



## Legal Issues in combating the Scourge of Terrorism; its Impact on International Trade and Investment: Nigeria as a Case Study

TOYIN AFOLABI MAJEKODUNMI, JOHN OLUWASEGUN AKINTOLA  
Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Ogun State, Nigeria

PAUL ATAGAMEN AIDONOJIE  
Edo State University, Uzairue, Nigeria

OLUWASEYE OLUWAYOMI IKUBANNI, ALADE ADENIYI OYEBADE  
Joseph Ayo Babalola University, Ikeji-Arakeji, Osun State, Nigeria.

**Abstract.** The world has become a global village. There is international economic interdependence driven by international trade and investments through globalisation. This has, now, made no nation to be self-sufficient any longer since each nation is involved, at different levels, in trade and investments to sell what it produces and to acquire what it lacks. In this regard, it suffices to state that Nigeria also has its fair share of international trade. This is concerning the fact that, through international trade and investments, the Nigerian economy has received tremendous transformation. However, this is now facing a serious threat from the menace of terrorism – both domestic and cross-border terrorism. It is in this regard that this study employs a hybrid method of research in ascertaining the prospect of international trade in Nigeria and the threat of terrorism.<sup>247</sup> was sent to the respondent, and the data obtained was analysed through the analytical and descriptive methods. The study, therefore, found that international trade has greatly impacted the Nigerian economy. However, the recurrent incidence of terrorism is a threat to international trade. It was therefore concluded and recommended that to continue to foster international trade, the Nigerian government must through the instrument of the law and relevant means curtail the incidence of terrorism in Nigeria.

**Keywords:** Terrorism, International, Trade, Investments, Nigeria

### 1. Introduction

The current wave of global interdependence through international trade and investments cannot be overemphasized. The countries of the world now depend on one another for fluid economic activities (Alesina, 1996) . Economic forces flow with great rapidity, and from one country to another so much that no country can conveniently lay claim to her complete economic sovereignty and independence as every country`s economy is so dependent on trade with other countries (Abadie, 2005). Through international trade and investments, tremendous global wealth has been created as there has been an opening up of the world market for the free flow of business at the international level.

For instance, owing to international trade and investments, since Nigeria discovered petroleum in commercial quantity, there has been an influx of foreign companies into the country investing in petroleum with billions of foreign exchange earnings generated in the process by Nigeria.

Nigeria is the 12th largest producer of petroleum oil in the world as oil provides 40% of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP). She is also the 8th largest exporter of oil in the world and oil accounts for 95% of the country`s total exports. About 80% of the country`s budgetary revenues come from oil production which is a subject of international trade and investment as most of the major players in Nigeria`s oil and gas exploration and production are multinational companies operating in Nigeria`s oil and gas business through direct foreign investment

(Okorodudu-Fubara, 2019). The downstream of the country's oil industry is dominated by foreign companies such as Shell Petroleum Development Company Ltd; Mobil Producing Nigeria Ltd; Chevron Texaco; Agip Oil Company Nigeria Ltd; Elf Nigeria Ltd. Others are Ashland (US), Pan Ocean (Switzerland), Statoil (Norway), Conoco (US), British Gas (Britain), who have come down to do business in Nigeria owing to opening up world market for free flow of trade and investments (Okorodudu-Fubara, 2019).

## 2. Terrorism and International Trade and Investments

It is the goal and aspiration of every country to have a buoyant economy; to harness and utilize its resources for the promotion of her national prosperity; to achieve an efficient, dynamic, and self-reliant economy; to control her economy in such a way as to secure her citizens' maximum welfare, freedom and happiness; and to guarantee socio-economic and political stability within the framework of the ideals and spirit of her body of laws (Alan and David, 2006). International trade and Investments have given so many countries of the world the hope and prospect of achieving the above stated desired economic heights as a result of the propensity for the generation of wealth and the flourishing of the economy.

The horrendous terrorist activities perpetrated all over the world have, however, subjected the lofty marketing and business strategy of international trade and investment to a serious threat in recent times (Majekudmi et al. (2022). There are terrorist groups like the Islamic State of Syria (ISIS), Al Qaeda, Taliban, Boko Haram, and Al-Shabaab of Somalia whose activities have crippled governmental operations, state functions, and general business activities in the world (Aidonojie et al. 2021).

