

Evaluating Nigeria's Decade of Gas Initiative: Implications for Energy Security and Decarbonisation

Energy & Natural Resources Insight

January 2026





P a g e s C O N T E N T S

2 | Introduction

2 | Legal and Regulatory Framework

4 | Nigeria's Gas Development Agenda

5 | Key Strategic Gas Development Projects

7 | Projected Impact

7 | Regulatory Intervention

8 | Challenges

9 | Opportunities for Strategic Positioning

11 | Conclusion

1. Introduction

The global energy landscape is witnessing a steady shift toward cleaner and more sustainable energy sources. This is driven largely by the need to combat climate change, ensure long-term energy security, and reduce carbon emissions. Nigeria is not removed from this transition. Many countries are rapidly transitioning away from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources, such as wind, solar, and bioenergy.¹ However, in Nigeria, various challenges impede the rapid deployment of renewables, necessitating a gradual and context-specific approach to decarbonisation.²

Natural gas has been identified as a transition fuel that balances economic growth with climate-conscious development. Nigeria's natural gas sector has become a central pillar of the country's energy transition and industrialisation agenda.

With an estimated 200 trillion cubic feet (Tcf) of proven reserves – the largest in Africa and among the top ten worldwide – the government has positioned gas as a catalyst for power generation, job creation, industrialisation, and cleaner energy expansion.⁴ This vision is reflected in the “Decade of Gas” initiative (2021–2030), driven by the Ministry of Petroleum Resources (Gas), which seeks to harness gas for electricity, manufacturing, transportation, and household consumption.⁵ It recognises gas as an enabler of economic diversification and a pathway toward a lower-carbon future.

200tn.(Tfc)

“...the government has positioned gas as a catalyst for power generation, job creation.”

2. Legal and Regulatory Framework

The current legal and regulatory framework for the gas sector in Nigeria has laid a foundation for the development of gas as a cleaner source of energy compared to other obtainable sources. The applicable laws and regulations include:

a. Petroleum Industry Act (PIA) 2021

The PIA 2021 (or “the Act”) establishes the legal, governance,

1 Augustine Sadiq Okoh and Eyene Okpanachi, 'Transcending Energy Transition Complexities in Building a Carbon-Neutral Economy: The Case of Nigeria' (2023) 6 *Cleaner Energy Systems* 100069 <<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2772783123000195>> accessed 2 November 2025.

2 Olusola Joshua Olujobi, Uchechukwu Emena Okorie, Elizabetha Smaranda Olarinde and Adetutu Deborah Aina-Pelemon, 'Legal Responses to Energy Security and Sustainability in Nigeria's Power Sector Amidst Fossil Fuel Disruptions and Low Carbon Energy Transition' (2023) 9(7) *Heliyon* e17912 <<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2405844023051204>> accessed 2 November 2025.

3 Charles Asekham Odumugbo, 'Natural Gas Utilisation in Nigeria: Challenges and Opportunities' (2010) 2(6) *Journal of Natural Gas Science and Engineering* 310 <<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1875510010000673>> accessed 2 November 2025.

4 Loubna Eddallal, 'Nigeria: Africa's Gas Powerhouse in the Making' (Policy Center for the New South, Policy Brief PB-32/25, May 2025) <<https://www.policycenter.ma/publications/nigeria-africas-gas-powerhouse-making>> accessed 26 October 2025.

5 'Decade of Gas Initiative: About' <<https://decadeofgas.com.ng/about-decade-of-gas>> accessed 30 October 2025.

regulatory, and fiscal framework for the entire Nigerian petroleum industry. The Act established the Nigerian Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission⁶ and the Nigerian Midstream and Downstream Petroleum Regulatory Authority,⁷ providing their objectives and functions to include promoting the supply and distribution of natural gas and securing natural gas supply for the domestic market.⁸

The Act lays out various provisions aimed at promoting the growth, development, and better utilisation of gas in Nigeria, including provisions as to the Midstream and Downstream Gas Infrastructure Fund,⁹ penalty for gas flaring,¹⁰ and the natural gas flare elimination plan.¹¹

