

NIGERIA PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY AUTHORITY AND ENERGY SECURITY ACT

PARLIAMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA, TENTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, 2026 SESSION

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VERIFICATION NOTES:

THIS BILL IS THE NIGERIA ADAPTATION OF THE PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY AUTHORITY ARCHITECTURE, ANCHORED ON THE NIGERIA SOVEREIGN INVESTMENT AUTHORITY (NSIA), THE BANK OF INDUSTRY (BOI), THE DEVELOPMENT BANK OF NIGERIA (DBN), AND THE BANK OF AGRICULTURE (BOA); ON SECTION 14(2)(B) OF THE CONSTITUTION ("THE SECURITY AND WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE SHALL BE THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF GOVERNMENT"); AND ON THE NIGER DELTA JUST TRANSITION CONTEXT FOLLOWING THE 29 MAY 2023 PETROLEUM SUBSIDY REMOVAL DECLARATION:

The Nigeria Productive Capacity Authority and Energy Security Act is the Nigerian adaptation of the architecture proposed at federal scale for the United States (three variants), at national scale for India, the United Kingdom, Poland (with energy security), Ukraine (with reconstruction + energy security), Indonesia (Danantara-coordinated), Taiwan (with energy resilience), Latvia (Altum chassis), Lithuania (ILTE chassis), Estonia (KredEx state-foundation chassis), France (CDC + Bpifrance chassis), South Africa (PIC + IDC + DBSA chassis, post-DPE governance), and at sub-national scale for Alaska. The sibling drafts are filed contemporaneously at imran.theamanuensis.com/historical-apoplexy/compendium.

The Nigeria adaptation is distinguished by three structural features. First, the Authority is structured as a Federal Government-owned company incorporated under the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA), 2020, on the operational chassis pattern of NNPC Limited (the post-PIA-2021 CAMA company that replaced the erstwhile Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation in September 2021 and was unveiled by President Buhari on 19 July 2022), and on the chartering precedent of the Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority (Establishment, Etc.) Act, 2011.

Second, ENERGY SECURITY is elevated as a co-equal Title, anchored on the Transmission Company of Nigeria (TCN), the six Generation Companies (GenCos) and eleven Distribution Companies (DisCos) under the Electric Power Sector Reform Act 2005 unbundling, the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC), the Electricity Act 2023 and the Constitutional Amendment Act 2023 giving state governments concurrent legislative authority over electricity, the Nigerian Independent System Operator (ISO), the Nigerian Bulk Electricity Trading Company (NBET), the Rural Electrification Agency (REA) Solar Power Naija Programme and Nigeria Electrification Project, and the Niger Delta Just Transition workforce coordination context following the 29 May 2023 petroleum subsidy removal. Third, the Authority is anchored on Section 14(2)(b) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 ("the security and welfare of the people shall be the primary purpose of government") and on the Section 16 economic-objectives directive that the State shall control the national economy to secure the maximum welfare, freedom, and happiness of every citizen on the basis of social justice and equality of status and opportunity.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA FISCAL AND PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK

(verified 2025-2026, shared with the Nigeria Food, Resource, and Commodity Assurance Act verification set):

- Federal Republic of Nigeria: population approximately 232 million (UN and World Bank 2025 estimates); Africa's most populous country; 36 states + Federal Capital Territory (Abuja) + 774 Local Government Areas; six geopolitical zones (South-South, South-East, South-West, North-Central, North-East, North-West).
- Currency: Nigerian Naira (NGN, NGN).
- Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended); came into force 29 May 1999.
- Parliament of the Federal Republic of Nigeria: bicameral. Senate: 109 senators per Section 48. House of Representatives:

360 members per Section 49. Tenth National Assembly inaugurated 13 June 2023.

- Senate President: Godswill Akpabio (APC, Akwa Ibom). Speaker of the House: Tajudeen Abbas (APC, Kaduna).

- President of the Federal Republic: Bola Ahmed Tinubu (APC), sworn in 29 May 2023. Vice-President: Kashim Shettima.

- Minister of Finance, Budget and National Planning: Wale Edun.

- Petroleum subsidy removal declared by President Tinubu in his 29 May 2023 inaugural address; ended a four-decade practice of federal control over petrol pump price. Sources:

bbc.com/news/world-africa-65737846; premiumtimesng.com/news/top-news/601239; energyinafrica.com/insights/petrol-price-nigerias-tinubus-subsidy (March 2026).

- Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS): revenue collection agency, FIRS Establishment Act No. 13 of 2007.

- Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN): central bank, Central Bank of Nigeria Act No. 7 of 2007; monetary policy independence under Section 1 of the CBN Act.

NIGERIAN STATE FINANCING CHASSIS:

- Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority (NSIA): created by the Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority (Establishment, Etc.) Act, 2011. Three operational funds: Stabilisation Fund (SF), Future Generations Fund (FGF), Nigeria Infrastructure Fund (NIF). 2024 Federation contribution: N247 billion, up from N21 billion in 2023. Sources: nsia.com.ng; mofi.com.ng/wp-content/uploads/2025/09/Nigeria-Sovereign-Investment-Authority-__-2024-AFS.pdf; nairametrics.com/2025/12/15/2025-in-review-nsia-expands-its-role-across-nigerias-economy; businessday.ng/markets/article/nigeria-contributed-n247-billion-to-sovereign-wealth-fund-in-2024 (April 2025); nsia.com.ng/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/NSIA-2025-Final-Entity-Rating-Report.pdf.

- Bank of Industry Limited (BOI): "Nigeria's oldest, largest, and most successful Development Finance Institution (DFI)" per the BOI website. Successor (consolidated 2001) to the

Nigerian Industrial Development Bank, the Nigerian Bank for Commerce and Industry, and the National Economic Reconstruction Fund. 2024 Annual Report published July 2025 (boi.ng/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/2024-BOI-Annual-Report.pdf).

- Development Bank of Nigeria (DBN): wholesale development finance institution; finances Participating Financial Institutions (PFIs) which on-lend to MSMEs. Sources: en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Development_Bank_of_Nigeria; devbankng.com/who-we-are; mofi.com.ng/wp-content/uploads/2025/09/Development-Bank-of-Nigeria-_-2024-AFS.pdf.

- Bank of Agriculture (BOA): Nigerian state agricultural finance institution; under restructuring and recapitalisation discussion in 2024-2025.

- Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN): central bank.

- National Treasury Office (under the Federal Ministry of

Finance, Budget and National Planning): administers the Federation Account and the budget process.

NIGERIAN ENERGY-SECTOR CHASSIS AND THE 2023 ELECTRICITY REFORM:

- Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN, formerly NEPA) unbundled into 18 successor companies under the Electric Power Sector Reform Act (EPSRA) 2005: six Generation Companies (GenCos), the Transmission Company of Nigeria (TCN), and eleven Distribution Companies (DisCos).

- Transmission Company of Nigeria (TCN): sole government-owned entity responsible for transmitting power across Nigeria; operates the high-voltage transmission network at 330 kV and 132 kV. Established 2005 from the NEPA unbundling. Sources: elsantransformer.com.ng/the-transmission-company-of-nigeria-tcn-what-it-does-and-why-it-matters (March 2026); nairametrics.com/2025/02/28/these-are-the-entities-that-control-nigerias-power-sector-value-chain.

- Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC): the sector regulator; established under EPSRA 2005; now governed by the Electricity Act 2023.

- Electricity Act 2023 + Constitutional Amendment Act 2023: the

Electricity Act 2023 gives state governments express concurrent legislative authority over electricity within their territories; the Constitutional Amendment Act 2023 amended the Concurrent Legislative List of the Constitution to give effect to this state authority. Source: mondaq.com/nigeria/renewables/1363558/the-electricity-act-2023.

- Nigerian Bulk Electricity Trading Company plc (NBET): wholesale buyer; in 2024 NERC directed DisCos to begin bilateral power-purchase contracts directly with GenCos for portions of the market (nairametrics.com/2024/08/13/concerns-mount-as-nerc-presses-discos-to-buy-power-directly-from-gencos).
- Nigerian Independent System Operator (ISO): post-Electricity-Act-2023 entity; operates the grid under NERC direction.
- Rural Electrification Agency (REA): administers the Solar Power Naija Programme and the Nigeria Electrification Project (World Bank-supported); rural off-grid solar deployment across the 36 states.
- Nigeria has no commercial nuclear plant currently operational.

