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Francis Salawu[1]
Uniwersytet Komisji Edukacji Narodowej w Krakowie
ORCID: 0000- 0002- 0155-7455

Harnessing the impact of EU green digital economy strategies on Nigeria's economic landscape: prospects and constraints

Introduction

The interesting position about the Nigerian economic architecture is that one would have given the prospects of its economic development a pass mark, because of how it is blessed with a young population numbering in the millions of people and with resources available in all parts of the country to be utilized. Countries have been economically handicapped in enhancing innovations and technological advancement because of either an inadequate able-bodied population or arable resources; in the case of Nigeria, the reverse has always been true. It is still a subject of debate as to what could be the main cause of its protracted challenges, but some analyses have identified causes such as bad leadership, insecurity, inadequate social amenities, illiteracy and ignorance, and environmental degradation.

It is safe to link this to Nigeria's development history from the time Nigeria was allowed to control and coordinate its economic structure, involving systems and policies aimed at creating sustainability and growth in the economic sector. It is very important to trace the economic strategies back

[1] salawu.francis@doktorant.uken.krakow.pl

to the time when economic policies were geared towards making Nigeria one of the top ten industrialized nations in the world, which was the plan for the twenty-first century.

The history of economic trajectory in Nigeria gives us a clue to how the subsistence economy of the pre-independence era and the early post-independence period was enough to fund the country's economy because a sufficient amount of money was generated. The agrarian-based economy at that time favoured the Nigerian economy because it increased the gross domestic product (GDP). It is possible to understand that the export of agricultural products such as cotton, cocoa, cowpea, and cassava was successful because of high demand for these products by neighbouring countries and even the advanced nations at that period.

Many have argued that the discovery of oil in the early 1970s brought more woes to infant industries and caused a shift in the economic structure from a production-based economy to a consumer-based one. It was also argued that the oil discovery created overdependence, thereby creating a remarkable downturn in the agrarian society. As a result, infant industries became weaker, farmers and herders became lazy and ineffective, agricultural disciplines were highly discouraged and looked down upon in higher education, and the arable lands were left fallow. This made both subsistence and commercial ventures less lucrative. The introduction of the oil economy further deepened inflation on consumable goods because there was much money chasing fewer goods, and the export of agricultural products reduced drastically.

The overview of the EU green and digital economy

The mission of the brain behind green and digital economy is the transformation of a traditionally oriented economy to an economy driven by information and communication technology, as well as the enhancement of environmental sustainability. The idea is that the magnitude of change increases in geometric form and that the adverse effects of heavy industries in terms of emitting hazards to the atmosphere and environment will become a thing of the past. As Ciociou (2011) puts it, the digital economy has been referred to as the "information economy" (1970s), "knowledge economy" and "e-economy" (1980s), "new economy" (1990s), and "network economy" or "Internet economy" (2000s).

Although there is no single definition of the digital economy, there is general agreement on certain fundamental principles. An economy in which technological advancement is encouraged for the manufacturing of products and services has an indelible impact on the environment. For example, one

may consider the air pollution caused by the transportation of letters and postal items from one city to another before the invention of mobile phones; a sender can now be in the comfort of his house and the receiver gets the message immediately, without any hazard to the environment. Knowledge plays a role in the economy, especially in the Global South, Africa, to be specific. If all farmers and herders were educated, one can imagine the impact this would have on agricultural productivity across Africa as well as on favourable comparative cost of advantage. UNEP's description of the Green Economy is "the process of re-configuring businesses and infrastructure to deliver better returns on natural, human and economic capital investments, while at the same time reducing greenhouse gas emissions, extracting and using less natural resources, creating less waste and reducing social disparities" (UNEP 2010, in Ciociou 2011). A curious person would ask: How can this be attainable? What are the basic principles to follow in achieving a green economy?

