



2024

**ANNUAL REPORTS
AND ACCOUNTS**

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFRINIC	African Network Information Centre
AGM	Annual General Meeting
AI	Artificial Intelligence
AML	Anti Money Laundering
AOL	Annual Operating Levy
ARTCI	Telecommunications Regulatory Authority of Cote D'Ivoire
ASNs	Autonomous System Numbers
ASR_INC	Answer Seizure Ratio (incoming)
ASR_OG	Answer Seizure Ratio (outgoing)
AVTS	Auto Vehicle Tracking System
BTS	Base Transceiver Station
CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria
CCMS	Consumer Complaints Management Solution
CDR	Call Data Record
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFT	Countering the Financing of Terrorism
COP	Child Online Protection
COSDIN	Conference of Stakeholders on Disability Inclusion in Nigeria
CPF	Counter Proliferation Financing
CSIRT	Computer Security Incident Response Team
CSSR	Call Setup Success Rate
CSW	Customer Service Week
CTIP	Cyber Threat Intelligence Platform
CWG	Council Working Group
DCR	Dropped Call Rate
DLI	Digital Learning Initiative
DMB	Deposit Money Bank
DND	Do Not Disturb
DSW	Digital Skills Workshop
ECC	Emergency Communication Centre
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECSM	Executive Commissioner Stakeholder Management
ECTS	Executive Commissioner Technical Servic
EMF/RF	Electromagnetic Frequency/Radio Frequency
EMR	Electromagnetic Radiation
ERAS	Expanded Revenue Assurance Solution
EVC	Executive Vice Chairman
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FIRS	Federal Inland Revenue Service
FMCIDE	Federal Ministry of Communication, Innovation and Digital Economy
FOI	Freedom of Information
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
GCFR	Grand Commander of the Order of the Federal Repu
GDP	Gross Domestic Product

GHz	Giga Hertz
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPA	Guidelines on Promotional Advertisement
GPON	Gigabyte Passive Optical Network
GSM	Global System for Mobile Communication
GTAA	Global Telco AI Alliance
GTNL	Global Transactions Nigeria Limited
HOSR	Handover Success Rate
ICAF	Industry Consumer Advisory Forum
ICCP	Individual Consumer Code of Practice
ICNIRP	International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection
ICT	Information & Communication Technology
IES	Internet Exchange Service
IMC-	
ROLAC	Inter-Ministerial Committee-Rule of Law & Anti-Corruption
INR	Internet Number Resource
IP	Internet Protocol
IPA	Innovations for Poverty Action
ISOC	Internet Society
ISPs	Internet Service Providers
ITU	International Telecommunications Union
IVP	Independent Verification Point
IWG	Industry Working Group
IXP	Internet Exchange Point
KHz	Kilo Hertz
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
LLM	Large Language Model
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MAG	Multi-Stakeholder Advisory Group
MDAs	Ministries, Departments & Agencies
MFCN	Metropolitan Fibre Cable Network
MHz	Mega Hertz
MNO	Mobile Network Operator
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MVNO	Mobile Virtual Network Operator
MWC	Mobile World Congress
NADEF	National Disability Empowerment Forum
NAPTIP	National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons
NBOPTC	National Balance of Payments Technical Committee
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NCA	Nigerian Communications Act
NCAIR	National Centre for Artificial Intelligence & Robotics
NCC	Nigerian Communications Commission
NCOPPS	National Child Online Protection Policy & Strategy
NDPC	Nigerian Data Protection Commission
NESREA	National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency
NFIS	National Financial Inclusion Strategy

NFIU	Nigerian Financial Intelligence Unit
NFMC	National Frequency Management Council
ngCERT	Nigeria Computer Emergency Response Team
NGF	Nigeria Governors Forum
NIBSS	Nigeria Inter Bank Settlement System
NIGF	Nigerian Internet Governance Forum
NIN	National Identification Number
NIR	National Internet Resource
NIRA	Nigeria Internet Registration Association
NITDA	National Information Technology Development Agency
NJI	National Judicial Institute
NKF	Ndukwe Kalu Foundation
NNBP	Nigerian National Broadband Plan
NOC	Network Operating Centre
NYSC	National Youth Service Corps
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
ONSA	Office of the National Security Adviser
PNL	Private Network Link
PoI	Point of Interconnection
PoP	Point of Presence
PPP	Public Private Partnership
QoS	Quality of Service
QoSIWG	Quality of Service Industry Working Group
RoW	Right of Way
S&I	Sales & Installation
SABER	State Action on Business Enabling Reform
SAVE	Scheduled Audit & Verification Exercise
SD	Stand Alone Dedicated Control Channel
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIM	Subscriber Identification Module
SMS	Short Message Service
SOP4CO	Standard Operating Procedures for Child Online Protection
SVP	Strategic Vision Plan
TCC	Telecom Consumer Conversation
TCH	Transmission Channel
TCP	Telecom Consumer Parliament
TELCARE	Telecom Consumer Assistance, Resolution & Enquiry
TFGBV	Technology Facilitated Gender Based Violence
UCC	Uganda Communications Commission
USSD	Unstructured Supplementary Service Data
VAS	Value Added Services
VoIP	Voice over Internet Protocol
WATRA	West Africa Telecommunications Regulators Association
WBG	World Bank Group
WCRD	World Consumer Rights Day
WiFi	Wireless Fidelity
WSIS	World Summit on the Information Society

EXECUTIVE VICE CHAIRMAN/CEO'S FOREWORD



It is with great pleasure that I present the 2024 Annual Report of the Nigerian Communications Commission ('the NCC' or 'the Commission'), marking yet another year of significant strides, impactful partnerships, and unwavering commitment to digital inclusion, regulatory excellence, and National development.

This year, the Commission continued to implement initiatives aligned with the Federal Ministry of Communications, Innovation and Digital Economy's (FMCIDE) Strategic Blueprint and our Strategic Vision Plan (SVP 2021–2025), to drive growth, consumer satisfaction, and innovation across the Nigeria's communications landscape.

Industry Statistics

As of December 2024, the telecommunications sector recorded 164,926,599 active voice subscriptions and 139,282,108 active internet subscriptions. A year-on-year comparative review of the year 2023 and year 2024 indicated that the Total Active Voice subscription decreased by 26.61% from 224,713,710 in December 2023 to 164,926,599 in December 2024. Similarly, Total Active Internet Subscriptions decreased from 163,838,439 in December 2023 to 139,282,108 in December 2024. This indicated a percentage decrease of 14.99%.

This decline in Nigeria's telecoms subscriber base is attributed to the need to enhance online safety through the successful removal of Subscriber Identification Modules (SIMs) that were not linked to verifiable National Identification Numbers (NINs), and the rectification of a major data discrepancy by Mobile Network Operators (MNOs).

The Broadband penetration figure in December 2024 stood at 44.43%, which represents an increase of 1.65% compared to 43.71% reported in December 2023.

Contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The telecommunications sector remained a key pillar of Nigeria's economic resilience and recovery, contributing significantly to the nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In Q4 2024, the sector contributed 14.40% to Nigeria's GDP, up from 14.00% in Q4 2023, as reported by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). This growth was driven by our policies and regulatory frameworks that promoted healthy competition, infrastructure expansion, and service quality improvement across urban and rural areas.

Consumer Protection

Consumer protection and empowerment remained central to the Commission's regulatory activities. The Commission managed consumer complaints by providing complaint resolution channels to dissatisfied telecom consumers nationwide. These complaints were received via the NCC Contact Centre, NCC Consumer Portal, written hard copy complaints, NCC Facebook and Twitter accounts.

In 2024, a total of 9,541 second-level consumer complaints were received, reviewed, analysed, and escalated to the respective Service Providers for prompt resolution. Notably, 99% of all complaints were successfully resolved. This high-resolution rate reflects the policies and process efficiencies, as well as our ongoing engagements with Mobile Network Operators (MNOs) to ensure prompt and fair complaint resolution.

Mobile Network Operators and Internet Service Providers have been successfully onboarded on the Consumer Complaint Management Solution (CCMS), which was deployed on October 2, 2024. Since its deployment, both Mobile Network Operators and Internet Service Providers have been actively using it to resolve consumer complaints. The solution aims to automate the Commission's complaint management process and provide the Commission with the ability to monitor, track, and manage consumer complaints in accordance with the service contracts as set out in the Consumer Code of Practice Regulations.

Stakeholder Collaboration and Management

The Commission intervened in various complaints by conducting investigations, convening stakeholder engagements, and enforcing regulatory measures to ensure compliance and industry stability. In cases involving infrastructure concerns, site inspections were carried out to verify compliance with statutory requirements, thereby addressing public concerns. Additionally, regulatory meetings were held to resolve issues related to infrastructure collapse, taxation, and service disruptions, leading to key resolutions such as the standardization of charges, improved stakeholder communication, and the review of levies to foster a more enabling operational environment.

The Future

As we look to 2025 and beyond, the Commission is poised to consolidate the gains of our digital transformation journey. We will intensify efforts to bridge access gaps through the deployment of additional base transceiver stations (BTS), Fiber Optic

infrastructure, and support for innovative service delivery. Our focus will remain on improving service quality, enhancing consumer experience, and expanding rural connectivity in line with the Nigerian National Broadband Plan 2020–2025. Furthermore, the Commission will prioritize cybersecurity, data protection, and the enabling of digital services to support inclusive economic growth.

Conclusion

The year 2024 was one of resilience, innovation, and strategic advancement. I commend the unwavering dedication of the Management and staff of the NCC for their contributions. I also appreciate the industry stakeholders, partners, and the public for their continuous support. Together, we will continue to build a robust digital ecosystem that fosters economic development, empowers citizens, and positions Nigeria as a leader in Africa’s digital economy.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Aminu Maida', is positioned above the name and title.

Dr. Aminu Maida
Executive Vice Chairman

CHAPTER

1

THE COMMISSION'S MANDATE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Commission's Mandate

The mandate of the Commission has been carefully crafted and presented in the Commission's Commitment, Vision Statement, Mission and Core Values as shown below:

1.2 Our Commitment

The Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC) is committed to creating a world-class communications environment for all Nigerians. The Commission is driven by three guiding principles (the 3Fs); to be Fair, Firm, and Forthright in carrying out its duties and functions as the National Communications Regulator.

NCC has adopted the following Vision and Mission Statements to guide its operations.

1.3 Our Vision

A dynamic regulatory environment that ensures universal access to affordable and equitable service and supports the nation's economic growth.

1.4 Our Mission

To support a market driven communications industry and promote universal access.

1.5 Our Core Values



1.6 Our Credo

- ✓ Our goal is to ensure the availability of high quality and affordable communications services to everyone and everywhere in Nigeria.
- ✓ We shall strive to be fair, firm and forthright in carrying out our mandate with commitment to protect the interests of stakeholders.
- ✓ We commit to providing a level playing field in the industry with integrity and transparency.
- ✓ We shall work as a team with Management that is accountable and responsive; a workforce that is hardworking, loyal, committed and bound by professionalism.
- ✓ We shall be sensitive to the yearnings of our employees, for whom we shall provide a conducive working environment to attain job satisfaction and self-actualization.
- ✓ We shall treat our employees with respect and dignity, and we shall recognize and reward merit.

1.7 Functions of the Nigerian Communications Commission

- a. The facilitation of investments in and entry into the Nigerian market for the provision and supply of communications services, equipment, and facilities.
- b. The protection and promotion of the interests of consumers against unfair practices including but not limited to matters relating to tariffs and charges for and the availability and quality of communications services, equipment, and facilities.
- c. Ensuring that licensees implement and operate the most efficient and accurate billing system, at all time
- d. The promotion of fair competition in the communications industry and protection of communications services and facilities providers from misuse of market power or anticompetitive and unfair practices by other service or facilities providers or equipment suppliers.
- e. Proposing and effecting amendments to license conditions in accordance with the objectives and provisions of this Act.
- f. Fixing and collecting fees for the grant of communications licenses and other regulatory services provided by the Commission.

- g. The development and monitoring of performance standards and indicators relating to the quality of telephone and other communications services and facilities supplied to consumers in Nigeria, having regard for the best international performance indicators.
- h. Making and enforcement of such regulations as may be necessary under this Act to give full force and effect to the provisions of this Act.
- i. Management and administration of frequency spectrum for the communications sector and assisting the National Frequency Management Council (NFMC) in developing a national frequency plan.
- j. Development, management and administration of a national numbering plan and electronic addresses plan and the assignment of numbers and electronic addresses to licensees.
- k. Proposing, adopting, publishing, and enforcing technical specifications and standards for the importation and use of communications equipment in Nigeria and for connecting or interconnecting communications equipment and systems.
- l. The formulation and management of Nigeria's inputs into the setting of international technical standards for communications services and equipment.
- m. Encouraging and promoting infrastructure sharing amongst licensees and providing regulatory guidelines thereon.
- n. Examining and resolving complaints and objections filed by and disputes between licensed operators, subscribers or any other person involved in the communications industry, using such dispute-resolution methods as the Commission may determine from time to time including mediation and arbitration.
- o. Preparation and implementation of programmes and plans that promote and ensure the development of the communications industry and the provision of communications services in Nigeria.
- p. Designing, managing and implementing Universal Access strategy and programme in accordance with Federal Government's general policy and objectives thereon.
- q. Advising the Minister on the formulation of the general policies for the communications industry and generally on matters relating to the communications industry in the exercise of the Minister's functions and responsibilities under this Act.

- r. Preparation and implementation of programmes and plans that promote and ensure the development of the communications industry and the provision of communications services in Nigeria.
- s. Implementation of the Government's general policies on communications industry and the execution of all such other functions and responsibilities as are given to the Commission under this Act or are incidental or related thereto.
- t. Generally advising and assisting communications industry stakeholders and practitioners with a view to the development of the industry and attaining the objectives of this Act and its subsidiary legislation.
- u. Representation of Nigeria in proceedings of international organizations and fora on matters relating to the regulation of communications and matters ancillary and connected thereto.
- v. The general responsibility for economic and technical regulation of the communications industry.

1.8 Strategic Vision Plan (SVP) of the Nigerian Communications Commission.

The Strategic Vision Plan (SVP) of the Nigerian Communications Commission sets out its vision for the future of the communications industry and its role in Nigeria's digital journey. It is a roadmap designed to strengthen the industry, deliver improved services to consumers, and support the government's mission of building a modern digital economy.

The SVP is built on one simple foundation: ***every stakeholder matters***. The Commission recognizes that every stakeholder, whether industry players, consumers, or government, has unique needs and expectations, and this Plan is focused on creating real impact: from making networks more resilient and reliable, to bridging the digital divide between urban and rural communities and ensuring that Nigeria's telecom sector continues to grow as a driver of National development.

The SVP brings all these priorities together, showing how the NCC will meet the expectations of the strategic stakeholder groups:

- **Licensees and Industry:** improve resilience, ensure efficient regulation, and encourage innovation that opens new opportunities.
- **Consumers:** guarantee better quality of service and improved digital experiences.

- **Government:** grow the telecoms industry, expand digital infrastructure, and close the gap between rural and urban communities.

The SVP outlines the critical steps the Commission is prioritizing to create a future where Nigeria's digital space is inclusive, forward-looking, and globally competitive. By focusing on innovation, resilience, and accessibility, the NCC is ensuring that the benefits of technology and connectivity are felt by everyone, everywhere in the country.

Strategic Focus Areas

In support of this strategic vision, the NCC's strategic focus is driven by the recognition that each of our stakeholders maintains a unique perspective and has a different expectations of the Commission.

1. Licensees & Industry

1. Improve industry resilience
2. Enhance delivery of regulatory services
3. Enable cross-industry innovation

2. Consumers

1. Improve quality of experience

3. Government

1. Grow telecoms industry
2. Enable backbone to support the Government's digital public infrastructure drive
3. Bridge the rural-urban digital divide



CHAPTER 2

**NCC BOARD OF
COMMISSIONERS**



Executive Commissioner (Stakeholder Management)



Rimini Haraya Makama is the ***Executive Commissioner (Stakeholder Management)*** of the Nigerian Communications Commission. A native of Plateau State, Rimini Makama was nominated as an Executive Commissioner of the Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC) by President Bola Tinubu, GCFR on the 23rd of February 2024, and confirmed by the Senate on the 21st of May 2024.

CHAPTER 3

NCC'S ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

3.0 NCC'S ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Nigerian Communications Commission's organisational structure comprises the Board of Commissioners, Office of the Executive Vice Chairman (EVC), Office of the Executive Commissioner, Technical Services (ECTS), Office of the Executive Commissioner, Stakeholder Management (ECSM), and twenty-three (23) departments.

The Executive Vice Chairman (EVC) is the Chief Executive Officer of the Commission and directly oversees twelve (12) Departments. The Departments include Commission Secretariat, Internal Audit, Corporate Services, Public Affairs, Corporate Planning Strategy and Risk Management, Policy Competition and Economic Analysis, Finance Services, Procurement, Universal Service Provision Secretariat, Special Duties, Digital Economy, and Human Capital.

The Executive Commissioner, Technical Services (ECTS) directly supervises six (6) Departments charged with the oversight of technical standards, cybersecurity, spectrum and engineering issues governing the Nigerian communications industry. The Departments are Spectrum Administration, New Media and Information Security, Technical Standards and Network Integrity, Research and Development, Projects and Information Technology.

The Executive Commissioner – Stakeholder Management (ECSM) directly supervises five (5) Departments charged with addressing the needs of communications industry stakeholders, including consumers, service providers and manufacturers. The Departments include Legal & Regulatory Services (L&RS), Compliance Monitoring & Enforcement (CME), the Consumer Affairs Bureau (CAB), Licensing & Authorisation and Zonal Operations. The organogram on the next page depicts the Commission's structure.

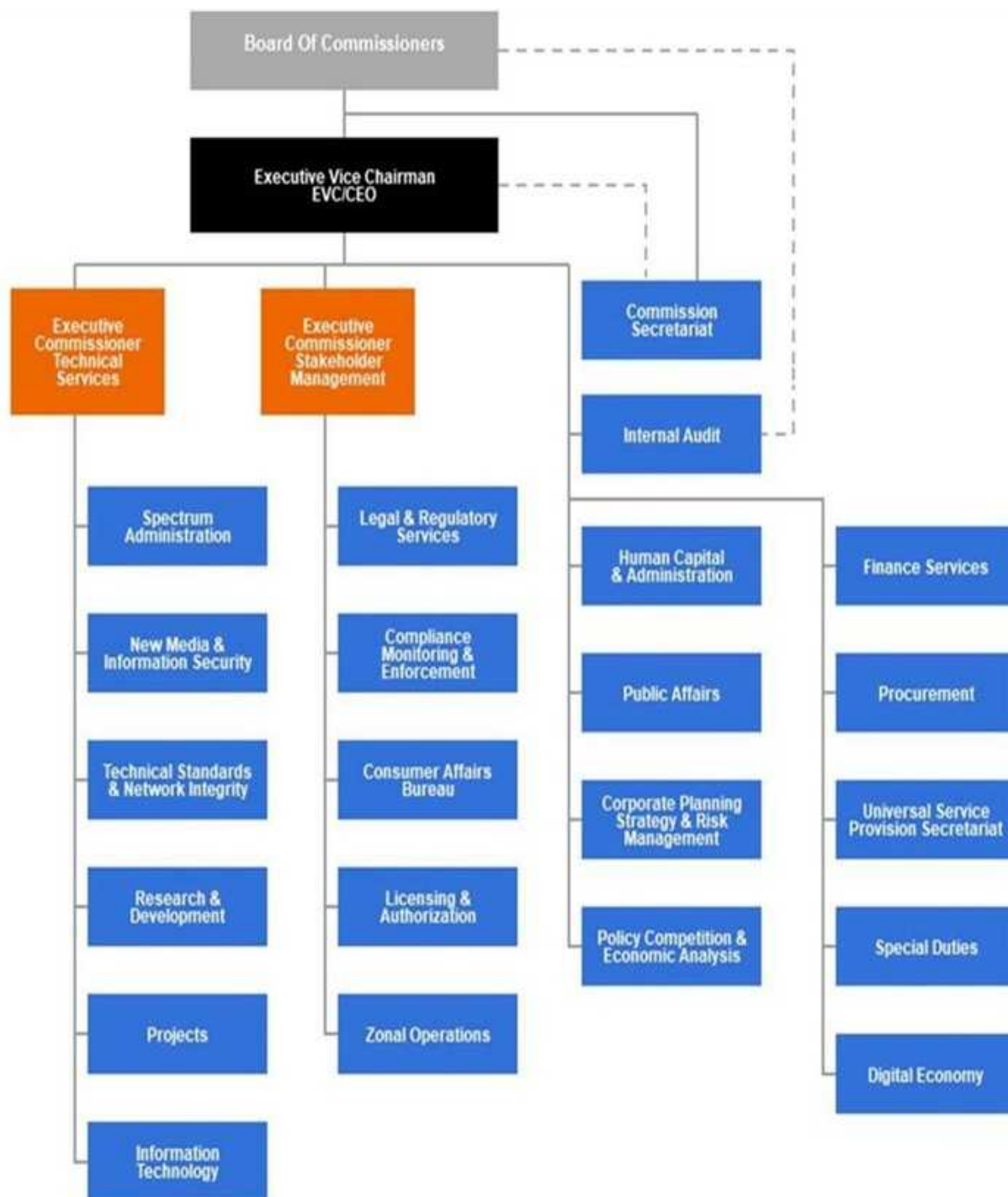


Figure3.0: The Organization Organogram

CHAPTER

4

**INDUSTRY
STATISTICS**

4.0 INDUSTRY STATISTICS

4.1 Annual Industry Statistics Performance Report for the Year 2024

The analysed data, contained in the performance report table below, was provided by the Mobile (GSM) Operators: [MTN, GLOBACOM, Airtel, and 9Mobile], Fixed Wired Operators: [MTN FIXED, GLO FIXED, 21st CENTURY TECHNOLOGIES and IPNX] and Voice over Internet Protocol Operators (VoIP): [SMILE and NTEL].

Table 4.1: Telecoms Industry Statistics as of December 2023 (Q4) and December 2024(Q4)

S/N	Service Category	Dec-23	Dec-24	% Change
Active Voice Subscribers				
1.	Mobile (GSM)	224,412,931	164,648,433	-26.63
2.	Fixed Wired	111,433	102,714	-7.82
3.	VoIP	188,808	175,452	-7.07
	Total Active Voice Subscribers	224,713,172	164,926,599	--26.61
4.	Teledensity	103.66	76.08	-26.61
Internet and Broadband Statistics				
5.	Total Active Internet	163,838,439	139,282,108	-14.99
6.	Broadband Penetration	43.71%	44.43%	1.65

Note: Teledensity was calculated based on the population estimate of 216 million (Source: NPC 2022 Nigerian population projection).

4.2 Active Voice Segments

As of December 2024, the telecommunications sector recorded a total of 164,926,599 active voice subscriptions. A year -on- year comparative review of the year 2023 and year 2024 indicates that the Total Active Voice subscription decreased drastically by 26.61% from 224,713,710 in December 2023 to 164,926,599 in December 2024. Similarly, Teledensity decreased from 103.66% in December 2023 to 76.08% in December 2024, representing a decline of 26.61%. The decline in Active Voice Subscriptions and Teledensity is attributed to the removal of Subscriber Identification Modules (SIMs) that were not linked to verifiable National Identification Numbers (NINs) and the rectification of a major discrepancy by a Mobile Network Operator.



Figure4.1: Trend of Total Active Voice Subscriptions (December 2023 - December 2024)

4.3 Active Internet Segment

Total active internet subscriptions decreased from 163,838,439 in December 2023 to 139,282,108 in December 2024, representing a decline of 14.99%.

Table 4.2: Trend of Total Active Internet Subscriptions (December 2023– December 2024)

Total Active Internet Subscription December 2023– December 2024			
Month	Active Internet Subscriptions	Month	Active Internet Subscriptions
Dec-23	163,838,439	Jul-24	134,989,229
Jan-23	161,977,883	Aug-24	131,440,663
Feb-23	163,279,541	Sep-24	132,907,001
Mar-23	164,368,292	Oct-24	134,787,935
Apr-23	164,555,776	Nov-24	136,540,403
May-23	137,119,510	Dec24	139,282,108
Jun-24	136,497,384		

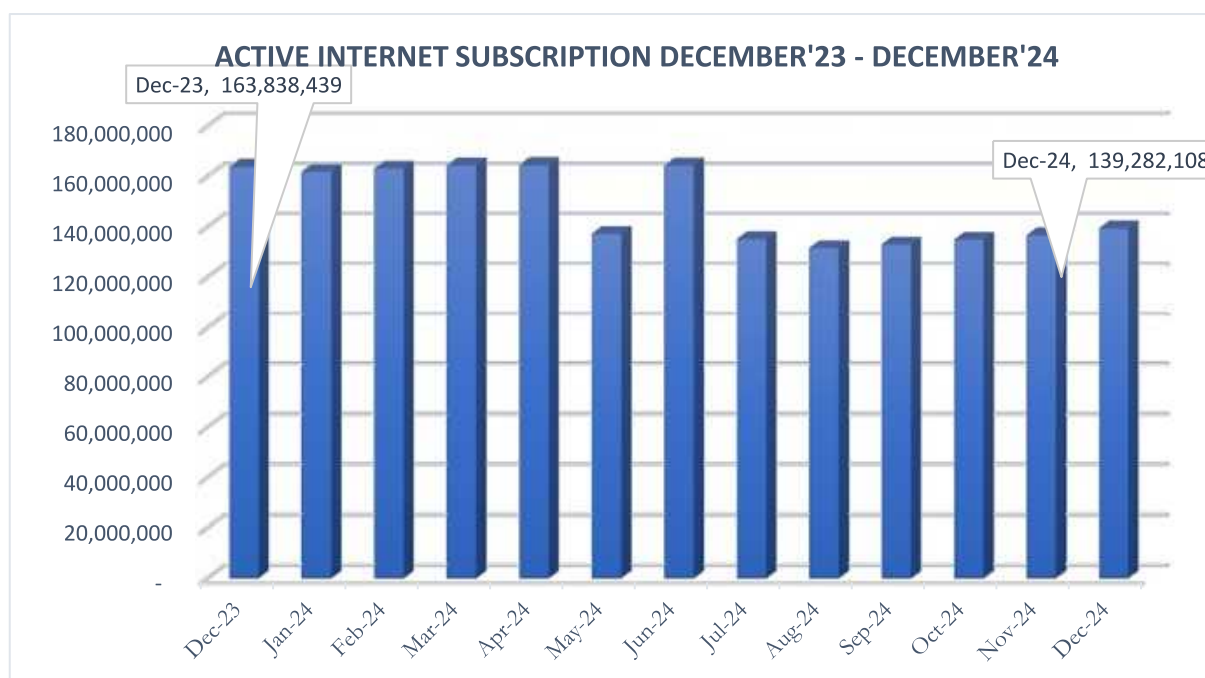


Figure4.2: Trend of Total Active Internet Subscriptions (December 2023– December 2024)

4.4 Market Share of Service Deployment by Technology as of December 2024

As of December 2024, the Mobile (GSM), Fixed Wired and Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) market segments accounted for 99.8%; 0.06%; and 0.1%, respectively, of the entire market share in terms of technology deployment.

