FOURTH REPUBLIC
8TH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
SECOND SESSION
NO. 18

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, 27 September, 2016

1. The House met at 11.17 a.m. Mr Speaker read the Prayers.

2. **Votes and Proceedings**
Mr Speaker announced that he had examined and approved the *Votes and Proceedings* of Thursday, 22 September, 2016.

The Votes and Proceedings was adopted by unanimous consent.

3. **Announcement**
***Visitors in the Gallery*:**
Mr Speaker recognized the presence of the Senate President and other Officials of the Students' Union Government (SUG), University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Enugu State.

4. **Matters of Urgent Public Importance (Standing Order Eight, Rule 4 (4))**
(*i*) ***Need to Ensure that the Procurement of Military, Paramilitary and Medical Uniform/Kits are Sourced Locally*:**
Hon. Prestige Ossy (*Aba North/Aba South Federal Constituency*) introduced the matter and prayed the House to:

(*a*) consider and approve the matter as one of urgent public importance; and

(*b*) suspend Order Eight, Rule 4 (4) to allow debate on the matter forthwith.

Question that the matter be considered as one of urgent public importance — Agreed to.

Question that the House do suspend Order Eight, Rule 4 (4) *to enable it debate the matter forthwith — Agreed to.*

Need to Ensure that the Procurement of Military, Paramilitary and Medical Uniform/Kits are Sourced Locally:

The House:

Aware that Nigerian Military and Paramilitary services procures their uniforms which includes foot wares, Barretes, Belts, Vest, Cadigans, Head Warmers and Branded stockings from foreign markets;

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Also aware that these uniforms and sundry clothing items purchased by the Nigerian Military and Paramilitary service from foreign markets are purchased in foreign currencies;

Further aware of the adverse effect of executing multi Billion Naira Projects such as the procurement of Military and Paramilitary uniforms and sundry clothing items with foreign currencies has on the value of Naira which is our own currency;

Concerned that the rate of over dependence on foreign markets for the procurement of almost everything used in Nigerian particularly wearing apparels of the Nigerian Army, Navy, Air force, Customs, Police, Immigration, Fire service, Civil Defence Corps and Prisons has become Alarming;

Recalls that the estimated budget for the procurement of uniforms and other wearing apparels of the Nigerian Military and Paramilitary services as contained in the 2015/2016 Appropriation Bill are as follows;

	Name	**2016 (₦)**	**2015 (₦)**
(*a*)	Nigerian Army	2,000,000,000	487,664,633
(*b*)	Nigerian Navy	64,329,548	129,501,359
(*c*)	Nigerian Air Force	12,430,081	23,907,237
(*d*)	Nigerian Police Academy	3,715,964	1,723,740
(*e*)	Police Formation and Command Headquarters	1,991,542,808	710,820,893
(*f*)	Federal Fire Service	6,779,643	7,532,937
(*g*)	Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps	21,166,445	23,518,272
(*h*)	Nigerian Immigration Service	95,956,229	95,996,875
(*i*)	Nigerian Prison Service (Staff and Inmates	91,557,441	150,545,720
(*j*)	Command and Staff College	1,797,916	Nil
(*k*)	Nigerian Defence Academy	42,293,463	27,795,911
	Total Amount	**4.3 Billion**	**1.6 Billion**

Concerned that this figures as proposed in the 2016 Appropriation Act when converted to dollars at the current rate of ₦305 per Dollar, will amount to $14.1 Million;.

