

GADZAMA LLP

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Retired Justice of the Supreme Court, Hon. Justice George Oguntade (middle), Chief Joe-Kyari Gadzama SAN (right) and Chairman, Nigerian Bar Association (NBA) Lagos Branch, Mr. Martin Ogunleye at the opening ceremony of the NBA Lagos Branch 2016 Law Week held at the Muson Centre, Lagos on the 6th Day of October 2016



Editorial

We are pleased to welcome you to another quarterly edition of the J-K Gadzama LLP Newsletter, and the last edition for the year 2016.

Without a doubt, a lot has happened in the legal sphere this past quarter - the Nigerian Bar Association (NBA) presidential election was conducted amidst controversies on the 30th and 31st July, 2016. Numerous eligible voters complained of the absence of their names on the voters' register despite fulfilling all the conditions prescribed by the electoral guidelines, that is payment of Bar Practicing Fees and branch dues. There were also complaints concerning accreditation links, which were sent to the e-mail addresses of voters who had successfully updated their names on the election portal. Moreover, the relatively short time permitted to complete the accreditation process, despite several postponements was also an issue. Many prospective voters complained that the accreditation links sent to their e-mails did not work and they were thus unable to complete the accreditation process. Additionally, the failure of the Electoral Committee of the NBA (ECNBA) to compile a comprehensive voters' register before elections commenced threw a wrench in the cog of the electoral process. The resultant effect was en masse disenfranchisement of eligible voters as the process was unsatisfactory.

Another highlight of the last quarter is the 56th Annual General Conference (AGC) of the NBA which held from 19th – 26th of August, 2016 at the Garden City of Port Harcourt, Rivers State. It was well-attended by members of the firm. The theme of the AGC was 'Democracy and Economic Development', a topic perhaps apt in the face of the recently conducted NBA presidential elections; current economic hardships and recession affecting millions of citizens; and declining Federal Government revenue streams from oil and non-oil sources.

The conference had three (3) showcase sessions and several parallel sessions organized by various fora such as International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA), Young Lawyers Forum (YLF) and NBA Section on Business Law (SBL) amongst others. Several legal luminaries were in attendance as resource persons. Mr. Olisa Agbakoba, SAN chaired the first showcase session on the theme 'Growing Nigeria's Economy Beyond Oil and Gas'. The Honourable Minister of State for Solid Minerals and Development, Hon. Bawa Bwari Abubakar had occasion to speak during this session, drawing from his wealth of experience as a former Senator of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and his current portfolio as a Minister.

The showcase session chaired by the Chief Judge of the Federal Capital Territory, Honourable Justice Ishaq Bello, titled 'State of Administration of Criminal Justice in Nigeria: Action No More Words' was quite compelling and gripping. His Lordship spoke on numerous issues

bedeviling the administration of criminal justice in our legal system.

The Governor of Rivers State, His Excellency Nyesom Ezenwo Wike, himself a member of the Bar, hosted the Bar on the 24th of August, 2016 by taking members of the Bar on a tour of Port-Harcourt. The wife of the Governor and First Lady of the State, Justice Eberechi Suzette Nyesom-Wike of the Rivers State High Court also hosted members of the FIDA on the 25th of August, 2016 for a dinner at the Rivers State Government House Banquet Hall. The occasion was graced by the Chief Judge of Rivers State, Hon. Justice Adama Iyayi-Lamikanra. The week-long affair culminated with a dinner and the Annual General Meeting (AGM).

The J-K Gadzama family, the Legal community and indeed Nigeria as a whole was thrown into mourning at the news of the death of the retired but celebrated Justice of the Supreme Court, Hon. Justice Niki Tobi, CON on the 19th of June, 2016. A jurist per excellence quite possibly unmatched in the history of the Nigerian judiciary, his passing is one felt deeply by all. The late jurist is to be laid to rest on 2nd of December, 2016 at his hometown in Esanma, Bomadi Local Government Area of Delta State. We commiserate with his family and pray the Almighty grants them the fortitude to bear this loss.

The firm was also sad to bid members of the National Youth Service Corps 2015/2016 Batch 'B' farewell upon conclusion of their service. Their contributions to the firm have been remarkable. After all, an organisation's success is driven by teamwork, not just by individuals because it takes a combined effort to meet targets and deadlines. The firm wishes them all the best in their future endeavours.

On a lighter note, the firm is pleased to welcome a member of the NYSC 2016/2017 Batch 'A'; Maryanne Azumi Madaki. We wish her a pleasant and engaging stay with the firm.

This edition features a lot of interesting and educative articles guaranteed to give you an overall pleasant experience. We are pleased to present for your intellectual absorption, the lecture delivered by Prof. Peter T. Akper (SAN), a Research Professor of Law and Director of Research at the Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies (NIALS) titled 'Credible Leadership, Law and the Fight Against Corruption in the 21st Century Nigeria' delivered on Monday, 11th of July, 2016 at the University of Abuja 23rd Edition of the Annual Law Session of the Law Week in honour of our Principal Partner, Chief Joe-Kyari Gadzama, SAN.

Being the last edition for the year 2016, we wish you a merry Christmas and a happy new year in advance.

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Credible Leadership, Law and the Fight Against Corruption in the 21st Century Nigeria

By

Prof. Peter. T. Akper, SAN, OFR

Research Professor of Law and Director of Research, Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies

Being the Text of the lecture delivered at the 23rd Edition of the University of Abuja Annual Law Session of the Law Week, in Honour of Chief Joe-Kyari Gadzama, OFR, MFR, SAN, FCI Arb. (UK) held at the Faculty of Law, University of Abuja

on

Monday 11th July 2016

Introductory Remarks

I am delighted to honour the invitation extended to me by the President of the Law Students Association, University of Abuja Chapter to be the Guest Lecturer at the 23rd Edition of the Annual Law Week. I am pleased to note that the Lecture is in honour of Chief J-K Gadzama, SAN, OFR, FCI Arb (UK), a quintessential legal icon of our time, who has demonstrated through his several years of legal practice, numerous lectures and publications, a prodigious quest for knowledge, an unwavering commitment to the progressive development of the law, the legal profession in general and our great country, Nigeria.

Let me also use this opportunity to appreciate the 'Special Guest of Honour' and "Official Leader of the Bar," the Honourable Attorney General of the Federation and Minister of Justice, Mr. Abubakar Malami, SAN for the very able manner he has been discharging the responsibilities of his high office and noble role he has been playing in this administration's resolve to end impunity and effect change in governance.

Mr. Chairman, I am also particularly honoured as I reflect with nostalgia, at my undergraduate years in the University of Jos, whereby divine providence, I also served as President of the Law Student's Society 1985/86 Academic session. I am therefore in good company of the entire Students of the Faculty of Law, University of Abuja. It is in this context that I commend the President of LAWSAN, University of Abuja, Chapter and his Executive Committee for choosing the theme "Credible Leadership, Law and the Fight Against Corruption in the 21st Century Nigeria" to focus on at this lecture.

