



NEITI Nigeria
Extractive
Industries
Transparency
Initiative

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

**POLICY, PLANNING AND STRATEGY
DEPARTMENT, NEITI**

SEPTEMBER 2025



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STATEMENT BY NATIONAL COORDINATOR

The Annual Progress Report (APR) of the Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI) for the 2025 reporting period reflects an extensive review of the implementation of the country work plan and broader consultations with relevant stakeholders, including those outside the National Stakeholders Working Group (NSWG).

The annual progress review process provided an opportunity for stakeholder consultation and enabled a wide range of stakeholders to participate, provide valuable input into the review of EITI implementation in the country, offer feedback, and have their views reflected in the annual progress report.

As NEITI established in the previous strategic management period, the transition from transparency to accountability is not automatic; it requires broad, active citizen participation and deliberate effort through deepening stakeholder consultation. While the NEITI secretariat coordinates EITI implementation in Nigeria, multi-stakeholders, including those not on the NSWG, have driven implementation.

It is therefore important that all stakeholders understand their distinct roles, which span the entire EITI process, from annual work planning and implementation to progress review, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. These collectively underscore the importance of sustained stakeholder consultation and engagement to ensure inclusive and impactful EITI implementation in Nigeria.

The report, therefore, documents reasonable progress, outcomes, and impacts of EITI implementation in the country in 2025. It also highlights key milestones and achievements recorded by various stakeholders and shows how their work contributes to achieving global EITI and national objectives of transparent, accountable, and prudent management of the country's oil, gas, and mining resources.

On behalf of the NSWG, I sincerely appreciate all stakeholders who participated in the 2025 annual progress review of EITI implementation in Nigeria and provided valuable input and contributions that led to the development and publication of this report. Your dedication continues to inspire and shape the governance of Nigeria's oil, gas, and mining resources.

Musa Sarkin Adar (Hon)

Executive Secretary/National Coordinator

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACRONYM	MEANING
APR	Annual Progress Report
ASM	Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining
BO	Beneficial Ownership
BOT	Board of Trustees
CAC	Corporate Affairs Commission
CAMA	Companies and Allied Matters Act
CDAs	Community Development Agreement
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CSSC	Civil Society Steering Community
CTA	Center for Transparency Advocacy
EFCC	Economic and Financial Crimes Commission
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
FAAC	Federal Account Allocation Committee
FASD	Fiscal Allocation and Statutory Disbursement
FIRS	Federal Internal Revenue Service
IATT	Inter-Agency Task Team
ICPC	Independent Corrupt Practices & Other Related Offences Commission
IMITT	Inter-Ministerial Task Team
IOC	International Oil Companies
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MBCs	Mineral Buying Centers
MCO	Mining Cadastre Office
MID	Mining Inspectorate Department
MMSD	Mines and Solid Mineral Development
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSG	Multi-Stakeholders Group
NAMS	NEITI Audit Management System
NDDC	Niger Delta Development Commission
NEITI	Nigerian Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
NFIU	Nigerian Financial Intelligence Unit
NGCX	Natural Gas Commodities Exchange
NGEP	National Gas Expansion Program
NGFCP	Nigerian Gas Flare Commercialisation Programme
NGTNC	Nigeria Gas Transportation Network Code
NHRC	National Human Right Commission
NMDPRA	Nigerian Midstream & Downstream Petroleum Regulatory Authority

NMGS	Nigeria Mining and Geosciences Society
NNPC	Nigerian National Corporation
NNPCL	Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation Limited
NRGI	Natural Resource Government Institute
NSWG	National Stakeholders Working Group
NUCOP	Nigerian Upstream Cost Optimisation Program
NUPRC	Nigerian Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission
OAGF	Office of the Accountant General of the Federation
OGP	Open Government Partnership
OPL	Oil Prospecting License
OPTS	Oil Producers Trade Section
PENGASSAN	Petroleum and Natural Gas Senior Staff Association of Nigeria
PEPs	Politically Exposed Persons
PIA	Petroleum Industry Act
PPLs	Petroleum Prospecting Licenses
PMLs	Petroleum Mining Leases
PSCs	Persons with Significance Control
PTDF	Petroleum Technology Development Fund
RMAFC	Revenue Mobilization Allocation and Fiscal Commission
SMA	Solid Minerals Audit
SDN	Stakeholders Democracy Network
SERAP	Socio-Economic Rights & Accountability Project (SERAP)
SP	Strategic Plan
TETFUND	Tertiary Education Trust Fund

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI) Annual Progress Report for 2025 reviews the fourth year of implementation of its 2022–2026 Strategic Plan. Guided by objectives to sustain credible reporting, advance governance reforms, and improve operational effectiveness, NEITI's 2025 work plan aligned national development priorities with international EITI commitments on contract and beneficial ownership transparency, anti-corruption, social and environmental reporting, and energy transition.

NEITI delivered substantial progress across most work-plan objectives. It commissioned 2024 audits for oil and gas, solid minerals, and fiscal allocations and statutory disbursements, maintaining the foundation for regular public reporting and revenue accountability. It also expanded public communication through digital platforms, media outreach, the *Rembinar* series, and stakeholder capacity-building. The reconstituted National Stakeholders Working Group held its statutory meetings and strengthened strategic oversight of EITI implementation.

Policy research and engagement were central to the year's achievements. NEITI published policy products on subnational borrowing and debt servicing and on implementing Nigeria's tax and revenue framework. It also advanced its study on the economic implications of energy transition. The Board adopted preliminary recommendations to integrate energy-transition and climate metrics into extractive reporting and to begin project-level reporting to facilitate tracking of funds for host-community development.

Government agencies recorded notable compliance and enforcement outcomes. Beneficial-ownership compliance reached approximately 81%, supported by nationwide enforcement centers, a digital enforcement application, and integration of the public register with identity-verification systems. The Economic and Financial Crimes Commission facilitated the remittance of over ₦25.16 billion and \$59.59 million from outstanding oil-sector proceeds, along with further seizures and prosecutions related to illegal mining, royalties, exports, and mineral trading. The Mining Cadastre Office strengthened entry controls and enforced its "use it or lose it" policy, improving regulatory compliance.

However, the report also identifies material gaps against the 2023 EITI Standard. Oil and gas license-register disclosure remains incomplete; Free, Prior and Informed Consent is not yet embedded as a legal or regulatory requirement for license allocation; reserve, production, and export data have disclosure gaps; and systematic, machine-readable open-data publication is still developing. Climate reporting requires stronger compliance: only 15 of 62 covered oil and gas companies submitted greenhouse-gas data, while only one solid-minerals company reported such data. Mining-sector reporting of social and environmental payments is also weak, with only 10 of 85 companies reporting.

Implementation of audit recommendations, subnational engagement, and systematic disclosure remain the principal institutional challenges. NEITI has responded by reconstituting the Inter-Ministerial Task Team, engaging regulators and companies, expanding reporting templates, and advancing the NEITI Data Center. These measures aim to improve inter-agency coordination, data harmonisation, public access, and follow-through on corrective actions ahead of Nigeria's 2026 EITI Validation.

The Federal Government appropriated ₦6.682 billion for EITI implementation in 2025. Expenditure totaled approximately ₦3.396 billion, supplemented by ₦64.584 million in donor support. Overall, the report shows a maturing transparency system with stronger governance structures, active

civil-society participation, and measurable enforcement results, but one that must accelerate implementation of recommendations, subnational transparency, and systematic disclosure to achieve fuller EITI compliance and public accountability.

Nigeria EITI made substantial progress in 2025 in strengthening extractive-sector transparency, policy engagement, stakeholder participation, and anti-corruption enforcement, while key disclosure and implementation gaps remain.

TABLE OF CONTENT

Introduction.....	2
Nigeria EITI 2025 Workplan.....	3
1. General assessment of the year's performance.....	5
2. Assessment of performance against targets & activities set out in work plan.....	10
3. Assessment of performance against EITI requirements.....	13
4. Overview of the multi-stakeholder group's responses to the recommendations from reconciliation and Validation, if applicable.....	21
5. Strengths or weaknesses identified in the EITI process.....	27
6. Total costs of implementation.....	33
7. Additional comments.....	33
8. Has this activity report been discussed beyond the MSG?.....	33
9. Details of membership of the MSG during the period.....	34

INTRODUCTION:

The Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI) Annual Progress Report (APR) for year 2025 is the fourth edition in the implementation of its [2022-2026 Strategic Plan \(SP\)](#). The plan has three broad strategic objectives, namely:

- ▶ - To sustain extractive sector reporting and relevance by focusing on national and international priorities;
- ▶ - To strengthen extractive sector governance and reforms through policy research, and strategic stakeholder engagement; and
- ▶ - To achieve operational excellence in implementing NEITI's mandate through professionalism, innovation, use of technology and resource management.

The strategic objectives guided the development and implementation of [the Nigeria EITI 2025 country work plan](#) and form the basis for this Annual Progress Report. The program and activities in the country work plan were designed and implemented to support the reforms in Nigeria's oil, gas and mining sectors, and deepen EITI implementation in Nigeria.

The focus of the 2025 country work plan focuses on both national and international priorities. This includes: regular extractive sector reporting, enhancing contract and beneficial ownership disclosure, anti-corruption, gender, social and environmental reporting. Other focus areas are, energy transition and robust engagement with stakeholders on policy reforms in the country's oil, gas and mining sectors.

