

**NIGERIAN UPSTREAM PETROLEUM  
REGULATORY COMMISSION**

# **NIGERIAN ENERGY FORUM (NEF) VIRTUAL WORKSHOP METHANE ABATEMENT**

**ACCELERATING METHANE ABATEMENT IN THE NIGERIAN  
UPSTREAM SECTOR**

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# INTRODUCTION

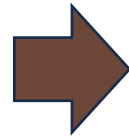
➤ The **Petroleum Industry Act (PIA), 2021** was signed into law to reform the Nigerian petroleum industry for sustainable growth. The Act empowers the Commission to regulate the technical, commercial and operational matters in the upstream petroleum sector.

➤ Section 6(d) and 6(i) enables the Commission to promote effective conduct of upstream petroleum operations in an environmentally acceptable and sustainable manner and implement environmental policies, laws and regulations for upstream petroleum operations.

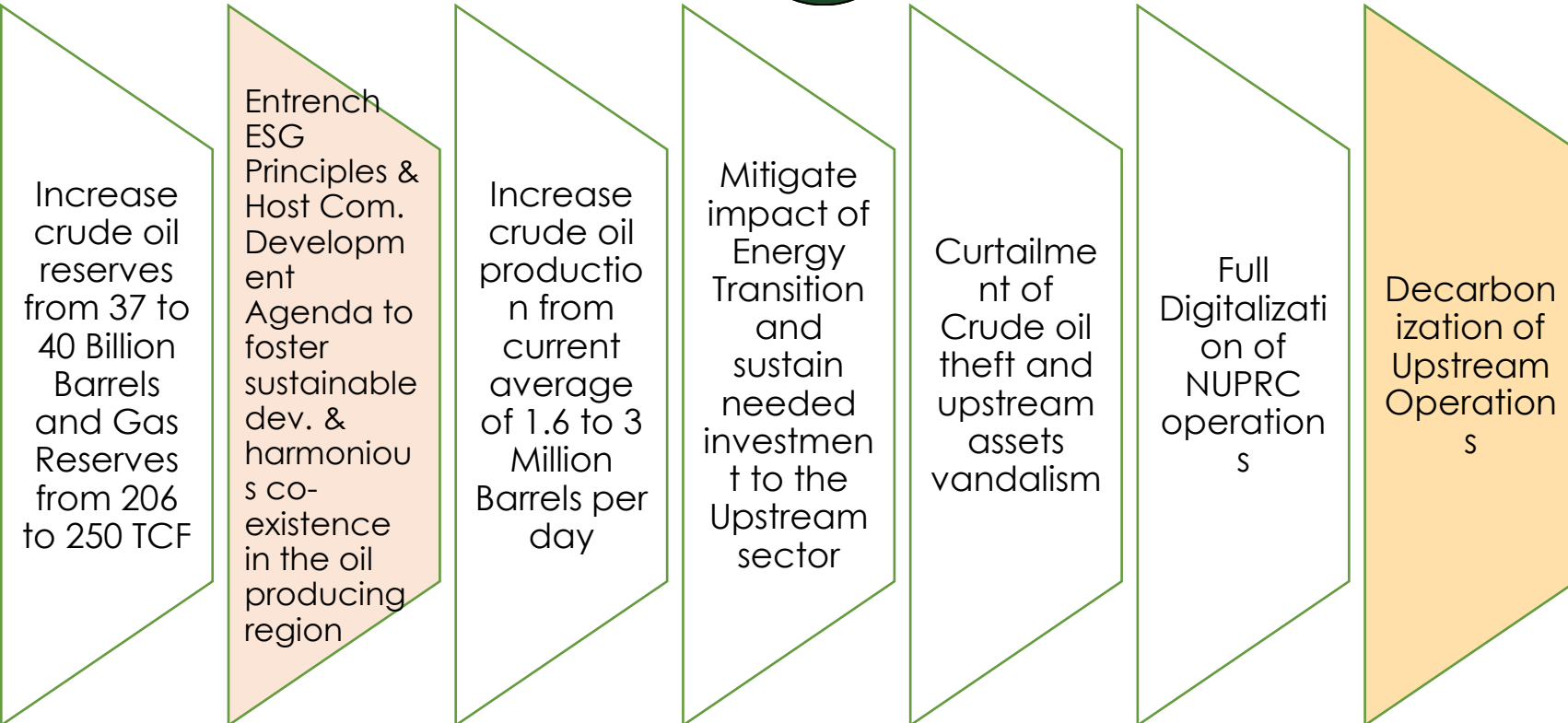
➤ Central to this environmental objective is the reduction of carbon footprint from operations, which have significant climate change implications

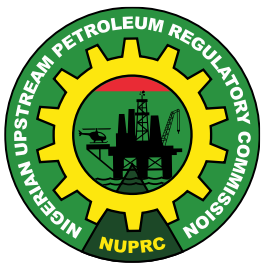
➤ The Commission set agenda for sustainable dev. & **decarbonization of upstream operations** is a key objective.

