



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

Thursday, 18th July, 2019

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

PRESENTATION OF A REPORT

1. Ad-hoc Committee on the 9TH Senate Legislative Agenda
Sen. Adamu, Muhammad Aliero (*Kebbi Central*)
-That the Senate do receive the report of the Ad-hoc Committee on the 9TH Senate Legislative Agenda
- *To be Laid.*

ORDERS OF THE DAY

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS

1. Ad-hoc Committee on the Screening of Presidential Nominees
Sen. Folarin, Teslim Kolawole (*Oyo Central*)
-That the Senate do consider the report of the Ad-hoc Committee on the Screening of Presidential Nominees on the Confirmation of the Nomination of the following persons for Appointments as Executive Commissioner and Non-Executive Commissioners of the Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC).

S/No	Name	Position	Geo-Political Zone	Remarks
1.	Engr. Uba A. S. Maska	Executive Commissioner	North West	Re-Appointment
2.	Aliyu Sa'idu Abubakar	Non-Executive Commissioner	North East	Fresh Appointment
3.	Prof. Millionaire Abowei	Non-Executive Commissioner	South South	Fresh Appointment
4.	Abdulazeez Mohammed Salman	Non-Executive Commissioner	North Central	Fresh Appointment

2. Ad-hoc Committee on the Screening of Presidential Nominees
Sen. Folarin, Teslim Kolawole (*Oyo Central*)
-That the Senate do consider the report of the Ad-hoc Committee on the Screening of Presidential Nominees on the Confirmation of the Nomination of Professor Habu S. Galadima for Appointment as the Substantive Director General, National Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies (NIPSS).

MOTIONS

1. Devastating Storm in Obosi, Nkpor and Oraukwu Communities of Anambra State.

Sponsor: Sen. Ekwunife, Uche Lilian (*Anambra Central*)

Co-sponsors:

Sen. Yaroe, Binos Dauda (<i>Adamawa South</i>)	Sen. Apiafi, Betty Jocelyn (<i>Rivers West</i>)
Sen. Ubah, Ifeanyi Patrick (<i>Anambra South</i>)	Sen. Fadahunsi, Francis Adenigba (<i>Osun East</i>)
Sen. Balogun, Kola Ademola (<i>Oyo South</i>)	Sen. Moro, Patrick Abba (<i>Benue South</i>)
Sen. Barau, I. Jibrin (<i>Kano North</i>)	Sen. Bamidele, Micheal Opeyemi (<i>Ekiti Central</i>)
Sen. Folarin, Teslim Kolawole (<i>Oyo Central</i>)	Sen. Egwu, Samuel Ominyi (<i>Ebonyi North</i>)
Sen. Bassey, Gershom Henry (<i>Cross River South</i>)	Sen. Urhoghide, M. Aisagbonriodion (<i>Edo South</i>)
Sen. Odebiyi, Tolulope Akinremi (<i>Ogun West</i>)	Sen. Orji, Theodore Ahamefule (<i>Abia Central</i>)
Sen. Abaribe, Enyinnaya Harcourt (<i>Abia South</i>)	Sen. Abdullahi, Aliyu Sabi (<i>Niger North</i>)
Sen. Abdullahi, Yahaya Abubakar (<i>Kebbi North</i>)	Sen. Adamu, Abdullahi (<i>Nasarawa West</i>)
Sen. Adamu, Muhammad Aliero (<i>Kebbi Central</i>)	Sen. Adeola, Solomon Olamilekan (<i>Lagos West</i>)
Sen. Adetunmbi, Olubunmi Ayodeji (<i>Ekiti North</i>)	Sen. Adeyeye, Clement Adedayo (<i>Ekiti South</i>)
Sen. Ahmad, Babba Kaita (<i>Katsina North</i>)	Sen. Akinyelure, Patrick Ayo (<i>Ondo Central</i>)
Sen. Akpan, Albert Bassey (<i>Akwa-Ibom North East</i>)	Sen. Akwashiki, Godiya (<i>Nasarawa North</i>)

The Senate:

Notes with deep concern, the devastating storm that took place during the weekend at Obosi, Nkpor Oraukwu Communities in Idemili North LGA of Anambra State, which destroyed a lot of homes and rendered the residents of that area homeless. Shops, Markets, and Roads were not also spared, as they are all in a state of great devastation. The residents were forced to flee and take refuge in neighbouring towns and villages. Properties and goods worth billions of Naira were destroyed. This worsened the state of erosion sites that were already ravaging the area;

Notes also that Obosi, the home town of the former Common Wealth Secretary General, Emeka Anyaoku, and one of our colleagues Senator Mike Ajaegbo and also another important commercial town which deals on Auto Spare Parts with a land Mass of 16.973sq.km, and more than 14 active erosion sites, has lost about 4.02sq.km of their land mass, that is 23.7% of its total land mass to the erosion;

