



**NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF
ADVANCED LEGAL STUDIES**

NIALS **DIGEST**

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AUGUST, 2023



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NIALS DIGEST
August, 2023



MOTTO

Knowledge that makes the Difference.

OUR VISION

To be a world class institution that is the primary source of information, training and advice at the highest level of policy formulation on legal matters, effectively impacting on local and international institutions in the development of law.

NIALS ENABLING ACT

Commencement Establishment of the Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies

(1) There is hereby established an institute to be known as the Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies (in this Act referred to as "the Institute") which shall have the functions assigned to it by this Act.

(2) The Institute shall be a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COUNCIL, etc.

(1) There shall be established for the management of the affairs of the Institute a body to be known as the Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies Council (in this Act referred to as "the Council")

(2) The Council shall consist of the following members, that is

- (a) A Chairman to be appointed by the President;**
- (b) A representative of the Federal Ministry of Justice;**
- (c) A representative of the Federal Ministry charged with responsibility for higher education;**
- (d) Six Deans or Heads of Faculties, or other formations**



of Nigerian Universities offering degree courses in law at not less than post-graduate level, to be appointed by the President; the Director-General of the Nigerian Law School; one member of the Judiciary nominated by the Chief Justice of Nigeria; the President of the Nigerian Bar Association; five persons of whom one shall be a woman to be appointed by the President; and the Director-General of the Institute.

(3) The provisions of the Schedule to this Act shall have effect with respect to the proceedings of the Council and the other matters therein mentioned.

FUNCTIONS OF THE COUNCIL

(i) Council shall be responsible for the determination of the overall policy of the Institute and in particular for the financial and operational programmes of the Institute and for ensuring implementation of such policies and programmes.

(ii) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection of this section, it shall be the duty of the Council to approve the research and training programmes of the Institute, determine the fees to be paid for research, consulting, training and any other services that may be offered by the Institute and promote or undertake any other activity that in the opinion of the Council is calculated to help achieve the purposes of the Institute.

NIALS ANTHEM

**Ever questioning, Ever Probing, Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies!
Vision foretold by founding fathers, Ideas nurtured by patriotic fervor,
Urging us to make the difference, And be the nucleus of legal studies,
With passion and hope our mandate deliver, And be the best that we can be,
A truly world class institution, Nigeria's law abode!**



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APPOINTMENT

Professor Peter T. Akper SAN has been nominated by the Nigerian Economic Summit Group to serve as the Thematic Lead for The Mining Thematic Group of the NESG Manufacturing and Mining Policy Commission Sector for the Expert.

In a letter dated August 3rd, 2023, his nomination is in recognition of his immense contribution to the development of the mining sector over the years.

The NESG has been in the vanguard of promoting and championing reforms towards transforming Nigeria into a modern, open and globally competitive economy. The Group engages government, private sector, and civil society on key development issues and economic policies in Nigeria. The strategic roles of the Group include;

1. Dialogue Partner: Shaping policy through public debate,
2. Connector: Instituting change through influence,
3. Watchdog: Shaping policy through research and advocacy and
4. Intervener: Instituting change through influence that mobilizes action.

The Director General Professor Muhammad Tawfiq Ladan PhD on behalf of the Management and staff of the Institute Congratulate you Prof!!!

NIALS REMITTANCE OF 100% IGR

Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies on Friday 4th August, 2023 remitted into the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) Account of 100% Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) for the first (1st) half of 2023.

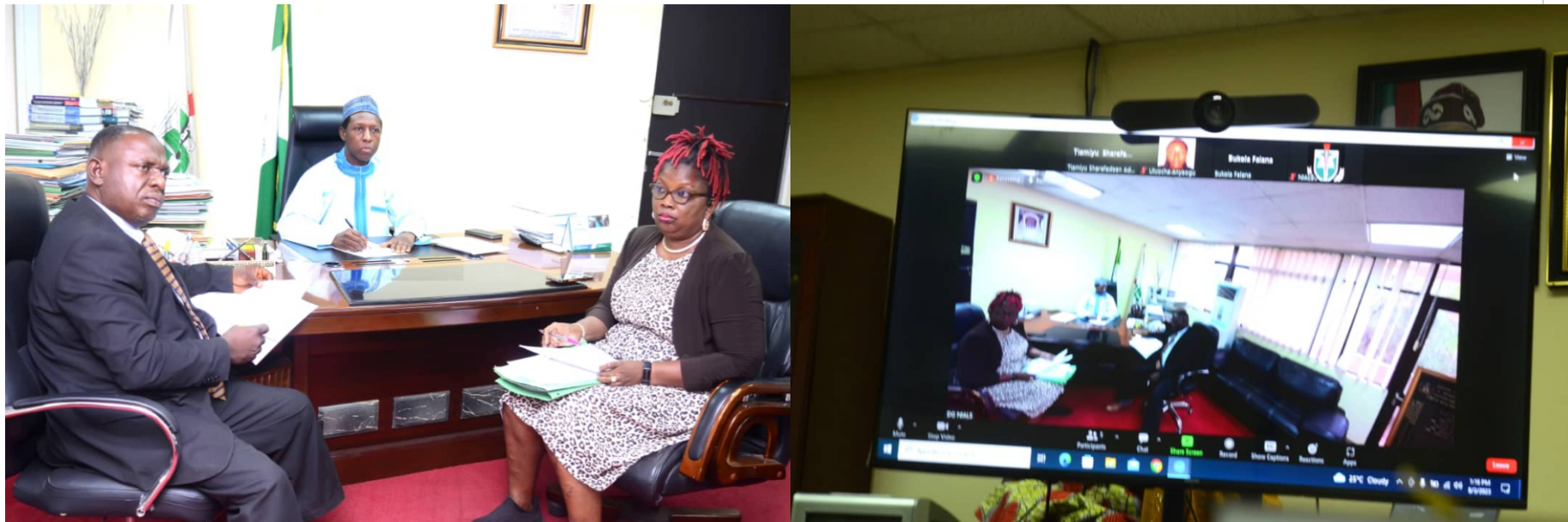
A total amount of Twenty-Eight Million Naira (₦28, 000,000) was remitted as constitutionally mandated.



NIALS TENDERS BOARD MEETING

The Director General of Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Professor Muhammed Tawfiq Ladan, PhD on Thursday 3rd August, 2023 chaired the NIALS Tender Board Hybrid meeting.

The meeting which held at the Director General's office, Abuja had in attendance some Principal Officers: Institute Bursar, Mr John Yawe, Institute Secretary, Tiamiyu Sharafadeen, Institute Librarian, Professor Uluocha Anyaogu and Director Procurement, Falana Bukola as Secretary (assisted by Procurement officer, Mrs Maltida Irabor Abuja and SA-ICT & D., Engr Juada Istifanus).





NIALS 2023 IN-HOUSE STAFF TRAINING LAGOS

In his quest to enhance staff productivity and efficiency, the Director General of Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Professor Muhammed Tawfiq Ladan, PhD approved 2023 In-House Staff Training for both Academic and Non-Academic staff of the Institute.

The training held both in Ayo Ajomo Auditorium, Lagos and Supreme Court Complex Abuja offices respectively as follows;

Lagos: CONTISS 07-14 (from Tuesday 1st - Wednesday 2nd August, 2023)

Abuja: CONTISS 07-14 (from Tuesday 8th - Wednesday 9th August, 2023)

Directors on CONTISS 15 (Thursday 10th August, 2023)

Academic staff In-House Workshop Abuja held on the 8th August, 2023 while Lagos held theirs on August, 10th 2023





REPORT OF NIALS IN-HOUSE TRAINING FOR ACADEMIC STAFF, LAGOS HELD AT AYO AJOMO AUDITORIUM, NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED LEGAL STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS CAMPUS, AKOKA, LAGOS 10TH AUGUST, 2023

1.1. Introduction

The NIALS In-house training for academic staff of Lagos took place on the 10th of August, 2023. It was attended by twenty-three (23) staff comprising of Professors, Associate-Professors, Research Fellows and Librarians. The training was focused on refreshing participant's knowledge on writing good report, grant proposal, use of comparative and case studies in legal research as well as the use of techniques and principles of legislative drafting in the legal field.

1.2. The Training Team

The one day in-house training had the following speakers:

- i. Prof. Peter Terkaa Akper, PhD, SAN, OFR
- ii. Prof. Emily Alemika
- iii. Prof. Emmanuel Okon
- iv. Prof. Ngozi Udombana

2.0. Summary of Proceedings

2.1. Opening Preliminaries

The one (1) day in-house training was anchored by Mrs. Kemi Omojola. It commenced by 10.00am with a welcome address/opening remarks by the Director of Research, Prof. Animi Sylvanus-Pepple, who welcomed participants on behalf of the Director-General.

Prof. Animi Sylvanus-Pepple, welcomed all participants and noted that the training affords participants opportunity to interact and refresh their memory on the selected topics. She enjoined participants to observe house-keeping rules during the course of the training and pleaded with presenters to keep to allotted time for presentation. She explained that topics selected for the



training are general topics which are relevant to both academic and library academic staff, considering that all staff write report, seek for grants, do comparative or case study analysis in writing essays and deal with legislations.

2.2. Overview of the 1st Presentation

The first paper was on the topic, 'Report Writing' presented by Prof. Peter Terkaa Akper, PhD, SAN, OFR.

Prof. Peter Akper noted that the aim of the presentation is to introduce participants to the rudiments of report writing, review types of reports and explain some approaches that can make report writing easier and achieve specific purposes. He explained the meaning of report, stated the types, purposes and rationale for a report. He further noted some determinants of a good report such as clarity, conciseness, good presentation, formatting, proof reading etc. While explaining readers' expectation of a report, he noted that a report should be brief, succinct, clear, precise, well-structured, descriptive, simple and should command readership. Finally, he explained some imperatives of creating a good report and explained the various stages and format of report writing.

Observation

1. Memorandum is a short report, which junior staff shy away from.
2. Some reports are too wordy and do not command good readership.
3. Attitude of staff of not keeping facts, records and documents.

Recommendations

1. Junior staff should be encouraged to put their thoughts in writing and learn to do so considering that a well-written report can help influence positive change in a given department or section.
2. Staff should be encouraged to use pie-chart, by-chart and pictorials in writing reports.
3. It is important for staff to keep facts, figures, and documents in carrying out their task as these will be useful in writing reports.

2.3. Overview of the 2nd Presentation

The second paper on the topic, 'Writing a Proposal for Grant' was presented by Prof. Emily I. Alemika.

Prof. Emily Alemika in her presentation took the participants through writing proposal for seeking grants. She stated the meaning, types, goals and objectives of grants. She highlighted important contents of a grant, and noted that a grant proposal should provide a concise overview of the project, its objectives, target beneficiaries, grant amount and utilization, as well as



expected outcomes. She explained that the introduction of a grant should explain the current problem or issue the project aims to address, present compelling data and evidence to demonstrate the significance of the problem, provide explicit impacts on the target population and use factual information to create sense of urgency and importance. She explained further that the goal and objectives of the project should be measurable, time-bound, identify needs and how to address the needs and highlight the expected outcomes and contribution to the community etc. She further noted that importantly, a proposal should present a well-structured and transparent budget that clearly outlines the allocation of funds for each aspect of the project. Finally, she stressed the need for partnership or collaborations with organizations or stakeholders

Observations

1. Need for staff to seek for individual or group grants, as this will be beneficial to both staff and the Institute.
2. Grants are not all about the Institute but the individual as well
3. Collaboration is required in proposal writing
4. Disregard for the provisions of zip-code in writing grant proposals.
5. Each grant awarding organisation have their format for grant writing
6. Each grant awarding organisation have area of interest
7. Fraud and corruption is one of the reasons Nigerians lose grants
8. NIALS current status and inability to access TETFUND grant, is because of NIALS' enabling statute.

Recommendations

1. The Director-General should obligate staff to search for grants .
2. Participants should search on-line for research grants that they can apply for.
3. Staff should embrace the attitude of collaboration and partnership.
4. Need to abide by grant organisation's requirements for grants e.g. the requirement for the provision of Zip Code
5. Need for staff to acquaint themselves and comply with organisational format for grant writing
6. Need for staff to research and find out the area of interest of grant awarding organisation.
7. Need for staff to be transparent and honest in writing budget of grants proposal
8. Need for NIALS to make changes in the Institute's enabling statute to enable the Institute qualify for TETFUND grant.
9. NIALS and similar institutions with similar objectives should work towards TETFUND's recognition of research institutions in awarding grants.



2.4. Overview of 3rd Presentation

The third paper was on the topic, 'Use of Case Study and Comparative Case Studies in Legal Research' by Prof. Emmanuel E. Okon.

Prof. Emmanuel Okon started by stating the reason why case study and comparative case studies is useful in legal research. He defined a case study, highlighted when to use a case study in legal research, noted the types and variation of case study and explained the design of a case study research. Furthermore, he explained the data sources and analysis of a case study research, advantages and limitations of case study research. He also considered comparative case studies and explained when to conduct comparative case studies in Legal research. He also noted the goals of comparative case studies, design of comparative case studies research, data sources and analysis in comparative case studies research as well as advantages and limitations of comparative research. Finally, he considered the danger of wrong transplant of the law.

Observations

1. Case study and comparative case study are mostly misused.
2. Some students wrongly engage in comparative case study in their work.
3. Students' attitude of comparing a lot of jurisdictions while doing comparative analysis.
4. Students' attitude of writing so many research questions that are disjointed.

Recommendations

1. Need to ensure that case study emanate from real life and contemporary situations.
2. Where student's research questions do not reveal the need to do a comparative case study, supervisors should guide students and supervisees on the appropriateness or otherwise of doing a comparative case study.
3. Supervisors should discourage students from comparing a lot of jurisdictions while doing a comparative study.
4. Need for students to imbibe the attitude of writing just a research question with sub-questions that are connected to the main research question.

2.5. Overview of 4th Presentation

The fourth paper was on the topic, 'The Principles and Techniques of Legislative Drafting' was presented by Prof. Ngozi Udombana.

Prof. Ngozi Udombana started by explaining the meaning of legislation and legislative drafting. She noted that the primary goal for legislative writing is to achieve the intended objective of producing laws that are clear, precise, and accessible to those affected by them. She explained some principles of legislative drafting as: clarity, simplicity, accessibility/comprehensibility,



orderliness, coherence, certainty etc. Also, she explained Plain English as a technique of clear writing. She explained some tips on drafting techniques such as: strict adherence to the principles of syntax, grammar, spelling and punctuation. Finally, she explained the importance of formatting, paragraphing and paying careful attention to details.

Observations

1. The frequent use of superfluous, redundant and wrong punctuations.
2. The use of long sentences
3. Common use of gender suggestive words.

Recommendations

1. Need to avoid superfluous, redundant words and master the good use of punctuations in sentences.
2. When writing, participants should avoid long sentences and aim to achieve conciseness in writing.
3. Participants should use gender neutral words when writing, except in situations when the issue relates to a particular gender.

2.6. Feedback from Participants

- a. Training is commendable and the Institute should organise more on a frequent basis.
- b. Topics on Information Technology should be considered in subsequent trainings
- c. Topics that will refresh participant's memory on punctuation and its appropriate use should be considered in subsequent training.

3.0. Closing Formalities

At the end of the fourth paper, Prof. Animi- Sylvanus Pepple gave her closing remarks and stated that responses from participants suggest that the training was well received. She noted that she will inform the Director- General of staffs' desire to attend more of the training on a regular basis. She issued Certificates to participants and closed the training at about 3.35pm.



**APPENDIX
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AND THEIR DESIGNATIONS**

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	PROF. ANIMI SYLVANUSPEOPLE	DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH
2	PROF ANYAOGU ULUOCHA	INSTITUTE LIBRARIAN
3	PROF. EMMANUEL OKON	DIRECTOR OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES
4	PROF.P.T. AKPER, SAN	RESEARCH PROFESSOR
5	PROF. EMILY ALEMIKA	RESEARCH PROFESSOR
6	PROF NGOZI UDOMBANA	RESEARCH PROFESSOR
7	PROF JIDE OWOEYE	LIBRARIAN
8	ASSOC. PROF ADEBISI AREWA	ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
9	ASSOC. PROF HELEN CHUMAOKORO	ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
10	ASSOC. PROF ANYEBE P.A.	ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
11	JOHN-OKEKE RITA	LIBRARIAN
12	LAURA ANI	SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOW
13	DAVID A. OLUWAGBAMI	SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOW
14	VIVIAN C. MADU	SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOW
15	OLOWU I. OLUKEMI	PRINCIPAL LIBRARIAN
16	EZEH ROSE U.	PRINCIPAL LIBRARIAN
17	SEGUN ADESANYA	RESEARCH FELLOW I
18	CHINWEIKE CHIDIEBERE.	RESEARCH FELLOW I
19	KEMI OMOJOLA	RESEARCH FELLOW I
20	KEMI OMODANISI	RESEARCH FELLOW I
21	GABASA PARAYA	LIBRARIAN I
22	NWABUGWU M. JUMMAI	LIBRARIAN
23	ETUK, ANNE SAM	LIBRARIAN II

RAPPORTEURS
KEMI OMODANISI
KEMI OMOJOLA



NIALS 2023 IN-HOUSE STAFF TRAINING ABUJA



The Academic Staff In-House Training, Abuja Office



A group photograph of the Bursar (representative of the DG), Non Academic Directors and participants at the Two (2) Day Training program for Non-Academic staff on CONTISS 6-14 in Abuja held at the Main Court Room of the Supreme Court Complex (August 8-9, 2023)



Cross Section of Non-Academic Directors during their One Day Interactive session, including zoom contact with Professor A. Adewopo SAN



REPORT OF THE ACADEMIC STAFF IN-HOUSE TRAINING, ABUJA OFFICE 8TH AUGUST, 2023

1. Pre-Workshop Modalities

The workshop training of the academic staff of Abuja office which held on the 8th of August 2023 was effectively coordinated by Izuoma Egeruoh Adindu, and supported by Mr. Benjamin Popoola and Chizoba Okeke-Ogugua.