Technical Regulation



Commercial Regulation





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# BACKGROUND -NDC Mitigation

*Nigeria through the NDC sets national greenhouse (GHG) emissions reduction targets as;*

20% BAU-unconditional reduction by 2030

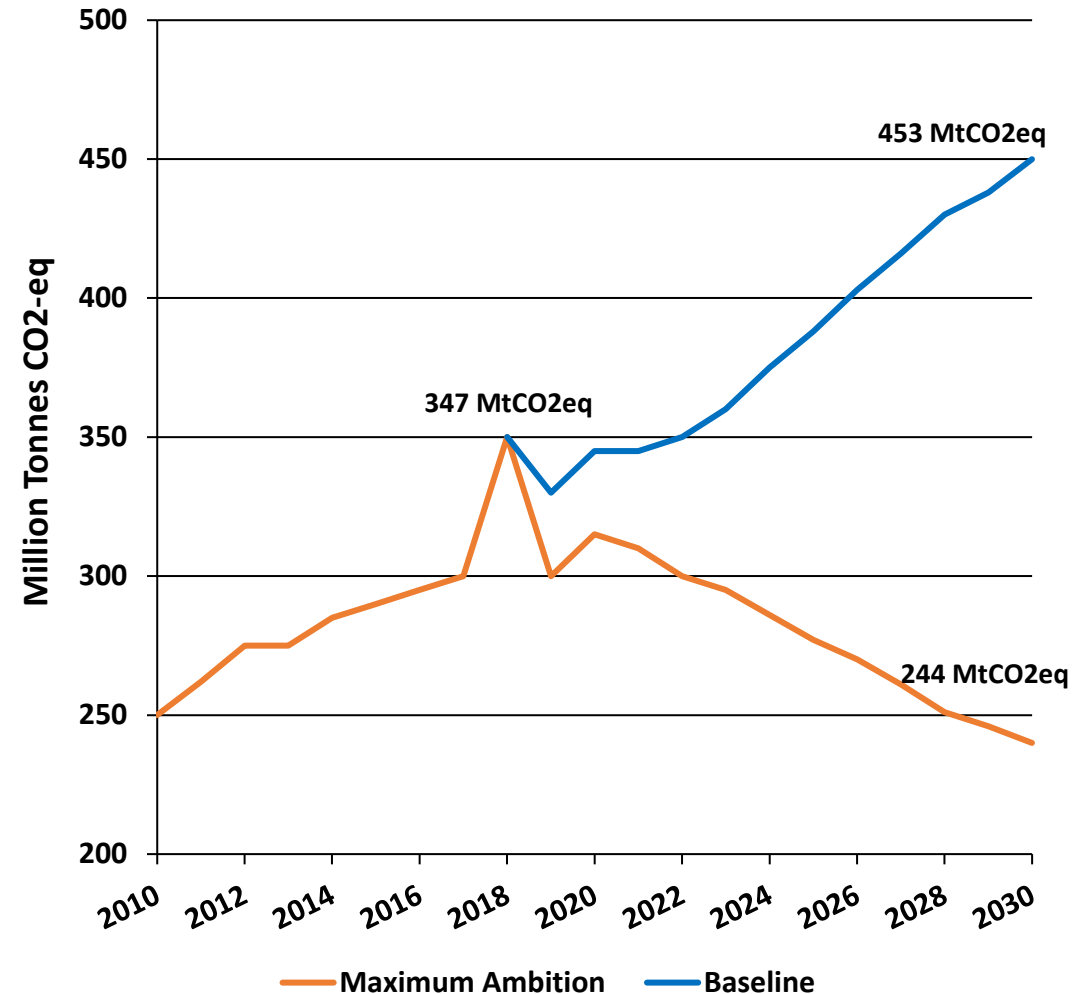
47% conditional (with int'l support) reduction by 2030

