

Review of: "The Nexus between Energy Policies and Supply: A Descriptive Evaluation of Nigeria and UK Energy Sectors"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

This paper describes the problem of energy supply shortages that Nigeria is facing, despite the vast amount of resources at its disposal. In addition, the growth of the population and the economy add further stress to the problem described. Given that Nigeria has been a colony of the United Kingdom, the authors suggest that Nigeria should take steps in energy policy to ensure a reliable supply. Thus, the aim of the research is to provide a review of past energy policies on available energy sources in both Nigeria and the UK.

Although the goal of the paper seems attractive, it is poorly executed. It provides a disjointed description of the evolution of energy policies in two countries whose only relationship is their past as a colony/metropolis. But it is hardly possible to make a comparison between the two countries without considering the economic, social and political background. It seems that the choice of the United Kingdom as the country to make the comparison falls into cherry picking.

I would expect a quantitative rather than descriptive analysis of the policies that have had the most impact on securing energy supply for citizens. The variable used to proxy energy availability also suggests some doubt. Per capita consumption may be a good proxy, but it should be considered that it is also subject to efficiency improvements by consumers. It needs a complete picture through the measurement of fuel poverty indicators. The work of Cadaval et al. (2022) can serve as a reference.

Because of these flaws, it may be interpreted that the important thing to improve energy supply is to enact many policies. When the aim of the article would be to look at which policies are the most appropriate to reduce energy shortages in Nigeria. In my humble opinion, the possible causal relationship with certain energy policies in the UK with the effect on supply needs to be worked out in depth. To this end, complement per capita consumption with some measure of fuel poverty.

The rationale for choosing the United Kingdom as a country to compare Nigeria with also needs to be improved. Are there other countries with a more similar socio-economic situation? Do they have the same problems? Have they done anything about energy shortages? How?

As for the format, it is not clear why different types of graphs are used to represent the same figure (per capita consumption). Even going from representing in a figure to a table for the last years of the sample. The text should be more consistent in this regard.

References

Cadaval, M.; Regueiro-Ferreira, R. M. & Calvo, S. (2022). The role of the public sector in the mitigation of fuel poverty in Spain (2008-2019): Modeling the contribution of the Bono Social de Electricidad. *Energy*, 258(1), 124717.