Many of these terrorist groups make damaging businesses and crippling the economy their target and priority since it is part of the terrorist groups' strategic objectives to inflict damage on their victims' critical economy (Sinai, 2016). Other objectives include bringing about human fatalities/injuries, physical damage to the targeted facility, and psychological damage to a country's population.

## 3. Terrorism in Nigeria

In Nigeria, kidnapping, hostage-taking, militancy, and the Boko Haram insurgency are cases in point with deleterious effects on businesses, general welfare, and the economy of the country including

international trade and investments. Boko-Haram, which has its base in the north eastern region of Nigeria, is the greatest threat to the country's economic wellbeing as many businesses, including large-scale agriculture, cannot operate due to the fear of attack by the dreaded group (Aidonojie and Egielewa, 2020). The group has become so sophisticated in its operations that its attacks, resulting in ruthless killings and destruction of properties, have become very frequent. This has made people, particularly those from the southern part of Nigeria, flee the northern region, with their businesses in the area becoming abandoned ventures.

Due to the operations of Boko Haram in the country, Nigeria was the 40th most attractive economy for the location of foreign direct investment (FDI) in 2006, had her FDI inflow drop in the year 2012 alone by 21.3 percent from \$8.9 billion which it was in 2011 to \$7 billion. Ever since the FDI has been on a steady slide as it sank further to \$5.85 billion in the year 2016. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) disclosed, in its Global Investment Trends Monitor for the year 2021, that Nigeria's FDI had further fallen by 36 percent (Olalekan et al., 2020). The report stated that despite Africa's rising FDI inflows by 6 percent in 2018, [Nigeria experienced a cut in its FDI inflows, falling 36 percent to \\$2.2 billion](#), while the continent's FDI inflows hit \$40 billion from \$38 billion recorded in 2017.

This has not been without grievous consequences for the country. This is because FDI into Nigeria has a direct impact on trade, as it assures the progression of economic growth. FDI inflow also supplements the available domestic capital by stimulating the productivity of domestic investments. There is also the need for complementary co-dependency between the inflow of FDI, the Nigerian oil sector, and the country's GDP.

A unit increase in FDI into the Nigerian oil sector may increase the country's GDP by approximately 16 units (Kareem et al., 2012). This shows that the Nigerian oil and gas sector, which is the mainstay of the economy, has a high rate of exposure to foreign direct investment.

Another blow already affecting the profitability of business establishments is the mass emigration of investors from the major conflict-affected communities in Nigeria's northern region. For example, most banks have closed down their business outlets in the northern region due to the area's decrease in economic activities. Employees of institutions that are still on the ground are also

increasingly demanding that they be posted to less volatile branches. This massive departure of economic and business institutions in the region has far-reaching effects on international trade and investments in the country.

In the same vein, the emergence of militancy in the Niger delta of Nigeria has created a state of general insecurity in the area. In recent times, following the 2015's general elections which brought about a change in government with the surprise defeat of the ruling party bringing an end to the reign of Goodluck Jonathan (who hails from Bayelsa State of the Niger Delta) as Nigeria's president, a heavily armed militant group known as Niger Delta Avengers suddenly surfaced (Egielewa and Aidonojie, 2021). They embarked on blowing and shutting down oil terminals, installations and facilities. They were also neck-deep in illegal oil bunkering, kidnappings, and hostage-taking of foreign workers and oil development partners. This scared away potential development partners and robbed Nigeria of the benefit of such development alliances and opportunities.

This also led to a fall in Nigeria's oil production to its lowest level in twenty years; and this, no doubt, impacted Nigeria's foreign trade and investments in the oil and gas business because the majority of players in Nigeria's oil industry, such as Shell Petroleum Development Company Ltd (Kareem et al., 2012). (SPDC); Mobil Producing Nigeria Unlimited; Chevron Texaco; Agip Oil Company Nigeria Ltd; Elf Nigeria Ltd, are multinational companies operating private foreign investment (PFI) in Nigeria; and the country depends on the oil industry for nearly all its government revenues (Kareem et al., 2012).

#### **4. Legal Perspective in Combating Terrorism**

##### **4.1 International laws**

Several international treaties have been adopted to wage war against terrorism on a general scale. The Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft is one such. It applies to offences against penal law and to any acts jeopardizing the safety of persons or property on board civilian aircraft while in-flight and engaged in international air navigation.