Net-zero by 2060

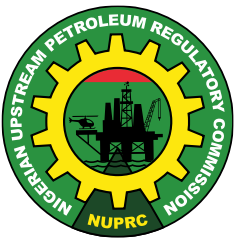
*Oil and Gas Emission Reduction/Mitigation*

Work towards ending gas flaring by 2030

60% Reduction in Fugitive Methane Emission by 2031



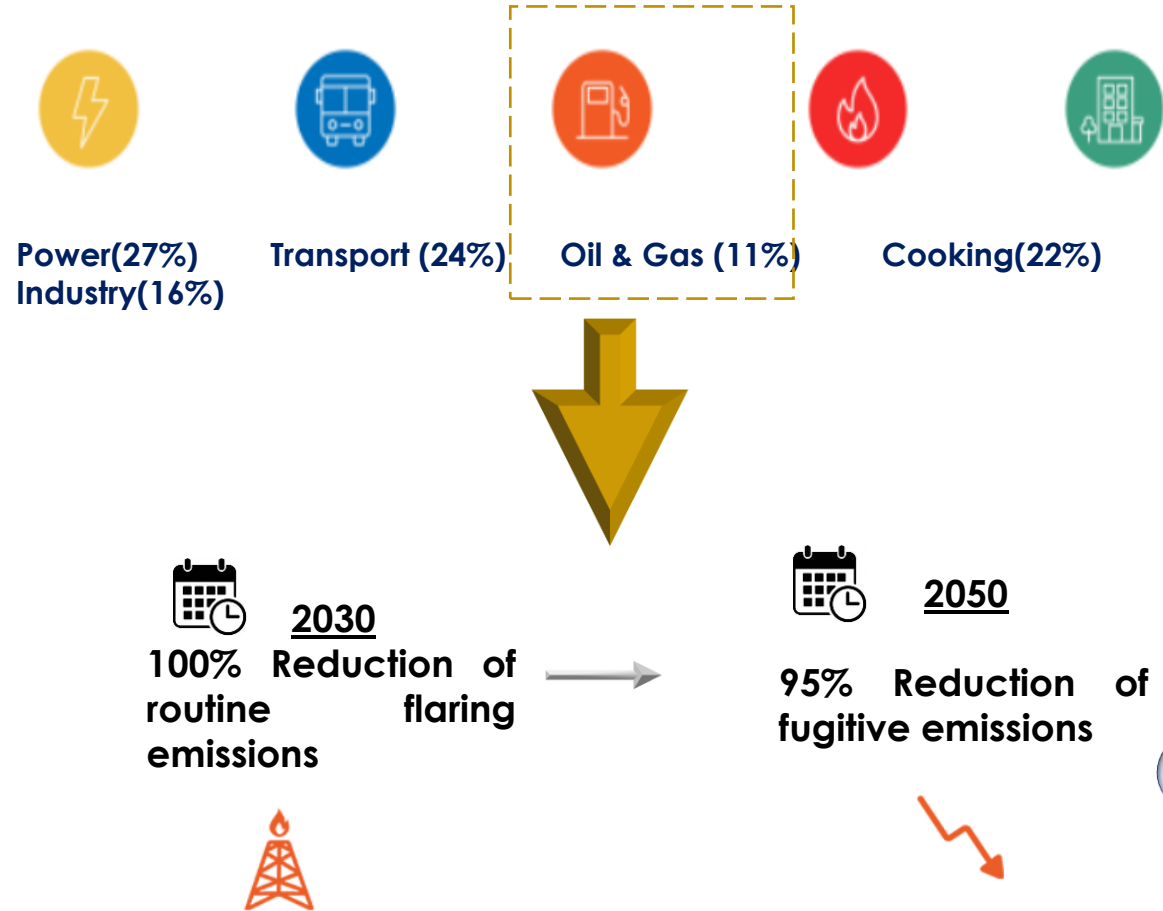
***NDC 2021 the energy sector contributed 60% GHG emission and fugitive emission from the oil & gas accounted for 36% of the sectors emissions***