Also concerned that the sum total of the above sums as contained in the 2015 Appropriation Act if converted to Dollars at the 2015 bench mark rate of ₦197 per dollar will amount to $8.1 Million;

Observes that this practice of importing Military and Paramilitary uniforms is in sharp contrast with what is obtainable in other countries of the world (both developed and developing countries) who produce and manufacture uniforms and sundry wearing Apparels for their Military and Paramilitary personnel;

Also observes that countries such as China, Brazil, India, France and Pakistan just to mention a few produce and manufacture their respective Military and Paramilitary uniforms. Countries like China and Pakistan have even gone ahead to produce and supply Military combat uniforms to other Countries in Asia, Africa and even Australia;

Aware that there are very good Indigenous clothes, shoes and sundry wearing Apparels manufactures in the Nigerian market that can produce quality uniforms and sundry wearing Apparels for officers and men of the Nigerian Military and paramilitary;

Also aware that the uniforms and other clothinqs for officers and men of the Nigerian Army, Navy, Air force, Custom, Immigration, Police, Civil Defence, Prisons, Fire Service, Federal Road Safety Corps as well as members of the National Youth Service Corps can be produced indigenously and procured from the indigenous market at a far more reduced price;

Persuaded that indigenous cloth manufacturing industries in Nigeria- have the capacity if and when contracted to produce the uniforms and other wearing apparels of officers and men of the Nigerian Military and Paramilitary in large quantities. However, the role of the Government in ensuring the sustainable growth of indigenous cloths manufacturing industries cannot be over emphasized. The Government must put in place palliative measures to ensure that the industry is empowered and an enabling environment should be created to aid the growth of the industry;

Notes that for the indigenous cloths manufacturing industry to thrive in Nigeria, direct support inform of grants and loans must be provided by the Government through the Bank of Industry and other financial institutions at a Single digit interest rate;

Also notes that in order to checkmate the proliferation of the wearing apparels of officers and men of the Nigerian Military and Paramilitary, strict regulatory measures must be put in place. As such, only licenced manufacturers should produce these uniforms for the military and paramilitary including the National Youth Service Corps;

Also persuaded that if these uniforms and other clothings are indigenously manufactured, it will boast the productivity of our indigenous cloth manufacturing factories as they may even produce more of such uniforms and other apparels for neighbouring countries' Military and Paramilitary thereby boasting our economy and given great value to the Naira and earning foreign exchange to our country;

Concerned that this era of economic meltdown, this administration's Policy of Foreign currency conservation cannot be achieved if we continue patronizing the foreign market and trading in foreign currency;

Aware that the best tool with which we can salvage our crashing economy is indigenous market patronization and foreign exchange conservation;

Resolves to:

(*i*) Urge the Bank of Industries to assist garment, Shoes and other wearing Apparels manufacturers in procurement of modern machines and soft loans to assist in producing shoes, garments end other wearing Apparels; and

(*ii*) mandate the Committees on Defence, and Industries to ensure that the uniforms and other wearing Apparels of the Nigerian Army, Navy, Air Force, Customs, Immigration, Nigeria Police, Civil Defence, Prisons and Fire Service are produced and procured indigenously (*Hon. Prestige Ossy — Aba North/South Federal Constituency*).

Debate.

Amendment Proposed:
In Prayer (*ii*), immediately after the words "Fire Service", insert the words "Public and Private Hospital also" (*Hon. Darlington Nwokocha — Isialangwa North/Isialangwa South Federal Constituency*).

Question that the amendment be made — Agreed to.

Question on the Motion as amended — Agreed to.

The House:

Aware that Nigerian Military and Paramilitary services procures their uniforms which includes foot wares, Barretes, Belts, Vest, Cadigans, Head Warmers and Branded stockings from foreign markets;

Also aware that these uniforms and sundry clothing items purchased by the Nigerian Military and Paramilitary service from foreign markets are purchased in foreign currencies;

Further aware of the adverse effect of executing multi Billion Naira Projects such as the procurement of Military and Paramilitary uniforms and sundry clothing items with foreign currencies has on the value of Naira which is our own currency;

Concerned that the rate of over dependence on foreign markets for the procurement of almost everything used in Nigerian particularly wearing apparels of the Nigerian Army, Navy, Air force, Customs; Police, Immigration, Fire service, Civil Defence Corps and Prisons has become Alarming;