There is also the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, the Convention on the Prevention and

Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, the International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages and the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. States of the world have also enacted a series of laws to combat terrorism. For instance, the United Kingdom has extant legislation in combating terrorism. It is known as the Terrorism Act of 2006. It has been updated as Counter-terrorism and Security Act, UK Anti-terrorism Law, Legislation, 2015. The Act, which is a response to the famous London Bombings, created several offences of terrorism and amended the existing ones.

The Act is divided into two parts. Part one creates a series of new criminal offenses intended to assist the police in tackling terrorism. Part two deals with miscellaneous provisions. It gives wider power to the Home Secretary to proscribe terrorist groups and amends the law to allow the prescription to continue when the group changes its name. Offence provisions of Part one of the Act prohibit the publishing of a statement that is likely to be understood by some or all of the members of the public to whom it is published as a direct or indirect encouragement or other inducements to them to the commission, preparation or instigation of acts of terrorism or any offense contained in any of the international Convention against terrorism.

Dissemination of a publication that is either likely to be understood as directly or indirectly encouraging terrorism, or includes information that is likely to be understood as being useful in the commission or preparation of an act of terrorism is also prohibited. The Act further prohibits using radioactive materials or a radioactive device in a terrorist attack, and the sabotage of nuclear facilities which causes a radioactive leak (Sinai, 2016). Part two of the Act which constitutes miscellaneous provisions gives wider power to the Home Secretary to proscribe terrorist groups and amends the law to allow the prescription of such terrorist groups to continue even if the group changes its name. The provisions also give greater flexibility to search warrants by allowing them to cover other premises under the control of the same suspect, and by allowing searches where the possession of terrorist publications is suspected (Abadie, 2005).

The United States of America has the US Patriot Act. It is aimed at strengthening America by providing appropriate tools required to intercept and obstruct terrorism acts. It also aims at deterring and punishing terrorist acts in the United States and around the

world and to enhance law enforcement investigatory tools and other matters connected thereto (Abadie, 2005). The provisions of the Act are contained in ten titles with different headings. This brings to the fore the clarity of the aim and objective of each title of the provisions of the Act. The Act, to enhance domestic security against terrorism, authorizes measures to enhance the ability of domestic security services to prevent terrorism. It also established a fund for counter-terrorist activities and increased funding for the Terrorist Screening Centre which is administered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). There is the provision authorizing the military to assist in some situations that involve weapons of mass destruction when so requested by the Attorney-General. The National Electronic Crime Task Force was expanded, along with the President's authority and abilities in cases of terrorism. The Act also condemned the discrimination against Arab and Muslim Americans that happened soon after the September 11 terrorist attacks.

The Act makes provisions for enhanced surveillance procedures and covers all aspects of the surveillance of suspected terrorists which includes those suspected of engaging in computer fraud or abuse, and agents of a foreign power who are engaged in clandestine activities. The Act allows government agencies to gather foreign intelligence information from both U.S (Sinai, 2016). and non-U.S. citizens. The Act makes provisions for the prevention, detection, and prosecution of international money laundering and Financing of terrorism. Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 was amended by the Act to give more law enforcement and investigative power to the United States Attorney General and the Immigration and Neutralization Service (INS). The United States of America Attorney-General is also empowered and allowed to pay rewards according to advertisements for assistance to the Department of Justice to combat terrorism and prevent terrorist acts. The Act improves the provision of aid made to families of public safety officers for expedited payments to officers or the families of officers injured or killed in the line of duty by amending the Victims of Crime Act of 1984.

There is also an increase in the ability of U.S law enforcement to counter terrorist activity that crosses jurisdictional boundaries. It does this by amending the Omnibus Crime Control and Safety Act of 1968 to include terrorism as a criminal activity. Terrorism is re-defined by the Act and there is also an establishment of re-definition of rules with which to deal with terrorism. It redefines the term domestic terrorism to broadly include mass destruction as well as assassination or kidnapping as a terrorist activity.

The definition also encompasses activities that are dangerous to human life that is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or any State and are intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion or are undertaken to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping" while in the jurisdiction of the United States.