Notes that unless immediate steps are taken to control the widening erosion gullies, the residents of these communities will continue to be exposed to greater risk of loss of life and properties;

Concerned that these gully erosion sites, which usually cover more than 1sq.km and ranges in size from 10-15 meters wide to 15-30 meters deep, are posing a great threat to the economic activities of the Nkpor and Obosi communities, and the safety of the people living in the area;

Aware that of all the states in the Southeast zone, Anambra State has been identified as the worst hit by the erosion menace, with over 1000 active erosion sites existing in the state;

Further aware of recent reports and studies indicating that over 20% of the total land mass of ANAMBRA State is being devastated by different stages of flooding and gully erosion;

Worried that Nkpor, which is a major commercial town in Anambra State with a landmass of 13.88sq.km has lost about 2.09sq.km, which is 15% of the total land mass to gully erosion, affecting about 16,023 people some of whom have been rendered homeless;

Notes further that the worst incidents of these erosion menace occur during the rainy season between the months of March and October of every year, and constitute a major disruption to the social and economic activities of these communities; and

Desirous of taking immediate remedial measures to check the scourge of this erosion menace in these communities and provide immediate relief to the affected communities.

Accordingly resolves to:

- i. *Request* the Ecological Funds Office to immediately visit the affected areas, provide remedy and advance solutions to this erosion menace; and
- ii. *Direct* the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) to provide relief materials and all other support as may be necessary to mitigate the damages suffered by these communities.

2. Urgent need to ascertain the status of the Nigerian Extended Continental Shelf Project.

Sponsor: Sen. Sekibo, George Thompson (*Rivers East*)

Co-sponsors:

Sen. Omo-Agege, Ovie Augustine (<i>Delta Central</i>)	Sen. Bwacha, Emmanuel (<i>Taraba South</i>)
Sen. Abaribe, Enyinnaya Harcourt (<i>Abia South</i>)	Sen. Melaye, Dino (<i>Kogi West</i>)
Sen. Abdullahi, Yahaya Abubakar (<i>Kebbi North</i>)	Sen. Apiafi, Betty Jocelyn (<i>Rivers West</i>)
Sen. Akpan, Albert Bassey (<i>Akwa-Ibom North East</i>)	Sen. Diri, Douye (<i>Bayelsa Central</i>)
Sen. Urhoghide, M. Aisagbonriodion (<i>Edo South</i>)	Sen. Alkali, Saidu Ahmed (<i>Gombe North</i>)
Sen. Ordia, Akhimienmona Clifford (<i>Edo Central</i>)	Sen. Gaya, Kabiru Ibrahim (<i>Kano South</i>)
Sen. Tofowomo, Nicholas Olubukola (<i>Ondo South</i>)	Sen. Na'allah, Bala Ibn (<i>Kebbi South</i>)
Sen. Nwaoboshi, Peter Onyeluka (<i>Delta North</i>)	Sen. Oko, Rose Okoji (<i>Cross River North</i>)
Sen. Onor, Sandy Ojang (<i>Cross River Central</i>)	Sen. Okorocho, Anayo Rochas (<i>Imo West</i>)
Sen. Bassey, Gershom Henry (<i>Cross River South</i>)	Sen. Orji, Theodore Ahamefule (<i>Abia Central</i>)
Sen. Degi-Eremienyo, W. Biobarakuma (<i>Bayelsa East</i>)	Sen. Kalu, Orji Uzor (<i>Abia North</i>)
Sen. Adamu, Muhammad Aliero (<i>Kebbi Central</i>)	Sen. Onyewuchi, Ezenwa Francis (<i>Imo East</i>)
Sen. Alimikhen, Francis Asekame (<i>Edo North</i>)	Sen. Akinyelure, Patrick Ayo (<i>Ondo Central</i>)
Sen. Tinubu, Oluremi Shade (<i>Lagos Central</i>)	Sen. Mpigi, Barinada (<i>Rivers South-East</i>)
Sen. Ewhrudjakpo, Lawrence O. (<i>Bayelsa West</i>)	Sen. Boroffice, Robert Ajayi (<i>Ondo North</i>)
Sen. Eyakenyi, Akon Etim (<i>Akwa-Ibom South</i>)	Sen. Manager, James Ebiowou (<i>Delta South</i>)

The Senate:

Notes that on 7th May, 2009, Nigeria made a formal submission to the United Nation's Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS) stating its intention for an extension of her Continental Shelf beyond the 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured;

