SUBJECT: SECURITY– EDUCATION **CLASS: PRIMARY 6**

SCHEME OF WORK **3RD TERM LESSON NOTE**

WEEKS	TOPICS	Learning Objectives: By the end of the lessons, students should be able to:
1	Revision of last term's work / Resumption test	Answer questions on some topics from previous terms
2	Meaning of personal security management	Define the meaning of personal security management
3	Types of crime	Meaning of crime , list the types of crime in the society
4	Punishment for various crime	Mention the punishment for various crime e.g. theft , rape, describe the punishment attached for each crime
5	Punishment for crime	Cite the punishment for production of adulterated food, describe the punishment for dealing in fake drugs
6	Punishment for bribery and corruption, embezzlement	List the punishment for bribery and corruption , describe the punishment for embezzlement
7	Mid Term Test	Mid-term break / Open day
8	Punishment for false pretense, fraud and burglary	Explain the punishment for false pretense , fraud, and burglary
9	Punishment for advanced fee fraud	Identify the punishment for the following crimes, advancve free fraud, money laundry, Terrorism
10	Economic crime	Define economic crime Give examples of economic crime.
11	Revisions	Revisions and Final Examinations
12	Revision	Revisions and Final Examination
12-13	Revision	Revisions and Final Examination

REFERENCES
UNIFIED SCHEME OF WORK
ONLINE SOURCES

WEEK: 2 **DAY:** **SUBJECT:**
DATE: **TOPIC:**
SUBTOPIC: **PERIODS:** **DURATIONS:**
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to

1. Meaning of personal security management

KEY VOCABULARY WORDS:

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: Wall charts, Pictures, Related Online Video, Flash Cards

CONTENT: MEANING OF PERSONAL SECURITY MANAGEMENT

Security is the state of being free from all dangers or harms at home, in the school or anywhere you are. That’s, feeling safe at all time.

For example, when you at home with the doors or gate are locked and you feel free, safe and relax.

Insecurity is when you are not feeling safe or free from dangers.

MEANING OF PERSONAL SECURITY

Personal security is an extra caution taken to ensure your personal safety at all time.

MEANS OF PERSONAL SECURITY

There are different ways to ensure our personal safety.

1. Fencing your perimeter
2. Using cctv camera
3. Employing the service of professional security.
4. Get a well trained security dog(s)
5. Self defence
6. Join defence
7. Using other security gadgets such as smart light, alarm, lock, etc.
8. Report any suspicious movement.
9. Support all the security forces and agencies.

Security is the state of being free from all dangers or harms at home, in the school or anywhere you are. That’s, feeling safe at all time. Insecurity is when you are not feeling safe or free from dangers.

MEANING OF SECURITY MANAGEMENT

Security management is the process of managing the existing safety of lives and properties at all time.

EXAMPLES OF SECURITY MANAGEMENT

Examples of security management are as follows:

1. Quality security personnel
2. Threat assessment
3. Security register
4. Timely security report
5. Regular security monitor
6. Regular security check

7. Enlightenment

8. Control activities

LESSON EVALUATION : Ask pupils to:

1. Explain the concept of security management.

2. Give appropriate examples of security management with their locality

3. Explain the meaning of personal security.

4. State 4 means of personal security.

WEEK:	**3**	**DAY:**	**SUBJECT:**
DATE:		**TOPIC:**	
SUBTOPIC:		**PERIODS:**	**DURATIONS:**

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to

1. Meaning of Crime
2. List the types of crime in the society

KEY VOCABULARY WORDS:

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: Wall charts, Pictures, Related Online Video, Flash Cards

CONTENT: TYPES OF CRIME – MEANING OF CRIME

A crime is an illegal act or an offence for which a person can be punished by the authority.

A criminal is the person who commits a crime.

Examples of crime are as follows – Falsehood, Theft, Rape, Murder, Advance free fraud (419), Sales of contaminated food, Dealing in fake hard drugs, etc.

