Foreign Direct Investment and Technological Transfer in Telecommunication Sector in Nigeria

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Abstract

The Nigerian state for quite some time has been saddled with the challenge of technology transfer as the country has remained a producer of raw materials for industrial countries. Among the various ways Nigeria has sought to overcome her technology advancement challenges is through foreign direct investment. This study therefore, assesses the impact of foreign direct investment on technological transfer in the telecommunication sector in Nigeria. This study utilized ex post facto research design and made use of dependency theory as its framework of analysis. Findings of the study revealed that a sum of 144.8 billion dollars was received from foreign capital importation during 2013-2024, out of which FDI inflow stood at 12.2 billion dollars and a sum of 6,562,813,316.68 dollars was received in the telecommunication sector. Thus, the Multinational Corporations (MNCs) operating in the telecommunication sector in Nigeria have provided training programs to Nigerians working in the telecommunication sector of the economy. However, the overall impact of FDI on technological transfer in the telecommunication sector is low and limited, as productive capacity and innovation ability of Nigerians working in the telecommunication sector was not profoundly enhanced by these inflows. The study therefore recommends the Nigerian government needs to increase funding for Research and Development (R&D) activities to support technological advancements. This can be done through partnerships between government, private sector, and academic institutions to create R&D centres in order to enhance technological advancement in the country.

Keywords: Foreign Capital Importation, Foreign Direct Investment, Technological Transfer, Telecommunication, Development and Under-Development

Introduction

The Nigerian Government has faced the issue of technological transfer for a considerable period, as the nation continues to be a supplier of raw materials to industrialized nations. Since gaining independence in 1960, addressing the obstacles related to technological transfer has become a primary concern for various Nigerian administrations over the years. One of the strategies Nigeria has employed to address its economic development issues is through foreign aid and by permitting countries, international entrepreneurs, and multinational corporations to invest in its economy via Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), which is regarded as a means for economic growth (Ajene, Mile, & Apinega, 2023 & Igbadoo, Nnana & Igwe, 2023).

It is commonly accepted that foreign direct investment (FDI) is related to the transfer of technology, even though they represent distinct concepts. FDI is thought to be the primary means by which technology is transferred. The inflow of FDI is reported to significantly influence the technological advancement of the host nation. When international firms invest in a country, they introduce cutting-edge technologies, management techniques, and research and development expertise. The transfer of technology can enhance the host nation's productivity, competitiveness, and capacity for innovation. Realizing these advantages can thus facilitate the achievement of a developing nation's macroeconomic and microeconomic objectives, such as economic advancement, heightened productivity, improved living standards, reduced poverty and unemployment, and an increase in research and development investment, among others (Igbadoo, Nnana, & Igwe, 2023). In other words, foreign direct investment (FDI) introduces capital, technology, expertise, and innovative business practices, which can stimulate economic activity and job creation.

Ever since gaining its independence, Nigeria has benefitted from FDI. It is noteworthy to mention, although, that the country's FDI intake was restricted by the first national development plan (1962-1968) and the second development plan (1972-1972), which saw the institutionalization of the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree (NEPD) under the indigenization program. As part of an import-substitution industrialization strategy, the plans restrict trade and regulate capital in order to preserve foreign exchange reserves and safeguard domestic businesses (Arawomo & Apanisile, 2018).