Enthusiasts are overwhelmed by how feasible it is to transform from an industrialized economy to a knowledge-based economy, making all facets of economic development driven by innovations, inventions, research, and technology. Systems should be structured in a way that human contribution to national economic development – in working, manufacturing, speaking, thinking, and collaborating – is a product of technology. It is high time countries, regional organizations, and international organizations take this as a matter of concern, because the experience and adoption of digital and green economy models tend not only to affect a single country but the world at large.

At the EU-AU summit in Vienna in 2018, as reported by the African Development Bank, international organizations, financial institutions, academia, civil society, and private organizations came together to find the possibility of harnessing the potential of African youths and the workforce by digitizing work to create jobs, promote skills empowerment, expand international markets, and increase productivity – while not overlooking the impact on our environment through urgent and uniform climate change measures. This cooperation was tagged the EU-AU Digital Economy Task Force. The group cooperated tirelessly and developed four mapped-out objectives to advance its policies, which are highlighted as follows:

- Accelerating the achievement of universal access to affordable broadband;
- Guaranteeing essential skills for all, in education and Vocational Education and Training (VET), to enable citizens to thrive in the digital age;
- Improving the business environment and facilitating access to finance and business support services to boost digitally enabled entrepreneurship;

- Accelerating the adoption of eServices and the further development of the digital economy for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In furtherance of digital and green economy initiatives in Africa, the European Investment Bank (EIB) has mapped out some integral areas for fast-racking productivity, which are summarized as follows:

- The Bank seeks to invest in ICT-inclined infrastructural development to encourage innovations in all the sectors of the economy – health, business, banking, transport, hospitality, social amenities, and taxation;
- Digitization can be a prerequisite for financial inclusion in a way that both small- and medium-scale enterprise entrepreneurs have accessibility to investments, loans, and grants from the Bank, as well as benefit from business mentorship on digitization skills for startups and infant entrepreneurs;
- The European Investment Bank is determined to support the telecommunications industry by investing in this sector, as there has been a significant increase in consumers of telephone gadgets for both personal and business use, especially in Africa over the years. This will impact the accessibility to several software applications that aid personal development, skill acquisition, and business development;
- There is a deliberate planned investment in trust and security. Given Africa's insecurity problems, introducing the 5G network in Africa aims to curb insecurity challenges as well as to develop a cybersecurity network to fight the high rate of cybercrime that is currently affecting the African security space;
- Investment in the area of green economy initiatives concentrates on improving grids for power generation, discouraging the use of power generators powered by fossil fuels and diesel in heavy industries, which have adverse effects on air quality. Such investment will also impact the transportation and agricultural sectors, as electricity is a substitute for power vehicles, trains, and production machinery used to transport people and goods;
- The European Investment Bank is earmarking investment for innovation and entrepreneurship in engineering socioeconomic development. The growing youth population is yearning to become agents who initiate roadmaps as a trajectory of innovations, inventions, and a revolutionized educational system in Africa, contributing to the objective of the Sustainable Development Goals within a reasonable period of time.

The emergence of the pandemic came as a shock to the world and crippled virtually all sectors globally, but it seemed to affect Africa the most because Africa was lagging behind in 21st-century technology. Due to the

heavy effect of the pandemic and the regression in the system, there is an outcry for Africa to bond and create a formidable system which can build economic resilience against shocks such as pandemics. Experts have agreed on the fact that giving full attention to technological advancement will be the only factor capable of building a formidable economic system that will stand the test of time and will not be swept by the storms of a pandemic.

It is pertinent to note that technology thrives when there are great minds to grasp how to effectively use it as a mechanism for engineering sustainable development. Africa has been tested and recognized as a fertile ground, with its vast population earmarked as change agents to accelerate growth. Determination and discipline on the part of policymakers to make the internet reachable in every nook and cranny of Africa will go a long way in meeting the objectives of the European Union (EU) and the European Investment Bank (EIB).

Potentials and benefits of the EU digital and green economy in the Nigeria economic system

This section will include the potentials of this EU initiative to record a successful impact in every sector of Nigeria, especially as the case study is limited to Nigeria. It will also give illustrations from countries where this project has been successful, and the necessary modalities put in place by the system, policymakers, and government at large for its indelible impact on the economy.

Agriculture

Digitization in the economy, especially in agriculture, can be confidently stated as timely, given the fragmentation in the agricultural sector, where farmers have lost count of their stock because of inadequate data management. Despite the emergence of oil, agriculture still maintains a high stake in the Nigerian economy because of the fertile and arable land, and the fact that Nigeria enjoys a large mass of this land that can be used for farming and producing large stocks of cash and food crops. As reported by Obianuju Ifeoma in January 19, 2022 under AFEX, digitization of the economy resulted in an extra $16.5 billion and 380,000 new jobs in the Middle East and North Africa. Agrotech has become a lucrative business that attracts young entrepreneurs who are curious to be well informed on how one can successfully increase productivity, encourage self-reliance, and maximize profit. Ifeoma (2022) reports that AFEX's solutions to digitizing agriculture are itemized in five cases: "Advisory services, Market linkages, Financial access, Supply

chain management, Macro agricultural intelligence". I will try to do justice to the cases that have been mentioned to clarify what these terminologies mean in simple terms.

- Advisory services: This will be very beneficial to young entrepreneurs that are tech-savvy and can utilize mobile apps that educate and enlighten them on weather implications for soil fertility, the right chemicals for certain crops to boost productivity, understanding the biological formation of animals to determine reproduction timing and nutrient recommendations, and the effects of deforestation on climate change. In summary, this supports decision-making, timely information, and crop-yield management.
- Financial access: Farmers can have faster access to loans and credit facilities regardless of where they are stationed in the country. As simple as this looks, farmers have been limited from accessing loans and facilities, which has discouraged some venturing into agriculture because of the rigorous bank processes, documentation requirements, and redtapism involved in loan applications. The digital format is obviously the easiest and fastest way for farmers to access credit, loans, and insurance to boost productivity, manage risks, and insure farm products, animals, and agricultural workers.
- Market linkages: As the name implies, digitization has a way of making the world a village, as different people can be connected easily. Digital platforms established by the government link buyers with sellers; buyers have more options of best-quality products, and sellers gain access to the best buyers among alternatives. It is interesting to note that this increases comparative advantage in a modernized form of trade-by-barter, and reduces the intermediary roles and challenges that farmers and buyers encounter due to actions of middlemen (wholesalers and retailers).
- Supply chain management: This supports stability in farm productivity, transparency, quality-control assurance, and food safety. Organizations established to vet the quality of food products will not be overwhelmed by large numbers of products to be scrutinized and fit for consumption when a digitized system is in place. It enforces order and stability in terms of both quantity and quality.
- Macro agricultural intelligence: Policymakers are well informed about the policies needed for increased agricultural productivity, food-security initiatives, grazing regulations, and climate change policy – inspired from research findings and data collection.

However, it is quite obvious that there is unequal access to technology, the global market, and information in Nigeria. It is recorded that approximately 70% of farmers live in remote areas where there is inadequate network

coverage, and if the farmers have limited access to information, they will not be fully aware of the adverse effects of their actions and inactions on climate change, nor can they subscribe to the idea of a green economy when they are fully ignorant of it. It is recorded that 89% of men in Nigeria owns mobile compared to 84% of women, and in terms of internet access, the ration of men to women is equivalent to 50% to 39%.

Table 1. Digitalizing agricultural solutions

Framework challenge	Digital agricultural technology solutions
Agricultural productivity	Agricultural extension and advisory services delivered through video platforms linking farmers to experts
Resource availability and access to equipment	Digitally enabled tractor-hiring services
Agriculture management	Real-time alert system
Market links	Digital platforms for finding buyers and linking buyers and sellers
Framer financial inclusion	Platforms for input credit, e-wallets, and insurance products
Data analytics	Portable soil testers, satellite images, remote sensing
Energy for agriculture	Solar-powered irrigation pumps

Source: excerpt from African Transformation Report; fostering digital innovation, 2021.

The impact of the green economy on agricultural development cannot be overemphasized, it is seen as a gateway to sustainable agriculture. One would ask what sustainable agriculture means; it is simply defined as an agricultural process that applies the principles of ecology, understanding nature to protect the environment, utilize natural resources, as well as make the best use of both non-renewable and renewable resources. Obviously, these actions are going to prevent environmental hazards, mitigate the climate change effects, reduce waste and food insecurity. Nigeria, which is the focus of this paper, has suffered from environmental degradation because of the activities of oil companies, especially in the southern region. It is high time the government intervened through the EU green economy initiative to help mitigate these effects and preserve the country's fertile lands and natural resources. Countries such as Sweden, Japan, Finland, and Australia are among the top performers in the sustainable agriculture index and have successfully reduced food loss, nutritional waste, and environmental degradation.

Hinchcliffe et al. (1996), in Pretty et al. (1996), observed in their survey that "sustainable agriculture can help to contribute to revitalizing and strengthening rural economies, in turn improving many people's ability to acquire food". They arrived at some conclusions, summarized as follows: a) it results in income generation and savings; b) it creates jobs; c) it encourages diversification; d) it improves the fertility of land; e) it increases agricultural productivity; f) it makes agricultural occupations more lucrative; g) it expands market. The adoption of the EU Digital and Green Economy into the agricultural sector by the Federal Republic of Nigeria will revolutionize the system, ushering in a new era of innovation, research, and knowledge-based economy and, in the long run, will boost farm produce as well as environmental sustainability.

Education

Covid-19 was an eye-opener for professionals, policymakers, and educational consultants, as they were not prepared for the system that they had to adapt to hurriedly – e-learning, It became imperative to make the best use of Information and Communication Technology in advancing the learning system from the traditional mode to a more sophisticated digital mode. Evidence shows that the Covid era halted the educational process of the young learners at the elementary, secondary, and tertiary levels because Nigeria at that time did not possess or did not have enough gadgets to adapt to an e-learning system. The idea behind digitizing education supports the advancement of technology and a knowledge-based economy. As Abigail (2021) puts it, "the changes wrought by ICT have had a multiplying effect to such an extent that the wider society has been permeated by the idea of ICT being the propeller of socioeconomic and political domains especially in developing countries like Nigeria". ICT is the new propeller of the 21st century, which engineers development. The potential contributions of the digital economy to the educational system can be highlighted as follows:

- Digitization of education transforms the learning process and increases accessibility to education across the nation, regardless of location. Africa is burdened by the pandemic of illiteracy, and in this case because there are not enough buildings scattered in strategic locations for educational emancipation. A digital platform, with the full support of the government, will make it possible for everyone to access and benefit from learning, as digital accessibility has no limits;
- This will also improve efficiency for teachers, because when teachers are knowledgeable about how to use electronic gadgets that support their teaching process, they will have access to the technical support needed to improve themselves in e-teaching, computer applications,

as well as help address the challenges of learning. Investment in ICT training for teachers will help them adapt to international standards of technology-driven education;
- It is high time policymakers and education stakeholders intentionally introduced a holistic approach to updating the educational curricula that will be ICT-driven because no discipline can be separated from technology. The government needs to use ICT in the educational system to train students that can be employable, fit for the labour force, and capable of reducing the unemployment rate in the country, while also making these youth self-sufficient, proactive and creative thinkers, problem solvers, and innovators;
- Research and innovation will be encouraged as an easier way for data storage, its collection, and analysis;
- The educational gap between the rural and urban dwellers can be reduced through the equal distribution of educational access by ICT-driven mechanisms.

Green economy initiatives can potentially have an indelible impact on education if the government is intentional about making the academic milieu aware of climate change, as well as its advantages and disadvantages. When more climate change experts are trained, they will form an informed group capable of educating society and inspiring actions against climate change. This informed population, which will be eventually become the leaders of tomorrow, will be an assurance for a sustainable future and climate change mitigation. Leadership can also encourage scholarship for climate change and environmental sustainability courses in higher institutions as a way of training more experts in the field who will, in turn, influence policy formulation and implementation regarding the green economy.

The underlying issue is that those who have contributed most to climate change are mostly developed and industrialized nations and cities, yet they do not seem to bear the effects of climate change, unlike populations localized in geographically vulnerable places. In a real sense, Africa has suffered from drought, floods, global warming, and environmental degradation. A quick remedy is access to information, which can be passed through a well-organized system, particularly via educational institutions. However, it is a breath of fresh air that investment in the pursuit of a green economy in Africa is timely, providing a way to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change both now and in the future.

Small, medium, and large-scale enterprises

Economists and Researchers have proven the integral part that small, medium, and large-scale enterprises play in driving the development of a nation's

economy. Governments do not downplay the importance of investment in this sector, whether through national or foreign investment. As Francis and Osei (2022) note:

> The importance of SMEs to social and economic development in Ghana and even Africa is almost undisputed. Throughout the continent, SME promotion is a priority in the policy agenda of most African countries as it is widely recognized. There is no doubt that SMEs constitute the seed-bed for the imminent generation of African entrepreneurs.

Their major contributions to the economy can be observed in job creation, income redistribution, inflation control, influence on per-capita income, and sustainable economic growth. MSE contribute 90% to employment, 20% to GDP, and 32% to export earnings, as observed by Ssempala et al. (2018).

Aremu and Adeyemi (2011) observed that the green and digital economy has a profound impact on the small, medium, and large-scale enterprises. The potential impact on the economy is remarkable when digitization is infused into the affairs of enterprises in Nigeria, affecting market expansion, quality and efficiency, profit maximization, faster and easier business transactions, smooth access to bank credits and loans, and digitized money and capital markets. The government can contribute by establishing a sustainable economy through enforcing policies, making laws, orientation, mentorship, as well as investments as a way of reducing carbon emissions, conserving natural resources, and reducing material waste.

Adjabeng and Osei (2022) report that "some SMEs also complain about the cumbersome banking procedures and difficulties in accessing bank loans. Others also complained about the high interest rates charged by the banks". Technology can remedy or ease these cumbersome procedures required to access credit facilities for business transactions because the rigorous processes can slow down the smooth running of business operations and discourage business owners from applying for loans and credit facilities when they are financially handicapped. In Nigeria, some banks have created e-transaction systems that allow money to be transferred from anywhere using mobile devices, as well as facilitating loan requests and collections. According to Adjabeng and Osei (2022), ICT contributes to knowledge and information improvement within firms, reduces costs, as well as addresses challenges related to speed and reliability in B2B transactions. The illustration below clearly shows the contribution of ICT to Ghana's economy, conducted by Adjabeng and Osei (2022).

Table 2. The contribution of TCT to Ghana's economy

	1	2	3	4	5
Contributions to the growth of the Ghanaian economy	10%	8%	4%	32%	46%
Contributed towards generation of employment for many nationals	6%	16%	12%	24%	34%
Contributed to the generation of foreign exchange in the economy	14%	14%	18%	25%	30%
Contributed to the growth of GDP of the country	16%	16%	16%	25%	33%
Can be improved if challenges are addressed	14%	10%	10%	26%	38%

Source: Adjabeng and Osei (2022).

The table above shows a survey carried out to decipher the perception of people in Ghana on how ICT has impacted small, medium, and large-scale enterprises. A higher percentage of people are confident that technology has contributed to the growth of the economy. From the analysis, it is evident that when more investment is channeled to ICT, Ghana and Africa at large will be better positioned to compete with the developed economies in innovation and knowledge-based economy.

It is also clear that the government has to function within its legal role, according to the rule of law, to provide sustainability of social amenities to activate the initiatives of digital and green economy. For example, there should be a sustainable electricity supply for the transportation system to avoid fuel consumption that is toxic to air and water. If there are trains and trams that operate on electricity, a sustainable economy can be achievable. This principle also applies to the success of digitizing the economy. Stiff rules related to business ownership do not encourage private investment, as it has been proven that the government cannot do everything alon. As Arthur Yuen advised at the Green and Sustainable Banking Economy Conference held in Hong Kong:

> But action must be guided by knowledge. We all know that with the power of finance, banks do play a central role in achieving climate goals alongside driving economic development.

In simple terms, banks make funds available to support the course of zero emission and sustainable economy initiatives, and consider contributing indirectly to economic development. The Central Bank of Nigeria can influence interest rates on loans directed towards improving a sustainable economy as a way to encourage more capital investment in this course.

Overall, a smart way for the Nigerian economic system to reduce overdependence on oil revenue to encourage diversification of the economy is the conscious adoption of the green and digital economy. The economic benefit that will come with Nigeria getting its energy from solar power and wind is possible, considering that its humidity is advantageous for energy generation. Donatus, Chinyere and Zakairi (2019) admit that the prosperity of all sectors of the economy is tied to the conservation of energy resources. Unfortunately, over the years, energy resources have not been adequately conserved, making it very difficult to achieve a sustainable economy.

Constraints impeding the impact of the green and digital economy on Nigerian economic landscape

Politics: Nigeria is mostly believed to be connected with policies that are politically driven, regardless of the risk it has on the economy. For example; some reasons behind the localization of industries in some parts of the country are really questionable, raising concerns about whether political or economic stability is being pursued at the expense of another. The pedigree of policymakers and enforcers of green and digital economy initiatives need to be very reliable because politicizing these initiatives will not produce the expected results. Furthermore, the parties involved should work together and be united in one goal to discourage favoritism, nepotism, tribalism, and selfishness. Many policies have gone through the Nigerian system and failed woefully because of these mitigating factors. Everyone must recognize that digitization and a sustainable economy benefit all, and therefore, collective effort is required to ensure their success.

Corruption: When there is a cancer that eats up the potential of an innovation, it remains stagnant and lacks potency. Corruption has been a norm that many people, especially those at the helm of affairs, are not ready to discard because of the selfish benefits and personal gains derived from it. The bad news is that as impossible as it seems to discard corruption, if it is not addressed, then no developing country is ready for sustainable growth

and development. A clear explanation is that funds allocated for a particular project, i:e., mantling of satellite dishes in some strategic locations – embezzlement of the funds allocated for this project would impede the actualization of this project.

Illiteracy and Ignorance: It is a pandemic in developing nations, as most of the population do not have knowledge of basic computer applications or how to use these computer gadgets. It was noted that most farmers do not have an educational background, which might halt the progress of digital overhaul in this sector. Arguably, sustainable economy is news to the ears of the majority and needs further orientation for them to see the impact it has on the economy. Knowledge is power, and the more knowledgeable people become about a policy, the more it builds confidence in the feasibility of that policy, and the reverse is the case. It may be surprising that it can spur up some behavioral, cultural, or traditional factors that can serve as resistance to this type of economy to thrive.

Challenges of infrastructure: Nigeria still struggles with having adequate infrastructure. As noted earlier in this paper, as beautiful and pleasing a these policies are, without adequate infrastructure, they will die a natural death. For example, sustainable electricity is needed to power some gadgets, and relying on power generators negates the objectives of a sustainable economy. A good transport network is also required to engineer the idea of a green and digital economy.

Insecurity and instability: There is no assurance of economic development in an insecure and unstable environment. Assurance of the security of lives and properties attracts foreign investment into the economy. This has posed a threat to the livelihood of Nigeria's economic sustainability. The northern part of Nigeria is plagued with the activities of Boko Haram and bandits that do not allow farmers to visit their farms, as well crash the businesses of small and medium-scale establishments. The southern part is plagued with militants who are known for illegal oil drilling and oil bunkering, which contaminates this soil and pollutes the water, land, and air, causing environmental degradation, This, in a way, sabotages the efforts of actors involved in ensuring a sustainable economy.

Inadequate finance: Finance has to be accessible to business owners and entrepreneurs who are interested in transitioning their companies to a digital base. If this capital is limited, many might find it hard to maintain the possibility of a full transition because one does not only need finance to start but also to keep it going. It is a critical issue, as many business owners have access to no or limited capital.

Conclusions

There is a role that institutional capability plays in enforcing a green and digital economy, especially in Africa, where political instability has been the order of the day. Chakravorti and Chaturvedi (2017) are of the opinion that government's intentional digital uptake through the support of institutions is essential for ensuring quality of life, economic growth, and effectiveness of institutions. Good leadership, as an attribute of knowledgeable individuals and people of integrity, is essential for making informed decisions to meet the dire needs of society. According to Olanusi (2020), "Day-to-day running of public institutions must be aligned with benchmarks set in the National digital economy policy and strategy to speed up digital uptake by public institutions". This shows that the constraints attached to the progress of the digital and green economy can be attributed largely to the institutions earmarked to channel this course of digital and sustainable economy emancipation.

Ideas and perceptions cannot come to reality on their own unless individuals are determined to transform or transition these ideas into practical steps that will affect the lives of the people. It is just like planting a crop – one is meant to nurture and feed the crop until it reaches maturity and bears fruit. In Nigeria, The Federal Ministry of Communication and Digital Economy is tasked with the responsibility of supervising federal public institutions together with private institutions to implement the National Digital Economy Policy and Strategy and monitor the growth and effectiveness of these policies and strategies on the micro, meso, and macro dimensions (Olanusi 2020). The same applies to the sustainable economy policy framework, which is spearheaded by the Federal Ministry of Environment and Social Development and aligned with government structures for implementation and compliance. The legislature, consisting of the upper and the lower chambers, also has a role to play in making or regulating laws that will be digitized and sustainable-economy-friendly, while the executive arm is relied upon to implement these laws, As it has been noted, the problem is not always the nature of the laws, regulations, and policies, but the challenges coming from enforcement and compliance. Ogunkan (2022) posits that "it has been argued that the incorporation of economic, social, environmental management, and urban governance – the four pillars of development – is key to achieving sustainable development".

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Abstract

The aim of this article is to assess digital innovation in Nigeria. The author addresses the following questions: What is the impact of the green economy on all sectors of Nigeria in terms of growth and development? What is the impact of the wireless network on Nigeria's internet connection? What are the implications of leveraging the EU's green and digital economy? What is Nigeria's responsibility in implementing the EU's green and digital economy? The article hypothesizes that implementing the EU's green and digital economy will impact Nigeria's economic growth and development. The methodology includes qualitative data analysis, including secondary sources such as journal articles, monographs, and chapters in edited volumes.

Analiza wpływu unijnych rozwiązań w zakresie zielonej gospodarki cyfrowej na sytuację gospodarczą Nigerii: perspektywy i ograniczenia

Streszczenie

Celem niniejszego artykułu jest ocena wpływu innowacji na zieloną i cyfrową gospodarkę w Nigerii. Autor podejmuje się odpowiedzi na następujące pytania: Jaki jest wpływ zielonej gospodarki na wszystkie sektory Nigerii pod względem wzrostu i rozwoju? Jaki jest wpływ gospodarki cyfrowej na sytuację gospodarczą Nigerii? Jakie są implikacje wdrożenia zielonej i cyfrowej gospodarki UE? Jaka jest odpowiedzialność rządu Nigerii za wdrożenie zielonej i cyfrowej gospodarki UE? W artykule postawiono również hipotezę, że wdrożenie zielonej i cyfrowej gospodarki UE ma zasadniczy wpływ na wzrost gospodarczy i rozwój Nigerii. Metodologia obejmuje analizę danych jakościowych, w tym źródeł wtórnych, takich jak artykuły w czasopismach, monografie i rozdziały w pracach zbiorowych pod redakcją.

Keywords: Nigeria, European Union, green digital economy, economic situation, prospects and constraints

Słowa kluczowe: Nigeria, Unia Europejska, zielona gospodarka cyfrowa, sytuacja gospodarcza, perspektywy i ograniczenia