Criminal behaviours are unacceptable behaviors in any community. These kinds of behaviour are unlawful in nature.

For example, stealing, fighting, etc.

EFFECTS OF COMMON CRIMINAL BEHAVIORS ON THE OFFENDERS

Crime is a major part of everyday life. The effects are not just on the offenders but on everyone in the society.

An offender is a criminal. That's, someone who breaks the law.

Here are the effects of criminal behaviours on the offenders,

1. Pain and suffering

2. Low quality life

3. Loneliness

4. Lack of peace of mind

5. Restriction of rights

6. Guilt, sadness, fear and anger

7. Confusion and helplessness

8. Issues with friends and family

9. Short or life Imprisonment

10. Death sentence

LESSON 2 – EFFECTS OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOURS ON THE SOCIETY

Here are effects of criminal behaviours on the society at large –

1. It reduces safety.

2. It disrupts social order.

3. It creates chaos and confusion.

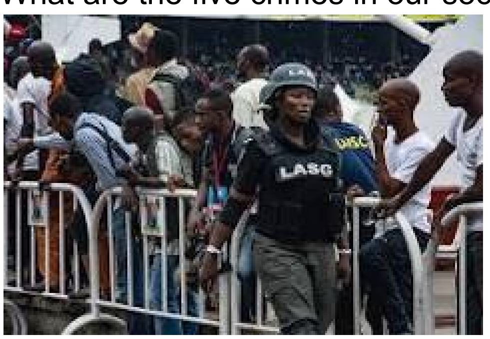
4. It destroys life and prosperity.

5. It hinders growth and development.

6. It reduces standard of living.

7. It hinders community collaboration and trust and creates serious economic cost to both the people and the nation at large.

What are the five crimes in our society?



TYPES OF CRIME IN THE SOCIETY

- 1.1 Child sexual abuse.
- 1.2 Corruption.
- 1.3 Domestic violence.
- 1.4 Human trafficking.
- 1.5 Kidnapping.
- 1.6 Money laundering.
- 1.7 Murder.
- 1.8 Organised crime.

WEEK: 4 **DAY:** **SUBJECT:**
DATE: **TOPIC:**
SUBTOPIC: **PERIODS:** **DURATIONS:**
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to

1. Mention the punishment for various crime e.g. theft and rape
2. Describe punishment attached to each crime

KEY VOCABULARY WORDS:

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: Wall charts, Pictures, Related Online Video, Flash Cards

CONTENT: PUNISHMENT FOR VARIOUS THREATS TO PERSONAL SECURITY

A threat is defined as **an expression of intent to do harm or act out violently against someone or something (including self)**. A threat can be spoken, written, or symbolic.

A threat, defined in the context of personal security, is **an event with an undesired impact on your health and well-being**. It is a supplemental ingredient to risk and should never be substituted for it.

Personal security is an extra caution taken to ensure your personal safety at all time while a threat is an event that is likely to cause harm. It an expression or intention to harm someone.

Sources of threat to personal security are as follows:

1. Rogue

Rogue is someone that cannot be trusted because he/she is dishonest and worthless person.

2. Informant

Informant is anyone that provides your personal details to another person without consent.

3. Employer and employee

An employer is a person who pays people to work him/her. While the employee are people who are paid to work for another people.

Employer can threat to fire his/her workers. Likewise, employee can dare his/her employer to try.

4. Friends and family

Family are people that are closer and related to you while Friends are people that are closer but not necessarily related.

Some of these people are rogue and they post danger to your personal life.

5. Creditor or debtor

The creditor is the one who gives another person money to pay later while debtor is the one who received the money.

The inability to the money back in time might post a threat to life and prosperity.

6. Social media

Social media is an online platform where people interact with one another. It is full of rogue or mischievous person.

6. Terrorists

Terrorists are criminal and violence people who post serious danger to lives and properties.

6. Stranger

Stranger is an unknown person to you. They are likely to post threat to life and prosperity.