The annual progress report therefore assesses the performance of Nigeria's country work plan, documents progress, outcomes and impacts of EITI implementation in Nigeria in the year under review. The report also documents key achievements and progress recorded by relevant stakeholders in the sector.

NIGERIA EITI 2025 WORKPLAN

The Nigeria EITI 2025 country work plan was designed to enhance the impact of the EITI implementation and maximise revenue to the Nigerian government through programmes and activities that are designed to promote transparency, accountability and reduce corruption in the mismanagement of the country's oil, gas and mining resources. The plan was targeted at consolidating the gains recorded in the Nigeria's extractive sector from implementation of previous work plans in the areas of policy reforms; public availability and accessibility of extractive industries data and information to support government revenue mobilization and recovery and strengthen citizens to demand for accountability; and improved enabling environment for business.

The policy and stakeholders' engagement components of the plan sought to strengthen citizens' participation and understanding of natural resource management through information and data disclosure to promote robust public debates and cause reforms in the sector. The plan aligned with Nigeria's national and international priorities - attracting foreign direct investment, promote economic growth and development, and contribute to the implementation of [Nigeria's Energy Transition Plan \(ETP\)](#) and support Nigerian contribution to the realization of global agenda on transition from fossil fuel to a more cleaner energy sources and meet net-zero target by the year 2060.

The work plan was anchored on the following assumptions:

- ▶ Desired Leadership
- ▶ Stakeholders' buy-in
- ▶ Resource Adequacy
- ▶ Political support/stability

Work Plan National Priorities:

The 2025 work plan was focused on contributing to achievement of policy priorities of Federal Government of Nigeria as defined in its [National Development Plan - 2021-2025](#). The plan will also contribute to the realization of the policy priorities of the [Renewed Hope Agenda](#) of the current administration. The government policy priorities revolve around optimisation of the structure and potential of the Nigerian economy towards a sustained and inclusive growth, driven by increased productivity and macroeconomic stability.

Work Plan International Priorities:

The International priorities that shaped the 2024 work plan are as follow:

- ▶ Contract & Beneficial Ownership Transparency
- ▶ Commodity Trading Transparency
- ▶ Anti-corruption
- ▶ Gender, Social & Environmental Reporting
- ▶ Energy Transition

Work Plan Objectives:

The specific objectives of the plan are to:

1. Broaden and deepen stakeholder engagements in the NEITI process through strategic communications

2. Increase public access and understanding of NEITI reports, policy briefs and knowledge products through effective dissemination.
3. Facilitate timely implementation of extractive industries audit recommendations through effective inter-agencies collaboration.
4. Improve extractive industries governance and anticorruption initiatives through policy research and engagements.
5. Improve extractive industries reporting through regular and timely audit and disclosures.
6. Increase impacts and relevance of NEITI by focusing on national and international priorities.
7. Optimize efficiency and effectiveness in NEITI operations through effective human resource management, planning, monitoring and evaluation.

Planned deliverables include:

- ▶ Conducting audits and producing key reports on oil, gas, and solid minerals Sectors
- ▶ Policy advisories on critical issues such as tax reforms and gas commercialization, activating non-performing PSCs, among others.
- ▶ Capacity-building programs for stakeholders and internal staff on natural resource governance and 2023 EITI standard.
- ▶ Upgrading NEITI's digital platforms and expanding public awareness initiatives.
- ▶ Remediation actions based on the 2023 Nigeria EITI validation report.

The EITI implementation in Nigeria in the period under review were guided by the Country's Work Plan, which outlined objectives, expected outcomes and impacts including underlying assumptions. The 2025 country work plan addressed seven (7) specific objectives which stemmed from the NEITI's broader 2022-2026 strategic plan objectives. As with the goals of the strategic plan, the work plan objectives reflected both national and international priorities of the Nigeria EITI. A summary of activities undertaken, including achievements, outcomes and progress recorded in the implementation of EITI in Nigeria within the period under review are highlighted below.

1. General assessment of the year's performance

Regular Industry Audits, Reporting & Disclosures:

Nigeria EITI commissioned the conduct of oil, gas and mining sectors audits for the 2024 fiscal year. It also commissioned the conduct of Fiscal Allocation and Statutory Disbursement (FASD) audit for the year 2024. The three audit exercise, when completed and published will strengthen government revenue recovery, contribute to fiscal reforms and empower citizens to demand accountability on the application of revenues accruing from the extractive industries while ensuring Nigeria meets its obligations with the global extractive industries transparency initiative on regular disclosures of information and data in the oil, gas and mining sectors.

Communications & Dissemination of NEITI Reports:

Nigeria EITI amplified its impact through sustained communications and public engagements and intensified the disseminations of its audits findings and recommendations using infographics and data stories for easier comprehension. The agency hosted series of stakeholders' engagements and public enlightenment programs, including adopting digital innovations, which helped to deepen and foster multi-stakeholder dialogue ongoing reforms in the oil, gas and mining sector. It also embarked on a robust and extensive media engagement, including several media appearances to discuss the reports. These media events were conducted using social/digital media, radio and television platforms which were used to disseminate policy briefs and knowledge product produced within the period under review. All these were in line with Nigeria EITI's country work plan objective of increasing public understanding and access to Nigeria's EITI reports and knowledge products through regular strategic communications, dissemination and outreach. These efforts helped to improve citizens' understanding of extractive governance and enabled informed civic participation.

Policy Engagements & Thought-Leadership:

NEITI conducted and published a policy brief entitled: Beyond Federal Allocation: The Cost Borrowing and Debt Servicing at State Level in Nigeria. The agency also conducted and published another policy paper on: Beyond Assent: Pathways for implementation Nigeria Tax and Revenue Framework. The two important publications are currently contributing to strengthening the implementation of government ongoing fiscal reforms and improving revenue management.

Some level of progress were also recorded in the ongoing Study on the Impact of Energy Transition on the Economy. Following the review of the draft report by the NEITI board, the it adopted its preliminary recommendations to integrate energy transition and climate metrics in the extractive industries reporting. The board also resolved to commence implementation of requirement 4.10c of the global EITI standard on disaggregated project-level reporting to enhance the tracking of funds earmark for the fund for host community development.

Strengthening Institutions: National Stakeholders Working Group Oversight:

The NSWG also known as NEITI Board held its four statutory meetings and additional strategic meetings, including a retreat on EITI principles, standards and procedure in the year under review. The NSWG re-constitution has enabled stronger policy oversight and stakeholder coordination of the EITI implementation in Nigeria.

Stakeholders Engagements, Collaboration & Partnership.

Nigeria EITI in partnership with Global Right, conducted Capacity Building for Mining

Host Communities in Nasarawa and Taraba States in Nigeria. The program deepened local ownership and empowered mining host communities in Nasarawa and Taraba States to understand and advocate for governance and accountability frameworks in the solid minerals sector. It also improved coordination among community groups; enhanced local advocacy capacity; strengthened ability of mining host communities to demand accountability and ensure compliance with environmental and social obligations.

NEITI collaborated with Order paper Advocacy Initiative to host the Rembiner series. The webinars examined the new Nigeria Tax Act 2026: Its implications on at Tax Bills NEITI Audits and Energy Transition. The Dialogue sensitized and enlightened policy makers on the implications of the new law on the extractive industries. Similarly, NEITI in partnership with Centre for Journalism Innovation and Development (CJID), and Extractive360 held webinar, titled: “Balancing Natural Resource Extraction with Climate Commitments: A Critical Conversation”. The webinar examined how Nigeria can reconcile its reliance on oil, gas, and mining with its climate obligations. The outcome of the webinar is currently influencing homegrown initiatives on equity-driven energy transition, and addressing environmental impacts such as emissions and gas flaring.

NEITI also collaborated with Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI) to hold a policy dialogue on “strengthening public accountability and corporate compliance for methane emissions reduction in Nigeria’s oil and gas sector”. The outcomes of the dialogue is currently helping to improve regulatory enforcement, transparency, and corporate responsibility in addressing methane emissions. Similarly, NEITI and Spaces for Change (S4C) co-hosted the 4th National Extractives Dialogue (NED Conference). The Conference which focused on Transition, Divestments, and Critical Minerals: Charting a just future for Nigeria’s Extractive Sector, helped interrogate governance and environmental implications of oil asset divestments, including emerging patterns, key actors, and the role of regulators. It assessed Nigeria’s readiness to manage the transition to critical minerals, institutional preparedness, legal frameworks, and community safeguards among other issues.

NEITI partnered with Global Rights to host Mining Indaba 2025 Conference on “Contextualizing Green Mining within Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)”. The program empowered stakeholders, particularly host mining communities on integrating Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) into green mining, community rights, sustainability, and justice. NEITI also collaborated with Center Transparency & Advocacy (CTA) to conduct a project, titled: “Strengthening Accountability and Governance in Nigeria Initiative (SAGNI)”. The project promoted Freedom of Information (FOI) Act in the beneficiary state: Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Anambra, and Edo to empower its citizens, media, and civil society to demand accountability. It also helped improve stakeholders’ awareness of FOI provisions.

NEITI signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFund) to enhance data sharing and ensure accountability on the implementation of Education Tax, a key revenue stream from the extractive sector. A Joint Technical Committee has since been established to drive the implementation of this agreement.

NEITI hosted an Advocacy Dialogue for civil society and journalists ahead of Nigeria’s 2026 EITI Validation exercise. The program helped sensitized and prepared civil society and media for their roles and expectations during the Validation exercise.

