



# NIALS Newsletter

A publication of the Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies.

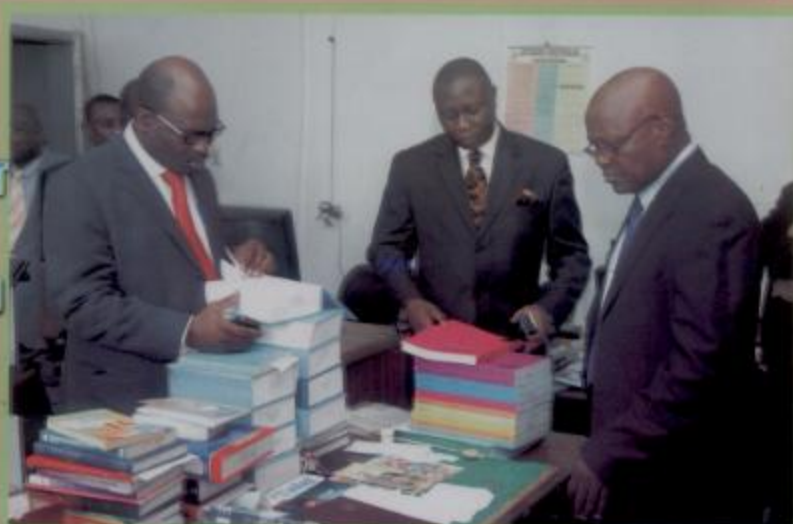
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## NIALS 2010 MAIDEN INAUGURAL LECTURE



**DIRECTOR-GENERAL  
LEADS PROCUREMENT  
COMMITTEE ON A  
TOUR OF INSPECTION  
OF THE INSTITUTE'S  
LIBRARY**



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## **VISION STATEMENT**

To be 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.

## **MISSION STATEMENT**

To be the nucleus and hub of research and advanced studies in law in Nigeria.

## **MOTTO**

**Knowledge that Makes the Difference**

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# NIALS MAIDEN INAUGURAL LECTURE



*Professor Bolaji Owasanoye  
Delivering the Inaugural Lecture*

**P**rofessor Bolaji Owasanoye's Inaugural Lecture is historic in many ways. He has the singular honour of delivering the first Inaugural Lecture in the 31<sup>st</sup> year of the Institute's existence and on the eve of the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of our great nation Nigeria.

His choice of topic for this Maiden Inaugural Lecture, **Law and Nigeria's External Borrowing: Diagnosing the Past, Prognosing the Future** could not be more apt coming on the eve of the nation's 50 years Anniversary.

Professor Owasanoye takes us on a forage into the uncharted terrain of Debt Management. He opens his discourse on what is the Law of External Debt Management. He examines the dynamics of external borrowing by unraveling the true nature of external loans often given under the misnomer of economic aids or grants which on the long run, because of attached conditionalities are inimical to the developmental aspiration of a nation. He thus, posits rightly so, that external debt is a hindrance to development in many Sub-Saharan Africa States.

His discourse moves on to examine and analyse the institutional framework for external borrowing in a federal structure by its constituents such as

Federal and State Governments and Government Agencies or Corporations. He notes that prior to the Debt Management Office Act passed in 2003, there was extant legal framework for the regulation of external borrowing. He attributes Nigeria's pass history of reckless and unbridled external borrowing and its attendant economic problems to the absence of clear statutory or constitutional framework for Nigeria's external borrowing. He justifies his position by carrying out a comparative analysis of the situation in a number of African countries such as Gambia, Sierra Leone, and Ghana etc.

He lauds the establishment of the Debt Management Office in Nigeria and discussed in details the Debt Management Office Act. He moves on to address the effect of the hydra headed monster call Corruption on external borrowing of the Country, on public procurement, aid delivery and in the negotiation of external loans.

Professor Owasonoye finally outlines his prognosis from his foregoing analysis and diagnosis of Nigeria's external borrowing.

In his prognosis, he identifies corruption as the biggest challenge to Nigeria's developmental aspirations and concludes by outlining guidelines and steps the legislature and government can adopt to prevent a return to an era of huge external debt burden.

Professor Bolaji Owasanoye's Inaugural Lecture is a tribute to hardwork, robust intellectual prowess and a fitting gift to our nation at 50. I commend this lecture to all tiers and arms of Governments, heads of government, ministries and agencies, and well meaning Nigerians.

The Lecture was well attended by dignitaries from all walks of life.



# NIALS ORGANIZES TRAINING COURSE ON INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND IT ADMINISTRATION

NIALS held a training course on International Criminal Justice and its Administration at the Ignatius Ayua Lecture Theater, University of Lagos Campus, Akoka, Lagos from September 20-24, 2010. The course was which was designed to expose participants to the rudiments of international criminal justice and its administration was declared opened by the Director- General, Prof. Epipany Azinge, SAN, who succinctly stated the importance of organizing such a course at this time.

This year's course covered issues as: Accountability; Peace and Justice Initiatives; Immunity of Heads of States and ICC Jurisdiction; Trigger Mechanisms for ICC Jurisdiction; Complementarily and the ICC, Lessons from other Jurisdictions; Impact of the ICC on Victims of Crimes; Positive Complementarily and the Implications for Nigeria; Impact of International Criminal Tribunals on Domestic Prosecutions in Africa; Aggravating and Extenuating

Circumstances in the Sentencing Practices of International Criminal Tribunals; Crime of Aggression; Investigation and Prosecution of International Crimes; Pre-trial and Trial Procedures of the ICTT and ICC; General Defence and other Grounds for Excluding Criminal Responsibility; Enforcement of Judgment and Appeal Procedure of the ICTR and ICC; ICC and Appeal Procedure of the ICTR and ICC Treatment of Accused Persons under International Criminal Justice System.

Prof. Deji Adekunle, the Director of Studies, on behalf of the Director- General, Prof. Epipany Azinge, SAN, while declaring the training closed, congratulated participants for the successful completion of the course and urged them to be good ambassadors of the Institute in their various places of work.

The peak of the event was the presentation of certificate of attendance to the participants.



**T**he Federal Government Financial Regulations is a handbook that contains basic rules for the operation and conduct of government business, especially the financial system. The need for accountability and responsiveness in the handling of business in both public and private sectors has been on the increase. In recent years, the number and monetary value of public activities has brought with it added demand for accountability.

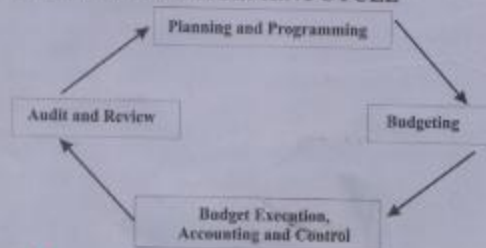
Management and indeed employees need to render adequate accounts of their activities to the public. The general public requires accountability reports in order to assess the performance of those entrusted with public sector resources. Accountability concept is inherent in the governing process of any establishment. In Nigeria, there were and still are cases of fragrant violations of the established rules in the conduct of Government business during the military regimes and even during the Second Republic under President Shehu Shagari.

Former President Olusegun Obasanjo, on assumption to office on May 29, 1999, summoned all Senior Civil Servants (I was there), to the International Conference Centre, Abuja, on May 30, 1999 and expressed dissatisfaction with Civil Servants generally in almost all financial dealings of the government. He then directed on an immediate Review of the Financial Regulation (FR), which had not been reviewed or revised since 1976. He also directed that copies of the handbook be made available to Civil Servants. The handbook saw another revision in 2000, 2004 and 2006.

Copies of the handbook, *Financial Regulations December 2006* are available at the office of Government Printer and News stands. What I am trying to do in this article is to bring to management, staff and the general public, a summarized extract of the Financial Regulations (FR), along with other related "sister" documents or enactments in the hope that NIALS staff would be better informed.

It is my sincere hope that NIALS management and staff will become better managers of resources and it will also benefit members of the public and other curious readers. The article will benefit all involved in the financial management cycle depicted below:

## FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT CYCLE



## Financial Regulation (FR)

The *Financial Regulations Handbook* which is an offshoot of the Financial Control and Management Act 1958 was first revised in 1976, then 2000, 2004 and now 2006. The handbook is aimed at producing rules that would guide Public Expenditure in consonance with prevailing fiscal policies on probity, transparency and accountability.

