



**SENATE OF THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA
ORDER PAPER**

Tuesday, 6th February, 2018

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

PRESENTATION OF BILLS

1. Property Rights of Spouses Bill, 2018 (SB. 190) –*First Reading*
Sen. Stella Oduah (*Anambra North*).
2. National Youth Endowment and Development Fund Bill, 2018 (SB. 599) –*First Reading*
Sen. Ademola Adeleke *Con* (*Osun West*).
3. Federal College of Education Ila-Orangun, Osun State (est, etc) Bill, 2018 (SB. 616) –*First Reading*
Sen. Olusola Adeyeye (*Osun Central*).
4. Job Creation and Protection Bill, 2018 (SB. 618) –*First Reading*
Sen. Benjamin Uwajumogu (*Imo North*).

MOTIONS

1. The need to immediately ban Tobacco Companies from targeting school children in Nigeria.

Sponsor: Sen. Oluremi Tinubu (*Lagos Central*)

Co-sponsors: Sen. Magnus Abe (*Rivers South-East*)

Sen. Shehu Sani (*Kaduna Central*)

Sen. Olanrewaju A. Tejuoso (*Ogun Central*)

Sen. Binta Masi Garba (*Adamawa North*)

Sen. Aliyu M. Wamakko (*Sokoto North*)

The Senate:

Worried that there is a deliberate ploy by Tobacco Companies to position tobacco adverts and signs within 100m of schools to stimulate children and youth into early interest in the use of tobacco products;

Aware that the survey carried out by Nigeria Tobacco Research Group in Five States across four (4) geopolitical zones unearthed the location of Tobacco Products Point of Sales within visible distance of schools, with several being 100m or less away from schools;

Also aware that some of the affected schools with regard to distance from tobacco products Point of Sales include:

- Kings Secondary School, Agbanni Road, Enugu - 37m;
- Mother Care International Nursery and Primary School, Nasarawa- 13m;

- Danbo College Challawa Road, Kaduna -12m;
- Iqraah Primary School, Ode-Aje, Ibadan - 14m;
- Agidingbi Junior Grammar School, Lagos - 20m;
- Herbert Macaulay Primary School, Yaba, Lagos - 2m; and
- Aguda Community High School, Aguda-Surulere, Lagos - 10m;

Notes that this is contrary to the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control and the National Tobacco Control Act, 2018 which is aimed at the prevention and substantial reduction of accessibility of tobacco and tobacco products to young people;

Disturbed because Tobacco consumption has been associated with lung cancer, myocardial infraction, chronic bronchitis, cardiovascular diseases etc. Tobacco use is a cause of preventable death in the world; and it is projected that at least 8 million deaths annually will be recorded as result of tobacco use in 2030;

Notes also that annually, the tobacco epidemic is sustained by the addition of many youth to the population of smokers. Reports have shown that four out of every five adult smokers started smoking at age eighteen (18);

Further notes that the display of tobacco and tobacco products alongside confectioneries purchased and consumed by children and adolescents may lead to exposure, experimentation and use;

Reminded that Nigeria is a party to the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control;

Further reminded that the National Tobacco Control Act which was assented to in 2018 prohibits the sale of cigarettes to persons under age 18, sale of cigarettes from a vending machine, sale of single sticks or packs of less than twenty (20) sticks, prohibits advertisement, sponsorship and promotion of tobacco products, bans smoking in schools, health facilities, playgrounds and public places etc;

Determined to protect Nigerian Children from aggressive marketing tactics of profiteering tobacco companies,

Accordingly resolves to:

- i. *Urge* the Federal Ministry of Health and other relevant enforcement agencies to ensure the comprehensive prohibition of Tobacco Advertising Promotion and Sponsorship (TAPS) such as cigarette advertisement within and on windows, stores and kiosks, advertisement of smokeless or flavoured tobacco and tobacco logo/symbols on non-tobacco objects;
- ii. *Urge* the Ministries of Health and Education at the Federal and State levels to work together to ban advertisement and location of Point of Sales (POS) of tobacco products within 100m of all schools;
- iii. *Urge* the Federal Ministry of Health and other relevant enforcement agencies to urgently ensure a framework for the monitoring of the implementation of the ban on single sticks and cigarette packs with less than 20 sticks as detailed in the National Tobacco Control Act 2018; and
- iv. *Urge* the Federal Ministry of Health to promote and advertise the 'No Sale of Tobacco to Minors' Signage.