The workshop commenced at 10:10am with welcome remarks by the Director General of the Institute Prof. M.T. Ladan, ably represented by Professor Abikan. He welcomed the academic staff on behalf of the DG, noting that the training workshop was specially designed to provide research training in line with the goals of the Institute and also serve the purpose of mentorship for the academic staff. He further observed that in the last 45years of the establishment of the Institute, that we have had erudite Professors and scholars who handed over to the current leaders of researchers in NIALS and that it has become a tradition that as the old ones are leaving, they hand over to the younger ones. He therefore enjoined all participants to give maximum attention to the training. He further noted that NIALS has been honoured with being the Secretariat to Nigerian Academy of Law. He concluded by appreciating the DG and the organisers for making the training a possibility.

Immediately after the welcome remarks, the first presentation commenced and was delivered by Professor Peter Akper, SAN and subsequently after his presentation, there was an adjournment for a group photograph and tea break.

2. Proceedings of the Training Workshop

The training workshop was moderated by Benjamin Poopola and assisted by Chizoba Ada Okeke-Ogugua (Mrs).

The first topic commenced at 10:00am, and it was titled "*Report Writing*". Mr. Benjamin introduced the Resource Person, **Prof Peter Akper SAN**. He commenced his presentation by first outlining the aim of his presentation to include the introduction of participants to the rudiments of report writing; reviewing types of reports and some approaches that can make report writing easier; and assisting participants produce reports that are more likely to achieve their purpose. He defined a report as a spoken or written account of something that one has observed, heard, done or investigated or an account given of a particular matter especially in the form of an official document after thorough investigation or consideration by an appointed person or body. He also shared with the participants the purpose of research report which according to him was to present and discuss research



findings, and provide the reader with the rationale for the research, the methodology used to conduct the research, the findings, results, a logical discussion, and conclusions/recommendations. He noted that a research report should provide enough details to enable others to repeat the research. Prof. Akper also pointed out what makes a good report, and the determinants are: the report should be clear, concise, accurate and well organised with clear section headings; it should be easy for the audience to understand; presentation; formatting, revising, and proof reading.

He said report writing is a formal style of writing elaborately on a topic. The tone of a report is always formal. The audience it is meant for is always a thought-out section. Among other things, he concluded by observing that a bad report is a report without structure or style, a report that has excess jargons, convoluted sentences that makes understanding the report very difficult. A good report should be well written in clear terms as possible. The first presentation ended at 11:15am with interventions by In-house Professors and questions and answer session.

The second presentation titled “*Grant Proposal Writing*” commenced at 11:45am immediately after the Tea Break. It was delivered by **Professor Emily Alemika**. She observed that the training is designed to enhance participants' ability to conduct research in diverse areas including writing proposal to attract grants to execute different projects of interest to both the individual and the donor agents. For one to be successful in grant proposal, she noted that the writer of the grant proposal needed to study extensively to be able to search for various sources of grants to determine those that best suit areas of interest of the writer. She restated the importance of an executive summary which should necessarily provide a concise overview of the project, its objectives, target beneficiaries, expected outcomes, with clearly stated grant amount requested, and how it will be utilized. She echoed the need to include evaluation and impact assessment in proposal writing which explains the methods to be used to assess the project's effectiveness and measure its impact on the target population or community, provide indicators that will help determine the project's success and the plan to collect and analyse data. She further reiterated that Grant Proposal Writing entails the ability of individual seeking for a grant to be able to present a concise request to attract fund to carry out a specific project that is of interest to both the writer and donor of grant. By the end of her presentation, she was able to expose the participants to detailed technicalities of a standard grant proposal writing. Her presentation ended at 1:00pm.

The third lecture commenced at about 1:00pm with the topic titled “*Use of Case Study and Comparative Case Studies in Legal Research*”. It was taken by **Professor Emmanuel Okon**. In interrogating the use of case study and comparative case studies in legal research, he noted that emerging new complex problems; the changing world of legal research and academic writing -



interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary era and the need for scientific evidence or evidence-based knowledge; the need of an alternative and creative method; situations where knowledge is lacking regarding the problem being researched; the modern globalised world with similar problems(i.e., illegal drugs cartels, weapons trafficking, terrorism, cybercrimes, trafficking in persons, environmental crime, crude oil theft, organ trafficking, hate speech, among others)were some of the uses of case study and comparative case study in legal research. Before concluding he helped participant to, acquire basic knowledge and skill to overcome the challenge of using case studies and comparative case studies for research purposes; understand how to design good comparative and case studies, collect and analyse data fairly and write a compelling report. He also improve participants' understanding of the importance of case and comparative case studies to legal scholars, lawmakers and the judiciary as well as how to address the danger of the wrong transplant of law.

He reiterated that literally, a research design is a blueprint for any type of research, including case study research which deals with at least four problems: what question to study, what data are relevant, what data is collected and analysed, and how to interpret or analyse the results or findings. In achieving one's research goal, Prof Okon further pointed out the structure of case study, and they are:

- a. Establish a rigorous methodology path - (a) thorough literature review, (b) careful and thoughtful posing of research questions and objectives, (c) ascertaining philosophical and theoretical assumptions, (d) argument/thesis, (c) dedication to formal and explicit procedures, i.e., protecting against threats of validity, maintaining a “chain of evidence,” and investigating and testing rival explanations.
- b. Study propositions (Note: Specific research questions and propositions help in defining research scope)
- c. Determine if a case study is appropriate to the research problem
- d. Identify the case or cases - the unit of analysis. (This must relate to the way you defined your initial research questions)
- e. Data collection - draw from multiple sources of information to meet the triangulation principle. Note: the logic of linking the data to the research question and the propositions helps you determine the scope of your data collection
- f. Data analysis - holistic analysis of the entire data or an embedded analysis of a specific aspect of the case
- g. Interpretative phase, where the researcher say the criteria for interpreting the findings



Prof Okon noted that all the above listed activities, instruments, process, and procedures must be included in a case study protocol.

In conclusion, he observed the importance of case study and comparative case studies in legal research to legal scholars. He mentioned that the importance includes using case studies to research phenomena scenario, in which area knowledge is lacking and using comparative case studies to add rigor and strengthen the weakness of case study research in a way that produces more generalisable knowledge. For the lawmakers, he observed that empirical knowledge derived from in-depth and deeper insight into case studies and lessons drawn from such cases provide sound foundation for law reform and enactment of new functional laws. See the trend in corporate governance, trans-boundary crimes, etc. For the judiciary, he reiterated that lessons learned from comparative case studies have helped the courts move forward the frontiers of case law jurisprudence in several issue areas, i.e., see *Centre for Pollution Watch v. NNPC (2018) LPELR 50830(SC)* where submissions of the counsels on recent development on *locus standi* in India, the United States, Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom led the Supreme Court of Nigeria to relax the implication of *locus standi* on environmental matters. His presentation ended at 2.35pm with interventions, questions and answer session.

The fourth and last presentation originally titled “*The Use of Techniques and Principles of Legislative Drafting in the Legal Field*” was amended by the presenter, **Professor Ngozi Udombana** to be “*Tool Kits*” in order to present a wholesome front to the topic. She observed that a number of tools or check list have been developed to help writers analyse their documents. She observed that deploying the tools will asset a writer to produce a draft that is easy to read and achieve its objective and purpose.

The principles of legislative drafting in her paper are:

1. Clarity: Laws should be drafted in clear and unambiguous terms to avoid confusion or misinterpretation.
2. Simplicity: Legislative language should be clear, concise, and easily understandable by both legal professionals and the general public.
3. Accessibility/Comprehensibility: Legislation should be accessible and comprehensible to all individuals, regardless of their legal knowledge or expertise.



4. **Orderliness:** Orderly presentation of legislative provisions is of utmost importance in legislative drafting.
5. **Coherence/Consistency:** Legislation should be internally consistent and avoid conflicting provisions to maintain the overall coherence of the legal framework.
6. **Certainty:** Laws should provide certainty by establishing clear rights, obligations, and legal consequences to guide behaviour and decision-making.
7. **Context:** A drafter should consider the broader legal, social, and policy context when drafting legislation to ensure its effectiveness and relevance.

She extensively analysed each of the tools or checklist and demonstrated with practicable examples how they can be employed in a good written document. In the course of her lecture, Prof Ngozi exposed participants to the general and specific principles and techniques that are relevant for drafting effective legislation, and at the end of her presentation, participants' knowledge and skill for drafting effective legislation was heightened and will surely reflect in their future drafting activities. Her presentation ended at 3.30pm with interventions, questions and answers.

3. Observations

At the end of each presentation, there were robust interventions for Professors, Doctors of Law, and Researchers. At some point, intervention/observation, could be likened to a fresh presentation of the topic, looking at it from another perspective. The intervention sessions were engaging, and at most time the class result to Prof. Guobadia's for clarification and she tutored us all. Before closing, we report that the training is so timely.

4. Closing Remarks

Professor Ibe Ifeakandu gave the closing remarks on behalf of the DG NIALS. She thanked the Professors and the participants for their presence and expressed her gratitude to the DG for making the workshop a success. She called on Professor Guobadia to present Certificates to the participants. Certificates were awarded at the end of the training.



5. List and topics of Resource Persons

S/N	NAME	TOPIC
1	Person, Prof Peter Akper SAN	Report Writing.
2	Professor Emily Alemika	Grant Proposal Writing
3	Professor Emmanuel Okon	Use of Comparative and Case Studies in Legal Research
4	Professor Ngozi Udombana	The Use of Techniques and Principles of Legislative Drafting in Legal Field

6. List of attendees

S/N	NAMES	DEPARTMENT
1	Gloria K. Adeola Adedipe	PPL
2	Andy O. Mmakwe	PL
3	Okeke Chizoba	CL
4	Prof. Ngozi Ndombana	ACL
5	Popoola Benjamin	PL
6	Akobella T. Joshua	PPL
7	Odum Emeka Henry	CL
8	Lilian Uche	PL



9	Prof. Abdulquadri I. Abikan	ACL
10	Prof. Amezie Guobadia	
11	Shankyula Tersoo Samuel	CL
12	Dr. Taiwo Ogunleye	CL
13	Awele Ikoba Anyali	CL
14	Prof. Emmanuel Okon	PGS
15	Ajetunmobi Ridwan LANre	PPL
16	Adejoke Adeniran	IL
17	Esther Hastiwa E.	CL
18	Ijeoma Anozie	ACL
19	Dr Fatima Bello	CL
20	Prof. Ibe Ifeakandu	PL
21	Idowu Temidayo O.	ACL
22	Oluchi Azor Amadi	PL
23	Prof. Emily Alemika	PL
24	Dr. Nkiru Maduekwe	PPL
25	Prof. Peter Akper, SAN	IL
26	Nnena Joy Eboh	ACL
27	Eunice Gandiba Tali	IL
28	Prof. Hussaina Ali	Library
29	David Oguche	Library
30	Izuoma Egeruoh Adindu	CL

Facilitators. Popoola Benjamin Sijuade

Ada Chizoba Okeke



AWARD PRESENTATION

The Director General of Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Professor Muhammed Tawfiq Ladan, PhD on Thursday 3rd August, 2023 was presented with an Excellence Award by the President of Rotary Club of Abuja, Maitama. The President of the Club, Rtn Ijeoma Agwu was accompanied by the immediate past President/ Investiture Committee Chair, Rtn Yusuf Alli, the Club Secretary Rtn Queen Ansa, and the President Committee Chair Rtn David Oduyingbo at his Abuja Office, Supreme Court Complex, Abuja.





OFFICE RENOVATION

One of the very important areas of concern that is fundamental to the administration of Professor Muhammed Tawfiq Ladan, PhD is an enabling working environment for staff . To this end, the Director General approved the fixing of leaking roof in Lagos Office on August 12th, 2023, and the work has been successfully completed.





CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP

The Ministry of Women Affairs in collaboration with the African Development Bank held a two (2) Day Capacity Building Workshop for Desk Officers on the Implementation and Popularization of the revised 2021-2026 National Gender Policy.

The Director General of Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Professor Muhammed Tawfiq Ladan, PhD during the workshop gave the lead presentation on the rationale, structure, content, guiding principles, scope of coverage and application, Institutional mechanisms, implementation framework, monitoring and evaluation of the Revised National Gender Policy 2021-2026.



Professor Ladan highlighted some of the Policy Implementation Challenges in Nigeria to include; Weak or lack of political will to implement faithfully and fully, poor or inadequate or unsustainable funding regime, weak or non-

existent feedback, coordination, collaboration, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, Poor or weak capacity for data generation, analysis, usage etc.

In achieving NGP Policy Objectives, the DG enumerated some of the strategies to include; Effective coordination of policy implementation and programmatic reforms through mainstreaming of gender concerns at all levels, Gender education and capacity building to enhance necessary technical expertise and positive gender culture, Legislative reforms to guarantee gender justice and respect for human rights, Economic reforms for enhanced productivity and sustainable development especially that which address the needs of women and children as well as other vulnerable



groups.

The Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Women Affairs, Monilola Udoh in her remarks stated that the workshop seeks to sensitize stakeholders about what the policies contains, what they are expected to do and what they should expect from their customers in designing programs and projects within the MDA's, as the overall goal of the workshop is to build a just society where women and vulnerable groups will enjoy equal opportunities.

The Directors of Gender and Women Affairs, Mrs Bulus and Mrs Funke Oladipo in the Ministry among other stakeholders were also attendance.

The workshop was held at Rock View Hotel Classic, Abuja from Wednesday 16th - Thursday 17th August, 2023.





SENSITIZATION / DISSEMINATION WORKSHOP ON THE NATIONAL GENDER POLICY
2021 TO 2026

BY

PROF. MUHAMMED TAWFIQ LADAN (Ph.D.)

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PROFESSOR OF LAW / DIRECTOR-GENERAL, NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED
LEGAL STUDIES

A PRESENTATION MADE AT A 2-DAY CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP FOR GENDER
DESK OFFICERS IN THE MINISTRIES, DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES (MDAs)
ORGANIZED BY THE FEDERAL MINISTRY OF WOMEN AFFAIRS, ABUJA, WITH
SUPPORT FROM THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK.