Strengthening Governance & Anti-corruption Reforms:

Through the Technical Unit on Governance and Anti-Corruption Reforms (TUGAR), NEITI

coordinated a Scoping Survey and Gap Analysis of the Ethics Framework in Nigeria. Following the findings of the Ethics Survey and gap Analysis carried out by TUGAR in 2018, TUGAR in collaboration with the Code of Conduct Bureau developed an Explanatory Manual and an Interactive Virtual Training Tool on the Code of Conduct for Public Officers (CCPO). The Virtual Tool, which transforms the Explanatory Manual into an interactive web-based platform, bridges the gap between policy and practice through practical case studies and scenario-based assessments. This tool, which was launched in August 2025 will serve as a cost-effective resource for induction and refresher training of public servants, and promotes preventive compliance, supports oversight institutions and civil society in line with the 2019 UNCAC Review of Nigeria and the National Anti-Corruption Strategy (NACS).

In 2025, TUGAR commissioned a study titled “TI-CPI: Does the Index Tell the True Story About Nigeria?” to examine the Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI), its methodology, data sources, and indicators, with the aim of identifying opportunities for reforms that support the National Anti-Corruption Strategy. The findings informed key initiatives, including the Nigeria Ports Process Manual (NPPM). Building on these gains, TUGAR commissioned a follow-up study to review Nigeria’s CPI performance from 2019–2024. The resulting report launched in February 2025 provided an in-depth analysis of the survey data and methodology, explained the factors behind Nigeria’s scores, and offered practical short-, medium-, and long-term recommendations to strengthen anti-corruption efforts and improve the Nigeria’s future CPI ranking.

Joint commemoration of the International Anti-Corruption Day 2025 and the African Anti-corruption Day 2025 – TUGAR is the Secretariat of the Inter-Agency Task Team and coordinates the joint commemoration of the International Anti-corruption Day and the African Anti-Corruption Day which hold annually on 9th December and 11th July respectively. These events are aimed at underscoring the Government’s emphasis on re-energizing the war against corruption. The are in Grand Events in the form of High-Level Interactive Seminars on burning issues within the Anti-Corruption agenda. These events are aimed at facilitating inter-agency cooperation and collaboration, and building synergy among diverse anti-corruption initiatives. They also facilitate greater cooperation between state and non-state actors.

TUGAR coordinated commemorations of the International Anti-Corruption Day, and the African Anti-Corruption Day 2025. The implementation of the two programs helped to build and improve synergy among accountability actors, inter agency cooperation and collaboration between state and non-state actors.

Progress Recorded by Government Agencies, Companies on Delivering EITI objectives

Mining Cadastre Office (MCO), implemented Market Entry Control Checks, and started administering the Fit and Proper Persons Questionnaire. The contributed to Nigeria exiting from the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) gray list. The agency also activated its “Use it or lose it” policy. This led to revocation of mineral titles due to non-compliance to their obligations as spelt out in the Nigeria Minerals and Mining Act (NMMA), 2007, and improved regulatory compliance in the mining sector.

Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC), designated 36 state offices and Federal Capital Territory as enforcement centers to drive compliance by beneficial ownership reporting by companies. The policy has increased the level of compliance on beneficial ownership reporting by companies to approximately 81% as at 2025. The Commission deployed digital enforcement application to facilitate instant exchange of data on enforcement activities. This has eased exchange of information on compliance reporting for the purpose of deploying appropriate

sanctions for defaulting companies and also mitigating same for companies that have complied, including enhanced collaboration with relevant government agencies to facilitate their respective mandates and the use of the beneficial ownership register.

Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), investigated oil companies for defaulting on remittances, royalty payments, gas flare penalties and concession rentals. This led to recovery of ₦25,155,680,387.21 (Twenty-Five Billion, One Hundred and Fifty-Five Million, Six Hundred and Eighty Thousand, Three Hundred and Eighty-Seven Naira, Twenty-One Kobo) and \$59,591,075.80 (Fifty-Nine Million, Five Hundred and Ninety-One Thousand, Seventy-Five Dollars, Eighty Cents) into government coffer in the year under review.

The Commission, in collaboration with the Nigeria Navy Ship NNS Delta Warri arrested and prosecuted MT Rose Marine and the owner for illegal dealing in petroleum products: 400 Metric Tonnes of crude oil on board the vessel. The product was auctioned and the total sum of ₦88,000,000.00 (Eighty-Eight Million Naira) was paid to the Consolidated Revenue Account of the Federation.

Another 51 cases was investigated by the Commission, including cases of alleged illegal mining, underpayment of royalty, mining without a license to purchase and possess, non - repatriation of export proceeds and exporting without a permit to export minerals in commercial quantities. This led to recovery of ₦1,516,428,833.12 (One Billion, Five Hundred and Sixteen Million, Four Hundred and Twenty-Eight Thousand, Eight Hundred and Thirty-Three Naira, Twelve Kobo) as underpayment of royalty, mining without a license to purchase and possess, non- repatriation of export proceeds and exporting without a permit to export minerals in commercial quantities. Besides, 6 cases of alleged Illegal Mining were charged to court and 3 convictions were secured.

The Commission also investigated 4 Chinese nationals along with their companies in Jos Plateau State for possession of minerals without requisite licenses. The sum of ₦5,000,000.00 (Five million naira) fine was imposed on one of the companies. The Chinese nationals were convicted and deported. Minerals worth ₦12,320,000.00 (Twelve Million, Three Hundred and Twenty Thousand Naira) were forfeited to the Federal Government. Prosecution of the second company is still ongoing in court.

The Commission investigated 31 suspects including 4 Chinese nationals along with their company for unauthorized processing of radioactive ore (Monazite), illegal exports, tax irregularities and on compliance to SCUML requirements. This led to recovery of ₦134,724,769.00 (One Hundred and Thirty-Four Million, Seven Hundred and Twenty-Four Thousand, Seven Hundred and Sixty-Nine Naira) and ₦16,300,000.00. (Sixteen Million, Three Hundred Thousand Naira) into government coffer. The cases have been referred for prosecution.

Similar investigation of 5 Chinese nationals for illegal gold mining and outstanding royalties led to recoveries of ₦77,000,000.00 (Seventy-Seven Million Naira) in royalties. Additional investigation of 3 Chinese nationals and one Nigerian for illegal sales of mica and lithium spodumene as well as non-compliance with SCUML reporting requirements, led to discovery of ₦2.84 billion (Two Billion, Eight Hundred and Forty Million Naira) linked to illegal mining proceeds. Recovery of ₦51.7million (Fifty-One Million Seven Hundred Thousand Naira) through SCUML administrative sanctions.

Also, investigation of 2 Chinese nationals for illegal sorting, bagging and export of mica and lithium to China, led to conviction of suspect and forfeiture of the following items to the Federal Government of Nigeria: Mining site and all assets on premises; Toyota 4Runner SUV;

Three long trucks laden with mica and lithium stones; and one 40 X 40 container of minerals. Investigation of 2 Chinese nationals also led to recovery of 3,210 bags of mica minerals and the sum of \$50,000.00 (Fifty Thousand Dollars) in favor of the Federal Government of Nigeria.

The Commission's enforcement of due process and transparency in Taraba, Benue, Nasarawa and Plateau States led to increase in royalty payment to Federal Government from ₦200,000,000.00 (Two Hundred Million Naira) to ₦800,000,000.00 (Eight Hundred Million Naira) from mining activities in Benue State in the year under review.

2. Assessment of performance against targets and activities set out in the work plan.

WORKPLAN OBJECTIVES	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	PROGRESS
Broaden and deepen stakeholder engagements in the NEITI process through strategic communications	The 2025 work plan will broaden and deepen stakeholders' engagements for effective governance and management of natural resource in Nigeria. The objective identified capacity-building programs for stakeholders and internal staff on natural resource governance and 2023 EITI standard as its major key deliverable, including stakeholders' engagements, among others activities.	Some level of progress was recorded in this achievement of this objective within the period under review. Several capacity building programs and engagement were conducted for stakeholders in 2025, which helped deepened stakeholders' participation in the extractive sector governance in Nigeria.
Increase public access and understanding of NEITI reports, policy briefs and knowledge products through effective dissemination.	Under this objective, NEITI identified upgrading of its digital platforms and expanding public awareness initiatives, as one major deliverable. It also identified partnership with key stakeholders on program and activities in the extractive sectors as an important deliverable.	Substantial progress was made in the attainment of this objective. Nigeria EITI improved its digital and communications platforms. The agency conducted series of public education and enlightenment programmes using traditional and new media channels. This and helped improved public awareness on natural resource governance.
Facilitate timely implementation of extractive industries audit recommendations through effective inter-agencies collaboration.	NEITI identified remediation actions based on the 2023 Nigeria EITI validation report as a very important deliverable. It also identified direct bi-lateral engagement with relevant government agencies that are responsible for addressing remedial issues in its reports.	Some level of progress was recorded on this objective. NEITI sustained direct bi-lateral engagement with relevant agencies leading to implementation of some recommendation of its 2023 audit reports as well as corrective actions in the Validation report.