7. Rapist

Rape is a forceful sexual intercourse. A rapist is the someone who forcefully have sex with another person with his/her consent.

8. Kidnapper

Kidnapper is someone who forcefully takes another person away.

9. Ritualist

Ritualist is someone who uses another person for sacrifice.

10. Natural disaster

Natural disasters are threat which are beyond human control. For example, flood, diseases, earthquake, etc.

COMMON CRIMES AND ASSOCIATED PUNISHMENTS;

- - Theft (imprisonment)
- - Rape (Imprisonment)
- - Drug Trafficking (10 Years Imprisonment)
- - Human Trafficking 5-10 years Imprisonment)
- - Murder (death), etc.
- Food contamination/Adulteration.
- Drug contamination/ adulteration.

SUMMARY

The following crimes are identified in our society:

1. **Theft:** This is an act of stealing something. The person that steals is a thief. The associated punishment is imprisonment and this depends on the things he stole and the way he carried out the stealing. This will also determine the length of imprisonment.
2. **Rape:** It is an act of forcing someone to have sex by using violence. A man can force a girl to have sex with her. A woman can also rape a woman. The associated punishment under the law is imprisonment.
3. **Drug Trafficking:** It is a business of buying and selling drugs illegally.

WEEK: 5 – 6 **DAY:** **SUBJECT:**
DATE: **TOPIC:**
SUBTOPIC: **PERIODS:** **DURATIONS:**
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to

1. List the punishment for bribery and corruption , embezzlement
2. Describe the punishment for embezzlement
3. List the punishment for production of adulterated food
4. Describe the punishment for dealing in fake drugs

KEY VOCABULARY WORDS:

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: Wall charts, Pictures, Related Online Video, Flash Cards

CONTENT: PUNISHMENT FOR CRIME

The penalties available to the court are mainly **fines and imprisonment**. For example, crimes such demanding a bribe, fraudulent acquisition or receipt of property and frustrating investigations are classified as felonies and can attract penalties of three or more years' imprisonment.16 Nov 2018

The Punishment for Embezzlement - Imprisonment for life. In any other case the offender is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

The punishment for Bribery and Corruption Usually, the penalties or sanctions for bribery and corruption are **fines or imprisonment of between five and seven years**. The defendant is also entitled to bail, as the crime committed is not a capital one. The court therefore usually grants bail on an application.1 Aug 2020

CORRUPTION: DEFINITION, FORMS, TYPES, CAUSES.
Corruption is the misuse of power and embezzlement of public money. It is also a dishonest, illegal or immoral behaviour especially from someone with/in power.

Forms of Corruption

1. **Embezzlement:** This is the act of converting public funds into private use.
2. **Kick Backs:** This is a process of inflating the cost of a project in order to have a share from the contractor.
3. **Bribery and Immorality:** This usually occurs when seeking for a job, in need of promotion etc. and one pays money or uses her body to achieve this.

EVALUATION QUESTION

1. Define corruption.
2. List three forms of corruption.

Types of corruption

1. **Autogenic Corruption:** It is a way of generating illegal funds for oneself.
2. **Exhortative Corruption:** Money is demanded here before a service is rendered.
3. **Defensive Corruption:** This is borne out of a desperate situation.
4. **Nepotistic Corruption:** It is linked to preferential treatment based on relationship.
5. **Transactive Corruption:** This occurs between corrupt government worker and a corrupt contractor.
6. **Investive Corruption:** This is when a help either monetarily or otherwise is rendered with the hope that one will get assistance in future.

Causes of Corruption

1. Poverty
2. Greed
3. Absence of sanction.
4. Over ambitiousness etc.

EVALUATION

1. List the types of Corruption and explain any two.
2. Explain the absence of sanction as a reason for corruption.

GENERAL EVALUATION

1. What is the full meaning of EFCC?
2. Who is the head of EFCC?
3. Define corruption and explain two types
4. List four causes of corruption and explain two.