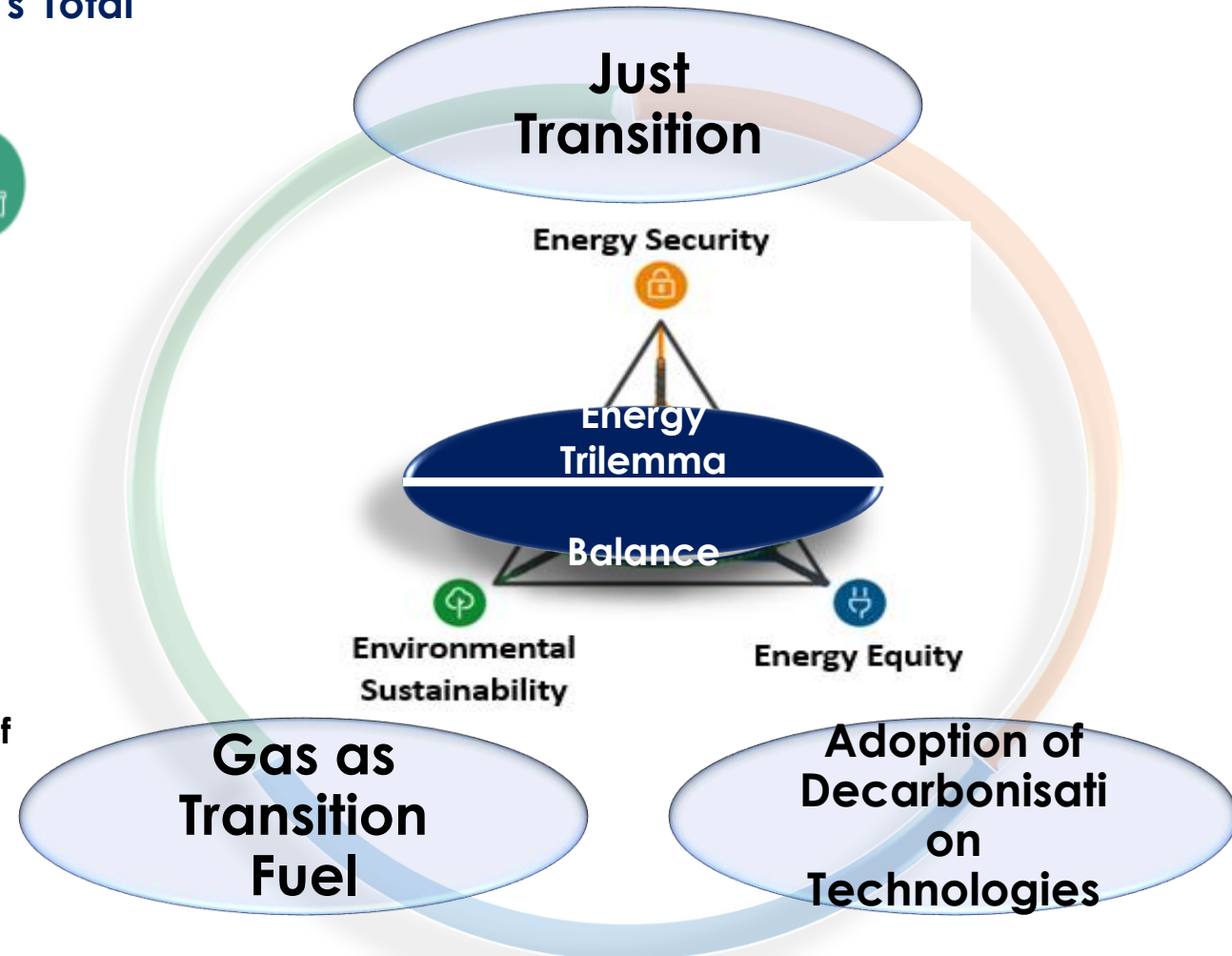
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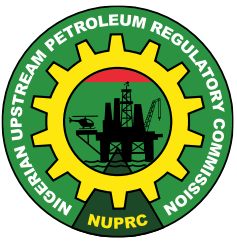
# Nigeria's Energy Transition Plan (ETP)

Timeline and framework for the attainment of net emissions target across the 5 sectors contributing 65% of Nigeria's Total Emissions

