NIALS DIGEST

April, 2024

NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF
ADVANCED LEGAL STUDIES



NIALS Digest

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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!



Table of Contents

Page

Courtesy Visit.....05

Strengthening collaboration with the Ministry of Women Affairs on Affirmative Action and the National Gender Policy.....06

International Law Association/Ila Nigeria 7th Annual Conference.....19

ILA Honoured Prof. M T Ladan with the Oustanding Long- Term Achievement Award for 37 Years I Broken Service in the Development of International Law through Research, Teaching and Capacity Building Across the Globe.....21

NIALS UNESCO One-Day Hybrid Stakeholders' Validation Meeting.....23

NIALS Publications in April 2024.....25

Review and Validation Technical Meeting of the Revised National Justice Policy..... 26

National Dialogue on State Policing in Nigeria..... 27

National Summit on Justice.....33

Stakeholders' Interactive Sensitization Session on the Revised Policy on Cash Management and Bottom-up Cash Planning.....34

Celebrating Intellectual Property (IP)/Public Domain Day 35

One-day Sensitization/Data Recapture Update.....36

NIALS One Day Hybrid International Seminar on AFCTA Agreement as a Model of African Economic Law; and Regional Implementation Strategies.....37

COURTESY VISIT

The Director General of the Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies Professor Muhammed Tawfiq Ladan PhD received an Academic visit, Professor Damilola Olawuyi, SAN of the UN Business and Human Rights working group and the UNDP Team. This visit took place that the Director General's office at the Supreme Court Nigeria Complex, Abuja on Tuesday 2nd April 2024.











STRENGTHENING COLLABORATION WITH THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AFFAIRS ON AFFIRMATIVE ACTION AND THE NATIONAL GENDER POLICY

The Director General NIALS, Professor Muhammed Tawfiq Ladan participated and presented a paper at the One-Day Workshop organised by the Nigeria Women Trust Fund Abuja on Towards an Inclusive Governance in Nigeria: ***"Strengthening Collaboration with the Ministry of Women Affairs on Affirmative Action".***

This event took place on Tuesday 2nd April, 2024 at Excellence Serene Hotel, Wuye Hotel, Abuja.











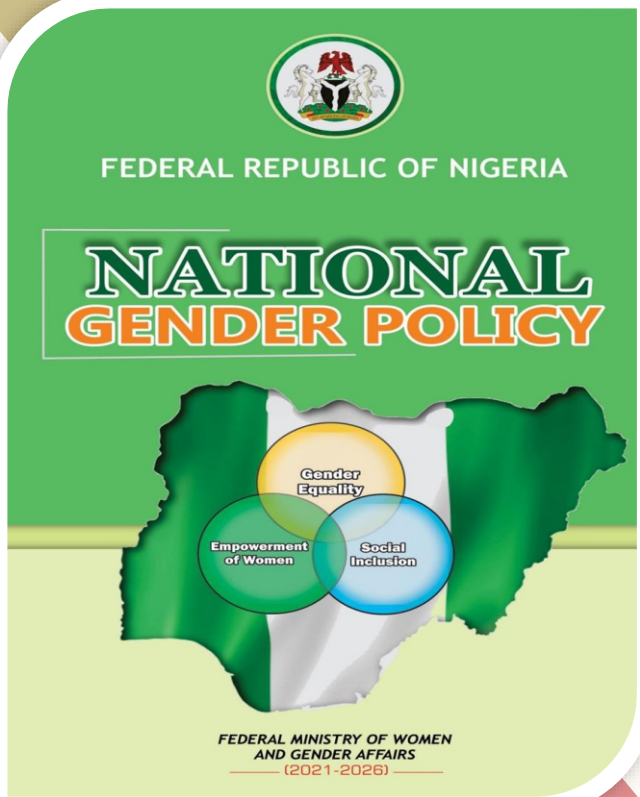
STRENGTHENING COLLABORATION WITH THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AFFAIRS TO IMPLEMENT AFFIRMATIVE ACTION CLAUSES FOR AN INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE IN NIGERIA

BY
PROF. MUHAMMED TAWFIQ LADAN, PHD
(HUBERT HUMPHREY FELLOW, USA,), MEMBER, WORLD JURIST ASSOCIATION, USA
DIRECTOR-GENERAL, NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED LEGAL STUDIES, ABUJA, NIGERIA.

A PRESENTATION MADE AT A ONE DAY WORKSHOP ON STRENGTHENING COLLABORATION WITH THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AFFAIRS.
ORGANIZED BY THE NIGERIA WOMEN TRUST FUND WITH SUPPORT FROM OPEN SOCIETY FOUNDATION.
DATE: - TUESDAY, 2ND APRIL, 2024
VENUE: - EXCLUSIVE SERENE HOTEL, WUYE, ABUJA.

OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

1. OBJECTIVES
2. INTRODUCTION
3. INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE AND AFFIRMATIVE ACTION IN THE CONSTITUTION AND THE NATIONAL GENDER POLICY(NGP)
4. STRENGTHENING COLLABORATION WITH THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AFFAIRS AS AN IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM OF THE NGP
5. CONCLUSION



1. OBJECTIVES

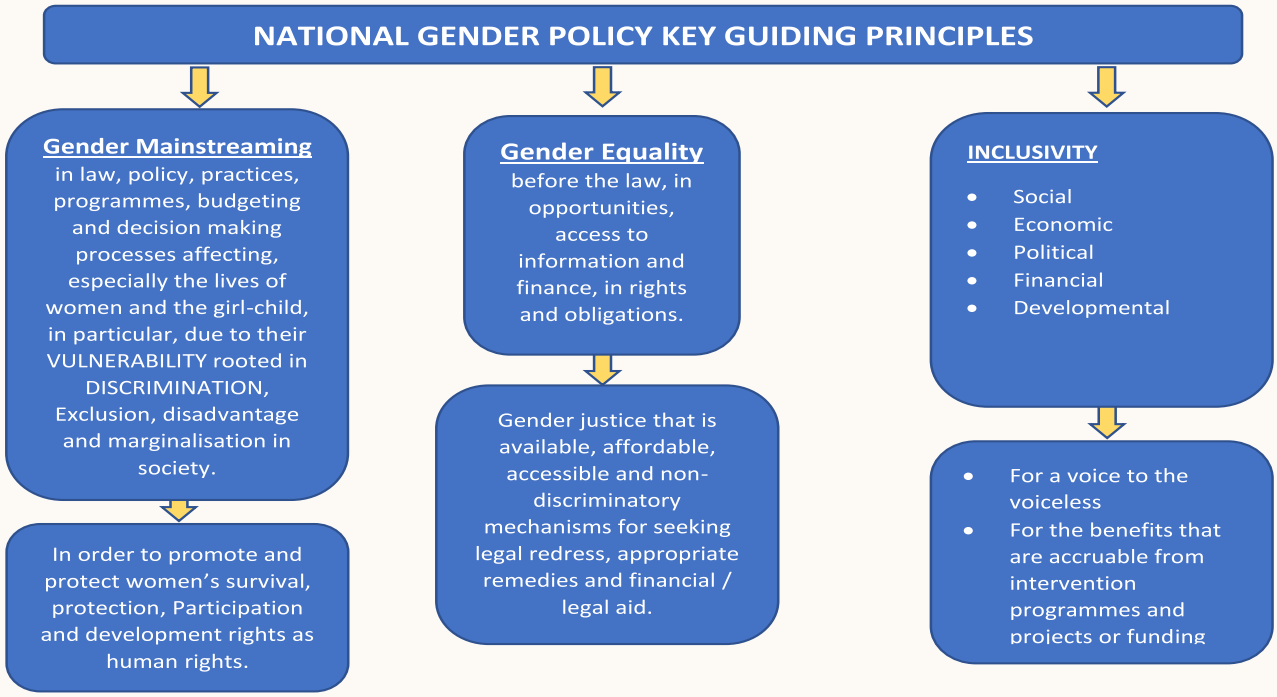
- TO EQUIP PARTICIPANTS WITH THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE AND AFFIRMATIVE ACTION IN THE NATIONAL GENDER POLICY, 2021 – 2026;
- TO ENHANCE THE KNOWLEDGE CAPACITY OF PARTICIPANTS ON HOW TO STRENGTHEN COLLABORATION WITH MINISTRY OF WOMEN AFFAIRS TO PROGRESSIVELY REALISE INCLUSIVITY AND AFFIRMATIVE ACTION IN GOVERNANCE.