2. Scarcity of Lower Denomination Currency Notes.

Sponsored by: Senator Peter Nwaoboshi (*Delta North*)

The Senate:

Notes with serious concern, protracted scarcity of lower Naira denominations;

Concerned that scarcity of 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 200 Naira notes poses a severe threat to the economy of the nation, which is just recovering from recession, as it is worsening inflationary trends, with attendant consequences;

Notes that the nation's currency is highly essential and critical in national development and if mismanaged, the economy is doomed with adverse effect on the people and the nation;

Worried that banks in Nigeria no longer dispense lower Naira denominations with the excuse that they hardly receive them from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN);

Worried also that reports in the media over the issue is not cheering at all. For instance, in the Vanguard News online report of December, 29, 2018, it was reported that: "The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) has not printed the small naira denominations for about a year, causing the scarcity of the notes in the economy. Sources at the CBN hinted that for a year now, the apex bank did not award contract for the printing of notes such as N5, N10, N20 and N50 usually done abroad";

Worried also that this was further echoed in the editorial of Daily Trust of Monday, January 15, 2018 captioned "Scarcity of lower Naira note". It was stated that "Citing high cost of printing and production of currency notes, the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) suspended the printing of small denomination notes ...". It went further to state that: "The failure of the apex bank to deliver currency notes to the Nigerian public therefore created significant scarcity and pains for the majority of Nigerians who transact business mostly in the affected lower denominations";

Disturbed that the lower denominations are printed and procured outside the country with the attendant economic and security implications. The above quoted Daily Trust Newspaper further confirmed that "It is significant that the denominations that were skipped are those printed on polymer paper by printers outside the country's shores, even when there are no marked differences between the polymer paper and the traditional currency paper";

Further disturbed that in the same write up it was further emphasized that: "In the light of the present reality of runaway cost of printing the polymer notes, CBN may consider a return to the normal currency paper for the lower denominations, if that will be cost effective. In the same context CBN may need to brace up to the ultimate option of introducing coins for the lower denominations as a more sustainable measure since they have a longer shelf life than currency notes;

whereas all developed countries operate with coins, a developing country like Nigeria is not, even when there are glaring disadvantages from the absence of coins for routine transactions in the country";

Notes further that if the situation is not remedied urgently, it may lead to total collapse of the economy,

Accordingly resolves to:

Mandate the Committee on Banking, Finance and other Financial Institutions to investigate with a view to proffering lasting solution on the matter and report back within two (2) weeks.

3. Urgent need to halt the importation of palm oil and its allied products to protect the palm oil/kernel industry in Nigeria.

Sen. Francis Alimikhena (*Edo North*)

The Senate:

Notes with serious concern the unbridled importation of palm kernel and allied palm products into Nigeria which is threatening the Federal Government's campaign for the diversification of the economy through increased agricultural production and exports;

Notes that since 2017, that Nigeria has imported 450,000 tons of palm oil to the tune of N116.3billion, is as grim a reality as it is worrisome. With an ever increasing population, a steady decline in palm oil production, and a proliferation of the uses of various products from palm oil, it is an economic fact that there is high demand for palm oil in Nigeria;

Aware that Nigeria was the world leading producer of palm oil at independence but unfortunately, Indonesia and Malaysia have overtaken Nigeria and we now import palm oil;

Saddened that Malaysia, which is widely believed to have collected its first palm seedlings from Nigeria some decades ago, is now exporting palm oil products to us. The government must reverse this trend with copious

investments in the local palm industry and the protection of local producers from unnecessary imports. We have the land and the manpower to become a formidable force in oil palm production. Our objective should be to go back to our pre-independence status in oil palm production. We have no business importing palm kernel or any oil palm product from any country;

Aware that at independence, agriculture was the mainstay of Nigeria's economy. More than 70 per cent of the population was engaged in agriculture. Apart from various food crops produced in the country, Nigeria was a major producer of palm oil/kernel, cocoa, groundnut and rubber, among others. But, following the discovery of crude oil in commercial quantity in the 1970s, agriculture was neglected while attention was shifted to unbridled importation of agricultural products, including palm oil/ palm kernel oil;

Worried that despite the calls for the diversification of the economy through agriculture, Nigeria still imports palm oil and even palm kernel from Malaysia and Indonesia for our soap and health industries. While Nigeria produces 40 per cent of its palm oil requirements, it imports about 60 per cent. The demand for palm kernel oil for commercial and industrial use has increased tremendously, hence its huge importation;

