

*Remarks at the*  
**INAUGURAL NATIONAL POLICY  
DIALOGUE ON THE LEGISLATIVE  
AGENDA OF THE HOUSE**

**Rt. Hon. Abbas Tajudeen, PhD, GCON**  
Speaker, House of Representatives, Federal Republic of Nigeria

**MONDAY 12 MAY, 2025 | CONGRESS HALL, TRANSCORP HILTON HOTEL, ABUJA**

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:









## 1.0 Opening Remarks

**D**istinguished ladies and gentlemen, I welcome you all to this inaugural National Policy Dialogue on the Legislative Agenda of the 10th House of Representatives with great honour and a deep sense of responsibility.

This engagement reflects our unwavering commitment to transparency, accountability, and democratic inclusion.

As a House, we have pledged to periodically engage the Nigerian people directly, report on our performance, and recalibrate our efforts in response to their feedback. Today's Policy Dialogue serves as a precursor to the 2025 "Open NASS Week," during which we will further open our doors to scrutiny. I am pleased to present, in this gathering, my Mid-Term Scorecard as Speaker of the 10th House of Representatives.

Allow me to extend a warm welcome to my colleagues, the Honourable Speakers of various State Houses of Assembly; members of the Diplomatic Corps; Ministers and representatives of Ministries, Departments, and Agencies; our Development Partners; and representatives of Civil Society Organisations. I am especially honoured by the presence of the Honourable Chief Justice of the Federation, who joins us today as a distinguished panelist.

Let me also acknowledge the Policy and Legal Advocacy Centre (PLAC) and the British High Commission for their unwavering support in building the capacity of the 10th House. Their partnership has been instrumental in convening this policy dialogue. I equally thank the National Assembly Library Trust Fund for its collaboration with the House in organising this programme.

As we approach the end of our second legislative session on June 13, 2025, marking the mid-point of our tenure, it is timely and appropriate that we undertake a performance review. This Dialogue offers a critical platform for such a reflection.





## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

The last two years of legislative governance have been extremely difficult and challenging, given the complex and multi-faceted challenges that continue to confront the nation. The 10th National Assembly was inaugurated on June 13, 2023, at a time when Nigeria was facing several challenges, including a weak economy, socio-economic and human development issues, security challenges, and a citizenry highly frustrated and disillusioned. These challenges were further compounded by the fuel subsidy removal, which initially was not accompanied by corresponding palliative measures to mitigate its impact, high insecurity leading to food shortages, and economic hardships occasioned by the naira's floatation. Nigerians had virtually lost hope and confidence in the efficacy of democracy to meet their aspirations.

As a legislature, whose role is critical to the delivery of good governance and the sustenance of our democracy, we were very conscious of the mood of Nigerians and their great expectations. Given these huge expectations, the House committed itself to developing and implementing a Legislative Agenda that seeks to address these challenges, deliver good governance, and once again, restore people's hope and confidence in our democracy.



### 3.0 THE LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Following series of consultations and engagements with critical stakeholders, including Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and Development Partners, the House developed a comprehensive Legislative Agenda to serve as a roadmap for enacting laws, conducting oversight functions and representation, and other legislative activities of the House from 2023-2027. The agenda reflects the priority areas of the House, representing its vision, mission, objectives, and core values.

The need for synergy to address Nigeria's pressing challenges requires a close working relationship between the Executive and Legislative branches of government, promoting collaboration, dialogue, and consultation to ensure effective governance and consistency in policy implementation. In developing the legislative agenda, the House was deliberate in aligning its priority areas to the broader objectives of the Tinubu administration as encapsulated in the **Renewed Hope Agenda**. Our legislative agenda thus identified legislative actions and measures that would be critical in enabling the Executive effectively achieve its vision for Nigeria and address its numerous challenges, promote good governance, economic growth and sustainable development. By aligning its legislative priorities with the nation's pressing needs, the 10th House demonstrated a commitment to contributing to Nigeria's economic and sustainable development.

The Legislative Agenda consists of a wide range of eight priority areas. These areas include **strengthening good governance, improving national security, law reform, economic growth and development, social sector reform and development,**



**inclusion and open parliament, influencing and directing foreign policy, and climate and environmental sustainability.** These priority areas have guided the activities of the House since its inception in June 2023. Whatever impact the House has been able to make is due largely to the deliberate, strategic, and focused implementation of the legislative agenda.

