



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

Wednesday, 22<sup>nd</sup> November, 2023

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

**PRESENTATION OF BILLS**

1. National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) Act (Amendment) Bill, 2023 (SB. 77) - *First Reading*  
Sen. Asuquo Ekpenyong (*Cross River East*).
  2. Federal University of Education Isiokolo Delta State (Establishment) Bill, 2023 (SB. 269) - *First Reading*  
Sen. Omueya Dafinone Edeh (*Delta Central*).
  3. Nigerian Deposit Insurance Corporation (NDIC) Act (Amendment) Bill, 2023 (SB. 277) - *First Reading*  
Sen. Adetokunbo, Abiru Mukhail (*Lagos East*).
  4. Federal Medical Centre Act (Amendment) Bill, 2023 (SB. 278) - *First Reading*  
Sen. Abdulhamid, Mallam-Madori Ahmed (*Jigawa East*).
  5. David Umahi University of Health Sciences (Establishment) Bill, 2023 (SB. 279) - *First Reading*  
Sen. Nwaebonyi Onyeka Peter, (*Ebonyi North*).
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**ORDERS OF THE DAY**

**EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION**

1. **Confirmation of Nomination.**  
*Confirmation of the Nomination of Mrs. Olayinka Oladunjoye for Appointment as Commissioner representing Lagos State in the National Population Commission (NPC).*  
Sen. Bamidele, Michael Opeyemi (*Ekiti Central-Senate Leader*).  
- That the Senate do consider the request of Mr. President, Commander - in - Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, for the confirmation of the nomination of Mrs. Olayinka Oladunjoye for appointment as Commissioner representing Lagos State in the National Population Commission (NPC) in accordance with the provisions of Section 154 (1) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (*As Amended*).

## PRESENTATION AND CONSIDERATION OF A REPORT

1. Joint Committees on Finance, Appropriations, National Planning & Economic Affairs and Local & Foreign Debts  
2024 – 2026 Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and Fiscal Strategy Paper (FSP)  
Sen. Musa, Mohammed Sani (*Niger East*)  
-That the Senate do receive and consider the Report of the Joint Committees on Finance, Appropriations, National Planning & Economic Affairs and Local & Foreign Debts on the 2024 – 2026 Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and Fiscal Strategy Paper (FSP).

## CONSIDERATION OF BILLS

1. A Bill for an Act to Establish the Bitumen Development Commission of Nigeria and provide a legal framework for the promotion of research, study, investment, exploration, production, exportation; development and utilization of locally sourced Bitumen in Nigeria and for related matters, 2023 (SB. 07) – *Second Reading*  
Sen. Jimoh, Ibrahim Folorunsho (*Ondo South*).
2. A Bill for an Act to Establish the Federal College of Geological and Cement Studies Iselu, Yewa North, Ogun State (Establishment) Bill 2023 (SB. 109) – *Second Reading*  
Sen. Olamilekan, Adeola Solomon (*Ogun West*).
3. A Bill for an Act to Establish the Solid Mineral Producing Area Development Commission in the Federal Republic of Nigeria to address the Environmental Devastation and for related matters, 2023 (SB. 62)  
– *Second Reading*  
Sen. Ogoshi, Onawo Mohammed (*Nasarawa South*).

## MOTIONS

1. Compelling Need to tackle the challenge of Out of School Children in Nigeria

Sponsor: Sen. Adebule, Idiat Oluranti (*Lagos West*)

*The Senate:*

*Notes* that the issue of out of school children has become worrisome, given the 2022 report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) that about 20 million Nigerian children are out of school which represent 10 percent of the estimated Nigerian population of 200 million people and also represents the highest number of Out of School Children from any country globally;

*Also notes* that though the Ministry of Education disputed the figure but it is generally agreed that whatever the real figures, the issue of Out of School Children has become an albatross on the neck of the Nigerian State that must be dealt with as a matter of urgency;

*Further notes* that the social impacts of having about 20 million Out of School Children on the Nigerian State will include:

- Impediment to achieving some of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, especially goal (4) which is to ensure inclusiveness and equitable quality of education and promotion of lifelong learning opportunities for all;
- Providing easy pool for recruitment into criminal gangs, banditry and terrorism which are the biggest security issues the Nigerian State has been dealing with for many years;
- Achievement of national economic justice and inclusiveness will further be jeopardized, and many more Nigerians may become ill-equipped to climb out of the poverty bracket; and

- Other social problems that might arise from this condition are gender inequality, early/child marriage, general socio-political instability.