The Act also imposes a fundamental mechanism to ensure domestic supply through the domestic gas delivery obligation.¹² This requires upstream gas producers to allocate a portion of their natural gas production for sale to the domestic market. This is intended to ensure a steady and reliable supply of gas to strategic sectors within Nigeria, including power generation, commercial enterprises, and gas-based industries.¹³

b. Domestic Gas Delivery Obligation Regulations, 2022

Further to Section 110(1) of the PIA 2021, the Domestic Gas Delivery Obligations Regulations, 2022 (“the Regulations”) were issued by the Nigerian Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission (NUPRC) to provide the mandatory and enforceable criteria for upstream gas supply to the Nigerian market. The objectives of these Regulations are specifically to determine, regulate, and enforce the domestic gas delivery obligations, and to establish the criteria for their allocation.¹⁴

Under these Regulations, lessees are required to submit yearly information regarding natural gas reserves and resources to the Commission.¹⁵ The Regulations also impose financial consequences for

6 Section 4 of the Petroleum Industry Act, 2021

7 Section 29 of the Petroleum Industry Act, 2021

8 Section 31(e) of the Petroleum Industry Act, 2021

9 Section 52 of the Petroleum Industry Act, 2021; The Midstream and Downstream Gas Infrastructure Fund is established to develop gas infrastructure through equity financing and private investment. Its goals include enhancing domestic gas use, reducing flaring, and attracting capital to create a more robust gas market. The fund is managed by the NMDPRA and aims to mobilise investment for projects such as pipelines and gas processing facilities.

10 Section 104 of the Petroleum Industry Act, 2021

11 Section 108 of the Petroleum Industry Act, 2021

12 Section 110 of the Petroleum Industry Act, 2021

13 Ifeanyi Onuba, 'How New Gas Price Template for Strategic Sectors Will Benefit Nigerians' (Decade of Gas, 5 April 2024) <<https://decadeofgas.com.ng/news/5/how-new-gas-price-template-for-strategic-sectors-will-benefit-nigerians>> accessed 2 November 2025.

14 Section 1 of the Domestic Gas Delivery Obligation Regulations, 2022

15 Section 3(1) of the Domestic Gas Delivery Obligation Regulations, 2022

non-compliance with the delivery obligation, and stipulate a penalty of US\$3.50 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) of gas not delivered.¹⁶

c. **Oil and Gas Companies (Tax Incentives, Exemption, Remission, Etc.) Order, 2024**

On February 28, 2024, President Bola Ahmed Tinubu issued this Order, which provides fiscal incentives that drive the crucial investment required to bring new gas to market.¹⁷ It grants tax credits for new gas projects (not tied to crude oil production) that commence production on or before January 1, 2029.¹⁸ Qualifying projects may be eligible for tax incentives for up to 10 years.¹⁹ The Order also grants an investment allowance (at a rate of 25% of the actual expenditure) on qualifying expenditure²⁰ incurred on eligible plant and equipment purchased for new and ongoing midstream oil and gas projects.²¹

d. **Value Added Tax (Modification) Order, 2024**

This Order was issued by the Honourable Minister of Finance and Coordinating Minister of the Economy of Nigeria, Adebayo Olawale Edun, on September 1, 2024.²² It modifies the Value Added Tax Act by exempting equipment and infrastructure related to the expansion of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), including conversion kits, as well as related services such as conversion and installation services.²³ This supports the shift toward cleaner and domestically supplied energy sources.

3. **Nigeria's Gas Development Agenda**

The Decade of Gas initiative provides the basis for several critical infrastructure projects aimed at promoting domestic gas utilisation for economic development and energy sustainability. Its key components include gas infrastructure development, policy reforms and regulatory framework,

“The Decade of Gas initiative provides the basis for several critical infrastructure projects aimed at promoting domestic gas utilisation for economic development and energy sustainability.”

