

EXAMINING THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR DIGITAL CONVERGENCE IN NIGERIA*

Abstract

Since the complete liberalisation of the telecommunications sector in Nigeria in 2003, the industry has experienced steady growth in various aspects including increase in subscriber base, improved investment in telecommunications infrastructure, technological advancement in the quality and use of telecommunications products and services, among others. With these advancements also come regulatory gaps as developments in the industry move faster than the regulations therein. For instance, the concept of digital convergence was alien to the Nigerian telecommunications ecosystem in 2003 when the Nigerian Communications Act was passed and as such its regulatory scope did not factor in convergence. The nation celebrated the then newly found breakthrough of using mobile devices to make and receive phone calls and exchange text messages with 2G network which was the best available at that time. But with increase in technological advancement in the sector and the advent of 3G, 4G and even 5G network, mobile telephone devices can now do much more than just make and receive calls and text messages. In addition, with mobile devices consumers can now watch TV programmes, listen to radio contents, surf the internet and more. These are activities not contemplated within the extant broadcasting and even information technology legal framework. It is against this background that this research undertakes the examination of the legal and regulatory framework for the governance of digital convergence in Nigeria. Doctrinal research methodology was adopted because the work entails critical analysis of the extant legislations relating to the subject. The research found that there exists no legal or regulatory framework for the regulation of digital convergence in Nigeria. It, therefore, recommended that the National Assembly should pass a law for the regulation of digital convergence in Nigeria.

Keywords: Digital Convergence, Regulatory Framework, Telecommunications, Nigeria

1. Introduction: The Nature of Digital Coverage

Convergence is the amalgamation of two or more separate things, platforms or phenomena into a single component.¹ But in the context of this work convergence refers to the unification of more than one different technology platforms into a single one. According to Olatokun², convergence has become one of the most recurrent terminologies of this digital age. Prior to the revolution in the Nigerian digital communication space, radio, television and analogue telephones (mostly fixed-lines) were the major information communication tools most commonly available³ in Nigeria. These devices separately fulfilled the different purposes for which they were made through their different technological platforms. Telephone devices were only for calls, while television and radio sets were primary to enjoy broadcast contents. With the advent of convergence, devices that were hitherto meant for specific usage have now evolved into versatile equipment which now carry out overlapping functions across different technological platforms. According to the European Commission, Convergence is the progressive integration of traditional broadcast contents with internet contents.⁴ On their part, the Australian Convergence Review, says that convergence is seen as the restructuring of the services sector enabled by digitization.⁵ In the wake of this new era of digitization, mobile phones which were originally designed for voice phone calls and text messages were now being used for internet services (which was hitherto exclusive to personal computers) as well as radio and television devices which were hitherto exclusive to radio and television sets respectively. The merging of these platforms through which telephones, radio and television broadcast contents, satellite and internet contents are now delivered to the consumer via a single platform is what is now referred to as digital convergence.⁶

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¹ W. M. Olatokun, 'Integration of Policies and Regulatory Frameworks for the Convergent ICT Industry in Nigeria', *Handbook of Research on Information Communication Technology Policy: Trends, Issues and Advancements*, Hershey, New York, 2022.

² Ibid.

³ Samaila Balarabe, 'Digitization of Television Broadcasting in Nigeria Review' *International Journal of Business, Human and Social Sciences* ISSN: 2517-9411 Vol:7, No:10, 2013.

⁴ European Commission, 'Media Convergence', <<https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/media-convergence>> accessed on 16 October 2025

⁵ Australian Convergence Review (2000) <<http://www.noie.gov.au>> accessed on 12 November 2025

⁶ E. Ndukwe, 'Telecom Liberalization in Nigeria: Opening up the market and sector reform', *Journal of Information Engineering and Applications*, ISSN 2224-5782 (print) ISSN 2225-0506, vol 2, No.6, 2012, <www.iiste.org> accessed on 12 November 2025

