SENATE OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA ORDER PAPER

Thursday, 21st July, 2016

1. **Prayers**
2. **Approval of the Votes and Proceedings**
3. **Oaths**
4. **Announcements (if any)**
5. **Petitions**

PRESENTATION OF REPORTS

1. Report of the Joint Committee on Science and Technology and Defence.
   Defence Space Agency (establishment, etc.) Bill, 2016. (SB. 166).
   Sen. Robert Boroffice *(Ondo North)*
   "That the Senate do receive the report of the Joint Committee on Science and Technology and Defence on the Defence Space Agency (establishment, etc.) Bill, 2016. (SB. 166). - *To be laid.*

2. Report of the Committee on Police Affairs.
   Traffic Warden Service Bill, 2016. (SB. 100).
   Sen. Abu Ibrahim *(Katsina South)*
   "That the Senate do receive the report of the Committee on Police Affairs on the Traffic Warden Service Bill, 2016. (SB. 100). - *To be laid.*

3. Report of the Joint Committee on Information and National Orientation and Trade and Investment.
   Unwholesome Practices by Multi-choice Nigeria (DSTV).
   Sen. Enyinnaya Abaribe *(Abia South)* & Sen. Fatima Raji Rasaki *(Ekiti Central)*
   "That the Senate do receive the report of the Joint Committee on Information and National Orientation and Trade and Investment on the Unwholesome Practices by Multi-choice Nigeria (DSTV). - *To be laid.*

4. Report of the Committee on Interior.
   Nigerian Peace Corps (NPC) Bill, 2016. (SB. 173 & SB. 183).
   Sen. Bayero U. Nafada *(Gombe North)*
   "That the Senate do receive the report of the Committee on Interior on the Nigerian Peace Corps (est. etc.) Bill, 2016. (SB. 173 & SB. 183). - *To be laid.*

ORDERS OF THE DAY

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION

1. Confirmation of Ambassadorial Nominees.
   Senate Leader
   That the Senate do consider the request of the President C-n-C on the confirmation of the following as Ambassadors Designate in accordance with Section 171(1)(c) sub-section 4 of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria as amended.

1. Obinna Chukwuemeka
2. Salisu Umoru
3. Iyang Udoh Iyang
4. Okeke Vivian Nwanaku
5. Liman Munir
6. Edem Jane Ada
7. Mohammed Hassan Hassan
8. Martin Young Cobham
9. Janet Molegbo Olisah
10. Itegbuoye Sunday
11. Olatunde Adesesan
12. Lilian Ijekwu Onu
13. Manaja Tulahi Isa
14. Ngozi Ukeje
15. Bello Kazaure Husseini
16 Enoch Pierre Ducci
17. Garba Baba
18. Usman Bakori Aliyu
19. Umar Zainab Salisu
20. Momoh Seidu Omeiza
21. Kadiri Audu
22. Balogun Hakeem
23. Nosa Ahmed
24. Ibrahim Isa
25. Bankole Adegboyega Adeoye
26. Ibidapo Obe Oluwasegun
27. Ogundaro Sakirat
28. Eric A. Belgam
29. Ateru Haliru
30. Ramota Bulima
31. Musa Mamman
32. Kabiru Bala
33. Adamu Shuaibu
34. D. A Agiv
35. T.K Gonglong
36. Ibrahim Hamza
37. K.C Nwachukwu
38. Q.R Wolu
39. E.K Oguntuwase
40. A.I Paragauda
41. L.A Gasharga
42. Olufemi Abikoye
43. Abubakar Ibrahim
44. Rabiu Kawu
45. Nonye Udo
46. Odeka Janet Bisong
47. Adekunbi Habeebat

2. Budget of Agencies and Corporations.
"That the Senate do consider the request of the Mr. President C-in-C on the Budget of the following Agencies and Corporations of the Federal Government in accordance with the provisions of the Fiscal Responsibility Act 2007.
Sen. Ali Ndume *(Senate Leader)*