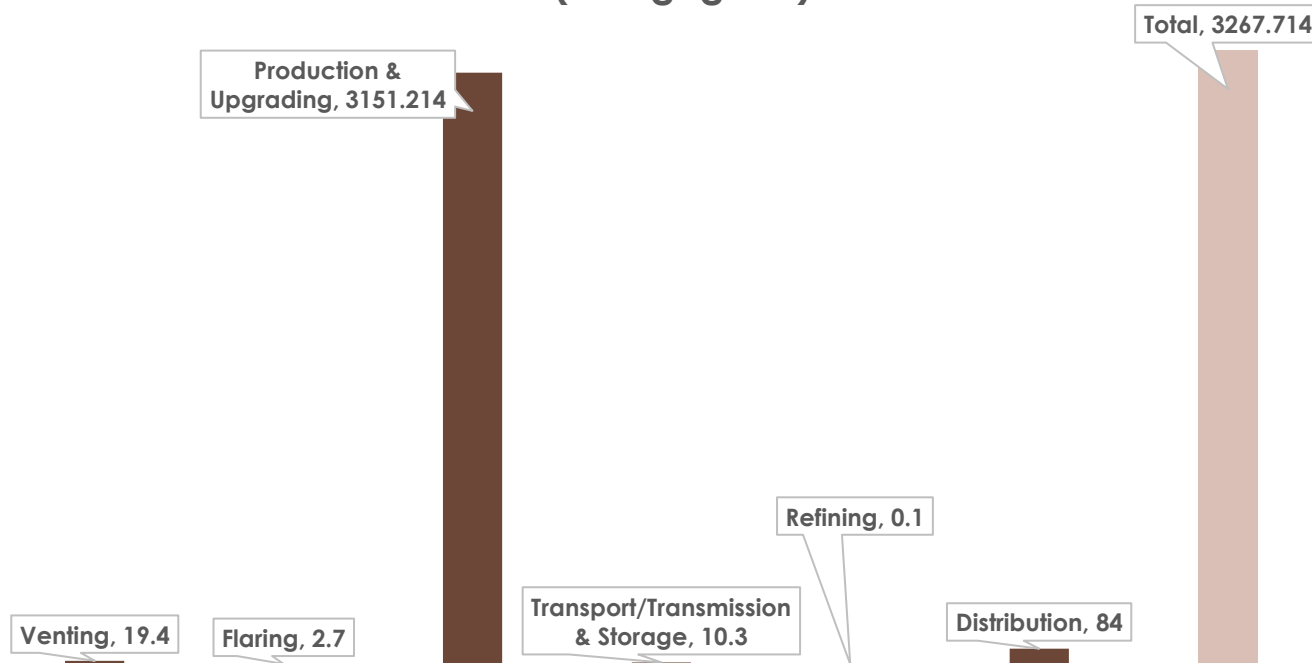


Source:  
<https://energytransition.gov.ng/>

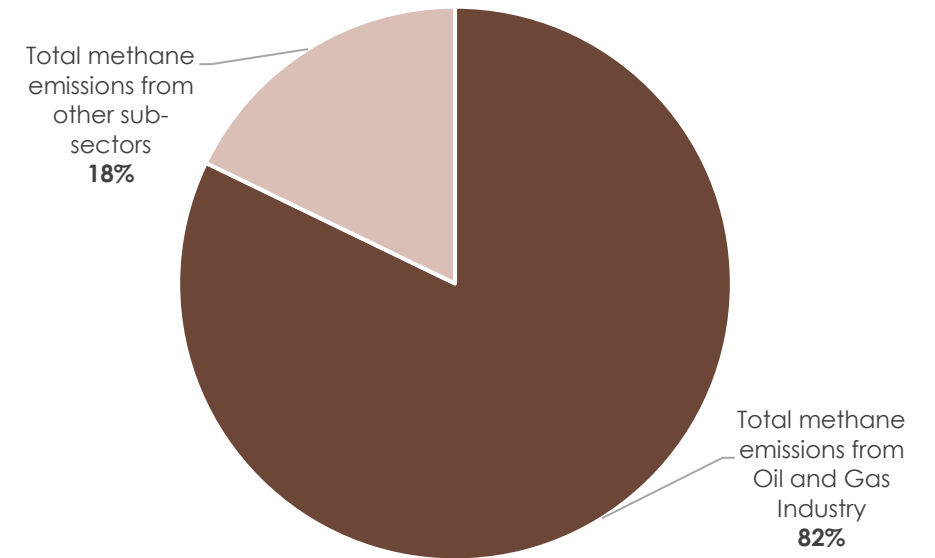




## Oil and Gas Industry Methane Emissions Inventory (in Gigagram)



## Sectorial Distribution of Methane emissions in Energy Sector

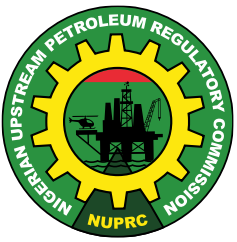


Source: National GHG Inventory Report (2021)

- ✓ Upstream petroleum sector accounted for over 90% of methane emissions ~ oil and gas treatment and conditioning
- ✓ Other sub sectors included manufacturing/construction, power, transport, mining, etc.

