
SECURITY THREATS: APPRAISING THE EFFECTS OF CYBER CRIMES AND KIDNAPPING ON NIGERIA'S IMAGE IN THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

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***Abstract:** Do security threats cum challenges in Nigeria really affect her International security image cum perception? Making an attempt to answer this question helped to address the issue associated with Nigeria's international security image due to her security challenges. Thus, this paper examined the menace of Cyber crimes and Kidnapping in Nigeria and how they have portrayed Nigeria's security image in the International Community. The paper is descriptive and qualitative in orientations. Data gathered through documented evidence were content analyzed through textual, pictorials and tabular forms while systems theory of Talcott Parsons and David Easton was utilized as a theoretical guide. Based on findings, the study established that Cyber crimes and Kidnappings account for poor security rankings cum perceptions of Nigeria globally. Hinging on findings, the paper recommended among others, the need for Nigerian leaders to tackle her internal problems such as unemployment, poverty, partial distribution of national values and resources which have encouraged security threats in recent times.*

Key Concepts: Security threats; Cyber Crimes; Kidnapping; Image and International Community

INTRODUCTION

The contemporary 21st century has overcome the era of no internet. Consequently, there have been a lot of international descriptions of Nigeria's security image since early 2000s due to the upsurge and prevalent menace of Cyber crimes and various manifestation of kidnapping attacks in the country. Even though, the ICT via computer networking system is one of the basic essential services provided to make life enjoyable for the people, however, Nigeria's security image has suffered negative perceptions and tends to lose global trust and integrity in the international community. Globally in 2011, a report by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2013 estimated that about 2.3 billion people which constitute more than 1/3 of the then world's population had access to the internet and more than 60 percents of these subscribers are in developing countries such as Nigeria. Similarly, Kidnapping became a menace of attraction in modern Nigerian society following the abduction of foreign oil workers in Nigeria on February 25th 2006 by the restive youths of Niger Delta in a bid to actualize their agitation for restitution and increased infrastructural development. In the view of Ugwuoke (2011: P. 1), the incessant kidnapping attacks in Nigeria following the Niger Delta militancy has become a deadly crime which has shamelessly commercialized into different parts of the country. Consequently, this has led to loss of lives and extortion of money from the victims in form of ransom.

The immoral and illegal activities carried out by some people in the international system have attracted the attentions of global scholars. Accordingly, as observed in Adeniran (2008: P. 368) the social media applications offered by the Net such as chat systems and internet messages usually provided solid ground for carrying out morally wrong activities in the international system. Consequently, the extent to which this is affecting the image of states in the global system has become a problem yet unsolved. Consequently, Frank and Odunayo (2013: P. 2) asserted "Cyber-crimes have gone beyond conventional crimes and now have threatening ramifications to the national security of all countries, even to technologically developed countries as the United States", they later submitted that many states have adopted much legislation in fighting cyber crimes. Abdul-Rasheed, Lateef, Yinusa and Abdullateef (2017) asserted that the critical trends of insecurity arising from cyber menace in Nigeria has become terrible and rampant among the youth who find cyber crimes as a shortcut to success. The menace of cyber crime that is common among Nigerian youth and have to some extent continued to shape Nigeria's security image by the international community and resulted to instances where an average Nigerian is a suspected fraudster and consequently, shaping her security image. On this regard, Igwe and Ahiaoma (2014) listed hacking, Cyber theft, Cyber laundering, website cloning among cyber crimes while financial fraud and identity theft remains a persistent threat to Nigeria's security image.

In July 2001, four Nigerians suspected to be operating a 419 (online scam syndicate) on the internet to dupe foreign investors in Ghana were apprehended by security agencies. Their activities are believed to have led to loss of several millions of foreign currencies by unsuspecting prospective investors (Frank and Odunayo, 2013). Subsequently, in view of Umo (2010), the Nigerian Cybercrime Working Group (NCWG) was established to meet the objectives of National Cyber Security Initiative (NCI), however, the effects of this initiative, did not solve the problems of cyber security in Nigeria. The view of these scholars can only be inferred as they failed to consider the extent to which these initiatives were effective in fighting internet crimes. Frank and Odunayo (2013) must have been bothered with the level of security threats arising from cyber crimes when they maintained that value system was the key factor enhancing cyber-crime in Nigeria, the scholars equally considered the value placed on getting rich quick among Nigerian youth as factor that facilitated the online scam

among Nigerian youth. However, the scholars failed to consider the various factors such as poverty, unemployment among others, as push factors that led many Nigerian youth into internet crimes.