2. INTRODUCTION

- From the National Policy on Women, 2000 to the NGP 2008 – 2013 and now the Revised NGP 2021 – 2026.
- The NGP is a multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral policy in scope of coverage, application and strategic interventions.
- The NGP aims at addressing complex cross cutting issues like poverty reduction, and gender responsiveness to, for example, the silent pandemic, known as Sexual and Gender based Violence (SGBV) in both public and private Spheres.
- The NGP is rooted in law (both treaty and national legislations, that seek to answer the WHY, HOW, WHAT, WHEN and for WHOM?.

3. NATIONAL GENDER POLICY KEY GUIDING PRINCIPLES

FIGURE 1: - NATIONAL GENDER POLICY KEY GUIDING PRINCIPLES



4. INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE AND AFFIRMATIVE ACTION IN NIGERIA

I. INCLUSIVE AND PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE

- A CONSTITUTIONAL DUTY UNDER SECTION 14(2)(b) and (c) of the 1999 Constitution of Nigeria: - the primary purpose of Government is to promote the security and welfare of all people; and to ensure the **participation in government by the People**.

II. As a primary constitutional objectives under Preambular para 4: - to promote the **good governance** and welfare of all persons on the basis of the **constitutional principles** of **EQUALITY, JUSTICE** and **FREEDOM** and for consolidating the unity of our People.

III. How? By the state prohibiting **DISCRIMINATION** on grounds of place of origin, sex, religion, status, ethnic or linguistic differences – section 15(2) constitution;

- By the State fostering a feeling of **belonging, and of involvement** among the various people of the Federation, to the end that loyalty to the nation shall override sectional loyalties – section 15(4) Constitution.

- **Affirmative Action** is beyond appointment by slots of % - (correct 35%)(See NGP Target), because it is an **EQUITY Principle** aimed at promoting INCLUSIVITY and PARTICIPATION in Governance by all citizens.

- It further aims at addressing prolonged political, socio-economic imbalances, injustices and inequities suffered by a key, relevant and equal stakeholder group, though **VULNERABLE** in terms of been persistently **DISCRIMINATED** against (by discriminatory laws, policies and practices); **DISADVANTAGED** (in political and socio-economic spheres); **EXCLUDED** (from participation in decisions making processes affecting their lives, families, communities, businesses, economy and nation); and **Marginalised** (in both public and private sectors of life due to the entrenched patriarchal system fuelled by socio-cultural practices and poor policy implementation or inconsistencies).

- By the State abolishing corrupt practices and abuse of power-section 15(5) to realise Affirmative Action Targets.

Nb: - all the above provisions of sections 15 of the constitution relate to the **Political objectives** of Nigeria.

IV. One of the **Economic objectives** of the constitution-section 16 (i)(b) is for the State shall control the national economy in such manner as to secure the maximum welfare, freedom and happiness of every citizen on the basis of **social justice and equality of status and opportunity**.

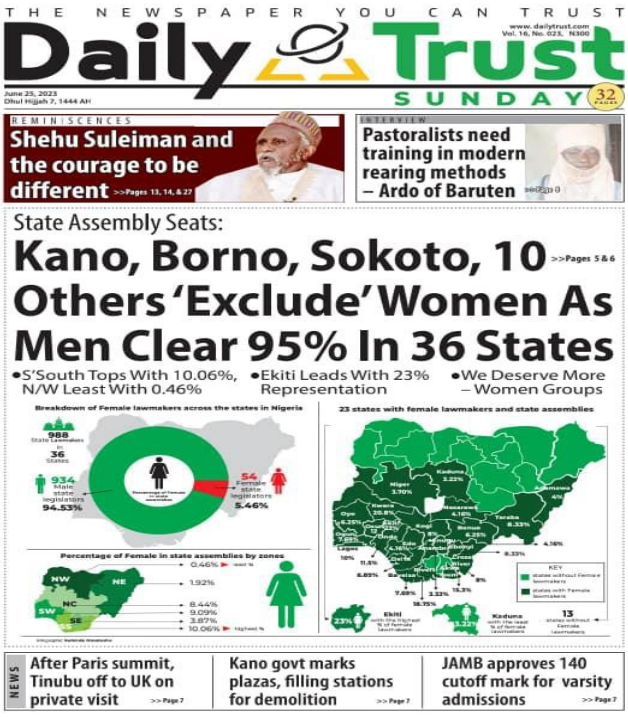
V. One of the **social objectives** of the constitution in section 17(2)(a) is for the State to ensure that every citizen shall have **equality of rights,** Obligations and opportunities before the law.

- It is also about the **DUTY** of every citizen under section 24(c) constitution to respect the **DIGNITY** of other citizens and the **RIGHTS AND LEGITIMATE INTERESTS** of others, live in harmony and unity and in the spirit of common brotherhood.

- Furthermore, **AFFIRMATIVE ACTION IS A CORE SET OF TARGETS TO BE ACHIEVED** under item 3.7 of the NATIONAL GENDER POLICY: - LEADERSHIP and POLITICAL PARTICIPATION, namely amongst others: -

  - ADOPTION OF THE GENDER AFFIRMATIVE ACTION OF **50 : 50 PARITY** IN ALL ELECTIVE AND APPOINTIVE POSITIONS, IN LINE with global and regional best practices;

- Reduction of monetized politics and god-fatherism which are detrimental to women's participation in politics and popular democracy;
- Compliance of all political parties in the country with the **50% AFFIRMATIVE ACTION FOR WOMEN IN LEADERSHIP POSITIONS (elective and appointive)** within political party system and in presenting candidates for political offices, including party primaries.



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REMINISCENCES
Shehu Suleiman and the courage to be different >>Pages 13, 14, & 27

INTERVIEW
Pastoralists need training in modern rearing methods – Ardo of Baruten

State Assembly Seats:

Kano, Borno, Sokoto, 10 Others 'Exclude' Women As Men Clear 95% In 36 States >>Pages 5 & 6

- S'South Tops With 10.06%, N/W Least With 0.46%
- Ekiti Leads With 23% Representation
- We Deserve More – Women Groups

Breakdown of Female lawmakers across the states in Nigeria

988 State Lawmakers
36 States
934 Male state legislators 94.53%
54 Female state legislators 5.46%

Percentage of Female in state assemblies by zones

NW 0.46%
NE 1.92%
NC 8.44%
SW 9.09%
SE 3.87%
10.06% Highest %

23 states with female lawmakers and state assemblies

KEY
states without Female lawmakers
states with Female lawmakers

Ekiti 23%
Kaduna 13 states without Female Lawmakers

NEWS
After Paris summit, Tinubu off to UK on private visit >> Page 7
Kano govt marks plazas, filling stations for demolition >> Page 7
JAMB approves 140 cutoff mark for varsity admissions >> Page 7

5. STRENGTHENING COLLABORATION WITH THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AFFAIRS AS AN IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM OF THE NATIONAL GENDER POLICY

