FOURTH REPUBLIC
8TH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
THIRD SESSION
NO. 29

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

Thursday, 19 October, 2017

1. The House met at 11.18 a.m. Mr Speaker read the Prayers.

2. **Votes and Proceedings**
Mr Speaker announced that he had examined and approved the *Votes and Proceedings* of Wednesday, 18 October, 2017.

*The **Votes and Proceedings** was adopted by unanimous consent.*

3. **Announcement**

(*a*) ***Ad-hoc Committee on the Need to Ascertain the Process of Termination of Contract Between the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA) and Intels Nigeria Limited:***
Mr Speaker named the membership of the *Ad-hoc* Committee as follows:

(1)	Hon. Pally Iriase	—	*Chairman*
(2)	Hon. Hassan Saleh	—	*Member*
(3)	Hon. Diri Douye	—	*Member*
(4)	Hon. Damburam Nuhu	—	*Member*
(5)	Hon. Mohammed Nur Sheriff	—	*Member*
(6)	Hon. Goodluck Opiah	—	*Member*
(7)	Hon. Solomon Maren Bulus	—	*Member*
(8)	Hon. Abbas Tajudeen	—	*Member*
(9)	Hon. Owoidighe Ekpoattai	—	*Member*
(10)	Hon. Emmanuel Okon	—	*Member*
(11)	Hon. Anayo Nnebe	—	*Member*
(12)	Hon. Ibrahim Baba	—	*Member*
(13)	Hon. Dayo Lam Adesina	—	*Member*
(14)	Hon. Muktari Dan Dutse	—	*Member*
(15)	Hon. Taofeek Adaraniju	—	*Member*
(16)	Hon. Ahmed Yerima	—	*Member*

(*b*) ***Ad-hoc Committee on Transmission Company of Nigeria (TCN):***
Mr Speaker named the membership of the *Ad-hoc* Committee as follows:

(1)	Hon. Ossai Nicholas Ossai	—	*Chairman*
(2)	Hon. Joseph Edionwele	—	*Member*
(3)	Hon. Jones Chukwudi	—	*Member*
(4)	Hon. Ben Nwankwo	—	*Member*
(5)	Hon. Zakari Galadima	—	*Member*

(6)	Hon. Samaila Muazu	—	*Member*
(7)	Hon. Musa Sarkin Adar	—	*Member*
(8)	Hon. Nasir Ali Ahmed	—	*Member*
(9)	Hon. Agunsoye Rotimi	—	*Member*
(10)	Hon. Segun Williams	—	*Member*
(11)	Hon. Tijjani Abbas	—	*Member*
(12)	Hon. Johnbull Shekarau	—	*Member*
(13)	Hon. Talatu Solomon Yohanna	—	*Member*

4. **Petitions**

(*i*) Petitions from the following persons were presented and laid by Hon. Edwin Anayo (*Ezza North/Ishielu Federal Constituency*):

(*a*) GCM Employee Share Trust Limited, on the alleged diversion of funds and assets belonging to General Cotton Mills Limited, Onitsha, Anambra State by some of the company's Directors;

(*b*) Emmanuel Ajibade, on his alleged wrongful dismissal from service by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN);

(*c*) Patrick Ogbonna, on the demolition of his property at Garki Modern Market, Abuja, by the Federal Capital Development Authority (FCDA);

(*d*) Legal Aid Council, on behalf of Paul Kurokeme, on the alleged fraudulent practices and breach of trust by Commander Akpos Gala;

(*e*) Ogundipe Bashir, on the termination of his appointment by the University College Hospital, Ibadan;

(*f*) Uchenna A. Azodeh, on his alleged dismissal from the service of the Joint Admissions and Matriculation Board (JAMB);

(*g*) Liberty Attorneys (Editors and Advocates), on the alleged case of corruption against DSP Sunny and ASP David of the Special Tactical Squad, Abuja;

(*h*) Transparency Advocacy Initiative for Development in Nigeria, seeking the termination of appointment of Mr Peter A. Agi as the Bursar of the University of Calabar, on alleged financial malpractice and insubordination;

(*i*) Anekwensi Livinus Chukwudi, on the demolition of his shop in Garki Modern Market, by the Abuja Market Management Limited;

(*j*) Oliver Ekwunife, on behalf of Mohammed Suleiman, on the denial of access to his Corner Shop property by the officials of the Federal Housing Authority, Lagos;

(k) Professor Finine Fekumo and Company (Legal Practitioners and Consultants), on behalf of the Gbanraun Kingdom in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State, on the refusal by the Nigeria Agip Oil Company, to pay compensation for oil spillage in the community since 1997;

(*l*) F. O. Ikeh, on the alleged deprivation of his source of livelihood by the Team Leader of Yahoo Nigeria;

(*m*) Ogbirigidi Elijah, on behalf of the affected retired officers of the 36 States of the Federation, on the non-compliance with the circular No. HCSF/LU/CORR/M INT/PAR/IV/37, by the Controller-General of Prisons;

(*n*) Effiong Chambers (Barristers and Solicitors), on behalf of Joe-Yom Maritime Service Nigeria & Co., on the disregard of court order by the Nigerian Army in Suit No. FHC/L/CS/789/05;

(*o*) Professor Finine Fekumo and company (Legal Practitioners and Consultants), on behalf of the family of the deceased of Richman Leyal and the Gbanraun community in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State, on the alleged harassment and murder of the deceased, by the officers of Operation Delta Save;

(*p*) Umuogwa Community Council of Chiefs and Elders, on behalf of Unuogwa Awara Community of Imo State, on the refusal by Shell Petroleum Development Company (SPDC), to pay compensation for the oil spillage in the community;

(*q*) Take Back Nigeria (TBN), seeking for the investigation of alleged bribery of members of the Committee investigating the allegation against the suspended Executive Secretary of the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS);

(*r*) Anthony Ositadinma Ugwueke, on his dismissal from the service of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN);

(s) Mohammed Zubairu Katsina, on his Performance Appraisal for the year 2013 and praying for a re-evaluation;

(*t*) Edwin Ugboh, on the alleged gruesome murder of Major Lawrence Udoh (*rtd*) and other killings and destruction of properties in Ogobia-Ugboju, Otukpo Local Government Area of Benue State on 14 September, 2017;

(*ii*) A petition from Akeredolu Segun and Co. (Barristers and Solicitors), on behalf of Late Mrs Caroline Akuobi Ofodile, on the non-payment of her gratuity and pension by the University College Hospital (UCH), Ibadan, was presented and laid by Hon. Gabriel Onyenwife (*Ayamelum/Oyi Federal Constituency*);

(*iii*) A petition from PC Damisa Ali, on his appeal for reinstatement by the Nigeria Police Force, was presented and laid by Hon. Hosea Danasabe Charles (*Gashaka/Kurmi/Sardauna Federal Constituency*);

(*iv*) A petition from Mr Aluko Abayomi, on the alleged harassment and arrest by the Nigeria Police, Lagos, was presented and laid by Hon. Olatoye Temitope Sugar (*Akinyele/Lagelu Federal Constituency*);

(*v*) A petition from Popoola O. Bolarinwa, on the failure of the Ibadan Electricity Distribution Company (IEDC) Plc, to pay medical bills for injuries sustained while performing his official duties, was presented and laid by Hon. Oluwole Oke (*Obokun/Oriade Federal Constituency*).

Petitions referred to the ***Committee on Public Petitions.***

5. **Personal Explanation**

Rising on Order Eight, Rule 5, Hon. Evelyn Oboro (*Okpe/Sapele/Uvwie Federal Constituency*), expressed her appreciation to the Hon. Speaker, and the entire National Assembly for the passage of "the Bill to establish the Federal University of Petroleum Resources, Effurun", which had received Presidential assent. She conveyed the joy and gratitude of the Urhobo people of Delta State and the Niger Delta region, and stress that the enactment of the law would go a long way in stemming the tide of crime in the community since the youths would be engaged in academic work as well as improve the economic life of the people.

6. **Presentation of Reports**

(*i*) ***Report of the Conference Committee on the* 2017 *Budget of the Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS)*:**

Motion made and Question proposed, "That the House do receive the Report of the Conference Committee on the 2017 Budget of the Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS) on a Bill For an Act to Authorize the issue from the Statutory Revenue Fund of the Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS), the Total Sum of ₦146,897,252,696.00 (One Hundred and Forty-Six Billion, Eight Hundred and Ninety-Seven Million, Two Hundred and Fifty-Two Thousand, Six Hundred and Ninety-Six Naira) only, of which the Sum of ₦69,812,293,039.00 (Sixty-Nine Billion, Eight Hundred and Twelve Million, Two Hundred and Ninety - Three Thousand and Thirty -Nine Naira) only, is for Personnel Costs, the Sum of ₦46,487,530,533.00 (Forty-Six Billion, Four Hundred and Eighty-Seven Million, Five Hundred and Thirty Thousand, Five Hundred and Thirty-Three Naira) only, is for Overhead Expenditure, and ₦30,597,429.124.00 (Thirty Billion, Five Hundred and Ninety -Seven Million, Four Hundred and Twenty-Nine Thousand, One Hundred and Twenty-Four Naira) only, is for Capital Expenditure for the Service of the Federal Inland Revenue Service for the Fiscal year Ending on 31 December, 2017" (*Hon. Pally Iriase — Owan East/Owan West Federal Constituency*).

Agreed to.

Report laid.

(*ii*) ***Committee on Climate Change*:**

Motion made and Question proposed, "That the House do receive the Report of the Committee on Climate Change on a Bill for an Act to Provide a Legal Framework for the Mainstreaming of Climate Change Responses and Actions into Government Policy Formulation, Implementation and the Establishment of the National Council on Climate Change; and for Related Matters (HB. 1020)" (*Hon. Samuel Ifeanyi Onuigbo — Ikwunano/Umuahia South/Umuahia North Federal Constituency*).

Agreed to.

Report laid.

(*iii*) ***Committee on Agricultural Production and Services*:**

That the House do receive the Report of the Committee on Agricultural Production and Services on a Bill for an Act to Regulate the Profession of Soil Science and to make Provisions for the Establishment, Functions and Administration of the Nigeria Institute of Soil Science; and for Related Matters (HB. 316)

Order read; deferred by leave of the House.

(*iv*) ***Committee on Agricultural Production and Services*:**

Motion made and Question proposed, "That the House do receive the Report of the Committee on Agricultural Production and Services on a Bill for an Act to Repeal the Commodity Boards Act, Cap. C17, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004 and to Re-enact the Commodity and Grains Board as a Body Corporate to Promote, Regulate and Standardize the Production and Exportation of such Commodities and Grains; and for Related Matters (HB. 793)" (*Hon. Mohammed Tahir Monguno — Monguno/Marte/Nganzai Federal Constituency*).

Agreed to.

Report laid.

7. **A Bill for an Act to Amend the Assets Management Corporation Act to, among other things, Empower the Corporation to obtain Access to any Computer System Component, Electronic or Mechanical Device of any Debtor with a view to Establishing the Location of Funds belonging to the Debtor and to obtain Information on the Debtor's Private Account; and for Related Matters (HB.1083) — *Second Reading***

Order read; deferred by leave of the House.

8. **A Bill for an Act to Repeal the Public Officers Protection Act, Cap. P41, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004; and for Related Matters (HB. 301) — *Second Reading***
Motion made and Question proposed, "That a Bill for an Act to Repeal the Public Officers Protection Act, Cap. P41, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004; and for Related Matters (HB. 301) be now read a Second Time" (*Hon. Aminu Shehu Shagari — Yabo/Shagari Federal Constituency*).

Debate.

Question that the Bill be read a Second Time — ***Negatived.***

9. **A Bill for an Act to Amend the National Universities Commission Act, Cap. N81, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004, to expressly give the Commission Power to Regulate the Condition of Service and Procedure for the Engagement of Academic Staff (other than Non-Academic Staff Members) on Part Time Basis or Visiting Lectureship; and for Related Matters (HB. 958) — *Second Reading***
Motion made and Question proposed, "That a Bill for an Act to Amend the National Universities Commission Act, Cap. N81, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004, to expressly give the Commission Power to Regulate the Condition of Service and Procedure for the Engagement of Academic Staff (other than Non-Academic Staff Members) on Part Time Basis or Visiting Lectureship; and for Related Matters (HB. 958) be now read a Second Time" (*Hon. Abbas Tajudeen — Zaria Federal Constituency*).

Debate.

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

Bill read the Second Time.

Bill referred to the ***Committee on Tertiary Education and Services.***

10. **A Bill for an Act to Amend the National Film and Video Censors Board Act, Cap. N40, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004 to Expand the Functions and Membership of the Board to include Representatives of Associations of Theatre Arts and Indigenous Languages Film Producers and Practitioners respectively, for the Purposes of Promoting and Protecting the Indigenous Nigerian Languages and Culture from Disservice by Certain Direct - to Home - Pay - Television Schemes; and for Related Matters (HB.1091) — *Second Reading***
Motion made and Question proposed, "That a Bill for an Act to Amend the National Film and Video Censors Board Act, Cap. N40, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004 to Expand the Functions and Membership of the Board to include Representatives of Associations of Theatre Arts and Indigenous Languages Film Producers and Practitioners respectively, for the Purposes of Promoting and Protecting the Indigenous Nigerian Languages and Culture from Disservice by Certain Direct - to Home - Pay - Television Schemes; and for Related Matters (HB.1091) be now read a Second Time" (*Hon. Oladipupo Adebutu — Ikenne/Sagamu/Remo North Federal Constituency*).

Debate.

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

Bill read the Second Time.

*Bill referred to the **Committee on Information, National Orientation, Ethics and Values.***

11. **A Bill for an Act to Establish the Nigerian Institute of Steel Development to Provide for its Detailed Identification of Management Training in Steel Manufacturing Industries throughout Nigeria; to Develop and Implement Training Programmes to meet the Needs of Managers in the Steel Sector of the Economy; and for Related Matters (HB. 941) — *Second Reading***
Motion made and Question proposed, "That a Bill for an Act to Establish the Nigerian Institute of Steel Development to Provide for its Detailed Identification of Management Training in Steel Manufacturing Industries throughout Nigeria; to Develop and Implement Training Programmes to meet the Needs of Managers in the Steel Sector of the Economy; and for Related Matters (HB. 941) be now read a Second Time" (*Hon. Ahmed Tijani — Okene/Ogori-Magogo Federal Constituency*).

Debate.

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

Bill read the Second Time.

*Bill referred to the **Committee on Steel.***

12. **Need for Intervention in the Flood Disaster at Etsako Federal Constituency**
Motion made and Question proposed;

The House:

Notes the devastating effects of the current flood disaster affecting the people of Etsako East and Etsako Central Federal Constituency of Edo State;

Also notes that the flooding has affected all the communities along the River Niger axis as a result of the overwhelming overflow of the river, including Udochi, Osomhegbe, Iyowa, Agbabu, Ofukpo, Udaba, Anegbete, Ifeku, Ovao, Aghiere, Itsokwi, Iviare, Otaokwi, Unueda-Egor, Ekwotsor and Agenebode;

Further notes that the communities, which are mainly agrarian, have reported three (3) deaths and destruction of their homes, farmlands, fishing equipment and other means of livelihood;

Concerned that the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) camp under construction at Oghomere in Ekperi, Etsako Central Local Government meant to cater for such emergency has not been completed, thereby rendering the people homeless;

Resolves to:

(*i*) urge the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) to, as a matter of urgency, send relief materials to the victims of the flood disaster;

(*ii*) also urge the Ministry of Power, Works and Housing to intervene by completion of the IDP camp which has since been abandoned; and

(*iii*) mandate the Committees on Power, Works, Housing, and Emergency and Disaster Preparedness to ensure implementation (*Hon. Johnson Egwakhide Oghuma — Etsako East/Etsako West/Etsako Centra Federal Constituency*).

Agreed to.

(HR. 118/2017).

Motion referred to the ***Committees on Power, Works, Housing, and Emergency and Disaster Preparedness****, pursuant to Order Eight, Rule* 9 (5).

13. **Call on the Executive Arm of Government to Suspend the Plan to Shut Down the National Economic Reconstruction Fund (NERFUND)**

Motion made and Question proposed;

The House:

Notes that the National Economic Reconstruction Fund (NERFUND) was established in 1989 to act as a catalyst towards the stimulation of rapid rise in real production enterprises in the country with a seed capital of ₦300 million;

Also notes that the main objective of the Fund was to fill the gap existing in the provision of medium to long term financing to small and medium-scale industrial enterprises (SMEs);

Further notes that in 2002, the Federal Government merged the Nigeria Industrial Development Bank (NIDB) and the Nigeria Bank for Commerce and Industry (NBCI) to form the Bank of Industry (BOI), but NERFUND was excluded from the consolidation of the Development Finance Institutions;

Aware that about 2,849 projects in the Small and Medium Enterprises Sector were financed with loans from NERFUND for the total value of ₦9.5 billion as at 10 June, 2017;

Recalls that the vision of NERFUND was to build a World Class Development Finance Institution (DFI) anchored on professionalism, integrity, transparency and quality service delivery;

Concerned that after twenty-eight (28) years, the Federal Government is planning to close NERFUND as a result of high Non Performing Loans (NPLs), many of which were allegedly obtained without collateral;

Also concerned that the Management of NERFUND had, in the past year, been embroiled in an unending feud with its staff as was evident in June 2016, when the staff took to the streets, protesting an alleged mismanagement of funds;

Resolves to:

(*i*) call on the Executive Arm of Government to stay further action on the planned closure of the National Economic Reconstruction Fund (NERFUND) until investigations have been concluded on allegations of mismanagement in the Organization; and

(*ii*) set up an *Ad-hoc* Committee to investigate the activities of NERFUND and its current status with a view to justifying the planned closure and also the high profile debtors to the Fund, the condition of the projects that benefitted from the loans and the roles played by intermediary Banks and report back within six (6) weeks for further legislative action (*Hon. Olabode Ayorinde — Owo/Ose Federal Constituency*).

Debate.

Agreed to.

The House:

Noted that the National Economic Reconstruction Fund (NERFUND) was established in 1989 to act as a catalyst towards the stimulation of rapid rise in real production enterprises in the country with a seed capital of ₦300 million;

Also noted that the main objective of the Fund was to fill the gap existing in the provision of medium to long term financing to small and medium-scale industrial enterprises (SMEs);

Further noted that in 2002, the Federal Government merged the Nigeria Industrial Development Bank (NIDB) and the Nigeria Bank for Commerce and Industry (NBCI) to form the Bank of Industry (BOI), but NERFUND was excluded from the consolidation of the Development Finance Institutions;

Aware that about 2,849 projects in the Small and Medium Enterprises Sector were financed with loans from NERFUND for the total value of ₦9.5 billion as at 10 June, 2017;

Recalled that the vision of NERFUND was to build a World Class Development Finance Institution (DFI) anchored on professionalism, integrity, transparency and quality service delivery;

Concerned that after twenty-eight (28) years, the Federal Government is planning to close NERFUND as a result of high Non Performing Loans (NPLs), many of which were allegedly obtained without collateral;

Also concerned that the Management of NERFUND had, in the past year, been embroiled in an unending feud with its staff as was evident in June 2016, when the staff took to the streets, protesting an alleged mismanagement of funds;

Resolved to:

(*i*) call on the Executive Arm of Government to stay further action on the planned closure of the National Economic Reconstruction Fund (NERFUND) until investigations have been concluded on allegations of mismanagement in the Organization; and

(*ii*) set up an *Ad-hoc* Committee to investigate the activities of NERFUND and its current status with a view to justifying the planned closure and also the high profile debtors to the Fund, the condition of the projects that benefitted from the loans and the roles played by intermediary Banks and report back within six (6) weeks for further legislative action (**HR. 119/2017**).

14. **Need to Investigate the ₦701 Billion Payment Assurance Facility plus ₦194 Billion Interest Payment Approved by the Federal Executive Council for Emergency and Long Term Power Sector Recovery Plan as Interventions to ensure Payment for Gas Supply and Generation Subsectors of the Electricity Industry**
Motion made and Question proposed;

The House

Notes the Federal Executive Council (FEC) approval of ₦701 Billion Naira for Nigeria Bulk Electricity Trading as an intervention in the Power Sector as well as other payments to Distribution Companies (DISCOS);

Also notes that the Federal Government of Nigeria and the World Bank Group are planning a US$2.519 Billion as financial support for Nigeria Bulk Electricity Trading (NBET) as payment guaranty for the Power Generating and Gas Supplier Companies to ensure stable power supply that will drive the economy;

Aware that the National Council on Privatization (NCP) and the Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE) are statutorily empowered to manage the Privatization and Commercialization Programme by ensuring that the Power Sector Reform progresses successfully;

Also aware that the NCP has been properly constituted with the Vice President of Nigeria as the Chairman and the Minister of Finance as the Vice Chairman with representatives of the Ministries of Finance, Trade and Industry, National Planning, Justice and the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN);

Observes that although the Ministers of Power and Petroleum Resources are not members of the NCP, they ought to be invited to meetings that will involve Energy Steering Committee established by the NCP while the Chief of Staff (COS) to the President should be invited to meetings as the representative of the Office of the President;

Resolves to:

Mandate the Committee on Power to investigate the approval with a view to ensuring that the entire process was geared towards significant improvement of power supply in Nigeria and report back within four (4) weeks for further legislative action (*Hon. Chris Emeka Azubogu — Nnewi North/Nnewi South/Ekwusigo Federal Constituency*).

Debate

Agreed to.

The House

Noted the Federal Executive Council (FEC) approval of ₦701 Billion Naira for Nigeria Bulk Electricity Trading as an intervention in the Power Sector as well as other payments to Distribution Companies (DISCOS);

Also noted that the Federal Government of Nigeria and the World Bank Group are planning a US$2.519 Billion as financial support for Nigeria Bulk Electricity Trading (NBET) as payment guaranty for the Power Generating and Gas Supplier Companies to ensure stable power supply that will drive the economy;

Aware that the National Council on Privatization (NCP) and the Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE) are statutorily empowered to manage the Privatization and Commercialization Programme by ensuring that the Power Sector Reform progresses successfully;

Also aware that the NCP has been properly constituted with the Vice President of Nigeria as the Chairman and the Minister of Finance as the Vice Chairman with representatives of the Ministries of Finance, Trade and Industry, National Planning, Justice and the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN);

Observed that although the Ministers of Power and Petroleum Resources are not members of the NCP, they ought to be invited to meetings that will involve Energy Steering Committee established by the NCP while the Chief of Staff (COS) to the President should be invited to meetings as the representative of the Office of the President.

Resolved to:

Mandate the Committee on Power to investigate the approval with a view to ensuring that the entire process was geared towards significant improvement of power supply in Nigeria and report back within four (4) weeks for further legislative action (**HR. 120/2017**).

15. **Need to Investigate the Loss of Over $14 Billion as a Result of Non-Payment of Gas Flared Penalties by International Oil Companies (IOCs) From April 2008 -2016**
Motion made and Question proposed;

The House:

Notes that Gas flaring is harmful to the economy and the environment as the gas flared contains toxic substances which cause respiratory diseases and air pollution leading to depletion of the Ozone layer, and ultimately, having adverse effects on the weather and climate;

Also notes that statistics show that the quantity of gas flared in Nigeria exceeds over 40% of gas flared across Africa, which amounts to trillions of Naira that have been wasted over the years;

Further notes that the consequences of gas flaring include destruction of farmlands, damaging of crops, contamination of the air and acid rains which, apart from corroding corrugated aluminum roofs, acidify the soil in the areas where gas flaring takes place;

Aware that the Federal Government, in a bid to discourage gas flaring and encourage the redirection of gas flared from waste to wealth, and to save the environment and the lives of the people living in the gas flared environment, imposed a penalty of $3.5 per 1000 Standard Cubic Food (SCF) of gas flared by Oil Companies;

Also aware that the Deputy Director and Head, Upstream of the Department of Petroleum Resources (DPR), while speaking at a Conference in Houston, Texas, USA recently, said that the country has lost $14,298 billion between April 2008 and October 2016 in form of penalties for gas flaring which the International Oil Companies (IOCs) failed to pay, and in a similar vein, the Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI), in its latest Oil and Gas Audit Report, noted that Firms operating in the country have failed to abide by the regulating penalty of $3.5 for every 1000 SCF of gas flared by oil companies;

Concerned that Multi National Oil Companies which adhere strictly to internationally acceptable environmental best practices in their countries and other parts of the globe have refused to pay the agreed penalties on gas flared in Nigeria.

Resolves to:

(*i*) urge the relevant Government Agencies to undertake a damage and post impact assessment of the gas flared environment and direct the payment of compensation by the Oil Companies to the affected communities; and

(*ii*) set up an *Ad-hoc* Committee to investigate the non-payment of penalties on gas flaring by Oil Companies and report back within eight (8) weeks for further legislative action (*Hon. Ehiozuwa Johnson Agbonayinma — Egor/Ikpoba/Okha Federal Constituency and 6 others*).

Debate.

Agreed to.

The House:

Noted that Gas flaring is harmful to the economy and the environment as the gas flared contains toxic substances which cause respiratory diseases and air pollution leading to depletion of the Ozone layer, and ultimately, having adverse effects on the weather and climate;

Also noted that statistics show that the quantity of gas flared in Nigeria exceeds over 40% of gas flared across Africa, which amounts to trillions of Naira that have been wasted over the years;

Further noted that the consequences of gas flaring include destruction of farmlands, damaging of crops, contamination of the air and acid rains which, apart from corroding corrugated aluminum roofs, acidify the soil in the areas where gas flaring takes place;

Aware that the Federal Government, in a bid to discourage gas flaring and encourage the redirection of gas flared from waste to wealth, and to save the environment and the lives of the people living in the gas flared environment, imposed a penalty of $3.5 per 1000 Standard Cubic Food (SCF) of gas flared by Oil Companies;

Also aware that the Deputy Director and Head, Upstream of the Department of Petroleum Resources (DPR), while speaking at a Conference in Houston, Texas, USA recently, said that the country has lost $14,298 billion between April 2008 and October 2016 in form of penalties for gas flaring which the International Oil Companies (IOCs) failed to pay, and in a similar vein, the Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI), in its latest Oil and Gas Audit Report, noted that Firms operating in the country have failed to abide by the regulating penalty of $3.5 for every 1000 SCF of gas flared by oil companies;

Concerned that Multi National Oil Companies which adhere strictly to internationally acceptable environmental best practices in their countries and other parts of the globe have refused to pay the agreed penalties on gas flared in Nigeria.

Resolved to:

(*i*) urge the relevant Government Agencies to undertake a damage and post impact assessment of the gas flared environment and direct the payment of compensation by the Oil Companies to the affected communities; and

(*ii*) set up an *Ad-hoc* Committee to investigate the non-payment of penalties on gas flaring by Oil Companies and report back within eight (8) weeks for further legislative action **(HR. 121/2017)**.

16. Need to Curb the Recurring Death of Inmates in Nigerian Prisons as a Result of Alleged Poor State of Medical Facilities

Motion made and Question proposed;

The House:

Notes that the 1999 Constitution contains provisions on the fundamental human rights of Nigerians generally and those rights are inalienable, except in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution;

Also notes that prison inmates are not exempted as they still enjoy some rights and privileges even while in custody and hence deserve some basic entitlements like healthcare, decent feeding, shelter, etc.;

Concerned about the widely reported news in both the electronic and print media of the death of one Smart Ohuzu, an awaiting trial inmate of Ogwashi-Uku Prison in Delta State due to the negligent conduct of prison officials who failed to provide the inmate with the required medical attention when he took ill;

Also concerned that incidences of this nature have become a recurring decimal in the prison system and are oftentimes unreported on account of official complicity and cover-up;

Aware that unconfirmed reports indicated that no fewer than 5,000 inmates awaiting trial have died in prison custody from 2013 to date due to prison congestion, lack of adequate medical care and poor feeding conditions, among other factors;

Believes that the myriad of problems confronting the Nigerian Prisons Service would be addressed through appropriate legislative intervention to guarantee the continued protection of the rights of prison inmates in Nigeria.

Resolves to:

Mandate the Committees on Interior, and Human Rights to:

(*i*) investigate the death of Smart Ohuzu on Sunday, September 24, 2017 and other deaths in prisons in the last 12 months; and

(*ii*) conduct an assessment of the state of medical facilities in Prisons across the country to determine their adequacy or otherwise in line with best practices in other parts of the world and report back within twelve (12) weeks for further legislative action (*Hon. Wale Raji — Epe Federal Constituency*).

Debate.

Agreed to.

The House:

Noted that the 1999 Constitution contains provisions on the fundamental human rights of Nigerians generally and those rights are inalienable, except in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution;

Also noted that prison inmates are not exempted as they still enjoy some rights and privileges even while in custody and hence deserve some basic entitlements like healthcare, decent feeding, shelter, etc.;

Concerned about the widely reported news in both the electronic and print media of the death of one Smart Ohuzu, an awaiting trial inmate of Ogwashi-Uku Prison in Delta State due to the negligent conduct of prison officials who failed to provide the inmate with the required medical attention when he took ill;

Also concerned that incidences of this nature have become a recurring decimal in the prison system and are oftentimes unreported on account of official complicity and cover-up;

Aware that unconfirmed reports indicated that no fewer than 5,000 inmates awaiting trial have died in prison custody from 2013 to date due to prison congestion, lack of adequate medical care and poor feeding conditions, among other factors;

Believed that the myriad of problems confronting the Nigerian Prisons Service would be addressed through appropriate legislative intervention to guarantee the continued protection of the rights of prison inmates in Nigeria.

Resolved to:

Mandate the Committees on Interior, and Human Rights to:

(*i*) investigate the death of Smart Ohuzu on Sunday, September 24, 2017 and other deaths in prisons in the last 12 months; and

(*ii*) conduct an assessment of the state of medical facilities in Prisons across the country to determine their adequacy or otherwise in line with best practices in other parts of the world and report back within twelve (12) weeks for further legislative action (**HR. 122/2017**).

17. Need to Ensure Compliance with the Provisions of the Maritime Academy of Nigeria Act to Avoid Collapse of the Institution
Motion made and Question proposed;

The House:

Aware that the Minister of Transportation had appointed a six man Interim Management Committee to manage the affairs of the Maritime Academy of Nigeria, Oron, Akwa Ibom State;

Also aware that the newly appointed Rector of the Academy has been instructed not to discharge his duties until such a time when the Committee shall have been dissolved;

Further aware that the Committee has been taking far reaching decisions without due consultations, such as the suspension of the 2017/2018 admissions process into the National Diploma, Higher National Diploma and Post Graduate Diploma;

Notes the inconsistency of the appointment by the Minister with the provisions of the Maritime Academy Act, Cap. M3, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004;

Also notes that the Maritime Academy of Nigeria Act vested the power to manage the affairs of the Academy solely on a duly appointed Governing Council, Rector, staff and officers of the Academy and did not make any provision for an Interim Management Committee;

Conscious of the need to ensure that laws establishing the Academy are complied with in the management of its affairs.

Resolves to:

(*i*) urge the Minister of Transportation to dissolve the Committee and comply with the provisions of the Maritime Academy of Nigeria Act; and

(*ii*) set up an *Ad-hoc* Committee to investigate the restructuring plan and activities of the Interim Management Committee and report back within two (2) weeks for further legislative action (*Hon Francis Charles Uduyok — Ikot Abasi/Mkpat Enin/Essien Obolo Federal Constituency*).

Debate.

Agreed to.

The House:

Aware that the Minister of Transportation had appointed a six man Interim Management Committee to manage the affairs of the Maritime Academy of Nigeria, Oron, Akwa Ibom State;

Also aware that the newly appointed Rector of the Academy has been instructed not to discharge his duties until such a time when the Committee shall have been dissolved;

Further aware that the Committee has been taking far reaching decisions without due consultations, such as the suspension of the 2017/2018 admissions process into the National Diploma, Higher National Diploma and Post Graduate Diploma;

Noted the inconsistency of the appointment by the Minister with the provisions of the Maritime Academy Act, Cap. M3, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004;

Also noted that the Maritime Academy of Nigeria Act vested the power to manage the affairs of the Academy solely on a duly appointed Governing Council, Rector, staff and officers of the Academy and did not make any provision for an Interim Management Committee;

Conscious of the need to ensure that laws establishing the Academy are complied with in the management of its affairs.

Resolved to:

(*i*) urge the Minister of Transportation to dissolve the Committee and comply with the provisions of the Maritime Academy of Nigeria Act; and (*ii*) set up an *Ad-hoc* Committee to investigate the restructuring plan and activities of the Interim Management Committee and report back within two (2) weeks for further legislative action (**HR. 123/2017**).

18. Need to Prevail on the Nigerian Export Promotion Council (NEPC) to Comply with the Resolution of the House

Motion made and Question proposed;

The House:

Notes that the Committee on Public Petitions considered a petition by aggrieved staff of the Nigerian Export Promotion Council on the 2014 promotion exercise;

Also notes that, on Wednesday, 18 May, 2016, the House, in plenary, passed a Resolution urging the NEPC to reflect Federal Character in the promotion exercise, promote all officers due for promotion and ensure that no officer was punished or victimized for his/her role in writing the petition;

Concerned that the Management of NEPC did not implement the Resolution passed by the House;

Informed that queries were issued to all the aggrieved staff on 15 August, 2017 over the matter requiring them to face a Disciplinary Committee on 21 September, 2017 with the intention of dismissing, suspending or demoting all the concerned staff;

Also concerned that the staff have been subjected to persecution and also placed on half salary for about 14 months now.

Resolves to:

Set up an *Ad-hoc* Committee to investigate the matter and report back in two (2) weeks for further legislative action (*Hon. Muhammadu Bala Faruk — Karcha/Gbako/Bida Federal Constituency*).

Debate.

Agreed to.

The House:

Noted that the Committee on Public Petitions considered a petition by aggrieved staff of the Nigerian Export Promotion Council on the 2014 promotion exercise;

Also noted that, on Wednesday, 18 May, 2016, the House, in plenary, passed a Resolution urging the NEPC to reflect Federal Character in the promotion exercise, promote all officers due for promotion and ensure that no officer was punished or victimized for his/her role in writing the petition;

Concerned that the Management of NEPC did not implement the Resolution passed by the House;

Informed that queries were issued to all the aggrieved staff on 15 August, 2017 over the matter requiring them to face a Disciplinary Committee on 21 September, 2017 with the intention of dismissing, suspending or demoting all the concerned staff;

Also concerned that the staff have been subjected to persecution and also placed on half salary for about 14 months now.

Resolved to:

Set up an *Ad-hoc* Committee to investigate the matter and report back in two (2) weeks for further legislative action (**HR. 124/2017**).

19. **Need to Curb the Fatality Rate of Sickle-Cell Anemia Disease in Nigeria**
Motion made and Question proposed;

The House:

Notes the statistics which show that Nigeria has the highest ratio of Children born with Sickle-Cell disorder as over one hundred and fifty thousand children are born with it annually, and the increasing fatality rate from the disease is having adverse effects on the healthcare sector;

Also notes that Sickle Cell Disease is an incurable genetic disorder that is passed on to Children by their parents as part of their genetic makeup, and it is characterized by acute or chronic pain, damage to vital organs and increased risk of infection, among others;

Concerned about the high level of ignorance and indifference nationwide regarding the Disease and the lack of adequate sensitization campaigns by the government for an ailment that causes excruciating pains, leads to neglect and discrimination of victims and also makes them vulnerable to other diseases that could be life threatening.

Resolves to:

(*i*) urge the Federal Government to provide more resources in the efforts to control Sickle Cell Anemia Disease and support the Non-Governmental and International Organizations towards mitigating the burden of the Disease across the country;

(*ii*) also urge the Federal Ministry of Information to liaise with the Federal Ministry of Health to commence sensitization campaigns and public awareness programmes aimed at educating the populace on the management and prevention of Sickle Cell disease; and

(*iii*) mandate the Committee on Healthcare Services to ascertain measures to ameliorate the plight of victims and report back within six (6) weeks for further legislative action (*Hon. Segun Adekola Alexander — Ekiti Southwest/Ikere/Ise/Orun Federal Constituency*).

Debate.

Agreed to.

The House:

Noted the statistics which show that Nigeria has the highest ratio of Children born with Sickle-Cell disorder as over one hundred and fifty thousand children are born with it annually, and the increasing fatality rate from the disease is having adverse effects on the healthcare sector;

Also noted that Sickle Cell Disease is an incurable genetic disorder that is passed on to Children by their parents as part of their genetic makeup, and it is characterized by acute or chronic pain, damage to vital organs and increased risk of infection, among others;

Concerned about the high level of ignorance and indifference nationwide regarding the Disease and the lack of adequate sensitization campaigns by the government for an ailment that causes excruciating pains, leads to neglect and discrimination of victims and also makes them vulnerable to other diseases that could be life threatening.

Resolved to:

(*i*) urge the Federal Government to provide more resources in the efforts to control Sickle Cell Anemia Disease and support the Non-Governmental and International Organizations towards mitigating the burden of the Disease across the country;

(*ii*) also urge the Federal Ministry of Information to liaise with the Federal Ministry of Health to commence sensitization campaigns and public awareness programmes aimed at educating the populace on the management and prevention of Sickle Cell disease; and

(*iii*) mandate the Committee on Healthcare Services to ascertain measures to ameliorate the plight of victims and report back within six (6) weeks for further legislative action (**HR. 125/2017**).

20. Need to Increase Taxes on Tobacco as a Means of Curbing Tobacco Use and Funding Healthcare Services

Motion made and Question proposed,

The House:

Notes that issues concerning tobacco and its various uses have engaged the attention of Governments all over the world because of the grave danger tobacco poses to human health and the environment;

Also notes that annually, tobacco use accounts for more than seven (7) million deaths around the world, thus resulting in decreased household incomes, increased Government expenditure in healthcare provisions and loss of productivity;

Further notes that even though it is a leading and avertable cause of non-communicable diseases, it remains a leading public health threat as, Nigeria for instance, has an estimated five (5) million smoking adults, who in turn expose thirty (30) million non-smokers to harmful effects of second-hand smoking;

Informed that an average smoker spends about ₦2,000 on tobacco monthly, which averages to about N10 billion monthly for the five (5) million adult smokers, thus amounting to N120 billion annually, for a product that causes cardiovascular and chronic respiratory diseases and which waste contains over seven (7) thousand toxic chemicals that poison the environment;

Recalls that the World Health Organisation Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO-FCTC) was ratified in 2005 and Nigeria agreed to reduce tobacco consumption and prohibit duty free sales of tobacco products, thus becoming the first African country to implement the requirements of the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS);

Aware that in 2008, the Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) carried out a survey which revealed that 9 percent out of the 11.5 percent of men between 15 and 49 years of age smoke cigarettes;

Also aware that the GATS data which was collected from the six (6) geo-political zones was meant to assist the country in enhancing its capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs and to fulfil its obligations under the World Health Organisation Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC);

Also informed that the tax being levied on tobacco products in the country is twenty (20) percent of the retail price, a far cry from the WHO-FCTC benchmark of seventy-five (75) percent, and does not conform to international best practices when compared with the 80.5 percent in the United Kingdom; 43 percent in the United States of America; 49.3 percent in South Africa and 52.3 percent in Kenya;

Further informed that taxes on tobacco contributes £12 billion in the United Kingdom and $14.1 billion in the United States annually, thus showing that a policy of increasing tax on tobacco will curb public health concerns and substantially increase revenue potentials of the Government and help in mitigating the funding challenges of the healthcare services delivery;

Concerned that the MPower aims as postulated by the World Health Organisation have not been fully implemented by the Federal Government, namely:

(*i*) Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies,

(*ii*) Protect people from tobacco use,

(*iii*) Offer help to quit tobacco use,

(*iv*) Warn about the dangers of tobacco,

(*v*) Enforce ban on tobacco advertising,

(*vi*) Raise taxes on tobacco;

Resolves to:

(*i*) urge the Federal Government to embark on sustained campaigns to control tobacco use, implement the MPower policy package, adopt stringent measures to restrict advertisement of tobacco products and promote smoke-free policies that cover public places to protect non-smokers from the harmful effects of second-hand smoking;

(*ii*) mandate the Committee on Finance to interface with the Federal Ministry of Finance to review the tax regime in order to increase the current tax on tobacco products which percentage increase should be used to fund healthcare services; and

(*iii*) also mandate the Committee on Healthcare Services to ensure implementation and report back within six (6) weeks for further legislative action (*Hon. Sergius Ose Ogun — Esan Northeast/Esan Southeast Federal Constituency and* 1 *other*).

Debate.

Agreed to.

The House:

Noted that issues concerning tobacco and its various uses have engaged the attention of Governments all over the world because of the grave danger tobacco poses to human health and the environment;

Also noted that annually, tobacco use accounts for more than seven (7) million deaths around the world, thus resulting in decreased household incomes, increased Government expenditure in healthcare provisions and loss of productivity;

Further noted that even though it is a leading and avertable cause of non-communicable diseases, it remains a leading public health threat as, Nigeria for instance, has an estimated five (5) million smoking adults, who in turn expose thirty (30) million non-smokers to harmful effects of second-hand smoking;

Informed that an average smoker spends about ₦2,000 on tobacco monthly, which averages to about N10 billion monthly for the five (5) million adult smokers, thus amounting to N120 billion annually, for a product that causes cardiovascular and chronic respiratory diseases and which waste contains over seven (7) thousand toxic chemicals that poison the environment;

Recalled that the World Health Organisation Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO-FCTC) was ratified in 2005 and Nigeria agreed to reduce tobacco consumption and prohibit duty free sales of tobacco products, thus becoming the first African country to implement the requirements of the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS);

Aware that in 2008, the Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) carried out a survey which revealed that 9 percent out of the 11.5 percent of men between 15 and 49 years of age smoke cigarettes;

Also aware that the GATS data which was collected from the six (6) geo-political zones was meant to assist the country in enhancing its capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs and to fulfil its obligations under the World Health Organisation Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC);

Also informed that the tax being levied on tobacco products in the country is twenty (20) percent of the retail price, a far cry from the WHO-FCTC benchmark of seventy-five (75) percent, and does not conform to international best practices when compared with the 80.5 percent in the United Kingdom; 43 percent in the United States of America; 49.3 percent in South Africa and 52.3 percent in Kenya;

Further informed that taxes on tobacco contributes £12 billion in the United Kingdom and $14.1 billion in the United States annually, thus showing that a policy of increasing tax on tobacco will curb public health concerns and substantially increase revenue potentials of the Government and help in mitigating the funding challenges of the healthcare services delivery;

Concerned that the MPower aims AS postulated by the World Health Organisation have not been fully implemented by the Federal Government, namely:

(*i*) Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies,

(*ii*) Protect people from tobacco use,

(*iii*) Offer help to quit tobacco use,

(*iv*) Warn about the dangers of tobacco,

(*v*) Enforce ban on tobacco advertising,

(*vi*) Raise taxes on tobacco;

Resolved to:

(*i*) urge the Federal Government to embark on sustained campaigns to control tobacco use, implement the MPower policy package, adopt stringent measures to restrict advertisement of tobacco products and promote smoke-free policies that cover public places to protect non-smokers from the harmful effects of second-hand smoking;

(*ii*) mandate the Committee on Finance to interface with the Federal Ministry of Finance to review the tax regime in order to increase the current tax on tobacco products which percentage increase should be used to fund healthcare services; and

(*iii*) also mandate the Committee on Healthcare Services to ensure implementation and report back within six (6) weeks for further legislative action (**HR. 126/2017**).

21. Call on the Federal Government to Provide Subsidies for Palliative Care Drugs, Chemotherapy and Radiotherapy Machines for Cancer Patients

Motion made and Question proposed,

The House:

Notes the increase in cases of Cancer in Nigeria and the attendant heavy economic burden on families and individuals affected by the disease;

Aware of the excruciating pains sufferers of cancer go through while battling with the disease which palliative care drugs can help to ease, if they were accessible;

Also aware of the hardships and challenges being faced by over two (2) million victims in accessing chemotherapy given the insufficiency or unavailability of radiotherapy machines which are said to be only seven (7) in the country, out of which only one (1) is functioning;

Further aware that radiotherapy machines are usually procured from abroad, and therefore accessing the only functioning one in the country is a herculean task for poor victims of cancer who, as a result, are dying prematurely due to lack of proper treatment or alternatively be at the mercy of private hospitals;

Also notes that most African countries are well equipped to cater for their cancer patients as they have procured the following number of Radiotherapy machines:

South Africa	—	92,
Algeria	—	20,
Morocco	—	28,
Tunisia	—	16,
Egypt	—	76;

Cognizant that if urgent steps are not taken to provide radiotherapy and chemotherapy machines in government hospitals and also provide subsidies for palliative care drugs, cancer patients will continue to suffer and ultimately, die needlessly and the Government would have failed in its responsibility to ensure the welfare of the citizens as enjoined in section 14 (2) (*b*) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999.

Resolves to:

(*i*) urge the Federal Government to provide subsidies for palliative care drugs and chemotherapy for cancer sufferers and also radiotherapy machines for government hospitals;

(*ii*) mandate the Committees on Healthcare Services, and Health Institutions to ensure implementation and report back in eight (8) weeks for further legislative action (*Hon. Zubairu Abdulmalik Bungudu — Bungudu/Maru Federal Constituency and 1 other*).

Debate.

Agreed to.

The House:

Noted the increase in cases of Cancer in Nigeria and the attendant heavy economic burden on families and individuals affected by the disease;

Aware of the excruciating pains sufferers of cancer go through while battling with the disease which palliative care drugs can help to ease, if they were accessible;

Also aware of the hardships and challenges being faced by over two (2) million victims in accessing chemotherapy given the insufficiency or unavailability of radiotherapy machines which are said to be only seven (7) in the country, out of which only one (1) is functioning;

Further aware that radiotherapy machines are usually procured from abroad, and therefore accessing the only functioning one in the country is a herculean task for poor victims of cancer who, as a result, are dying prematurely due to lack of proper treatment or alternatively be at the mercy of private hospitals;

Also noted that most African countries are well equipped to cater for their cancer patients as they have procured the following number of Radiotherapy machines:

South Africa	—	92,
Algeria	—	20,
Morocco	—	28,
Tunisia	—	16,
Egypt	—	76;

Cognizant that if urgent steps are not taken to provide radiotherapy and chemotherapy machines in government hospitals and also provide subsidies for palliative care drugs, cancer patients will continue to suffer and ultimately, die needlessly and the Government would have failed in its responsibility to ensure the welfare of the citizens as enjoined in section 14 (2) (*b*) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999.

Resolved to:

(*i*) urge the Federal Government to provide subsidies for palliative care drugs and chemotherapy for cancer sufferers and also radiotherapy machines for government hospitals;

(*ii*) mandate the Committees on Healthcare Services, and Health Institutions to ensure implementation and report back in eight (8) weeks for further legislative action (**HR. 127/2017**).

22. **Consideration of Report**

Report of the Conference Committee on the **2017** ***Budget of the Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS):***

Motion made and Question proposed, "That the House do consider the Report of the Conference Committee on the 2017 Budget of the Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS) on a Bill for an Act to Authorize the issue from the Statutory Revenue Fund of the Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS), the Total Sum of ₦146,897,252,696.00 (One Hundred and Forty-Six Billion, Eight Hundred and Ninety-Seven Million, Two Hundred and Fifty-Two Thousand, Six Hundred and Ninety-Six Naira) only, of which the Sum of ₦69,812,293,039.00 (Sixty-Nine Billion, Eight Hundred and Twelve Million, Two Hundred and Ninety - Three Thousand and Thirty -Nine Naira) only, is for Personnel Costs, the Sum of ₦46,487,530,533.00 (Forty-Six Billion, Four Hundred and Eighty-Seven Million, Five Hundred and Thirty Thousand, Five Hundred and Thirty-Three Naira) only, is for Overhead Expenditure, and ₦30,597,429.124.00 (Thirty Billion, Five Hundred and Ninety-Seven Million, Four Hundred and Twenty-Nine Thousand, One Hundred and Twenty-Four Naira) only, is for Capital Expenditure for the Service of the Federal Inland Revenue Service for the Fiscal year Ending on 31 December, 2017 and approve the recommendations therein" (*Hon. Pally Iriase — Owan East/Owan West Federal Constituency*).

Agreed to.

Question that the House do resolve into the Committee of Supply to consider the Report — ***Agreed to.***

Question that the Deputy Speaker do preside in the Committee of Supply, pursuant to Order Twelve, Rule 19 (6) — ***Agreed to.***

(HOUSE IN COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY)

(*Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair*)

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE ISSUE FROM THE STATUTORY REVENUE FUND OF THE FEDERAL INLAND REVENUE SERVICE (FIRS), THE TOTAL SUM OF ₦146,897,252,696.00 (ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX BILLION, EIGHT HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVEN MILLION, TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO THOUSAND, SIX HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX NAIRA) ONLY, OF WHICH THE SUM OF

₦69,812,293,039.00 (SIXTY-NINE BILLION, EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWELVE MILLION, TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY - THREE THOUSAND AND THIRTY -NINE NAIRA) ONLY, IS FOR PERSONNEL COSTS, THE SUM OF ₦46,487,530,533.00 (FORTY-SIX BILLION, FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN MILLION, FIVE HUNDRED AND THIRTY THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE NAIRA) ONLY, IS FOR OVERHEAD EXPENDITURE, AND ₦30,597,429.124.00 (THIRTY BILLION, FIVE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVEN MILLION, FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINE THOUSAND, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR NAIRA) ONLY, IS FOR CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE SERVICE OF THE FEDERAL INLAND REVENUE SERVICE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING ON 31 DECEMBER, 2017

Chairman to report Bill.

(HOUSE IN PLENARY)

Mr Speaker in the Chair, reported that the House in Committee of Supply considered the Report of the Conference Committee on the 2017 Budget of the Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS) on a Bill for an Act to Authorize the issue from the Statutory Revenue Fund of the Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS), the Total Sum of ₦146,897,252,696.00 (One Hundred and Forty-Six Billion, Eight Hundred and Ninety-Seven Million, Two Hundred and Fifty-Two Thousand, Six Hundred and Ninety-Six Naira) only, of which the Sum of ₦69,812,293,039.00 (Sixty-Nine Billion, Eight Hundred and Twelve Million, Two Hundred and Ninety - Three Thousand and Thirty -Nine Naira) only, is for Personnel Costs, the Sum of ₦46,487,530,533.00 (Forty-Six Billion, Four Hundred and Eighty-Seven Million, Five Hundred and Thirty Thousand, Five Hundred and Thirty-Three Naira) only, is for Overhead Expenditure, and ₦30,597,429.124.00 (Thirty Billion, Five Hundred and Ninety-Seven Million, Four Hundred and Twenty-Nine Thousand, One Hundred and Twenty-Four Naira) only, is for Capital Expenditure for the Service of the Federal Inland Revenue Service for the Fiscal year Ending on 31 December, 2017 and adopted the Conference Report.

*Question that the House do adopt the Report of the Committee of Supply — **Agreed to.***

23 . **Adjournment**

That the House do adjourn till Tuesday, 24 *October,* 2017 *at* 11.00 *a.m.* (*Hon. Mohammed Tahir Monguno — Monguno/Marte/Nganzai Federal Constituency*).

The House adjourned accordingly at 2.53 *p.m.*

Yakubu Dogara
Speaker