Understanding the provisions of the documents is mandatory for Ministers, Accounting Officers and Accountants and Auditors, while all public officers are enjoined to acquaint themselves with these provisions thereof to be properly guided and avoid falling flaw of the law. Financial Regulations are by no means superior to the Constitution, which contains vital issues in the operation of Government business. The document now revised to 32 chapters, has Appendices, Standard Forms, etc. A summary of the Financial Regulations by chapters has the following:

Chapter	Subject Matter
1.	- Introduction and Financial Authorities, Financial Responsibilities of Government Officers
2-15	- Receipts, Expenditures, Books of Accounts etc
16-19	- Deposits, Advances, Salaries and Pension
20	- Internal Audit
21	- Government Vehicles
22-28	- Stores; Purchases, Verification and Management of Government
29	- Contract Awards
30-31	- Miscellaneous, Sanctions to Defaulters and Losses
32	- Financial Guidelines for the Operations of Parastatals

## Allocation of Revenue

The Act prescribes the basis for distribution of revenue accruing to the Federation Account between Federal and State Governments and the Local Government Councils in the State. It contains the formula for distribution amongst the states *inter se*, the proportion of the total revenue of each state to be contributed to the State Joint Local Government Account, and for the purpose of connected therewith.

The distribution is done in stages as follows:

a.	- Distribution of the Federation Account etc	
	- The Federal Government	56%
	- The State Governments	24%
	- The Local Government	20%
	<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>100%</b>



- b. Formula for distribution between the Federal and State Government.  
The amount represented the 56% and allocated to the Federal Government is further stated as follows:
- |                                     |               |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| - Federal government                | 48.50%        |
| - General ecological problem        | 2.00%         |
| - Federal Capital Taxation          | 1.00%         |
| - Stabilization account             | 1.50%         |
| - Development of National Resources | 3.00%         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                        | <b>56.00%</b> |

- c. the 24% allocated to states is shared to all states of the Federation using the following structure:
- (i) The Land Mass (also known as the Proportional Area Size – PAS) as specified in the Act
- (ii) The terrain (wet lands/water bodies, plains and high lands)
- (iii) Education as a parameter for allocation to Social Development Factor (SDF).

The Act also provides a proportion of revenue to be paid by each State to State Joint Local Government Account. Also the Accountant-General of the Federation should meet monthly with State Accountants-General to iron out issues and the Act specifies that a report be made by the Accountant-General of the Federation after collecting retirements from the Accountant-General of each State of the Federation.

#### Finance Control of Management Act of 1958 as Amended

This is one of the oldest Acts dealing with procedures in the public funds. It is one of the oldest Acts in this area. The latest amendment deals with general supervision and control (Part I). Consolidated Revenue (Part II), Enactments (Part II), Legislation Authorization of Expenditures (Part IV), while Part V deals with other public funds later interests and rules for management of funds. Part VI specifies the Annual Accounts of all funds. There are also three Schedules on similar subjects specified in the Act.

#### Trade Unions Act 2005

The Act amending the Trade Union Act, provides for among other things, the democratization of the Labour movement through the expansion of opportunities for registration of Federal Trade Union, as well as the granting of freedom to employees to decide which unions they wish to belong to.

#### Fiscal Responsibility Act 2007

The main thrust of the Fiscal Responsibility Act which came into Law in 2007 is to among other things:

- Ensure sound financial management by all tiers of government.
- Commit all tiers of government to a set of efficient rules for economic management.
- Standardize the planning and control of public expenditures.
- Encourage stable price and exchange rate as well as sustainable growth.
- Facilitate parliamentary and public sanitary of economic and fiscal information and plans.

- Bring a long term as well as annual focus to budgeting.
- Minimize risk and actualize in government fiscal operations.
- Bring harmony between fiscal and monetary policy, and
- Keep Nigeria's debt sustainable.

The Fiscal Responsibility Act (FRA) has the potential of supplying the missing gap between the resources of this nation and her level of development. It has the capacity to reduce waste and management scarce resources and to carry the highest disillusioned citizenry along with managing of affairs of the nation. State government can easily adopt identical policies.

#### Public Procurement Act

The Act, also known as Due Process Act was established by the National Council on Privatization and Bureau of Public Procurement as the regulatory authorities responsible for monitoring and overseeing of public procurement, harmonizing the existing government policies and practices by regulation, setting standard and developing the legal framework and professional capacity for public procurement in Nigeria.

In addition, the Bureau which is charged with the suspension of the implementation of the provision of the Act is further charged with the following:-

- Harmonization of existing government policies and practices on public procurement and ensuring proximity of accountability and transparency in the procurement process.
- The establishment of pricing standards and **bench marks**.
- Ensuring the application of fair, competitive, transparent, value-for-money, standard practices for the procurement and disposal of public assets and services and
- The attainment of transparency competitiveness and professionalism in the public sector procurement system.

In addition, household has been established as approval limits for the Director-General, Parastatals Tendering Board, Ministers and Ministerial Board, "No objection" clause by the Bureau of Public Procurement and the Federal Executive Council.

#### Conclusion

Understanding the Financial Regulation and related financial documents is the responsibility of all the management, employees, and the public. It is important that operators know this and avoid falling victim of the Law. There are various agencies like EFCC, ICPC, Code of Conduct and others charged with prosecuting defaulters. Ignorant of the Law is no excuse to committing any offence. Therefore, to be equipped with these provisions will help enhance and promote accountability and transparency.

*To be fore warned is to be fore armed.*





**ROUNDTABLE ON "REVISITING DEATH PENALTY IN NIGERIA"**

*10th August, 2010*

**COMMUNIQUE**

**Introduction**

For well over three decades now, efforts have been made in Nigeria to consider the expansion of the use or extinction/abolition of the death penalty. The extension of the death penalty to drugs caused public outcry, particularly when it was applied retroactively to execute two citizens who committed the offence of drug trafficking before the promulgation of the anti-drug trafficking decree, and it eventually became one of the reasons adduced for the overthrow of the Buhari/Idiagbon military regime in 1984. Also, effort to re-extend it to drugs and narcotic offences was brought up for a vote by members of the public at a national conference on drugs and narcotics in Lagos in 1990; but it was fiercely resisted and the proposal was resoundingly defeated in the vote then cast by members of the public participating at the Conference, led by the Nigerian Bar Association, the Nigerian Labour Congress, and the Market Women's Association.

**International global trend on the imposition of death penalty reveal the following:**

- Currently of the 192 countries on the planet, 111 countries have de facto or de jure abolished the death penalty.
- Among countries around the world, almost all European and many Pacific Area States have abolished death penalty.
- In Latin America, most states have completely abolished the use of death penalty, while some countries, such as Brazil, allow for capital punishment only in exceptional situations, such as treason committed during wartime.
- The United States (the Federal Government and 35 of the States), Guatemala, most of the Caribbean and the majority of democracies in Asia (e.g. Japan and India) still retain it.

**In Africa, the following statistics is obtainable:**

- 18 African Countries that still retain the death penalty include: Botswana, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, D R Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.
- 14 African Countries that have abolished the death

penalty include: Cape Verde (1981), Mozambique (1990), Namibia (1990), Sao Tome & Principe (1990), Angola (1992), Guinea Bissau (1993), Seychelles (1993), Mauritius (1995), Djibouti (1995), South Africa (1997), Cote D'Ivoire (2000), Senegal (2004) Rwanda (2007), Burundi (2009).

- 21 de facto Abolitionist Countries include: Algeria (1993), Benin (1993), Burkina Faso (1988), Central African Republic (1981), Congo (1982), Eritrea (1989), Gabon (1981), Ghana (1993), Gambia (1981), Kenya (1987), Madagascar (1958), Malawi (1992), Mali (1980), Mauritania (1989), Morocco (1993), Niger (1976), Swaziland (1989), Togo (1979), Tunisia (1991), Tanzania (1995) Zambia (1997).
- Only 10 African countries have ratified the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR on the Abolition of the Death Penalty: Cape Verde (2000), Djibouti (2002), Guinea-Bissau (2000), Liberia (2005), Mozambique (1993), Namibia (2004), Rwanda (2008), Sao Tome & Principe (2000), Seychelles (2004), South Africa (2002). Nigeria is not a party to the Protocol.