Historically, legislations were designed to be technology and service-specific and each of those sectors had their respective legal and regulatory frameworks. It also meant that licenses were granted for specific technology sector since each aspect had their different institutional frameworks and as such had different licensing requirements. However, convergence has now seen the provision of multiple services across hitherto different regulatory frameworks being shared on a single platform. This new development has challenged the current regulatory regime and raised critical questions around the legislative, legal and institutional frameworks for the governance of digital convergence in Nigeria as it has in many other jurisdictions.⁷ The question has now arisen whether the extant legal frameworks which currently regulate the different aspects of the technological divide are adequate for the governance of digital convergence in Nigeria. This is because the different services are now interwoven while the different laws regulating the different services still remain distinct. It is for this reason that Olatokun⁸, believes that with digital convergence there is need for cross-product and cross-platform regulations and licensing. It also calls attention to regulation of interoperability and interconnection of services across the different networks and platforms.⁹

2. The Legal Framework for the Regulation of Technology Development in Nigeria

Digital technology in Nigeria is regulated by a combination of legislations that deal with the various aspects that make up the digital space in Nigeria. The relevant legislations for the purpose of this work includes information technology, telecommunications, broadcasting among others. Some of these laws shall be briefly considered hereunder.

National Information Technology Development Act 2007

Information technology in Nigeria is regulated by NITDA Act (National Information Technology Development Agency Act, 2007). NITDA was originally established for the purpose of implementing Nigeria's Information Technology policy which vision is to make Nigeria an IT compliant nation in Africa and make Nigeria a key player in the information technology space.¹⁰ This Act provides for the establishment of the National Information Technology Development Agency.¹¹ And by the provision of the Act, the Agency becomes the primary institution with the sole responsibility to manage and regulate matters relating to information technology in Nigeria.¹² The functions of the Agency are numerous and all encompassing, thus:

Create a framework for the planning, research, development, standardization, application, coordination, monitoring, evaluation and regulation of Information Technology practices, activities and systems in Nigeria and all matters related thereto and for that purpose, and which without detracting from the generality of the foregoing shall include providing universal access for Information Technology and systems penetration including rural, urban and under-served areas¹³.

By the mandate to the Agency, it is their duty to set the agenda for information technology development and advancement in Nigeria.¹⁴ The wordings of section 6¹⁵ of the Act are so broad and elaborate that it does not only empower the Agency to regulate the use of informational technology in Nigeria but also includes the powers to develop and advance the sector. It also empowers the Agency to provide adequate guidelines for the facilitation and development of information technology and systems application in both rural and urban areas of Nigeria.¹⁶ It is also the duty of the Agency to develop guidelines for electronic governance and data interchange¹⁷.

In all of the functions of the Agency as clearly captured in the Act, the governance of data convergence was not mentioned as part of its mandate. This is a major lacuna particularly for the primary legal instrument regulating information technology development in Nigeria. The excuse could be that this state of digital advancement was

⁷ I. Ocha, *The Making of Nigerian Telecom Industry* (Intervarsal Publication 2012). 301-345.

⁸ Wole Olatokun, 'Integration of Policies and Regulatory Frameworks for the Convergent ICT Industry in Nigeria', *Handbook of Research on Information Communication Technology Policy: Trends, Issues and Advancements*, vol II 2010.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Wole Olatokun, 'Integration of Policies and Regulatory Frameworks for the Convergent ICT Industry in Nigeria', *Handbook of Research on Information Communication Technology Policy: Trends, Issues and Advancements*, vol II 2010.

¹¹ S. 1. (1) NITDA Act 2007.

¹² S. 6 NITDA Act 2007.

¹³ S. 6 (a) NITDA Act 2007.

¹⁴ Infusion Lawyers, 'What Digital Platforms and Intermediaries Should Know about NITDA's Code of Practice for Nigeria's Digital Space', <https://infusionlawyers.com/2022/09/24/nitda-code-of-practice-for-digital-platforms/>, accessed on 15 January 2026

¹⁵ S.6 NITDA Act 2007.

¹⁶ S.6 (b) NITDA Act 2007.

