

LEAD DEBATE ON THE BILL FOR AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHARTERED POLYMER INSTITUTE OF NIGERIA AND FOR MATTERS CONNECTD THERETO (SB 396).

Sponsor: Senator Chukwuka Utazi, Enugu North

Mr. Senate President, Distinguished Colleagues.

Thank you for the opportunity of leading the debate of the Second Reading of the bill for an Act to provide the Chartered Polymer Institute of Nigeria and for matters connected thereto (SB 396). The bill was read the first time on Tuesday, December 6, 2017.

When different segments of the populace achieve specialization and technical knowledge of the various spheres of life in the society, economic success and efficiency is achieved. It also helps the society create a middle-class belt as what ordinarily would have been wastes are recycled and converted into use in other forms. When these technical areas are grafted into the educational structure of the nation, it creates a huge crop of technical people who bring increased value to societal life.

Today in Nigeria, polymer materials, be they natural or synthetic, are one of the environmental issues cities and villages face.

Polymer is a natural or synthetic substance or mixture, usually of high molecular mass, whose molecules are formed by polymerization and consist usually of a linked sequence of identical units. Substances like celluloid, lignin, nucleic acids and hairs are naturally-occurring polymers while nylon, rayon and rubber are synthetic polymers.

Today, plastic bottles, possibly because of their easy disposability and friendliness to the environment, are replacing cans in the preservation of soft drinks, water and other liquids. Polythenes bags have constant presence in every home. In Nigeria, sachets water has become a popular brand because they are handy in quenching thirsts and are easy to make, especially among the poor.

The problem, however, is that there is no standard for disposing these substances. Not only do they litter the environment and constitute hazards, burning them creates even more hazards as dangerous smoke, injurious to the ozone layer are sent into the atmosphere.

In developed societies, picking, crushing and re-cycling such substances have made many a man millionaires and has provided jobs from substances we hardly take notice of.

The essence of this bill is to establish a Chartered Polymer Institute of Nigeria, and one of the cardinal objective of the institute is to promote, advance, research and develop the application of Polymer Science engineering and technology in the polymer and Allied Industries in Nigeria.

The Institute shall be the professional body for promoting the professional integrity and status of all persons engaged in polymer Science, Engineering and Technology; it shall prescribe standard of experience and efficiency as essential in the science of polymer and ensure a recognized status of professionalism by virtue of membership of the Institute.

The Institute will encourage, advance, disseminate knowledge, education, practical training and research into the profession.

It shall improve and elevate the technical and general knowledge of polymer science, engineering and technology through the delivery of lectures and holding of classes, and to test by examination in collaboration and with approval from relevant Government Institutions and agencies, and to award certificates, scholarships, grants, rewards and other benefits and undertake in collaboration and with approval from relevant governmental agencies, the accreditation of manpower training programs in polymer science, engineering and technology.

These objectives are geared towards the application of Polymer Science, Engineering and Technology as regard plastics, rubbers, coatings, adhesives, inks and the allied industries in Nigeria and elsewhere. To this end, chartering of the Institute affords it the enabling environment to actualize these objectives.

The bill has Seven (7) Parts and 25 Sections. It has three (3) Schedules and a body of Regulations for the conduct of the affairs of the Institute.

I therefore solicit the support of Distinguished Members of this Senate to pass this bill into Law because of the professionalization and economic prospects it holds for our people. I, therefore, move that this bill be read the second time.

COMPENDIUM OF FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS ON THE BILL FOR AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHARTERED POLYMER INSTITUTE OF NIGERIA AND FOR MATTERS CONNECTED THERETO (SB 396)

In compliance with Order 77(3) of the Standing Orders of the Senate of the Federal Republic of Nigeria please the following compilation with regard to the aforementioned Bill being the financial implications off the bill.

It is worthy of note that the compilation shown below is a summary of the anticipated recurrent and capital expenditure in the first twelve months immediately following the commencement of this Act:

TOTAL PROJECTS/ESTIMATES FOR THE RECURRENT AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE INSTITUTE IN THE FIRST TWELVE MONTHS IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING COMMENCEMENT

		=N=
1.	Projected Recurrent Expenditure (Salaries and allowances of Personnel)	320,100,115.20
2.	Projected Recurrent Expenditure (Overhead) (Maitenance, management cost of offices and Other contingency)	205,000,000.00
3.	Estimated Capital Expenditure (office accommodation, Buildings and Classrooms, furniture, purchase of vehicles etc	544,000,000.75
	Total Projected/Estimated Cost for First Year of Commencement of the Commission	=N=1,069,100,115.95

SURMISES

The forgoing compilation proffers a fair approximation of the financial implications for the establishment of the Institute in the first year immediately following commencement.

TABLE A: FINANCIAL SUMMARY

S/N	ITEM	AMOUNT
1.	TOTAL PERSONNEL COSTS	320,100,115.20
2.	TOTAL OVERHEAD COSTS	205,000,000.00
3.	TOTAL RECURRENT EXPENDITURE	525,100,115.20
4.	TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	544,000,000.00
	TOTAL	N=1,069,100,115.95