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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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1st September 2023 the Policy with Leah: Interview Discussion on Nigeria's Policy Implementation Strategies of its Multilateral Trade Agreements under AfCFTA and ECOWAS etc.



BREAKING NEWS ON EXEMPTION OF NIALS COUNCIL FROM DISSOLUTION/ NIALS

His Excellency President Bola Ahmed Tinubu approved dated 4th September (before Travelling to India) the Recommendation, of the Hon. AGF/Minister of Justice, Mr. Abdul Lateef O. Fagbemi SAN, to Exempt from Dissolution of NIALS's Governing Council.

This approval was Conveyed to the SGF and copied Director General NIALS. Regards. Prof Muhammed Tawfiq Ladan. Update 5th September 2023.



AFRICAN UNION SUMMIT

Director General NIALS, Prof M T Ladan during the virtual participation at the African Union Summit on MSMEs in Africa. 4th to 8th September in Addis Ababa Ethiopia.





NIALS TRAINING COURSE ON REGULATORY AND COMPLIANCE MONITORY PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE HELD IN AYO AJOMO AUDITORIUM UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS AKOKA LAGOS SEPTEMBER 12-14, 2023







TRAINING ON 2024 BUDGET PREPARATION



Some staff of the Bursary Department of Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies participated in the Training on 2024 Budget Preparation using GIFMIS sub-system for MDAs in Abuja (North- Central) which held from Thursday 7th to Friday 8th September, 2023. The training held at the Federal Ministry of Finance Auditorium, Abuja.



MACARTHUR DONATED BUS TO NIALS

Toyota Bus bought this year from the approved MacArthur Foundation Grant as an incentive to **NIALS:- A Reliable and Committed Partner to Justice Sector Reform, 2019-2023.** 13th September , 2023.















NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON REVIEWING, MONITORING/ ADVISING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN/CRIMINAL LAW TREATIES IN NIGERIA

Director General NIALS Prof M T Ladan chaired, on Behalf of the Solicitor General of the Federation and Permanent Secretary FMOJ, the 16th inter-ministerial meeting of the National Committee on Reviewing, Monitoring/Advising the Implementation of International Humanitarian/Criminal Law Treaties in Nigeria. Held on Friday 8th September 2023 at the Attorney General of the Federation's Conference Hall, Federal Ministry of Justice, Abuja. Representatives from the Defence HQ, Ministries of Defence, Foreign Affairs, Interior, Justice, Education, Humanitarian Affairs, Health, Womem Affairs. Agencies like National Commission for Refugees Migrants and IDPS as well as the ICRC Country / Ecowas Delegation Head of Legal Department and Legal Adviser in attendance.

















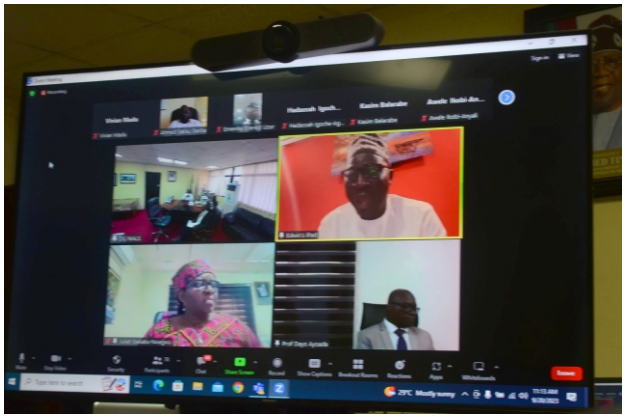
NIALS & AFRICAN CENTER WEBINAR

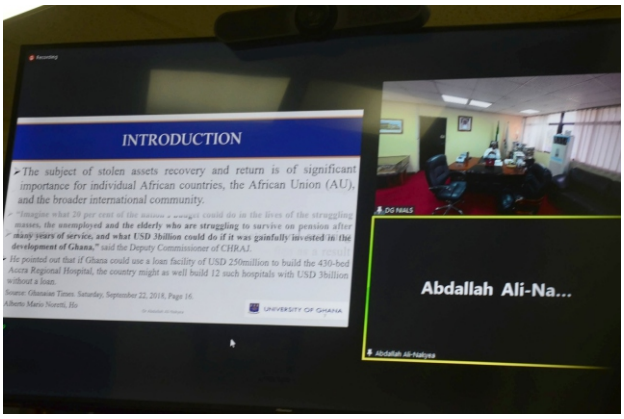
Theme

EXPLORING AFRICA'S STOLEN ASSETS RECOVERY AND RETURN TRAJECTORY: EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE AGENDA 2063 AND UN SDG 16

The Director General NIALS, Prof M T Ladan emphasised the need to address the twin challenges of **CAPACITY** and **TRUST** in **RECOVERY** and **RETURN** of **AFRICA'S STOLEN ASSETS HIDDEN** in **SAFE HAVENS** and **WEALTHY COUNTRIES** of **DESTINATIONS** and welcomed distinguished panelists drawn from NIGERIA, KENYA, GHANA, SENEGAL and participants from across the **globe** including UNODC, GIABA, ANTI-CORRUPTION agencies and CSOs , the academia and Federal Ministry of Justice. 20th September, 2023.

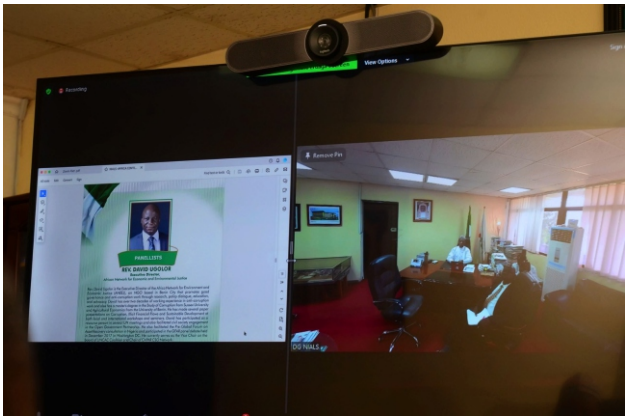














DG NIALS Prof. M T Ladan's Policy Brief Series No 4

REVIEW OF THE NIGERIA INVESTMENT POLICY COMPARED WITH THE AfCFTA PROTOCOL ON INVESTMENT

1.Introduction

Nigeria Investment Policy, 2023-2027 ("the Policy") is the product of the country's journey in economic growth and development which serves as a blue print for economic reforms in specific targeted areas incrementally. The core focus of the reforms includes to improve the attractiveness of the business climate of Nigeria, build an economy that thrives and address the concerns of investors.[1] Accordingly, the Policy has three focal pillars which are to promote investment, facilitate investment and sustain development.

This paper reviews the Policy with keen focus on its rationale, objectives, its scope of coverage and application in addition to the implementation strategies and its monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. The paper also provides a tabular comparison between the Policy and the AfCFTA Protocol on Investment ("the Protocol").

2.Review

2.1 Rationale

The Federal Government of Nigeria acknowledges that the inherent benefits of globalization come with persistent crises and intense environmental and social challenges.[2] As a result, there is an urgent need to pursue economic growth for sustainable and inclusive development. Notably, investment is a means to achieve economic growth but it is equally important to mobilize in a manner that makes it possible for investment to add to the sustainable development objective which is a priority for both Nigeria and other countries of the world. In addition, article 52 of the AfCFTA Protocol on Investment mandates State Parties to align their national laws, regulations and policies with the Protocol, five years after it enters into force. Since Nigeria is a signatory, it is only proper to take the necessary steps in that direction.

This is the rationale for establishing the Policy as it prioritizes inclusive growth and sustainable development by attracting and facilitating investment into the Nigerian economy through the key sectors carefully laid out in Chapter One of the Policy.

2.2Objectives

The Policy has nine specific objectives which include to:

(a) promote foreign direct investment for sustainable development;
(b) diversify the economy;
(c) promote and facilitate investment into critical infrastructure to create wealth and improve national productivity;
(d) promote export-led growth through participation in regional and global value chains; and
(e) other objectives as stated in paragraph 1.3 of the Policy.[3]

[1] Nigeria Investment Policy, (2023-2027) 4-5
[2] Ibid,8
[3] Ibid,10



2.3Scope of coverage and application

The Policy focuses on strategic investment priorities in the Medium-Term National Development Plan (NDP) 2021-2025 and this is driven through the key strategic areas of investment promotion, investment facilitation and sustainable development.[4] The Policy applies to all investors and all stakeholders involved in investment-making policy in the country. It also covers policy actions to enhance the role of public, private, domestic and foreign investment in developing capacities and increasing international competitiveness.[5]

2.4Implementation strategies

The focal point of the Policy is to encourage, promote and coordinate investments in the Nigerian economy. To achieve this, it has three primary areas which are: investment promotion, investment facilitation and advocacy for a better investment environment and sustainable development. The implementation strategies of the Policy are established based on the primary areas thus highlighted. In addition, each primary area is further delineated into sub categories with corresponding policy measures that form a cohesive whole to drive the implementation strategies.

The Review provides a broad overview of the implementation strategies of the Policy based on the sub categories under each primary area thus identified.

2.4.1 Investment Promotion[6]

There are six categories under Investment Promotion each of which have their unique policy measures and corresponding implementation strategies to achieve the policy measures under the six categories of Investment Promotion. The Review highlights the implementation strategies based on each category.