I believe the topic is a testimony to your astuteness and concern for Nigeria, given our antecedents as a nation in search of credible leadership, as well as, the current efforts of the administration of President Muhammadu Buhari, GCFR to curb corruption which Nigerians generally agree, has eaten deep into the fabric of the nation and has impacted negatively on our livelihoods and collective development.

2. Conceptual Clarifications

The topic in my humble view interrogates three basic concepts, namely: 'credible leadership', 'Law' and 'Fight against Corruption'. To engender greater appreciation of the



lecture, it is pertinent to explain these concepts and to properly situate them in the context of the ensuing discourse.

(a) Credible leadership

Credible is an adjective that is used to qualify leadership. Leadership is generally regarded as psychological trait or form of personality attribute although, others see it as socially learned phenomenon. As a political and/or managerial activity, leadership can be conceived as the process of being elected, nominated or appointed to direct and execute organizational affair. According to Heywood A. leadership can be understood as a pattern of behavior or as a personal quality. As pattern of behavior, leadership is the influence exerted by an individual or group over a larger body to organize or direct its efforts towards the achievement of desired goals. As a personal attribute, leadership refers to the character traits that enable the leader to exert influence over others-charisma. Similarly, D. R. Forsyth, sees leadership as a specialized form of social action, a reciprocal, transactional, and sometimes transformational process in which cooperating individuals are permitted to influence and motivate others to promote the attainment of group and individual goals.

Leadership is essentially a relationship between those who aspire to lead and those who follow. Leaders with credibility are those who can conveniently cultivate positive

relationship with followers. Consequently, some features of a credible leadership include the followings: Loyalty to the subordinates and to the positive collective yearnings of the people; respect for the people, their interests, needs and opinions; use actions alongside words by fulfilling your manifesto; showing followers that you are willing to perform whatever tasks that are necessary to ensure progress of the people; leading by example through learning and curiosity on knowing how to be a good leader; and trustworthiness, honesty and sincerity.

These attributes, I submit are essential in the fight against corruption because, it is often stated that the bane of our anti-corruption efforts has been credible leadership deficit. We have had leaders that were generally considered to be lacking in personal integrity, not subscribing to the values and ethos they preach or not leading by example. This explains why Nigerians welcomed the leadership of the present administration with the phrase “a new sheriff is in town...” to connote that a credible leadership who can demonstrate through his personal commitment the overwhelming resolve to fight corruption.

(b) Law

Generally refers to “the principles and regulations established in a community by some authority and applicable to its people, whether in the form of legislation or of custom and policies recognized and enforced by judicial decision.” Or “any written or positive rule or collection of rules prescribed under the authority of the State or nation, as by the people in its constitution.” Roscoe Pound in his essay titled “More about the nature of law” posited that law should be a viable instrument of social engineering and progressive societal change. He further noted that “there are two ideas that run through the definition of law; one an imperative ideal, an ideal of a rule laid down by law-making organ of a politically organised society, deriving its authority from the authority of the sovereign; and the other, a rational or ethical ideal, an ideal of a rule of right and justice deriving its authority from the intrinsic reasonableness or conformity to ideals of right and merely recognized, not made by the sovereign.”

Thus, through this ideals- the imperative and the rational or ethical- as espoused above, law plays an indispensable part in the promotion and engendering of progression and the effecting of necessary social change in the society. So, if the law is to be treated and seen as a strategic tool for social engineering, it denotes that it is the means through which the society can be properly planned, set and orchestrated to bring about the necessary and much needed positive change, development, advancement and improvement.

The relevance of law in our anti-corruption war cannot be overemphasized. Nigeria is a nation of laws; we are not governed by the whims and caprices of our leaders. This means that a leader, no matter how credible or popular cannot effect change in a vacuum. The desired change in attitude or prescribed behaviour must be rooted in an existing law that prescribes that behaviour or prohibits that conduct in question. Consequently, Nigeria's anti-

corruption fight must be based on existing legal parameters as prescribed by law; the punishment for the prohibited conduct (corruption) must be clearly stated in a written law and the procedure for holding violators accountable must be in accordance with due process of law.

(c) Corruption

Etymologically, the word “corruption” comes from the Greek word “*corruptus*” meaning an aberration or a misnomer. Corruption has an illusive definitional character because it is viewed from different prisms and attempts to offer a precise definition have tended to confuse corruption with other related offences. Thus, depending on the socio-cultural context, corruption can mean different things to different people. Despite this conceptual difficulty, the World Bank defines corruption as:

“the abuse of public office for private gains. Public office is abused for private gain when an official accepts, solicits, or extorts a bribe. It is also abused when private agents actively offer bribes to circumvent public policies and processes for competitive advantage and profit. Public office can also be abused for personal benefits even if no bribery occurs, through patronage and nepotism, the theft of state assets or the diversion of state revenues.”

Osoba, defines corruption as any “anti-social behaviour conferring improper benefits contrary to legal and moral norms, and which undermines the authorities' capacity to secure the welfare of all citizens.” Lipset and Lenz posit that, “corruption or corrupt behaviour involves the breach of established rules for personal gain and profit; efforts to secure wealth or power through illegal means; private gain at public expense; or the misuse of public power for private benefit”.

In Nigeria, the Independent Corrupt Practices and Other related Offences Act, 2000 provides that “corruption includes bribery, fraud and related offences”. It is instructive to note that although it is expected that ICPC Act should have provided a statutory definition of the concept in Nigeria, its wordings do not really amount to a definition of corruption but are merely indicative of what acts may amount to corruption. I therefore align myself with the working definition proffered by Justice Affen, to the effect that corruption “entails the circumvention of laws and rules (codified or conventional) for the purposes of obtaining some advantage, privilege or gain to oneself or another person to the detriment of either the state or other individuals or both”.

Corruption as understood from the foregoing definitions manifests in three main forms: incidental (individual), institutional (like the Police institution), and systemic (societal). The first form of corruption (incidental), is confined to instances of malfeasance on the part of individual politicians or public officials, and is episodic rather than systemic. In other cases, corruption may be pronounced in some particular institutions or sectors of activity more than others, reflecting differential

opportunities and controls. In the third case (systemic or endemic), “corruption pervades the entire society and in the process becomes routinized and accepted as a means of conducting everyday transactions”. This type of corruption has some important features: it is embedded in specific socio-cultural environments, and tends to be monopolistic, organized and difficult to avoid and it features prominently in societies characterized by low political competition, low and uneven economic growth, a weak civil society and the absence of institutional mechanisms to deal with corruption.