NIGERIAN PETROLEUM-SECTOR CHASSIS AND THE PIA 2021:

- Petroleum Industry Act (PIA) 2021: enacted by President Muhammadu Buhari; overhauled the regulatory and operational framework of the Nigerian oil and gas industry. Established the Nigerian Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission (NUPRC) and the Nigerian Midstream and Downstream Petroleum Regulatory Authority (NMDPRA) as successor regulators to the Department of Petroleum Resources (DPR).
- NNPC Limited: incorporated under the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) in September 2021 in furtherance of the PIA. Unveiled by President Buhari on 19 July 2022 as the new commercially-focused entity replacing the erstwhile Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation. Sources: thenigerialawyer.com/the-petroleum-industry-act-and-the-transition-of-nnpc-into-a-cama-company; omaplex.com.ng/a-comprehensive-analysis-of-the-

commercialisation-of-nnpc; aluko-oyebode.com/insights/the-nigerian-national-petroleum-company-limited-privatising-the-nnpc/; ijllr.com/post/from-state-monopoly-to-corporate-autonomy-ownership-restructuring-and-the-strategic-realignment-of-

- 29 May 2023 petroleum subsidy removal: Tinubu inaugural address "Fuel subsidy is gone" ended four decades of federal control over petrol pump price (bbc.com/news/world-africa-65737846; premiumtimesng.com/news/top-news/601239).

NIGERIAN DISTRIBUTION INFRASTRUCTURE:

- National Identification Number (NIN): 11 non-intelligible digits assigned by the National Identity Management Commission (NIMC) at enrolment into the National Identity Database (NIDB). Source: nimc.gov.ng/nin.
- National Identity Management Commission (NIMC): established under the NIMC Act 2007; administers NIN and the NIDB.
- Bank Verification Number (BVN): 11-digit biometric ID assigned by Nigerian banks under CBN authority since 2014.
- CBN directive 1 December 2023: all Nigerian bank accounts must have linked BVN and NIN. Sources: roundcheck.com.ng/2024/05/01/step-by-step-guide-to-link-your-bvn-and-nin-to-your-bank-accounts; nairametrics.com/2024/03/01/how-to-link-you-nin-bvn-to-your-account.
- National Cash Transfer Office (NCTO) under the National Social Investment Programme Agency (NSIPA): administers the Renewed Hope Conditional Cash Transfer (RH-CCT) programme of the Tinubu administration; target nine million households at N25,000 per household per cycle; initial disbursement documented (fmino.gov.ng; blueprint.ng; ncto.gov.ng).
- NSIPA also administers the National Home Grown School Feeding Programme (NHGSFP), the National Social Safety-Nets Project, N-Power, and related programmes.
- Nigerian Postal Service (NIPOST): federal postal service with nationwide branch presence in every LGA.

NIGERIAN CONSTITUTIONAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL ANCHORS:

- Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Act No. 24 of 1999) as amended; came into force 29 May 1999. Sources: nigeriarights.gov.ng/files/constitution.pdf; icnl.org/wp-content/uploads/Nigeria_constitution2.pdf; constituteproject.org/constitution/Nigeria_1999; lawglobalhub.com/section-14-of-the-1999-constitution-of-nigeria-updated; nigerian-constitution.com/chapter-2-section-14-the-government-and-the-people; waado.org/nigerdelta/ConstitutionalMatters/1999Constitution/ChapterTwo.html.

- Chapter II (Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy, Sections 13 through 24):

Section 13: Duty of all organs of government to conform to, observe, and apply Chapter II.

Section 14: (1) The Federal Republic of Nigeria shall be a State based on the principles of democracy and social justice. (2)(a) Sovereignty belongs to the people of Nigeria. (2)(b) **THE SECURITY AND**

WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE SHALL BE THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF GOVERNMENT. (2)(c) Participation by the people in their government shall be ensured. (KEY ANCHOR for this Act.)

Section 16: Economic Objectives. The State shall harness the resources of the nation and promote national prosperity and an efficient, dynamic, self-reliant economy. The State shall control the national economy in such manner as to secure the maximum welfare, freedom, and happiness of every citizen on the basis of social justice and equality of status and opportunity.

Section 17: Social Objectives. Founded on ideals of Freedom, Equality, and Justice. Every citizen shall have equality of rights, obligations,

and opportunities. The dignity of the human person shall be maintained and enhanced.

- Independence Day, 1 October 1960: Nigeria attained independence from the United Kingdom.
- 1 October 1963: Nigeria became a Republic.
- 29 May 1999: return to civilian rule (Fourth Republic).
- 12 June 1993: MKO Abiola won the presidential election widely regarded as the freest in Nigerian history; the result was annulled by the military regime; Abiola died in detention 1998. 6 June 2018: Buhari moved Democracy Day from 29 May to 12 June by Executive Order, formally recognising the Abiola victory. Democracy Day now observed annually on 12 June.
- 1914 Amalgamation: colonial amalgamation of the Northern and Southern Protectorates under Lord Lugard.
- Omoluabi (Yoruba): cultural ideal of integrity, character, and communal responsibility; the Yoruba counterpart to Ubuntu.
- Imeobi / Onye-aghana-nwanne-ya (Igbo): cultural concept of *"the brotherhood that does not leave the brother behind."*
- Mutunci (Hausa): cultural concept of human dignity and personhood.
- National Anthem: "Nigeria We Hail Thee" (re-adopted May 2024 by the Tinubu administration, replacing "Arise O Compatriots" which had served from 1978 to 2024).
- National motto: "Unity and Faith, Peace and Progress."
- Nigerian Armed Forces: Nigerian Army + Nigerian Navy + Nigerian Air Force, under the Minister of Defence and the Chief of Defence Staff. Strategic-reserve coordination partner under Title VI.
- Indigenous Nigerian cooperative tradition: esusu (Yoruba) / ajo (Yoruba) / adashe (Hausa) / asusu (Igbo) rotating savings and credit associations; centuries-old cooperative tradition formalised through the Nigerian Co-operative Societies Act.

UNIVERSAL FOUNDATIONAL CITATIONS FROM HISTORICAL APOPLEXY

(Cooper, Historical Apoplexy 2025-2026, Papers I and VI):

These citations are common to every adaptation in the Historical Apoplexy AD legislative compendium.

(A) SELF-REPLICATION / REPLICATION THRESHOLD: Casey Handmer's replication-threshold canon (the 7-blog-post series at caseyhandmer.wordpress.com Q4 2024 through Q1 2025).

Self-replicating humanoid robotic manufacturing technology arrived at sub-USD-30,000 unit cost during the Q4 2025 through Q2 2026 inflection window: Unitree R1 at approximately USD 5,900, Unitree G1 at approximately USD 13,500-17,500, Aptronik Apollo at USD 5 billion valuation, Agility Robotics Digit at USD 20,000-25,000 per-year Robotics-as-a-Service contract. Foundation-model robotic intelligence (NVIDIA GR00T, Physical Intelligence pi-0, Boston Dynamics Atlas, Tesla Optimus, Figure 02). On the energy side, Commonwealth Fusion Systems' ARC plant filed Virginia grid-connection application for 400 MW in April 2026; CFS SPARC demo target 2027; Helion 50 MW Microsoft power purchase agreement 2028. The replication threshold is the hinge in the math: once self-replicating robotics passes a threshold of cost and reliability, the arithmetic of abundance inverts.

(B) ABUNDANCE ARITHMETIC: USD 32 billion ends domestic hunger in the United States; USD 496 billion is the annual U.S. food-industry markup over production cost (a 15-times ratio per USDA Food Dollar Series). 293,000 U.S. manufacturing facilities at 77 percent utilization yielding 19.5-29.3-times overcapacity. Albrecht Penck's 1925 calculation of Earth's carrying capacity at 16 billion people. The U.S. military commissary has operated at-cost since 1867 (10 USC Section 2484; DeCA 2024 annual report). Translated to Nigerian population scale (~232 million per UN and World Bank 2025 estimates, Africa's most populous country), the

equivalent productive-capacity ratios apply at substantially greater absolute scale than the South African or European parallels.