VENUE: - ROCKVIEW HOTEL CLASSIC, ABUJA

DATE:- 16th - 17th AUGUST, 2023



SENSITIZATION / DISSEMINATION WORKSHOP ON THE NATIONAL GENDER POLICY 2021 TO 2026

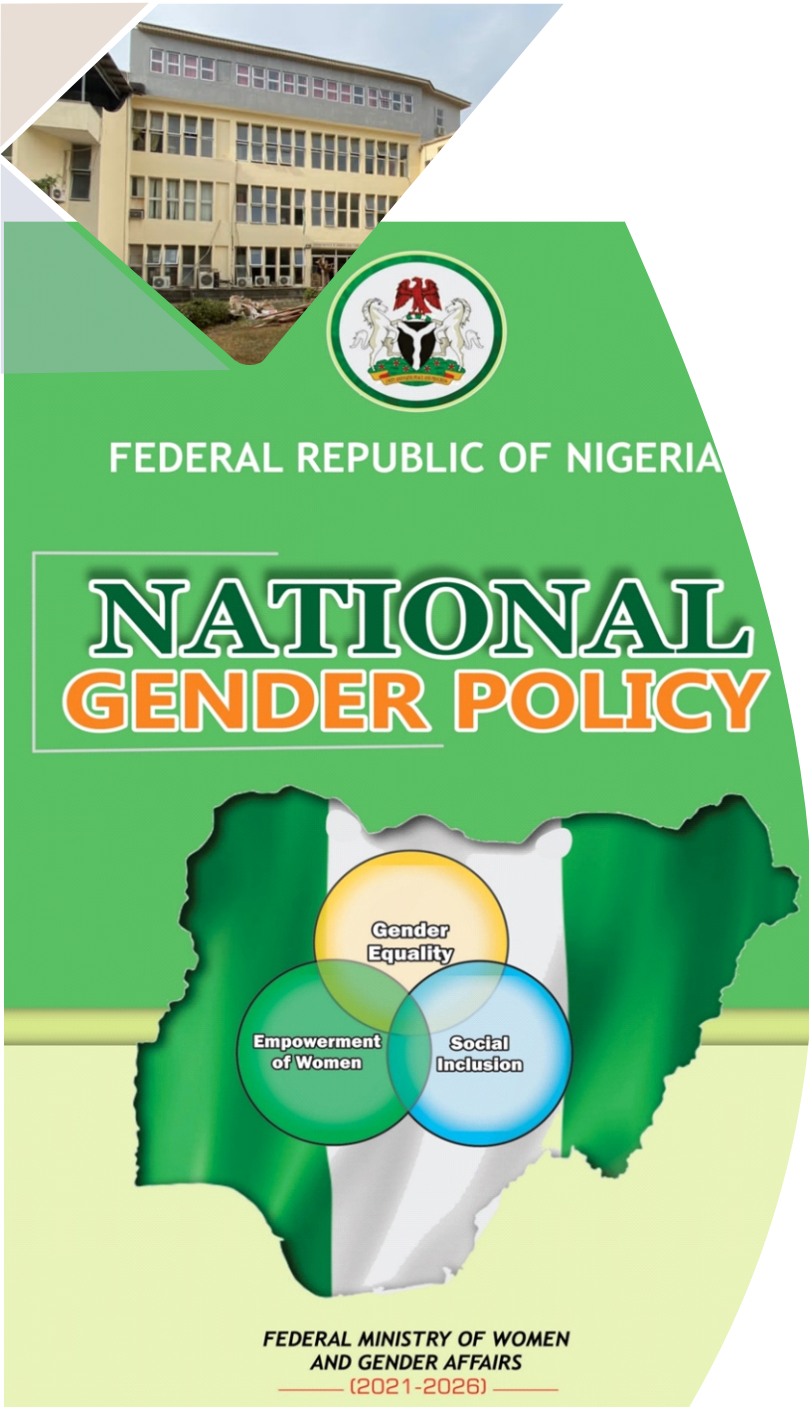
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OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

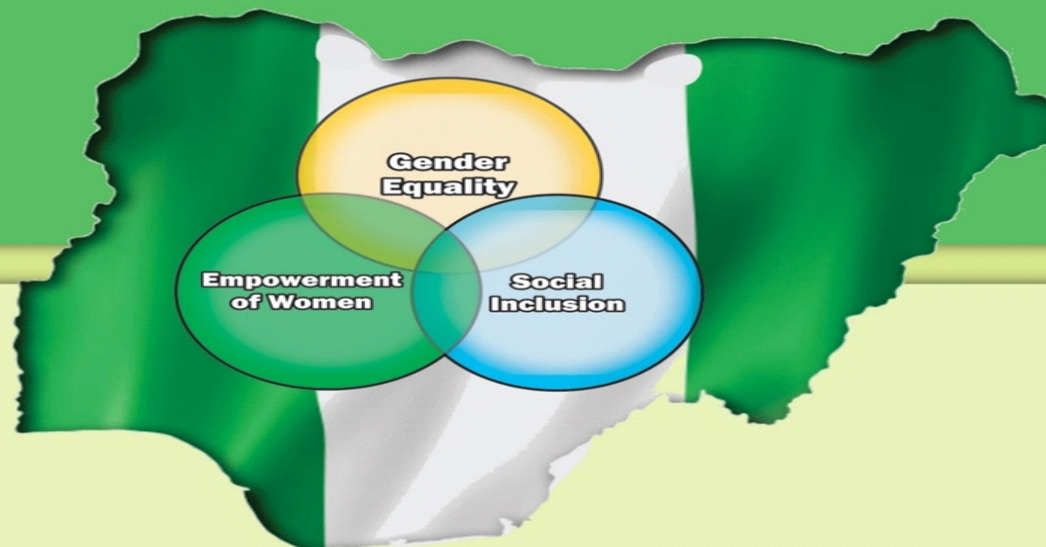
1. OBJECTIVES
2. INTRODUCTION / BACKGROUND: - LEGAL FOUNDATION OF THE POLICY
3. RATIONALE, OBJECTIVES AND STRUCTURE / CONTENTS
4. SCOPE OF COVERAGE / APPLICATION
5. CHALLENGES OF POLICY IMPLEMENTATION
6. STRATEGIES FOR ACHIEVING POLICY OBJECTIVES
7. CONCLUSION





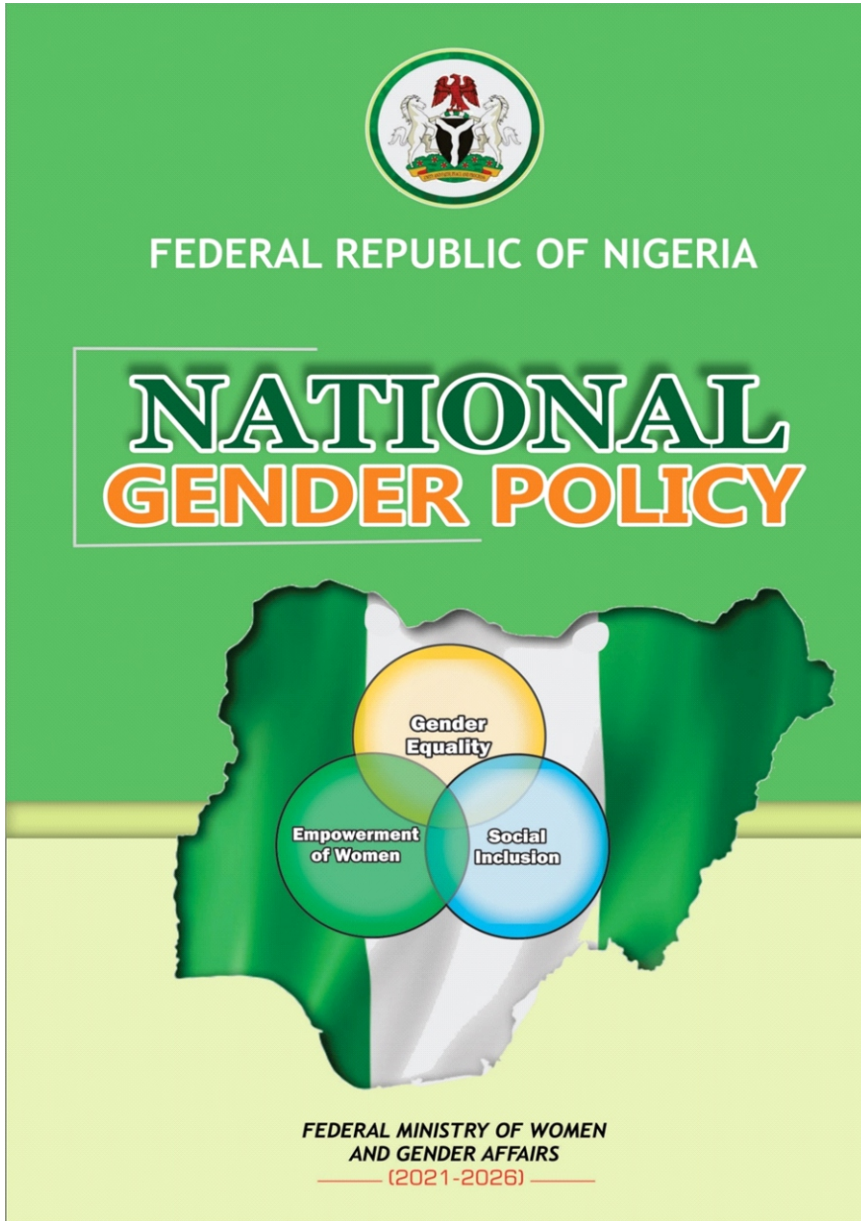
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

NATIONAL GENDER POLICY



FEDERAL MINISTRY OF WOMEN
AND GENDER AFFAIRS
— (2021-2026) —





Introduction/Background

The National Gender Policy provides guidelines for mainstreaming gender in various sectors of the economy with the overall goal of reducing gender inequalities and enhancing participation of women, men, girls and boys in socio-economic and political development.

The 2021-2026 policy draws from the 2006 National Gender Policy whose overall goal was to provide ‘strategic policy guidance for mainstreaming gender at all levels as well as address the inequalities that exist in the socio-economic sphere’, and combat all forms of violence against women and girls, among other things. It further draws from regional and international instruments to which Nigeria is a party. The persistence of gender inequalities and under representation of women in decision making positions at all levels continue to provide the need for a gender policy to provide the policy framework for addressing them. The overall goal of the policy is “to build a just society devoid of discrimination, where the needs and concerns of women, men, girls, and boys are mainstreamed equitably into all sectors of national development”.

The National Gender Policy is linked to relevant regional and international instruments and protocols. At the national level, among others, the Policy has strong linkages to several policies and instruments such as the 1999 Nigerian Constitution, Violence Against Persons Act, 2015, the Child Rights Act, 2003, National Health Policy, Education Policy, Reproduction Health Policy, the Agriculture Policy, the Environmental Policy, National Youth Policy and the National Child Policy, 2007/8.



Several international conferences and United Nations conventions raised the tempo for Governments and State Parties to promote gender equity and equality. Showing its political will and commitment to gender equality and empowerment of women, the Government of Nigeria ratified several regional and international instruments and is a signatory to other commitments. The most notable instruments and commitments are: the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Vienna Conference on Human Rights, and the Beijing Platform for Action (BpfA), New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD), AU Solemn Declaration for Gender Equality, African Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa (APPRRW), International Conference on Population Development Plan of Action (ICPD PoA), the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and importantly, the Nigerian Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (2017-2020). All these are human rights instruments for the advancement of women and children. The international and regional instruments provide useful reference material for the development of national instruments particularly the Nigerian Constitution which upholds the principle of gender equality and women's rights related national laws on gender equality.



TABLE 1: - LEGAL FOUNDATION OF THE NGP 2021 – 2026

1	LAW(s)	The constitution of the FRN 1999 as amended
	REMARK(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 14(2) (b) primary purpose of government. • Section 14 (2) (c) right to participate in government. • Section 15 (2) prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of sex, status, etc. • Section 15 (3) (a) & (b) on the State duty to promote free movement of persons, goods and services; and residency rights • Section 16 (1)(b) State duty to manage economy for the maximum welfare, freedom and happiness of all based on social Justice and equality of status and opportunity. • Section 16 (1)(d), state duty to promote in right to participate in economic activities and development of Nigeria. • Section 16 (2) (d), state duty to promote social security and welfare for the aged, sick, unemployed and the disabled. • Section 17 (2) (a), right to equality of rights, obligations and opportunities before the law. • Section 17 (2) (e) right of access to courts for justice. • Section 17 (3) rights to decent employment, health, safety, social security, protection of children, Women etc against discrimination and all forms of exploitation and abuse. • Section 18 on state duty to provide access to education. • Section 19 (d) respect for treaty obligations under international law. • Section 20, State duty to protect the environment against harm or pollution. • Section 21, State duty to promote, preserve and protect Nigerian Cultures which enhance human dignity. • Section 42 (1)(a), right to freedom from discrimination on the grounds of Sex, place of origin, etc. • Section 43, right to acquire and own immovable property anywhere in Nigeria.
2	LAW(s)	The Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act, 2015 (and 35 state VAPP Laws, Save Kano State).
	REMARK(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The VAPP Act, like the state laws, seeks to address the silent pandemic of violence against women and girls, in particular, or Sexual and Gender-based violence in Nigeria. • More comprehensively, it seeks to eliminate violence in both private and public life against both women / men or all persons, and to provide maximum protection and effective remedies for victims and punishment of offenders and for other related matters.



3	LAW(s)	The Child Rights Act, 2003 (And 35 State child Protection Laws, Save Bauchi)
	REMARK(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CRA guarantees the survival, participation, protection and development Rights of Children in Nigeria, including the GIRL-CHILD • The Act obligates parents and governments at all levels to promote and protect the rights of children against all forms of discrimination, exploitation, abuse, exclusion, marginalisation and disadvantage. • It, among other things, provides for institutional and implementation mechanisms in the best interest and welfare of the child
4	LAW(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ UN Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) ➤ The UN Convention on the Rights of the child ➤ The African Union Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa ➤ The OAU Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the child. ➤ Several other non-binding instruments. ➤ Sustainable Development Goals 1-17, especially Goal 5 on Gender Equality, SDGs 1-10 and 16.
	REMARK(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nigeria had signed and ratified all these international legal instruments and a signatory to the other international commitments that collectively seek to, among other things, promote gender equality and justice, and combat all forms of discriminatory and harmful practices against women and girls, promote the social, economic and political rights of women and girls, and provide them with access to justice mechanisms.

Source: The Autor, Prof. M. T. Ladan. June 2023



BOX 1

RATIONALE OF THE POLICY

The Nigerian revised National Gender Policy (2021-2026) commits Nigeria to a bolder and more ambitious vision for gender equality and the empowerment of all children, adolescents, and women. Unlike the 2006 National Gender Policy that was conceptualised on institutional engagement, the 2021-2026 revised National Gender Policy places practical and strategic gender needs at the heart of both the policy and Nigeria's common objective of achieving social inclusion and promoting shared values regardless of ethnicity, sex, or other differences. Alongside equity and empowerment, these have become the vanguards of national life and pro-poor development aspirations.

Furthermore, the reasoning/grounds for the revised National Gender Policy is that it affirms the importance of gender equality, not only as a fundamental human right but also as essential to poverty reduction and improved living standards, sustainable economic growth, effective and accountable governance. Gender equality is crucial for socio-economic development as well as the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals, including the Agenda 2063.

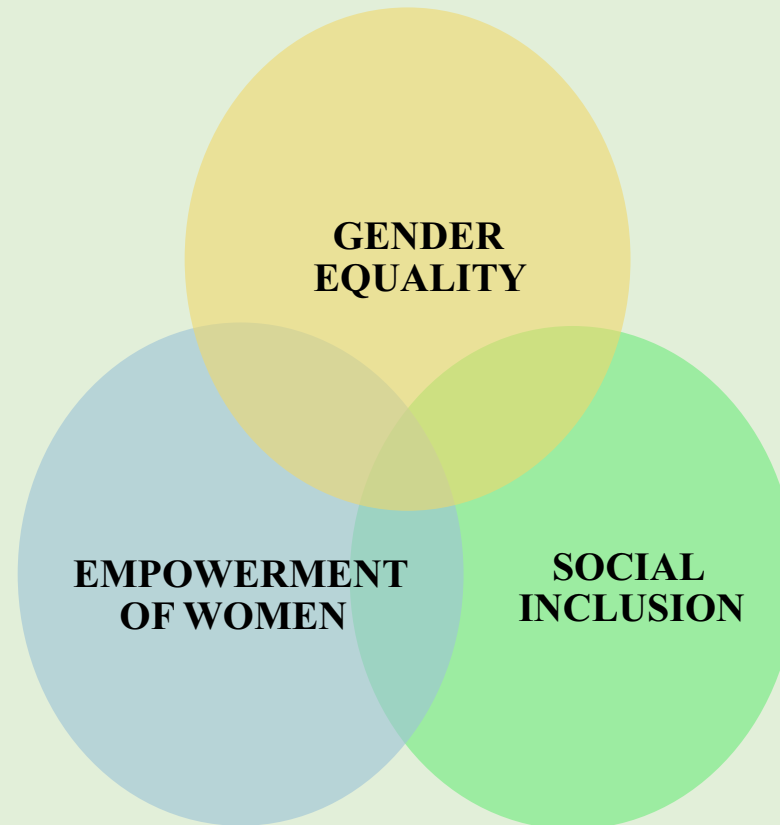


Figure 2.1: Key Elements in the GEESI Perspective



BOX 2 OBJECTIVES OF THE POLICY

The broad objectives of the revised policy are developed based on the overall goal, the guiding principles, lessons from achievements, and challenges faced over the period by women and men, boys and girls which culminated by the revision of the 2006 National Gender Policy. Therefore, the policy seeks to achieve the following broad objectives:

- i. Bridge gender/social inclusion gaps and achieve parity in all spheres of life.
- ii. Protect women's human rights and mitigate sexual and gender-based violence through appropriate buffers and related services.
- iii. Explore and fully harness women's human capital assets as a growth driver for national development through women's economic empowerment.
- iv. Advance women's participation and representation in leadership and governance.
- v. Support women and girls' education, lifelong health, survival, and sustainable development.
- vi. Ensure that gender equity concerns are integrated into social protection, and complex humanitarian actions, legislations, and policies
- vii. Ensure that the socially excluded groups (e.g. persons with disabilities, the elderly, and the poor) are mainstreamed in development practice.

The overarching goal of the policy flowing from above is thus: to mainstream gender equality and women's empowerment concerns into the national development process in order to improve the social, legal, civic, political, economic, and cultural conditions of the people of Nigeria; particularly women and men, boys and girls, elderly, poor and persons with disabilities in an appreciable manner as required by national and international frameworks.