Recalled that the estimated budget for the procurement of uniforms and other wearing apparels of the Nigerian Military and Paramilitary services as contained in the 2015/2016 Appropriation Bill are as follows;

	Name	2016 (₦)	2015 (₦)
(*a*)	Nigerian Army	2,000,000,000	487,664,633
(*b*)	Nigerian Navy	64,329,548	129,501,359
(*c*)	Nigerian Air Force	12,430,081	23,907,237
(*d*)	Nigerian Police Academy	3,715,964	1,723,740
(*e*)	Police Formation and Command Headquarters	1,991,542,808	710,820,893
(*f*)	Federal Fire Service	6,779,643	7,532,937
(*g*)	Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps	21,166,445	23,518,272
(*h*)	Nigerian Immigration Service	95,956,229	95,996,875
(*i*)	Nigerian Prison Service (Staff and Inmates	91,557,441	150,545,720
(*j*)	Command and Staff College	1,797,916	Nil.

(*k*)	Nigerian Defence Academy	42,293,463	27,795,911
	Total Amount	**4.3 Billion**	**1.6 Billion**

Concerned that this figures as proposed in the 2016 Appropriation Act when converted to dollars at the current rate of ₦305 per Dollar, will amount to $14.1 Million;

Also concerned that the sum total of the above sums as contained in the 2015 Appropriation Act if converted to Dollars at the 2015 bench mark rate of ₦197 per dollar will amount to $8.1 Million;

Observed that this practice of importing Military and Paramilitary uniforms is in sharp contrast with what is obtainable in other countries of the world (both developed and developing countries) who produce and manufacture uniforms and sundry wearing Apparels for their Military and Paramilitary personnel;

Also observed that countries such as China, Brazil, India, France and Pakistan just to mention a few produce and manufacture their respective Military and Paramilitary uniforms. Countries like China and Pakistan have even gone ahead to produce and supply Military combat uniforms to other Countries in Asia, Africa and even Australia;

Aware that there are very good Indigenous clothes, shoes and sundry wearing Apparels manufactures in the Nigerian market that can produce quality uniforms and sundry wearing Apparels for officers and men of the Nigerian Military and paramilitary;

Also aware that the uniforms and other clothinqs for officers and men of the Nigerian Army, Navy, Air force, Custom, Immigration, Police, Civil Defence, Prisons, Fire Service, Federal Road Safety Corps as well as members of the National Youth Service Corps can be produced indigenously and procured from the indigenous market at a far more reduced price;

Persuaded that indigenous cloth manufacturing industries in Nigeria have the capacity if and when contracted to produce the uniforms and other wearing apparels of officers and men of the Nigerian Military and Paramilitary in large quantities. However, the role of the Government in ensuring the sustainable growth of indigenous cloths manufacturing industries cannot be over emphasized. The Government must put in place palliative measures to ensure that the industry is empowered and an enabling environment should be created to aid the growth of the industry;

Noted that for the indigenous cloths manufacturing industry to thrive in Nigeria, direct support inform of grants and loans must be provided by the Government through the Bank of Industry and other financial institutions at a Single digit interest rate;

Also noted that in order to checkmate the proliferation of the wearing apparels of officers and men of the Nigerian Military and Paramilitary, strict regulatory measures must be put in place. As such, only licenced manufacturers should produce these uniforms for the military and paramilitary including the National Youth Service Corps;

Also persuaded that if these uniforms and other clothings are indigenously manufactured, it will boast the productivity of our indigenous cloth manufacturing factories as they may even produce more of such uniforms and other apparels for neighbouring countries' Military and Paramilitary thereby boasting our economy and given great value to the Naira and earning foreign exchange to our country;

Concerned that this era of economic meltdown, this administration's Policy of Foreign currency conservation cannot be achieved if we continue patronizing the foreign market and trading in foreign currency;

Aware that the best tool with which we can salvage our crashing economy is indigenous market patronization and foreign exchange conservation;

Resolved to:

(*i*) Urge the Bank of Industries to assist garment, Shoes and other wearing Apparels manufacturers in procurement of modern machines and soft loans to assist in producing shoes, garments end other wearing Apparels; and

(*ii*) mandate the Committees on Defence, and Industries to ensure that the uniforms and other wearing Apparels of the Nigerian Army, Navy, Air Force, Customs, Immigration, Nigeria Police, Civil Defence, Prisons, Fire Service, Public and Private Hospitals also are produced and procured indigenously (**HR. 77/2016**).