It is instructive to note that despite differences in perspectives through which corruption is viewed, a common ground of opinion conceives corruption as the perpetration of a vice against the public well-being, an effort to secure wealth or power through illegal means – the abuse of public office in exchange for private benefits. The following behaviours indicate or are red flags for corruption: embezzlement, conflict of Interests e.g the award of contracts by public office holders to cronies and personally held companies, bribery, fraud, political corruption e.g nepotism or favoritism, ethnicity, rigging of elections, misappropriation and conversion of public funds for personal gains, bureaucratic corruption, extortion, manipulation of procurement processes e.g by over-inflation of contracts, leaking tender information to friends and relations etc., corporate corruption e.g diversion and misappropriation of funds through manipulation or falsification of financial records, payment for favorable judicial decisions (judicial corruption)

Whatever the definition or manifestation, what has emerged from the jurisprudence that has evolved from the prosecution of corrupt cases in Nigeria is a general public abhorrence to corruption and an overwhelming desire to punish such acts irrespective of the status of the persons involved.

3. The Problems of Corruption in Nigeria

Corruption has been the subject of various, sociological cum-legal researches and commentary by academics, international organisations, institutions and concerned individuals. There is therefore a rich collection of literature that seeks to discuss the enormity of the problems, as well as, policy recommendations to address the problem in Nigeria. Given the rather limited time and scope of this paper, I need not restate these researches and reports. It however suffices to note that corruption thrives where there is “the lack of universal values with regards to different behaviors and activities (nepotism, gift-giving, patronage, party financing)”; “fertility of certain political environments for corruption due to inequality brought about by exploitations” and “amenability of primordial attachment of strong cultural and motional loyalties to corrupt tendencies”. Also, there appears to be a correlation between the level of impunity and incidence of corruption. Thus, the higher the level of impunity in any society, the greater the level of corruption that would be experienced.

In this respect, it is apposite to mention Transparency International's 2015 Corruption Perception Index, which ranks Nigeria as the 136th most corrupt country in the world out of the 167 countries that were ranked. Denmark is ranked 1st as the least corrupt country, while Somalia ranked as the most corrupt country in the world. It is however instructive to note that Nigeria only performed better than 15 countries on the African Continent and was only ahead of 3 countries in the West African Sub-region (Guinea -137, Chad -147 and Guinea Bissau -158).

As noted elsewhere, the implication of such a ranking is that there is pervading corruption that could impact negatively on governance, the standard of living of the people and the cost of doing business in the country. Although, these are mere perceptions, we should not lose sight of the widely held view that perceptions may sometimes reflect the objective reality. It is therefore not surprising that successive governments have not been able to deliver on their development agenda leading to alarming decay of essential infrastructure, weak institutions, short life expectancy, high maternal mortality rate, hunger and disease, low per capita income, high illiteracy rates, etc. President Olusegun Obasanjo, GCFR lamented the sordid state of the country as far back as 2000 in the following words:

“Corruption has been responsible for the instability of successive governments since the First Republic. Every Coup since then has been in the name of stamping out the disease called corruption. Unfortunately, the cure often turned out to be worse than the disease. And Nigeria has been the worse for it. Nigeria's external image took a serious bashing as our beloved country began to feature on top of every corruption index... we must tackle it head-on for our country to make any meaningful economic progress. With corruption, there can be no sustainable development, nor political stability.”

Mallam Nuhu Ribadu, the then EFCC Chairman while commenting on the “misrule and mismanagement” that had battered Nigeria and plunged the nation's citizens into economic misery, observed that over \$400 billion that had been looted from the common wealth by Nigerian leaders is “six times the total value of resources committed to rebuilding Western Europe after the Second World War.” Similarly, the present administration while launching the sensitization campaign in January, informed Nigerians that between 2006 and 2013, some 55 people allegedly stole a total of 1.34 trillion Naira in Nigeria, an amount that is more than a quarter of the 2015 national budget!

Using World Bank Rates and Costs, they said even if just one third of the stolen funds could be recovered, it would provide the nation with 635.18 kilometres of dual carriageway, which is equivalent to six Lagos-Ibadan Expressway. The money would have built 36 ultra modern hospitals that is one ultra modern hospital per state; built 183 schools; educated 3,974 children from primary to tertiary level at 25.24 million per child; and built 20,062

units of 2-bedroom houses. It was also stated that the money that was allegedly stolen represented the total earnings of four African nations!

On the 4th June 2016, President Muhammadu Buhari, GCFR fulfilled in part, his promise to expose corrupt treasury looters from whom government had recovered huge sums of money. Although, the naming and shaming that Nigerians were expecting did not happen, Nigerians were informed that from 29 May 2015 to 25 May 2016, the following sums and assets were recovered:

- (a) Cash-N126,563,481,095.43;\$9,090,243,920.15; 2,484,447.55 Pounds Sterling and 303,399.17 Euros;
- (b) Funds awaiting return from foreign jurisdictions - \$321,316,726.1; 6,900,000 Pounds and 11,826.11 Euros
- (c) Non-Cash Recoveries (Farmlands, Plots of Land, Uncompleted Buildings, Completed Buildings, Vehicles and Maritime Vessels)-239,

The significance of the recoveries aforementioned is that it supports the widely held view that our commonwealth had indeed been stolen by a few Nigerians to the detriment of the generality of the populace. It also confirms that, the 2015 Corruption Perception Index is not just a perception, but also a reflection of the objective reality in Nigeria.

5. Anti-Corruption Initiatives in Nigeria

In accordance with the dictates of the Constitution that “the state shall abolish all corrupt practices and abuse of power”, successive administrations have adopted a number of initiatives and reforms measures in the fight against corruption. The major legislative reforms were the enactment of the Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Act 2000 a corruption specific legislation with nationwide application. It established the Independent Corrupt Practices and Other related Offences Commission (ICPC) as the implementing institution. Since inception, the Commission has grappled with the incidence of official corruption in Nigeria and has recorded varying degrees of success in their war against corruption. The Chairman of the ICPC was quoted to have stated as far back as 2013 that it had sent over 60 people to jail and that it has more than 1,000 cases in various courts spread across the country. He further stated that the commission was invoking the provision of seizure and forfeiture of property and chattels of suspects under investigation as contained in the ICPC enabling law.

Another major legislation that has impacted positively on the war against corruption is the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (Establishment) 2002 which was subsequently repealed and re-enacted as the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (Establishment) Act, 2004. The Act established the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) with a broad mandate to curb economic crimes, money laundering etc. Largely perceived to be effective in the discharge of its mandate the EFCC Chairman, Mr. Ibrahim Lamorde while speaking at the 2013

International Anti-Corruption Day in Abuja stated that EFCC has recorded over 1,000 convictions in the last 10 years. He further stated that the agency had handled high-profile cases and relentlessly checked public corruption through vigorous law-enforcement activities.