¹⁶ Section 6(1) of the Domestic Gas Delivery Obligation Regulations, 2022

¹⁷ Federal Republic of Nigeria, 'Oil and Gas Companies (Tax Incentives, Exemption, Remission, Etc.) Order, 2024' (Official Gazette No 40, 1 March 2024) S. I. No 1 of 2024.

¹⁸ Section 1(1) of the Oil and Gas Companies (Tax Incentives, Exemption, Remission, Etc.) Order, 2024

¹⁹ Section 1(5) of the Oil and Gas Companies (Tax Incentives, Exemption, Remission, Etc.) Order, 2024

²⁰ By section 39(1) of the Companies Income Tax Act (CITA), qualifying expenditure refers to capital expenditure on plant and equipment used wholly and exclusively for gas utilisation activities, such as the processing, transmission, or distribution of natural gas

²¹ Section 5 of the Oil and Gas Companies (Tax Incentives, Exemption, Remission, Etc.) Order, 2024

²² Federal Republic of Nigeria, 'Value Added Tax (Modification) Order, 2024' (S.I. No 33 of 2024, Official Gazette No 149, Vol 111, 3 September 2024) (commencement 1 September 2024) <<https://www.nuprc.gov.ng/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/Value-Added-Tax-Modification-Order-2024-Publication.pdf>> accessed 2 November 2025.

²³ Section 2 and 3 of the Value Added Tax (Modification) Order, 2024, which amend the First Schedule to the Value Added Tax Act, Cap V1, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004

gas for export, gas to power, gas to homes, gas to industries, and capacity building in the gas sector.

Among its important projects is the Ajaokuta–Kaduna–Kano (AKK) gas pipeline, a strategic transmission network designed to transport natural gas across northern Nigeria.²⁴ Complementary investments in gas-to-power plants have targeted increasing electricity generation capacity and reducing reliance on liquid fuels.

Industrial expansion is also emerging around gas availability. For instance, Jindal Group's proposed US\$4 billion Hot Briquetted Iron (HBI) facility in Akwa Ibom is expected to utilise about 450 million metric standard cubic feet per day (MMscfd) of natural gas,²⁵ while Windek Energy's 20,000-metric-ton Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) storage and distribution terminal in the state strengthens downstream gas logistics and improves access to cleaner household fuel.²⁶

At the household level, the government is advancing the adoption of cleaner energy through the Grassroots LPG Penetration Programme, targeting the conversion of about 250,000 households from traditional fuels to liquefied petroleum gas as part of the national clean cooking agenda.²⁷ This is complemented by broader efforts to position CNG as a viable transportation fuel to improve energy reliability across sectors.

4. Key Strategic Gas Development Projects

The collective investment in strategic gas infrastructure projects is projected to fulfil the Decade of Gas initiative's goal of providing cleaner energy access, driving industrialisation, reducing reliance on crude oil, and generating significant employment and economic growth. Key strategic gas development projects include:

A. NLNG Train 7 Project

The NLNG Train 7 Project, located in Bonny Island, Rivers State, is

24 Cynthia Egboboh, '\$2.8bn AKK gas pipeline now 72% completed – NNPC Limited' *BusinessDay NG* (10 April 2025) <<https://businessday.ng/news/article/2-8bn-akk-gas-pipeline-now-72-completed-nnpc/>> accessed 26 October 2025.

25 Guardian Nigeria 'FG secures \$4 bn investment from Jindal Group for steel plant' *The Guardian NG* (7 November 2024) <<https://guardian.ng/business-services/fg-secures-4b-investment-from-jindal-group-for-steel-plant/#:~:text=The%20office%20also%20claimed%20that,driving%20economic%20growth%20in%20Nigeria.%E2%80%9D>> accessed 26 October 2025.

26 Dare Olawin, 'Windek Energy signs \$100m LPG storage facility deal' *The PUNCH* (14 February 2025) <<https://punchng.com/windek-energy-signs-100m-lpg-storage-facility-deal/>> accessed 26 October 2025.

