

ECONOMIC TERRORISM AND NATIONAL SECURITY IN NIGERIA: THE IMPACT OF FINANCIAL DISRUPTION ON STATE STABILITY

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ABSTRACT

Economic terrorism has increasingly emerged as a critical yet overlooked aspect of Nigeria's national security issues. Unlike traditional forms of violence, economic terrorism occurs through intentional disruptions to financial systems manipulation of public revenue streams, misappropriation of state funds, obstruction of budgetary processes, cyber-attacks on banking entities and distortions in resource allocation. These actions take advantage of weaknesses in Nigeria's financial infrastructure to weaken state capability, compromise economic independence and diminish citizens' faith in government. Grounded in Political Economy Theory and Securitization Theory, this study explores how patterns of financial sharing especially leaks, unfair distribution, corruption and poor management create structural weaknesses that jeopardize Nigeria's security framework. Using a qualitative research design and backed by real-world examples from Nigeria's banking, oil, agricultural and public finance sectors, the study shows that economic terrorism worsens unemployment, inflation, fiscal pressure, institutional instability and social discord. Results reveal that Nigeria's vulnerability is amplified by poor regulatory oversight, established patronage systems, unclear financial transactions and insufficient technological protections. The study concludes that economic terrorism poses a serious long-term danger to Nigeria's national stability, akin to standard security threats. It suggests improving financial governance, boosting transparency measures, enhancing coordination between agencies, and establishing strong systems to protect the integrity of financial distribution.

Keywords: Economic terrorism, financial sabotage, national security, state and stability, Nigeria's economies.

Introduction

In recent years, the concept of global insecurity has broadened, moving past traditional military threats to encompass less obvious but highly disruptive economic activities. Researchers have increasingly recognized that hostile entities take advantage of financial systems, markets and key economic infrastructure to undermine state stability (Khan, 2019). This rising trend is often labeled economic terrorism, though the term itself is still debated in academic circles. While some scholars see it as a type of economic warfare, others contend that economic sabotage only qualifies as terrorism when it is systematic, politically driven and aims to create fear or destabilize governance structures. This uncertainty calls for a more in-depth scholarly investigation to clarify whether economic terrorism is a unique analytical framework or simply overlaps with existing ideas like economic coercion and economic espionage.

Regardless of the ongoing discussions, new evidence indicates that hostile economic disruptions have become vital to national security issues in many developing nations, such as Nigeria. Events like intentional pipeline sabotage, cyber-attacks on financial institutions, illegal foreign exchange market manipulation and widespread crude oil theft illustrate how these economic disruptions erode state capacity (Adebayo & Hassan, 2021). These attacks diminish government revenue, distort supply chains, increase inflation and breed public distrust in state institutions. Such weaknesses prompt essential questions about how economic sabotage interacts with broader security challenges.

Thus, this study aims to bridge this scholarly and policy gap by thoroughly exploring the connection between economic terrorism and national security in Nigeria. With this goal in mind, the study investigates the conceptual bases of economic terrorism, identifies its forms in Nigeria, and evaluates its impacts on national security. Ultimately, the study seeks to offer insights for enhancing Nigeria's institutional resilience against economic sabotage.

Statement of the Problem

Although Nigeria confronts a variety of traditional security hazards, the economic aspects of insecurity are notably neglected. Economic terrorism expressed through currency manipulation, cyber-attacks on banks, crude oil theft, pipeline vandalism, market speculation and assaults on critical infrastructure has become a significant source of state frailty. Yet, national security policies still categorize economic threats as secondary, despite proof that financial sabotage weakens state ability, undermines institutions, and disrupts social order (Okoli & Orinya, 2013). Assert that Nigeria's economy is particularly exposed due to weak regulatory bodies, rampant corruption, and a heavy reliance on oil revenue. These vulnerabilities allow both internal and external actors to exploit the financial system, disrupt vital economic functions and diminish public trust in government (Ibrahim & Adamu, 2020).

Furthermore, the effects of economic sabotage such as inflation, unemployment, poverty and fiscal instability often lead directly to social unrest, political tensions and increasing insecurity (Ezeani, 2018). Despite these challenges, there is a scarcity of empirical research in Nigeria that systematically investigates the relationship between economic terrorism and national security. This knowledge gap hinders policymakers from crafting evidence-based approaches to tackle the economic roots of insecurity. As a result, economic terrorism persists, destabilizing Nigeria and undermining the foundations of national growth.