Figure 2: - Federal Level Gender Machinery

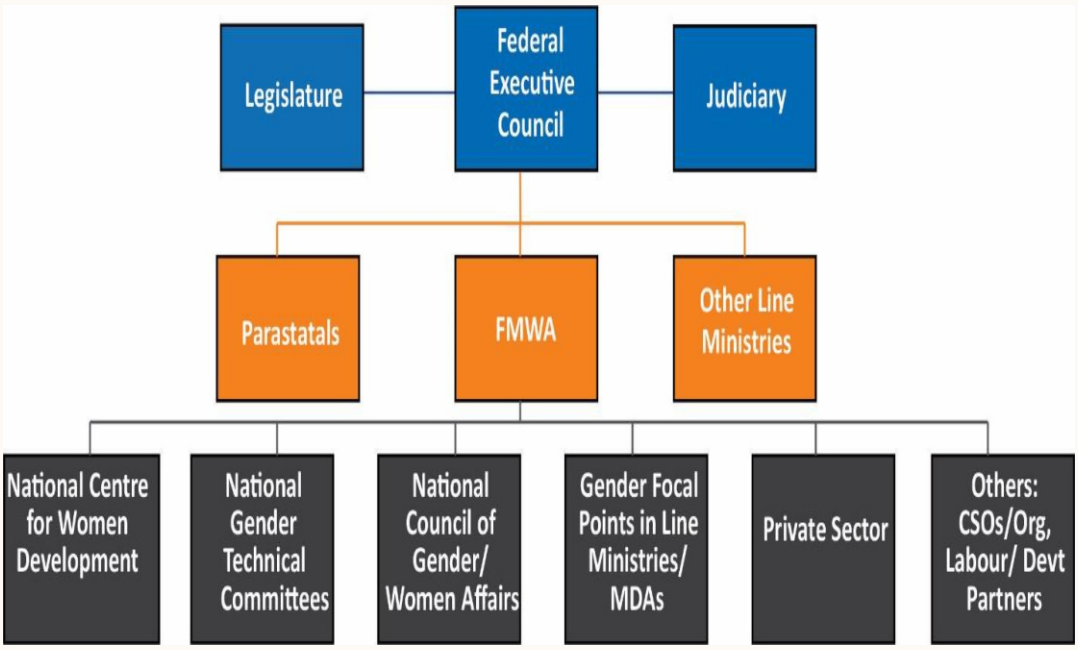


Figure 3: - State Level Gender Machinery

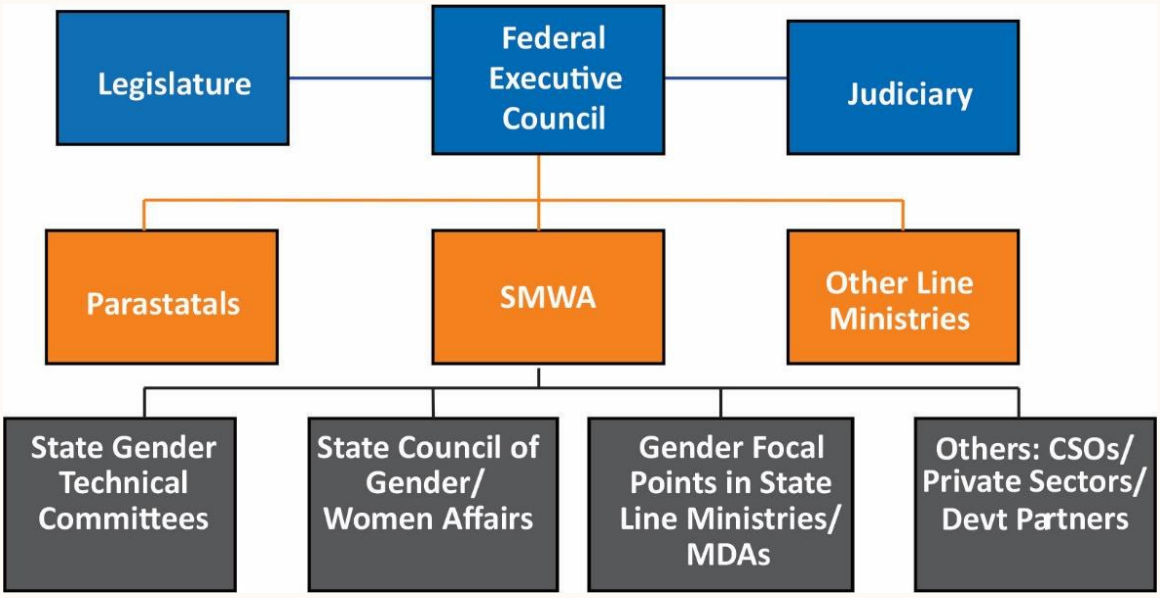


Figure 4: - Local Government Level Gender Machinery

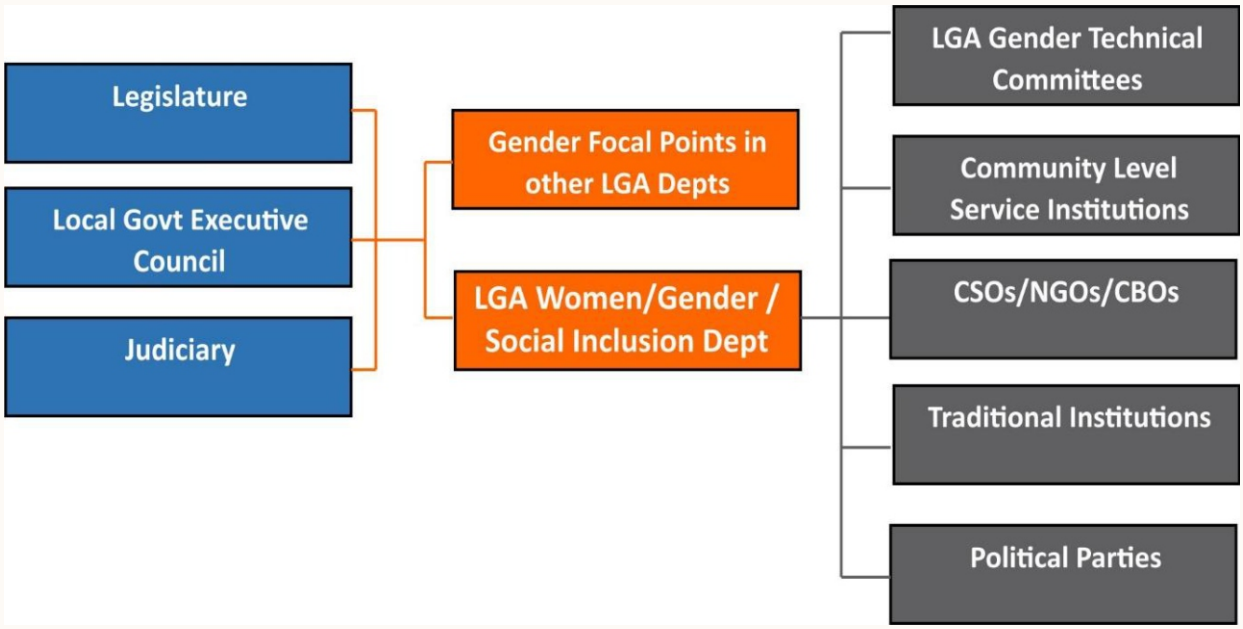
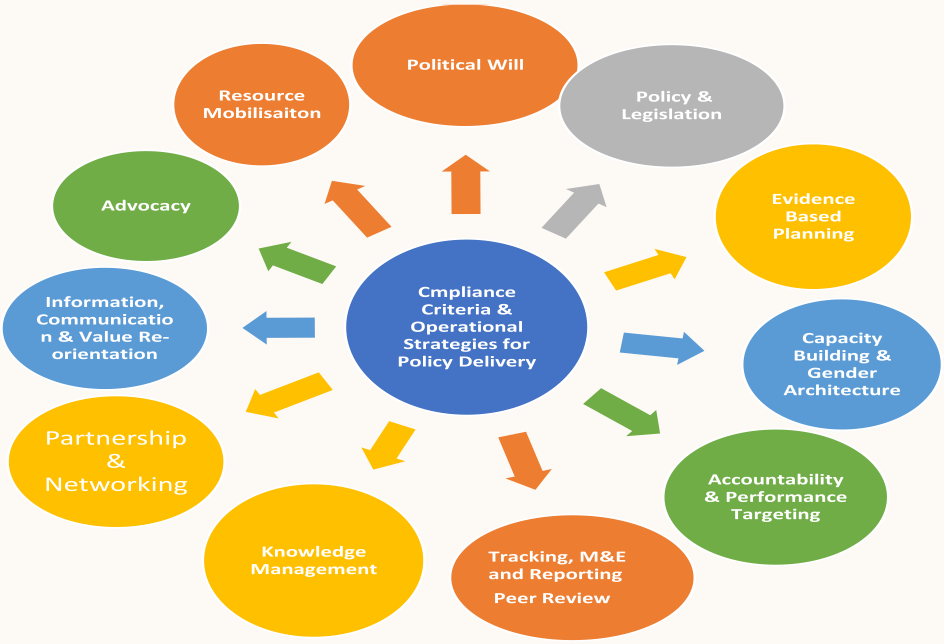


Figure 5: - System Wide Approach to GEESI



Figure 6: - The National Gender Policy Key Compliance Criteria and Operational Strategies



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.

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.

6. 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.

CONCLUSION CONT.

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.

THANK YOU

REFERENCES

1. Federal Republic of Nigeria: - The Constitution of Nigeria, 1999, Cap C.23 as amended.
2. Federal Ministry of Women Affairs, Abuja: - The National Gender Policy, 2021 to 2026.
3. Federal Ministry of Women Affairs, Abuja: - The NGP Implementation Framework/Plan, 2021 2026.
4. UN Committee on CEDAW, Geneva 2017: - Concluding Observations on the compared 7th and 8th Periodic Reports of Nigeria.
5. UN Committee on CRC, Geneva, 2010: - Concluding Observations on the Combined 3rd and 4th Periodic Report of Nigeria, 2008, on the Rights of the Child.

INTERNATIONAL LAW ASSOCIATION/ILA NIGERIA

7th Annual Conference

The Director General, Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Professor Muhammed Tawfiq Ladan with the President of ILA Nigeria, Professor Damilola Olawuyi SAN, the Special Assistant to the President on Investment and PEBEC, Dr. Jumoke Oduwole (Keynote Speaker of the day), Esther Msheila, Vice Chair, UN CEDAW Committee, the VP and Secretary General of ILA Nigeria. and World Intellectual Property (WIPO) Country Director, Dr. Moody, at the 2024 10th Anniversary/7th Annual Conference of the International Law Association, Nigeria Branch held at the Abuja Continental Hotel Abuja (Sheraton Hotel Abuja), Friday, 5th April, 2024.






