2.4.1.1Targeted Sectors[7]

The Policy takes cognizance of the need to determine sectors that give Nigeria comparable and competitive advantage nationally and sub-nationally. Accordingly, the implementation strategies to achieve the policy measures established for targeted sectors are to:

(a) conduct in-debt qualitative and quantitative analysis to identify investment opportunities along the value-chain in the priority sectors;
(b) maintain and update relevant information that captures the competitive advantages and key investment opportunities that is promoted by each State;
(c) mobilize relevant MDAs and other stakeholders to support the key sectors and ensure that the administrative and regulatory challenges are removed; and
(d) develop other innovative ways to create awareness regarding the reforms and interventions in the priority sectors.[8]

2.4.1.2Targeted Investment Promotion[9]

[4] Ibid, 8 and 5
[5] Ibid ,8
[6] Ibid, para 3.1; p21
[7] Ibid, para 3.1.1; p22
[8] Ibid,23
[9] Ibid, para 3.1.2, p23



The Policy takes cognizance of the primacy of targeted investment promotion as an effective strategy to attract foreign investments into Nigeria. Accordingly, the implementation strategies to achieve the policy measures established for targeted investment promotion includes the need:

(a) for the Federal Ministry of Industry Trade and Investment (FMITI) and the Nigeria Investment Promotion Commission (NIPC) to generate and maintain a database of investment opportunities across Nigeria to enhance visibility of potential projects;
(b) to strengthen the institutional capacity in the area of funding and training, in NIPC and State Investment Promotion Agencies (IPAs) to profile and promote investment projects across States in Nigeria and to target investors;
(c) to establish an Investment Promotion Fund to finance research and other investment activities; and
(d) to implement further strategies stated in paragraphs (iv) to (vi).[10]

2.4.1.3Collaboration between National and State (IPAs)[11] The Policy takes cognizance of the collaborative relationship between National and State IPAs in promoting investment in Nigeria. Accordingly, the implementation strategies to achieve the policy measures established for collaboration between National and State IPAs are to:

(a) identify and collate the competitive advantages of each State in Nigeria by profiling specific investment opportunities in the States;
(b) formalize the collaborative relationship on investment promotion with State IPAs;
(c) provide technical support to improve the capacity of States for effective investment facilitation and aftercare to investors; and
(d) monitor, rank, incentivize and publish the performance of States in the area of investment promotion and ease of doing business annually.

2.4.1.4 Special Economic Zones (SEZs)[12]

The Policy mandates the Federal Government to facilitate and promote business linkages between domestic and foreign companies in order to maximize the advantages of the SEZs. Accordingly, the implementation strategies to achieve the policy measures established for SEZs include the need for the government and specifically the Nigeria Export Processing Zones Authority (NEPZA) to:

(a) sensitize the various levels of government and the business community on the need for SEZs to maximize economic development and growth;
(b) review the current legal, regulatory, fiscal and institutional frameworks for SEZs, in line with international best practices;
(c) provide sector-based incentives for investors in the zones on the basis of the priority sectors in line with government development plans; and
(d) implement further strategies stated in paragraphs (iv) and (v).[13]

[10] Ibid para 3.1.2 (implementation strategies)24
[11] Ibid para 3.1.3, p24
[12] Ibid para 3.1.4, p25
[13]Ibid para 3.1.4 (implementation strategies)26



2.4.1.5Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)[14]

The Government recognizes that, MSMEs is a sector that is viewed as the backbone of major developments in all nations because it contributes to export, job and wealth creation, etc. accordingly, the implementation strategies to achieve the policy measures established for MSMEs include to:

(a) organize public-private dialogue discussions to encourage stronger and deeper commitments at the State and local levels where MSMEs are domiciled;
(b) harmonize all MSME-related activities on a single online platform to link them with interested Multinational Enterprises (MNEs);
(c) strengthen the capacity of relevant MDAs to perform their statutory responsibilities; and
(d) implement further strategies stated in paragraphs (iv) to (vi).[15]

2.4.1.6Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs)[16]

These legal rights derive from intellectual activities in the industrial, scientific, literacy and artistic fields. The implementation strategies to achieve the policy measures established for IPRs are to:

(a) expedite action on the approval and implementation of the National Intellectual Property Policy and Strategy (NIPPS); and
(b) make the public aware of IPR activities.

2.4.2. Investment Facilitation[17]

The Policy acknowledges that investment facilitation is important because it can help to ease the establishment of new businesses, support existing ones to thrive, expand and diversify. To achieve investment facilitation, as a primary area, investment facilitation is further broken down into seven sub categories, policy measures are also established for each category and the implementation strategies of the Policy is delineated accordingly. The seven categories and the implementation strategies are briefly highlighted although the policy measures for each category is not stated.

2.4.2.1Investment Entry[18]

The Policy takes cognizance of the need to ease the requirements for entry for investors. Accordingly, the implementation strategies to achieve the policy measures established for the investment entry is to:

(a) undertake a periodic review of the investment facilitation mechanisms to help achieve the objectives of the Policy;

[14] Ibid para 3.1.5, p26
[15] Ibid para 3.1.5(Implementation strategies)27
[16] Ibid para 3.1.6, p28
[17] Ibid para 3.2, p28
[18] Ibid para 3.2.1, p29



(b) regularly review the procedures for investment entry and establishment where it is applicable and carry out appropriate reforms; and
(c) work with State Governments to strengthen the digitization of land registration systems to streamline the land access and transfer procedures and the relevant processing time.

2.4.2.2 Aftercare[19]

The Policy takes cognizance of the need for quality and effective aftercare through the provision of a broad range of facilitation services and improve the competiveness in the investment climate of Nigeria. Accordingly, the implementation strategies to achieve the policy measures established for aftercare are to:

(a) hold regular public-private dialogues with investors in the country;
(b) strengthen One-Step Investment Centre (OSIC) Lab to address the challenges of investors; and
(c) advance the use of ICT in investment facilitation.

2.4.2.3Transparency and Access to Information[20]

The Policy takes cognizance of the value of transparency and access to information with regards to boosting investors' confidence. Accordingly, the implementation strategies to achieve the policy measures established for transparency and access to information are to:

(a) ensure that all MDAs proactively disclose relevant information in line with the Freedom of Information Act, 2011;
(b) ensure that relevant MDAs with investment-related laws and regulations are published without undue delay and in electronic format (when possible); and
(c) ensure that all MDAs develop digital platform to facilitate and enhance sharing investment information.

2.4.2.4Investor-State Dispute Prevention and Settlement[21]

The Policy takes cognizance that preventing and de-escalating disputes are essential components for investments to thrive. Accordingly, the implementation strategies to achieve the policy measures established under this sub-head include to:

(a) statutorily designate an ombudsman at the NIPC to prevent and de-escalate disputes;
(b) establish a Joint Implementation Committee in Nigeria's BIT to mediate in investment disputes between an investor from a Treaty Partner and the government of Nigeria;
(c) dialogue with investors to explore and possibly exhaust local remedies prior to the adoption of any other dispute settlement measure; and further implementation strategies outlined in paragraphs (iv) to (vi).[22]

[19] Ibid para 3.2.2, p29
[20] Ibid para3.2.3, p30
[21] Ibid para3.2.4, p31
[22] Ibid para 3.2.4(implementation strategies)32



2.4.2.5 Physical Infrastructure-Sector Development Policy[23]

The Government values the need for domestic and foreign private investors to collaborate and provide key infrastructure that attract and retain investment. Accordingly, the implementation strategies to achieve the policy measures established for the physical infrastructure-sector development policy includes to:

(a) strengthen relevant regulatory authorities on development of infrastructure to enhance their performance;
(b) encourage the various levels of government to cooperate in developing and implementing physical infrastructural projects;
(c) encourage and incentivize private sector investors to participate in development and maintenance of infrastructure through flexible public-private partnerships; and
(d) provide best practice regulatory framework which will drive and accomplish the major infrastructure delivery objective of Nigeria.

2.4.2.6 Information, Communication Technology (ICT) and Innovation-Driven Entrepreneurship[24]

The Policy takes cognizance of the need to nurture a vibrant digital ecosystem that supports Innovation Driven Enterprises and MSMEs in a manner that boosts innovation and entrepreneurial development. Accordingly, the implementation strategies to achieve the policy measures established under this sub-head include to:

(a) effectively promote the ICT and digital sector in a manner that enables the development of entrepreneurship;
(b) provide policy support for massive training of Nigerians from diverse sectors to enable them acquire digital literacy and other digital skills;
(c) deploy fixed and mobile infrastructure to deepen the broadband infrastructure in Nigeria; and
(d) provide input for review of start-ups and other digital economy-related policies and Laws.

2.4.2.7Public Governance[25]

The implementation strategies to achieve the policy measures established for public governance includes strategies for government to:

(a) promote continuous review of institutional and legal systems and ensure that they adequately address modern business practices;
(b) ensure frequent development of capacity and cultural reorientation of holders of public offices and public officials regarding creation of an environment that is investor-friendly;
(c) improve the remuneration of public officials to mirror economic reality and entrench incentive alignment with investment objectives; and
(d) implement further strategies stated in paragraphs (iv) and (v).[26]

[23] Ibid para 3.2.5, p32
[24] Ibid para3.2.6, p33
[25] Ibid para 3.2.7,34
[26] Ibid para 3.2.7 (Implementation strategies)35



2.4.3 Investment for Sustainable Development[27]

Investment for sustainable development is the third primary area of the Policy and it focuses on the need to attract sustainable investments of the quality that is required to meet profitable expectations of domestic and foreign investors and advance the fulfillment of the development aspirations of Nigeria. To achieve this, investment for sustainable development is further broken down into five sub categories, policy measures are also established for each sub category and the implementation strategies of the Policy is delineated accordingly.