Notes further that the submission is sequel to the provision of Article 76 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) which allows coastal states to make additional claim of between 200 nautical miles to a maximum of 350 nautical miles (650 miles) beyond their Exclusive Economic Zone of 200 Nautical miles (about 370km), if the coastal state is able to prove through scientific data and information that the seabed and the subsoil of the marine area of its territorial sea is a natural prolongation of its land territory to the outer edge of the continental margin;

Aware that every coastal state has a seaward delimitation of its territorial waters and for the purpose of insight, it is as follows:

- Territorial Waters: This is the breadth of a coastal state territorial sea not exceeding 12 nautical miles, measured from the baseline of the coastal state as provided by the Convention;
- The Contiguous Zone: This is adjacent to the territorial waters and does not extend beyond 24 nautical miles from the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured;
- The Exclusive Economic Zone: This is beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea and shall not extend beyond 200 nautical miles measured from the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured and is only claimable if the coastal state's seaward boundary is not encumbered by another coastal state; and
- Extended Continental Shelf: This is a prolongation of the seabed and the subsoil of the marine area beyond the exclusive economic zone of a coastal state and is only claimable if the state is able to prove through scientific information backed by data and argument that the seabed and the subsoil of the marine area of its territorial sea extends beyond the 200 nautical miles exclusive economic zone. The United Nation's Convention allows such additional claim to a maximum of 350 nautical miles;

Notes also that Nigeria's claim for an extension of her continental shelf from 200 to 350 nautical miles is achievable and thus set up an inter-ministerial Technical committee in the year 2000 which has been coordinated by the National Boundary Commission and has been in the forefront of the project;

Aware that on the submission of her claim, Nigeria set up an office in the United Nation's office with some Nigerian experts trained for that purpose and foreign consultants engaged for overseeing the day to day activities of the project;

Understands also that the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, His Excellency, Muhammadu Buhari set up a High Powered Presidential Committee (HPPC) on 5th November, 2015, being chaired by the Attorney General of the Federation for the purpose of a proper follow up to the successful claim of the submission. This is as recommended by the Senate in 2013. The Senate had, in its Order Paper of 14th February, 2013, "urged the Federal Government to urgently fund the Project, as the officers in the UN had not received their allowances for about two years at that time; so the Project went dormant. Thus the Project suffered hiccups of funding from Government, first for about eighteen months, then for about three years, till November 2015, when President Muhammadu Buhari constituted the above committee and defrayed the outstanding financial commitments;

Observes that Nigeria has already invested a lot of taxpayers money in the project for the collection of geological, geophysical and hydrographic data but has not yet completed the process from its commencement in 2000 after the adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in 1997, and it will be economically unwise for the Federal Government to foot-drag on the Project at this time, as this will also portray Nigeria in a bad light at the UN;

Notes further that Nigeria laid a claim of 8,000Km² (approximately twice the size of Lagos State) in her first submission made in 2009 which could be improved upon if Nigeria's submission was based on morphology supported by geology as against the evidence to the contrary used in gathering her technical data that was submitted in 2009;

Knows that the Extended Continental Shelf when achieved would be an additional seaward territory beyond the Exclusive Economic Zone of 200 nautical miles over which the country already has sovereignty rights;

Knows further that Article 77 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea has given exclusive rights with regard to exploration and exploitation of such resources to the coastal state that has been able to claim the territory as prescribed by the Convention, as given below:

- The coastal state exercises over the continental shelf sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring it and exploiting its natural resources;
- The rights referred to in paragraph 1 are exclusive in this sense that if the coastal state does not explore the continental shelf or exploit its natural resources, no one may undertake these activities without the express consent of the coastal state;
- The right of the coastal state over the continental shelf do not depend on occupation, effective or notional, or on any express proclamation; and
- The natural resources referred to in this part consist of the mineral and other non-living resources of the seabed and subsoil together with living organisms belonging to sedentary species, that is to say, organism which, at the harvestable stage, either are immobile on or under the seabed or are unable to move except in constant physical contact with the seabed or the subsoil;

Similarly, Article 81 also gives an exclusive drilling right to the coastal state that has been able to claim its Extended Continental Shelf, see below:

- The coastal state shall have the exclusive right to authorize and regulate drilling on the continental shelf for all purposes;

Recalls that in 2013, the Senate of the Federal Republic of Nigeria expressed its displeasure on the failure of the Federal Government to defray her financial commitment which had delayed the review and approval process after a lot of tax-payers money has been invested into the projects;

Notes that the Extended Continental Shelf is strategically important to any coastal state that is able to go through the rigorous process of approval. The importance among other things include naval activities and national security both on the sea, the seabed and the airspace, as well as valuable resources as Sedentary fisheries, Bio-prospecting of deep ocean diversity, diverse types of minerals, including diamonds,

phosphorite, Sulphur, coal, iron and hydrocarbons. These are in addition to abundant Energy Resources of oil and gas which have been estimated to account for about 90% of exploited seabed minerals;