## 4.0 IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING STRATEGIES

The effectiveness of any good public policy, programme or plan can be stultified by poor implementation strategies. That has always been the sad commentary on policy implementation in Nigeria. To avoid this and reverse this unfortunate trend of policy failure, the House took deliberate steps to develop strategies for the effective implementation and monitoring of the legislative agenda. Consequently, the following strategies were outlined:



- Legislation and intervention areas of the agenda were clearly identified to foster strategic, thematic, and focused implementation
- Committees were required to integrate the legislative agenda into their respective work plans
- Legislative proposals by Hon. Members, including bills and motions, are to reflect provisions of the legislative agenda.
- Committees to submit regular reports on their activities to the House leadership for effective monitoring
- Members to maintain functional constituency offices and submit bi-annual engagement reports to the Speaker to ensure effective representation
- Improved legislative procedures and committee systems to promote efficiency and effectiveness
- Better internal and external communication to foster unhindered engagement
- Agenda structured into short, medium, and long-term milestones with key performance indicators to enable tracking of performance
- Agenda designed to allow for flexibility in responding to emerging issues or crises.



- Establishment of the Committee on Monitoring and Evaluation of the Implementation of the Legislative Agenda, and the Committee on Monitoring and Evaluation of Standing and Ad-hoc Committees
- Capacity development for members and staff on the legislative agenda and other parliamentary development programmes

## 5.0 PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

Apart from internal mechanisms for assessing our performance, the House has also deployed other platforms to enable stakeholders and Nigerians in general to assess the performance of the House.

In July 2024, the House organized a one-week “**Open Parliament**” during which we presented our scorecard. This public engagement falls within the focus of our legislative agenda, whereby we have prioritized citizens’ participation through open parliament to ensure that the citizens are carried along in every step of our legislative activities. Accordingly, we invited Nigerians across the spectrum of Nigerian society to review our activities and share their views and make suggestions. Following the various interactions and engagements, we received various invaluable reviews and suggestions from Nigerians. These suggestions were very useful in reshaping our legislative work and redirecting our focus especially in the areas of oversight, constituency outreach, constitutional review, and representation of the people.

Also, arising from the positive outcomes of the Open Parliament, the House resolved and indeed went ahead to organize the “**State of the House**” interactive session, which was held on 20th December, 2024. The purpose of the interactive session was to update Nigerians on the activities of the House since the Open Parliament, and to appreciate their support in the year through their feedback from the constituencies and public hearings



on bills, constitutional review meetings, and various interactive sessions held either at the constituency level or during public activities of the House. Again, the House is pleased to report that such interventions from citizens have helped greatly in the course of our legislative activities.

The **Policy Dialogue** we are holding today is a direct response to citizens' expectations and assessment of the 10th House of Representatives following a study carried out by the House to gauge public perception of the House, and indeed, the National Assembly. The overarching objectives of the study were to:

- Determine public perception of the House
- Determine the public view on the most important roles of legislators
- Provide insights into citizens' expectations and verify their alignment with the priorities of House members
- Link citizens' expectations to the legislative agenda
- Identify challenges associated with the legislature's work
- Bridge the gap between legislators and the citizens



The study revealed several findings. It was clear that all respondents understood the mandate of the House, identifying law-making as the most important role of the legislature, followed by representation and then oversight. The perception of lawmaking as the primary function of the House demonstrates the importance of enacting laws aimed at addressing the pressing challenges confronting Nigeria and improving citizens' quality of life. This implies that Nigerians would like to know the progress we have made in the area of lawmaking. On representation, Nigerians expect to see their representatives advocating for their interests and needs within government. Although oversight was seen as the least of the core functions of the House, perhaps due to lack of public awareness, it is nonetheless very critical in ensuring that the executive branch is properly monitored to foster accountability and transparency, and the judicious use of resources to deliver good governance and the dividends of democracy to citizens. This policy dialogue aims to heighten public awareness on the importance of oversight.





One of the key recommendations that emerged from this study is the need to enhance inclusivity in the legislative activities of the 10th House through transparency and open communication, conduct of regular town hall meetings and public forums to engender direct interaction between lawmakers and constituents, and ensuring transparency through regular updates, publicizing activities of the House and making legislative proceedings accessible to the public.