**Global Warming Potential (GWP) for Methane is much higher than CO<sub>2</sub>**





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# Approach in Accelerating Action

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Regulatory Framework

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Technology Adaptation and Innovation

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Capacity Building

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Transparency and Measurement Reporting & Verification

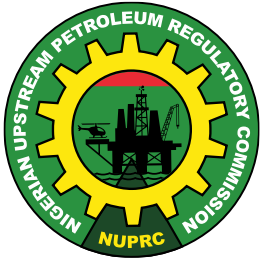
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Collaboration and Partnerships

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# Key Enablers: Mandates, Obligations & Commitments to Environmental Sustainability



## The Mandates to the Commission

Section 104 -108 PIA provisions on flare elimination, Section 102 on Environmental Management and Section 103 on Financial contribution for remediation of environmental damage.



## Responsibilities & Obligations

Gas Flaring, Venting and Methane Emission (Prevention of Waste & Pollution) Regulations, 2023

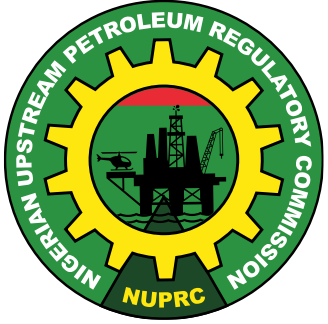
- Section 1(a)... reduce Envr. & social impact associated with flaring venting, and fugitive methane emissions)
- Sections 4(1-4) and 18 Submission and Reporting of Data

