

**Investigating the Activities of Economic Financial Crime Commission in Nigeria  
(2010-2019)**

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Relations, Faculty of Management & Social Sciences  
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**In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Award of Master of Philosophy  
Degree (MSc) in Public Administration**

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### **Certification**

This is to certify that this thesis titled ‘Investigating the Activities of Economic Financial Crime Commission in Nigeria (2010-2019)’ was written by Ayoade OJETUNDE with Matriculation Number **LCU/PG/000334** a student in the Department of Politics and International Relations under my supervision in the Faculty of Management and Social Science, Lead City University, Ibadan, Nigeria and has not been previously submitted.

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**Date**

## **Dedication**

This Thesis is dedicated to the Almighty God and to my parents Dr. and Mrs Sunday Ojetunde for the financial support and words of encouragement.

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## **Acknowledgement**

I want to express unending gratitude to the management and staff of this great institution, Lead City University, Ibadan, for their support of this research work. Specifically, my sincere thanks go to my Head of the Department of Politics and International Relations, Prof Akeem Amodu. My appreciation and respect go to the Dean of the Faculty of Management and Social Sciences, Prof Omolara A. Campbell.

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Even though the above-mentioned institutions and persons have assisted in the process of this research work, I stand responsible for the errors, if any, found in the work

## **Abstract**

Corruption remains a pervasive problem in Nigeria, undermining public trust, serving as an obstacle to economic development, and eroding the social fabric of the nation. The whistleblower policy, implemented to encourage citizens to report corrupt practices, is a central anti-corruption strategy being used by the Economic and Financial Crime Commission (EFCC) in Nigeria. This study delves into the issues plaguing its implementation, including the fear of reprisals, inadequate protection for whistleblowers, and systemic barriers to reporting. Moreover, the research identifies a significant knowledge gap in the understanding of how the whistleblower policy operates in practice, as well as its overall impact on curbing corruption in Nigeria. In terms of methodology, the study used secondary sources of data collection such as newspaper editorials, journals articles, industry reports and existing information collected by other researchers. The findings of the study reveal that the pervasive nature of corruption across various sectors, hindering the nation's progress and tarnishing its reputation. Despite the implementation of a whistleblowing policy, fear of retaliation and lack of trust in authorities deterred potential informants. The study conclude that the current legal framework and enforcement mechanisms exhibited weaknesses that allowed corrupt practices to persist. The study recommend that the federal government should establish dedicated channels for reporting, ensuring that the identity of informants remains confidential throughout the investigation process.

**Keywords:** Corruption, Public Trust, Crime, EFCC

**Word count:** 219

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