

# Nigeria

## Tobacco Control Policies

Nigeria became a Party to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control on January 18, 2006.

**Smoke Free Places:** Smoking is restricted to designated smoking areas in indoor public places and workplaces. Smoking is prohibited on public transport. Smoking is also prohibited in certain outdoor spaces, including: restaurants and bars and any place where food or drink is served or consumed, playgrounds, amusement parks, public parks, and other public gathering places; bus stops, vehicle parks and seaports; among other areas or places. The National Tobacco Control Regulations provide additional restrictions on the placement, operation and construction of any designated smoking area. Where those requirements cannot not be met, smoking is prohibited in the entire enclosed public place or workplace. Sub-national jurisdictions may enact smoke free laws that are more stringent than the national law.

**Tobacco Advertising, Promotion and Sponsorship:** Tobacco advertising and promotion is prohibited except tobacco manufacturers and retailers are permitted to promote and advertise tobacco products to “consenting” adults. There are some restrictions on tobacco sponsorship and the publicity of such sponsorship, which is subject to the same loophole allowing sponsorship aimed at “consenting” adults.

**Tobacco Packaging and Labeling:** Combined picture and text health warnings are required to be displayed on 50 percent of all principal display areas of all tobacco product packaging. Beginning in 2024, the size of the combined picture and text warnings will increase to 60 percent. The law prohibits misleading packaging and labeling, including terms such as “light” and “low tar” and other signs, such as colors.

**Tobacco Taxation and Prices:** The World Health Organization recommends raising tobacco excise taxes so that they account for at least 70 percent of retail prices. Tobacco excise taxes in Nigeria are well below these recommendations.

SMOKE FREE ENVIRONMENTS COMPLETE SMOKING BAN			
Health-care facilities	No	Private offices	No
Primary and secondary schools	No	Public transport	Yes
Universities	No	Restaurants	No
Governmental facilities	No	Bars and Pubs	No
Can subnational jurisdictions enact more stringent smoking restrictions?	Yes		
BANS ON TOBACCO ADVERTISING, PROMOTION, AND SPONSORSHIP			
Domestic TV and radio	Yes	Promotional discounts	No
Domestic magazines and newspapers	No	Non-tobacco products or services with tobacco brand names	Yes
Outdoor advertising	Yes	Tobacco products with non-tobacco brand names	Yes
Outdoor advertising (e.g., billboards, posters)	No	Paid placement in media	Yes
Retail product display	No	Financial sponsorship, including corporate social responsibility	Yes
Internet advertising	Yes	Publicity of sponsorships	Yes
Free distribution	No		
HEALTH WARNINGS ON SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS			
Text warnings describe health impacts	Yes	Number of published warnings at any given time	1
Warnings include a picture or graphic	Yes	Warnings required to rotate	Required
% of principal display areas covered (front and back)	50%	Warnings are written in the principal language(s)	Yes
Front	50%	Ban on misleading packaging and labeling	Yes
Back	50%	Health warnings on smokeless tobacco products	Yes
TOBACCO TAXATION AND PRICE			
PRICE OF MOST SOLD BRAND, PACK OF 20 CIGARETTES		TAXES ON MOST SOLD BRAND (% OF RETAIL PRICE)	
In country currency	400.00 NGN	Total taxes	37%
In US dollars	1.05 USD	Total excise	30%

Sources:

SF, APS, PL: Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids Legal Website. Available at: [www.tobaccocontrollaws.org](http://www.tobaccocontrollaws.org)

Tax: WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2021. Available at: [www.who.int/tobacco/global\\_report/en/](http://www.who.int/tobacco/global_report/en/)

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