In addition to the aforementioned legislation, we have the Code of Conduct Bureau (CCB) and the Code of Conduct Tribunal established by the Constitution. The CCB and CCT have also been active in checking corrupt practices through the mechanism of Assets Declaration and verification. The CCB Acting Chairman, Yakubu Tukur, also reported at the 2013 International Anti Corruption Day celebrations reported that the legal Department of the Bureau has prosecuted 303 cases at the Code of Conduct Tribunal, obtained four convictions, six cases were discharged and acquitted while 293 cases were currently adjourned.”

Other legislation with provisions relating to corruption are the Penal Code and Criminal Code applicable in Northern and Southern parts of Nigeria respectively. Apart from these legal provisions, other initiatives aimed at changing the orientation of the populace include: the Ethical Revolution (1981-1983) launched by President Shehu Shagari; the War Against Indiscipline (1984) launched by the Buhari/ Idiagbon regime; the Mass Mobilization for Social Justice and Economic Reconstruction (1987) by Babangida regime; and War Against Corruption and Indiscipline (1996) launched by the late General Sani Abacha.

6. Factors Militating against the war against Corruption

It should be appreciated that notwithstanding the efforts made by the various governments in Nigeria to fight corruption in the country the problem still persists. Elekwa has outlined certain factors responsible for the failure of anti-corruption crusade in Nigeria to include relatively slow and weak judicial system; the technological complexities in fighting economic, internet and cyberspace crimes; problems associated with capacity building. Other militating factors identified are lack of capacity and adequate investigation tools, models and other analysis tools to track financial transaction soft-wares; the availability of safe heavens for corrupt Nigerian officials to keep their loot abroad; lack of cooperation from some countries that do not have extradition pacts with Nigeria; inadequate and well trained manpower; and lack of political will among Nigerian leaders to match words with actions when it comes to issues relating to persons that they have affection or affinity.

6. Imperatives in the Fight against Corruption in the 21st Century

The 21st Century is known for its earth breaking achievements in information and communication technology, advancement in forensic science, data capturing and collection (biometrics), satellite technology and computerization. What these developments portend for

the country is that Nigeria should be able to leverage on them to improve the success rate of her anti-corruption war. Nigeria can ill-afford to ignore these advancements and continue to rely on old tactics, use of brute force to extract confessions from suspects instead of reliance on tracing and forensics. The legal and judicial system should also adopt modern measures and processes to fast track investigation, prosecution and timely disposal of corruption cases. In this regard, I deem it pertinent to make the following recommendations:

Timely Disposal of Cases

One of the greatest setbacks experienced in the war against corruption is the unusually long delay that such cases suffer in the Courts. While systemic problems such as permissive rules of court that encourage frivolous adjournments and interlocutory appeals, stay of proceedings pending appeal etc, had plagued the justice system in the past, the fact remains that our courts have not been as proactive as they should be with case management in such a way as to effectively limit abuse by counsel and litigants as well as tardiness of prosecutors. The Courts should take advantage of the Administration of Criminal Justice Act 2015, which contains salutary provisions for dealing with these identified challenges.

Keeping the War against Corruption within the Confines of the Law

It is the responsibility of Judicial Officers before whom corruption cases are tried to ensure that the defendants are availed all their constitutionally guaranteed rights to fair hearing and the procedural guarantees for fair trial. The defendants are to be presumed innocent until the contrary is proved, where there are gaps in the case for the prosecution occasioning doubts, such doubts should be resolved in favour of the defendants. Defendants should be availed adequate opportunity to confront the witnesses for the prosecution. Where defendants are entitled to bail, the system should not be manipulated through stringent bail conditions to deny them their constitutional right to bail pending trial.

Diligent investigation

To ground successful prosecution, it is incumbent on law enforcement agencies to diligently investigate corruption cases before charges are filed. Experience has shown that the delays suffered in the prosecution of corruption cases can be traced to poor investigation. The practice of relying wholly on confessional statements that are sometimes recanted does not augur well for the speedy disposal of corruption cases. Proper investigation would ensure that all the ingredients needed to sustain a charge are available before trial commences. This would save time and facilitate speedy trial. However, it should be appreciated that proper investigation requires the deployment of resources, expertise and time. Allocation of resources to relevant agencies should reflect this need so that the inefficiencies in the system are not foisted on the courts.

Prosecutorial strategy

Prosecutorial agencies appear to favour the dragnet approach of filling dozens of charges against a defendant when they should concentrate of a few charges with the highest probability of success. The net result is that prosecutors are overworked leading to low productivity and delay in the production of evidence and witnesses to support the charges. Ultimately, it is the judges that are blamed when the drag net is unable to catch any corrupt person. There is the need to review prosecutorial strategy to determine the charges that should be filed, cases which the defendants can plea bargain or compound and when other non-custodial alternatives can be employed.

Obedience to Court Orders

The nature of judicial function is such that after the pronouncement of a judgment or an Order, the court's duty terminates. It is therefore not the responsibility of the Courts to enforce the Orders they make. Thus, where Orders made especially against public institutions are not obeyed and the appropriate officers of state do not take requisite steps to ensure compliance there would be erosion of public confidence. In the war against corruption, law enforcement agencies must be sensitive to the orders of courts and ensure compliance. The practice of re-arresting defendants that have been granted bail, sometimes within the precincts of the Court gives a wrong impression that the Courts that granted such applications for bail did not exercise proper judicial discretion.

International Support

It is imperative that international organizations, lending institutions, and established democracies continue to demand political and economic reforms beside accountability mechanisms as a predicate for loans and financial aid. Requests for development assistance should be backed up by clear reports of implementation of Anti-corruption strategies to encourage voluntary compliance with anti-corruption precepts.

7. Conclusion

The paper has identified corruption as the bane of the Nigerian society and demonstrated how the negative incidences of corruption has impacted negatively on our development agenda. The paper has discussed some of the initiatives and reform measures adopted by successive administrations to deal with the problem of corruption in Nigeria and the relative successes of the measures employed. The paper posits that despite the commendable efforts being made in different spheres, the problem of corruption still persists due to certain identified militating factors. To successfully fight corruption in the 21st Century Nigeria, a number of suggestions were made. Most noteworthy is the imperative need to adopt modern technologically driven methods and investigative techniques based on forensic technologies; use appropriate prosecutorial strategies and fast track-court Management processes that reduce trial delays in order to achieve the desired results.

I thank you for your kind attention.

PHOTO SPEAK



L-R: Mobolaji Ojo, (President LAWSAN Abuja) with Chief J-K Gadzama, SAN being presented a Merit Award by Prof. Paul Idornigie at Uniabuja LAWSAN Dinner held on 14th July, 2016 at Riverplate Park, Abuja.