The Nigerian Government established the Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission (NIPC) in 1995 as a proactive measure to attract foreign direct investment (FDI) into the nation. This was because FDI was seen as a potential solution to challenges facing economic development, particularly those related to poverty reduction, technology transfer, and employment creation (Arawomo & Apanisile, 2018). The primary goals of the NIPC are to promote the Nigerian economy, eliminate any obstacles to foreign direct investment (FDI), offer investment incentives to draw FDI, and facilitate the process of foreign direct investment (FDI) admission for multinational enterprises (MNEs) into Nigeria. Data from the World Bank (2022) and the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Statistical Bulletin (2023) show that, following the removal of restrictions on FDI inflow, foreign direct investment flows into Nigeria increased significantly. From 1995 to 2012, FDI inflows into the country totalled 64.25 billion US dollars, and, from 2013 to 2024, FDI inflows totalled 12.2 billion naira (CBN, 2023). Thus, the data shows that the FDI inflow into the nation is declining from 2013 to 2024, with the exception of 2016. Political unpredictability, insecurity, high taxes, a lack of transparency, pervasive corruption, and subpar infrastructure could be the main causes of this decrease (Ikpoto, 2022; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development [UNCTAD], 2018). Overall, from 1970 to 2022, the FDI flow in the country stood at 89.03 billion US dollars (CBN, 2023; World Bank, 2022).

From the foregoing, it is clear that Nigeria has received foreign direct investment over the years. It is anticipated that FDI inflows will have an impact on the country's ability to reduce poverty, create jobs, and transfer technology, but little research has been done on these effects in Nigeria between 2013 and 2024. Thus, this merits scholarly investigation. In light of this, the purpose of this research is to evaluate Nigeria's economic progress and foreign direct investment from 2013 to 2024.

Conceptual Clarifications

Foreign Direct Investment

Contextually, Andza and Akuva (2022) state that Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) can take the form of direct acquisition of a foreign firm, either totally, its controlling stock or some percentage of its stocks. It also involves construction of facilities or investment in a joint venture with a local firm by a foreign firm. The IMF (2019) defines FDI as a sort of international investment in which a citizen of one nation makes a substantial investment in a company that is situated in a different nation. The IMF emphasizes the need for the direct investor to have a lasting control in the foreign investment, which several international and financial standard-setting bodies have stipulated as 10% or more of ordinary shares or voting powers.

From the foregoing, foreign direct investment is an investment made in the domestic economy of another nation, either by a single company or by a nation, with the primary goal of maximizing capital or profit from the host nation. A foreign direct investment is an investment made by an individual, a corporation, or a nation in a nation that is not the investor's own country. The investment might take the form of starting a business, entering into a joint venture, or purchasing assets for the country. When it comes to joint ventures, the foreign investor is required to own a 10% stake or influence in the host company. The additional resource a nation requires to attain economic growth and development is foreign direct investment. It combines capital, management, marketing, and technology. It gives a company fast access to new technology, talents, products, markets, marketing channels, funding, and production facilities.

Technology transfer mechanisms, as described by Dantas (2022), reflect the movement of technological knowledge within or between businesses. Dantas argued that there are different ways that technological information is transmitted. It can also be codified in blueprints, drawings, technical documentation, and the curriculum of countless different training programs. It can be embodied in things (including tangible goods, plant and animal life), services, people, and organizational arrangements. Aderemi, Omitogun and Osisanwo (2022) state that FDI is the main conduit through which technology transfer takes place. The transfer of technology and the technological spill over as result of FDI lead to an increase in factor productivity and efficiency in the utilization of resources, which leads to growth. Deductively, the process of sharing information, expertise, technologies, procedures, or intellectual property between people, organizations, or institutions is known as technological transfer.

Theoretical Framework

This study adopts the dependency theory. The dependency theory emerged as a response to the criticisms of the modernization theory. The dependency theorists assert that the level of dependency of any country is determined by the degree of economic domination and the extent to which this domination can be managed over time. Theorists of dependency include Gunder (1967), Santos (1971), and Amin (1976), to mention a few. A number of propositions that form the core of the dependency theory have been highlighted by Cardoso (1982) (as cited in Emeh, 2014) and Oyetunde (2022). The theory assumes that:

i. The world is polarized into two: the highly industrialized wealthy core nations and less industrialized poor peripheries
ii. Underdevelopment is different from “underdevelopment”. While Underdevelopment deals with the active pillage of resources from periphery countries by the domineering states, the latter refers to a condition in which resources are not being used.
iii. Underdevelopment is not an original condition of the so-called traditional societies but a product of the same historical process of the expansion and the development of capitalism that has given rise to development (Sadu, 1992).
iv. It is the coercive incorporation of the Third World economies into the capitalist world system (as producers of raw materials or repositories of cheap labor) by Europe and North America that has resulted in the condition of underdevelopment in the Third World. It assumes that underdevelopment is a function of capitalist development