(C) STRESS HARM TO HUMANS: the Marmot quartet (Sir Michael Marmot's Whitehall I and II studies, University College London, 1967-present; Robert Sapolsky's Serengeti baboon cohort studies, 1978-present; Carol Shively's cynomolgus-macaque social-stratification studies, Wake Forest, 1980s-present; Elizabeth Blackburn's telomere research, 2009 Nobel Prize). Four research programmes, six decades, three species: the gap is the gradient, not the deprivation. Hierarchy itself kills. Nigerian regional, ethnic, and rural-urban stratification gradients (the Lagos and Abuja metropolitan complexes on one hand and the North-East / North-West rural areas affected by the post-2009 insurgency context on the other) translate directly into the Marmot pathway at population scale.

(D) COMPETENCY COLLAPSE: PIAAC 2023 (OECD Survey of Adult Skills, December 2024 release): 28 percent of U.S. adults at the lowest literacy level (up from 19 percent in 2017); 34 percent at the lowest numeracy level; 32 percent at the lowest adaptive problem-solving level. Adult-skills outcomes declining or stagnating in 19 of 26 OECD countries between 2017 and 2023. Nigeria is not a PIAAC participant; the equivalent Nigerian evidence comes from the National Bureau of Statistics literacy surveys, the Universal Basic Education Commission (UBEC) reports, and the National Population Commission school-attendance returns.

(E) HISTORICAL PRECEDENT FOR AT-COST CIVIC ASSURANCE: U.S. military commissary at-cost since 1867 (158 years of operational evidence). Roman annona civica under Augustus from 30 BC (Suetonius; "Even Augustus, who would have a man killed for taking notes in the wrong room, understood that hungry citizens are broken infrastructure."). Nerva's alimenta programme (98-117 AD) documented in the Tabula Alimentaria Veleia (CIL XI 1147), the bronze inscription still extant at the Parma Museum. Three-record convergence: 158 years of commissary operational evidence + 400 years of annona archaeological evidence + Penck's 1925 carrying-capacity calculation.

(F) AUTOMATION-DISPLACEMENT CONTEXT: Aurora Innovation driverless freight is operational on the Dallas-Houston corridor as of 2024-2025. Retail-sector employment is contracting under e-commerce restructuring. This Act does not eliminate jobs; the autonomous-freight rollout and the retail restructuring eliminate jobs. This Act establishes the structural floor that catches workers when those job losses occur. The commissary precedent has truckers; at-cost distribution does not eliminate distribution labour, it eliminates the profit-markup on top of distribution labour.

(G) ECONOMIC CHARACTER OF THIS ACT: this Act is not state ownership of the means of production. The Authority is a Federal Government-owned company incorporated under the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA), 2020, contracting with private producers and distributors. Farms stay private. Nigerian transport and logistics stay private. Nigerian processing stays private. The Authority operates the retail point at production cost plus a reasonable distribution allowance. The existing commercial retail market continues to operate unaffected. The U.S. Defense Commissary Agency has operated this model since 1867 by

contracting with private suppliers. The Nigerian private market for premium, luxury, custom, and specialty goods continues without restriction. This is the citizen-shareholder operational model adapted from the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (Public Law 92-203, 1971) Section 7(i) revenue-pooling and Section 7(j) citizen distribution to Nigerian indigenous institutions; it is property-rights-protective.

EXPLICITLY NOT CITED: South African PIC / IDC / DBSA / Land Bank, Estonian KredEx, Latvian Altum, Lithuanian ILTE, Polish Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego, Indonesian Danantara, Indian NIIF (distinct from Nigerian NSIA), Norwegian Government Pension Fund Global, French Caisse des Depots et Consignations, German KfW, or any non-Nigerian sovereign-asset or development-bank chassis as a chartering model for this Act. NSIA + BOI + DBN + BOA + NNPC Limited + TCN + GenCos + DisCos + NERC + ISO + NBET + REA + NCTO + NSIPA + NIPOST + NIN + NIMC + BVN + CBN + FIRS + the Co-operative Societies Act + esusu / ajo / adashe + the Nigerian Armed Forces + the 36 States + FCT + 774 LGAs are sufficient as the Nigerian institutional stack per the per-jurisdiction-indigenous doctrine.

UNVERIFIED (flag for final-pass verification before public distribution):

- Final 2026 Federal Budget headline figures (Appropriation Act once assented)
- Current NSIA fund AUM (N247B 2024 Federation contribution verified; total fund AUM refresh required)
- Current Minister of Industry, Trade and Investment and Minister of Petroleum Resources (Federal Executive Council refresh)
- Current Renewed Hope CCT cumulative beneficiary count
- 2026 Census timeline post-Tinubu April 2025 National Census Committee inauguration
- Ministerial Determinations on NERC + ISO + DisCos contracts framework refresh

PARLIAMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

Tenth National Assembly / 2026 Session

DRAFT BILL

INTRODUCED BY _____ (Member of the National Assembly)

CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NIGERIA PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY
AUTHORITY AND THE PROVISION OF ENERGY SECURITY

A BILL FOR AN ACT

LONG TITLE

AN ACT OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

concerning the establishment of the Nigeria Productive Capacity Authority ("NPCA" or "the Authority") as a Federal Government-owned company incorporated under the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA), 2020, on the operational chassis pattern of NNPC Limited (incorporated September 2021 in furtherance of the Petroleum Industry Act 2021) and the chartering precedent of the Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority (Establishment, Etc.) Act, 2011; the establishment of the Civic Robot Corps of Nigeria ("CRCN") as a public-good labour body; the conferral of a Personal Productive Asset entitlement on every citizen of the Federal Republic of Nigeria ordinarily resident in the Federation, identified by the 11-digit National Identification Number (NIN) issued by the National Identity Management Commission (NIMC), distributed through the National Cash Transfer Office (NCTO) under the National Social Investment Programme Agency (NSIPA) and any Central Bank of Nigeria-licensed Nigerian bank elected by the shareholder using the BVN-NIN linkage; thirty-seven State Delivery Units (one in each of the 36 states and one in the Federal Capital Territory); ENERGY SECURITY elevated as a co-equal Title coordinating with the Transmission Company of Nigeria (TCN), the six Generation Companies (GenCos), the eleven Distribution Companies (DisCos), the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC), the Nigerian Independent System Operator (ISO), the Nigerian Bulk Electricity Trading Company (NBET), the Rural Electrification Agency (REA) Solar Power Naija Programme and Nigeria Electrification Project, the Electricity Act 2023 + the Constitutional Amendment Act 2023 (giving state governments concurrent legislative authority over electricity), and the Niger Delta Just Transition workforce coordination context

following the 29 May 2023 petroleum subsidy removal declaration; coordination with the Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority (NSIA), the Bank of Industry (BOI), the Development Bank of Nigeria (DBN), and the Bank of Agriculture (BOA) for capital investment, credit guarantees, and equity co-investment; explicit declination to establish any new Nigerian personal income tax, companies income tax, value-added tax, petroleum profits tax, fuel levy, excise duty, customs duty, or other Nigerian tax of any kind for the funding of the Authority; explicit preservation of the Central Bank of Nigeria's monetary policy independence under the Central Bank of Nigeria Act, No. 7 of 2007; explicit preservation of NNPC Limited, the NUPRC, the NMDPRA, the NSIA, the BOI, the DBN, the BOA, the TCN, the GenCos, the DisCos, the NERC, the NBET, the ISO, the REA, the NSIPA, the NCTO, the NIMC, the FIRS, the NBS, the Nigerian Armed Forces, and every Federal Government institution established by the Constitution; consistency with the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended), particularly Section 14(2)(b) (the security and welfare of the people shall be the primary purpose of government), Section 16 (economic objectives), Section 17 (social objectives), and Chapter VI (Executive); consistency with the philosophical heritage of the 1 October 1960 Independence Declaration, the 1 October 1963 Republic declaration, the 12 June 1993 MKO Abiola annulled victory and the 12 June 2018 statutory recognition of June 12 as Democracy Day, the 1914 Amalgamation, the 1999 return to civilian rule, and the tri-cultural Omoluabi (Yoruba) + Imeobi (Igbo) + Mutunci (Hausa) human-dignity tradition; and provision for connected purposes.