WORKPLAN OBJECTIVES	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	PROGRESS
Improve extractive industries governance and anticorruption initiatives through policy research and engagements.	This objective identified publication of policy advisories on issues such as tax reforms and gas commercialization, activating non-performing PSCs, as key deliverables. Some studies were also identified to be conducted, including a study, titled “TI-CPI: Does the Index Tell the True Story About Nigeria?”	Substantial progress was recorded on this objective. NEITI conducted and published policy advisory on Nigeria new tax law, quarterly reviews on Federation Account Allocations. It also conducted and published study titled: “TI-CPI: Does the Index Tell the True Story About Nigeria?” On the ongoing study on “impact of energy transition on Nigeria’s economy”, NSWG adopted its preliminary recommendations of draft report to integrate energy transition and climate metrics in the extractive industries reporting.
Improve extractive industries reporting through regular and timely audit and disclosures.	This objective identified conduct of audits and producing key reports on oil, gas, and solid minerals sectors as its major deliverable.	Some level of progress was made on this objective. NEITI commissioned the conduct of oil, gas and mining sectors audits for the 2024 fiscal year. It also commissioned the conduct of Fiscal Allocation and Statutory Disbursement (FASD) audit for the year 2024.

WORKPLAN OBJECTIVES	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	PROGRESS
Increase impacts and relevance of NEITI by focusing on national and international priorities.	This objective summarises the totality of all the work plan deliverables, from conducting the audits, producing reports, publishing policy advisories and studies, capacity-building programs for stakeholders, upgrading NEITI's digital platforms and expanding public awareness initiatives, to remediation actions based on the 2023 Nigeria EITI validation report.	Substantial progress is recorded on this objective. NEITI delivered substantial part of the deliverables in the year under review, improved its impacts and relevance.
Optimize efficiency and effectiveness in NEITI operations through effective human & material resources management, planning, monitoring & evaluation.	The deliverables under this objective include: improved NEITI's secretariat administration, operations; financial management; staff capacity; working tools and equipment, among others.	Substantial progress was recorded on this objective. NEITI conducted several capacity building programs for members of its board, staff and stakeholders within the period under review, provided decent work environment and deployed modern technology. NEITI also conducted monitoring and evaluation on the implementation of its 2025 work plan and produced report. The 2025 EITI Annual Progress Report (APR) was also produced and published.

3. Assessment of performance against EITI requirements

Requirements:	Progress:
2.1: Legal Framework and fiscal regime	Refer to the corresponding sections of the 2022–2023 NEITI Solid Minerals and Oil & Gas Industry Reports, available at: https://neiti.gov.ng/audits/oil-and-gas https://neiti.gov.ng/audits/solid-minerals
2.2: Contract and license allocation	Refer to the corresponding sections of the 2022–2023 NEITI Solid Minerals and Oil & Gas Industry Reports, available at: https://neiti.gov.ng/audits/oil-and-gas https://neiti.gov.ng/audits/solid-minerals However, Requirement 2.2a) ii) is not comprehensively met: NUPRC lacks a legal mandate to ensure FPIC from extractive communities is obtained by companies before license allocation/transfer is concluded. The recent NEITI oil sector report and prior activities identifies this gap and recommends the NUPRC enshrine FPIC in law or enforce it as a regulatory principle for all future awards and transfers
2.3: Register of licenses	Refer to the corresponding sections of the 2022–2023 NEITI Solid Minerals and Oil & Gas Industry Reports, available at: https://neiti.gov.ng/audits/oil-and-gas https://neiti.gov.ng/audits/solid-minerals Requirement 2.3 is unmet for the Oil & Gas sector. The NUPRC's development of a dedicated cadastral system is advanced (per NUPRC update to NEITI in 2024), supplemented by a temporary Acreage Situation Report on the NUPRC website. However, this falls short of full compliance. The requirement is fully met in the Mining sector, where the 'EMC 2.0' cadastral is publicly available, as acknowledged in the NEITI Solid Minerals report.
2.4: Contracts and licenses	Refer to the corresponding sections of the 2022–2023 NEITI Solid Minerals and Oil & Gas Industry Reports, available at: https://neiti.gov.ng/audits/oil-and-gas and Section 4 of Appendix 4 – Contextual Report. https://neiti.gov.ng/audits/solid-minerals Requirement 2.4 is fully met in the Solid Minerals sector (per the 2023 Solid Mineral Sector NEITI report), it is mostly met in the Oil & Gas sector, with the exception of sub-requirement 2.4c(iii).

Requirements:	Progress:
2.5: Beneficial ownership	See required information in similarly named sections of the 2022-2023 Solid Mineral and Oil and Gas Sector NEITI Reports available at https://neiti.gov.ng/audits/oil-and-gas and https://neiti.gov.ng/audits/solid-minerals ● The disclosure framework provided by the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA), 2020 and operationalized by the Persons with Significant Control (PSC) Regulations, 2022 has made it mandatory for all companies including those operating in the extractive sector to disclose the natural persons who are the beneficial owners or who command beneficial interest in those companies. ● Non-disclosure of Beneficial Owners by registered entities attracts sanctions ranging from fines, penalties, striking off and other administrative measures including changing the companies' status from 'Active' to 'Inactive', Caveat. ● The CAC has put in place deliberate measures to ensure compliance with full disclosure of beneficial ownership information through sustained collaboration with state holders on sensitization activities. The CAC also engages on enforcement activities which include onsite visitation to sustain compliance. These measures have increased the level of compliance which stands at approximately 81% as at 2025. ● The beneficial ownership reporting requirement has made it mandatory for reporting entities (Including those operating in the extractive industry) to disclose the natural persons who are beneficial owners of those entities. This disclosure covers politically exposed persons (PEP's) who must disclose their interest notwithstanding the level of ownership. Section 868 CAMA, 2020 and Regulation 14 PSC Regulation 2022 defines who qualifies to be a beneficial owner with corresponding obligations to disclose. Regulation 4 of the PSC Regulation has aggregated the information required for disclosure which includes disclosure of PEP station. ● The CAC has designated enforcement centres in all its 36 state offices and the Federal Capital Territory where sensitization and enforcement activities are carried out simultaneously. The CAC has sustained the striking off of companies that have not complied with full beneficial ownership disclosure requirements. These are companies that were registered before the introduction of beneficial ownership legal framework. These companies are referred to as legacy companies. About 4 batches of 100,000 for each batch have so far been struck off as at 2025. Public notices have been issued for the 5th batch of striking off. We intend to sustain this process to ensure all entities comply. ● The Central Public Register of Beneficial Owners hosted by the CAC is Electronic and has the functionality to integrate other registers. ● It also has an interface for discrepancy reporting to accommodate feedback from users of the register. The register is a public register deployed in line with the global Beneficial Ownership Data Standard (BODS) with capacity to inter operate amongst implementing jurisdiction. • Nigeria has adopted a central verification platform that ensures real time verification of the identities of natural persons who are citizens. The Central register of beneficial owners has adopted the National Identity Number (NIN) provided by the National Identity Management Commission (NIMC) as a unique identifier for the verification of the identity of citizens. The CAC has an integration with the National Identity database which ensures real time verification of identity.

Requirements:	Progress:
2.6: State participation	See required information in similarly named sections of the 2022-2023 Solid Mineral and Oil and Gas Sector NEITI Reports available at https://neiti.gov.ng/audits/oil-and-gas and https://neiti.gov.ng/audits/solid-minerals This requirement is fully met for the oil and gas sector. For the solid minerals sector, the requirement does not apply as there are currently no State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) operating in the sector.
3.7: Exploration activities	See required information in similarly named sections of the 2022-2023 Solid Mineral and Oil and Gas Sector NEITI Reports available at https://neiti.gov.ng/audits/oil-and-gas and https://neiti.gov.ng/audits/solid-minerals This requirement is not comprehensively met in either the oil and gas or solid minerals sectors. Specifically for Requirement 3.1b: Oil & Gas Sector: Reserve data disclosures are incomplete. Solid Minerals Sector: While data on strategic minerals is provided, data on critical minerals is not disclosed.
3.2: Production data	See required information in similarly named sections of the 2022-2023 Solid Mineral and Oil and Gas Sector NEITI Reports available at https://neiti.gov.ng/audits/oil-and-gas and https://neiti.gov.ng/audits/solid-minerals This requirement is partially implemented in the oil sector, though Requirements 3.2(b) and (c) are not yet fully met. Requirement 3.2(d) is unmet in the Solid Minerals Annual Audit reporting process.
3.3: Export Data	See required information in similarly named sections of the 2022-2023 Solid Mineral and Oil and Gas Sector NEITI Reports available at https://neiti.gov.ng/audits/oil-and-gas and https://neiti.gov.ng/audits/solid-minerals The NEITI Solid Minerals Audit meets the majority of this requirement, though Requirement 3.3d is outstanding. In contrast, Requirement 3.3c has not been met in the NEITI Oil & Gas Audit Report.