2.4.3.1 Investor Obligations and Responsible Investments[28]

The government of Nigeria expects businesses and investors to adhere to appropriate minimum standards of corporate behavior. Accordingly, the implementation strategies to achieve the policy measures established under this sub-head include the need for the government to:

(a) strengthen the capacity of Nigeria's International Investment Agreement (IIA) negotiation team to conclude reform-oriented treaties that advance the sustainable development objectives of Nigeria;
(b) negotiate, conclude and ratify reform-oriented Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) and IIAs that balance the rights and obligations of investors;
(c) modernize old-generation BITs and IIAs that do not provide balance in the rights and obligations of investors; and
(d) ensure the implementation of further strategies as stated in paragraphs (iv) to (vii).[29]

2.4.3.2 Responsible Business Conduct and Protection of the Environment[30]

This deals with the need for businesses to act responsibly while the government provides enabling environment for businesses to thrive. Accordingly, the implementation strategies to achieve the policy measures established under this sub-head includes the need for the government to:

(a) conduct investor-sensitization programmes to encourage private-business entities to internally develop, disseminate and implement Responsible Business Conduct (RBC) policies;
(b) establish management systems that will enable the regulatory agencies to monitor private –business RBC compliance;
(c) put together deliberate mechanisms to support regulatory Agencies in enforcement of RBC principles and obligations; and
(d) review national environmental laws and regulations to require investors to respect RBC principles and obligations.

2.4.3.3 Human Capital and Skills[31]

The government acknowledges the need for skills and technology transfer to build the capacity of the domestic workforce. Accordingly, the implementation strategies to achieve the policy measures established for human capital and skills are to:

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[27] Ibid para 3.3, p35
[28] Ibid para 3.3.1, p36
[29] Ibid para 3.3.1(Implementation Strategies) 37
[30] Ibid para 3.3.2, p37
[31] Ibid para 3.3.3, p38



(a) align the Policy with the national employment policy to promote decent jobs, in which international labour standards, fundamental rights of workers and social protection align;
(b) encourage relevant agencies to ensure qualitative skill transfer standard for investments in Nigeria;
(c) develop a strategy to encourage the transfer of know-how to the domestic workforce; and assess the availability of skills in the local market.

2.4.3.4 Empowerment of Women, Youth and Persons with Special Abilities[32]

The Federal Government acknowledges the need to include women, youth and persons with special abilities to achieve economic empowerment. Accordingly, the implementation strategies to achieve the policy measures established under this sub-head are to:

(a) facilitate and encourage investment in innovative ideas, skills and talents of women, youths and persons with special abilities through engagements with Nigeria Governors' Forum (NGF) and Association of Local Government of Nigeria (ALGON);
(b) improve access to finance for women and youth-owned enterprises for their economic development and growth;
(c) provide adequate infrastructural facilities such as ramps in organizations to aid mobility of persons with special abilities; and
(d) support women and youth to build successful businesses to create wealth and generate employment opportunities.

2.4.3.5 Green Investment[33]

The Federal Government has developed a National Policy on Climate Change as an institutional measure to adopt climate-smart practices for sustainable development. Accordingly, the implementation strategies to achieve the policy measures established for green investment include to:

(a) prioritise the attraction of low-carbon investments that will result in a sustainable green future;
(b) introduce appropriate policies and encourage investment to improve energy efficiency in agricultural and industrial processes, residential commercial service and transport sectors and more;
(c) prioritise elimination of gas flaring and ensure sustainable availability of gas for household and industrial use; and
(d) implement further strategies stated in paragraphs (iv) and (v).[34]

It is important to observe that the Policy establishes as elaborate institutional framework in Chapter IV coupled with detailed implementation procedures and the implementation structure that sets out the institutions mandated to bring the Policy to reality.

[32] Ibid para 3.3.4, p39
[33] Ibid para 3.3.5, p 40
[34] Ibid para 3.3.5 (Implementation strategy)41



2.5 Monitoring and Evaluation

The FMITI is the primary institution vested with the mandate to oversee the Policy. It is mandated to monitor the implementation of the Policy annually. The FMITI is equally mandated to evaluate its performance every two years and conduct a review every five years.

The indices for the review are changes in strategies or external factors nationally, regionally, continentally or multilaterally.[35]

The FMITI is mandated to implement the evaluation of the effectiveness of the Policy by adopting a set of formulated objectives, time frame within which to achieve them and core measures to support the objectives. These must be guided measures outlined in paragraph 5.2 of the Policy.

Finally, the Policy mandates the FMITI to adopt monitoring tools to effectively review the Policy by relying on a feedback mechanism such as surveys, questionnaires, public private dialogue (PPD), from relevant stakeholders and MDAs. This section of the Review compares the Policy with the AfCFTA Protocol on Investment

2.6 Comparative Table of the Nigeria Investment Policy and the AfCFTA Protocol on Investment

Table 1 Comparison between the Nigeria Investment Policy and the AfCFTA Protocol on Investment

No.	Nigeria Investment Policy	The AfCFTA Protocol on Investment	Remarks
1.	**Rationale** The Federal Government of Nigeria acknowledges that the inherent benefits of globalization come with persistent crises and intense environmental and social challenge. This creates an urgent need to pursue economic growth for sustainable and inclusive development. Notably, investment is a means to achieve economic growth but it is equally to mobilize	**Rationale** The African Union has a Pan African Vision for an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa that is driven by its citizens who will represent a dynamic force in the international arena. Agenda 2063 represents the blueprint of strategic flagship programmes through which the Pan African Vision may be realized. One of	

[35] Chapter V para 5.1, p 48



	in a manner that makes it possible for investment to add to the sustainable development objective which is a priority for both Nigeria and other countries of the world. In addition, article 52 of the AfCFTA Protocol on Investment mandates State Parties to align their national laws, regulations and Policies with the Protocol, five years after its entry into force. Hence the need for the Policy.	the strategic flagship programmes is the establishment of the AfCFTA. The AfCFTA is one of the flagship projects of Agenda 2063 and represents the African Union's long-term development strategy to transform Africa into a global powerhouse. The scope of AfCFTA Agreement under article 6 is segmented into five key areas specifically: trade in goods, trade in services, investment, intellectual property rights and competition policy. The AfCFTA on Investment reveals that State Parties recognize that investment can contribute significantly to sustainable development of State Parties, reduce poverty and further investment-related human rights and human development in the continent. State Parties also acknowledge that it is necessary to retain and expand intra-African investment to increase economic resilience, and enable diversification to achieve sustainable development in Africa. This is the rationale for the AfCFTA Protocol on Investment.	
2.	**Objectives** The Policy has nine specific objectives and include to: (a)promote foreign direct investment for sustainable development; (b)diversify the economy; (c)promote and facilitate investment into critical infrastructure to create wealth and improve national productivity;	**Objectives** The objectives of the Protocol on Investment are provided in article 2 of the Protocol and are to: (a) encourage intra-African investment flows and opportunities and promote, facilitate, retain, protect and expand investments that will	



	(d) promote export-led growth through participation in regional and global value chains; and (e)other objectives as stated in paragraph 1.3 of the Policy.[36]	foster sustainable development of State Parties; (b) establish a balanced, predictable and transparent continental legal and institutional framework for investment and take into account the interest of State Parties, investors and local communities; (c) provide a sound legal framework to prevent, manage and settle investment disputes; (d) encourage the acquisition and transfer of appropriate and relevant technology in Africa; and (e) promote, enhance and consolidate coordinated positions and cooperation on matters that relate to promotion, facilitation and protection of investment within Africa.	
3.	**Scope of coverage and application** The Policy focuses on strategic investment priorities in the Medium-Term National Development Plan (NDP) 2021-2025 and driven by three core areas of investment promotion, investment facilitation and sustainable development. It applies to all investors and all stakeholders involved in investment-making policy in the country. The Policy also covers policy actions to enhance the role of public, private, domestic and foreign investment in developing capacities and increasing international competitiveness	**Scope of coverage and application** The Protocol on Investment establishes the rights and obligations of State Parties, investors and investments. It applies to all investments of investors of State Parties made after it enters into force. The Protocol also applies to all investments of investors of State Parties made prior to the entry into force of the Protocol in the manner prescribed in articles 3 and 52 of the Protocol on Investment.	

[36]Ibid,10



4.	**Implementation strategies** The implementation strategies of the Policy focuses on three primary areas specifically investment promotion, investment facilitation and advocacy for environment and sustainable development as the vehicle through which the Policy will be implemented. The implementation strategies are further categorized into smaller subheads and designated policy measures to drive the implementation process. The implementation strategies are specifically outlined in paragraph 2.4 of the Review.	**Implementation Strategies Institutional Arrangements** Chapter 6 of the Protocol prescribes the institutional framework that is vested with the responsibility to implement the rules stipulated in the provisions of the Protocol. Specifically, the chapter has three articles that prescribe matters that relate to the Committee on investment, establishment of the Pan-African Trade and Investment Agency and technical assistance, capacity building and cooperation.[37] In article 41, the Committee on investment is mandated to perform functions that the Council of Ministers assign to it to facilitate the implementation of this Protocol and other objectives. Article 42 establishes the Pan-African Trade and Investment Agency as a technical institution of the AfCFTA Secretariat. It also prescribes the procedure to establish the governance and administrative structures, functions and the general administration and operation of the Agency. The article also prescribes additional matters that relate to the Agency. Article 43 mandates State Parties to provide technical assistance, capacity building and cooperation to promote and facilitate investment under the Protocol in addition to other requirements as prescribed in the article.	The Protocol does not have implementation strategies expressly provided in the manner stipulated in the Policy. However, it has institutional arrangement and framework in form of the Committee on investment, the Pan-African Trade and Investment Agency, charged with the responsibility to implement the Policy. This is similar to the institutional arrangement under Chapter IV of the Policy. It is important to also observe that the institutions charged with the responsibility to implement the implementation strategies and implementation procedures of the Policy are clearly identified in Chapter IV of the Policy. Both instruments also provide for investment

[37] Draft Protocol on Investment, (n4) articles 41 to 43



			promotion and facilitation and incentives for sustainable investments as well as issues that relate to sustainable development.[38]
5.	**Monitoring and evaluation** The FMITI is mandated to monitor and evaluate the Policy in the manner described in paragraph 2.5 of the Review.	**Monitoring and Evaluation** The Protocol does not expressly provide for monitoring and evaluating the it. However, it has an institutional framework that is charged with the responsibility to implement the Protocol within various timelines. In addition, State Parties are assigned responsibilities and timelines within which to deliver on the responsibilities. Specifically, article 52 mandates State Parties to apply appropriate measures to bring the rules and procedures set out in the Protocol to effect. The article also mandates State Parties to align their national laws, regulations and policies with the Protocol within five years of its entry into force.	Since there is no express provision for monitoring and evaluating the Protocol, if the need arises in the course of implementation, article 53 provides for amendments**.**

3. Conclusion

This paper reviewed the Nigeria Investment Policy and compared it with the AfCFTA Protocol on Investment. Both instruments primarily focus on investment promotion, investment facilitation and sustainable development. This is premised on the need to harness the inherent benefits within investments to grow the economy, foster inclusive and sustainable development and generally improve public welfare from carefully structured policies and programmes on investment.