¹⁷ S.6 (c) NITDA Act 2007.

not contemplated by the Act at the time of its passage in 2007. Again, this calls to mind the need for legislations, particularly in the field of information technology, to be forward-looking and not limited to the times and environment within which it is being made, given the unusually dynamic nature of information technology. However, a closer look at one of the core functions of the Agency could provide a window through which the Agency may be able to provide direction for the governance of data convergence in Nigeria. By virtue of section 6 (f) of the Act,¹⁸ is it the duty of the Agency to advise the government particularly in the area of policy direction that could lead to a shift in the advancement of the sector, as well as introduce appropriate information technology legislations to bring the sector at par with current development and realities.¹⁹ What this means is that the Agency, pursuant to its mandate can lead legislative reform to address the obvious gap that exists in the complete absence of a legal regime for the governance of data convergence in the Act. This can be achieved, among other things, through the right investment in research and development as well as properly curated forward-looking policies in line with its mandate.²⁰

It is, therefore, within the mandate of NITDA to set the agenda and spearhead the development of regulatory framework for digital convergence in Nigeria. The governance of digital convergence can begin by way of policy formulation thereafter a legal framework will be built around that. A forward-looking regulator like NITDA should not be taken unawares in critical areas of technological advancement like convergence, let alone be allowed to play catchup after the world has moved on. This is particularly so considering the fact that the concept of convergence is not an entirely a new concept. According to Arango-Forero *et al*,²¹ media convergence dates back to the first decade of the twenty-first Century. And as far back as 2009, countries like Korea already had a well-developed legal regulatory framework for the governance of digital convergence.²² Other countries are Austria, Canada and Portugal²³, developing countries like Bosnia and Herzegovina²⁴, as well as some African countries like Botswana and South Africa have taken steps to set the legal and regulatory frameworks for digital convergence in their respective countries.

It is important to note that countries which have developed this legal framework to regulate digital convergence did not do so in vacuum. The regulatory policies were centered and framed around their national socio-political objectives. In China, for instance, their regulation is centered around national security and safeguarding the interests of the party-state, while France and United States made the human rights and freedom of expression of their citizens the focal points in line with their national ethos.²⁵ An analysis of the different regulatory models adopted by these three countries suggests that the nature of a political regime is a major determinant in the regulatory approach adopted.²⁶ Therefore, as an institution originally established to implement Nigeria's Information Technology policy, NITDA is in the best position to design a regulatory policy that will reflect the nation's political philosophy and spearhead the development of a regulatory framework for the regulation of digital convergence in Nigeria.

Nigerian Communications Act 2003

The Nigerian Communications Act is worthy of consideration in this work because telecommunication is an integral part of the digital convergence conversation. The Act 2003 was passed by National Assembly and accented to by the then President Olusegun Obasanjo into law in 2003 as the substantive law governing the Nigerian telecommunications industry.²⁷ It repealed the Nigerian Communications Commission Decree No 75,

¹⁸ S.6 (f) NITDA Act 2007.

¹⁹ S.6 (l) NITDA Act 2007.

²⁰ S. 7 (a) NITDA Act 2007.

²¹ Germa'n Arango-Forero, Sergio Roncallo-Dow, and Enrique Uribe-Jongbloed, 'Rethinking Convergence: A New Word to Describe an Old Idea', *Research Gate* January 2016.

²² ScienceDirect, 'Convergence and divergence: Policy making about the convergence of technology in Korea', <<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0740624X09001427>> accessed on 16 October 2025

²³ J. Dada, 'Nigeria: Global Information', *Society Watch*. Accessed on <<http://www.fantsuam.org/>> accessed on 18 November 2025

²⁴ Bridges.org, 'Convergence: Technological change and effective regulation can bring benefits to the Developing World', accessed from <<http://www.bridges.org/commentaries/109>> accessed on 18 November 2025

²⁵ Fondation Pour L'Innovation Politique, 'Digital Regulation: China, United States, France' <<https://www.fondapol.org/en/study/digital-regulation-china-united-states-france/>> accessed on 16 October 2025

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ P. M. Goson, 'Examination of Consumer Protection Under the Nigerian Communication Act', *Journal of Education and Social Justice*, [2016] vol. No. 4.

1992,²⁸ and all subsequent amendments thereto. The Act was aimed at implementing the National Communications Policy.²⁹ It conceptualized and structured the full liberalization and other extant policy reforms contained in the Act.³⁰ It was designed to improve the economic and social landscape of Nigeria as well as foster national integration and cohesion through global system for mobile communications technology. It is interesting to note that the essential thrusts of this Policy objectives are now encapsulated in Nigerian Communications Act of 2003.³¹