His Eminence, John O. Cardinal Onaiyekan (2nd from right), Most Rev. E.A Badejo, (left), former Governor of Abia State, His Excellency, Dr. Orji Uzor Kalu (right) and Chief Joe-Kyari Gadzama, SAN, after an evening mass in Abuja.



Chief Joe-Kyari Gadzama SAN (middle) flanked by Chief Adegboyega S. Awomolo SAN, the Asiwaju of Igbajo Land (left) and his wife, Chief (Mrs) Victoria Awomolo SAN, the Yeye Mofin of Igbajo Land (right).



Chief Joe-Kyari Gadzama (SAN) signing the condolence register for late Hon Justice Niki Tobi, JSC of blessed memory on the 23rd day of June, 2016.



L-R: Chief Joe-Kyari Gadzama, SAN and Chief Emeka Ngige, SAN at the Public presentation of constitutional & migration law by S.T. Hon (SAN) on Tuesday, 12th July, 2016 at Shehu Musa Yar'adua Centre, Abuja.



Chief Joe-Kyari Gadzama (SAN) in a handshake with former President of Nigerian Bar Association, Okey Wali (SAN) at the latter's office in Port-Harcourt, Rivers State.

PHOTO SPEAK



Prof. Tahir Mamman, OON, SAN (left), Chief Joe-Kyari Gadzama, SAN (2nd left), Mr Henry Michael-Ihunde (4th right), Tunde Onamusi (2nd right) and Keffas Gadzama CP, Rtd (right) celebrating with June-born Counsel in Chambers.



Prof. Tahir Mamman, OON, SAN (left) and Chief Joe-Kyari Gadzama, SAN (right) celebrating with August-born Counsel in Chambers.



July 2016 Interns at the Firm L-R: 1st row: Stephanie Olowole, Wadzani Karagama, Stephanie Ere Tobi (Counsel in Chambers) Hajara Yehuza and Bimbo Taiwo
L-R 2nd row: Onyinye Okwubodu, Samuel Ezenwoye, Joseph Nwa-nwa, David Okuonghae, Audu Olivia and Hauza Bage



Counsel in Chambers; Ibitein Fibernesima (left) and Jacob Ajene (right) with students and a staff of Funtaj International School on an excursion to the Firm.



(L-R) Ganny Ajape Esq, Prof. Paul Idornigie SAN and Tunde Onamusi Esq. (Partner and Head of Litigation J-K Gadzama LLP) at the 2016 International Bar Association Conference at Washington, United States of America on Monday, 19th September, 2016.



(L-R) Chief Adeniyi Akintola, SAN and Tunde Onamusi Esq. (Partner and Head of Litigation J-K Gadzama LLP) at the 2016 International Bar Association Conference at Washington, United States of America



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Please Reply to Abuja Office

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Jurist Consult
Hon. Justice S.M.A. Belgore, JSC, GCON, (Retd)
Hon. Justice G.A. Ogunlade, JSC (Retd)

TRIBUTE IN HONOUR OF

THE LATE HONOURABLE JUSTICE NIKI TOBI, JSC, CON BY CHIEF J-K GADZAMA OFR, MFR, SAN, FCI Arb, (UK).

A Star dims.

My Lord, the late Honourable Justice Niki Tobi was a great teacher, an administrator, a jurist par excellence, a writer and a devoted Christian who defied all obstacles to rise to the pinnacle of the Judiciary; he shall ever be remembered for his vivid writing and formidable personality.

My Lord's intellect, learning wit and memorable writing on the Bench will be sorely missed. Without any reservation, My Lord, Justice Niki Tobi was a judicial surgeon, a versatile jurist, a great legal mind and a noble soul. In truth, My Lord's lucid and erudite judgments helped in shaping Nigeria's legal architecture and jurisprudence. Justice Niki Tobi was a leader of an intellectual renaissance that spanned nearly three decades on the Bench of the High Court, Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court.

Justice Niki Tobi was an extraordinary individual admired and treasured by his Colleagues, Lawyers, Law Students as well as Nigerian citizens, who looked up to the Court as their last ray of hope in finding Justice.

Justice Niki Tobi's position as the Chairman of the Constitution Review Committee of the Federal Republic of Nigeria illustrated his impact as a champion of originalism. His constitutional interpretation sought to apply the understanding of those who drafted and ratified the Nation's Constitution.

The Judgements of Justice Niki Tobi JSC always went in logical sequence enabling the mind of the reader to follow the decisions with ease. He weaved poetry, philosophy and even Bible passages in his judgments yet a reader could flow with his reasoning.

1 | Page

COUNSEL IN CHAMBERS

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I can attest unequivocally to his quality and training as a Law teacher having been tutored by My Lord as an undergraduate. My Lord was variously the Dean of Faculty of Law, and Deputy Vice- Chancellor (Academic Services) University of Maiduguri, Borno State, my alma mater. It was in recognition of My Lord's contributions to legal education that the J-K Gadzama LLP Moot Court on the Pent House Floor of J-K Gadzama Court was named after His Lordship.

I recall with nostalgia how the deceased judicial icon, as the pioneer Dean of Law, University of Maiduguri taught us the rudiments of Law at the earliest part of our Law Degree programme. As a result of Justice Tobi's unparalleled devotion to his craft and to his students, myself included, many today have unforgettable memories of beautiful intellectual impartation, as well as his contributions to the development of the law and society.

My Lord possessed nearly all the attributes and qualities that are in limited supply in today's Nigeria. Any young person who wishes to succeed today would be advised to study the life of Niki Tobi.

Justice Niki Tobi's demise is a loss for all who knew him. Indeed, Justice Niki Tobi was a wonderful and rare source of wisdom and wit. In this time of great sorrow, I pray that My Lord's family will be greatly consoled by the fact that his life made so much difference in the world around him. Furthermore, I pray all these wonderful memories add comfort and warmth in the hearts of his dear family and friends.

To My Lord's family, I say, may the joy of life that was My Lord's sustain you in this dark time of losing him. We will all remember his exuberance in the smallest and simplest pleasures and we will all miss him a great deal.