1. Bureau of Public Enterprises
2. National Agency for Science and Engineering Infrastructure
3. Nigerian Airspace Management Agency
4. Nigerian Shippers Council
5. National Maritime Authority
6. Raw Material Research and Development Council
7. National Sugar Development Council
8. Nigerian Postal Service
9. Nigerian Ports Authority
10. Federal Airport Authority of Nigeria
11. Securities and Exchange Commission
12. Nigeria Tourism Development Corporation
13. National Communications Commission
14. National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control
15. Nigerian Customs Service
16. National Broadcasting Commission
17. National Insurance Commission
18. News Agency of Nigeria
19. Nigerian Copyright Commission
20. Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation
21. Nigerian Deposit Insurance Corporation
22. Nigerian Civil Aviation Authority
23. Federal Inland Revenue Service
24. Nigeria Immigration Service
25. Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission
26. Central Bank of Nigeria
27. Radio Nigeria
28. Federal Housing Authority
29. Nigerian Television Authority
30. National Automotive Design and Development Council
31. Nigerian Nuclear Regulatory Authority
32. National Business and Technical Examinations Board
33. Federal Mortgage Bank
34. National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency
35. Industrial Training Fund
36. Corporate Affairs Commission

37. Standards Organisation of Nigeria
38. Oil and Gas Free Zones Authority

MINISTERIAL BRIEFING

1. Briefing by Minister of Finance on the Monetary/Fiscal Policies adopted to salvage the current economic situation.
   Sen. Ali Ndume *(Senate Leader)*
   "That the Senate do receive the Minister of Finance to brief this Distinguished Senate on the Monetary/Fiscal Policies adopted to salvage the current economic situation in the country".

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS

1. Report of the Joint Committee on Ethics, Privileges and Public Petitions, Appropriations and Finance.
   Sen. Samuel Anyanwu *(Imo East)*
   "That the Senate do consider the Report of the Joint Committee on Ethics, Privileges and Public Petitions, Appropriations and Finance in respect of a complaint from Sen. Matthew Urhoghide against Mr. Babachir David Lawal, Secretary to the Government of the Federation.

2. Report of the Committee on Land Transport
   Nigerian Railway Corporation Act 1955 (Repeal and Re-enactment) Bill, 2016 (SB. 01).
   Sen. Olugbenga Ashafa *(Lagos East)*
   "That the Senate do consider the Report of the Committee on Land Transport on the Nigerian Railway Corporation Act 1955 (Repeal and Re-enactment) Bill, 2016 (SB. 01). - *Adjourned consideration, 14th July, 2016.*

MOTIONS

1. Indiscriminate Rock Blasting in the FCT and other parts of Nigeria: The need to respect Nigerian Laws and observe International best practices.
   Sponsor: Senator T. A. Orji, CON (Abia Central).

   The Senate:

   Observed the indiscriminate blasting of rocks in the Federal Capital Territory and other parts of Nigeria, in total neglect of NIGERIAN LAWS and Global best practices;

   Worried about the danger the host communities in FCT and other communities throughout Nigeria face in terms of environmental degradation and health hazard caused by quarry operators;

   Shocked to observe that the international standard requirement of five kilometres away from where people live for location of quarry sites is not being adhered to only in Nigeria;

   Concerned at the deadly effects of rock blasting close to human habitation, neglect of the host communities, dehumanization of indigenous workers, pregnant women suffering miscarriages and other birth complications, people developing hearing problems as a result of sudden blasts, little children always being apprehensive of such blasts;

   Notes the classical examples of Toge, Baruwa and Pyakassa communities in Abuja Municipal Area Council (AMAC), where the situation is pitiable and calls for urgent attention. Mpape in Bwari Area Council is another case in point; other instances are Ushafa, Bmiko, Bazango extension, Jigo etc;

   Further worried that the companies or quarry operators, majority of whom are non-Nigerians, feel unconcerned and do nothing to ameliorate the suffering of the people of the host communities or to improve their lives and in fact treat them as though they are not human beings;

   More alarmed, that the quarry companies or operators who are mostly foreigners even carry out such detrimental operations in total breach, neglect and disregard of the laws of Nigeria, particularly the Nigerian Minerals And Mining Act 2007, [S. 118(a)] thereof, and International best practices;

   Notes that, if this is the case in the Federal Capital Territory, then the situation could be worse in other parts of Nigeria,

Accordingly resolves to:

i. *Mandate* the Committee on Solid Minerals, to, as a matter of urgency, visit the communities mentioned above, and liaise with the Ministry of Petroleum and Solid Minerals to take stock of all the quarry sites in the country and ensure strict compliance with the laws of Nigeria and international standard requirement of five kilometres away from human habitation and make recommendations to the Senate on ways to ameliorate the sufferings of the people of the host communities.