LEGISLATIVE ROUTING NOTE

This Draft Bill is for introduction in the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria during the Tenth National Assembly, 2026 Session, under Section 58 of the Constitution. The Bill is processed through both the House of Representatives and the Senate per the bicameral requirement.

Suggested committee referrals following First Reading:

- Senate Committee on Finance + House Committee on Finance: lead for fiscal provisions, NSIA + BOI + DBN + BOA coordination, and CBN preservation
- Senate Committee on Industry + House Committee on Industry: for productive-capacity provisions and BOI coordination
- Senate Committee on Power + House Committee on Power: for the Energy Security Title (TCN + GenCos + DisCos + NERC + ISO + NBET + REA + the Electricity Act 2023 coordination)
- Senate Committee on Petroleum Resources (Downstream and Upstream) + House Committee on Petroleum Resources: for the NNPC Limited coordination and Niger Delta Just Transition
- Senate Committee on Banking, Insurance and Other Financial Institutions + House Committee on Banking and Currency: for the CBN, BVN-NIN, and distribution provisions
- Senate Committee on Special Duties + House Committee on Special Duties: for the NSIPA + NCTO + Renewed Hope CCT coordination
- Senate Committee on FCT + House Committee on FCT: for the FCT Delivery Unit provisions
- Senate Committee on Cooperation and Integration in Africa + House Committee on Cooperation and Integration in Africa: for the ECOWAS coordination provisions
- Joint National Assembly Committee on Defence: for the Nigerian Armed Forces strategic-reserve coordination

Funding Architecture: Four load-bearing channels:

(a) Federation Account annual appropriation through the Annual Appropriation Act, starting with N300 billion for FY2027;

(b) NSIA + BOI + DBN + BOA coordinated infrastructure, industrial, MSME, and agricultural finance up to N1.15 trillion cumulative outstanding (Article 12);

(c) JETP-equivalent partner-instrument coordination (such as NSIA-coordinated multilateral co-investment and the World Bank Group + African Development Bank + KfW + Agence Française de Développement existing DBN-financing relationships) where consistent with Federal Government coordination, Article 13;

(d) Operating revenue from at-cost sales of goods produced by the Authority and the Civic Robot Corps of Nigeria.

No new Nigerian taxation is established by this Act.

TITLE I

SHORT TITLE, FINDINGS, DECLARATIONS

ARTICLE 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Nigeria Productive Capacity Authority and Energy Security Act 2026."

ARTICLE 2. FINDINGS.

The Parliament finds:

FINDING 1 - SECTION 14(2)(B) PRIMARY-PURPOSE-OF-GOVERNMENT

ANCHOR. Section 14(2)(b) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999, declares that "the security and welfare of the people shall be the primary purpose of government." This Act, together with the sibling Nigeria Food, Resource, and Commodity Assurance Act, is a legislative measure adopted to give operational form to that primary-purpose declaration through the productive-capacity infrastructure that the Authority will charter and operate.

FINDING 2 - SECTION 16 ECONOMIC-OBJECTIVES DIRECTIVE. Section

16 of the Constitution directs the State to "harness the resources of the nation and promote national prosperity and an efficient, dynamic, and self-reliant economy" and to "control the national economy in such manner as to secure the maximum welfare, freedom, and happiness of every citizen on the basis of social justice and equality of status and opportunity." The Authority is the institutional instrument through which this directive is operationalised at the productive-capacity layer.

FINDING 3 - NIGERIA SOVEREIGN INVESTMENT AUTHORITY 2011 ACT AS

THE NATURAL CHARTERING PRECEDENT. The Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority (Establishment, Etc.) Act, 2011, established the NSIA as a Federal Government corporation managing federation-pooled capital across three funds (Stabilisation, Future Generations, Infrastructure). The 2024 Federation contribution of N247 billion (up from N21 billion in 2023, an over 1,000 percent year-on-year increase) demonstrates that the Federal Government can scale capital deployment through this chartering model. The Authority adopts the same chartering model for the

productive-capacity layer.

FINDING 4 - NNPC LIMITED CAMA-COMPANY OPERATIONAL CHASSIS. The

Nigerian National Petroleum Company Limited was incorporated under the Companies and Allied Matters Act in September 2021 in furtherance of the Petroleum Industry Act, 2021, and unveiled by President Buhari on 19 July 2022 as the post-PIA commercially-focused entity replacing the erstwhile Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation. The NNPC Limited CAMA-company chassis provides the operational template for a Federal Government-owned commercial entity governed by standard companies-law incorporation. The Authority adopts the same CAMA-company chassis.

FINDING 5 - BANK OF INDUSTRY 65-YEAR INDUSTRIAL-FINANCE

LINEAGE. The Bank of Industry Limited, "Nigeria's oldest, largest, and most successful Development Finance Institution" per the BOI website, is the successor (consolidated in 2001) to the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank (founded 1964), the Nigerian Bank for Commerce and Industry (founded 1973), and the National Economic Reconstruction Fund (founded 1989). The BOI lineage provides Nigeria with over 60 years of industrial-finance institutional experience. The Authority's Industrial Capacity Coordination Agreement with the BOI under Article 12 inherits that lineage.

FINDING 6 - 2023 ELECTRICITY REFORM. The Electric Power Sector

Reform Act 2005 unbundled the Power Holding Company of Nigeria (formerly NEPA) into six Generation Companies (GenCos), the Transmission Company of Nigeria (TCN), and eleven Distribution Companies (DisCos). The Electricity Act 2023 (replacing EPSRA) and the Constitutional Amendment Act 2023 give state governments concurrent legislative authority over electricity within their territories, fundamentally restructuring the Nigerian power-sector federalism. The Authority is coordinated with the post-2023 architecture and respects the new state-level concurrent authority.

FINDING 7 - 29 MAY 2023 PETROLEUM SUBSIDY REMOVAL AND NIGER

DELTA JUST TRANSITION. President Tinubu's 29 May 2023 inaugural-address declaration "Fuel subsidy is gone" ended a four-decade practice of federal control over petrol pump price ([bbc.com/news/world-africa-65737846](https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-65737846); premiumtimesng.com/news/top-news/601239; energyinafrica.com/insights/petrol-price-nigerias-tinubus-subsidy March 2026). The fiscal-reform pivot creates both the room and the obligation for productive-capacity reinvestment. The Niger Delta workforce reskilling context that flows from the subsidy removal is addressed by the Civic Robot Corps of Nigeria's Niger Delta Just Transition Service line under Article 19(b), with priority recruitment in the eight Niger Delta states (Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta, Edo, Imo, Ondo, Rivers).

FINDING 8 - HIERARCHY ITSELF KILLS (MARMOT QUARTET) AT

NIGERIAN GRADIENT SCALE. Universal Foundational Citation C identifies the stress-physiology pathway by which basic-needs stratification produces population health damage. Nigerian regional, ethnic, and rural-urban stratification gradients (particularly the documented disparity between the Lagos and Abuja metropolitan complexes on one hand and the North-East / North-West rural areas affected by the post-2009 insurgency context on the other) translate directly into the Marmot pathway at population scale. The Authority's universal Personal Productive Asset entitlement removes the basic-needs stratification at the layer at which the Marmot quartet finds most aggressive health-pathway damage.

FINDING 9 - REPLICATION THRESHOLD AND NIGERIAN ENGINEERING

CAPACITY. Self-replicating humanoid robotic manufacturing technology arrived at sub-USD-30,000 unit cost during the Q4 2025 through Q2 2026 inflection window per Universal Foundational Citation A. Nigeria hosts engineering capacity at the University of Ibadan (founded 1948, the oldest university in Nigeria), the University of Lagos, Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, the University of Nigeria Nsukka, Obafemi Awolowo University, the University of Port Harcourt, the African University of Science and Technology Abuja, the National Mathematical Centre, and the Nigeria Defence Academy Kaduna. Nigeria is positioned to deploy replication-threshold technology under Nigerian productive-capacity infrastructure.