PUNISHMENT FOR ADULTERATED FOOD AND FAKE DRUGS

A person who contravenes a provision of subsection (1) of this section is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to **a fine not exceeding N50,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to both such fine and imprisonment**.

Section 274: Adulteration of Drugs: Any manufacture who adulterates any drug or medicine, or to make it noxious and harmful, and aiming that it shall be sold, shall be punished with **imprisonment for a term which may go up to six months, or with a fine which may extend to Rs 1000, or with both**.

Falsified and substandard drugs may contain toxic doses of dangerous ingredients and cause mass poisoning. Poor-quality medicines compromise the treatment of chronic and infectious diseases, causing **disease progression, drug resistance, and death**.

1. Prohibition of sale, etc., of counterfeit and fake drugs and unwholesome processed foods Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any enactment or law, any person who-

(a) produces, imports, manufactures, sells, distributes or is in possession of; or

(b) sells or displays for the purpose of sale; or

(c) aids or abets any person to produce, import, manufacture, sell, distribute or display for the purpose of sale,

any counterfeit, adulterated, banned or fake, substandard or expired drug or unwholesome processed food, in any form whatsoever, commits an offence under this Act and shall, accordingly, be punished as specified in this Act.

2. Prohibition of sale, etc., of drugs or poisons in certain premises or places

(1) Any person who-

(a) hawks or sells; or

(b) displays for the purpose of sale; or

(c) aids or abets any person to hawk, sell, display for the purpose of sale,

any drug or poison in any place not duly licensed or registered by the appropriate authority, including any market, kiosk, motor park, road-side stall or in any bus, ferry or any other means of transportation, is guilty of an offence under this Act and shall, accordingly, be punished as specified in this Act.

(2) In this section, reference to the **"appropriate authority"** means reference to any person or body authorised to grant licences or register premises for the sale and distribution of drugs or poisons.

3. Penalties

(1) Any person who commits an offence under-

(a) section 1 of this Act, is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding N500,000 or imprisonment for a term of not less than five years or more than fifteen years or to both such fine and imprisonment;

(b) section 2 (1) of this Act, is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding N500,000 or imprisonment for a term of not less than two years or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(2) Where an offence under section 1 or 2 of this Act has been committed by a body corporate, every person who at the time of the commission of the offence was a proprietor, director, general manager, secretary or other similar officer, servant or agent of the body corporate (or a person purporting to act in any such capacity), he, as well as the body corporate, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and may be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

4. Trial of offences

The Federal High Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction to try offences under this Act.

[1999 No. 62.]

5. Establishment of the Federal Task Force

For the purposes of this Act, there shall be constituted by the Minister, at the Federal level, a Federal Task Force which shall consist of-

(a) a Chairman who shall be an officer of the Agency not below the rank of a Deputy Director, to be appointed by the Minister;

(b) two officers of the Nigeria Police Force not below the rank of Chief Superintendent of Police, to be nominated by the Inspector-General of Police;

(c) two inspectors not below the rank of Principal Pharmacist to be appointed by the Pharmacists Council of Nigeria;

(d) two inspecting officers not below the rank of Principal Regulatory Officer, designated under subsection (1) (c) of section 9 of the Food and Drugs Act, to be appointed by the Minister; and

[Cap. F32.]

WEEK: 7 MID-TERM BREAK MID-TERM TEST OPEN DAY

WEEK: 8 **DAY:** **SUBJECT:**
DATE: **TOPIC:**
SUBTOPIC: **PERIODS:** **DURATIONS:**
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to

1. Explain the punishment for false pretense , fraud and burglary

KEY VOCABULARY WORDS:

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: Wall charts, Pictures, Related Online Video, Flash Cards

CONTENT: PUNISHMENT FOR FALSE PRETENSE , FRAUD, BURGLARY

Fraud is an intentionally deceptive action designed to provide the perpetrator with an unlawful gain or to deny a right to a victim. Types of fraud include tax fraud, credit card fraud, wire fraud, securities fraud, and bankruptcy fraud. Fraudulent activity can be carried out by one individual, multiple individuals or a business firm as a whole.