They are compatible although the Protocol has an expansive scope, compared to the Policy as it applies continentally and deals with issues not contemplated within the provisions of the Policy.

[38] The AfCFTA Protocol on Investment, articles 6, 7, 8 and Chapter 4



DG NIALS Prof. M T Ladan's Policy Brief Series No 5

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE NIGERIA INVESTMENT POLICY, 2023 TO 2027, THE ECOWAS INVESTMENT POLICY, 2018 AND THE ECOWAS INVESTMENT CODE, 2018

This paper uses a table to comparatively examine the extent to which the Nigeria Investment Policy observes and respects her obligations under the ECOWIP and ECOWIC in matters that relate to investment. It specifically highlights the aims and objectives, scope and application, guiding principles and implementation framework.

Table 1 Comparative analysis table of the Nigeria Investment Policy and the ECOWIP/ECOWIC

No.	Nigeria Investment Policy	ECOWIP	ECOWIC	Remarks
1.	**Aims and objectives** The Policy has specific targets that may be viewed as aims which are to: (a)attract private investment commitment with a value of about $718 billion dollars between 2021 to 2025 which is projected under the National Development Plan; (b)improve the business climate of Nigeria to become one of the most competitive among emerging economies; (c)make Nigeria to be among the top five recipients of foreign direct investment (FDI) in emerging markets; and (d)attract private sector investment into the infrastructure sector to attain a value of $3 trillion as stated in the National Integrated	**Aims and objectives** The ECOWIP has a general objective to establish a harmonised legal, regulatory and institutional framework to birth the ultimate goal of regional economic integration in the manner envisioned in the Revised ECOWAS Treaty under chapter 1 in para 3A. The specific objectives include to: (a)reduce and eliminate legal, regulatory, and administrative challenges that impede free flow of investment and trade in the ECOWAS region and in Member States; (b)establish a seamless and consistent regional and investment-related trade environment and incentive regimes; (c)promote investments at national and regional levels; (d)enlarge the common market economic space for actors in the region to enjoy then grow economies of scale as well as enhanced regional and international competitiveness;	**Aims and objectives** The overarching objective of the ECOWIC is to establish a transparent, harmonized and predictable legal and institutional framework in the ECOWAS territory to regulate investment-related measures designed to implement the ECOWAS Investment Policy (ECOWIP). Accordingly, the objectives are to: (a)promote, facilitate and protect investment that engender sustainable development of the ECOWAS region and in the Member States where they are located; (b)promote the adoption of common regional rules on investments and outline the	The general objective of the ECOWIP may be viewed as an aim.



	Infrastructure Master Plan by 2043.[1] The Policy has nine specific objectives which include to: (a)promote foreign direct investment for sustainable development; (b)diversify the economy; (c)promote and facilitate investment into critical infrastructure to create wealth and improve national productivity; (d) promote export-led growth through participation in regional and global value chains; and (e)other objectives as stated in paragraph 1.3 of the Policy.[2]	(e)foster collaboration amongst the national Investment Promotion Agencies (IPAs) of Member States and enhance a coordinated approach to investment promotion and facilitation at the national and regional levels; and (f) achieve further specific objectives as stated in sub paragraphs 6 to 12.[3]	procedures to implement them to achieve the objective in paragraph (a); (c)improve investment and trade relations within the region and between the region and foreign investors, that is conducive to regional stability and sustainable development; and (d)enhance the role of domestic and foreign direct investments to reduce poverty, increase productive capacity, further growth, create jobs, expand trade, etc.[4]	
2.	**Scope of coverage and application** The Policy focuses on strategic investment priorities in the Medium-Term National Development Plan (NDP) 2021-2025 and this is driven through the key strategic areas of	**Scope of coverage and application** The ECOWIP covers a broad range of policy areas based on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Investment Framework specifically: (a)general policy, legal and regulatory issues;	**Scope of coverage and application** The ECOWIC applies to the rights and obligations of Member States and investors and to any measure adopted or maintained by a Member State after	The ECOWIC does not expressly prescribe a primary scope of coverage although it expressly prescribes its application. However, it is convenient to

[1]Nigeria Investment Policy (2023 to 2027) Para 1.2
[2]Ibid,10
[3] ECOWAS Investment Policy (2018) cap. 1, Part III para B, p14
[4] In addition, improve and transfer technology, further human rights and human development, enhance economic development and others, ECOWAS Investment Code, (2018) article 2 para d



	investment promotion, investment facilitation and sustainable development.[5] The Policy applies to all investors and all stakeholders involved in investment-making policy in the country. It also covers policy actions to enhance the role of public, private, domestic and foreign investment in developing capacities and increasing international competitiveness.[6]	(b)investment promotion and facilitation policy framework; (c)investment entry and new challenges in West Africa; (d)investment-related trade policy; (e)competition policy; (f)human capital and labour policy; (g) physical infrastructure development policy; (i)financial infrastructure development policy; (j)public governance policy; (k)corporate governance policy; (l)responsible business conduct and protection of the environment; (m)investment-related tax policy; (n)spatial areas investment policy: Special Economic Zones (SEZs); (o)dispute resolution; and (p)implementation strategy. It applies to the rights and obligations of Member States, intra and extra regional investors and other national and international stakeholders in the region.	the ECOWIC enters into force.[7] The ECOWIC does not create retroactive obligations for Member States and investors.[8] In addition, article 49 provides a secondary scope and coverage that is limited to Intellectual Property Rights. Thus, under the ECOWIC, intellectual property covers: (a)copyright and related rights; (b)industrial property rights; Plant breeders' rights; (c)rights to traditional knowledge, folklore and genetic resources; and (d) further rights in the manner prescribed in the article.	infer that its primary scope of coverage is broad based and includes issues that relate to investment, environment and sustainable development, human capital and other specific issues as prescribed in chapters 2 to 16.
3.	**Guiding Principles** The Policy has eleven guiding principles which are: (a) **Sustainable**	**Guiding Principles** The ECOWIP has 14 Fundamental Principles in Chapter 1 that forms its	**Guiding Principles** No express guiding principles.	(a)The Fundamental Principles of the ECOWIP Underpins the

[5] Ibid (n1) 8 and 5
[6] Ibid 8
[7] Ibid (n4) article 3 sub articles 1 and 2
[8] Ibid sub article 3



	Development and Policy Coherence This guides the Policy which aligns with the Nigeria Development Plan, the SDGs and Agenda 2030 for sustainable development and African Agenda 2063 to create jobs and stimulate activities in trade and investment; **(b)Dynamic Policy-Making and Right to Regulate** The Policy takes cognizance of dynamic developments and the need to adapt changing dynamics in the investment climate to be stable and predictable. It also recognizes the right of the Government to regulate based on established legal and administrative frameworks in the sector. **(c)Balanced Rights and Obligations** The Policy takes cognizance of the need to create conditions that are attractive to investors and juxtapose it with the requisite obligations	bedrock.[9] Interestingly, Chapters 2 to 15 also have specific ECOWAS Policy Principles which binds the commitments of Member States within the confines of the subject matter in each of the chapters to meet the obligations set out in those Chapters. The Fundamental Principles include the commitment to ensure: (a)the existence of a democratic and unwavering political landscape to foster regional security within the ECOWAS territory; (b)an investment-related trade environment that encourages investment-related trade promotion, facilitation and protection because it is liberal, progressive, facilitative, transparent, open and competitive; (c)a simplified administrative procedure to establish new enterprises or to acquire existing business entities such as streamlined permit, approval, authorisation, licensing, and concession procedures; (d)fair and equitable treatment of national and foreign investors regarding full protection of private and property rights such as Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs);		general ECOWAS Policy Principles in chapters 2 to 15. It is safe to submit that the combined effect of all the principles may be regarded as the guiding principles of the ECOWIP. It is also important to note that the ECOWIP establishes collaboration between Member States and the ECOWAS Commission in most cases to implement the guiding principles. Each Policy Principle has set strategies to guide their implementation. (b) The ECOWIC does not expressly prescribe guiding principles. However, the preamble may be viewed as a subtle guiding

[9]Ibid (n3) cap 1 para IV p.14



	of investors to minimize negative social or environmental impact that may occur from their investment activities. **(d)Transparency** The Policy is guided by transparency of all processes that relate to investment in Nigeria. **(e)Investment Promotion and Facilitation** The Policy takes cognizance of investment promotion and facilitation as major tools to attract Responsible, Inclusive, Balanced and Sustainable (RIBS) investments and make the investment climate in Nigeria attractive as an investment destination. **(f) Investment protection** The Policy takes cognizance of the need to protect investments that are established in Nigeria and this is one factor that determines foreign investments. It equally takes	(e)foreign investors (whether intra-regional or extra-regional investors) are accorded national treatment even at post-investment establishment stages with due adherence to national treatment principle that is precisely defined and circumscribed in the manner stated in sub paragraph 5; (f)be guided by the additional fundamental principles stated in sub paragraphs 6 to 12.[10] The ECOWAS Policy Principles are also highlighted briefly. Thus Member States are bound by these Policy Principles: **Chapter 2**[11] (a)to seek clear and transparent policies, laws, regulation, and administrative procedures that do not place needless burdens on investors; (b)to craft coherent and stable laws, regulations, and administrative procedures or systems at the national level; (c)to implement the principle of non-discriminatory treatment of national and foreign investors regarding matters of admission, establishment, acquisition, expansion, management, conduct, operation, and sale or		principle but this is arguable.