In furtherance of its determination to bring contemporary issues to public discuss and arrive at practical recommendations that will move the nation forward, the Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, on the 10th of August 2010, held a one day Roundtable on Revisiting Death Penalty in Nigeria. The Keynote address was delivered by Professor Adedokun Adeyemi FNIALS, former Dean of Law University of Lagos, a distinguished academic, and criminologist. Other paper presenters include: Professor Karisu Chukkol, Faculty of Law, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria; Professor Cyprain Okonkwo SAN, Nigerian Law Reform Commission; Professor N. Udombana, Dean, Faculty of Law, Akwa Ibom State University, Uyo; Chief Awa U. Kalu SAN; Professor Nnamdi Aduba, Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies; Mrs. Catherine Atoki, Chairperson, Committee Against Torture in Africa, Gbenga Atoki Chambers and Dr. I.A. Olatunbosun, Vice Dean, Faculty of Law, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile Ife. Other participants included representatives from the Nigerian Army, Nigerian Navy, Ministries of Justice from across the federation, Ministry of Defence, the Judiciary, legal practitioners, the academia, NGOs, media houses and the public.



## Observations:

*The Roundtable made the following observations:*

1. The offences that attract the death penalty under our law presently are: Murder (sections 319 of the Criminal Code and 221 Penal Code); Treason (sections 37 and 38 of the Criminal Code and section 411 of the Penal Code); Treachery (section 49A of the Criminal Code); Giving False Evidence leading to the conviction and execution of an innocent person (section 159 of the Penal Code); Robbery with Firearms or Offensive Weapons (section 1 of the Robbery and Firearms Act); Trial by Ordeal Resulting in Death (sections 208 of the Criminal Code and section 214 of the Penal Code); Abatement of Suicide by a Person Below 18 years of Age or by an Insane or Intoxicated Person (section 227 of the Penal Code); Adultery for a Muslims and Allied Offences such as Incest or Rape (Shari'a Penal Codes such as Zamfara's); Homicide where the relations of the deceased elect that the offender be put to death (Sharia Penal Statutes); Homicide Committed at an Attempted Robbery (Sharia Penal Statutes); Homicide under Islamic law where the Victim was Lured by his Assailant (Gheelah); Aiding the Enemy and Cowardly behaviour by Members of the Armed Forces (sections 45, 46 and 47 of the Armed Forces Act).

2. The offences previously punishable with death but which are no longer so, include: Counterfeiting of a Nigerian Banknote or Coin; Willful Act of Sabotage which Obstructs or Prevents the Production or Distribution of Petroleum Products in Nigeria; Arson of Public Buildings, Offices, Ships, Aircrafts, etc.; Tampering with Oil Pipelines; Fraudulent Importation of Minerals or Mineral Oil; Tampering with Electric and Telephone Cables; Unlawful dealing in Petroleum Products and Offences in relation to Indian Hemp (under the Indian Hemp Act, 1966).

3. Death penalty was alien to the traditional Nigerian society, and therefore was an imposition of colonialism. Imprisonment was also unknown to our traditional system of criminal justice.

4. International human rights law appears to defer to sovereignty by not placing an absolute ban on death penalty. Human rights treaties generally limit the scope of applicability and State practice is not uniform. Such treaty provisions include:

a. Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) provides that "everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person", but makes no reference to the death penalty.

b. Article 6(1) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) provides that "every human being has the inherent right to life. This shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of it" The ICCPR allows for the imposition of the death penalty so long as it is not arbitrary

c. By Article 6(1) of the ICCPR, the death sentence is acceptable as long as it is not imposed on someone below the age of 18 years of age and a pregnant woman is not executed.

d. The Convention on the Rights of the Child merely prohibits the imposition of death sentence on persons below the age of 18 (Article 37(a)).

e. The Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR on the Abolition of the Death Penalty, adopted in 1989 provides for the total abolition of the death penalty but allows States Parties to retain the death penalty in time of war if they make a reservation to that effect at the time of ratifying or acceding to the Protocol (Article 2(1)). Only 72 countries, excluding Nigeria have so far ratified the Optional Protocol (as at 8 Aug. 2010), which is not enough to crystallize into international custom.

5. International Humanitarian Law (IHL) does not prohibit the death penalty, but merely provides rules regarding its imposition in time of war:

a. The Third Geneva Convention protects prisoners of war by limiting the scope of death penalty on them; it provides that where a death sentence has been passed, the execution shall not be carried out before the expiration of a period of at least six months (Arts. 100 & 101).

b. The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) Statute (1993) & International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) Statute (1994) exclude the death penalty for crimes under those statutes

c. The International Criminal Court (ICC) Statute (1998) excludes the death penalty from the punishments which that Court is authorized to impose, even though the Court has jurisdiction over extremely grave crimes: crimes against humanity, genocide and war crimes.

d. In December 2007 and 2008 the General Assembly adopted Resolutions 62/149 and 63/168, calling for a moratorium on the use of the death penalty.

6. The debate on the death penalty in our criminal justice system rages between the Abolitionists and the Retentionists. Their views are stated as follows:





### **The Abolitionists:**

a. The death penalty has been usually justified on two penological grounds, namely, that of elimination and deterrence.

i. In relation to elimination, the African countries have been pursuing the easiest course, namely that of elimination of the offenders from society. Nonetheless, this pressing reality of the African situation must be posed squarely against the strong demands for the observance of human rights and the development of humane penal policies, for which pre-colonial Africa was well known.

ii. As regards deterrence, empirical studies on the offences of murder, armed robbery and those of drugs and narcotics have demonstrated clearly that no efficacy could be shown for the operation of the death penalty for those offences.

b. The death penalty is an inhuman and degrading treatment. The Mosaic Law "thou shall not kill" should apply with equal force to both the State and individuals.

c. The death penalty is the ultimate denial of human rights. It is the premeditated and cold-blooded killing of a human being by the state. This cruel, inhuman and degrading punishment is done in the name of justice.

d. The death Penalty is based on the "primitive" instinct of revenge; hence it is unscientific and does not conform to the current penological studies of the aim of punishment, for instance, the ultimate aim of punishment is not to inflict pain on the convicts, but to help mend them and imbibe society's better values and goals. This is also based on the belief that crime is pathological.

e. Executing the convicts may not serve any general deterrence in homicide cases which is usually committed by those in highly charged emotional states, for instance, loss of self control due to provocation.

f. Executing a convicted murderer will not bring back his victim. Under Islamic law, the relations of the deceased may elect to rather be compensated in monetary terms or sentence to term of imprisonment under ta'azir.

g. Many incidents of robbery may result in the deaths of the victims principally because of attempts by the robbers to hide evidence.

h. A sentence of death if carried out is irreversible. Since the standard of proof in our criminal trials is beyond reasonable doubt, not beyond a shadow of death it is not error free. DNA testing in advanced countries shows that innocent persons are sometimes sentenced to death. These technologies are new or non-existent in Africa.

### **The Retentionists:**

a. The theory of Retribution posits that the criminal

deserves what s/he gets. Punishment is an expression of the wrongness of the crime, a vindication of the law. Evil deserves castigation and wrong doing deserves reparation by adequate deprivation and punishment for the wrongdoer.

b. A wrong being a negation right (to life), punishment (i.e. a sentence of death) must be imposed as a negation of that negation to achieve a "dialectical equilibrium".

c. A convicted murderer executed for his crime is a least silenced forever and his execution would have reduced the number of would be murderers on the streets. Once executed, he will certainly not be in a position to kill again.

d. Our Constitution, i.e. the 1999 Constitution even as reportedly amended, sanctions the existence of the death penalty in our criminal justice system.

e. The moral blameworthiness of heinous crimes such as murder as enunciated in the Law of Moses, "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth". The practice of the populace lynching motorists that run down pedestrians and causing their deaths, lays credence to this.

f. Statistics being churned out to show the death penalty not serving as a general deterrence are not wholly accurate in so far as they do not address the other variables that presently exist. For instance, socio-economic conditions of the present may be the real explanation of why crimes of violence, e.g. Robbery have been on the increase despite the existence of the death penalty for robbery since the early 1970s.

g. Abolition could encourage self-help. The knowledge that a wanton murderer would get only a life sentence with the possibility of state pardon may compel an overzealous police officer or the victim of such an offence to seek revenge outside the law.