Research Objectives

i. To identify key types of economic terrorism exist in Nigeria, and how do they play out in important areas of the economy.

- ii. To evaluate ways economic terrorism influence national security in Nigeria, especially regarding institutional strength, economic health, and public confidence.
- iii. To suggest policy actions and organizational frameworks can boost Nigeria's ability to withstand economic terrorism and lessen its effects on national security.

Research Questions

- i. What key types of economic terrorism exist in Nigeria, and how do they play out in important areas of the economy?
 - ii. In what ways does economic terrorism influence national security in Nigeria, especially regarding institutional strength, economic health, and public confidence?
 - iii. What policy actions and organizational frameworks can boost Nigeria's ability to withstand economic terrorism and lessen its effects on national security?

Concept of Economic Terrorism

The idea of economic terrorism has sparked significant conversation in discussions about global security and political economy, with experts disagreeing on its definition, participants, and approaches. Richardson (2011) explains economic terrorism as the intentional use of financial and economic tools to disturb a nation's economy, create doubt, or weaken national determination, highlighting strategic goals and systemic disruption. Biersteker and Eckert (2007) describe it in a similar way as deliberate economic actions aimed at unsettling national systems for political or strategic purposes. Within the African and Nigerian framework, Adegboye and Yusuf (2022) define economic terrorism as intentional disruption of the economy focused on internal sabotage, the manipulation of governmental bodies, and the misuse of public assets. Osagioduwa and Okafor (2024) support this perspective, underlining the influence of local actors in undermining governance structures. Chitimira and Animashaun (2023) broaden the definition to encompass cyber-attacks, actions that drive inflation, and assaults on productive assets as forms of economic terrorism. Eme and Ugwu (2020) further stress economic destabilization through targeted interference with essential financial and productive sectors. Balogun (2021) views economic terrorism as overlapping with economic warfare, situating it within a wider range of economic conflict.

Conversely, Adegboye and Yusuf (2022) present economic terrorism as a separate type of covert aggression, distinct from traditional warfare or state-driven economic initiatives. Economic terrorism stands apart from similar issues. Corruption usually seeks individual benefits, while economic terrorism aims at system disruption, even though corruption can, at times, be used to facilitate it. Illicit financial flows, which involve illegal international movements (UNCTAD, 2020), may be strategically utilized in economic terrorism but do not primarily aim for political disruption. Organized crime focuses on profit, while economic terrorism emphasizes political or economic turmoil, although there can be overlaps when criminal groups pursue ideological or political ends. While economic warfare, often state-led and organized, is different from economic terrorism, which can engage both state and non-state players and often operates in secret, making it more expansive and less formal.

Financial Sabotage

Sharman, 2017; Naylor, (2003). Describe financial sabotage as actions that purposefully undermine financial systems or weaken financial institutions. Afolabi et al. (2024) and Eneji et al. (2022), explain financial sabotage through procurement fraud, tax evasion and interfering with budget processes. Aderibigbe (2022) and Ogbu (2021) broaden the concept to cover global aspects like currency manipulation, capital flight, and money laundering.

However, financial sabotage can manifest in three interconnected forms. Institutional or administrative sabotage entails forged documents, procurement fraud and inefficient audit systems. Monetary and market manipulation involves incorrect pricing in trade, opportunistic attacks, and currency distortion. Transnational financial crime includes money laundering, fund smuggling and concealing public resources offshore. While corruption mainly serves those involved, financial sabotage is more damaging since it weakens the state's financial foundation and fuels wider destabilization efforts. Therefore, current interpretations bring attention to aspects beyond conventional state-centered and military-focused views, including economic resilience, cybersecurity, human security and institutional legitimacy essential for grasping modern threats like economic terrorism. From these viewpoints, national security is defined as a state's ability to safeguard its citizens, economy, institutions and sovereignty against both internal and external dangers while ensuring stability, unity and resilience.

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Concept of National Security

Buzan (2007) and Paris (2011) define national security as a complex structure that encompasses military, economic, political, social, environmental and cyber aspects. (Adedeji, 2022; Nweke, 2022; Chukwu & Nzereogu, 2024) highlight the importance of human security, institutional strength and social unity. Critical Observation While older definitions focused mainly on the state and military, modern interpretations include: Economic resilience Cybersecurity Human security Institutional legitimacy. This shift is vital for grasping current threats such as economic terrorism. Therefore, definition of national security is the capacity of a state to safeguard its citizens, economy, institutions, and sovereignty from both internal and external dangers while upholding stability, unity, and resilience.