27 Waliat Musa, 'Ekpo flags off Decade of Gas initiative' *The Guardian NG* (29 May 2024) <<https://guardian.ng/news/ekpo-flags-off-decade-of-gas-initiative/>> accessed 26 October 2025

expected to increase NLNG's production capacity by 35%, from 22 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) to 30 mtpa. This is projected to solidify Nigeria's status as a leading global LNG supplier.²⁸ The project is designed to harness Nigeria's vast 202 trillion cubic feet (Tcf) of proven gas reserves (the 9th largest globally) to meet growing international energy demands.²⁹

B. ANOH Gas Processing Plant

The ANOH Gas Processing Plant is a joint venture between Seplat Energy and the Nigerian Gas Company, located in Assa, Imo State. It processes gas from two oil mining leases (OMLs) – OML 53 (operated by Seplat) and OML 21 (operated by Shell).³⁰ It comprises a Phase One facility with a design capacity of 300 million standard cubic feet of gas per day (mmscf/d).³¹ It is projected to help Nigeria accelerate its transition away from reliance on small-scale diesel generators, providing a cleaner and less expensive fuel source for power generation.

C. Obiafu-Obrikom-Oben (OB3) Gas Pipeline Project

The Nigerian National Petroleum Company (NNPC Ltd) is advancing the Obiafu-Obrikom-Oben (OB3) Gas Pipeline project to deliver a gas revolution.³² The OB3 pipeline is essential as an inter-connector, linking the Eastern gas pipeline network to the Escravos-Lagos Pipeline System (ELPS) in the West and the Ajaokuta-Kaduna-Kano (AKK) Pipeline in the North. Upon completion, the project is projected to deliver approximately 2.2 billion standard cubic feet of gas (Bscf) into the national network.³³

D. NNPC Limited and the 5 Mini LNG Plants

NNPC Limited and private investors are implementing a strategic leap towards energy sufficiency and off-grid industrial support. NNPC Limited and its partners have launched five Mini-Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Plants, including PRIME LNG, NGML/Gasnexus LNG, BUA LNG, Highland LNG, and LNG Arete.³⁴ These five Mini-LNG plants,

28 Nigeria LNG Limited, 'Train 7 Project' (NLNG) <<https://www.nlng.com/operations/train-7.html>> accessed 2 November 2025

29 Ibid.

30 Seplat Energy Plc, 'ANOH Gas Processing Plant – Our Operations / Mid-stream Gas' (Seplat Energy) <<https://www.seplatenergy.com/our-company/our-operations/midstream-gas/anoh-gas-processing-plant/>> accessed 2 November 2025.

31 Ibid.

32 NNPC Ltd, 'NNPC Ltd Set to Deliver Gas Revolution with OB3 Gas Pipeline Project ... As FG Expresses Satisfaction with Project's Progress' (22 June 2024) <<https://www.nnpcgroup.com/insights/nnpc-ltd-set-to-deliver-gas-revolution-with-ob-3-gas-pipeline-project-as-fg-expresses-satisfaction-with-project-s-progress>> accessed 2 November 2025.

33 Ibid.

34 NNPC Ltd, 'NNPC Ltd, Partners Launch 97 mmscf/d Capacity Five Mini-LNG Plants in Ajaokuta ...As FG Restates Commitment to Use Gas for Economic Growth, Development' (NNPC Group, 30 January 2025) <<https://www.nnpcgroup.com/insights/nnpc-ltd-partners-launch-97mmscf-d-capacity-five-mini-lng-plants-in-ajaokuta-as-fg-restates-commitment-to-use-gas-for-economic-growth-development>> accessed 2 November 2025.

located in Ajaokuta, Kogi State, have a combined capacity commitment of 97 million standard cubic feet of gas per day (mmscf/d).³⁵ The primary goal of these Mini-LNG facilities is to ensure the efficient transportation of gas over long distances, providing a cleaner and more cost-effective source of energy to households, industries, the mobility sector, and businesses.³⁶

5. Projected Impact

From these projects, the following projections stand out:

- a. NLNG Train 7 is expected to raise Nigeria's LNG production capacity by 35%, from 22 to 30 million tonnes per year, strengthening Nigeria's position as a major global gas exporter and generating thousands of new jobs.
- b. The ANOH Gas Processing Plant is expected to supply 300 million standard cubic feet of gas per day, providing a steady and cleaner fuel source for power generation and helping industries move away from diesel dependence.
- c. The OB3 Gas Pipeline is expected to add about 2.2 billion cubic feet of gas daily into the national system, linking major regions of the country and improving overall gas distribution and supply reliability.
- d. The five Mini-LNG Plants in Ajaokuta together is expected to produce about 97 million cubic feet of gas per day, expanding access to affordable energy for households, transport, and small industries, especially in areas not connected to main pipelines.

6. Regulatory Intervention

The NMDPRA has introduced frameworks that promote efficiency, transparency, and sustainability in midstream and downstream oil and gas operations. It has issued licenses to 83 refineries that have a combined capacity exceeding 1.1 million barrels per day,³⁷ many of which incorporate gas-based components. It has also supported the Presidential Compressed Natural Gas Initiative (PCNGi) in its goal to expand Nigeria's CNG market, attracting over US\$500 million in investment into the alternative energy

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Comrade Kabir Matazu, 'Farouk Ahmed: Driving Growth and Sustainability at NMDPRA' *Daily Trust* (24 June 2025) <<https://dailytrust.com/farouk-ahmed-driving-growth-and-sustainability-at-nmdpra/>> accessed 27 October 2025.

transport sector and boosting the country's vehicle conversion capacity by 2,500%.³⁸

The NMDPRA has also supported the “Decade of Gas” initiative through the Gas Trading and Settlement Regulations, 2023. It creates a framework for a Gas Clearing House, a regulatory platform that enables transparent gas trading and coordination among producers, transporters, and marketers in Nigeria.³⁹

The NMDPRA also supports the gas industry through the Midstream–Downstream Gas Infrastructure Fund (MDGIF) by managing the fund, providing equity investments in projects, and facilitating private sector participation to develop gas infrastructure across Nigeria. In October 2024, N122 billion was disbursed through the Fund to six indigenous gas infrastructure companies.⁴⁰ In May 2025, new joint-venture agreements were executed with nine additional firms for ten gas processing and distribution projects, including CNG refueling stations and LPG storage facilities.⁴¹

These efforts ensure that gas regulation aligns with the country's broader decarbonisation objectives.

7. Challenges

The full development of the Nigerian gas industry is hindered by various structural and market challenges, including:

a. Infrastructure Deficits

Pipeline and processing projects are often delayed by financing constraints, security risks, and high construction costs. Frequent vandalism, theft, and sabotage of pipelines disrupts supply and deters long-term private investment in the sector. Poor domestic gas infrastructure, including storage, compression, and distribution

“ The NMDPRA has also supported the “Decade of Gas” initiative through the Gas Trading and Settlement Regulations, 2023.”

38 Cynthia Egboboh, 'Nigeria's CNG initiative attract over \$500 investment in 2024 – PCNGI' (BusinessDay NG, 2 June 2025) <[https://businessday.ng/energy/article/nigerias-cng-initiative-attract-over-500m-investment-in-2024-pcngi/#:~:text=E2%80%A6says%20CNG%20infrastructure%20recording%20progress,in%20a%20statement%20on%20Monday.>](https://businessday.ng/energy/article/nigerias-cng-initiative-attract-over-500m-investment-in-2024-pcngi/#:~:text=E2%80%A6says%20CNG%20infrastructure%20recording%20progress,in%20a%20statement%20on%20Monday.>https://businessday.ng/energy/article/nigerias-cng-initiative-attract-over-500m-investment-in-2024-pcngi/#:~:text=E2%80%A6says%20CNG%20infrastructure%20recording%20progress,in%20a%20statement%20on%20Monday.>) accessed 30 October 2025