Aware that developing the oil palm industry is one of the ways that Nigeria can reduce poverty and create mass employment. The government should, therefore, encourage the development of this important cash crop, which significantly contributed to the economy of the defunct Eastern Region of Nigeria during the First Republic. For the country to attain the desirable status of the world's largest producer of palm oil and its derivative product, palm kernel oil, it is necessary to mechanize its production, embrace high yielding varieties and support massive development of oil palm plantations across the country's oil palm belt;

Aware that importation of the product is harming the local palm industry and depleting our foreign reserve. They are also threatening the viability of the industry into which many Nigerians have sunk huge sums of money in support of the government's export promotion drive;

Observes that the time has come for government to protect this industry by checking unnecessary imports. The way to go is to support the local palm industry as it has the capacity to meet the country's requirement for palm products, especially palm kernel for the local soap industry. The earlier our palm producers are encouraged and we start producing enough palm oil/palm kernel oil for our domestic needs and exports, the better for the economy;

Delighted that oil palm value chain activities are going on in some of the country's palm oil producing states. Some of these states include Abia, Akwa Ibom, Cross River, Rivers, Bayelsa, Imo and Anambra. Others are Ebony, Enugu, Delta, Edo, Ondo and Ogun;

Convinced that if the oil palm industry is fully developed, it will guarantee mass employment and boost our foreign exchange earnings,

Accordingly resolves to:

- i. *Urge* the Federal Government to urgently place a ban on the importation of palm oil and its allied products and also to inject needed funds to aid farmers to produce, process as well as export palm oil as it will be a major foreign exchange earner;
- ii. *Urge* the Federal Ministry of Agriculture to take appropriate steps that will make the palm oil industry realize its full potentials;
- iii. *Urge* the private sector to partner state governments to embark on revolutionary transformation of palm oil production and creation of allied industries through backward integration; and
- iv. *Mandate* the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development to invite the Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research (NIFOR) on why it has failed to deliver on its mandate.

4. The Socio-Economic importance of Rural Roads.

Sen. Utazi Chukwuka (*Enugu North*)

The Senate:

Notes the importance of road infrastructure to the social and economic development of the country;

Notes that construction of roads brings multiple socio-economic benefits that traverse all human settlements of the areas of the road and form a strong base for the national economy as it is a powerful instrument for the socio-economic transformation of cities, towns, villages and economic hubs;

Aware that the provision of roads has the visible benefits of increased mobility, increased productivity, saving in cost of transportation of men and material, speedier flow of commodities, improved standard of living, and enhanced lifestyles as roads are a major instrument for the creation of wealth. Particularly, the provision and construction of roads and road links especially those that pass through rural areas form a strong backbone for the agro-based economy;

Aware that there are many such important roads across the States of the Federation with rural content, that should be constructed to achieve a broad-based agro-economic and youth empowerment integration;

Informed for instance, that the Nkpologu (Onubeogbo) - Uvuru - Ukpata - Adaba - Nkume - Umulokpa - Umumbo - Omor road which traverse the food belt of Enugu and Anambra States and which was captured in the 2018 budget for design and construction under the Federal Ministry of Works, Power and Housing is archetypical of the characteristics of a critical road that will have a huge impact on the agro-economy of these areas and help the government reduce hunger and poverty, create wealth and give the countryside a facelift;

Informed that the road is a major artery that traverses through Uzo-Uwani Local Government Area of Enugu State and Ayamelum Local Government Area of Anambra State. A spur of the road, already constructed by the Enugu State Government through Umulokpa, feeds the Ninth Mile Corner road. Both Uzo-Uwani and Ayamelum are the food baskets of both Enugu and Anambra States as 90% of the rice produced by both States come from this belt. There are other associated agro-products like Okro, maize, water melon and garden egg;

Convinced that the construction of the road, and other such-like roads, will ensure the evacuation of these agricultural products that are produced in commercial quantity along that belt, thereby creating gainful employment for the youth, control rural-urban migration, and help the nation attain self-sufficiency in essential food production;

Informed that despite budgetary provisions for the road, there is no visible work on the road and the people of these areas, who were initially hopeful that at last the huge agricultural produce of the areas will get to markets instead of rotting after harvest, are now concerned whether the federal government has forgotten about them;