(*ii*) ***Increase in the Rates of the Access Gate Charge by the Federal Airports Authority of Nigeria (FAAN) — Need for a Reversal:***
Hon. Rotimi Agunsoye (*Kosofe Federal Constituency*) introduced the matter and prayed the House to:

(*a*) consider and approve the matter as one of urgent public importance; and

(*b*) suspend Order Eight, Rule 4 (4) to allow debate on the matter forthwith.

Question that the matter be considered as one of urgent public importance — Agreed to.

Question that the House do suspend Order Eight, Rule 4 (4) *to enable it debate the matter forthwith — Agreed to.*

Increase in the Rates of the *Access Gate Charge* by the Federal Airports Authority of Nigeria (FAAN) — Need for a Reversal:

The House:

Worried that the Federal Airports Authority of Nigeria (FAAN) has recently published notices in and around airports in Nigeria of its purported intention to increase the rates of "Access Gate Charge" on motorist seeking access into the premises of the airports;

Aware that these purported increment is slated, at first, in line with the notice; to commence from Thursday, 1st September, 2016, but enforcement thereof was later differed to the 1st day of October, 2016;

Recalls that the Access Gate Charge on motorists by FAAN has up-to-date been a fee of ₦200 for Cars, ₦300 for Buses, SUVs and Jeeps, while other heavy duty vehicles including Trucks, etc. are charged ₦500, per entry;

Worried that motorists are now forced to pay a one hundred percent (100%) increment with Cars now to pay ₦400; Buses, SUVs and Jeeps ₦600, while Trucks are to pay ₦1,000;

Disturbed that the reason for this decision, which was endorsed by the management of FAAN, has not in any way been convincingly communicated to the public;

Concerned that the purported increment is coming at a time when the vast majority of Nigerians are groaning under the painful bite of financial incapacities stemming from the recently proclaimed economic recession;

Also worried that the said decision by FAAN is not only insensitive to the prevalent plight of the average Nigerian but one that defiles propriety; lacking merit and able to push citizen beyond limits;

Determined to intervene and ensure that policies and resolutions that negatively affect citizens and residents of this country are modified and/or altered in a bid to assuage the sufferings of the common populace;

Resolves to:

(*i*) Urge the Federal Airports Authority of Nigeria (FAAN) to immediately REVERSE and/or SUSPEND its decision to increase the Access Gate Charge slated to be enforced from the 1st day of October, 2016; and

(*ii*) mandate the Committee on Aviation to engage the management of the Federal Airports Authority of Nigeria (FAAN) for possible explanation on the purport increment vis-a-vis the currently challenges in the country (*Hon. Rotimi Agunsoye — Kosofe Federal Constituency*).

Debate.

Question agreed to.

(**HR. 78/2016**).

5. **Presentation of Reports**

(*i*) ***Committee on Public Petitions*:**
Report of the Petition by Alabi Peter Akubo:
Motion made and Question proposed, "That the House do receive the Report of the Committee on Public Petitions on the Petition by Alabi Peter Akubo against the Nigerian Communications Commission on alleged unlawful termination of employment" (*Hon. Uzoma Nkem-Abonta — Ukwa East/Ukwa West Federal Constituency*).

Agreed to.

Report laid.