Conceptual Model

Economic Terrorism → Financial Sabotage → Institutional Breakdown → National Security Threat
Economic Terrorism | ▼ Financial Sabotage (Operational Mechanism) | ▼
Disturbed Fiscal Systems, Market Turbulence, Resource Loss | ▼ Fragile Governance,
Decreased State Capability, Public Mistrust | ▼ National Security Threats (Political turmoil,
social upheaval, economic downturn) Interpretation Economic terrorism employs financial

sabotage as its main strategy. Sabotage disrupts financial systems and weakens governance. The erosion of trust and institutions leads to national security threats.

Methodology

This study employs a qualitative research approach with a focus on content analysis. Information was gathered from: peer-reviewed journal articles (2019-2024), official government documents (EFCC, ICPC, CBN and Ministry of Finance), publications from international institutions (IMF, UNODC, and FATF), reliable news and investigative reports. The research utilized thematic analysis to identify forms of economic terrorism: money laundering, cyber-attacks, currency manipulation, capital flight, and resource diversion. Consistency was achieved by using various sources of information, while credibility was strengthened by including only trustworthy, reputable and peer-reviewed materials. The theoretical framework (Political Economy Theory) was applied by exploring how power disparities, institutional flaws, class interests and structural inequalities create a conducive environment for economic terrorism.

Theoretical Framework

This study anchored on Political Economy Theory as its analytical base. Political Economy investigates the relationship between political power and economic systems, focusing on how they affect resource distribution, institutional behavior and national outcomes. Thinkers like Adam Smith (1776), Karl Marx (1867), and John Stuart Mill (1848) claim that economic activities are intrinsically political, with power dynamics impacting resource management. This theory is particularly useful for understanding economic terrorism, characterized by intentional economic disruptions aimed at destabilizing a nation.

Political Economy Theory establishes clear connections between the study's variables: economic terrorism (independent variable) and national security (dependent variable). Through this lens, acts of economic sabotage, currency manipulation, cyber-attacks on financial institutions and crises caused by corruption threaten national security by eroding the economic foundations that support political authority. When economic systems are disrupted, the state struggles to provide public services, uphold legitimacy and maintain order. Thus, the theory reveals that economic terrorism is not just an economic concern but a strategic political maneuver aimed at diminishing state power. The theory also highlights why Nigeria is susceptible to economic terrorism. Marxist political economy emphasizes how struggles between classes, elite control and exploitation can generate internal weaknesses that hostile entities can take advantage of. Neoliberal political economy further illustrates how global financial interconnections expose developing nations to external shocks and manipulation.

Together, these perspectives clarify how domestic institutional flaws such as corruption, poor regulation and unequal resource allocation interact with external pressures to jeopardize national security. Justification for Theory Choice Alternative theories were assessed but deemed inadequate. Securitization Theory centers on framing issues as security threats through political discourse but fails to sufficiently consider the economic structures and institutional vulnerabilities that economic terrorism utilizes. Dependency Theory, while helpful in explaining external economic dominance, overlooks internal political dynamics and domestic complicity in economic sabotage. Political Economy Theory is therefore the most appropriate choice as it incorporates both domestic and international economic factors, illustrates how economic disruptions lead to political instability, and offers a comprehensive understanding of how economic terrorism threatens national security in Nigeria.

Nexus Between Economic Terrorism and National Security

The connection between economic terrorism and national security has grown more important in today's global politics, especially in developing countries where weak institutions and economic reliance increase susceptibility. Economic terrorism, which appears through intentional acts like economic sabotage, cyber-financial crimes and market manipulation, seeks to shake a nation's economic stability, diminish state power and spark political chaos. In these situations, economic sabotage like damaging essential infrastructure, disrupting oil pipelines, or blocking trade routes directly harms productivity, lowers government income and hampers the state's capacity to provide necessary services. This not only damages citizens' faith in government institutions but also encourages conditions ripe for civil unrest and insecurity.