h. Were the National Assembly to abolish the death penalty by merely legislating it away, the kind of autonomy enjoyed by the federating units in the area of legislation will be further withered away. In particular, this may lead to unnecessary controversy with the majority of the states in the North drawing the conclusion that that will be "killing" Shari'a through the backdoor, i.e. doing away with the Islamic punishments of murder, hiraba, adultery and its affiliates.

i. Studies also show that the time lapse between the time of conviction and sentence of death to the time of execution has increased from the two years discovered in a study carried out between 1967-1986 to over ten years and beyond, even up to twenty years in some instances. Hence, the general lack of executions has clearly demonstrated that executions have no bearing whatsoever on the level of the crime incidents.



j. It is significant that there were no executions of condemned convicts in Nigeria during the period 1999-2009, except for the year 2002, when there was only 1 execution for culpable homicide in Kaduna, which was carried out on 3rd January, even though there were 475 condemned convicts in the prisons in that year; whilst there were only 7 executions in 2006 as follows: 1 for culpable homicide in Jos, carried out on 15 January, 2 for armed robbery in Kaduna, carried out on 30 May, and 4 for armed robbery in Enugu, which were carried out on 12 July, even though there were 739 condemned convicts in the prisons in that year.

k. The number of condemned convicts in the Nigerian prisons has steadily increased from 2002 to 2009, with the peak being reached in 2009 (852). These increases can be attributed to the stoppage in the executions of condemned prisoners in thirty-three (33) States and the Federal Capital Territory, whose Governors have refused the signing of any execution warrants since the enthronement of democracy in Nigeria since 1999.

l. The decrease in the incidents of armed robbery in Lagos State is attributed to the increase in the operational efficiency of the police, which has continued to increase steadily during the democratic dispensation.

m. The religious objection on the ground of Islam cannot be sustained in view of the fact that an Islamic country like the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has long abolished the death penalty. Yet the Qur'an in Nigeria is certainly not different from that in Libya.

n. Some states in Nigeria have capitalized the offence of kidnapping, whilst the real people behind those that commit the kidnappings, the robberies and murders are not caught and prosecuted.

#### Recommendations:

1. While it is not in the best interest of the nation to at this point carry out a total abolition of capital punishment from our statutes it is however, imperative that capital punishment as it relates to certain offences should be reviewed with a view to incrementally and progressively exploring the prospect for reverting to lighter punishment, that is, life imprisonment. Specifically, it should not apply to any circumstances in the Criminal Code (S. 316) and the Penal Code (S. 221) in which there is no actual intention to cause death.

In other words, murder and culpable homicide should be confined to s. 316(1) Criminal Code, and s. 221(9) Penal Code.

2. The administration of criminal justice system should be overhauled with a view to enhancing efficiency pursuant to eliminating as much as possible un-toward errors which may lead to wrong convictions.

3. The ultimate goal of the penal system in Nigeria should be towards socializing the citizenry away from criminality and giving them sufficient stake in conformity by ensuring the sanctity of socio-economic rights.

4. The heinousness of a crime and its pervasiveness should determine the gravity of punishment.

5. The religious perspective to death penalty should not be undermined in view of the multi-religious background of Nigeria.

6. Death penalty should be retained as it is presently in the

Military and Armed Forces Statutes as they are trained to kill with weapons. It is important for very stringent measures to be put in place to deter them from making wrong use of the arms and ammunitions in their possession.

7. A time lag should be allowed within which to exhaust all appeals, before the death warrant should be carried out.

8. Where an offender has been convicted and sentenced to death and all appellate remedies have been exhausted and the prerogative of mercy has not been granted by the Governor, the convict on death row must be subjected to the most humane treatment while awaiting death. Furthermore the method of carrying out the execution should be as painless as much as possible.

9. If death penalty has to be abolished, then the government must improve the conditions of imprisonment, provide social conditions, overhaul the law enforcement and sensitize and carry the people along.

10. That since Nigeria is made up of federating units, each state of the federation reserves the Constitutional rights to abolish or retain Death Penalty. In this regard, the effort by Lagos State House of Assembly to abolish Death Penalty is perfectly in order.

11. The nation must be circumspect in the adoption of so called "International Best Practices", such practices must be adapted to the context of Nigeria social economic milieu.

12. The time lag between conviction, sentencing and final execution must not run indefinitely.

13. In a similar vein, execution must not be hasty; the convicted must be afforded the full appellate remedies provided under our law.

14. Death Penalty could be confined to unlawful killings effected for economic gain or for some advantage to the killer.

15. The national discourse on the death penalty should be made more inclusive so as to incorporate the broad spectrum of opinions.

16. National security must be derivative of our core national values of democracy, Rule of Law, respect for fundamental human rights, guarantee of socio-economic rights complemented by increasing state capacity to deliver on the social contract with the people.

17. The tendency to narrowly define national security in terms of effectiveness of enforcement and the security of the 'State' and the personal security of the people who constitute it, must be curtailed. Enforcement should be complemented by the provision of enabling social economic milieu which will reduce people's predisposition to crime.

Lagos, Nigeria.  
10th August, 2010.



# NIALS STAFF AT TRAINING COURSES



# The Director-General, Professor Epiphany Azinge, SAN, Leads Members of the NIALS Procurement Committee on Tour of the Institute's Taslim Elias Library



## SHOWCASING NIALS LEGAL MINDS AS RAPORTEURS AT INSTITUTE EVENTS

Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies has a crème of intellectuals who know their onions and do not shy away from their responsibilities. NIALS is known for providing information, giving supervision, guidance and advice to post-graduate students and other researchers who are working towards having post-graduate degrees. It also conducts research into any branch of the law or related subjects. Such findings are used in guiding government towards policy formulation. These photographs show NIALS Rapporteurs during such presentations.



What other Lawyers do, NIALS Lawyers do better -showcasing NIALS lawyers as MC.



# INSTITUTE'S PUBLICATIONS PRICE LIST

## SEMINAR/OCCASIONAL PAPERS

S/NO	TITLE OF PUBLICATION	AUTHOR/EDITOR/YEAR	PRICE#
1	Financing The States :The Constitutionality of Sales Tax Law	O. Akanle (1983)	500.00
2	Judicial Attitudes to Freedom of Speech and Press, With Particular Reference to Contempt of Court	I.Adi (1983)	500.00
3	Special Libraries: Their Role and Place in Legal , Political and Social Development in Nigeria	O. Jegede (1983) Reprinted 2007	500.00
4	Nigeria In Search of Social Justice through the Law	T.A Aguda (1986)	500.00
5	A Bibliography on the Writings of the Honorable Justice T.O. Elias	Honorable T.O Elias (1986)	500.00
6	Honorable T.A. Aguda: The Man , his Works and the Society	I.O Agbede (1986)	
7	Constitutional Provision of <i>Noie Prosequi</i> -A Blessing or a Curse?	Honorable Justice A.A.M Ekundayo (1988 Reprinted 2007)	300.00
8	A Decade of Securities Regulations in Nigeria	O. Akanle (1980-90) (1991)	500.00
9	Sabotage in the Nigerian Petroleum Industry	O. Adewale (1990)	0/5
10	Regulation of Occupational Safety, Health, and Environment in Nigeria	O. Akanle (1991)	500.00
11	T.O. Elias: Citations, Honours and Awards	M. A. Ojomoh (1991)	500.00
12	The Death Penalty as an Effective Deterrent to Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking: Myth or Reality	I.Okagbue (1991) Reprinted 2007	500.00
13	Pollution Control Regulation in the Nigerian Oil Industry	O.Akanle (1991) Reprinted (2007)	500.00
14	The Reform of Sexual Offence in Nigerian Criminal Law	I. Okagbue (1991) Reprinted 2007	500.00
15	Private Prosecution in Nigeria: Recent Development and some Proposals.	I: Okagbue (1991)	500.00
16	The Structure of Personal Income Tax Law and the Basis of Liability in Nigeria	Oluwpole Akanle (1991)	0/5
17	Law Libraries without Legal Book – A Way Out	O. Jegede (1992)	500.00
18	The African Charter on Human and People' Rights	Professor U. O. Umozurike (1992)	500,00
19	Nigeria: The Legal Dynamic of her Constitutional Development- An Appraisal	Ameze Guobadia (1993)	500.00
20	Bibliography of Nigerian Law Reports	O. Jegede (1995)	500.00
21	Women's Rights are Human Rights	I.Okagbue (1996)	500.00
22	Historical Analysis of Consumer Protection Law in Nigeria	B.B Kanyip (1997)	500.00
23	Legal Dimension of Peace Keeping Operation	D.A.Guobadia (2001)	500.00
24	Miscellany at Law.	(2009)	1,000.00
25	Africa on the Cusp of Biotechnology: The Legal and Ethical Aspects of Genetics	Dr. Remigius Nwabueze (2010)	1000.00



