



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA ORDER PAPER

Tuesday 19 November, 2019

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1. Prayers
 2. National Pledge
 3. Approval of the Votes and Proceedings
 4. Oaths
 5. Message from the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (*if any*)
 6. Message from the Senate of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (*if any*)
 7. Messages from Other Parliament(s) (*if any*)
 8. Other Announcements (*if any*)
 9. Petitions (*if any*)
 10. Matter(s) of Urgent Public Importance
 11. Personal Explanation
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PRESENTATION OF BILLS

1. Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Alteration) Bill, 2019 (HB.440) (*Hon. Femi Gbajabiamila and Six Others*) – First Reading
2. School of Mines and Geological Studies, Akoko-Edo Bill, 2019 (HB.441) (*Hon. Peter Akpatason*) – First Reading.
3. Fiscal Responsibility Act (Repeal and Enactment) Bill, 2019 (HB.442) (*Hon. James Abiodun Faleke*) – First Reading.
4. Nigeria Research and Innovation Trust Fund (Establishment) Bill, 2019 (HB.443) (*Hon. Beni Lar*) – First Reading.

5. Nigerian Institute of Leather and Science Technology (Establishment) Bill, 2019 (HB.444) (*Hon. Beni Lar*) – *First Reading*.
 6. Bio-Fuels Energy Regulatory Commission (Establishment) Bill, 2019 (HB.445) (*Hon. Beni Lar*) – *First Reading*.
 7. Energy Commission of Nigeria Act (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (HB.446) (*Hon. Beni Lar*) – *First Reading*.
 8. Police Act (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (HB.450) (*Hon. Sergius Ose Ogun*) – *First Reading*.
 9. Office of the Legislative Counsel for the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Establishment) Bill, 2019 (HB.451) (*Hon. Ossai N. Ossai*) – *First Reading*.
 10. Fire (Hazard Prevention and Safeguard) Bill, 2019 (HB.452) (*Hon. Ochiglegor Idagbo*) – *First Reading*.
 11. National Boundary Commission Act (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (HB.453) (*Hon. Ochiglegor Idagbo*) – *First Reading*.
 12. Criminal Justice (Release from Custody) (Special Provisions) Act (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (HB.454) (*Hon. Ochiglegor Idagbo*) – *First Reading*.
 13. National Offenders Central Registry Bill, 2019 (HB.455) (*Hon. Ochiglegor Idagbo*) – *First Reading*.
 14. Flag and Coat of Arms Act (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (HB.456) (*Hon. Ochiglegor Idagbo*) – *First Reading*.
 15. Institute of Chartered Islamic Finance Professionals (Establishment) Bill, 2019 (HB.457) (*Hon. Jimoh O. Abdulraheem*) – *First Reading*.
 16. Niger Delta Development Commission Act (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (HB.458) (*Hon. Babatunde Hunpe*) – *First Reading*.
 17. Pharmaceutical Technologists and Pharmacy Technicians Council of Nigeria Bill, (HB. 459) (*Hon. Amiru Tukur Idris*) – *First Reading*.
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ORDERS OF THE DAY

BILLS

1. A Bill for an Act to Amend the Piers Act, Cap. P18, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004 to bring up to date the fines prescribed for violating the regulations of the Act, in relation to the creation, alteration and extension of a Pier License from the Appropriate Authority; and for Related Matters (HB.75) (*Hon. Sergius Ogun*) – *Second Reading*.
2. A Bill for an Act to Amend the Sea Fisheries Act, Cap. S4, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004 to among others things bring the penalties therein in conformity with Modern Day Realities; and for Related Matters (HB. 416) (*Hon. Awaji-Inombek D. Abiante*) – *Second Reading*.