BOX 3 STRUCTURE OF THE POLICY

The revised policy seeks to address the systemic nature of gender mainstreaming and the need for both traditional and non-traditional gender sectors to embrace gender transformation and the changes which accompany this. The National Gender Policy aims to institute a paradigm shift in national policy-making and implementation from a gender –sensitive position that presumes gender equality and equity, to a gender-aware position which acknowledges that barriers exist which prevent equal access and thus creates inequality. Structurally, the revised policy is premised on the following key underpinning principles, values and philosophies:

- The promotion and protection of of women’s rights, provision of social buffers and safety nets, social justice, and equity are critical to national cohesion, growth, and stability;
- The uniqueness of the needs of women and girls, compared to those of men and boys, are not homogeneous, originate from varying circumstances, and therefore demand tailored policy responses at sector and sub-sector levels;
- The gender policy is central to the achievement of overall national development goals, objectives, and targets on many fronts and from both the macro to the micro-economic levels as gender equality is a driver of growth and good governance;
- The cooperative interaction of all stakeholders, including government, private sector, civil society organizations, traditional and religious leaders, community-based organizations, and development partners at all levels is required to drive effective implementation of the policy;

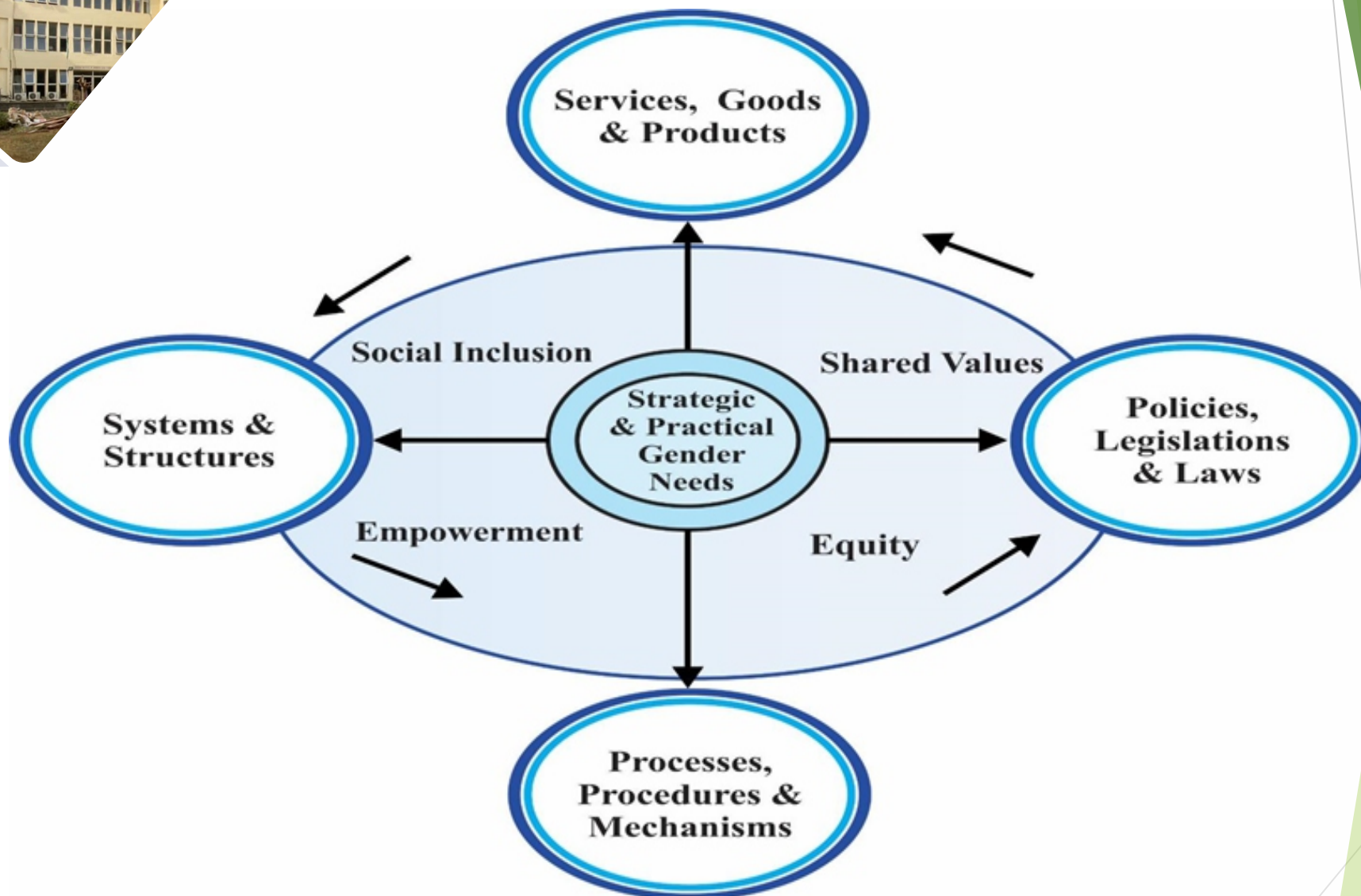


Figure 2.2: Gender Policy Conceptual Framework



- **The implementation of the policy shall build on existing structures, and draw on international policy frameworks, protocols, experiences, and practices including affirmative action interventions focused on women, recognising them as a corrective measure to bridge gaps in opportunities and access to resources; and**
- **Gender analysis is an integral part and essential component of all policy articulation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.**

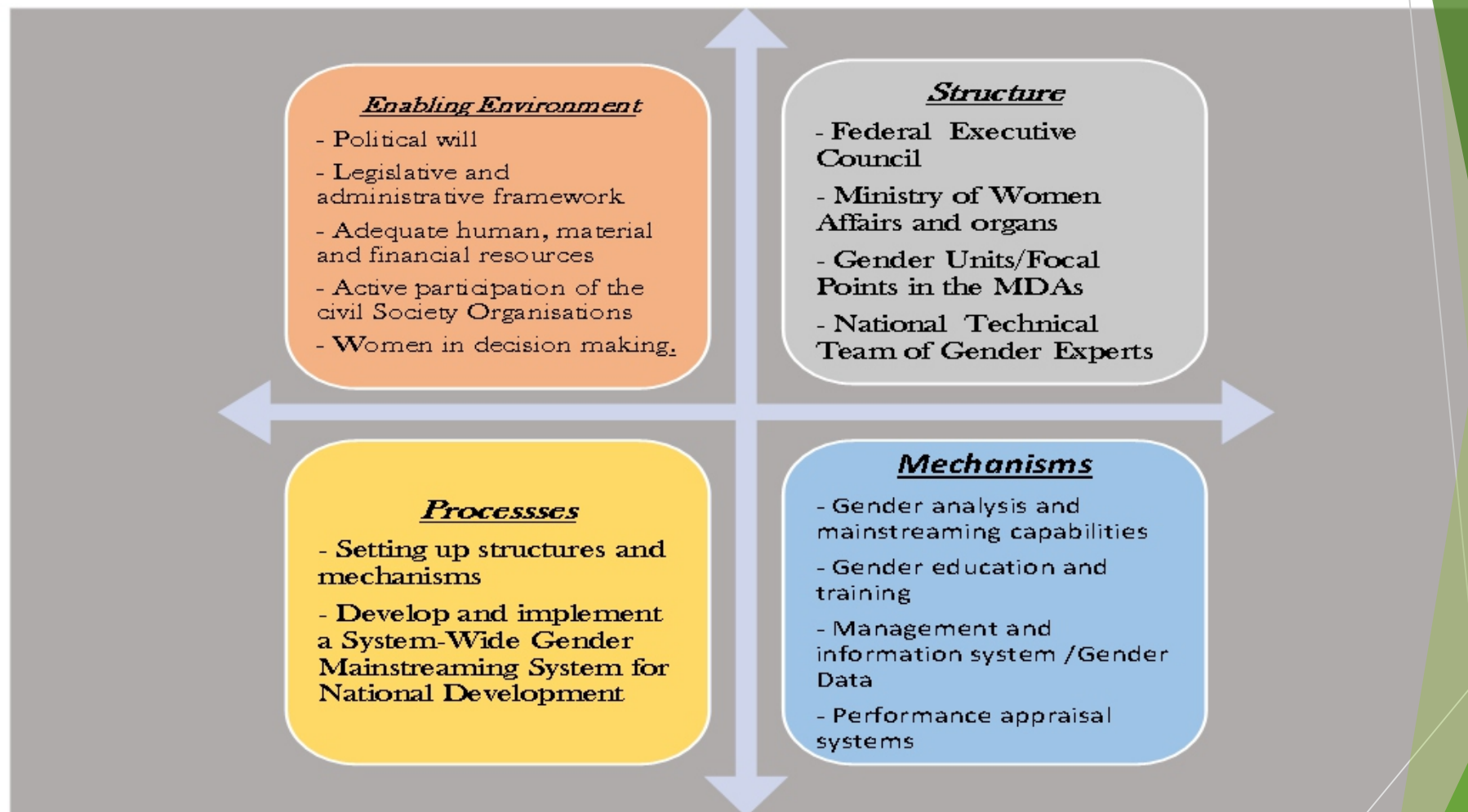
Gender mainstreaming shall be the core strategy for achieving the policy objectives and targets.

The policy adopts the gender mainstreaming strategy to draw attention to how women, men, girls, and boys are influenced and affected by policy decisions and programme executions and the need for a two-pronged approach to redressing gender inequalities. Gender mainstreaming is the globally recognized strategy for successfully advancing gender equality and equity in society.

The policy has an estimated life span of five years, 2021-2026 with a review at the expiry of the NGP.



Figure 4.1: The Gender Management System (GMS)



Source: Adapted from the Commonwealth Gender Management System Handbook, 1999



BOX 4

CONTENTS OF THE POLICY

The National Gender Policy contain the following standard components: a purpose statement, outlining why the organization issued the policy, and what its desired effect of the policy should be; an applicability and scope statement; effective date which indicates when the policy comes into force; policy statements indicating the specific regulations, requirements, or modifications to organizational behaviour that the policy is creating; background, indicating history, and interest that led to the creation of the policy and definition section. All these and more are contained in the following sections: (1) Objectives, (2) Policy Statement (3) Procedures that explain its implementation and operation, (4) Stakeholders and (5) Additional Information. These comprise the following sections of the Policy:

- I. Section 1: Context and Rationale
- II. Section 2: Policy Framework, Guiding Principles, Goals and Objectives
- III. Section 3: Policy Priorities, Objectives, Targets & Strategic Actions
- IV. Section 4: Institutional And Implementation Frameworks & Delivery Strategies for the Policy
- V. Section 5: Conclusion

The National Gender Policy has an Appendix that deals with operational definitions. It provides clear and unambiguous definitions for terms and concepts found in the policy document. Concepts such as gender, CEDAW, empowerment, gender awareness, gender and development (GAD), etc. are included in the definition section.