v. Resource diversion is maintained through active collaborations of local elites and dominant states who share common interests
vi. Unregulated influence of the penetration of finance and technology into the third world nations from the developed capitalist countries can distort sustained growth for industrialization and self-sustainable economic growth.
vii. There exists a clear national economic interest which can and should be articulated for each country.
viii. Until Third World countries disconnect from the dominance of the core countries and the system or structure that their interests and policies produce, development will remain an illusion.

In his “Imperialism and Dependency,” Daniel Offiong described dependency as a “clue concept” of imperialism that “simply states that crucial economic decisions are made not by the countries that are being ‘developed” but by the foreigners whose interests are carefully safeguarded” (Offiong, 1980, p. 15).

The relevance, therefore, of this theory to this research topic cannot be overemphasized, and it can be summed up that FDI is only one of the tricks of capitalism and just an expansion of the exploitative tendencies of capitalism to perpetually render growing economies of developing countries like Nigeria dependent on the western industrialized economies using the cover of that FDI is an agent of economic development and technological transfer. The supposed FDI, therefore, is an angel in disguise and structurally will continue to tie the Third World economies to the apron strings of the capitalist economies of the world. Therefore, the dependency theory is being applied in the Nigerian situation, as it can be seen that despite the inflow of FDI during this period, the country is still grossly underdeveloped with low socio-economic standards and limited technology. Thus, FDI is therefore an agent in disguise and structurally will continue to tie the Third World economies to the apron strings of the capitalist economies of the world. The propositions of dependency theory are not without limitations. The theory presumes that all developing countries share the same traits, which is not true.

Foreign Direct Investment and Technological Transfer: A Nexus

The argument about FDI's impact on host economies is not new. Neoclassical economists such as Todaro (1981) have long maintained that resource imbalances in developing nations' economies hinder economic growth and development. Additionally, they contended that FDI provides resources that could close these disparities and drive economic progress in developing nations. Todaro (1981) claims that the conventional neoclassical understanding of the factors influencing economic growth is the main source of the arguments in favour of foreign investment. FDI is commonly viewed as a means of bridging the gaps between locally accessible savings, foreign exchange, government revenue, technology, and managerial expertise, and the anticipated amounts of these resources required to meet development objectives. On his part, Mile (2024) states that multinational corporations frequently provide cutting-edge technology, tools, and expertise to foreign nations when they make foreign direct investments. The host nation can gain a great deal from this direct technological transfer. In addition to the direct transfer, FDI may have spillover impacts. By adopting new technologies and learning from the MNC's techniques, local businesses and individuals can enhance their own operations. The host nation's total technological capabilities may be enhanced by this technology dissemination. Local staff development and training are frequently a part of FDI. By giving people new information and skills, this investment in human capital can help the host nation's technological development.

Conversely, some Marxist-Leninist researchers, like De Backer and Sleuwaegen (2003), contend that foreign direct investment (FDI) and multinational firms serve only to maintain the status quo of dependency between rich and developing nations. They maintained that domestic businesses would inevitably suffer as a result of competition from overseas businesses, or even from their subsidiaries or partners. They therefore argued that while FDI helps to maintain the dependency between developing and wealthy nations, domestic businesses are more likely to suffer from this dependency or even lose out in a competition where they are weak. De Backer and Sleuwaegen (2003) argued that although research on the "crowding out" effect of foreign FDI on local entrepreneurship has primarily focused on developing nations, import competition and FDI even in progressive industrialized nations like Belgium discourage the entry of new local entrepreneurs (firms) and stimulate the exit of domestic firms.