(*ii*) ***Committee on Public Petitions*:**
Report of the Petition by Igwenagu O. Ngene and Associates:
Motion made and Question proposed, "That the House do receive the Report of the Committee on Public Petitions on the Petition by Igwenagu O. Ngene and Associates on behalf of the People of Mbulu Owo, in Owo Community of Nkanu East Local Government Area of Enugu State, against the 82 Division, Nigerian Army, Enugu on the unwarranted invasion, displacement, threat and ejection of the communities by Soldiers from the Division" (*Hon. Uzoma Nkem-Abonta — Ukwa East/Ukwa West Federal Constituency*).

Agreed to.

Report laid.

(*iii*) ***Committee on Public Petitions*:**
Report of the Petition by Mrs Jane Okoye:
Motion made and Question proposed, "That the House do receive the Report of the Committee on Public Petitions on the Petition by Mrs Jane Okoye against the University of Benin on alleged wrongful termination of appointment" (*Hon. Uzoma Nkem-Abonta — Ukwa East/Ukwa West Federal Constituency*).

Agreed to.

Report laid.

(*iv*) ***Committee on Public Petitions*:**
Report of the Petition by Fred Agbaje Chambers:
Motion made and Question proposed, "That the House do receive the Report of the Committee on Public Petitions on the Petition by Fred Agbaje Chambers on behalf of ACP Fausat Azeez Oduwole on the failure of the Nigeria Police Force to comply with the Court Judgment of October 14, 2014" (*Hon. Uzoma Nkem-Abonta — Ukwa East/Ukwa West Federal Constituency*).

Agreed to.

Report laid.

(*v*) ***Committee on Public Petitions*:**
Report of the Petition by J. I. Abaagu and Co.:
Motion made and Question proposed, "That the House do receive the Report of the Committee on Public Petitions on the Petition by J. I. Abaagu and Co. against the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) on the Persistent refusal to obey court judgment in suit No. FHN/ABJ/CS/562/2004 between Ushongo Local Government Area and three others" (*Hon. Uzoma Nkem-Abonta — Ukwa East/Ukwa West Federal Constituency*).

Agreed to.

Report laid.

6. **Consolidation of Bills**
Motion made and Question proposed, "That a Bill for an Act to Establish the National Council for Public Assistance to Widows, Dependent Children and Orphans; a Bill for an Act to Establish a Welfare Trust Fund and Management Commission for Effective Management of the Welfare of the Unemployed, People with Disability (Temporal/Permanent), Orphans, Widows, the Elderly and the Youths, Compensation for Citizens who are deprived of means of Livelihood as a result of Population, Demolition, Forced Relocation, Retirement and Health, Provision of Medical Care and Subsidies for Poor Families and to Protect the Less Privileged in the Society; and for Other Matters Related Thereto (HBs 124 and 126); a Bill for an Act to Provide for the Registration and Control of Orphanages and Other Institutions for the Boarding, Care and Maintenance of Orphans and Deserted Children; and for Other Related Matters (HB. 183) be now consolidated" (*Hon. Orker-Jev Emmanuel Yisa — Buruku Federal Constituency*).

Agreed to.

7. **A Bill for an Act to Establish the Forest Research Institute of Nigeria; and for Other Related Matters (HB. 41) — *Third Reading***
Motion made and Question proposed, "That a Bill for an Act to Establish the Forest Research Institute of Nigeria; and for Other Related Matters (HB. 41) be now read the Third Time" (*Hon. Femi Gbajabiamila — House Leader*).

Question agreed to.

Bill read the Third Time, and passed.

8. **A Bill for an Act to Establish the Chartered Institute of Commodity Brokers of Nigeria (CICBN); and for Other Related Matters (HB. 417) — *Second Reading***
Motion made and Question proposed, "That a Bill for an Act to Establish the Chartered Institute of Commodity Brokers of Nigeria (CICBN); and for Other Related Matters (HB. 417) be now read a Second Time" (*Hon. Abdullahi Umar Faruk — Bunza/Birnin Kebbi/Kalgo Federal Constituency*).

Debate.

Question that the Bill be read a Second Time —Agreed to.