[10] Ibid (n3) 6-14 p15
[11] Ibid Cap.2 General Policy, Legal, and Regulatory Issues part II; pp19 to 20



	cognizance of key standards of investment protection as established in International Investment Agreements (IIAs) and related treaties. **(g)Dispute Prevention and Settlement** Nigeria prioritises prevention, de-escalation and settlement of disputes in to make room for retention and expansion of investment and reinvestment. **(h)Public governance and institutions** The Policy takes cognizance of the need to develop investment policies in collaboration with stakeholders and enshrine such policies in legal and institutional frameworks. **(i)Corporate Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility** The Policy is guided by the primacy of corporate governance and corporate social responsibility	other disposition of investments in each Member State; and (d)to adhere to further principles stated in sub paragraphs 4 to 12 when dealing with investment-related constraints in the manner prescribed in Chapter 2. These Principles bind Members States in **Chapter 3[12]:** (a)to create a RIPA to co-ordinate investment-promotion and facilitation activities amongst the national IPAs of the Member States; (b)to help establish national IPAs in Member States where none exists; (c)promote national IPAs that are independent, adequately funded and staffed, report directly to the apex political office within the relevant jurisdiction; and (d)abide by further principles in sub paragraphs 4 to 8 to address issues that relate to investment-promotion and facilitation in the manner prescribed in paragraph II. The Policy Principles that bind Member States **Chapter 4[13]:** (a)to implement the ECOWAS Investment Climate Scorecard Tool at the individual country		

[12] Ibid (n3) Cap. 3 Investment Promotion and Facilitation Policy Framework Part II; pp23 to 24
[13] Ibid(n3) Cap. 4 Investment Entry and New Investment Challenges in West Africa Part II; pp30 to 31



	standards to accord with international best practices. **(j)International cooperation** The Policy takes cognizance of the need for the international community to cooperate and address shared investment-for-development challenges then avoid investment protectionism collectively. **(k)Openness to investment** The Policy recognizes that a good investment climate that has transparent and predictable entry conditions is a precursor to attract foreign investment that is good for sustainable development.	level to aid national policy-makers and the ECOWAS Commission: (i)identify traditional investment-entry barriers nationally and regionally, (ii)track the development of national investment reforms; (iii)share good practices and proposed investment reforms nationally and regionally, and (iv)encourage creation of a transparent and attractive investment background to foster private-sector-led development in West Africa; (b)adopt national investment action goals or reform agendas at the national level that observe good-practice standards including standards set out in the ECOWIP as implemented in part by the ECOWAS Investment Scorecard; and (c) abide by further Policy Principles in sub paragraphs 3 to 6 regarding issues that bother on investment challenges in West Africa in the manner prescribed in Part II. Other ECOWAS Policy Principles are prescribed in Chapters 5 to 15 of the ECOWIP. Members States are bound by the Principles in the manner prescribed in each of those chapters as it relates to		



		issues on the specific subject matter of the chapters. In a nutshell, the ECOWAS Policy Principles to which Member States are bound relate to: investment-related trade issues[14], competition policy,[15] strengthening human capital development,[16] physical infrastructure challenges in West Africa,[17]financial infrastructure,[18]challenges of public governance,[19] corporate governance,[20]Responsible business conduct (RBC),[21]investment related tax policy,[22] spatial areas and Special Economic Zones,[23] and dispute-resolution challenges.[24]		
4.	**Implementation Framework** The Federal Ministry of Industry Trade and Investment (FMITI) is charged with the responsibility to coordinate relevant implementing	**Implementation Framework** The ECOWIP establishes an intricate network of institutional framework in Chapter 16, to ease its implementation. Accordingly, the ECOWAS Commission is charged with the	**Implementation Framework** The ECOWIC establishes a regional monitoring structure and implementation framework to guide Member	The implementation framework is fluid especially with regards to the mandate on the Community to establish regional structures for

[14]Ibid (n3) Cap.5
[15]Ibid Cap. 6
[16] Ibid Cap. 7
[17]Ibid Cap. 8
[18]Ibid Cap. 9
[19] Ibid Cap. 10
[20]Ibid Cap. 11
[21]Ibid Cap. 12
[22]Ibid Cap. 13
[23]Ibid Cap. 14
[24] Cap 15



	MDAs, State Ministries of Commerce and Industry, and LGAs to implement the provisions of the Policy. The Policy establishes an elaborate implementation structure, outlines key actors to implement the Policy and designates key institutions from MDAs and across tiers of government with defined roles for clarity in implementing the provisions of the Policy in Chapter 4.	responsibility to co-ordinate with Member States to implement the ECOWIP through the ECIM Council.[25] Other institutions of Member States charged with the responsibility to implement the ECOWIP are: (a)MDAs of the National Governments; (b)IPAs (c)Security and Exchange Commissions; (d)Chambers of Commerce and Industries; (f)Anti-Corruption Institutions; (g)Professional and Industrial Associations; (h)Civil Society Organisaions; and (i) other competent regulatory bodies. In addition, national and regional private sectors alongside the international investment community are stakeholders charged with the responsibility to partner with Governments of Member States to birth the realization of the objectives of the ECOWIP The chapter also has a Monitoring and Evaluation framework to guide and measure the extent of compliance with the implementation framework of the ECOWIP.	States in Chapter 17. Accordingly, it identifies Member States, the Community, the ECOWAS Common Investment Market Council and the ECOWAS Commission as key institutions in this regard. It also empowers Member States to adopt appropriate measures that are necessary to implement the ECOWIC.[26] The ECOWIC further mandates the Community to establish the regional structure that is necessary to administer, implement and monitor the ECOWIC in the manner prescribed in article 59. It equally mandates the ECOWAS Common Investment Market Council to identify and establish necessary mechanisms to aid Member States	implementation. Perhaps, there may be need to identify key institutions in Members States to specifically perform that function.

[25] The ECIM Council is mandated to discharge its responsibilities as prescribed in applicable legal instruments including the ECOWAS Investment Code.
[26]Ibid (n4) article 58



			implement the ECOWIC.[27]	

Observation, recommendation and conclusion

The following observations may be deduced from comparative table:

1.As a Member State of the ECOWAS, Nigeria has specific obligations under the ECOWIP and the ECOWIC.

2. Nigeria has taken deliberate steps to honour some of the obligations under both instruments.

3.Specifically, the summary of the aims and objectives of the Nigerian Investment Policy is premised on the need to attract investment in Nigeria, improve and diversify her economy, improve the business climate in Nigeria, make it competitive among emerging economies and promote and facilitate investment into critical infrastructure, foster international co-operation etc. in the manner contemplated in the ECOWIP and ECOWIC.

4.These aims and objectives of the Policy resonates with the ECOWIP and the ECOWIC both of which prescribe provisions that mandate Member States to establish legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks to reduce or eliminate challenges to free flow of investment and trade in Member States and take measures to improve investments, promote and facilitate trade. Beyond making the Policy, Nigeria has also enacted the Business Facilitation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 2023, the Copyrights Act, 2023 and the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 as a show of commitment to her obligations under the ECOWIP and ECOWIC.

5.The scope of coverage and application of the Policy in summary is investment promotion, facilitation and sustainable development. Again, this resonates with both the ECOWIP and ECOWIC. However, the scope of coverage and application of both ECOWAS instruments is more expansive when compared with the Policy.

6.The Guiding principles of the Policy also takes cognizance of the need to be in consonance with the SDGs, Agenda 2030 for sustainable development in Africa and Agenda 2063 to create jobs and stimulate activities in trade and investment. It also prescribes principles to be bound by the dynamic development in the investment climate. This synchronizes with the ECOWIP that sets fundamental principles to which Member States are bound regarding their commitments in the area of fostering investment-related trade environment to encourage investment-related trade promotion, facilitation and protection among others.

7.Generally, a cursory look at the table reveals that the Guiding Principles of the Policy reflects a compliance with Nigeria's obligations under the ECOWIP.

8.Regarding Investor-State Relationship, the Guiding Principle of the Policy creates balanced rights and obligations to attract investors and minimize the negative social or environmental impact

[27] Ibid (n4) article 59(2)



from their activities. This is consistent with the ECOWIP regarding the principle of fair and equitable treatment of national and foreign investors.

9.Regarding protectionism, the Guiding Principle of the Policy is international cooperation with the international community on the need to address issues of shared investment-for-development challenges and to avoid investment protectionism collectively.

10. Finally, the Policy establishes an implementation framework to implement the Policy and meet its obligations under the ECOWIP and the ECOWIC.

11.The ECOWIP has many abbreviations and acronyms some of which are not defined within the provisions, however, it does not have a list of abbreviations. It is important is recommended that a list of abbreviations be provided to make it more intelligible.

In conclusion, the Policy is a testament that Nigeria has begun to take deliberate policy, legal and regulatory steps to meet her obligations under the ECOWIP and ECOWIC.



ACJL RULES OF COURT

Presentation of the Cross-River State ACJL Rules of Court by the Hon. Chief Judge of River during the 2023 Commencement of Legal Year in Calabar High Court of Justice. Drafted, printed and published by NIALS with support from the MacArthur Foundation. Total 11 of ACJL Rules of Court and Practice Directions Adopted by CJS of the following States in Nigeria: Kano, Cross-River, Plateau, Ogun, Edo, Rivers, Benue, Sokoto, Delta, Ekiti, and FCT between 2019-2023 September. Director General NIALS Prof. M T Ladan. Monday 18th September, 2023.