We have accordingly designed the policy dialogue to reflect the findings and recommendations of this study by ensuring that the Executive branch, represented by Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), participates in this policy dialogue. This policy dialogue is therefore a triangulation of interaction between the legislature, the executive, and the citizens. It will take the following format:

- A presentation of the scorecard of the House of Representatives, particularly about lawmaking, representation, and oversight.
- Presentation by MDAs in response, detailing the corresponding actions taken in respect of laws enacted and resolutions passed by the House that are relevant to their mandate.
- An interactive session where citizens are free to ask questions, make comments and offer suggestions on the presentations made by the House and the MDAs.

By this, the policy dialogue aims to escalate the oversight function of the House to another level, demonstrating the importance of citizens' participation in the governance process.

For this policy dialogue, our performance report will be guided by the following performance metrics:

- **Lawmaking Functions.** The report will indicate the number of bills presented, the number at different stages of progression, the number negative, the number passed, and the specific sectors of the legislative agenda to which they belong. The report will also consider constitutional alteration and public hearings

- **Representation Activities.** The report will indicate the number of motions received, the number negatived, the number referred to standing committees, and number referred to ad hoc committees, and the number of motions resolved. Other areas under consideration include constituency and zonal intervention projects, public petitions and citizen's engagement.
- **Oversight functions.** The report will cover oversight instruments, oversight visits and inspections, familiarization/courtesy visits, and investigative hearings.
- **Committee Meetings.** The report will cover regular meetings, interactive sessions, and budget defence/engagement



## 6.0 LAWMAKING FUNCTIONS

Section 4 of the 1999 Constitution, as amended, has empowered the National Assembly to make laws for the good governance of the nation. The 10th House continues to leverage its power to make laws to execute commitments outlined in its legislative agenda, providing it the opportunity to address the country's political and socio-economic challenges.

### 6.1 Bills

In terms of bills processed between June 2023 and March 2025, the analysis carried out indicates high performance both in terms of the number and quality of legislation. **As of March 2025, a total of 2105 bills were presented on the floor of the House, showing an increase of 754 bills from the 1351 bills presented in the first session of the 10th House as of June 13, 2024.** This number is expected to increase by June 13, 2025, which marks the end of the second session.





**Table 6.1:** Status of Bills Received and Considered in the House from June 13, 2023, to March 31, 2025.

Status of Bills	No. of Bills	% Over Total
Bills Introduced	2105	100
Awaiting Second Reading	1553	73.8
Awaiting Report	193	9.2
Awaiting Consideration	135	6.4
Passed	198	9.4
Negatived	5	0.2
Consolidated	21	1.0

Analysis of Table 6.1 shows that **2105 bills** (100%) were introduced on the floor of the House, out of which **1553 bills** (73.8%) are awaiting second reading, while **198 bills** (9.4%) were passed. Currently, **135 bills** (6.4%) are awaiting consideration. Only **5 bills** (0.2%) were negatived, showing the commitment of the House to intense legislative scrutiny of bills. Overall, this level of high performance shows the 10th House is proactive, committed and focused in its approach towards addressing Nigeria's socio-economic and development challenges through effective lawmaking.

One important factor that has significantly enhanced legislation in the House is its commitment to inclusive legislation, enabling the House to engage citizens in the lawmaking process. Accordingly, the House has held several stakeholders' forums to gather citizens' opinions on several national issues. Some of the notable ones include National Dialogue on State Policing, National Discourse on Nigerian Security Challenges and Good Governance at Local Government Level, a two-day Retreat for Members on the effective implementation of the Petroleum Industry Reform Bill (PIA), 2021, and tax reform modernization.





Other important engagements include Stakeholders Dialogue on the Legislative Agenda, Citizens Townhall on electoral reforms, Citizens Townhall on the 2024 and 2025 budgets, and a one-day interactive session for Members on the Tax Reform Bills. The House also held a Youth Summit in 2024 and promised to do so twice a year. Just last week, the House held the first public engagement with Media Influencers in Nigeria, all in a bid to involve all segments of Nigeria in the legislative process of the House. Most recently, the House through the Committee on Renewable Energy, convened the first Legislative Conference on Renewable Energy in Lagos Nigeria, which was well attended by industry practitioners, State government representatives and representatives of the Ghanaian parliament. The conference was a crucial step for the House to engage in the global response to a critical challenge in the renewable energy sector.



