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MOTTO

Knowledge that makes the Difference.

OUR VISION

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

NIALS ENABLING ACT

Commencement Establishment of the Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies

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

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

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COUNCIL, etc.

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

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

(a) A Chairman to be appointed by the President;

(b) A representative of the Federal Ministry of Justice;

(c) A representative of the Federal Ministry charged with responsibility for higher education;

(d) Six Deans or Heads of Faculties, or other formations



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

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

FUNCTIONS OF THE COUNCIL

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

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

NIALS ANTHEM

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



Table of Contents

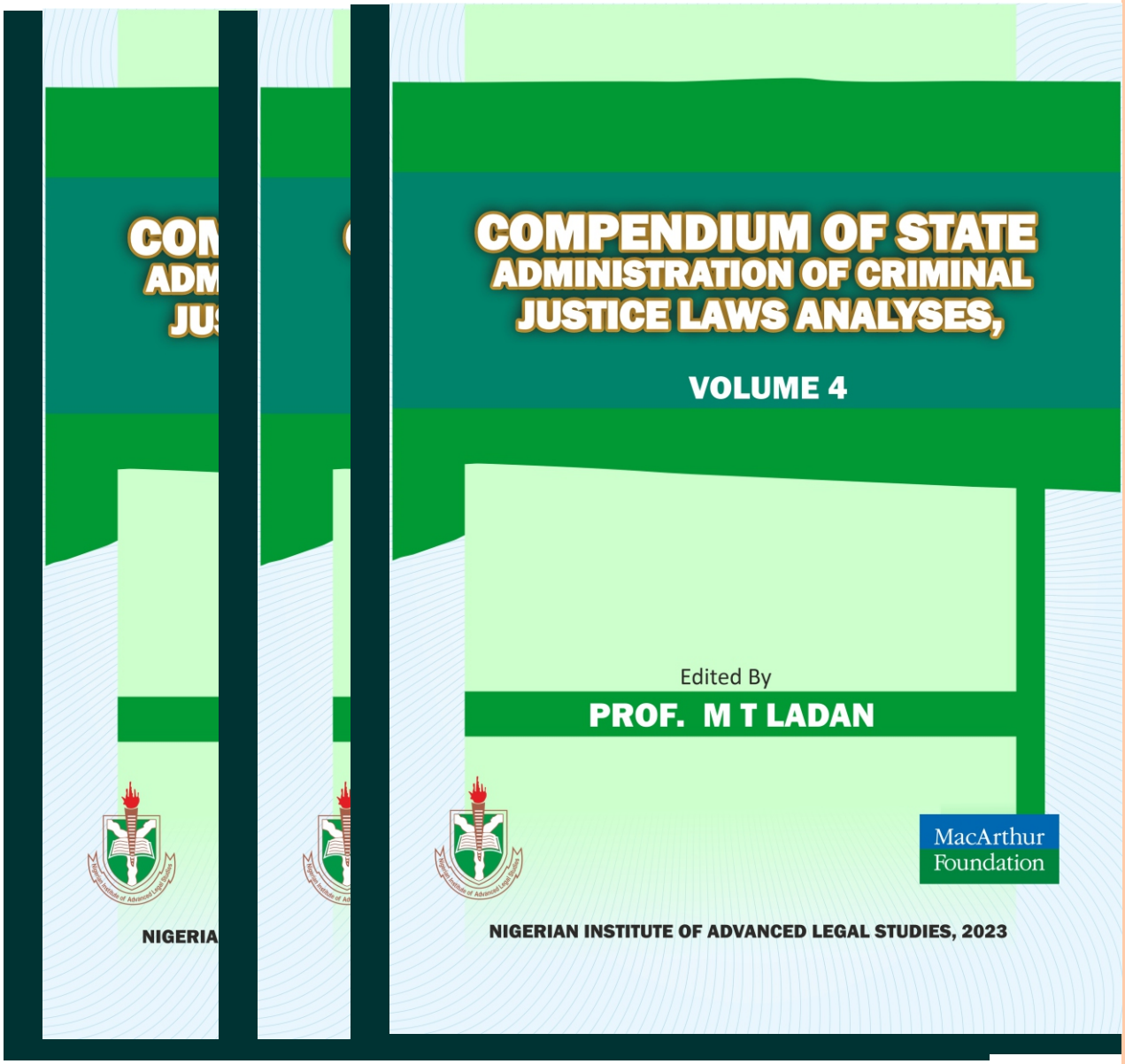
Page

Book Publication.....5
NUC Accreditation.....6
Appointment..... 7
Courtesy Visit 7
51th Council Meeting..... 9
Treaty Law and State Practice in Nigeria.....11
2024 Budget Defense..... 16
Update on NIALS Permanent Site Project.....16
PhD Defence 18
2023 NIALS Annual Report..... 18
2023 National Migration Dialogue.....19
Special Recommendation 20
Compendium of Gazetted Federal Statutes in Nigeria 23
2023 Promotion Examination/Interview..... 24
ACJA Rules of Court 25
NIALS/MACFOUND Technical Expert Meeting..... 26
Staff Welfare Package 27
Draft Practice Direction 2023..... 27
List of NIALS/MacArthur Publications from 2019 till Date.....28



BOOK PUBLICATION

Volume 4 of Compendium of Administration of Criminal Justice Laws Analyses edited by the Director General of Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Professor Muhammed Tawfiq Ladan PhD is out and available for Purchase from 1st December, 2023.





NUC ACCREDITATION

The Director General of Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Professor Muhammed Tawfiq Ladan PhD on Friday 1st December, 2023 reconstituted a committee on Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies (NIALS), Obafemi Awolowo University (OAU) and National University Commission (NUC) Accreditation with immediate effect.

Members of the committee includes;

1. Professor Animi Awah Sylvanus-Pepple, Director Research as Chairperson
2. Director, Post Graduate School
3. Head of Department, African and Comparative Law, Professor Udombana Ngozi J.
4. Deputy Director Research, Professor Emily Alemika
5. Head of Department, Post Graduate Schools, Dr Peter Anyebe
6. Director, CLECREILP, Professor Ifeakandu Ibe
7. Mrs Falana Azeezat as Secretary

The committee is expected to workout plan on the way forward on the requirements outstanding to be met by the Institute. They are also to prepare a monthly Hybrid budget for approval with immediate effect, as their inaugural meeting is slated for 20th December, 2023.







APPOINTMENT



The Director General of Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Professor Muhammed Tawfiq Ladan PhD on Friday 1st December, 2023 appointed Professor Emily Alemika as the Deputy Director of Research, Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies.

The appointment is with immediate effect.

COURTESY VISIT

The Director General of Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Professor Muhammed Tawfiq Ladan PhD on Friday 1st December, 2023 played host to the Director of Nigerian Army Legal Directorate, Abuja Brigadier General S.I. Musa who along with his team were on courtesy visit to his office at Supreme Court Complex, Abuja.



The visit was to provide capacity building on all Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies Course/ Specialized Courses on the International Criminal Law and Justice.















51ST COUNCIL MEETING

Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies Governing Council held her 51th Council meeting on Monday 4th December, 2023 at the Supreme Court Complex, Abuja with the Honorable Chief Justice of the Federation, Honorable Justice Olukayode Ariwoola as Chairman.

In attendance were the Director General of Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Professor Muhammed Tawfiq Ladan PhD, Chief Awomolo SAN, the Director General Nigerian Law School, Professor Isa Ciroma SAN, the Nigerian Bar Association President, Mr Yakubu Chonoko Maikyau SAN, Barrister (Mrs) Adekoya, Sanusi Ilo SAN, Professor Abubakar Matazu, Deans of Law from Amadu Bello University, Professor Salim Magashi, University of Nigeria Nsukka, Professor Ifeoma Enemo, Rivers State University, Port Harcourt, Professor Chris Wigwe SAN, University of Maiduguri, Professor Muhammad Bukar, University of Lagos, Professor Ige Bolodeoku, and University of Jos, Professor Francis Kwede. Also at the meeting were the Ex Grandi Khadi of Bauchi State, Honorable Abdullahi Marafa, representative of the Federal Ministry of Education, Ms Blessing and Council Secretariat staff.














