



NIGERIAN INVESTMENT PROMOTION COMMISSION

NIGERIA INVESTMENT INCENTIVES & STATUTORY RELIEFS

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PREFACE

The Nigerian government, in its drive to stimulate industrial and commercial activities, create wealth, and sustainably facilitate socio-economic development, has embedded a range of tax exemptions, reductions, statutory reliefs, and administrative concessions within prevailing tax laws and industry regulations.

In line with its mandate to provide the investing community with relevant and up-to-date information on Nigeria's business environment, the Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission (NIPC), in collaboration with the Federal Inland Revenue Service (soon to be known as the Nigeria Revenue Service) and in consultation with the Federal Ministry of Finance, has extracted and consolidated these exemptions, reductions, and reliefs/administrative concessions for ease of reference.

This booklet also includes extracts from the National Fiscal Policy (2023), highlighting fiscal measures designed to encourage investment, promote industrial growth, and strengthen Nigeria's economic competitiveness.

The content is structured to provide investors, policymakers, and other stakeholders with a comprehensive and practical reference. It presents incentives and statutory reliefs under clearly defined sections, including sector-specific tax holidays, investment allowances, stamp duty exemptions, and administrative concessions, along with relevant conditions and provisos as stipulated in the NTA 2025 and associated regulations.

By consolidating this information in a single publication, the NIPC aims to enhance transparency, reduce compliance complexity, and facilitate informed investment decisions, ensuring that businesses can effectively leverage the fiscal and regulatory frameworks designed to support Nigeria's economic development objectives.

Reader's Guide

- The booklet is organised by incentive type, sector, and tax category.
- Each entry includes the statutory reference, description of the benefit, and conditions/provisos for claiming it.
- Readers are encouraged to cross-reference relevant sections of the NTA 2025 Gazette and related regulations for full compliance.
- Where applicable, administrative guidance is included to help investors understand registration, reporting, and procedural requirements.

Disclaimer

This booklet is intended as a practical guide to investment incentives, tax exemptions, and statutory reliefs in Nigeria. It is designed to help investors, businesses, and stakeholders understand and navigate the fiscal and regulatory environment, but it is not a legally binding instrument.

While every effort has been made to accurately summarise relevant provisions of the NTA 2025 and related regulations, this publication does not constitute legal, tax, or financial advice. **Users are strongly encouraged to consult the full text of applicable legislation and verify provisions directly with the Nigeria Revenue Service (NRS), the Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission (NIPC), or other competent authorities before making any investment, financial, or business decisions.**

The NIPC and collaborating agencies accept no liability for any errors, omissions, or consequences arising from the use of this booklet. It is intended to support informed decision-making, not replace professional judgment or statutory consultation.

DEFINITIONS

ACGS	Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme
BASA	Bilateral Air Service Agreement
CAC	Corporate Affairs Commission
CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria
CEI	Cost Efficiency Incentive
CGT	Capital Gains Tax
CIS	Collective Investment Scheme
CIT	Companies Income Tax
CKD	Completely Knocked Down
CGT	Capital Gains Tax
DTA	Double Taxation Agreement
ECC	Export Credit Certificates
EDTI	Economic Development Tax Incentive
EEGS	Export Expansion Grant Scheme
ETLS	ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme
ETR	Effective Tax Rate
FBU	Fully Built Unit
FEC	Federal Executive Council
FMI	Financial Market Infrastructure
FII	Franked Investment Income
FTZ	Free Trade Zone
FZO	Free Zone (Tariff and Other Charges) Order, 2015
GSP	Generalised Scheme of Preference
HTC	Hydrocarbon Tax
ICSID	International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes
IJVC	Incorporated Joint Venture Company
IPPA	Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement
ISA 2025	Investment and Securities Act 2025
JV	Joint Venture
LEI	Legal Entity Identifier
LFN	Laws of the Federation of Nigeria
MDPRA	Midstream and Downstream Petroleum Regulatory Authority
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Scheme
NEPZA	Nigerian Export Processing Zones Authority
NEPZA Act	Nigerian Export Processing Zones Authority Act CAP. N107 LFN 2004
NNPC	Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation
NIPC	Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission
NIPC Act	Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission Act CAP. N117 LFN. 2004
NTA 2025	Nigeria Tax Act 2025
NUPRC	Nigerian Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission
OGFZA	Oil and Gas Free Zone Authority
OGFZA Act	Oil and Gas Export Free Zone Act CAP. O5 LFN. 2004
PE	Private Equity
PIA	Petroleum Industry Act, 2021
PIT	Personal Income Tax
QCE	Qualifying Capital Expenditure
UOC	Unit Operating Costs
R&D	Research and Development
REIT	Real Estate Investment Trust
SKD	Semi Knocked Down
TIN	Tax Identification Number
VAT	Value Added Tax
VC	Venture Capital

1: INVESTMENT POLICIES AND PROTECTIONS

1.1: NIGERIAN INVESTMENT PROMOTION COMMISSION ACT

100% Ownership

Sections 17 & 18 NIPC Act liberalise ownership of investment by any national in any enterprise except enterprises with activities listed on the ‘negative list’, which are prohibited for both foreign and Nigerian investors.

The ‘negative list’ includes:

- (a) production of arms, ammunition, etc;
- (b) production of and dealing in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
- (c) production of military and para-military wears and accoutrement, including those of the Police and the Customs, Immigration and Prison Services; and
- (d) such other items as the Federal Executive Council (FEC) may, from time to time, determine.

Special Incentives

Section 22 NIPC Act empowers the NIPC to negotiate, in consultation with appropriate Government agencies, special incentives for strategic or major investments.

Free Transferability of Capital and Returns

Section 24 NIPC Act provides that a foreign investor in an enterprise, to which the Act applies, shall be guaranteed unconditional transferability of funds through an authorised dealer in a freely convertible currency, of:

- (a) dividends or profits (net of taxes) attributable to the investment;
- (b) payments in respect of loan servicing where a foreign loan has been obtained; and
- (c) the remittances of proceeds (net of all taxes), and other obligations in the case of sale or liquidation of the enterprise or any interest attributable to the investment.

Protection Against Nationalisation and Expropriation

Section 25 NIPC Act provides guarantees to investors against nationalisation and expropriation. Where an acquisition is made in the national interest or for public purpose, the investor shall be entitled to:

- (a) payment of fair and adequate compensation;
- (b) a right of access to courts for the determination of the investor’s interest or amount of compensation to which the investor is entitled; and
- (c) payment of compensation without undue delay, and authorisation for its repatriation in convertible currency, where applicable.

Recourse to International Arbitration

Section 26 NIPC Act grants a foreign investor the option of recourse to international arbitration machinery for the settlement of disputes. Where there is disagreement on the method of dispute settlement to be adopted, the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) rules shall apply.

1.2: INVESTMENT AND SECURITIES ACT 2025

Regulations of Investments, Protection and Cross-border Transactions in Securities

The Investment and Securities Act 2025 (ISA 2025) was enacted in March 2025, replacing the 2007 Act. It provides a regulatory framework for the Nigerian capital market, covering key areas such as acquisitions, mergers, takeovers, and collective investment schemes. It provided legal protection for both domestic and foreign investors through the establishment of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) as the primary regulatory authority.

Automation and Structural Reform

Section 3 (with focus on sub-section 3(4)) provides the SEC with expansive powers to manage systemic risk, including the authority to suspend trading, issue directives, and collaborate with other regulatory bodies like the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) to safeguard market stability.

Classification of Securities Exchanges

Section 27(1) introduces a framework that distinguishes between Composite Exchanges (trading all types of securities) and Non-Composite Exchanges (specialised or mono-product platforms), facilitating tailored oversight and enhancing market efficiency.

Formal Regulation of Financial Market Infrastructure (FMI)

Sections 42–44 establish a comprehensive regulatory regime for Financial Market Infrastructure (FMI), including clearinghouses, depositories, and settlement systems. These sections require formal approval and registration with the SEC, mandate rule-making in the public interest, and grant the Commission authority to withdraw or revoke approvals where necessary.

Additionally, ISA 2025 explicitly introduces statutory provisions that set FMI apart from general insolvency proceedings, thereby safeguarding systemic resilience.

Broader Issuer Categories for Public Capital Raising

Section 95(1) under Part IX (Regulation of Securities) expands who can invite the public to acquire securities, to include crowdfunding platforms, CISs, Free Trade Zone entities, government bodies, and fintech operators.

Mandated Legal Entity Identifiers (LEIs)

Section 123 mandates that all market participants in securities transactions must obtain and use a unique Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) to improve transparency, enable accurate transaction monitoring, and minimise systemic risk.

Statutory Recognition of PE and VC Funds as Collective Investment Schemes (CISs)

Section 150 defines CIS to include pooled investment vehicles such as Private Equity (PE) and Venture Capital (VC) funds as Collective Investment Schemes, increasing regulatory clarity and oversight.

Section 151 empowers SEC to recognise diverse legal fund structures (e.g., limited partnerships).

Mandatory Pre-clearance and Disclosure for Funds

Sections 162–165 mandate CISs (including PE/VC funds) to obtain SEC approval before issuing offering documents, and are subject to enhanced disclosure and governance standards.

Expanded Investment Scope for CISs

Section 168 permits CIS to be invested in a wider range of assets, such as infrastructure projects, unlisted SME equity, commodities, derivatives, digital assets, and foreign securities (subject to a 20% cap), reflecting modern fund strategies.

Tax-Transparent Treatment for CISs

Section 195 offers standard registered CISs to be treated as pass-through vehicles for tax purposes, meaning income and gains are taxed only at the investor level. Exception exists for “specialised or alternative schemes.”