FINDING 10 - FREEDOM CHARTER-EQUIVALENT ANCHOR. Section 14(2)(a)

of the Constitution declares "sovereignty belongs to the people of Nigeria from whom government through this Constitution derives all its powers and authority." Read together with Section 14(2)(b)'s primary-purpose-of-government declaration and Section 16's economic-objectives directive that the State shall control the national economy "on the basis of social justice and equality of status and opportunity," the Constitution provides the indigenous Nigerian foundational anchor for the citizen-shareholder Personal Productive Asset entitlement under this Act. The Authority gives that constitutional anchor its operational form on the chartering chassis Nigeria has built since 1999.

FINDING 11 - NIGER DELTA POST-EXTRACTIVE TRANSITION. The Niger

Delta states (Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta, Edo, Imo, Ondo, Rivers) host the workforce most directly affected by the post-petroleum-subsidy-removal trajectory and by the longer post-extractive transition that the Petroleum Industry Act 2021 and the December 2022 transformation of NNPC into a CAMA company contemplate. The Civic Robot Corps of Nigeria includes a Niger Delta Just Transition Service line (Article 19(b)) providing priority recruitment, wage-floor maintenance, training pipeline, and geographic reskilling for affected workers, in coordination with the Petroleum and Natural Gas Senior Staff Association of Nigeria (PENGASSAN), the National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers (NUPENG), the Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC), the eight Niger Delta state governments, and the affected local government areas.

FINDING 12 - INDEPENDENCE DAY, DEMOCRACY DAY, AND THE FORMATIVE

MOMENTS OF NIGERIAN DEMOCRACY. The 1 October 1960 Independence Declaration, the 1 October 1963 Republic declaration, the 12 June 1993 MKO Abiola annulled victory and the 12 June 2018 statutory recognition of June 12 as Democracy Day, the 1914 Amalgamation, the 29 May 1999 return to civilian rule, and the tri-cultural Omoluabi (Yoruba) + Imeobi (Igbo) + Mutunci (Hausa) human-dignity tradition anchor the Authority's Personal Productive Asset entitlement as the modern operational expression of the principle that the Federation is the common endeavour of its citizens across all six geopolitical zones and all 374 recognised ethno-linguistic groupings.

ARTICLE 3. DECLARATIONS.

DECLARATION 1 - PERSONAL PRODUCTIVE ASSET ENTITLEMENT. The

Parliament declares that every citizen of the Federal Republic of Nigeria ordinarily resident in the Federation, identified by the 11-digit National Identification Number (NIN) issued by the National Identity Management Commission, shall enjoy as a matter of statutory right under this Act a Personal Productive Asset entitlement consisting of one non-transferable Productive Capacity Share, the annual distribution of dividends from inter-state pooled productive-capacity revenue, and access to at-cost basic-needs goods produced by the Civic Robot Corps of Nigeria.

DECLARATION 2 - EXISTING NIGERIAN INSTITUTIONS UNAFFECTED.

Nothing in this Act affects the establishment, functions, governance, or operation of:

- (a) The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and the monetary policy independence guaranteed under the Central Bank of Nigeria Act, No. 7 of 2007;
- (b) The Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority (NSIA), the Bank of Industry (BOI), the Development Bank of Nigeria (DBN), and the Bank of Agriculture (BOA), beyond the coordination expressly authorised by Article 12;
- (c) NNPC Limited, the NUPRC, the NMDPRA, and other petroleum-sector state-owned or state-controlled enterprises;
- (d) The Transmission Company of Nigeria (TCN), the Generation Companies (GenCos), the Distribution Companies (DisCos), the NBET, the ISO, the NERC, the REA, and other power-sector state-owned or state-controlled enterprises, beyond the coordination expressly authorised by Title VI;
- (e) The NSIPA, the NCTO, the NIMC, the FIRS, the National Bureau of Statistics, the National Population Commission, the NIDB, and other state agencies, beyond the coordination expressly authorised by this Act;
- (f) The Nigerian Postal Service (NIPOST), beyond the co-delivery coordination authorised by the sibling Nigeria Food, Resource, and Commodity Assurance Act;

(g) The Renewed Hope Conditional Cash Transfer (RH-CCT), the National Home Grown School Feeding Programme (NHGSFP), the Anchor Borrowers Programme, the Green Imperative Programme, and other federal social-protection or agricultural-development programmes, beyond the coordination expressly authorised by this Act;

(h) Nigerian agricultural cooperatives, consumer cooperatives, Cooperative Thrift Societies, esusu / ajo / adashe rotating savings and credit associations, and the indigenous Nigerian cooperative tradition generally;

(i) Food Bank Nigeria, the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS), the Christian Association of Nigeria social-services arms, the Jamatu Nasril Islam (JNI) social-services arms, and other accredited humanitarian organisations;

(j) The National Assembly (Senate and House of Representatives), the President of the Federal Republic, the Federal Executive Council, the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal, the Federal Judicial Service Commission, the National Human Rights Commission, the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC), the Code of Conduct Bureau, the Public Complaints Commission, the Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC), and every other Federal Government institution established by the Constitution.

DECLARATION 3 - NO NEW NIGERIAN TAXATION. No new Nigerian

personal income tax, companies income tax, value-added tax, petroleum profits tax, fuel levy, excise duty, customs duty, or other Nigerian tax of any kind is established, extended, or increased by this Act for the funding of the Authority.

DECLARATION 4 - STATE AND LGA AUTONOMY RESPECTED. Nothing in

this Act diminishes the constitutional and statutory autonomy of the 36 states or the 774 Local Government Areas. The State Delivery Units under Title IV operate in coordination with, not in displacement of, state and LGA structures and the intergovernmental fiscal framework administered through the Federation Account Allocation Committee (FAAC) and the Revenue Mobilisation Allocation and Fiscal Commission (RMAFC). The Electricity Act 2023 + Constitutional Amendment Act 2023 concurrent state authority over electricity is fully respected.

DECLARATION 5 - ENTREPRENEURIAL FREEDOM AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

PRESERVED. Consistent with Section 17 of the Constitution (equality of rights and opportunities and dignity of the human person) and Section 43 (right to acquire and own immovable property anywhere in Nigeria), this Act preserves the Nigerian commercial market in full. The Authority operates as a Federal Government-owned company under CAMA that contracts with private producers and distributors; it does not establish state ownership of the means of production. The Personal Productive Asset entitlement is a non-transferable property right enrolled at the 11-digit NIN. The Nigerian private market for premium, luxury, custom, and specialty goods continues without restriction.

TITLE II

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AUTHORITY

ARTICLE 4. ESTABLISHMENT.

(1) There is hereby established the Nigeria Productive Capacity Authority ("NPCA" or "the Authority") as a Federal Government-owned company incorporated under the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA), 2020, on the operational chassis pattern of NNPC Limited (incorporated September 2021 in furtherance of the Petroleum Industry Act 2021) and the chartering precedent of the Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority (Establishment, Etc.) Act, 2011.

(2) The Federal Government of Nigeria, represented by the Minister of Finance, Budget and National Planning, is the sole shareholder of the Authority. The Minister of Finance exercises the Federal Government's shareholder rights in concurrence with the Minister of Industry, Trade and Investment and the Federal Executive Council.

(3) The Authority's registered office shall be in Abuja, the Federal Capital Territory, with operational offices in all 36 states + FCT under Title IV.

ARTICLE 5. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

(1) The Authority is governed by a Board of Directors of fifteen members, appointed in accordance with CAMA, the Public Procurement Act, 2007, the Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2007, and the corporate-governance framework of the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria.

(2) Members include:

(a) The Chairperson, appointed by the President of the Federal Republic on the recommendation of the Federal Executive Council, with confirmation by the Senate;

(b) The Permanent Secretary of the Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning, *ex officio*;

(c) The Permanent Secretary of the Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment, *ex officio*;

(d) The Permanent Secretary of the Federal Ministry of

Power, ex officio;

- (e) The Chief Executive Officer of the Authority, ex officio;
 - (f) Two members designated by the NSIA Board as the standing interface between the Authority and the NSIA;
 - (g) One member designated by the BOI Board as the standing BOI interface;
 - (h) One member designated by the DBN Board as the standing DBN interface;
 - (i) One member designated by the BOA Board as the standing BOA interface;
 - (j) Two members representing organised labour (the Nigeria Labour Congress / NLC, the Trade Union Congress / TUC, the Petroleum and Natural Gas Senior Staff Association of Nigeria / PENGASSAN, the National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers / NUPENG acting collectively through their federation leadership);
 - (k) Two members representing the Nigerian cooperative and Cooperative Thrift Society sector under the Co-operative Societies Act, including one member with explicit esusu / ajo / adashe / asusu federation background.
- (3) Geopolitical-zone balance shall be observed in Board appointments per the Federal Character principle in Section 14(3) of the Constitution.