DG NIALS




DG NIALS


CHAIRMAN




CHAIRMAN


DG NLS
DEAN, FAC OF LAW

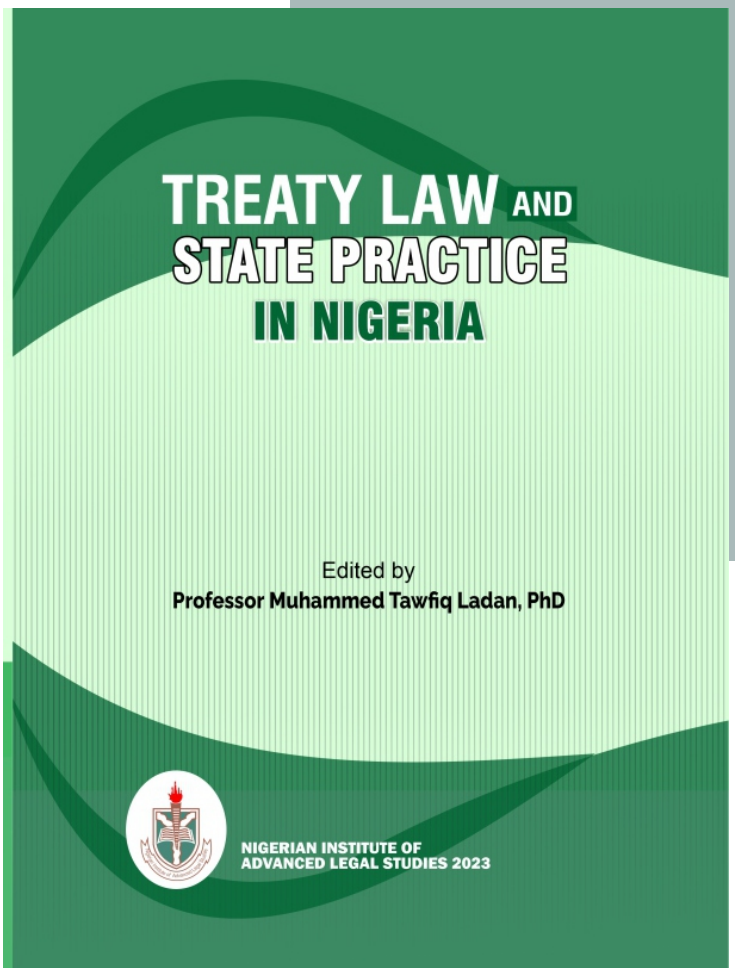




TREATY LAW AND STATE PRACTICE IN NIGERIA

The Book *Treaty Law and State Practice in Nigeria* on Monday 4th December, 2023 was unveiled.

The book which provides a comprehensive framework for understanding the entire spectrum of treaty management in Nigeria, from negotiation to implementation is the first (1st) of its kind on Nigeria since Independence.





DISCUSSION ON THE THIRD SEGMENT OF THE SEMINAR ORGANIZED BY NIALS ON TREATY LAW AND STATE PRACTICE IN A CREATIVE, DIGITAL, GREEN AND BLUE NIGERIA ECONOMY: IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY DECISIONS ON INFRASTRUCTURE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, TRADE, INVESTMENT, INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS ON 16TH NOVEMBER, 2023 DISCUSSION BY DR. FATIMA ALKALI

All the presenters are in agreement that Nigeria has been consistent on the international law-making stage to commit to so many agreements but has failed to complete the process of making these agreements enforceable by transforming them into domestic laws as required by section 12 of our Constitution. To begin with, I discerned that we are generally dealing with two situations; one is that there are hundreds of treaties already ratified by Nigeria, which have not gone through the section 12 process of being transformed. For energy and environmental law, Professor Ifekandu and her team have presented many of such treaties. The question I have generated for discussion is, what is the proactive way forward regarding these treaties that have been sleeping for too long in the drawers of their negotiators? Secondly, as raised in the presentation of Professor Udombana and Mrs Prudence, as well as Dr. Usman Ibrahim and Dr. Yahya, going forward, for future yet to be ratified Treaties, there is a need to reform the way we transform them into our local laws in Nigeria, and they even gave a few models for consideration, to adopt. In essence, there is a motion to change Section 12 procedure into a more workable, practical, effective and inclusive one, to achieve the desired result. So, the question generated for discussion in this second leg is, which model?

For the first situation of the sleeping treaties, I imagine that even prior to law reform, with more proactivity, pressure and strategic planning, they could be stepped down to the National Assembly for necessary action. Proactivity is key. This has begun already; previously we did not even know how many ratified treaties we had. There were only speculations, but today we unveiled a compendium that contains their exact number. The process of compiling them was achieved through proactivity and intentionality. With more of that, pending law reform, I believe we cam begin to bridge the gap.

One strategy in my view is the projection and sensitization of the supreme importance of these Treaties. I use the word ‘supreme’ because more than anything today, the need to save our planet from ourselves is supreme. Presently, the vast array of actions that we do to affect our environment as a collective, is manifesting in adverse ways posing a threat to the earth, our health and our future.

The so-called natural disasters happening in so many parts of the world are a manifestation of



the collective destructive ways in which we humans interact that affect our environment, our climate. It is for this reason that world leaders have created legal frameworks to combat these issues to make our world a safer, more conducive place to live in, and significantly, to put brakes on the wheels of what could ultimately consume the world if nothing proactive is done. The treaties that Professor Ifekandu and her team have presented in a tabular format is a testimony to the fact that our country, Nigeria, has been very proactive in supporting at international level this move towards protecting our environment. I have taken the time to look at what these treaties encompass and how they affect us as a people.

The climate change crisis is an existential one and these environmental and energy-based treaties are very important to us, regardless of cynics and skeptics of the climate change phenomenon. These Treaties address the way we process and use energy, the protection of the ozone layer by regulating our activities, the regulation of the use of mercury to reduce hazards to our health and environment, the promotion of biodiversity to maintain balance in the ecosystem of the planet, the transition to clean, renewable energy, deforestation etc.

To the question of what it would mean in terms of significance, to have these treaties domesticated, I echo the voices of the presenters by saying that the importance of domesticating treaties cannot be over-emphasized. One of the implications is that a legal instrument that hitherto sounded like a foreign element swimming somewhere in the diaspora of ratification, upon transformation, can now be directly cited in the Laws of the Federation of Nigeria. Furthermore, all stakeholders who are invested in this very important endeavor, the most important of our time will have a stronger platform to advance their causes.

Some may argue even without domestication, Nigeria already has put in place institutional frameworks for the achievement of the objectives of some of the treaties already ratified, so there's no need to domesticate them. For example, they may cite the National Biosafety Management Agency as an excuse to bypass the importance of the Cartegena Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocol on Biosafety and argue that they are unnecessary to implement because the National Biosafety Management Agency takes care of what those conventions represent. However, I will caution us about the dangers of being blindsided. Among other things, this perspective will potentially enable the government to avoid bringing into force an international agreement that could make it accountable to performing some other specific tasks or obligations. Domestication makes the law accessible to be used in court to enforce necessary action. We can use the enforceable laws to hold our leaders accountable to their obligations under international law. For these Treaties already ratified, I believe stakeholders in



Environmental law, the Academia, institutions like NIALS and pressure groups should proactively innovate strategic plans to have them stepped down for domestication. The key phrase here is 'strategic planning' and this should be within specified timelines.

On the second issue generated, which is the way forward in making our international agreements easily enforceable, there seem to be two angles to this; one is to fully include the National Assembly in the decision whether to ratify or not; which is akin to the model of the United States as provided by their constitution. The other angle is for prior consultation with the relevant committees of the National Assembly, not their consent or approval. Professor Udombana and Dr. Prudence stated that it may be argued that adopting the US practice will delay concluding or ratifying treaty agreements. Now, not only, as they rightly observed, would it however lead to having more enforceable treaties instead of countless unenforceable ones, but I believe, that this is not a bad idea. It is not a bad idea to be a country that is more deliberate and poised in its treaty ratifications. It would speak well of

our sovereignty and dignity as a nation. Furthermore, this would present the opportunity to have consultations with relevant stakeholders, for example, environmental safety experts, members of the academia, experts in any given field, on the relevance or otherwise of the treaty in question; to receive advice from those who know better, on potential reservations to make where necessary, before going forward to give assent to the Executive representative to ratify. The law upon ratification can seamlessly flow through the stream of Nigerian Laws; even if it requires a bit of modification or re-enactment, but certainly not another process of approval.

To me, the only downside of this perspective is what could be anticipated in terms of resistance from the executive arm, in sharing its exclusive power of treaty ratification with the legislature; because what this means is that the decision to ratify a treaty or not will never be really known to the executive until the process is concluded with the legislature. The suggestion will be conducive to a very democratically minded nation like the United States, of course. While not seeking to make this a subject of debate at this time, I think it is one of the things to strategically take into consideration while considering this model. It should also be debated extensively if this will be a sustainable thing and how to go about it. Very importantly, the Executive should be carried along in this process. It will be wise to ensure that the Executive arm does not commit the country into international agreements that may eventually be rejected by the National Assembly; hence having the legislative arm on board from the onset, not the other way, is a very good idea.