Understands that Nigeria would gain more as offshore oil well produced about 30% of the 85 million barrels of oil output per day in 2010. This means that with enough oil and gas prospecting infrastructure on offshore exploration and exploitation, the country would harvest more oil and gas than what is currently being produced onshore;

Believes that offshore Oil and Gas production when fully established would drastically reduce militancy incursion on oil pipelines, kidnapping of oil and gas workers, as well as eradicate illegal bunkering, thus further reduce environmental pollution as it is today;

Informed that between August and September 2015, the United Nations Commission's Subcommittee - Commission on the Limit of the Continental Shelf (CLCS) met about twelve times in New York for the review of Nigeria's submission and made certain recommendations that need to be rigorously followed up to conclusion;

Understands that after the release of the funds in 2016, Nigeria made an amended submission to the UN, based on the 'General Rule' of morphology backed by geology and geophysics, and that the amended submission contained increased outer limits, making a claim for far much bigger area (about 19km² or 5 times the size of Lagos State) than the submission in 2009; and

Believes that the Senate of the Federal Republic of Nigeria which has helped push the Project forward all along need to as a matter of urgency ascertain the status of the submission of the Extended Continental Shelf Project and make further deliberate effort for its completion before it is time barred.

Accordingly resolves to:

- i. *Commend* the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria for setting up the High Power Presidential Committee with the mandate to coordinate the activities of the Extended Continental Shelf Project;
 - ii. *Urge* the President not to relent in his efforts to fully support the project to its conclusion by defraying the outstanding financial commitment to the Nigerian office (the United Nations residents' team) Set up for the Project at the United Nations and the foreign consultants to enable them concentrate efforts to obtain a positive recommendation from the United Nations body (The UN Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf);
 - iii. *Invite* the United Nations Resident Team to brief the Senate in four weeks on the Status of Nigeria's claim of her Extended Continental Shelf; and
 - iv. *Direct* its Committee on Marine Transport which functions includes Marine Resources Development, Inland Water Ways and International Marine Agreements when constituted, to diligently follow up activities of the Nigerian Extended Continental Shelf Project and regularly brief the Senate.
3. The dire state of Humanitarian crises in Nigeria especially Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) States.

Sponsor: Sen. Ndume, Mohammed Ali (*Borno South*)

The Senate:

Commends the efforts of President Muhammadu Buhari in confronting the menace of Boko Haram and ISWA in the North-East, farmers/herders clashes in the North-Central and banditry and kidnapping in the North-West;

Notes with great concern the humanitarian crises all over the country caused by Boko Haram and ISWA in the North/East, Farmers-Herders clashes in the North/Central region and rampant cases of banditry and kidnapping activities in the North/West, and other parts of the country;

Worried that the recent escalated attacks in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe, by Boko Haram and ISWA have forced over 134,000 people to flee from their homes. As a result, more people are displaced and sought refuge in the neighboring local governments and towns that are already host to hitherto displaced persons. According to UNOCHA, there are already more than 1.8 IDPs in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states. More than 1.6 million returnees have been recorded since 2015;

Observes that from April to date Boko Haram and ISWA have attacked more than ten different towns and villages in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe. Some are as follows:

- 29th April Kuda Kaya near Madagali Killing at least 25 people;
- 7th May Molai near Maiduguri. Many people were killed;
- 10th May Gajiganna was attacked killing some soldiers and civilians;
- 03rd June Dikwa which hosts over 70,000 IDPs was attacked;
- 9th June Marte Town was attacked, and the soldiers displaced;
- 12th June Kareto town in Mobbar Local Government of Borno. The CO and unspecified number of troops were killed;
- 15th June Damasak town was attacked where unconfirmed people were killed and wounded;
- 16th June Monguno attack was repelled but some soldiers were killed;
- 19th June Gajiram in Nganzai was attacked and soldiers were killed;
- 27th June Goniri in Yobe was attacked; and
- June Izge in Gwoza Local Government was attacked;

Also worried that already more than 7.1 million people need humanitarian assistance in the North East; 2.7 million need Food and 1.1 million malnourished children need nutritional support in 2019;

Concerned that the violence continues to disrupt livelihoods and deepening the impact of chronic vulnerabilities such as food insecurity, malnutrition and epidemics in affected communities;

Worried that the rainy season is on but there are threats to the farming activities, which will result, to serious food insecurity;

Notes that according to UNOCHA office in Nigeria about \$1.2 billion (N420 Billion) is required to address the humanitarian crises this year. While the total amount allocated to NEDC including the takeoff grant is N55Billion which is equivalent to about \$157.14 million only. This is less than 14% of the total annual requirement of \$1.2 billion;

