



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

Wednesday, 11<sup>th</sup> December, 2019

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

**PRESENTATION OF BILLS**

1. Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (Alteration) Bill, 2019 (SB. 74) - *First Reading*  
Sen. Gyang, Istifanus Dun (*Plateau North*).
2. Federal University of Technology Oko (Est, etc) Bill, 2019 (SB. 256) - *First Reading*  
Sen. Ubah, Ifeanyi Patrick (*Anambra South*).
3. Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (Alteration) Bill, 2019 (SB. 259) - *First Reading*  
Sen. Bamidele, Micheal Opeyemi (*Ekiti Central*).
4. Federal University of Technology Kabwir, Plateau State (Est, etc) Bill, 2019 (SB. 262) - *First Reading*  
Sen. Dimka, Hezekiah Ayuba (*Plateau Central*).
5. Federal College of Agriculture Bambam, Gombe State (Est, etc) Bill, 2019 (SB. 263) - *First Reading*  
Sen. Amos, Bulus Kilawangs (*Gombe South*).
6. Education (Minimum Standards) Act (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (SB. 264) - *First Reading*  
Sen. Barau, I. Jibrin (*Kano North*).

**ORDERS OF THE DAY**

**EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS**

1. Executive Communication

*Confirmation of Appointment of Chairman and Members of the Federal Inland Revenue Service*

Sen. Abdullahi, Yahaya Abubakar (*Kebbi North-Senate Leader*)

-That the Senate do consider the request of Mr. President C-in-C on the Confirmation of the following persons for Appointment as Chairman and Members of the Federal Inland Revenue Service in accordance with Section 3(2) of the Federal Inland Revenue Service (Establishment) Act, 2007.

S/N	NAME	POSITION	GEOPOLITICAL ZONE/MDA
1.	Muhammad Mamman Nami	Executive Chairman	North Central
<b>REPRESENTATIVES OF GEOPOLITICAL ZONES</b>			
2.	James Yakwen Ayuba	Member	North Central
3.	Ado Danjuma	Member	North West

4.	Adam Baba Mohammed	Member	North East
5.	A. Ikeme Osakwe	Member	South East
6.	Adewale Ogunyomade	Member	South West
7.	Ehile Adetola Aibangbee	Member	South South
<b>REPRESENTATIVES OF MDAs</b>			
8.	Ladidi Bara'atu Mohammed	Member	Attorney-General of the Federation
9.	Godwin I. Emeziele	Member	Central Bank of Nigeria
10.	Fatima Z. Hayatu	Member	Ministry of Finance
11.	Maagbe S. Adaa	Member	Revenue Mobilization Allocation and Fiscal Commission
12.	Umar Ajiya	Member	Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation
13.	DCG. T. M. Isah	Member	Nigeria Customs Service
14.	Registrar General	Member	Corporate Affairs Commission

## 2. Executive Communication

*Confirmation of Mr. Edward Lametek Adamu for Appointment as Chairman AMCON*

Sen. Abdullahi, Yahaya Abubakar (*Kebbi North-Senate Leader*)

-That the Senate do consider the request of Mr. President C-in-C on the Confirmation of Mr. Edward Lametek Adamu for Appointment as Chairman of the Asset Management Corporation of Nigeria (AMCON) in accordance with Section 10(1) of the Asset Management Corporation of Nigeria (AMCON) Act, 2010

## PRESENTATION AND CONSIDERATION OF A REPORT

### 1. Conference Committee Report

*Finance Bill, 2019 (SB. 140)*

Sen. Adeola, Solomon Olamilekan (*Lagos West*).

-That the Senate do receive and consider the Conference Committee Report on the Finance Bill, 2019 (SB. 140).

## CONSIDERATION OF BILLS

1. A Bill for an Act to alter the provisions of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to designate a definite and certain day for Convening the First Session and Inauguration of Elected Members of National Assembly and State House of Assembly following their Dissolution by the President and Governor pursuant to Sections 64(3) and Section 105(3), provide saving provisions regarding the Standing Orders of the Legislative Houses dissolved by the President and Governor in exercise of their powers under Sections 64(3) and 105(3) of the Constitution Respectively and for other related matters, 2019 (SB. 204) - *Second Reading*  
Sen. Suswam, Gabriel Torwua (*Benue North East*).
2. A Bill for an act to provide for the establishment of the Federal University of Agriculture and Technology Oke-Ogun and for other related matters thereof, 2019 (SB.159) - *Second Reading*  
Sen. Buhari, Abdulfatai (*Oyo North*)
3. A Bill for an Act to Repeal the Federal Road Maintenance Agency Act 2002 (as Amended) the Federal Highways Act 1971 and the Control of Advertisement Act 1986 and to establish the Federal Road Authority to provide for the ownership, Regulation, Management and Development of the Federal Roads Network and for other matters connected therewith, 2019 (SB. 89) - *Second Reading*  
Sen. Bassey, Gershom Henry (*Cross River South*).
4. A Bill for an act to provide for Constituency Projects in the annual Budget of the Federation and for other matters connected therewith, 2019 (SB. 170) - *Second Reading*  
Sen. Oduah, Stella Adaeze (*Anambra North*)

## MOTIONS

1. Urgent need to investigate the breach of Nigerian laws by foreign vessels in coastal shipping of petroleum products in downstream sector of the Nigerian maritime industry.

**Co-Sponsors:**Sen. Buhari, Abdulfatai (*Oyo North*)Sen. Ogba, Joseph Obinna (*Ebonyi Central*)Sen. Mohammed, Sabo (*Jigawa South-West*)Sen. Fadahunsi, Francis Adenigba (*Osun East*)Sen. Basiru, Surajudeen Ajibola (*Osun Central*)Sen. Amosun, Ibikunle Oyelaja (*Ogun Central*)Sen. Abdullahi, Aliyu Sabi (*Niger North*)Sen. Akpan, Albert Bassey (*Akwa-Ibom North East*)Sen. Yusuf, Abubakar Yusuf (*Taraba Central*)Sen. Umar, Sadiq Suleiman (*Kwara North*)

*Notes that the Nigerian Content (NOGICD) Act 2010 was enacted to promote value addition to the National Economy by stimulating growth and industrial development in the Oil and Gas Sector of the Economy;*

*Aware that section 105 of the NOGICD Act, grants powers of enforcement to both Nigerian Content Development and Monitoring Board (NCDMB) and Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety (NIMASA) as matters pertaining to Nigerian Content Development in the Coastal and Inland shipping sector of the Maritime Industry;*

*Worried that the influx of the foreign vessels into Nigerian downstream sector is alarming against the Coastal and Inland Shipping (Cabotage) Act 2003 which clearly restricts vessels engaged in domestic coastal trade, such that only wholly-owned, manned and registered Nigerian Vessels can engage in the domestic coastal carriage of Petroleum products within the Coastal Territorial and Inland water ways;*

*Further Aware that over the past 15 years, indigenous tonnage capacity and coastal shipping capabilities have grown remarkably with Nigerian operators owning multiple tanker vessels in their fleet;*

*Notes that NNPC is the largest employer of downstream shipping services in Africa on account of:*

- Direct Sale of Crude Oil and Direct Purchase of Petroleum Products (DSDP) fuel import contract;
- Coastal and Bunkering Vessels Service Contracts for mid-stream transfer; and
- Coastal shipping of imported petroleum products to in-country depots and tank farms;

*Notwithstanding these activities and the numerous opportunities generated therein, the indigenous capacity and capabilities have not been enhanced;*

*Also notes that the capital freight spent by NNPC through Direct Sale of Crude Oil and Direct Purchase of Petroleum Product (DSDP) is approximately U\$60 million monthly to about U\$720million annually.;*

*Aware that the value of DSDP for 2019/2020 contract period is at the range of U\$9billion, out of which foreign ship-owners amount for 100% of freight spend associated with this downstream activity, most of which is repatriated overseas to the detriment of the Nigerian economy; and*

*Regrets that lack of Contract of Carriage and the absence of guaranteed cargo tonnage in the Maritime Industry have led to significant losses and collapse of domestic and indigenous shipping.*

*Accordingly resolves to:*

- i. *Mandate the Committees on Local Content and Petroleum Downstream, to carry out an investigation with a view to unraveling the influx of foreign vessels in the Coastal Region and the level of patronage of Nigerian shipping companies;*
- ii. *Investigate the flagrant abuse of the NOGICD Act 2010 and Cabotage Act 2003 respectively, by the operators and stake holders in the Maritime Industry, through ship-ship transfer with Coastal foreign vessel;*
- iii. *Investigate foreign ship owners of freight associated with downstream activities repatriated overseas by NNPC to the detriment of the local economy or patronage;*

- iv. *Mandate* the Committee on Local Content to investigate the reasons for the dominance of foreign vessels above locally owned, manned and registered vessels in the domestic carriage of petroleum products within the coastal territory and Inland waterways of Nigeria; and

- v. *Investigate* the actions of the Nigerian National Petroleum Company in ensuring participation of indigenous companies in the freight of Petroleum products, in line with the provisions of Presidential Executive Order 5(2018)
2. The need to curb ongoing unjustifiable and unjust employment and casualization of skilled workers by The Petroleum Products Pricing Regulatory Agency (PPPRA).

Sponsor: Sen. Ubah, Ifeanyi Patrick (*Anambra South*)

*The Senate:*

*Notes* the growing state of unemployment in the country and the attendant social economic hardship that many Nigerian families are having to endure as a result of this issue;

*Further notes* that the state of affairs in the labour market is now creating major vulnerabilities for Nigerian workers, consequently, leading to the unwholesome practice of irregular and perpetuated casualization of workers;

*Observes* that there are disturbing reports of the practice of casualization where Nigerian citizens are brought in as contract staff into agencies of government without the mandatory regularization after 6months is now being adopted by some agencies of government; this is a disturbing development that has seen many workers being kept as contract staff for more than 7years without regularization;

*Further observes* that this disturbing trend is further worsened if one considers the recent report received about PPPRA which has gone on employment drive and taken in new workers and failed to use the opportunity of this new employment drive to regularize the casual workers that have now been casualised for over 7 years. By so doing, they have failed to right the wrong and injustice already meted on these innocent Nigerians who are working hard every day for the PPPRA in conditions that are both discriminatory and unlawful;

*Regrettably notes* that the report received paints a disturbing picture, practice and condition of service in the agency where this unlawful practice is now being used and concentrated against mainly casual workers from the eastern side of the country in the agency;

*Acknowledges* that the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigerian 1999 as amended makes it unconstitutional for a citizen of the country to be deprived or discriminated on the basis of his political creed, ethnicity, sex or religion;

*Observes therefore* that the recent employment drive by the PPPRA which leaves so much to be desired and which has left a segment of the PPPRA workers perpetually casualised as well as disgruntled does not meet with the constitutional standards and must be reviewed; and

*Convinced* that unless this kind of practices are nipped in the bud and justice immediately restored, we will be exposing our citizens to inhumane and degrading treatments in agencies of government paid for by the same citizen's tax and resources.

*Accordingly resolves to:*

- i. *Urge* the PPPRA to immediately review its casualization program and ensure justice for all by regularizing staff who have been casualised beyond the regulated period;
- ii. *Urge* the PPPRA to review its casualization program to ensure that it is fair, humane and impartially managed; and
- iii. *Mandate* the PPPRA to submit its revised and reviewed casualization practice to the Senate Committee on Labour by the 31st of January 2020.

S/N	NAME	STATE	QUALIFICATION	YEARS IN SERVICE
1	Mr Anthony Obiechina	Anambra	M.Sc	7years
2	Mrs Chinelo Ofoma	Anambra	B.Sc	7years
3	Mr Kenechukwu Mgbemena	Anambra	B.Sc	7years
4	Mr Casmir Onuchukwu	Anambra	B.Engr	7years
5	Mr Uzor Walter	Anambra	B.Sc	7years
6	Mr Daniel Abia	Akwa-Ibom	PGD	7years
7	Mr Udofia Efiong	Akwa-Ibom	B.Sc	7years
8	Mr Idachaba Yusuf	Benue	HND	7years
9	Mrs Regina Nche	Cross Rivers	M.Sc	7years
10	Mr Essien Michael	Cross Rivers	B.Sc	7years
11	Mrs Anthonia Eleghe	Edo	B.Sc	7years
12	Ms Sylvia Egbuji	Enugu	PGD	7years
13	Mrs Ochi Perpetual	Enugu	M.Sc	7years
14	Mr Ozoene Ifeanyi	Enugu	HND	7years
15	Mr Eche Njideka	Enugu	M.Sc	7years
16	Mr Ugwu Chinedu	Enugu	B.A	7years
17	Mr Olowokere Ayo	Ekiti	M.Phil	7years
18	Mr Lawal Kabir	Kaduna	B.Sc	7years
19.	Mr James Samuel	Kaduna	B.Sc	7years
20	Mr Nalaya Williams	Kaduna	B.Sc	7years
21	Mr Didom Paul	Kaduna	M.Sc	7years
22	Ms Bello Rashidat	Kwara	B.Sc	7years
23	Mr Abdul Christopher	Kogi	B.Sc	7years
24	Mr Tuned Olanrewaju	Ondo	M.A	7years
25	Mr Ayodele Omoyeni	Ondo	B.Tech	7years
SUMMARY				
1	Anambra State - Five (5)			
2	Enugu State - Five (5)			
3	Kaduna State - Four (4)			
4	Akwa Ibom State - Two (2)			
5	Cross Rivers State - Two (2)			
6	Ondo State - One (1)			
7	Benue State - One (1)			
8	Ekiti State - One (1)			
9	Kwara State - One (1)			
10	Kogi State - One (1)			
11	Edo State - One (1)			
TOTAL = Twenty Five (25)				

3. The bane of sustainability of Business Enterprises in Nigeria.

Sponsor: Sen. Utazi, Chukwuka Godfrey (*Enugu North*)

*The Senate:*

Aware that since independence in 1960 (and especially during the 1970s), Nigeria, like most developing countries, developed a particularly large parastatal sector with the concomitant economic (business and commercial) activities as banking and insurance; oil prospecting, exploration, refining and marketing; cement, paper, textile and steel mills; hotels and tourism; sugar; estates; telecoms, energy, airways, auto, etc;

*Aware* that there were nearly 600 public enterprises at the federal (national) level alone, and an estimated 900 at the state (regional) and local government levels before the privatization and commercialization programme of the 1990s;

*Informed* that this estimated 1,500 public enterprises in Nigeria accounted for between 30 and 40 per cent of fixed capital investments and the same proportion of formal sector employment. The returns from these

investments had never exceeded two per cent per annum, which was less than 25 per cent of the annual subventions from the government to the public enterprise sector;

*Concerned* that while the boom in the world market for oil and petroleum products lasted, no one complained about the wastes and inefficiencies of the public enterprise sector in Nigeria. In fact, a lot more public enterprises of questionable commercial financial viability were established;

*Believes* that it was the fall in the world market for oil, and the economic recessions which began in the early 1980s that seriously focused Nigeria's attention on the problems of failing public enterprises as government could no longer continue to support the monumental waste and inefficiency of the public enterprise sector. The programme of privatisation and commercialisation was developed to restructure and rationalise the public sector in order to lessen the dominance of unproductive investments by introducing a variety of policies which encouraged competition and emphasised the role of market forces in place of statutory restrictions and monopoly powers;

*Concerned* that the inefficiencies and unproductivity of public sector enterprises afflicted many areas of our national life ranging from Oil Marketing Companies, Steel Rolling Mills, Air & Sea Travels, Fertilizer Companies, Motor Vehicle Assembly Plants, Paper Mills, Sugar Companies, Cement Companies, Hotels and Tourism, Textile Companies, Transportation Companies, Food and Beverages Companies, Agric. & Livestock Production, Salt Companies, Wood & Furniture Companies, Insurance Companies, Film Production Distribution, Flour Milling, Cattle Ranches, Construction & Engineering Coy, and Dairy Companies;

*Understands* that many public enterprises were established not to serve profitable commercial ends but to meet social needs which raises serious policy concerns as to their viability for national economic development, and, implicitly, their failures have generated high capital and job flights;

*Concerned* that privately-owned businesses have not fared better in Nigeria;

*Informed* that only one-third of all family businesses are successfully transferred to the next generation, and only about 15% are transferred onto the third generation. Succession planning experts link the high failure rate to a founder's failure to effectively plan for the transfer of ownership and management of the business;

*Nostalgic* that such robust business concerns of the 50s and 60s like Kingsway Stores, Bata (with their irreplaceable Cortina brand), Leventis, Eastern Shop, etc have become distant memories of Nigeria's initial burst of energy;

*Concerned* that the short life-span of businesses has affected Nigeria's economic outlook and should be a major concern of government in addressing unemployment and the attendant security implications;

*Despaired* that neighbouring nations are taking advantage of the inconsistencies in our economic policies and our lack of support for our public and private business ventures to create hubs of economic activities around Nigeria for foreign investors to locate their businesses in them. Togo, Cote d'Voire, Ghana, Benin, Niger, Chad and Cameroun have leveraged on their proximity to Nigeria to take advantage of our inefficiencies for their own economic growth. The Ports in Cotonou and Abidjan have become destination ports for goods intended for the consumption of the huge populations in Nigeria. Lome and Accra Airports have been positioned for the reception of international travellers transiting to Nigeria. Ghana is soaking up our educational and trade deficiencies to their advantage; and

*Recognizes* the efforts of government in opening up the business horizons with its policy of ease of doing business but concerned at the high rate of business failures and the attendant unemployment and security issues it generates.

*Accordingly resolves to:*

- i. *Set-up* a Committee to comprehensively investigate the issues around the failures of public and private enterprises in Nigeria and recommend ways to support, sustain and encourage businesses in Nigeria to achieve rapid economic development; and
- ii. *Urge* successive governments of the federation of Nigeria, irrespective of the party in control at the centre, to abide by the national development and rolling plans of the country as documented to ensure consistency of policies to allow for long-term planning by investors and business managers.

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**COMMITTEE MEETINGS**

No.	Committee	Date	Time	Venue
1.	Ethics, Privileges and Public Petitions	Wednesday, 11 <sup>th</sup> December, 2019	2.00pm	Committee Room 120 Senate New Building
2.	Tertiary Education & TETFUND	Wednesday, 11 <sup>th</sup> December, 2019 (Public Hearing)	11.00am	Conference Room 231 Senate New Building
3.	Privatization	Wednesday, 11 <sup>th</sup> December, 2019	2.00pm	Committee Room 211 Senate New Building
4.	Agriculture and Rural Development	Thursday, 12 <sup>th</sup> December, 2019 (Round Table Discussion)	10.00am	NAF Conference Centre Abuja.
5.	Ethics, Privileges and Public Petitions	Wednesday, 18 <sup>th</sup> December, 2019	2.00pm	Committee Room 120 Senate New Building

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