Nigerian Communications Act established the Nigerian Communications Commission as the primary regulator of telecommunications sector in Nigeria.³² It was established under the military administration of General Gbadamosi Babangida in November, 1992 pursuant to Decree No. 75 of that year, and designed to superintend the new revolution that was then unfolding in that sector as well as help drive government policy on telecommunications.³³ The functions of NCC are contained in Section 4 of the Act to facilitate investments in Nigerian telecommunication market for supply of telecommunication equipment facilities and services³⁴, to promote the welfare of consumers and protect them from unfair competitive practices, including issues pertaining to quality and availability of equipment and facilities, tariffs manipulation and any other anti-trust behavior³⁵; to implement the terms and conditions of telecommunication licenses in order to ensure that operators practice transparent and accurate billing system at all times;³⁶ to ensure promotion of competition in Nigerian telecommunications market and ensure that suppliers are prevented from misusing market dominance or taking undue advantage of anti-competitive and unfair practices, to monitor and ensure that telephones and other communications services and facilities supplied to consumers in Nigeria comply with minimum threshold of quality of standards³⁷, among other functions.

Again, as central as telecommunication is to the question of digital convergence, the NCA, just like the NITDA Act, did not contemplate the advent of digital convergence. In 2003 when the Act was passed telecommunication was a budding sector in Nigeria and it is excusable that the dimension that the sector later took a few years down the line was clearly not envisaged by the drafters of the law. But this is clearly not the case with NITDA Act of 2007 because as at 2007 when that Act was passed the prospects of digitization, at least across the globe, were already becoming clearer as countries had started embracing the trend of convergence at that time.³⁸ So it was a clear case of lack of legislative foresight.

National Broadcasting Commission Act 1992

Another very critical component of digital convergence worthy of discuss here is broadcasting, because with the use of mobile devices these days, consumers can watch broadcast contents from wherever they are. This brings the National Broadcasting Commission Act 1992, into the midst. The Act established the National Broadcasting Commission,³⁹ with the responsibility to, among others, license, regulate and control radio and television broadcasting in Nigeria.⁴⁰ By virtue of the Act, no person shall operate, or by the use of any electronic transmission device, engage in the business or the activity of broadcasting of any kind and under any guise except in accordance with the provisions of the National Broadcasting Commission Act.⁴¹ The Commission's responsibilities include cable television services, direct satellite broadcast and any other medium of broadcasting;⁴² receiving and treating complaints regarding broadcast contents and the conduct of a broadcasting station.⁴³ A very key function of the NBC that is central to this work is the setting of broadcast standards as it relates to the contents and quality of

²⁸ S. 150 NCA 2003.

²⁹ S. 1(a) & (b) NCA 2003.

³⁰ Ministry of Communications, *National Telecommunication Policy* (Ministry of Communications, 2000)

³¹ S.1(a) of the NCA 2003, CAP 346 LFN 2004.

³² S. 1 NCA 2003.

³³ S. 3(2) NCA 2003.

³⁴ S. 4(1) (a) NCA 2003.

³⁵ S. 4(1) (b) NCA 2003.

³⁶ S. 4(1) (c) NCA 2003.

³⁷ S. 4(1) (h) NCA 2003.

³⁸ ScienceDirect, 'Convergence and divergence: Policy making about the convergence of technology in Korea', <<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0740624X09001427>> accessed on 16 October 2025

³⁹ S.1 NBC Act 1992.

⁴⁰ S.2 (1) NBC Act 1992.

⁴¹ S.2 (2) NBC Act 1992.

⁴² S.2 (1) (b) (i) NBC Act 1992.

⁴³ S.2 (1) (f) NBC Act 1992.

broadcast materials⁴⁴ as well as regulating ethical standards and technical excellence in the practice of broadcasting.⁴⁵ This role is what ensures quality control and adherence to strict ethical regulations and standards.

With the advent of digital convergence, however, each of these three hitherto very distinct compartments have been integrated into a single platform. With an internet enabled phone anyone who can make and receive calls, can with the same device surf the internet, enjoy livestreaming of movies, undertake broadcasting of materials either as an amateur or even a professional journalist. This has become very common with the proliferation of all manner of podcast shows that are being hosted on all the Over The Top (OTT) channels like Facebook, Instagram, Tik Tok, WhatsApp, YouTube and a host of others. And these broadcast contents are delivered without any form of control or regulation from the traditional regulatory institutions considered above because the laws establishing those institutions did not envisage this digital revolution. The monetization of social media contents across social media platforms has made it worse. Video contents which ought to have passed through censorship by the National Films and Video Censors Board before they could be aired in traditional media now find their way freely into the social media platforms unfettered.⁴⁶ Activities like advertising of goods and services that used to be a highly regulated area is now an all-commerce affair in the social media space with anyone freely advertising whatever they deem fit without any form of censorship and the primary institution whose duty it is to regulate that space is completely helpless in the situation. There are also issues of Intellectual Property rights violations that are very rife in this digital age.