MOTIONS

3. **Need to stop Incessant Deaths on Akoda-Oke/Gada Road in Ede North and Ede South Local Government Areas of Osun State:**

Hon. Bamidele Salam:

The House:

Notes that Section 14(2)(b) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 provides that the security and welfare of the people shall be the primary purpose of Government and believes that quality road infrastructure has a role to play in ensuring the security and welfare of the people;

Also notes that Akoda-Oke/Gada federal road in Ede North and Ede South Local Government Areas of Osun State has become so deplorable that it has now become a death trap;

Informed that some days ago, four (4) persons, three of whom were members of the same family, were involved in a fatal motor accident at the Oke-Gada axis of Akoda-Oke/Gada road which led to their deaths;

Concerned that the popular Oje Market of Ede is situated along the road and vehicles that had lost control at various bad portions on the road have continued to put the lives of people in grave danger;

Believes that if the road is not urgently rehabilitated, it is likely to continue recording more fatalities, considering its size and the extent of its use in view of the market along its stretch;

Resolves to:

- (i) Urge the Federal Road Safety Commission to urgently deploy its officers to strategic portions of the road to safeguard the lives of road users;
- (ii) also urge the Federal Roads Maintenance Agency (FERMA) to, as a matter of urgency, rehabilitate the bad portions of the road to avoid further fatalities;
- (iii) call on the Nigerian Railway Corporation to forthwith desist from digging trenches along the sides of the rail track intersecting the road around Oke Gada axis;
- (iv) further urge the Federal Ministry of Works and Housing to, as a matter of urgency, commence the reconstruction of Akoda-Oke/Gada road;
- (v) mandate the Committees on FERMA and Works to ensure the compliance.

4. **Need to Control Indiscriminate Erection of Bumps on Federal Roads:** **Hon. Omowumi Olubunmi Ogunlola.**

The House:

Notes that on most federal roads, bumps of different sizes and shapes are erected by the host communities through which the roads pass;

Aware that it is the responsibilities of the Federal Ministry of Works and Housing and the Federal Roads Maintenance Agency (FERMA) to construct and maintain federal roads across Nigeria;

Worried about the way and manner bumps are being erected by communities on federal highways which often constitute danger to road users;

Also notes that the reason for erection of those blimps by the communities is to safeguard lives of pedestrians in those communities;

Also aware that the bumps being erected are without approval from the Federal Ministry of Works and Housing or FERMA, thus excluding expert opinions concerning specifications in terms of size, width and suitable places for erection of such bumps;

Acknowledges the presence of Controllers of Works in each State who ordinarily, issue rules and guidelines on erection of bumps on highways within their jurisdictions;

Appreciates the need for any community wishing to erect bumps on a federal highway to obtain approval from the Federal Ministry of Works and Housing or FERMA regarding the length, width and quality of such bumps;

Resolves to:

- (i) Urge the Federal Ministry of Work and Housing to develop guidelines as conditions precedent for erecting bumps on the nation's highways in order to lessen the burden of obtaining approval by host communities;
- (ii) call on the communities desirous of erecting bumps on federal highways to seek approval from relevant authorities before embarking on such ventures in order to avert accidents which some of the bumps may cause;
- (iii) mandate the Committee on Works to ensure compliance.

**5. Need to Provide Infrastructure at Border Communities:
Hon. Mohammed Omar Bio:**

The House:

Notes that Nigeria has many communities that share borders with neighboring Countries like Republic of Benin, Niger, Chad and Cameroun and Baruten and Kaiama Local Government Areas of Kwara State border the Republic of Benin as the furthestmost local government areas in Nigeria along that axis;

Cognizant that several towns and villages like Chikanda, Sinaguru, Aroguru, Taberu, Boriya, Gure, Yanri, Bukuro, Gbabe and Karonji are some of the border communities in Baruten and Kaiama and the proximity of those communities to the Republic of Benin opens doors for national and international business transactions between both sides;

Concerned that despite the commercial importance of those border communities, there are no significant infrastructural facilities like pipe borne water, primary health centers or well-equipped primary and secondary schools and the absence of those necessary infrastructural facilities in those communities leads to mass movement of the Nigerian Citizens to the Benin Republic for medical attention and quality education which does not portray a good image for the Nation;