Local Government Bond-Issuance Authority

Sections 268 and 269 permit Federal, State, and Local Government entities (and their agencies) to issue public debt securities, such as bonds or promissory notes, for project funding under defined sustainability conditions.

Digital & Virtual Assets as Securities

Section 357 formally recognised virtual and digital assets, including cryptocurrencies, tokenised instruments, and other blockchain-based investment instruments, as securities.

Prohibition of Fraudulent Schemes

Section 357 expressly prohibits Ponzi and similar fraudulent investment schemes, while **Section 196(3)** imposes severe penalties, a minimum fine of ₦20 million and/or up to 10 years' imprisonment.

1.3: BILATERAL/MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT TREATIES

African Continental Free Trade Agreement

The agreement provides a basis for a single market across the 54 member states. This rule-based engagement would facilitate the free movement of goods, services and persons through progressive elimination of tariffs and non-tariff barriers. It would pave the way for accelerating the establishment of the Customs Union in line with the AU 2063 Agenda.

Member States: Algeria, Angola, Benin Botswana, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Cameroon Cape Verde, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea Central Africa Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, The Gambia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Uganda, Saharawi Republic, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Cote d'Ivoire, Seychelles.

Bilateral Air Service Agreements (BASA)

A BASA is an agreement between 2 countries to allow international commercial air transport services between the signatories. It is usually founded on the principle of reciprocity, with airlines from both countries enjoying equal opportunities in terms of flight operations.

Partners: India, Morocco, Rwanda and the USA.

Double Taxation Agreements (DTA)

Section 121 of the NTA 2025 ensures that DTAs take precedence over any conflicting domestic tax provisions. When such a treaty exists between Nigeria and another jurisdiction, the treaty's agreed relief for income or capital gains is upheld, taxes paid in the treaty partner country can be credited against Nigerian tax liabilities on the same income, or exempted where applicable.

Furthermore, **Chapter Four of the Act** explicitly outlines both unilateral and treaty-based relief mechanisms to mitigate double taxation, reinforcing fair treatment for cross-border transactions and supporting international trade and investment.

Partners: Belgium, Canada, China, Czech, France, Italy (Airline & Shipping only), Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Singapore, Spain, Slovakia, South Africa, The Netherlands, and The United Kingdom.

ECOWAS Trade Liberalisation Scheme (ETLS)

ECOWAS Treaty is a multilateral agreement executed by 15 countries in West Africa to enhance and accelerate economic and social development in the region. Further to the Treaty, ECOWAS set up ETLS as an operational tool to promote and facilitate trade within the region.

This Scheme provides for:

- (a) abolition of customs duties levied on imports and exports of goods produced and moving among member states; and
- (b) abolition of non-tariff barriers among member states to facilitate the free movement of goods and services across member states.

Partners: Benin, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo.

Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (IPPA)

An IPPA seeks reciprocal promotion and protection of investments by individuals and companies in the territories of participating States. An IPPA provides the baseline minimum protections for foreign investments.

Partners: China, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Korea Republic, Netherlands, Romania, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan Province of China, and The United Kingdom.

Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP)

European Union's GSP removes import duties from products coming into the EU market from vulnerable developing countries. This helps developing countries to alleviate poverty and create jobs based on international values and principles, including labour and human rights.

Nigeria currently enjoys partial or full removal of customs duties on two-thirds of tariff lines under the Standard GSP for low and lower-middle income countries.

New York Convention

Arbitration and Conciliation Act, Chapter 19 LFN provides for a unified legal framework for the fair and efficient settlement of commercial disputes by arbitration and conciliation. It also makes applicable the Convention on Recognition and Enforcement of Arbitral Awards.

1.4: IMMIGRATION ACT NO. 8 OF 2015

Grant of Permanent Residence

Section 37(10) empowers the Comptroller-General of Immigration to authorise the issuance of Permanent Residence Permits to:

- Foreign nationals married to Nigerian citizens; or
- Investors who have imported an annual minimum threshold of capital over a specified period, as determined in the National Visa Policy or any other applicable policy.

Conditional Clause: Provided that the Permit may be withdrawn if the investor withdraws their investment or fails to comply with any prescribed conditions for its issuance

Grant of Permanent Residence for Investors

Section 37(11) empowers the Comptroller-General of Immigration with the authority to issue Permanent Residence Permits to foreign nationals who meet prescribed investment thresholds, as defined in the National Visa Policy.

Conditional Clause: The residence permit may be withdrawn if the investor withdraws their investment or fails to comply with any prescribed condition.

Investor Visa Categories

Section 37(11) of the Act and implementing regulations introduce structured Investor Visas, tailored by scale and sector:

- Small Scale Enterprise (N3A)
- Medium Scale Enterprise (N3B)
- Large & Ultra-Large Scale Corporation (N3C/N3D)
- Oil/Gas/Power Sector (N3E)

Conditional Clause: The conditions are as stated in the [Immigration Regulation, 2017](#)

Advantage: These visa categories grant foreign investors long-term multiple-entry residence permits, allowing them to live and manage their ventures in Nigeria.

Business Permit & Expatriate Quota

Section 36(1) provides for the following entry and residency permits

- **Business Permit:** Requires foreign investors or professionals to obtain written consent from the Minister of Interior, enabling them to legally establish or run businesses in Nigeria.
- **Expatriate Quota:** Authorises foreign nationals to occupy designated roles within Nigerian businesses. It's required for both company incorporation and employment authorisation.

2: GENERAL TAX-BASED INCENTIVES

Tax-based incentives are covered under the Nigeria Tax Act (NTA) 2025. This followed the consolidation of the various tax laws into a single Tax Act to align the Nigerian tax regime and its administration with global best practice and to offer investors a transparent, cost-effective, and equitable tax environment.

Administering Agency:

- Nigeria Revenue Service

Applicable Tax Rates

Tax Type	Standard Rate/Range	Notes	NTA 2025 Reference
Capital Allowances	10%, 20%, or 25% annual straight-line (depending on asset class); 1% residual value in final year	Initial allowance abolished; pro-rata if partly non-business; carry-forward allowed in mergers/reorgs; disallowed if VAT/import duty unpaid.	Sections 27(1)-(2) & Schedules
Capital Gains Tax (CGT)	30% (companies); progressive up to 25% (individuals)	Companies align with CIT rate at 30%; individuals under PIT bands up to 25%. CGT extended to indirect transfers.	Sections 33–55
Companies Income Tax (CIT)	30% (large/medium companies); 0% (small companies)	Large/medium = turnover > ₦100m; small (≤ ₦100m turnover & ≤ ₦250m assets) exempt.	Sections 6–23, 40
Development Levy	4% of assessable profit	Replaces sector levies (TET, NITDA, NASENI, Police Fund); applies to all except small companies & non-resident companies.	Section 59
Hydrocarbon Tax (HCT)	15% (onshore/shallow); 30% (deep offshore/frontier)	Levied alongside CIT on upstream crude oil profits; gas excluded; allowable deductions apply.	Sections 65–89
Minimum Effective Tax Rate (ETR)	15% minimum	Applies to MNE groups (global turnover ≥ €750m or local ≥ ₦50b); OECD-aligned methodology.	Section 57
Personal Income Tax (PIT)	0% – 25% (progressive bands)	Exempt up to ₦800,000; top rate 25%; covers employment, benefits, pensions, CGT.	Sections 12–16, 28–32
Petroleum Profits Tax (PPT)	Phased out (formerly 50–85%)	Replaced by HCT + CIT for crude oil operations under PIA; legacy gas & old PSCs still under PPT.	Sections 90–101; 102–117
Stamp Duties	Varies (ad valorem, instrument-specific)	Imposed on legal instruments (loans, leases, share capital, mineral transfers, etc.).	Sections 124–143 & First Schedule
Value Added Tax (VAT)	7.5% (standard); 0% (zero-rated)	Essentials zero-rated (basic food, medicals, education, power, exports excl. crude oil/gas).	Sections 144–151 & First Schedule
Withholding Tax (WHT) – Goods	2%	On goods sales; exemptions for small transactions & manufacturer-to-vendor supply chains.	Sections 20–21 & Nigeria Tax Admin Act cross-ref

2.1. TAX-BASED INCENTIVES: NIGERIA TAX ACT 2025

Notes

- **Capital Gains Tax Exemption Threshold:** NTA 2025 sets the annual capital gains exemption threshold at ₦150 million per 12-month period for individuals and companies, so gains below this amount are tax-free.
- **Minimum Effective Tax (ETR) and Development Levy Considerations:** Income exempt under Sections 19, 50, and 51 remains exempt from CIT or WHT, but entities that meet the relevant criteria may still be subject to the 4% Development Levy or Minimum Effective Tax (ETR) top-up requirements.

Exemption of Dividends from Franked Investment Income (FII)

Sections:

- **Section 8(1)–(2)** (dividend inclusion; stock-dividend exclusion) and **Section 9(2)(c)** (FII carve-out from the dividend-substitution rule).
- **Section 19** applies only to non-resident recipients (final WHT; no further tax).

Offer:

- Dividends received by a Nigerian company are generally taxable (included gross), except:
- Stock dividends (shares) from the paying company (excluded from chargeable profits and WHT).
- FII is recognised and excluded from the dividend-substitution charge (s.9(1)), i.e., paying company isn't re-taxed when distributing FII; however, s.9(2)(c) is not a blanket exemption rule for the recipient's tax.
- Dividends received by a non-resident: no further tax beyond WHT at source (final).

Conditions/Provisos:

- For Nigerian company recipients, dividends are included gross of WHT; credit/withholding mechanics are governed under the NTA (referenced in s.8(2) and s.19), not by s.19 as an exemption.
- FII: The Act recognises it (e.g., s.9(2)(c); insurance definitions), and it does not trigger the dividend-substitution charge; but your statement that s.19 exempts FII in the hands of Nigerian company recipients is not supported by s.19.