2. Need to Investigate Pre-shipment Inspection of Export Activities in Nigeria
Sen. Yusuf Abubakar Yusuf

Co-Sponsors:	Sen. Bukar Mustapha	Sen. Ali Ndume	Sen. Murray Ben Bruce
	Sen. Adeola Olamilekan	Sen. John Owan Enoh	Sen. Hope O. Uzodinma
	Sen. Abdullahi Adamu	Sen. Enyinnaya H. Abaribe	Sen. Kabiru Gaya
	Sen. Rafiu Adebayo Ibrahim	Sen. Joshua M. Lidani	Sen. David Umoru
	Sen. Akpan Albert Bassey		

The Senate:

NOTES that Pre-shipment Inspection of Export means inspection of goods (oil and non-oil) in Nigeria prior to the shipment of those goods outside Nigeria as provided under the Pre-shipment Inspection of Export Act, Cap P26 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004;

AWARE that the period prior to the Pre-shipment Inspection of Export enactment, export of Crude Oil and Gas was characterized by under valuation, delays in issuance of invoices and payments for goods, sometimes up to 120 days, manipulation of crude oil prices, illegal swaps, deliberate illegal over loadings, topping-up of tanker loads by as much as 1% (against International Standard of 0.1%) and other disturbing leakages and lapses;

AWARE ALSO that the Federal Government instituted two panels of enquiries which were headed by Generals Abisoye and Olanrewaju, in 1994 and 1995 respectively to investigate and determine the truth or otherwise of the sharp practices. The two panels discovered serious leakages amounting to a loss of around 150,000 barrels of crude oil exports per day (i.e about 54,750,000 barrels per year);

FURTHER AWARE that as a result of the recommendations of these panels, the Pre-shipment Inspection Decree No. 10 of 1996 which is now known as Pre-shipment Inspection of Export Act Cap P26 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004 was enacted;

NOTES that the purpose of Pre-shipment Inspection of Export Act is to instill probity and integrity to reduce losses due to sharp practices of employees at the oil terminals, monitor the export activities of the Joint Venture Oil Companies and their agents, to enforce effective supervision of loading and lifting of the Nigerian Crude Oil and Non- oil export based on quantity, quality and value of the product;

NOTES ALSO that Section 11 of the Pre-shipment Inspection Act and Article 26 of the export Policy Guidelines and Procedures for Crude Oil, Gas and Non-oil Goods of the Federal Ministry of Finance makes provisions for repatriation of export proceeds within 90 days of Bill of Lading;

FURTHER NOTES that the Central Bank of Nigeria is empowered to administer the provisions of the Act and the Supervision of Technical Committee comprising of eight (8) Federal Government Agencies and Ministries under its Chairmanship;

AWARE that the Act mandates Central Bank of Nigeria to establish special account and maintain same for the purpose of payment of levies payable by Exporters of all oil and non-oil exports to meet the statutory requirements of the Nigerian Export Supervision Scheme;

FURTHER AWARE that from the commencement and implementation of the Act in April 1996 to March 2000 the following successes were recorded. They are:

a. Nigeria saved huge sums of foreign exchange losses;

b. Reduction in diversion of crude oil from terminals;

c. Reduction of Arbitration on prices, quality and quantity shortfall claims; and

d. Provision of on-the-job training, local seminars and overseas training of Officers working in designated government relevant agencies.

WORRIED that the Joint Venture Oil Companies have refused to repatriate crude oil export proceeds of over USD850 billion between 1996 to 2014 in total contravention of Section 11 of the Pre-shipment Inspection of Export Act and Article 26 of the Export Policy Guidelines and Procedures for Crude Oil, Gas and Non-oil goods of the Federal Ministry of Finance which mandates Exporters thus, as provided in Section 11 of the Act as follows:

"An exporter of goods, including petroleum products, shall open, maintain and operate a foreign currency domiciliary account in Nigeria into which shall be paid all exports proceeds corresponding to the entire proceeds of the exports concerned",
AND
Article 26 of the Guidelines provide thus:
"Repatriation of Export proceeds:

a. Within 90 days from the date of export, all exporters (whether oil, gas or non-oil) shall ensure that the export proceeds are repatriated and credited into their domiciliary account opened with a bank in Nigeria.

b. It is the responsibility of the Central Bank of Nigeria to monitor the repatriation of all export proceeds."