Table 4.3: Percentage of Market Share of Service Deployment by Technology as of December 2024

<i>Mobile (GSM)</i>	<i>Fixed Wired/Wireless</i>	<i>Voice Over Internet Protocol (VoIP)</i>
99.8%	0.06%	0.1%

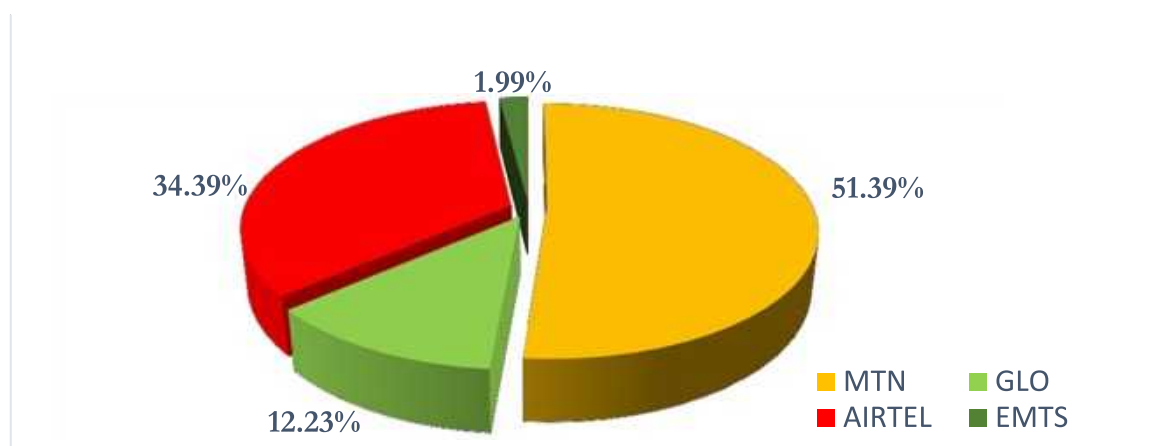


Figure4.3: Market Share of Mobile (GSM) Operators as of December 2024

Table 4.4: Market Share of Mobile (GSM) Operators as at December, 2024

Operator	MTN	AIRTEL	GLO	9Mobile
Subscribers	84,607,831	56,619,381	20,137,951	3,283,270
Market Share	51.39%	34.39%	12.23%	1.99%

4.5 Broadband Penetration

The Broadband penetration figure in December 2024 stood at 44.43% which represents an increase of 1.65% compared to 43.71% reported in December 2023.

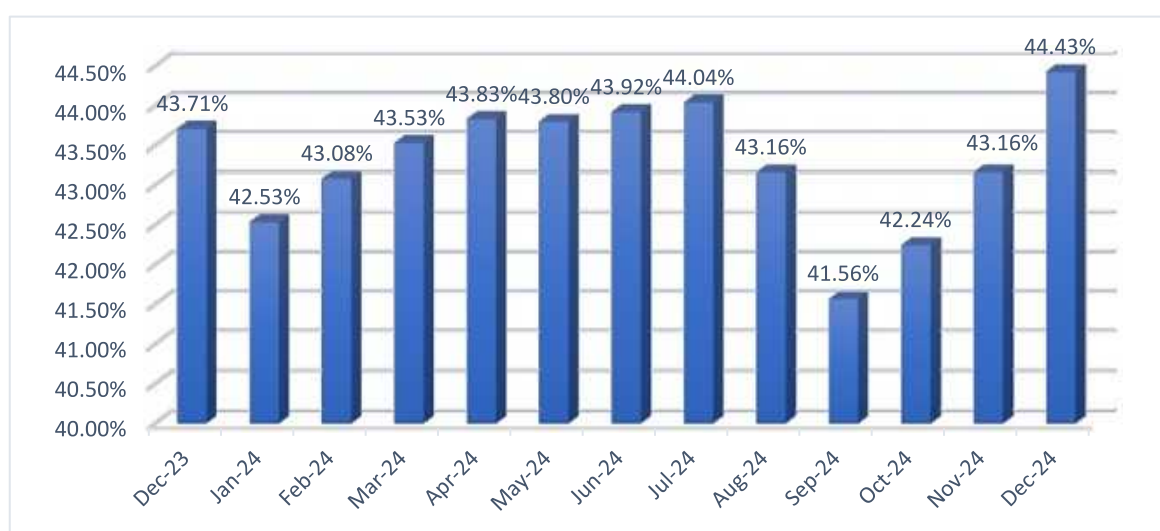


Figure 4.4: Broadband Penetration Rate December 2023– December 2024

4.6 Internet Usage Summary

The total volume of data usage by subscribers increased significantly to 973,455.35 Terabytes (TB) in December 2024 from 713,200.60 recorded as at December 2023. This represents 36.49% increase in data usage within the period as shown in Figure 4.5.

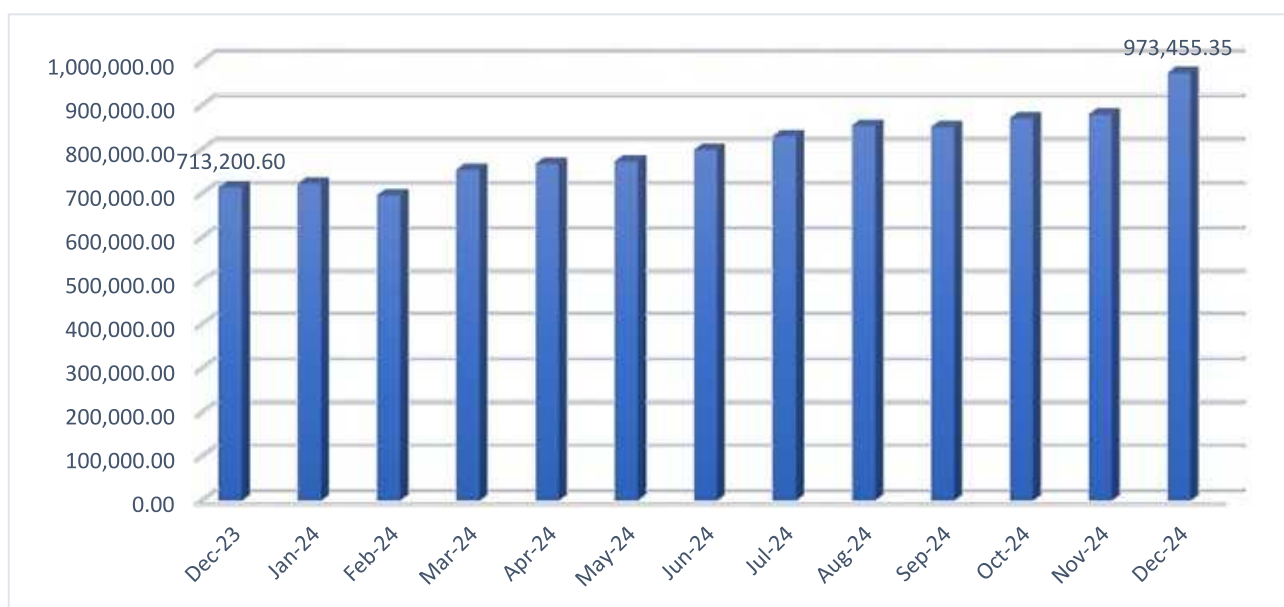


Figure 4.5: Data Usage Statistics in Terabytes (TB) December'23 - December'24

4.7 Telecommunications and Information Services Sector's Contribution to Nigerian Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at the End of the Fourth Quarter (Q4) 2024

The contribution of the Telecommunications and Information Services sector to GDP as of the Fourth Quarter (Q4) 2024 stood at 14.40%, underscoring its position as a major contributor to National output and a key driver of economic growth within the broader economy. This information was derived from the latest quarterly publication of the GDP report as released by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS).

Table 4.5: Percentage Contribution of the Telecommunications Sector to GDP (Q4, 2022–Q4, 2024)

Qtrs.	Q4'22	Q1'23	Q2'23	Q3'23	Q4'23	Q1'24	Q2'24	Q3'24	Q4'24
Percentage Contribution (%) (<i>pre-rebasing</i>)	13.55	14.13	16.06	13.50	14	14.58	16.36	13.94	14.40
Percentage Contribution (%) (<i>post-rebasing</i>)	13.55	14.13	16.06	13.50	14	14.58	8.93	7.51	7.80

4.8 Internet Service Providers Activity Summary

In 2024, year-end questionnaires were administered to One Hundred and Eighty-Seven (187) operational Internet Service Providers for the submission of subscriber/network statistical data in 2024.

Table 4.6: Analysed Data of Subscriptions, Bandwidth Capacity and Point of Presence

S/N	Indicators	Q1, 2024	Q2, 2024	Q3, 2024	Q4, 2024
1.	Total Active Subscriptions	285,702	296,704	307,946	285,605
2.	Wireless Internet Subscribers	202,708	214,839	224,109	214,333
3.	Wired Internet Subscribers	82,994	81,865	83,837	71,272
4.	Total Corporate subscriptions	28,769	28,248	29,628	31,154
5.	Total Retail subscriptions	256,933	268,456	278,318	254,451
6.	Point of Presence (PoP)	2,468	2,444	2,483	2,467
7.	Number Of Responses from Submissions Made by ISPs	102	111	113	118

Table 4.6 presents the quarterly performance of subscriptions, bandwidth capacity, and Points of Presence in 2024, showing growth through Q3 and a slight decline in Q4, with continued improvement in corporate subscriptions and ISP response rates.

CHAPTER 5

**QUALITY OF
SERVICE**

5.0 QUALITY OF SERVICE

5.1 Quality of Service Industry Working Group (QoSIWG)

The Quality of Service Industry Working Group (QoSIWG) is driving the QoS enhancement project, with the responsibility of monitoring and evaluating progress achieved through the various QoS improvement initiatives in the industry. The Commission conducted one IWG in June 2024 to determine the definition of major outage and agree on a reporting template for major outages.

5.2 Monthly Point of Interconnections/Interconnect Clearing Licensees' Visitation

The PoI data capture from the NOC is conducted monthly to have the raw PoI data from the Network Operating Centres (NOC) of operators. An FTP directory was created to enable operators to remotely dump the Monthly data as required. A summary of the PoI performance of operators for January and December 2024 are shown in Tables 5.1 and 5.2.

Table 5.1: PoI KPIs Statistics Average at National Level (January, 2024)

KPI	ASR_INC (%)	ASR_O G (%)	UTILIZAT ION (%)	AVAILABI LITY (%)	CONGESTI ON (IN)	CONGESTIO N (OUT)
Target	≥ 35%	≥ 35%	≤ 70%	≥ 99.99%	≤ 0.5%	≤ 0.5%
MNO's STATISTICS						
9Mobile	30.17	30.55	6.28	90.93	3.69	0.39
AIRTEL	32.13	32.74	35.8	95.97	0.42	0.38
GLOBACOM	25.61	24.09	16.73	93.2	0.78	0.81
MTN	34.54	31.21	23.37	68.39	0.31	0.12
National Average	30.61	29.65	20.55	87.12	1.3	0.42
ICH STATISTICS						
BILLYRONKS	31.19	32.73	18.01	99.88	7.72	2.63
BREEZE	18.28	17.69	18.62	50.5	0.03	0.03
ENVERGE LIMITED	38.72	33.11	20.21	83.33	0.03	0.09
AMICS TECHNOLOGIES	15.52	15.8	11.49	29.14	0.06	0.16
IMBIL TELECOM	30.11	27.51	29.77	87.42	0.03	0.21
ICN	26.67	22.44	30.36	94.9	0.06	0.06
MAFAB	31.83	27.55	7.35	87.5	0.04	0.06
NICONNX	36.1	35.01	29.11	100	0.02	0.12
ROUTELINK	32.12	31.72	16.55	99.49	0.06	0.06
SLEEKCHIP						
SOLID TELECOM	29.8	28.08	20.51	86.34	0.34	0.5
TELKO MS	35.91	30.69	25.01	87.5	0.03	0.04
National Average	29.66	27.49	20.64	82.36	0.77	0.36

Note: Figures that do not meet the threshold are in bold

Table 5.2: PoI KPIs Statistics Average at National Level (December, 2024)

KPI	ASR_IN C (%)	ASR_OG (%)	UTILIZATI ON (%)	AVAILABILI TY (%)	CONGESTIO N (IN)	CONGESTION (OUT)
Target	≥ 35%	≥ 35%	≤ 70%	≥ 99.99%	≤ 0.5%	≤ 0.5%
MNO's STATISTICS						
9Mobile	21.43	30.85	2.23	88.32	0.85	0.15
AIRTEL	32.03	32.69	43.60	99.22	0.66	0.53
GLOBACOM	22.39	23.88	4.20	97.00	0.29	0.22
MTN	29.39	34.81	19.63	88.95	0.69	0.39
National Average	26.31	30.56	17.41	93.37	0.62	0.32
ICH STATISTICS						
ANALYTIQ TELECOM	30.26	34.93	28.89	100.00	0.17	1.11
BILLYRONKS	20.30	45.80	17.91	88.15	0.06	0.20
BREEZE	29.14	16.22	28.64	100.00	0.03	0.08
ENVERGE LIMITED	29.05	18.41	34.73	99.97	0.08	0.14
EXCHANGE TELECOM	38.88	37.99	28.82	99.97	0.07	0.28
IMBIL TELECOM	31.80	29.78	22.61	100.00	0.22	0.20
ICN	18.13	12.00	12.37	100.00	0.16	0.17
MAFAB	28.06	32.87	23.13	88.15	0.07	0.22
NICONNX	19.41	24.54	28.60	100.00	0.22	0.40
ROUTELINK	28.00	36.20	23.18	83.82	0.09	0.17
SLEEKCHIP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SOLID TELECOM	29.88	26.22	25.21	100.00	0.27	0.46
TELKO MS	19.10	24.96	12.88	99.97	0.53	0.28
National Average	24.77	26.15	22.07	89.23	0.15	0.29

Note: Figures that do not meet the threshold are in bold

ASR_OG: Answer Seizure Ratio (Outgoing)

ASR_INC: Answer Seizure Ratio (Incoming)

Point of Interconnections data from Table 5.2 showed that in December 2024, all the MNOs performed poorly for ASR_INC KPI target. Similarly, all the ICHs failed to meet the target except exchange telecom. However, all the MNOs and ICHs passed the Utilization target for the period under review. While none among the MNOs met the Availability target, Analytiq, Breeze, IMBIL, ICN, Niconnx and Solid are the ICHs that passed the target. Among the MNOs, Globacom is the Only MNO that passed the congestion target.

5.3 Call Masking and Refilling

The Commission varied the Direction issued against Call Masking, Call Refilling, and SIM Boxing in the industry to include key performance indicators (KPIs) to enable the active monitoring of traffic for possible call masking activities using the CLI Spoofing and Call Masking Detection and Blocking (CCB) Solution recently deployed by the Commission. Following ‘go-live’, the Commission commenced utilizing the CCB Solution to:

1. Continuously monitor incidents of Call Masking/CLI Spoofing in Nigeria.
2. Detect incidents of call masking across all MNO networks 24 x 7 in real-time and report the same.
3. Proactively block masked/Spoofed CLI calls at the origination/setup stage to prevent the call routing to the called subscriber.
4. Provide empirical data for additional regulatory action.
5. Improve the quality of experience of Nigerians.
6. Increase CLI transparency in the industry.

Several licensees have been flagged for call masking activities by the tool, and enforcement action against offenders is currently ongoing.

CHAPTER 6

LICENSING AND AUTHORIZATION

6.0 LICENSING AND AUTHORIZATION

The Commission is committed to fostering a dynamic telecommunications sector and acting as a key facilitator of local and foreign investments in the Nigerian telecommunications landscape. Part of the steps the Commission takes to achieve this objective is via the introduction of innovative services and practices in the industry in accordance with international best practices and trends.

In 2024, the Commission issued a total of One Thousand and Thirty-Five (1,035) new licenses and Two Hundred and Thirteen (213) renewed licenses. This generated a total of Nine Hundred and Sixty-Six Million, Six Hundred and Forty-Three Thousand, Five Hundred and Fifty Only (₦966,643,550) for the Commission.

6.1 New Licences

The Commission processed a total number of One Thousand and Thirty-Five (1,035) applications, comprising Seven Hundred and Fifty-Four (754) Class Licence and Two Hundred and Eighty-One (281) Individual Licence. The tables below indicate the submissions received in respect of applications for various categories of licenses. Table 6.1 shows the total number of Individual and Class Licence applications received during the period. Tables 6.2 and 6.3 show the classification of Class and Individual license applications received, while Table 6.4 highlights the administrative charges. Table 6.5 is a breakdown of Individual License Fees received, and Table 6.6 depicts Total Revenue accrued for the period under review.

Table 6.1: Summary of Individual and Class Licence Applications Received

Category	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
Class	170	148	188	248	754
Individual	72	68	59	82	281
Total	242	216	247	331	1,035

Table 6.2: Breakdown of Class Licence Applications Received

S/N	Category	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
1.	S&I	153	129	167	228	677
2.	Cybercafé	6	6	3	2	17
3.	Public Payphone	1	4	3	3	11
4.	Repairs and Maintenance	9	6	13	11	39
5.	Cabling	1	3	2	3	9
6.	Tele-Centre	-	-	-	1	1
	Total	170	148	188	248	754

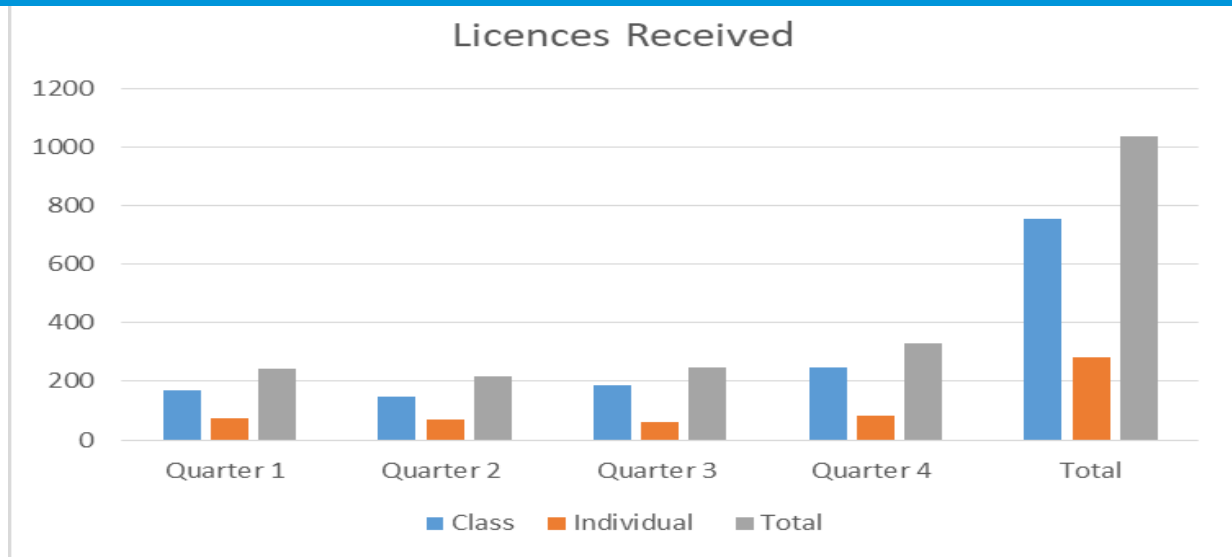


Figure 6.1: Breakdown of Class Licence Applications Received

Table 6.3: Breakdown of Individual Licence Applications Received

S/N	Category	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
1.	VAS Content	3	13	17	16	49
2.	VAS Call Centre	2	-	1	4	7
3.	VAS Special Numbering	2	-	1	1	4
4.	VAS Aggregator	-	1			1
5.	AVTS	2	3	1	1	7
6.	MFCN	7	-	3	6	16
7.	ISP	9	10	15	23	57
8.	Co-location	1	4	1	5	11
9.	S&I (Major)	14	18	13	18	63
10.	S&I (Satellite)	4	1	1	2	8
11.	PNL (Tier 1)	4	4	1	2	11
12.	PNL (Tier 2)	5	4	1	-	10
13.	PNL (Tier 3)	6	-	-	-	6
14.	PNL (Tier 4)	1	-	-	-	1
15.	PNL (Tier 5)	1	1	-	-	2
16.	PNL Urban (Tier 1)	-	1	1	-	2
17.	PNL Urban (Tier 3)	-	-	-	1	1
18.	PNL Urban (Tier 5)	-	1	-	-	1
19.	Open Access (FTTX)	-	-	-	1	1
20.	Internet Exchange Service	3	-	-	-	3
21.	IES	5	5	-	-	10
22.	IDA	2	-	1	1	4
23.	NLDO	1	1	2	-	4
24.	GMPCS	-	-	-	1	1

S/N	Category	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
25	Non-Commercial Closed User Radio Network	-	1	-	-	1
	TOTAL	72	68	59	82	281

Table 6.4: Individual License Fee for Year 2024

S/N.	Licence Categories	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	License Fee
1.	VAS Content	9	5	5	11	15,000,000.00
2.	VAS Special Numbering	-	-	1	1	6,000,000.00
3.	VAS AVTS	-	1	-	1	1,000,000
4.	Internet Service Provision	6	5	-	1	6,000,000.00
5.	S&I (Major)	8	9	2	8	54,000,000.00
6.	S&I (Satellite)	2	2	-	-	2,000,000.00
7.	VAS (Aggregator)	-	1	-	-	10,000,000.00
8.	PNL (National)	-	-	1	-	44,600,000.00
9.	PNL Regional (Abuja)	-	1	-	-	1,680,000.00
10.	MVNO (Tier 5)	1	-	-	-	500,000,000.00
11.	MVNO (Tier 3)	-	1	-	-	130,000,000.00
12.	International Data Access	-	3	-	1	100,000,000.00
13.	MFCN (Anambra)	-	1	-	-	1,000,000.00
14.	MFCN (Abuja)	-	1	-	-	1,000,000.00
15.	MFCN (Ondo)	1	-	-	-	1,000,000.00
16.	NLDO	-	3	-	-	60,000,000.00
	Total	27	33	9	23	933,280,000.00

Table 6.5: Revenue Generated for the Year 2024

S/N	Item	Qty	Amount (₦)
1.	Application Forms	35	35,000.00
2.	Class License fees	746	7,460,000.00
3.	Admin Charges	283	25,868,550.00
4.	Individual License fees	63	933,280,000.00
	Total		966,643,550.00

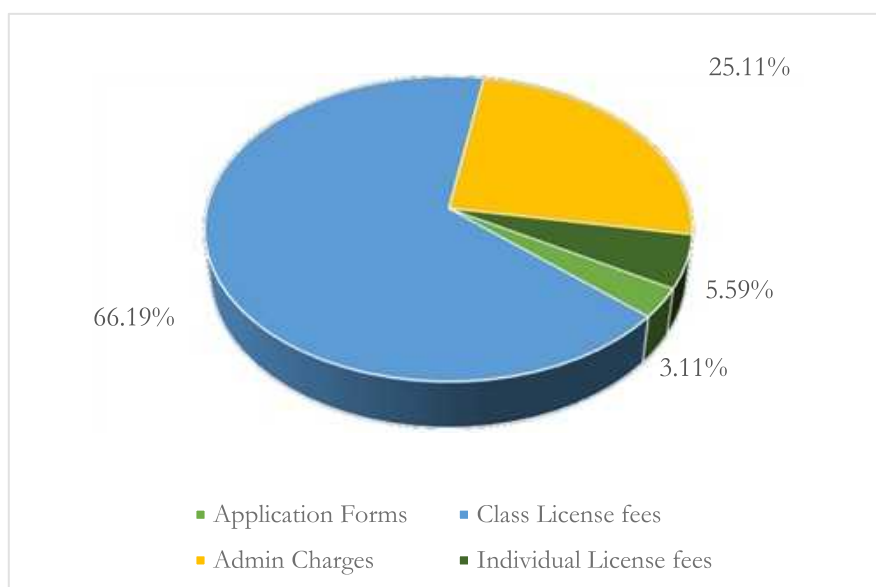


Figure 6.2: Revenue Generated for the Year 2024

Table 6.6: Offer Letters Issued for Year 2024

S/N	Category	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
1.	ISP	6	5	-	-	11
2.	VAS (Content)	9	5	9	18	41
3.	VAS (Call Centre)	1	-	-	-	1
4.	VAS Call Directory	1				1
5.	VAS Special Number	-	-	1	1	2
6.	VAS Aggregator	-	1	-	-	1
7.	International Data Access	-	4	1	-	5
8.	AVTS	-	1	1	-	2
9.	S & 1 (Major)	10	9	9	4	32
10.	S & I (Satellite)	2	2	-	-	4
11.	PNL Regional	-	2	-	-	2
12.	Metropolitan Fibre Cable Network	1	2	-	-	3
13.	NLDO	-	2	-	-	2
	Total	30	33	21	23	107

Table 6.7: Revalidation of Offer Letter for the Year 2024

S/N	Licence Category	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
1.	Private Network Link (PNL Regional)	-	-	-	1	1
2.	Private Network Link (PNL National)	-	-	1	-	1
3.	Internet Service Provision	1	-	-	-	1
4.	Sales & Installation (Major)	-	1	-	-	1
	Total	1	1	1	1	4

6.2 Renewals

The applications for renewal of Two Hundred and Thirteen (213) Licenses were received and processed. Forty-Seven (47) Companies met the requirements for renewal, while one hundred and twenty-six (126) companies' applications were pending due to outstanding Licence obligations. A total of Eighty-Six (86) renewal applications were discontinued for failing to provide the regulatory obligations required to complete their renewal applications. The pending renewal application cases resulted from outstanding AOL/Spectrum fees.