Punishment for Offence in Fraud

In Nigeria, Criminal Code Section 419 states: “Any person who by any false pretence, and with intent to defraud, obtains from any other person anything capable of being stolen, or induces any other person to deliver to any person anything capable of being stolen, is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for ...

Fraud convictions bring with them the serious possibility of a jail or prison sentence. Though sentences differ widely, **a misdemeanor conviction can lead to up to a year in a local jail, while a felony conviction can lead to multiple years in prison. Federal charges can lead to 10 years or more in federal prison**.

The following is the sentencing pattern for the crime of advance fee fraud or 419, or Punishment for 419 in Nigeria: If the property defrauded of the accuser is not worth up to ₦1000, the punishment is a sentence of **3 years imprisonment or more but not up to 7 years**. A fine equivalent can also be obtained.

False pretence. (law) **an offense involving intent to defraud and false representation and obtaining property as a result of that misrepresentation**. False pretense. type of: infraction, infringement, misdemeanor, misdemeanour, violation. a crime less serious than a felony.

PUNISHMENT FOR FALSE PRETECE OFFENDER

Any person who by any false pretence, and with intent to defraud, obtains from any other person anything capable of being stolen, or induces any other person to deliver to any person anything capable of being stolen, is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for three years.

If the thing is of the value of one thousand naira or upwards, he is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

It is immaterial that the thing is obtained or its delivery is induced through the medium of a contract induced by the false pretence.

The offender cannot be arrested without warrant unless found committing the offence.

Section 419 of the Criminal Code Act in Nigeria

MEANING OF BURGLARY
To burglarize is "to break into and enter of a building with the intent to commit a crime, often theft," whereas rob means " to take personal property from by violence or threat." Burglary need not entail violence or threat, and robbery need not entail breaking into a dwelling.

Third-degree burglary is defined as **breaking and entering into a dwelling with intent to commit a crime**.

PUNISHMENT FOR BURGALRY

Housebreaking: burglary. (2) having entered the dwelling-house of another with intent to commit a felony therein, or having committed a felony in the dwelling-house of another, breaks out of the dwelling-house, is guilty of a felony and is liable to **imprisonment for fourteen years**.

Section 411 of the Criminal Code Act in Nigeria. Housebreaking: burglary

Any person who-

(1) breaks and enters the dwelling-house of another with intent to commit a felony therein; or

(2) having entered the dwelling-house of another with intent to commit a felony therein, or having committed a felony in the dwelling-house of another, breaks out of the dwelling-house,

is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for fourteen years.

If the offence is committed in the night, the offender is liable to imprisonment for life.

Section 411 of the Criminal Code Act in Nigeria

WEEK: 9 **DAY:** **SUBJECT:**
DATE: **TOPIC:**
SUBTOPIC: **PERIODS:** **DURATIONS:**
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to

1. Identify the punishment for the following crimes
2. Advance fee fraud , money laundering , terrorism

KEY VOCABULARY WORDS:

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: Wall charts, Pictures, Related Online Video, Flash Cards

CONTENT: PUNISHMENT FOR ADVANCE FEE FRAUD

You must have seen a notice on a property with the notification **BEWARE OF 419**. Thus, it is a criminal offense in Nigeria to obtain possession by an act of pretense.

So, if someone has duped you of your resource or parted with your money through fraudulent means, just realize that the individual or group of persons can be punished by the law.

1. The crime of defrauding by pretense or doing 419 is listed in the Criminal Code Act and the Advance Fee Fraud and other Fraud-Related Offences Act of 2006.
2. Advance fee fraud or 419 is said to be committed when someone's property is obtained by intentionally misrepresenting facts with the purposeful aim of defrauding the person.
3. To convict a person of 419 or advance fee fraud, you must show evidence and prove beyond a reasonable doubt that an existing fact was knowingly misstated by the party you accuse of the intent of making you part with your money or other possession of yours.