ARTICLE 6. MANAGEMENT.

- (1) The Authority is managed by an Executive Committee of nine members, appointed by the Board in accordance with CAMA and the PFMA-equivalent fiscal-responsibility framework.
- (2) The Executive Committee includes a Group Chief Executive Officer (GCEO), a Group Chief Financial Officer (GCFO), a Group Chief Operations Officer (GCOO), and six Executive Directors for: (i) Productive Capacity; (ii) Energy Security and TCN + GenCos + DisCos Coordination; (iii) State Delivery and Civic Robot Corps Operations; (iv) Finance, NSIA + BOI + DBN + BOA Coordination, and Multi-lateral Partner Coordination; (v) Niger Delta Just Transition Coordination; (vi) Stakeholder Relations

(including organised labour, cooperatives, civil society).

ARTICLE 7. POWERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

The Authority has the power to:

- (a) Establish, capitalise, and govern thirty-seven State Delivery Units (one in each of the 36 states and one in the FCT) under Article 16;
- (b) Issue Productive Capacity Shares under Article 14;
- (c) Acquire, hold, manage, lease, sell, and dispose of property including replication-threshold robotic manufacturing equipment;
- (d) Enter contracts with the Federal Government, ministries, NSIA, BOI, DBN, BOA, NNPC Limited, TCN, GenCos, DisCos, NERC, NBET, ISO, REA, NSIPA, NCTO, NIPOST, state governments, LGAs, Nigerian cooperatives, multilateral partners (the World Bank Group, the African Development Bank, KfW, Agence Française de Développement, the International Monetary Fund where appropriate), and private vendors;
- (e) Coordinate with NSIA + BOI + DBN + BOA under Article 12 for capital, infrastructure, industrial, MSME-wholesale, and agricultural finance up to N1.15 trillion cumulative outstanding;
- (f) Coordinate with multilateral partners under Article 13;
- (g) Distribute Productive Capacity Dividends under Article 15 through the existing NSIPA + NCTO + NIN + BVN + Nigerian-bank network;
- (h) Charter the Civic Robot Corps of Nigeria under Title V;
- (i) Coordinate with TCN, GenCos, DisCos, NERC, ISO, NBET, REA, and the Niger Delta Just Transition framework under Title VI;
- (j) Issue regulations and rules within the scope of its mandate consistent with CAMA, the Public Procurement Act, the Fiscal Responsibility Act, and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria framework.

TITLE III

FUNDING ARCHITECTURE

ARTICLE 8. PRINCIPLES OF FUNDING.

Four load-bearing channels per the Legislative Routing Note; no new Nigerian taxation. The Authority's funding architecture resolves the gradient-related health pathway documented in Universal Foundational Citation C (Marmot quartet) at Nigerian population scale through universal at-cost commodity assurance under the sibling Nigeria Food, Resource, and Commodity Assurance Act and through the Personal Productive Asset entitlement under this Act.

ARTICLE 9. NO NEW TAXATION.

No new Nigerian personal income tax, companies income tax, value-added tax, petroleum profits tax, fuel levy, excise duty, customs duty, or other Nigerian tax of any kind is established by this Act.

ARTICLE 10. INITIAL APPROPRIATION.

(1) For the financial year 2027 there is appropriated from the Federation Account through the Annual Appropriation Act the sum of N300 billion for the establishment of the Authority, scaled to the Nigerian population of approximately 232 million.

(2) Subsequent annual appropriations shall be made in the ordinary annual Appropriation Act.

ARTICLE 11. SHAREHOLDER CONTRIBUTION.

The Federal Government of Nigeria, represented by the Minister of Finance, Budget and National Planning, holds 100 percent of the issued share capital of the Authority on behalf of the Nigerian public. State capital contributions and operational surpluses are retained for the statutory mandate per CAMA, the Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2007, and the PFMA-equivalent federal financial-management framework.

ARTICLE 12. NSIA + BOI + DBN + BOA COORDINATION.

(1) The Authority and the Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority (NSIA), the Bank of Industry (BOI), the Development Bank of Nigeria (DBN), and the Bank of Agriculture (BOA) shall enter Coordination Agreements within twelve months of the establishment of the Authority, providing for:

(a) NSIA Nigeria Infrastructure Fund co-investment up to N500 billion cumulative outstanding;

(b) BOI industrial-finance instruments up to N300 billion cumulative outstanding;

(c) DBN wholesale facilities to Participating Financial Institutions up to N200 billion cumulative outstanding;

(d) BOA agricultural-supply-chain finance up to N150 billion cumulative outstanding.

(2) Coordination shall be consistent with the existing NSIA, BOI, DBN, and BOA mandates and operational strategies.

(3) The Authority does not direct, control, or modify any NSIA, BOI, DBN, or BOA financing decision. Coordination under this Article is by agreement only.

ARTICLE 13. MULTILATERAL PARTNER COORDINATION.

(1) The Authority may receive co-financing from multilateral partners with which the Federal Government of Nigeria has existing relationships, including the World Bank Group, the African Development Bank, KfW, the Agence Française de Développement, the International Monetary Fund (where appropriate), and the Islamic Development Bank, where consistent with the Federal Government's existing coordination frameworks (the DBN's wholesale-PFI funding relationships with these partners provide one operational template).

(2) Multilateral partner coordination is by accepted-partner instrument; it is not an external imposition of policy framework. The Federal Government's existing partnership treaties and agreements are the operative legal basis.

(3) The Authority does not displace any existing multilateral-partner-coordinated programme.

ARTICLE 14. PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY SHARES.

(1) The Authority shall issue Productive Capacity Shares as follows:

(a) ONE Productive Capacity Share to every citizen of the Federal Republic of Nigeria ordinarily resident in the Federation on the effective date of this Act, identified by 11-digit NIN;

(b) ONE Productive Capacity Share to every person registered as a Nigerian citizen by the National Population Commission and NIMC thereafter (birth registration, naturalisation, or other lawful acquisition of citizenship);

(c) Foreign nationals lawfully resident in Nigeria under the Immigration Act, 2015, or under ECOWAS Protocol residence rights, or as documented refugees, who hold an identifier issued by the Nigeria Immigration Service, may, by regulation, be enrolled at the at-cost commodity tier without a Productive Capacity Share.

(2) Productive Capacity Shares are non-transferable.

(3) ONE PERSON, ONE SHARE.

ARTICLE 15. ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION.

(1) Seventy per cent (70 percent) of all productive-capacity revenue received by each State Delivery Unit shall be remitted to the Authority for inter-state pooling. Each Delivery Unit retains the remaining thirty per cent (30 percent) for state-level operations.

(2) Seventy-five per cent (75 percent) of the inter-state pool shall be distributed annually to Productive Capacity Shareholders, equally per share, through the NSIPA + NCTO distribution infrastructure with payment through any CBN-licensed Nigerian bank elected by the shareholder using the BVN-NIN linkage, or through the Renewed Hope CCT payment channels where the shareholder is already enrolled.

(3) The remaining twenty-five per cent (25 percent) is retained by the Authority for operating reserves, NSIA + BOI + DBN + BOA repayment, and expansion capital.

(4) The annual distribution shall be made on a date determined by the Authority with a target date of 1 October (Independence Day) in each year, symbolically connecting the Personal Productive Asset entitlement to the founding of the Federal Republic of Nigeria on 1 October 1960.

TITLE IV

STATE DELIVERY UNITS

ARTICLE 16. STATE DELIVERY UNITS.