Kidnapping has also been considered as a global phenomenon that provides a coordinated attack on human beings. Ezemenaka, (2018) pointed out political reasons, poverty, success, protection, terrorism and quick money/wealth or money ritual as factors promoting kidnapping in Nigeria. While commenting on the effects of Kidnapping on Nigeria's security image, the same scholar maintained that kidnapping has become a quagmire in Nigeria and virtually posing threats to every state in Nigeria while the Niger-Delta kidnapping received much attention by Nigerians and the world. In 2006, many oil workers that are mostly foreigners were reportedly kidnapped, since then Kidnapping has become one of the major problems affecting Nigeria's image (Inyang and Abraham, 2013). Consequently, Nigeria was placed 6th on the global kidnap index in 2008, this rated Nigeria among countries with kidnapping-based security challenge in the international system behind Philippines, Venezuela, Columbia, Brazil and Mexico. From the foregoing, it is evident that kidnapping and cyber crimes have constituted to security threats in Nigeria and with great negative implications on her image. It is on this basis that the paper investigates the extent and how the menace of kidnapping and cyber-crimes has affected the Image of Nigeria.

Methodology

The paper is descriptive and hinges on qualitative orientation. It relied on secondary data cum documented evidence, such as annual global kidnapping and internet crimes index reports. Data were presented using pictorial, tabular and textual tools. Content analysis cum logical reasoning served as instruments of analyzing the data while Systems theory of Talcott Parsons and David Easton was employed as a theoretical guide to the paper. Talcott Parsons and David Easton's systems theory of social system cum political system analysis was employed as a theoretical guide in explaining the links between the two major variables. The basic position of systems theory centers on the assumption of its two major exponents; David Easton who considered international cum socio-political systems as systems that have components parts and Talcott Parsons who posited that every social cum international or political system must have the capacity to maintain itself against unfriendly environment which could be sometimes catastrophic. In view of these two exponents of Systems theory; social cum political system is not so unique because it is not free from endemic factors such as kidnapping, cyber-crimes, conflicts, various groups' interests and excessive demands from the systems' environment which place pressures on the social cum political system and if per chance, the system loses or fails to maintain an equilibrium pattern and adjust to the changes and pressures from the systems environment.

The relevance of systems theory to this paper rests on its enriched capacity in explaining how Cyber crimes and the menace of kidnapping have affected Nigeria's security image over the years. The failure of Nigerian government to adequately respond to the pressures placed on its political system by internet fraudsters and kidnapers have not only continued to wreck havoc on sub-parts (education, business, security, most importantly foreign relation among others) of Nigerian political but also her image as sub-part of the international system. In view of Talcott Parsons, the inability of the system to maintain itself despite hostile environment will automatically lead to systems failure and disintegration within the system. In essence, over the years Nigerian educational sector has encountered serious attacks from kidnapping of students, the National Youth Service Corps scheme meant to

foster national integration has been presumably battered due to disintegration of corps' members from the areas where kidnappings are prevalent. This is a sign of serious security failure within the system. Consequently, the inability of Nigerian government to adequately fight cyber-crimes menace in Nigeria has resulted to image disrepute as some foreigners now perceive most Nigerian youth as fraudsters, thereby limited the ease of doing business with Nigerians, particularly, online businesses.

E-crimes versus Nigeria's International Security Image

Olusola, Ogunlere, Semiu and Yinka (2013) observed that cyber crimes has been a threat to the security of states globally, this includes Yahoo attack, hacking, credit card cum ATM fraud, cyber terrorism among others. As pointed out by the scholars, Nigeria is widely known for cyber crimes in the international system, attentions have been focused on Nigerian nationals in online romance scams where victims were being defrauded through fake social media profiles, particularly, by posing as the U.S. military personnel. More so, Frank and Odunayo (2013) reported that prevalent cyber crimes committed by Nigerians locally and internationally have made the United States to support Nigerian government towards reducing such crimes through the U.S.-Nigerian law enforcement operations which have led to the arrests of many Nigerians nationals in the United States and Nigeria for online related crimes and fraud.