#### 4.2 Anti-terrorism legislation in Nigeria

Nigeria's law for combating terrorism is the Terrorism (Prevention) Act of 2011. It was enacted for the country to fight terrorism and to implement its international treaty obligations on terrorism and matters related thereto. In the year 2013, it was subjected to amendment and its amended version is known as the Terrorism (Prevention) (Amendment) Act of 2013. The extant statute is, therefore, the Terrorism (Prevention) Act (as amended). The legislation seeks to combat terrorism in Nigeria by clearly prohibiting some acts that constitute acts and financing of terrorism. It also prescribes appropriate sanctions for violation of its provisions. The Act, which is arranged into Eight Parts with a Schedule, has forty-one sections. The first part comprehensively defines what constitutes acts of terrorism and related offences while the second part, which is titled "terrorist funds and property" gives the authorities in Nigeria power to deal in certain manners with funds and properties reasonably believed to be owned by a suspected terrorist. The third part deals with rendering mutual assistance to foreign states in line with the international treaty in respect of the investigation, prosecution, and extradition of suspected terrorists and Part IV is on information sharing on criminal matters. Parts V and VI set out investigative and prosecution processes, respectively while Part VII deals with charities and the last part contains miscellaneous provisions.

The Act gives all-encompassing analytical details of acts constituting terrorism and provides appropriate penalties thereto. The penalties for terrorism range from imprisonment between five and twenty years to the death penalty. In *Adamu Ali Karumi v. the Federal Republic of Nigeria (2018) LPELR-40473 (CA)*, the Court of Appeal ruled that the courts have the power to exercise discretion in matters of the sentence, even death sentence, in respect of charges of the act of terrorism, and an appellate court will not interfere with the exercise of such discretion. Where a person is standing trial for any action relating to terrorism, he will not be admitted to bail pending trial. This underscores the magnitude of the threat

that terrorism constitutes to the nation's security. In the case of *Dokubo Asari v. the Federal Republic of Nigeria* (2007) 12 NWLR (1048) 322, 358-359 the Supreme Court gave its nod of approval to the refusal to grant bail pending trial to the appellant on the ground of threat to national security.

The court, in Nigeria, has also ruled in the case of *Ogwu Achem v. the Federal Republic of Nigeria* (2014) LPELR-24202(CA), 12, para. F-A, that where a person is found guilty of the act of terrorism by the court, even though he retains his right to appeal a such decision of court against him, he loses his presumption of innocence guaranteed him under section 36(5) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended). He is, therefore, not entitled to bail pending the determination of his appeal except in very exceptional circumstances. Ekanem J.C.A, in delivering the judgment of the Appeal Court, stated as follows:

It should be mentioned that the applicant was convicted and sentenced for offenses relating to terrorism which, in recent times, have grown in intensity and magnitude, and have become a threat to our national security. Courts should, therefore, be very circumspect in granting bail pending appeal to a person convicted for any offence relating thereto.

Where a person declared as a suspected international terrorist is a Nigerian citizen other than by birth, such a person may be deprived of his Nigerian citizenship. The Act also contains provisions for the seizure of cash reasonably suspected to be intended for use of terrorism or belonging to a terrorist. It is also an offence under the Act to knowingly give training or instruction in the making or use of any explosive or other lethal device or in carrying out a terrorist act to a member of a terrorist group or a person engaging in the commission of a terrorist act. Also, failure by a

## 5.2 Data Analysis

The data obtained through or with the use of an online questionnaire method survey is at this moment analysed as follows:

### Research Question One

person to disclose to a law enforcement officer any information which he knows or believes to be of material assistance in preventing the commission by another person or an organization of an act of terrorism or securing the apprehension, prosecution, or conviction of such person for an offence under the Act renders the person liable.

## 5. Presentation and Analysis of Data

The data generated or obtained from the questionnaire sent to the various respondents randomly selected are analysed below;

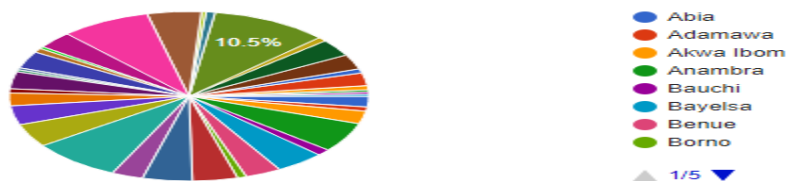
### 5.1 Sample Size and Techniques

The study adopts an online questionnaire survey generated through the use of Google Forms. The use of an online Google form allow or enable the researchers sent the questionnaire with ease to a wide range of randomly selected respondents residing in Nigeria. The researcher adopts a simple random sampling techniques in selecting the respondents. According to Aidonjio et al., (Aidonjio et al., 2021; Aidonjio et al., 2020; Aidonjio et al., 2022; Aidonjio et al., 2021), and Oladele et al. (2022) in several of their studies, they opine that that a simple random sampling techniques is appropriate in selecting or choosing respondents from a heterogeneous country like Nigeria.