(1) The Authority establishes State Delivery Units in each of the 36 states (Abia, Adamawa, Akwa Ibom, Anambra, Bauchi, Bayelsa, Benue, Borno, Cross River, Delta, Ebonyi, Edo, Ekiti, Enugu, Gombe, Imo, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Kogi, Kwara, Lagos, Nasarawa, Niger, Ogun, Ondo, Osun, Oyo, Plateau, Rivers, Sokoto, Taraba, Yobe, Zamfara) and one Delivery Unit in the Federal Capital Territory, for a total of 37 State Delivery Units.

(2) Each State Delivery Unit is administered by a State Director appointed by the Authority Board in concurrence with the Governor of the state (or the Minister of FCT in the case of the FCT Delivery Unit).

(3) Priority deployment of Civic Robot Corps facilities is targeted to:

(a) the Niger Delta states (Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta, Edo, Imo, Ondo, Rivers) under the Niger Delta Just Transition workforce-reskilling priority per Article 19(b);

(b) the North-East and North-West states most affected by the post-2009 insurgency context (Borno, Yobe, Adamawa, Zamfara, Sokoto, Kebbi, Katsina);

(c) the major metropolitan agglomerations (Lagos State, Kano State, Federal Capital Territory, Rivers State, Oyo State, Kaduna State).

(4) Sub-state operational presence at the LGA level shall be rolled out in phased deployment under Title VII below.

TITLE V

CIVIC ROBOT CORPS OF NIGERIA

ARTICLE 17. ESTABLISHMENT.

(1) There is hereby established within the Authority a public-good labour body to be known as the "Civic Robot Corps of Nigeria" ("CRCN" or "the Corps").

(2) The Corps operates replication-threshold robotic manufacturing equipment for at-cost basic-needs goods production and other service lines.

ARTICLE 18. SERVICE LINES.

The Corps shall operate:

(a) At-cost goods production and distribution (coordinating with the Nigeria Food, Resource, and Commodity Assurance Programme under the sibling Nigeria Food, Resource, and Commodity Assurance Act, and with Food Bank Nigeria + the Nigerian Red Cross Society + the Christian Association of Nigeria and Jamatu Nasril Islam social-services arms + NIPOST + esusu / ajo / adashe networks for delivery partnership);

(b) Niger Delta Just Transition coal-and-petroleum-region workforce absorption (Article 19(b) priority recruitment for affected Niger Delta states workers, with parallel coordination for the gas-flaring-affected and oil-spill-affected coastal communities of Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta, Edo, Imo, Ondo, and Rivers);

(c) Rural and remote-area distribution (coordinating with NIPOST where it retains branch presence, with the Nigerian Armed Forces strategic-reserve logistics network, and with the state Ministries of Works);

(d) Coordination with the BOI + dtic-equivalent Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment on Nigerian-built humanoid-robotic-platform manufacturing capability development and downstream deployment, including the automotive-industry ecosystem (Lagos, Kaduna, Anambra, Plateau), the Special Economic Zones, and the Free Trade Zones across the federation;

(e) Healthcare-supply-chain logistics coordination with the Federal Ministry of Health, the state Ministries of Health, the National Primary Health Care Development Agency (NPHCDA), the National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA), the National Blood Service Commission (NBSC), and the National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC);

(f) Energy-sector deployment coordination with Eskom-equivalent TCN, GenCos, DisCos, NBET, NERC, ISO, REA, and the Niger Delta gas-and-pipeline workforce programmes (see Title VI);

(g) Civil-defence and disaster-response logistics coordination with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and the Nigerian Armed Forces given Nigerian exposure to seasonal flooding (the Niger and Benue River basins; the Lagos coastal area; the 2022 Bayelsa flood event), to the Sahel-region drought patterns, and to the post-2009 insurgency security context in the North-East and North-West;

(h) Strategic reserve management coordination with the Nigerian Armed Forces for national strategic reserves of basic-needs goods distributed across the six geopolitical zones;

(i) Cooperative coordination with Nigerian agricultural cooperatives, consumer cooperatives, Cooperative Thrift Societies, and esusu / ajo / adashe rotating savings and credit associations under the Co-operative Societies Act, for community-scale at-cost distribution in communities where other distribution channels are uneven.

ARTICLE 19. HUMAN WORKFORCE.

(1) The Corps employs a human workforce of Nigerian ordinarily-resident persons, with jurisdictional preference and explicit Niger Delta state and other affected-workforce recruitment priority under Finding 11.

(2) The Corps shall:

(a) Maintain a wage floor of 120 percent of the Nigerian national minimum wage (as adjusted annually by the National Minimum Wage Act review and ministerial determination; the current statutory minimum wage is N70,000 per month under the National Minimum Wage (Amendment) Act, 2024);

(b) Provide statutory employee contributions under the Pension Reform Act, No. 4 of 2014 (Contributory Pension Scheme administered by Pension Fund Administrators / PFAs licensed by PenCom), the Employee Compensation Act, No. 13 of 2010, the Industrial Training Fund Act, and the National Health Insurance Authority Act, 2022;

(c) Coordinate with the National Board for Technical Education (NBTE), the Industrial Training Fund (ITF), and the National Open Apprenticeship Scheme for apprenticeship pipelines;

(d) Provide explicit pathways from Corps employment to the Federal Civil Service, the Nigerian Armed Forces, and state public-sector employment;

(e) Honour the existing trade-union framework under the Trade Unions Act, the Trade Disputes Act, and the Labour Act, and recognise Corps-organising trade unions (likely affiliates of NLC, TUC, PENGASSAN, NUPENG, NUÉE, and other federation members).

TITLE VI

ENERGY SECURITY AND NIGER DELTA JUST

TRANSITION COORDINATION

ARTICLE 20. ENERGY SECURITY AS A CO-EQUAL MANDATE.

The Parliament declares that ENERGY SECURITY of Nigeria is a co-equal Title of the Authority's mandate alongside productive capacity and the Civic Robot Corps. The structural reasons are:

(a) The Nigerian electricity-sector reform from the EPSRA 2005 unbundling through the Electricity Act 2023 and the Constitutional Amendment Act 2023 (concurrent state authority over electricity) represents the most significant restructuring of Nigerian power-sector federalism in two decades, and the Authority is coordinated with the post-2023 architecture from inception.

(b) The Niger Delta workforce transition under the post-29-May-2023 petroleum-subsidy-removal trajectory requires structured absorption instruments at the scale of the workforce involved across the eight Niger Delta states (Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta, Edo, Imo, Ondo, Rivers).

(c) The REA Solar Power Naija Programme and Nigeria Electrification Project (World Bank-supported) require coordination with Corps-deployed rural off-grid solar installation and maintenance at the LGA level across the 774 LGAs.

(d) The TCN national grid + GenCos generation portfolio + DisCos last-mile distribution require sustained coordination with Corps-deployed workforce in maintenance, grid-modernisation, and metering rollout.

ARTICLE 21. TCN, GENCOS, AND DISCOS COORDINATION.

(1) The Authority, the Transmission Company of Nigeria (TCN), the six Generation Companies (GenCos), and the eleven Distribution Companies (DisCos) shall enter Coordination Agreements within twelve months of the establishment of the Authority, providing for:

(a) Corps-operated deployment and maintenance services for the national grid and the distribution networks;

(b) Authority preference for procurement of long-term electricity from GenCos for Authority-operated productive-capacity facilities, providing GenCos with anchor-offtake commitment supporting capacity-expansion planning;

(c) Coordination on the REIPPPP-equivalent renewable-energy build-out under the REA Solar Power Naija Programme and the Nigeria Electrification Project;

(d) Coordination on the metering rollout under the Mass Metering Programme and the Distribution Sector Recovery Programme.

(2) The Authority does not direct, control, or modify TCN, GenCo, DisCo, NBET, NERC, ISO, or REA operations.

ARTICLE 22. NERC, ISO, AND THE ELECTRICITY ACT 2023 STATE-LEVEL CONCURRENT AUTHORITY.

(1) The Authority recognises and respects the Electricity Act 2023 and the Constitutional Amendment Act 2023 grant of concurrent legislative authority over electricity to the 36 state governments and the FCT.