Requirements:	Progress:
3.4: Greenhouse gas emission	Refer to the corresponding sections of the 2022–2023 NEITI Solid Minerals and Oil & Gas Industry Reports, available at: https://neiti.gov.ng/audits/oil-and-gas https://neiti.gov.ng/audits/solid-minerals The recently published NEITI Oil & Gas Audit Report (2022–2023) successfully implemented this new requirement. NEITI collaborated with key stakeholders to develop a comprehensive GHG emissions template. However, only 15 out of 62 covered companies submitted GHG data by the reporting deadline. NEITI is currently actively advancing the energy transition data agenda through dedicated workshops. As this marks the requirement's first implementation, significantly improved sector compliance is anticipated in future cycles. For the Solid Minerals Sector, the GHG requirement was introduced in the 2022–2023 data templates. Nevertheless, only one company disclosed GHG emissions data in 2023.
4.1: Comprehensive disclosures of taxes and revenues	Refer to the corresponding sections of the 2022–2023 NEITI Solid Minerals and Oil & Gas Industry Reports, available at: https://neiti.gov.ng/audits/oil-and-gas https://neiti.gov.ng/audits/solid-minerals This requirement has been met through the NEITI reporting. The Annual Audits provides detailed disclosure on all revenue and taxes from the Extractive sector.
4.2: Sale of the state's share of production or other revenues collected in kind	As evidenced in Sections [Relevant Section Numbers] of the 2022–2023 NEITI Solid Minerals and Oil & Gas Industry Reports (available https://neiti.gov.ng/audits/oil-and-gas and https://neiti.gov.ng/audits/solid-minerals), this requirement is nearly fully implemented. However, Requirement 4.2(b) requires enhancement regarding disclosures by relevant State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs). Specifically, improved reporting is needed on: The selection process for buying companies. Technical and financial evaluation criteria. Other mandatory data stipulated in this section
4.3: Infrastructure provisions and barter arrangements	See required information in similarly named sections of the 2022–2023 Solid Mineral and Oil and Gas Sector NEITI Reports available at https://neiti.gov.ng/audits/oil-and-gas and https://neiti.gov.ng/audits/solid-minerals

Requirements:	Progress:
4.4: Transportation revenues	See required information in similarly named sections of the 2022-2023 Solid Mineral and Oil and Gas Sector NEITI Reports available at https://neiti.gov.ng/audits/oil-and-gas and https://neiti.gov.ng/audits/solid-minerals This requirement is fully met
4.5: Transactions related to state-owned enterprises	See required information in similarly named sections of the 2022-2023 Solid Mineral and Oil and Gas Sector NEITI Reports available at https://neiti.gov.ng/audits/oil-and-gas and https://neiti.gov.ng/audits/solid-minerals Full implementation is confirmed per 2022–2023 NEITI sector reports. NNPC's published AFS comprehensively discloses government transactions, with NEITI independently verifying flows through CBN data. These disclosures follow official FAAC channels and are audited by NEITI
4.6: Subnational payment	As detailed in the 2022–2023 NEITI Solid Minerals and Oil & Gas Industry Reports available at https://neiti.gov.ng/audits/oil-and-gas https://neiti.gov.ng/audits/solid-minerals) Several State Internal Revenue Services (SIRS) disclose payments (e.g., PAYE, Ground Rents) through NEITI audits, full disclosure remains inconsistent across all states. A significant transparency gap persists regarding benefits accrued to Local Governments. NEITI aims to address these limitations through Nigeria's new direct revenue allocation policy to Local Governments. This reform enables comprehensive tracking of extractive revenue flows, enhancing transparency and accountability in subnational payment procedures.
4.7: Level of disaggregation	This requirement has been implemented and disclosures are made in the NEITI Annual Audits.
4.8: Data Timeliness	This requirement is fully met for the periods under review ensuring public disclosures are timely for public consumption and debate.
4.9: Data quality and assurance	This requirement is fully implemented for the reporting period. NEITI ensures data quality and provides assurance for reported information through established quality assurance protocols, including: Regular updating, review, and evaluation of data templates; Primary data sourcing and verification; and Stakeholder engagements and reconciliation processes Physical data assessments

Requirements:	Progress:
4.10: Project costs	Initial implementation of this requirement occurred in the 2023 Oil & Gas audit reporting cycle see required information in similarly named sections of the 2022-2023 Oil and Gas Sector NEITI Reports available at https://neiti.gov.ng/audits/oil-and-gas , with further refinement planned for subsequent reporting cycles. No parallel action has yet been initiated in the mining sector, though implementation is planned for the 2024 reporting cycle to address this gap.
5.7: Distribution of revenues	See required information in similarly named sections of the 2022-2023 Solid Mineral and Oil and Gas Sector NEITI Reports available at https://neiti.gov.ng/audits/oil-and-gas and https://neiti.gov.ng/audits/solid-minerals While the three NEITI annual audits (Oil & Gas, Solid Minerals, and Fiscal Allocation & Statutory Disbursements) comprehensively track federal revenue distribution, subnational coverage remains limited. Subsequent reports will prioritize enhanced assessment of transparency and accountability in revenue disbursements to state and local government levels
5.2: Subnational Transfers	Implementation of Requirement 5.2(a): This requirement is met through monthly revenue allocation, disbursement, monitoring, and reconciliation meetings. Discrepancies identified are resolved and formally reported in annual audits. This process operates under a standardized, legally approved revenue-sharing formula governing distribution monitored and reported through NEITI reporting. Implementation of Requirement 5.2(c): This requirement is integrated into Terms of Reference (ToR) and data templates for covered entities. Similar disclosures are mandated for PTDF, NDDC, and NCDMB and are fully met for the review period. The requirement is significantly met.

Requirements:	Progress:
5.3: Additional information on revenue management and expenditures	While this requirement is partially implemented, NEITI has proactively addressed efficiency and accountability through FASD audit data templates, directing agencies to establish robust frameworks for extractive revenue-funded programs. Critical gaps: the Oil & Gas Terms of Reference (ToR) include Requirement 5.3(b), but FASD ToR omits mandatory data requests on energy transition impacts and climate risks to revenue forecasting. To close these gaps, NSWG resolve integrate energy transition analytics FASD ToRs, requiring climate risk assessments for revenue projections, disaggregated data on transition impacts and expand coverage to the Budget Office of the Federation to ensure comprehensive fiscal analysis.
6.1: Social expenditures and environmental payments	See required information in similarly named sections of the 2022-2023 Solid Mineral and Oil and Gas Sector NEITI Reports available at https://neiti.gov.ng/audits/oil-and-gas and https://neiti.gov.ng/audits/solid-minerals Per the 2022-2023 NEITI Sector Reports, this requirement is implemented completely for the oil sector and partially for the Solid Minerals sector, with reporting templates capturing mandatory disclosures. However, critical compliance gaps persist: Only 10 of 85 companies reported required social expenditures and environmental payments in the mining sector.
6.2: Quasi-fiscal expenditures	The requirement is fully implemented for the period 2023
6.3: Contribution of the extractive sector to the economy	This requirement is not fully implemented per 2022-2023 NEITI audits. Critical gap: Requirement 6.3(iv): Gender-disaggregated pay data from extractive companies remains unreported.
6.4: Environmental and social impact of extractive activities	See required information in similarly named sections of the 2022-2023 Solid Mineral and Oil and Gas Sector NEITI Reports Per the 2022-2023 NEITI Sector Reports (https://neiti.gov.ng/audits/oil-and-gas and https://neiti.gov.ng/audits/solid-minerals) and section 13 of Appendix 4 (2023 OGA): Requirements 6.4(c), 6.4(d), and 6.4(e) are under active implementation as documented in the 2023 Oil & Gas Audit, with progress tracked against established milestones

Requirements:	Progress:
7.1: Public debate	This requirement is largely implemented across NEITI's reporting framework. However, Requirement 7.1(c) remains outstanding, specifically regarding the NSWG's mandate to: i. Produce summary reports with source transparency ii. Develop thematic extractive governance studies iii. Disclose beyond-EITI data (corruption risks, gender equity, energy transition, ASM) iv. Conduct comparative revenue stream analysis; and v. Implement CSOs capacity-building for data utilization
7.2: Data accessibility and open data	Requirement 7.2(b) of the EITI Standard—which encourages implementing countries to ensure that systematically disclosed data is machine-readable, interoperable, and structured in a manner that enables comparison with other publicly available data—is not comprehensively met, it is work in progress. While NEITI provides access to relevant information through its own reporting platforms, efforts are ongoing to deepen compliance. Notably, advanced engagements are underway with relevant stakeholders to support the publication of their respective data on publicly accessible platforms, such as institutional websites, bulletins, and other digital outlets, in line with the principles of systematic disclosure and data transparency.
7.3: Recommendations from EITI implementation	The IMTT has been reconstituted to implement NEITI audits recommendations.

Source: NEITI 2023 oil, gas and mining reports

4. Overview of the multi-stakeholder group's responses to the recommendations from reconciliation and Validation, if applicable

Recommendations from NEITI Reports	Status/progress:
NEITI Solid Minerals Industry Reports 2022 & 2023 Annual Service Fee and Liabilities: • Conduct regular audits to ensure compliance with Annual Service Fee payments • Identify and address non-payment issues promptly • Improve data management by ensuring the Mining Cadastre Office (MCO) captures and records payment information with full company details on receipts	MSG Response: The Multi-Stakeholder Group (NSWG), through NEITI, has actively engaged with the MCO to enhance oversight and improve the collection process for Annual Service Fees. Formal and technical engagements were held to clarify discrepancies, improve data sharing, and promote adherence to payment timelines. • Between 2022 and 2023, outstanding liabilities significantly reduced, as documented in NEITI's audit reports • Operators are now demonstrating higher compliance • Improved collaboration between NEITI and MCO has led to more reliable reporting and stronger revenue recovery mechanisms The NEITI 2025 Work Plan includes activities under Outcome 2: Improved extractive sector governance focused on: • Facilitating engagement with MCO to address non-remittance of Annual Service Fees. • Supporting the upgrade and integration of digital payment tracking systems within the MCO. • Providing technical assistance for a public online portal that will disclose service fees paid, outstanding liabilities, and enforcement actions taken. Specific milestones also include targeted advocacy and policy dialogue with MCO to enforce the sanctions regime and improve reporting mechanisms.