Furthermore, it has been stated that the random sampling techniques is hassle free and devoid of chance of being biased in influencing the outcome of result obtain (Aidonjio, 2022; Aidonjio et al. 2021; Aidonji and Odojor, 2021; Aidonji et al. 2022; Aidonjio et al. 2022; Aidonjio et al. 2022). However, with regard to the sample size, 247 of respondents residing in the Federal Republic of Nigeria were randomly selected to respond to the questionnaire.

**What State do you reside in?**

247 responses



**Figure 1:** Respondents identifying the various states they reside in Nigeria

S/N	States in Nigeria	Responses of Respondents	Percent
1	Abia	5	2%
2	Adamawa	2	0.8%
3	Akwa Ibom	6	2.4%
4	Anambra	14	5.7%
5	Bauchi	3	1.2%
6	Bayelsa	11	4.5%
7	Benue	8	3.2%
8	Borno	2	0.8%
9	Cross River	10	4%
10	Delta	11	4.5%
11	Ebonyi	7	2.8%
12	Edo	20	8.1%
13	Ekiti	11	4.5%
14	Enugu	9	3.6%
15	(FCT) Abuja	6	2.4%
16	Gombe	2	0.8%
17	Imo	8	3.2%
18	Jigawa	10	0.4%
19	Kaduna	1	0.4%
20	Kano	8	3.2%
21	Katsina	3	1.2%
22	Kebbi	Nil	Nil
23	Kogi	8	3.2%
24	Kwara	20	8.1%
25	Lagos	13	5.3%
26	Nassarawa	Nil	Nil
27	Niger	2	0.8%
28	Ogun	26	10.5%
29	Ondo	2	0.8%
30	Osun	8	3.2%
31	Oyo	7	2.8%
32	Plateau	2	0.8%
33	Rivers	6	2.4%
34	Sokoto	5	2%
35	Taraba	Nil	Nil
36	Yobe	Nil	Nil
37	Zamfara	Nil	Nil
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>100%</b>

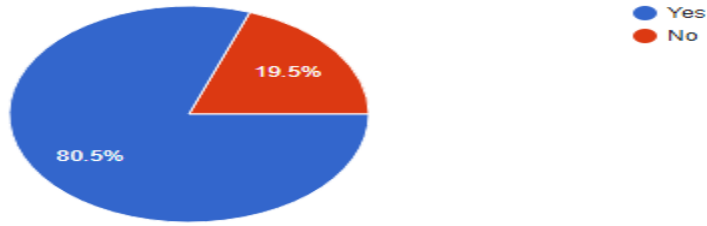
**Table 1:** Valid respondents' responses identifying states they reside in Nigeria

**Figure 1 and Table 1** above are a representation of valid responses obtained from respondents in identifying the fact that they lives and reside in Nigeria.

**Research Question Two**

**Do you agree that the Nigerian economy has been tremendously transformed through international trade?**

246 responses



**Figure 2: Respondents identifying if international trade has tremendously transform the Nigerian economy**

	Responses	Percent
Valid Yes	198	80.5%
Valid No	48	19.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 2: Valid respondents' identification of if international trade has tremendously transform the Nigerian economy**

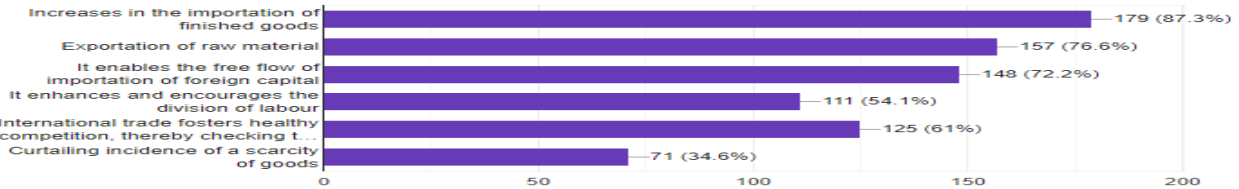
Figure 2 and Table 2 above are representation of whether international trade does have positive effect on the Nigerian economy.