ILA HONOURED PROF. M T LADAN WITH THE OUSTANDING LONG- TERM ACHIEVEMENT AWARD FOR 37 YEARS I BROKEN SERVICE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW THROUGH RESEARCH, TEACHING AND CAPACITY BUILDING ACROSS THE GLOBE

The Director General NIALS Professor Muhammed Tawfiq Ladan was presented with the **Outstanding Achievement Medal Award** for the recognition of his lifetime achievements and Meritorious in International Law. The Award was presented to him by the former Ekiti State Executive Governor, Dr. Kayode Fayemi during the 7th Annual Conference of the ILA Nigeria, held at the Abuja Continental Hotel, Friday 5th April, 2024.

Present at the event were some of the Academic Staff of the Institute: Assoc Prof. Osato, Dr. Izuoma, Joke Adediran, Nnenna Uche, Prudence Okparavero, Eunice Tali, Lanre Ajetunmobi, Benjamin Popoola, Awele Lauretta.





























NIALS/UNESCO ONE-DAY HYBRID STAKEHOLDERS' VALIDATION MEETING



The Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies (NIALS) and United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on Tuesday, 16th April, 2024 held a One-Day Hybrid Stakeholders Validation meeting of NIALS/UNESCO Curriculum on Freedom of Expression and Safety of journalists for students in the Law faculties of Nigerian Universities and the Nigerian Law School.

The Initiator and Director General of Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Professor Muhammed Tawfiq Ladan, PhD in his presentation mentioned that the Documents when finally rectified would serve as a necessary companion for jurisprudence across the globe and the journalism profession.

One of the participants, Professor Ahmed Salisu Garba in his submission stated that opinions, knowledge and Inputs provided by participants are of great value in guaranteeing that the curriculum adheres to the almost levels of academic gap and effectively tackles the ever increasing changing obstacles encountered by journalist.

Head, UNESCO Abuja Office, Abdourhamane Diallo in his remarks chronicled the critical role of the media in ensuring that leaders are held accountable, assured that UNESCO will continue to work with the judicial actors towards strengthening the role of law of Freedom of Expression.

The Director General of Nigerian Law School, Professor Isa H. Chiroma who was represented by the

Director, Academic, Dr. Esa Onoja emphasized that Freedom of Expression is fundamental in promoting participation and good governance.

Solicitor General of the Federation and Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Justice, Beatrice Jeddy-Agba who was also represented by a Director in the Ministry, Mrs Omurola Ozagie expressed optimism that the Curriculum will help to address pain and hostility Journalists encountered in the course of carrying out their duties.

Some of the participants stressed the need for training and re-training of journalist and Information Officers to ensure accurate reportage of judicial matters.

The event which held at Amechi Hall, Rockview Royale, Wuse II, Abuja also had in attendance Deans of Law Faculties, Representatives of Nigeria Television Authority (NTA) Federal Radio Corporation –Radio Nigeria (FRCN), African Independent Television (AIT), Nigerian Union of Journalist (NUJ), National Universities Commission (NUC), Nigerian Bar Association (NBA), The International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA), National Judicial Institute (NJI), Nigeria Law Reform Commission, Legal Aid Council, National Institute for Legislative and Democratic Studies, Ministries of Justice, Education and Information.

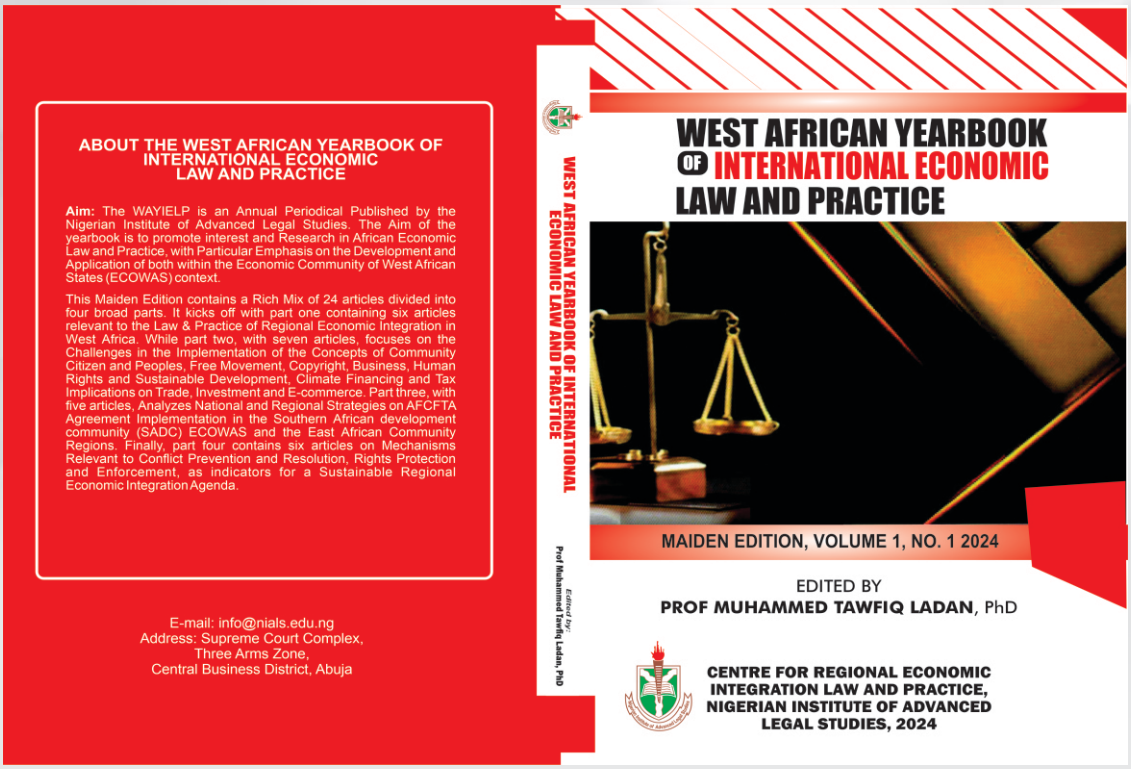


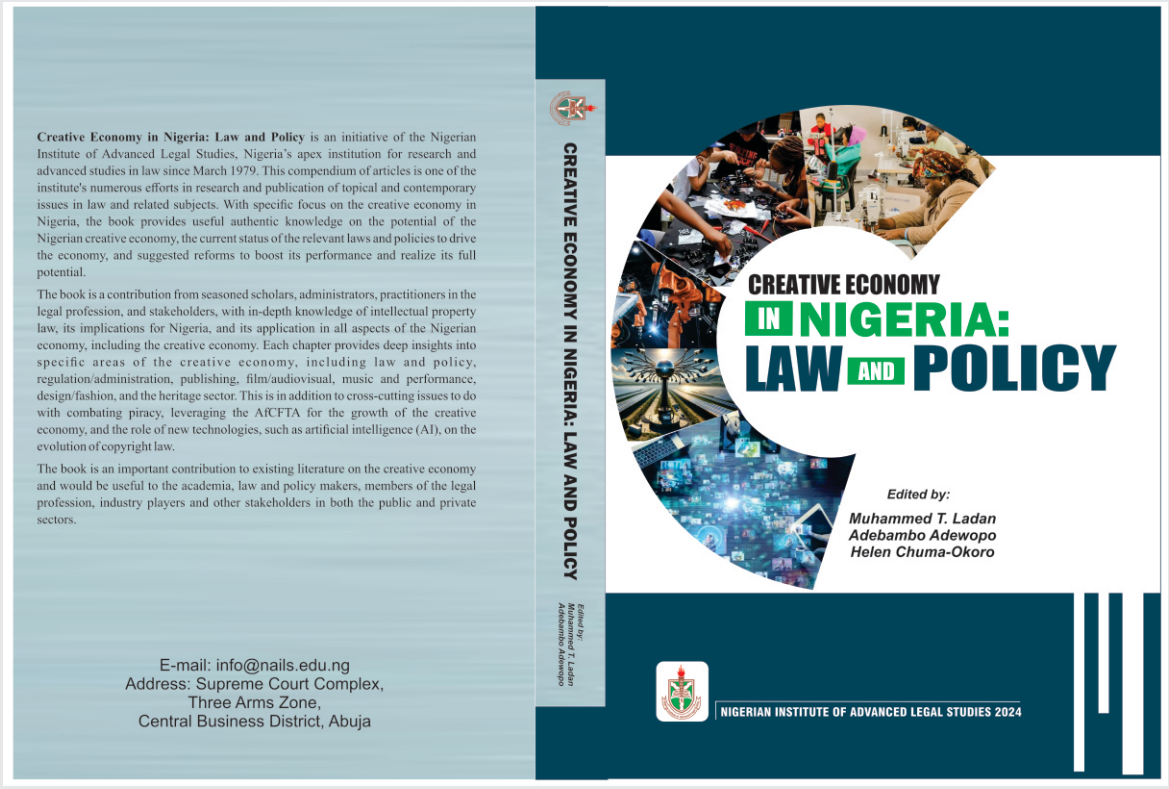






NIALS PUBLICATIONS (APRIL 2024)