Capital Gains Tax (CGT)

Feature	Offer	Conditions/Provisos	NTA 2025 Reference
Charge to CGT	CGT chargeable on disposals of chargeable assets: companies at 30% (aligned to CIT), individuals at progressive PIT bands up to 25%.	Applies where asset is in Nigeria, or offshore disposals where ≥50% of value is derived from Nigerian assets (see s.47).	Section 33
Exemptions – General	Exempts certain disposals: approved reorganisations, compensation below thresholds, personal/household items, government securities, etc.	Valid only where statutory filing/approval is met. Must retain contracts, valuations, and FIRS clearance.	Sections 39–41
Roll-over Relief	Gains deferred if proceeds reinvested in qualifying Nigerian assets.	Reinvestment must be within 12 months in qualifying trade/business assets. Deferred gain crystallises on later disposal.	Section 42
Indirect Transfer Rule	Captures offshore share disposals where ≥50% of the entity's value comes from Nigerian assets.	Transaction is taxable in Nigeria if underlying assets are Nigerian. Requires full disclosure to FIRS.	Section 47
Compensation Relief	Compensation for loss-of-office/redundancy exempt up to ₦50m; excess subject to CGT.	Must be genuine compensation (not disguised remuneration). Supporting documentation required.	Section 52
Reorganisation Relief	Tax neutrality for bona fide mergers, acquisitions, restructurings.	Must be for genuine commercial reasons; prior FIRS approval required. Deferred CGT crystallises if disposal occurs to a non-qualifying entity within 365 days.	Sections 54 - 55
Exemptions Cross-Reference	Certain capital receipts (e.g., pensions, gratuities, charitable income) remain exempt.	Applies strictly to defined institutions/individuals under Chapter Eight exemptions.	Section 163

Capital Allowance Provisions

General Note:

- The capital allowance regime is retained and restructured in the NTA 2025.
- The initial allowance is abolished.
- The Act now applies straight-line depreciation across defined asset classes.
- Rules on Qualifying Capital Expenditure (QCE), carry-forward, and mergers are explicitly provided.

Feature	Offer	Conditions / Provisos	NTA 2025 Reference
Standard Capital Allowance Rates	Provides straight-line capital allowance rates of 10%, 20%, or 25% depending on asset class (as listed in the First Schedule, Part II). It explicitly includes qualifying intangible assets such as software, IP, and digital assets.	Only assets meeting the definition of Qualifying Capital Expenditure (QCE) under s.2 + First Schedule qualify. Expenditure must be wholly, exclusively, necessarily, and reasonably incurred for the purpose of the business. VAT/import duty on the asset must have been duly paid.	Section 27(1)–(2)
QCE Eligibility Rule	Restricts QCE eligibility to assets on which VAT and/or import duty has been paid.	Taxpayer must maintain documentary evidence of VAT/import duty payment. Non-payment or non-evidence results in disallowance of capital allowance claim.	Section 27(2)
Restriction Rule ($\frac{2}{3}$ cap)	Caps annual capital allowance claim to a maximum of two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of assessable profits in the relevant year.	The restriction does not apply to companies in manufacturing, agriculture, and upstream/midstream gas operations (as explicitly provided in s.27(3)(b)).	Section 27(3)
Carry-forward of Unutilized Capital Allowances	Permits carry-forward of unutilized capital allowances to subsequent accounting periods.	Carry-forward is valid only if: (a) the allowance is properly claimed in the relevant return, and (b) the taxpayer is in compliance with NRS (National Revenue Service) filing and verification procedures.	Section 189(1)
Transfer of Unutilized Allowances in Mergers/Reorganisations	Allows transfer of unutilized capital allowances from one company to another in the context of mergers, acquisitions, or reorganisations.	Transfer is allowed only if: (a) the transaction is for genuine commercial reasons (not tax avoidance), (b) the NRS gives prior approval, and (c) the parties submit documentary evidence (e.g., valuation reports, merger agreements).	Section 189(2)

Deduction for Research and Development (R&D)

Sections 28 - Deduction for R&D Expenses

Offers:

- 100% deduction of qualifying expenses incurred on R&D activities carried out in Nigeria for the purpose of the company's trade or business.
- Up to 120% deduction of qualifying expenses if the R&D is conducted in the public interest and not exclusively for the company's own trade, subject to ministerial approval.
- Capital allowance claimable where the R&D results in tangible assets.

Conditions/Provisos:

- R&D must be undertaken in Nigeria.
- Expenditure must be wholly, exclusively, and necessarily incurred for R&D.
- Enhanced 120% deduction requires written approval from the Minister responsible for Finance or Science & Technology.
- Adequate documentation must be maintained to substantiate the expenditure.

Section 163 - Innovation/Financing relief (Exempt Incomes – Indirect R&D Benefits)

Offer:

- Lists tax-exempt incomes, including gains from angel, seed, venture capital, and PE investments in qualifying startups.
- While not an R&D allowance, this indirectly encourages innovation-linked R&D financing.
- Tax exemption on certain gains linked to qualifying startups (innovation-related), indirectly encouraging R&D investment.

Conditions/Provisos:

- Applies only to certified investments (e.g., angel/VC investors certified by NIPC/SEC).
- Holding period and qualifying activity rules must be satisfied.

Section 165 - Turnover-Based Cap on R&D Deduction

Provides:

- R&D deductions are capped at 5% of a company's turnover for the year of assessment.
- Applies regardless of actual expenditure beyond the cap.
- Ensures deductions remain proportionate to company size.

Application

- Company invests in R&D:
 - Claims 100% (or 120%) deduction under Section 28.
 - Must respect the 5% turnover cap under Section 165.
- If the R&D results in tangible assets:
 - Company can also claim capital allowance.
- If the R&D is in a startup supported by venture/angel investors:
 - Investors may enjoy gains exemptions under Section 163, making financing easier.

Exemption for Export Profits

Section 51 offers exemption from corporate income tax for profits derived by any Nigerian company from the export of goods or services, provided proceeds are repatriated through official channels.

Conditions/Provisos:

- **Repatriation requirement:** Export proceeds must be repatriated into Nigeria through the official foreign exchange market.
- **CBN compliance:** All inflows must be accounted for in line with CBN regulations (e.g., Certificates of Capital Importation, domiciliary accounts).
- **Sectoral carve-out:** The exemption does not apply to companies engaged in petroleum operations (upstream, midstream, downstream). Petroleum income is instead taxed under Hydrocarbon Tax (HCT) and CIT.

Small Company Exemption

Section 56 offers full exemption from

- Companies Income Tax (CIT)
- Capital Gains Tax (CGT)
- Development Levy

Applies to companies with:

- Annual turnover ≤ ₦100 million, and
- Fixed assets ≤ ₦250 million.

Conditions/Provisos:

- **Threshold test:** Company must satisfy both turnover and asset limits.
- **Group restriction:** A company is not treated as "small" if it is part of a group whose aggregate turnover or assets exceed the thresholds.
- **Compliance requirement:** Must still file statutory returns with the Nigeria Revenue Service (NRS).
- **Loss of status:** Exemption is forfeited if the company exceeds the thresholds during the accounting year.
- **Exclusion:** Petroleum operations are outside this relief (covered by HCT).

Personal Income Tax (PIT) Exemption

Section 58 offers:

- Individuals with an annual income of ₦800,000 or less are exempt from PIT (on income and gains).
- Progressive rates (up to 25%) apply only to income above ₦800,000.

Conditions/Provisos:

- **Income reporting:** Taxpayer's total annual income must be declared truthfully in returns dully filled.
- **Threshold application:** Only amounts exceeding ₦800,000 are subject to progressive PIT rates.
- **Compliance:** Exemption does not remove filing obligations, individuals must still comply with filing and documentation requirements under the NTA 2025.
- **Scope:** Applies to both earned income (employment, trade, services) and unearned income (e.g., capital gains, interest), provided total income does not exceed the threshold.

Development Levy

Section 59 offers

- This section introduces the Development Levy, which consolidates other taxes and levies currently payable by companies, including the Tertiary Education Tax, Nigeria Police Trust Fund, National Information Technology

Development Agency (NITDA) Levy, and National Agency for Science and Engineering Infrastructure (NASENI) Levy.

- The levy is charged at a flat rate of 4% on companies' assessable profits.

Conditions/Provisos:

- Applies to all companies subject to the NTA 2025, excluding small companies and non-resident companies.
- Companies must calculate the levy based on assessable profit and comply with statutory filing and reporting requirements.
- Companies must comply with statutory filing, payment, and reporting obligations under the Nigeria Tax Administration Act 2025.
- Non-compliance attracts penalties and interest as prescribed in the Act.

Minimum Effective Tax Rate (ETR)/OECD Pillar 2 Mechanism

Section 63 introduces the Minimum Effective Tax Rate (ETR) in line with the OECD Pillar 2 framework.

Offer:

- Large Multinational Enterprise (MNE) Groups are required to meet a minimum effective tax rate of 15%.
- Applies where the global consolidated group revenue is $\geq$ €750 million in the preceding fiscal year.
- Also applies to qualifying local groups meeting the domestic turnover threshold of ₦50 billion.
- If the domestic tax paid in Nigeria falls below 15% of adjusted profits, a top-up tax is imposed to bring the ETR up to the minimum.