**Research Question Three**

**What are the effects and relevance international trade has on the Nigerian economy?**

You can tick more than one option

205 responses



**Figure 3: Responses of respondents identifying the relevance of international trade to the Nigerians' economy**

Relevance of international trade on Nigerian's economy	Cluster of Response	Percentage
Increases in the importation of finished goods	179	87.3%
Exportation of raw material	157	76.6%
It enables the free flow of importation of foreign capital	148	72.2%
It enhances and encourages the division of labour	111	54.1%
International trade fosters healthy competition, thereby checking the incidence of monopolies	125	61%
Curtailling incidence of a scarcity of goods	71	34.6%

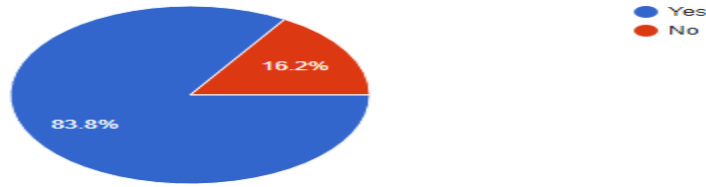
**Table 3: Valid responses of respondents identifying the relevance of international trade to the Nigerians' economy**

Figure 3 and Table 3 are a valid cluster of respondent responses identifying the relevance of international trade to the Nigerian economy.

**Research Question Four**

**Are there incidences of Terrorism in Nigeria?**

247 responses



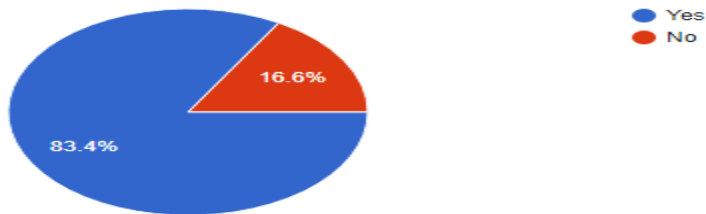
**Figure 4:** Respondents identifying if there incidence of terrorism in Nigeria

	Response	Percent
Valid Yes	207	83.8%
Valid No	40	16.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 4:** Valid respondents' responses stating if there is incidence of terrorism in Nigeria

**Figure 4 and Table 4** are valid responses of respondents identifying if there are incidence of terrorism in Nigeria.  
**Research Question Five**  
**Does terrorism in Nigeria have a negative impact on Nigeria's stake in international trade?**

247 responses



**Figure 5:** Respondents identifying if terrorism have ngativi effect on the Nigerian economy

	Response	Percent
Valid Yes	206	83.4%
Valid No	41	16.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 5:** Valid respondents' identification of if terrorism dos hav negative effect on the Nigerian economy

**Figure 5 and Table 5** are respondents' responses identifying or stating if the incidence of terrorism does have negative effect on the Nigerian economy.

**Research Question Six**

**What are possible ways of curtailing the incidence of terrorism and promoting international trade in Nigeria? You can tick more than one option**

207 responses



**Figure 6:** Respondents' identifying possible remedies in savaging issues of terrorism in Nigeria

Remedies in curtailing terrorism in Nigeria to foster international trade	Responses of respondents	Percentage
Declaring a state of emergency against a terrorist group within Nigeria and cross-boarder	163	78.7%
Collaborating with international bodies in the fight against terrorism	172	83.1%
Education of the general public concerning the evil of terrorism	129	62.3%
Seeking international aid from a global organisation and neighboring countries in combating terrorism	133	64.3%
Strict prosecution of individuals or groups indulging in the act of terrorism	99	47.8%

**Table 6:** Valid cluster of respondents' identification of possible remedies in savaging issues of terrorism in Nigeria

Figure 6 and Table 6 are valid cluster of respondents stating or identifying possible remedies of savaging terrorism in Nigeria, in order to foster international trade.

**6. Discussion of Findings**

The data were collated and analysed as presented above, which shows that in figure 1 and table 1, virtually all the respondents (247 respondents) reside in Nigeria. Furthermore, figure 1 and table 1 also aimed at ensuring that the respondents from Nigeria possess an informed knowledge to respond accurately to the questions concerning the issues of terrorism in Nigeria and its impact on international trade. In this regard, in figure 2 and table 2 80.5% of the respondents were able to identify that the Nigerian economy has improved tremendously through international trade. Furthermore, in figure 3 and table 3, the respondents identify some of the positive effects of international trade on the Nigeria economy as follows:

- (i) 87.3% of the respondents stated that international has led to an increase in the importation of finished goods
- (ii) 76.6% and 72.2% stated it led to the exportation of raw material and encourages the free flow of importation of foreign capital respectively
- (iii) 54.1% and 34.6% further stated that it enhances and encourages the division of labour and curtails the incidence of a scarcity of goods respectively
- (iv) Also, 61% of the respondents identify that international trade fosters healthy competition, thereby checking the incidence of monopolies

Having identified the prospect of international trade in Nigeria's economy, 83.8% and 83.4% respectively in figure 4, 5 and table 4, 5 further identify that there is an incidence of terrorism in Nigeria. That there are incidences of terrorism in Nigeria severely has a significant negative impact on Nigerian stake in international trade.