*Aware* that the past successive administrations made several efforts to deal with the Out of School Children problem and the last being the deployment of home-grown school feeding programs by the Muhammadu Buhari administration and supported with other programmes by development partners like the World Bank's sponsored "Better Education Service Delivery For All" programme. However, all these efforts have had little impact on the surging number of Out of School Children, and we therefore need new thinking and more aggressive strategy to deal with this menace.

*Convinced* that when all the institutions concerned are committed to their responsibilities, the menace of out of school children would be overcome because the situation is of concern to the Federal Government of Nigeria,

*Accordingly resolves to:*

- i. *Mandate* the Committee on Education (Basic & Secondary) to pay special attention to the issue of Out of School Children with the ultimate objective of drastically reducing the number;
  - ii. *Urge* the Ministry of Education, its related parastatals and agencies such as the Universal Basic Education stakeholders including non-governmental organisations to:
    - a. severally and jointly bring up new strategy to effectively deal with Out of School Children problem as well as rekindle the national consciousness through sensitization and advocacy on the importance of education to the growth and development of our country and the benefits of having majority educated population;
    - b. set a time limit of two years for the diligent implementation of the UBE Act as stipulated in section 2 (2).
  - iii. *Urge* governments at all levels to implement targeted intervention programmes that will address all the factors militating against free access to quality and basic education particularly, multidimensional poverty and insecurity;
  - iv. *Equally urge* the Judiciary in the 36 States of the Federation to take steps towards setting up mobile courts for the enforcement of the UBE ACT when they become active.
2. The need to strengthen and enforce A Framework for Regulated Implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility by Corporate Bodies in Nigeria.

Sponsor: Sen. Natasha Akpoti Uduaghan (*Kogi Central*)

*The Senate:*

*Notes* that Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is an ethical obligation of corporate bodies operating within a given space and therefore serves as a support system for government in addressing critical issues in the society;

*Also notes* that when properly thought-out by corporate bodies and their host governments, monitored, verified, and evaluated, CSR is an essential, even mandatory aspect of every company's code of operation in line with the principles of People, Planet, and Profit;

*Further notes* that CSR practices in developed countries have served as foundations for growth, development, and sustainable foundational actions leading to start-up hubs, incubation centers like Station F, integration of young people through internships, sustainable environmental practices, effective expatriates-homegrown succession systems, etc,;

*Aware* that despite several attempts, Nigeria does not have a unified and enforceable CSR legal framework. What the country has are scattered provisions which can pass as legal provisions, including the omnibus clauses in the Memorandum of Associations of companies; the provisions of S.279 (4) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act; the Climate Change Act, the Harmful Waste (Special Criminal Provisions Act); National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (Establishment) Act 2007; the Petroleum Industry Act; Nigeria's Code of Corporate Governance (2018); all of which are oftentimes contradictory and with no clear delineation;

*Still notes* that because CSR is an ethical issue, there is barely any country with legal mandates for the enforcement of its practices oftentimes resorting to the conscience of the corporate bodies and/or depending on the awareness-driven demands of the people;

*Conscious* of the fact that in line with the global need to ensure responsible operations by corporate bodies, the United Nations initiated the United Nations Global Compact which has been adopted by many corporate bodies in Nigeria, and demands for corporate responsibilities beyond allegiance to stakeholders and staff, to allegiance to communities wherein the companies operate;

*Further aware* of the several corporate governance code of conducts in the country and similar unregulated CSR practices by corporate bodies which are not anchored on proper needs assessments, global best practices, and a commitment to anti-corruption; and

*Notes* that in a bid to ensure proper maximization of the contributions of CSR to the growth of its country, South Africa, a sister country had adopted the King II CSR policy which provided regulatory and incentive measures including a mandatory 1% of annual net profits being contributed to CSR by operating corporate bodies and in the process witnessed increases in CSR contributions to the economy rising up to US\$800m in a year which were then utilized in a manner that is regulated and streamlined to address specific areas of focus identified by the country; while in Nigeria, the projected CSR support accruable to the Host Communities Development Trust (HCDDT) as deducible from an analysis of the Petroleum Industry Act shows a projected CSR support of about ten times the current amount derivable through CSR – proof of what the country is losing to unregulated CSR practices,