Conditions/Provisos:

- OECD Pillar 2 Methodology:** Computation must follow the GloBE (Global Anti-Base Erosion) rules, adapted for Nigerian law.
- Exemptions:**
 - Certain Free Zone companies operating exclusively as exporters may continue to benefit from statutory exemptions, provided they comply with qualifying rules.
 - Transitional reliefs may also apply for small jurisdictions or entities under the OECD de minimis rules.
- Reporting & Documentation:**
 - Taxpayers must compute and file ETR returns using the NRS-prescribed templates.
 - Supporting schedules and reconciliations must be kept for audit.
- Top-Up Tax:** Where $ETR < 15\%$, the difference is payable as additional tax in Nigeria.
- Anti-Avoidance:** Any arrangements made with the main purpose of avoiding the 15% floor are disallowed.

Stamp Duty, Exemption and Transactional Duties

Statutory Rates - Part VII & Schedule 4:

- Ad Valorem Duties (Section 85):** Charged as a percentage of the value/amount of the instrument. Loan agreements, leases, mortgages, debentures, and conveyances attract tiered rates ranging from 0.25% – 1.0%, depending on tenure (short vs. long-term) or transaction value brackets.
- Fixed Duties (Section 86):** Apply at flat amounts (₦50 – ₦500, depending on instrument type) for items such as receipts, proxies, powers of attorney, policies of insurance, and statutory declarations.

Feature	Offer	Conditions/Provisos	NTA 2025 Reference
Ad Valorem Stamp Duties	Payable on instruments such as loan agreements, leases, mortgages, debentures, share transfers, and conveyances.	Tiered rates apply by tenure (short/long-term) or transaction value. Instruments must be stamped within 40 days (if executed in Nigeria) or 30 days of receipt (if executed abroad).	Part VII, s.85
Fixed Duties	Apply to instruments like receipts, proxies, powers of attorney, policies of insurance, and statutory declarations.	Flat rates as prescribed under Schedule 4.	Part VII, s.86
Exemptions (Low-Value)	Instruments below the prescribed value threshold.	Thresholds to be set by NRS regulations.	Schedule 4, Item 1–5
Government Exemption	Instruments executed by or in favour of the Federation, States, or Local Governments.	Exemption applies automatically; only where not connected to commercial or trading activity.	Schedule 4, Item 6

Cooperative & Charitable Exemption	Instruments executed by cooperative societies, charitable organisations, or pensions.	Must be duly registered under relevant laws.	Schedule 4, Item 7
Electronic Stamping	Digital stamping and e-assessment recognised as valid.	Administered by the Nigeria Revenue Service (NRS).	Part VII, s.87
Penalties	Unstamped or improperly stamped instruments are inadmissible in evidence and liable to fines.	Liability falls on the party presenting the instrument for use or registration.	Part VII, s.88

Income Exemptions (General List)

Section 163 lists various entities and income streams (individual or corporate/institutional) that are exempt from income tax, including:

A. Non-Commercial/Statutory-Type Bodies

Exemption	Conditions/Provisos	Approval/Certification	NTA 2025 Reference
Friendly societies	Must not derive income from trade.	Registration under the relevant enactment (no extra approval step)	Section 163(1)(a)
Co-operative societies	Must be registered; exemption applies only to non-trading income.	Registration under the co-operative law	Section 163(1)(b)
Educational, religious, or charitable institutions of a public character	Income must be non-commercial and applied solely for the stated purpose.	Approval/registration by relevant regulator (e.g., CAC, Ministry of Education, CAC-IT for NGOs).	Section 163(1)(c)
Sporting bodies	Profits must be used wholly for the purpose of the body.	Recognition/registration with the Sports Commission.	Section 163(1)(d)
Trade unions	Must be registered; exemption applies only to non-trading income.	Registration under the Trade Unions Act	Section 163(1)(e)

B. Government/Public Entities

Exemption	Conditions/Provisos	Approval/Certification	NTA 2025 Reference
Local Government, Federal and State agencies/MDAs	Exempt unless income is derived from trade/business.	Automatic (statutory bodies).	Section 163(1)(f)
Export purchasing authorities	Must be established by law and engaged in export acquisition.	Established by statute.	Section 163(1)(g)
State Economic Development Companies	Exempt where income is not derived from trade/business.	State Government approval.	Section 163(1)(h)

C. Collective & Investment Entities

Exemption	Conditions/Provisos	Approval/Certification	NTA 2025 Reference
Dividends from authorised collective investment schemes (unit trusts, CIS)	Exempt at fund level.	SEC approval for CIS.	Section 163(1)(i)
REICs/REITs – dividend & rental income	≥75% of distributable income must be paid out within 12 months.	SEC registration/recognition.	Section 163(1)(j)

D. Financial/Securities Lending

Exemption	Conditions/Provisos	Approval/Certification	NTA 2025 Reference
Compensating payments in regulated securities lending transactions (lender)	Must qualify under NTA's definitions.	SEC/NSE-regulated market	Section 163(1)(k)

Compensating payments (dividends/interest) to approved agents	Must qualify under NTA's definitions.	SEC approval for the agent	Section 163(1)(l)
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E. Foreign Passive Income

Exemption	Conditions/Provisos	Approval/Certification	NTA 2025 Reference
Foreign-source dividends, interest, rent, royalties	Must be remitted into Nigeria through official channels.	CBN/Bank remittance verification	Section 163(1)(m)

F. Personal Income Reliefs & Exemptions

Exemption	Conditions/Provisos	Approval/Certification	NTA 2025 Reference
Redundancy or loss-of-office compensation	Exempt up to ₦50m (CGT cap).	None	Sections 163(1)(n), 50
Pensions, gratuities, retirement benefits	As defined by PRA.	Regulated by PENCOM	Section 163(1)(o)
Wound & disability pensions	Fully exempt.	Defence authorities	Section 163(1)(p)
Death gratuities/compensation	Fully exempt.	Defence/employer	Section 163(1)(q)
Military officers' wages/salaries	Fully exempt.	Defence authority	Section 163(1)(r)
Combat/hazardous zone emoluments	Only personal emoluments are exempt.	Defence authority designation	Section 163(1)(s)
Consular officers/fees	Exempt if not trading; applies to non-resident staff.	MFA recognition	Section 163(1)(t)
Diplomatic income under Immunities & Privileges Act	Exempt as provided.	MFA confirmation	Section 163(1)(u)
Rent deduction relief	20% of rent paid, capped at ₦500k.	Evidence of a tenancy contract	Section 163(2)
Life insurance or deferred annuity premium	Must be paid to licensed insurers; early withdrawals are taxable.	NAICOM approval/licensing	Section 163(3)
Dividends on qualifying foreign-funded shares	≥10% ownership; capital paid in FX/assets; exempt 3–5 years.	NIPC/SEC certification	Section 163(4)

G. Export, Agriculture & Innovation Incentives

Exemption	Conditions/Provisos	Approval/Certification	NTA 2025 Reference
Profits of non-petroleum companies from exports	Export proceeds must be repatriated officially.	CBN export documentation	Section 163(5)(a)
Profits of agricultural companies	Exempt 5 years; renewable under Thirteenth Schedule.	Agric regulator certification	Section 163(5)(b)
Gains by angel, VC, or PE investors in startups	Investment ≥24 months; in labelled startups.	Certification by NIPC/SEC (or designated authority).	Section 163(6)

Deductible Donations

Section 164 offers that

- Donations made by a company to eligible funds, bodies, or institutions in Nigeria are deductible in computing taxable profits.
- Deduction applies whether the donation is of a capital or revenue nature.

Conditions/Provisos:

- Total deduction in any year shall not exceed 10% of the company's profit before tax.
- Donations must be made to approved entities specified under the section (public funds, statutory bodies, educational, charitable, or public-interest institutions, etc.).
- In-kind donations are deductible but are valued at the lower of acquisition cost or market value.
- Adequate documentary evidence (receipts, acknowledgement letters, etc.) must be maintained.

- The provision applies notwithstanding section 20 (general deduction rule).

Economic Development Tax Incentive (EDTI)

Sections 166–183: Overview

- Replaces Pioneer Status with a performance-based tax credit model, focused on priority sectors aligned with national development goals.
- Shifts from blanket tax holidays to targeted credits tied to actual capital investment.

Section 178: Offering

- 5% tax credit per annum on Qualifying Capital Expenditure (QCE) for a 5-year period.
- Unused credits can be carried forward for up to 5 years.
- Extension possible if 100% of profits are reinvested in the same qualifying product (total eligibility: 10 years).

Application & Expenditure Thresholds:

- Companies must apply before the production day, with a non-refundable fee of 0.1% of QCE (capped at NGN 5 million).
- Qualifying capital expenditure thresholds are sector-specific and significantly higher than under the old PSI (ranging from NGN 250 million to NGN 200 billion).

Sections 169, 172, 174, 175: Administration and Oversight

- Application through NIPC, with a clear structure for adding new products, defining production day, certifying QCE, and handling non-compliance or cancellation.
- Certificates may be extended, amended, or cancelled based on performance or failures to meet conditions.

Conditions/Provisors:

- **Must be in a Priority Sector:** Only activities or industries listed in the Tenth Schedule qualify as "priority sectors." These include manufacturing, agriculture, mining, renewable energy, and similar high-impact areas.
- **Minimum Capital Investment Required:** Expenditure must meet qualifying definitions and be supported by approved documentation and audits.
- **Approving Agency:** Requires approval and issuance of an EDTI certificate by NIPC (or designated agency).
- **No double-dipping with other tax holidays** (Free Zones, etc.).

Exemption from Stamp Duties

Section 185 offers exemption from stamp duties on specified instruments, transactions, and entities to prevent double taxation, reduce compliance burden, support charitable/public-interest activities, promote capital markets, and encourage priority sector investment.