While this is an indication of the desire of the House to enhance human capital development, healthcare and infrastructural development, and address numerous economic challenges, the House is intensifying effort to address challenges in the other key priority areas of the legislative agenda, particularly on foreign policy, and climate change and environmental sustainability. It is instructive to state that the House has moved several motions and passed resolutions on addressing perennial floods and other environmental challenges, such as erosion and desertification, in different parts of the country.



Some notable bills passed by the House include Electric Power Sector Reform (Amendment) Bill, 2023; Nigerian Hunters and Forest Security Service (Establishment) Bill, 2023; Federal Audit Service Bill, 2023; Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons Bill, 2023; Armed Forces Act ((Amendment) Bill, 2023; National Assembly Library Trust Fund Act (Amendment) Bill, 2024; Student Loans (Access to Higher Education) Act (Repeal and Enactment) Bill, 2024; Judicial Office Holders (Salaries and Allowances, etc.) Bill, 2024; Cybercrimes (Prohibition, Prevention, etc.) Act (Amendment) Bill, 2024; National Anthem Bill, 2024; and the Traditional Complementary and Alternative Medicine Council of Nigeria (Establishment) Bill, 2023.

Other bills include Mandatory Inclusion of Teachings on Breast and Cervical Cancers Curriculum of All Secondary Schools in Nigeria Bill, 2023; Mandatory Inclusion of Preventive Measures and Teachings on Sexual Gender-Based Violence into the Curriculum of All Secondary Schools in Nigeria Bill, 2023; Revenue Mobilisation, Allocation and Fiscal Commission Act (Repeal and Enactment) Bill, 2023; National Assembly Budget and Research Office (NABRO) (Establishment) Bill, 2023; National Research and Innovation Council (Establishment) Bill, 2023; the Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria Act (Amendment) Bill, 2023;



The tax reform bills presented by the Executive were also passed by the House. They include the Nigerian Tax Bill, 2025; the Nigerian Tax Administration Bill, 2025; the Nigerian Revenue Service (Establishment) Bill, 2025; and the Joint Revenue Board (Establishment) Bill, 2025. These bills will, among other things, significantly improve the generation of non-oil revenue and reduce the cost of living for Nigerians.

Development Commission Bills passed include the South-West Development Commission (Establishment) Bill, 2025; North-Central Development Commission (Establishment) Bill, 2025; South-South Development Commission (Establishment) Bill, 2025; South-East