The second suggestion by Prof. Udombana and Prudence, for the Ministries, Departments and Agencies of government to consult relevant committees of the National Assembly during the negotiation stage of any Treaty, is a fine one; however, I don't think it will be as effective as the first. It may ease the process of domestication, true, but since it is only a consultation, section 12 will still have to play out afterwards. Furthermore, if the law is to be amended to reflect that the representative units 'should' consult the National Assembly, the obligation to do that, may not necessarily be easy to track compliance of, or even carried out. If at all this model should be adopted, I suggest the language to be used, should be mandatory, required and forceful.



2024 BUDGET DEFENSE

The Director General of Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Professor Muhammed Tawfiq Ladan PhD on Monday 4th December, 2023 accompanied the Honorable Attorney General of the Federation and Minister of Justice, Lateef Fagbemi SAN to the 2024 Budget Defense at the National Assembly Complex, Abuja.

The duo alongside other Heads of Parastatals under the Ministry of Justice appeared before the Senate Committee on Judiciary, Human Rights and Legal Matters for their defense.



UPDATE ON NIALS PERMANENT SITE PROJECT

The construction phase of the Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies Permanent Site project with the Phase 1 Admin Block work is in progress, 6th December, 2023.





















PhD DEFENCE

A staff of Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Madu Vivian on Wednesday 6th December, 2023 defended her PhD.

2023 NIALS ANNUAL REPORT

The Director General of Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Professor Muhammed Tawfiq Ladan PhD on Wednesday 6th September, 2023 nominated the following staff of the Institute as members of 2023 NIALS Annual Report. They are SA to the Director General on Monitoring and Evaluation Assoc. Prof. Osatohanmwen O. Eruaga, Deputy Institute Secretary, Abdullahi Habiba Trisha, Principal Assistant Secretary, Ijeoma Agwu, Special Assistant on ICT, Engr Jauda Istifanus and Senior Superintendent of Press, Ajayi Oisasumi Samson.



2023 NATIONAL MIGRATION DIALOGUE

The Director General of Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Professor Muhammed Tawfiq Ladan PhD on Thursday 7th December, 2023 participated as a Lead Presenter at the 2023 National Migration Dialogue leveraging on youth Migration (Japa Movement) for National Development.







The Director General during his presentation highlighted viable options to leverage on Youth Migration (JAPA) for National Development. The includes; Exploring the role of Bilateral Labour Migration Agreements or MOUS and Such Agreements / MOUS should facilitate low or no cost transfer of migrants' savings and remittances during their stay and upon termination of their stay. Also, the need to develop a National Implementation Framework for the implementation of the Re-enacted / expanded mandate Act on the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and IDPs in Nigeria 2023.

Present at the event were the Honorable Minister of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Alleviation, Dr Betta Edu, the Honorable Federal Commissioner of the National Commission For Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons, Mr Tijani Aliyu Ahmed, Senate and House of Representative Committees Chairpersons on Youth and Migration.

The event which held at the State House Villa Banquet Hall was organized by The National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI).









LEAD PRESENTATION ON THE 2023 INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS' DAY COMMEMORATIVE DIALOGUE ON THE THEME: - "LEVERAGING YOUTH MIGRATION (JAPA) FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT"

DELIVERED BY PROFESSOR MUHAMMED TAWFIQ LADAN, Ph.D, DIRECTOR GENERAL NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED LEGAL STUDIES.

ORGANIZED BY THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES, MIGRANTS AND IDPS.

DATE: - THURSDAY, 7TH DECEMBER 2023. VENUE: BANQUET HALL, ASO PRESIDENTIAL VILLA, ABUJA.

PROTOCOL

Your Excellencies, Honourable Policy, Decision and Lawmakers, it is a **fact** that Nigeria has recently witnessed massive "JAPA" migration or Brain Drain of highly skilled migrant outflows to the UK, USA and Canada (about 500,000 between 2019 and 2023, with 85% of them being youth between 18 and 35 years), and about 2 million of them across the globe.

It is also a fact that many Nigerian youth job-seekers have become stranded as destitutes, hungered and jobless in the UK, USA and Canada after paying travel agents thousands of pounds and dollars to travel on skilled worker Visa only to realize that the jobs don't exist.

It is also a fact that most countries seen as **choice destinations** for Nigeria youth have been rolling out hostile migration policies. but in every instance, the **"JAPA" generation** breaks the hurdle, either travelling by road, sea or even through human smugglers.

On the positive side however, Nigeria's youth migration (JAPA) can boost capital flows particularly **Remittances**, (hopefully reaching 25bn dollars in 2023 / 2024 making Nigeria the 2nd major Recipient in Africa), Trade promotion and investment, enhancing knowledge, skills and technology transfers. **The big Questions are How, when and why?**

1st on the **How?** — His Excellency, Mr President, having realized that the youth is Nigeria's Greatest Asset: - both in terms of **size** (about 70% of 200 million people under 35 years; accounting for



the 3rd largest youth population in the world after India and China) and Potential for innovation, technological advancement and economic development of the country; the WELL-INTENTIONED FATHER OF THE NATION, has introduced the following STRATEGIC POLICY, LEGISLATIVE, PROGRAMMATIC AND BUDGETARY INTERVENTIONS IN THE LAST 6 MONTHS TO ACHIVEVE TWO BROAD OBJECTIVES: -

i. FOR STEMMING YOUTH MIGRATION TO GROW NIGERIA'S NEXT GENERATION EXPERTISE AND,

ii. FOR LEVERAGING IN YOUTH MIGRATION (JAPA MOVEMENT) FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT: -

NB: - These are: - The National Artisan Registration and Development Programme. (NARDEP) that will drive the actualization of the National Talent Export Programme (NATEP), which is expected to deliver one million service export jobs over the next 5 years; increase foreign exchange earnings and revenue for Nigeria; create and stimulate growth of ancillary industries and support services and, improve skills amongst others; as well as the Students' Loans Scheme, 2023, which is an interest free loan to Nigerian students in tertiary institutions aimed at funding their higher education with ease; and committed to implement the START-UPs Act (2022) by removing all bottlenecks to investments, especially for START-UPs by repositioning the economy to favour the youth.

NB:- WHEN: - THE MOMENT IS NOW WITH TENS OF BILLIONS OF NAIRA HAVE ALREADY BEEN PROPOSED IN THE 2024 BUDGET TO ACTUALISE ALL THE ABOVE AND A BENCHMARK FOR DELIVERABLE OUTPUTS APPROVED FOR CORE MINISTRIES (MDAs). Eg. The 50bn naira students loan scheme, the 100bn naira Consumer Credit Fund, the 21bn naira infrastructural dev. fund, the launched $617mm dollars investment in Digital Creative Enterprises Programmes etc.

Finally, on the WHY?: Mr President IS CONSTITUTIONALLY OBLIGATED TO PROMOTE THE SECURITY AND WELFARE of all Nigerians (Section 14(2)(b) as the Primary purpose of government); To ENSURE THE PROMOTION OF A BALANCED Economic development for national prosperity to thrive for the common good of all (Section 16 Constitution).

TO LEVERAGE on Youth Migration (JAPA) for National development, the following are viable options: -

i. Ensure that while exploring the role of Bilateral Labour Migration Agreements or MOUS, we must have clauses that promote human rights-based labour migration that give effect to migrant workers' rights set out in international law and labour Standards (at all stages of JAPA- origin, transit and destination countries);

ii. Such Agreements / MOUS should facilitate low or no cost transfer of MIGRANTS' SAVINGS AND REMITTANCES DURING THEIR STAY AND UPON TERMINATION OF THEIR STAY.



iii. URGENT REVIEW OF BOTH NATIONAL YOUTH POLICY 2019-2023 AND THE NATIONAL MIGRATION POLICY 2015 – to reflect the current practical realities, developments in law, policy, innovative interventions and management of data on migration, under the current Renewed Hope Agenda (2023-2027). Reading together the National Climate Change Act 2021 and Policy 2021 that jointly underpin the need to accelerate climate change adaptation in displacement and human mobility in Nigeria.

iv. This requires critical stakeholders to focus the dialogue on EVIDENCE-BASED AND INCLUSIVE SOLUTIONS TO YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND STRATEGIC INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION, HEALTH, INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT, JOB CREATION, WHILE LEVERAGING TECHNOLOGY TO DELIVER SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT at scale, that slows down outward migration and protects Nigerian youths in diaspora.

v. Nigeria must comply with her Treaty Obligations under the ECOWAS Protocols on Free Movement of PG & S & Residence and Establishment that Nigeria had signed and Ratified – Legally binding (even without domestic incorporation as required by section 12 of the Constitution)

vi. To benefit and protect Nigerian Youth Migrants for greener pastures (JAPA) against hostile migration policies, Nigeria Needs to URGENTLY SIGN and RATIFY the AU Protocol of FREE Movement of Persons etc. (2018) which seeks to promote shared prosperity, peaceful-coexistence and unity amongst Africans. It further seeks to promote greater employment opportunities, higher gains in trade and tourism and poverty alleviation, all of which helps to drive down INSECURITY Concerns relating to Cross-border movements.

vii. Need to develop a national implementation framework for the implementation of the Re-enacted / expanded mandate Act on the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and IDPs in Nigeria 2023



SPECIAL RECOMMENDATION

The Director General of Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Professor Muhammed Tawfiq Ladan PhD on Saturday 9th December, 2023 commended Mr. Olaniyi Adeola, a staff of the Institute for his exceptional hard work and professionalism.