Chief Joe-Kyari Gadzama, OFR, MFR, SAN, FCI Arb (UK)

(Of the Lincolns Inn, Barrister/Life Bencher/CEDR Accredited Mediator/Sardauna of Uba)

Law on the Marble

" Justice denied anywhere diminishes justice everywhere"
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR

“Mere repetition of an argument does not improve an earlier arid,
weak or completely unacceptable argument.”
– Ogbuagu JSC in Ogbu V State (2007) AFWLR (PT 361)

“It may be true that the law cannot make a man love me, but it can stop him
from lynching me, and I think that's pretty important.”
MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

“The end of law is not to abolish or restrain, but to preserve and enlarge freedom.
For in all the states of created beings, capable of laws,
where there is no law, there is no freedom.”
JOHN LOCKE

“The law is reason unaffected by desire.”
ARISTOTLE

“No man is above the law, and no man is below it.”
THEODORE ROOSEVELT

“Wherever Law ends, tyranny begins.”
JOHN LOCKE

“Lawyers are the only persons in whom ignorance of the law is not punished.”
JEREMY BENTHAM

“A consistent principle in case law is that no legal right is absolute,
but is inherently limited by the rights and freedoms of others.”
LEGAL PRINCIPLE

NEWS

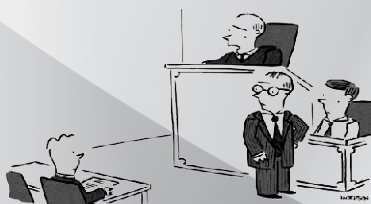
FROM THE FIRM

- ♦ The Firm would like to congratulate Oluwasina ifeoluwa (Mrs), Keffas Gadzama Esq., Onyekwere Darlington Esq., Ajibade Ayojide Esq., Jacob Ogiri Ajene., Fatima Dattijo Muhammad (Miss) and Fiberesima Modupe Ibitein (Miss) for the successful completion of the Associate entry course of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators (UK). We look forward to their induction into the institute.
- ♦ Mr Henry Michael-Ihunde and Mr Igwe Boniface Onwuka, former Head of Chambers of Abuja and Lagos office respectively have left the firm to start their own practice. We wish them the best of luck as they embark on this exciting new chapter.
- ♦ Twenty Externs from the Nigerian Law School have completed their 2016 externship program at the Firm. The firm wishes to congratulate them on the successful completion of their bar final examinations as they await their results.
- ♦ Prof. Tahir Mamman, OON, SAN, A senior partner here at J-K Gadzama LLP has been made a professor and appointed as the Vice-Chancellor of Baze University Abuja. We at the firm congratulate him on this well deserved achievements. A reception will be hosted by the Firm in his honour on the 29th October, 2016 at J-K Gadzama Court, Abuja.
- ♦ Unekwu Adejo (Miss) joined the Firm as an Intern. She was called to the Nigerian Bar in 2015 and holds a Masters degree in Management and Law (MsC) from the University of Lancaster, as well as a law degree from the University of Leicester, (UK).
- ♦ Jarius Bekadda Amos, Abdulrahman Abubakar Wakta and Madu Joe Gadzama recently joined the Firm as Counsel in Chambers. We welcome and wish them a pleasant stay with the Firm.
- ♦ Miss Nneka Moghalu and Mrs. Mansurat Ibrahim have completed their Internship with the Firm. We wish them the very best in their future endeavours

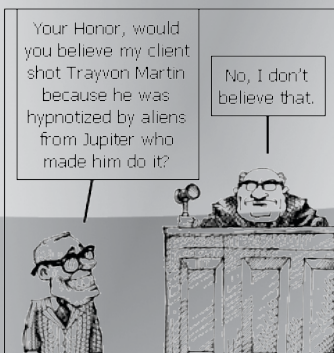
LEGAL HUMOUR



A lawyer dies and goes to Heaven. "There must be some mistake," the lawyer argues. "I'm too young to die. I'm only 55." "Fifty-five?" says Saint Peter. "No, according to out calculations, you're 82." "How'd you get that?" the lawyer asks. Answers St. Peter, "We added up your time sheets."



What's the difference between a good lawyer and a bad lawyer?
A bad lawyer can let a case drag out for several years.
A good lawyer can make it last even longer.



One day in Contract Law class, the professor asked one of his better students, "Now if you were to give someone an orange, how would you go about it?"

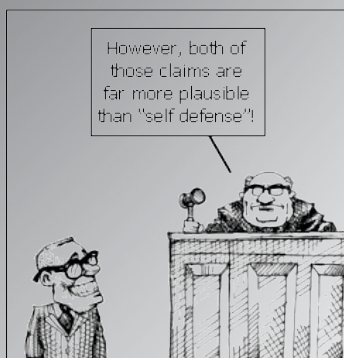
The student replied, "Here's an orange."

The professor was livid. "No! No! Think like a lawyer!"

The student then recited, "Okay, I'd tell him, 'I hereby give and convey to you all and singular, my estate and interests, rights, claim, title, claim and advantages of and in, said orange, together with all its rind, juice, pulp, and seeds, and all rights and advantages with full power to bite, cut, freeze and otherwise eat, the same, or give the same away with and without the pulp, juice, rind and seeds, anything herein before or hereinafter or in any deed, or deeds, instruments of whatever nature or kind whatsoever to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding...'"



As the lawyer awoke from surgery, he asked, "Why are all the blinds drawn?" The nurse answered, "There's a fire across the street, and we didn't want you to think you had died."



Santa Claus, the tooth fairy, an honest lawyer and an old drunk are walking down the street together when they simultaneously spot a hundred dollar bill. Who gets it? The old drunk, of course, the other three are fantasy creatures.

DID YOU KNOW

1. In England, you can invoke the ancient lights law which forbids your neighbor from constructing anything that deprives your property from illumination.
2. Brazil has 120% tax on games because of an old law that classifies all games as gambling.
3. It was illegal for women to wear buttons in fifteenth-century Florence.
4. A woman is capable of committing the offence of rape in Nigeria under the Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Act 2015.
5. Every citizen of Kentucky, U.S.A is required by law to take a Bath once a year.
6. A wedding ring is exempt by law from inclusion among the assets in a Bankruptcy estate. This means that creditors, no matter how much the Bankrupt person owes, cannot seize a wedding ring.
7. It's illegal to ride an ugly horse in Wilbur, Washington.
8. Dueling is legal in Paraguay so long as both parties are registered blood donors.
9. In the United Kingdom, it is illegal to die in the House of Parliament.
10. Victims of gun shots and road accidents no longer require Police report before they can be attended to by Health Institutions under the National Health Act 2014.

PHOTO SPEAK



Counsel in Chambers; Miss Chimdindu Onyedim (left) and Miss Adeola Adelakun (right) at the NBA Section on Business Law Conference which held at Transcorp Hilton, Abuja from 22nd - 24th June, 2016.



L-R: Madu Joe Gadzama, Stephanie Ere Tobi and Darlington Onyekwere in attendance at the NBA Abuja Law Week at the International Conference Centre, Abuja.



L-R: Molokwu Chukwuebuka, Audu Olivia, Yusuf Hafsat, Izima Chigozie, Anita Udoaka, Ene Iwodi, Yehuzha Hajara and Onyinye Okwubodu in attendance at the conference on "Anti-Corruption, Ethics of the Legal Profession and Justice Sector" at Rockview Hotel, Wuse II, Abuja on the 12th July, 2016



L-R: Ifeanyi Azike, Mallick Bolakale, Cephas Medugu, Darlington Onyekwere, Elizabeth Eke, Izima Chigozie and Alfreda Ukachukwu at the NBA Abuja law week closing dinner in June 2016, at Transcorp Hilton, Abuja, on the 8th day of June, 2016.



Chief Joe-Kyari Gadzama, SAN presenting a publication to Gombe State Governor, His Excellency Ibrahim Hassan Dankwambo at the Government House, Gombe.



Chief Joe-Kyari Gadzama, SAN presenting a publication to Plateau State Governor, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Simon Lalong at the Government House, Jos.

PHOTO SPEAK



The Principal Partner, Chief Joe-Kyari Gadzama, SAN being presented with a gift by the 2016 Nigerian Law School Externs as they bid farewell to the firm



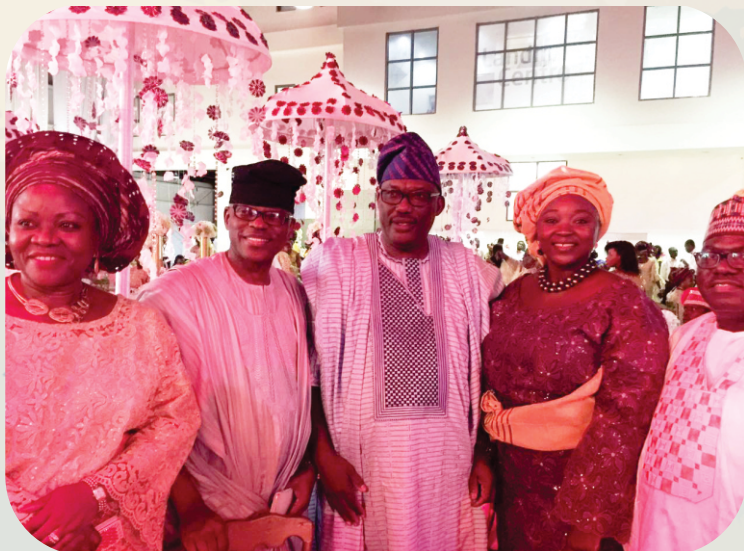
Chief Joe-Kyari Gadzama, SAN (middle), Former Head of Chambers, Henry Michael-Ihunde, Esq (4th right), Partner/Head of Litigation, Tunde Onamusi, Esq (5th left), Keffas Gadzama, CP Rtd. (4th left) and 2016 NYSC Batch 'B' Corps Members posted to the Firm.



L-R: Chief Joe-Kyari Gadzama (SAN), Prof. Charles Ilegbune (SAN), Dr. Mrs. Theresa Ilegbune, Chief Adegboyega Awomolo (SAN) and Chief Mrs Victoria Awomolo (SAN) at a dinner party at the International Conference Centre, Abuja.



Chief Joe-Kyari Gadzama, SAN with Prof. C.J Dakas, SAN at S.T. Hon's (SAN) Public presentation of constitutional & migration law on Tuesday, 12th July 2016 at Shehu Musa Yar'adua Centre, Abuja.



Chief Joe-Kyari Gadzama, SAN (middle), Mrs Hauwa Shekarau (2nd right), Prof. Maxwell Gidado, SAN (right) with other guests at the wedding of the children of Chief Wole Olanipekun, SAN & Deacon Dele Adesina, SAN in Lagos on 16th July, 2016



L-R: Chief J-K Gadzama, SAN, Chief Adegboyega Solomon Awomolo, SAN and Chief Ganny Ajape during a cocktail at J-K Gadzama Court on the 27th day of July, 2016.

UPCOMING EVENTS AND CONFERENCES

1. Special Session of the Supreme Court of Nigeria to mark the beginning of the 2016 Legal Year/Conferment of the rank of Senior Advocate of Nigeria, Supreme Court Complex, Abuja on 19th September, 2016.
2. 2016 Abuja 6th Entry Course of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators, 15th - 16th September, 2016.
3. Nigerian Bar Association (NBA) Lagos Branch Law Week, 5th - 8th October, 2016.
4. Joint send-forth Dinner in Honour of Mr. Igwe Boniface Onwuka, former Head of Chambers, Lagos and Mr. Henry Michael-Ihunde, former Head of Chambers, Abuja at the Rooftop, J-K Gadzama Court on 28th October, 2016.
5. Celebratory Reception for Prof. Tahir Mamman, OON, SAN on 5th November, 2016.
6. Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies (NIALS) training course in leadership, negotiation and management skills for Legal Practitioners, Rock view Hotel, Abuja, 7th - 9th November, 2016.
7. Conferment of Chief Joe-Kyari Gadzama, SAN as a Fellow of the Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies (NIALS) on 15th November, 2016 at the National Judicial Institute Auditorium, Supreme Court Complex, Three Arms Zone, Abuja .
8. 55th Birthday Anniversary/30th post-call dinner for Chief Joe-Kyari Gadzama, SAN on 28th November, 2016.
9. Chartered Institute of Arbitrators (UK) Annual Conference, Induction and Gala Nite, Port-Harcourt, Rivers State, 10th - 11th November, 2016.
10. Valedictory Court Session in honour of Hon. Justice Niki Tobi, JSC on the 29th of November, 2016 at the Supreme Court Complex, Abuja.
11. Night of tribute in honour of Hon. Justice Niki Tobi, JSC on the 29th of November, 2016 at Kanems Suit, Utako, Abuja.
12. Service of Songs at Hon. Justice Niki Tobi, JSC residence, 5 Ben Magaji street, Nzube Estate, Lokogoma, Abuja on 30th November, 2016.
13. J-K Gadzama LLP 9th Annual Lecture under the distinguished Chairmanship of the Honourable Chief Justice of Nigeria and former EFCC Chairman Mallam Nuhu Ribadu, mni as guest speaker on 1st December, 2016 by 11:00am at the S.M.A Belgore Hall, Ground Floor, J-K Gadzama Court, Abuja.
14. Valedictory Court Session in honour of Hon. Justice Niki Tobi, JSC on the 1st of December, 2016 at the High Court Complex, Yenagoa, Bayelsa.
15. Valedictory Court Session in honour of Hon. Justice Niki Tobi, JSC on the 2nd of December, 2016 at the High Court, Bomadi, Delta State.
16. Interment/Burial service of Hon. Justice Niki Tobi, JSC at Esama Town, Delta State on 2nd December, 2016
17. Chartered Institute of Arbitrators (UK) Abuja Chapter end of year party/gala nite, Abuja on 10th December, 2016.
18. J-K Gadzama LLP End of the Year Party/Christmas Carol on Thursday, 15th December, 2016 at the S.M.A Belgore Hall, J-K Gadzama Court, Abuja.