There are studies that show the impact of FDI on technological transfer; for instance, Ohiorheman (2022) conducted a study on Multinational Corporation and the Nigerian political economy. Result indicates that the research and development concentrated in the head offices of multinational corporations, technology transfer was limited. Relatively, Shushu (2019) conducted a study on Technology transfer spillover from FDI. Shushu notes that There are several ways that technology can be shared between nations, including contract transfers, foreign investment, and international trade. Due to its direct effect on business efficiency, foreign investment has become the most significant worldwide tool for enterprise technology transfer and has a favourable knock-on effect for local businesses. This study examines current research on the definition, quantification, and mechanism of FDI spillover. It also examines the elements influencing the spillover of technology from foreign direct investment. The rate of the global processing industry's shift to Southeast Asian nations or regions is quickening due to industrial transfer, and the region's nations have a pressing need to implement production technologies. The ramifications support the significance of technology transfer spillover since it benefits from foreign companies' competition, which forces domestic companies to employ their current technologies more effectively or look for new ones in order to preserve their market share.

Finally, Emaka (2024) carried out a study on foreign direct investment and Economic Growth in Nigeria. The study found out that Foreign direct investment stimulates capital formation and technology transfer, which benefits Nigeria's economic growth. Nonetheless, this relationship is impacted by elements such as the efficacy of governance and institutional quality. Issues like policy instability and infrastructure deficiencies prevent FDI from reaching its full potential. For Nigeria to experience sustainable economic growth, it is imperative to establish an investment-friendly environment and put sensible economic policies into place. In order to facilitate technology transfer, which has a major impact on economic growth in host nations, foreign direct investment is essential.

Research Methodology

This study utilized ex post facto survey research design. Ex post facto research design helped the researchers to make use of existing data from Central Bank of Nigeria and other sources of secondary data on the subject matter and it assisted the researchers to make informed conclusions on the topic under discourse. It is in this regard that ex post facto research design was deemed fit for this paper.

FDI inflow in Telecommunication sector in Nigeria from 2013 to 2024

The chart below present and analyze data on FDI inflows in telecommunication sectors from 2013 to 2024. The figure1 presented below are in US dollars.

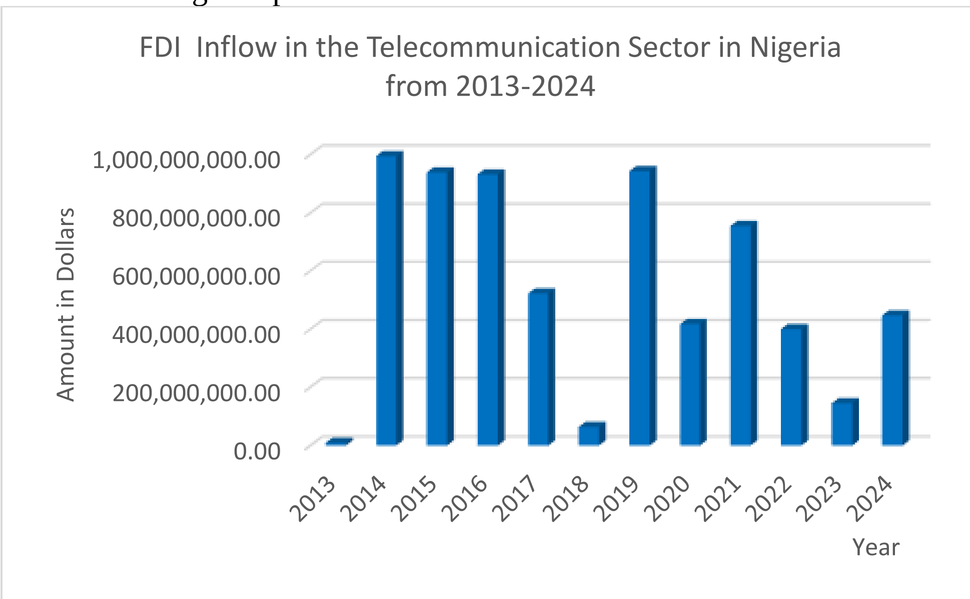

Fig. 1 FDI inflow in telecommunication sector in Nigeria from 2013 to 2024
Source: CBN Statistical Bulletin Data on FDI in Nigeria (2025)