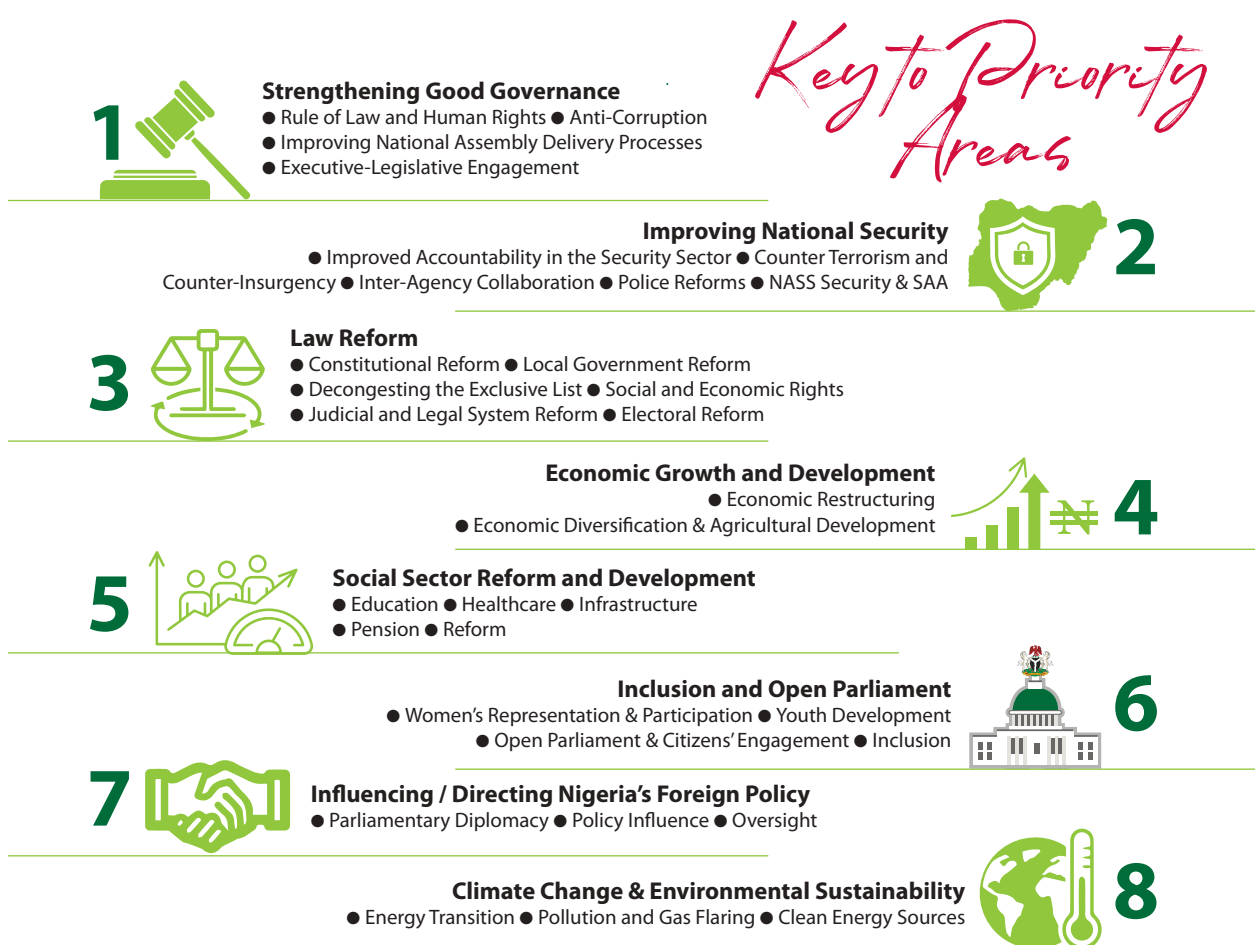
Development Commission (Establishment) Bill, 2025 and the North-West Development Commission (Establishment) Bill, 2025. The quick passage of these bills demonstrates the strategic collaboration between the Legislature and the Executive while also reflecting our commitment to the equitable and even distribution of resources and development to every part of the country.

**Table 6.3:** Bills Processed and Assented in Key Priority Areas (KPA) of the Legislative Agenda, June 13, 2023 – March 31, 2025

	Title	KPA	Implementing MDA
1	Electricity Act (Amendment) Act, 2023	5	Ministry of Power and its Agencies
2	Defence Industries Corporation of Nigeria Act, 2023	2	Ministry of Defence/DICON
3	Cybercrimes (Prohibition and Protection) Act (Amendment) Act, 2024	2	Police and Anti-corruption Agencies
4	National Anthem Act, 2024	5	Presidency, NASS, Judiciary, Armed Force and all MDAs
5	Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons Act, 2024	2	Customs and All Security Agencies
6	Appropriation (Amendment) (No.2) Act, 2024	4	Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Budget and their Agencies
7	Supplementary Appropriation (Amendment) (No.2) Act, 2024	4	Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Budget and their Agencies
8	Federal Capital Territory Supplementary Statutory Appropriation Act, 2024	4	FCT Administration
9	North West Development Commission (Establishment) Act, 2024	5	Ministry of Regional Development
10	South East Development Commission Act (Establishment) Act, 2024	5	Ministry of Regional Development
11	National Minimum Wage (Amendment) Act, 2024	4	Budget, Finance and Salary and Wages Commission
12	Nigeria Police (Amendment) Act, 2024	2	Ministry of Police Affairs and Nigeria Police Service Commission
13	Finance Act (Amendment) Act, 2024	4	Finance and Budget
14	Appropriation (Repeal and Enactment) Act, 2024	4	Finance and Budget
15	Judicial Office Holders (Salaries and Allowances, Etc.) Act, 2024	3	Ministry of Justice and Judicial Service Commission
16	Central Bank of Nigeria Act (Establishment) (Amendment) Act, 2024	4	Central Bank of Nigeria