However, in figure 6 and table 6, the respondents identify possible ways of curtailing the incidence of terrorism that affect the Nigerian stake in international trade as follows:

- (i) 78.7% of the respondents stated that there is a need for the Nigerian government to declare a state of emergency against a terrorist group within Nigeria and cross-boarder
- (ii) 83.1% identify collaborating with international bodies in the fight against terrorism
- (iii) 62.3% stated that education of the general public concerning the evil of terrorism
- (iv) Also, 64.3% stated that the Nigerian government should seek international aid from a global organisation and neighboring countries in combating terrorism
- (v) Furthermore, 47.8% stated that strict prosecution of individuals or groups indulging in the act of terrorism

**7. Conclusion**

As robust and comprehensive as countries` anti-terrorism laws are, not much deterrence of acts of terrorism has been achieved. This is largely because the fundamental causes of the heinous acts such as justice, freedom, liberation, poverty, and unequal access to socio-economic opportunity are yet to be addressed and given the serious attention that they truly deserve. The majority of the crises bedeviling nations and the world as a whole are traceable to some groups` feelings or sense of deprivation of one or all of these concepts. This is one of the reasons it is very difficult to give a consensual definition to the word terrorism as one man`s terrorist is another man`s freedom fighter. For some, the very idea of terrorism is a snare and delusion. It is a way of diverting the public attention from the failing of the government of a state and, sometimes, the failing of the western governments, as what is regarded as terrorism is the logical and just resistance of the people against state terrorism, capitalism, racism and imperialism, injustice, slavery, and deprivation.

There is no doubt that acts of terror by any group for any reason are counterproductive, and constitute a serious threat to the economic life of a society or nation. It tends to grind a nation's business, commercial and economic life to a halt, especially in a country with a monolithic economy like Nigeria which relies on one commodity for income, and which also relies on the Western patronage of its petroleum oil commodity through interdependent, international trading and foreign direct investment to get its economy going. However, despite the threat of terrorism to the economy, trade, and investments, the fight against terrorism must be executed by-laws and existing international treaties and Conventions. The fundamental right to life as guaranteed by the International Bills of Rights and domestic laws must be respected lest the people of a nation that the State is supposedly striving to protect from terrorist attack will end up being the victims of the State's action in form of brutal extra-judicial killing.