Also important to this conversation is the consumer protection dynamics in the light of these changes in the digital regulation space. This is so because the legislative framework for each of these technological services has their respective consumer protection regimes for the protection of their respective consumers. Therefore, with the amalgamation of these different digital services into one device and the projection of these different services from a single platform it has automatically created a fresh regulatory need for consumer protection different from the existing framework. For instance, under the Nigerian Communications Act, one of the principal objectives of the Nigerian Communications Commission is the protection of the consumer rights to good quality of service.⁴⁷ Therefore, the NCC set the minimum threshold for quality-of-service delivery in the Nigerian telecommunications sector⁴⁸, by issuing quality of service regulations, among others.⁴⁹ And violations by the service providers are met with strict penalties. On the part of broadcasting, the NBC Act makes provision for upholding good quality broadcast contents⁵⁰ as well as high ethical standards and technical excellence in the practice of broadcasting.⁵¹

Unfortunately, however, contents published through media convergence platforms cannot be held to these standards because the laws that established those thresholds do not apply to the digital convergence dispensation, and as such consumer rights to good quality contents do not exist in that space. The Nigerian digital convergence dispensation can be classified as an ungoverned space, as it were. *All these point to the recognition that there exists a gap in the legal framework for the regulation of digital convergence in Nigeria and there is a need to fill the void. It is also a restatement of the position severally canvassed by scholars that developments in the information technology space evolve faster than the regulations.*⁵² And it brings to the fore the need to reappraise the way ICT regulation is being conducted to make it forward-looking so that regulations do not continue to play catch up with events and developments in the sector.⁵³ This can be achieved by being deliberate in bringing the regulatory frameworks and institutions up to date in addressing emerging industry needs and the consumer protection concerns that may arise by reason of those development.⁵⁴

Cybercrimes (Prohibition, Prevention, Etc) Act 2015

This Act came into being as part of government effort to bring some form of control into the hitherto unregulated cyberspace and bring to check the excesses that came as a result of the near absence of regulation. The objective of this Act is to, among other things, provide a comprehensive legal framework for the prohibition, prevention

⁴⁴ S.2 (1) (f) NBC Act 1992.

⁴⁵ S.2 (1) (l) NBC Act 1992.

⁴⁶ S.2 NFVCB Act 1993.

⁴⁷ S.1 NCA 2003.

⁴⁸ S.104 NCA 2003.

⁴⁹ S.106 NCA 2003.

⁵⁰ S.2 (1) (f) NBC Act 1992.

⁵¹ S.2 (1) (l) NBC Act 1992.

⁵² M. D. Fenwick, 'Regulation Tomorrow: What Happens When Technology Is Faster than the Law?', *American University Business Law Review*, vol. 6, Issue 3 (2017).

⁵³ *Ibid.*

⁵⁴W. M. Olatokun, 'Integration of Policies and Regulatory Frameworks for the Convergent ICT Industry in Nigeria', *Handbook of Research on Information Communication Technology Policy: Trends, Issues and Advancements*, Hershey, New York, 2022.

and punishment of cybercrimes in Nigeria.⁵⁵ The Act makes elaborate provisions criminalizing varied degrees of activities involving the use of computers or other digital devices ranging from the nature and character of contents users post on their social media handles to issues of fraud⁵⁶, terrorism contents⁵⁷, identity theft⁵⁸, inappropriate contents like child pornography⁵⁹ and many more. There have been several arrests, detention and prosecution of some individuals by the Nigeria Police under this Act.⁶⁰ But those arrests and detention have been more of people who were accused of defaming politically exposed persons and powerful individuals⁶¹ who felt they have been maligned under cyberstalking charges.⁶² It means that its operation has been more about protecting the image and reputation of powerful individuals from slander as against filling the yearning institutional and regulatory gap in the digital convergence ecosystem.