Recommendations from NEITI Reports	Status/progress:
Lack of Sector Specific Regime: MSMD should establish a sector-specific fiscal regime to track revenues from multiple sources, address potential losses, and ensure mining activities align with generated revenue.	MSG Response: Consultations are ongoing with the National Assembly on a proposed bill to establish a Nigeria Solid Mineral Development Corporation. The bill aims to create a sector-specific institutional and fiscal framework. NEITI has been formally invited to participate and is actively contributing to ensure alignment with transparency and accountability principles. The bill is under review and not yet enacted. NEITI remains engaged in the legislative process. This initiative is reflected in NEITI's 2025 Work Plan under policy and legislative engagement.
Unharmonized Mineral Export Between National Customs Service and the MSMD: Collaboration between the Nigerian Customs Service (NCS) and the Ministry of Solid Minerals Development (MSMD) should be strengthened. MSMD should deploy desk officers to NCS and position staff at export points to verify and monitor the type, volume, and value of exported minerals closing data gaps and improving revenue tracking.	MSG Response: NEITI has established an Inter-Ministerial Task Team (IMTT) to enhance inter-agency cooperation in the extractive sector. A key focus of the IMTT is facilitating regular engagement between NCS and MSMD to address discrepancies in mineral export data. Through the IMTT, NEITI is fostering collaboration, data reconciliation, and continuous dialogue between the two agencies. These efforts are improving data accuracy, transparency, and revenue assurance in mineral exports. This activity is incorporated in NEITI's 2025 Work Plan under inter-agency coordination and data harmonization efforts.

Recommendations from NEITI Reports	Status/progress:
Anti-Corruption Policies: Companies should be required to publicly disclose their anti-corruption policies and compliance records through relevant regulatory agencies such as the ICPC and EFCC. This is to improve enforcement, transparency, and accountability in the solid minerals sector	MSG Response: The 2022 and 2023 NEITI Reports revealed that only 18 materials from a total of 85 and 110 companies respectively. To address this gap, NEITI has integrated anti-corruption policy disclosures into the corporate reporting templates and has sensitized reporting entities during the templates workshop on the importance of adopting and publicly disclosing anti-corruption frameworks. NEITI has institutionalized the requirement for anti-corruption disclosures through its data collection instruments and ongoing stakeholder engagements. This is contributing to increased awareness and gradual improvement in corporate transparency among reporting entities. Anti-corruption policy disclosure is incorporated in NEITI's 2025 Work Plan under corporate governance and compliance monitoring components, with continued engagement planned with oversight agencies such as ICPC and EFCC.
Energy Transition Plan and Policies NEITI should regularly engage relevant government agencies for enforcement and collaborate with companies to encourage the disclosure of Energy Transition Plans and related policies. This is to promote transparency in environmental commitments and align extractive activities with Nigeria's broader climate goals.	MSG Response: NEITI has identified low levels of company disclosures on energy transition strategies. In response, NEITI has initiated engagements with relevant government agencies (e.g., Ministry of Environment, NERC, and NESREA) and is using its reporting cycle to sensitize companies on the importance of publicly disclosing energy transition plans and environmental sustainability commitments. Awareness has increased among reporting entities through workshops and updated reporting templates that now include sections on energy transition disclosures. NEITI continues to use its platform to drive dialogue on integrating climate-related disclosures in line with the EITI Standard. Disclosure of Energy Transition Plans and policies has been incorporated into the 2025 NEITI Work Plan under environmental and climate governance, with scheduled stakeholder engagements and improved data collection tools.

Recommendations from NEITI Reports	Status/progress:
Green House Gas Emission Disclosure: Regular engagements should be held with relevant government agencies for enforcement, and with companies to emphasize the importance of disclosing Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions as part of environmental sustainability and transparency obligations.	MSG Response: NEITI recognizes the low level of GHG emissions disclosure among solid minerals companies, as observed in the 2022 and 2023 reports. In response, NEITI has initiated dialogue with key regulatory bodies such as the Federal Ministry of Environment and NESREA to strengthen enforcement. Companies were also sensitized on the importance of environmental disclosures, including GHG emissions during reporting template workshops. Preliminary engagements have commenced with relevant government agencies to align reporting frameworks, while awareness efforts among companies are ongoing. NEITI is promoting alignment with global sustainability standards as part of EITI implementation. This priority is captured in NEITI's 2025 Work Plan under environmental data disclosure and sustainability reporting. Activities include inter-agency coordination and company outreach to improve compliance with GHG emissions reporting.
Reconstitution of the MSG (NSWG) The Validation report recommended the timely reconstitution of the MSG with balanced representation from government, industry, and civil society.	Progress: This recommendation has been fully implemented. Nigerian government has reconstituted the NSWG since April 2024. The reconstitution process involved transparent nomination procedures, particularly within civil society, in accordance with EITI standards The Board is currently active and discharging its oversight and strategic leadership for EITI implementation in Nigeria.
Improving Stakeholder Engagement: Stakeholder engagement was identified as an area requiring improvement, with emphasis on regular meetings and inclusive participation.	MSG Response: The NSWG has been holding regular quarterly meetings and initiated the "NEITI House Dialogue Series" to deepen engagement. The Company's Forum has been revitalized, with leadership from the Miners Association of Nigeria. Besides, enhancing stakeholders' engagement is reflected as a key component of the outreach and advocacy objective in the 2025 work plan.

Recommendations from NEITI Reports	Status/progress:
Timeliness of Industry Audit Reports: The Validation report recommended for timely publication of annual industry reports.	MSG Response: NSWG ensured the 2022–2023 Oil & Gas and Solid Minerals industry reports were completed and published in record time, November 2024.
The MSG was encouraged to improve public disclosure of contracts, license registers, and beneficial ownership information.	MSG Response: Beneficial ownership disclosures have been expanded and incorporated into the 2024 audit scope. NEITI launched a phased approach to centralize data through the NEITI Data Centre, currently under development. These activities are central to the work plan’s “Systematic Disclosure and Open Data” strategy.
Strengthening Oversight of the NEITI Secretariat The Validation report recommends that government strengthen oversight of NEITI Secretariat operations, including its financial and procurement management.	A new NSWG was reconstituted in April 2024 with clear mandate on oversight on NEITI Secretariat operations NSWG oversight activities of NEITI Secretariat is provided for in the 2025 work plan.
Disaggregation of Revenue Streams and Subnational Transfers Validation report recommended improved disaggregation of revenue flows and transparency in subnational transfers.	MSG Response: The 2022–2023 Solid Minerals Report includes detailed revenue disclosures by company and state. Efforts are ongoing to achieve the same for the Oil and Gas sector via the NEITI Data Centre. Revenue disaggregation targets are integrated under the “Open Data and Fiscal Transparency” component of the work plan

Recommendations from NEITI Reports	Status/progress:
Social and Environmental Expenditure. Validation report recommends that Nigeria should ensure public disclosure of all mandatory social expenditures by extractive companies, as required by law, regulation, or contract. Additionally, Nigeria is encouraged to disclose discretionary social and environmental expenditures and transfers such as contributions to environmental and rehabilitation funds where such payments are material.	MSG Response: NEITI has captured information on both mandatory and discretionary social and environmental expenditures in its 2022 and 2023 reports. Companies were required to report on these items in the templates issued, and NEITI continues to emphasize full and transparent disclosure. Disclosures are presented in relevant tables in the audit reports, including contributions to host communities and environmental management. NEITI is engaging stakeholders, including companies and regulators, to strengthen reporting on material discretionary contributions. This corrective action is integrated into NEITI's 2025 Work Plan under audit scope enhancement and environmental and social governance (ESG) monitoring. NEITI will continue to improve data collection mechanisms and engage stakeholders to promote comprehensive and public reporting of both mandatory and material discretionary social and environmental expenditures.
The report recommend that Nigeria should use the EITI to strengthen the oil sector regulator's systematic disclosures of licensing information, including retention of historical data	NEITI conducted targeted engagements with relevant agencies and companies on systematic disclosures
The report recommend that Nigeria should demonstrate commitment to resolving bottlenecks such as legal barriers to disclosures, outreach to stakeholders that are not members of the NSWG, use of EITI data and other information to promote public debate.	NEITI is promoting active participation of companies' representative in NSWG meetings and programs, as well as participation of companies' constituency in all NEITI outreaches. NEITI is conducting regular Audit Template Workshop for companies/Covered Entities, including regular Hosting of NEITI-Companies Forum. Feedbacks from this engagements are incorporated into NEITI work plan and process.

5. Strengths or weaknesses identified in the EITI process

- How the scope of EITI reporting has been expanded to meet the objectives set out in the work plan

Nigeria EITI reporting scope has been expanded progressively across the 2022-2023. Including the 2024 reporting cycles to align with the objectives of the 2025 work plan.

During the 2022–2023 reporting period: The Independent Administrator's Terms of Reference (ToRs) and final reports for the mining, oil and gas reports incorporated some new elements of the 2023 EITI Standard, including Requirement 3.4 on Green House Gas (GHG) emissions data disclosure; Requirement 4.1 on project costs and managing revenue-loss risks; and Requirements 2.1, 3.1, 5.2, 6.1 and 6.3. However, because the exercise commenced ahead of the 2023 EITI Global Conference, the 2022–2023 scope did not comprehensively capture all the changes introduced by the 2023 EITI Standard due to timing constraints.

But in the ongoing 2024 audit and reporting, the scope was expanded to capture all updated and new areas of the 2023 EITI Standard and addressed the gaps from the 2022–2023 cycle and aligned the Independent Administrator's ToRs for the mining, oil and gas reports with the objectives of the 2025 work plan.