Fig. 1 indicates that in 2013, the telecommunication sector attracted the sum of 612.3 million US dollars (3%) of FDI inflow in Nigeria in that year (CBN Statistical Bulletin Data on FDI in Nigeria, 2025). In 2014 telecommunication attracted the sum of 994.3 million US dollars (5%) of FDI inflow in Nigeria in that year which represented an increase from the previous year (CBN Statistical Bulletin Data on FDI in Nigeria, 2023). In 2015, the telecommunication sector attracted the sum of 938.1 million US dollars (10%) of FDI inflow in Nigeria in that year which presented a decline from 2014 but it was better than what was received in 2013 (CBN Statistical Bulletin Data on FDI in Nigeria, 2025). In 2016, the telecommunication sector attracted the sum of 931.2 million US dollars (18%) of FDI inflow in Nigeria in that year which presented a decline from 2014 and 2015 but better than what was received in 2013 (CBN Statistical Bulletin Data on FDI in Nigeria, 2025).

In 2017, the telecommunication sector attracted the sum of 522.1 million US dollars (4%) of FDI inflow in Nigeria in that year which presented a decline from 2014, 2015 and 2016 but better than what was received in 2013 (CBN Statistical Bulletin Data on FDI in Nigeria, 2025). In 2018, the telecommunication sector attracted the sum of 63.2 million US dollars (0%) of FDI inflow in Nigeria in that year which represented the lowest during the period covered by the study (CBN Statistical Bulletin Data on FDI in Nigeria, 2025). In 2019, the telecommunication sector attracted the sum of 942.8 million US dollars (4%) of FDI inflow in Nigeria in that year which presented an increase from 2013, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 but a decline in 2014 (CBN Statistical Bulletin Data on FDI in Nigeria, 2025). In 2020, the telecommunication sector attracted the sum of 417.4 million US dollars (4%) of FDI inflow in Nigeria in that year which presented a decline from 2013 and 2018 but an increase in 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2019 (CBN Statistical Bulletin Data on FDI in Nigeria, 2025).

In 2021, the telecommunication sector attracted the sum of 417.4 million US dollars (11%) of FDI inflow in Nigeria in that year which presented an increase from 2020, 2018, 2016 and 2013 but an increase in 2019, 2017, 2015 and 2014 (CBN Statistical Bulletin Data on FDI in Nigeria, 2025). In 2022, the telecommunication sector attracted the sum of 399.9 million US dollars (8%) of FDI inflow in Nigeria in that year which presented a decline from 2013 and 2018 but an increase in 2014, 2015, 2017, 2020 and 2021 (CBN Statistical Bulletin Data on FDI in Nigeria, 2025). In 2023, the telecommunication sector attracted the sum of 144.7 million US dollars (4%) of FDI inflow in Nigeria in that year which presented an increase from 2013 and 2018 but a decline in 2014, 2015, 2017, 2020, 2021 and 2022 (CBN Statistical Bulletin Data on FDI in Nigeria, 2025). In 2024, the telecommunication sector attracted the sum of 446.6 million US dollars (4%) of FDI inflow in Nigeria in that year which presented an increase from 2013, 2018, 2020, 2022 and 2013 but a decline in 2014, 2015, 2017 and 2021(CBN Statistical Bulletin Data on FDI in Nigeria, 2025). This implies that inflows in the telecommunication sector have been on a decline in recent times. The decline of FDI inflow in telecommunication the sector is attributed competition the foreign investors in the sector are facing from the domestic investor like Global Com.

The Impact of FDI on Technology Transfer in Telecommunication Sector in Nigeria

Nigeria for quite some time has been saddled with the challenges of economic development, as stated earlier. Technological development is among the challenges the Nigerian state has been faced with today.