FURTHER WORRIED that there is no congruence in the data for Nigeria export earnings published by various relevant Federal Government Agencies namely: Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), Department of Petroleum Resources (DPR), National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), on one hand, with those published by the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), on the other;

CERTAIN that the enforcement of this Act and the punishment of the violators will certainly boost the foreign exchange inflow and reduce pressure on the meagre foreign exchange supply, which will go a long way in increasing foreign exchange liquidity in the economy which will strengthen the value of the Naira and to also generate more income for banks and insurance companies;

CONCERNED that in this period of Micro economic crisis characterized by unwarranted devaluation of the Naira, where our dear country is exploring all areas to survive, we cannot continue to allow Operators of our survival kit (sources of our foreign exchange) to ignore our Laws and Regulations with impunity,

Accordingly resolves to:

i. Mandate the Senate Committees on Finance, Trade and Investments, Oil and Gas, Petroleum Upstream, Banking and other Financial Institutions, Judiciary, Customs and any other relevant committee to;

a. Conduct investigative hearing as a matter of urgency to determine the exact amount of crude oil and gas, and non-oil export proceeds un-repatriated since the inception of the Act in April 1996 to date;

b. Ascertain why the relevant Government Agencies usually have conflicting data of same product value published in Nigeria on one hand while those published by NNPC, are different on the other;

c. Engage experts to conduct forensic reconciliation of the Export proceeds of both Crude Oil, Gas and Non-oil Export into their Domiciliary Accounts since the inception of the Programme in 1996 and ascertain the exact amount due for repatriation;

d. Engage Experts to conduct forensic reconciliation of the Accounts of Nigerian Export Supervision Scheme and Comprehensive Importers Supervision Scheme domiciled with the Central Bank of Nigeria;

e. Investigate and ascertain the proper or otherwise of the usage of the payments into the Nigerian Export Supervision Scheme and Comprehensive Import Supervision Scheme; and

f. Direct the Central Bank of Nigeria which is saddled with the responsibility to administer the Nigerian Export Supervision Scheme (NESS) under the Technical Committees to forthwith comply

strictly with the Provisions of the Act and the Guidelines for maximum benefit to Nigeria and Nigerians.

3. Need for the Establishment of Inland Ports at Onitsha, Enugu and Other Land-Locked States.

Sponsor: Senator Princess Stella Oduah *(Anambra North)*
The Senate:

Notes that Inland water transport which is also referred to as domestic water borne transport, provides an efficient mode of transportation of persons, goods and services;

Further notes that the development of inland water transport in Onitsha, Enugu and Aba is induced not only by their geo-physical features, in which there are navigable land water ways, but also because their commercial and industrial activities are highly dependent on the exportation and importation of raw materials, machineries and equipment;

Observes that the existing maritime ports in Lagos, Port-harcourt and Calabar are being over stretched and that the congestion of these ports constitutes serious security threat to lives and property, especially now that there is heightened security concern at crowded locations;

Regrets that due to over congestion in the existing maritime ports and the bureaucracy associated with the clearing of goods, a lot of precious time which would otherwise have been committed to other productive economic engagements is often wasted;

Worried that there have been causes of avoidable loss of lives and destruction of goods due to movement by road of containers and heavy equipment carrying trucks;
Acknowledges that inland water transport not only reduces traffic jams on road transportation and the slowing down of economic activities, but also decreases the cost of transportation in the movement of oil, rice, sugar, cement, fertilizers and heavy equipment, thereby providing an alternative cheap and reliable means than other modes of transport;

Further acknowledges that inland water transport generates a lot of revenue for the Federal and State Governments, which revenue is channeled towards the development of other sectors, including health and education infrastructure and the creation of employment and job opportunities for Nigerians, thereby ensuring engagement of workers and reduction of social problems induced by unemployment.

Accordingly resolves to:

i. Urge the Federal Government through the Ministry of Transport to establish inland ports in Onitsha, Enugu and other lock states;

ii. Urge the Federal Government through the Nigerian Shippers Council to carryout appropriate feasibility studies for the purpose of establishing inland ports in Onitsha, Enugu and other Land-lock States; and

iii. Mandate the Committees on Transport and Works to ensure full compliance with prayers (i) and (ii) above.