Appreciates that in late 2016, public partners, relief organizations and other key stakeholders involved in the humanitarian response in Nigeria, collectively expressed support for the establishment of the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund (NHF) as a strategic and vital tool to deliver the most urgent humanitarian relief;

Notes that to date, the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund has raised US \$70 million from 17 donor countries namely Sweden, Germany, Netherlands, Denmark, Belgium, Norway, Ireland, Switzerland, Republic of Korea, Iceland, Canada, Spain, Luxembourg, Arab Gulf Program for Development, Malta, Azerbaijan and Sri Lanka. From the private sector in Nigeria, the Nigerian Economic Summit Group, Zenith Bank, and Oando have supported the initiative;

Notes and appreciates the efforts of Victim Support Fund; Dangote Foundation and Indimi Foundation for their humanitarian relief support;

Worried that the efforts of International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGO's) and the Nigerian Humanitarian Fund (NHF) are over stretched and donor fatigue has started setting in. For example, Donations by International donor countries continues to reduce from \$730m in 2017 to \$712m in 2018 and \$275million (N96.25 Billion) in 2019;

Also observed that the North East Development Commission (NEDC), which was graciously established by the Bill sponsored by the 8th National Assembly and signed into law by PMB to address the issues relating to the humanitarian crisis caused by the activities of the insurgents is not adequately funded. Out of the N10billion takeoff grant approved by the President and the N45Billion allocated in the 2019 Appropriation Act nothing has so far been released to the organization; and

Concerned that the affected states especially Borno which is the epicenter of the insurgency is adjudged to be part of the poorest region on earth by the UN HDI has suffered an estimated destruction of about \$9.2 Billion (N3.22tr). With an estimated budget of slightly above N100 billion annually and insignificant amount of Internally Generated Revenue (IGR), the state cannot handle the humanitarian crisis alone.

Accordingly resolves to:

- i. *Urge* the Federal Government to in addition to fighting the security threats in the affected states, pay attention to the humanitarian crises caused by the Boko Haram/ISWA, Farmer-Herders' clashes and Banditry activities;
 - ii. *Urge* the Federal Ministry of Finance to release all monies due to North-East Development Commission (NEDC), National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and the National Refugees Commission to enable them to address the humanitarian crises;
 - iii. *Urge* the Federal Government to submit to the National Assembly Supplementary budget to meet the funding gap that is required to address the humanitarian crises in the country; and
 - iv. *Set up* an Ad-hoc Committee to visit the affected States in order to have first-hand information of the issues raised and report back to the Senate.
4. Urgent need for the Senate's intervention on the militia attack on Okokolo in Agatu Local Government of Benue State.

Sponsor: Sen. Moro, Patrick Abba (*Benue South*)

Co-Sponsors:

Sen. Suswam, Gabriel Torwua (*Benue North East*)
 Sen. Balogun, Kola Ademola (*Oyo South*)

Sen. Orker-Jev, Emmanuel Yisa (*Benue North West*)
 Sen. Ekwunife, Uche Lilian (*Anambra Central*)

The Senate:

Notes that the people of Benue South Senatorial District are a peace loving people and the state from its inception has been a fertile land. The state is a good ground for Agricultural activities. Most of the inhabitants are Agrarian by nature and owing to the agricultural potential of the state; it is usually referred to as the food basket of the Nation;

Concerned that Agatu Local Government which happens to be one of the local Governments within my senatorial district has continuously suffered untold hardships due to persistent clashes between Herdsmen and farmers;

Further notes that the attack on armless, helpless, and innocent people of Okokolo in Agatu Local Government Area and its environs by armed militia is unfortunate;

Worried with deep concern that on the 30th of June, 2019 there was an attack on my constituents in a church in Okokolo town in Agatu Local Government Area led to the death of over 25 persons/worshippers and this has created fears, anxieties, and agonies among the settlers leading to them deserting their homes;

Regrets that the illegal proliferation of small arms and light weapons has contributed in no small measure to the attacks on Okokolo town;

Notes with sympathy that this dastardly acts are being perpetrated against innocent persons of the Benue South Senatorial District despite several peace agreements/accords entered into by the parties;

Concerned that the protracted crisis within these Agrarian settlements presently will result in food shortage across the nation since farmers are finding it increasingly unsafe to go to their farms for the fears of being attacked; and

Acknowledging and noting the danger inherent in the continuous deterioration of the security situation across the Nation which has already led to massive refugee crisis, it has become absolutely necessary for us in the Senate to act immediately to forestall further loss of lives and properties.