39 Busola Aro, 'NMDPRA, SEC issue gas trading, settlement licences to JEX Market' (*TheCable*, 3 June 2025) <[https://www.thecable.ng/nmdpra-sec-issue-gas-trading-settlement-licences-to-jex-market/#:~:text=The%20Nigerian%20Midstream%20and%20Downstream,region%2C%E2%80%9D%20the%20statemnt%20reads>](https://www.thecable.ng/nmdpra-sec-issue-gas-trading-settlement-licences-to-jex-market/#:~:text=The%20Nigerian%20Midstream%20and%20Downstream,region%2C%E2%80%9D%20the%20statemnt%20reads>https://www.thecable.ng/nmdpra-sec-issue-gas-trading-settlement-licences-to-jex-market/#:~:text=The%20Nigerian%20Midstream%20and%20Downstream,region%2C%E2%80%9D%20the%20statemnt%20reads>) accessed 27 October 2025.

40 ThisDay, 'MDGIF: Powering Nigeria's Renewed Gas Infrastructure Drive' (1 September 2025) <<https://www.thisdaylive.com/2025/09/01/mdgif-powering-nigerias-renewed-gas-infrastructure-drive/>> accessed 2 November 2025.

41 Ibid.

systems, also hinders the ability to deliver gas in a reliable supply to power plants, industries, and households.⁴²

b. Pricing and Investment Conditions

Gas prices in Nigeria are largely at levels perceived to be artificially regulated, making them commercially unattractive for committing capital to new projects or expanding supply.⁴³ The volatility associated with this, coupled with foreign exchange fluctuations, creates uncertainty in project financing and repayment models.

c. Cash Flow Constraints in the Power Sector

Significant tariff shortfalls and liquidity issues in the power sector reduce the appetite for investments in gas-to-power infrastructure, as producers remain uncertain about consistent payment for the gas they supply.

d. Consumer Awareness and Barriers to Adoption

Public education and behavioural change are crucial in driving gas penetration in Nigeria. Affordability concerns and misconceptions over safety issues also hinder adoption.⁴⁵

8. Opportunities for Strategic Positioning

To capitalise on the opportunities presented by the initiative, stakeholders must adopt targeted strategies across multiple fronts.

i. Regulatory Engagement and Policy Influence

Stakeholders in the gas sector can strategically position themselves for potential opportunities by paying attention to crucial information from regulators and effectively engaging with them to shape policies on gas pricing, tariffs, and infrastructure.

-
- 42 Chinedu Emeke and Chijioke O. Maduewesi, 'Economic and Environmental Impact of Pipeline Incidents: A Case of Delta North Pipeline Network in Niger Delta, Nigeria' (2022) *IOSR Journal of Environmental Science, Toxicology and Food Technology* 16(3) 8–17 <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/371755449_Economic_and_Environmental_Impact_of_Pipeline_Incidents_a_case_of_Delta_North_Pipeline_Network_in_Niger_Delta_Nigeria> accessed 2 November 2025.
- 43 Isaac Anyaogu, 'How FG's Gas Pricing Policy Disrupts Market, Leaves Consumers Energy-Poor', *BusinessDay* (16 December 2021) <<https://businessday.ng/energy/oilandgas/article/how-fgs-gas-pricing-policy-disrupts-market-leaves-consumers-energy-poor/>> accessed 1 November 2025.
- 44 Udeme Akpan, 'Underfunding, Huge Debts, Root Causes of Power Sector Failure – Kaduna Electric' (Kaduna Electric, 15 January 2025) <<https://kadunaelectric.com/underfunding-huge-debts-root-causes-of-power-sector-failure/>> accessed 2 November 2025.
- 45 L A Adegboye, A Y Ishaku, N A Nwaigwe, H O Lawanson & E R Onibiyo, 'Adoption of Compressed Natural Gas and National Security in Nigeria' (2024) 10 (2) *International Journal of Conflict and Security Management* 99–109 <<https://ijsmpcr.com/index.php/ijsmpcr/article/view/73>> accessed 2 November 2025.

