

National land policy of Nigeria

Development Policy Centre - Achieving the SDGs in Nigeria: Pathways and Policy Options

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rate over-valuation helped to cheapen imports of competing food items. For example, it was cheaper to import rice for domestic consumption than grow it locally. The situation was similar with respect to other imports especially during the 1970-77 period when there was little or no tariff on imported food items.

Fiscal Policy
Public spending for agricultural development in Nigeria is undertaken mainly by the Federal and State governments. The range of public sector efforts directed at promoting agriculture includes (a) provision of fiscal incentives by the government, (b) provision of credit for investment through public agencies, (c) direct credit by the Central Bank of Nigeria, and (d) a wide range of financial incentives and related measures.

Fertilizer Policy
Nigeria has been largely an importer of fertilizer. Domestic production of fertilizer on a significant scale did not begin until 1987. Subsidy on fertilizer was introduced in 1976. By then, fertilizer was largely supplied by the federal government, was distributed free of charge at prices below the cost of importation.

Subsidy on fertilizer was completely removed in 1997 before the inauguration of the democratic government in May 1999. After the inauguration, however, the federal government reintroduced fertilizer subsidy to the tune of 25%. After six months in February 2000, government completely removed the subsidy on the importation of agricultural inputs including fertilizer. By this policy, the authority to import agricultural inputs including fertilizer became vested in the hands of private individuals and firms.

National Seed Policy and Seed Development Plan
A policy to address the insufficiency of the domestic supply of good quality seeds at affordable prices came into force. The main objective of this policy is to provide a framework for future development of the seed sub-sector through:

- Establishment and governmental support of varietal improvement, registration, release and multiplication of released varieties;
- Encouragement of both the public and private sectors involved in the seed industry; and
- Encouragement of the private sector participation and take-over by the seed industry.

Land Policy
In Nigeria, land provides the source of livelihood to about 90 percent of its population. This explains why the first law of society was land law.

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An overview of national tax policy and administration in Nigeria

Also, individual tax return for each year must be filed within 90 days of the fiscal year not later than March 31. Foreign nationals who are employed by a Nigerian company are typically deemed resident as they require work and resident permit to work and live in Nigeria.

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PITA vests the administration of PIT on the Joint Tax Board, State Board of Internal Revenue in the respective states and FIRS. The tax is usually self-assessed and then payable within six months after the end of the accounting year.

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Value-Added Tax Vat VAT is an indirect tax regulated by VAT Act, Cap V1, LFN 2007, as amended VATA. Capital allowances are granted on costs incurred for the procurement of qualifying capital expenditure at prescribed rates, which include buildings, plants, office equipment, furniture and fittings, and motor vehicles, etc.

Land Policies in Africa: A Case Study of Nigeria and Zambia

However, land resource has become socio-political and economic issues in Post-colonial Africa, especially in Nigeria and Zambia. Therefore, when a company ceases business operations, its unrelieved loss at the point of cessation may not be recoverable.

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