## References

- Abadie A. (2005). "Poverty, Political Freedom, and the Roots of Terrorism", *American Economic Review*, (4)6, page 32-54.
- Alesina A. (1996). Income Distribution, Political Instability, and Investment. *European Economic Review*, (40)6, p. 1203-1228,
- Aidonojie P. A., Agbale O. P. and Ikubanni O. O. (2021). An Analysis of the Land Use Act, the Grazing Reserves Act and the Proposed Fulani Cattle Colonies (RUGA Settlement) and NLTP. *Nnamdi Azikiwe University Journal of International Law and Jurisprudence*, Vol. 12(1), 138-148
- Aidonojie P. A., Odojor A. O., and Agbale O. P., (2021), The Legal Impact of Plea Bargain in Settlement of High Profile Financial Criminal Cases in Nigeria, *Sriwijaya Law Review*, Vol. 5(2), PP. 161-174
- Aidonojie P. A. & Egielewa P. (2020). "Criminality and the Media: Perception and Legality of the Amotekun Security Agency in Nigeria" *International Journal of Comparative Law and Legal Philosophy*, Vol. 1 (3), pp. 47-56
- Aidonojie P. A., (2022), The Societal and Legal Missing Link in Protecting a Girl Child against abuse before and Amidst the Covid-19 Pandemic in Nigeria" *Jurnal Hukum UNISSULA*, Vol. 38(1), PP. 61-80
- Aidonojie P. A., Anne O. O., and Oladele O. O., (2020), An Empirical Study of the Relevance and Legal Challenges of an E-contract of Agreement in Nigeria" *Cogito Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, Vol. 12(3), P. 181
- Aidonojie P. A., Ikubanni O. O., Okoughae N. and Ayoedeji A. O., (2021), The challenges and relevance of technology in administration of justice and human security in Nigeria: Amidst the Covid-19 pandemic, *Cogito Multidisciplinary Journal*, Vol. 13(3), PP. 149 – 170
- Aidonojie P. A., Majekodunmi, T. A., Ikubanni, O. O. and Ibrahim N., (2022), The causes of the Rising incidence of domestic violence in Nigeria: Proposing Judicial Separation as a Panacea, *Jurnal Hukum UNISSULA*, Vol. 38(2), PP. 61-80
- Aidonojie, P. A. and Odojor, A. O., (2021), Impact and Relevance of Modern Technological Legal Education Facilities amidst the Covid-19 Pandemic: A Case Study of Law Students of Edo University Iyamho, *KIU Journal of Humanities*, Vol. 5(4), PP 7-19
- Aidonojie, P. A., Nwazi, J. and Ugiomo E., (2022), The Legality, Prospect, and Challenges of adopting Automated Personal Income Tax by States in Nigeria: A Facile Study of Edo State, *Cogito Multidisciplinary Journal*, Vol. 14(2), PP. 149 – 170
- Aidonojie, P. A., Oaihimore, I. E. and Agbale, O. P., (2022), The Legal and Ethical Issues concerning Diagnosing and Treatment of Patients by Pharmacists in Nigeria, *Euromentor Journal*, Vol. 13(2), PP. 113-138
- Aidonojie, P. A., Odojor, A. O., Ikubanni, O. O., Oyebade, A. A., Oyedeji, A. I. and Okuoghae, N., (2022), The Challenges and Impact of Technological Advancement to the Legal Profession in Nigeria given the Covid-19 Pandemic, *KIU Journal of Humanities*, Vol. 6(4), PP. 5-19
- Aidonojie, P. A., Okuoghae N., Agbale, O. P., Idahosa, M. E., (2022), Supervisor and Supervisee Relationship: The Legal and Ethical Issues Concerning Academic Theft in Nigeria Tertiary Institution, *Euromentor Journal*, Vol. 13(1), PP. 113-138
- Alan B. K. and David D. L. (2004). Faulty Terror Report Card, Washington DC, *The Washington Post*, (3)2, p. 21-42.
- Egielewa P. and Aidonojie P.A., (2021). 'Media and Law: An Assessment of the Effectiveness of the Freedom of Information Act by Journalists in Nigeria using Auchi, Edo State as a Case Study' *International Journal of Current Research in Humanities* Vol. 25, pages 415-434

- Kareem S. D, Kari F., Alam G. M., Makua G. O. and David O., (2012), Foreign Direct Investment into Oil Sector and Economic Growth in Nigeria, *The International Journal of Applied Economics & Finance* 6(4): 127-135.
- Majekodunmi, T. A., Oluwaseun, J. A., Idahosa, M. E., Ikubbanni, O. O. and Aidonjioje, P. A., (2022), The causes of the Rising incidence of Terrorism occasioning Deprivation of the Right to Life in Nigeria, *KIU Journal of Humanities*, Vol. 7(2), PP. 5-19
- Okorodudu-Fubara M. T., (2011), The environmental issues in the Nigerian Oil and Gas Industry: Pollution Control and Management. Paper presentation at a retreat in Calabar, Cross River State of Nigeria for Committees in the House of Representatives vested with oversight responsibilities in the oil and gas industry 1.
- Oladele, O. O., Aidonjioje, P. A., Uzualu, J. E., Ikubanni, O. O. and Oyedeji, A. I., (2022), An Empirical Study of Criminalizing Minor Infractions of Tax Laws in Nigeria: The Need for Negotiated Punishments, *KIU Journal of Humanities*, Vol. 7(2), PP. 23-35
- Olalekan F. "Nigeria's Foreign Direct Inflow down by 36% in 2018", *Nairometrics Business News*, <https://nairametrics.com/2019/01/23/nigerias-foreign-direct-inflow-down-by-36-in-2018/>, Accessed on 21st of June, 2022.
- Sinai J., (2016), *New Trends in Terrorism's Targeting of the Business Sector*, The Mackenzie Institute, U.K. 1.