ii. Infrastructure Investment and Public-Private Partnerships

Stakeholders can also position themselves strategically by investing in infrastructure development for efficient gas transportation, as these investments can help bridge gas supply gaps. Government-backed projects present investment opportunities in gas processing, storage, and distribution to private sector players through public-private partnerships (PPPs).

iii. Expanding Domestic Gas Utilisation

With fewer than 20% of Nigerian households currently using cooking gas,⁴⁶ there is a pressing need to improve LPG access and affordability. Stakeholders can invest in initiatives that promote LPG adoption through affordable distribution models for low-income households.

iv. Sustainability and ESG Integration

Sustainability and economic, social, and governance (ESG) considerations must be central to all gas-related activities. Stakeholders should adopt responsible practices, such as flare gas recovery, methane reduction and management, and carbon capture, utilisation, and storage (CCUS), to attract investors and achieve both environmental and financial benefits.

The Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (FRCN) Sustainability Roadmap, launched on 26 March 2024, provides the mandatory reporting framework for Public Interest Entities, which requires the adoption of the IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards.⁴⁷ For entities in the gas sector, this ensures that operators report on environmental impacts, climate risk, and mitigation efforts, thereby supporting transparency, investor confidence, and the long-term viability of projects under the Decade of Gas initiative.⁴⁸

v. Industry Collaboration and Advocacy

Stakeholders should engage through platforms such as the Nigerian Gas Association (NGA) to promote industry dialogue and advocacy for stable fiscal and regulatory conditions in the gas sector.

46 Udi Aghogho, 'Less than 20% of Nigerian households use cooking gas – NBS' (Nairametrics, 24 October 2024) <<https://nairametrics.com/2024/10/24/less-than-20-of-nigerian-households-use-cooking-gas-nbs/>> accessed 2 November 2025

47 Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria, 'FRC Releases Roadmap Report for Adoption of IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards in Nigeria' (22 April 2024) <<https://frcnigeria.gov.ng/2024/04/22/frc-releases-roadmap-report-for-adoption-of-ifrs-sustainability-disclosure-standards-in-nigeria/>> accessed 2 November 2025; It mandates the adoption of IFRS S1 (General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-Related Financial Information) and IFRS S2 (Climate-Related Disclosures), which were published in June 2023 by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB)

48 Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria, *Roadmap Report for Adoption of IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards in Nigeria* (March 2024) <<https://frcnigeria.gov.ng/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/FINAL-COPY-OF-SUSTAINABILITY-ROADMAP1.pdf>> accessed 2 November 2025.

9. Conclusion

The Decade of Gas initiative presents a defining opportunity to reposition Nigeria's energy landscape for sustainable growth and energy security. To realise its objectives, the following are recommended:

- Increase domestic infrastructure financing through targeted incentives and risk-sharing mechanisms to attract private and international investment.
- Implement transparent and investment-friendly gas pricing frameworks that balance commercial viability with social affordability.
- Strengthen regulatory stability and coordination by simplifying licensing procedures and clarifying agency roles.
- Promote nationwide awareness and adoption of LPG and CNG through education, safety assurance, and access initiatives.
- Strengthen regional integration by expanding cross-border gas pipelines and strategic export partnerships to position Nigeria as a regional energy hub.

CONTRIBUTORS



Eunice Alasa
Energy & Natural Resources



Abdulmumin Omidia
Energy & Natural Resources



Adesuwa Akhigbe
Energy & Natural Resources



Chiamaka Anakua
Energy & Natural Resources



Contact

LAGOS

KENNA Place
8, Ogunyemi Road, Palace Way, Oniru
PO Box 73002, Victoria Island, Lagos

ABUJA

1st Floor, Novare Central
Plot 502 Dalaba Street,
Wuse Zone 5, FCT 900285, Abuja

ENUGU

3 Emmanuel Ngwu Street,
Thinkers' Corner,
Enugu, 400001

+234 811 395 1052, +234 811 395 1053
counsel@kennalp.com