Concerned that the Federal Government, as a way of tackling the high youth unemployment, pursuant to its policy to revive and diversify the economy, has been strident in asking the youth of the country to return to the farms and to agriculture as a means of wealth creation and empowerment, a call which many young persons have subscribed to in these areas, yet the government does not seem to provide the necessary basic infrastructure to support the youth in their quest to be self-employed;

Convinced that a lot of criminalities, like kidnappings, armed robbery, menacing hooliganism and other vices, which have been on the increase around these areas will be drastically minimized with the construction of this road and the youth who take advantage of the many water sources in the area can be gainfully engaged all-year round and would legitimately make themselves wealthy;

Observes that considering the immense socio-economic benefits of this road, there is need for increased budgetary allocation for the road in the 2018 budget,

Accordingly resolves to:

- i. *Urge the Federal Government through the Federal Ministry of Works to roll-over the 2017 allocations for the Nkpologu-Uvuru-Umulokpa-Umumbo-Omor Road and increase the 2018 provisions for same to harness the socio-economic benefits of the road; and*
- ii. *Identify and ensure the construction of rehabilitation of critical rural roads across the country that are used for the evacuation of agricultural products in order to facilitate the attainment of the country's goal for food sufficiency.*

5. The need for the establishment of Joint Committee on National Assembly Legislative Museum and Archives.

Sponsor: Sen. Fatimat Raji-Rasaki (*Ekiti Central*)

Co-Sponsors: Sen. Matthew A. Urhoghide (*Edo South*)

Sen. David Umaru (*Niger East*)

Sen. Rose O. Oko (*Cross River North*)

Sen. Ovie Omo-Agege (*Delta Central*)

Sen. Babajide C. Omoworare (*Osun East*)

Sen. Ahmadu Abubakar (*Adamawa South*)

Sen. Samuel N. Anyanwu (*Imo East*)

Sen. Binta Masi Garba (*Adamawa North*)

The Senate:

Recalls that the Legislature serves as the only key symbol of democracy particularly in the Presidential System of Government;

Notes that section 47 states that the National Assembly for the Federation shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives;

Further notes that section 60 empowers the Senate and House of Representatives to regulate their own procedure;

Aware of section 62 (3) which stipulates that the Senate or the House of Representatives shall appoint a joint committee on finance consisting of an equal number of persons appointed by each House or may appoint any other Joint Committee under the provision of this section;

Worried that much has not been documented about the history of Nigerian Legislature due to long years of military rule;

Agreed that the few years of the existence of democracy in the country has been eventful for the Legislature in the areas of Executive and Legislative relationship and the challenges of the oversight performance by the Legislature without adequate documentation for the use of incoming generation;

Further worried that the efforts of the 7th National Assembly should be recognized, sustained and be improved upon by the 8th National Assembly in order to ensure continuity and preservation of our Legislative heritage in Nigeria;

Observes that the Joint Committee would create a revenue base for the Legislature in Nigeria as is the case of other Parliamentary Museum in India, US Congress, amongst others;

Convinced that a Joint Committee would facilitate the implementation of this unique initiative, better than an Ad-hoc Committee, as an indelible legacy that the 8th National Assembly could bequeath the legislature and the Country at large,

Accordingly resolves to:

- i. *Urge* the Senate in Collaboration with the House of Representatives to establish a Joint Committee of Culture and Tourism on National Assembly Legislative Museum and Archives;
- ii. *Direct* the Joint Committee on Culture and Tourism on National Assembly Legislative Museum and Archive to study the resolutions of the 7th Senate and House of Representatives of the Federal Republic of Nigeria on the report of the Ad hoc Committee on Immortalization for implementation and continuity to enrich the achievements of the National Assembly for the sake posterity;
- iii. *Direct* the Joint Committee on Culture and Tourism to harmonize the position of the Senate, House of Representatives and the Management of the National Assembly on the National Assembly Legislative Museum and Archives in order to ensure efficient and effective take off as well as to maximize revenue for the Legislature; and
- iv. *Urge* the President of Senate to collaborate with the Hon Speaker by supporting the establishment of a Joint Committee of Culture and Tourism on National Assembly Legislative Museum and Archive.

6. The need to Post Junior Cadre of the Nigeria Police Force to their States and Local Government to enhance community policing in Nigeria.