# INAUGURAL LECTURE PHOTOS



Banner



Prof. Bolaji Owasanoye



Prof. Ajomo, Prof. Azinge, SAN and Prof. Owasanoye



Prof. Azinge, SAN, DG NIALS



Prof. D. Adekunle and Prof. Ajomo



Prof. D. Adekunle, Mater of the Ceremony



Prof. Azinge, SAN and Prof. Owasanoye



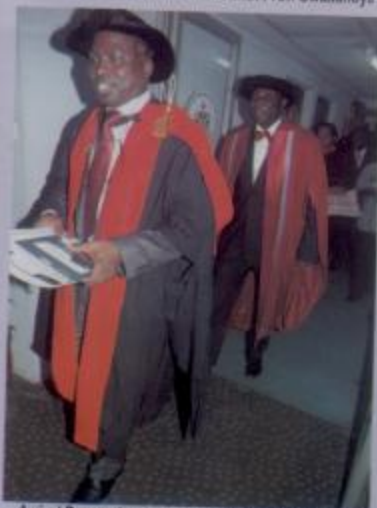
Prof. Ayo Ajomo deliver his speech



Prof. Azinge, SAN in hand shake with Prof. Owasanoye



Prof. Ajomo explaining a point to Prof. Azinge, SAN



Arrival Procession to the Michael Ajomo Auditorium  
-Prof. Owasanoye and Prof. Azinge, SAN, DG NIALS



# INAUGURAL L



Prof. Azinge, SAN making his opening remarks



Prof. Ajomo with Prof. Azinge, SAN



Prof. Azinge, SAN and Prof. Owasanoye



Prof. Owasanoye and Prof. Oyewo Dean Faculty of Law Unilag



Prof. Aduba with Mr. T. O. Dada and others



Prof. Lanre Fagbohun, reading the citation of the Inaugural Lecturer



Prof. Ayo Atsenuwa moving the vote of thanks



DG, Prof. Azinge, SAN and Prof. Owasanoye



Prof. Owasanoye bowing out after the Inaugural Lecture



Prof. Ajomo (l) congratulates Prof. Owasanoye (r) after the lecture



Cerfont Uma and Kehinde Ikhimikur (NIALS Staff)





# PICTURE PHOTOS



Professor M. Ajomo



NIALS Staff at the occasion



Elvis Obaseki at the Registration Desk



Prof. Owasanoye and Prof. Azingo, SAN



Prof. N. Aduba, NIALS Professor of Law & Dev.



Mrs. Olufunso Owasanoye



Mr. David Ezeh, NIALS Chief Internal Auditor



Mrs. Olufunso Owasanoye and Daughter,  
Fiyinfoluwa Owasanoye



Time for sumptuous refreshments at the lecture



Guest taking their order at the lecture



# INAUGURAL LECTURE PHOTOS



# NAILS FOUNDERS' DAY LECTURE SERIES

1	The Functions of the Law and the Lawyer in Development Administration	Professor Dr. Heinrich Scholler(1981)	500.00
2	New Eyes for Old : The Future , Present and Past in the Evolution of Mineral Agreements	David N. Smith (1981)	500.00
3	Humanism and the Law : The Case of the Shariah	Ismialail R. Al Faruqi (1987 )	500.00
4	A Quarter Century of Legal Education in Nigeria : An Appraisal	Professor E. Nwogugu (1985)	500.00
5	The Relevance of the Judiciary in the Policy in Historical Perspective	A.G Karibi Whyte(1988)	500.00
6	International Law In the Period after Decolonisation	J.A Frowein (1988)	500.00
7	Social Security in Nigeria	Prof. Ben. O. Nwabueze – (1989)	500.00
8	The Southern African Situation and the Eventual Triumph of International Law	Prof. I. Sagay (1991)	500.00
9	The Concept of National Sovereignty and Development	Prof. Rolf Knieper (1992)	500.00
10.	What's Wrong with the Law?	M.I Jegede(1993) Reprinted 2007	500.00
11	Constitutions and the Problems of Nigeria	Chief Bola Ige- (1995)	500.00
12	Discipline , Nigerian University and the Law	C.O Okonkwo (1996)	500.00
13	The Nigerian Legal Profession : Towards 2010	Dr. Hamisu A. Yagudu – (1997) Reprinted 2007	500.00
14	The Power and the Functions of the United Nations Security Council	Ian Brownlie (1998)	500.00
15	Transition to Transition: Prospects of an enduring Democratic Polity in Nigeria	J. Isawa Eliagwu (1999)	500.00
16	The Doctrine of the Separation of Powers and the Purposive Approach to the Interpretation of Legislation	Justice V.C.R.A.C. Crabbe (2000)	500.00
17	The Imperatives of Federal / State Relations in a Fledgling Democracy : Implications for Nigeria	D.A Ijajaye – (2001)	500.00
18	The Exercise of Legislative Powers in Nigeria	Niki Tobi (2002)	1000.00
19	The Role of Legal and Judicial Reforms in Promoting the Rule of Law and Good Governance in Africa	Swithin J. Munyantwali- (2003)	500.00
20	The Expanding Frontiers of Justice : The Challenge of Global Justice	Justice E.O Ayoola – (2004)	1000.00
21	Federalism , Constitutional Democracy and Challenges for Good Governance	Cheryl Saunders – (2005)	1000.00
22	What next in Nigeria Family Law?	E.I Nwagugu (2006)	1000.00
23	Miles Apart but Walking the same Path : The Right of the People to control their Natural Wealth and Resources – Lessons From Nigeria and Tanzania	Honorable Justice Chris Maina Peter (2007)	1000.00
24	Rethinking the Nigerian Constitution	Hon. Justice Amina Augie(2008)	1000.00
25	Judicialism and Good Governance in Africa	Prof. B Nwabueze(2009)	3,500.00
26	Review of "Right to Communicate": International Telecommunications Development Under Trend of Universal Recognition.	Prof. Chun Hung Lin ( 2010)	500:00
27	Public Interest Litigation	Hon. Justice P. N. Bhagwati ( 2010)	500:00



