

Mar 22nd, 12:00 PM - 1:30 PM

A Green Mindset: A Study of Nigeria's Electricity Legislative Framework, with a Specific Focus on the Viability of Grid Connection, Transmission and Offtake Potential for Small Scale Renewable Generation Purposes

Judith Njokuji Ogechi
Western University, onjokuji@uwo.ca

Follow this and additional works at: <https://ir.lib.uwo.ca/fimulaw>



Part of the [Law Commons](#)

Njokuji Ogechi, Judith, "A Green Mindset: A Study of Nigeria's Electricity Legislative Framework, with a Specific Focus on the Viability of Grid Connection, Transmission and Offtake Potential for Small Scale Renewable Generation Purposes" (2019).

FIMULAW. 10.

<https://ir.lib.uwo.ca/fimulaw/fimulaw2019/fimulaw2019/10>

This Event is brought to you for free and open access by Scholarship@Western. It has been accepted for inclusion in FIMULAW by an authorized administrator of Scholarship@Western. For more information, please contact tadam@uwo.ca, wlsadmin@uwo.ca.

A GREEN MINDSET: A STUDY OF NIGERIA'S ELECTRICITY LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK, WITH A SPECIFIC FOCUS ON THE VIABILITY OF GRID CONNECTION, TRANSMISSION AND OFFTAKE POTENTIAL FOR SMALL SCALE RENEWABLE GENERATION PURPOSES.



**Western
Law**

Njokuji Ogechi Judith, LL.M Candidate

Supervisor: Prof. Elizabeth Steyn

1. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- Is small scale renewable electricity possible in Nigeria.
- Can small scale renewable generators transmit electricity in Nigeria and if they can, to what extent?
- What are the militating factors(if any) and how could the law subsequently be amended to promote small scale renewable electricity generation as a primary way of solving the Nigerian electricity supply industry problems?

2. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- To ascertain whether small scale renewable electricity is possible in Nigeria under the existing laws
- To proffer adequate legal and institutional solutions for the promotion of small scale renewable electricity and to redirect the attention of the government to both its national and international obligations under the various existing laws and international treaties to which Nigeria is signatory.

3. RENEWABLE ENERGY



wind

- Offshore
- Onshore

Sun

- Biomass
- Hydro

Nuclear

- Geothermal
- Wave and tidal

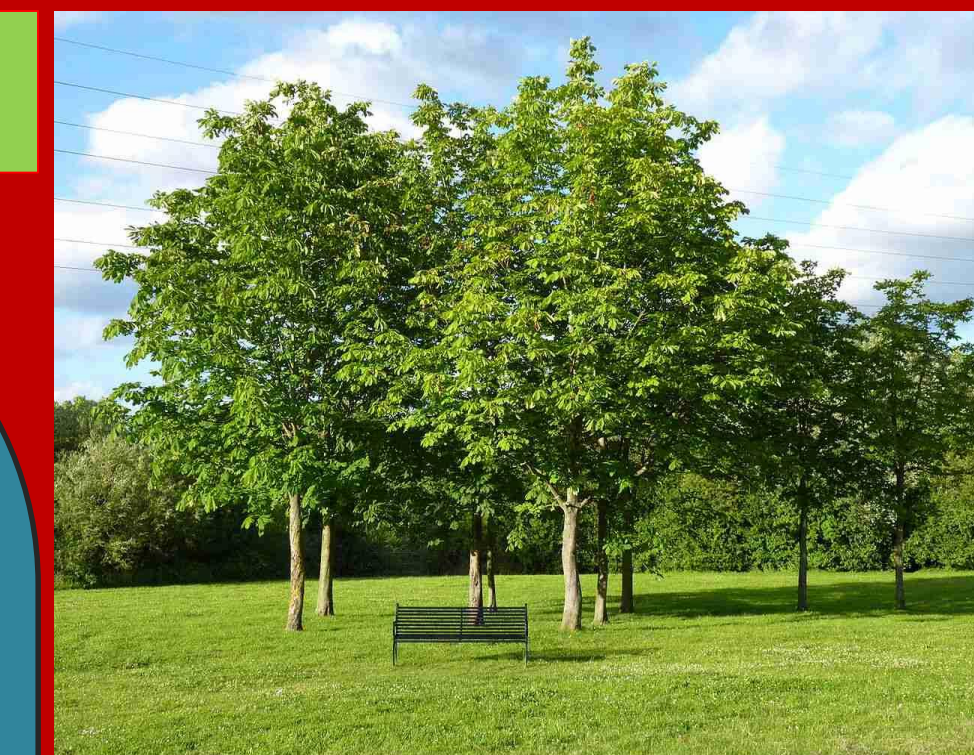
4. THE NIGERIAN EXPERIENCE

According to a recent report by the Central Intelligence agency, 80% of Nigeria's electricity is derived from fossil fuels and 19 percent is derived from hydroelectric plants

- Nigeria has two major legislation that governs its electricity industry:
 - The Electric Power Sector Reform Act
 - The National Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Policy(NREEP)
- These legislation favour renewables in certain sections. However, there are still major issues as it relates to capacity, licensing procedure and permits especially as concerning small scale renewable generation
- Therefore, previous scholars in the field have identified that there is still no streamlined legislation with the sole aim of tackling the problems facing small scale renewable electricity generation.

5. THE CANADIAN EXPERIENCE

- In Canada, particularly in Ontario, there has been set victory as to action plans, programs and laws that have in the past triggered both legal and institutional reform in the renewable energy sector. Prominent among these is Ontario's victory in phasing out coal as a major fossil fuel contributor to its grid from 25% to 0%
- Another significant milestone although too belated to be celebrated is the enactment of the Ontario's Green Energy Act geared towards the promotion of renewables.



6. THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN EXPERIENCE

- Therefore, as a result of the fact that the Green Energy Act has been repealed, there is need to look for a more viable jurisdiction for recommendation to Nigeria, so as not to ignore the reasons behind the repeal of the Act.
- Thus, the jurisdiction of South Australia would be looked at and the new Tesla battery experience that has proven viable so far would be recommended, while taking into account the various legal and institutional reforms that enabled the victory.

Nuclear 60%

Gas 9%

Energy mix

Hydro 24%

Wind 7%