In the same way, cyber-financial crimes from large-scale hacking of banking systems to manipulation of financial information present an even more dangerous threat to national security. By attacking central banks, commercial financial networks and payment systems, these crimes can paralyze economic transactions, upset currencies and incite widespread panic among investors and citizens. Such interruptions weaken trust in both the economy and governance systems, thus diminishing the state's standing both at home and abroad. Economic manipulation, conversely, often entails strategic control over key economic sectors, illegal capital flight and speculative assaults on national currencies, or intentional misinformation meant to distort markets. These actions not only fabricate artificial scarcity and inflation but also concentrate economic power among a select few global or local entities, further undermining state sovereignty. In developing nations, where diversification and regulatory capability are limited, these types of economic terrorism severely restrict fiscal stability, obstruct economic planning and diminish state resilience. Ultimately, the crossroads of economic terrorism and national security places developing countries at risk of systemic instability, governance crises and loss of sovereignty.

Manifestations and Mechanisms of Financial Sabotage

Economic Terrorism through Money Laundering

Money laundering is a clever method used for economic terrorism, particularly in developing countries. It involves hiding the origins of illegally obtained money, usually from corruption, organised crime, drug trafficking, or terrorism, by making it appear legitimate through financial institutions. This allows criminals to turn "dirty money" into assets that can fund activities harmful to national security and economic stability. The money laundering process has three phases: placement, layering and integration. In the placement phase, illegal funds enter the financial system through deposits or transactions, often unnoticed in countries with weak regulations. The layering phase involves moving the money through various accounts and companies to conceal its origin. Finally, in the integration phase, the laundered money is reintroduced into the economy as legitimate investment, often in real estate or political financing. Money laundering poses significant threats to national security. It disrupts financial systems by mixing illegal money with legitimate funds, which can undermine monetary policy and cause inflation. It also supports terrorism, as laundered funds often finance extremist groups and organised crime. Furthermore, it decreases trust in financial institutions, which may inadvertently legitimize criminal money, leading to a loss of public confidence and deterring foreign investment. Additionally, money laundering undermines governance by encouraging corruption among political leaders who benefit from illegal funds, depriving governments of tax revenue and increasing inequality, which can lead to social unrest. In places like Nigeria, laundered

money is often used for electoral fraud and manipulation, contributing to poor governance and economic instability.

Economic Terrorism through Currency Manipulation

Currency manipulation is a clever yet fierce tool of economic terrorism designed to disrupt national economies and challenge state independence. This happens when state or non-state actors purposely sway exchange rates to create fake imbalances in a nation's financial setup, triggering inflation and a decline in investor trust and a decrease in monetary value. This tactic typically includes speculative strikes, coordinated selling of a country's currency, or significant outflow of capital aimed at weakening the national currency and disturbing macroeconomic stability (Adebayo & Mohammed, 2022). In developing nations like Nigeria, where monetary systems are delicate and significantly reliant on foreign exchange inflows, currency manipulation can result in intense inflation and capital market instability.

Economic terrorists both internal and external exploit global financial networks, offshore accounts and illegal trading practices to distort exchange rate systems. By flooding the market with foreign currencies or hoarding them artificially, these actors create scarcity and speculative demand, leading to currency devaluation and a drop in purchasing power. The manipulation of exchange rates also has political motives, as it can diminish citizens' faith in government bodies and ignite social unrest (Okonjo-Iweala, 2021). Moreover, multinational companies sometimes take advantage of currency swings through profit repatriation strategies, intensifying the negative impacts on national reserves and fiscal policies.

Digital trading platforms and crypto-currency markets have opened new paths for economic terrorists to carry out large-scale manipulations that escape traditional regulatory oversight. The anonymity of digital transactions supports speculative assaults and cross-border money transfers that disrupt exchange rates. Ultimately, currency manipulation as a form of economic terrorism threatens financial sovereignty, weakens the national budget and limits development planning. Governments need to bolster monetary oversight systems, improve regulatory frameworks and encourage regional financial collaboration to protect against these threats (Ezeani, 2023). With strategic fiscal discipline, clear foreign exchange management and global cooperation, nations can minimize vulnerabilities and secure monetary stability in face of the rising threat of economic terrorism.

Economic Terrorism through Cyber-attacks on Financial Systems

Cyber-attacks on financial systems stand out as one of the most advanced and swiftly changing forms of economic terrorism. This approach involves the intentional use of digital technologies by hostile elements to interrupt, manipulate, or incapacitate a nation's financial infrastructure. Such attacks aim at banks, payment platforms, stock exchanges and central bank databases to induce economic fear, financial loss and systemic chaos (Adesina & Tella, 2023). The goal is not only to steal money but also to weaken confidence in financial institutions and diminish the credibility of a nation's economic management structures. Economic terrorists utilize various cyber strategies such as ransom ware attacks, data breaches, Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDoS) attacks and manipulation of online trading algorithms. For example, ransom ware can lock financial databases until a ransom is paid in untraceable crypto-currencies, causing service interruptions and liquidity crises (Enejo, 2022). DDoS attacks on banking networks can paralyze online transactions and create public panic, while data breaches can expose sensitive customer data, leading to reputational harm and loss of trust in the financial system. These coordinated strikes are often cross-border, making it exceedingly difficult to attribute the attacks

and retaliate. In developing economies, fragile cyber-security systems, outdated banking software and low digital literacy leave financial institutions especially exposed.

