



Promises Kept

Macroeconomic Performance & Monetary Reforms

Unified Exchange Rate System: The multi-window foreign exchange system was eliminated to stop market arbitrage.

Rebuilding Official Foreign Exchange Reserves: Net official foreign exchange reserves were rebuilt to \$42.2 billion by mid-2025.

FX Market Liquidity Expansion: Average monthly foreign exchange market trading turnover grew to \$8.6 billion.

Termination of the Petrol Fuel Subsidy: The petrol fuel subsidy was terminated to redirect funds to public infrastructure and services.

FIRS Tax Administration & Compliance Automation: Automated compliance tools expanded national revenue collections to a historic N21 trillion in 2024.

Debt Service-to-Revenue Ratio Reduction: The sovereign debt service burden was slashed from over 120% down to 64%.

Monetary Policy Rate & Cash Reserve Ratio Adjustments: Orthodox monetary frameworks and strategic operations were deployed to anchor inflation.

Clearance of Historic FX Backlog: A long-standing inherited \$7 billion foreign exchange backlog was fully cleared and settled.

Commercial Banking Sector Recapitalisation Directive: A regulatory mandate was issued to expand capital floors across commercial banks.

Bureau De Change Structural Overhaul: Retail currency tiers were cleaned up using strict digital reporting and biometric verification.

Diaspora Remittance Liberalization: Pricing caps were liberalized and new operators were licensed to route flows through formal channels.

Sovereign Debt Strategy Realignment: Federal borrowing transitioned completely away from central bank overdrafts to long-term bonds.

Integrated Revenue Dashboard: A real-time tracking portal was launched to link revenue agencies directly to the central treasury.

Subnational FAAC Payout Allocations: Statutory revenue distributions to state and local governments were boosted by 78% by mid-2025.

Local Government Direct Fiscal Autonomy Synergy: Direct financial allocations to Local Government Areas were institutionalized following a judicial confirmation.

Waiver System Restructuring: Discretionary corporate import waivers were replaced with a performance model tied to job creation.

Automated Customs Reform: Advanced cargo scanners and digital single-window clearings were integrated to eliminate port bottlenecks.

Luxury Consumption Tax Orientation: Specialized levies were introduced to target high-value luxury items, premium real estate, and digital services.

Infrastructure, Power, Transit & Logistics

Presidential Infrastructure Development Fund: This fund was revitalized to provide continuous upfront capital to legacy transport assets.

Lagos-Calabar Coastal Superhighway: Phase 1 construction commenced on a 700-kilometer, 10-lane mega economic corridor.

Sokoto-Badagry Legacy Superhighway Corridor: Work initiated on a multi-lane northern inland route cutting across agricultural belts.

Deep-Water Port Modernisation Concessions: Over \$1 billion in private concession financing was leveraged to modernize critical structural berths.

Comprehensive Rail Freight Modernisation: Direct port-rail links achieved full commercial operations to move high-volume cargo inland.

Electricity Act 2023 Reforms: The national grid was de-monopolized, empowering individual states to manage their own power.

National Mass Metering Programme: Over N100 billion was disbursed to supply 1.5 million smart meters and eliminate arbitrary billing.

Siemens Presidential Power Initiative: High-capacity substations were installed to expand the national grid's wheeling capacity.

Metropolitan Light Rail Urban Mass Transit Push: Metropolitan metro networks were launched, including the Abuja Light Rail and Lagos Blue and Red lines.

Presidential Compressed Natural Gas Initiative: The government rolled out 1,500 units of high-capacity CNG buses and free conversion kits.

Decentralized Re-Asphalting and Localized Road Maintenance: Regional youth cooperatives were hired to continuously repair and patch inter-city roads.

The Inland Dry Port Acceleration Act: Regional Inland Dry Ports were upgraded and fully operationalized to serve as official shipping destinations.

National Aviation Sector Overhaul: Advanced landing systems were deployed and international terminals were completed in four major cities.

The Rural Access and Agricultural Marketing Project: The government partnered with states to construct thousands of kilometers of rural feeder roads.

Apapa and Tin Can Port Decongestion Interventions: An automated electronic truck call-up system was enforced alongside expressway rehabilitation.

Strategic Re-Asphalting Clusters: Decentralized asphalt production plants were established across the 6 geopolitical zones for emergency patching.

Agribusiness, Food Security & Value Retention

National Mechanisation Drive: Over 2,000 advanced tractors and specialized farming implements were deployed nationwide.

National Agricultural Growth Scheme: High-yield seeds and subsidized fertilizers were distributed to over 600,000 smallholders.

Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones: Implementation was accelerated to build processing factories, storage facilities, and logistics hubs.

Post-Harvest Loss Mitigation

Infrastructure: Modular, solar-powered cold hubs and silo grain clusters were constructed and upgraded.

Federal Ministry of Livestock Development: A dedicated ministry was created to upgrade grazing reserves and resolve herder-farmer friction.

Bank of Agriculture Capital Restructuring: The bank was injected with capital to establish a concessionary credit pool capped at 9% interest.

Social Collateral Financing Framework: Property collateral bottlenecks were replaced with an institutionalized social group guarantee model.

Nigeria-Brazil Green Imperative Project: A \$1.1 billion precision tech-transfer framework kicked off to establish localized equipment service centers.

National Smallholder Farmers Fund: A \$1 billion joint facility was established to provide financing and price off-take guarantees.

Export Quality Control Standardization Protocol: Unified certification protocols were established to verify that agro-commodities meet global standards.

Digitized Commodity Board Exchanges: Commodity exchange software was expanded to allow rural farmers to track real-time crop valuations.

Agri-tech and Youth/Female Concessionary Credit Windows: Special financial instruments like the N250 billion Agro-Youth Startup Credit were institutionalized.

Strategic Re-stocking of Grain Reserves: A grain buy-back scheme was executed through certified hubs to replenish national strategic reserves.

Biological Crop Defense Initiatives: Targeted funding was provided to distribute biological pest-control treatments to preserve vulnerable crops.

Smallholder Land Security Protocols: Low-cost, simplified customary rights of occupancy were operationalized through state land registries.