*Accordingly resolves to:*

- i. *Constitute* an Adhoc Committee to review the state of CSR in the country and make recommendations on the next steps in line with available research and in consultation with relevant stakeholders. and to among other things -
  - (a) consider the framing of a unified CSR policy for the country which must incorporate the views of public and private organizations, civil society, women and youths, and budding Nigerian investors;
  - (b) identify key areas of focus for corporate bodies with emphasis on delimiting cash-calls while emphasizing on corporate body-led investments in agriculture, education, ICT, setting up and running of incubation centres, internships for young Nigerians, funding of startups for Nigerians, and conservation of the health of the Nigerian environment;
  - (c) also consider a recommendation on the setting up of a department on CSR policy implementation to be domiciled in the Federal Ministry of Finance with the purpose of identifying the CSR direction of the country in a five-yearly cycle, review of same, and receiving reports of annual implementation efforts by corporate bodies; and
- ii. *Direct* the relevant committees to ensure that CSR activities be annually subjected to a process of monitoring, evaluation, verification, and oversight.

## COMMITTEE MEETINGS

No.	Committee	Date	Time	Venue
1.	Industries	Wednesday, 22 <sup>nd</sup> November, 2023 (Interactive Session)	2.00pm	Meeting Room 327 Senate New Building
2.	Information and National Orientation	Wednesday 22 <sup>nd</sup> November, 2023	2.00pm	Meeting Room 221 Senate New Building
3.	Agriculture Colleges and Institutions	Wednesday 22 <sup>nd</sup> November, 2023	2.00pm	Meeting Room 231 Senate New Building
4.	Ad-hoc Committee to Investigate the Various Turn Around Maintenance (TAM) Projects of Nigerian Refineries	Wednesday 22 <sup>nd</sup> November, 2023	2.00pm	Meeting Room 204 Senate New Building
5.	Special Duties	Wednesday 22 <sup>nd</sup> November, 2023	2.00pm	Meeting Room 211 Senate New Building
6.	Solid Minerals	Wednesday 22 <sup>nd</sup> November, 2023	4.00pm	Meeting Room 427 Senate New Building
7.	Capital Market	Wednesday 22 <sup>nd</sup> November, 2023 (Inaugural Meeting)	3.00pm	Meeting Room 431 Senate New Building
8.	Information and National Orientation	Wednesday 22 <sup>nd</sup> November, 2023 (Interactive Session)	2.00pm	Meeting Room 221 Senate New Building
9.	Legislative Compliance	Wednesday 22 <sup>nd</sup> November, 2023	2.00pm	Meeting Room 107 Senate New Building
10.	Local Content	Wednesday 22 <sup>nd</sup> November, 2023	3.00pm	Meeting Room 328 Senate New Building
11.	Interior	Wednesday 22 <sup>nd</sup> November, 2023	2.00pm	Meeting Room 323 Senate New Building
12.	Agriculture Colleges and Institutions	Thursday, 23 <sup>rd</sup> November, 2023	2.00pm	Conference Room 231 Senate New Building
13.	Ecology and Climate Change	Thursday, 23 <sup>rd</sup> November, 2023 (Interactive Session)	2.00pm	Meeting Room 211 Senate New Building
14.	Local Content	Thursday, 23 <sup>rd</sup> November, 2023	3.00pm	Meeting Room 204 Senate New Building
15.	Information and National Orientation	Friday 24 <sup>th</sup> November, 2023 (Interactive Session)	10.00am	Meeting Room 221 Senate New Building
16.	Interior	Monday 27 <sup>th</sup> November, 2023	2.00pm	Meeting Room 117 Senate New Building
17.	Local Content	Monday, 27 <sup>th</sup> November, 2023	12.00pm	Meeting Room 204 Senate New Building
18.	Downstream Petroleum Sector	Tue. 28 <sup>th</sup> Nov. – 1 <sup>st</sup> Fri. Dec. 2023 (Oversight Tour)		