CHAPTER 7

**SPECTRUM
ADMINISTRATION**

7.0 SPECTRUM ADMINISTRATION

7.1 Spectrum Monitoring

Spectrum administration is central to the Commission's mandate to ensure the efficient, transparent, and interference-free management of spectrum. In 2024, the Commission enhanced regulatory oversight through targeted spectrum-utilization monitoring and compliance spot checks across selected frequency bands within Abuja and its environs, reinforcing proper usage and supporting service quality across the industry.

Spectrum utilization monitoring and spot checks on 2.3GHz, 5.4GHz, 6GHz and 10GHz were conducted. Find below the summary of the interference investigations and resolution activities. The Commission carried out spot checks on the 5.4GHz band, 6GHz Band (5925-6425) and 2.3GHz band in Abuja and its environs and found no illegal transmission. Spot checks on 2.1GHz, 4.8GHz, and 10GHz bands in Abuja and its environs were carried out, and the presence of several illegal GSM boosters was identified. Enforcement actions were taken by the Commission.

7.2 Space & Satellite-Related Activities

All necessary satellite-related activities, such as granting permits, assignment of space-related frequencies and satellite coordination, were carried out in 2024. A summary of the permits issued during the period in view is captured in the table below:

Table 7.1: List of Licenses/Authorizations Issued

S/N	Operator	Licence	Status
1	MTN Nigeria Communication PLC	1 NR. Gateway Earth Station Network Frequency Licence (C-BAND)	Provisional Offer
2	Airtel Network Limited	1 NR. VSAT Earth Station Network Frequency Licence (Ka – band)	Provisional Offer
3	Africa Mobile Communications Limited	1 NR. VSAT Earth Station Network Frequency Licence (Ka and Ku bands)	Issued
4	INQ Digital Nigeria Limited	1 NR. VSAT Earth Station Network Frequency Licence (C and Ku bands)	Provisional Offer
5.	Connectivity Infrastructure Service Limited	1 NR. VSAT Earth Station Network Frequency Licence (Ka band)	Issued
6.	Infratel Limited	1 NR. VSAT Earth Station Network Frequency Licence (Ka band)	Provisional Offer
7.	Radical Technology Network Limited	1 NR. VSAT Earth Station Network Frequency Licence (Ku. Ka and C bands)	Provisional Offer
8.	NSL Communication Limited	1 NR. Landing Permit (Ka band)	Issued
9.	Kuiper Systems LLC	1 NR. Landing Permit (Ka band)	Issued

S/N	Operator	Licence	Status
10.	Lynk Global Inc	1 NR. Landing Permit (UHF band)	Issued
11.	Satelio IoT Services	1 NR Landing Permit (S band)	Issued
12.	Nigerian Communications Satellite Limited (NIGCOMSAT)	2 NR. Landing Permit (C and L bands)	Issued
13.	NSS Licensee B.V	1NR. landing permit (Ka band)	Issued
14.	Gluwa Space Network Nigeria	Proof of Concept Trial Licence	Issued

Table 7.2: List of Licenses/Landing Permits Issued

S/N	Operator	Licence
1.	NSL Communication Limited	Ka Band
2.	Kuiper Systems LLC	Ka Band
3.	Nigerian Communications Satellite Limited (NigComSat)	C and L Band
4.	Lynk Global Inc	UHF Band
5.	Satelio IoT Services	S Band

Table 7.3: List of Assigned Frequencies from January 2024 - December 2024

S/N	Operator	Frequency Band	Channel Spacing	Location	Effective Date
1.	SKYMAX Integrated Networks Limited	23GHz	28MHz	Adamawa, Borno & Kano	April 11, 2024
2.	Ratel Plus Nigeria Limited	2.3GHz	20MHz (TDD)	Kano	June 12, 2024
3.	MTN Nigeria Communications Plc.	70/80GHz 18GHz 23GHz	250MHz 27.5MHz 28MHz	Nationwide	May 8, 2024
4.	Chevron Nigeria Limited	7GHz	28MHz	Delta	August 22, 2024
5.	MTN Nigeria Communications Plc.	18GHz 23GHz	27.5MHz 28MHz	Nationwide (Concatenation)	September 02, 2024
6.	Cyberspace Limited	11GHz 13GHz 15GHz 23GHz	40MHz 28MHz 14MHz 28MHz	Lagos, FCT & Delta	November 11, 2024
7.	Nigeria LNG Limited.	8GHz	29.65MHz	Rivers	November 11, 2024

S/N	Operator	Frequency Band	Channel Spacing	Location	Effective Date
8.	MainOne Cable Company Limited.	7GHz 8GHz 11GHz	28MHz 29.65MHz 14MHz	Lagos & Rivers	November 11, 2024

7.3 BTS Deployment Trend Analysis

The analysis was carried out using periodic data submitted by Airtel, 9Mobile, Globacom, MTN and MAFAB (5G only). The submissions were made on a quarterly basis from January Q1, 2024, until December Q4, 2024. The graphical representation showing deployments made in 2024 is presented below:

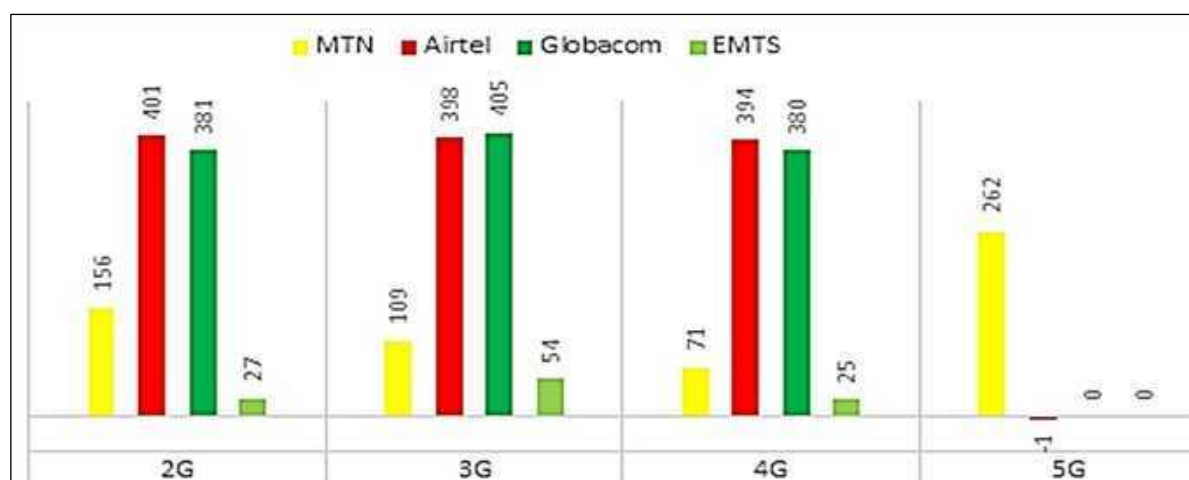


Figure7.1: Chart Showing No. of Sites Deployed by Operators Between 1st January to 31st March 2024

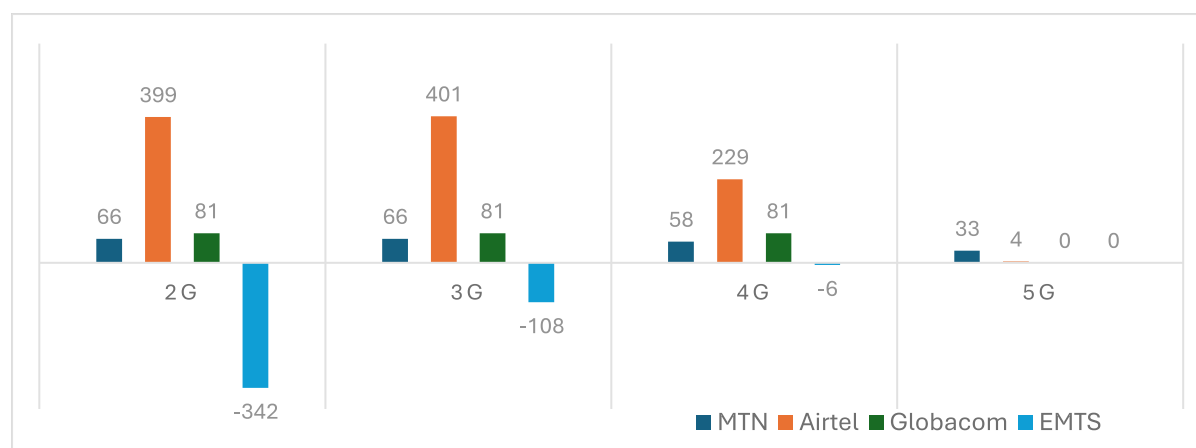


Figure7.2: Chart Showing No. of Sites Deployed by Operators Between 1st April to 30th June 2024

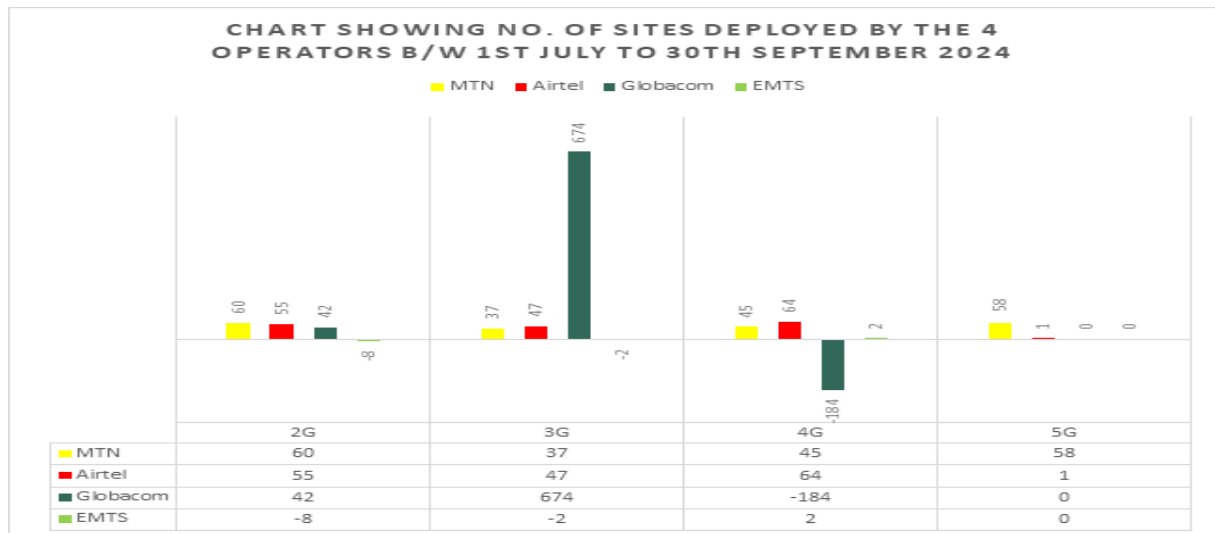


Figure7.3: Chart Showing No. of Sites Deployed by Operators Between 1st July to 30th September 2024

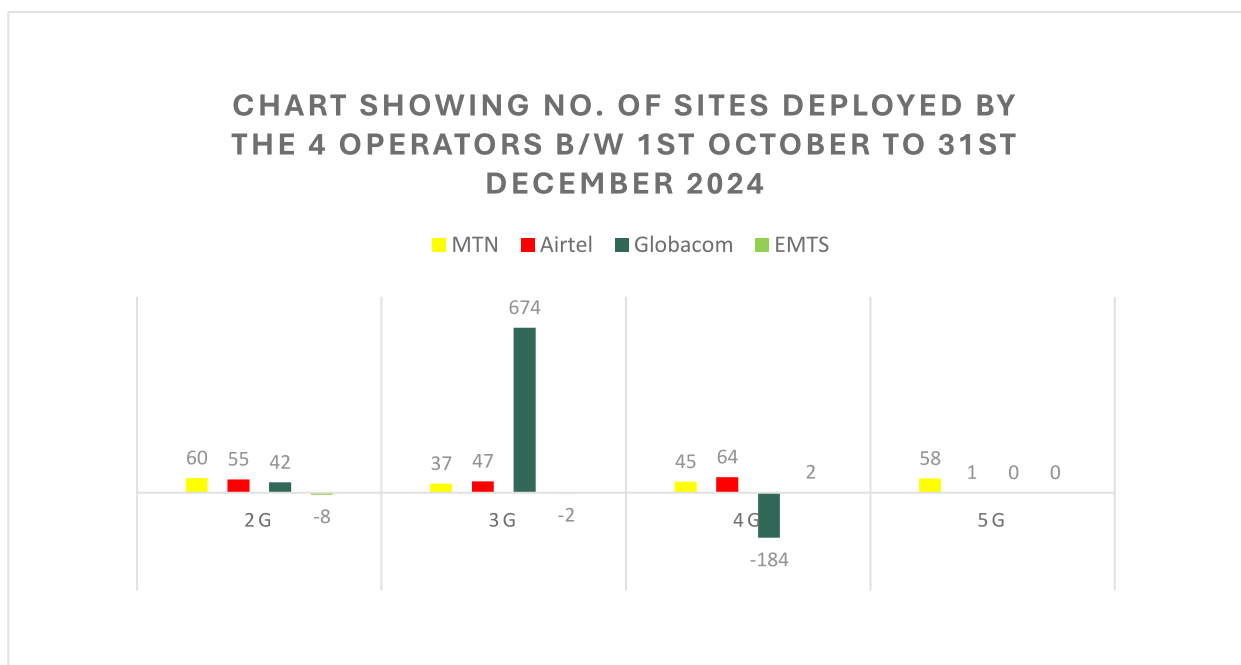


Figure7.4: Chart Showing No. of December 2024 Between 1st October to 31st Sites Deployed by Operators

Growth in total BTS deployments increased from 137,992 in December 2023 to 143,003 in December 2024, indicating a steady growth of 5,011 base stations.

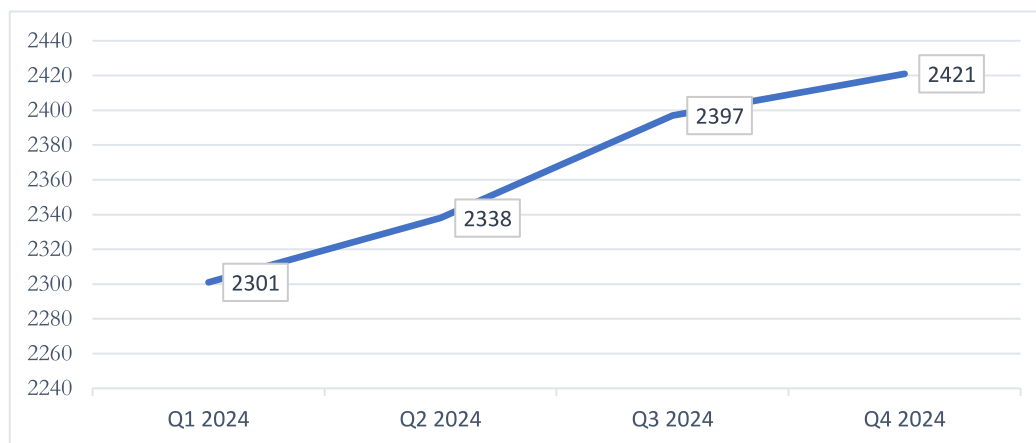


Figure 7.5: 5G Deployment Trend from Inception

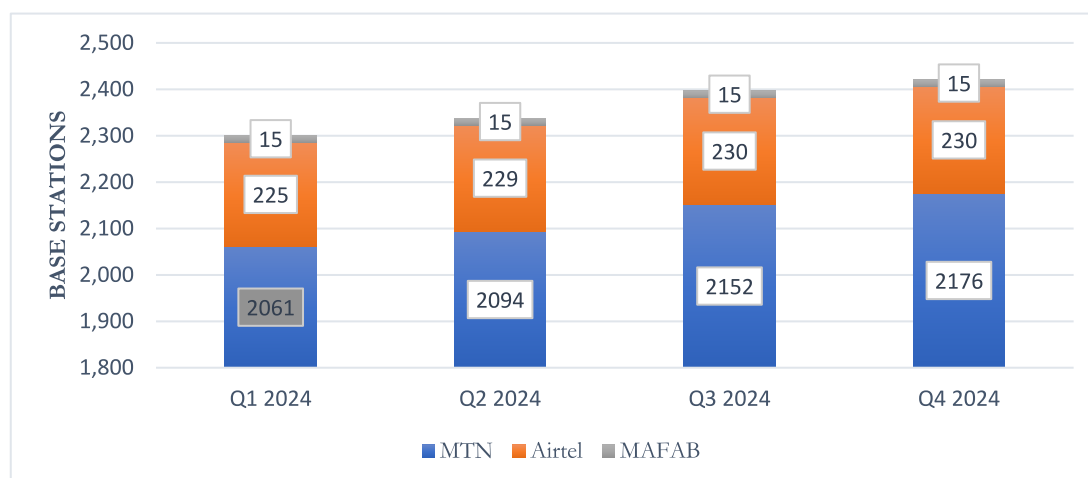


Figure 7.6: 5G Deployment Trend by Operator from January 2024 - December 2024

The expansion by the MNOs in terms of deployments has positively impacted the entire telecoms sector thereby continually reducing the digital divide. A snippet of the growth from the 1st quarter of 2018 till December 31st, 2024 (Figure 7.7), shows how the data segment is flourishing, which is why the country's broadband penetration and internet penetration have witnessed a high trajectory.

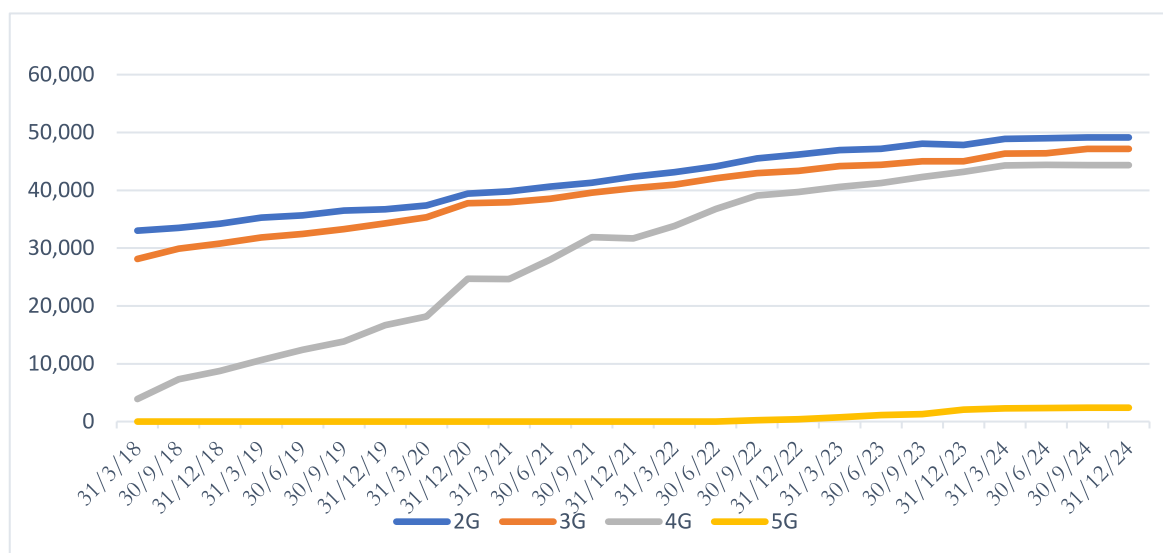


Figure 7.7: A Chart Showing the Deployments Trend Analysis From 1st March, 2018 to December 31st, 2024

Analysis of Network (2G, 3G, 4G and 5G) Coverage

The details of estimated population coverage for 2G, 3G, 4G and 5G networks in Nigeria January (Q1 2024) - December 31, 2024(Q4 2024) is depicted in the table:

Table 7.4: Estimated population coverage for 2G, 3G, 4G and 5G networks in Nigeria

S/N	Category of Network	Q1-2024 (%)	Q2-2024 (%)	Q3-2024 (%)	Q4-2024 (%)
1	2G	94.48	94.06	95.31	95.31
2	3G	89.42	89.42	89.42	89.42
3	4G	84.38	84.38	84.31	84.31
4	5G	12.00	13.28	13.28	13.28

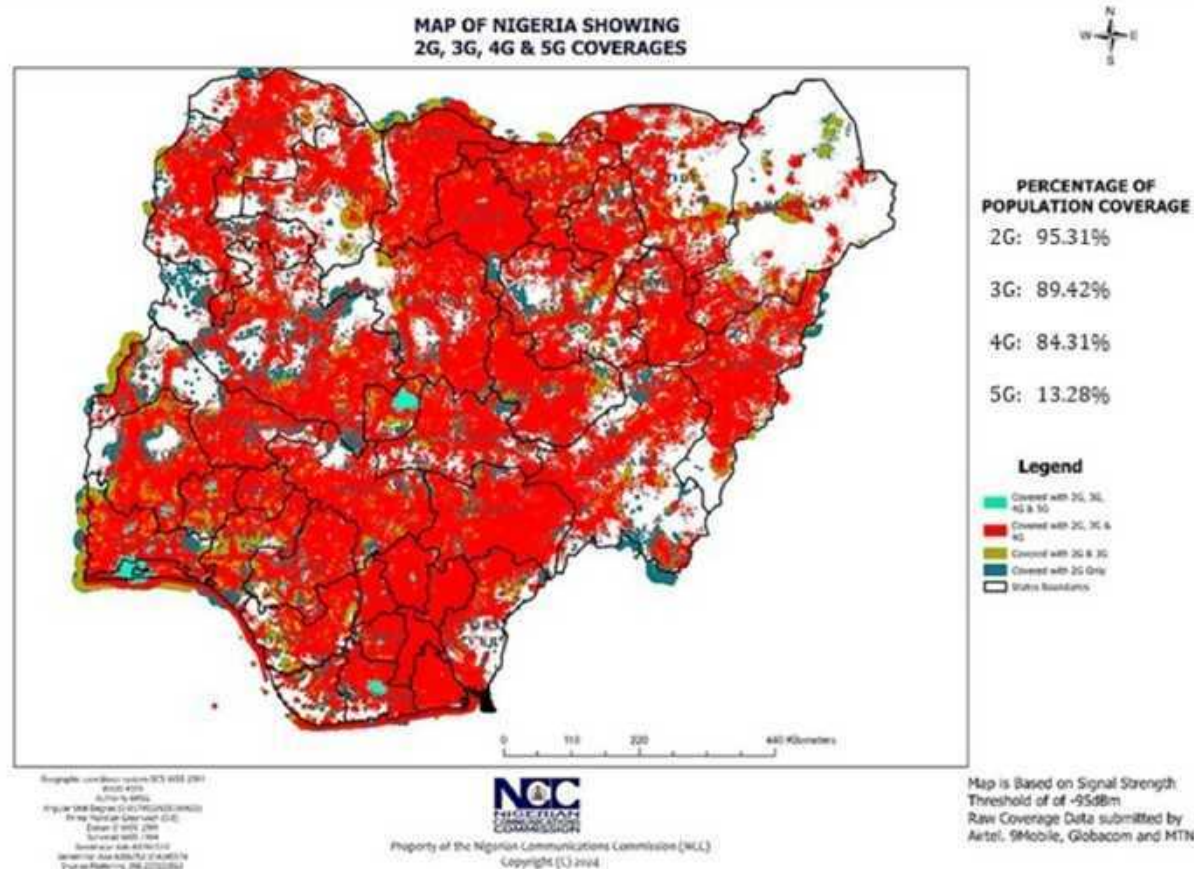


Figure 7.8. Map of Nigeria showing 2G, 3G, 4G and 5G Coverages as at Q4 2024

Table 7.5: BTS Deployment Trend Analysis

Network Technology	Population coverage (Q4, 2023)	Population coverage (Q4, 2024)	Trend summary	Net change (%)
2G	94.14	95.31	Declined to 94.06% in Q2, 2024, then increased	+1.17
3G	89.42	89.42	Stable throughout period	0.00
4G	84.31	84.19	Slight decline over period	-0.12
5G	11.80	13.28	Significant growth	+1.48

CHAPTER

8

**TYPE APPROVAL AND
NUMBERING RESOURCES**

8.0 TYPE APPROVAL AND NUMBERING RESOURCES

8.1 Equipment Type Approval

The breakdown of the number of applications and devices (Routers, Microwave Radios, Bluetooth Devices, Mobile Phones, Access point devices, Wireless Audio Devices, Wi-Fi devices, Modems, etc.) received from January to December 2024, the breakdown of E-certificates for handsets, and the total inflow generated for the year 2024 are in the tables below.