Fig 4.2: Implementation Logic Model

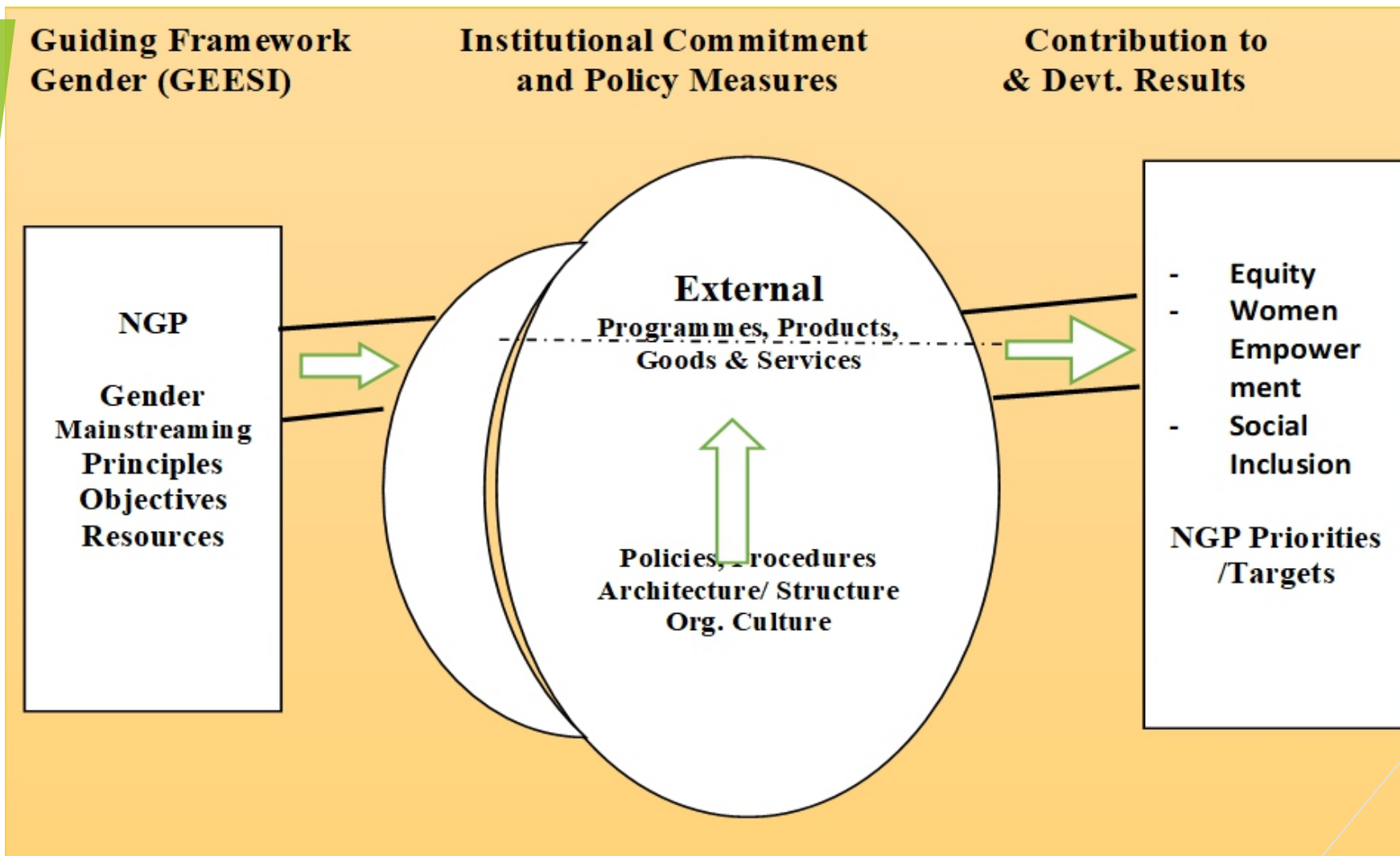


Figure 4.3: Federal Level Gender Machinery

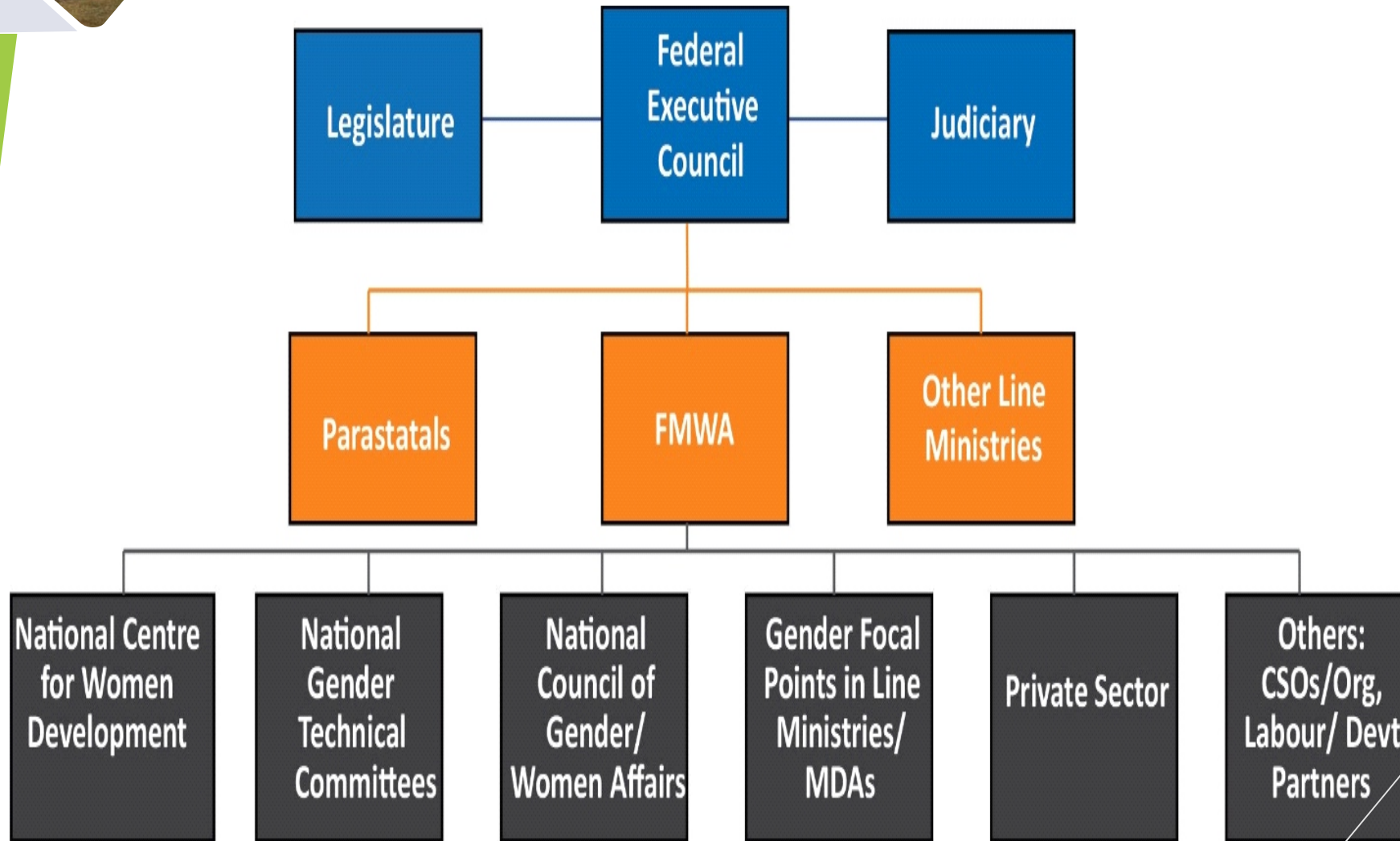




Fig. 4.4.: State Level Gender Machinery

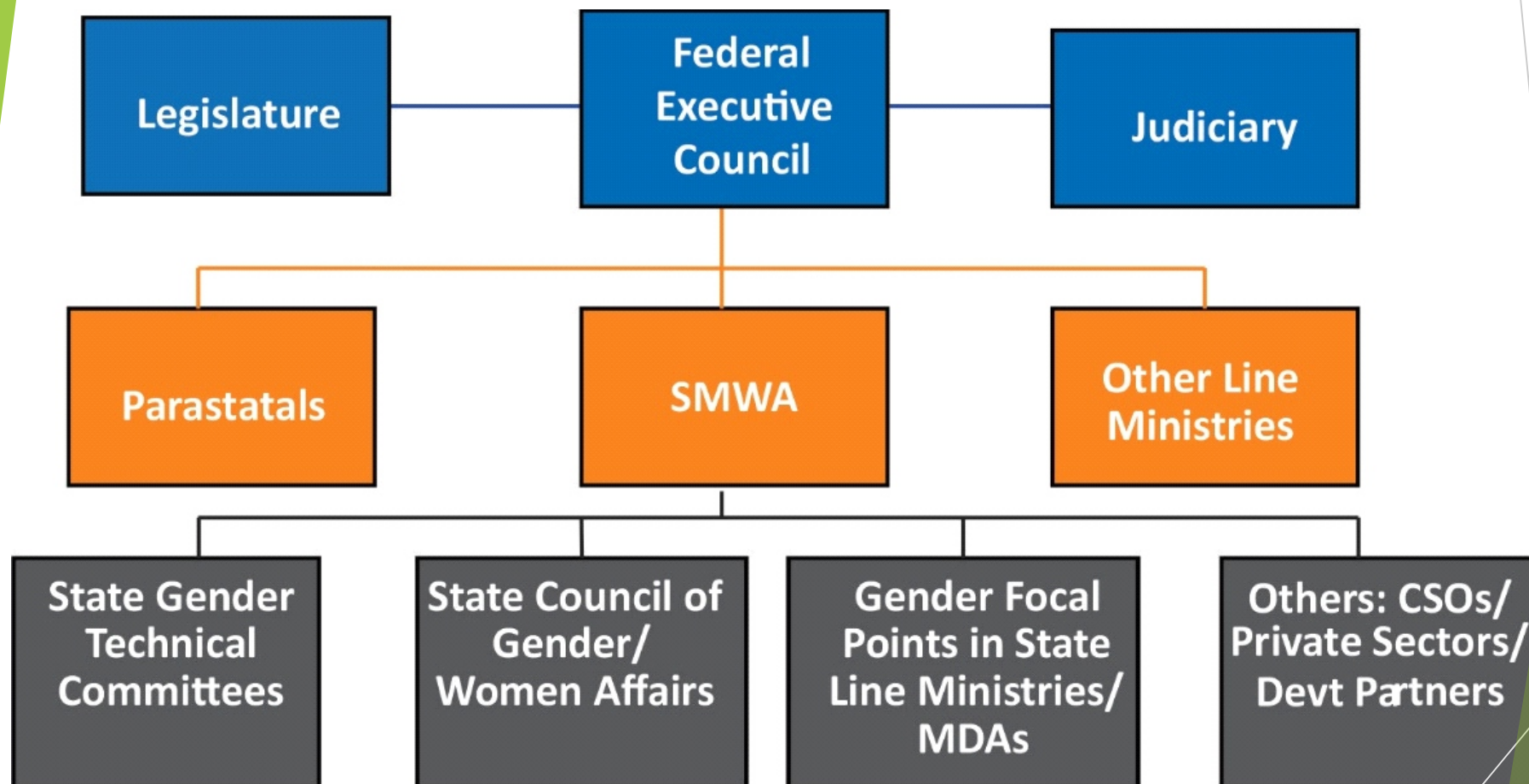




Fig. 4.5.: Local Government Level Gender Machinery

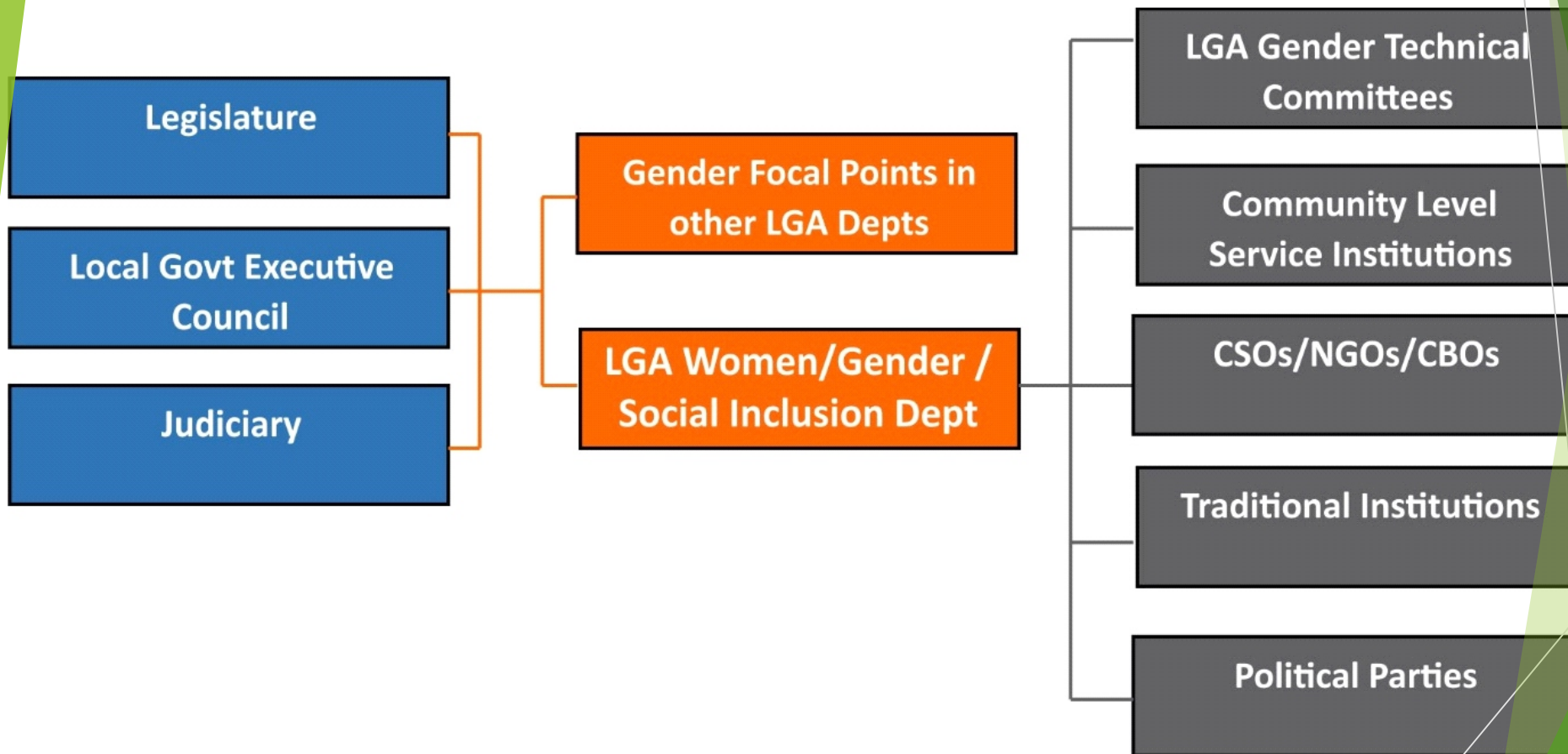




Figure 4.6.: System Wide Approach to GEESI

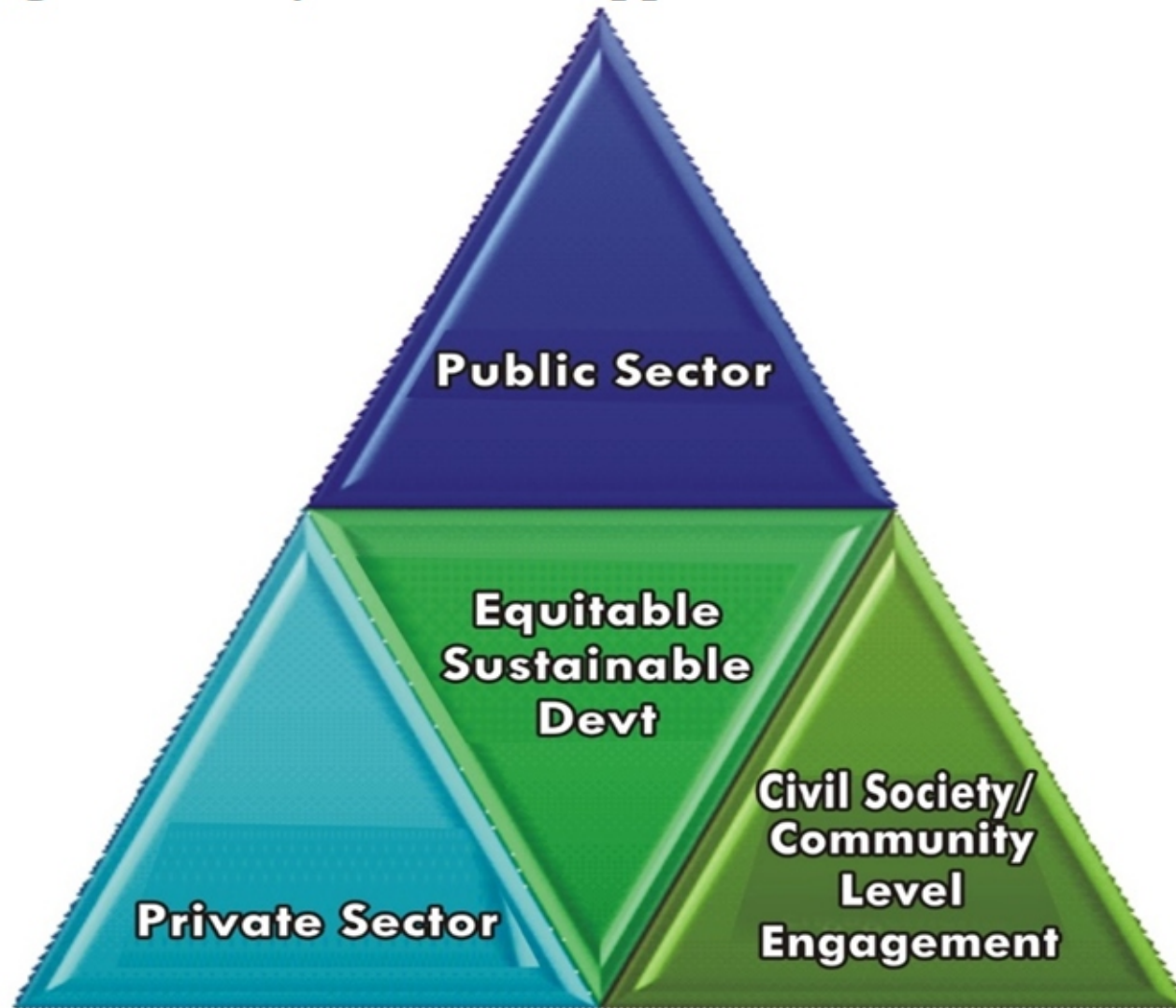




Figure 4.7: The National Gender Policy Key Compliance Criteria & Operational Strategies





BOX 5

COVERAGE /SCOPE OF APPLICATION OF THE POLICY

The NGP will apply its gender policy throughout its activities. The NGP objectives apply across four (4) interconnected levels:

(a) At the institutional level:

The policy addresses gender issues in its day-day governance, operations and procedures, and its performance measurement frameworks as reflected in the targets and strategic actions while committing the necessary resources, financial and human, to make this approach robust and effective;

(b) At the portfolio/project level:

To address and reduce gender inequality, deepen stakeholder engagement and deliver better accountability to both men and women to generate sustainable livelihood opportunities, health and well-being, and resilience against discrimination;

(c) At the National Level:

To support and sustain an enabling environment the various stakeholders-including MDAs, partners-that build on existing policy commitments, social standards, and redress mechanisms to achieve gender equality in accordance with the policy document.



(d) At the Sector Level

To contribute to high quality, more comprehensive, systematic and participatory data collection, qualitative and quantifiable gender analysis and action plans, and knowledge base that support gender-related learning outcomes.

Hence, in this way, NGP will support an institutional culture and enabling environment that integrates gender equality, vertically and horizontally across diverse stakeholders and frameworks through the course of the policy life cycle (2021-2026)

In addition, the National Gender Policy is anchored within the framework of the Constitution of Nigeria 1999 (as amended), which guarantees equality and right to freedom from discrimination; and the various global, regional, and national policy commitments to gender equality and human rights (including CEDAW; the Beijing Platform of Action; the MDGs; the African Charter and its Protocols for Gender Equality, etc).

The policy framework revolves around four (4) pillars that cover the practical and strategic needs of women and the poor, viz: (1) Policies and Legislations; (2) Systems and Structures; (3) Processes, Procedures and Mechanisms, and (4) Services, Goods and Products.

The policy is targeting the following areas: gender in education and training; health; agriculture, food security and nutrition; natural resources; environment, economic development; governance and human rights. The policy also prioritizes gender perspective in gender based violence and capacity of the national gender machinery.

The NGP is pushing vigorously for a level playing field in terms of gender equity and social inclusion in all spheres of life, thereby promoting the Gender Equality, Empowerment of Women, and Social Inclusion Agenda (GEESI)



Table 4.1: The Elements of the National Gender Management System

Enabling Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Political will ● Legislative and administrative framework ● Adequate human and financial resources ● Active participation of Civil Society Organisations ● Women in decision making (public and private sectors; and community level structures)
Processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Setting up GMS structures and mechanisms ● Developing and implementing a National Gender Policy Implementation Plan ● System-Wide Gender Mainstreaming across MDAs ● Developing and implementing a Sector Specific Gender Policy ● Mainstreaming GEESI issues in Policies and Legislations
Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Federal Executive Council ● Federal Ministry of Women and Gender Affairs ● Federal Ministry of Economic Development, Budget and Planning; ● Federal Ministry of Finance ● Federal Ministry of State and Local Government Affairs ● The Legislative ● The Judiciary ● Gender Focal Points (across MDAs) ● National Technical Team of Gender Experts ● Community Based GEESI Structures
Tools and Mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gender analysis and mainstreaming capabilities ● Gender education and training/Gender Research ● Management and information system ● Gender Data (sex disaggregated data and gender statistics) ● Performance appraisal systems ● Gender Responsive Budgeting



Table 4.2: Criteria for the Policy M&E Mechanisms

i. Relevance	Intervention addresses the needs and priorities of all especially vulnerable and disadvantaged population
i. Efficiency	Use of available resources is commensurate to outcomes and outputs obtained in relation to the inputs
i. Effectiveness	Degree to which expected results are achieved
i. Impact	Implicit in the efficiency and effectiveness criteria, but important considering that if the delivery of relief packages is significantly delayed, they might not be useful e.g. If food assistance does not reach the targeted people in due time their nutritional status will decline
i. Timeliness	A cross-cutting criterion referring to the capacity of stakeholders to address in time the different needs of the populace.



APPENDIX: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

CONCEPT	OPERATIONAL DEFINITION
CEDAW	The Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) provide the basis for realizing equality between men and women through ensuring women’s access to and equal opportunities in political and public life.
Development	A process with economic and social dimensions. It entails quantitative changes in aggregates such as Gross National Product, as well as changes in institutional, social and administrative structures (Todaro,1989), with the objective of effecting the material and social advancement of the population.
Engendering	As a gender concept, engendering refers to the process of integrating gender considerations and concerns into words, actions and assessment policies, programmes, projects and other institutional functioning.
Empowerment	Refers to the process of “conscientisation” which builds critical analytical skills for individual to gain self-confidence in order to take control of her or his life. Empowerment of women is an essential process in the transformation of gender relations because it addresses the structural and underlying causes of subordination and discrimination.
Equality of Opportunity	Refers to a fundamental human right, and a zero tolerance to discrimination, as embedded in the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. At the core of this National Gender Policy is achieving equal opportunity for ALL irrespective of sex, gender, and social circumstance, such that everybody has equal access to resources, services, employment opportunities among others.
Equality of Treatment	Refers to meeting the specific and distinct needs of different social categories of men and women by government and cultural institutions, service providers, and employers of labour irrespective of sex, gender, and physical disabilities. Equality of treatment does not mean treating all men and women in exactly the same way (i.e., in a gender-blind fashion) as this would only serve to perpetuate existing disparities, rather persons are treated according to the level of need and/or social circumstance.