American National Fraud Information Centre (AMNFC) presented Nigerian money offers cum e-crimes as the fastest growing online scam in the world in 2001; In essence, the report considered Nigerian cyber-crimes impact per capita extremely high (Makeri, 2017: P. 317). The report equally pointed that the inability of Nigerian security forces to curb e-crimes related issues has continued to serve as disrepute to the image of Nigeria globally. The statistical report presented by Background Check International as observed in Frank and Odunayo (2013) ranked Nigeria 3rd among top 10 Nations that commit cyber-crime globally. Also, an indicator of E-crimes from Nigeria as it affected her security image was in July, 2001, when four Nigerians who confessed to be operating a 419 scam on the internet to deceive and dupe foreign investors in Ghana were arrested by security agencies (Makeri, 2017). The scam claimed loss of millions of foreign currencies by potential investors. This must have also served as signal to others that Nigerian nationals are not to be entrusted.

Table 1: Amount lost by selected online Fraud Type for Individuals Reporting Monetary Loss

| Complaint Type | Percentage of Reported Total Dollar Loss | The average (median) \$ Loss per complaint |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| Nigerian letter Fraud | 2.7 | \$5,000.00 |
| Check Fraud | 7.1 | \$3,800.00 |
| Confidence Fraud | 2.3 | \$2,025.00 |
| Investment Fraud | 6.2 | \$2,000.00 |
| Non-delivery | 14.6 | \$410.00 |
| Auction Fraud | 41.0 | \$385.00 |
| Credit/debit card Fraud | 4.4 | \$240.00 |

Source: Internet Crime Report, ICR (2005).

The table 1 showed the top 7 reported cases of global e-crimes in 2005 by individuals' complaints. The report presented Nigerian Letter Fraud as 2.7% with 5,000 USD of the

reported total dollars lost to cyber crimes globally in the year 2005. The reports also stated that the majority of the fraudsters who were in contact with the complainants through either e-mail or web mostly reside in Nigeria, United Kingdom, Italy, Canada and China (ICR, 2005). By implication, Nigeria has earned so much disrepute due to cyber crime reports, thereby contributing to her image problem. Similarly, a report by NCC revealed that high level of cyber crime has brought Nigeria's name and image into disrepute within the international community. Nigeria had long been viewed in a negative manner when it comes to internet crime (NCC, 2021). Similarly, on July 16, 2006, a cyber crime incident occurred between a Nigerian (Yekini Labaika), from Osun State and Thumbelina Hinshaw (a 42-years old American who was desperately in search for a Muslim lover to marry). As reported by the Punch Newspaper; Yekini pretended to be an American Muslim (Philip Williams) working in an oil company in Nigeria defrauded the victim a sum of 16,220 USD and other valuable items (Makeri, 2017). Consequently, many young Nigerians were carrying out these dubious acts successfully on individuals and organizations within and outside Nigeria. These have continued to be on the increase thereby not only shaping the image of Nigeria, but also discouraging the easy of doing business with Nigerians by potential foreign investors. More so, a report by Daily Trust Nigeria on the 26th of July, 2005 revealed the state of Nigeria's image. As observed in the report, E-crimes have affected the security image of Nigeria in the international system. As observed in the report, a female Nigerian and a mother of four; Amaka Martina, Anajemba confessed to be the Queen of the largest advance fee fraud (Yahoo-yahoo) in the world having conspired with others to steal 242 million USD from Brazilian bank. It was equally reported that she claimed to be an undisputed Queen of the online scam that has continued to wreck havoc on the image of Nigeria and integrity of Nigerians abroad. Based on her arrests, the report equally stated that she forfeited over 48.5 million USD (3, 185 Billion Naira) properties acquired through online fraud to the government of Nigeria, United States, United Kingdom and Switzerland. This incident is undoubtedly considered by the international community as the biggest e-crime of all in the international system (Shariff, 2005).