	Title	KPA	Implementing MDA
17	Federal Medical Centres (Amendment) (No.2) Act, 2024	5	Ministry of Health
18	Federal University of Sports, Afuze (Establishment) Act, 2024	5	Ministry of Education
19	Federal Medical Centres (Amendment) (No.3) Act, 2024	5	Ministry of Health
20	Appropriation (Repeal and Enactment) (Amendment) Act, 2024	4	Finance, Budget
21	North Central Development Commission (Establishment) Act, 2024	5	Ministry of Regional Development
22	Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2024	5	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Science and Technology
23	Federal Polytechnic (Amendment) Act, 2024	5	Ministry of Education
24	Nigerian Maritime University, Okerenkoko (Establishment) Act, 2024	5	Marine and Blue Economy, Ministry of Education
25	Federal University of Health Sciences and Technology, Tsafe (Establishment) Act, 2024	5	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Science and Technology
26	Federal University of Environment and Technology Koroma/Saakpenwa, Tai Ogoni (Establishment) Act, 2024	5	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Science and Technology
27	Federal University of Agriculture and Development Studies, Iragbiji (Establishment) Act, 2025	5	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture
28	Federal University of Technology and Environmental Sciences, Iyin Ekiti (Establishment) Act, 2025	5	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Science and Technology
29	Appropriation Act, 2025	4	Finance, Budget
30	Nigeria Anti-Doping Act, 2025	5	National Sports Commission
31	South-South Development Commission (Establishment) Act, 2025	5	Ministry of Regional Development
32	South-West Development Commission (Establishment) Act, 2025	5	Ministry of Regional Development
33	Investments and Securities Act, 2025	4	Securities and Exchange Commission



**Table 6.4:** Summary of Bills Processed/Assented in Key Priority Areas of the Legislative Agenda

	Priority Areas in the Legislative Agenda	No. of Bills Assented	% Over Total
1	Strengthening Good Governance	0	0
2	Improving National Security	4	12.
3	Law Reform	1	3.
4	Economic Growth and Development	10	30.
5	Social Sector Reform and Development	18	55
6	Inclusion and Open Parliament	0	0
7	Influencing Nigeria's Foreign Policy	0	0
8	Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 6.3 shows the MDAs that are responsible for implementing bills that have been assented to by the President. Some of these MDAs have been invited to this policy dialogue to provide information on what they are doing or have done to implement the laws enacted, demonstrating the need to hold government institutions responsible and accountable. For instance, the Electricity Amendment Act, 2023, aims to create a competitive market that enables private sector investment to flourish, leading to a more efficient and reliable



power supply. Other objectives include promoting renewable energy, empowering states to develop their electricity policies and frameworks, revamping the transmission networks, and addressing concerns of host communities. Unfortunately, Nigerians have not enjoyed an efficient and reliable power supply in recent times. It was reported that in 2024, the national grid experienced twelve (12) collapses, leading to nationwide blackouts and disruptions across the country. The Ministry of Power will be expected to address this issue and outline plans on how to overcome these challenges so that Nigerians can enjoy the full benefits of this important legislation.

Table 6.4 shows that 33 bills across four sectors have been assented to by the President. Out of the 33 bills (100%) that were assented, 18 bills (55%) are in the Social Sector Reform and Development, followed by Economic Growth and Development with 10 bills (30%), and Improving National Security with 10 bills (12%). A number of the bills passed are currently being processed for the assent of the President.



## 6.2 Constitutional Alteration

The House Committee on the Review of the Constitution, chaired by the Deputy Speaker, the Rt. Hon Benjamin Kalu, CON, has demonstrated commitment and patriotism in carrying this important national assignment. The committee has held several citizen engagement sessions, incorporating public input into the review process, to align the constitution with the current needs and aspirations of Nigerians. In addition to the memoranda received, the committee has also reintroduced bill proposals from the 9th National Assembly that were denied presidential assent. **Areas currently being considered for alteration include the establishment of state police, local government reforms, state access to mines, increased women's participation in politics, specification of taxes and levies, and provision for the office of the Mayor of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.**

The Committee has reviewed over 350 public memoranda and about 120-member bills proposing constitutional amendments. So far, 36 constitutional amendment bills have passed through the second reading. The House is working assiduously to ensure that the December 2025 timeframe to complete the constitutional alteration process is achieved.