3. Digital Convergence Regulation in the United Kingdom

The trend in the governance of digital convergence across many European countries is that regulators adopt converged form of regulation.⁶³ Under this model a single regulator oversees a wide range of service areas which include telecommunications, information and communications technologies, together with broadcasting.⁶⁴ With this, the regulator can take a broad look at the entire spectrum from a single standpoint particularly because a regulatory decision on one sector can have a direct implication on the other sectors. This is the situation in the United Kingdom where the Office of Communications (Ofcom) UK is responsible for regulating telecommunications, internet technology as well as broadcasting.⁶⁵ This means that all the relevant regulatory activities are coordinated from one point which is great for policy harmonization. Therefore, this legal framework provided by section 3 and other relevant sections of the Communications Act of 2003 adequately positioned the United Kingdom to seamlessly take on the task of regulating digital convergence at the dawn of that era. For the regulators to effectively deal with the challenges of digital convergence this harmonization is vitally important to avoid fragmented enforcement of rules, standards and regulations.⁶⁶ In the words of Starks⁶⁷ “convergence requires a degree of harmonization”. This is a far cry from the situation in Nigeria which therefore calls for an urgent need to turn the tide.

And for that to happen, a two-fold recommendation is made in this work. First, there has to be a brand-new legislation by the National Assembly to harmonise the various legal and institutional regulatory frameworks governing the different aspects of the technology platforms in order to integrate them into a single regime for the governance of the digital convergence environment⁶⁸ after the order of the Ofcom of UK. This would ensure uniformity in the implementation of standards with which issues of licensing, interoperability, interconnection of networks, as well as consumer protection can be regulated.⁶⁹ This will require a huge political will to achieve given the nature of Nigeria’s social-cum geopolitical landscape and other considerations.

⁵⁵ S. 1(a) Cybercrimes Act 2015.

⁵⁶ S. 14 Cybercrimes Act 2015.

⁵⁷ S. 18 Cybercrimes Act 2015.

⁵⁸ S. 22 Cybercrimes Act 2015.

⁵⁹ S. 23 Cybercrimes Act 2015.

⁶⁰ *COP v Agba Jalingo* FHC/ABJ/CR/565/2022.

⁶¹ A case in point is the arrest and detention by the Nigeria Police of Idowu Smart Emmanuel at the instance of Naira Marley, reported in Nigeria Police Force National Cybercrime Centre, reported in <<https://nccc.npf.gov.ng/news/-arrest-of-suspect-for-crimina>> accessed on 29 October 2025

⁶² S. 24 Cybercrimes Act 2015.

⁶³ Rand Corporation, ‘OFCOM: The Effectiveness of Converged Regulation’, <https://www.researchgate.net/profile/MihalyFazekas/publication/256078127_Ofcom_The_effectiveness_of_converged_regulation/links/5847e7eb08aeda696825a7c2/Ofcom-The-effectiveness-ofconvergedregulation.pdf?> accessed on 16 January 2026

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ S. 3 Communications Act 2003.

⁶⁶ A. D. Vanberg, ‘Coordinating Digital Regulation in the UK: Is the Digital Regulation Cooperation Forum (DRCF) up to the Task?’, *International Review of Law, Computers & Technology* Volume 37, 2023 – Issue 2: BILETA Conference 2022.

⁶⁷ Michael John Starks, ‘Digital Convergence and Content Regulation’, *Journal of European Television History & Culture*, vol. 03, issue 01/2014.

⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁹ O. Adegbola, ‘Towards Unified Regulatory Framework for the Convergent ICT Industry in Nigeria’, Paper presented at the National Information and Communications Infrastructure (NICI) 2000 Workshop, Abuja, Nigeria.

Second, before the above is achieved due to the level of political consideration and will it may require, the current various regulatory institutions governing the different aspects of the technology platforms that make up the convergence can leverage their statutory powers to make Regulations to come up with a joint regulation to fill the void. Whichever option that is adopted there has to be some form of regulatory convergence. This is because regulatory convergence must precede effective governance of digital convergence.

4. Conclusion

This study examined the regulatory framework for the governance of digital convergence in Nigeria. Doctrinal research methodology was adopted because the work entails critical analysis of the extant legislations relating to the subject. The research found that there exists no legal or regulatory framework for the regulation of digital convergence in Nigeria. The National Assembly should pass a law for the regulation of digital convergence in Nigeria.