Nigeria is blessed with fertile land, oil and gas and other mineral and natural resources. Nigeria is one of the largest oil-producing countries in Africa and has significant reserves of oil and natural gas. Also, Nigeria has the largest natural gas reserves in Africa and is the seventh-largest producer of natural gas globally. The country is rich in solid minerals such as tin, limestone, coal, lead, zinc, gold, and many others. These minerals are found in various parts of the country and the country has great potential for economic development. In the area of agriculture, the country has a favorable climate and fertile soil, making it suitable for the cultivation of various agricultural crops such as cocoa, palm oil, rubber, yam, cassava, maize, and rice. That has made the country one of the leading producers of these agricultural products. Overall, Nigeria has mineral, natural and human resources that are capable of playing a crucial role in the country's economy and have the potential to drive sustainable development and improve the livelihoods of its population. Despite having human, natural and mineral resources, the country has remained a raw materials exporter to advance countries and multi-national companies who in turn refined these products and sell to Nigerians at a high rate because of lack of technology.

It is instructive to note that since 1995, the country has turned to FDI to overcome her challenges of economic development especially as it regards to the area of technological transfer, as FDI is seen as an important source of capital that complements domestic investment, encourages production improvements and contributes to the advancement in technology in any society. Technology transfer refers to the process of transferring knowledge, skills, and expertise from organization or individual to another for the purpose of developing, and utilizing technologies. It involves the transfer of technical information, procedures, and resources from the research and development stage to the practical application and commercialization stage.

In the area of telecommunication Mile (2024) argued that FDI has brought some impact on technological transfers in the country. It has long been acknowledged that telecommunications are essential to economic development. A sustainable strategy for reducing poverty is thought to benefit from increased access to information and communication since it makes a nation more effective and competitive in the global market. Also, telecommunication enables better delivery of health and education services and creates new sources of income and employment generation. In one way or another, an efficient network of communications advances development by encouraging trade and investor confidence. Many Nigerians working in the telecommunication sector have received manpower training on different gadgets operations and repair during this period. However, these developments have not led to technology transfer as Nigerians are not exposed to the production processes of gadgets such as phones, sim cards, laptops and desktops etc.

The study observed that Nigerian telecommunication companies have rolled out Fourth Generation Long-Term Evolution (4G LTE) networks across the country, to provide faster internet connectivity. Also, telecommunication companies in Nigeria have expanded their mobile network coverage to reach even remote and rural areas. This has helped in bridging the digital divide and connecting more people to telecommunication services. Mile's (2024) study added that, the telecommunication sector in Nigeria has witnessed the introduction of various e-payment solutions like mobile money and mobile banking. These solutions have simplified financial transactions, especially for those without bank accounts, and contributed to the growth of e-commerce. Mile further stated that, with the availability of affordable smart phones in the market, there has been a significant increase in smart phone usage in Nigeria. This, in turn, has boosted internet penetration and the demand for data services. The study maintained that; the COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the adoption of e-learning in Nigeria. Telecommunication companies have played a crucial role in providing reliable Internet connectivity for students and teachers to participate in online education. Mile still argued that, to meet the growing demand for high-speed Internet, telecommunication companies have been expanding and upgrading their fiber optic networks. This has led to faster Internet speeds and improved reliability. The scholar noted that telecommunication companies in Nigeria have started offering digital television (TV) services, providing consumers with a wider range of entertainment options and better picture and sound quality. The scholar added that telecommunication companies in Nigeria have diversified their services beyond voice and data. They now offer value-added services like video streaming, music streaming, and cloud storage, enhancing the overall customer experience. Finally, the scholar noted that Nigerian telecommunication companies have formed partnerships with international telecommunications companies to access new technologies and expertise. This has facilitated the transfer of knowledge and the introduction of advanced telecommunication solutions in the country.