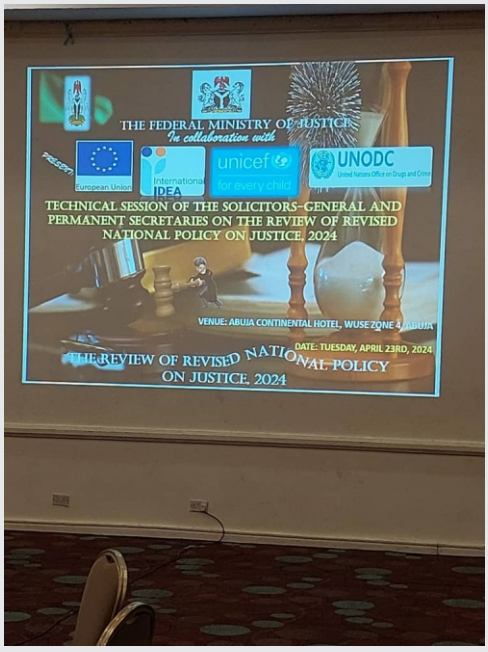
REVIEW AND VALIDATION TECHNICAL MEETING OF THE REVISED NATIONAL JUSTICE POLICY

The Solicitor General of the Federation/ Permanent Secretary Federal Ministry of Justice Mrs Beatrice JEDY AGBA, Prof. M Tabiu SAN, and the Director General NIALS Professor Muhammed Tawfiq Ladan with the Solicitors General/PS of States at the Review and Validation Technical meeting of the Revised National Justice Policy 2024-2028 , held at the Abuja (Sheraton) Hotel Abuja Tuesday, 23rd April 2024.











NATIONAL DIALOGUE ON STATE POLICING IN NIGERIA

The Director General NIALS Professor Tawfiq Ladan presented a Paper at the National Dialogue on State Policing in Nigeria. Held at the Abuja Continental Hotel (Sheraton). With the Chief Host, Rt. Hon. Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. Dr. Tajudeen Abass, the former Head of State of Nigeria, and General Abdulsalam Abubakar, General Abdulrahman Dambazzau, Ex Minister of Interior/ Chief of Army Staff etc. Declared opened by the Vice President, Senator Kashim Shettima.













INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORKS FOR STATE POLICING IN NIGERIA

by
Professor Muhammed Tawfiq Ladan, PhD
(Hubert Humphrey Fellow, USA),
Member, World Jurist Association, USA
Director-General,
Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies,
Abuja-Nigeria.

A Lead Discussion Presentation at a One-Day National Dialogue on Security and State Police
Organised by the House of Representatives, National Assembly, Abuja
Date: Monday 22nd April, 2024
Venue: - Abuja Continental Hotel (Sheration), Abuja

INTRODUCTION

In a decisive move that underscores Nigeria's urgent quest for enhanced security measures, the Federal and State governments agreed recently that a state police mechanism was necessary. This strategic move to reinforce the more than 300,000 strong national police force in Africa's most populous nation, (needing about 200, 000 more officers to meet the minimum benchmark of the UN's recommended ratio of one police officer to about 450 citizens), reflects a proactive approach to decentralise policing to meet better the unique security needs of citizens and people living and pursing legitimate interests in the 36 States of the Federation. This approach is also consistent with the guiding principles of federalism enshrined in the preamble and section 2 of the 1999 Constitution, as amended.

It is against this background that this lead discussion seeks to outline the institutional and legal frameworks for State Policing in Nigeria, as a paradigm shift from a **single policing framework that is unitary and centralised in nature and practice, to a DUAL Policing framework that is decentralised, cooperative, collaborative and a hybrid policing model** that translates our constitutional federalism into actual practice, consistent with good practices on policing in federal countries like Brazil, India, USA, Canada and Spain.

INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR STATE POLICING IN NIGERIA

To facilitate the successful establishment of State Police in the 36 States of Nigeria based on a DUAL policing framework that is Decentralised, cooperative and collaborative and a Hybrid policing model, the following recommendations are made, as shown on figures 1-3 below

FIGURE 1: - INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK OF STATE POLICING IN NIGERIA