Cybercriminals take advantage of these vulnerabilities to misdirect funds, alter credit histories, or forge transaction information, effectively using information technology as a weapon against national economies. Additionally, unfriendly nations may support cyber activities aimed at undermining the economic structures of rival states, marking a new battleground in geopolitical conflict (Adewumi, 2024). The lasting impacts include diminished foreign investment, capital outflow and a loss of faith in digital financial inclusion efforts. To counter these risks, governments need to put resources into strong cyber-security frameworks, international intelligence sharing and enhancing digital skills within financial institutions. Setting up financial cyber command units and incorporating AI-powered threat detection technologies can improve real-time responses to cyber threats. Ultimately, safeguarding financial systems from cyber-related economic terrorism is crucial for maintaining public trust, economic strength and national security in the digital era.

Economic Terrorism through Capital Flight

Capital flight is a significant means by which economic terrorism weakens national stability and hampers governments' ability to foster economic growth. It involves the large and often illegal movement of financial assets from a country to foreign places, typically fueled by concerns about economic collapse, ineffective institutions, corruption and low investor trust. When it is executed intentionally, capital flight becomes a tool of economic terrorism aimed at stripping the state of vital financial resources essential for development and public welfare (Ezekwesili, 2022). Economic terrorists whether local elites, multinational companies, or outside forces exploit financial systems to drain wealth through tax evasion, inflated invoices and offshore investments. These actions create an artificial shortage of capital in the local economy, weaken the national currency and spark inflation (Okafor, 2023).

In developing countries like Nigeria, capital flight worsens unemployment, hinders infrastructure development and restricts the government's ability to provide social services. The result is a cycle of economic dependency, as the nation must rely on foreign loans and aid to keep its economy afloat, thus increasing its vulnerability to external influence. Additionally, the outflow of funds often aligns with the deliberate destabilization of financial institutions, where corrupt political elites or outside groups incite panic that drives investors to relocate their assets overseas. This intentional tactic erodes public confidence and damages the national banking system (Bamidele, 2024). Capital flight, as a form of economic terrorism, thereby fulfills both economic and political objectives it diminishes state legitimacy, disrupts development strategies and incites social unrest.

Economic Terrorism through Resource Diversion

Resource diversion is another strong tool of economic terrorism, wherein financial and material assets meant for public development are intentionally misappropriated or redirected for private or political benefit. This act not only drains national resources but also cripples the state's ability to provide essential services, leading to underdevelopment and insecurity (Adeniran & Ojo, 2023). In this setting, resource diversion is not just an administrative mistake but a calculated act of economic sabotage that weakens the foundations of national stability. In resource-rich nations like Nigeria, economic terrorists take advantage of weak governance to reroute revenues from oil, gas, agriculture and mining into private pockets. This process frequently involves collusion between political elites, foreign companies and corrupt officials who manipulate procurement, budget allocations and subsidy programs (Oluwole, 2022). The

consequence is the intentional impoverishment of the populace, deterioration of infrastructure and deepening inequality. When crucial resources intended for social services, education and healthcare are misdirected, the state's legitimacy and its ability to govern effectively are severely diminished. Resource diversion also drives insurgency and organised crime.

Money taken from public projects is frequently cleaned through hidden economies to fund terrorism, influence elections and support international criminal organizations. This creates a clear connection between corruption, economic instability and political turmoil (Eze, 2024). The misappropriation of public wealth thus acts as a tool for shaping economic stories and undermining state authority from within. Tackling this kind of economic terrorism demands robust institutional changes, clarity in resource management and strict implementation of anti-corruption regulations. Digital oversight of public budgets, community-led resource monitoring and teamwork with global anti-corruption organizations are crucial preventive steps. Only through responsibility and public awareness can developing countries counteract the harmful effects of resource diversion on economic safety and long-term growth.