Exempt Instrument/Transaction	Scope of Exemption	Conditions/Provisos
Government & Public Sector Instruments	Instruments executed by or on behalf of the Federal, State, or Local Governments, including MDAs.	Exemption applies only where the instrument is not connected to a commercial or trading activity.
Transfers of Government/Legislative Securities	Transfers of shares in Government or legislative stock/funds of Nigeria (e.g., FGN Bonds, Treasury Bills, Sovereign Sukuk).	Must be duly recognised as Government/legislative securities under law.
Ships & Vessels	Instruments for the sale, transfer, mortgage, assignment, or lease of any ship or vessel (or any part/share thereof).	Applies only to genuine ship/vessel transactions; subject to shipping registration requirements.
Consular/Diplomatic Instruments	Instruments executed by a consular officer of a foreign government in Nigeria when acting in official capacity.	Exemption valid only where reciprocity exists or treaties provide equivalent relief.
Co-operative Societies	Instruments executed by or on behalf of registered co-operative societies.	Must be duly registered as a co-operative society under relevant laws.
Securities Lending Transactions	Instruments for securities lending arrangements: (a) transfer of securities to approved agent/borrower, and (b) return of securities to lender/agent.	Must qualify as "approved securities lending" under the Act and be fully documented.
Transfers of Stocks & Shares	All documents relating to the transfer of stocks and shares.	Blanket exemption applies across all stock/share transfers, subject to compliance with securities regulations.

Small Value & Electronic Transactions	- Electronic transfers/receipts of ₦10,000 or less.- Salary and wage payments.- Intra-bank transfers between a person's own accounts.	Threshold of ₦10,000 subject to Ministerial review. Must be verifiable as salary/self-transfer or qualifying small transaction.
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General Notes and Conditions:

- Exemption applies only to the listed instruments/transactions under Section 185 or subsequent Ministerial Orders.
- Where an instrument originally exempt is later applied to a commercial/trading activity, stamp duty becomes payable.
- Beneficiaries must maintain documentation/evidence to substantiate eligibility for exemption.

Exemption from Value-Added Tax

Sections 223 - 233

A. Zero-Rated Goods & Services (First Schedule, Part I)

- Exports of goods and services (excluding oil & gas crude exports).
- Basic food items – unprocessed and staple foods (grains, bread, tubers, fish, meat, milk, fruit, vegetables).
- Medical products & services – drugs, pharmaceutical products, healthcare/medical services.
- Educational materials & services – books, educational services, school fees.
- Electricity – residential consumption.
- Public transportation by land (mass transit buses, trains).

B. VAT-Exempt Goods (First Schedule, Part II)

- Plant, machinery & equipment imported for use in:
- Manufacturing, agriculture, solid minerals, power generation, renewable energy, gas utilisation.
- ICT equipment for educational institutions.
- Books & educational materials (hard copy & e-learning).
- Baby products – baby food, clothing, diapers.
- Fertilizer, seeds, agricultural chemicals.
- Machinery for mining, oil & gas midstream, and renewable energy.
- Locally manufactured sanitary towels, diapers & pads.

C. VAT-Exempt Services (First Schedule, Part III)

- Financial services – interest on loans, savings, deposits, life insurance.
- Rental income on residential properties (housing).
- Medical services provided by hospitals, clinics, HMOs.
- Educational services by schools.
- Export freight services (where cargo is exported through official channels).
- Religious/charitable services provided by not-for-profit organisations.

D. Additional Reliefs & Carve-Outs

- Small businesses with annual turnover ≤ ₦25 million are not required to charge VAT (Section 223(2)).
- VAT refunds/credits apply to exporters of zero-rated goods and services.
- Certain Government bonds and securities are outside VAT scope (cross-reference with Section 163 income exemptions).

Executive Additions under Section 188 – VAT (Modification) Order 2024

(effective 1 September 2024; issued pursuant to NTA 2025, Section 188)

Exempt Goods

- Equipment and infrastructure for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), including conversion kits.
- Domestic Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) processing facilities and equipment.
- Electric Vehicles (EVs), their parts, and Semi-Knock-Down (SKD) kits for local assembly.
- Biogas and biofuel equipment and accessories for clean cooking and transportation.

Exempt Services

- CNG and LPG conversion and installation services.
- Manufacturing, assembly, and sale of Electric Vehicles.

Expanded Definition of Petroleum Products

The Order also broadened the statutory definition of petroleum products for VAT purposes to include:

- Feed gas for processed gas.

- Aviation turbine kerosene (ATK).
- Premium motor spirit (PMS).
- Automotive gas oil (AGO).
- Household kerosene.
- Locally produced LPG.
- Compressed natural gas (CNG).
- Imported LPG.
- Crude petroleum oils.

Carry Forward of Losses

Sections 189 offer carry-forward of unutilized losses.

Conditions/Provisos:

- Losses incurred by a company in a year of assessment may be carried forward to offset future profits.
- The carry-forward period is subject to general rules.
- Losses may only be applied against future assessable profits of the same trade or business.
- Any transferred or merged entities may apply unutilized losses under specified conditions.

Individual-Income Exemptions and Reliefs Under the NTA 2025

Feature	Offer	Conditions/Provisos	NTA 2025 Reference
Consolidated Relief Allowance (CRA)	Higher of ₦200,000 or 1% of gross income + 20% of gross income.	Available to all taxable individuals; deducted before tax is assessed.	Part III, Section 36
Exempt Income	Gratuities, pensions (as per PRA 2014), compensation for loss of employment, disability benefits, life insurance proceeds, dividends/interest already subjected to final WHT.	Subject to approval/conditions in Pension Reform Act, Insurance Act, and relevant regulations.	Schedule 2
Free Zone Employment Exemption	Employment income of individuals working in approved Export Processing Zones/Free Trade Zones.	Exemption applies only if employer is approved under the Free Zone regime and conditions in NTA 2025 s.53 are met.	Schedule 2
Pension Contributions	Deductible against income.	Must be paid into an approved pension scheme.	Part III, Section 37
NHF Contributions	Deductible against income.	Must be contributions under the National Housing Fund Act.	Part III, Section 38
NHIS Contributions	Deductible against income.	Must be paid into the National Health Insurance Scheme.	Part III, Section 39
Life Assurance Premium	Deductible for self, spouse, or child.	Policy must be with an approved insurer; subject to verification.	Part III, Section 40
National Health Levy	Deductible against chargeable income.	As prescribed under NTA 2025 implementing rules.	Part III, Section 41
Employment-Related Reimbursements	Duty travel allowance, medical reimbursements, and expenses wholly, exclusively, necessarily, and reasonably incurred.	Must be employment-related; not deemed a taxable benefit in kind.	Part III, Section 42

Tax Ombuds Office/Administrative Dispute Resolution

Part IX, ss.110–116): Provides for the establishment of a Tax Ombuds Office and recognition of administrative dispute resolution mechanisms within the Nigerian tax system.

Offer:

Creates an independent administrative mechanism to receive taxpayer complaints and facilitate resolution of disputes with tax authorities through mediation, conciliation, or administrative review, thereby ensuring faster and lower-cost remedies compared to litigation.

Conditions/Provisos:

- Taxpayer must first seek administrative resolution directly with the relevant tax authority before approaching the Ombuds Office.
- The Ombuds Office's findings are generally recommendatory unless otherwise specified in implementing rules.
- Recourse to further remedies remains open: taxpayers may escalate unresolved matters to the Tax Appeal Tribunal (Part X, ss.117–124) and subsequently to the courts if necessary.
- The Ombuds Office must submit annual reports to the Minister of Finance and publish summaries of its activities.

Additional Information (linked dispute-resolution chain):

The NTA 2025 formally integrates the Ombuds Office into the wider dispute-resolution framework. Taxpayers progress from:

- initial administrative resolution with the tax authority
- independent review by the Ombuds Office (Part IX)
- quasi-judicial redress before the Tax Appeal Tribunal (Part X)
- judicial determination by the Federal High Court and appellate courts.

Environmental Remediation Deductions (Mining and Extractive Operations)

Section (NTA 2025, Part IX, s.101 & Schedule 7): Provides for **allowable tax deductions** for approved contributions to environmental remediation, rehabilitation, or reclamation funds in the mining and extractive sector.

Offer:

- Taxpayers engaged in mining, quarrying, or other extractive operations may deduct approved contributions to environmental remediation or rehabilitation funds from their taxable income.
- Purpose is to incentivize responsible environmental management and compliance with statutory rehabilitation requirements.

Conditions/Provisos:

- Contributions must be made to government approved environmental funds.
- Must be supported by approved remediation/rehabilitation plans submitted to the relevant Ministry (Ministry of Mines or Ministry of Environment).
- Receipts and documentation evidencing the contribution and remediation plan must be presented for NRS claims.
- Deduction is allowed only in the year of payment, unless otherwise provided in sector-specific implementing rules.
- Ministry approvals serve as evidence of compliance for tax deduction purposes.

Executive Order No. 7 of 2019 – Road Infrastructure Development and Refurbishment Investment Tax Credit Scheme (RITC Scheme)

Offer: Private sector companies that construct or refurbish eligible federal road infrastructure may recover their project costs in the form of tax credits against Companies Income Tax (CIT) payable, equal to the total project cost plus a one-time uplift at the prevailing Central Bank of Nigeria Monetary Policy Rate (MPR) + 2%.

Conditions/Provisos:

- Beneficiary must be a company subject to CIT in Nigeria.
- Eligible projects must be approved by the Federal Ministry of Works and Housing (FMW&H) and Nigeria Revenue Service (NRS).
- Tax credits can offset up to 50% of annual CIT liability, except for projects in economically disadvantaged areas where 100% offset is allowed.
- Unused tax credits can be carried forward indefinitely.
- Tax credits may be transferred to other companies, subject to approval.
- Project execution must meet agreed design, quality, and completion timelines as certified by FMW&H.
- Beneficiaries must comply with reporting and audit requirements specified under EO7 Guidelines.