Accordingly resolves to:

- i. *Strongly condemn* the attacks in Agatu communities and observe a minute silence for the departed;
 - ii. *Direct* the National Emergency Management Agency to immediately intervene to provide relief materials to the people of Okokolo in Agatu Local Government Area;
 - iii. *Urge* the Federal Government to take proactive measures to curtail insecurity and malicious killings ravaging states of the Federation;
 - iv. *Urge* the relevant security agencies to be proactive in order to forestall future occurrence; and
 - v. *Urge* all relevant security agencies to intensify the mop up of small arms and light weapons in circulation across the states of the Federation.
5. The deplorable conditions of Ikot Ekpene-Umuahia and Aba-Ikot Ekepepe Highways linking Akwa Ibom and Abia States.

Sponsor: Sen. Ekpenyong, C. Stephen (*Akwa-Ibom North West*)

Co-sponsor:

Sen. Abaribe, Enyinnaya Harcourt (<i>Abia South</i>)	Sen. Kalu, Orji Uzor (<i>Abia North</i>)
Sen. Orji, Theodore Ahamfule (<i>Abia Central</i>)	Sen. Apiafi, Betty Jocelyn (<i>Rivers West</i>)
Sen. Abdullahi, Yahaya Abubakar (<i>Kebbi North</i>)	Sen. Yakubu, Oseni (<i>Kogi Central</i>)
Sen. Bulkachuwa, Adamu Muhammad (<i>Bauchi North</i>)	Sen. Eyakenyi, Akon Etim (<i>Akwa-Ibom South</i>)
Sen. Ekwunife, Uche Lilian (<i>Anambra Central</i>)	Sen. Ekwunife, Uche Lilian (<i>Anambra Central</i>)
Sen. Suswam, Gabriel Torwua (<i>Benue North East</i>)	Sen. Moro, Abba Patrick (<i>Benue South</i>)
Sen. Shettima, Kashim (<i>Borno Central</i>)	Sen. Onor, Sandy Ojang (<i>Cross River Central</i>)
Sen. Oko, Rose Okoji (<i>Cross River North</i>)	Sen. Bassey, Gershom Henry (<i>Cross River South</i>)
Sen. Manager, James Ebiowou (<i>Delta South</i>)	Sen. Omo-Agege, Ovie Augustine (<i>Delta Central</i>)
Sen. Adeyeye, Adedayo (<i>Ekiti South</i>)	Sen. Nnamani, Chimaroke Ogbonnia (<i>Enugu East</i>)
Sen. Okorocha, Anayo Rochas (<i>Imo West</i>)	Sen. Hadeja, Hassan Ibrahim (<i>Jigawa North-East</i>)
Sen. Dahiru, Aishatu Ahmed (<i>Adamawa Central</i>)	Sen. Shekarau, Ibrahim (<i>Kano Central</i>)
Sen. Gaya, Kabiru Ibrahim (<i>Kano South</i>)	Sen. Tinubu, Oluremi Shade (<i>Lagos Central</i>)
Sen. Amosun, Ibikunle Oyelaja (<i>Ogun Central</i>)	Sen. Tofowomo, Nicholas Olubukola (<i>Ondo South</i>)
Sen. Fadahunsi, Francis Adenigba (<i>Osun East</i>)	Sen. Balogun, Kola Ademola (<i>Oyo South</i>)
Sen. Dimka, Hezekiah Ayuba (<i>Plateau Central</i>)	Sen. Sekibo, George Thompson (<i>Rivers East</i>)
Sen. Akpan, Albert Bassey (<i>Akwa-Ibom North East</i>)	Sen. Sani, Uba (<i>Kaduna Central</i>)

The Senate:

Notes with serious concern the deplorable conditions of Ikot Ekpene-Umuahia and Aba-Ikot Ekepepe Highways linking Akwa Ibom and Abia States;

Observes that the Umuahia-Ikot Ekpene road was first constructed in the early 60's shortly after Nigeria's Independence, and since then subsequent Governments have not done significant developments on the road in terms of expansion and even routine maintenance. The Two States have tried within their limited resources to keep the road motor-able by carrying-out temporal maintenance work which to a large extent does not stand the test of time;

Aware that these roads are major roads connecting the South-West, North Central, South-East and the South-South States of Edo and Delta to Akwa-Ibom and Cross River States, in the Northern flank. Hence, the rehabilitation/reconstruction of these roads are of great concern to me, my people and indeed Nigerians of goodwill;

Aware that the situation of the roads are worst during raining seasons, especially the Umuahia-Ikot Ekpene road. As a matter of fact, the road presently is not passable. Most of the broken portions have become rivers and waterlogs. It's now a safe haven for hoodlums as they have taken advantage of these bad sections to operate freely especially at nights;

Worried that as an alternative, passengers and travelers on that road now ply an interior road through Umuahia-Ikwarazu Road, in Obot Akara Local Government Area to get to Ikot Ekpene, then continue their journey;