# BOOKS AND CONFERENCE SERIES

1	Fundamentals Of Nigerian Law	M. A. Ajomo (1989)	2000:00(limp) 300:00 (Cased)
2	New Dimensions In Nigerian Law	M. A. Ajomo (1989)	2500:00(limp) 3000:00(Cased)
3	Hints On Legal Practice	Anthony Ekundayor (1989)	2000 (Limp)
4	The United Nations Charter and The World Court	T. O. Elias(1989)	2000(limp) 2500:00(Cased)
5	Human Rights and The Administration of Criminal Justice In Nigeria	M.O. Ajomo And I. Okagbue (1993)	O/S
6	African Economic Community Treaty: Issues, Problems and Prospects.	M.A Ajomo And Omobolaji Adewale (1993)	3000.00(limp) 2500.00(cased)
7	Nigerian Essays In Jurisprudence	T.O.Elias And M.I Jegede(1993)	O/S
8	Individual Rights Under the 1989 Constitution	M.A. Ajomo And Bolaji Owasanoye (Eds) (1993)	1,500.00
9	Proceeding of the National Conference on Human Rights and the Administration of Criminal Justice in Nigeria	Ajomo And Okagbue M. O. J.	500.00
10	Free Movement Within Country of Ecowas Community of West Africa States	I.A Ayua And M.N. Tilly-Gyado	O / S
11	Proceedings of the Roundtable On "Problems and Prospects of a Commodity Exchange"	I.A. Ayua And Owasanoye	O/ S
12	Law Justice and the Nigerian Society	I.A Ayua(Ed) (1995)	2,500 (Limp)
13	Bail Reform In Nigeria	Isabella Okagbue (1996)	2,000
14	External Debt and Financial Management in Nigeria.	I.A. Ayua And Bolaji Owasanoye Eds (1997)	1500 (limp) 2000 (Cased)
15	Implementing the Biodiversity Convention: Nigeria and Africa Perspective	I.A. Ayua And Olawale Ajai (Ed) (1997)	300.00
16	The New Law of The Sea and the Nigerian Maritime Sector: Issues and Prospects for the Next Millennium	I.A Ayua, T.A T Yagba And O.A Odias-Alegimenien (1998)	2,500
17	Legal Education for the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century Nigeria	I.A.And D.A. Guobadia(2000)	3,000
18	Political Reform and Economic Recovery in Nigeria	I.A.Ayua And D.A Guobadia (2001)	2,000.00 (limp) 2,500.00(cased)
19	Nigeria: Issues in the 1999 Constitution	I.A.Ayua And D.A. Guobadia And A.O Adekunle (Ed) (2001)	3,500
20	Law and Research Methodology	I.A. Ayua And D.A. Guobadia (Ed)(2001)	1,500:00
21	Ethnicity and National Integration in Nigeria: Recurrent Themes( 2004)	D.A.Guobadia And A.O. Adekunle (Ed) (2004)	2,000 (limp) 2,500 (cased)
22	Poverty, The Nigerian Economy and the Law	D.A.Guobadia And Epiphany Azinge Ed) (2004)	2,000 (limp) 2,500 (cased)
23	Globalization, National Development and the Law	D.A. Guobadia And Epiphany Azinge 2005	3,500:00
24	An Introduction to the Rome Statute of the International Court of Justice	D.A. Guobadia And P.T. Akper (2005)	2,000 (limp) 3,000 (cased)
25	The Uwais Court: The Supreme Court and the Challenge of Legal Development (1995-2006)	D.A.Guobadia And A. Adekunle (Eds) (2006)	6,500 (limp) 8,000 (cased)
26	Current Themes in the 1999 Constitution: A Tribute to Honorable S.M.A Belgore	D.A. Guobadia And Epiphany Azinge (2007)	6,500 (limp) 8,000 (cased)
27	The Challenge of the Nigerian Nation: An Examination of its Legal Development. (1960-1985).	T. Akinola Aguda	2000 (limp) 3,000 (cased)
28	Foreign Investments in a Globalised World	D.A.Guobadia And P.T. Akper (2007)	3,000:00
29	Justiciability and Constitutionalism: An Economic Analysis of Law	Epiphany Azinge Bolaji Owasanoye (2010)	10,000:00



## RESEARCH SERIES

1	The Right of The Child in Nigeria	I. A. Ayua and I.E. Okaabue (1996)	1,500:00
2	Technical Report on The Nigerian Court Procedures Project	I.A Ayua and D. A. Guobaioa (eds) (2001)	1000:00
3	Strengthening Judicial Integrity and Capacity in Nigeria	Dr. Petter Langseth (2002)	O /S
4	Nials Law Annotated Vol. 1&11 2008	General Editor Prof. D. A. Guobadia (2008)	75,000:00
5	Rule of Law and Good Governance	Edited by Prof. Epiphany Azinge (2009)	10,000:00

## TASLIM ELIAS MEMORIAL LECTURE SERIES

1	The World Court: Image, Mission and Mandate	Hon. Justice M. Shahabbudeen (1994)	500:00
2	Thoughts on Human Rights Norms <i>Vis-a vis</i> a the Court and Justice: An African Court or Domestic Court	Hon. Justice Kayode Eso (1995)	500:00
3	International Humanitarian Law and Inter-State Conflicts	Prof. Osita Eze (2009)	500:00
4	Balancing National Security and Human Rights	Hon. Justice Pius Langa (2006)	500:00

## FELIX OKOYE MEMORIAL LECTURE SERIES

1	Some Aspects of International Law Considered In Relation to Apartheid, Racism and Racial Discrimination	Hon. Justice T.O. Elias (1986)	500:00
2	Visions, Dreams And Illusions in The Perspective of Justice, International Peace and Security	Justice Chukwudifu Oputa (1988)	500:00
3	International Re- orientation and the Emerging Global Groupthink: Nigeria's Role	H.E. Maj. Gen. Joseph W.Garba (1991)	

## CHIKE CHIGBUE LECTURE SERIES

1	Redefining Advocacy in Contemporary Legal Practice: A Judicial Persoective	Hon. Justice C .C Nweze. J. C .A(2009)	1000:00
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# NIALS FELLOW'S LECTURES

1	The Evolution of Constitutionalism in Nigeria: The Role of Supreme Court Under The 1979 & 1999	Hon. Justice M.L Uwais, CJN. FNIALS (2006)	1000:00
2	Legal Framework and Institutional Mechanisms for Free and Fair Elections: The Challenge of Nigeria.	Prof. Jadesola Akande (2007).	1000:00
3	Corruption in the Civil Service of Nigeria: A Nation's Albatross.	Prof. D. A. Ijalaye (2008)	1000:00

## JOURNALS

1	Nigerian Current Legal Problems Volume 1	T. Akinola Aguda (1985) reprinted (2007)	1000:00
2	Nigerian Current Legal Problems Volume 2 & 3	I.A. Avua (ed) (2002)	1000:00
3	Nigerian Current Legal Problems Volume 4 & 5	I.A. Avua (2005)	1000:00
4	Nigerian Current Legal Problems Volume 6	D. A. Guobadia	1000:00
5	Nigerian Legal Periodicals- A Subject Index (1989-2003)	Nials library (2004)	1000:00
6	Nigerian Legal Periodicals- A Subject Index (1946-1988)	Compiled by Library Staff	1000:00
7	Nigerian Current Law Review. (January, April, October (1982)	Prof M.A. Ajomo	300:00
8	Nigerian Current Law Review (1983)	Prof. M A. Aiomo.	1000:00
9	Nigerian Current Law Review (1984)	T. Akinola Aguda	1000:00
10	Nigerian Current Law Review (1985)	T. Akinola Aguda	1000:00
11	Nigerian Current Law Review (1986)	Prof. M A Aiomo	1000:00
12	Nigerian Current Law Review (1987)	Prof. M. A Aiomo	1000:00
13	Nigerian Current Law Review (1988/93)	Prof. M A Aiomo	1000:00
14	Nigerian Current Law Review (1992/93)	Prof. M A Aiomo	1000:00
15	Nigerian Current Law Review (1994)	I.A. Avua	1000:00
16	Nigerian Current Law Review (1995)	I.A. Avua	1000:00
17	Nigerian Current Law Review (1996)	I.A. Ayua & D.A. Guobadia	1500:00
18	Nigerian Current Law Review (1997)	D.A. Guobadia & Bolaji Owasanove	1500:00
19	Nigerian Current Law Review (1998-2006)	D.A. Guobadia & Prof. A. O. Adekunle	2500:00

## JUSTICE A. G. KARIBI WHYTE CONVOCATION LECTURE SERIES

1	Dissenting Judgments and Judicial law Making	Hon. Justice George Oguntade, JSC, CON, FNIALS (2009)	500:00
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**SEPTEMBER 2010**

- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. S.N. Jerry-Imahigbe | Management Consulting Course -ASCON, Badagry-Lagos 28th Aug.-24th Sept.                   |
| 1. Charity Addingi     | Work Ethics and Organizational Productivity -CMD Lagos 13 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> |
| 2. Sobanjo Fausa       | Public Service Reforms -ASCON 13 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup>                          |
| 3. Ebone J.O. (Mrs)    | Public Service Reforms -ASCON 13 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup>                          |
| 4. Akiode Abosede      | Management of Secretary - Personnel -ASCON 6 <sup>th</sup> -10 <sup>th</sup>              |
| 5. Raufu Toyin         | Customer Service Relation -CMD Kano 20th - 24th   |
| 6. Agbeola Michael     | Management and Control of Stores Operation -ASCON 6 <sup>th</sup> -10 <sup>th</sup>       |
| 7. Faronbi Olatunji    | Management of Secretary Personnel -ASCON 6 <sup>th</sup> -10 <sup>th</sup>                |
| 8. F.N. Udoh           | Interpersonal Skills for Secretaries and Personal Assistants, CMD Lagos 6th - 10th        |
| 9. Falana Oluwabukola  | Effective Service Delivery - ASCON 27th Sept. - 1st Oct.                                  |
| 10. Eze Ijeoma         | Effective Service Delivery -ASCON 27th Sept. - 1st Oct.                                   |
| 11. Onyia Mananyam     | Effective Service Delivery -ASCON 27th Sept. - 1st Oct.                                   |
| 12. Alikali Ugbede     | Finance and Accounting for Non-Accountants, Owerri 6th - 10th                             |
| 13. Gudu Amos          | Advanced Driving Skills Improvement and Road Safety Assurance, Enugu 14th-17th            |
| 14. Kparev Godwin      | Advanced Driving Skills Improvement and Road Safety Assurance, Enugu 14th-17th            |
| 15. Ogbe Sunday        | Advanced Driving Skills Improvement and Road Safety Assurance, Enugu 14th-17th            |
| 16. Obande A. Edward   | Acquaintance and Strategic Office Management Techniques, Kaduna, 7th - 10th               |
| 17. Twange Denen       | Acquaintance and Strategic Office Management Techniques, Kaduna 7th-10th                  |