NIALS TRAINING COURSE ON DATA PROTECTION AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY: LAW, POLICY AND PRACTICE

The Training Course on Data Protection and Intellectual Property: Law, Policy and Practice is for the vast Intellectual Property (IP) and Data Rights communities/industries including but not limited to Corporations, Government and Public Institutions engaged in the use of big data in their various activities, and rely on data and digital technologies to drive their transactions and businesses. The objective of this three-day course therefore, is to: understand the fundamentals of Data Protection and its intersection with Intellectual Property. It's also essentially to participants in different private and public sectors gain broader understanding of the policy, law and practice of data protection and its conceptual and practical relationship with Intellectual Property, which regulates the broad range of legal rights in the data such as copyright, trademark, trade secrets or confidential information, patents, and designs. The training was held Tuesday 19th to Thursday 21st September, 2023 at the Auxiliary Building, Committee Room 1, National Judicial Council Building, Three Arms Zone, Beside the Supreme Court of Nigeria, Abuja.

















Courtesy Visit

TO POLICE AFFAIRS MINISTRY

The Director General of NIALS, Prof. M T Ladan with the Hon. Minister of State Police Affairs, Hon. Imaan Ibrahim Sulaiman and the Permanent Secretary, Dr. Sani Gwarzo with Director of Protocols, Mr. Lukman Olomoda during a courtesy visit to donate two (2) sets of NIALS/ MacArthur Foundation publications to the Ministry of Police Affairs as an empowerment training material for Law Enforcement Officials, Police Academy in Wudil, Kano and Policy Bulletins to guide policy and decision makers on policing, Human Rights and Administration of Justice. 12noon to 1pm. At the Ministry of Police Affairs, Federal Secretariat Abuja. Monday 25th September, 2023.

































Courtesy Visit

Director General NIALS, Prof. M T Ladan received a courtesy visit by the Dean of Law Prof. Danwood C and the Director, Centre for Comparative Law in Africa Prof. Ada O, University of Cape Town, South Africa. In picture are NIALS Research Fellows: Lilian Uche and Ijeoma Agwu. Tuesday 26th September, 2023.











INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE RECENTLY REGISTERED NIGERIAN ACADEMY OF LAW

The Director General of NIALS, Prof. M T Ladan at the Inaugural meeting of the Board of Trustees of the recently Registered Nigerian Academy of Law led by Prof. Ademola Popoola, Prof. Isa Ciroma SAN, Prof. Festus Emiri SAN, Prof. Lanre Fagbohun SAN, Prof. Dakas CJ Dakas SAN, Prof. Abikan, Prof. Eze N president of NALT, and Prof. Victoria O. held At the Supreme Court of Nigeria Complex, Abuja. Tuesday 26th September, 2023.













NIALS PUBLICATIONS FROM 2019 TO DATE

TRAINING AND RESEARCH MATERIALS

- Training Manual on the Implementation of the Administration of Criminal Justice Act. 2015 for Judicial Officers
- Training Manual on the Implementation of the Administration of Criminal Justice Act. 2015 for Judicial Lawyers
- NIALS Digest of Cases on Administration of Criminal Justice Act 2015. Vol.1
- Digest of Cases on Administration of Criminal Justice Act 2015. Vol. II
- Digest of Cases on Administration of Criminal Justice Act 2015/ Trafficking in Person (Prohibition) Enforcement and Administration Act, 2015 Vol. III
- The Supreme Court's Decision in Udeogu V FGN: Policy and Practice Implications for the Justice System in Nigeria
- Analysis of State Administration of Criminal Justice Laws in Nigeria
- Guidebook on Integrating ACJA 2015 in the Teaching of Relevant Law Courses in Nigeria
- Guidebook on Integrating Administration of Criminal Justice Act 2015.
- Guidelines for the Justice and Legal Education Sectors to Facilitate Adherence to the National Covid-19 Guidelines
- Compendium of State Administration of Criminal Justice Law Analyses Vol.1
- Compendium of State Administration of Criminal Justice Law Analyses Vol. II
- Compendium of State Administration of Criminal Justice Law Analyses Vol. III

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- Nigerian in Quest Oof Good Governance, Law and Beyond Law 2020
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- Abstract of Legal Policy Framework Relevant for the Implementation of AfCFTA In Nigeria
- Public-private Partnership In Infrastructure Delivery (2019
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- Introduction to African Economic Integration Laws on Trade, Investment, Competition, Intellectual Property and Dispute Resolution

BULLETINS

- Administration of Criminal Justice in Nigeria: A Comparison Between the Federal Legislators and State Counterparts in Four Selected States
- Confessional Statement Under the Administration of Criminal Justice Act 2015. and the Practice of 'trial Within Trial'
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- Human Rights and the Legality of the Death Sentence on Pregnant Women under the ACJA.
- Arrest in Lieu: An Analysis of Cases Based on Selected States ACJ Laws
- Pre-Trial Detention and the Implication of the Bail Provision under the ACJA 2015
- ACJ 2015 Act as a tool for Achieving Gender Inclusion and Equity

RULES OF COURTS

- Edo State Administration of Criminal Justice Rules 2021
- Federal Capital Territory Administration of Criminal Justice Rules 2019
- Plateau State Administration of Criminal Justice Rules 2021
- Cross River State Administration of Criminal Justice Rules 2023
- Sokoto State Administration of Criminal Justice Rules 2020
- Ekiti State Administration of Criminal Justice Rules 2020
- Benue State Administration of Criminal Justice Rules 2020
- Kano State Administration of Criminal Justice Rules 2020
- Rivers State Administration of Criminal Justice Rules 2020
- Delta State Administration of Criminal Justice Rules 2020

JOURNALS

- Public Law Vol. I 2019
- Public Law Vol. Ii (Issue I 2019)
- Public Law Vol. II (Issue II 2019)
- Nigerian Current Law Review 2019/2020
- Nigerian Current Law Review 2020-2021 (Issue I)
- Nigerian Current Law Review 2020-2021 (Issue II)
- Intellectual Property Vol. V (2019)
- Business Law Vol. IV (2020)
- Environmental Law Vol. V (2019)
- Environmental Law Vol. VI (2020)
- Environmental Law Vol. VII (2021)
- NIALS International Journal of Legislative Drafting (NIJLD) Vol. 3 No. 3 (2020)
- Contemporary Nigerian Admiralty Vol. II (2019)
- Contemporary Nigerian Admiralty Vol. III (2020)
- Contemporary Nigerian Admiralty Vol. IV (2021)
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- Health Law and Policy Journal Vol. II (Issue II) 2021

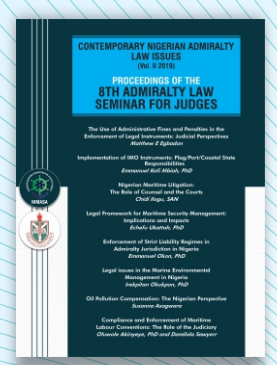
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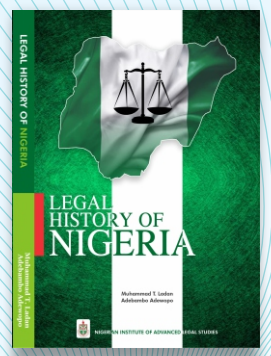
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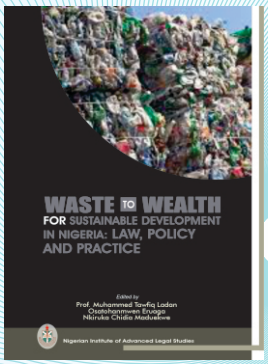


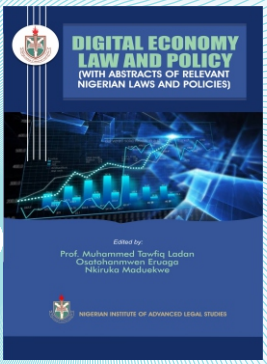




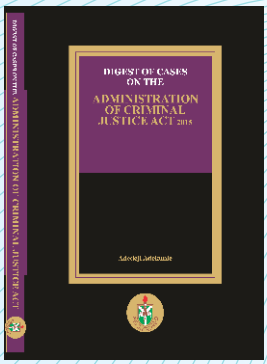


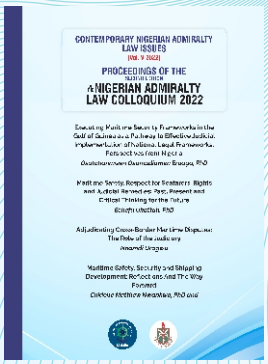




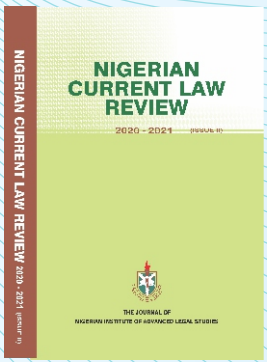


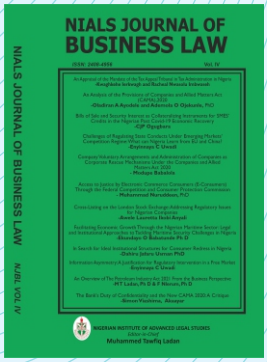




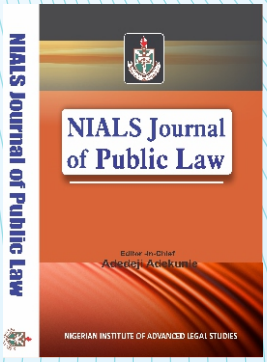














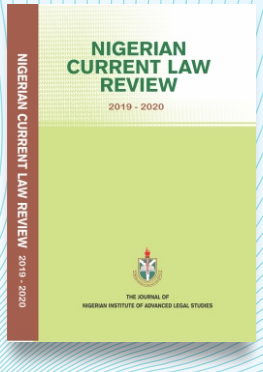


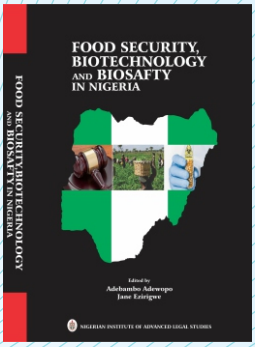
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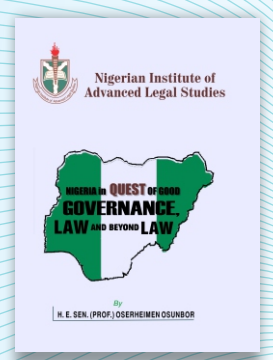
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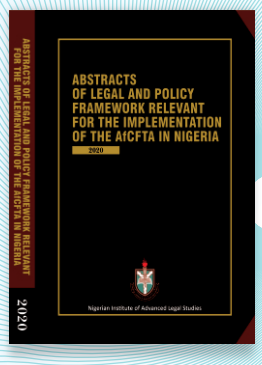