4. The need to sustain the laudable Anti-Polio campaign in Nigeria.
Sen. Nelson Efiong *(Akwa Ibom South)*

The Senate:

Notes that Poliomyelitis (Polio) is a highly infectious viral disease, which mainly affects young children;

Notes further that the virus is transmitted by person -to -person spread mainly through faecal-oral route or less frequently through contaminated water or food and multiplies in the intestine, from where it invades the nervous system leading to paralysis;

Recalls that in 1988, the World Health Assembly resolved to interrupt wild poliovirus(WPV) transmission worldwide and by 2006, the annual number of WPV cases had decreased by more than 99% and only four

remaining countries had never interrupted WPV transmission-Afghanistan, India, Nigeria, and Pakistan with India being removed from the list of endemic countries in March 2014;

Regrets that wild polio virus has taken a lot of toll on our country in terms of human and material resources;

Recalls with nausea the serious challenges encountered in the noble campaign against polio-immunization boycott, a brutal Boko haram insurgency, killing of vaccinators, the challenge of reaching every child in even the most remote villages, armies of women mobilized alongside religious and community leaders, etc;

Aware that as recently as 2012, Nigeria accounted for more than half of all polio cases worldwide which necessitated a more concerted effort by Government, civil society, religious leaders and tens of thousands of health workers to stop polio;

Glad that due to the concerted efforts and national persistence, no new cases of the disease has been reported in the past 15 months;
Pleased that on Monday, October 26th 2015, Nigeria received a delisting certificate from the World Health Organization indicating the removal of Nigeria from the list of polio-endemic countries;

Notes however that the certification is with a proviso that if the current efforts were sustained till 2017, Nigeria would be completely de-listed from among polio infected countries of the world;

Satisfied that this feat represents a triumph for Nigerians, for Africa and for the millions of people around the world who have committed themselves to eradicating this ancient, cruel disease,

Accordingly resolves to:

1. *Commend* vaccinators, community mobilizers, parents and care givers, traditional rulers and religious leaders for their support in making Nigeria Polio free;

2. *Congratulate* the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, comprising of the world Health Organization, Rotary International, UNICEF, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and other development partners for leading the largest collective public health movement in history; and

3. *Urge* the Federal Government and other relevant agencies to sustain the current momentum and continue to regard the anti-polio campaign as an emergency until Nigeria is completely free in 2017.

5. Need to revisit the regulatory conflict between Joint Admission and Matriculation Board (JAMB) and Universities in offering admissions in Nigeria.
Sen. Umaru Ibrahim Kurfi *(Katsina Central)*

The Senate:

Notes that the Joint Admissions and Matriculation Board (JAMB) was established in 1976 and saddled with the responsibility of streamlining and coordinating admissions, as well as determining who is admitted into universities and other tertiary educational institutions in Nigeria;

Further Notes that the Nigerian Universities Commission (NUC) is the Federal umbrella organization which oversees the administration of higher education in Nigeria, and prior to 2005, the only criteria needed for candidates seeking admission into tertiary institutions was for such candidate to possess a certain score at his or her JAMB examination;

Aware that the laudable objectives of JAMB began to suffer retrogression shortly after its inception as some universities admitted students outside the list sent by JAMB, and rejecting candidates with admission letters from JAMB on the ground that they had to comply with their own internal quota and catchment criteria, coupled with the issue of malpractice that plagued the JAMB examination;

Further aware that as scores of successful JAMB candidates turned out to be ill equipped for university education, the Federal Government, in 2005, under the leadership of President Olusegun Obasanjo, introduced the policy of post - JAMB screening by universities, which made it compulsory for tertiary institutions to screen candidates after JAMB results and before giving admission;

Worried that while this new development was aimed at addressing the problem of student quality, it re - introduced and entrenched many of the problems sought to be eliminated through JAMB;

Cognizant that while the executives introduced the post - JAMB policy to remedy the decay in educational standard in higher institutions of learning, there have been public outcry of extortion from candidates despite the rigorous test they pass through at JAMB;

Disturbed that as the integrity of the post - JAMB examination is open to questions, as the pecuniary motive of the respective institutions has become so visible to the fore that there is little pretence about maximizing income flows through these internal examinations;

Regrets that the introduction of the Post - JAMB examination has to a large extent failed to remedy the problems associated with the JAMB and as such, its continued existence posed more challenges for Nigeria's educational system,

Accordingly resolves to:

i. Urge the Senate to direct JAMB to develop strategy to ensure efficiency in the conduct of JAMB examination;

ii. Urge the Senate to pass a resolution to direct the Nigerian Universities Commission to scrap the Post - JAMB exercise in its entirety; and

iii. Urge the Senate to make such further directives as it deems expedient in the circumstance.