PARTNERS

1. CHIEF JOE-KYARI GADZAMA OFR, MFR, SAN, FCI Arb. (UK)
FOUNDER/PRINCIPAL PARTNER
2. PROF. TAHIR MAMMAN OON, SAN
SENIOR PARTNER
3. TUNDE ONAMUSI LL.M (Lond.), MCI Arb. (UK)
PARTNER/HEAD OF CHAMBERS, ABUJA OFFICE
4. KEFFAS GADZAMA ESQ (CP Rtd)
PARTNER

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- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
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| 2. JOHN AUSTIN ESQ | 22. NSEFIK-EYO RACHEL (MISS) |
| 3. YAMTA YUSUF ALI ESQ | 23. NWACHUKWU OBUMNEKE PROSPER ESQ |
| 4. CEPHAS DAVID MEDUGU ESQ | 24. AJIBADE AYOJIDE .O. ESQ |
| 5. OGUNLADE OLUWAROTIMI OLU SOLA ESQ | 25. OKEREKE NNAEMEKA EMMANUEL ESQ |
| 6. OLUWASINA IFEOLUWA (MRS) | 26. IBRAHIM ALHASSAN ESQ |
| 7. AYUBA A.S ABANG ESQ | 27. EZE CHIKA .E. (MISS) |
| 8. TOBI STEPHANIE ERE (MISS) | 28. AZIKE IFEANYI AUSTIN ESQ |
| 9. ABDULRAHMAN ABUBAKAR WAKTA ESQ | 29. OBATERU OLUWATOYIN DEBORAH (MISS) |
| 10. ONYEKWERE DARLINGTON ESQ | 30. IZIMA CHIEMELA CHIGOZIE ESQ |
| 11. ONYEDIM CHIMDINDU UGOCHI (MISS) | 31. MALLICK BOLAKALE ESQ |
| 12. OKOUGH CHRISTOPHER OSEJIE ESQ | 32. EDWARD NWABI NWAJIAKU ESQ |
| 13. AGBO MARK CHIDI ESQ | 33. EKE ELIZABETH CHINONSO (MISS) |
| 14. EKE ELIZABETH NKECHI (MISS) | 34. OSEMWENGIE CLINTON ESOSA ESQ |
| 15. AHMAD MUHAMMAD ADAMU ESQ | 35. FATIMAH DATTIJO MUHAMMAD (MISS) |
| 16. IBRAHIM DANDIJA ESQ | 36. FIBERESIMA MODUPE IBITEIN (MISS) |
| 17. MADU JOE GADZAMA ESQ | 37. EMOCHUMSISI DAVID SABO (MISS) |
| 18. UKACHUKWU NWAKAEGO ALFREDA (MISS) | 38. JESSICA OBIANUJU ODOM (MISS) |
| 19. ADEOLA ADELAKUN (MISS) | 39. ESTHER IKPEME (MISS) |
| 20. JACOB OGIRI AJENE ESQ | |

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3. ONYINYECHI OKWUBODU
4. STEPHANIE OLOWOLE
5. AUDU OLIVIA AISHA
6. HAFSAT YUSUF
7. ISMAIL MARYAM

JURIS CONSULT

- 1.HON. JUSTICE ALFA MODIBBO BELGORE, CJN (RTD), GCON (FORMER CHIEF JUSTICE OF NIGERIA).
- 2.HON. JUSTICE GEORGE A. OGUNTADE, J.S.C (RTD) CON.



JANADA INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR ARBITRATION & MEDIATION (JICAM)

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E-mail: enquiries@jicam.com
Website: www.jicam.com

Vision

Creating an avenue for independent, confidential and more efficient means of resolving disputes using Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) processes.

Mission Statement

To provide a neutral venue for the resolution of both domestic and international disputes; and encourage the settlement of disputes from corporate, domestic, international, trade, investment and other transactions.

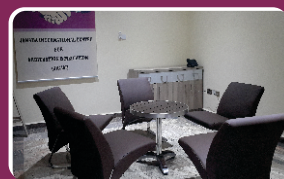
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Coffee Lounge/Dinning
Library/Resource Room
Meeting rooms
Conference/Seminar Hall
Internet
Security
Car Park



Services

Video Conferencing
Transcribing
Recording of proceeding
Interpretation
Secretarial/Administrative Services



For Further Inquiries or Reservation Contact:

Tobi: +234(0)8188055794, Madu: +234(0)8183555888

Maina: +234(0)7037433547



Who are we?

The Vox Populi Foundation for Leadership was founded in the year 2010 and was incorporated in the year 2012 by its founder Chief J-K Gadzama OFR, MFR, SAN, FCI Arb. (UK) (Of the Lincolns Inn, Barrister/Life Bencher/CEDR Accredited Mediator). The Foundation is a Non-Profit making institution formed to deepen the understanding of democracy by carrying out structured programmes that promote positive leadership qualities and ideals in the society. This is because we believe that a society can only evolve when the people have the opportunity to contribute to the process of governance and have a voice in the creation of policies and laws that affect them as a people.

How do we do this?!

We sincerely believe the best way to achieve this goal is to pursue initiatives that look at proffering solutions to the issues that interfere with governance. We look at utilizing the immense manpower of youths and able bodied people who are hungry to bring about a change in their society through direct engagement with society in a volunteer sign up process, which is one of the mechanisms we intend to employ to secure citizens' participation. This process of inclusion we believe will foster and build a common front that will enable people to improve on their understanding of what leadership connotes in their everyday lives and reinforce their commitment towards creating a better society.

Governance

Created with gifts by its founder Chief J-K Gadzama, the foundation is an independent, non-profit, non-governmental organization, with its own Board. The trustees of the foundation set policies and delegate authority to the Director General and senior staff for the foundation's operations. Zonal volunteer Heads in the 6 geo political zones explore opportunities to pursue the foundation's goals and formulate strategies for action.

Location

The Foundation is headquartered in Abuja. It conducts its activities through an increasing pool of volunteers from across the country.



ADDRESS: 1st Floor, Plot 1805, Damaturu Crescent
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Our Vision

*to promote, protect and safeguard the tenets and ideals of democracy
leadership & good governance in our society.*

What is Our Goal?!

*to encourage citizens to participate in governance &
support a platform that will inspire proactive leadership
that will drive the
free flow of democratic ideals and social justice.*

Sign-up to Join and receive our e-mail Newsletter
and Special Notifications
Your information will be kept confidential and used
solely for our communications

Required Information

First Name: _____

Last Name: _____

Email Address: _____ @

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____

Phone: _____

Upon completing the information sheet, you can detach and send to our address above or you can email us on

info@voxpopulifoundation.org

for further enquiries, call us on

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We Care, God Heals

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Legal Practitioners * Arbitrators * Mediators * Regulatory Consultants

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