Analysis of the Socio-economic and Political Consequences of Economic Terrorism

Economic terrorism brings severe socioeconomic and political repercussions to affected countries, especially developing nations with weak institutions and little ability to bounce back. One main effect is the weakening of governmental institutions. Economic terrorists through financial sabotage, money laundering, or misdirection of resources diminish the operational strength of essential governance bodies such as central banks, finance ministries and anti-corruption agencies (Ezeani, 2023). The misallocation of funds and manipulation of financial systems hinder policy execution and lower institutional credibility, paving the way for corruption and administrative inefficiency. Another significant outcome is the public's loss of faith in the government. When people believe that their leaders cannot safeguard the economy from exploitation or poor management, trust in public institutions wanes. This decline in trust leads to civic disengagement, tax evasion and a weakened public authority (Adewumi, 2024). As financial crimes rise, citizens start to view leadership as predatory instead of serving the public, jeopardizing democratic stability and national unity.

On an economic level, inflation and currency depreciation often follow incidents of economic terrorism. Intentional financial manipulations, capital flight, or cyberattacks on banking systems disrupt markets, resulting in rising prices, shortages of goods and diminished buying power. These conditions increase poverty, worsen unemployment and shrink the middle class, further expanding inequality (Okonkwo & Ibrahim, 2022). Socially and politically, the long-term impact is social turmoil. Growing unemployment, falling living standards and public anger towards perceived economic unfairness often lead to protests, strikes and, in extreme cases, violent uprisings. Such disturbances create a cycle of instability, deterring foreign investment and further aggravating the economic crisis. Therefore, economic terrorism not only harms financial systems it undermines the moral and political foundation of the state.

Research Finding

The findings suggest that fighting economic terrorism necessitates more than just separate security or economic strategies. Instead, the study reveals that successful reactions need to be in line with Political Economy insights, highlighting responsible governance, clear resource management and robust institutions capable of overseeing financial movements and countering elite-driven distortions. International collaboration, sharing intelligence, digital financial oversight and unified sanctions against economic disruptors are also crucial. However, the research shows that economic terrorism acts as both an economic and political tool that threatens

national security by taking advantage of structural weaknesses in Nigeria's political economy. Addressing it successfully requires reforms that strengthen institutions, fill regulatory voids, ensure fair distribution of resources, and restore public confidence. Without confronting these systemic challenges, Nigeria will continue facing repeated cycles of economic sabotage and political turmoil.

Conclusion

This study investigates how economic terrorism weakens national security in Nigeria, guided by Political Economy Theory. The results show that economic terrorism appears through coordinated activities like currency manipulation, financial sabotage and cyber-attacks on financial institutions, capital flight, money laundering, and misallocation of public resources. These actions diminish state strength, undermine institutional trust, create inflationary strains, and provoke social unrest thereby addressing the research question regarding the primary forms and consequences of economic terrorism. The research also tackled the question about what makes Nigeria vulnerable. According to Political Economy Theory, the analysis indicates that structural inequalities, elite control over economic resources, weak regulatory systems and external economic pressures collectively foster vulnerabilities that economic terrorists exploit. Political Economy Theory clarifies that these economic disruptions are deliberate; they signify deeper conflicts over power and resource ownership. By revisiting the theory, the study illustrates that the Nigerian state becomes open to economic terrorism when political motivations skew economic governance and when institutional flaws reflect wider class and power struggles. Another research question concentrated on recognizing effective state reactions.

Recommendations

Based on the results, the following suggestions are proposed:

1. Enhance economic management, there is a need to address unfair resource allocation and reducing elite control through fair budgeting and effective audits will diminish the underlying factors that foster economic terrorism.
2. Strengthen regulatory bodies, concerted effort must made by the government to increasing financial supervision and shielding important institutions from political interference will close pathways for money laundering, currency manipulation, and related economic offenses.
3. Enhance cyber-economic security, it's imperative for federal government to improving cyber-security measures, training specialists, and safeguarding financial information will minimize the digital vulnerabilities that economic terrorists can exploit.
4. Nigeria government should strengthen regional collaboration, Collaborating with ECOWAS and the AU to align regulations and exchange intelligence will aid in combating cross-border economic disruption.
5. Enhance transparency and responsibility, government need to improved fiscal transparency, procurement changes, and public scrutiny will help curb corruption-related economic damage.
6. Fortify external economic protections. Diversifying exports, stabilizing currency systems, and tracking global capital movements will reduce Nigeria's risk to external economic manipulation.

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