Also cognizant that if the absence of infrastructural facilities in the border communities is not urgently addressed, the people will continue to suffer deprivation and Nigeria will be the worst for it;

Resolves to:

- (i) Urge the Border Communities Development Agency (BCDA) to provide infrastructure in the border communities and create offices in the local government areas that constitute border communities;
- (ii) also urge the BCDA to employ indigenes of border Communities to ensure that they represent the interests of those Communities;
- (iii) mandate the Committees on Special Duties and Appropriations to provide funds in the 2020 budget estimates for the provision of infrastructural facilities in the border communities.

**6. Call for Abolishment of Acceptance Fees into Tertiary Institutions in Nigeria:
Hon. Chinedu Emeka Martins.**

The House:

Notes that education is a necessary tool for unlocking human potentials and driving national development and the advancement or otherwise of any nation is directly dependent on the number of its citizens who have access to education, especially up to the tertiary education level;

Also notes a recent data from the National Universities Commission that out of a population of over 180 million, only about 2 million are enrolled into the universities nationwide, representing 1 percent of the population and clearly indicating that the proportion of the population attending tertiary institutions is low when compared to other advanced countries;

Further notes that additional data from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Joint Admissions and Matriculation Board (JAMB) shows that between 2010 and 2015, of the 10 million applicants that sought admissions into tertiary institutions, only 26 percent gained admissions, indicating that about 75 percent of the applicants fail to gain admissions every year and also reinforcing the fact that access to tertiary education is low in Nigeria;

Concerned that one of the factors contributing to poor access to tertiary education is the predatory admission policies being enforced by tertiary institutions, particularly the requirement for payment of non-refundable acceptance fees as condition precedent for admissions;

Also concerned that many federally operated tertiary institutions charge as much as N30, 000 per student, while some States and private institutions charge significantly more, as evidenced in the following:

- (a) University of Ibadan (UI) – N35,000;
- (b) University of Lagos (UNILAG) – N20,000;
- (c) Ahmadu Bello University (ABU) – N30,000;
- (d) Imo State University (IMSU) – N70,000; and
- (e) Lagos State University (LASU) – N20,000;

Further concerned that applicants are expected to pay the acceptance fees within a short deadline despite having gone through the tortuous process of paying and sitting for the Senior School Certificate Examinations (SSCE), the Unified Tertiary Matriculation Examinations (UTME) and making the cut off mark; and if they are unable to meet the deadline, the applicants are surcharged for late payment with the risk of losing the offer of admissions;

Worried that if the exploitative admission practices of tertiary institutions in the country are left unchecked, the aspirations of indigent Nigerians to study in Universities will continue to be cut short because of their inability to pay acceptance fees;

Resolves to:

- (i) Call on the Federal Ministry of Education and the National Universities Commission to immediately abolish the payment of acceptance fees into Tertiary Institutions;
- (ii) mandate the Committee on Tertiary Education and Services to investigate the admission policies and practices of Tertiary Institutions in the country as it relates to the charge of acceptance fees in order to remove all obstacles to accessing Tertiary education in the country.

7. Need to Investigate Banks' Lending Practices, Protect Borrowers from Exploitative Interest Rates and Promote Economic Development:

Hon. Fatoba Olusola Steve:

The House:

Notes that the current lending interest rates of commercial banks are as high as 30%, making Nigeria one of the countries with the highest lending rates in Africa, and probably the world;

Also notes that lending rates are largely determined by the Monetary Policy Rate (MPR) set out by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), hence the higher the MPR, the higher the interest rates charged by commercial banks;

Further notes that the MPR is held at 14% while that of South Africa, the longtime economic rival of Nigeria is at 6.5%, making Nigeria one of the top five countries in Africa with the highest interest rates;

Concerned that the lending interest rates of banks restrict lending, particularly to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), manufacturers and Industrialists, all belonging to a sector which employs a large percentage of the workforce in Nigeria;