2.2: TAX-BASED INCENTIVES: NATIONAL PENSION ACT 2004

Retention of Pension Fund Assets for Retirement Use

Section 4 provides that upon retirement or reaching age 50 (whichever is later), a Retirement Savings Account (RSA) holder may withdraw a lump sum and must use the remaining balance to purchase either a programmed withdrawals plan or an annuity that ensures at least 50% of their final annual remuneration is provided as retirement income.

Premature Retirement Withdrawal (Under Age 50)

Section 4(2)(c) provides that if an individual retires before age 50, they may withdraw up to 25% of the balance in their RSA, after six months of retirement, provided they do not secure further employment.

3: INDUSTRY-SPECIFIC INCENTIVES

3.1: AGRICULTURE AND AGROBUSINESS

Five Years Income Tax Exemptions (Agricultural Businesses)

Section 18(8) of NTA 2025 provides a five-year income tax exemption for qualifying agricultural enterprises engaged in primary production (crop production, livestock, dairy, poultry, fishery, forestry, animal feed manufacturing, cocoa processing, etc.) and value-adding agribusiness operations from the date of commencement of commercial operations.

Conditions/Provisos:

- Applies only to businesses exclusively carrying on agricultural activities as defined in the Act.
- The exemption runs from the initial year of commercial operation (not incorporation date).
- Exemption is subject to compliance with registration and reporting obligations to the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and the NRS.
- Any non-agricultural income derived by the business is taxable and excluded from this relief.
- Renewal or extension beyond 5 years requires a separate application/approval (if applicable under ministerial discretion).

Priority Sector Agricultural Exemptions

Section 21 & Fourth Schedule, NTA 2025 provides for income tax exemptions and reliefs applicable to priority agricultural activities, as expressly defined under the **Fourth Schedule of the Act**. These exemptions commonly cover qualifying agricultural undertakings for an initial period of operations.

Conditions/Provisos: Eligibility is restricted to activities listed in the Fourth Schedule and subject to compliance with registration, reporting, and operational requirements prescribed by law and relevant agencies.

Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme Fund: Loan Guarantee of up to 75%

This fund provides guarantees on the payment of interest and principal in respect of loans granted by any bank for certain agricultural purposes with the aim of increasing the level of bank credit to the agricultural sector.

Administering Agencies:

- Nigeria Incentive-Based Risk Sharing System for Agricultural Lending
- Commercial banks

Eligibility:

Applicants must apply for the loan for purposes connected with:

- i. Establishment or management of plantation for the production of rubber, oil palm, cocoa, coffee, tea and similar crops
- ii. The cultivation or production of cereal crops, tubers and fruits of all kinds, cotton, beans, groundnuts, sheanuts, beniseed, vegetables, pineapples, bananas and plantains
- iii. Animal husbandry

3.2: FINANCIAL SERVICE

Full Exemption of Interest Income Derived by a Bank

Section 83 grants a 100% tax exemption on interest income derived by a bank from loans granted for:

- Export-oriented manufacturing,
- Agricultural production,
- Fabrication of local plant and machinery, and
- Working capital for cottage industries.

Conditions/Provisos:

- Loan must be granted by a bank.
- Funds must be applied strictly to the qualified purpose.
- Loan must carry a moratorium of at least 12 months.
- Interest rate must not exceed the prevailing base lending rate set by the CBN.

3.3 MANUFACTURING

Interest drawback program fund for cassava processing

60% repayment of interest paid by those who borrow from banks under ACGS for the purpose of cassava production and processing

Administering Agencies:

- Nigeria Incentive-Based Risk Sharing System for Agricultural Lending
- Central Bank of Nigeria

Eligibility:

- i. Certified investor business plan by NIRSAL
- ii. Ability to repay back the loan granted under ACGS.

Electric Vehicle (EV) Incentives

National Automotive Industry Development Plan (NAIDP) 2023 and the 2023 Fiscal Policy Measures offers:

- 10-year tax relief for manufacturers producing at least 30% of their EVs domestically by 2032.
- 5-year tax relief for assemblers and component manufacturers.
- 10-year tax relief for entities focused on EVs and their components.
- 3-year tax holidays under the National Automotive Industry Development Plan (NAIDP 2023) for EV assemblers and manufacturers.

Conditions/Provisos:

- Manufacturers must meet the minimum domestic production threshold ($\geq 30\%$ of EVs) by 2032.
- Assemblers and component manufacturers must comply with local content requirements.
- Compliance with NAIDP targets, including 200,000 cars yearly production and 40% local content utilization.
- Registration with the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC), valid Tax Identification Number (TIN), and certification/endorsement from the relevant Ministry.

Implementing Agency:

- Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment (MITI)
- Nigeria Revenue Service (FIRS)
- Import Duty Exemption Certificate (IDEC) portal

3.3: SOLID MINERALS

Five Years Income Tax Exemptions

Section 64 offers mining companies engaged in solid mineral extraction benefit from a 3-year tax holiday; they also benefit from deductions for environmental fund contributions and royalty payments.

Conditions/Provisos: Applies to newly established mining entities; environmental fund deductions must be cash-backed and managed by independent trustees.

General Note Against ‘Double-Dipping’

Where a provision of the NTA 2025 grants a specific tax holiday, credit, or exemption to a qualifying sector or activity (e.g., agriculture under Section 18(8), solid minerals under Section 64), and that activity could also potentially qualify for the EDTI under Section 21, taxpayers cannot claim both benefits on the same income or business activity, whether simultaneously or sequentially.

Section 21(3), NTA 2025

No company shall be entitled to claim a deduction, exemption, credit, or holiday under this Act in respect of the same qualifying activity or income for which relief has already been granted under this or any other provision of this Act.

If a taxpayer wishes to access another incentive after the expiry of an earlier one, it must relate to a distinct and separately assessable activity or income stream.

Section 166(1)–(2), NTA 2025

The Service shall administer all tax incentives under this Act and shall ensure that no taxpayer derives more than one form of relief on the same income or activity. A taxpayer may, upon expiration of a granted incentive, apply for another incentive only in relation to a different qualifying activity, subject to compliance with prescribed procedures.

3.3: OIL & GAS INDUSTRY

The Petroleum Industry Act (PIA) 2021 introduces several fiscal provisions aimed at encouraging investment, supporting host communities, and ensuring sustainable petroleum operations in Nigeria. These provisions cover tax exemptions, deductions, allowances, and incentives for upstream, midstream, and downstream activities. While the Act interacts with other tax laws, such as the Nigeria Tax Act (NTA) 2025, it specifically provides mechanisms to reduce tax liabilities through targeted breaks, credits, and allowances, thereby enhancing the competitiveness of the sector.

Tax concession for IJV with NNPC

Section 54(7), 65(1) and Second Schedule Paragraph 5(2) of the PIA provides that existing JV or new companies voluntarily can enter into IJVC with NNPC and that the initial capitalisation and transactions costs required to create the IJVC shall not create additional tax liabilities, provided that all assets, interests and liabilities previously held shall be transferred to the IJVC at their net book value.

Non-applicability of Hydrocarbon Tax

Section 68(3) of PIA provides that hydrocarbon tax does not apply to frontier acreages until reclassification.

Exemption from Taxation

Section 256 provides that funds in the host Communities Development Trust established under the Act are exempt from taxation.

Conditions/Provisos: Applies only to funds within a duly established host Communities Development Trust.

Deduction for Host Community Payments

Section 257 offers that payments made by the settlor under section 240(2) are deductible for Hydrocarbon Tax (HCT) and Companies Income Tax. (Supported by NTA 2025 – deduction provisions for qualifying payments.)

Conditions/Provisos: Only payments made in compliance with section 240(2) qualify for the deduction.

Recoverable Cost of Gas Development

Section 260(2) of the PIA provides that costs incurred on gas development up to measurement points are recoverable under Hydrocarbon Tax & Companies Income Tax.

Allowable Deductions for Hydrocarbon Tax

Section 263 offers a list of expenses deductible for HCT purposes, including royalties, rents, repair/maintenance, qualifying drilling costs, and approved contributions to decommissioning, host community, and environmental remediation funds.

Conditions/Provisos: Expenses must be wholly, reasonably, exclusively, and necessarily incurred for upstream crude oil operations.

Costs of Gas Re-injection Wells

Section 263(g) of the PIA provides for a tax deduction in respect of the cost incurred in re-injecting natural gas, subject to ratification by the NUPRC.

Cost Consolidation

Section 272 of the PIA allows for cost consolidation across terrain for computation under CITA, while for computation of hydrocarbon tax, cost consolidation is only permissible only across assets where the companies hold licences or leases in accordance with the two categories of chargeable tax under Section 267 of PIA

Midstream/Downstream Gas Tax Incentives

Section 302 offers companies engaged in midstream petroleum, downstream gas operations, and large-scale gas utilisation incentives under section 39 of the NTA 2025.

- Gas pipeline investors receive an extra 5-year tax-free period after the NTA 2025 tax holiday.

Conditions/Provisos: Applies only to qualifying midstream, downstream gas, and large-scale gas utilisation projects.

Reduced Royalty Rates

Section 306 and Paragraph 10 of the Seventh Schedule of PIA provide for deep offshore fields with production during the month of not more than 50,000 bopd, royalty rate shall be 5%, and a maximum of 7.5% for crude oil and condensate production not more than 10,000 bopd.

Additional Five Years Tax-free Period

Section 302(6) of the PIA grants investors in gas pipelines an additional five years tax-free period after the expiration of the tax-free period under Section 39 of CITA. The cumulative tax-free period is now 10 years.