Sponsor: Sen. Ademola Adeleke (*Osun West*)

The Senate:

Notes that the Colonial Masters came to Nigeria and met the people without western education, but well established monarchy that governed the citizens internally with their security operations that cater and safeguard lives and properties within the various ethnic groups in Nigeria;

Notes that the Colonial Masters inherited the already established institutions of law and order strengthened by traditional rulers through moral uprightness and sanctions that encouraged the submission of the subjects to native authority across Nigeria;

Further notes that the colonial masters on the advent of their administration recognized the importance of native authority as the quickly reorganized community policing under the native local authority police with direct control, supervision and management of the paramount rulers, traditional rulers (chiefs) who were sole administrators of their respective domain in various provinces;

Appreciates the fact that the police system under the colonial rule worked as it was complemented by effective Prisons Service, Law Courts that were thoroughly supervised and at times manned by the colonial masters;

Concerned that government inconsistency in policy implementation has affected the Nigeria polices' welfare and wellbeing and by necessary implication their impact, which also adversely affected the citizens in the society in terms of service delivery;

Whereas it is desirable that the lower rank of the Nigeria Police (Constables to the rank of Inspectors) be posted to their respective states of origin to improve and impact positively on community policing through synergizing with Vigilante groups, traditional rulers so as to address the current state of insecurity in the country;

Aware that there has been calls for the creation of state police in order to proffer a lasting solution to the perennial security challenges due to the ineffectiveness or outright bias of the Nigerian Police Force in carrying out their national assignment;

Further concerned that the disconnect between the Nigerian Police and the various communities with their different cultural values and orientation created a vacuum that needed to be filled through community policing in order to avail the Federal Police the opportunity to concentrate on its primary duties of detection, prevention and prosecution of crime at the national level,

Accordingly resolves to:

Urge the Senate to invite the Inspector General of police to suggest ways and means of actualizing community policing.

BILLS FOR CONCURRENCE

1. National Climate Change Bill, 2018 (HB. 1020) - *Concurrence*
Senate Leader.
 2. Chartered Institute of Financial and Investment Analyst of Nigeria (Est, etc) Bill, 2018 (HB. 98) - *Concurrence*
Senate Leader.
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COMMITTEE MEETINGS

No.	Committee	Date	Time	Venue
1.	Ad-Hoc Committee on the Investigation of allegation	Tuesday, 6 th February, 2018	2.00pm	Committee Room 107 Senate New Building

	of corruption against the NNPC Trading Limited			
2.	Poverty Alleviation and Social Welfare	Tuesday, 6 th February, 2018 (Budget Defence)	2.00pm	Committee Room 221 Senate New Building
3	Ad-hoc Committee on Investigation of Episodes of Tuesday, 21 st November, 2018 Between EFCC & DSS	Tuesday, 6 th February, 2018 (Investigative Hearing)	2.00pm	Committee Room 323 Senate New Building
4.	Gas Resources	Tuesday, 6 th February, 2018	2.00pm	Committee Room 221 Senate New Building
5.	INEC	Tuesday, 6 th February, 2018 (Conference Meeting)	1.00pm	Committee Room 438 Senate New Building
6.	Customs, Excise and Tariff	Tuesday, 6 th February, 2018	1:00pm	Committee Room 117 Senate New Building
7.	Establishment and Public Service	Tuesday, 6 th February, 2018	2:00pm	Committee Room 313 Senate New Building
8.	Foreign Affairs	Tuesday, 6 th February, 2018	2:00pm	Committee Room 224 Senate New Building
9.	Public Accounts	Tuesday, 6 th February, 2018	1:00pm	Hearing Room 4 White House Building
10.	Trade and Investment	Tuesday, 6 th February, 2018	2:00pm	Committee Room 327 Senate New Building
11.	Corporation and Integration in Africa and NEPAD	Wednesday, 7 th February, 2018 (Budget Defence)	1.00pm	Committee Room 107 Senate New Building
13.	Trade and Investment	Wednesday, 7 th February, 2018 (Public Hearing)	12.00noon	Conference Room 022 Senate New Building
14.	Ad-hoc Committee on Investigation of Local Content Elements on Egina Oil Field	Wednesday, 7 th February, 2018 (Investigative Hearing)	2.00pm	Committee Room 211 Senate New Building
15.	Tertiary Education and TETFUND	Wednesday, 7 th February, 2018 (Public Hearing)	2.30pm	Committee Room 231 Senate New Building
16.	Defence	Wednesday, 7 th February, 2018 Thursday, 8 th February, 2018 (Budget Defence)	2.00pm 11.00am	Committee Room 305 Senate New Building
17.	Information and National Orientation	Thursday, 8 th February, 2018 (Budget Defence)	1.00pm	Committee Room 323 Senate New Building