Nigeria was reportedly ranked 43rd in the world list of Europe Middle-East Africa (EMEA) and also ranked 3rd among top 10 nations that commit cyber-crime in the world. The incident made the then Nigerian President; Olusegun Obasanjo to set up Nigeria Cyber-security Initiative, NCI (Frank and Odunayo, 2013). Consequently, any online transactions from Nigeria and other countries of the world are being treated with maximum security cautions. E-crimes have made it possible to the extent that Nigeria's financial documents which include bank draft and cheques had been perceived with distrust and suspicion within the international community (Chukwuma and Mogon, 2018). By implication, online financial documents from Nigeria to other countries had been treated with maximum security cautions and sometimes rejected for bi-lateral transactions. Consequently, e-mails and internet communication waves from Nigeria were sometimes disregarded cum blocked by the internet gateways of other countries of the world.



Figure 1: (Odunsi, 2021).

The figure 1 captioned the arrests of a Nigerian Yahoo-boy (Ladeji Kelvin Babatunde) by the EFCC. According to the report, he was arrested after obtaining over 38 million Naira he acquired by his colleagues through internet frauds. It was also reported that he has acquired various properties with the money he made through internet frauds which includes a four-bedroom uncompleted apartment at Kola road, Alagbado, Lagos state among others. The suspects usually carried out their activities on foreigner through social media applications, particularly, in the United States of America (USA) through letter fraud and dating sites. In essence, the arrest of Nigerians due to cyber crimes have over the years become indicators by various internet crimes report and by implications, it negatively battered the image of Nigeria globally and also served as signal to the international community that most Nigerian nationals are fraudsters.



Figure 2: (Semeniworima, 2020).

The figure 2 captioned another set of Nigerian national cum internet fraudster (Raymond Olorunwa Abbas, a.k.a Hushpuppi) who resided in Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE). He was arrested by Dubai Police for series of cyber crimes. Hushpuppi was later extradited to the United States of America by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) who alleged him of defrauding an English Premier league 124 Million USD (Dawkins, 2020). In essence, the victims of Hushpuppi are mostly foreigners. In essence, the cyber crimes attack by Hushpuppi on the international community has resulted to extra-caution in dealing with Nigerian national through online transactions and consideration of black men for job positions in the other countries.

Table 2: The status of Nigeria some of the Global Internet Crimes Report between 2001 and 2004

| Year | Cyber Crimes Reports Source | Data in Percentage |
|-----------|--|--|
| 2001-2002 | Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) | 15.5% of the global Internet Fraud was Nigerian 419 scams. |
| 2002 | American National Fraud Information Center (ANFIC) | Nigerian Money offers, 4% of total internet fraud globally. |
| 2003 | VeriSign | Nigeria is 3 rd in the world in the total Number of fraudulent, internet transactions, with 4.81% of global Internet fraud. |
| 2004 | Reuters | 48% of worldwide email is spam, from the 48%, 6% is Nigerian Email. |

Source: Adapted from Ezedikachi (2021).

The table 2 presented the series annual global internet crimes reports in Nigeria between 2001 and 2004, from the table; it is evident that Nigeria's image had been disrepute in the ranking and reports of countries that commit cyber crimes in the world. Subsequently, the cyber crime attacks from Nigerians to the international community have earned Nigeria a high percentage of internet crimes committed globally. Consequently, the Internet Crime Complaint Centre (ICC) which is equally a partnership between the FBI and America's National White Collar Crime Centre established that Nigeria was ranked 3rd in the list of top 10 sources of cyber crime globally with 8% (Daily Trust, 2010). In essence, the menace of internet fraud is not favourable to a country's image and reputation as the involvement in criminal activities scare away potential foreign investors.

Table 3: Nigeria's E-crimes Status

| | Fact | Figure |
|--|---|--|
| | Number of attacks | 2,175 |
| | Percentage of people that suffered cyber attacks | 14% of 97 million internet users |
| | Number of government websites that suffered attacks | 585 |
| | Nigeria's global cyber crime attacks ranking | 17 th most attacked country in the world. |

Source: Nigerian Information Technology and Development Agency, NITDA (2015).