Bill read the Second Time.

Bill referred to the Committee on Commerce.

9. **A Bill for an Act to Amend the National Agency for Science and Engineering Infrastructure Act, Cap. N3, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004; and for Other Related Matters (HB. 206) — *Second Reading***
Motion made and Question proposed, "That a Bill for an Act to Amend the National Agency for Science and Engineering Infrastructure Act, Cap. N3, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004; and for Other Related Matters (HB. 206) be now read a Second Time" (*Hon. Beni Lar — Langtang North/Langtang South Federal Constituency*).

Debate.

Question that the Bill be read a Second Time — Agreed to.

Bill read the Second Time.

Bill referred to the Committee of the Whole.

10. **A Bill for an Act to Make Development Planning Compulsory for all Tiers of Government in Nigeria and to Create Coherent and Measureable Targets in Developmental Initiatives in support of the Attainment of the Goals of Vision 20:2020; and for Other Related Matters (HB. 592) — *Second Reading***

Order read; deferred by leave of the House.

11. **A Bill for an Act to Repeal the Recovery of Public Property (Special Provisions) Act, Cap. R4, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004; and for Other Related Matters (HB. 221) — *Second Reading***
Motion made and Question proposed, "That a Bill for an Act to Repeal the Recovery of Public Property (Special Provisions) Act, Cap. R4, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004; and for Other Related Matters (HB. 221) be now read a Second Time" (*Hon. Uzoma Nkem-Abonta — Ukwa East/Ukwa West Federal Constituency*).

Debate.

Question that the Bill be read a Second Time — Agreed to.

Bill read the Second Time.

Bill referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Also worried that economic activities have been paralyzed as a result of the disconnection and alleged illegal demand/collection of money by officials of the EEDC in order to reconnect the affected communities;

Concerned that if nothing is done to save the situation, miscreants may resort to vandalizing the facilities;

Resolved to:

Mandate the Committee on Power to investigate the matter with a view to ensuring reconnection of the Communities to the National grid and report back to the House within two (2) weeks, for further legislative action (**HR. 80/2016**).

17. **Call for Investigation of the Extra Budgetary Spending by the National Broadcasting Commission (NBC) between 2012 and 2015**

Order read; deferred by leave of the House.

18. **The Imperative of Investigating the Activities of Federally Owned Development Finance Institutions in Light of the Current Economic Recession**
Motion made and Question proposed:

The House:

Notes that the Federal Government, in furtherance of its strategic objective of engendering rapid industrial development, established a number of Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) with the primary mandate of providing long-term financing to the industrial and productive sector of the economy;

Aware that these DFIs which include the Bank of Industry (BOI), the Bank of Agriculture (BOA), the Nigerian Export-Import Bank (NEXIM), the Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency (SMEDEN), the National Economic Reconstruction Fund (NERFUND), the Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria (FMBN) amongst others were, mainly conceptualized to finance the establishment of large, medium and small scale industries, as well as facilitate the expansion, diversification and modernization of the existing concerns;

Concerned that despite the huge budgetary provisions being made for these DFIs over the years, their impact in stimulating economic renaissance is yet to be felt as these agencies have seemingly been unable to fulfill their statutory mandates, the resultant effect being the stultification of the Nation's economic growth;

Also concerned that the Management teams of these DFIs do not seem to realize the urgency of stimulating economic development, as they are not taking proactive measures in line with the present economic realities;

Convinced that the current economic challenges being experienced in the country can be reversed within the shortest possible time if these DFIs are made to live up to their statutory obligations;

Cognizant that Section 88 of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 empowers the House to investigate the activities of any Government Ministry, Department or Agency in order to engender transparency, accountability and overall national development;

Resolves to:

Set up an *Ad-hoc* Committee to investigate the activities of the Federally-owned Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) with a view to ascertaining the immediate and remote causes of their seeming inability to fulfill their statutory mandates and proffer solutions on ways of streamlining their activities with a view to repositioning them for effective service delivery, and report back to the House within six (6) weeks for further legislative action (*Hon. Chukwuemeka Ujam — Nkanu East/Nkanu West Federal Constituency*).