(2) The Authority enters Coordination Agreements with state governments that have established state-level Electricity Regulatory Commissions and state-level grid-and-distribution frameworks, including the existing or forthcoming state regulators in Lagos, Edo, Ondo, Enugu, Imo, Plateau, Kaduna, Akwa Ibom, and other states moving forward under the Electricity Act 2023 framework.

(3) The Authority coordinates with the Nigerian Independent System Operator (ISO) for transparent Authority access to the transmission network and for Authority participation in NBET-coordinated electricity trading consistent with the Electricity Act 2023.

ARTICLE 23. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AGENCY (REA) COORDINATION.

(1) The Authority and the Rural Electrification Agency (REA) shall coordinate on Civic Robot Corps deployment-support services for the Solar Power Naija Programme and the Nigeria Electrification Project, including off-grid solar installation, mini-grid deployment, productive-use-of-electricity (PUE) coordination, and rural-distribution facility rollout, across the 774 LGAs.

(2) Coordination shall preserve the existing REA partnership relationships with the World Bank Group, the African Development Bank, and bilateral development partners.

ARTICLE 24. NIGER DELTA JUST TRANSITION COORDINATION.

(1) The Authority shall coordinate with the Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC), the Federal Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs (where retained in the current Federal Executive Council architecture), the Hydrocarbon Pollution Remediation Project (HYPREP), the Petroleum and Natural Gas Senior Staff Association of Nigeria (PENGASSAN), the National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers (NUPENG), the eight Niger Delta state governments, and the affected local government areas on:

(a) Priority absorption of post-petroleum-subsidy-removal and longer post-extractive workforce-transition workers into Corps service per Article 19(b);

(b) Geographic retention of skilled workforce in the affected Niger Delta communities through Corps deployment within Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta, Edo, Imo, Ondo, and Rivers states;

(c) Coordination with the Nigerian Liquefied Natural Gas (NLNG) Train 7 expansion (operating under Bonny LNG Free Trade Zone) and with the Decade of Gas Initiative for skilled-workforce alignment;

(d) Continuation of wage-floor maintenance at 120 percent of the national minimum wage per Article 19(2)(a) during the transition period for any transitioning Niger Delta worker who elects Corps service.

ARTICLE 25. STRATEGIC RESERVES.

(1) The Authority shall maintain strategic reserves of basic-needs goods distributed across the six geopolitical zones and the major metropolitan agglomerations, sufficient to support Nigerian resilience consistent with the Federal Ministry of Defence civil-defence and the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) planning.

(2) Strategic reserves are managed jointly with the Nigerian Armed Forces, NEMA, the National Strategic Grain Reserve (administered by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security), and the state-level Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs).

TITLE VII

IMPLEMENTATION PHASES

ARTICLE 26. FOUR-PHASE IMPLEMENTATION.

PHASE I - ESTABLISHMENT (Months 0-12). Authority established as a CAMA-incorporated Federal Government-owned company; Board of Directors and Executive Committee appointed; 37 State Delivery Units seated; Productive Capacity Shares issued via the 11-digit NIN + NSIPA + NCTO infrastructure; NSIA + BOI + DBN + BOA Coordination Agreements signed.

PHASE II - INITIAL CORPS OPERATIONS (Months 12-36). Civic Robot Corps of Nigeria commences operations in the priority states (Niger Delta priority + North-East / North-West post-insurgency priority + Lagos / Kano / FCT / Rivers / Oyo / Kaduna metropolitan priority); TCN + GenCos + DisCos Coordination Agreements signed; multilateral-partner coordination operational; NSIA + BOI + DBN + BOA lending up to N575 billion drawn.

PHASE III - NIGERIA-WIDE OPERATIONS (Months 36-72). Corps operations extend to all 36 states + FCT and to a phased rollout across the 774 LGAs; strategic reserves at scale; annual Productive Capacity Dividend in regular distribution on 1 October (Independence Day); REA Solar Power Naija Programme + Nigeria Electrification Project full Coordination Agreements operational.

PHASE IV - STEADY-STATE OPERATING POSTURE (Month 72 onward). Authority reaches steady-state. No sunset.

TITLE VIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 27. EFFECTIVE DATE.

(1) Articles 1 (Short Title), 3 (Declarations), and 28 (Effective Date) take effect on the date this Act is assented to and published in the Federal Government Gazette.

(2) Remaining provisions take effect on 1 April 2027.

ARTICLE 28. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this Act is held invalid by the Supreme Court of Nigeria or by the Court of Appeal, the invalidity does not affect other provisions that can be given effect.

ARTICLE 29. CONSTITUTIONAL AND CAMA CONSISTENCY.

This Act is enacted consistent with the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended), particularly Section 14(2)(b) (the security and welfare of the people shall be the primary purpose of government), Section 14(3) (Federal Character principle), Section 16 (economic objectives), Section 17 (social objectives), Section 43 (right to acquire and own immovable property), Chapter II (Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy), Chapter VI (Executive), and Chapter VIII (Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, and General Supplementary Provisions); and with the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA), 2020, the Public Procurement Act, 2007, the Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2007, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011, and the Central Bank of Nigeria Act, No. 7 of 2007.

ARTICLE 30. INTERPRETATION.

In this Act -

"the Authority" or "NPCA" means the Nigeria Productive Capacity Authority established under Article 4;

"the Corps" or "CRCN" means the Civic Robot Corps of Nigeria established under Article 17;

"the 11-digit National Identification Number" or "NIN" means the personal identification number issued by the National Identity Management Commission (NIMC) under the National Identity Management Commission Act, 2007;

"CAMA" means the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020;

"NSIA" means the Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority established under the Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority (Establishment, Etc.) Act, 2011;

"BOI" means the Bank of Industry Limited;

"DBN" means the Development Bank of Nigeria;

"BOA" means the Bank of Agriculture;

"NNPC Limited" means the Nigerian National Petroleum Company Limited incorporated under CAMA in furtherance of the Petroleum Industry Act, 2021;

"TCN" means the Transmission Company of Nigeria;

"GenCos" means the Generation Companies established under the Electric Power Sector Reform Act 2005 unbundling;

"DisCos" means the Distribution Companies established under the Electric Power Sector Reform Act 2005 unbundling;

"NERC" means the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission;

"NBET" means the Nigerian Bulk Electricity Trading Company plc;

"ISO" means the Nigerian Independent System Operator;

"REA" means the Rural Electrification Agency;

"the Electricity Act 2023" means the Electricity Act, 2023 (replacing the Electric Power Sector Reform Act 2005);

"NSIPA" means the National Social Investment Programme Agency;

"NCTO" means the National Cash Transfer Office;

"NIMC" means the National Identity Management Commission;

"BVN" means the Bank Verification Number issued by Nigerian banks under Central Bank of Nigeria authority;

"NIPOST" means the Nigerian Postal Service;

"CBN" means the Central Bank of Nigeria established under the Central Bank of Nigeria Act, No. 7 of 2007;

"the Renewed Hope CCT" or "RH-CCT" means the Renewed Hope Conditional Cash Transfer programme administered by NCTO under NSIPA;

"the Co-operative Societies Act" means the Nigerian Co-operative Societies Act providing for the registration and operation of co-operative societies throughout the Federation;

"esusu", "ajo", "adashe", and "asusu" mean the Nigerian indigenous rotating savings and credit associations of the Yoruba, Yoruba, Hausa, and Igbo cultural traditions respectively;

"the Marmot quartet" means the four research programmes identified in Universal Foundational Citation C above (Marmot Whitehall, Sapolsky Serengeti baboons, Shively cynomolgus macaques, Blackburn telomere research);

"the replication threshold" means the Casey Handmer formulation identified in Universal Foundational Citation A above;

"the Renewed Hope agenda" means the policy agenda of the Tinubu administration following the inauguration of 29 May 2023;

"Niger Delta states" means the eight states of Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta, Edo, Imo, Ondo, and Rivers;

"Omoluabi" means the Yoruba cultural ideal of integrity, character, and communal responsibility;

"Imeobi" means the Igbo cultural ideal of brotherhood and communal solidarity;

"Mutunci" means the Hausa cultural ideal of human dignity and personhood;

"ordinarily resident" has the meaning given by the National Identity Management Commission Act, 2007, and Nigerian immigration law.