**OCTOBER 2010**

- |                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. Austine E. Odokuma     | 2010 ICAN Annual Accountants Conference-11 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> Oct.                                     |
| 2. Akinbondere A. I.      | 2010 ICAN Annual Accountants Conference-11 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> Oct.                                     |
| 3. Ukpi Itiza             | Target Setting and Performance Appraisal Workshop, CMD 18 <sup>th</sup> -22 <sup>nd</sup> Oct.                      |
| 4. Anthony .C. Effiong    | Managing the Human Resources for Sustained Results Workshop, CMD Kano. 11-15 Oct                                    |
| 5. Obot. U. Nduese        | Workshop on Auditing and Investigation , ASCON 18 <sup>th</sup> -22 <sup>nd</sup> Oct                               |
| 6. Uma Comfort            | Advanced Mgt Workshop for Secretaries and Personnel Assistants, CMD Lagos, 11 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> .     |
| 7. Olomada B. Lukman      | Administrative Communication Skills, ASCON 18 <sup>th</sup> -22 <sup>nd</sup> Oct.                                  |
| 8. Auwal .M. Inuwa        | Workshop on Auditing and Investigation , ASCON 18 <sup>th</sup> -22 <sup>nd</sup> Oct                               |
| 9. Agu. V. Akus           | Speech and Report Writing , ASCON 11 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup>  |
| 10. Nweze Nneka           | Speech and Report Writing Workshop, ASCON 11 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> Oct.                                   |
| 11. Abbey Taiwo. G. Iyabo | Speech and Report Writing Workshop, ASCON 11 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> Oct.                                   |
| 12. Ugo. A. Michael       | Workshop on Auditing and Investigation, ASCON 18 <sup>th</sup> -22 <sup>nd</sup> Oct                                |
| 13. Omozokpia Sunday      | Corporate Transport, Logistics, Fleet, Mgt and Safe Driving Technique, Enugu 5 <sup>th</sup> -8 <sup>th</sup> Oct.  |
| 14. Okoduwa Christopher   | Corporate Transport, Logistics, Fleet Mgt and Safe Driving Techniques, Enugu, 5 <sup>th</sup> -8 <sup>th</sup> Oct. |
| 15. Christopher Gede      | Document Security and Information Management, Jos 5th - 8th   |
| 16. Rose Omunkhua         | Document Security and Information Management, Jos 5th - 8th   |
| 17. Yusuf Maunde          | Document Security and Information Management, Jos 5th - 8th   |
| 18. Ruth J. Habila        | Document Security and Information Management, Jos 5th - 8th   |
| 19. Samuel Alade          | Document Security and Information Management, Jos 5th - 8th   |
| 20. Idefu Danjuma         | Document Security and Information Management, Jos 5th - 8th   |





## The Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies

*Cordially Invites you to the*  
**2010 FELLOWS' LECTURE**

*Titled*  
**"THE 1999 CONSTITUTION AND THE DILEMMAS OF  
A NATION IN SEARCH OF RESTORATION"**

*To be delivered by*

**CHIEF MRS. FOLAKE SOLANKE, SAN, FNIALS**

*and*

**CONFERMENT OF HONOURARY FELLOWSHIP OF THE INSTITUTE**

*under the distinguished chairmanship of*

**Honourable Justice A.I. Katsina-Alu, GCON, FNIALS**

*Chief Justice of Nigeria*

Special Guest of Honour

**MR. MOHAMMED BELLO ADOKE, SAN**  
*Honourable Attorney-General of the Federation &  
Minister of Justice*

**DATE:**

Thursday, 25th November 2010

**VENUE:**

NICON Luxury Hotel, Abuja

**TIME:**

10:00am Prompt

**R.S.V.P**

**James Bathnna, Esq**  
*Institute Secretary*  
08068061185





# TRAINING LEAVE



Bukola Falana

(Assistant Secretary - Procurement Unit), to under

The Director-General in the month of September, 2010 graciously approved a Nine (9) Months Training Leave for two (2) Administrative Staff in the Lagos Office viz: Mrs. Janet Ebone (Assistant Secretary - Staff Welfare/Staff Relations) and Mrs. Bukola Falana

go a Post-Graduate Diploma Programme in Public Administration, at ASCON, Badagry, Lagos.

NEWSLETTER Editorial Committee wishes them a successful training leave.



Janet Ebone

## Time to Fall Out

Our amiable Opara-Obioma Chidozie, who came last year for his primary assignment to the Institute finally completed his mandatorily one year

service to the nation.

The Newsletter crew wishes him success in all his endeavours in life.



## SWEET MOTHER GONE TOO SOON

Life is like going on a journey on a train, as each passenger gets to his or her destination, the person disembarks and others move on. Mama Rose Nnabuto ended her journey on 28<sup>th</sup> September, 2010 at the age of 74. She was blessed with ten children and 23 grandchildren. Among the children is Mrs. Regina Ugonna Macaulay. She was a woman

of prayers, a virtuous woman whose knees were always on the ground before sunset; this has resulted in having since of her children working in God's vineyard. She was also a great grandmother to her grandchildren. We wish mama sound rest till we meet and part no more. Adieu Mama



## NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED LEGAL STUDIES 2010 PROGRAMMES OF ACTIVITIES



### TRAINING COURSES AND WORKSHOPS

S/N	COURSE TITLE	DATE	VENUE	NEW FEE	COORDINATOR	CONTACT	TARGET PARTICIPANTS
1	1 <sup>st</sup> Training Course in International Criminal Justice & its Administration	Sept 20 <sup>th</sup> -24 <sup>th</sup> 2010	Judith Akande Lecture Theatre NIALS, University of Lagos Campus	N100,000	Prof. Peter Akper & Mrs. Kehinde Ikereleke	08039911740	Judges of Superior Courts; Legal Practitioners; Law Teachers; Legal Officers in the private and public sectors; Members of the Armed Forces; Ministry of Defence; Masters of Forensic Medicine; The Nigerian Red Cross Society; The Nigerian Public Forum; Federal and State Ministries of Justice; The National Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies (NISS); The National and State Universities; The National War College; Nigerian Prison Service; Nigerian Customs Service; Nigerian Immigration Service & all Lawyers
2	Course on Drafting and Negotiating Contracts for Government Officials	Sept 27 <sup>th</sup> -30 <sup>th</sup> 2010	Augustine Nwanwu Lecture Theatre NIALS, University of Lagos Campus	N200,000	Prof. Paul Idonigie & Fatima Bello	10013114787; 08035928001	Legal Advisers/Officers, Project Managers/Administrators, Transaction Administrators, Private Legal Practitioners (particularly those in Commercial Law Practice), Legal Advisers, Bank Credit Officers & all Lawyers
3	The Composite Company Law Course	Oct 18 <sup>th</sup> -22 <sup>nd</sup> 2010	Judith Akande Lecture Theatre NIALS, University of Lagos Campus	N100,000	Prof. Dep. Adekunle & Mr. David Oluwole	08033947747	Lawyers in Banks, Insurance Companies, Mortgage Institutions, Regulatory Agencies, Private Legal Practitioners (particularly those in Commercial Law Practice), Legal Advisers, Bank Credit Officers & all Lawyers
4	Advanced Course in Practice and Procedure II	Oct 25 <sup>th</sup> -29 <sup>th</sup> 2010	Judith Akande Lecture Theatre NIALS, University of Lagos Campus	N100,000	Dr. (Mrs.) Chinyere Ani & Chizuru Okoro	0803078355 08033028679	Lawyers in Banks, Insurance Companies, Mortgage Institutions, Regulatory Agencies, Private Legal Practitioners (particularly those in Commercial Law Practice), Legal Advisers, Bank Credit Officers & all Lawyers