Production Allowances

Paragraph 1 of the Sixth Schedule of PIA provides the following production allowance:

- existing License holders, the lower of 20% of the fiscal oil price and \$2.50 per barrel for any volume
- new projects or leases granted after the commencement of the Act, the lower of 20% of the fiscal oil price and \$8 per barrel up to a determined cumulative maximum production.

Royalty Rates

Administering Agency:

- Nigerian Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission (NUPRC)

Legal Basis:

- Petroleum Industry Act 2021 – Sections 260–267 & First Schedule (replaced the Petroleum (Drilling and Production) Regulations and Deep Offshore and Inland Basin PSC Act provisions on royalties).

Description:

Under Sections 260–267 of the PIA 2021, royalty rates are now determined under two key mechanisms:

- Royalty by Production Volume – *Section 261*
- Royalty by Price – *Section 262*

The Act prescribes distinct rates based on terrain, water depth, and resource type, replacing the earlier regime of depth-based rates from the Petroleum (Drilling and Production) Regulations and the Deep Offshore and Inland Basin PSC Act.

Applicable Rates (PIA 2021 – First Schedule):

Terrain/Resource Type	Production Royalty Rate
Onshore	15%
Shallow Water (<200m)	12.5%
Deep Offshore (>200m)	7.5%
Frontier Basins	7.5%
Natural Gas	Lower rates, some 0% for specific projects

Notes:

- Royalties are payable in addition to Hydrocarbon Tax and Companies Income Tax, as applicable under the PIA 2021.
- The Royalty by Price mechanism applies an additional royalty where crude oil prices exceed specified thresholds, ensuring government revenue capture during high-price periods.
- Pre-PIA royalty rates (e.g., Onshore 20%, Offshore 18.5%, etc.) are no longer applicable.

Upstream Petroleum Operations (Cost Efficiency Incentives) Order, 2025

Offering:

- Introduces a performance-based tax credit, known as the Cost Efficiency Incentive (CEI), for lessees, licensees, and contractors in the upstream petroleum sector who reduce their Unit Operating Costs (UOC) below regulatory targets.
- The incentive grants companies a tax credit equal to 50% of the government's incremental revenue from cost savings, calculated using a pre-stated formula.
- The CEI tax credit is capped at 20% of the company's income tax liability for each year, ensuring fiscal balance.

Validity & Utilization:

- The incentive applies for 10 years, from 30 April 2025 to 31 May 2035, unless extended by the President. Any unutilized credits after expiry are void.
- Credits must be used within three years of issuance; otherwise, they lapse.

Conditions/Provisos:

- Eligibility:** Only applicable to upstream operations (lessees, licensees, and contractors under PIA) across onshore, shallow-water, and deep-offshore terrains.
- Benchmarking:** NUPRC must set annual UOC targets and verify performance to determine eligibility.

-
- **Verification & Oversight:** NUPRC reviews and validates cost savings (excluding gains from unfair practices); NRS confirms alignment with taxable profit calculations.
 - **Implementation Guidelines:** NRS and NUPRC, with Ministerial approval, must issue detailed guidelines within 30 days, including submission requirements and evaluation methodology
-

4: TARIFF-BASED INCENTIVES

This section reflects the ECOWAS CET and Nigeria's 2023 Fiscal Policy, aligning regional tariff rules with national sectoral incentives and duty exemptions.

Administering Agencies:

- Federal Ministry of Finance
- Nigeria Revenue Service
- Nigeria Customs Service

4.1: AGRICULTURE

Agriculture: Agriculture, Agro-allied and Agro-processing

- 0% Import duty on agriculture equipment and machinery HS Headings 84, 85 and 90
- 0% Import duty rate on greenhouse equipment has been classified as agricultural equipment HS Heading 94.06

Agriculture: Greenhouse Equipment

0% Import duty rate HS 94.06

Agriculture: Agricultural Commodities

10% Import duty rate and 20% Levy on husked brown rice HS 1006.20.00.00

4.2: HEALTH

Health: Life Saving Appliances

0% Import duty on life saving appliances

4.3: MANUFACTURING

Automotive Design and Development

- 5% Import duty rate on local tyre manufacturing plants: Importation of tyres equal to twice the production for two years from the date of commencement of production
- 0% CKD and 10% SKD. Used Passenger Cars: HS Code 8703 Used: 20% duty, 15% Levy. New: 20% Duty and 20% levy

Electricity Meters

FBU has 2 components: an electricity meter and a user/customer interface unit

- 5% CKD: has 18 components
- 10% SKD: has 6 components
- **Setup boxes**
 - 5% CKD/10% SKD

FBU has 2 components parts: setup box and remote control

- 5% CKD: has 12 components
- 10% SKD: 7 components

Cement Production

0% import duty on machinery and equipment HS Heading 84, 85 and 90

Completely Knocked Down/Semi Knocked Down (CKD/SKD) Components Parts

0% to 10% import duty concessions for recognized assemblers of various products such as electric generating sets, fridges, air conditioners, briefcases, computers, footwear, bags, tricycles, motorcycles, etc.

Iron & Steel

- 0% Import duty rate on importation of billets HS 7207.11.00.00 and 7207.19.00.00
- 0% Import duty rate on importation of hot rolled steel sheets/coils HS Heading 72.08

Sugar Processing

5% Import duty rate and 5% levy on raw sugar import for local processing HS 1701.11.00.00 – 1701.12.00.00 Available to sugar refineries that are signed onto the backward integration policy of Government on sugar development

Textile

0% import duty on machinery and equipment HS Heading 84, 85 and 90 (8444.00.00.00-8448.11.00.00)

4.4: OIL & GAS

Gas Utilization (LPG Plants)

0% Import duty on equipment & machinery for gas utilization projects HS Headings 84, 85 and 90

Modular Refineries

- 0% import duty for machinery and equipment HS Headings 84, 85 and 90
- Chapter 99 of the ECOWAS CET 2022-2026: Concessions Items to be imported only as inputs by recognized manufacturers

4.5: POWER

Electricity Generation, Distribution and Transmission

0% Import duty on equipment & machinery in the power sector HS Headings 84, 85 and 90

Solar

0% Import duty on solar cells, modules and panels that are not equipped with any element, e.g. diodes, transistors or resistors under Heading 85.41

5% Import duty on solar panels with diodes, which have capacity to generate power under Heading 85.01

4.6: SOLID MINERALS

Mineral Mining

0% Import duty on equipment & machinery in the mineral mining sector HS Headings 84, 85 and 90

4.7: TRANSPORTATION/AVIATION

Aviation

0% Import duty on commercial aircraft HS Heading 88 only for registered commercial aircraft operators

Note on IDEC and Tariff-Based Incentives

Eligible subsectors of the Manufacturing Industry may apply for **Import Duty Exemption Certificates (IDEC)** in alignment with the operationalisation of the **African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)** from 01 January 2021.

Access to these incentives is **subject to compliance** with the following general requirements:

- **Corporate Registration:** Evidence of registration with the **Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC)**.
- **Tax Compliance:** Submission of a valid **Tax Identification Number (TIN)** and demonstration of up-to-date tax compliance.
- **Ministry Certification:** Certification or endorsement from the relevant Ministry asserting that the imported machinery, equipment, or components are for use in the industry (e.g., agriculture, automotive, greenhouses, health, power, manufacturing, or energy).
- **Endorsement Letter:** An official letter from the relevant Ministry confirming that the imported items qualify as equipment for the designated industry.
- **Application Process:** All applications for IDEC must be submitted through the **IDEC online platform:** <https://www.idec.gov.ng>

Important: Not all subsectors automatically qualify. Eligibility depends on recognition by relevant regulatory authorities and full compliance with the above conditions.

5: EXPORT INCENTIVES

Ministry: Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment

Regulator: Nigerian Export Promotion Council

Export Expansion Grant Scheme

Export (Incentives and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, No. 65 of 1992, Cap. E19, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria (LFN) provides for a post-shipment incentive designed to improve the competitiveness of Nigerian products and commodities and expand the country's volume and value of non-oil exports.

Validity for EEG Application

- Qualifying export transactions must have the proceeds fully repatriated within **300 days**, calculated from the date of export and as approved by the EEG Implementation Committee

Incentives Rate

- The scheme operates a 'Weighted Eligibility Criteria' to assess applications
- The Weighted Eligibility Criteria has four bands: 15%, 10%, 7.5%, and 5%

Eligibility Criteria	Threshold	Weight
Local Value Added	30%	20%
Local Content	70%	20%
Employment (Nigerians)	500	10%
Export Growth	5%	35%
Capital Investment	10%	15%

Export Credit Certificate

- The EEG grant is settled by issuing a negotiable tax credit known as the Export Credit Certificate (ECC).
- ECC can be used to settle all Federal Government taxes, including Company Income Tax, VAT, and Withholding Tax (WHT).
- It can also be used for purchasing government bonds or settling approved credit facilities from banks.

Eligibility: Exporter must:

- Be registered with the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC).
- Be registered with NEPC.
- Be a manufacturer or merchant of products of Nigerian origin intended for the export market.
- Have formally exported products, with proceeds repatriated into a domiciliary account in Nigeria, confirmed by the CBN.
- Submit baseline data including:
 - Audited financial statements
 - Information on operational capacity
 - Export Expansion Plan (EEP)

Administering Agency:

- Nigerian Export Promotion Council

Eligibility:

Exporter must:

- be registered with Corporate Affairs Commission;
- be registered with Nigerian Export Promotion Council;
- shall be a manufacturer or merchant of products of Nigerian origin intended for the export market;
- have carried out formal export with its export proceeds repatriated into a domiciliary account in Nigeria and confirmed by Central Bank of Nigeria; and
- submit its baseline data which includes audited Financial Statement, information on operational capacity and Export Expansion Plan to NEPC.