Table 8.1 Total Applications Received from January to December 2024

Month	No. of Unique Applications Submitted	No. of Actual Devices Applied
January	91	100
February	77	78
March	46	48
April	71	93
May	79	90
June	32	40
July	32	44
August	61	81
September	65	69
October	78	89
November	52	75
December	65	70

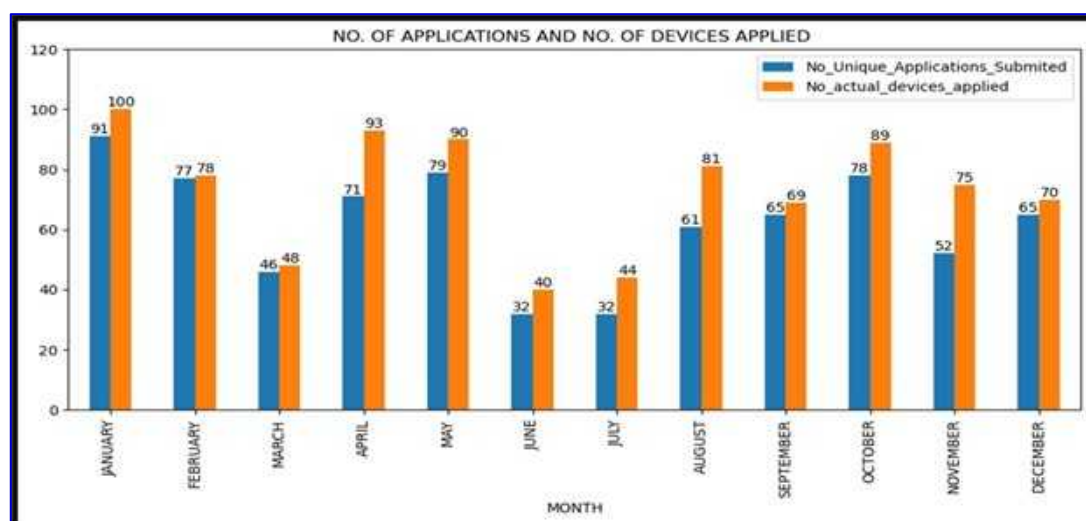


Figure 8.1: Total Applications Received from January to December 2024

Table 8.2: Breakdown of E-Certificates for Handsets January- December 2024

Month	No. of Mobile Phone Approved	No. of Other Equipment Approved
January	7	27
February	15	48
March	9	54
April	12	51
May	20	96
June	12	43
July	18	91
August	17	57
September	20	126
October	8	108
November	14	55
December	3	57

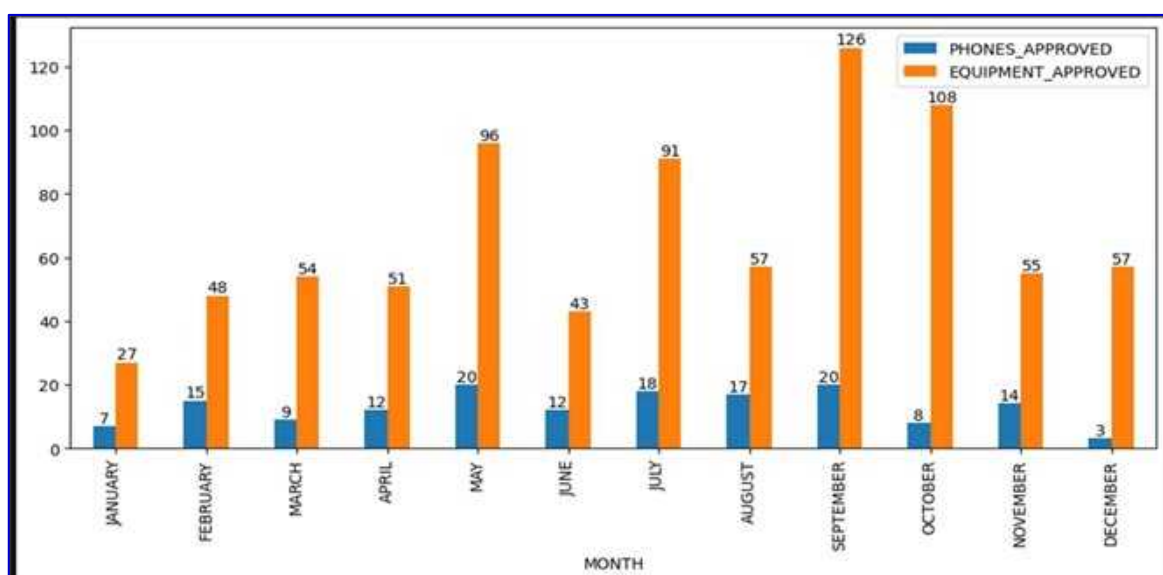


Figure 8.2 Total Applications Approved from January to December 2024

Table 8.3 Total Inflow Generated January - December 2024

Month	NGN Naira Inflow	US Dollar Inflow
January	78,070,912	0.00
February	129,790,840	20,755
March	250,228,480	2,100
April	276,971,072	2,275
May	466,876,960	2,275
June	171,242,208	18,925
July	375,398,368	12,075

Month	NGN Naira Inflow	US Dollar Inflow
August	280,744,512	0.00
September	494,812,736	20,687
October	436,181,440	12,450
November	304,382,080	0.00
December	214,997,088	4,375
Total	3,479,696,696	95,917

CHAPTER 9

**COMPETITION
AND TARIFF**

9.0 COMPETITION AND TARIFF

9.1 Application For Tariff Approvals by MNOs:

Table 9.1 below depicts the breakdown of the status of tariff requests/modifications/renewals during the period under review:

Table 9.1: Status of Tariff Applications from January 2024 – December 2024

Mobile Network Operators (MNOs)	Total Applications Submitted	New Tariff Requests & Promo	Tariff Modifications/ Renewal/ Revalidation	Approved Tariffs/Promo/ Modification/Renewal/ Revalidation
MTN Communications Limited	14	Tariff (2) Promo (8)	4	14
Airtel Networks	5	3	2	5
GLOBACOM	4	Promo (3) New (1)	0	4
9Mobile	2	0	2	2

9.2 Tariff/Pricing Request for Internet Service Providers (ISPs) And Value-Added Service (VAS) Operators

The Commission processed and approved four (4) tariff requests for ISPs as follows: VDT Communications (1), Edo Telecom Ltd. (1), Liquid Intelligent Tech (1) and KKON Tech Ltd (1). One Hundred and Ninety-Six (196) Tariff/Pricing requests from VAS Operators were processed. One Hundred and Forty-Seven (147) requests were approved whilst Forty-Nine (49) requests were declined.

9.3 Administrative Fees for Processing of Tariff Modifications and Revalidation

The Commission generated a total sum of Nine Million, Four Hundred and Fifty Thousand Naira Only (₦9, 450,000.00) in 2024 from administrative fees as detailed in the Table 9.2 below:

Table 9.2: Status of Administrative Fees Generated from Tariff Applications from January 2024 – December 2024

Nature of Plan	Total	Cost (₦)	Total (₦)
Modification (MNOs)	3	350,000	1,050,000
Revalidation (MNOs)	2	250,000	500,000
Revalidation (VAS)	79	100,000	7,900,000
Total	84		9,450,000

9.4 Projects and Studies

a. Issuance of Guidance on Simplification of Tariffs

In a bid to eliminate ambiguity, promote transparency, and ensure that Nigerian telecom subscribers can get better Quality of Experience, the Commission, after various consultation with Industry Stakeholders; issued the Guidance on Tariff Simplification on July 29, 2024. The Guidance stipulated a Ninety (90) days implementation timeframe within which Operators are required to submit their Post simplification tariff plans, bundles and add-ons for approval within this period.

Further to the issuance of the Guidance on Tariff Simplification for the Nigerian Telecom Industry with a planned implementation date of November 1, 2024, the Commission received additional inputs from the Association of Licensed Telecom Operators of Nigeria (ALTON) in relation to certain provisions of the Guidance. The Commission thus held further consultative sessions with ALTON and other internal stakeholders, to arrive at a common position on concerns raised.

Following the conclusion of the additional consultative sessions, the Commission has reviewed certain terms and provisions of the Guidance on Tariff Simplification. The revised simplified tariff offerings within the Nigerian Telecommunication Industry will take effect from December 13, 2024.

b. Implementation of the ECOWAS Roaming Regulation

The Commission attended the 14th Focal Points Persons meeting in Abuja, where it was agreed that a bilateral approach to the roaming regulation implementation should be adopted. The strategy involves individual countries signing agreements in line with the ECOWAS Roaming Regulation, differing from the original plan of full regional implementation. This strategy was to address the financial and operational challenges while fostering collaboration and mutual benefits among ECOWAS member states.

Consequently, the process of engaging the Industry Working Group to consider the bilateral approach model has commenced. The working group has commenced reviewing existing agreements by countries such as Benin, Ghana, and Côte d'Ivoire to develop similar arrangements for Nigeria.

The Commission received the Data Collection Template provided by the Telecommunications Regulator of Côte d'Ivoire (ARTCI) on the Bilateral Agreement on ECOWAS Roaming between Nigeria and Côte d'Ivoire, and convened a meeting with stakeholders from Côte d'Ivoire and representatives of Nigerian Mobile Network

Operators (MNOs) to gain valuable insights into Côte d'Ivoire's implementation experience and their strategies for mitigating fraud. Following this engagement, the Commission is awaiting an update from the Nigerian MNOs outlining their revised positions based on the insights gained. The update will be critical in determining the next steps to advance the bilateral agreement.

CHAPTER 10

**CONSUMER
AFFAIRS BUREAU**

10.0 CONSUMER AFFAIRS BUREAU

10.1 Do-Not-Disturb (DND) Services:

The Commission continued monitoring DND activation across mobile networks, following the direction of Mobile Network Operators (MNOs) to dedicate short code 2442 for subscribers to opt into the “Do Not Disturb” database. Table 10.1 provides a detailed breakdown of partial and full DND activations for MTN, Airtel, Globacom, and 9Mobile throughout 2024. Full DND activations were significantly higher than partial activations, reinforcing the dominance of full opt-out behavior

Table 10.1: A breakdown of total Subscribers on the Do-Not-Disturb Service for 2024

Summary of the Year 2024						
		MTN	Airtel	Globacom	9Mobile	Total
DND as of the end of Q4, 2024	Partial	373,281	220,156	86,616	106,650	786,703
	Full	15,800,343	2,053,703	1,837,151	3,852,405	23,543,602
		16,173,624	2,273,859	1,923,767	3,959,055	24,330,305

10.2 Promotional Advertisements

A total of ninety-one (91) applications for promotional activities were reviewed in 2024 in line with the Guidelines on Promotional Advertisement (GPA) 2023, as amended. Revenue generated from Promotional Advertisements between January to December 2024 amounted to ₦114,750,000 (One hundred and fourteen million, seven hundred and fifty naira), with November recording the highest monthly revenue of ₦18,750,000 (Eighteen million, seven hundred and fifty naira) and February recording the lowest monthly revenue of ₦2,250,000 (Two million, two hundred and fifty naira).

Table 10.2: Promotional advertisements

S/N	Licensee	Received	Approved	Resubmit	Declined
1.	D Kings Men Media Nig Ltd	1	1	-	-
2.	Globacom Nig Ltd	1	1	-	-
3.	MTN	8	8	-	-
4.	Smile Communications	1	1	-	-
5.	Spectranet	1	1	-	-
6.	Vector Telecom Services LTD	1	1	-	-
7.	YellowDot	4	4	-	-
8.	Fiberone Broadband Ltd	1	-	1	-
9.	BNG Ltd	1	-	-	1
10.	Spectranet	1	1	-	-
11.	Huawei	3	3	-	-
12.	CeLD Innovations	1	1	-	-
13.	MTN	8	1	7	-

S/N	Licensee	Received	Approved	Resubmit	Declined
14	YellowDot	2	1	1	-
15	Globacom	1	-	-	1
16	Oatek	1	-	1	-
17	Cloud Interactive	1	-	1	-
18	OrionMobile	1	-	1	-
19	Rembrandt Global Ltd	2	2	-	-
20	AET	1	1	-	-
21	Knorr Unwrap & Win	1	1	-	-
22	GST Consulting Ltd	1	-	1	-
23	MTN	3	2	-	1
24	YellowDot	3	2	1	-
25	Globacom	8	5	-	3
26	Digiline Solution Ltd	1	-	1	-
27	Oatek	1	-	1	-
28	70th Precinct Digital	1	1	-	-
29	MTN	13	7	6	-
30	Glo	4	4	-	-
31	Smile Communications	4	1	3	-
32	Yellow-Dot	2	1	1	-
33	Cloud Interactive	1	-	1	-
34	Airtel Networks	1	1	-	-
35	CeLD Innovations	1	-	1	-
36	Triwis Solutions	1	-	1	-
37	Nitax Technologies	2	2	-	-
38	Digiline Solutions	2	2	-	-
TOTAL		91	56	29	6

Table 10.3: Revenue Generated from Promotional Advertisements (January - December 2024)

Month	Total Revenue (₦)
January	6,750,000
February	2,250,000
March	2,500,000
April	5,250,000
May	7,500,000
June	14,000,000
July	15,000,000
August	9,000,000
September	11,250,000
October	10,500,000
November	18,750,000
December	12,000,000
Total	114,750,000

The table suggests that advertising demand was stronger mid-year and toward the end of the year compared to the early months. The table shows the monthly revenue generated from promotional advertisements from January to December 2024, totaling ₦114,750,000 for the year. Revenue was lowest in February (₦2,250,000) and generally increased toward the second half of the year, peaking in November (₦18,750,000).

10.3 Review of Individual Consumer Code of Practice (ICCP) Submissions in 2024.

A total of One Hundred Seventy - One (171) ICCP draft submissions were received from licensees and reviewed by Committee members. While Seventy-four (74) reports were approved, the remaining Ninety-Seven (97) were directed to resubmit for failing to meet the minimum requirements of the Commission's Consumer Code Practice Regulation 2007.

10.4 Complaint Management

The Commission manages consumer complaints by providing access to dissatisfied telecom consumers nationwide. These complaints were received through the NCC Contact Centre, NCC Consumer Portal, written hard copy complaints, NCC Facebook and Twitter accounts. In 2024, a total of 9,541 second-level consumer complaints were received, reviewed, analysed, and escalated to the respective Service Providers for prompt resolution. These complaints were received through the NCC's respective Complaint Channels. Below is the breakdown:

Table 10.4: Second-level Complaints Received by Category

S/N	Complaint Type	Received	Resolved	% Resolved	Pending	% Pending
1.	Billing	2,583	2575	99.70	8	0.31
2.	Call Centre or Customer Care	525	523	99.60	2	0.38
3.	QoS/Experience(voice)	1,606	1594	99.30	12	0.75
4.	Faulty Terminal	32	32	100.00	0	0.00
5.	BTS Issues	37	37	100.00	0	0.00
6.	QoS/ Experience (Data)	1,710	1688	98.70	22	1.29
7.	Sales Promotions & Advertisements	91	90	98.90	1	1.10
8.	Recharge/Top-up issues	483	469	97.10	14	2.90
9.	SMS/MMS	135	133	98.50	2	1.50
10.	Other SIM related issues	1,080	1053	97.50	27	2.50
11.	SIM replacement	87	87	100.00	0	0.00
12.	Value Added Services	880	878	99.80	2	0.23
13.	Mobile Number Portability	103	98	95.10	5	4.90

S/N	Complaint Type	Received	Resolved	% Resolved	Pending	% Pending
14	Do Not Disturb	165	165	100.00	0	0.00
15	International Roaming	5	4	80.00	1	20.00
16	Fraud	19	19	100.00	0	0.00
	TOTAL	9,541	9,445	99.00	96	1.0

Table 10.5: Status of Complaints by Service Providers

S/N	Service Provider	Received	Resolved	% Resolved	Pending	% Pending
1.	MTN	4,105	4,093	99.70	12	0.30
2.	Airtel	2,862	2,848	99.50	14	0.50
3.	Glo	1,323	1,313	99.20	10	0.80
4.	9Mobile	768	756	98.40	12	1.60
5.	Ntel	10	10	100.00	0	0.00
6.	Spectranet	46	44	95.70	2	4.30
7.	smile	22	22	100.00	0	0.00
8.	Tizeti	125	114	91.20	11	8.80
9.	Swift	3	3	100.00	0	0.00
10	NGComms	29	27	93.10	2	6.90
11	Fibreone broadband	162	140	86.40	22	13.60
12	Legend	40	33	82.50	7	17.50
13	IPNX	37	33	89.20	4	10.80
14	Fibernet	5	5	100.00	0	0.00
15	Dotmac	2	2	100.00	0	0.00
16	Wifiber	1	1	100.00	0	0.00
17	Estream	1	1	100.00	0	0.00
	Total	9,541	9,445	99.00	96	1.00

10.5 Overview of First-Level Complaints as Submitted by Service Providers

First-level complaints are complaints received directly by the Service Providers. In 2024, 4,111,775 complaints were received across various categories, with a resolution rate of 96.2% (3,956,995) and 3.8% pending (154,780). The most prevalent complaints were Quality of Service/Experience (Data), Quality of Service/Experience (Voice), and Recharge/Top-Up Issues.

Table10.6: First-level Complaints by the Service Providers

S/N	Complaint Categories	Received	Resolved	% Resolved	Pending	% Pending
1.	Billing	235,527	219,135	93.0	16,392	7.0
2.	Call Centre/ Customer Care	329,108	318,479	96.8	10,629	3.2
3.	Quality of Service/ Experience (Voice)	537,213	513,435	95.6	23,778	4.4
4.	Faulty Terminals	4,908	4,571	93.1	337	6.9
5.	BTS Issues	354	347	98.0	7	2.0
6.	Quality of Service/ Experience (Data)	1,756,674	1,693,310	96.4	63,364	3.6
7.	Sales Promotions & Advertisement	10,810	10,343	95.7	467	4.3
8.	Recharge/Top-Up Issues	491,973	478,439	97.2	13,534	2.8
9.	SMS/MMS	109,297	101,219	92.6	8,078	7.4
10.	Other SIM-Related Issues	58,125	55,781	96.0	2,344	4.0
11.	SIM Replacement	36,358	34,188	94.0	2,170	6.0
12.	Value-Added Services (VAS)	69,896	64,558	92.4	5,338	7.6
13.	Mobile Number Portability	1,365	1,180	86.4	185	13.6
14.	Do-Not-Disturb Service	11,277	11,190	99.2	87	0.8
15.	International Roaming	7,551	7,329	97.1	222	2.9
16.	Failed Payment Transaction	175,453	173,363	98.8	2,090	1.2
17.	Data Depletion	245,618	243,858	99.3	1,760	0.7
18.	Others	30,268	26,270	86.8	3,998	13.2
	Total	4,111,775	3,956,995	96.2	154,780	3.8

10.6 Industry Consumer Advisory Forum (ICAF)

The Industry Consumer Advisory Forum (ICAF) was established by the Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC) under the Nigerian Communications Act (NCA) of 2003 to protect and promote the interests of ICT consumers, with a focus on vulnerable groups such as differently abled individuals and the elderly. ICAF's mission is to ensure fair treatment and quality experiences, and address concerns related to tariffs, services, and equipment in the ICT sector.

ICAF provides recommendations to the NCC on issues like unfair practices, service quality, and equipment standards while engaging in advocacy, public consultations, and

policy development to enhance consumer protection. The forum ensures inclusivity by addressing the specific needs of vulnerable groups. Membership includes up to 20 representatives from consumer advocacy groups, telecom providers, differently abled groups, professional organizations, and academia. In 2024, ICAF participated in several key activities, including:

- Participation in the EVC-stakeholders meeting held on January 19, 2024, in Lagos.
- Commemoration of World Consumer Rights Day in March 2024.
- Held the first quarter ICAF meeting on Tuesday, May 21, 2024, at the NCC Annex Office, Mbor.
- The second ICAF meeting was held on Tuesday, December 3, 2024, at the NCC Annex Office, Mbor.

The forum's activities demonstrated members' compliance with the provisions of the ICAF charter.

10.7 Telecom Consumer Assistance, Resolution and Enquiries (TELCARE)

The TELCARE Desk at Nnamdi Azikiwe International Airport in Abuja, is dedicated to ensuring consumer satisfaction and service excellence. Strategically located at the public concourse of the domestic wing's arrival hall, the TELCARE Desk serves as a direct channel for telecom consumers to file complaints, make inquiries, and seek assistance regarding telecom services. It also allows the Commission to address consumer feedback, advocate for their concerns, and promote awareness of its activities. The desk operates from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM, Monday through Saturday.

The TELCARE Desk received 1,924 visits from consumers reporting various issues and concerns, with the majority focusing on the quality of service and user experience, particularly with voice and data services. Additionally, 1,617 inquiries were processed, 1,342 related to the Commission, while 275 pertained to network service providers. This data underscores significant consumer interest in regulatory oversight and service quality, highlighting potential areas for improvement to enhance customer satisfaction further.

Table 10.7: Breakdown of Enquiries

Date	Number of Enquiries received/Frequently Asked Questions	NCC	Service Provider	Visit
TOTAL	1617	1342	275	1924

10.8 Transcription of Telecom Consumer Handbook into Braille by National Disability Empowerment Forum (NADEF)

The Commission, in partnership with NADEF, transcribed 1,000 copies of the Telecom Consumer Handbook into Braille to enhance accessibility for visually impaired telecom users. The Braille handbooks were formally received on June 28, 2024, from Ambassador Dr Chris Nwanoro. The handbooks provide crucial information on telecom services, consumer rights, and accessibility options, reinforcing NCC's commitment to inclusivity.

Distribution Highlights:

- 500 copies were distributed to Inlaks Library at the Nigeria Society for the Blind Vocational Training Centre, Oshodi, Lagos and Schools for the Blind in Lagos, Port Harcourt, Ibadan, Enugu, and Kano.
- 350 copies were distributed at the 2024 Conference of Stakeholders on Disability Inclusion in Nigeria (COSDIN), which was held in Abuja on November 27, 2024.

This initiative promotes accessibility and inclusivity for visually impaired telecom users by ensuring that communication services are more accommodating to their needs. It also strengthens the Commission's collaboration with disability-focused organisations, fostering stakeholder engagement and shared advocacy efforts. Furthermore, the initiative aligns with both national and international disability rights standards, reinforcing the Commission's commitment to inclusive regulatory practices.

10.9 Consumer Service Week

Customer Service Week (CSW), celebrated from October 7-11, 2024, is an annual event dedicated to recognizing the importance of customer service and honouring the professionals who serve and support customers daily. On October 8, the Commission and TELCARE agents marked the event at the NCC TELCARE Desk in the Nnamdi Azikiwe International Airport, Abuja, engaging travellers, addressing complaints, and promoting consumer rights.

This year's theme, *"Above and Beyond,"* emphasized the need to exceed consumer expectations through innovation, personalized service, and operational excellence. Activities included:

- Engagement with 150 telecom consumers
- Distribution of 80 service delivery questionnaires (64 completed)
- Distribution of 200 Telecom Consumer Handbooks/Client Service Charters

The celebration concluded on October 11, coinciding with the International Day of the Girl Child. The day featured brief one-on-one sensitization sessions, targeting young female travellers, focusing on empowering them with digital safety tips and online protection strategies. Gifts were also presented to 15 girls, and travellers were encouraged to scan a barcode for additional resources on Child Online Protection.

10.10 Proposed Collaboration with Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA)

The Commission had discussions with Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA) to explore collaborative efforts to enhance consumer protection within Nigeria's telecommunications industry. IPA, recognized for its expertise in evidence-based solutions, presented successful case studies, including partnerships with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and the Uganda Communications Commission (UCC). Notably, the UCC collaboration addressed telecom fraud issues, benefiting nearly 47% of Ugandan users who had been victims of fraud attempts via phone or SMS.

10.11 Telecom Consumer Parliament (TCP)

The 93rd edition of TCP was held on Thursday, 7th November 2024. The event took place at the Communications and Digital Economy Complex Auditorium Mbor, Abuja by 10:00 am with the theme: *"Optimizing Data Experience: Empowering Consumers through Awareness and Transparency in a consumer-centric telecom Industry"*.

10.12 Telecom Consumer Conversation (TCC)

The following Telecom Consumer Conversations were held:

a. National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) Camp Sensitization:

The main objective of this campaign is to empower the corps members through information and awareness creation regarding their rights and obligations within the telecom industry, as well as charge them to amplify the voice of the Commission at places of primary assignments.

- The Commission participated in the 2024 Batch "A" Stream II (NYSC) Camp Sensitization exercises held between Friday, May 3, and Monday, May 6, 2024, at Imo, Delta, Kaduna, Ogun, Osun, Nasarawa, and FCT, Abuja Orientation Camps with the theme *"Consumer Sensitization on Data Usage/Depletion: The National Youth Service Corps in Perspective"*. A total of 13,189 Corp members were sensitized.
- The Commission participated in the 2024 Batch "A" Stream II NYSC Camp Sensitization exercise on Wednesday and Thursday, September 11 and 12, 2024, at Nasarawa State and the FCT, respectively. The theme of the exercise was: *"Consumer Sensitization on Data Depletion: The National Youth Service Corps Perspective"*. The

sensitization exercise also took place simultaneously in Delta, Imo, Kaduna, Osun, and Ogun Orientation Camps. A total of 14,324 Corp members were sensitized.

10.13 X (Twitter) Engagements

The Commission's X handle was established in September 2012 to educate and inform telecom consumers on topical issues in the telecom industry. The X account (@ConsumersNCC) was updated with current topical issues on the empowerment and protection of telecom consumers. Consumer-centric information and others were tweeted on the handle. The Commission gained 103 additional followers during the period under review. Thirty-three (33) Consumer Centric Information were posted on the handle.

10.14 2024 World Consumer Rights Day (WCRD)

World Consumer Rights Day (WCRD) is commemorated on March 15 every year to create global awareness of Consumer rights and needs. In the year 2024, the annual event was held at the Conference Hall of the Commission's Headquarters, Maitama, on Friday, March 15, 2024, with the theme *"Fair and Responsible AI for Consumers"*.

The event was followed by a colourful roadshow at strategic locations within Abuja- the Eagle Square, Banex Plaza, and Life Camp to further sensitize consumers on the importance of the WCRD. The five Zonal Offices (Lagos, Kano, Ibadan, Port-Harcourt, and Enugu) also educated and sensitized consumers in their respective areas to commemorate the day.