Debate.

Question agreed to.

The House:

Noted that the Federal Government, in furtherance of its strategic objective of engendering rapid industrial development, established a number of Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) with the primary mandate of providing long-term financing to the industrial and productive sector of the economy;

Aware that these DFIs which include the Bank of Industry (BOI), the Bank of Agriculture (BOA), the Nigerian Export-Import Bank (NEXIM), the Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency (SMEDEN), the National Economic Reconstruction Fund (NERFUND), the Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria (FMBN) amongst others were, mainly conceptualized to finance the establishment of large, medium and small scale industries, as well as facilitate the expansion, diversification and modernization of the existing concerns;

Concerned that despite the huge budgetary provisions being made for these DFIs over the years, their impact in stimulating economic renaissance is yet to be felt as these agencies have seemingly been unable to fulfill their statutory mandates, the resultant effect being the stultification of the Nation's economic growth;

Also concerned that the Management teams of these DFIs do not seem to realize the urgency of stimulating economic development, as they are not taking proactive measures in line with the present economic realities;

Convinced that the current economic challenges being experienced in the country can be reversed within the shortest possible time if these DFIs are made to live up to their statutory obligations;

Cognizant that Section 88 of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 empowers the House to investigate the activities of any Government Ministry, Department or Agency in order to engender transparency, accountability and overall national development;

Resolved to:

Set up an *Ad-hoc* Committee to investigate the activities of the Federally-owned Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) with a view to ascertaining the immediate and remote causes of their seeming inability to fulfill their statutory mandates and proffer solutions on ways of streamlining their activities with a view to repositioning them for effective service delivery, and report back to the House within six (6) weeks for further legislative action (**HR. 81/2016**).

19. Call on Manufacturers of Cell Phones, Electronics and Electrical Appliances to Establish Factories in Nigeria

Motion made and Question proposed:

The House:

Notes that Nigeria has become a large market for the importation, distribution and sales of finished Cell phones, Electronics and other electrical appliances of various types;

Also notes the economic boost those items have brought to the respective countries of origin of those items, and the huge negative pressure the practice of wholesale importation is putting on the economy of Nigeria;

Aware of the appreciable technical know-how Nigerians have acquired in undertaking major maintenance and repairs of those cell phones, electronics and electrical appliances whenever any of the items break down;

Also aware of the technological, financial and economic gains Nigeria stands to benefit from the localization of the plants and factories of these manufacturers through job creation and reduction of capital flight;

Acknowledges that the import duties paid for the importation of the finished items are not commensurate with the skills and manpower training that will be acquired by millions of Nigerian across the country if such plants and factories are sited in Nigeria;

Resolves to:

(*i*) Mandate the Committees on Commerce, and Industry to liaise with the Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment to formulate a blueprint that would encourage manufacturers of cell phones, electronics and electrical appliances to site their factories in Nigeria; and

(*ii*) also mandate the Committee on Legislative Compliance to monitor and ascertain the level of compliance with this resolution and report back to the House within six weeks for further legislative action.(*Hon. Henry Archibong — Itu/Ibiono Ibom Federal Constituency*).

Debate.

Question agreed to.

The House:

Noted that Nigeria has become a large market for the importation, distribution and sales of finished Cell phones, Electronics and other electrical appliances of various types;

Also noted the economic boost those items have brought to the respective countries of origin of those items, and the huge negative pressure the practice of wholesale importation is putting on the economy of Nigeria;

Aware of the appreciable technical know-how Nigerians have acquired in undertaking major maintenance and repairs of those cell phones, electronics and electrical appliances whenever any of the items break down;

Also aware of the technological, financial and economic gains Nigeria stands to benefit from the localization of the plants and factories of these manufacturers through job creation and reduction of capital flight;