Mr. Adeola, who works in the Director Generals Office, Abuja is responsible for formatting single handedly about 90% of over 60 NIALS Publications in the last four (4) years with a high sense of commitment, sacrifices and dedication to duty.

According to the Director General, My Niyi is an exceptional asset to the Institute that needs to be encouraged.

COMPENDIUM OF GAZETTED FEDERAL STATUTES IN NIGERIA

The Director General of Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Professor Muhammed Tawfiq Ladan PhD on Monday 11th December, 2023 announced the latest arrival of Volume 1-8 Compendium of Officially Gazetted Federal Statutes in Nigeria, 2004-2023.

The Publication which is sold for the sum of Eight Hundred Thousand Naira only (₦800, 000) is the first in 20 Years New set of volumes.







2023 PROMOTION EXAMINATION/INTERVIEW

Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies conducted 2023 Promotion Examination/Interview for its eligible staff on CONTISS 06-11 for both Lagos and Abuja staff on Wednesday, 13th December, 2023 simultaneously. The venues for the examination was Ignatius Ayua Lecture Hall and NIALS Press, Abuja.

Staff from CONTISS 12-14 had their interview on Thursday 14th December, 2023 respectively.















ACJL RULES OF COURT

Adamawa State Chief Judge, Honorable Justice Hafsat Abdulrahman alongside other stakeholders participated at the validation workshop on the Administration of Criminal Justice Law (ACJL).

The workshop which held on Thursday 14th December, 2023 was drafted by Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies with Professor Peter Akper SAN and Dr. Nkiruka Maduekwe in attendance.







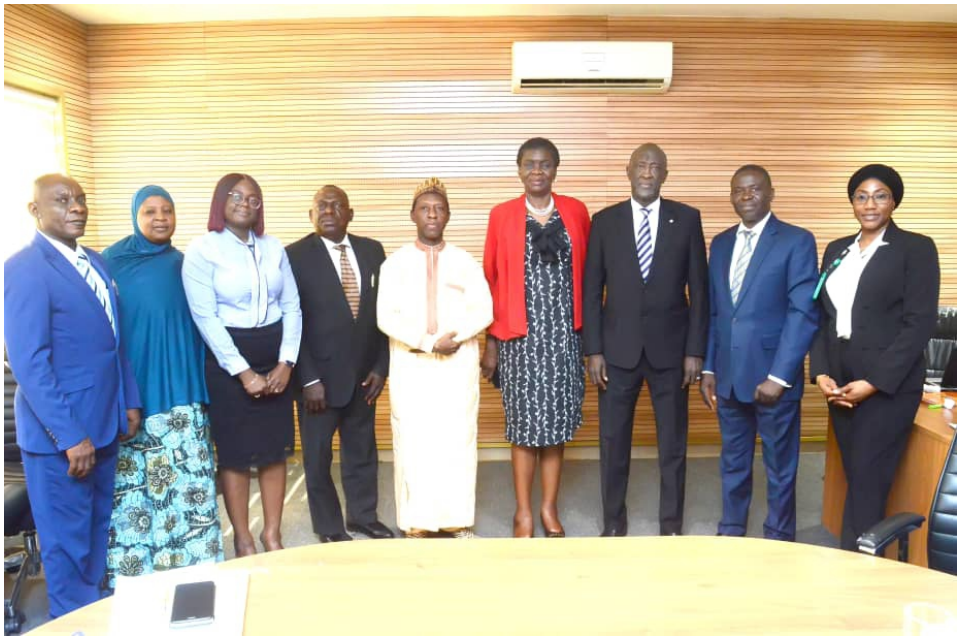
NIALS/MACFOUND TECHNICAL EXPERTS MEETING

The Director General of Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Professor Muhammed Tawfiq Ladan PhD on Tuesday 19th 2023 participated at the Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies (NIALS)/MACFOUND Technical Experts meeting on the Draft Implementation Plan of the National Judicial Policy 2016.

The meeting which held at the Conference Hall, Supreme Court of Nigeria had the following in attendance; Professor Yusuf Dankofa, Professor Ibe Ifeakandu, Associate Professor Osato Eruaga, Representatives of National Judicial Council (NJC) Hadiza and of National Judicial Institute (NJI) Gilbert, Institute Bursar, Mr. John Yawe, some Directors of the Institute, Mr. Eze David and Rahmatu Bello.



















STAFF WELFARE PACKAGE

The Director General of Nigeria Institute of Advanced Legal Studies Professor Muhammad Twafiq Ladan PhD in order to boost staff morale and productivity in the Institute on Wednesday 20th December, 2023 approved the implementation of Additional one step (salary) to all staff appropriately with effect from 1st January, 2024.

The Director General also directed the Institute Bursar, Mr. John Yawe,and the Deputy Institute Bursar (Salary and Wages), Mr. Auwal Inuwa to set up the implementation process immediately.

DRAFT PRACTICE DIRECTION 2023

Nigeria Institute of Advanced Legal Studies team with the Chief Justice of Borno State, Honorable Justice Kashim Zannah during the Administration of Criminal Justice Law (ACJL) stakeholders Review and Validation Workshop of the Draft Practice Direction 2023.

The workshop held on the 20th December, 2023 at Maiduguri, Borno State.









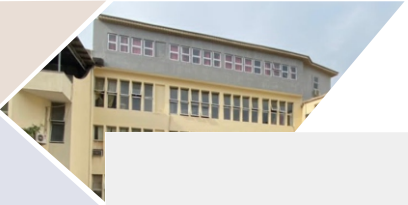












NIALS PUBLICATIONS FROM 2019 TO DATE

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 State 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
- Suggested Amendments to the Administration of Criminal Justice Act (ACJA) 2015 and State Administration of Criminal Justice Laws (ACJLS): A Jurisprudential Analysis
- 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
- Compendium of Multilateral Treaties Legally Binding on Nigeria: - 1960 to 2023 Vol 1 - Vol IX
- Compendium of Federal Statutes in Force, Nigeria:- 2004 to 2023
- Compendium of State Administration of Criminal Justice Laws Analyses,
- Digest of Cases on Administration of Criminal Justice Laws in Nigeria Vol IV
- Digest of Appellate and Federal High Court Cases on Administration of Criminal Justice Act Vol V

BOOKS

- Legal History of Nigeria
- Nigerian in Quest of Good Governance, Law and Beyond Law 2020
- Impact of Covid-19 2020
- Food Security, Biotechnology and Biosafety in Nigeria 2019
- Abstract of Legal Policy Framework Relevant for the Implementation of AfCFTA in Nigeria
- Public-Private Partnership in Infrastructure Delivery 2019
- Digital Economy Law and Policy (with Abstracts of Relevant Nigerian Laws and Policies)
- Waste to Wealth Law, Policy and Practice
- Report on the Review of Nigerian Laws Relevant to the Implementation of AFCFTA and its Protocol on Trade in Goods
- Introduction to African Economic Integration Laws on Trade, Investment, Competition, Intellectual Property and Dispute Resolution
- Nigeria: Index to Federal Statutes in Force 2023 Being an Index of the Laws of Nigeria which are still in Force as at 31st December 2023
- Treaty Law and State Practice in Nigeria
- Tabular Analysis of Multilateral Treaties Legally Binding on Nigeria: - 1960 – 2023



NIALS PUBLICATIONS FROM 2019 TO DATE

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'
- Plea Bargain and it's Implication: An Appraisal of the Administration of Criminal Justice Act 2015
- Withdrawal of Judges and Lawyers from the Criminal Procedure Under the Administration of Criminal Justice Act 2015
- Remand Order Protocol under the Administration of Criminal Justice Act 2015
- Non-Custodial Sentencing under the Administration of Criminal Justice Act 2015
- Towards Effective Prosecution of Human Trafficking and Maritime offences under the ACJA 2015
- 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
- Witness Protection Regime as a Vital Component of a Comprehensive Anti-Corruption Strategy Under Administration of Criminal Justice ACT (ACJA) 2015

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
- Imo State Practice Direction on the Administration of Criminal Justice 2023
- Gombe State Administration of Criminal Justice Practice Direction 2023
- Bauchi State Administration of Criminal Justice Law Practice Direction No. 1 of 2023
- Adamawa State Administration of Criminal Justice Law Practice Direction No. 1 of 2023
- Borno State Administration of Criminal Justice Law Practice Direction No. 1 of 2023
- Ebonyi State Administration of Criminal Justice Rules 2023
- Katsina State Administration of Criminal Justice Law Practice Direction 2023