Worried that the lending rates impede economic growth as it impact negatively on the performance of the manufacturing sector due to the difficulty of accessing loans from banks;

Cognizant that banks are the primary sources of capital for manufacturers and industrialists, but when lending is at a high interest rate, profits in the manufacturing process are eroded which makes it difficult or unattractive for manufacturers to continue in business;

Also concerned that the resolve of President Muhammadu Buhari to lift 100 million Nigerians out of poverty may be difficult to achieve if the issue of high lending rates and the challenges of having access to loans are not critically addressed;

Also worried that when interest rates are high, investors and banks are often willing to invest in government securities only which pay high returns, a phenomenon known as crowding out, as high interest rates on government securities draw investments away from other areas of the economy;

Further concerned that high interest rates cannot both contain inflation and stimulate economic growth at the same time, while in reality citizens, Small Medium Enterprises, manufacturers and

investors are bearing the brunt of the "cut throat" lending rates where the banks and their directors remain the major beneficiaries of the high lending rates;

Resolves to:

- (i) Urge the Central Bank of Nigeria to review the Monetary Policy Rates (MPR) and its implementation, putting into consideration the cost of doing business by banks;
- (ii) also urge the National Economic Council to critically consider how to reduce the cost of doing business in Nigeria in a manner that the common man will feel the impact;
- (iii) mandate the Committee on Banking and Currency to interface with commercial banks to ascertain the justification for the big gap between the MPR and the lending rates;
- (iv) also mandate the Committees on Banking and Currency, Finance, and Industry to organize a round-table session with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), Banks, the Nigerian Deposit Insurance Corporation (NDIC), Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria Industrialists and Industry Experts with a view to finding immediate, sustainable and lasting solutions that would help usher in a new interest rate regime that would support enterprise development in Nigeria.

**8. Need to commence the long Overdue National Population Census in Nigeria:
Hon. Ademorin Kuye:**

The House:

Notes that the holding of a population census is an important national assignment because its figures are critical for national planning and it is for this reason, among others that most countries of the world carry out this exercise once every ten years;

Also notes that without a census, and an accurate data of the number of people in a given country, no government can provide adequately for its citizens as Government requires data to know the number of children being born, the number of schools and hospitals that will be needed, how many workers are in a given town and how many foreigners are in the country for proper provision of infrastructural facilities;

Further notes that most times, Nigeria's population is predicted on projected figures provided by foreign organisations like the United Nations, thus making planning extremely difficult in the absence of a population census which the National Population Commission would have been ready to conduct every ten (10) years, as is obtainable in other countries, but it is now left to the whims and caprices of the government;

Recalls that since the first census which was held in Lagos in 1866, there had been a trend towards a better planned and more reliable census exercises as subsequent census exercise took place in 1869, 1871, 1881, 1891 and 1911, but they were limited to Lagos and environs and some parts of the Southern Protectorate;

Dismayed that the 1952/1953 census, which was the first modern, national and carefully planned census, however its outcome was not generally accepted as it was not conducted simultaneously throughout the country;

Aware that other population census that took place at various times between 1950 and 1953, 1962/1963 and 1973 were well planned;

Concerned that the last national census was conducted in 2006 and until it becomes mandatory to conduct census at given intervals like the elections, Nigeria will continue to have delays in organizing national census;

Also aware of the extreme importance to conduct another census to ascertain the country's actual population in order to do away with the projected figures which will allow the Government to plan for the citizens;

Worried that if adequate measure are not put in place where population census are conducted periodically (once every 10 years), Nigeria will be lacking in the statistical data for its citizenry either politically or economically;

Again notes that in 2016, the World Bank estimated Nigeria's population at 186 million and the United Nations, also in 2017, put Nigeria's population at 180 million with a growth rate of 2.7 per cent and prior to that in 2016, the former Director-General of the National Population Commission (NPC) Alhaji Ghali Bello had estimated Nigeria's population to be 182 million with a growth rate of 3.5 per cent;