- Efforts to ensure that the EITI Report contributes to increased public awareness in particular regarding the fiscal contribution of the extractives industry and how those revenues are allocated and spent;

Nigeria EITI sustains the conduct and publication of Fiscal Allocation and Statutory Disbursement (FASD) audit, to track allocations and applications of revenue from extractive industry. The agency also sustains its quarterly review, analysis and publication Federation Allocation Account Committee (FAAC). The analysis examines how federation revenues are shared among the federating entities and statutory recipients. These two publications have contributed to increased public awareness regarding fiscal contribution of extractives industries and how the revenue are allocated. For instance, NEITI's Federation Account Allocation analysis revealed that in 2024, revenue transfers to federal, state and local governments rose by 43%, following removal of petroleum subsidies in 2023.

- Efforts to build awareness and support, and to build capacity of the stakeholders

Nigeria EITI website and digital communication platforms remain an important platform for public awareness and stakeholders' engagement on EITI implementation in Nigeria. Nigeria Secretariat also embarked on a robust and extensive media engagement, including several media appearances to discuss the reports. These media events were conducted using social/digital media, radio and television platforms.

Nigeria EITI in partnership with Global Right, conducted Capacity Building for Mining Host Communities in Nasarawa and Taraba States in Nigeria. The program deepened local ownership and empowered mining host communities in Nasarawa and Taraba States to understand and advocate for governance and accountability frameworks in the solid minerals sector. It also improved coordination among community groups; enhanced local advocacy capacity; strengthened ability of mining host communities to demand accountability and ensure compliance with environmental and social obligations.

NEITI collaborated with Order paper Advocacy Initiative to host the Rembiner series. The we-

binars examined the new Nigeria Tax Act 2026: Its implications on at Tax Bills NEITI Audits and Energy Transition. The Dialogue sensitized and enlightened policy makers on the implications of the new law on the extractive industries. Similarly, NEITI in partnership with Centre for Journalism Innovation and Development (CJID), and Extractive360 held webinar, titled: “Balancing Natural Resource Extraction with Climate Commitments: A Critical Conversation”. The webinar examined how Nigeria can reconcile its reliance on oil, gas, and mining with its climate obligations. The outcome of the webinar is currently influencing homegrown initiatives on equity-driven energy transition, and addressing environmental impacts such as emissions and gas flaring.

NEITI also collaborated with Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI) to hold a policy dialogue on “strengthening public accountability and corporate compliance for methane emissions reduction in Nigeria’s oil and gas sector”. The outcomes of the dialogue is currently helping to improve regulatory enforcement, transparency, and corporate responsibility in addressing methane emissions. Similarly, NEITI and Spaces for Change (S4C) co-hosted the 4th National Extractives Dialogue (NED Conference). The Conference which focused on Transition, Divestments, and Critical Minerals: Charting a just future for Nigeria’s Extractive Sector, helped interrogate governance and environmental implications of oil asset divestments, including emerging patterns, key actors, and the role of regulators. It assessed Nigeria’s readiness to manage the transition to critical minerals, institutional preparedness, legal frameworks, and community safeguards among other issues.

NEITI partnered with Global Rights to host Mining Indaba 2025 Conference on “Contextualizing Green Mining within Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)”. The program empowered stakeholders, particularly host mining communities on integrating Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) into green mining, community rights, sustainability, and justice. NEITI also collaborated with Center Transparency & Advocacy (CTA) to conduct a project, titled: “Strengthening Accountability and Governance in Nigeria Initiative (SAGNI)”. The project promoted Freedom of Information (FOI) Act in the beneficiary state: Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Anambra, and Edo to empower its citizens, media, and civil society to demand accountability. It also helped improve stakeholders’ awareness of FOI provisions.

NEITI signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TET-Fund) to enhance data sharing and ensure accountability on the implementation of Education Tax, a key revenue stream from the extractive sector. A Joint Technical Committee has since been established to drive the implementation of this agreement.

NEITI, with funding from European Union under the Rule of Law and Anti-Corruption (RoLAC) Programme, being implemented by International IDEA, hosted an Advocacy Dialogue for civil society and journalists ahead of Nigeria’s 2026 EITI Validation exercise. The program helped sensitized and prepared civil society and media for their roles and expectations during the Validation exercise.

- Efforts by civil society organizations to build awareness and support, and to build capacity of the stakeholders

Africa Center for Leadership and Strategy Development (Centre LSD) with funding support from Ford Foundation, implemented a program, titled: “Strengthening an Intersectional Approach to Natural Resource Governance and Core Support for Institutional Strengthening (BUILD +4)”. The program strengthened organisational systems and programme capacity, and helped generated evidence for policy advocacy; improved visibility of gender and intersectionality issues in natural resource governance; strengthened platforms for women and marginalized groups to participate

in extractive-sector decision-making in selected states: Ekiti, Ebonyi, Taraba and at the national level.

The Centre also implemented “Intersectional Leadership Incubator (ILI) Fellowship – 2025 Cohort”. The program helped to equip grassroots leaders from oil-impacted, mining, and forest-reserve communities with leadership, advocacy, and technical skills to advance climate justice, environmental sustainability, gender equity, and accountable natural resource governance.

A total of twenty-four fellows selected across the ten (10) Niger Delta states benefited from the program and improved their knowledge and leadership capacity in natural resource governance, climate justice, environmental sustainability, and strategic advocacy through an intensive three-day fellowship training held in Awka, Anambra State, from 19–21 May 2025.

The Centre also developed and published “Intersectional Leadership Incubator (ILI) Fellowship Training Manual”, which provided practical, reusable learning resource for grassroots advocates working on extractive activities, environmental degradation, climate justice, gender equity and accountable governance. The Manual provided structured knowledge resource to support continued learning, community advocacy and replication of intersectional leadership approaches beyond the fellowship training.

There was also Livelihood Support Training for Women in Frontline Extractive Communities (WIFE) and Strategic Leadership and Cooperative Management Training for WIFE Coordinators. The two trainings equipped participants with skills to establish and manage self-sustaining cooperatives, improve access to revolving finance and build community-owned livelihood resilience in areas affected by oil, gas and solid-mineral extraction.

The Centre implemented Natural Resource Governance and Climate Justice Capacity Building for Niger Delta Grassroots Advocates. The program helped build a critical mass of informed grassroots leaders able to understand resource governance, climate justice and environmental sustainability and translate learning into community advocacy. It also contributed to improved grassroots understanding of extractive governance and climate justice and strengthened advocacy on environmental and natural-resource issues in Nigeria.

The Centre published a research report, titled: “Analysis of Forms and Prevalence of Gender-Based Violence in the Extractive Sector in Nigeria” in May 2025. The study, which covered Ebonyi, Edo, Ekiti, Nasarawa, Taraba and Zamfara States in Nigeria, focused primarily women aged 18 and above living or working near mining sites. The study helped generate evidence on the nature, prevalence and drivers of gender-based violence in Nigeria’s solid-mineral extractive sector to inform policy, advocacy and prevention interventions. It also produced evidence for stakeholder engagement and policy advocacy on GBV, women’s economic and social exclusion, and the structural factors affecting safety and participation in artisanal and small-scale mining communities.

Similarly, the Centre published the study, titled: “The Efficacy of Community Development Agreements (CDAs) in Mining Host Communities in Nigeria” in January 2025. The study assessed the effectiveness of Community Development Agreements as mechanisms for transferring socio-economic benefits from mineral-resource extraction to host communities and improving company–community relations. The study, which examined CDA practices as provided by the Nigerian Minerals and Mining Act 2007 and the Nigerian Minerals and Mining Regulations 2007, provided information and evidence for improved CDA implementation to promote more equitable, accountable and sustainable benefit-sharing in mining host communities.

The Centre, with support from Global Green Grant Fund, in partnership with Coalition for the Clean Up of Niger Delta (CCND); Cordaid partners; community gatekeepers and affected communities, validated and published a policy brief, titled: “Advocacy for the Clean-Up of the Niger Delta and the Revamp of the Ecosystem”. The policy brief strengthened advocacy for comprehensive environmental remediation, ecosystem restoration and accountability on the impacts of oil exploration and exploitation in the Niger Delta, particularly Ogoniland. It also elevated public attention to environmental degradation, livelihoods and accountability in the Niger Delta, including coordinated remediation and implementation of the United Nations Environmental Program (UNNEP) recommendations.

BudgIT, with funding support from Oxfam, simplified the Nigeria EITI 2023 oil, gas and mining sector reports. The organization also simplified data and information on Green House Gas Emissions disclosed in the Nigeria EITI oil and gas industry reports. The simplification helped to improve visualization and expanded access to extractive industry information and data and strengthened the use of the data for advocacy. The simplification also helped stimulate inclusion and enhance capacity of stakeholders, particularly civil society and journalists to drive advocacy and demand accountability, and increased the attention of oil and gas companies to emissions reporting and reduction.

Besides, BudgIT also held a Summit on Host Community Development Trust (HCDDT) within the period under review. The Summit helped enhance capacity of HCDDTs across Nigeria's oil producing Niger Delta, stimulate dialogue and improve communications between HCDDTs and regulators, obtain first-hand information about HCDDT implementation progress and challenges as well as enhance transparent benefit sharing in oil and gas host communities.