## STAFF BIRTHDAY -September

NAME	DESIGNATION	DATE
Anyaogu Ulocha	Senior Librarian	September 26
Adalikwu Godwin Atsu	Assistant Secretary	September 21
Udoh Friday Nathan	Chief Data Processing Asst.	September 26
Alikali Ugbede	Higher Executive Officer	September 16
Idahosa S. Abdul-Quadir	Clerical Assistant 1	September 16

## STAFF BIRTHDAY -October

Anyebe Peter	Research Fellow II	October 26th
Eteng Uwern	Principal Librarian	October 31 <sup>st</sup>
Ali Huassani	Senior Librarian	October 22 <sup>nd</sup>
Falana O. Azeezat	Assistant Secretary	October 5 <sup>th</sup>
Garba H. Ladi	Admin. Officer I	October 17 <sup>th</sup>
Udeh U. Lovett	Admin Officer I	October 25 <sup>th</sup>
Mani M. Bilkisu	Principal Executive Officer I	October 23 <sup>rd</sup>
Abubakar A. Yakubu	Senior Executive Officer	October 1 <sup>st</sup>
Raufu O. Toyin	Senior Executive Officer	October 9 <sup>th</sup>
Ayoo I. Elizabeth	Executive Officer	October 17 <sup>th</sup>
Ogundayomi L. Sumbo	Chief Data Processing Asst.	October 16 <sup>th</sup>
Oyedeji A. Abiola	Chief Data Processing Asst.	October 21 <sup>st</sup>
Okwunma F. Ngozi	Data Processing Assistant	October 1 <sup>st</sup>
Jimotok H. Ruth	Data Processing Assistant	October 15 <sup>th</sup>
Gundu A. Amos	Chief Driver	October 2 <sup>nd</sup> B
Makolo Sunday	Gardner	October 5 <sup>th</sup>
Akingbodere I. Alfred	Chief Accountant	October 30 <sup>th</sup>
Ayiba E. Mariam	Accountant II	October 22 <sup>nd</sup>

## NEW BABIES IN NIALS FAMILY



The Family of Barrister and Barrister (Mrs) T. S. Shankyula will forever remain thankful to God Almighty for His numerous and measurable grace and blessings to them. By His grace, He made 29/08/2009 a reality, being the day then were joined in holy Matrimony. Exactly a year three days after, He blessed them with a baby girl. For this and many other reasons making God more than worthy of Praises and worship, Mr. & Mrs. SHANKYULA drew inspiration from Joshua 25:15 to name & call their baby SECIVIR - Meaning "We will serve the Lord" this was the decision Joshua took for himself and his family.

Just take a look at her and you will see how Calm and Peaceful she is. Peace is good and this is why Mr. & Mrs. Shankyula also call her SERENE Let the Name of God be Praised now Forever.

With joy and happiness bursting from our hearts, we wish to announce the arrival of a baby boy into the family of Mr. & Mrs. Mus Sadiq which occurred on 8<sup>th</sup> October, 2010. the NIALS family is highly elated to have an addition to the family.

We wish Abdullahi a long and wonderful years ahead.





The Director General,  
Professor Epiphany Azinge, SAN

*On behalf of the Governing Council and Management of the*

**Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies**

*Cordially Invites you to the*

**2010** *Fellows Dinner*

*Under the Distinguished Chairmanship of*

**Honourable Justice A.I. Katsina-Alu, GCON, FNIALS**

Chief Justice of Nigeria

**Chief Host**

**Honourable Justice Musdapher Dahiru, JSC, CON**

Chairman, Governing Council

**Special Guest of Honour**

**Mohammed Bello Adoke, SAN**

Hon. Attorney General of the Federation & Minister of Justice

**Date:**

Thursday, November 25, 2010

**Venue:**

Benue/Rivers Hall, Transcorp Hilton, Abuja

**Time:**

7:00 pm Prompt

**R.S.V.P**

**James Bathnna, Esq**

*Institute Secretary*

08068061185

# THANK YOU FROM NIALS

**O**N BEHALF OF NIALS GOVERNING COUNCIL AND MANAGEMENT, THE DIRECTOR GENERAL, PROFESSOR EPIPHANY AZINGE, SAN, WISHES TO THANK ALL DISTINGUISHED NIGERIANS WHO TOOK TIME OUT OF THEIR BUSY SCHEDULE TO ATTEND THE MAIDEN INAUGURAL LECTURE DELIVERED BY THE DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH, PROFESSOR BOLAJI OWASANOYE AT THE AYO AJOMO AUDITORIUM OF THE INSTITUTE LAGOS ON THURSDAY 30<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER, 2010:

HON. JUSTICE I.M.M. SAULAWA= MRS. R.I. SAULAWA=HON. JUSTICE E.O. WILLIAM DAWODU=HON. JUSTICE J.O.K. OYEWOLE=HON. JUSTICE O.A. AKINLADE=HON. JUSTICE O.A. IPAYE=HON. JUSTICE WALE ABIRU=PROFESSOR AKIN OYEBODE=PROFESSOR ISABELLA OKAGBUE=PROFESSOR YEMI OSINBAJO=PROFESSOR OYELOWO OYEWO=PROFESSOR CHIOMA K. AGOMO=PROFESSOR P.K. FOGAM=PROFESSOR E.N.Y. UZODIKE=PROFESSOR (MRS) O.A. OTUBANJO=PROFESSOR RANTI ADEPOJU=PROFESSOR O.A. FAGBOHUN=PROFESSOR J.O.A. AYENI=PROFESSOR OLUKEMI ODUKOYA=PROFESSOR S.B.H. OLOKO=PROFESSOR OMOLOLU SOYOMBO=PROFESSOR I.A.I. AKEJU=PROFESSOR OLUSOGA SOFOLA=PROFESSOR I.O. OWOEYE=PROFESSOR D.A. ADESANYA=PROFESSOR M.O.A. OTUBANJO=PROFESSOR J.O.A. AYENI=PROFESSOR BOLAJI OWASANOYE=PROFESSOR DEJI ADEKUNLE=PROFESSOR AYO ATSENUWA=PROFESSOR LANRE FAGBOHUN=PROFESSOR NNAMDI ADUBA=PROFESSOR PAUL IDORNIGIE=PROFESSOR MIKE IKHARIALE=PROFESSOR ANIMI AWAH=L.O. FAGBAMI, SAN =DR. I.T. ADEBAYO=DR. OKWOR TOCHI=DR. & MRS. DEBO ADEWUSI=DR. (MRS) CHINYERE ANI=DR. FRANCISCA E. NLERUM=DR. & MRS. D.O. ADEWUNMI=DR. N. IYAGBA=DR. S. OYEGOKE=DR. M.A.

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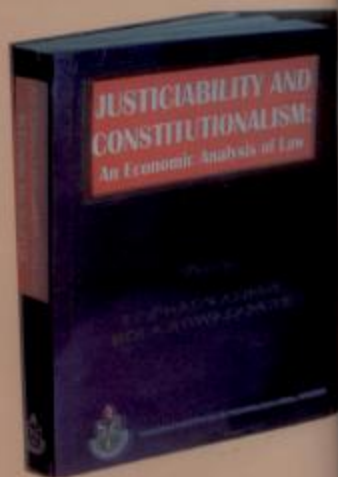
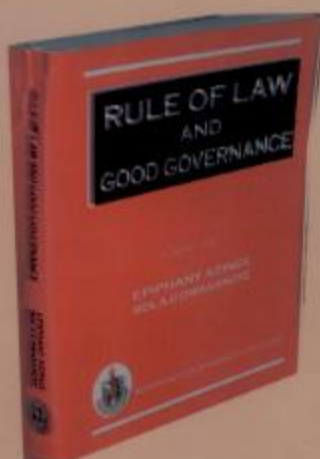
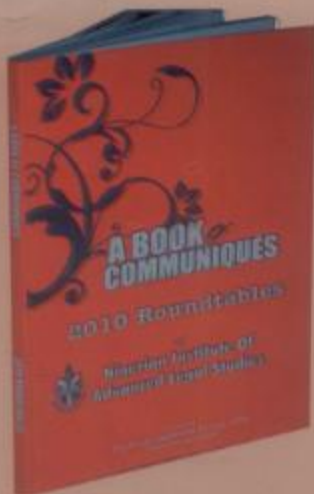
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