Recalls that the National Assembly had in 2018 called for postponement of the proposed 2018 population census on the ground that such an exercise, coming on the eve of the 2019 general election, could end in chaos;

Acknowledges that Nigeria has a dynamic economy and a large population which is expected to double in the next two decades and census is a pivotal and necessary tool for the growth of any emerging society, which in turns informs decision-making at all facets of public and private sectors;

Cognizant of the lack of accurate data on the population of Nigeria has been affecting national planning and development at all levels;

Resolves to:

- (i) Urge the NPC to come up with a feasible time table for the conduct a National Census not later than the year 2020;
- (ii) also urge the Federal Government to provide necessary logistics for the conduct of national census by 2020 as a way of ending the uncertainties surrounding Nigeria's actual population;
- (iii) set up an *Ad-hoc* Committee to liaise with the National Population Commission (NPC) and Ministry of Finance, Budget and Planning and the National Bureau of Statistics to work out modalities on how to conduct a census in 2020 and also to liaise with other foreign donors such as UNFPA, EU, USAID, UNESCO, AU, etc. for necessary support for the exercise;
- (iv) mandate the Committee on Population to ensure compliance.

**9. Need to Create Awareness on Reduction of Communicable Diseases:
Hon. Hassan Abdullahi.**

The House:

Notes that despite the monthly sanitation exercises being carried out across the nation, some communicable and preventable diseases are still spreading at an alarming rate and are ravaging the

bulk of the population, particularly rural dwellers, hence the urgent need to initiate measures to stem the spread;

Amazed that even in some cities where public toilets are provided, many of them are not well kept,

thereby preventing potential users from patronizing them as the fear of contacting communicable diseases like toilet disease and other health related issues looms large in the minds of the users;

Worried that if necessary actions are not taken against the spread of this social malaise, it can lead to outbreak of epidemic as majority of the rural populace defecate in open places;

Convinced that the existing laws on environmental sanitation are either defective or not adequately enforced, thus rendering the whole efforts ineffective;

Resolves to:

Mandate the Committee on Healthcare Services to interface with the Federal Ministry of Health and relevant stakeholders on the need for reintroduction of sanitary inspection officers at local government areas across the country in order to curb the widening spread of communicable diseases, particularly in the rural areas.

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS

10. A Bill for an Act to Provide for the Smooth and Orderly Transfer of Power from one Government to Another; and for Related Matters, 2019 (HB. 03) – *(Hon. Femi Gbajabiamila) (Committee of the Whole: 25/7/2019).*
11. A Bill for an Act to Amend the Labour Act, Cap. L1, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004 to make further provisions for the Compulsory Registration of all Foreign Employers of Labour in Nigeria; and for Related Matters - 2019 (HB. 05) - *(Hon. Femi Gbajabiamila) (Committee of the Whole: 25/7/2019)*

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

<i>S/N</i>	<i>Committee</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Venue</i>
1.	Rules and Business	Tuesday, 19 November, 2019	3.00 p.m.	Committee Room 06 <i>(White House) Assembly Complex</i>
2.	Public Petitions <i>(Investigative Hearing)</i>	Tuesday, 19 November, 2019	3.00 p.m.	Committee Room 429 <i>(New Building) Assembly Complex</i>
3.	FOI-Reforms of Government Institutions <i>(with Attorney General and Hon. Minister of Justice)</i>	Tuesday, 19 November, 2019	3.00 p.m.	Committee Room 344 <i>(New Building) Assembly Complex</i>

4. NDDC	Tuesday, 19 November, 2019	3.00 p.m.	Committee Room 459 <i>(New Building) Assembly Complex</i>
5. Gas Resources	Tuesday, 19 November, 2019	3.00 p.m.	Committee Room 345 <i>(New Building) Assembly Complex</i>
6. Public Procurement	Tuesday, 19 November, 2019	3.00 p.m.	Committee Room 034 <i>(New Building) Assembly Complex</i>