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- 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)

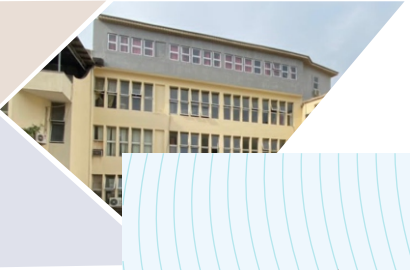


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- Environmental Law Vol. V (2019
- Environmental Law Vol. VI (2020)
- Environmental Law Vol. VII (2021)
- NIALS International Journal of Legislative Drafting (NIJLD) Vol. 3 No. 3 (2020)
- Contemporary Nigerian Admiralty Vol. II (2019)
- Contemporary Nigerian Admiralty Vol. III (2020)
- Contemporary Nigerian Admiralty Vol. IV (2021)
- Health Law and Policy Journal Vol. II (Issue I) 2020
- Health Law and Policy Journal Vol. II (Issue II) 2021
- Health Law and Policy Journal Vol. III 2021
- NIALS Journal of Law Librarianship and Information Technology (NJOLLIT)
- Intellectual Property Vol. VI (2019)
- Intellectual Property Vol. VII (2020)
- Nigerian Current Law Review 2022-2023
- Business Law Vol. V (2022-2023)

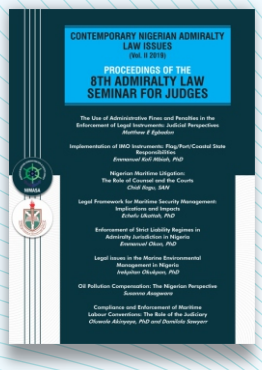
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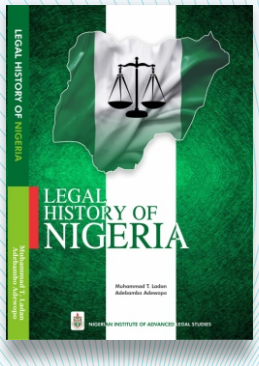
- Annual Report 2019
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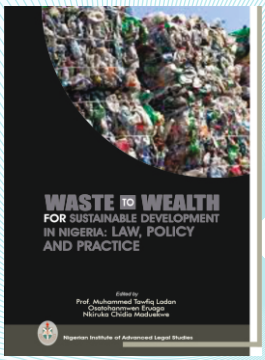


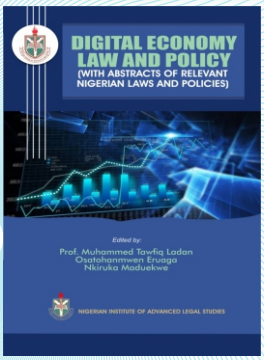




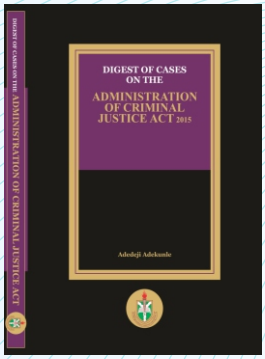


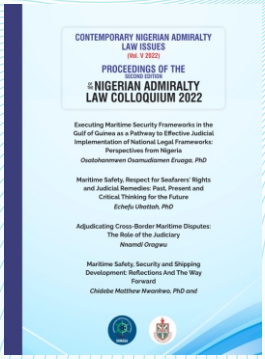




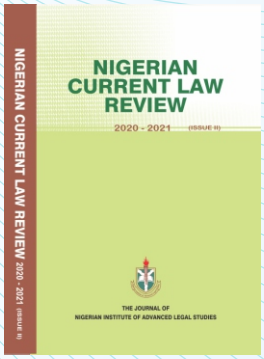


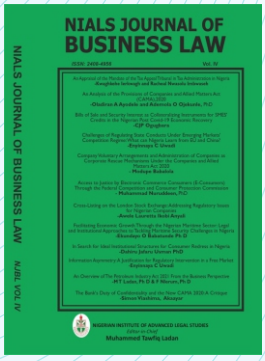


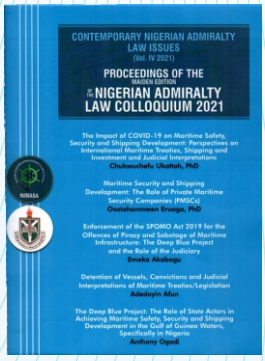


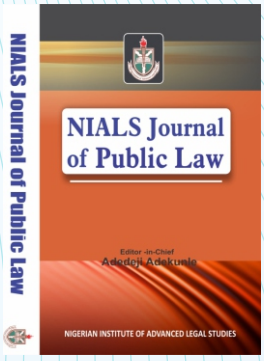










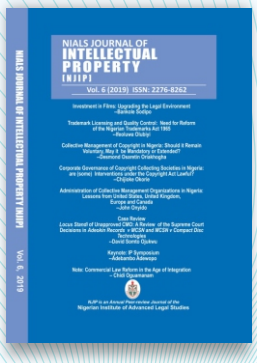


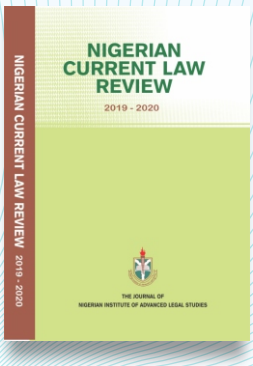


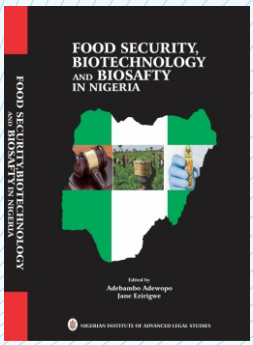
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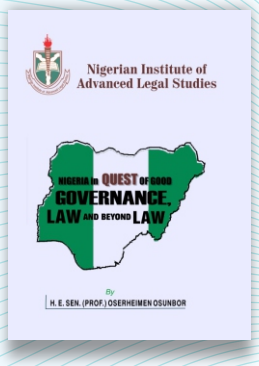
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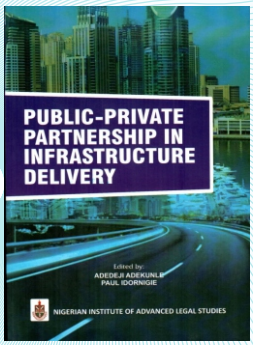








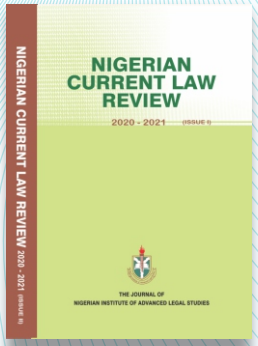






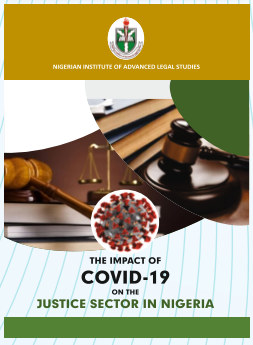




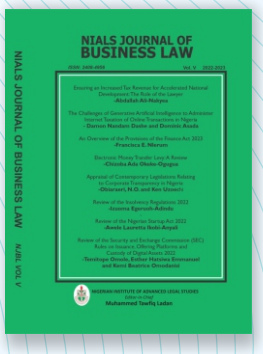






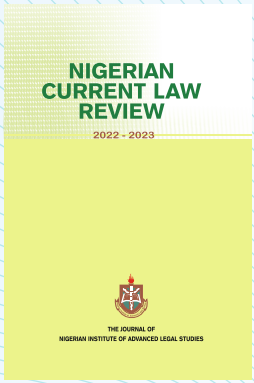






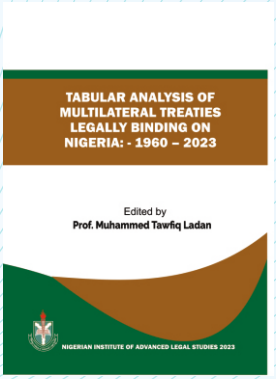
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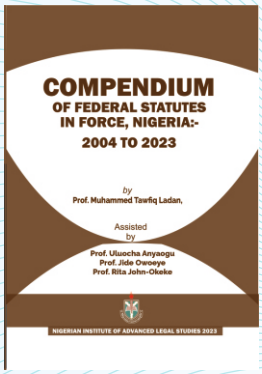
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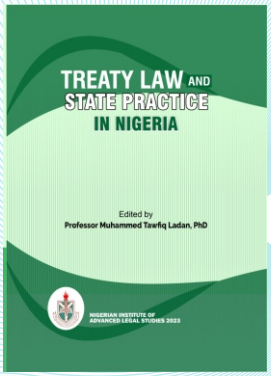