The table 3 demonstrates that Nigeria's cyber attacks were appalling and threatened her international security image. Nigeria is ranked 17th most attacked country that suffered cyber

attacks insecurity globally. An estimated number of 585 cyber-attacks were placed on Nigeria's government websites and mostly by Nigerians. Nigeria also encountered 2,175 cyber attacks in one year only. In essence, Nigeria now possesses a little cyber security reliability by the rankings of the international community.

Kidnapping versus Nigeria's Security Image

The menace of kidnapping is prevalent in Nigeria and has advanced into a long security threat that encouraged other criminal activities. The first case of kidnapping in Nigeria was linked to July 4, 1984 by General Muhammad Buhari administration to capture an alleged corrupt politician; Alhaji Umaru Dikko (the then Nigerian Transport Minister) in London, the kidnapping attack was reportedly carried out by combined Nigerian-Israeli kidnappers (Samuel, 2019). Consequently, kidnapping has been one of the major tactics employed by various armed groups and criminals in pursuing their financial, socio-cultural, and political interest. It is employed by political rivals to victimize their opponents. Since kidnapping cases have become endemic in Nigeria among other states globally, it has become an indicator in describing the security of states globally. Kidnapping had been an indicator of Nigeria's security image, particularly with the upsurge and activities of Niger-Delta militancy cum abductions of foreigners.

Table 4: Statistics of 10 countries with highest kidnapping cases, 1992-1999

| | Country | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | TOTAL |
|----|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | Colombia | 464 | 244 | 217 | 469 | 947 | 908 | 960 | 972 | 5,181 |
| 2 | Mexico | 46 | 87 | 31 | 48 | 109 | 275 | 436 | 402 | 1,434 |
| 3 | F.S.Union | 5 | 5 | 13 | 3 | 21 | 41 | 57 | 105 | 250 |
| 4 | Brazil | 94 | 66 | 73 | 56 | 65 | 67 | 43 | 51 | 515 |
| 5 | Philippines | 53 | 56 | 78 | 61 | 113 | 61 | 51 | 39 | 512 |
| 6 | Nigeria | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 24 | 34 |
| 7 | India | 9 | 10 | 13 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 17 | 76 |
| 8 | Ecuador | 1 | 10 | 15 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 66 |
| 9 | Venezuela | 15 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 28 | 24 | 10 | 12 | 109 |
| 10 | S/Africa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 11 |
| | Total | 688 | 484 | 447 | 666 | 1,295 | 1,391 | 1,573 | 1,644 | 8,188 |

Source: Adapted from Chidi (2014).

The table 4 revealed the global ranking of the top 10 countries with kidnapping cases in the world between 1992 and 1999. In the early 1990s, Nigeria recorded few kidnapping cases and it became widespread in the late 1990s. Nigeria was rated 6th position in 1999, whereas Colombia was ranked 1st and Mexico, Former Soviet Union, Brazil and Philippines were ranked 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th respectively. Thus, just like Nigeria in the list, kidnapping has become a trauma to the security repute of many states in the international system with grave negative consequences on their international security image. Again, as reported by Assanvo and Okereke (2019), the kidnapping cases increased with the activities of the Niger-Delta militants in the early 2000s and have continued to draw the attentions of the international community to the security condition of Nigeria with the abductions of foreigners. Nigeria had been variously included in the list of the world's highest kidnap index by the

international community in the midst of Somalia, Venezuela, Mexico, Yemen, Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan and Philippines due to continuous trending of kidnapping cases in the country. The kidnapping incidents have continued to be one of Nigeria's international security profile's challenges despite the various security measures such as anti-kidnapping squad in the early 2000s put in place by the Nigerian government (Okoli, 2019).

Table 5: Global ranking of likely failed states due to kidnapping and others, 2007-2010

| Year | The position of Nigeria in the world |
|------|--------------------------------------|
| 2007 | 17 th |
| 2008 | 19 th |
| 2009 | 15 th |
| 2010 | 14 th |

Source: Chidi (2014).

The table 5 showed how kidnappings cum other insecurity issues have battered Nigeria's security profile in the international arena. The 2007 Failed State Index reports using intensive conflicts such as kidnapping/abduction cases as one of the indicators ranked Nigeria 17th most vulnerable country in the world. The same report also ranked Nigeria 19th position in 2008, 15th in 2009 and 14th in 2010 respectively. All these indicate that Nigeria's security image has been battered due to the menace of kidnapping.