6: SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES

6.1: FREE ZONES ZONES INCENTIVES

Ministry: Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment

Regulator: Nigeria Export Processing Zones Authority

Export Processing Zone Incentives

NEPZA Act CAP No107 LFN 2004 offers:

- **Foreign Ownership & Capital Repatriation:**
 - 100% foreign ownership permitted;
 - foreign investors can freely repatriate capital, profits, and dividends.
- **Tax Exemptions:**
 - Full exemption from Federal, State, and Local Government taxes on income and profits from operations within the Zone.
- **Import/Export Benefits:**
 - Duty-free importation of raw materials and equipment for goods destined for re-export;
 - Waiver of import/export licenses;
 - Exemption from expatriate quotas.
- **Land & Infrastructure:**
 - Rent-free land during the construction phase; standard rent applies thereafter.
- **Export Flexibility:**
 - Enterprises may export up to 25% of production into Nigerian customs territory, subject to local content requirements.
- **Capital Allowance:**
 - 100% capital allowance on qualifying plant, machinery, and building expenditure within the EPZ.

Conditions:

- Enterprises must be approved by NEPZA and operate within a designated EPZ.
- Must file tax returns with NRS in line with NTA 2025 to maintain tax exemptions.
- Enterprises granted capital allowance under NTA 2025 cannot claim additional investment allowances under the same Act.
- Sale of products into Nigerian customs territory requires:
 - Valid permit
 - Timely payment of applicable duties
 - Compliance with 35% local value addition on imported or assembled goods.
- Activities must be among those permitted in EPZs, including manufacturing, warehousing, freight forwarding, financial services, petroleum and gas industries, port operations, e-commerce, technology and medical parks, and other NEPZA-approved activities.

Implementing Agencies:

- **Nigerian Export Processing Zones Authority (NEPZA):** Licensing, regulation, and oversight of EPZ operations.
- **Nigeria Revenue Service (NRS):** Administration of tax exemptions and capital allowances under NTA 2025.
- **Nigeria Customs Service (NCS):** Oversight of imports, exports, and customs compliance within EPZs.

Activities Permitted in Export Processing Zones

- (a) Manufacturing of goods and services
- (b) Warehousing freight forwarding and customs clearance
- (c) Handling of duty-free goods (transshipment, sorting, marketing, packaging, etc)
- (d) Banking, stock exchange and other financial services; insurance and re-insurance
- (e) Import of goods for special services, exhibitions and publicity
- (f) International Commercial Arbitration Services
- (g) Activities relating to integrated zones
- (h) Petroleum Industries
- (i) Oil and gas Industries
- (j) Development and operation of ports
- (k) E-Commerce and virtual city

- (l) Entertainment and city
- (m) Medical park and city
- (n) technology park and city
- (o) Other activities deemed appropriate by the Nigerian Export Processing Zones Authority

6.2: OIL & GAS FREE ZONE INCENTIVES

Ministry: Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment

Regulator: Oil & Gas Free Zones Authority

Oil & Gas Export Free Zone Incentives

Enterprises approved by the Oil & Gas Free Zone Authority (OGFZA) under the Oil and Gas Export Free Zone Act (OGFZA Act) and operating within designated zones are entitled to the following incentives:

- **Ownership and Capital Repatriation:**
 - 100% foreign ownership of investments.
 - Free transferability of capital, profits, and dividends by foreign investors.
- **Land and Infrastructure:**
 - Rent-free land during the construction phase; rent becomes payable thereafter.
- **Tax Exemptions:**
 - Full tax holiday from Federal, State, and Local Government taxes.
 - Exemption from import duties on raw materials for goods destined for re-export.
 - Waiver on all import and export licenses.
 - Waiver on all expatriate quotas.
- **Capital Allowance:**
 - 100% capital allowance on qualifying plant and equipment expenditures.
- **Export Flexibility:**
 - Unlimited export of any product or goods manufactured, assembled, or pre-packaged in the zone into the Nigerian customs territory.
- **Duty Rebate:**
 - 75% duty rebate on raw materials processed within the Oil & Gas Free Zone.

Conditions

- To qualify for these incentives, enterprises must:
- Obtain approval and licensing from OGFZA.
- Operate within a designated Oil & Gas Export Free Zone.
- File tax returns in line with the provisions of the Nigeria Tax Act (NTA) 2025.
- Ensure compliance with local content requirements, including the 35% local value addition for goods sold into the Nigerian customs territory.

Implementing Agency

- **Oil & Gas Free Zone Authority (OGFZA):** Responsible for the establishment, regulation, and oversight of Oil & Gas Export Free Zones in Nigeria.
- **Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS):** Administers tax exemptions and capital allowances under the Nigeria Tax Act (NTA) 2025.
- **Nigeria Customs Service (NCS):** Oversees the import and export activities within the Oil & Gas Free Zones, ensuring compliance with applicable regulations.

7: ADDRESSES OF RELEVANT GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Bank of Agriculture

Physical Address: Yakubu Gowon Way, Kaduna

Web Address: www.boanig.com

Bank of Industry

Physical Address: Plot 259, Zone AO, Off Herbert Macaulay Way, Behind Unity Bank, Central Business District, Abuja

Web Address: www.boi.ng

Central Bank of Nigeria

Physical Address: Head Office, Plot 33, Abubakar Tafawa Balewa Way, Central Business District, Cadastral Zone, Abuja

Postal Address: P.M.B. 0187, Garki, Abuja

Web Address: www.cbn.gov.ng

Email Address: info@cenbank.org

Federal Inland Revenue Service

Physical Address: Revenue House, 20, Sokode Crescent, Wuse Zone 5, Abuja

Web Address: www.firs.gov.ng

Email Address: enquiries@firs.gov.ng

Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Physical Address: 1, Capital Drive, Area 11, FCDA, Garki, Abuja

Web Address: www.fmard.gov.ng

Email Address: adm@fmard.gov.ng, servicom@fmard.gov.ng

Federal Ministry of Finance

Physical Address: Ahmadu Bello Way, Central Business District, Abuja

Postal Address: PMB 14, Abuja

Web Address: www.finance.gov.ng

Federal Ministry of Health

Physical Address: New Federal Secretariat Complex, Phase III, Ahmadu Bello Way, Central Business District, Abuja

Web Address: www.health.gov.ng

Email Address: info@health.gov.ng

Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment

Physical Address: Old Federal Secretariat, Area 1, Garki District, Abuja

Postal Address: P.M.B. 88 Garki, Abuja

Web Address: www.fmiti.gov.ng

Federal Ministry of Information & Culture

Physical Address: Radio House, Area 11, Garki, Abuja

Web Address: www.fmhc.gov.ng

Federal Ministry of Power, Works and Housing

Physical Address: Federal Ministry of Power, Works & Housing Headquarters, Mabushi, Abuja

Web Address: www.pwh.gov.ng

Email Address: info@pwh.gov.ng

Federal Ministry of Petroleum Resources

Physical Address: NNPC Towers, Block D, Central Business District, Abuja

Postal Address: P. M. B. 449, Abuja

Web Address: www.petroleumresources.gov.ng

National Automotive Design and Development Council

Physical Address: 13 David Ejor Street, Gudu District, Abuja

Web Address: www.naddc.gov.ng

Email Address: contact@naddc.gov.ng

National Sugar Development Council

Physical Address: Sugar House, 45 Oro-ago Crescent, Off Muhammadu Buhari Way, Abuja

Postal Address: P.M.B. 299 Garki, Abuja

Web Address: www.nsd.gov.ng

Email Address: contact@nsdc.gov.ng

Nigeria Customs Service

Physical Address: Headquarters Abidjan Street, Wuse Zone 3, Abuja

Postal Address: P.M.B. 26, Wuse, Abuja

Web Address: www.customs.gov.ng

Email Address: info@customs.gov.ng, pro@customs.gov.ng

Nigeria Incentive-Based Risk Sharing System for Agricultural Lending

Physical Address: Plot 1581 Tigris Crescent, Maitama District, Abuja 900221

Web Address: www.nirsal.com

Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission

Physical Address: Adamawa Plaza, Plot 1099, First Avenue, Off Shehu Shagari Way, Central Business District, Abuja

Web Address: www.nercng.org

Email Address: info@nerc.gov.ng

Nigeria Export Processing Zone Authority

Physical Address: 2 Zambezi Crescent, Cadastral Zone A6, off Aguiyi Ironsi Street, Maitama, Abuja

Web Address: www.nepza.gov.ng

Email Address: enquiries@nepza.gov.ng

Nigerian Export Promotion Council

Physical Address: Plot 424 Aguiyi Ironsi Street, Maitama, Abuja

Web Address: www.nepc.gov.ng

Email Address: ceo@nepc.gov.ng, enquiry@nepc.gov.ng, info@nepc.gov.ng

Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission

Physical Address: Plot 1181 Aguiyi Ironsi Street, Maitama District, Abuja

Postal Address: P.M.B. 381, Garki, Abuja

Web Address: www.nipc.gov.ng

Email Address: infodesk@nipc.gov.ng, osicinfodesk@nipc.gov.ng

Nigerian Tourism Development Corporation

Physical Address: Old Federal Secretariat, Area 1, Garki, Abuja

Web Address: www.tournigeria.gov.ng

Email Address: hello@tournigeria.gov.ng

Oil & Gas Free Zone Authority

Physical Address: Marble House, Federal Ocean Terminal (FOT), Rivers State

Postal Address: PMB 5474, Onne Port Complex, Rivers

Web Address: www.ogfza.gov.ng

Email Address: contact@ogfza.gov.ng