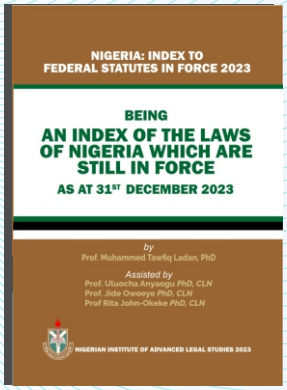




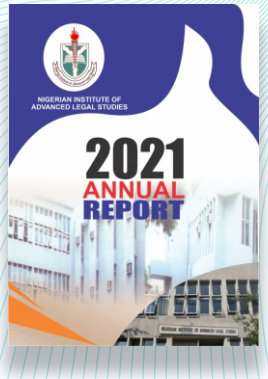


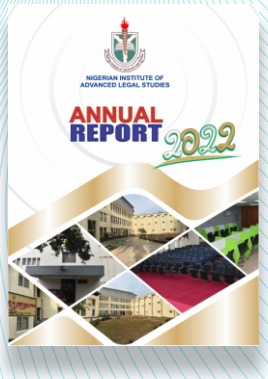
















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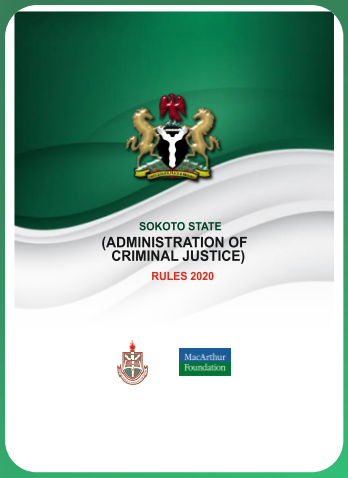


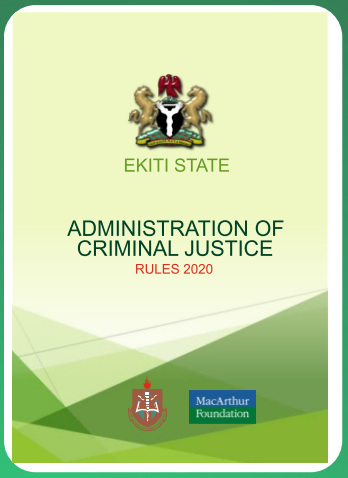
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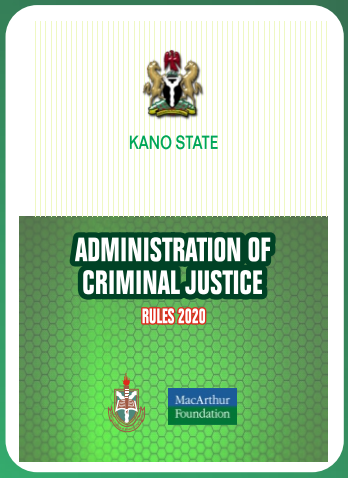
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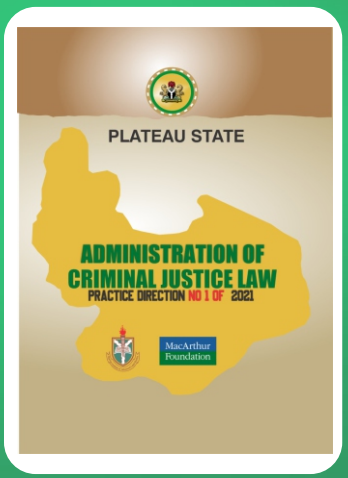
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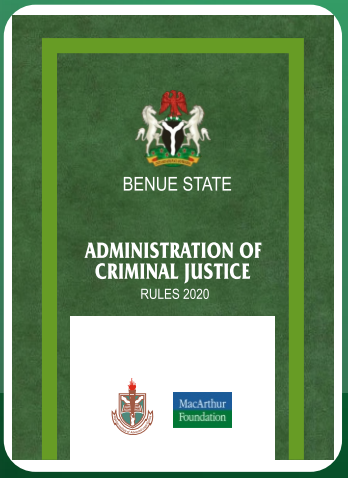


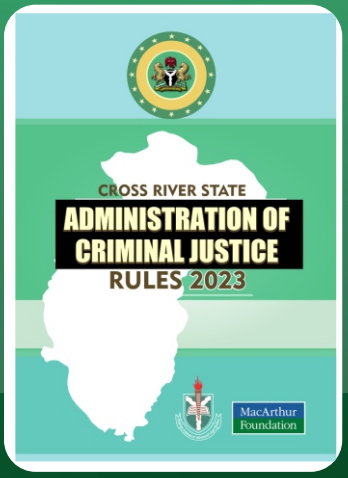


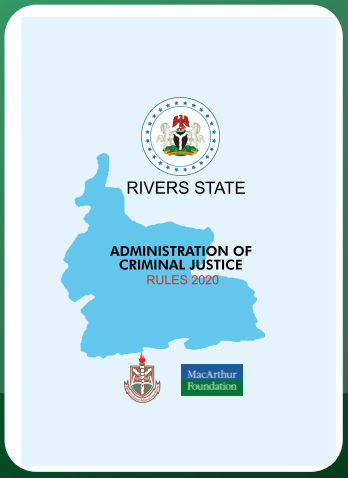






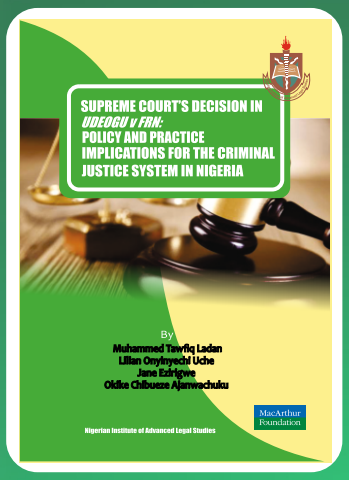


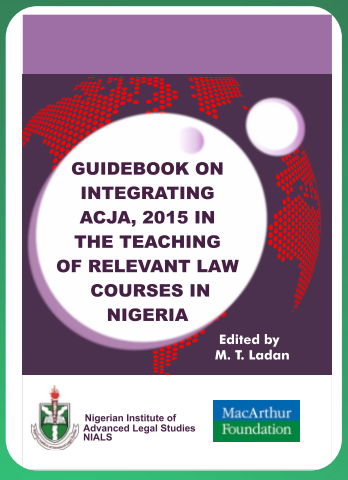


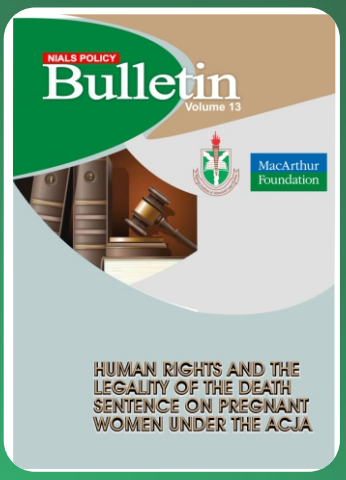


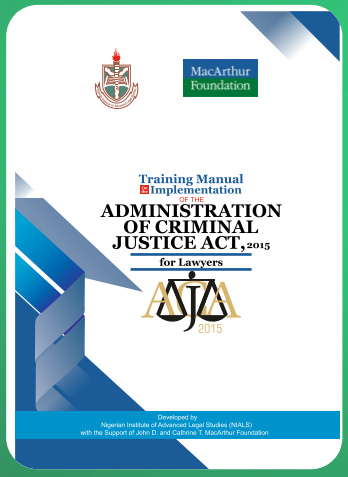


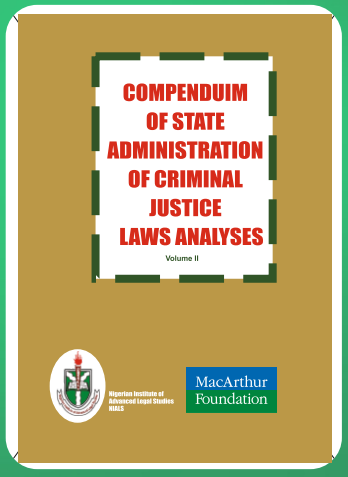
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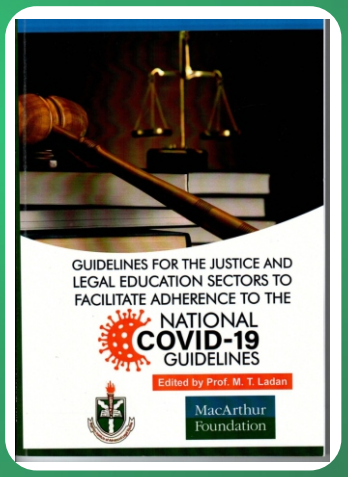