Similarly, Agene, Mile and Apinega (2023) observed that Nigeria has experienced a rapid increase in the adoption and deployment of advanced telecommunications technologies in recent years. This has been partly due to the growth of the mobile phone industry, which has seen the number of mobile phone subscribers in the country skyrocket. One of the key technological advancements in the telecommunication sector in Nigeria is the expansion of Fourth Generation (4G) and the impending deployment of Fifth Generation (5G) technology. Telecommunication companies in Nigeria have been investing heavily in upgrading their networks and infrastructure to provide faster and more reliable Internet connectivity. This has led to improved data speeds and enhanced user experiences for both mobile and fixed-line Internet users. Another notable advancement is the increased availability and affordability of smart phones. With the rise of affordable Android smart phones, more Nigerians now have access to internet-enabled devices, which has further fueled the growth of the telecommunication sector. This has resulted in increased Internet penetration and mobile data usage in the country.

Additionally, Agene et al (2023) further stated that there have been advancements in digital payment systems and mobile financial services. Nigeria has witnessed a surge in the use of mobile money services and digital payment platforms, allowing individuals and businesses to carry out financial transactions more easily and securely. Furthermore, there has been a focus on expanding broadband coverage and improving connectivity in rural areas. The Nigerian government, in collaboration with telecommunication companies, has embarked on initiatives to extend internet access to underserved areas, bridging the digital divide and promoting inclusive growth. Overall, the technological advances in the telecommunication sector in Nigeria have had a transformative impact on various aspects of the economy and society. From improved communication and access to information to increased economic opportunities, these advancements have contributed to the overall development of the country.

FDI has played a role in promoting technological transfer in Nigeria to some extent as Nigerians employed in the various sectors of the economy have acquired knowledge in the course of working with multi-national companies. Despite the FDI inflow in the country it has not led to the desirable level of technological transfer in the country, the country is still struggling with development of technology, as of today, many of the finishing goods used in the country are imported, petroleum products are refined elsewhere and ship to the country, and the country remains a producer of raw materials for industrialized countries. The general impact of FDI on technological advancement in Nigeria is low.

Conclusion

Nigeria has been faced with the problem of technological transfer. Nigerian technical conditions, particularly in telecommunications, have suffered retardation with excruciating manifestations as there is poor service delivery in the telecommunications industry. This situation made the Nigerian government view FDI as a vehicle for technological transfer, as FDI is considered a prescriptive antidote for the improvement of technological development in any society. This study discovered that foreign companies operating within the telecommunication sector have rolled out Fourth Generation Long-Term Evolution (4G LTE) networks across the country to provide faster internet connectivity. This has improved the overall quality of telecommunication services in Nigeria. Also, telecommunication companies in Nigeria have expanded their mobile network coverage to reach even remote and rural areas. This has helped in bridging the digital divide and connecting more people to telecommunication services. Furthermore, many Nigerians working in the telecommunication sector have received manpower training on different gadget operations and repairs during this period. However, these developments have led to technology transfer as Nigerians are not exposed to the production processes of gadgets such as phones, SIM cards, laptops, desktops, and televisions. The study, therefore, concludes that the challenges of technological transfer in the telecommunication sector in Nigeria are not insurmountable given an objective analysis of the causative factors and the adoption of correct institutional mechanisms to address the multidimensional issues involved.

Recommendations

Based on the findings, the study recommends the following;

i. Nigerian government should put in place strict legislations that will stipulate what Nigeria stands to benefit from all kinds of FDI inflow, especially as it has to do with technological transfer. Foreign companies operating in the country should be compelled by law to transfer skills, knowledge and expertise to Nigerians working with them without limitation.

ii. Also, there is need to update and review FDI regulations to make sure they have explicit provisions encouraging research and development partnerships, technology transfer, and local skill development.

iii. Furthermore, the government needs to increase funding for Research and Development (R&D) activities to support technological advancements. This can be done through partnerships between government, private sector, and academic institutions to create R & D centers or foster collaboration with international organizations.

iv. Finally, Nigerian government needs to ensure compliance with technology transfer agreements and intellectual property rights to promote technological transfer to local industries in the country.

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