6. Urgent need to decongest the Nigerian Prisons
Sen. Samuel N. Anyanwu

The Senate:

Notes with concern the problem of congestions in the Nigerian Prisons that have continued to confront the nation's criminal justice system;

Notes further that the problem of prison congestion in Nigeria has become a major challenge that constitutes an environmental hazard to the lives of inmates;

Aware that the prison inmates comprise of those whose trial proceedings have been determined and consequently sentenced to imprisonment, and inmates on awaiting trial list;

Observes that the overpopulation in the Nigerian prison is caused by a steady rise in the figure of persons awaiting trials which constitute over 70% of the total inmates recorded in the prisons across the country;

Aware that remanding someone in prison custody on awaiting trial beyond the time he or she would have ordinarily spent if sentenced for the offence he or she is charged is an infringement of the fundamental rights of the individual guaranteed under section 35 of the 1999 constitution (As Amended);

Aware further, that the provisions of section 35 of the 1999 constitution (As Amended) demands that an accused must be brought before a competent court within a reasonable time or be released from custody two to three months from the date of arrest;

Concerned that majority of the inmates on the awaiting trial list have been in Prison custody for years without their trial proceeding further in Court after being remanded or the prosecutor of the criminal matter involving the detainee deliberately abandoned the accused in custody thus creating overcrowding in the prisons;

Worried that the congestion in the Nigerian prisons caused by the rising number of detainees on awaiting trial portends a great danger to the life of inmates as much as it negates the fundamental rights of citizens guaranteed in the constitution. Again the prison environment and treatment of inmates should reflect human values and sensitivity to life and justice,

Accordingly resolves to:

i. Urge the Chief Justice of the Federation and the Comptroller General of Prison to immediately conduct an exercise into the records of inmates in the Nigerian Prisons to ascertain, identify and review the cases of inmates under the awaiting trial list who have been dumped in the prison

custody without due and diligent prosecution of their cases beyond the period provided for in the constitution for the purpose of granting them freedom;

ii. Urge the Attorney General of the Federation and Chief Justices of the States to exercise their constitutional right by setting free inmates whose trials have lingered or discontinued for lack of evidence or follow up by the prosecutor; and

iii. Urge the President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federation and the State Governors to exercise their prerogative of mercy by decongesting the prisons of inmates whose detention are manifestly unlawful and those who have been in detention for periods longer than they would have served if convicted for the alleged offences they are charged for in order to save our prisons from becoming a breeding grounds for epidemic.

7. The need to ascertain the Degree of Local Content in the Nigerian Oil and Gas Industry
Sen. Gershom Bassey

The Senate:

AWARE that in 2002, the National Committee on Local Content Development (NCLCD) discovered that local participation in the upstream sector of the oil and gas industry in Nigeria was less than 5%, meaning that 95% of the then yearly expenditure of about $8 billion left the country;

FURTHER AWARE that the National Committee on Local Content Development (NCLCD) proposed initial targets of 40% by 2005 and 60% by 2010 for aggregate local content value in the oil and gas industry from all the categories;

NOTES that the Nigerian Oil and Gas Industry Content Development (NOGIC) Act was enacted in 2010 to promote indigenous participation in the management and control of the oil and gas industry;

FURTHER NOTES that many Nigerians who worked and gathered experience in International Oil Companies (IOCs) amongst others, have established their own oil and gas outfits;

CONVINCED that there should be a preference for Nigerian companies whenever a bid is made for a license, permit or contract within the industry because of the protection the NOGIC Act gives to Nigerian companies;

CONSCIOUS that the Petroleum Technology Development Fund (PTDF) and Petroleum Training Institute (P.T.I.) were established to train Nigerians to qualify as professionals so as to meet the labour force demands of the oil and gas industry in Nigeria;

FURTHER CONSCIOUS that the PTDF through its Overseas Scholarship Scheme (OSS) has trained over 2417 Msc and 642 PhD students while 897 students received training through its Local Scholarship Scheme (LSS);

ACKNOWLEDGES that 1% of total contract sums awarded in the upstream sector are placed in the Nigerian Content Development Fund established for the purpose of funding the development of local content in the Nigerian Oil and Gas industry;

FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGES that the oil and gas sector accounts for about 35% of Nigeria's GDP and 90% of foreign exchange earnings. If Nigeria achieves local content compliance of about 60% then Nigeria's economy will achieve a major boost on account of the oil and gas sector;