a

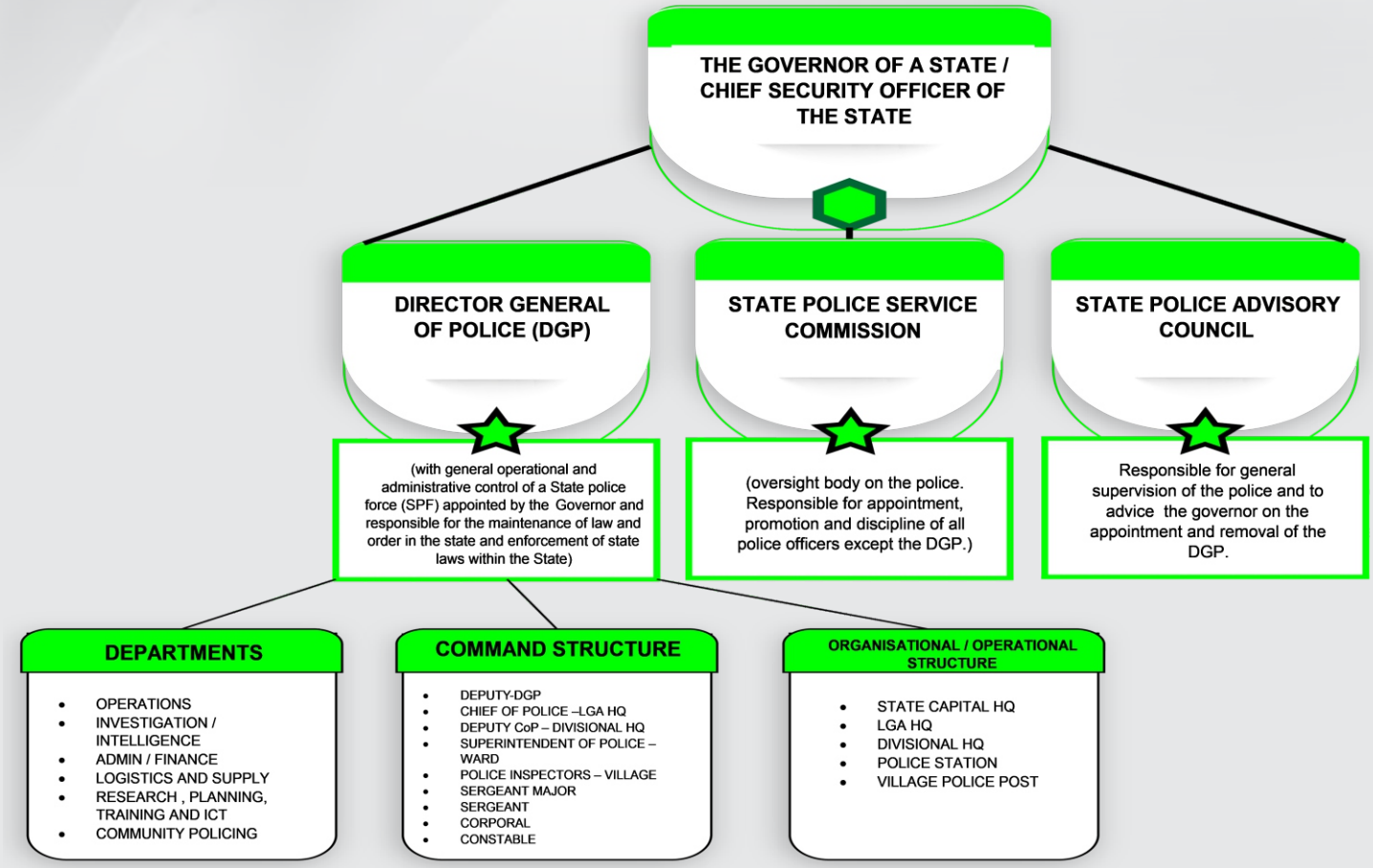


FIGURE 2:- ORGANISATIONAL CHART OF POLICE ADVISORY COUNCIL

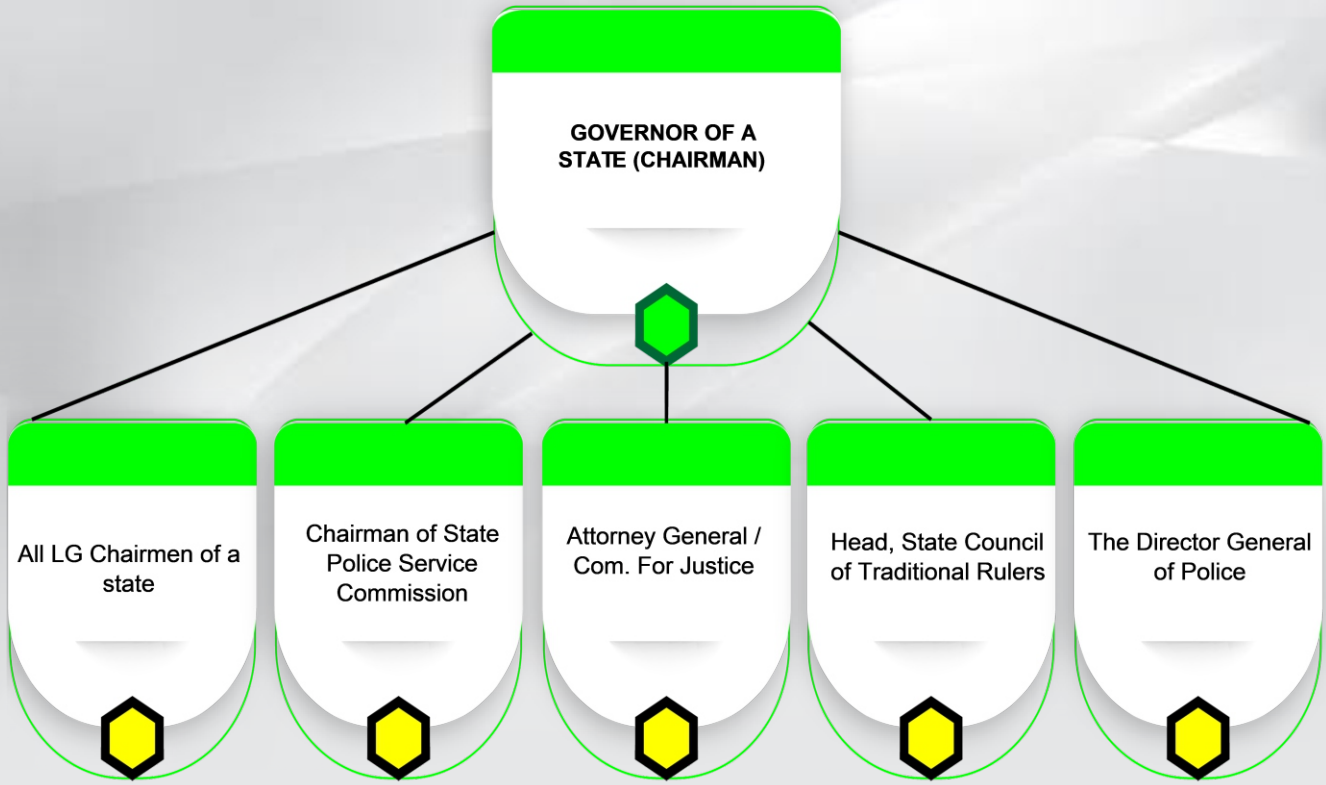
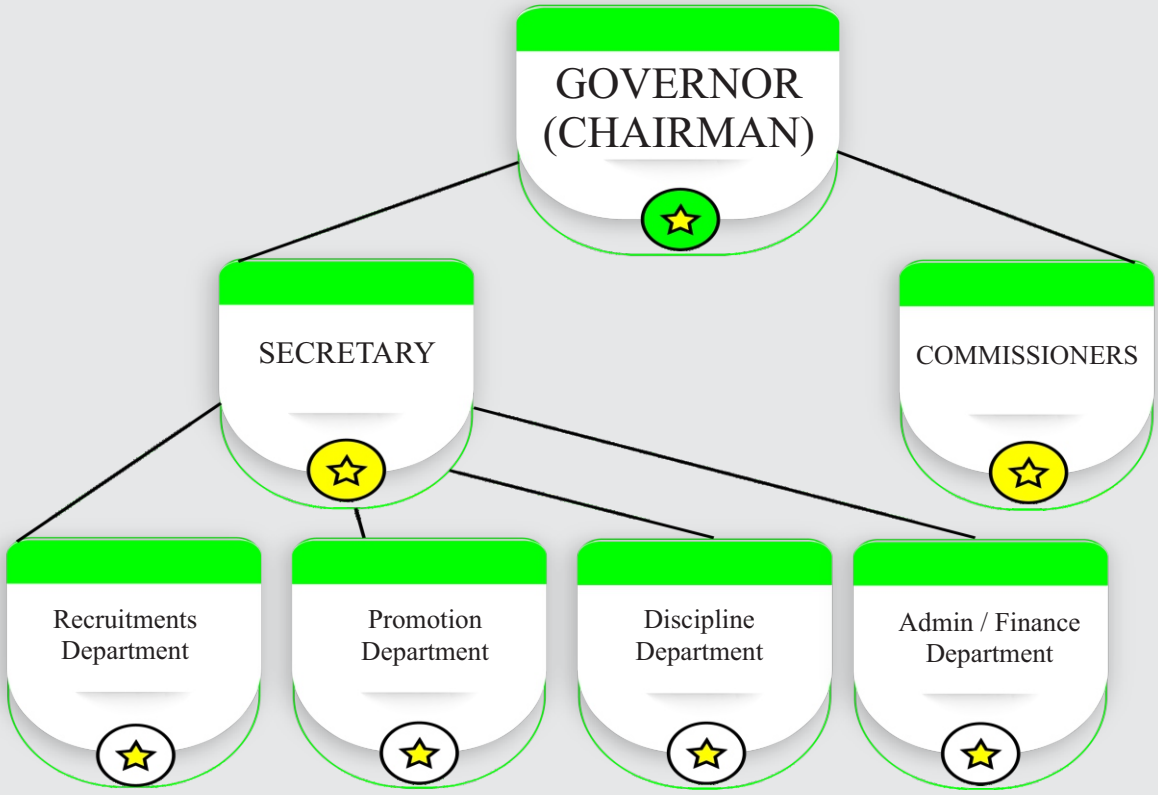


FIGURE 3:- ORGANISATIONAL CHART OF STATE POLICE SERVICE COMMISSION



1. SUPPORTIVE CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS	2. CONTRADICTORY CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS UNDERMINING STATE POLICING: - NEEDING AMENDMENTS
• Sections 14(2) (b):- the primary purpose of government is to promote the SECURITY and WELFARE of all people. • Section 318(1) defines "Government" to include the Government of the Federation, or of any state, or of a local government Council or any person who exercises power or authority on its behalf; • And defines "State" when used otherwise than in relation to one of the component parts of the Federation, includes Government. • Section 13: - it Shall be the duty and responsibility of all organs of government, and of all authorities and persons, exercising legislative, executive or judicial powers, to conform to observe and apply the provisions of this chapter of the Constitution. • Section 2(2) and the preamble on the guiding principles of Constitutional Federalism: - that 36 states and FCT Constituting the Federation on the basis of freedom, equality, justice and unity. • Pursuant to section 176 (2) and 5 (2), the Government of a State is the Chief Security officer with the **power to execute and implement the provisions of the Constitution and all laws** made by the State House of Assembly within their legislative competence.	• Despite all those supportive constitutional provisions, State Governors have no control and management over policing in their respective states because of the following reasons: - I. Section 214 and item 45, 2nd Schedule, Exclusive Legislative List, vests the tasks of policing the entire nation / federation on the federal government to the exclusion of State Governments based on a SINGLE, UNITARY and CENTRALISED POLICING MODEL, the Nigeria Police Force (NPF); II. Sections 215(1-5), 216 and 3rd Schedule Part 1 items L and M, cumulatively vest the appointment and removal of IGP and State Commissioner of Police (CoP) in the President, the Nigeria Police Council (NPC) and the Police Service Commission (PSC). • Undermining State policing in Nigeria are the provisions of Section 215 (2-5) that vest the authority for the control and management of the NPF in the President, the IGP and the COP of a State, answerable to the IGP; • The deadliest PROVISO to section 215(4) is to the effect that **the State COP, before carrying out any lawful direction considered necessary by a State Governor with respect to the maintenance and securing of public safety and public order within the State, MAY refer such matter to the President or any federal minister as may be authorised by the President for his directions.**

• Lessons on Best practices from Policing in Federal Countries like Brazil, Spain, India, USA and Canada abound as evidence supporting a paradigm shift from single, centralised and unitary policing model to a hybrid, dual and cooperative policing model rooted in constitutional federalism and respect for the federating units on matters relating to the Security of all people.	• More problematic aspect of the control of the NPF is the ABSOLUTISM in the OUSTER CLAUSE of Section 215(5) that is undemocratic, military and unitary in nature, reads: - "The question whether any, and if so what, directions have been given under this section, SHALL NOT BE INQUIRED INTO IN ANY COURT". • Necessary Constitutional Amendments to accommodate the establishment and regulations of State police while ensuring appropriate checks and balances to safeguard against abuse of power: - I. Decentralise policing from the Exclusive Legislative List, 2nd schedule, item 45 of the Constitution to the Concurrent Legislative List, and amend section 214, to empower states to establish and manage their police forces, thereby introducing a dual policing framework meant to enhance responsiveness and accountability at the State level. II. Amend Section 215 and 3rd schedule Part 1, items L and M, to enable State Governors, State Police Service Commissions and State Police Advisory Councils to appoint, discipline and dismiss police officers and Heads of State Police Forces (by whatever name called - DGP). III. Amend the Nigeria Police Act, 2020, to address the centralised, unitary and single policing model under Parts 2 – 4.