**Guidelines for the Management of Fugitive Methane and Greenhouse Gas Emission in the Upstream Sector 2022**

## Commitments

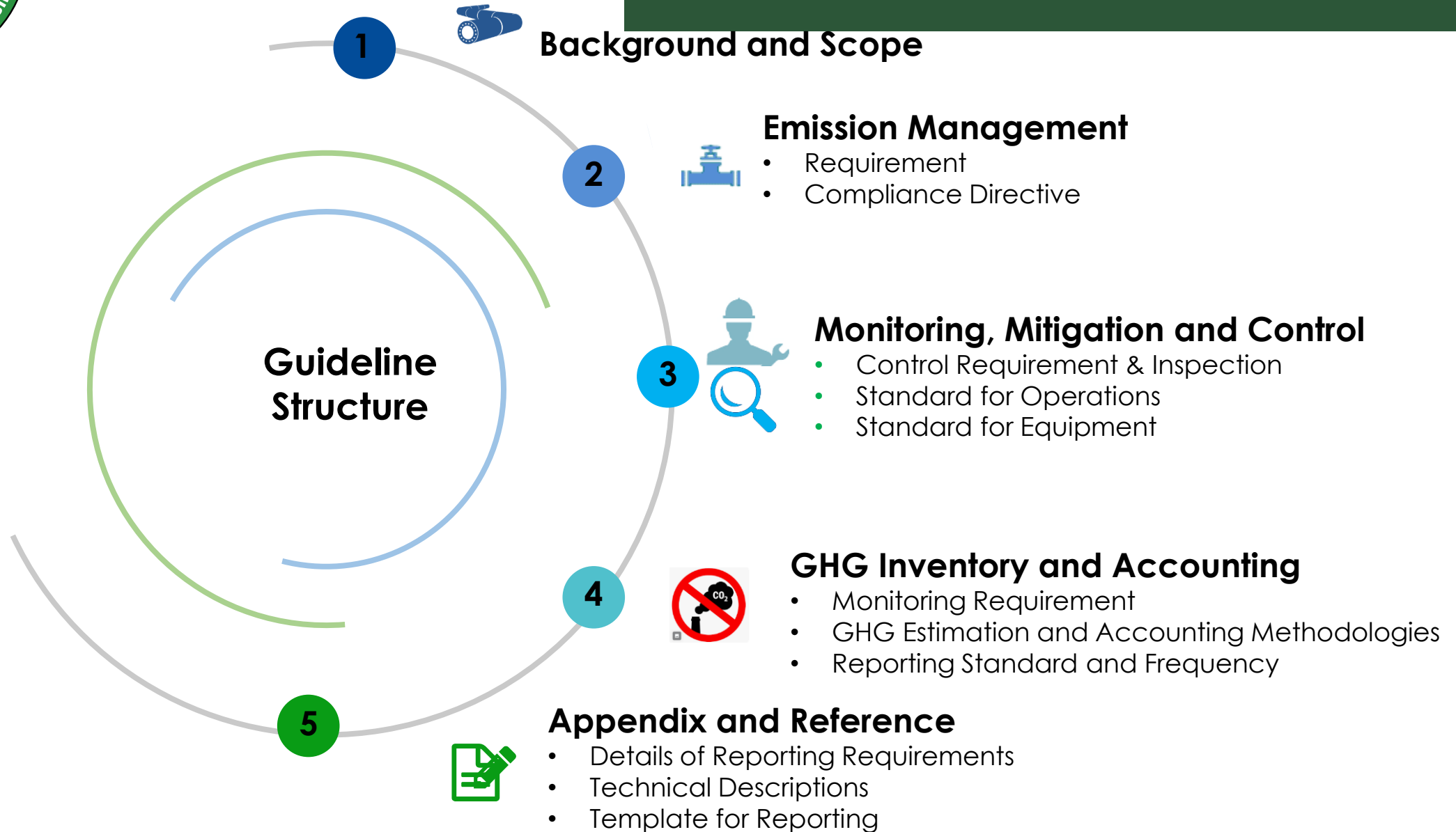


Paris Agreement (2015) to keep global temp. rise within 1.5°C – 2 ° C

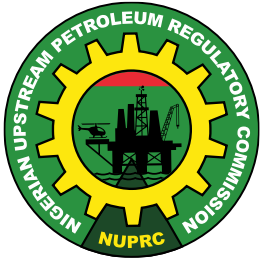


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# MANAGEMENT OF FUGITIVE METHANE AND GHG EMISSIONS - GUIDELINES 2022



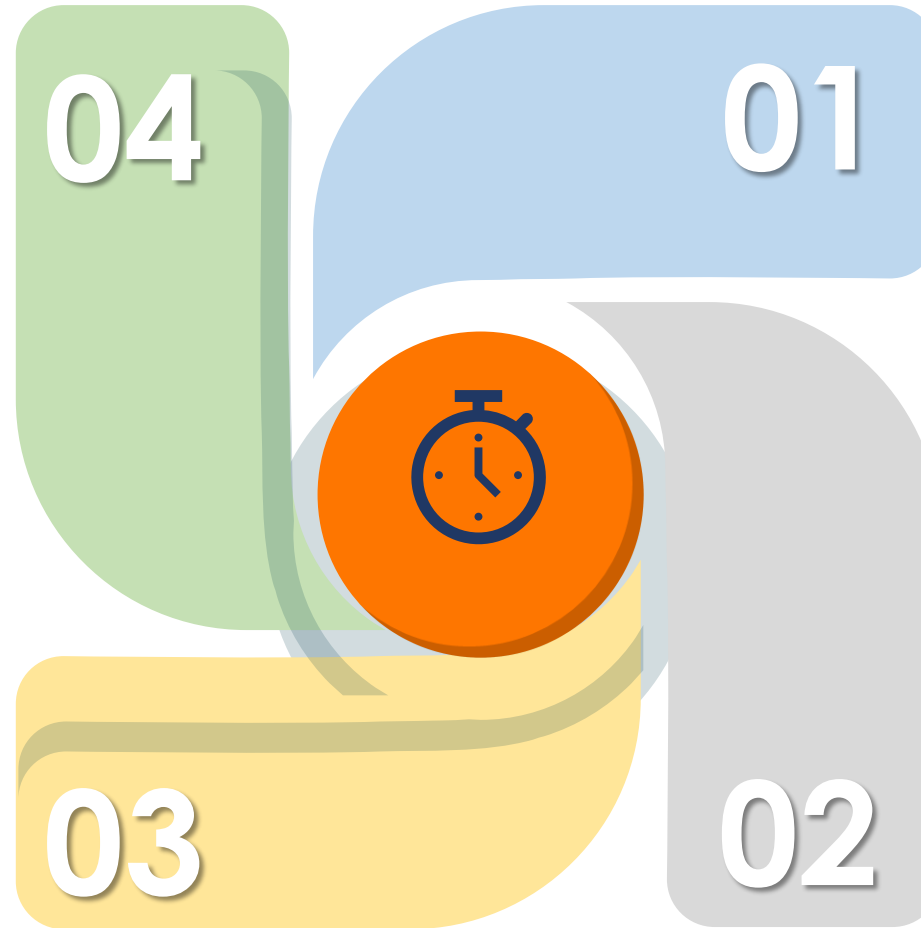




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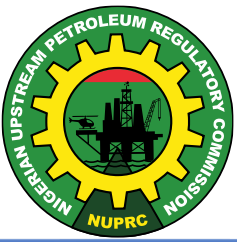
## Methane Leak Detection And Repair (LDAR)

- Set out five-year phase-out period for emission modules such as pneumatic, compressors etc.,
- Control requirement which shall include Inspection to be conducted within 90 days after start-up for new facilities; and within 90 days of enactment of guidelines for other facilities
- Standard for operations and equipment leaks in facilities.