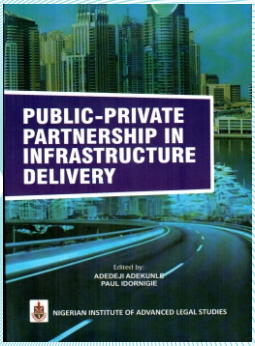




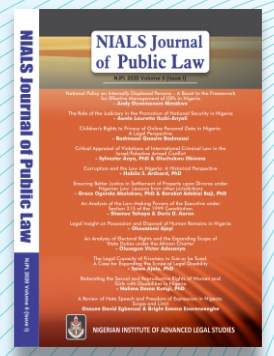




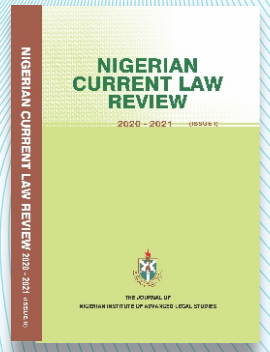




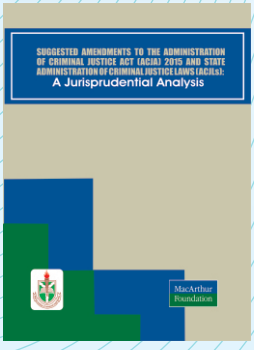


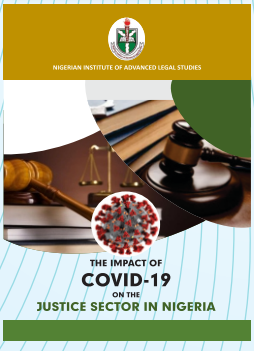


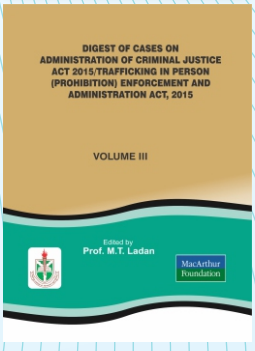


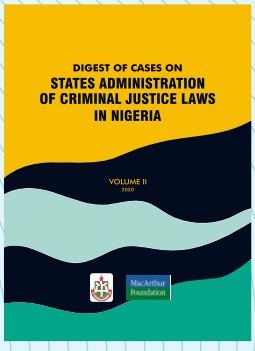












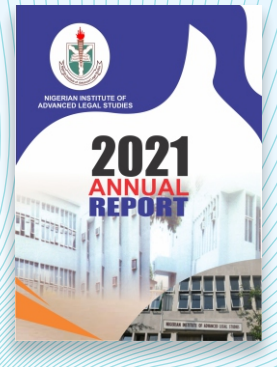


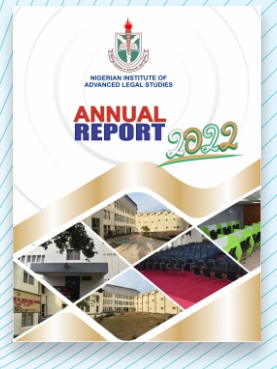
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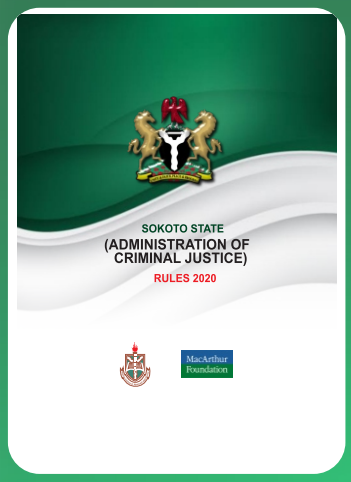


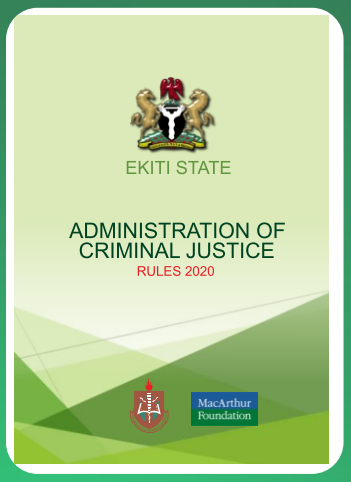






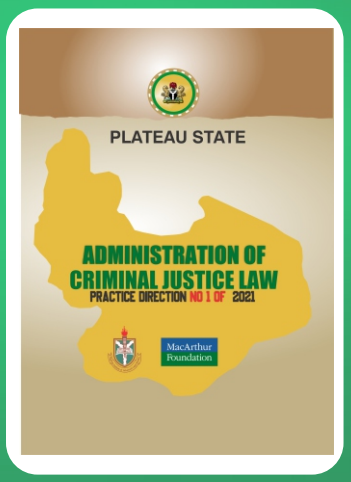
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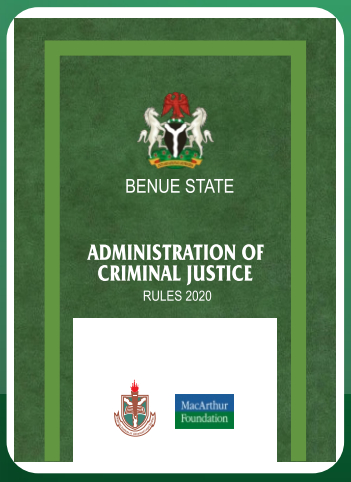


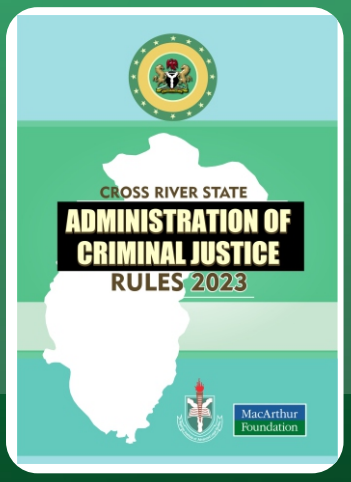


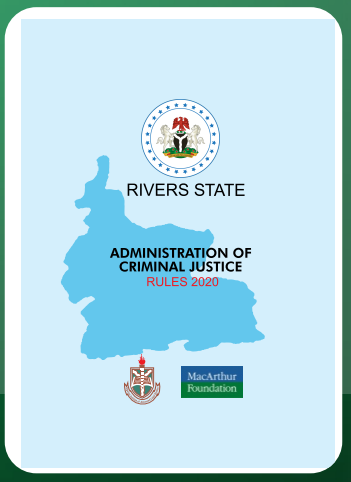






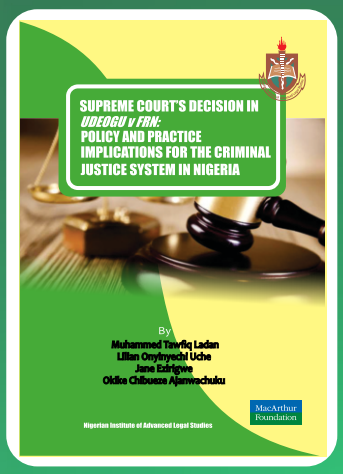


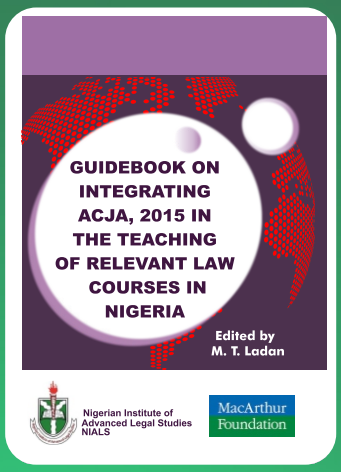


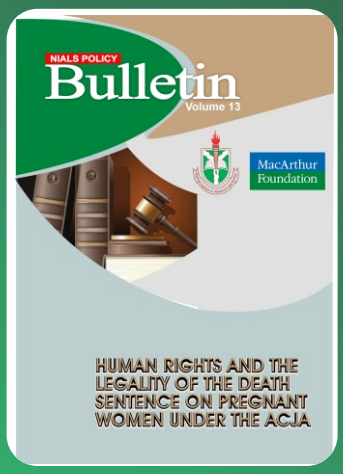


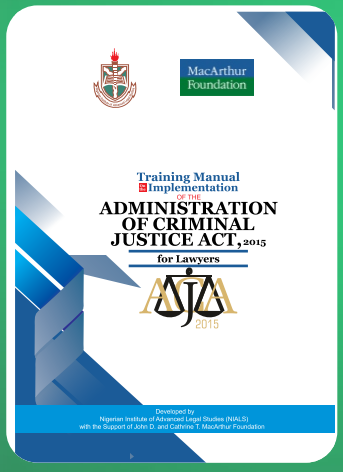


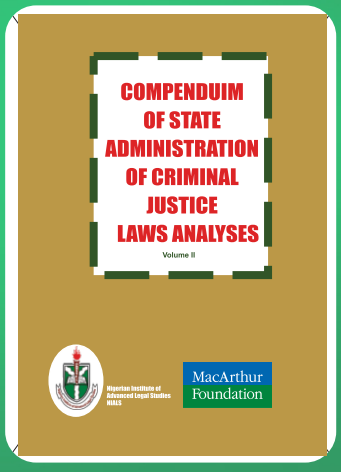
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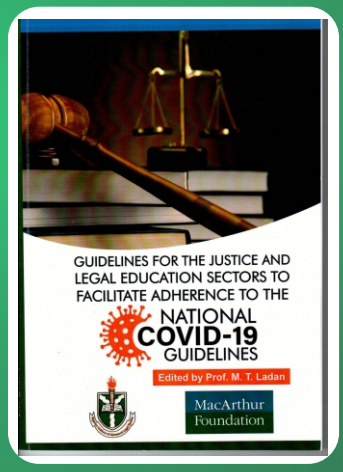