CHAPTER

II

REGULATORY ACTIVITIES

11.0 REGULATORY ACTIVITIES

11.1 Publication of Regulatory Instruments

The Commission finalised the development and publication of the following Regulatory Instruments:

- a. Type Approval Regulations, 2024;
- b. Type Approval Business Rules, 2024;
- c. Consumer Code of Practice Regulations, 2024;
- d. Quality of Service (QoS) Regulations, 2024; and
- e. Quality of Service (QoS) Business Rules, 2024.

11.2 Public Inquiries

The Commission held Public Inquiries from May 21 - 22, 2024, for the underlisted Draft Regulatory Instruments:

- a. Telecommunications Networks Interconnection Regulations 2007;
- b. Dispute Resolutions Guidelines 2004; and
- c. Change to Guidelines on Procedures for Granting Approval to Disconnect Telecommunication Operators 2012.

11.3 Review of Bills

The Commission reviewed the following instruments and forwarded its comments and observations to Management accordingly:

- a. Child Online Access Protection Bill 2023.
- b. A Bill seeking to regulate Corporate Social Responsibilities.
- c. Bill for an Act to provide for the Establishment of the National Safety Regulatory Board and for Related Matters, 2024;
- d. Draft on National Digital Economy and e-Governance Bill 2024;
- e. Draft Public Finance Management Bill (2024) and Draft Public Financial Regulations (2024);
- f. The Nigerian Oil and Gas Industry Content Development Bill 2024;
- g. Dishonored Cheques (Offences) Act, 1977 (Repeal and Re-Enactment) Bill, 2024; and
- h. Free Internet Access in Selected Public Bill, 2024.

11.4 Complaints

The table below summarises the categories of Consumer complaints received from Law Firms and treated by the Commission within the reporting period.

Table 11.1: Categories of Consumer complaints received from Law Firms

S/N	Type of Complaint	No. Ongoing	No. Concluded	No. Total
1	Base Transceiver Stations (BTS)	8	7	15
2	SIM Registration and Related Matters	1	1	2
3	Unsolicited Calls/Text messages	0	1	1
4	Unauthorised Deductions/ Forceful Subscriptions	0	2	2
5	Quality of Service	3	3	6
6	Lease	1	7	8
7	Others	1	7	8
	Total Complaints received within the reporting period	14	28	42

CHAPTER 12

**COMPLIANCE MONITORING
AND ENFORCEMENT**

12.0 COMPLIANCE MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT

12.1 Inter-Ministerial Committee on Telecommunication Infrastructure Localization in Nigeria

The Inter-Ministerial Committee on Telecommunication Infrastructure Localization convened five (5) meetings in 2024 to deliberate on issues related to infrastructure deployment and regulatory compliance. The Committee reviewed one hundred and four (104) requests for approval to construct telecommunication sites with setbacks below the 10-meter regulatory requirement. Following thorough evaluations based on regulatory and safety considerations, the Committee approved ninety-two (92) requests, while twelve (12) were declined due to non-compliance with the stipulated guidelines.

12.2 Regulatory Intervention

12.2.1 Regulatory Intervention Meeting with Service Providers to Discuss Telecommunications Companies' Operations in Osun State and Breaches of Osun State Laws

The Commission received a letter from three service providers requesting a meeting with its representatives and the Members of the Industry Working Group on Multiple Taxation and Regulations, to discuss service providers' operations in Osun State and any breaches of state laws. Following extensive deliberations, it was resolved that fixed right-of-way rates should be published and announced to the operators to reduce the risk of differential pricing. The Commission would also be notified regarding non-payment of taxes by the MNOs, and taxes such as right-of-way fees should be reviewed, with no charges applied to maintenance fees.

12.2.2 Shutdown of identified Mobile Telecommunication Masts in Kogi State

The Commission responded to a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Kogi State seeking the Commission's approval to shut down some BTS sites in the state, citing insecurity in the area. The state was reminded that telecommunication infrastructure has been designated as Critical National Information Infrastructure by an Executive Order of the President, and the Commission cannot grant such approval without collaboration with the Office of the National Security Adviser (ONSA).

12.3 Tariff and Billing

12.3.1 Investigation of Private Internet Service Providers (ISPs) in Nigeria

In response to concerns raised by the National Assembly regarding alleged persistent and unfair data billing practices by Internet Service Providers (ISPs) in Nigeria, the Commission was directed to initiate a thorough investigation into the matter. Following the Commission's investigation and the outcomes of meetings by concerned departments, the following resolutions were approved to continue monitoring the billing integrity of ISPs providing internet service across the country:

- a. The implementation of a Data Management Compliance Index to track and evaluate ISPs' adherence to data usage and billing standards.
- b. The continuation of an Ongoing Billing System Integrity Audit to assess the reliability and accuracy of billing systems operated by ISPs nationwide.

12.3.2 Billing System Integrity Audit Report

The Commission directed all MNOs and ISPs licensees to engage the services of independent auditors to perform audits of their billing and charging platforms to ensure transparency and integrity of the system's functionality. Other elements to be audited include billing accuracy for services such as VAS, data, SMS, voice, and USSD, as well as usage accuracy to ensure the proper functioning of metering systems and consistency with CDR usage. All MNOs submitted records of their billing data, and the details of the reports have been reviewed.

12.4 Licensing Matters

12.4.1 Non-Compliance with Regulatory Obligations – Contraventions of Sections 64 & 65 of the Nigerian Communications Act 2003 – Pre-Enforcement Notices:

Ninety-five (95) licensees were identified as being in breach of the Commission's regulations and licensing conditions during routine compliance evaluations. As part of the compliance process, pre-enforcement notices were prepared for the affected licensees. On November 28, 2024, eleven (11) Pre-Enforcement Notices were issued to licensees who failed to meet their obligations by the specified deadline from the routine monitoring exercise. The notices directed the licensees to fulfil their outstanding obligations by December 9, 2024.

12.5 Call Masking Related Activities

In the year 2024, several telecom licensees were investigated for Call Masking breaches, with 15 of them found culpable. They received total penalties of ₦843,627,812.21, but as of December 2024, just ₦107,746,600 had been settled for KYC and Call Masking infractions.

CHAPTER 13

CYBER-SECURITY

13.0 CYBERSECURITY

13.1 Cybersecurity Awareness Content Dissemination

Cybersecurity awareness content was developed, which conveyed messages to different demographics of the population. The contents were designed to enlighten the public on different Cyber Security topics and safety tips. Safety tips on Identity theft, Cyberbullying, Child Online Protection, Public Wi-Fi Use, the Cybercrime Act provisions and a lot more. This is expected to promote positive and responsible online behaviour and equip the public with the necessary knowledge to safeguard against cyber-attacks.

13.2 Anti-Money Laundering, Counter Terrorism Financing and Counter-Proliferation Financing of Weapons of Mass Destruction (AML/CFT/CPF)

The Commission actively participated in several key meetings and workshops focused on Anti-Money Laundering (AML), Countering the Financing of Terrorism (CFT), and Counter Proliferation Financing (CPF). Notable events included the Inter-Ministerial Committee – Rule of Law and Anti-Corruption (IMC-ROLAC) Workshop in February 2024, aimed at enhancing awareness of Nigeria's national AML/CFT/CPF strategy, and the 36th IMC meeting on March 12, 2024. The Commission also attended the Quarterly AML/CFT Authorized Officers Forum on April 17, 2024, which facilitated knowledge sharing and discussions on emerging challenges. Additionally, participation in a FATF webinar on May 6, 2024, provided insights into international cooperation in tackling money laundering. The Commission concluded the year with the 4th Quarter Authorized Officers Forum on October 9, 2024, focusing on Nigeria's Financial Action Task Force (FATF) grey list status and compliance expectations.

13.3 Nigerian Communications Sector Computer Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT) Co-ordination Centre

Through collaborative efforts with the Nigerian Computer Emergency Response Team (ngCERT), the NCC-CSIRT provided cybersecurity services to the communications sector, which is its primary constituency. The NCC-CSIRT issued security advisories and cyber threat monitoring reports to its constituency based on events flagged by the Cyber Threat Intelligence Platform (CTIP) and the Alerts and Warnings platform.

During monitoring, threats affecting the Communications sector, as well as other sectors such as Academia, Financial Institutions, Electricity Distribution Companies, and Government institutions, were identified. These observations were subsequently shared with telecom service providers and the respective sector regulators for further dissemination to their constituents.

13.4 Cybersecurity Monitoring Activities

The Commission monitors four categories of cybersecurity threats, which include Vulnerabilities, Spam, Blacklisted Internet Protocol (IP) addresses and Command & Control (sinkholes). Analysis from NCC – Computer Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT) monitoring during the reporting period indicates that vulnerabilities constituted the highest recorded threat category, while spam incidents were the lowest. Geographically, Lagos State recorded the highest occurrence of cybersecurity threats, whereas Taraba State reported the lowest incidence.

- Threat Categories

Command & Control (Sinkhole) threats exhibited the highest frequency of occurrence (FO) among the three threat categories (Sinkhole (C&C), Blacklist, and Spam) observed in Year 2024, mirroring the trend noted in the preceding year.

- Vulnerabilities

In 2024, the CSIRT identified 55,735 unique vulnerable IPs, grouped by Service Providers' Autonomous System Numbers (ASNs). These vulnerable IPs recorded a total frequency of occurrence (FO) of 3,901,160 instances.

- Threats Counts by States

Lagos State recorded the highest FO in 2024, with 3,080,981 instances and 98,235 unique IPs, followed by Abuja (FCT), which recorded 736,152 instances and 27,933 unique IPs. Ekiti and Taraba States recorded the lowest threat counts, with 146 and 23 FO, respectively.

- Malware Threats

In Malware threats observed in 2024, PlugX and Andromeda were the most frequently detected types, with PlugX being the most prominent during the reporting period. PlugX and Andromeda malware had a total of 340,939 and 167,594 instances of occurrence, respectively, in 2024.

- Command & Control IPs

The Top 5 Command & Control IPs analysis reveals that the IP address labelled “195.201.179.204” constituted the highest count, at 23.12%, followed by “5.79.71.225” and “178.162.203.202” with 19.91% and 19.76% respectively. The IP with the lowest count in the top 5 C&C Ips is “5.79.71.205” with 18.36% of the observed Command & Control IPs in 2024.

An executive and graphical summary of cyber threat and vulnerability detections during CSIRT monitoring activities is presented below.

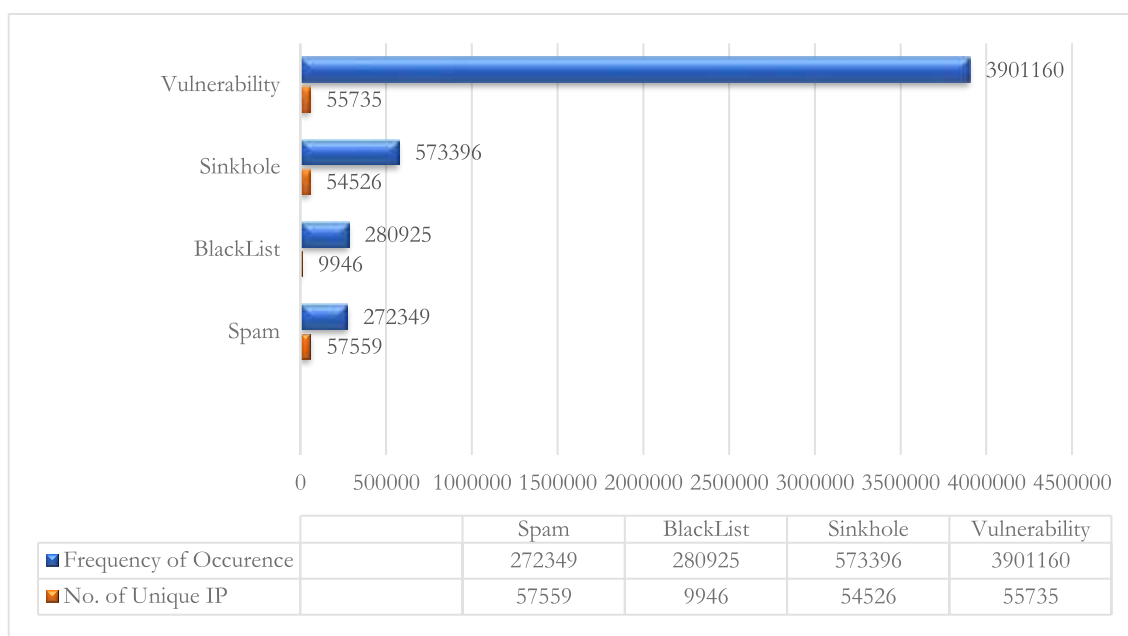


Figure13.1. Threat Categories Observed in 2024

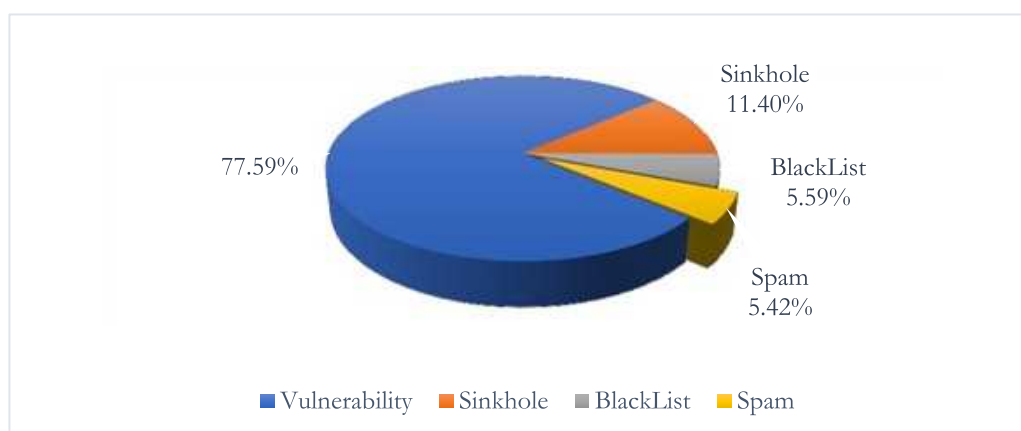


Figure13.2: Top 5 Threat Categories Observed

Table 13.1: Threats by States

S/N	Region/ States	Frequency	Count of Unique IP
1.	Lagos	3,080,981	98,235
2.	Abuja (FCT)	726,659	27,933
3.	Rivers	282,669	15,420
4.	Oyo	154,785	8,188
5.	Katsina	72,813	10,788
6.	Kano	60,908	1,674
7.	Kwara	34,087	2,053
8.	Ogun	33,602	1,185
9.	Anambra	29,641	2,114
10.	Imo	27,121	1,182
11.	Enugu	25,513	2,077

S/N	Region/ States	Frequency	Count of Unique IP
12.	Edo	25,262	1,283
13.	Plateau	23,195	457
14.	Kaduna	22,433	983
15.	Delta	16,946	1,919
16.	Akwa Ibom	16,739	539
17.	Osun	16,722	336
18.	Abia	16,057	634
19.	Cross river	14,840	351
20.	Sokoto	8,959	972
21.	Ondo	8,194	451
22.	Bayelsa	5,503	150
23.	Niger	5,476	353
24.	Borno	5,054	88
25.	Nasarawa	3,594	577
26.	Adamawa	3,382	73
27.	Bauchi	2,972	85
28.	Kebbi	1,299	20
29.	Kogi	1,230	45
30.	Benue	1,078	36
31.	Yobe	948	15
32.	Gombe	855	14
33.	Zamfara	788	12
34.	Jigawa	372	9
35.	Ebonyi	224	32
36.	Ekiti	146	66
37.	Taraba	23	18

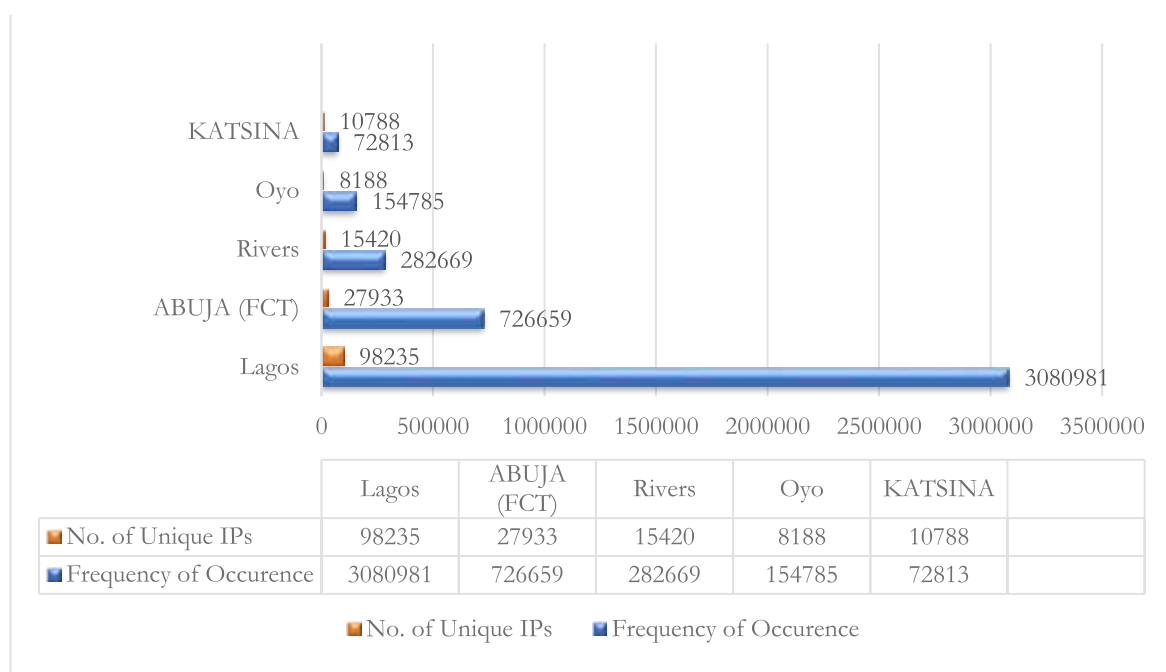


Figure13.4: Top 5 States with the Most Threats

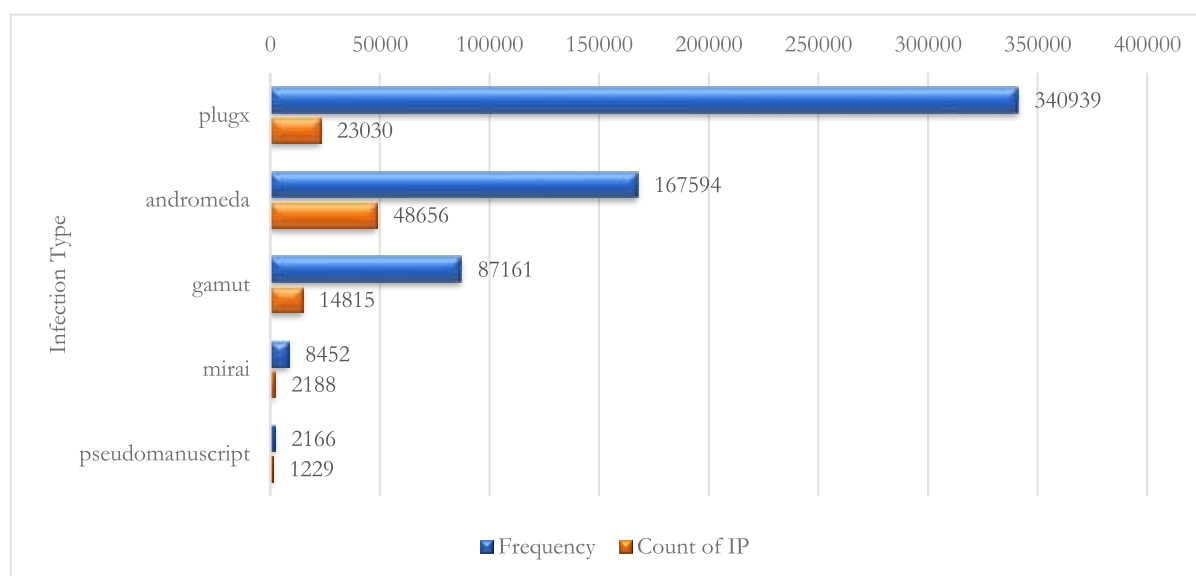


Figure 13.5: Top 5 Prevalent Malware observed

13.4 Child Online Protection (COP)

In 2024, the Commission undertook several initiatives to promote child online protection and empower youth, especially girls, in the ICT sector:

- **Girls in ICT Day**

The annual Girls in ICT Day was celebrated on April 24, 2024, at Government Secondary School, Tudun Wada, Abuja, emphasizing the theme of "Leadership" to inspire young girls to pursue roles in technology. A parallel event on April 30, 2024, organized by Zee Tech Foundation in Bauchi engaged 100 students from 10 schools. Furthermore, the Cyber 30-30 Project was launched to train 300,000 cybersecurity experts by 2030, with a flag-off event on September 5, 2024.

- **Internal Working Group on Child Online Protection (IWG-COP) Retreat**

The fourth annual retreat of the Internal Working Group on Child Online Protection (IWG-COP) was held on April 25-26, 2024, at The Destination Hotel in Abuja. The retreat focused on strategizing Child Online Protection (COP) activities for the year and included participation from all IWG-COP members. Participants engaged in debates and knowledge-sharing sessions to address the complexities of the digital age and develop innovative strategies for enhancing online safety for Nigerian children.

- **Children's Day School Visit**

On May 28, 2024, a COP sensitization campaign was conducted at Bristol Academy, Karu, as part of Children's Day celebrations. This event aimed to raise awareness about cybersecurity and child online protection, providing essential insights to students, staff, and parents on maintaining a safe online environment for children. The initiatives undertaken reflect a commitment to promoting

online safety and empowering young individuals with the knowledge needed to navigate the digital landscape securely.

- **Ndukwe Kalu Foundation Teacher's Engagement**

The Commission participated in a Teachers' Engagement Training on Child Online Protection (COP), which was hosted by the Ndukwe Kalu Foundation (NKF). The session took place on August 21, 2024, at Government Secondary School Jabi, Abuja, with 39 teachers from 19 schools in attendance. The event featured presentations from key stakeholders, including NKF, NAPTIP, NCC and ISOC, Nigeria Chapter. The topics covered included child online safety risks, online privacy, cyberbullying prevention, digital citizenship, responsible internet use and exercise session guided by the NCC Training Teachers Manual focused on educating teachers about child online rights. The training concluded emphasis on the importance of ongoing partnerships to achieve broader Child Online Protection awareness and ensure the online safety of Nigerian children.

- **National Cybersecurity Awareness Month (NCSAM)**

In celebration of the 2024 National Cybersecurity Awareness Month (NCSAM), the Commission carried out a Child Online Protection sensitization campaign to two schools, namely, Esteem Learning Centre and Royaute Academy, Abuja, on 30th and 31st October 2024. The school visit aimed to enhance online safety knowledge as well as create awareness of unwholesome content to Students/Teachers. Thus, creating a more inclusive approach in ensuring Nigerian children are empowered with the suitable knowledge and resources to anticipate online risks and stay safe online, while urging teachers to assist in the fight against crimes targeted at children

13.5 Nigerian Internet Governance Forum (NIGF)

For the year under review, the Nigeria Internet Registration Association (NIRA) handed over the Chairmanship of the NIGF Multistakeholder Advisory Group (MAG) to the National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA) for 2 years. The 2024 edition of the NIGF was held on October 16th - 17th, 2024, in Port Harcourt, Rivers State. The theme for the NIGF 2024 is "*Responsible Use of the Internet: A Panacea for Sustainable Socio-Economic Development*".

13.6 National Internet Resource (NIR) Management System

In 2024, the database recorded 112 blocks of IPv6, 12,293 of IPv4 and 243 ASN from 241 organizations from different sectors in Nigeria that were assigned/allocated Internet Number Resources (INR) by AFRINIC. Most of the NIR comes from Comms Service Providers/ISPs, with 52.5%, and the least

comes from Government, with 5.1%. The diagram below indicates the sectors' share in % of IP addresses by industries.

Internet Numbers Resource By Industries in Nigeria

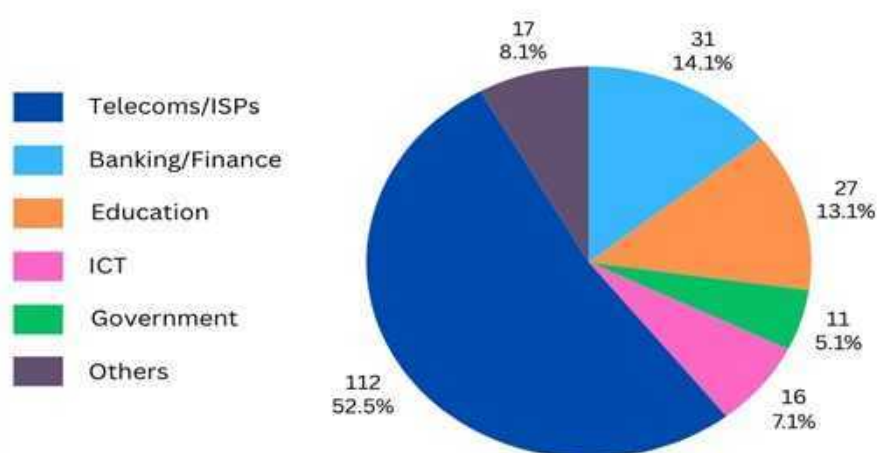


Figure13.6:Internet Numbers Resource by Industries in Nigeria

CHAPTER

14

STAKEHOLDER MANAGEMENT & COLLABORATION

14.0 STAKEHOLDER MANAGEMENT AND COLLABORATION

14.1 Judges Workshop

The Commission worked closely with other stakeholders to ensure the successful execution of the 2024 Judges' Workshop, themed "The Role of the Judiciary in Accelerating Digital Transformation in Nigeria". The workshop was a collaboration between the Commission and the National Judicial Institute (NJI). The workshop highlighted topical issues in the telecommunications sector and the role of the judiciary. It enabled the Commission to reinforce its objective of improving industry resilience by enlisting the support of the Judiciary.