CONCERNED that despite the benefits accruing to indigenous oil and gas firms from the NOGIC Act, there is still a low involvement of indigenous players in the industry;

FURTHER CONCERNED that the NOGIC Act has a threshold that applies to projects of $1,000,000 (one million US Dollars) and above yet the targets stipulated in the Act are far from being met;

DISTURBED that since 2010 the Nigerian Content Development Board has not transmitted a review of the local content schedule in the NOGIC Act to the National Assembly as stipulated in section 102 of the Act;

OBSERVES that Indonesia, Venezuela, Kazakhstan, Angola and Brazil, through specific legislation have had important local content successes;

FURTHER OBSERVES that in Brazil, the average of local content commitments resulting from bid rounds has increased from 27% to over 84%;

RECOGNIZES that in Angola, the local content targets have been met for unskilled workers and have been exceeded for midlevel staff;

FURTHER RECOGNIZES that in Malaysia, the utilization of the local content in upstream oil and gas projects is in excess of 54.15%;

WORRIED that Angola, Brazil, Malaysia amongst others have achieved higher local content levels than Nigeria even though all four countries discovered oil about 60 years ago;

FURTHER WORRIED that despite 6 years of implementation of the Nigerian Oil and Gas Industry Content Development Act (NOGIC), Nigeria is still importing over 70% of goods and services in offshore and deep water projects while also failing to meet the obligation of providing 100% of goods and services for land and swamp operations by Nigerian indigenous businesses,

Accordingly resolves to:

i. Mandate the Senate Committees on Petroleum Upstream and Gas to conduct a public hearing to investigate the implementation of local content with a view to determining the degree of compliance with the Nigerian Oil and Gas Industry Content Development Act (NOGIC) by industry operators; and

ii. Mandate the Senate Committees on Petroleum Upstream and Gas to investigate the utilization of the Nigerian Content Development Fund.

8. The urgent need for value orientation and re-introduction of history as a course of study in the nations' educational sector.
Sen. Malam Ali Wakili, MNI *(Bauchi South)*

The Senate:

Recalls with nostalgia the cherished values of honesty, discipline, good work, ethics, excellent inter-personal relationships, competitive collectivism, ethnic and religious tolerance amongst the citizenry and purposeful leadership within the Nigerian State;

Further recalls that the above qualities were prevalent in the polity during colonialism and some years after independence, despite colonial over-rule and its concomitant effect on the traditional and religious institutions of the country;

Worried that the unfortunate Civil War and the prolonged military incursions into governance contributed to the gradual debasement of our value system and deteriorated things further;

Alarmed that indiscipline in private and public life, endemic corruption, individualism, selfishness, materialism, religiosity without corresponding fear of God characterized the daily activities of the people;

Aware that in spite of successive Governments concerted efforts to address the situation through retirement of perceived corrupt public officials, programmes of War Against Indiscipline (WAI), Mass Mobilization for

Social Justice and Economic Recovery (MAMSER), establishment of anti-corruption agencies such as thEFCC and ICPC, formulation/enactment of policies and laws such as the National Economic Empowerment

and Development Strategy (NEEDS), the Fiscal Responsibility Act, the Freedom of Information Act etc, which are all aimed at achieving sustainable socio-economic development and national integrity, the laudable efforts sadly did come to naught;

Observed that the advent and usage of information and communication technology which gave rise to the internet and social media further compound the worsening state of things, as information and misinformation, news and pseudo-news, rumours, unverified statements, facts verified, plausible fictions about leaders, politicians, elected officials, debasement of religious values, inciting articles and statements, pornography, slander, libel etc are sent out unfettered and without restraint complicate the already worsened state of the Nations' Value System;

Further observed that due to some policy inconsistencies and somersault in the educational system, teaching of history and its study to the university level which has been carried out in Nigeria was phased out completely;

Disturbed by the sad development, observers and scholars believed it is not only a major factor responsible for deterioration of our Value System but is equally worrisome given the ongoing rumours that studies of Christian Religious Knowledge and Islamic Religious Knowledge might suffer the same fate as they are down-played and relegated;

Further disturbed that the eroding and dying state of our Value System is compounded by the misusage of information and communication technology, internet, social media tools etc.,

Accordingly resolves to:

i. *Call* on the various arms of Government: Federal, State and Local Governments as a matter of urgency to initiate a means of rejuvenating our fallen Value System;

ii. *Urge* all institutions, religions and community organizations, traditional institutions, civil society groups and all concerned to arrest the deteriorating state of our Value System;

iii. *Mandate* the Committee on Education to liaise with the Federal Ministry of Education, the National Universities Commission (NUC), National Commission for Colleges of Education (NCCE) to immediately re-introduce the study of History as a core subject and degree of its own; and

iv. *Direct* the National Orientation Agency (NOA) to discharge its statutory duties effectively.