Gender	This refers to culturally and socially constructed roles, responsibilities, privileges, relations and expectations assigned to being women, men, boys and girls. Gender is therefore patterned, socially produced distinctions between femininity and masculinity. It is a central organising principle of societies, and often governs the processes of production and reproduction, consumption and distribution. Through gendered processes, advantages and disadvantages, exploitation and control, action and emotion, meaning, and identity are patterned in terms of a distinction between male and female; masculinity and femininity. Thus, gender attributes are culturally specific (not universal), and can change over a period of time. They do not necessarily have biological component.
Gender Analysis	“Is a process which allows us to distinguish the ways in which the distribution of resources, activities, power, representation and decision-making vary amongst women and men within a given socio-economic group and at a particular point in time. A gender analysis may ask typical questions such as – who does what? Who has what? Who decides? How? Who wins? Who loses?” (The United Nations System in Nigeria, 2013:12).
Gender and Development (GAD)	Refers to a planning process which is based on an analysis of the different situations and needs of men, women, boys and girls. It aims at creating gender equity between men and women; boys and girls. A gender and development perspective recognises the importance of the relations between men and women; boys and girls.
Gender Awareness	Refers to a state of knowledge of the differences in roles and relations of women and men; girls and boys; and how this results in difference in power relations, status, privilege and needs.
Gender aware policy appraisal	Is a tool that assesses whether the policy addresses the needs of men and women; boys and girls; and specific vulnerable groups such as the physically challenged and the aged.
Gender Bias	This is a positive and/or negative attitudes/practices towards either female or male.



Gender Blindness	Is the failure to recognise that gender is an essential determinant of social outcomes impacting on projects and policies. A gender-blind approach assumes that gender is not an influencing factor in, projects, programs or policy. Such policy/programme/project consciously or unconsciously failed to consider the position, needs, feelings, and desires of women, men, boy and girls as separate categories with separate needs and interests. For example, until recently, agriculture policies are male biased - as “farmers” are generally seen as males, while female farmers are often not focused in agricultural intervention programmes. This ends up widening the gender gap in Agriculture.
Gender Budget	A budgeting method that analyses the incidence of budgets on men and women and girls and boys. Gender budgeting entails analyses of revenue and expenditure impacts so as to avoid or correct gender imbalances. Gender budgeting or ‘gender-sensitive budgets’ are not separate budgets for women, or for men; rather it is a dissection of the government budget to establish its gender-differential impacts and to translate gender commitments into budgetary commitments. The main objective of a gender-sensitive budget is to improve the analysis of incidence of budgets, attain more effective targeting of public expenditure and offset any undesirable gender-specific consequences of previous budgetary measures.
Gender Development Index (GDI)	Refers to an index which uses some of the same variables as the Human Development Index (HDI) which includes life expectancy, educational attainment and real GDP, but which goes further to take into account inequality in achievement between women and men; boys and girls.
Gender Discrimination	Differential treatment to individuals on the grounds of gender
Gender Division of Labour	Different work roles assigned by society to men and women. For example, women tend to be engaged in unpaid domestic work, low pay, low status and informal sector jobs, while men tend to be employed in higher paid and formal sector work.
Gender Empowerment (GEM)	Refers to a measure which examines whether women and men are able to actively participate in social, economic, and political life and are able to take part in decision-making. GEM focuses on the capacities of women and men to take advantage of the opportunities of life.
Gender Equality	Refers to a situation where women and men have equal conditions for realizing their full human rights and potential; are able to contribute equally to national, political, economic, social and cultural development; and benefit equally from the results. Gender Equality entails that the underlying causes of discrimination based on sex, gender and other social conditions are systematically identified and removed in order to give men and women equal opportunities. The concept of Gender Equality, as used in this policy framework, takes into account women existing subordinate positions within social relations and aims at the structuring of society so as to eradicate male domination. Therefore, equality is understood to include both formal equality and substantive equality; not merely simple equality to men. Gender equality tends to refer to equality in outcomes and results.



Gender Equity	This entails the provision of fairness and justice in the distribution of benefits and responsibilities between women and men; boys and girls. The concept recognises that women and men; boys and girls, have different needs and power and that these differences should be identified and addressed in a manner that rectifies the imbalances between the sexes. In other words, it takes into consideration the differences in women's and men's (boys' and girls') lives and recognises that different approaches may be needed to produce outcomes that are equitable
Gender Gap = Disparity	A gender gap is a disparity between genders involving quality or quantity. Though some gender gaps are controversial, they are not to be confused with sexist stereotypes. A classic example of a gender gap is the supposed difference in pay between men and women for the same job responsibilities. The European Commission defines gender gap as the 'gap in any area between women and men in terms of their levels of participation, access, rights, remuneration or benefits' (European Commission, 1998).
Gender Implicit Issues	These are not clearly state, they are hidden, henceforth implied, such terms as farmers, population, the poor, and the masses are given examples. Therefore, there is need to open them up and know exactly whose gender needs are being targeted. Is it men, women, girls or boys?
Gender Indicator	It measures gender related changes in society over time. They may be pointers, facts, numbers, opinions or perceptions used to signify changes in specific conditions or progress towards particular gender-related objectives (The United Nations in Nigeria, 2013)
Gender Issues	These arise when the relationships between women and men, their roles, privileges, status and positions are identified and analysed. Gender issues arise where inequalities are shown to exist between people purely on the basis of being a female or a male. The fact that gender differences are socially constructed is itself a primary issue to deal with.
Gender Mainstreaming	<p>Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in any area and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally, and inequality is not perpetuated (ECOSOC, 1997).</p> <p>Recognising that most institutions consciously and unconsciously serve the interests of men, gender mainstreaming perspective aims at transforming institutions to promote full participation of women in decision making so that women's needs move from the margins to the centre of development planning and resource allocation.</p>



Gender Management System (GMS)	GMS is a network of structures, mechanisms and processes put in place within an existing organisational framework, to guide, plan, monitor and evaluate the process of mainstreaming gender into all areas of the organisation's work, in order to achieve greater gender equality and equity within the context of sustainable development (Commonwealth Secretariat, 1990).
Gender Neutral	The planning for women, men, girls and boys as if they are homogeneous and not taking into consideration their different needs and roles. Experience has shown that gender neutral planning in reality addresses the needs of the dominant group.
Gender Oppression	Whereby one gender dominates the other unjustly or even cruelly, whether it is deliberate or not.
Gender Perspective	The ultimate goal of this approach is to create equality between women and men. It uses a set of tools and guidelines on how to identify the impact on development on gender relations and the roles of women and men.
Gender re-distributive policies	These policies try to tackle gender imbalances, gender gaps and gender disparities in society by addressing the strategic gender needs of both men and women. Such policies transform gender relationships and lead to gender equality.
Gender Responsiveness	Refers to a planning process in which programmes and policy actions are developed to deal with and counteract problems which arise out of socially constructed differences between women and men.
Gender Roles	These are the different tasks and responsibilities and expectations that society has defined and allocated to men, women, girls and boys. They are not necessarily determined by biological make up and therefore they change with time and according to the situation.
Gender Sensitivity	Encompasses the ability to acknowledge and highlight existing gender differences, issues and inequalities and incorporate these into strategies and action.
Gender Stereotyping	This is the assigning of roles, tasks and responsibilities to a particular gender on the basis of pre-conceived social and cultural prejudices.
Human Development Index (HDI)	Refers to a tool which measures the average achievement of a country in basic human capabilities. The HDI focuses on three variables, namely life expectancy, educational attainment and the gross domestic product (GDP).



Policy	Refers to guiding principles to a course of action arrived at by decision-makers to address an area of concern and/or issues through executive and/or legal action.
Poverty	Poverty is a level of economic development, which barely meets the minimum standards of human wellbeing. Conventional economic definitions use income or consumption pattern, complemented by a range of other social indicators such as life expectancy, infant mortality, nutrition, the proportion of the household budget spent on food, literacy, school enrolment rates, access to health clinics or drinking water; to classify poor groups against a common index of material welfare.
Practical Gender Needs (PGN)	PGNs are needs which are related to satisfying both men's and women's, girls' and boys' basic and material needs for their day today survival. Women's PGNs are those needs identified to help women cope better in their existing subordinate positions. Thus, practical needs are related largely to issues of welfare and do not challenge the existing gender division of labour and/or improve women's subordinate positions in society.
Productive activities	Refers to the production of goods and services for consumption or trade. When people are asked what they do for a living, the response is usually related to productive work, especially work that generates income. Both men and women are involved in productive activities but, for the most part, their functions and responsibilities will differ according to gender division of labour in the society. Women's productive work is often less visible and less valued than men.
Reproductive work	Refers to care and maintenance of the household and its members – including child bearing and nurturing roles, preparing food, collecting water and fuel, shopping, housekeeping and family health care. Although reproductive work is crucial to human survival, it is seldom considered “real work”. Reproductive work is usually time consuming, labour intensive and not paid for. It is almost always the responsibility of women and girls.
Sex	This is the biological make up of men and women, boys, and girls which describes their anatomical distinction of being a male or a female. Sex attributes are universal, and are often not adaptable to change
Strategic Gender Needs (SGN)	These are needs that are related to changing the situation of marginalised people especially women and other vulnerable groups. Meeting strategic needs helps women to achieve greater Gender Equality. It also changes existing roles and therefore challenges the structure of gender inequality which often results in women's subordinate position. Strategic needs may include such issues as legal rights, equal wage, and women's control over resources among others.
Substantive Equality	Refers to a stage of real equality underpinned by equality of opportunity, access and treatment between women and men.
Women Empowerment	This is a process of generating and building capacities to exercise control over one's life. Empowerment is the process of increasing the capacity of individuals or groups to make choices and to transform those choices into desired actions and outcomes. Central to this process are actions which both build individual and collective assets, and improve the efficiency and fairness of the organisational and institutional context which govern the use of these assets.
Women in Development (WID)	Refers to a planning process in which the importance of women's needs in development is the major focus. Strategically, it focuses on women only projects, but often considers women as the problem of development needing intervention rather than targeting the structure which continues to entrench gender inequalities in the society.



POLICY IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES IN NIGERIA

- Weak or lack of political will to implement faithfully and fully
- Poor or inadequate or unsustainable funding regime
- Weak or non-existent feedback, coordination, collaboration, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.
- Poor or weak capacity for data generation, analysis, usage etc.



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STRATEGIES FOR ACHIEVING NGP POLICY OBJECTIVES

- Effective coordination of policy implementation and programmatic reforms through mainstreaming of gender concerns at all levels.
- Gender education and capacity building to enhance necessary technical expertise and positive gender culture.
- Legislative reforms to guarantee gender justice and respect for human rights.
- Economic reforms for enhanced productivity and sustainable development especially that which address the needs of women and children as well as other vulnerable groups.



CONCLUSION

The success of the NGP technically rests on how operators / implementers of the policy are able to follow due process and the use of gender mainstreaming as a strategic tool for institutionalising change in power role relations.

There is the need for critical stakeholders at all levels of governance, to mobilise resources to address the structures that perpetrate gender inequality and gender injustice in Nigeria.



BOX 6

CONCLUSION

With the new and revised policy in place, the Nigerian government can learn from the previous policies and ensure that there is clear tracking and monitoring of the impact of each of the objectives so as to fully do away with gender inequality in the country. Thus, the major challenge will be how to move from policy prescription projected in this policy document to the actualization of the policy frameworks. Hence, to achieve the policy goals, the following elements must be considered and adhered to: political will, gender as a core value for transforming the Nigerian society, confronting patriarchy and coordination, networking, and monitoring.



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RESUMPTION OF NEW AGF

The Director General of Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Professor Muhammed Tawfiq Ladan, PhD on Monday 21st August, 2023 met with the new Attorney General of the Federation and Minister of Justice, Mr Lateef Fagbemi SAN, on the assumption of duty after the swearing in ceremony at the Chambers of the Honorable Attorney General of the Federation and Minister of Justice, Federal Ministry of Justice, Abuja.

Others who were on ground to welcome the new AGF were the Permanent Secretary and Solicitor General, Mrs Jeddy Agba, Chief Executive Officers/ Head of Agencies: Professor Isa Ciroma, Director General Nigerian Law School, Chairman of National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA), Rtd Brig. General Buba Marwa, Director General, Nigerian Copyright Commission, Dr. John Asien, Chairperson Law Reform Commission, Professor Jummai Audi, Director General Legal Aid Council, Mr Aliyu, The Executive Secretary, National Human Rights Commission, Mr Tony Ojukwu and The Director Regional Centre for International Commercial Arbitration and all the Directors in the Federal Ministry of Justice, Abuja.





REPAIRS AND INVERTER INSTALLATIONS

In order to ensure a serene working environment for management and staff, the Director General of Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Professor Muhammed Tawfiq Ladan, PhD on 24th August, 2023 approved for the repairs and installation of Inverters at Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Lagos office.





2023 NBA ANNUAL GENERAL CONFERENCE

The Nigerian Bar Association (NBA) has held its 63rd Annual General Conference with the theme **“Getting it Right Charting the Course for Nigeria’s Nation Building”** from 25th August- 1st of September, 2023 at the MKO Abiola Stadium, Abuja.

The Conference is a leading annual event of the NBA and a staple on the calendar of the Nigerian Legal profession.

The Director General of Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Professor Muhammed Tawfiq Ladan, PhD who was a lead speaker at the event presented a lecture titled: **“Fake News, Cyber Bullying and Hate Speech on Social Media”** *What is it and How do we deal with it?* in one of its plenary sessions.

Professor Ladan during his lecture called for an aggressive promotion of information and media literacy as part of the curriculums in schools as well as part of adult digital literacy. According to him, this will help curb the spreads of fake news which has continued to eat deep into the fabrics of the nation's economy and governance.

The Director General harped on the need to respect, promote and protect the rights of the public to know, access available and credible information to participating governments from an informed position is verifiable and credible. He added that by promoting information and media literacy, citizens will be better equip to support government programmes and policies for the growth and development of the nation.





FAKE NEWS, CYBER BULLYING AND HATE SPEECH ON SOCIAL MEDIA:

WHAT IS IT AND HOW DO WE DEAL WITH IT?

**A PRESENTATION MADE AT THE NIGERIAN BAR ASSOCIATION ANNUAL
GENERAL CONFERENCE, 2023.
VENUE: MKO ABIOLA STADIUM, ABUJA
DATE: 28TH AUGUST, 2023**

**BY
PROFESSOR MUHAMMED TAWFIQ LADAN, PhD
HUBERT HUMPHREY FELLOW, USA
DIRECTOR-GENERAL
NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED LEGAL STUDIES**



**FAKE NEWS, CYBER BULLYING AND HATE SPEECH ON SOCIAL MEDIA:
WHAT IS IT AND HOW DO WE DEAL WITH IT?**



Social Media Platforms serve as fertile grounds for Fake News and Hate Speech consumption and sharing, and perpetration of Cyber Bullying meant to discredit or harm specific people or groups. This is made possible by the various Algorithms within the Social Media networks that seem to enhance the Fake News phenomenon on Social Media by creating false accounts that spread misleading or erroneous information or propaganda.



**FAKE NEWS, CYBER BULLYING AND HATE SPEECH ON SOCIAL MEDIA:
WHAT IS IT AND HOW DO WE DEAL WITH IT?**



INTRODUCTION

The internet and social media, as excellent mechanisms to enable and facilitate democratic engagement, knowledge for all and businesses to thrive, in the wrong hands or misuse can also be instruments for propagation of extremism and violence, political manipulations, spread of false information to discredit or cause physical or psychological harm to other individuals and groups. A lot of citizens and societies or national economies, today around the globe, are threatened by the effects of Fake News, Cyber Bullying and Hate Speech.



**FAKE NEWS, CYBER BULLYING AND HATE SPEECH ON SOCIAL MEDIA:
WHAT IS IT AND HOW DO WE DEAL WITH IT?**



1. WHAT IS SOCIAL MEDIA?

It refers to the digital means of communication, interaction, participation, networking, creating and sharing information, ideas and opinions through virtual networks and communities.

It encompasses all the platforms and Apps that facilitate digital communication, creation and exchange of information, content, ideas, etc. Such platforms include Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Twitter, Tiktok, YouTube etc



**FAKE NEWS, CYBER BULLYING AND HATE SPEECH ON SOCIAL MEDIA:
WHAT IS IT AND HOW DO WE DEAL WITH IT?**



2. WHAT IS FAKE NEWS?

The term Fake News is a misnomer, because the word 'News' means basically, verifiable, credible information in the public interest.