Acknowledged that the import duties paid for the importation of the finished items are not commensurate with the skills and manpower training that will be acquired by millions of Nigerian across the country if such plants and factories are sited in Nigeria;

Resolved to:

(*i*) Mandate the Committees on Commerce, and Industry to liaise with the Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment to formulate a blueprint that would encourage manufacturers of cell phones, electronics and electrical appliances to site their factories in Nigeria; and

(*ii*) also mandate the Committee on Legislative Compliance to monitor and ascertain the level of compliance with this resolution and report back to the House within six weeks for further legislative action.(**HR. 82/2016**).

20. Call for Decongestion of Abuja Municipal Area Council

Order read; deferred by leave of the House.

21. Urgent Need to Address the Problem of Casualization and Outsourcing of Jobs and Its Socio - Economic Consequences

Motion made and Question proposed:

The House:

Notes that section 7 (1) of the Labour Act provides that no worker should be engaged on probation or temporary employment for more than 3 months;

Aware that in recent years, the scourge of casualization has assumed a worrisome dimension both in the private and public sectors as employers capitalize on the high level of unemployment and the quest to maximize profits to engage casual workers and pay them slave wages under deplorable working conditions;

Also notes that some employers, especially in the banking and other sectors, in an attempt to cover up their illegal acts, outsourced jobs to firms to recruit workers for them;

Also aware of the clamour by various stakeholders such as the Nigeria Labour Congress, Trade Union Congress and other Non- Governmental Organizations for the Federal Government to develop the political will to enforce compliance with decent and acceptable work environment in Nigeria;

Further aware that the International Labour Organisation recognizes the transition of employees from temporary to permanent employment within three to twelve months of their contracts and, in its Report of 2004, Nigeria was indicted on account of frequent termination of contract workers employment when they became qualified to be considered for permanent employment;

Concerned about the negative effects of casualization on workers which lead to deprivation of employment benefits and lack of legal status, thus making them dispensable at the convenience of the employers;

Resolves to:

Mandate the Committee on Labour, Employment, and Productivity to investigate the incidence of casualisation and outsourcing of jobs in both the private and public sectors of the economy and report back to the House within (6) six weeks for further legislative action (*Hon. Wale Raji Tasir — Epe Federal Constituency*).

Debate.

Question agreed to.

The House:

Noted that section 7 (1) of the Labour Act provides that no worker should be engaged on probation or temporary employment for more than 3 months;

Aware that in recent years, the scourge of casualization has assumed a worrisome dimension both in the private and public sectors as employers capitalize on the high level of unemployment and the quest to maximize profits to engage casual workers and pay them slave wages under deplorable working conditions;

Also noted that some employers, especially in the banking and other sectors, in an attempt to cover up their illegal acts, outsourced jobs to firms to recruit workers for them;

Also aware of the clamour by various stakeholders such as the Nigeria Labour Congress, Trade Union Congress and other Non- Governmental Organizations for the Federal Government to develop the political will to enforce compliance with decent and acceptable work environment in Nigeria;

Further aware that the International Labour Organisation recognizes the transition of employees from temporary to permanent employment within three to twelve months of their contracts and, in its Report of 2004, Nigeria was indicted on account of frequent termination of contract workers employment when they became qualified to be considered for permanent employment;

Concerned about the negative effects of casualization on workers which lead to deprivation of employment benefits and lack of legal status, thus making them dispensable at the convenience of the employers;

Resolved to:

Mandate the Committee on Labour, Employment, and Productivity to investigate the incidence of casualisation and outsourcing of jobs in both the private and public sectors of the economy and report back to the House within (6) six weeks for further legislative action (**HR. 83/2016**).

22. **Adjournment**
That the House do adjourn till Wednesday, 28 September, 2016 at 11.00 a.m. (Hon. Femi Gbajabiamila — House Leader).

The House adjourned accordingly at 2.48 p.m.

Yakubu Dogara
Speaker