So, for a case to be established and judged as a case of 419 or advance fee fraud, the following premises have to be met:

1. That there was a pretense emanating from the accused person.
2. That the accused person knew that s/he was making a false statement.
3. That the accused person in making the false statement had the intention to defraud.
4. That there was a property whose ownership could be transferred from the accuser to the accused.
5. That the accused person induced the accuser to transfer ownership of the property to him or her.

Meaning of advance fee fraud

It is a fraudulent act of taking money from another person without supplying the goods or providing the services to the victims,it is also known as 419 in Nigeria. Fraud is the criminal deception in order to cheat someone.

Causes of advance fee fraud

1] love of money

2] greed

3] covetousness

4] bad societal value for materialism

5] peer group influence

6] lack of stiff punishment for offenders

Effects on victim and society

1] Collapse of victims business

2] Psychological problem

3] Death due to frustration

4] Heavy debts on the victim

5] Reduction in foreign investment

6] Bad image for the nation

7] High suicide rate

8] Collapse of business enterprises

9] Debt

10] Death

WAYS TO PREVENT 419 IN OUR SOCIETY – PREVENTIVE MEASURE OF ADVANCE FRAUD

1] stiff punishment for the offender by the government

2] public enlightenment on the tricks of the fraudster

3] less emphasis on materialism

4] respect and honour for real achievers rather than money bags

5] contentment

6] parents should encourage hard work rather than shortcut of making money

Note that:

- Pretense in this context denotes a misrepresentation of facts.
- The accused person may not be convicted if it is proven that the complainant was not induced to part with a particular property based on the false written or spoken statements of the accused.
- Upon proving the accused guilty, the court will give a verdict and pronounce judgment on the accused.

The following is the sentencing pattern for the crime of advance fee fraud or 419, or Punishment for 419 in Nigeria:

1. If the property defrauded of the accuser is not worth up to ₦1000, the punishment is a sentence of 3 years imprisonment or more but not up to 7 years. A fine equivalent can also be obtained.
2. If the property defrauded of the complainant is worth up to a thousand naira (₦1000), the penalty for such a 419 act is 7 years imprisonment or a fine equivalent.

PUNISHMENT FOR MONEY LAUNDRING

Section 18(3) of the Act provides that any person guilty of the offence of money laundering shall be liable upon conviction to **imprisonment for a term of not less than four years but not more than fourteen years or a fine not less than five times the value of the proceeds of the crime or both**.

1.1 What is the legal authority to prosecute money laundering at the national level?

The legal authority to prosecute money laundering at the national level is the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC).

1.2 What must be proven by the government to establish money laundering as a criminal offence? What money laundering predicate offences are included? Is tax evasion a predicate offence for money laundering?

The government must prove the direct or indirect concealment, disguise, origin of, conversion or transfer, removal from the jurisdiction, acquisition, use, retention or taking possession or control of any fund or property, knowingly or which should be known to be the proceeds of a crime or criminal activity.

Any criminal activity would constitute a predicate offence, as the Money Laundering (Prohibition) (Amendment) Act 2011 (Money Laundering Act) refers to illegal or criminal activity.

Since any criminal activity can serve as a predicate offence, the violation of tax and currency exchange laws in Nigeria amounts to a criminal act, and such violation would serve as a predicate offence.

1.3 Is there extraterritorial jurisdiction for the crime of money laundering? Is money laundering of the proceeds of foreign crimes punishable?

Yes, Nigeria's money laundering laws have extraterritorial reach. The offence of money laundering has been extended to apply to natural or legal persons outside of Nigeria. The relevant section is 15(2) of the Money Laundering Act.

The laundering of the proceeds of foreign crimes is also punishable in Nigeria.

