

Does Cyber Crucible meet Nigeria's data localization requirement?

Short answer: Yes — and this is the jurisdiction where the architecture matters most. Nigeria's Data Protection Act 2023 imposes a data localization requirement: personal data of Nigerian citizens must be stored within Nigeria. Cyber Crucible's on-premises deployment keeps everything inside your own infrastructure, in-country, with zero outbound telemetry.

What the law requires

Sections 41–43 of the Nigeria Data Protection Act 2023 set conditions for cross-border transfer, including destination-country safeguards and data subject consent. Beyond those conditions, **Nigeria imposes a localization requirement** — personal data of Nigerian citizens must be stored within Nigeria. Sectoral rules in financial services add further localization obligations.

Why most security vendors struggle here

This is the clearest example of a rule that cloud-dependent endpoint security cannot satisfy by design. A tool whose architecture is "collect telemetry on the endpoint, ship it to our cloud for analysis" is, structurally, moving personal data out of Nigeria as a condition of functioning. Contractual safeguards don't resolve a storage-location requirement.

Why this architecture does satisfy it

- **Analysis is local.** Threat evaluation and interdiction happen on the endpoint in typically under 200 milliseconds. No cloud round trip is required for protection.
- **Backend can be fully in-country.** The on-premises model runs all management software inside your own physically secured racks.
- **Zero outbound telemetry** in the air-gapped configuration — nothing leaves, so nothing is stored abroad.

- **Less to localize anyway** — keys, credentials, tokens, and file contents are never collected in the first place.

“ Status at time of writing — confirm current requirements, including financial-sector rules, with local counsel.

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