Worried also that this alternative route is so fragile and not capable of carrying heavy duty vehicles which it's presently subjected to, and no sooner or later, might get dilapidated. The road was constructed by Akwa Ibom State Government to ease movements of children to schools and farm produce to the City Centre of Ikot Ekpene and other rural areas of Akwa Ibom State and beyond;

Regrets that the contract for the reconstruction of Aba-Ikot Ekpene road was awarded by the Federal Ministry of Works to NIGERCAT CONSTRUCTION COMPANY since 2008, and had been abandoned since then; and

Further worried that if construction work is not expedited to salvage the situation, the two states may be completely ousted and my people will not only be denied passable roads to travel back home, but will also be taken back to the 'Aged Long Days', while Nigeria as at today is making efforts to move to the NEXT LEVEL;

Accordingly resolves to:

- i. *Urge* the Federal Government through Federal Road Maintenance Agency (FERMA) to expedite actions on intervention measures to salvage the road from total collapse;
- ii. *Urge* the Federal Government through the Federal Ministry of Works to commence construction of the ABA-IKOT EKPENE road as a lasting solution, and possibly make it a dual carriage road;
- iii. *Urge* this Senate to investigate the delay in the construction of Aba-Ikot Ekpene road, which was awarded to NIGERCAT Construction Company since 2008; and
- iv. *Urge* the Security Agencies, especially the Police to deploy their personnel to those grey spots, where hoodlums have found solace and made it their habitable abode mostly at odd hours.

6. Exiting Petroleum Subsidy: Ensuring Self-Sufficiency in Domestic Refining of Petroleum Products.

Sponsor: Sen. Oko, Rose Okoji (*Cross River North*)

Co- Sponsors:

Sen. Egwu, Samuel Ominyi (*Ebonyi North*)
 Sen. Suswam, Gabriel Torwua (*Benue North East*)
 Sen. Oloriegbe, Yahaya Ibrahim (*Kwara Central*)
 Sen. Ubah, Ifeanyi Patrick (*Anambra South*)
 Sen. Adetunmbi, Olubunmi Ayodeji (*Ekiti North*)
 Sen. Nnamani, Chimaroke Ogbornia (*Enugu East*)
 Sen. Onyewuchi, Ezenwa Francis (*Imo East*)
 Sen. Wamakko, Aliyu Magatakarda (*Sokoto North*)
 Sen. Osinowo, Sikiru Adebayo (*Lagos East*)
 Sen. Akwashiki, Godiya (*Nasarawa North*)
 Sen. Bulkachuwa, Adamu Muhammad (*Bauchi North*)

Sen. Akinyelure, Patrick Ayo (*Ondo Central*)
 Sen. Eyakenyi, Akon Etim (*Akwa-Ibom South*)
 Sen. Nnachi, Michael Ama (*Ebonyi South*)
 Sen. Alimikhena, Francis Asekame (*Edo North*)
 Sen. Umar, Sadiq Suleiman (*Kwara North*)
 Sen. Ekpenyong, C.Stephen (*Akwa-Ibom North West*)
 Sen. Amosun, Ibikunle Oyelaja (*Ogun Central*)
 Sen. Shehu, Tambuwal Abubakar (*Sokoto South*)
 Sen. Boroffice, Robert Ajayi (*Ondo North*)
 Sen. Utazi, Chukwuka Godfrey (*Enugu North*)
 Sen. Sekibo, George Thompson (*Rivers East*)

Sen. Dahiru, Aishatu Ahmed (<i>Adamawa Central</i>)	Sen. Alhaji, Ya'u Sahabi (<i>Zamfara North</i>)
Sen. Tinubu, Oluremi Shade (<i>Lagos Central</i>)	Sen. Abaribe, Enyinnaya Harcourt (<i>Abia South</i>)
Sen. Alkali, Saidu Ahmed (<i>Gombe North</i>)	Sen. Adamu, Muhammad Aliero (<i>Kebbi Central</i>)
Sen. Bassey, Gershom Henry (<i>Cross River South</i>)	Sen. Isa, Shuaibu Lau (<i>Taraba North</i>)
Sen. La'ah, Danjuma Tella (<i>Kaduna South</i>)	Sen. Tanimu, Philip Aduda (<i>F.C.T Senate</i>)
Sen. Yusuf, Abubakar Yusuf (<i>Taraba Central</i>)	Sen. Manager, James Ebiowou (<i>Delta South</i>)
Sen. Ordia, Akhimienmona Clifford (<i>Edo Central</i>)	Sen. Ogba, Joseph Obinna (<i>Ebonyi Central</i>)
Sen. Akpan, Albert Bassey (<i>Akwa-Ibom North East</i>)	Sen. Oduah, Stella Adaeze (<i>Anambra North</i>)
Sen. Ekwunife, Uche Lilian (<i>Anambra Central</i>)	Sen. Apiafi, Betty Jocelyn (<i>Rivers West</i>)
Sen. Urhoghide, M. Aisagbonriodion (<i>Edo South</i>)	Sen. Kalu, Orji Uzor (<i>Abia North</i>)