## 7.0 REPRESENTATION FUNCTIONS

### 7.1. Motions and Resolutions

Motions and resolutions are important tools of legislative representation, fostering an accountable and responsive system of government, and upholding the fundamental principles of democracy. A motion is a legislative device or formal proposal made by a member, prompting the legislature to act on specific issue of concern, affecting individual citizens or the nation as a whole. Once a motion is debated, resolutions are made and communicated to the government for implementation. Because of the proactive nature of the House and its commitment to the yearnings and aspirations of the people, there has been a high turnover of motions and resolutions, cutting across all sectors of the legislative agenda. Between January and March 2025, a total of **78 motions** were passed on the floor of the House. Out of these, **58** were referred to standing committees and **17** to ad hoc committees, while only **3** were negatived. Overall, **605 motions** were passed between June 2023 and March 2025, reflecting the commitment of members to addressing the concerns of their constituents.



These resolutions have sought to address critical issues, including national security, economic growth, and development, social sector reform, governance, women and youth inclusion, foreign policy, and law reform. It is important to note that the effectiveness of these resolutions in shaping government action underscores the commitment of the House in ensuring that the voices of the people are heard and acted upon.

Again, this policy dialogue will allow MDAs to tell Nigerians actions they have taken or are taking to implement resolutions arising from these motions. This is to ensure that government institutions are responsible, responsive, and accountable.

## 8.0 PUBLIC PETITIONS

As part of our representation, the House has a Committee on Public Petition whose mandate is to receive complaints from constituents and attend to them in line with the House rules and guidelines. In the last two years, the House has received a total of 621 petitions. A total of 24 petitions were treated with their reports ready for consideration by the House. A total of number of 30 petitions were dismissed for lacking merit, while the remaining petitions are all in various stages of hearing/investigative processes.

## 9.0 CONCLUDING REMARKS

Distinguished ladies and gentlemen, let me thank you for your gracious participation in this inaugural policy dialogue on our legislative agenda. Since we assumed office as the 10th House of Representatives, we have committed ourselves to legislative governance that is driven by integrity and excellence. We may not be where we ought to be, but we have certainly recorded significant milestones in our legislative work. We are hopeful that the outcomes of this policy dialogue will further spur the House to do more for greater achievements.

I wish to assure you all that we shall remain committed, strategic, and focused in carrying out our legislative duties. We shall be guided by the interests of the majority of Nigerians at all times and the need to move this nation forward.

I thank you most sincerely for your kind attention.  
May God bless the Federal Republic of Nigeria.



# Appendix

## BILLS BY KEY SECTORS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, SECOND SESSSION

### Key Economy-related bills

- HB. 2021 2025 Appropriation Bill
- HB. 2023 Appropriation Act (Amendment) Bill, 2024 act
- HB. 1726 FCT Supplementary Appropriations Bill, 2024
- HB. 1611 Finance Act (Amendment) Bill, 2024
- HB. 1756 Nigeria Tax Administration Bill, 2024
- HB. 1757 Nigeria Revenue Service (Establishment) Bill, 2024'
- HB. 1758 Joint Revenue Board of Nigeria (Establishment) Bill, 2024
- HB. 1759 Nigeria Tax Bill, 2024
- HB. 244 Institute of Economist of Nigeria Act, 2023
- HB. 243 Corporate Social Responsibility Bill, 2023
- Sb. 128 Investment and Security Act (Repeal and Enactment) Bill, 2024
- SB. 277Nigeria Deposit Insurance Corporation Act (Amendment) Bill, 2024

### Education bills

- HB. 89 National Library of Nigeria (Establishment) Bill, 2023 – Establishes the National Library of Nigeria.
- HB. 136 Nigeria French Language, Badagri, Lagos State (Establishment) Bill, 2023 – Focuses on French language education.
- HB. 421 National Examination Council (NECO) (Establishment) Bill, 2023 – Establishes NECO as a national examination body.
- HB. 1598 Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal of Sexual Harassment in Tertiary Institution Bill, 2024 – Addresses safety in higher education.
- HB. 1844 Federal Capital Territory (FCT) Scholarship Board (Establishment) Bill, 2024 – Establishes a scholarship board for the FCT.
- SB. 13 Federal University of Applied Sciences, Kachia, Kaduna State (Establishment) Bill, 2024 – Establishes a specialized university.
- HB. 2278 Federal University of Allied Health Sciences, Bichi (Establishment) Bill, 2025 – Focuses on health sciences education.
- HB. 936 Federal University of Education, Numan Adamawa State Bill – Establishes a university dedicated to education.
- HB. 21 National Primary Education Commission (Establishment) Bill, 2023 – Strengthens primary education oversight.