Finally, there is the need to ensure cooperation and standardisation of procedures across federal and state police forces; mobilise resources to support state police operations; prioritize inter-agency collaboration to enhance capacity in crime detection, investigation and prosecution, in information / intelligence sharing and in community engagement or policing.

NATIONAL SUMMIT ON JUSTICE

The Director General NIALS, Professor Muhammed Tawfiq Ladan, at the opening session of the 24-25 April 2024 National Summit on Justice attended by the Vice President of Nigeria, HE Senator Kashim Shettima, the Senate President, Goodwill Akpabio, the Chief Justice of Nigeria, Hon. Justice Olukayode Ariwoola, the Hon. Attorney General of the Federation/ Minister of Justice, Prince Lateef Fagbemi SAN, President of the Court of Appeal Hon Justice Monica MD, NBA President Mr. Yakubu Maikyau SAN, Former Ministers of Justice Bello Adoke and Bayo Ojo, Among others.















STAKEHOLDERS' INTERACTIVE SENSITIZATION SESSION ON THE REVISED POLICY ON CASH MANAGEMENT AND BOTTOM-UP CASH PLANNING

The Director General NIALS Professor Muhammed Tawfiq Ladan with the Hon. Minister of Finance/ Economy Mr Wale Edun, the Accountant General and Auditor General of the Federation. the DG Budget of the Federation, Permanent Secretaries, and Chief Executives of MDAs as Accounting Officers at the One-day Interactive Session/ Sensitization on the Revised Policy on Cash Management and Bottom Up Cash Planning in Nigeria. This event was held at the Wells Charlton Hotel Asokoro Abuja. Thursday 25th, 2024.



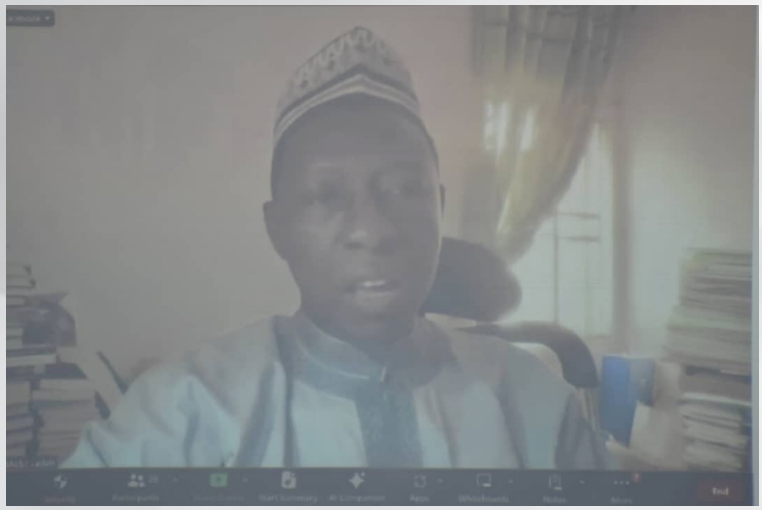








CELEBRATING INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (IP)/PUBLIC DOMAIN DAY



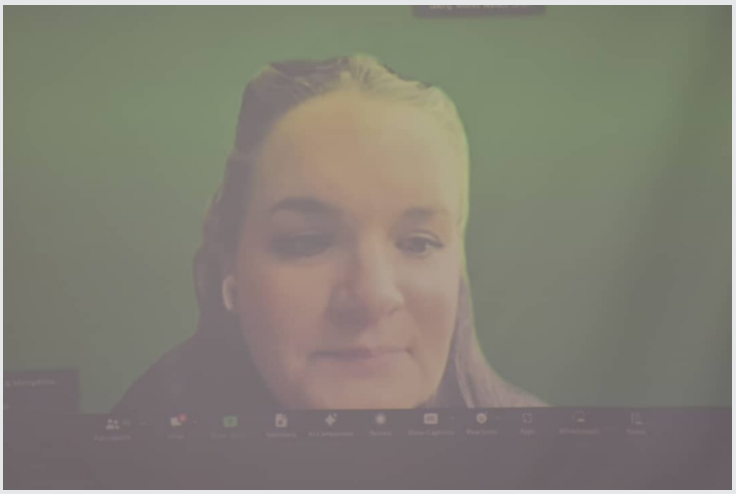
The Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies in collaboration with Nigerian Copyright Commission (NCC) and Free Knowledge Africa on Friday, 26th April, 2024 held a Hybrid Seminar to Celebrate Intellectual Property (IP)/ Public Domain Day with the theme: ***IP and the SDG's; Building our common Future with Innovation and Creativity.***

The Director General, Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Professor Muhammed Tawfiq Ladan, PhD who joined virtually made his opening remarks.

Ms Ngozi Aderibigbe of Jackson, Witti and Edu talked on the Public Domain and the SDG's: Leveraging the Public Domain for Creativity and Innovation under Nigerian Law.

Dr Andrea Wallace of University of Exeter, United Kingdom who joined virtually discussed on Harnessing the Potential of Cultural Heritage in the Digital Age for achieving the SDG's: The Role of Intellectual Property.

The event held at Professor Ayo Ajomo Auditorium, Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, University of Lagos Campus, Lagos state.



Dr Andrea Wallace of University of Exeter, UK joined virtually and discussed 'Harnessing the Potential of Cultural Heritage in the Digital Age for Achieving the SDGs: The Role of IP



Ms Ngozi Aderibigbe of Jackson, Wtti & Edu speaking on 'The Public Domain and the SDGs: Leveraging the Public Domain for Creativity & Innovation Under Nigerian Law

ONE-DAY SENSITIZATION/DATA RECAPTURE UPDATE

The Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies held a One-Day Sensitization/Data Recapture Update of members of Staff by Stanbic IBTC Pension Managers and Crusader Sterling Pensions at Professor Ayo Ajomo Auditorium, NIALS, Lagos Office on Monday April 29, 2024.



GROUP PHOTOGRAPH OF MEMBERS OF STAFF AND PFAs REPRESENTATIVES AT THE EVENT.

NIALS ONE DAY HYBRID INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON AFCTA AGREEMENT AS A MODEL OF AFRICAN ECONOMIC LAW; AND REGIONAL IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES





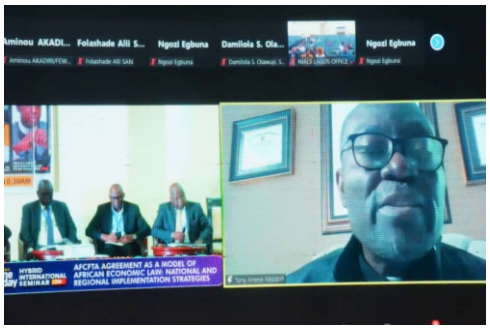
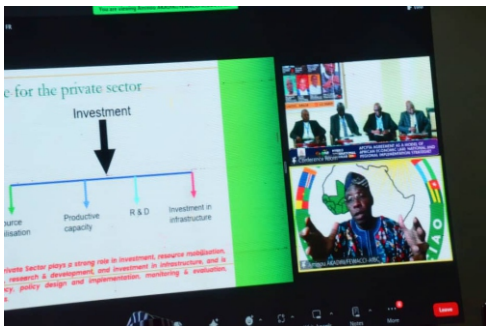
The Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies on Tuesday, 30th April, 2024 held a One-Day Hybrid International Seminar on ***AFCFTA Agreement as a Model of African Economics Law: National and Regional Implementation Strategies*** at Rockview Classic Hotel, Abuja.

The seminar had in attendance high profile dignitaries within and outside Nigeria. They include; the Director General, Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Professor Muhammed Tawfiq Ladan, PhD as the Chief Host, His Excellency the Honorable President of ECOWAS Court of Justice, Honorable Justice Edward Amoako Asante, who was the Special Guest of Honor, the Special Adviser to the President on the Ease of Doing Business in Nigeria/PEBEC, Dr Jumoke Oduwole, the Executive Secretary of National Action Committee on African Continental Free Trade Area, Nigeria (NAC-AFCTFA), Mr Segun Awolowo and Ambassador Usman Sarki.

Keynote and Lead Speakers were; Professor Olufemi Taslim Elias of United Kingdom, Professor Paul Kuruk of United States of America/Ghana, Dr Falou Samb of Senegal, and Professor Faizel Ismail of South Africa, Professor Olabisi Akinkugbe of Canada, Professor Jonathan Aremu, ECOWAS Investment Consultant, Professor Bolaji Owasonoye SAN, Mr Peter Oluonye of ECOWAS Private Sector, Professor Damilola Olawuyi SAN and Professor Ngozi Egbuna.

Discussants include; Professor Kasim Balarabe of India, Dr Ken Ukaoha, President of NANTS, Mrs Folashade Abosede Alli SA, Professor Peter Akper SAN, Professor Edoba Omoregie SAN, Professor Bala Maiyaki SAN, Associate Professor Francisca Nlerum, Associate Professor Helen Chuma Okoro, Dr Tony Anene Maido, United State of America/Former Chief Registrar of ECOWAS Court of Justice, Dr Jane Ezirigwe and Dr Izuoma Egeruoh-Addindu.

Staff of the Institute from Lagos participated virtually.



AFCFTA AGREEMENT AS A MODEL OF AFRICAN ECONOMIC LAW: NATIONAL AND REGIONAL IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

e for the private sector
Investment
Productive capacity
R & D
Investment in infrastructure

EXIT

NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED LEGAL STUDIES
AFCFTA AGREEMENT AS A MODEL OF AFRICAN ECONOMIC LAW
30TH APRIL, 2024
ROCKVIEW HOTEL CLASSIC, ABUJA









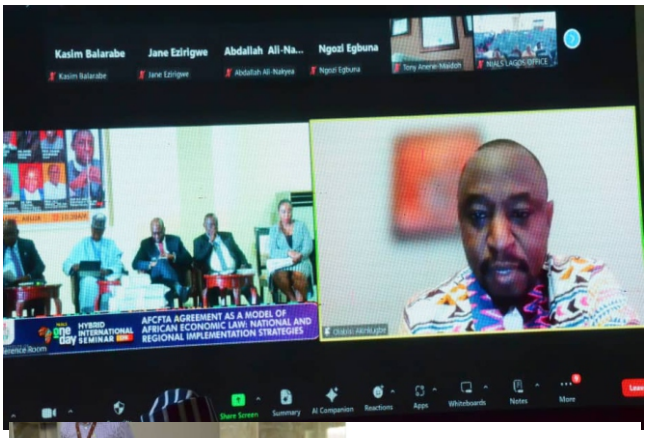











Kasim Balarabe
Jane Ezirigwe
Abdallah Ali-Na...
Ngozi Egbuna
HYBRID INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR
AFCFTA AGREEMENT AS A MODEL OF AFRICAN ECONOMIC LAW: NATIONAL AND REGIONAL IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES







Welcome Remark by the Director General, NIALS, Professor Muhammed Tawfiq Ladan, Delivered at the One Day International Seminar (Hybrid) on the African Continental Free Trade Area Agreement (AFCFTA) as a Model of African Economic Law: - National and Regional Implementation Strategies, and Unveiling of the Maiden Edition of the West African Yearbook of International Economic Law and Practice in West Africa. Organized by the Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, On Tuesday, 30th April 2024. Held in Rockview Hotel (Classic) Abuja, Time: - 10:30am.

PROTOCOL

Mr. Chairman, Our Special Guest of Honour, H.E. the President of the ECOWAS Court of Justice Hon. Justice Edward Amoako Asante, Distinguished Keynote and Lead Speakers, moderators and discussants as well as participants, I would like to welcome you all to NIALS international Seminar and unveiling of the maiden edition of **The West African Yearbook on International Economic Law and practice in West Africa**.

The seminar aimed at stimulating discussions and promoting research on the significance, benefits, operational, institutional and legal challenges, and implications of the AfCFTA Agreement and its 8 Protocols (on trade in goods, Services, Dispute Settlement, Competition, Investment, Intellectual Property, Women and Youth in Trade and Digital Trade) on regional economic integration communities agenda and on national economies of the 47 State Parties out of the 54 signatories of the Agreement.

The AfCFTA Agreement and its **Phase 1 3 Protocols** on **Trade in Goods, Services, Dispute Settlement** were adopted on 21 march 2018 and entered into force on 30 march 2019. The AU Assembly of Heads of States adopted in February 2023, the following **3 Protocols under Phase 2**: - on **Competition, Intellectual Property and Investment**. The AfCFTA Guided Trade initiative was launched in October 2022. In February 2024, the AU assembly adopted the 2 Protocols: - on Women and Youth in Trade, which will facilitate active participation of the most vulnerable group in the society namely women and youths, and that of Digital Trade that seeks to ensure that the producers of digital content and other digital applications from the continent benefit from the AfCFTA.

In July 2019, the launch of operational phase of AfCFTA was characterised by the adoption of **five key instruments**: - **1.** The Rules of Origin; **2.** The Tariff concessions; **3.** The online mechanism on monitoring, reporting and elimination of non-tariff barriers; **4.** The Pan-African payment and Settlement System; **5.** and The African Trade Observatory or information portal.

Guided Trade Initiative (GTI) begun in October 2022 for matchmaking businesses and products for exports and imports between 9(nine) State Parties (namely Ghana, Egypt, South Africa, Cameroon,

Kenya, Rwanda, Mauritius, Tanzania and Tunisia) that have shown readiness and met the minimum requirements to start trading under the AfCFTA in Coordination with their national AfCFTA implementation committees. Goods currently traded under the GTI include ceramic tiles, tea, coffee, processed meat products, corn starch, sugar, pasta, dried fruit, Sisal fibre amongst others. The main objective of the GTI is to practically test the efficacy of trading under AfCFTA preferences and identify the operational, institutional and legal challenges in order to improve.

The Pan-African Payments and Settlement System (PAPSS) was launched in Accra, Ghana (the host of the AfCFTA Secretariat) on 13 January 2021, and is currently being Piloted in the ECOWAS region.

In February 2024, The AU Assembly congratulated South Africa for launching its first shipment under the AfCFTA regime on 31 January 2024 to Ghana and Kenya. **NB: -** Nigeria was set to launch its first shipment on 30th April 2024 (today) but was postponed on Friday 26 April, because Mr. President travelled out of the country for international engagements that Coincided with the launching.

On Trade in Goods, 42 provisional schedules of tariff concessions have been verified and they qualify to trade preferentially under the AfCFTA. And Rules of Origin negotiated stood at 88.3% convergence, pending issues are automotive and textile/Clothing, that are key sectors for Africa's industrialisation.

On Trade in Services, 5 focused sectors out of 12 (for now AfCFTA State Parties have identified the following for immediate liberalization: - business or professional services, Communication, financial, tourism and travel and transport Services. 46 Provisional Schedules of Tariff Concessions have been received including from 4 Customs Unions: - of Eastern African Community (EAC), ECOWAS, Southern African Customs Union (SACU) and Economic and Monetary Union of Central African States (CEMAC) and 36 of these offers have been technically verified.

Likewise, we welcome the adoption of the AU Ministerial Regulations on Special Economic Zones (SEZ) that aim at enabling goods and products produced within SEZs to be treated in accordance with the Rules of Origin provisions of The AfCFTA.

Finally, the AfCFTA aims at building a single integrated African market of over one billion people with a combined GDP of approximately USD 3.3 trillion. It also aims at boosting cross-border trade and intra-African trade which currently stands at approximately low 16-18% and to increase Africa's

share of world trade which is estimated at only 3% (Comparatively very low). Hence we are dealing with a complex model of African Economic law in both theory and Practice, that requires our keen interest and attention as relevant equal stakeholders in the Africa We want of the Agenda 2063.

For AfCFTA Agreement to succeed, we must constantly monitor the performance of its **building blocs**, namely , the 8 Regional Economic Communities in Western, Southern, Eastern, Horn, Northern and Central Africa (ECOWAS, EAC, SADC, AMU, COMESA, IGAD, ECCAS, CEN-SAD). This is because the RECs are closer to the people and private sector in the national economies / State Parties than AfCFTA.

In Conclusion, I wish you to thank you all for honouring our invitation and wish to welcome you to our fully packed one-day seminar and unveiling of the maiden edition of the West African Yearbook.

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING.


Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies