



STATE OF **TECH** POLICY IN NIGERIA

Executive Summary

Report on Legislations, Regulations, Directives, Orders, Policies, Strategies and Announcements Impacting the Information Technology Ecosystem.

2022

Executive Summary

In recent statistics gathered, the contribution of the information and communications technology (ICT) sector to Nigeria's GDP has been remarkable - in some instances, outperforming the contribution of other key sectors such as energy, power, and manufacturing. According to an NBS report, in the second quarter of 2020, the tech sector contributed 17.83% to Nigeria's GDP, higher than the contribution of the sector in the previous quarter of 2019 which stood at 14.55%. This development has made the tech sector quite attractive to both public and private investors and stakeholders. It has also inspired a new means of livelihood for citizens and potential actors – both locally and internationally. The impact of technology on the nation's growth and development requires enabling policies and regulatory frameworks that would form the foundation for unlocking transformational innovations. Hence, there is an urgent need to ensure that this sector* has flexible and practical policies, and infrastructure.

This document summarises our Report on the events in the technology ecosystem and the business, regulatory and political factors necessary towards the development of the ecosystem. The report covers the different legislative, regulatory and policy updates, affecting the tech ecosystem between Q1 2020 and Q4 2021.

This Executive Summary is divided into four (4) parts; The first part highlights the key insights that stem from the Report. The second part gives an appraisal of the events and key updates covering the Report timeline, and highlights the laws, regulations, policies and executive actions which have impacted the technology ecosystem in Nigeria. The third part examines some of the current and evolving developments, primarily draft laws, policies and directives which may likely impact the state of tech policy in coming years. The fourth part provides predictions and recommendations concerning tech regulation in the coming years based on the available data provided in the Report.

1. 'e-Economy Africa 2020 - Africa's \$180 billion internet economy future' Google and IFC, a member of the World Bank Group, p. 16
2. 'ICT's Contribution to Nigeria's GDP Increases in Spite of Economic Slowdown' (25 August 2020) <<https://www.premium-timesng.com/business/410695-icts-contribution-to-nigerias-gdp-increases-in-spite-of-economic-slowdown.html>> accessed 31 March 2021

*The ICT Sector as defined by the Nigeria Bureau of Statistics includes telecommunication services, arts and entertainment.

Part 1

Key Insights

- 1.** Digital identification in Nigeria is becoming more integrated with the executive directive on the National Identification Number registration by the Minister of Communications and Digital Economy and the review of the current framework for Bank Verification Number by the CBN.
- 2.** There have been key developments in Nigeria's Fintech sector with the introduction of a new licensing regime for payments companies within Nigeria under the supervision of the CBN; and a new licensing regime for wealthtech companies within Nigeria under the supervision of the SEC.
- 3.** Other key regulatory developments in Nigeria's financial technology sector, include regulatory framework/guidelines for QR Code payments, Open Banking, payments services and mobile money services.
- 4.** Deployment of venture capital funding and investments into Nigerian startups has picked up steam with most reports highlighting a cumulative investment of \$1.37 billion in 2021, as at the time of this Report.
- 5.** There have been some concerning developments impacting the freedom of speech, access to information, and press freedom within Nigeria. These developments include the suspension of Twitter operations by the Federal Government which has impacted SMEs; the subsequent introduction of Bills seeking to restrict press freedom; and an increasing inclination towards controlling contents and social media platforms by regulators.
- 6.** Police brutality, which culminated in the #ENDSars protests continue to be a grave concern impacting technological innovation and development in Nigeria; in many cases, reported police brutality incidents are closely linked with youths, the most active demographic driving the creation and adoption of tech innovation in Nigeria.
- 7.** There are promising developments such as key Bills before the National Assembly and other State's House of Assembly targeted at improving data protection, intellectual property, and Startups.
- 8.** Currently, about 54% of the Bills cited in the Report are yet to pass the First Reading before respective Legislative Houses, which indicates a need for improvement in the quick review of laws that improve overall tech policy in Nigeria.
- 9.** More innovation-friendly regulations from key stakeholders such as the CBN, NOC, and SEC are expected to increase the number of innovative offerings by Nigerian startups.

Part 2

The advent of dynamic and fast-emerging technologies has given rise to new trends and occurrences in the sector. In this part, the spotlight is shone on various sectors in Nigeria to give updates on latest policy developments.

PLATFORM REGULATION AND NETWORK DISRUPTION

- Through the Ministry of information and Culture, the Nigerian government suspended the operations of Twitter in Nigeria in June 2021. Subsequently, internet service providers were directed to restrict access to Twitter services. In October 2021, the Minister for Information and Culture [announced](#) that recommendations arising from negotiations with Twitter would be applied across all social media platforms.
- The Nigerian Broadcasting Commission also released a [notice](#) requiring all social media platforms and online service providers to apply for a broadcast licence.
- The Nigerian Press Council Bill was [introduced](#) and suspended by the House of Representatives due to concerns and criticisms on its constitutionality.
- The Nigerian Broadcasting Commission Bill, which sought to give the Minister for Information the power to make laws, was [introduced](#) and withdrawn at the House of Representatives.
- The National Broadcasting Commission (NBC) presented the [amendment](#) to the 6th edition of the National Broadcasting Code which was met with much criticism from the public.
- People's Gazette, a Nigerian online newspaper, was [blocked](#) by Mobile internet service providers, thereby rendering access to news impossible without using a Virtual Private Network.
- Telecommunication Services were [shut](#) down in Zamfara, Kaduna, Katsina, and Sokoto due to insecurity which negatively impacted the economies of the states while insecurity raged unceasingly.
- In March 2021, citizens of Nigeria [protested](#) a Social Media Bill that was expected to limit the freedom of expression online.

CONTENT MODERATION

- The National Film and Video Censorship, Classification, and Exhibition Regulatory Commission Bill, 2019 was presented for consideration by the National Assembly.
- The Federal Government indicated that it is working on a digital content regulation for OTT streaming services and content providers in Nigeria.

CONSUMER PROTECTION

- The Federal Competition and Consumer Protection Commission (FCCPC) released various guidelines and regulations, such as the Merger Review [Regulations](#), in a continuing bid to contribute to the economic development of Nigeria by protecting and promoting competitive markets and enabling informed consumer choices.
- The FCCPC [announced](#) that it would check some illegal, unwholesome, and unfair practices in the money lending industry by setting up a joint committee in collaboration with the CBN, the EFCC, the ICPC, and NITDA.
- The FCCPC has shown increasing interest in regulating digital services through investigations and the issuance of [warnings](#).
- The FCCPC also [signed](#) a Memorandum of Understanding between the EFCC and the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) of the United States of America to strengthen cooperation and collaboration in addressing mutual cross-border consumer protection or fraud concerns and problems.

CYBERSECURITY

- The ECOWAS Court of Justice ordered the Nigerian government to [amend](#) or repeal a provision of the Cybercrimes Act found to violate the right to freedom of expression of people under the African Charter of Human and Peoples Rights.
- In February 2021, the Federal Government launched the [National Cybersecurity Policy and Strategy](#) (NCPS) and called for overhauling the country's 2014 National Cybersecurity Strategy and Policy.
- To strengthen cyber security and a reliable digital network in Nigeria, NITDA released a [Strategic Roadmap and Action Plan](#).
- The Nigerian Army, in December 2020, [announced](#) the upgrade of the Nigerian Cyberwarfare Command Centre to combat more online threats.
- The CBN [published](#) the draft Risk-Based Cybersecurity Frameworks and Guidelines for Other Financial Institutions for comments from the public. The Framework creates new obligations for regulated organisations to strengthen the sector's resilience in the face of increasing threats and risk.
- In August 2021, the Computer Emergency Response and readiness team was [upgraded](#) by NITDA to reduce cyber attacks and ensure cybersecurity.
- The NCC [established](#) the 'NCC Centre for Computer Security Incident Response Team (NCC-CSIRT)' to primarily address cybersecurity issues in the telecommunication sector.

DATA PROTECTION

- In November 2020, NITDA released the data protection implementation framework for the NDPR. The [framework](#) introduced a compliance checklist for organisations.
- In August 2020, Data Protection Bill 2020 was released publicly, and a [call](#) for public consultation requesting comments and recommendations on the Bill. In September, a stakeholder session was held to discuss the contents and recommendations to the Bill.
- Between 2020 and 2021, NITDA, the data protection regulator, issued [sanctions](#) against three organisations for violating the Nigeria Data Protection Regulation.
- The Lagos State Data Protection Bill passed its [second reading](#) and held a [public hearing](#) in the Lagos State House of Assembly. The Bill seeks to protect the private information of companies and individuals and put in place mechanisms to register organisations processing personal information under its territorial and material scope.
- NITDA announced a [partnership](#) with Nigeria's consumer protection agency, the Federal Competition and Consumer Protection Commission (FCCPC), to tackle privacy abuses by digital lending companies in Nigeria.
- In November 2021, the Federal Government released Terms of Reference seeking the services of a consultant to provide legal advice to develop and implement a legal framework and regulatory capacity for data protection, cybersecurity, and ID systems in Nigeria.
- A State High Court recognised data protection⁴ as a right worthy of protection. Similarly, the Court of Appeal decided that data protection right is a subset of the right to privacy guaranteed under the constitution⁵.
- NIACOM released the Nigerian Insurance Industry Information Communication Technology Guideline which sets the minimum standard for the use of information technology in the insurance sector amongst other things.

4. Incorporated Trustees of Digital Rights Lawyers Initiative v National Identity Management Commission (NIMC). Suit No. AB/83/2020

5. Incorporated Trustees of Digital Rights Lawyers Initiative v National Identity Management Commission (NIMC) LPELR-55623



DIGITAL HEALTH

A National Electronic Health Records Bill, which aims to [establish](#) a national health record system in Nigeria to store and access electronic health records, came up for public hearing before the House of Representatives.

Various Nigerian Health Tech Startups, including Lifebank, Geocare, and Tech4Dev, have been working with the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) in the country's pandemic response and management.

In an attempt to [regulate](#) digital health, a draft Online Pharmacy Regulations was introduced. The regulation seeks to introduce a licensing and registration regime for online pharmacies.

EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES AND DIGITAL IDENTITY

The World Bank [approved](#) Nigeria's Digital Identification for Development Project, which aims to increase the number of people with a National Identification Number (NIN) to 150 million in the next three years.

The Ministry of Communication & Digital Economy [signed](#) a project agreement worth \$13 million with the Republic of Korea to increase access in the NIN enrolment process through the establishment of additional enrolment centres and provision of registration infrastructure.

The National Identity Program was launched to provide a verifiable means of identifying citizens and create a comprehensive database for providing public services in the future.

The Minister of Communications and Digital Economy issued a [directive](#) mandating the linkage of NIN to SIM cards and [banned](#) sales of sim cards in December 2020.

NITDA released a blueprint and strategy [document](#) for the National Adoption of Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT) Blockchain in Nigeria.

The Federal Ministry of Communications and Digital Economy released the Revised National [Digital Identity Policy](#) for SIM Card Registration. The Policy seeks to provide a framework for the operation and management of the mobile ecosystem.

In November 2020, the National Centre for Artificial Intelligence and Robotics was [launched](#) in Abuja as a subsidiary of NITDA, in line with the National Digital Economy Policy and Strategy (NDEPS). The Centre is intended to serve as a leading hub of innovation, research and development, knowledge transfer, and training in Artificial Intelligence (AI), Robotics, and other emerging technologies.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

- In January 2020, the World Intellectual Property Office (WIPO) [established](#) the WIPO Nigeria Office in Abuja to [promote](#) awareness-raising, training, and capacity building in Intellectual Property (IP).
- To commemorate world IP day, the Director-General of NCC called on banks and other financial institutions to embrace the collateralisation of IP Assets.
- Two copyrights amendment bills were introduced in the Nigerian Senate in 2021. Nigerian Copyright Commission (NCC), in collaboration with Nigerian Customs Service (NCS), impounded over [80,000](#) books worth over 100 million naira since 2020.
- NCC also raided local printing outlets in 2021, impounding over [10,000](#) copies of pirated materials worth over 16 million naira and making three [arrests](#) in the process.

HIGHLIGHT OF TRENDS IN CORPORATE AND FINANCE SECTOR

This segment covers developments in the Financial/Corporate sector, especially the Corporate Affairs Commission, Central Bank of Nigeria, Federal Inland Revenue Service, Securities and Exchange Commission, and The Nigerian Stock Exchange.

CORPORATE AFFAIRS COMMISSION

The President assented to the Companies, and Allied Matters Bill passed by the National Assembly, thereby repealing and replacing the old Companies and Allied Matters Act, 1990. The new Act introduced several corporate innovations geared towards enhancing the ease of doing business in Nigeria.



CENTRAL BANK OF NIGERIA

The CBN was notably the most active regulator in Nigeria within our review period; releasing a plethora of both innovative and challenging policies (collectively more than [15 key regulatory guidelines and frameworks](#) for Nigeria's banking and finance sector) which had varying impact on the activities of Fintech, Lendtech, and Wealthtech startups as well as the entire tech ecosystem. Our observation is that the CBN's policy mindset is a key parameter for the success of startups and is of equal importance to investors and ecosystem operators alike.

FEDERAL INLAND REVENUE SERVICE

- The Minister of Finance, Budget, and National Planning, in 2020, issued the [Companies Income Tax \(Significant Economic Presence\) Order, 2020 \(SEP Order\)](#), to complement the 2019 Finance Act. The SEP Order defines what constitutes a SEP of a non-resident company in Nigeria.
- The Finance Act introduced in 2020 made over 80 amendments to Nigeria's existing tax and regulatory legislation.
- In June 2021, the Minister of Finance, Budget & National Planning issued the 2021 Tax Appeal Tribunal Rules, which contain electronic filing and virtual hearings of applications.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

- The SEC released a [statement](#) characterising all crypto assets as Securities in 2020. In January 2021, the SEC approved the Rules on Crowdfunding. It released a further [statement](#) reiterating its regulatory powers over Cryptocurrencies when the investment's character qualified as a securities transaction in February 2021.
- The SEC created the Sub-Brokers Serving Multiple Brokers through a Digital Platform (Digital Sub-Brokers) licence category in April 2021. In addition, it announced that it would be launching the [SEC Regulatory Incubation \(RI\)](#) program in the third quarter of 2021 for Fintechs functioning or wishing to operate in the Nigerian Capital Market in June 2021.
- In June 2021, SEC introduced the Interoperability Financial Market Infrastructures Link [Framework](#) among Central Securities Deposits to enhance the efficiency of trading and settlement functions and align the market with international best practices.
- In August 2021, the SEC issued [New Rules](#) for Robo Advisory services in Nigeria, permitting them to register as corporate bodies or individuals.

THE NIGERIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

The Nigerian Stock Exchange released its [Exposure Draft](#) of the Proposed Rules for Broker-to-Fintech Collaborations to regulate business collaborations between dealing members of the NSE and Fintech entities.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS, COMMUNICATION & INTERNET INFRASTRUCTURE

- The NCC launched a National Broadband Plan for Nigeria to improve broadband speed, and data plan affordability and coverage.
- On the 3rd of November, 2020, the NAICOM released the Nigerian Insurance Industry ICT Guidelines Version 1.0, setting the minimum standard for the industry's use of Information Technology.
- The NCC launched its five-year [Strategic Management Plan \(SMP\)](#) from 2020-2024 targeted at improving the management and regulation of the Nigerian telecoms sector on the 23rd of June, 2020.
- On the 6th of May 2021, the President launched the [National Policy](#) for the Promotion of Indigenous Content in the Nigerian Telecommunications Sector to enhance the Nigerian economy and ensure that Nigerians develop the ability, skills, and human resources to play a leading position in the telecommunications sector.

- The NCC issued the first draft of a proposed [framework](#) for introducing MVNOs in Nigeria in December 2020.
- The Federal Government [partnered](#) with Microsoft to expand high-speed internet infrastructure in Nigeria across all geo-political zones. Right of Way charges have also been reduced to facilitate the development of internet infrastructure in the country.
- The NCC [signed](#) a memorandum of understanding with NIGCOMSAT (Nigerian Communications Satellite Limited), the government-owned satellite company, to allow 5G services to run on its C-band frequency spectrum. NIGCOMSAT will be launching two new satellites by 2025 to replace the NIGCOMSAT-IR set to expire by 2026.
- Further to the 5G rollout, Nigeria auctioned the 3.5GHz spectrum on the 13th of December, 2021, with MTN and Mafab Communications emerging as the successful bidders.
- The Internet Exchange Point of Nigeria (IXPN) has [crossed](#) the 70th percentile in traffic.
- Proposed amendments to the Registration of Telecommunications Subscribers Regulation - The regulation seeks to replace the 2011 version with an expanded scope that covers all communication services and incorporates electronic SIM cards.
- DigOnce Policy- The policy aims to reduce the cost of broadband deployment by embedding ready-made buried conduits for optic fibre to construct infrastructure and design.

NOTABLE MENTIONS

- The Nigerian Start-Up Bill 2021, co-created by multi-stakeholders, including the presidency and tech ecosystem, was approved by the Federal Executive Council.
- In March 2021, the Presidency directed that the National Agency for Science and Engineering Infrastructure (NASENI) be moved from the Ministry of Science and Technology to the Presidency.
- NITDA released the draft Nigeria Digital Agriculture [Strategy](#) (NDAS, 2020-2030) 2020 to provide purpose and direction for the adoption of digital technologies in agriculture.
- The Standard Organisation of Nigeria released guidelines to govern the e-commerce industry in Nigeria.
- NITDA commenced operations of the [National Public Key Infrastructure](#) in 2021. The agency also released a draft framework on Alternative Dispute Resolution for the ICT sector in July 2020.
- The insurance sector regulator, NAICOM, also released the Nigerian Insurance Industry ICT [Guidelines](#) Version 1.0, which defines the minimum standard for the use of IT in the insurance sector.
- National Digital Innovation and Entrepreneurship [Policy](#) was developed to foster the growth of sustainable digital innovation and encourage entrepreneurship, and indigenous content generation.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS AND DIRECTIVES

The Lagos State Government restricted the operations of commercial motorcycles and three-wheeled rickshaws. This development has led to a loss of investment, revenue and employment opportunities for start-ups and citizens.

CROSSING THE RED LINES: DISTURBING TRENDS

- Increased cases of police brutality on young Nigerians, culminating in the [#EndSARS protests](#).
- A [ban](#) on commercial motorcycles in Lagos, which in turn, affected ride-hailing services.
- A ban on cryptocurrency trading, by way of a CBN directive to financial institutions, prevents them from facilitating payments for such purposes.
- Increased [budgetary](#) allocation for state surveillance purposes.
- Proposed NITDA Bill that seeks to introduce a new licensing regime and more tax burden.



Part 3

Legislative and Policy challenges for the Tech Ecosystem

- 1. Outstanding Bills and Policy changes**
- 2. Disruption v. Displacement Divide**
- 3. Increasing Regulatory Uncertainty**
- 4. Digital v. Brick & Mortar Regulations**
- 5. Absence of stakeholders engagement**
- 6. Arbitrary extortion**
- 7. Scramble for control between regulators**

Part 4

Recommendations

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Currently, we have a plethora of outdated laws and policies in the technology sector. Therefore, the regulators and legislators must adopt an adaptive strategy to the ever dynamic and evolving technology ecosystem. Our laws and regulations must be designed in a flexible and dynamic way that permits flexibility so as to not stifle innovation.
- A regulatory framework - Startup Act, should be enacted to aid and strengthen the growth of startups and mitigate their inherent challenges, including access to capital, infrastructure deficit, multiple taxations, among others.
- Pending Bills such as the Data Protection Bill, Electronic Transactions Bill, and the Digital Rights and Freedom Bill should be enacted into law to unlock opportunities in the Tech Sector.
- Rights-respecting regulations should be designed to regulate the booming digital lending sector in Nigeria. We recommend that to enhance consumer protection in the digital economy, legislators and enforcement agencies must increasingly focus on consumer protection with a focus on legal and policy frameworks; dispute resolution and redress; enforcement, including cross-border cooperation; and consumer education and empowerment.
- We recommend ensuring a human rights approach to lawmaking for policymakers like the National Assembly. Policymakers should ensure that laws impacting online expression such as the Cybercrimes Act are brought in line with constitutional and international human rights standards (such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights) through amendments.
- Furthermore, we recommend that agencies and institutions created to implement and enforce competition and consumer protection laws should be effective, efficient and equipped to address the new issues that arise with the advancements in information technology, especially how new technologies interact with consumers rights.
- The misclassification of streaming platforms as broadcasting entities by the government should be corrected by the government as it could drive out much needed foreign investment.
- Increased efforts should be applied to ensure uniformity of right of way rates across Nigeria's 36 states and the FCT.
- Private and Public sectors should collaborate to create more funding opportunities for entrepreneurs.
- The government should create innovation zones where entrepreneurs enjoy tax holidays, subsidised real estate, reliable internet connection, adequate security, and fiscal incentives to foster the growth of technology and creativity.

- Regulators and relevant institutions should be adequately funded and independent.
- Sandbox protocols in conjunction with sector stakeholders should be carried out so that policymakers understand technologies before legislating on them.
- The policy framework and regulatory environment should be harmonised without undermining the theory of regulatory independence.
- Regulators should collaborate to avoid duplication of effort and imposition of onerous conditions for businesses to thrive.
- A more tech-diverse regulatory framework for supervising digital health innovations should be developed in the Health Sector.
- Regulations and Policies should be frequently updated to keep in tune with the often evolving innovations.
- Investments should be made to build the capacity of market researchers and journalists to understand the effect of policies on the ecosystem.
- Researchers and philanthropic organisations should act as a bridge between quality research and policy reform.
- More contextually relevant research should be carried out on the role of policymaking and the need to protect the tech ecosystem.

CONCLUSION

The rapid advancements in technological innovation globally have given rise to an emerging world with new roles, responsibilities, and regulations. Digital technologies have been forecasted to be a major driver of productivity, with successful economies now depending on more digitally skilled workers. More specifically, in Nigeria, digital technologies are helping reshape society by creating more means of income and facilitating greater access to social infrastructures. Although, like other technological waves, the impact may be gradual, its long-term changes will have a far-reaching impact along the lines of development. Therefore, the government and other key stakeholders, including policymakers and legislators, investors, and regulators, need to stay on their toes to address the developmental impact digital technologies bring. Furthermore, the dynamic nature of digital technologies and innovation exposes the society to potential chaos or greater good depending on their use, hence creating efficient and rights-respecting regulations that intersect to drive innovation and develop the economy.

In sum, this Report examined the various sides of tech policy in Nigeria, noting the good, the bad, and sometimes the ugly sides of policies and regulations regulating the tech ecosystem in Nigeria. The Report further assessed how existing policies and regulations had impacted the tech ecosystem and their future implications. In addition, the Report proffered recommendations to tackle existing and future challenges raised by the regulation of technology in Nigeria.

Finally, based on our analysis of the current state of tech policy in Nigeria and proposed regulations, predictions on the changes that may occur with tech policy in the coming years, their implications, and the role that all stakeholders should play were highlighted. The Report concludes with insights from ecosystem stakeholders, operators, and regulators.

Building a Community that lasts

While curating the Report, we have come to understand the relevance and importance of building and creating a community of stakeholders deeply interested in the development of innovative and yet rights respecting policies that affect the tech ecosystem.

We also understand the need to grow this community organically with the aim of gathering like minded individuals and entities that are passionate about the technology ecosystem and more importantly intentional about the policies that shape the ecosystem.

Therefore, we are calling out to all those who are ready to build this community with us; to come join us in shaping the policy conversations that would shape our African technology ecosystem.

Part of our objectives are:

- Hosting periodic sessions to discuss topical policy issues;
- Share our insights, analysis, and topline impact of policies;
- Co-creating recommendations and suggestions into policy development cycle; and
- Organising policy hackathons to propose legislation that supports innovation and the ecosystem.

Kindly indicate your interest [here](#).



Spread the word also.

Let's build a community that lasts.

Hugs from the Tech Hive and Ikigai Innovation Teams.

About Tech Hive

Tech Hive Advisory Limited ("Tech Hive") is a technology policy advisory and research firm that provides support services to private and public organisations regarding the intersection between technology, business, and law. We focus on how emerging and disruptive technologies are altering and influencing the traditional way of doing things while acting as an innovation partner to our clients.

Our experience and capability extend across Research, Policy Advisory and Intelligence, Privacy and Data Protection, Data Ethics, Cybersecurity, Start-Up Advisory, and Digital Health. We ensure our advice serves our clients well by having an excellent understanding not only of their business but of the markets in which they operate through accurate policy and legislative development tracking and intelligence.

Contact: contact@techhiveadvisory.org.ng

About Ikigai

Ikigai Innovation Initiative is a non-profit organisation set up with the vision of becoming the one-stop centre for technology policy in Africa. We promulgate diverse research on technology policy and legal frameworks across Africa. We also engage relevant stakeholders around the intersection of law, business and technology and advocate for better policies for the ecosystem at large. Being a research and advocacy centre focused on emerging technologies, policy and research, we often work and collaborate with leading research institutes, academia, organisations, civil society, and individuals on policy affecting technology. We also publish and contribute to whitepapers, reports, policy briefs, infographics, guides and guidance, academic journals and publications.

Our researchers work closely with government, stakeholders and ecosystem players, placing evidence and academic intuition at the heart of policymaking. We bring together the latest insights, evidence and commentary from our researchers with our one-stop-shop vision for policy by connecting policymakers, decision-makers, and practitioners with our industry-leading research. We also deliver evidence-based policy that meets the grand challenges facing society by advocating for social justice in the face of technology; sensitization of the public on technology policies that impact their rights and lives and promoting digital rights and digital ethics.

Contact: policy@ikigaination.org



contact@techhiveadvisory.org.ng

www.techhiveadvisory.org.ng

[@Hiveadvisory](https://twitter.com/Hiveadvisory)

[in](https://www.linkedin.com/company/techhiveadvisory) Tech Hive Advisory



policy@ikigaination.org

www.ikigaination.org

[@ikigaination](https://twitter.com/ikigaination)

[in](https://www.linkedin.com/company/ikigaination) Ikigai Innovation Initiative