# METHANE GUIDELINES KEY PROVISIONS & COMPLIANCE DIRECTIVES

- Emission management requirements during design, installation, and modification of facilities
- Submission of GHG management plan as part of FDP and FEED application for approval
- Requirement for Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Accounting
- Mandate submission of fugitive emissions and GHG monitoring/inventory reports to NUPRC on a quarterly basis.



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# TIMELINES FOR IMPLEMENTATION



**GHGEMP/FEIP**  
Six (6) Months from guidelines  
sanction Date (Nov 2022)



**GHG Inventory**  
3 months for new facilities and a  
continuation for existing facilities.



**LDAR Inspection**  
Year 1- one insp.  
Year 2- 2 insp. @5 months intvl.  
Year 3. Qtly. Insp.

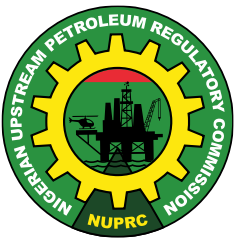
**Operators with multiple  
facility to ensure insp.  
covers 50% of facility in  
2yrs**



**Annual Report on LDAR Inspection**  
Within 1<sup>st</sup> Qtr. of the new year.



**Equip. Change Out**  
5yr phase-out for Pneumatic devices.



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# CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITY

Lack of readily available  
technologies for LDAR

Low Emission equipment

Measurement Difficulties

Dearth of knowledge and  
skills on CH<sub>4</sub>  
mitigation/quantification  
methodology

Lack of baseline information  
on emission.  
Regulatory policy still  
evolving

Technology  
Complexity

Technical and  
Capacity Gap

**Implementation  
Constraints**

Other Factors

Scale of Operations

Inactions by some operators/lack of transparency

Economic feasibility

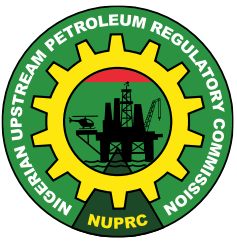
ICT Solution  
Emission Accounting &  
Management Software

Data validation and shortage of expertise among  
consultants

- Lack of in-country technical  
expertise in proposed  
technologies

- Cost Elements/Implication

- Retrofitting/Change-out may  
be major projects



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# Support Strategy



DEVELOPMENT OF TEMPLATES  
FOR REPORTING



• INCENTIVES THROUGH  
CARBON CREDITS



PROMOTING TECHNOLOGY  
ADOPTION/ ADVANCEMENT



FLEXIBLE MRV PROGRAMME  
BASED ON RISKBASED APPROACH

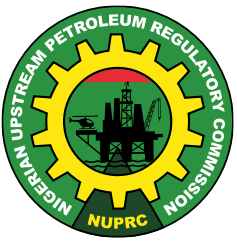


COLLABORATION/ JOINT SCOPING  
ACTIVITIES



AUTOMATION OF REPORTING  
SYSTEM





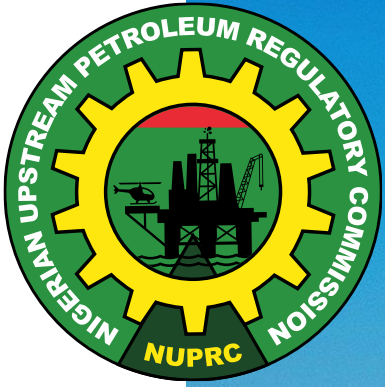
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The time to act is now



## Conclusion

- Accelerating methane abatement in the Nigerian upstream sector is not just a moral obligation but a strategic imperative. This can be achieved through:
  - Embracing Technology & Innovation, strengthening regulations
  - Building capacity, fostering collaboration, and ensuring transparency
- We can not only reduce our environmental impact by mitigating methane emission, but also position our industry as a leader in sustainable and responsible energy development



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**THANK YOU**