Global Right with Funding from Ford Foundation, hosted its fifth West African Mining Host Communities Indaba. The program convened mining host communities, government institutions, civil society, media, academia and private sector for cross-regional dialogue on mining governance, just energy transition, and human rights, and advance Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), green mining and energy justice. The program helped in strengthening cross-regional solidarity and new partnerships among mining host communities; heightened commitments to FPIC, green mining and energy justice; groundwork laid for a regional Federation to sustain the Indaba and regional integration.

The organization also conducted two studies, namely: “An assessment of the socio-economic and environmental realities of mining host communities across Nigeria's six geopolitical zones”, and “Violent Earth,”. The two study examined the linkages between insecurity and weak regulation of the solid minerals sector and documented environmental degradation, land disputes, gendered inequalities and governance gaps. Recommendations from both studies are currently shaping public discourse on mining sector governance, enforcement and formalization of artisanal mining in Nigeria.

The organization implemented a media upscale and project visibility program, titled: ‘Tinga Tory’ radio series. The radio program enlightened citizens and promoted inclusive public dialogue on mining governance, environmental protection, gender inclusion and energy transition. It also increased public awareness of FPIC, CDAs and the environmental impacts of unregulated mining, based on listener and local partner feedback.

HEDA Resource Centre, with funding from African Centre for Energy Policy (ACEP) conducted investigation on Beneficial Ownership of successful companies at the 2020/2021 marginal field bid licensing round, Environmental Impact on the Community and Assessment of opportunity for corruption and insider dealings in the marginal field award. The project revealed systemic gaps in regulatory oversight and highlighted the urgent need for institutional reforms, stronger inter-agency collaboration, and active civil society engagement in extractive governance. It emphasized the importance of early intervention in deterring corruption and safeguarding communities from environmental harm especially in the area of divestment, decommissioning, and abandonment.

The organization conducted a comprehensive legal-policy analysis of the Petroleum Industry Act (PIA) and related environmental laws. This led to publication of a Policy Brief, titled: “Legal-Policy Gap Analysis of the Petroleum Industry Act (PIA)”. The policy brief, targeted at host communities, civil society organization, media, and regulators, strengthened stakeholder understanding provisions of the PIA, enhanced collaboration among regulators, civil society, community actors, increased awareness of environmental and governance gaps in the petroleum sector, empowered communities to engage in evidence-based advocacy, generated significant demand for accountability and Inclusive stakeholder engagement.

The organization implemented a project, titled: “Enhancing Accountability in Climate Adaptation Finance”. The project, which tracked climate resilience investments in Ghana and Nigeria enhanced understanding of governance and accountability barriers in climate adaptation finance among government agencies, CSOs and development partners. This led to development and deployment of the Climate Finance Accountability Tracker, combined with community verification and stakeholder engagement, significantly strengthened citizen oversight and accountability discourse.

The organization in partnership with Transparency International (TI, Australia) and Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI) published a policy brief, titled: “Energy Transition, EITI Standard and Divestment”, and also implemented civic engagement and oversight programs on transparent energy transition and divestment process in Nigeria’s extractive sector. The engagements helped to build community awareness and understanding of divestment and energy transition risks and rights under NEITI Act and the PIA. The advocacy on gas flaring compliance led to a significant transparency breakthrough. Following the engagement, the Nigerian Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission (NUPRC) publicly disclosed the names of companies still engaged in gas flaring and the volumes involved, addressing longstanding opacity in enforcement. The disclosure represents a concrete shift toward accountability and provides evidence for further enforcement of penalties.

Paradigm Leadership Support Initiative (PLSI) with funding from Natural Resources Governance Institute (NRGI) implemented a project, titled: “Strengthening Nigeria’s Methane Governance”. The project, designed to lead the strategic design, coordination, and implementation of Corporate Methane Accountability in Nigeria, helped improved commitment for increased reporting from covered entities on greenhouse gas emissions data, improved Nigeria’s disclosures obligation under the EITI Standard and requirements and fostered coordination among regulatory institutions. The project also led to adoption of Emissions Monitoring and Accountability Tool (EMAT), as an accessible digital tool which simplifies complex emissions information, improve public access to environmental data and support evidence-based engagement by journalists, civil society organizations, oversight institutions and citizens.

Stakeholders Democracy Network (SDN) with support from Global Methane Hub, conducted

Regulatory Capacity Needs Assessment for Methane Abatement in the Nigeria's Oil and Gas Industry. The assessment identified capacity-building areas for technical teams of the Nigeria Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission (NUPRC) and Nigeria Midstream Downstream Petroleum Regulatory Agency (NMDPRA). It also Improved understanding of the capacity needs for efficient detection and abatement of methane emissions in the sector.

The organization in partnership with Climate and Clean Air Coalition, also conducted an exercise on monitoring, reporting and verification of short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) in key sectors. The exercise, designed to strengthen the capacity of relevant government agencies to operationalize MRV for SLCPs in key sectors. The exercise strengthened the capacity of sixteen federal government agencies to incorporate MRV for SLCPs into the national MRV framework by operationalizing the MRV system in line with the overarching institutional arrangements.

- Weaknesses identified in the EITI process, any actions to address these and outcomes from such actions.

Limited sub-national engagements - Nigeria EITI is yet to build a robust engagements program and extend its operations at subnational level. Under the current strategic plan, the agency has identified activities to expand its scope to sub-national levels part.

Timely implementation of NEITI audit recommendations - Enormous resources are invested into producing its audit reports, and implementation of the recommendations is always short of expectations. Inter-ministerial Task Team has been reconstituted to address deal with this challenge.

Mainstreaming & Systematic Disclosure is moving at very slow pace. The effectiveness of transparency to the extractive sector can only be realized when it is mainstreaming and systematic disclosure is fully embraced in the sector. NEITI is working with stakeholders to address this challenge.

6. Total budget & costs of EITI implementation in 2025

The total FGN budget-appropriated for implementing EITI in Nigeria in 2025 was N6.682 billion. Out of this figure, N3.396 billion, while N64.548 million was provided by development partner – Ford Foundation. Further breakdown is shown in the table below:

FUND SOURCES	PERSONNEL (N)	OVERHEAD (N)	CAPITAL (N)	DONOR (N)	TOTAL (N)
FGN Budget	2,220,419,789	1,722,247,232	2,639,784,523	----	6,582,451,544
Expenditures	2,217,705,554	927,645,736	186,218,608	64,584,364	3,396,154.269

The total number of staff at the Nigeria EITI secretariat as at December 2024 was One Hundred and Eleven (111). Sixty-six (66) male and forty-five female (45).

7. Additional comments

NEITI is working with stakeholders to strengthen implementation of its audit recommendations; deepen stakeholder engagements; expand scope to sub-national engagement, and implement corrective actions in the 2023 EITI validation Report.

8. Has this activity report been discussed beyond the MSG?

This Annual Progress Report is prepared in conformity with requirement 1.5 of the 2023 EITI Standard. Stakeholders' consultation on the 2025 progress review held on 4th September 2026. The program enabled stakeholders (government, companies and civil society), not serving on the MSG, to participate in the progress review and make valuable inputs into the report. The program also provided opportunity for stakeholders feedbacks on the EITI implementation in Nigeria for the period under review.

9. Details of membership of the MSG during the period (including details of the number of meetings held and attendance record)

6TH NATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS WORKING GROUP (NSWG)

S/N	NAME	POSITION	ATTENDANCE IN 2025
1.	Sen. George Akume Secretary to the Government of the Federation (SGF)	Chairman	2
2.	Dr. Zacch Adedeji Executive Chairman, Nigeria Revenue Service (NRS) represented by Dr. Nguumbur Lovette Ononuga	Member	4
3.	Engr. Bashir Bayo Ojulari Group Chief Executive Officer, Nigerian National Petroleum Company Limited (NNPCL), represented by Mr. Adedapo A. Segun/ Mr Nasiru Jajere	Member	3
4.	Mr. Oghenegwueke Ajaifia Oil Producers Trade Section, Lagos Chamber of Commerce (OPTS)	Member	3
5.	Mr. Dele Ayanleke President, Miners Association of Nigeria,	Member	4
6.	Dr. Erisa Danladi Sarki Representative of the Civil Society	Member	4
7.	Engr. Nkechi Isigwe Representative of Women/ Geo-scientist. Former President, Association of Professional Women Engineers	Member	4
8.	Comrade Williams Apkoreha President Nigeria Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers (NUPENG),	Member	2
9.	Barr. Musa Abdullahi Lawan Representative of North -West Zone	Member	2

S/N	NAME	POSITION	ATTENDANCE IN 2025
10	Prof. Abubakar Mu'azu Representative of North – East Zone	Member	4
11	Amb. Matthew Sunday Adoli Representative from North – Central Zone	Member	4
12	Mr. Olasupo Abdel-Jeleel Taiwo Representative of South -West	Member	3
13	Chief Israel Ikechukwu Ikwuegbu Representative of South – East	Member	3
14	Dr. Stephen Leo Akpan Representative of South – South	Member	4
15	Dr. Orji Ogbonnaya Orji Executive Secretary/CEO (Tenure Ended 2025)	Secretary	3
	Hon. Musa Sarkin Adar Executive Secretary/CEO		1

Details of MSG Meetings:

A total of four meetings were held in 2025 in line with extant circulars and the NEITI Act 2007, as follows: 9th May 2025, 26th August 2025, 11th November 2025 and 12th December 2025.

Approved by MSG:

Date:



NEITI Executive Secretary, Musa Sarkin Adar, addressing participants during the Stakeholders Consultation on the 2025 Annual Progress Report (APR).



Participants at the Stakeholders Consultation on the 2025 Annual Progress Report (APR).

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