The Senate:

Notes that although Nigeria produces 1.7m barrels of crude per day, its moribund refineries have very little refining capacity and imports roughly 90 per cent of its fuel, negating much of the benefits accruing to oil-producing nations from high crude prices;

Further notes that according to Petroleum Products Pricing and Regulatory Agency, PPPRA, and Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, NNPC, between 2006 (when the Petroleum Support Fund, PSF, was set up) and 2018, at least N10 trillion has been spent on petrol import subsidy – while the Senate in May 2019 criticized the payment of N11 Trillion to oil marketers as subsidy in the last six years as it (the Senate) also approved the payment of additional N129 Billion subsidy claims to 67 petroleum marketers;

Aware that even though the President removed subsidy in May 2016 amid falling crude oil price and an economic recession, more than \$160 million was spent on subsidy in early 2017 as the national oil company absorbed costs due to an increase in crude oil price;

Aware also that although Nigeria introduced petroleum subsidies in the 1980s as a temporary measure aimed at strengthening the local refining industry and improving product affordability and domestic consumption, it has however become a permanent feature of our economic life and has not only continued unabated, but has sky rocketed over the years as successive administrations have failed to make Nigeria self-sufficient in domestic production of refined petroleum products;

Further aware that research by the Council on Foreign Relation's Program on Energy Security and Climate Change has shown that in countries where subsidies account for a substantial portion of government budgets or national GDP, they can be fiscally debilitating and economically damaging. For instance, when subsidies constrain government budgets, they can displace necessary public investment in critical infrastructures and the confluence of fuel subsidies and state ownership in the energy sector often results in corruption, smuggling, and the emergence of black markets;

Notes that the NNPC has four major refineries with a combined installed capacity of 445,000 barrels per day and despite the huge resources expended on Turn Around Maintenance, none of the four refineries currently works up to 50 per cent of their capacity according to official figures from the NNPC;

Further notes that despite promises and plans by government to bridge shortages in downstream infrastructure and specifically fix Nigeria's moribund refineries and make them work to optimal capacity by 2019, the former Oil Minister admitted while speaking last year in Lagos at the 18th edition of the International Biennial Health Safety and Environmental (HSE) Conference on the oil and gas industry in Nigeria that those plans will not materialize until 2020 when Dangote Petrochemical refinery's 650,000 barrels per day, Nigeria's four refineries of 450,000bpd capacity and three modular refineries come on stream;

Also notes that in an exclusive interview with the Guardian Newspaper in May 2019, the Senior Technical Adviser to the erstwhile Minister of Petroleum on Refineries and Downstream Infrastructure disclosed that about 43 refineries, including large scale and modular refineries have been granted licenses to refine petroleum products across the country; that two of those modular refineries would be inaugurated soon in the Niger Delta region;

Cognizance of the fact that the overriding objective of modular refineries is to overcome the huge capital requirement that impedes the establishment and maintenance of large-scale refineries thereby ensuring self-sufficiency in the production and supply of petroleum products;

Worried that according to Business Day Newspaper reports based on data obtained from the Department of Petroleum Resources' website, a total of potential 633,000 barrels per day refining capacity has already been lost due to the expiry of licenses of both conventional and modular refinery projects; and

Disturbed that despite the dire need to exit petroleum importation/subsidy and boost local refining capacity to reduce the current 91% exposure to petrol importation, there is neither a comprehensive plan/roadmap to that end and for mobilizing technical and financial aid for refinery license holders to ensure refineries under construction become operational, nor proactive information system on the status of existing refineries and licenses as well as details of subsidy payments. An open data principle would undoubtedly enhance transparency and accountability and ultimately build trust between citizens and government.

Accordingly Resolves to:

- i. *Mandate* an Ad Hoc Committee to invite the Minister/Minister of state for Petroleum and the Group Managing Director of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) to brief the Committee on the status of existing refineries including private and modular refineries and licenses; provide a robust plan/roadmap for exiting importation of refined petroleum products and payment of subsidy; and, apprise the Committee on a plan for domestic refining with specific timeframes; and
- ii. *Report* back to the Senate in eight weeks.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

No.	Committee	Date	Time	Venue
1.	Ad-hoc Committee on Pipeline Explosion in Komkom, Rivers State	Thursday, 18 th July, 2019	2.00pm	Committee Room 204 Senate New Building
2.	Ad-hoc Committee to Investigate the Crisis Senate New Building In Edo State House of Assembly	Thursday, 18 th July, 2019 (Emergency Meeting)	10.00am	Committee Room 204