9. Need to include Pan- Africanism in Nigerian Secondary Schools Curriculum
Sen. Shehu Sani *(Kaduna Central)*

The Senate:

NOTES that the concept of Pan Africanism started in the 19th Century as an ideology and movement that encouraged the solidarity of Africans worldwide based on the general believe that unity is vital and pertinent to economic, social and political progress for the people of African descent. In 1900, the Trinidadian Barrister-Henry Sylvester Williams called a conference that took place in Westminster Hall, London to "protest stealing of lands in the colonies, racial discrimination and deal with other issues of interest to Blacks";

NOTES also that in 1958, Kwame Nkrumah, the first leader of independent Ghana, called a meeting of all independent African states in Accra, comprising of Sudan, Egypt, Tunisia, Ethiopia, Liberia and Morocco in order to recommit themselves to support agitation for independence for the rest of the continent;

AWARE that as a result of the 1958 meeting in Ghana, by 1963 there were 31 independent nations in Africa and consequently the Organization of African Unity (OAU) was formed in May, 1963 to further galvanize African countries;

WORRIED that the struggle for the unity of Africa, as championed by the founding fathers of the African continent like Chief Nnamdi Azikiwe and others has rapidly evaporated from the psyche of the present and up-coming generation;

CONCERNED that if our children are not inspired about Africanism, the dream of our founding fathers about the unity of Africa will be a mere folk tale and will continue to remain a reference for historical purposes;

COGNISANCE that Julius Kambarage Nyerere, in 1966, while addressing African leaders said -

"---Your Excellency's, we have achieved many things in Africa in recent years, and can look back with pride at the distance we have travelled. But we are a long way from achieving the thing we originally set out to achieve, and I believe there is a greater danger that we might now voluntarily surrender our greater dream of all";

COGNISANCE ALSO that Nigeria as the giant of Africa which has helped many African countries to attain self-rule, there is the need to inculcate the spirit of Pan- Africanism in the Nigerian child to be nurtured in a manner that we can continue to be "our brothers' keeper" and foster the objective of our founding fathers;

CONSCIOUS AND DETERMINED to ensure that we do not voluntarily surrender the dream of the founding fathers of Africa and considering the strategic importance of Nigeria in global affairs in general and Africa in particular,

Accordingly resolves to:

i. *Urge* the Federal Ministry of Education to include Pan- Africanism in Nigerian Secondary Schools curriculum; and

ii. *Observe* a minute silence in honor of late Pan- Africanists.

CONSIDERATION OF BILLS

1. A Bill for an Act to Incorporate and Enforce certain provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination against Women, the protocol to African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the rights of women in Africa and other matters connected therewith 2016 (SB. 301) - *Second Reading*
Sen. Abiodun Olujimi *(Ekiti South)*

2. A Bill for an Act to Repeal the Nigerian Ports Authority Act CAP 126 LFN, 2004 and to establish the Nigerian Ports and Harbours Authority to provide for the Ownership, Management and Development of Ports and Harbours and for Related matters, 2016 (SB. 243) - *Second Reading*
Sen. Andy Uba *(Anambra South)*

3. A Bill for an Act to Repeal the Federal Roads Maintenance Agency (establishment, etc.) Act, 2002 (as amended) and to Establish the Federal Roads Authority to promote a safe, efficient and cost effective management of roads network and other matters connected therewith, 2016 (SB. 219) - *Second Reading*
Sen. Kabiru Gaya *(Kano North)*

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

	Committee	*Date*	*Time*	*Venue*
1.	Downstream Petroleum Sector	Thursday, 21st July, 2016	2.00pm	Committee Room 211 Senate New Building
2.	Police Affairs (Senate & House)	Thursday, 21st July, 2016 (Joint Committee)	1.00pm	Committee Room 221 Senate New Building
3.	Judiciary	Thursday, 21st July, 2016	2.00pm	Committee Room 311 Senate New Building
3.	Works	Thursday, 21st July, 2016	2.00pm	Committee Room 431 Senate New Building

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