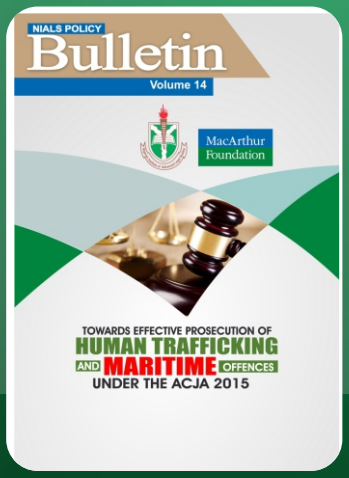


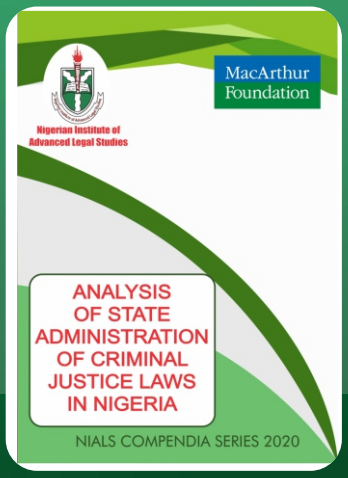


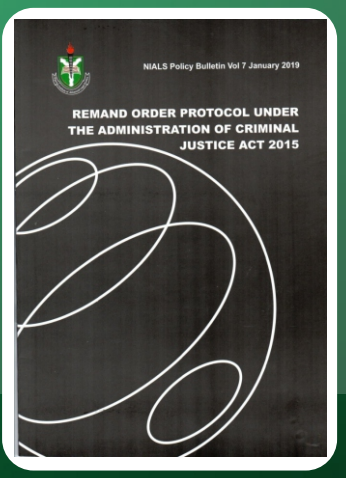






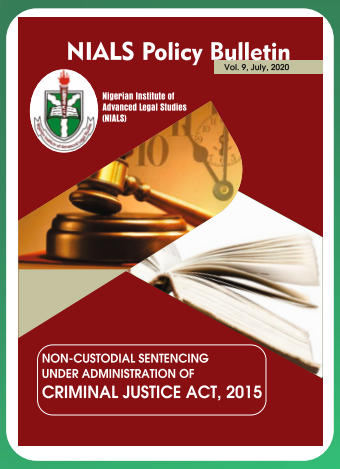


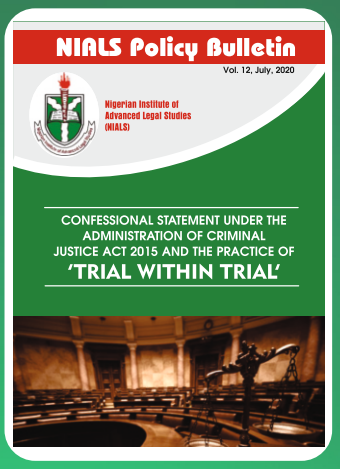


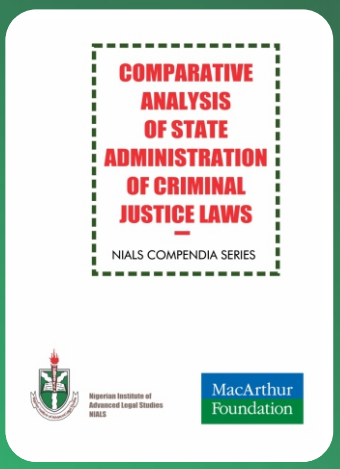


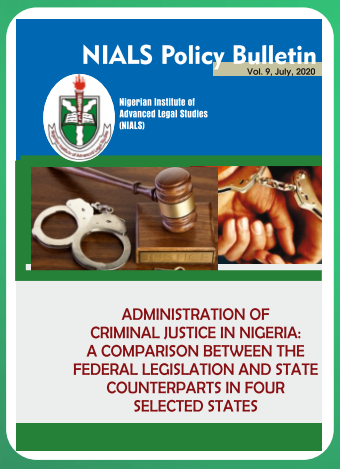


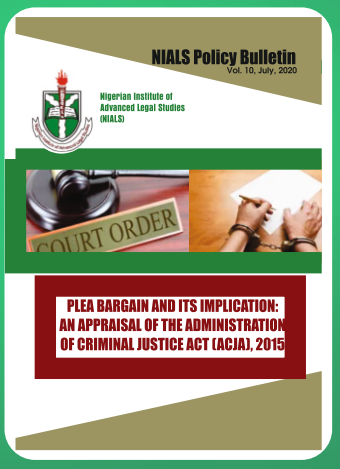
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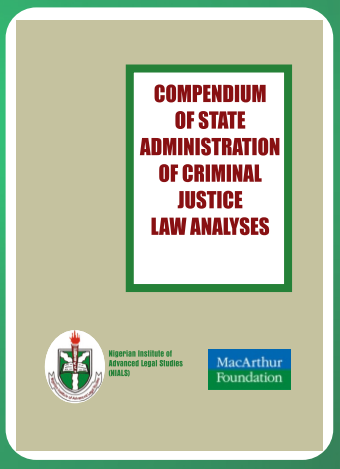