1.4 Which government authorities are responsible for investigating and prosecuting money laundering criminal offences?

The EFCC, National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA), Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), Nigeria Police Force and Nigerian Customs Service are the responsible government authorities.

1.5 Is there corporate criminal liability or only liability for natural persons?

There is both corporate criminal liability and liability for natural persons.

1.6 What are the maximum penalties applicable to individuals and legal entities convicted of money laundering?

The maximum penalties are a term of imprisonment of between seven to 14 years, a fine of at least 1 million Naira for individuals and the prosecution of the principal officers of the corporate body and its winding up, or the winding up and forfeiture of assets and properties for legal persons.

1.7 What is the statute of limitations for money laundering crimes?

There is no statute of limitations for money laundering crimes in Nigeria.

1.8 Is enforcement only at national level? Are there parallel state or provincial criminal offences?

Enforcement is essentially at the national level, and there are no parallel state or provincial criminal offences.

1.9 Are there related forfeiture/confiscation authorities? What property is subject to confiscation? Under what circumstances can there be confiscation against funds or property if there has been no criminal conviction, i.e., non-criminal confiscation or civil forfeiture?

The EFCC and the NDLEA request the Courts to order the forfeiture or confiscation of assets. The Judiciary acts as the responsible authority for confiscation or forfeiture of assets in Nigeria.

All properties, whether tangible or intangible, that can directly or indirectly be linked to the crime can be subject to confiscation.

There is a procedure that allows for interim forfeiture or confiscation of funds or property, pending conclusion or determination of cases by the relevant Courts. The procedure is mainly criminal in nature and seldom civil.

1.10 Have banks or other regulated financial institutions or their directors, officers or employees been convicted of money laundering?

Yes, some regulated financial institutions, their directors, officers, and employees have been convicted of money laundering.

The EFCC, CBN and the Special Control Unit against Money Laundering are the main agencies responsible for imposing AML requirements, which include the following:

1. Designation of an AML chief compliance officer at management level.
2. Identifying AML regulations and offences.
3. Nature of money laundering.
4. Money laundering ‘red flags’ and suspicious transactions.
5. Reporting requirements.
6. Customer due diligence.
7. Risk-based approach to AML.
8. Record-keeping and retention policy.
9. Monitoring of employees’ accounts.

PUNISHMENT FOR TERRORISM

life imprisonment

Any person who engages in any conduct in preparation to commit acts of terrorism or assisting another person to commit an act of terrorism commits an offence and is liable on conviction to **life imprisonment**.

WEEK: **10** **DAY:** **SUBJECT:**
DATE: **TOPIC:**
SUBTOPIC: **PERIODS:** **DURATIONS:**

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to

1. Meaning of Economic crime
2. Give examples of economic crime

KEY VOCABULARY WORDS:

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: Wall charts, Pictures, Related Online Video, Flash Cards

CONTENT: ECONOMIC CRIME

Economic crime, also known as financial crime, refers to **illegal acts committed by an individual or a group of individuals to obtain a financial or professional advantage**.

In Nigeria, According to section 46 of the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission defines economic crimes to means, “the non – violent criminal and illicit activity committed with the objective of earning wealth illegally either individually or in a group or organized manner thereby violating existing legislation governing ...

Economic crimes cover a wide range of offences, including

1. **swindling and fraud,**
2. **Money laundering,**
3. **Corruption,**
4. **Intellectual property crime and**
5. **Environmental crime**.

Examples of crime in Nigeria

1) Child sexual abuse.
2) Corruption.
3) Domestic violence.
4) Human trafficking.
5) Kidnapping.
6) Money laundering.
7) Murder.
8) Organised crime

SUMMARY

Common crimes are criminal offences that people commit every day in society.

- Property crimes: Major property crimes are burglary theft, motor vehicle theft etc.
- Consensual crimes: This is also called victimless crime. ...
- Violent crime: These are crimes that involve killing a person, rape and sexual assault