14.2 USSD Debt Resolution

The Commission coordinated the resolution of the long-standing dispute between banks and MNOs on the payment of USSD Debts. The efforts culminated in the issuance of a Second Joint Circular by the NCC and the CBN stipulating payment terms, and the Commission has published a notice of the impending disconnection of indebted banks, as well as the withdrawal and reassignment of USSD codes from such banks. Implementation of the Circular is ongoing.

14.3 Nigerian Data Protection Commission

The Commission engaged the Nigerian Data Protection Commission (NDPC) to develop a Memorandum of Understanding aimed at resolving jurisdictional and regulatory conflicts. A Joint Committee established for this purpose drafted Data Protection Guidelines for the industry. This initiative supports the Commission's objectives of fostering cross-industry innovation and enhancing regulatory clarity and industry resilience.

14.4 Mobile World Congress (MWC) 2024

MWC Barcelona is the premier event for the connectivity industry, attracting a diverse range of attendees, from mobile operators and tech providers to content owners and innovators. This annual gathering brought together tens of thousands of Senior Executives, Government officials, and Pioneers in the Tech sector to shape the future of technology. The aim of the event was to give businesses the opportunity to showcase their novel technologies and for professionals working in the electronics and automotive sector to network. MWC was primarily attended by telecommunications companies, technology companies, consumer electronics companies and software providers. MWC Barcelona brought together over 100,000 attendees from 205 countries and territories.

Key Trends

- **Artificial intelligence:** Generative AI (Gen AI) was omnipresent at MWC 2024. It was shown throughout the show supporting a variety of use cases.

Use cases included voice assistants, chatbots for consumer support, image creation, content creation and workforce training.

- **Smart device:** Concepts, prototypes and existing products which use Gen AI to enhance the user experience were shown.
- **5G & 6G Connectivity:** 5G innovations were covered widely at MWC 2024. Technologies such as 5G Advanced, 5G private networks, and opportunities for 5G monetization were demonstrated.
- **Collaboration and Partnership:** MWC 2024 also saw the launch of the joint venture Global Telco AI Alliance (GTAA). The joint venture aims to develop Large Language Models (LLMs) for telcos to help improve their customer interactions through digital assistants and chatbots.

14.5 21ST Annual General Meeting (AGM) of WATRA

The 21st AGM of the West Africa Telecommunications Regulators Assembly was held from 19th to 22nd March 2024 at the prestigious Radisson Blu Mamie Yoko hotel in Freetown, Sierra Leone. The event commenced with an insightful workshop on Big Data Analytics & AI delivered by GSMA, setting the stage for fruitful discussions. During the AGM, delegates received updates on ongoing projects, including the implementation of the ECOWAS Regional Roaming initiative, and collaboratively reviewed the milestones achieved in the previous year, as well as the proposed initiatives for the upcoming year, culminating in the approval of the 2024 Annual Plan and budget.

A major highlight of the AGM was the re-election of Nigeria's Engr. Yusuf Aliyu Aboki, as Executive Secretary, for a second term in a unanimous vote by the member countries.

14.6 Experts Group (CWGs) Meetings

The Council Working Group and Experts Group Meetings in Geneva are gatherings of experts and representatives from ITU Member States, Sector Members, and other stakeholders. The meetings focus on assisting the ITU Council in the review of certain issues affecting the Union and Membership, with a view to providing annual feedback and guidance to the Council. The Working Groups deliberate on issues relating to ITU's Strategic & Financial Plans, WSIS-SDGs, Languages, Child Online Protection, as well as Financial and Human Resources.'

The NCC delegation participated optimally at the various meetings and made a Presentation on Nigeria's activities in the last 6 months on Child Online Protection which captured the recently developed Standard Operating Procedures for Child Online Protection (SOP4COP), the amended Cybersecurity bill, the National Child Online Protection Policy and Strategy (NCOPPS) document and some localized videos showing the Commission's efforts as it relates to COP. Nigeria was given a standing

ovation and Member States present requested Nigeria to share more of its initiatives as a best practice sharing formula.

CHAPTER 15

DIGITAL ECONOMY

15.0 DIGITAL ECONOMY

15.1 State Action on Business Enabling Reforms (SABER) Program

The World Bank Group (WBG) initiated the State Action on Business Enabling Reforms (SABER), which aims to provide financial incentives to States for implementing broadband-related reforms. Such reforms include the implementation of the N145/linear meter RoW, adoption of a template for RoW legislation, standardized charges and levies, publication of RoW process and other relevant information, measurable increase in fibre deployment, etc.

In line with the above, the Commission held a meeting with representatives of the World Bank and the Nigeria Governors Forum (NGF) on 3rd April 2024 in a bid to encourage States to leverage the SABER initiative to enhance broadband connectivity across the country. The Nigerian Governors Forum (NGF) Representative discussed their efforts to encourage states to ensure that cumulatively, the total aggregate Right of Way (RoW) charge does not exceed N145/linear meter.

The meeting aimed to discuss the verification protocol for the release of the SABER grant to eligible states and to ensure that the Commission, the WBG and NGF were aligned and in agreement. During the meeting, the following conclusions were reached:

- a. There would be continuous awareness and engagement with key stakeholders to get states to adopt N145 per linear meter RoW charge and to enact a regulation/framework. NGF and WBG will explore the possibility of convening workshops to engage with stakeholders.
- b. The role of the Commission is to provide the baseline fibre deployment data for 2022, to support the selected Independent Verification Agent (IVA) in verification of results.
- c. The Commission stated its security concerns with respect to the provision of raw data on GIS maps. However, a compromise was agreed upon for the WBG to be invited to view the data at the Commission.

15.2 Establishment of Internet Exchange Point (IXP) Data Centre in the Northeast Region

In line with NNBP 2020 – 2025, the Commission championed the establishment of an IXPN Data Centre in the North-East, Gombe State, which is aimed at promoting local hosting of Internet traffic for benefits including cost reduction and increased Internet bandwidth. Phase I of the Project covers the acquisition of the Project Land Site and building construction of the proposed IXPN Data Centre, which was completed in September 2023. Phase II of the project covers the provision of active equipment in the Data Centre. This was completed in July 2024.

15.3 Gigabit Passive Optical Network Solution

The aim of the Gigabit Passive Optical Network (GPON) initiative is to provide affordable and reliable broadband connectivity in Tertiary Institutions in line with the Nigerian National Broadband Plan (NNBP 2020-2025). This project was completed at the University of Benin.

15.4 Build-A-Thon Initiative

Build-A-Thon is a learning ecosystem comprising different offerings aimed at enhancing the skills of senior secondary school students. It includes technology labs, DIY boxes, workshops, and the Build-A-Thon event. Through these offerings, we aim to build human capital by enriching them with technologies in demand. The Commission collaborated with the Federal Ministry of Communications, Innovations and Digital Economy (FMCIDE) for the 'Build-A-Thon' Project.

The 4-day program was successfully executed simultaneously across three locations (Abeokuta, Maiduguri, and Owerri), January 22 – 25, 2024. The Initiative facilitated an intensive hands-on training of 1,500 (500 per location) senior secondary school students on programming, content creation, embedded systems, and maker culture.

15.5 Digital Skills Workshop for Youth Empowerment

The Digital Skills Workshop (DSW) training is aimed at empowering youth with digital skills for improved employment, stimulating entrepreneurship and self-reliance among participants. The training took place in the first quarter of 2024 across all six geopolitical zones in Nigeria (Abuja, Lagos, Kano, Enugu, Port Harcourt, and Yola), with 950 participants provided with tablets.

15.6 Digital Learning Initiative

The Digital Learning Initiative (DLI) is an initiative that is aimed at providing digital skills and literacy for students in public secondary schools. DLI was launched in 2023 in collaboration with Google partners and the Federal Ministry of Education. Over 300 pre-installed digital devices were presented to students in selected Federal Government Colleges across Nigeria. These schools were FGGC Bwari, Abuloma, Akure, Monguno and FGC Kano and Enugu. The project consultant facilitated a virtual training session for teachers and students on how to navigate the digital learning environment.

15.7 Digital Economy Facilitation/Sponsorship

The Commission has helped the digital economy thrive, which is an essential driver in economic growth, job creation, and entrepreneurship. The Commission supported the following organizations/programs:

Table 15.1: Organizations Supported by the Commission

SN	Beneficiary
1.	Shamrock Innovations
2.	KAD ICT Hub
3.	National IOSAFE Nigeria & Havel Corporate Concept
4.	Ibrahim Baba-Inna (IBI) Foundation
5.	Majesty Community Rural Development Foundation (MCRDF)
6.	Office of the Special Assistant to the President on ICT Development and Innovation
7.	Technovation Girls Challenge 2024

15.8 Visit to IMOSE Technologies

On the 8th of November 2024, the Honourable Minister of the Federal Ministry of Communications, Innovation and Digital Economy (FMCIDE), led a delegation of NCC and others to the IMOSE manufacturing plant in Lagos. Some highlights of the meeting include:

- Federal Government support to promote the OEM in the country.
- Facilitation of Indigenous Content Policies about procurement activities within the industry, as well as patronage of their products.

15.9 NCC Centre of Excellence Powered by NOKIA

Following the successful installation of equipment by Nokia at the Digital Park, the Centre was officially launched on July 11, 2024, by the Honourable Minister of Communications, Innovation, and Digital Economy. Subsequently, a pilot phase of the Nokia 4G/5G Technical Training was conducted from September 13th to 25th, 2024, at the NCC Centre of Excellence. During this training program, 32 Commission staff members were trained with the latest knowledge and skills in 5G and emerging technologies. The next phase of the training is to commence in 2025.

15.10 Indigenous ICT Fabrication Lab (ICT-FABLAB)

The Commission undertook a courtesy visit to the National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA) ICT Fabrication Laboratory (FABLAB) at the National Centre for Artificial Intelligence and Robotics (NCAIR), Abuja, for benchmarking and knowledge sharing. Further to the deployment of NCC FABLAB, the NCC team visited to understudy the activities of their FABLAB for operationalising the ongoing FABLAB project in the Commission.

CHAPTER

16

**EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION
CENTER (ECC)**

16.0 EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION CENTER (ECC)

16.1 Emergency Communication Centre Infrastructure Project Initiatives

The Commission has handed over sites for the following projects to the Contractors:

1. Maintenance of the existing ECC Building in 12 states
2. Supply and Installation of Suspended Floors at ECC Abia State.

The following projects were completed:

1. Construction of Communication Towers, Bayelsa ECC.
2. Additional works for the completion (water-logged condition) of the construction of the Emergency Communication Centre, Bayelsa State.
3. Connection of ECC Yobe State to the National Grid and Installation of Transformer.
4. Provision of Fibre Optic Cable Equipment for Internet Bandwidth for 13 operational ECCs.
5. Supply and Installation of a complete set of new IP-based Communication equipment and furniture for four (4) states without equipment, including design and installation of Plate Earthing system for ECC Buildings, Communication Towers, etc. and installation of fail-proof lightening arrestors –ECC Yobe, Niger, Rivers, Bayelsa States.

16.1.1 Emergency Communication Centre Spot Checks and Monitoring of 112 Service Coverage/Availability

The Commission carried out quarterly physical assessments of operational ECCs and monitored the network service coverage of the 112 toll-free number. The Commission also monitored the delivery of service by Operations Management and Facility Maintenance Contractors of the Emergency Communication Centres across the country. There was a continuous review of daily updates from the Centre Managers in real time through the online Monitoring platform, and issues related to network stability, downtime and other related issues were successfully addressed. Monthly reports, payment requests and other incidental reports were reviewed in accordance with Service Level Agreements. However, the following centres were handed over to the NCC Zonal offices due to their proximity to the ECCs as indicated in the table below:

Table 16.1: ECC Centres That Have Been Handed Over to the NCC Zonal Offices

S/N	Kano Zonal Office	Ibadan Zonal Office	Enugu Zonal Office
1.	ECC Kaduna	ECC Ekiti	ECC Anambra
2.	ECC Kano	ECC Oyo	ECC Abia
3.	ECC Katsina	ECC Ogun	ECC Ebonyi
4.	ECC Jigawa	ECC Ondo	ECC Enugu
5.	ECC Bauchi	ECC Osun	ECC Imo
6.	ECC Gombe		
7.	ECC Zamfara		

16.1.2 112 Toll-Free Number Calls Records 2024

The Commission collated and reviewed the reports of emergency cases received within the year and below is a summary of live case records.

- A total of 10,218 live cases were recorded for the year 2024. The table below indicates the spread of calls across the months of the year. The highest emergency cases received were recorded in February with a total of One Thousand, One Hundred and Nine (1,109) calls, whereas the lowest calls received were recorded at Six Hundred and Seventy-One (671) calls in October (Figure 16.1)

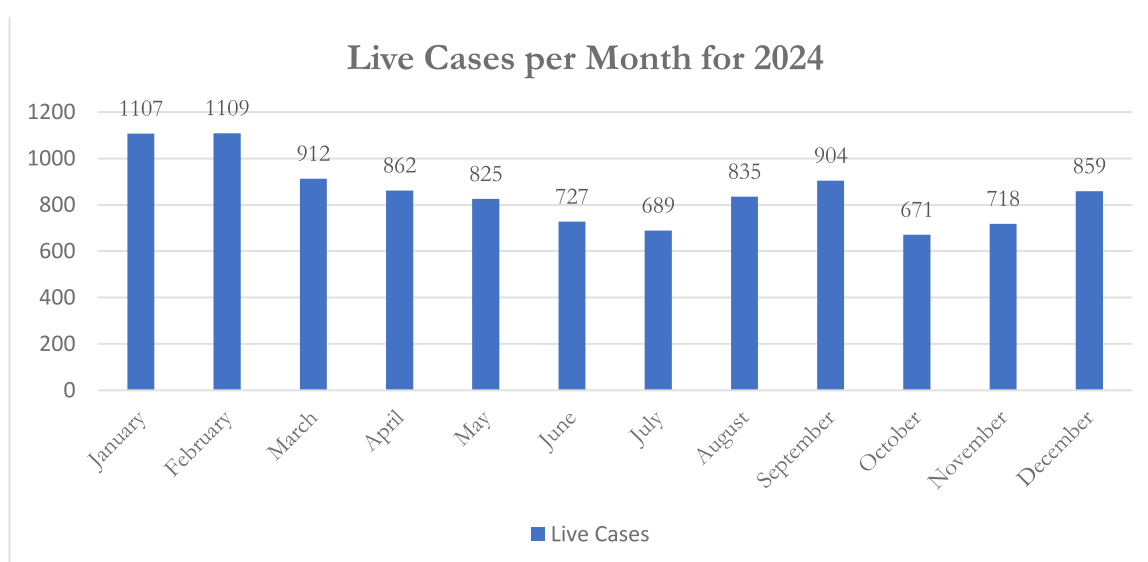


Figure 16.1: Live Cases Per Month for 2024

FCT recorded the highest received emergency cases at 2,265 calls while Ekiti State had the lowest received cases at 17 calls (Figure 16.2)

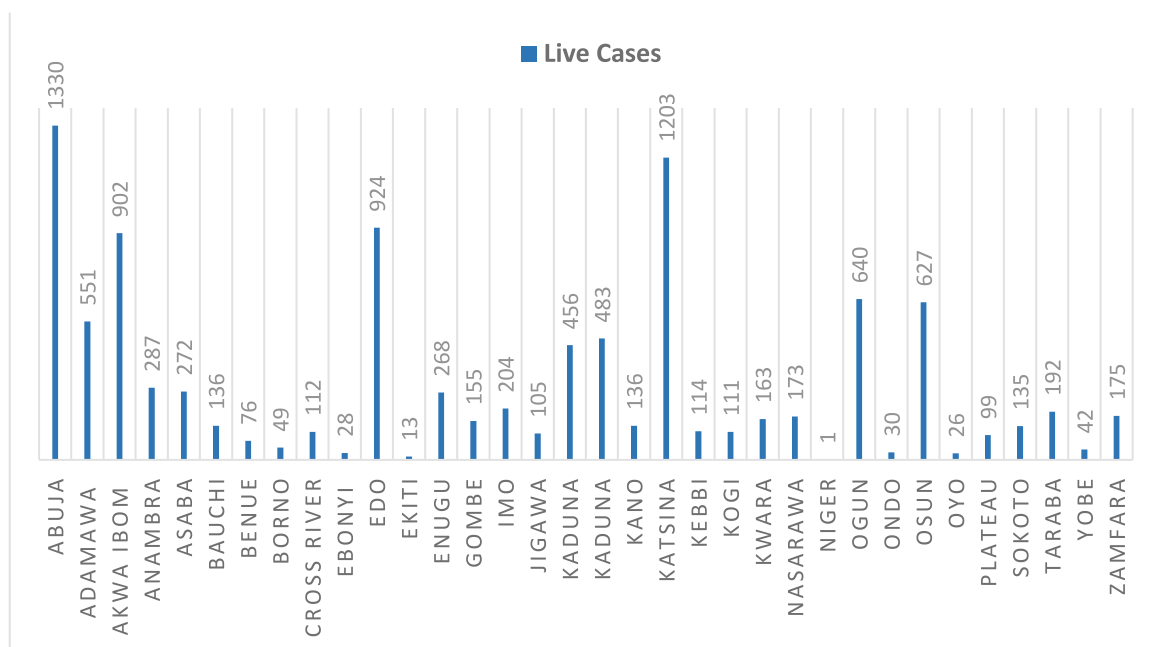


Figure 16.2: Live Cases Received Per Centre for 2024

Emergency calls received were all dispatched to the appropriate emergency response agencies. Efforts are continuously being made to ensure the reduction of hoax calls and awareness of the 112 Emergency call Service. In this regard, the Commission conducted a small-scale sensitization exercise during the third quarter 112 verification exercise to create more awareness on the availability and usefulness of the 112 service.

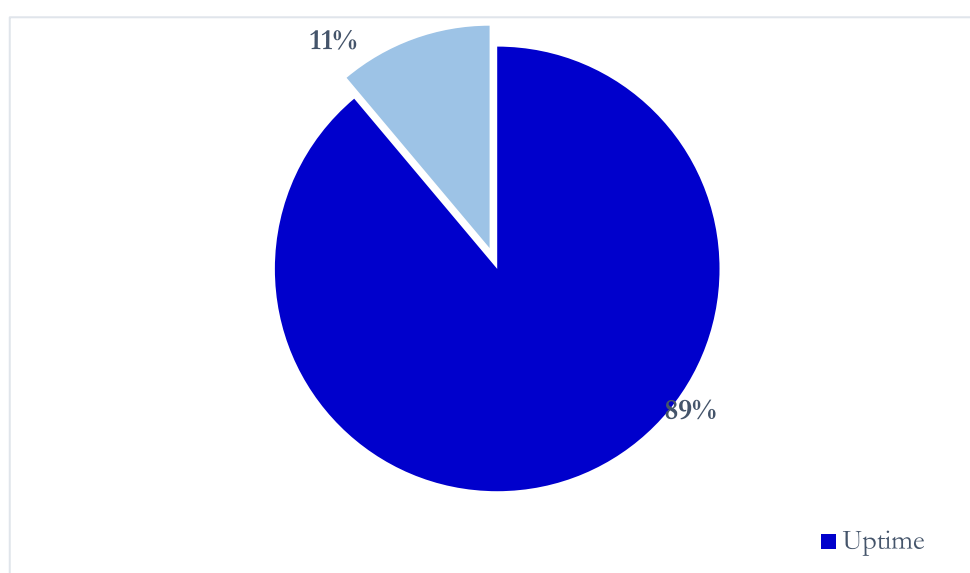


Figure 16.3: Total Percentage Downtime per Month for Year 2024

16.2 Provision of Broadband Infrastructure for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (Market Places), Higher Institutions of Learning and Domestic and International Airports Across the Six (6) Geopolitical Zones of the Country.

The broadband infrastructure initiative under the Presidential directive and NDEPS marks a transformative step in advancing Nigeria's digital economy. By deploying broadband across higher institutions, marketplaces, and airports, the project has enhanced digital connectivity, expanded access to education, stimulated economic growth, and promoted cultural and social development. Despite challenges such as economic constraints, stakeholder resistance, and security risks, the initiative has achieved substantial milestones, with 99 out of 120 projects completed. Collaborative efforts, such as the partnership with NAMA for interim Wi-Fi services at major international airports, demonstrate innovative approaches to addressing challenges and ensuring progress.

Strategic recommendations, including stakeholder engagement, flexible contract frameworks, and thorough lifecycle planning, have been proposed to address obstacles and optimize implementation. Sustainability measures such as monitoring, scalability, routine maintenance, and fostering public-private partnerships are critical for long-term success. This initiative reflects Nigeria's dedication to inclusive digital development, fostering innovation, and strengthening its position in the global digital landscape. It stands as a cornerstone for economic growth, improved quality of life, and enhanced global competitiveness.

CHAPTER 17

NCC PICTURES

17.0 NCC PICTURES



The Enugu Governor's visit to the NCC Annex Office, Mbor, Abuja.

[From centre to right] Executive Governor of Enugu State, Dr Peter Mbah; Executive Vice Chairman/CEO, Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC), Dr Aminu Maida; Executive Commissioner, Stakeholder Management, NCC, Rimini Makama; Executive Commissioner, Technical Services, NCC, Engr. Abraham Oshadami; along with other members of NCC Management and Commissioners, and Advisers to the Enugu State Government.



The Minister's visit to the Commission's Head Office, Maitama, Abuja.

Honourable Minister of Communications, Innovation and Digital Economy, Dr. Bosun Tijani, with Executive Vice Chairman/CEO, Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC), Dr. Aminu Maida, and Directors, Heads of Departments, and Heads of Units of the NCC.



The EVC's working visit to the Adamawa State Government House

[L-R] Special Adviser to the Adamawa State Governor on ICT, Dr. Hammajam Ahmed Adamu; Manager, Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC), Samira Danburam; Chief Commercial Officer, Backbone Connectivity Network (BCN), Dr. Auwal Abdullahi; Executive Governor of Adamawa State, Rt. Hon. Ahmadu Umaru Fintiri; Executive Vice Chairman/CEO, NCC, Dr. Aminu Maida; Special Project Coordinator, BCN, Ahmad Ibrahim Ahmad; Chief of Staff to the EVC, NCC, Ibrahim Galadima; and Special Adviser to the EVC on Technical, Dr. Umar Sani Abdulabi.



2024 International Women's Day

Executive Vice Chairman/CEO, Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC), Dr. Aminu Maida, flanked by Executive Commissioner, Stakeholder Management, NCC, Rimini Makama (right); Executive Commissioner, Technical Services, NCC, Engr. Abraham Oshadami (left); and

Director, Public Affairs, Reuben Muoka, pose with female staff of the Commission in commemoration of the 2024 International Women's Day at the NCC Head Office, Maitama, Abuja.



The Sierra Leone Minister's courtesy visit to the NCC Head Office, Maitama, Abuja

[L-R] Sierra Leone's Minister of Communications, Technology and Innovation, Salima Monorma Bah, in a handshake with Executive Vice Chairman/CEO, Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC), Dr. Aminu Maida.



EVC'S Nationwide Tour of NCC Zonal Offices.

Executive Vice Chairman/CEO, Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC), Dr. Aminu Maida, with staff of the Commission's Enugu Zonal Office, during his nationwide tour of NCC Zonal Offices.



A meeting with the top management of Huawei Technologies during the Mobile World Congress, Barcelona, Spain

[L-R] Director, Technical Standards and Network Integrity, NCC, Engr. Edoyemi Ogob; Director, Policy, Competition and Economic Analysis, NCC, Ayuba Shuaibu; Executive Vice Chairman/CEO, NCC, Dr. Aminu Maida, and Executive Commissioner, Technical Services, NCC, Engr. Abraham Oshadami.



Courtesy Visit to the NIMC Head Office, Abuja

Executive Vice Chairman/CEO, Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC), Dr. Aminu Maida, with Director General, National Identity Management Commission (NIMC), Engr. Bisoye Coker-Odusote, during the EVC's courtesy visit to the NIMC Head Office, Abuja

CHAPTER

18

FINANCIAL STATEMENT



**NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION (NCC)
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2024**

NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION (NCC) FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

Index

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Level of Assurance

These financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Nigerian Communications Act No 19 of 2003, International Public-Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), Financial Regulations, Treasury Circulars and Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act of (section 77 on Public Interest Entity (PIE)).

NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION (NCC) FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Country of Incorporation and Domicile:

Nigeria

Nature of Business and Principal Activities:

The activities of the Commission continue to be the regulator of the Nigeria Telecommunication industry to make rules/policies governing the supply of telecommunication services and facilities, set standards for all the players in the industry, and promote fair competition and market efficiency.

Commissioners

The under-listed Commissioners held office during the year 2024:

Name	Position
Dr. Aminu Maida	Executive Vice Chairman/CEO
Rimini Haraya Makama	Executive Commissioner-SM
Engr. Abraham Sunday Oshadami	Executive Commissioner-TS
Engr. Ubale Ahmed Maska	Executive Commissioner-TS: Tenure terminated on 22 Feb. 2024
Mr. Adeleke Adewolu	Executive Commissioner-SM: Tenure Terminate on 22 Feb. 2024

Registered / Business Office

Plot 423 Aguiyi Ironsi Street, Maitama, Abuja.

Auditors

Haruna Yahaya & Co (Chartered Accountants)
No 20 Victoria Ironsi, 41 Crescent, 4th Avenue
Gwarimpa, FCT – Abuja.

Commission's Secretary

Gwa Tobbie Mohammed

Supervising Ministry

Federal Ministry of Communications, Innovation and Digital Economy

NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION (NCC)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

COMMISSIONERS' RESPONSIBILITIES AND APPROVAL

The Commissioners are required by the Nigerian Communication Act No. 19. of 8th July 2003 to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is the Commissioners' responsibility to ensure that the financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the Commission as at the end of the financial year and that the results of its operations and cash flow for the period ended December 31, 2024, are in conformity with the International Public Sector Accounting Standard, the Nigerian Communications Acts No 19 of 2003, and in line with "Public Interest Entity" reporting as prescribed by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (FRCN). The External Auditor is engaged to express an independent opinion on the financial statements.