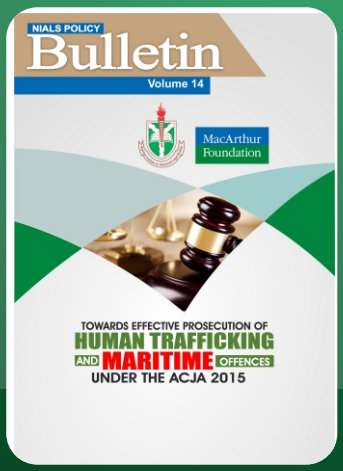


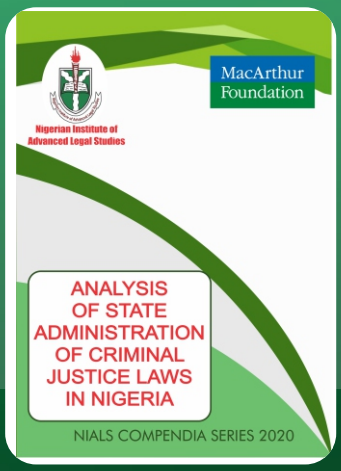


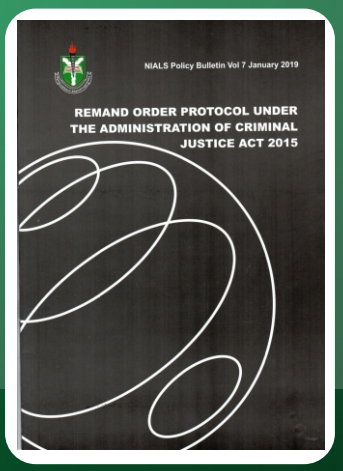






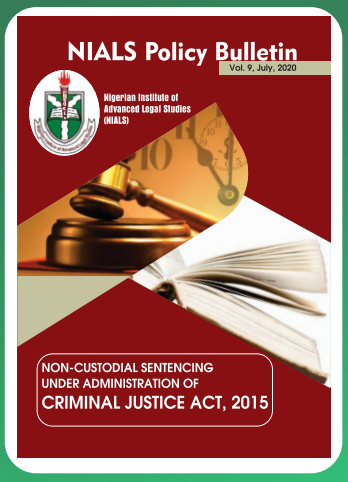


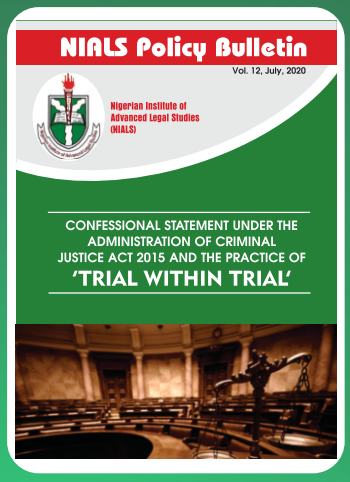


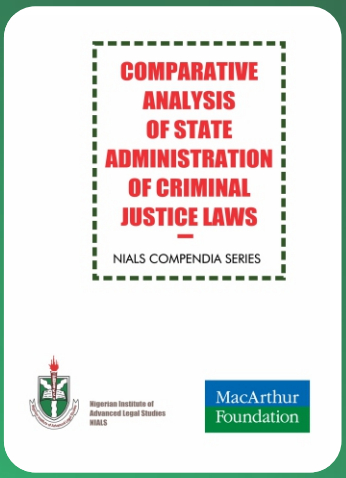


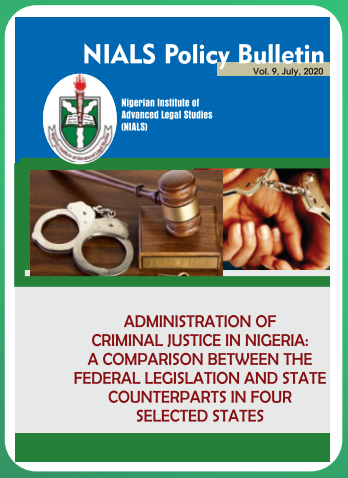


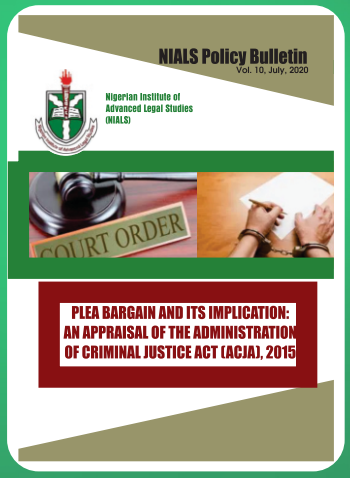
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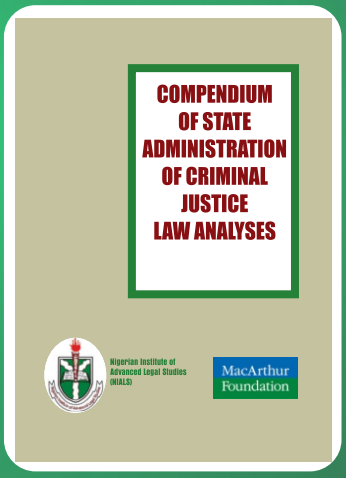


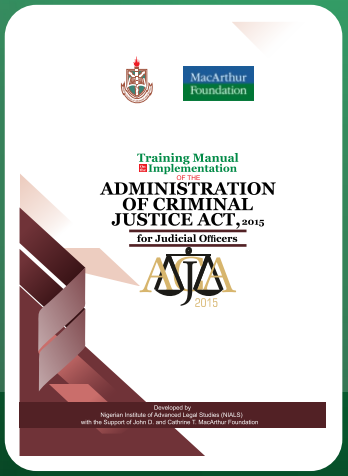


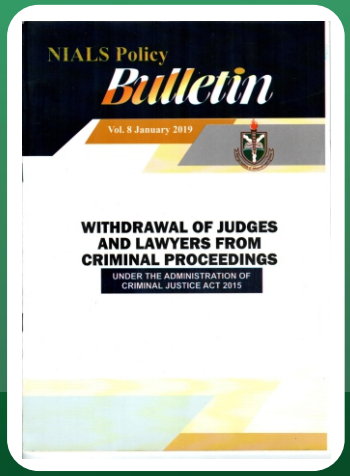


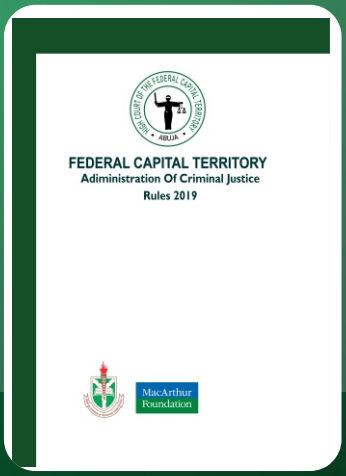






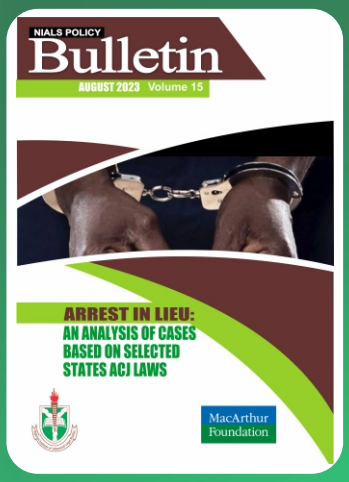


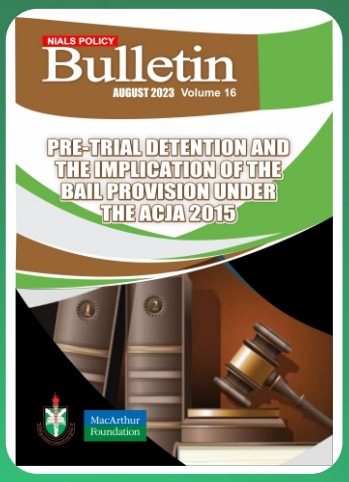


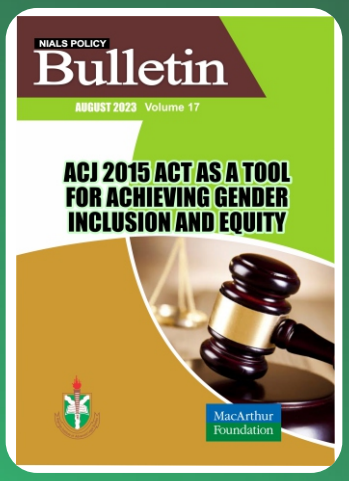




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