

Oil and gas regulation in Nigeria: the Petroleum Industrial Bill 2012

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This article examines the Petroleum Industrial Bill 2012 (PIB) that is currently before the Nigerian National Assembly. It examines the salient provisions of the PIB, juxtaposing them with relevant provisions of extant petroleum sector law, analyses the objectives of the PIB, the institutions established under the PIB and provisions relating to the upstream and downstream petroleum sectors. It reviews proposed provisions on gas policy, health, safety and the environment, taxation and accounting and indigenous petroleum companies. It also lists the repeal and savings provisions before concluding with the consequences of the delayed introduction of the PIB on the future of the sector in Nigeria.

This article is part of the multi-jurisdictional guide to energy and natural resources. For a full list of content visit www.practicallaw.com/energy-mjg.

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An overview of the Petroleum Industrial Bill (PIB)

"The PIB is expected to provide the framework upon which the various reform initiatives will rest. The expectation of Nigerians and the government is that, when finally the PIB becomes Law, its provisions will meet all aspirations, which in the barest minimum will promote the emergence of an industry that is built strongly on transparent processes, rules, procedure and good governance, and guarantees optimal government take of proceeds from the petroleum industry, for the benefit of Nigerians" (*page 16, NEITI Position Paper on the Petroleum Industry Bill 2012*).

However, significant controversy and debate has been the fate of the PIB. This is nothing new. The real problem is the worsening state of

the Nigerian petroleum industry in the absence of its introduction and the wasted opportunities to reap the abundant benefits that a successful passage of the PIB into law would potentially introduce for Nigeria.

Therefore, it is imperative for all critical stakeholders to devise proactive measures to resolve the inter-stakeholder deadlocks and impediments currently in the way of the PIB's passage into law.

As proposed, the PIB would function as umbrella legislation for the Nigerian petroleum industry. It constitutes an attempt to amalgamate under a single legislative instrument, the various legislative, regulatory and fiscal policies, instruments, structures and institutions that govern the petroleum industry. The PIB seeks to establish a comprehensive framework, clarifying the rules, procedures and institutions that will entrench focused regulation, transparency and accountability in the Nigerian petroleum industry. In addition, it aims to introduce new operational and fiscal terms for revenue management.

As a preliminary observation, the changes to the existing laws proposed by the PIB are as specific as they are diverse. The PIB prescribes new parameters and procedure for bidding processes and the retention of licences and leases that were previously not applicable. In accordance with the spirit and letter of the PIB, the award process of petroleum assets is structured to be by open, transparent competitive bidding.

Despite these proposals, the PIB retains and restates to a large extent some of the extant provisions of law. For example, as under the Petroleum Act currently in force, it vests the ownership of petroleum in the Government of the Federation, effectively maintaining federal control of petroleum resources in Nigeria.

The objectives of the PIB

The PIB sets out ten fundamental objectives as follows:

- To enhance the exploration and exploitation of petroleum resources in Nigeria and to promote petroleum production for the benefit of the Nigerian people (*section 1(b), PIB*). This objective aims to eliminate the funding of bottlenecks, encourage the growth of investment in the sector, and the maximise returns from petroleum production activities and operations for the Nigerian people.
- To create a conducive business environment for petroleum operations (*section 1(a), PIB*). The PIB seeks to bridge the gap between host communities, operators in the petroleum industry and the Government. The Petroleum Host Communities Fund, which will be funded with 10% of the net profit from upstream petroleum companies, will develop the economic and social infrastructure of the host communities within petroleum producing areas.
- To establish a progressive fiscal framework that encourages further investment in the petroleum industry while optimising accruable revenues to the Federal Government (*section 1(d), PIB*). The PIB provides for the collection of government revenues from petroleum assets and an increase in the share of royalties in the case of high oil prices. A tax computation mechanism has been carefully drafted, with a view to ensuring that no company is tax-exempt.
- To establish commercially-oriented and profit driven oil and gas entities (*section 1(e), PIB*). The PIB creates the National Oil Company Plc. All assets and liabilities held by the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) on behalf of the Government will be transferred to the National Oil Company Plc that are not interests in unincorporated joint ventures and are not transferred to the:
 - National Gas Company Limited;
 - National Gas Company Plc;
 - Nigeria Petroleum Assets Management Corporation;
 - Nigeria Petroleum Assets Management Company Limited.

The PIB in essence commercialises the NNPC and creates a number of successor institutions (*see below, PIB institutions*). The regulatory overhaul and restructuring of the sector is intended to achieve improved efficiency, performance and regulation. To further facilitate the achievement of the efficiency and transparency objectives through the establishment of these successor entities, shares in these entities, in the case of the National Oil Company Plc for example, must be divested to the public within a period of six years from the date of their incorporation (*section 151, PIB*).

- To deregulate and liberalise the downstream petroleum sector. The PIB preserves the existence of the Petroleum Equalisation Fund. However, it recognises the Government's resolve to remove the subsidy on petroleum products as expressed in the announcement made by President Goodluck Jonathan on 1 January 2012. The broad objective is that the comprehensive deregulation of the downstream sector will make it attractive for investment and free up funds for investment in critical infrastructure in other areas of the national economy.
- To create efficient and effective regulatory agencies. The PIB provides for the creation of a number of regulatory institutions to drive greater transparency and accountability.
- To promote transparency, simplicity and openness. The PIB will make the terms of the licences, leases, contracts and payments concerning the petroleum industry, publicly available.
- To promote the development of Nigerian content in the petroleum industry. The PIB also has local content and indigenous participation components. No project will be approved without a comprehensive Nigerian Content Plan including obligations of the investor to:
 - purchase local goods and services;
 - engage local companies;
 - employ Nigerians;
 - ensure knowledge transfer; and
 - encourage research and development.

The Nigeria Content Monitoring Board will regularly verify compliance. In addition, the local content provisions require all projects and procurements to have Nigerian content elements in them. As a result, the spending on local goods and services in the petroleum industry will be significantly boosted, given that the PIB allows only 80% of foreign costs to be deductible for the purpose of the newly created Nigerian hydrocarbon tax.

- To protect health, safety and the environment (*section 1(j), PIB*). The PIB imposes a duty on operators in the upstream and downstream subsectors to manage the environmental impact of their operations in accordance with an environmental management plan. In addition, they must rehabilitate, as far as practicable, the environment affected by the exploration and production operations. Additionally, operators must conduct their operations in accordance with internationally accepted principles of sustainable development that includes the need to ensure the protection of the constitutional rights of present and future generations to a healthy environment.
- To optimise domestic gas supplies, in particular for power generation and industrial development (*section 1(c), PIB*). The PIB provides that all existing and future petroleum mining lessees must meet their domestic gas supply obligations for the specified periods as the gas will be used for power generation and industrial development and failure to meet this obligation attracts a stiff penalty. Pursuant to this, gas flaring or venting will cease from a date to be prescribed by the Minister in regulations.

PIB institutions

The PIB establishes a number of institutions and entities conferred with distinct roles and responsibilities. It is therefore unlikely that significant duplication in the discharge of their respective statutory functions will arise.

Petroleum Technical Bureau (Bureau) (*sections 9 and 10, PIB*). The Bureau replaces the former Frontier Exploration Services of the NNPC and has the responsibility to, among others:

- Promote the exploration of hydrocarbons in the frontier basins of Nigeria.
- Evaluate all unassigned frontier acreages in Nigeria.
- Undertake activities to stimulate the interest of local and international oil and gas companies in the exploration of the frontier basins of Nigeria to increase Nigeria's petroleum reserves.

Upstream Petroleum Inspectorate (Inspectorate) (sections 13 to 18, PIB). The Inspectorate is vested with the assets and liabilities relating to the upstream petroleum sector. These functions were previously vested in the Department of Petroleum Resources (DPR).

Downstream Petroleum Regulatory Agency (Agency) (sections 43 to 45, PIB). The assets and liabilities relating to the downstream petroleum sector, functions previously performed by the DPR and the Petroleum Pricing and Regulatory Agency, are, under the PIB, vested in the Agency.

NNPC. The PIB creates a framework for the unbundling of the objectives, powers and functions of the NNPC. Specifically, the NNPC is to be unbundled and its assets and liabilities are to be transferred and vested in a few entities within 12 to 24 months of the PIB coming into force:

- **Nigerian Petroleum Assets Management Company Limited (Management Company).** Incorporated under the Companies and Allied Matter Act (CAMA) as a subsidiary of the Nigerian Petroleum Assets Management Corporation (Corporation), with the shares being held in the ratio of 99% by the Corporation and 1% by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry in trust for the Corporation.
- **National Oil Company Plc (NOC).** Incorporated under CAMA, at the time of its incorporation, its shares are to be held by a nominee of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Petroleum Resources on behalf of the Federal Government. This ensures that the Federal Government retains oversight and control in the NOC's start up years. It is important to note however that within six years of the NOC's incorporation, the Federal Government must divest 30% of its shares to the public in a transparent manner on the Nigeria Stock Exchange (NSE).
- **National Gas Company Plc (NGC).** In respect of the NGC, similar provisions to the NOC apply. The Federal Government must divest 40% of its shares in the NGC to the public in a transparent manner on the NSE.

This overhaul of the NNPC is to be effected with a view to transforming the NNPC from a statutory corporation into commercial entities driven for the most part by commercial considerations. However, these successor entities would continue to be partially owned by the Government.

Upstream petroleum

The provisions relating to the upstream petroleum sector are contained in Part III of the PIB. An additional layer of regulation introduced by the PIB is the administration of acreage by the Inspectorate (*section 170, PIB*). The PIB vests the administration of all acreage for exploration, development and production of petroleum, in the Inspectorate.

Another significant introduction is the requirement of a bidding process for the grant of licences (*section 172, PIB*). The grant of licences is through an open, transparent, competitive bidding process that is accessible and within the reach of all qualified companies.

In terms of further detail, the Inspectorate is to call for bids from the general public via publication on its website and in national and international newspapers. Additionally, the Inspectorate is to propose technical, legal, economic and financial requirements, and minimum experience requirements required of prospective licences and lessees to be contained in the guidelines to be issued. These guidelines are to form the basis on which licensees and lessees are selected.

In relation to licences, the PIB makes a distinction between upstream licences and leases in relation to oil and gas on the one hand, and licences and leases, in relation to gas in the downstream sector that include the following:

- Gas transportation pipeline licence.
- Gas transportation network operator licence.
- Gas supply licence.
- Gas distribution licence.

Further, under the PIB, except for the power conferred on the President to grant licences and leases in special circumstances, there will be no discretionary grant of awards. However, the President's power to grant discretionary awards without any statutory or other safeguards remains open to abuse.

The PIB sets out additional indices on the duration of licences that are outlined below and these are juxtaposed with the petroleum assets under the Petroleum Act:

- An oil exploration licence (OEL) under the Petroleum Act can be granted for one year and renewable for another one year period to a maximum of two years. On the other hand, the PIB refers to a petroleum exploration licence (PEL) that can be granted for not more than three years (*section 175, PIB*).
- An oil prospecting licence (OPL) under the Petroleum Act can be granted for a period not exceeding five years inclusive of years of renewal. For its part, the PIB provides that a petroleum prospecting licence (PPL) may be granted in respect of onshore and shallow water areas, for a duration of not more than five years, consisting of an initial exploration period of three years and a renewal period of two years (*section 176, PIB*).
- An oil mining lease (OML) under the Petroleum Act provides for a 20-year grant that can be renewed. The PIB however, provides for a petroleum mining lease (PML) that will only be granted to a holder of a PPL who has satisfied all the conditions imposed on the licence and received approval for the related development plans from the Inspectorate. On satisfaction of these conditions, a PML is granted for a maximum term of 20 years, which can be renewed if there is a declaration of commercial discovery (*section 181, PIB*).

With regard to relinquishment, the current provision of the Petroleum Act is that ten years after the grant of an OML, 50% of the leased area must be relinquished. However, the PIB creates a regime in which relinquishment applies to each PPL and PML.

Another significant introduction made by the PIB is the expansion of the scope of "assignment" and the applicability of that requirement. Under the Petroleum Act, only the holder of an OPL or an OML requires the Minister's consent to assign. However, under the PIB, where a licensee, lessee, or contractor-party proposes to transfer its stake or interest to another company, or merges, either by acquisition or exchange of shares (including change of control of parent companies outside Nigeria), it will be treated as an assignment in Nigeria and is subject to the terms and conditions of the PIB. Effectively therefore, offshore changes of control and exchange of shares are now within the scope of an "assignment" under the PIB.

Downstream petroleum

The provisions relating to the down-stream petroleum sector are contained in Part IV and V of the PIB.

With regard to licensing, the Downstream Petroleum Regulatory Agency (Agency) is the regulator and grants all downstream licences (*section 206, PIB*). The PIB is silent on the duration of the licence. However, the Minister can, subject to the advice of the Agency, make regulations prescribing details of all operations in the downstream sector including the duration of licences and the procedure, form, criteria and timescale for their renewal in respect of matters such as:

- Constructing and operating processing plants including those for gas liquefaction.
- Constructing and operating a petroleum transportation pipeline for crude oil, gas or condensate, or petroleum products.
- Constructing and operating petroleum transportation and distribution networks.
- Utilisation of all chemicals used for petroleum operations in Nigeria, including all chemicals used in the processing, distribution and storage of petroleum products in Nigeria.

With regard to the assignment of licences, the prior written consent of the Agency is required for a holder of a downstream licence to directly or indirectly, assign or transfer a downstream licence (*section 209, PIB*). This consent, granted by the Agency, can be subject to any conditions that the Agency considers appropriate.

The Agency under the PIB is mandated to open a register of all licences that are issued, revoked and withdrawn (*section 213, PIB*). In addition, the Agency must register a memorial of extensions, transfers, surrenders, exemptions and changes in the particulars of licensees. This registration is conclusive evidence of the vesting of the rights described under the licence in the person named as licensee and, by law, available to the public.

Gas policy

Part B of the PIB contains extensive and far reaching provisions in relation to gas exploration and related activities with a view to ensuring a vibrant, integrated gas market and its regulation. There are clear provisions on:

- Different types of licences.
- Gas pricing.
- Domestic gas supply obligations.
- Gas market management.
- Gas flaring.

These are all regulated by the Inspectorate and the Agency in line with the National Gas Master Plan, which is updated by the Minister from time to time for the sustainable development and utilisation of the natural gas resources of Nigeria.

The Agency can grant a:

- Gas supply licence to supply gas into the downstream sector (*section 237, PIB*).
- Gas distribution licence granting the exclusive right to own and operate a distribution system and to distribute gas within a local distribution zone (*section 241, PIB*).
- Transportation pipeline owner licence that can include the right to own, operate and maintain a transportation pipeline within a route specified in the licence.
- Transportation network operator licence authorising the, among other things, conveyance of gas through the transportation network.
- Gas export licence for the exportation of a certain volume of gas for a specified period of time.

With regard to domestic gas supply obligations, Part C of the PIB requires each petroleum mining lessee to supply a certain proportion of gas for use in the domestic market under the domestic gas supply obligation. The Agency, at the commencement of every calendar year, will announce the domestic gas demand requirement to be issued by the Minister.

Under Part D of the PIB, gas flaring and venting is prohibited in oil and gas operations, onshore and offshore, block or field, or gas facilities. The PIB imposes fines on gas flaring offenders. However, permits can be granted by the Minister in the case of start-ups, safety flaring, in the event of equipment failure or due to the inability of a gas customer to off-take gas. Certificates issued under section 3(2) of the Associated Gas Re-Injection Act, CAP A25 LFN 2004 before the date on which the PIB is enacted into law continue to have effect until they lapse.

Health, safety and the environment

In line with its objectives, the PIB contains provisions covering all aspects of health, safety and environmental matters in respect of the petroleum industry. Holders of PPLs and PMLs must support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges and encourage the development and use of environmentally friendly technologies for exploration and development in Nigeria.

Under the PIB, companies engaged in activities within the petroleum industry must comply with all environmental, health and safety laws, regulations, guidelines or directives issued by the Federal Ministry of Environment, the Minister, the Inspectorate or the Agency (*section 290, PIB*).

In addition, companies must also conduct their operations in accordance with internationally accepted principles of sustainable development to ensure that constitutional rights to a healthy environment are preserved.

Taxation and accounting

Hydrocarbon tax. The PIB effectively repeals the Petroleum Profit Tax Act (PPTA). In its place, the PIB introduces a Hydrocarbon Tax, a resource tax imposed on companies engaged in upstream petroleum operations, with the following features (*section 299, PIB*):

- The tax is payable on a company's profits for each accounting period.
- Oil companies must pay Companies Income Tax (from which they are presently exempted).
- The rate is dependent on fluctuations in oil prices so as to capture any windfall profits.

The power to administer the tax including its assessment and collection is vested in the Federal Internal Revenue Service (Service), which is empowered to do all such acts as are necessary or expedient for optimal tax efficiency subject to the supervision and control of the Minister.

Fiscal rent. Every company involved in the upstream petroleum industry will, under the PIB, be subject to fiscal rent, which is defined as an aggregate of:

- Royalty.
- Nigerian Hydrocarbon Tax.
- Companies Income Tax obligations arising from upstream petroleum operations.

In addition, there is liability to make payment under the Host Communities Fund and Education Tax. Persons eligible to be charged include partnerships, joint ventures, and companies in winding-up (in which case the company may be charged to tax in the name of the liquidator or receiver of the company, as the case may be).

Artificial transactions. The PIB describes such transactions as including those between (*section 308, PIB*):

- Two entities, one of which has control over the other.
- Persons both controlled by another person, on such terms as would not have fairly been made between independent persons dealing with each other at arm's length.

Where the Service is of the opinion that a disposition is artificial or fictitious, it is permitted to disregard such transactions or make such adjustments as would be necessary to counteract the reduction of liability to tax that may have arisen by virtue of the transaction.

Self-assessment. Companies liable to tax are required to file self-assessment returns, which may be accepted or rejected by the Service (*section 327, PIB*). The Service can also request further information, and give a notice to the company to produce documents, books and particulars as it considers necessary.

In this vein, the PIB creates offences including, but not limited to, making false statements and returns, incorrect accounts and prescribing punishments ranging from fines to imprisonment. It also empowers the Service to compound offences.

Persons aggrieved by an assessment made by the Service can apply to the Federal High Court for redress. Persons or companies subjected, by error, to excessive tax can also apply to the Service in writing for relief. Any determination made by the Service is (subject to the court's jurisdiction), final and conclusive.

Indigenous petroleum companies

A cardinal objective of the PIB is the promotion of the development of Nigerian content in the petroleum industry. To achieve this, Part VI of the PIB contains provisions that deal with local content issues.

An indigenous petroleum company is defined as a company (*section 284, PIB*):

- Engaged in the exploration for and production of petroleum of which 51% or more of its shareholders are beneficially owned directly or indirectly by Nigerian citizens or associations of Nigerian citizens. This is similar to the definition in the Nigerian Content Act.
- That meets the requirements of any guidelines or regulations that may be issued by the Inspectorate or the Agency.
- That is accredited as an indigenous petroleum company by the Agency provided that a company listed on any stock exchange in Nigeria with a majority of Nigerian directors is deemed to qualify as an indigenous petroleum company in Nigeria (*section 362, PIB*).

Indigenous petroleum companies with an aggregate production of oil not more than 25,000 barrels per day (or its natural gas equivalent) can produce up to the technical allowable output set for the licence or lease by the Inspectorate. The PIB also exempts the petroleum operations of companies in this category from participation by the Federal Government (*section 285, PIB*).

Under the PIB, no licensee, under a PEL or PPL, will be permitted to commence work, neither will any development plan subsequent to a commercial discovery be approved, unless there is an approved Nigerian Content Plan. This must include obligations on the investor to purchase local goods and services, engage local companies, employ Nigerians, ensure knowledge transfer and encourage research and development.

For general supervision, the Minister is empowered, in consultation with the Inspectorate to prescribe guidelines, targets and programmes to encourage the promotion of indigenous participation in the petroleum industry. The PIB also imposes on the Minister a duty, within three months of the PIB's effective date, and continuing at two-year intervals, to undertake a general review of the set targets, parameters and programmes for the continuous increase in the level of indigenous participation.

Repeal and savings provisions (sections 354 and 355, PIB)

The PIB repeals an extensive list of laws and legislations. The repealed laws include:

- Associated Gas Re-Injection Act.
- Motor Spirits (Returns) Act.
- Petroleum Act.
- Petroleum Products Pricing Regulatory Agency (Establishment) Act 2003.
- Petroleum Equalisation Fund (Management Board, etc.) Act.
- Petroleum (Special) Trust Fund Act.
- Deep Offshore and Inland Basin Production Sharing Act (except section 16, subsections (1) and (2)).
- Petroleum Profits Tax Act.

However, any licence and lease granted under the Mineral Oils Act 1958 and the Petroleum Act 1969 continue to remain effective, subject to the provisions of the PIB, except with regard to the terms of oil prospecting licences issued under sections 172 and 178. For these licences, with regard to duration of the licence, work programme, commitments and relinquishments their terms continue unaltered for a period up to the tenth anniversary of the granting of the licence (*section 355(1), PIB*).

Conclusion

As is clear from the reforms discussed, the enactment of the PIB will bring in its wake, sweeping reforms to the petroleum industry. As stated above, the delay in the passage of the PIB has suspended the influx of fresh foreign investment into the Nigerian economy. An environment with a transparent, clear and robust legal and regulatory regime is sure to open up new vistas in the oil and gas industry, and the Nigerian economy. In general, the speedy enactment of the PIB into law is most certainly a welcome development.

Contributor profiles

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Recent transactions

- Currently advising on the US\$800 million financing of a 450MW Azura IPP in Edo State, Nigeria.
- Currently advising on the financing of the acquisition of a State Government owned portfolio of generation assets.
- Advised the successful bidder on the US\$10 million (equity tranche) and US\$93,973,598 financing of the acquisition of Benin Electricity Distribution Company.
- Advised the successful bidder on the US\$220 million financing of the acquisition of Ughelli Power Plc.
- Advised the successful bidder on the US\$175 million financing of the acquisition of Sapele Power Plc and currently providing ongoing legal support following the successful acquisition.
- Advised the lenders on the US\$308 million financing of the acquisition of Egbin Power Plc.
- Advised the lenders on the US\$45 million financing of the acquisition of Geregu Power Plc.
- Advised the lenders on the US\$170 million financing of the concessioning of Kainji Power Plc.
- Advised the lenders on the NGN12.3 billion financing of the acquisition of Jos Electricity Distribution Company.
- Advised the lenders on the US\$105 million financing of the acquisition of Ikeja Electricity Distribution Company.
- Advised the lenders on the US\$78.5 million financing of the acquisition of the Omotosho Thermal Plant.
- Advised on the US\$1.19 billion Fertilizer Plant Development Project Finance.
- Advised the Nigerian National Petroleum Company/Mobil (Nigeria) on a US\$1.5 billion reserves development financing programme.

- Advised on the US\$1.6 billion refinancing of Celtel Limited.
- Advised in the Oando Plc NGN60 billion medium term loan refinancing arranged by Stanbic IBTC, Guaranty Trust Bank and First Bank Plc.
- Advised on the US\$789 million Obajana Cement Plant Development Project Finance.
- Advised a syndicate of Nigerian lenders on the US\$280 million financing of the acquisition of a thermal power plant.
- Advised on the US\$975 million refinancing, restructuring and additional financing for Celtel Limited.
- Advised the International Finance Corporation (IFC) on a US\$70 million investment in First Capital Monument Bank (FCMB).

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Recent transactions

- Currently advising a leading oil and gas trading company on the purchase of LPG and propane from an E&P company.
- Currently advising a group of investors in a bid vehicle for the acquisition of a petroleum acreage of an IOC.
- Currently advising an oil and gas trading company on its proposed purchase of NGLs from a joint venture group.
- Currently advising a leading oil servicing company on the restructuring of the plugging and abandonment operations.
- Currently advising a major international oil and gas company on the proposed acquisition of a company with significant OML assets in Nigeria.
- Recently advised a bidder on its bid to acquire the onshore petroleum acreages of an IOC.
- Recently advised on the US\$3.3 billion financing for the development of an integrated petrochemical and refinery complex.

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Areas of practice. Corporate/commercial; finance and regulatory compliance.

Recent transactions

- Currently acting as member of the Draft Team of the Nigerian Mortgage Refinance Company Project for the drafting of a Model Mortgage and Foreclosure Law to be adopted by 19 Pilot States in Nigeria.
- Recently advised a major electronics company in West Africa on the tax structure for its business.
- Recently advised on the incorporation of a local subsidiary for a multinational company and also procured trade marks and NAFDAC registrations for the subsidiary.
- Recently advised MasterCard Worldwide on the legal and regulatory framework for its credit card insurance business in Nigeria.
- Recently advised MasterCard Worldwide on premium taxes and charges, mandatory retained cessions to local insurers, requirements for licensing and mandatory local usage for insurance brokers and other entities (claim handlers) in Nigeria.

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Publications

- Evolving a Robust Legal Framework for Elderly Care and Protection in Nigeria: Growing Strong and Grey (2014) Pivotal Magazine, Au Courant Nigeria.
- *Power of Advocacy – A Moot Guide for Global Law Students (2012) ISBN 978-978-36705-9-2.*

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