Table 6: Nigeria kidnapping index rate-Global ranking 2007-2009

| Year | The Position of Nigeria in the world |
|------|--------------------------------------|
| 2007 | 64 th |
| 2008 | 67 th |
| 2009 | 47 th |
| 2010 | 46 th |
| 2011 | Not available |
| 2012 | 47 th |
| 2013 | 47 th |

Source: TheGlobalEconomy.com

The above table 6 captioned the kidnapping index profile of Nigeria in the global ranking from 2007 to 2013. Between 2007 and 2008, Nigeria was ranked 64th, 67th, 47th, 46th, 47th and 47th respectively; all these rankings of Nigeria in the reviewed years were higher than the average of about 180 countries. The situation became more terrible in 2009 as the report ranked Nigeria 47th. This indicates that kidnapping had posed serious effects on Nigeria's security image because foreign investors and tourists usually take into cognizance all the factors that may likely affect their lives and businesses when embarking on business and tourism-based journeys.

Table 7: Kidnapping Index Rate in Africa, 2007-2010

| Year | The position of Nigeria in African ranking |
|------|--|
| 2007 | 7 th |
| 2008 | 9 th |
| 2009 | 9 th |
| 2010 | 4 th |
| 2011 | Data not available |
| 2012 | 5 th |
| 2013 | 6 th |

Source: Adapted from the GlobalEconomy.com

The table 7 revealed the position of Nigeria in Kidnapping Index ranking in Africa between 2007 and 2013. Nigeria was rated very high due to kidnapping within cases reported within her territory within the reviewed years. In essence, this indicates that Nigeria's image had seriously earned disrepute due to kidnapping. On the 10th of July, 2003, the former Governor of Anambra State of Nigeria was reportedly kidnapped by his fellow political party members (Emewu and Anyanwu cited in Robert, 2018). Subsequently, in 2006, many oil workers who were mostly foreigners were reportedly kidnapped, since then kidnapping has constituted to one of the major problems affecting Nigeria's international security profile (Inyang and Abraham, 2013). Consequently, Nigeria was placed 6th on the global kidnap index in 2008, this rated Nigeria among countries with kidnapping-based security challenge in the international system behind Philippines, Venezuela, Columbia, Brazil and Mexico respectively. Statistically, while commenting on the kidnapping-based menace in Nigeria, in 2008, about 353 kidnapping cases were reported while in 2009; over 512 kidnapping cases were also reported with over 30 persons who died in kidnappers' hostage (Inyang and Abraham, 2013).

CONCLUSION

The major inspiration of this paper is to ascertain whether the menace of cyber-crimes and kidnapping as prevalent in Nigerian political system over the years have any serious effect(s) on Nigeria's image abroad. From the data generated and analyzed, it was established that the menace of cyber-crimes and kidnapping have continued to shape negatively the image of Nigeria abroad, Nigeria had been frequently rated in the list of countries with highest cyber crimes report and also in annual global kidnapping index. These were evident in various annual reports such as Internet Crime Reports, Nigerian Information Technology and Development Agency, TheGlobalEconomy.com, Background Check International, Failed States Index among other similar reports. Therefore, the menace of cyber-crimes and kidnapping in Nigeria's political system have threatened and disrepute her image both locally and internationally.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on findings, the paper made the following recommendations:

- ✓ There is need for Nigerian government to tackle her internal social problems such as the issue of unemployment and poverty. If all hands are desk, the menace of cyber crimes and kidnapping in Nigeria will be automatically reduced because some of the reasons why the youths engaged in such acts are basically; poverty and lack of jobs opportunities.
- ✓ More so, there is urgent need for total regards to Federal Character and Quota System in the distribution of national values and resources which have encouraged security threats such as Niger-Delta Militancy cum kidnappings in recent times.
- ✓ The recruitment into the Nigeria's military and paramilitary agencies (particularly, EFCC and ICPC) should be based on intelligence capabilities and merit, not crowd and favouritism because the annual recruitment into these agencies has not yielded maximum positive results towards fighting these security threats.

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