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with the International Public-Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by Federal Government Policies in the Financial Regulations.

The Commissioners acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal control established by the Commission and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To Enable the Commissioners, to meet these responsibilities, the board sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost-effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures, and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an operational risk level reduction. These controls are monitored throughout the Commission and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the Commission's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the Commission is on identifying, assessing, managing, and monitoring all known forms of risk across the Commission. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the Commission endeavors to minimize it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems, and ethical behavior are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION (NCC)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

COMMISSIONERS' RESPONSIBILITIES AND APPROVAL

The Commissioners are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied upon for the preparation of the financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The Commissioners have reviewed the Commission's cash flow statement for the period to December 31, 2024, and, in light of the review, of the current financial position, they are satisfied that the Commission has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the Commission's financial statements. The financial statements have been examined by the Commission's external auditors and their report is presented on pages 5 to 7 of the financial statement.

The financial statements set out on pages 11 to 42, were prepared on a going concern basis, and approved by the Ministry of Communications, Innovation and Digital Economy on 13th June, 2025 and signed on its behalf by:



Dr. Aminu Maida
Executive Vice Chairman/CEO
FRC/2024/PRO/DIR/003/109768



Rimini Makama
Executive Commissioner – SM
FRC/2024/PRO/MBA/002/470968

NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION (NCC)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT

The Commissioners have the pleasure to submit the report on the financial statements of the Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC) for the period ending December 31, 2024.

1. The Commission

Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC) was established by Decree Number 75 of November 24, 1992, as repealed and replaced by Nigerian Communications Act No. 19 of July 8, 2003.

2. Nature of Business

The activities of the Commission continue to be the regulation of the Nigeria Telecommunication industry to make rules/policies governing the supply of telecommunication services and facilities, set standards for all the players in the industry, to promote fair competition and market efficiency.

3. Review of Financial Results and Activities

The financial statements have been prepared to comply with the provisions of the Nigerian Communication Act 19. of 2003, the International Public-Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS), and “Public Interest Entity” reporting as prescribed by The Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (FRCN). Full details of the financial position, results of operations, and cash flows of the Commission are set out in these financial statements.

4. Commissioners

The Commissioners in office at the date of this report are as follows:

Name	Position	Effective Date
Dr. Aminu Maida	Executive Vice Chairman/CEO	11-October-2023
Rimini Haraya Makama	Executive Commissioner-SM	23-February-2024
Engr.Abraham Sunday Oshadami	Executive Commissioner-TS	23-February-2024

NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION (NCC)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

5. Management Team

The Management Team in office at the date of this report are as follows:

S/No	Name	Designation	S/No	Name	Designation
1	Dr. Aminu Maida	Exec. Vice Chairman	16	Ms. Hafsat Lawal	Director, Human Capital Department
2	Engr Abraham Oshadami	EC, Technical Services	17	Engr. Edoyemi Ogoh	Director, TSNI
3	Ms. Rimini Makama	EC, Stakeholder Management	18	Mr. Kelechi Nwankwo	Director, Corporate Planning Strategy & Risk Mgt
4	Mr. Efosa Victor Idehen	Director, Compliance Mont. & Enforcement	19	Miss. Olasumbo Olawaiye	Head, Consumer Information & Education
5	Mr. Ayuba Shuaibu	Director, Policy Compt. & Eco. Analysis	20	Mrs. Nkiru Ebenmelu	Head, Consumer Policy Dev. & Monitoring
6	Mr. Yakubu Gontor	Director, Financial Services	21	Mr. Babagana Digima	Head, New Media & Info. Security
7	Mr. Ismail Adedigba	Director, Dept. of Research & Development	22	Miss. Adizat Abubakar	Chief Conf. Sec. - Head, Special Duties
8	Miss. Helen Obi	Director, Zonal Operations	23	Mr. Usman Mamman	Head, Licensing & Authorization
9	Mr. Usman Malah	Director, Human Capital & Administration	24	Mrs. Adejoke Atte	Head Procurement Department
10	Mr. Reuben Muoka	Director, Public Affairs	25	Mr. Oluyomi Arowosafe	Secretary/USPF
11	Mr. Gwa Mohammed	Commission Secretary	26	Mrs. Stella Erebor	Head, Internal Audit
12	Mr. Philip Eretan	Director, Project Department	27	Mr. Abdulazeez Adamu	Head, Enforcement
13	Ms. Helen Obi	Director, Legal & Regulatory Services	28	Mr. Moses Iyi	Head, Consumer Affairs Bureau
14	Dr. Ikechukwu Adinde	Director, Consumer Affairs	29	Mr. Azibanato Cliff-Eribo	Head Strategy & Corporate Performance
15	Ms. Olatokunboh Oyeleye	Director, Digital Economy			

NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION (NCC)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

6. **Property, Plant and Equipment**

There were no changes in the Commission's Property, Plant, and Equipment policy regarding their use. As of December 31, 2024, the Commission's Investment in Tangible Assets (Property, Plant, and Equipment) for the year under review is N11,056,919,736 with a Carrying Cost of N85,685,551,418.

7. **Events after the Reporting Period**

The Commissioners are not aware of any material event which occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of this report.

8. **Auditors**

Messrs. Haruna Yahaya & Co., having satisfied the relevant corporate governance rules on their tenure in office, have indicated their willingness to continue in office as auditors to the Commission, in accordance with Section 20(2) of the Nigerian Communications Act 2003.

9 **Date of Authorization for Issue of Financial Statements**

The financial statements have been authorized for issue by the Commissioners on 13th June, 2025. No authority was given to anyone to amend the financial statements after the date of issue

10 **Implementation of Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

The Commission, designated as a Public Interest Entity (PIE), has received a waiver from the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (FRCN) regarding the implementation of Internal Control over Financial Reporting (ICFR) for its financial statements. This waiver specifically applies to the financial year that ended on December 31, 2024 and was formalized through a circular issued by the FRCN on April 30, 2025


HARUNA YAHAYA & CO.

(Chartered Accountants & Tax Practitioners)

BN 986979

CORPORATE HEAD OFFICE:

Ahmedu Bello House,
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Tel: 08030612115

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Gwarinpa II Estate, Abuja,
Tel: 08078496626

e-mail: info@harunayahaya.org
website: www.harunayahaya.org

LAGOS OFFICE:

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Tel: 07061806818

KADUNA OFFICE:

4th Floor, Haruna Zayyad House,
No. 4 Muhammadu Buhari Way,
P.O. Box 8807, Karkara,
Tel: 07010945181

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION (NCC),
Our Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Commission as of December 31, 2024. The financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended are in accordance with the Nigerian Communications Act No. 19 of 8th July 2003 and comply with the provisions of the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No. 6, 2011, and the International Public Sector Accounting Standard.

We have audited the financial statements of the Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC), (*the Commission*) which comprise the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Financial Performance, the Statement of Changes in Net Assets/ Equity, the Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts, Statement of Cash Flows and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, as set out on pages 11 to 42.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Commission in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (Parts A and B) (IESBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Nigeria. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and in accordance with another ethical requirement applicable to performing audits in Nigeria. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The Commissioners are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Report of the Commissioners, Commissioners' Responsibilities and Approval, Value Added Statement, and Five-year financial summary. Other information does not include the financial statements and our audit report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance or conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Commissioners' responsibility for the financial statements

The Commissioners are responsible for overseeing the Commission's financial reporting process including the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in compliance with the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No. 6, 2011 and in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standard and in the manner required by the Nigerian Communications Act No. 19 of 8th July 2003. The responsibility includes designing, implementing, and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies, and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstance.

In preparing the financial statements, the Commissioners are responsible for assessing the Commission's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Commissioners either intend to liquidate the Commission or to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Responsibilities of the Auditor for the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement, due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, it is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken based on these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with international Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than of those resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omission, misrepresentation, or override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures appropriate in the circumstance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Commission's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Commissioners.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Commissioners' use of the going concern basis of accounting based on the audit evidence obtained; whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Commission's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Commission to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Commission is a statutory body established by and operating under the provisions of the Nigerian Communications Act No. 19 of 8th July 2003. Its powers, functions, financial management, and reporting responsibilities are primarily governed by this enabling Act.

As a statutory body, the Commission adheres to principles of good corporate governance and sound financial reporting as generally recognized in Nigeria. In this regard, the Commission's financial statements were prepared in compliance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), Nigerian Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) as adopted or issued by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (FRC). The Commission recognizes its status as a Public Interest Entity (PIE) under the provisions of the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act 2021 and adheres to the relevant governance and reporting requirements applicable to such entities.

We confirm that:

- I. We've obtained all the information and explanations that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the audit.
- II. Proper books of account have been kept by the Commission, as far as appears from our examination of those books, and adequate returns have been received for our audit from branches not visited.
- III. The Commission's statement of financial position and statement of performance agree with the books of account.


 Haruna N. Yahaya, mni, FCA
 FRC/2013/ICAN/00000002270
 For: Haruna Yahaya & Co.
 Chartered Accountants
 13th June, 2025



**NIGERIA COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31 2024**

	Note	2024 ₦'000	2023 ₦'000
Revenue from Exchange Transactions			
Licenses and permits			
Administrative Fees	3	15,216,125	27,241,397
Annual Operating Levy	4	137,625,497	98,078,469
License Fee	5	1,744,064	1,186,906
Excess payments	6	859	268
New Numbering Plan	7	10,298,678	8,216,726
Sale of Form	8	64,630	28,319
Sanction Fees	9	1,073,200	631,876
Spectrum Fees	10	26,493,411	311,450,862
Type Approval Fees	11	3,192,948	1,126,369
Other Revenue	12	117,550	253,630
Total from Exchange Transactions		195,826,962	448,214,823
Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions			
Gain on Disposal of Asset	13	-	20,330
Gain on Foreign Exchange Transaction	14	498,572	400,349
Total Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions		498,572	420,679
Total Revenue for the period		196,325,533	448,635,502
Expenditure			
Personnel Cost	15	48,008,635	43,207,012
Administrative and General Expenses	16	23,570,262	35,211,472
Depreciation Expenses	17	2,521,635	2,761,880
Total Operating Expenses		74,100,531	81,180,363
Surplus from Operating Activities for the Period		122,225,002	367,455,138
Special Intervention Expenditures	19		
School Support	19.1		8,160,771
Universal Service Provision Funds	19.2	6,000,000	9,000,000
Emergency Communication Centres- (ECC)	19.3	4,736,926	4,920,865
Digital Bridge Institute (DBI)	19.4	-	494,999
Subscribers Identity Management System	19.5	-	4,720,947
State Accelerated Broadband Initiative (SABI)	19.6	-	2,537,541
Digital ICT Park Move	19.8	-	1,915,000
GSM, CDMA QoS Monitoring	19.9	48,115	1,254,600
R & D in Emerging Trends Telecoms	19.10	-	282,265
Total Special Capital Expenditure		10,785,041	33,286,987
Transfer to Federal Government			
Remittance of Operating Surplus /Spectrum Fees	19.11	111,333,635	333,319,843
Surplus / (Deficit) for the Period		106,326	848,309

The notes set out on pages 16 to 41 form an integral part of the Financial Statements

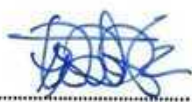
NIGERIA COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31 2024

	Note	2024 N'000	2023 N'000
Asset			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	20	1,547,784	34,816,188
Inventories	21	97,403	53,111
Receivables	22	17,814,929	21,748,478
Prepayment	23	-	7,062,246
Total Current Assets		19,460,116	63,680,023
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	24	85,685,551	80,715,794
Intangible Assets	25	-	9,000
Total Non-Current Assets		85,685,551	80,724,794
Total Asset		105,145,667	144,404,817
Liabilities			
Current Liability			
Payables	26	7,008,385	54,627,030
Total Current Liability		7,008,385	54,627,030
Non-Current Liability			
Deferred Income	27	17,755,068	17,900,534
Related Party Transaction	28	4,000,000	-
Total Non -Liabilities		21,755,068	17,900,534
Total Liabilities		28,763,454	72,527,565
Accumulated Funds			
Reserves	29	76,382,214	71,877,253
Total Liabilities and Accumulated Fund		105,145,667	144,404,817

The notes set out on pages 16 to 41 form an integral part of the Financial Statements


 DR. Aminu Maida
 Executive Vice Chairman /CEO
 FRC/2024/PRO/DIR/003/109768


 Rimini Makama
 Executive Commissioner -SM
 FRC/2024/PRO/MBA/002/470968


 Yakubu Y. Gontor, FCA, ACTI
 Director Financial Services
 FRC/2018/ICAN/00000018689

**NIGERIA COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS /EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31 2024**

	Reserves ₦'000	Total ₦'000
Balance as at 1 January 2023	73,748,658	73,748,658
Total Surplus (Deficit) for the period	848,309	848,309
Adjustment for the period	(2,719,714)	(2,719,714)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	71,877,253	71,877,253
Balance as at 1 January 2024	71,877,253	71,877,253
Total Surplus for the period	106,326	(583,182)
Adjustment for the period	4,398,635	4,398,635
Balance as at 31 December 2024	76,382,214	75,692,705

The notes set out on pages 16 to 41 form an integral part of the Financial Statements

**NIGERIA COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
STATEMENT OF CASHFLOW
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31 2024**

	Note	2024 N'000	2023 N'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Surplus / (Deficit) for the year		106,326	848,309
Non-Cash Adjustment for the period:			
Depreciation	24	2,521,635	2,761,880
Non-cash movement within the year	29	4,398,635	(2,719,714)
Prior Year related adjustment	24	3,574,528	-
Changes in Receivables			
(increase)/ decrease Change in trade and other receivables	22	3,933,548	(815,328)
(increase)/decrease in prepayments	23	7,062,246	(7,062,246)
(increase)/ decrease In Inventory	21	(44,291)	8,917
Increase/(Decrease) Payables under non-exchange transactions	26	(47,764,111)	(123,004,303)
Increase/(Decrease) in related parties payables	28	4,000,000	(1,875,000)
Net Cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities		(22,211,484)	(131,857,485)
Cash flow from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	24	(11,056,920)	(2,152,898)
Acquisition of Intangible Asset	25	-	(7,278)
Adjustment to work in progress	24	-	5,207
Net cash used in investing activities		(11,056,920)	(2,154,969)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Net cash used in financing activities		-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(33,268,404)	(134,012,454)
Cash and Cash Equivalent at January 1 2024		34,816,188	168,828,642
Cash and Cash Equivalent at December 31 2024	20	1,547,784	34,816,188

The notes set out on pages 16 to 41 form an integral part of the Financial Statements

NIGERIA COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31 2024

	Approved Budget	Actual	Difference
	₦'000	₦'000	₦
RECEIPT			
Licenses and Permits			
Administrative Fees	33,000,000	15,216,125	17,783,875
Annual Operational Fees	135,500,000	137,625,497	(2,125,497)
License Fee	3,053,285	1,744,064	1,309,221
Excess payments	-	859	(859)
National Numbering Fees	7,000,000	10,298,678	(3,298,678)
Sales Form	-	64,630	(64,630)
Sanction Fees	-	1,073,200	(1,073,200)
Spectrum	292,319,555	26,493,411	265,826,144
Type Approval Fees	1,300,000	3,192,948	(1,892,948)
Other Revenue	400,000	117,550	282,450
Gain on Foreign Exchange Transaction	-	498,572	(498,572)
Total Revenue	472,572,840	196,325,533	276,247,307
FG Intervention for Digital Switch Over	40,561,527	-	40,561,527
Cost of Collection (Spectrum)	36,539,944	-	36,539,944
	549,674,311	196,325,533	353,348,778
Expenditure			
Personnel Cost	52,922,924	48,008,635	4,914,289
Administrative and General expenses	43,777,095	22,822,476	20,954,619
Spectrum Expenses	18,359,927	30,251	18,329,677
Depreciation	-	2,521,635	(2,521,635)
Total Operating Expenses	115,059,946	73,382,996	41,676,950
Capital Expenditures			
Internal Project	15,444,456	-	15,444,456
Consultancies	2,578,978	-	2,578,978
	18,023,434	-	18,023,434
Special Intervention			
School Support	14,944,299	-	14,944,299
Universal Service Provision Funds	17,000,000	6,000,000	11,000,000
Emergency Communication Centres- (ECC)	5,117,984	4,736,926	381,058
*Nigeria Data Protection Bureau	2,870,141	717,535	2,152,606
Subscribers Identity Management System	774,000	-	774,000
ICT Park	400,000	-	400,000
Digital Bridge Institute (DBI)	-	-	-
Transfer to NBC for Digital Switch Over	35,300,000	-	35,300,000
Digital Skill Acquisition Programme	3,442,578	-	3,442,578
GSM, CDMA QoS Monitoring	2,887,510	48,115	2,839,395
R & D in Emerging Trends in Telecoms	654,520	-	654,520
State Accelerated Broadband Initiative	390,000	-	390,000
Remittance to FGN	332,807,853	111,333,635	221,474,218
	549,672,265	122,836,211	353,453,058
Surplus/(Deficit)	2,046	106,326	(104,280)

NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION (NCC)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

1. Corporate Information

Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC) is a public entity established by the Nigeria Communications Acts NO. 19 of 8th July 2003 with its head office address at Plot 423, Aguiyi Ironsi Street, Maitama, Abuja Nigeria. The business of the Commission continues to be the regulation of Nigeria Telecommunication Industry, to make rules/policies governing the supply of Telecommunication Services and facilities, set standards for all the players in the industry and to promote fair competition and market efficiency.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statement covers the business operation of the Commission for the year ended 31 December 2024, together with the comparative financial statement for the year ended 31 December 2023 which are presented in accordance with, and in compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IFRS), International Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) interpretations issued, the Finance Acts and Financial Reporting Council Act, No 6, 2011.

2.2 Historical Cost Convention

The financial statements have been prepared on the historic cost convention except for financial instruments measured at fair value on initial recognition and defined benefit plan assets. The financial statements are presented in Naira, which is the Commission's functional currency. All financial information presented are in Naira.

2.3 Going concern

Nothing has come to the attention of the Commissioners to indicate that the Commission will not remain a going concern for at least twelve months from the date of these financial statements.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgment

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IPSAS requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect reported amounts of assets, liabilities, and contingent liabilities at the reporting date of the financial statements, including income and expenses for the period. Management reviews these estimates and assumptions on an on-going basis, by reference to experience and various factors considered as reasonable which form the basis of assessing the carrying amount of assets and liabilities. Actual results may differ significantly from these estimates if different assumptions or circumstances apply.

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2.5 Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly manner between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- (i) In a principal market for the asset or liability, or
- (ii) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the reporting entity. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best possible use.

The Commission uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or for which fair value is disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy. This hierarchy, described as follows, is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety:

- (i) Level 1- quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.
- (ii) Level 2- valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- (iii) Level 3- valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Commission determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety) at the end of each reporting period. The Commission's valuation committee determines the policies and procedures for recurring fair value measurements, including valuation methodologies and the selection of inputs

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For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the commission has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the nature, characteristics and risks of asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

2.6 Current versus non-current classification.

The Commission presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current if is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle.
- Held primarily for the purpose of operations.
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period. Or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
- All other assets are classified as non-current.
- A liability is current when:
- It is expected to be settled in the operating cycle.
- It is held primarily for the purpose of operations.
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Commission classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

2.7 Revenue recognition

(i) Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions – IPSAS 23

Fees, Levies, and Fines

The entity recognizes revenues from fees, levies, and fines when the event occurs and the assets, recognition criteria are met. To the extent that there is a related condition attached that would give rise to an inability to repay the amount, deferred income is recognized instead of revenue. Other non-exchange revenues are recognized when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Transfers from Other Government Entities

Revenues from non-exchange transactions with other government entities are measured at fair value and recognized on obtaining control of the asset (cash, goods, services, and property) if the transfer is free from conditions and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential related to the asset will flow to the entity and can be measured reliably.

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(ii) Revenue from Exchange Transaction – IPSAS 9

Rendering of Service

The entity recognizes revenue from the rendering of service by reference to the stage of completion when the outcome of the transaction can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is measured by reference to labor hours incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated labor hours. Where the contract outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognized only to the extent that the expenses incurred are recoverable.

The Commission recognizes revenue when a customer obtains control of the services or goods, which usually occurs when the title is passed, provided that the risks and rewards of ownership are assumed, and the customer assumes obligations to pay for the goods or services.

Definition of a customer

A customer is a party that has contracted with the Commission to obtain operating licenses and permits, which represents the Commission's ordinary activity, in exchange for a consideration. A counterparty would generally not be considered a customer if it has entered into a contract primarily to share in the risks and benefits that result from the Commission's activities or processes, rather than solely to receive goods or services in the ordinary course of business.

Identification of performance obligation

The Commission assesses the service promised in a contract with a customer and identifies each promise to deliver distinct services. The Commission typically has single performance obligations in its license or permits to customers.

The performance obligation is satisfied when the licensed or permitted services are used by the customers. In general, the Commission recognizes revenue at the point when the performance obligation is satisfied.

Contract enforceability and termination clauses

The Commission recognizes revenue for contracts that create enforceable rights and obligations to parties in the contract. IPSAS 9 requires that for contracts to be enforceable, they must have been approved by the parties to the contract, rights have been explicitly stated, payment terms have been defined, the contract has commercial substance, and collectability is highly probable. The Commission does not recognize revenue for contracts that do not meet the revenue recognition criteria. In such cases, where consideration is received it recognizes a contract liability and only recognizes revenues when the contract is terminated.

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Transaction Price

Revenue recognition

The transaction price is the amount allocated to the performance obligations identified in the contract. It represents the amount of revenue recognized as those performance obligations are satisfied. Complexities may arise where a contract includes variable consideration, significant financing components, or consideration payable to a customer.

Variable consideration not within the Commission's control is estimated at the point of revenue recognition and reassessed periodically. The estimated amount is included in the transaction price to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal of the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Where variable considerations are subject to constraints, revenue not subject to a significant reversal in future periods is recognized as the performance obligation is satisfied.

The Commission does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component when it expects, at contract inception, that the period between when it transfers a promised good or service to a customer and when the customer pays for that goods or services will be less than one year.

Consideration payable to a customer is accounted for as a reduction of the transaction price and, therefore, of revenue unless the payment to the customer is in exchange for a distinct good or service that the customer transfers to the commission. These do not represent a distinct service transferred and are therefore recognized as a direct deduction from revenue.

Contract modification and contract combination

Contract modification is a change in the scope or price (or both) of a contract that is approved by the parties to the contract. The Commission determines whether to account for the modification as a new contract or as part of the existing contract.

The Commission recognizes a modification as a separate contract if the scope is separately identifiable and the transaction price reflects the stand-alone selling price of the performance obligation. Otherwise, the Commission recognizes modification prospectively (when the price does not reflect a stand-alone selling price) or using the cumulative catch-up adjustment method (when the scope is not distinct).

The Commission combines two or more contracts entered into at or near the same customer and accounts for the contracts as a single contract if any of the following criteria are met: (i) the contracts are negotiated as a package with a single commercial objective (ii) the amount of consideration to be paid in one contract depends on the price or performance of the other contracts (iii) the goods or services promised in the contracts (or some goods or services promised in each of the contracts) are a single performance obligation.

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Contract assets and liabilities

The Commission recognizes contract assets where right to consideration from licenses, permits and other services is conditioned on factors other than the passage of time. The Commission recognizes contract liabilities for consideration received for which a performance obligation has not been met.

Sale of Goods/Services

Revenue from the sale of goods/services is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods/services and when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.

2.8 Budget Information – IPSAS 24

The annual budget is prepared on an accrual basis, that is, all planned costs and income are presented in a single statement to determine the needs of the entity. As a result of the adoption of the accrual basis for budgeting purposes, there are no basis, timing or entity differences that would require reconciliation between the actual comparable amounts and the amounts presented as a separate additional financial statement in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amount.

2.9 TAX – ISA 12

Sales Tax

Expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of sales tax, except: when the sales tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the sales tax is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable when receivables and payables are stated with the amount of sales tax included, the net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

2.10 Intangible assets IPSAS 31

(i) Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets with finite useful lives ~~that are~~ acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Acquired computer software licenses are capitalized on the basis of costs incurred to acquire and bring the specific software to the useful state.

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(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated over the cost of the asset less its residual values. Amortisation in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets. The estimated useful life for the current and preceding is as follows:

Type Approval Facility Software 3 years

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate.

(iv) Derecognition

The carrying amount of an item of Intangible assets shall be derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or losses arising from derecognition of an item of intangible asset shall be included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised.

2.11 Property, plant, and equipment – IPSAS 17

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are recognised and measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Company including relevant borrowing costs.

Assets under construction are stated at cost which includes cost of materials and direct labour and any costs incurred in bringing it to its present location and condition. If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant, and equipment.

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(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset as appropriate, only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Commission. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant, and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives and is generally recognized in profit or loss. The land is not depreciated.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate. Capital work in progress is not depreciated. The attributable cost of each asset is transferred to the relevant asset category at the point when the asset becomes available for use and is depreciated accordingly.

The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Plant and Machinery	Straight line	5
Building	Straight line	40
Office Furniture, fittings and Equipment	Straight line	4
Household Furniture and Equipment	Straight line	4
Electronic Equipment & Computers	Straight line	4
Library Books	Straight line	10
Motor Vehicles	Straight line	5
Computer and Electronics	Straight line	4
Monitoring Equipment	Straight line	5

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(iv) Contribution of assets by Government and its agencies

Contributions of items of property, plant, and equipment by Government agencies are recognized at a fair value when the Commission has control of the item. The Commission assesses whether the transferred item meets the definition of an asset, and if so, recognizes the transferred asset as property, plant, and equipment. At initial recognition, its cost is measured at fair value, and a corresponding amount is recognized as other income.

(v) Derecognition

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized on disposal of the asset or when no future economic benefits are expected to accrue to the Commission from its continued use. Any gain or loss arising from de-recognition is included in the statement of profit or loss in the period in which the asset is derecognized. The gain or loss is determined as the difference between the carrying value and the net proceeds on the sale of the assets, if any, at the time of disposal.

2.12 Inventories- IPSAS 12

Cost includes directly attributable costs incurred in bringing inventories to the present location and condition for intended use by management.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Where the time value of money is material, these future prices, and costs to complete are discounted. Net realisable value is determined by reference to prices existing at the reporting date.

When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realisable value, are recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

2.13 Leases – IPSAS 13

Finance leases are leases that transfer substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Entity. Assets held under a finance lease are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the lease property or, if lower, at the present value of the future minimum lease payments. The Entity also recognizes the associated lease liability at the inception of the lease. The liability recognized is measured as the present value of the future minimum lease payments at initial recognition.

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Subsequent to initial recognition, lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized as finance costs in surplus or deficit.

An asset held under a finance lease is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Entity will obtain ownership of the asset by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating leases are leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Entity. Operating leases are recognized as an operating expense in surplus or deficit on a Straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.14 Foreign currency translation –ISA 21

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Commission using spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated foreign currency transaction is recorded, on initial recognition in Naira, by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

At the end of the reporting period, foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate.

In circumstances where the Commission receives or pays an amount in foreign currency in advance of a transaction, the transaction date for purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, income or expense is the date on which the company initially recognized the non-monetary item arising on payment or receipt of the advance consideration.

If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, Commission determines a date of transaction for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Cash flows arising from transactions in a foreign currency are recorded in Naira by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the Naira and the foreign currency at the date of the cash flow.

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2.15 Employee benefits – IPSAS 39

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave that is expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which the employee renders the related service are recognized in respect of the employees' service up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amount expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the statement of financial position.

In accordance with the laws and practices of Nigeria, the Commission participates in employee benefit plans offering retirement, death and disability, healthcare, and special termination benefits. These plans provide benefits based on various factors such as length of service, salaries, and contributions made to the Pension Administration responsible for the management of the fund on behalf of the employees.

Defined contribution-pensions.

The Commission operates a defined contributory scheme with Pension Fund Administrators, this complies with the provision of the Pension Reform Act, 2014 whereby employers and employees contribute 15% and 8% respectively based on each of the employee's eligible allowances. Staff contributions to the scheme are funded through payroll deductions, while the Commission contribution is charged to the surplus or deficit. The Commission has no further payment obligation once the contribution has been paid. The contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payment is available.

Defined Benefit-Pension and Gratuity

The Commission operates a defined benefit and gratuity plan (additional benefit scheme) which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined for the plan using the projected unit credit method. Remeasurement gains and losses for the defined benefit plans are recognized in full in the period in which they occur in the statement of performance. Such remeasurement gains and losses are also recognised immediately in retained earnings and are not reclassified to surplus or deficit in subsequent periods.

The defined benefit asset or liability comprises the present value of the defined benefit obligation (using the discount rate based on market yield on Government bonds. The Commission has adopted FGN Bonds since Nigeria does not have a deep market in corporate bonds although State Bonds exists with (broadly) higher yield), less past service cost and less the fair value of plan assets out of which the obligations are to be settled. Plan assets are assets that are held by a long-term employee benefit fund. Plan assets are not available to the creditors of the Commission, nor can they be paid directly to the Commission. Fair value of the plan assets is based on market price information and in the case of quoted securities it is the published bid price.

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2.16 Employee benefits (Continued)

The value of any defined benefit asset recognized is restricted to the sum of any past service costs and the present value of any economic benefit available in the form of refund from the plan or reductions in the future contributions to the plan.

Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment; and
- The date that the commission recognizes related restructuring costs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined obligation and the fair value of the plan assets.

The Commission recognizes the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under employee benefit expenses in general and administrative expenses:

- Service costs comprise current service costs, past-service cost, gain and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements.
- Net interest cost.

Other long term employment benefits

The net obligation for other long term employment benefit, long service awards, is the present value of the amount of future benefit that employees have earned for their service during the current and prior periods at the end of the reporting period. The employee qualifies for the long service award after he/she might have spent 10 years of continuous service in the Commission. The obligation is calculated using the projected unit credit method and is discounted to reflect its present value and is reduced by the fair value of related assets, if any. The discount rate reflects the yield which, at the date of the financial statement, is referenced to market yields on high quality corporate bond (except where there is no deep market in such bond, in which case the discount rate should be based on market yield on government bonds) and having maturities similar to those of the obligations. Cost of past services, current services and remeasurement gains or losses are recognized immediately in the profit or loss.

Employee Costs:

i. Employee costs including the provision for pension contribution comprise:

	2024	2023
	N'000	N'000
Salaries, Wages and Allowances	35,703,598	33,494,872
Pension Contributions	11,676,849	9,712,140
	47,380,447	43,207,012

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ii. The average number of persons employed by the commission as at year-end, in departments, are:

S/N	DEPARTMENTS	2024	2023
1	Administration	52	47
2	Internal Audit	23	23
3	Corporate Planning & Strategy	26	28
4	Commission Secretariat	13	23
5	Consumer Affairs	36	43
6	Compliance Monitoring & Enforcement	46	44
7	Digital Economy	34	23
8	EC (Stakeholders Management)	10	9
9	EC (Technical Services)	9	7
10	Executive Vice Chairman	28	24
11	Financial Services	42	47
12	Human Capital	34	34
13	Information Technology	31	31
14	Licensing & Authorization	38	43
15	Legal & Regulatory Services	32	35
16	New Media & Information Security	40	45
17	Public Affairs	47	45
18	Policy Competition & Economic Analysis	41	40
19	Projects	30	31
20	Procurement	23	24
21	Spectrum Administration	46	50
22	Research & Development	35	34
23	Technical Standards	32	31
24	Zonal Operations	22	23
25	Special Duties	28	37
26	Universal Service Provision Fund (USPF)	38	36
27	Human Capital & Administration	13	7
28	Nigerian Office for Developing Indigenous Telecoms Sectors (NODITS)	-	20
29	Office of Honorable Minister Of Communications And Digital Economy	-	7
30	Zonal Offices	151	153
	TOTAL	1,000	1,044

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iii. The average number of persons employed by the commission as at year-end in the Zonal Offices and Head Office are:

S/N	ZONAL OFFICES AND HEADQUARTER	2024	2023
1	Enugu Zonal Office	14	15
2	Ibadan Zonal Office	18	18
3	Kano Zonal Office	57	55
4	Lagos Zonal Office	44	43
5	PHC Zonal Office	20	22
6	Head Office	847	891
	TOTAL	1,000	1,044

2.17 Provisions, contingent assets, and contingent liabilities – IPSAS 19 Provisions

A Provision is recognized when the Commission has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, for which it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required and when a reliable estimate can be made regarding the amount of the obligation. The amount of the liability corresponds to the best possible estimate.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risk specific to the liability. Where discounting used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as part of finance costs in profit or loss. Provisions are split between amounts expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting period (current) and amounts expected to be settled later (non-current).

Contingent liabilities and assets

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as part of finance costs in profit or loss. Provisions are split between amounts expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting period (current liabilities) and those expected to be settled after more than 12 months (non-current liabilities).

Where the Commission expects some or all provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in surplus or deficit net of any reimbursement.

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2.18 Borrowing costs-IPSAS 5

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale (a qualifying asset) are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Where funds are borrowed specifically to finance a project, the amount capitalised represents the actual borrowing costs incurred. Where surplus funds are available from funds borrowed specifically to finance a project, such surplus funds are invested for a short time and, the income generated from the temporary investment of amounts is also capitalised and deducted from the total capitalized borrowing cost. Where the funds use to finance a project form part of general borrowings, the amount capitalised is calculated using a weighted average of rates applicable to relevant general borrowings of the Commission during the period.

2.19 Significant accounting judgment estimates and assumptions.

The preparation of the commission financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainties about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require material adjustments to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgments

In the process of applying the commission's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

Determining the lease term

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise a termination option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated)

The following factors are normally the most relevant:

- If there are significant penalties to terminate (or not extend), the commission is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate).
- If any leasehold improvements are expected to have a significant remaining value, the commission is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate).
- If any leasehold improvements are expected to have a significant remaining value, the commission is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate).

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The lease term is reassessed if an option is exercised (or not exercised) or the commission becomes obliged to exercise (or not exercise) it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs, which affects this assessment, and is within the control of the entity. During the financial year, there were no revised lease terms.

Estimates

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation and uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The commission based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated and separate financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the commission. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Review of useful life and residual value of property, plant, and equipment

The commission carries its property, plant, and equipment at cost less accumulated depreciation/impairment in the Statement of financial position. Estimates and assumptions made to determine their carrying value and related depreciation are critical to the commission's financial position and performance. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life.' The economic life of an asset is determined based on existing wear and tear, economic and technical aging, legal or other limits on the use of the asset, and obsolescence. If some of these factors were to deteriorate materially, impairing the ability of the asset to generate future cashflow, the commission may accelerate depreciation charges to reflect the remaining useful life of the asset or record an impairment loss. The carrying values of this amount is included in note.

Impairment of non-current assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in used calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the commission is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the assets performance of the cash generating unit being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

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FOR THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

The commission assesses each asset or cash-generating unit (CG) (excluding goodwill, which is assessed annually regardless of indicators) each reporting period to determine whether any indication of impairment exists. Where an indicator of Impairment exists a formal estimate of the recoverable amount is made, which is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

The assessments require the use of estimates and assumptions such as long-term oil prices (considering current and historical prices, price trends, and related factors), discount rates, operating costs and future capital requirements, and operating performance (which includes transport volumes). These estimates and assumptions are subject to risk and uncertainty; therefore, there is a possibility that changes in circumstances will impact these projections, which may impact the recoverable amount of assets and/or CGUs. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. Using assumptions that an independent market participant may take into account, cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset/CGU. Management has assessed its CGUs as being an individual field, which is the lowest level for which cash inflows are largely independent of those of other assets.

Fair value measurement

Where the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, their fair value is determined using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. The judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Retirement benefit obligation

The cost of defined benefit plans (pension, gratuity, medical and long service award) and the present value of the obligation are required to be determined annually using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various estimates and assumptions. These include the determination of the future returns on each different type of scheme asset, discount rate, future salary increases, employee attraction rates, mortality rates, expected remaining periods of service of employees and future pension increases.

NIGERIAN COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION (NCC)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the government rate on bonds with similar maturities corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation for use. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables in the country and future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates obtainable in the country.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The loss allowances for financial assets are based on assumptions about the risk of default, expected loss rate, and maximum contractual period. The Commission uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on past history, existing market conditions as well as forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

2.20 Compliance with Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Rule 2b and Rule 3 (Paragraph 4).

The auditors did not provide any non-audit services to the Commission in the year under review.

NIGERIA COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31 2024

	2024	2023
	₦'000	₦'000
3 Revenue (License and Permit)		
Administrative Fees		
ABJ - Administrative Fees	(15,216,125)	(27,241,397)
Total Administrative Fees	(15,216,125)	(27,241,397)
4 Annual Operating Levy		
ABJ - Annual Operating Levy	(137,625,397)	(98,077,398)
IBD - Annual Operating Levy	(100)	(1,071)
Total Annual Operating Levy	(137,625,497)	(98,078,469)
5 License Fee		
ABJ - Vehicular Tracking Services	(1,617)	(1,883)
ABJ - Collocation Infrastructure Sharing	(14,410)	(13,420)
ABJ - Private Network Links	(376,017)	(281,709)
ABJ - International Data Access Services	(109,350)	(93,100)
ABJ - Unified Access Service	(333,727)	(249,235)
ABJ - International Cable Infrastructure & Landing	(4,515)	(4,515)
ABJ - Class License Fee	(9,959)	(22,884)
ABJ - National Long-Distance Operator	(6,942)	(4,133)
ABJ - Metropolitan Fibre Cable Network	(708)	(229)
LOS - Collocation Infrastructural Sharing	(200)	(200)
LOS - International Data Access Services	(5,000)	(5,000)
ABJ - Sales & Installation	(78,836)	(68,742)
ABJ - Internet Services Provider	(28,013)	(25,908)
ABJ - Interconnect Exchange Services	(676,033)	(316,271)
ABJ - Very Small Aperture Terminal	(242)	(200)
Amount Carried Down	(1,645,569)	(1,087,429)
Amount Brought Down	(1,645,569)	(1,087,429)
ABJ - Value Added Services	(97,510)	(94,719)
ABJ - Open Access Fibre Infrastructure (INFRACO)-License	(500)	(500)
ENU - Internet Service Provider	-	(58)
IBD - Value Added Services	(100)	(142)
LOS - Sales & Installation	-	(1,642)
LOS - Internet Services Provider	(100)	(442)
LOS - Vehicular Tracking Services	-	(50)
LOS - Value Added Services	(285)	(1,850)
PHC - Internet Services Provider	-	(42)
PHC-Vehicular Tracking Services	-	(33)
Total Licence Fee	(1,744,064)	(1,186,906)
6 ABJ - Excess Payments	(859)	(268)
Total	(859)	(268)

**NIGERIA COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31 2024**

	2024	2023
	₦'000	₦'000
7 New Numbering Plan		
ABJ - New Numbering Plan	(10,298,678)	(8,216,726)
Total New Numbering Fee	(10,298,678)	(8,216,726)
8 Sales Form		
ABJ - Sale of Forms	(64,630)	(28,319)
Total Sales Form	(64,630)	(28,319)
9 Sanction Fees		
Sanction fee-HO	(1,073,200)	(631,876)
Total Sanction Fees	(1,073,200)	(631,876)
10 Spectrum Fees		
ABJ - Spectrum Fees	(26,493,411)	(311,450,862)
Total Spectrum Fees	(26,493,411)	(311,450,862)
11 Type Approval Fees		
ABJ - Type Approval Fees	(3,190,250)	(1,119,551)
PHC - Type Approval Fees	(2,699)	(6,818)
Total Type Approval Fees	(3,192,948)	(1,126,369)
12 Other Revenue		
ABJ - Other fees (legal)	(97,620)	(99,301)
ABJ - Tender Fees	(7,929)	(9,675)
ABJ - Sundry Income	(12,011)	(144,658)
LOS-Miscellaneous income	10	4
Total Other Revenue	(117,550)	(253,630)
Total Revenue	(195,826,103)	(448,214,555)
13 Fixed Asset Disposal		
	-	(20,330)
Total	-	(20,330)
14 Foreign Exchange Gains		
	(498,572)	(400,349)
Total	(498,572)	(400,349)
15 Personnel Cost		
Salary and Wages	35,703,598	33,494,872
Allowances and Social Contribution	11,676,849	9,172,883
Staff Welfare	628,188	539,257
Total Personnel Cost	48,008,635	43,207,012
16 Administrative and General Expenses		
Advertisement	410,728	1,337,612
Audit Expenses	26,375	44,379
Audit Fees	25,000	25,000
Board Expenses	-	307,452
Computer and Other Consumables	-	911
Consultancy Fees	1,416,681	1,084,158
Contribution to International Bodies	106,281	953,866

NIGERIA COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31 2024

	2024	2023
	₦'000	₦'000
Corporate Gifts	478	-
Entertainment	153,041	202,819
Forum, Conference and Seminar	4,595,095	1,952,631
Fuel and Lubricants	1,235,426	706,253
Insurance	794,170	634,163
Hotel Accommodation	147,455	-
Information Technology Expenses	701,381	1,903,899
Legal and Professional Services	77,132	601,176
Library Expenses	7,981	357
Maintenance of Office Equipment	85,644	141,947
Maintenance of Plant and Machinery	24,904	64,423
Maintenance of Building	585,297	713,063
Vehicle Running Expenses	102,523	85,442
Newspapers and Periodical	882	8,997
General Office Expenses	401,642	70,826
Utilities -Electricity and Water Expenses	1,321,020	457,299
Postage and Courier	95,373	98,357
Printing and Stationery	166,593	240,603
Furniture Allowance Amortization	-	3,626,238
Research and Studies	766,183	599,268
Regulation and Enforcement Expenses	1,197,711	1,652,228
Consumer Protection and Education	393,941	959,504
Bank Interest and Charges	9,644	15,273
Rent and Rate	41,151	30,620
Security Expenses	451,056	520,734
Public Relations	791,092	735,248
Subscription	96,162	32,415
Tender Expenses	22,196	26,668
Spectrum Auction Expenses	30,251	6,721,932
Training and Development Expenses	1,287,210	3,393,571
Transport and Traveling (Local)	1,225,015	2,068,450
Transport and Traveling (Foreign)	3,815,044	2,594,485
Communication expense	122	618
Recruitment Expense	56,964	-
Other Staff Expenses	131,626	-
Consumer Survey	34,053	-
Licenses Expenses	22,205	68,674
*Nigeria Data Protection Bureau	717,535	529,912
Total Administrative and General Expenses	23,570,262	35,211,472

*This is the amount spent as a take-off grant to the Nigeria Data Protection Bureau as directed by the federal government of Nigeria

NIGERIA COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31 2024

		2024	2023
		₦'000	₦'000
17	Depreciation Expense	2,521,635	2,761,880
		2,521,635	2,761,880
18	Amortisation Expense	-	-
		-	-
19	Special Intervention Expenditures		
19.1	**School Support: Advance Digital Bridge Appreciation Programme	-	8,160,771
	**Being the value of Computer labs, Wireless clouds, E-health facilities, Laptops and related accessories distributed to Tertiary Institutions in the Country. This is in effect a school support programme for various institutions in the Country		
19.2	***Remittance to Universal Service Provision Funds	6,000,000	9,000,000
	***This is the Commission contribution to U.S.P.F for the year under review, in line with the Nigerian Communications Commissions Act No. 19 of 2003. The U.S.P.F seeks to promote the availability of telecoms and ICT infrastructure in underserved and unserved areas of the Country		
19.3	****Emergency Communication Centres- (ECC)	4,736,926	4,920,865
	****This represents the maintenance expenses on the emergency communication Centres across the 36 states and Federal Capital Territory.		
19.4	Digital Bridge Institute (DBI)	-	494,999
19.5	SIM Registration Project	-	4,720,947
19.6	State Accelerated Broadband Initiative (SABI)	-	2,537,541
19.7	Project Consultancies	-	-
19.8	ICT Park	-	1,915,000
19.9	GSM, CDMA QoS Monitoring	48,115	1,254,600
19.10	R & D in Emerging Trends Telecoms	-	282,265
	Total Other Special Projects	10,785,041	33,286,987
19.11	Operating Surplus transfer to Federal		
	*****Government of Nigeria	111,333,635	333,319,843
	*****This represents operating surplus deducted at source and Spectrum fees collected on behalf of FGN in 2024 Financial year remitted to the Federal Government of Nigeria, in line with the provision of the Fiscal Responsibility Commission Act of 2007. Spectrum Fees were remitted 100% to FGN by the Commission.		

NIGERIA COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31 2024

		2024	2023
		₦'000	₦'000
20	Cash and Cash Equivalent		
	Chairman Office Imprest	-	-
	ABJ Main Imprest	744	10
		744	10
	Cash and Cash Equivalent		
	Central Bank of Nigeria TSA A/C	713,965	17,511,886
	CBN Domiciliary Acct	66,206	854,032
	Central Bank of Nigeria-General Reserve Account	766,868	16,450,260
		1,547,040	34,816,178
	Total Cash and Cash Equivalent	1,547,784	34,816,188
21	Inventories		
	Consumables	66,546	44,729
	Stock-Stationeries	30,857	8,382
	Total	97,403	53,111
22	Receivables		
22.1	Staff		
	Staff Cash Advances	-	1,871
	Staff Rent Control Account	133,549	81,571
	Staff Furniture Grant	7,396,656	10,878,714
	Staff Vehicle Allowance	1,297,488	1,747,611
	Staff Housing Loan Scheme	8,143,164	8,194,637
	Total	16,970,857	20,904,405
22.2	Other Receivables		
	Sundry Debtors	844,072	844,072
	Total	844,072	844,072
	Total Receivables	17,814,929	21,748,478
23	*****Prepayment(other Staff Allowance)	-	7,062,246
	*****This is the total amount paid to staff as 2024 allowance in 2023		

NIGERIA COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31 2024

The movement on these accounts during the year was as follows:

	Plant and Machinery	Building	Office Furniture, Fittings and Equipment	Household Furniture and Equipment	Monitoring Equipment	Motor Vehicle	Library Books	Computer and Electronics	Capital WIP	Total
Cost	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
As at 1 January 2023	1,060,245	50,800,420	5,050,668	87,698	4,115,096	3,947,997	98,609	2,007,867	30,068,813	97,237,412
Additions	159,699	856	1,194,868	-	-	150,000	-	414,846	232,629	2,152,898
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,207)	(5,207)
Balance at 31st December 2023	1,219,944	50,801,275	6,245,536	87,698	4,115,096	4,097,997	98,609	2,323,366	30,287,682	99,277,202
Additions	-	12,938,558	39,670	-	-	578,751	-	455,661	(2,955,720)	11,056,920
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment	(411,852)	(262,158)	(1,073,115)	(86,473)	(971,227)	(1,652,244)	(27,226)	(1,106,218)	-	(5,230,512)
Write off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	808,092	50,884,159	17,805,608	1,226	3,143,868	3,384,503	71,383	1,672,810	27,331,962	105,103,610
Depreciation										
As at 1 January 2023	679,046	4,973,135	2,977,729	87,647	2,803,094	3,169,185	54,771	1,161,100	-	15,905,706
Depreciation for the year	12,519	1,211,684	391,252	-	262,400	703,703	4,384	69,708	-	2,655,651
Impairment Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31st December 2023	691,565	6,184,819	3,368,981	87,647	3,065,494	3,872,888	59,155	1,230,808	-	18,561,357
Depreciation for the year	31,940	1,267,791	705,511	-	69,637	279,099	5,415	162,243	-	2,521,635
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment	(31,231)	94,444	(183,749)	(86,421)	(32,705)	(1,696,792)	(8,228)	279,749	-	(1,664,934)
Balance at 31 December 2024	692,274	7,547,053	3,890,744	1,226	3,102,426	2,455,195	56,342	1,672,800	-	21,082,992
Carrying amounts										
Balance at 31 December 2024	115,818	43,337,106	13,914,864	10	41,443	929,308	15,041	10	27,331,962	85,685,551
Balance at 31st December 2023	528,378	44,616,457	2,876,554	51	1,049,601	225,109	39,454	1,092,558	30,287,682	80,715,794
Balance at 1st January 2023	381,199	45,827,285	2,072,939	51	1,312,002	778,812	43,837	846,767	30,068,813	81,331,706

**NIGERIA COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31 2024**

25 Intangible Asset

The movement on these accounts during the year was as follows:

	Type Approval Facility Software ₦	Research & Development ₦	Total ₦
<u>Cost</u>			
Balance at 1st January 2023	84,776	1,722	86,498
Additions	-	7,278	7,278
Disposal	-	-	-
Balance at 31st December 2023	84,776	9,000	93,776
Additions	-	-	-
Adjustment	-	(9,000)	(9,000)
Balance at 31 December 2024	84,776	-	93,776
Accumulated Amortisation and Impairment Loss			
Balance at 1st January 2023	84,776	-	84,776
Amortisation for year	-	-	-
Adjustment	-	-	-
Balance at 31st December 2023	84,776	-	84,776
Amortisation for year	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	84,776	-	84,776
Carrying Amounts			
Balance at 31 December 2024	-	-	-
Balance at 31st December 2023	-	9,000	9,000
Balance at 1st January 2023	19	1,722	1,722

**NIGERIA COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31 2024**

25 Intangible Asset

The movement on these accounts during the year was as follows:

	Type Approval Facility Software ₦	Research & Development ₦	Total ₦
<u>Cost</u>			
Balance at 1st January 2023	84,776	1,722	86,498
Additions	-	7,278	7,278
Disposal	-	-	-
Balance at 31st December 2023	84,776	9,000	93,776
Additions	-	-	-
Adjustment	-	(9,000)	(9,000)
Balance at 31 December 2024	84,776	-	93,776
Accumulated Amortisation and Impairment Loss			
Balance at 1st January 2023	84,776	-	84,776
Amortisation for year	-	-	-
Adjustment	-	-	-
Balance at 31st December 2023	84,776	-	84,776
Amortisation for year	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	84,776	-	84,776
Carrying Amounts			
Balance at 31 December 2024	-	-	-
Balance at 31st December 2023	-	9,000	9,000
Balance at 1st January 2023	19	1,722	1,722

**NIGERIA COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
FIVE YEARS FINANCIAL SUMMARY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31 2024**

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
ASSETS EMPLOYED					
Non-current assets	85,685,551	80,724,794	81,331,706	80,834,624	79,577,364
Current assets	19,460,116	63,680,023	189,823,820	67,295,586	79,061,503
Non-current liabilities	(21,755,068)	(17,900,534)	(10,766,395)	(11,639,437)	(8,364,154)
Current liabilities	(7,008,385)	(54,627,030)	(186,640,472)	(63,545,892)	(79,636,783)
Net assets	76,382,214	71,877,253	73,748,658	72,944,882	70,637,930
Financed by:					
Reserves	76,382,214	71,877,253	73,748,658	72,944,881	70,637,930
REVENUE AND SURPLUS/DEFICIT					
Revenue	195,826,962	448,214,823	489,780,116	272,809,630	94,009,781
Other income	498,572	420,679	28,873	94,141	37,682
Personnel Cost	(48,008,635)	(43,207,012)	(36,831,333)	(34,168,325)	(22,552,147)
Administrative and General Expenses	(23,570,262)	(35,211,472)	(36,074,889)	(12,362,049)	(6,414,337)
Special Capital Intervention	(10,785,041)	(33,286,987)	(37,028,159)	(43,545,652)	(14,793,208)
Federal Government	(111,333,635)	(333,319,843)	(374,834,365)	(197,685,961)	(42,060,613)
Depreciation Expenses	(2,521,635)	(2,761,880)	(2,506,690)	(2,534,744)	(2,399,286)
Net Surplus/Deficit	106,326	848,309	2,533,554	(17,392,960)	5,827,873



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