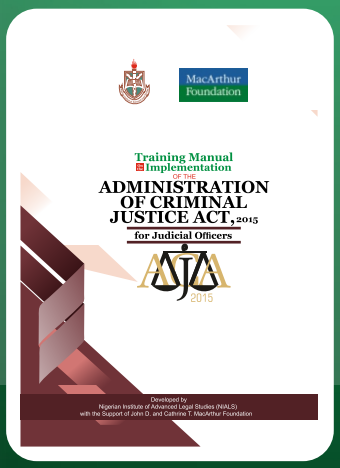


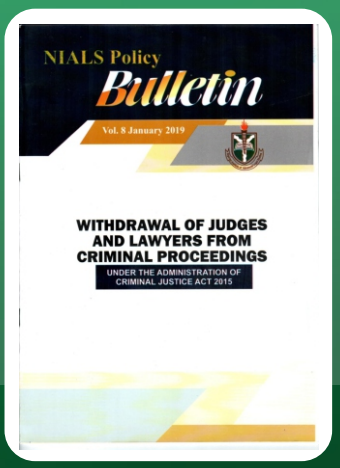


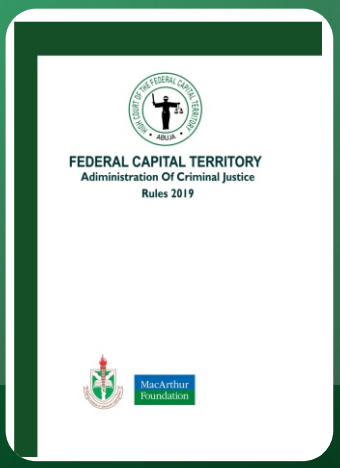






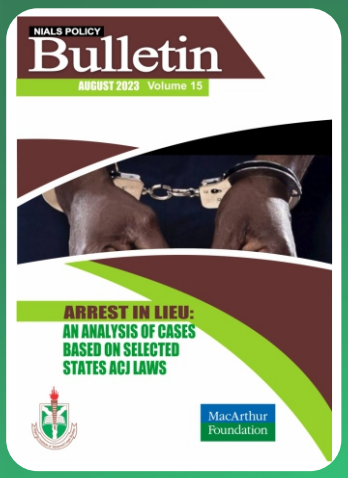


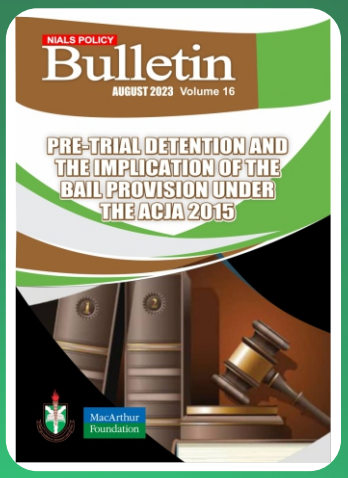


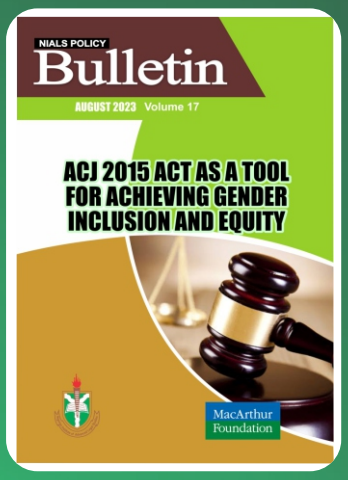


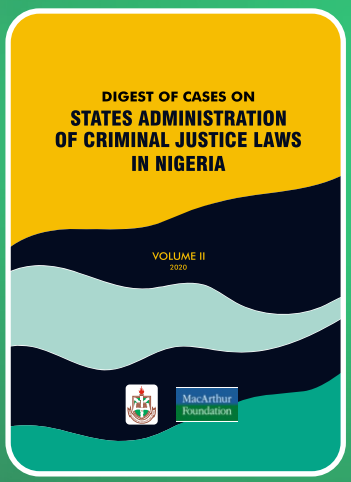


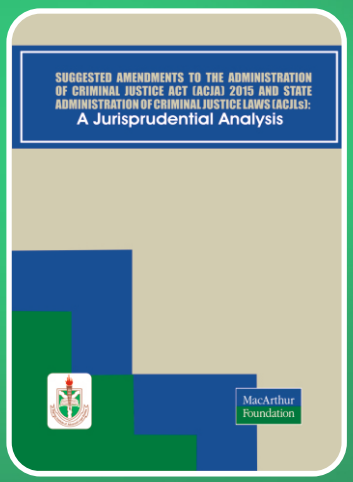
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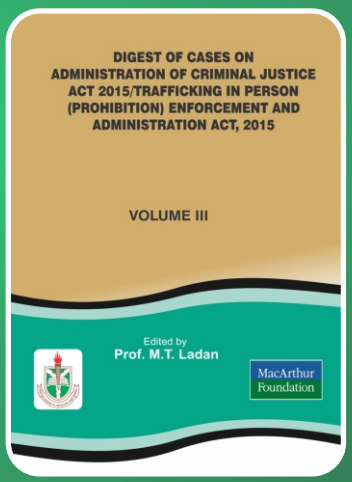


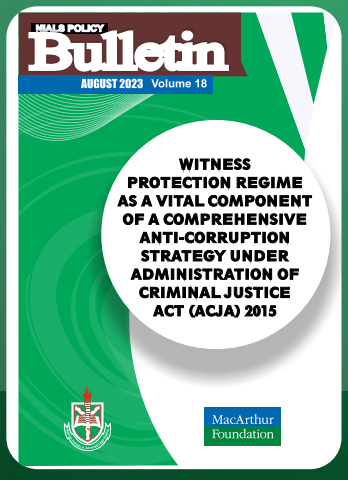


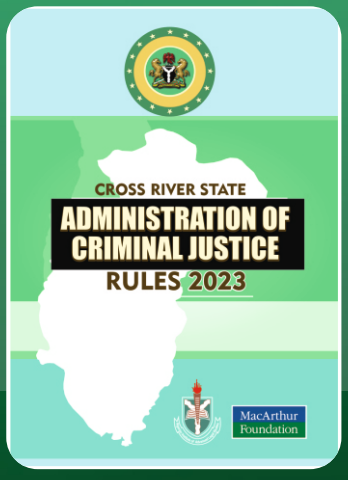


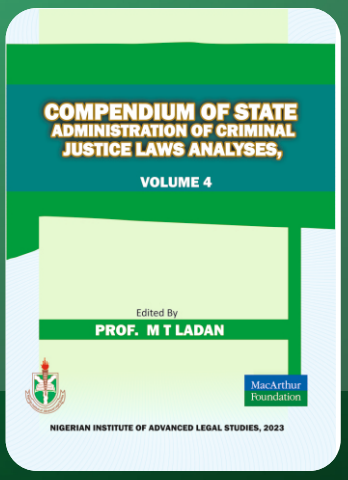






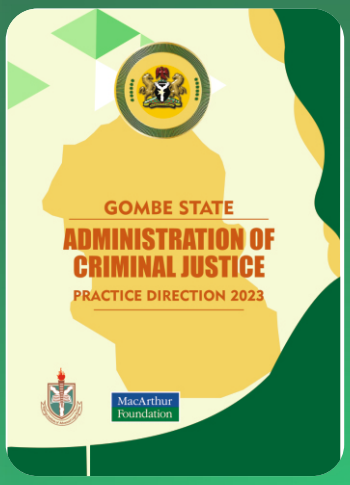


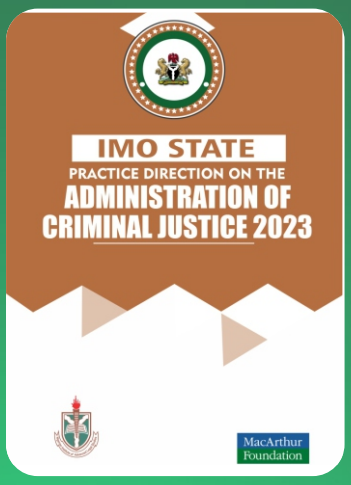


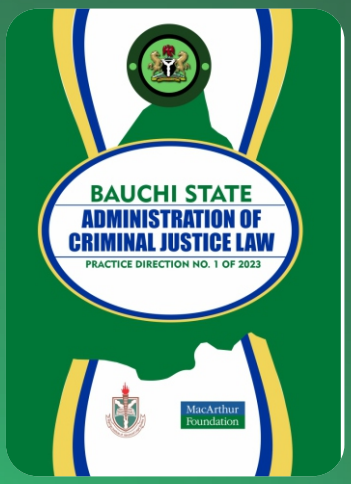


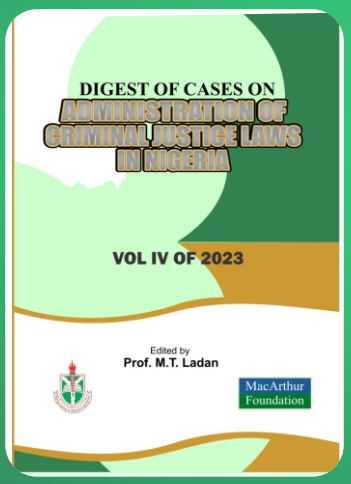


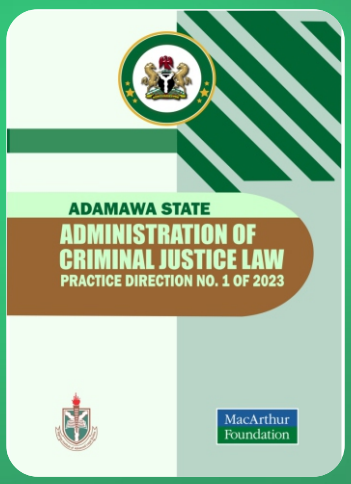
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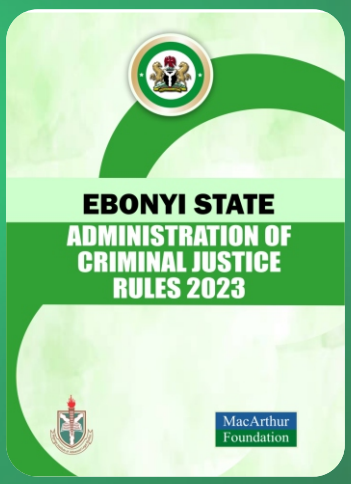


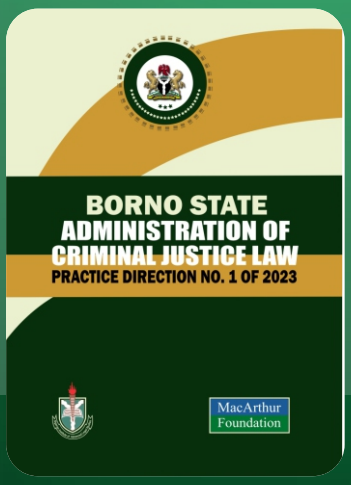


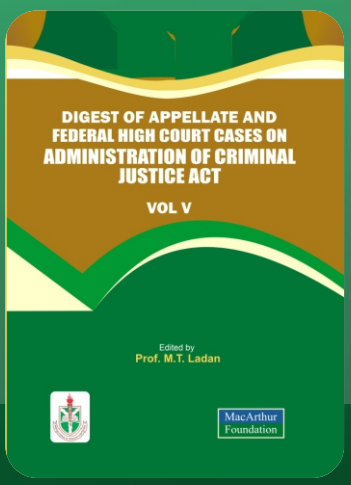


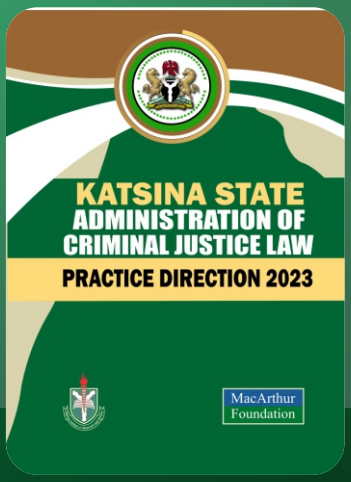














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