So any information that does not meet the standards of verifiability, credibility and public interest does not deserve the label news.



FAKE NEWS, CYBER BULLYING AND HATE SPEECH ON SOCIAL MEDIA: WHAT IS IT AND HOW DO WE DEAL WITH IT?



CONSTITUTIVE ELEMENTS OF A FAKE NEWS ON SOCIAL MEDIA

An information that is created, published and shared or promoted digitally knowing it to be false, is fake news if it is:

False and free as the purveyors capitalize on the vulnerability and partisan potential of recipients whom they hope to entrust as their amplifiers and multipliers

- Accuracy/ truth unverifiable as capable of polarizing public opinion.
- Section 123 of the Electoral Act 2022 prohibits dissemination of election related fake news against a candidate meant to prejudice or promote the chances of a candidate's election

Manipulative, as having the potential effect of promoting violence, extremism, hate speech and cyber bullying.

Misleading, as capable of undermining the trust in the democratic processes and the judicial system

Promotive of a particular opinion, moral or political cause

Knowingly or intentionally sending a false message or matter digitally to cause annoyance, inconvenience, danger, insults, obstruction, injury, criminal intimidation, enmity, hatred, ill-will or needless anxiety to another, commits an offence and is liable to the prescribed sanctions upon conviction (sec. 24(1)(b)) of the Cybercrimes Act, 2015

With or without malice or intention to cause harm to individuals. Groups or society

- It may be Disinformation where false, manipulative or dishonest information deliberately created, published and shared intentionally to cause harm.
- It may be Misinformation where false information is created with no intention to cause harm.



**FAKE NEWS, CYBER BULLYING AND HATE SPEECH ON SOCIAL MEDIA:
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Both Disinformation and Misinformation are problems for society, but disinformation is particularly dangerous because it is frequently organized, well resourced and enabled or reinforced by automated technology.

The Spread of Fake News is made possible largely through social networks and messaging on social media platforms. This begs the question of the extent of effectiveness of Government Regulations or Self Regulation by Social Media networks/tech companies providing these services.



**FAKE NEWS, CYBER BULLYING AND HATE SPEECH ON SOCIAL MEDIA:
WHAT IS IT AND HOW DO WE DEAL WITH IT?**



CYBER BULLYING/CYBER STALKING - SECTION 24(1a) and (2) OF THE CYBERCRIMES ACT, 2015

Message or matter sent that is grossly offensive, pornographic, indecent, obscene or of menacing character

Knowingly or intentionally spreads such message or matter digitally, to bully extort, harass or cause harm, annoyance, inconvenience, danger, insult, injury, obstruction, criminal intimidation, enmity, hatred or ill-will or needless anxiety, or threat to kidnap or harm property or reputation of a person, corporate entity or deceased person, or fear of violence, death or bodily harm,

Commits an offence and liable to prescribed punishments under Section 24 (2)-(4) of the Act



**FAKE NEWS, CYBER BULLYING AND HATE SPEECH ON SOCIAL MEDIA:
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3. WHAT IS CYBER BULLYING?

Is an anti-social behavior online that is violative of the rights to human dignity, free speech and freedom of association of targeted victims.

Meant to discredit or cause harm, physical, psychological, emotional or reputational to targeted individual or groups etc

Highly prevalent among youths and those who make compulsive use of internet or social media

More common for individuals to be victims or witnesses of Cyber Bullying rather than perpetrators.



4. WHAT IS HATE SPEECH?

- Generally is any form of expression intended to vilify, humiliate, abuse, threaten or incite violence or hatred, enmity, ill-will against a person or group or class of persons based on their differences in gender, race, religion, ethnicity, disability or political opinion, etc,
- Section 26 of the Cybercrimes Act 2015 prohibits hate speech as racist and xenophobic offences, capable of justifying acts constituting genocide or crimes against humanity.
- It's largely criminalized when it directly incites hatred, enmity or imminent criminal activity, or consists of specific threats of violence targeted against a person or group.
- Section 97 of the Electoral Act 2022 prohibits hate speech in the course of election or political campaigns or broadcasts against any candidate or political party.
- It threatens the physical and psychological well-being of those affected, fosters social disharmony, political polarization and erosion of existing anti-discriminatory norms and domestic counter-terrorism measures.
- Section 125 of the Electoral Act 2022 prohibits acting or inciting others to act in a disorderly manner.



**FAKE NEWS, CYBER BULLYING AND HATE SPEECH ON SOCIAL MEDIA:
WHAT IS IT AND HOW DO WE DEAL WITH IT?**



5. HOW TO DEAL WITH FAKE NEWS, CYBER BULLYING AND HATE SPEECH ON SOCIAL MEDIA

- By respecting, promoting and protecting the Rights of the Public to know, Access available and Credible information, and participate in governance from an informed position that is verifiable and credible.
- By aggressively promoting information and media literacy as part of youths and students curriculum in schools and as part of adult digital literacy in adult education.
- By periodically evaluating the role and limits of legal, regulatory and policy initiatives in information content control on social media by both governments and social media platforms / companies.
- By balancing free speech protections and harm to individuals and society with content and anonymity regulation.
- Educators must undergo continuing digital information and media education to enable them empower students with the critical competences to critically understand and assess information reported by all forms of media.
- Including evaluating successes, challenges, new threats and development in ICT



FAKE NEWS, CYBER BULLYING AND HATE SPEECH ON SOCIAL MEDIA: WHAT IS IT AND HOW DO WE DEAL WITH IT?



RECENT TRENDS ON LIABILITY REGIME

- On a multilateral level, UNESCO is developing content governance around its Guidance For Regulating Digital Platforms as a multi-stakeholder approach.
- The Indian Government, under the New Social Media Rules, can order social media platforms to take down posts within 24 hours based on a wide range of offences, and to obtain the identity of the user.
- Although many governments have been accused of deflecting blame from party elites to the hosting platforms
- In the EU, content Governance has shifted towards public regulation. The Digital Service Act introduced new, stricter rules that social media companies will have to follow, effective 2023.
- In Australia, a High Court in 2021 held that media outlets can be liable for defamatory 3rd party comments on their social media posts.
- The Japanese Government in 2016 adopted the EU's model.
- In the USA tech platforms are not responsible for the content they host as per section 230 of the USA Communication Decency Act, 1996.
- Although there are bi-partisan calls from the political parties for the congress to revisit section 230 of the Act.
- Countries such as the USA grant social media companies, broad powers in managing their content and enforcing hate speech rules. Others, including Germany can force companies to remove posts within certain periods
- Cases of genocide and crimes against humanity could be the next frontier of social media Jurisprudence, drawing on the precedents set in Nuremberg and Rwanda, wherein two media executives were convicted on those grounds.
- Prospects for potential prosecution for cases of genocide in Myanmar on the role of social media users targeting minorities..



**FAKE NEWS, CYBER BULLYING AND HATE SPEECH ON SOCIAL MEDIA:
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CONCLUSION

- ▶ It is evident from the above analysis that while there is no silver bullet solution in sight, addressing Fake News, Cyber Bullying and Hate Speech on Social Media, is necessarily a matter of Collective Security, requiring a combination of human oversight, investment in, and Capacity to deploy technologically designed tools to weed out falsehood, hatred or abuse, and tools to further empower users, whose protection from invisible security harm or criminally minded persons and content question is paramount.
- ▶ Policymakers, educators and parents should pay more attention to approaches for digital citizenship education based on virtue and moral character, aimed at developing positive social skills and character for positive and harmonious interpersonal relationships.

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING



FAKE NEWS, CYBER BULLYING AND HATE SPEECH ON SOCIAL MEDIA: WHAT IS IT AND HOW DO WE DEAL WITH IT?



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ABUJA MINI LIBRARY

Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Abuja Mini Library at the Supreme Court of Nigeria Complex has taken shape inviting Academic staff to visit and make use of the facilities. The library staff led by Dr Hussani in his remarks on Tuesday 29th August, 2023 said that further information to all potential users will be made available soon.





FILES AND RECORD DIGITIZATION

In its quest to ensure the full implementation of the Federal Government directives through the Head of Service of the Federation on the need to ensure Digitalization of Records for all Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies. Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies Abuja ICT Unit is on board for files and records Digitalization as it commenced its training on Tuesday 29th August, 2023.





DATA PRIVACY/ PROTECTION IN NIGERIA

The Director General of Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Professor Muhammed Tawfiq Ladan, PhD on Wednesday 30th August, 2023 participated at the opening session of the sensitization workshop for MDA Desk Officers on “Data Privacy/ Protection in Nigeria” at Abuja Continental Hotel, Abuja.

The Director General in his remarks emphasized on the need to understand and implement the sixty-six (66) Sections/ Provisions of the new Nigeria Data Protection Act 2023, which provides for the objectives, scope of application, regulatory commission's power, guiding principles and lawful basis governing processing of personal data, Rights of a Data subject, Data security, Cross Border transfers of personal Data, Enforcement Mechanism, Registration and fees, Legal proceedings and the need to provide for Regulations, Sectoral guidelines, Directives, Codes, etc.

The National Commissioner of NDPC, Dr Vincent Olatunji in his welcome address reminded participants that NDPC Act 2023 was passed into law by the 9th National Assembly, and the Bill was assented on 12th June, 2023 by the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Bola Ahmed Tinubu.

NDPC Acts of 2023 empowers the Commission an impartial independent and effective regulatory Commission to superintend over data protection and privacy issues, and supervise data controllers and data processors.

The workshop was organized by Nigeria Data Protection Commission (NDPC) with support from Digital Identification for Development (DI4D).





DG'S POLICY BRIEF NO. 2

BRIEF REVIEW OF THE NIGERIA AfCFTA IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY



1. Introduction

This paper briefly reviews the Nigeria AfCFTA Implementation Strategy. It highlights the rationale, objectives, structure and contents as well as the scope and application of the Strategy. The Nigeria AfCFTA Implementation Strategy is referred to as “the Strategy” in this paper, for ease of reference.

2. Overview of the Strategy

2.1 Rationale of the Strategy

As a continent, Africa is confronted with the threat of marginalization from a globalized world that is dominated by North America, Europe and emerging markets of South-East Asia and China.¹ The threat is exacerbated by the challenges of small markets in Africa and the failure to benefit from the economies of scale in production and trade. In a similar vein, Nigeria has huge endowments in human and natural resources which make her potentially viable to participate actively in the global market. Unfortunately, Nigeria's performance has been abysmal due to several prevailing factors including failure to adequately industrialize and promote multi sectoral growth as well as inability to reduce poverty and income inequality. Although available statistics reveal that the Nigerian economy performed better than the economy of sub-Saharan Africa in terms of Gross Domestic Product between 2010-2021, the Nigerian economy has continued to oscillate with a slow average growth rate that has been made worse by two recessions between 2016 and 2020. The AfCFTA is an attempt by African leaders to foster economic integration and combat the twin challenges of global marginalization and failure to benefit from economies of scale in production and trade. The AfCFTA has its genealogy rooted in the Lagos Action Plan of 1980, and the Abuja Treaty of when the treaty establishing the African Economic Communities (AEC) was signed. The objectives of the AEC economic integration have six phases of execution. One of the six phases is Stage IV which is worth noting

¹ Nigeria AfCFTA Implementation Strategy page 1



in this paper because, it aims to create a continental free trade area and customs union. This particular objective has resulted in the launch of the AfCFTA in 2018 which entered into force in 2019, ratified by Nigeria in 2020 just in time for the commencement of trade under the AfCFTA in January 2021.

The AfCFTA Agreement holds the key to unlock increased regional trade of about 50% for member countries. It is the avenue for Africa to achieve sustainable and all-encompassing socio-economic development through a single market for made-in- Africa goods and services that is enabled by free movement of persons. Through the AfCFTA, Nigeria can grow a larger market, multiply her revenue for local producers, attract foreign direct investment, increase price competitiveness, diversify her economy, promote opportunities for States to develop and minimize regional socio-economic disparities. However, these benefits and more cannot be achieved without a carefully laid out comprehensive sustainable implementation plan, with mile stones that are streamlined and assigned to relevant institutions in the relevant sectors, implemented, monitored and evaluated.² The Strategy is thus the necessary action and implementation blueprint for Nigeria to harness the inherent benefits within the AfCFTA Agreement for Nigeria to actualize her potential to become an active participant in the global economy, grow and develop her economy across sectors and on all frontiers and reduce poverty and income inequalities to the barest minimum.

2.2 Objectives

The Strategy has eight core objectives which are described as pillars. They include:

- (a) productive capacity: which aims to grow the capacity of the Nigerian economy to produce and export competitively to the rest of Africa with focus on specific value chains of AfCFTA and Nigerian products and services;
- (b) trade facilitation: which aims to make Nigeria the best in Africa through the optimization and establishment of trade facilitation measures (such as automation of administrative procedures) to bring down the cost and time of trade by 80% by 2035;

² The Strategy, (n1) Page 29



This chapter presents a thorough assessment of the performance of the Nigerian economy both at the macro and sectoral levels. At the level of the macroeconomic performance, the chapter compared the average growth rate of Nigeria's GDP to that of sub-Saharan Africa over a decade (2010-2021). The assessment also reveals the contribution of the oil and non-oil sectors⁵ to the growth of the GDP of Nigeria within the same period. Generally, the Nigerian economy experienced a stunted growth from 2015 to 2020 due to several factors including two recessions and a global pandemic.⁶ The macroeconomic policy objectives of Nigeria seeks to foster a stable economic environment to enhance strong and sustainable growth. Thus, the performance some key policies (2010-2021) like the fiscal, monetary and exchange rates which have been employed to attain the macroeconomic objectives, is also presented in chapter two.⁷ This chapter also presents an assessment of the production and trade framework of the Nigerian economy and its performance over stated period under review.

(c) Chapter Three: AfCFTA Implementation considerations

This chapter examines Trade in Goods and Services against specific indicators and the extant legal regimes that regulate them and how it affects their performance within the purview of the implementation of the AfCFTA Agreement. Accordingly, the tariff and tariff liberalization, Rules of Origin, Non-tariff Barriers (NTBs), trade facilitation, and standards and technical regulations, sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures which underpin Trade in Goods are examined. It is observed that there is a need to eliminate NTBs in order to accomplish the AfCFTA's stated goal to create one African market. This is because NTBs are stringent rules and processes that increase the complexity and expense to import or export goods. While Trade in Services was examined through key parameters such as Domestic Regulations on Trade in Services for AfCFTA, the competitiveness of Nigeria in Trade in Services and Trade Facilitation in Trade in Services. It is also observed that Nigeria will only achieve sustainable economic growth through a proper assessment of the nature, pace and sequencing of regulatory reform and

⁵A total of five core non-oil sectors and sub-sectors within them are assessed. They include the performance of the agriculture, energy, manufacturing, tourism, transport services and the business and professional services sectors, pages 42-46.

⁶ The Strategy, Page 35 para 2.1; the assessment of the contribution of the oil and non-oil sector to the GDP from 2012 to 2021 and the Growth within that period is presented on page 36, Table 2

⁷ Monetary and exchange rates are presented on pages 37-38, Table 3 and figure 4 respectively. The fiscal position is considered on pages 38- 41.



- (c) trade policy: aims to ease access to African markets for Nigerian products, services, investments, and incentives for investment with the necessary safeguards against unfair trade practices;
- (d) trade related-infrastructure: which aims to leverage on innovative ways to enhance energy to power economic activities, rehabilitate and develop transportation infrastructure to move goods and persons across the borders and upgrade digital infrastructure;
- (e) trade Finance: which aims to facilitate access to funds and financial instruments and also harmonize regional and regulatory and risk management frameworks to expand financial opportunities that ease cross-border trade and investment across the continent; and
- (f) factor market integration: which aims to improve mobility of Nigerian natural, corporate persons and skills across Africa through policy initiatives such as reformation of immigration visa regime, and other initiatives as outlined in the Strategy.³

2.3 Structure and content

The Strategy has five chapters and the contents are briefly summarized below.

(a) Chapter One: Introduction

This chapter gives a brief historical perspective to the AfCFTA Agreement, its purpose, objectives and the benefits for the 55 Member-Nations as well as the outlook or projection for economic integration in Africa as she strives to grow a single market to trade in products and services across continental borders. It also outlines the purpose of the Strategy which is to aid Nigeria realize the inherent gains hidden in the AfCFTA Agreement through a sustainable implementation plan with strategic drivers and goals.⁴

(b) Chapter Two: Assessment of Nigeria's Macroeconomic, Trade, Production and Competiveness Frameworks

³ Each objective has corresponding implementation plan stated in the Strategy to achieve the objectives. Pages 19-22.

⁴ The Strategy, Page 29 para 1.1; it also contains the methodology of the Strategy, its structure, and overview of the AfCFTA in paras 1.2-1.4 respectively.



liberalization undertakings in the services markets.⁸ The current value chain of the Nigerian goods and service sectors and how Nigeria can take a proper stance to participate actively and productively in the Global Value Chain in order to benefit from the fragmented and geographically dispersed production process that allows different stages of production to be domiciled in different countries following the emerging trend that allows goods and services to be produced where necessary skills and materials are available at competitive cost and quality are equally highlighted.⁹ The value chain of Nigeria in terms of goods and services is considered within the ECOWAS and African region for the beneficial implementation of the AfCFTA. Finally, this chapter also examines cross-cutting issues such as AfCFTA inclusivity, gender equality and youth empowerment, environmental consideration, towards negotiation of phases 11 and 111 of the AfCFTA.

(d) Chapter four: Strategic Implementation Framework

The procedures for the implementation of the Strategy are carefully presented in this chapter under seven key categories which are sub divided into other categories. The key categories examined are: the vision and mission, strategic goals, opportunities in the AfCFTA, Nigeria's advantage, vulnerabilities, key threats and the implementation approach. The creation of a single continental market for trade in made-in- Africa goods and services by the AfCFTA Agreement gives Nigeria the leverage to reach her national development objectives to diversify her economy and promote opportunities for development across the States, etc. The strategic framework through which the national development objectives can be actualized are outlined under the mission to capture 10% of Africa's global imports and to double Nigeria's export revenue by 2023. The strategic goals to achieve the mission, which is anchored on eight pillars including to grow productive capacity, trade facilitation¹⁰, trade policy that mainstreams the AfCFTA Agreement within the trade policy framework of Nigeria, and others. Other aspects of the strategic framework x-rayed in this chapter are the opportunities embedded in the AfCFTA Agreement in terms of trade in goods and

⁸ The Strategy, Page 76 para3.2

⁹ The Strategy, Page 80 para 3.3

¹⁰ This will leverage on frameworks and mechanisms to reduce cost and time of transactions.



services¹¹ which are further examined under four segments as core, strategic, transactional and low opportunities. ¹² Nigeria's advantage in terms of five key areas including her youthful population, size and growth rate of the economy, her geography and natural resources, are also highlighted. Aside from the vulnerabilities and key threats, each of the eight pillars through which the Strategy will be implemented is carefully highlighted in this chapter. The requirements to maximize success and expected outcomes are translated and prioritized into implementable action plans which provides the sustainable structure on which the AfCFTA Agreement will be implemented.

(e) Chapter Five: Institutional Arrangements for AfCFTA Implementation, Administration, Monitoring and Evaluation

This chapter outlines the governance structure on which rests the burden to implement the Strategy. The governance structure is divided into four groups: the Governance Board, Strategic Management Group, National Implementation Working Group and Implementation Working Groups. Through this governance structure and a robust monitoring and evaluation mechanism to keep track of progress of the implementation of the AfCFTA Agreement, decisions can be made and corrective actions taken when necessary to ensure that Nigeria achieves the objectives that are carefully laid out in the Strategy.

2.4 Scope and Application of the Strategy

The scope of the Strategy extends to the historical background of the AfCFTA¹³ including its objectives,¹⁴ and the Framework Agreement establishing it, the macroeconomic, trade, production and competitiveness frameworks that exist in Nigeria.¹⁵ It also encompasses an analysis of the performance of the oil and non-oil sectors,¹⁶ critical factors that underpin the implementation of the AfCFTA¹⁷ including considerations regarding the Global Value Chains,¹⁸ the strategic institutional framework to implement

¹¹ The Strategy, page 100-101

¹² The grid on pages 102-104

¹³ The Strategy, page 28

¹⁴ Ibid page 30

¹⁵ Ibid page 35

¹⁶ Ibid page 42

¹⁷ Ibid page 67

¹⁸ Ibid page 80



the Strategy¹⁹ and the governance structure that will implement, administer, monitor and evaluate the Strategy.²⁰ The Strategy applies to a wide range of stakeholders that are involved in trade in goods and services in within the purview of the rights and obligations of Nigeria, nationally, regionally and continentally under the AFCFTA Agreement including stakeholders like Governments both at the national and sub national levels, the private sector, the civil society, traders, investors, economic operators, and others.

3. Conclusion

The AfCFTA Agreement presents Nigeria with a phenomenal opportunity to achieve her national development plan, boost the growth and development of her economy and position made-in Nigeria goods and services to be accepted and sought after both within and outside Africa. It particularly affords Nigeria the opportunity to participate in the Global Value Chains of production which can create more jobs and grow goods and services beyond the oil sector. The objectives of the Strategy can be achieved provided Nigeria takes advantage of the issues identified within the Strategy and implements it through the governance structure followed by strict adherence to the Monitoring and Evaluation framework instituted within the Strategy.

¹⁹ Ibid page 100

²⁰ Ibid page 154



DG'S POLICY BRIEF NO. 3

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE TRADE POLICY OF NIGERIA (2023-2027)

1. Introduction

The Trade Policy of Nigeria seeks to promote trade as a mechanism to improve the economic growth and development of Nigeria. This is because evidence from emerging economies reveal that trade stimulates substantial growth in the economy as it impacts positively on competitiveness, reduces poverty, creates jobs and more, if it is properly aligned with relevant domestic policies.¹ The Trade Policy of Nigeria lays down a strategy and action plan that will enable Nigeria to contribute and benefit from global trade.

This paper briefly examines the Trade Policy of Nigeria, 2023-2027 which is a policy of the Federal Government of Nigeria prepared by the Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment (FMITI) in January, 2023. The paper highlights the rationale of the policy, its objectives, structure and contents, the scope of coverage and its application. The Trade Policy 2023-2027 is referred to as “the Policy” in this paper, for ease of reference.

2. Trade Policy of Nigeria 2023-2027

2.1 Rationale

Nigeria has abundant land, water and underground resources.² She occupies a place in history as Africa's biggest exporter of oil and houses the largest natural gas reserves, accounts for 77% of the GDP of West Africa and 47% of its population. In the same vein, Nigeria contributes 58.8 million people to the workforce of the region and it is projected that by 2050, Nigeria will be the third most populous country in the world. It is equally projected that Nigeria's economy will be the first African country to hit \$1 trillion in GDP by 2030.³

¹ The Trade Policy of Nigeria 2023-2027, page 2

² Ibid

³ Ibid



Unfortunately, certain prevailing challenges have made it impossible for Nigeria to be actualize her potentials. For example, the economy of Nigeria continues to remain in primary production, as a result, oil which is the main source of foreign exchange in Nigeria, accounts for less than 10% of the GDP. The economy lacks the capacity to absorb labour that is commensurate with the GDP. Consequently, the rate of unemployment is about 33% (inclusive of the youth population), the rate of poverty is growing at an excess of 40%, inequality in income is also growing. There is also a prevalence of disparity in regional socio-economic indicators and the agriculture and manufacturing sectors have contributed abysmally low when compared to the size of the economy. In the trade sector, Nigeria has also not been able to take advantage of the opportunities that abound in global trade. These challenges and more have driven Nigeria further down the path of poverty. However, globalization and liberalization presents an opportunity to change the economic outlook of Nigeria. This is because it opens up a vista for a vibrant and flourishing trade sector (and can impact positively on other sectors) both nationally and internationally. Since Nigeria has rights and obligations under the WTO, AfCFTA, ECOWAS and other international trade agreements which create platforms that are fair and equitable for Nigeria to participate in global trade and meet her development objectives, it behooves on Nigeria to take practical steps to address the prevailing challenges.

Against this backdrop, The Policy is a practical action plan and an economic map that is necessary to restore Nigeria to the path of sustainable economic growth and development and a strategy to mitigate the prevailing economic and developmental challenges in Nigeria. The Policy can propel Nigeria to effectively contribute and benefit from global trade through careful market-oriented policies that align with the rights and obligations of Nigeria under the WTO, AfCFTA, ECOWAS and other international trade agreements if implemented.

2.2 Objectives of the Trade Policy 2023-2027



The Policy has one core objective and eight other specific objectives.⁴ The core objective is to increase the contribution of the trade sector to the GDP and global trade of Nigeria substantially so that the national economy can grow and develop progressively.

The other eight specific objectives include to:

- (a) reduce the dependence of the Nigerian economy on oil and gas, promote export of value-added manufactured products and generally diversify the economy;
- (b) develop an efficient and flourishing domestic market that is both competitive and integrated into the global economy;
- (c) take advantage of the size of the population of the country and the demographic as a positive economic force that will patronize made-in-Nigeria products; and
- (d) create more jobs and reduce the rate of unemployment.

2.3 Structure and contents of the Policy

The Policy is divided into seven chapters. Chapter one introduces the policy, chapter two highlights international trade arrangements to which Nigeria is a party, chapter three elaborates on import performance and policy reforms while chapter four provides details regarding development and promotion of export. Further, chapter five provides details regarding Trade in Services, while chapter six elaborates on complementary services and finally, chapter seven provides the institutional framework to implement the Policy.

(a)Chapter One: the economic background that underpins the Policy such as the failure of Nigeria to contribute to or benefit from global trade due to some of the prevailing challenges highlighted in the situational analysis and economic environment in Nigeria as highlighted in the Policy, is examined. In this chapter, the Policy illustrates that although there exists evidence from emerging economies that have taken advantage of globalization and liberalization to stimulate substantial growth in their economy, Nigeria has not fared well in that regard. As a result, although it has the advantage of population, land, water and underground resources when compared to Africa and

⁴ The Trade Policy of Nigeria, (n1) page 4



the world, that has not translated to growth and economic development. Poverty and the inequalities are prevalent and there exists a dire need to accelerate pro-poor growth through market-oriented policies that align with the rights and obligations of Nigeria under the WTO, AfCFTA, ECOWAS and other international agreements.⁵

(b)Chapter two: the international agreements or arrangements that will be leveraged upon to attain the objectives of the Policy are discussed in detail in this chapter. Thus, the Policy categorizes the international arrangements as multilateral, regional, bilateral trade agreements and preferential trade agreement or arrangement.⁶

The WTO is the gravamen of the multilateral agreements and the Government is expected to play an active and collaborative role as it exploits the rights and obligations of Nigeria under the WTO in a manner that will foster fair, transparent and equitable trading systems to provide a win-win outcome for all countries.

The AfCFTA is the focal point of the regional agreements. Accordingly, the Policy outlines four core areas that will help boost intra-African trade. These include, strengthening the leadership role of Nigeria in Africa, supporting all Pan-African projects and programmes that aim to expedite the integration of Africa into the global trading systems as well as domesticate and implement the AfCFTA/BIAT Protocols speedily. Also, as a Member of the ECOWAS, the Government is committed to foster and deepen trade integration in the sub region by recognizing and implementing all ECOWAS protocols and arrangements as highlighted in the Policy.⁷

Regarding its commitments under various bilateral agreements, the Government will continue to utilize them to secure favorable market access conditions for products and services for export interests as highlighted in the Policy such as strengthening and establishing Trade and Investment Desks Abroad, etc.

⁵ The vision, mission, objectives and 11 guiding principles of the Policy also form part of chapter one. Some of the guiding principles include to develop the domestic market, diversify products that are exported (not just oil and gas), industrialization that will see value added to products from an improved manufacturing sector, etc. a monitoring and evaluation structure is also established in chapter one for effective and efficient implementation of the Policy.

⁶ The Trade Policy, (n1) pages 7-9

⁷The Nigeria Trade Policy, (n1) page 8



Preferential Trade Agreements and arrangements like the Group of Eight Developing Countries (D8), the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) are some preferential agreements and arrangements which Nigeria intends to continue to leverage upon to promote enhanced market access opportunities for the mutual benefit of trade relations at the bilateral, regional and multilateral trading platforms.⁸

(c)Chapter three: Import Performance and Policy Reforms

This chapter provides a statistical analysis with the aid of pie graphs sourced from the Nigerian Bureau of Statistics that traces the import trend of specific products in Nigeria, between 2015 to 2021.⁹ The core objective of the import policy is to progressively liberalize the import regime in a manner that will promote efficiency and competitiveness of domestic industries. Import policy measures that will promote economic development and sustain technology transfer will also be introduced. To attain the import policy and sustain the measures under the Policy, the Government will strive to actualize seven key issues highlighted in the Policy which includes to eliminate restrictive trade measures on all tradeable goods and services within the limits of its rights and obligations under international agreements. The Government will also protect domestic industries and service providers against unfair trade practices. This balance is fundamental. Chapter three also provides detailed information regarding tariff policy and other taxes and charges that exist within the realm of the international agreements.¹⁰

(d)Chapter four: Export Development and Promotion

This chapter also provides statistical analysis on export trends of specific products from 2015 to 2021, with the aid of a pie graph, sourced from the National Bureau of Statistics.¹¹ The main feature of the export policy under the Policy is to enhance the contribution of the non-oil sector to the GDP by boosting the foreign exchange earnings of Nigeria. Government will find ways to expand market

⁸ Ibid page 9

⁹ Ibid page 10-11

¹⁰The Trade Policy of Nigeria, (n1) pages13-14

¹¹Ibid pages 15-16



access to Made-in-Nigeria goods and services in traditional and new markets by leveraging on the opportunities under the WTO, AfCFTA, ECOWAS and other international agreements. Apart from the export policy, this chapter also discusses issues regarding measures that will be taken to develop and promote exports of Nigerian goods and services to increase foreign earnings, measures that the Government will adopt and strategies to formulate that will enhance the capacity of Nigerian manufacturers to produce quality goods and other like measures. Other issues discussed include the provision of export incentives, like export warehouses, pioneer status scheme, capital assets depreciation allowances, etc. In all, a total of six key export issues are discussed in this chapter including trade finance and diaspora market.¹²

(e) Chapter five: Trade in Services

It examines Trade in Services as it relates to Nigeria's obligations under the WTO General Agreements on Trade in Services (GATS) as well as other ancillary issues. Nigeria has specific commitments under the WTO GATS in the financial, communications, business, transport and tourism services. The core objective is to progressively liberalize international trade in services by intensifying participation in negotiations on trade in services in the relevant fora. With the aid of a graph sourced from the National Bureau of Statistics, the Policy illustrates the impressive contribution of the Services sector to the GDP between 2010 and 2021. A total of eight core services are discussed under this chapter and include financial services like the banking and insurance services, the capital market, business services, communication and digital economy, and tourism.

(f) Chapter Six: Complementary Policies

The Policy discusses complementary measures that must accompany the trade reforms for Nigeria to benefit from the trade reforms and mitigate the risks associated with them.¹³ The complementary measures are discussed under 18 major headings and are further

¹²Ibid pages 21-24

¹³ The complementary measures are intended to create a competitive and trade-enabling environment



subdivided into smaller headings.¹⁴ They include macro-economic policies which encompasses fiscal, monetary and exchange rates, digital trade skill, intellectual property rights, women and youth in trade, etc.

The Nigerian economy is impacted upon either positively or negatively by several factors. Regarding the macro-economic policies, the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) is expected to deploy monetary policy instruments that stimulate growth, moderate inflation rate, provide stable exchange rate to improve the confidence of investors and the international community. For information and communication technology, the Government is expected to exploit IT effectively to deepen Nigeria's trade in domestic and international markets.¹⁵ Basically, the Policy outlines the actions to be taken by relevant government MDAs to attain the objectives under each of the 18 complementary policies discussed in this chapter to attain the core objective of creating a competitive and trade-enabling environment.¹⁶

(g)Chapter Seven: Institutional Framework

The Institutional framework for the Policy is graphically presented in Figure 7.1 in this chapter. The President is at the apex of the framework, the Federal Executive Council and the Presidential Economic Advisory Council are among the relevant institutions within the Policy too. The FMITI is the lead MDA that is responsible for trade and commercial relations between Nigeria and other countries. Overall, the FMITI is responsible for coordination of the formulation and implementation of trade policy and trade negotiation in Nigeria. In this chapter, the functions of the MDAs and other institutions that are relevant regarding implementation of the Policy are outlined in detail.

¹⁴The Trade Policy of Nigeria, (n1) pages31-42 paras 6.2-6.19

¹⁵ Ibid page 32 para 6.3.1

¹⁶ Ibid page 31



One pivotal feature of the Policy is the implementation strategy and action plan in this chapter. The strategy adopted is pivotal because it sets out how to effectively implement the Policy. Thus, for each core area, a problem is identified, a solution and implementation strategy is recommendation, a time frame is prescribed and the implementing agency or agencies assigned.¹⁷

2.3 Scope of coverage and application

The Policy is multi-sectoral and encompasses MDAs, States, civil society organizations and the stakeholders that have been identified in the institutional framework in figure 7.1 that are in one way or the other, connected with trade in Nigeria. The Policy applies throughout Nigeria within the purview of her rights and obligations under the various trade instruments identified within the Policy.

3. Conclusion

The Trade Policy 2023-2027 is a trade policy of the Federal Government prepared by the FMITI Federal Ministry as a mechanism to improve trade in Nigeria and boost the economy and foreign earnings aside from the oil sector, which is the primary source of foreign exchange. The Policy identifies sectors particularly within the rights and obligations of Nigeria under the WTO, AfCFTA, ECOWAS and other international agreements. It outlines goods and services that can be added value to enable Nigeria leverage on the opportunity to stimulate growth and development in her economy just like other emerging economies. It finally identifies an implementation strategy and action plan which if carefully followed, will result in the attainment of the core objective of the Policy.

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¹⁷ Pages 46-59 para 7.4



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