- HB. 727 National Science, Technology, Innovation and Research Council Bill – Sets national priorities on research and innovation.
- HB. 2152 Nigerian Educational Research and Development Council Act (Amendment) Bill, 2025 – Enhances educational research frameworks.

## Establishment Bills

- HB. 1039 Nigerian Oil and Gas Industry Content Act (Repeal and Enactment) Bill, 2023
- HB. 59 Nigerian Content (Non-Oil and Gas Sector) Development (Establishment) Bill, 2023
- HB. 89 National Library of Nigeria (Establishment) Bill, 2023
- HB. 90 Nigeria Hunters and Forest Security Service (Establishment) Bill, 2023
- HB. 121 North Central Development Commission (Establishment) Bill, 2023 – Establishes a development commission for the North Central region.
- HB. 138 Chartered Institute of Agribusiness of Nigeria (Establishment) Bill, 2023
- HB. 139 Chartered Institute of Business Administration of Nigeria (Establishment) Bill, 2023 Establishes a professional body for business administration.
- -HB. 140 Chartered Institute of Digital Forensics of Nigeria (Establishment) Bill, 2023
- HB. 181 South South Development Commission (Establishment) Bill, 2023
- HB. 1844 Federal Capital Territory (FCT) Scholarship Board (Establishment) Bill, 2024
- HB. 2278 Federal University of Allied Health Sciences, Bichi (Establishment) Bill, 2025
- HB. 326 Food Vendors (Registration) Council of Nigeria (Establishment) Bill, 2023
- HB. 345 Pharmaceutical Technologist and Pharmacy Technician Council of Nigeria (Establishment) Bill, 2023
- HB. 473 Traditional Complementary and Alternative Medicine Council of Nigeria (Establishment) Bill, 2023

## Security Bills

- HB. 90 Nigeria Hunters and Forest Security Service (Establishment) Bill, 2023
- HB. 99 Defence Industries Corporation of Nigeria (Repeal) Bill, 2023
- HB. 151 Criminal Code Act (Amendment) Bill, 2023 –
- HB. 177 Close Circuit Television (Compulsory Installation) Bill, 2023
- HB. 207 Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons Bill, 2023
- HB. 211 Federal Fire and Rescue Service Bill, 2023
- HB. 311 Armed Forces Act (Amendment) Bill, 2023
- HB. 312 Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps Act (Amendment) Bill, 2023
- HB. 315 Economic and Financial Crimes Commission Act (Amendment) Bill, 2023
- HB. 316 Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences (Amendment) Bill, 2023
- HB. 472 National Drug Law Enforcement Agency Act (Amendment) Bill, 2023

## CATEGORIZED BILLS SUMMARY

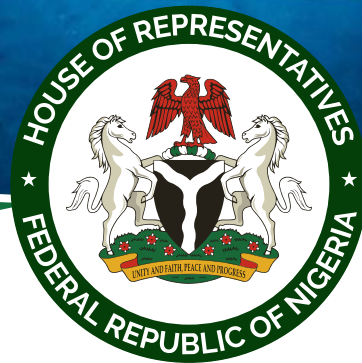
	Category	Number Of Bills	Percentage
1	Education	162	18.1%
2	Health	112	12.5%
3	Agriculture	89	9.9%
4	Security & Defense	52	5.8%
5	Infrastructure	45	5.0%
6	Economy & Finance	63	7.0%
7	Governance	68	7.6%
8	Justice & Legal	78	8.7%
9	Energy	37	4.1%
10	Science & Technology	38	4.2%
11	Transport	31	3.5%
12	Social Welfare	35	3.9%
13	Environment	27	3.0%
14	Commerce & Industry	42	4.7%
15	Constitutional Amendments	92	10.3%
16	Miscellaneous	48	5.4%
	<b>Total Categorized</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>100%</b>

## UNCATEGORIZED BILLS SUMMARY

Category	Number Of Bills	Percentage
Bills Awaiting Categorization	926	50.7%
Total Bills Tracked	1,825	100%







*Remarks at the*  
**INAUGURAL NATIONAL POLICY  
DIALOGUE ON THE LEGISLATIVE  
AGENDA OF THE HOUSE**

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:

