



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, 23 July, 2019

1. The House met at 11.07 a.m. Mr Speaker read the Prayers.
2. **Votes and Proceedings**
Mr Speaker announced that he had examined and approved the *Second Votes and Proceedings* of Thursday, 18 July, 2019.

The Votes and Proceedings was adopted by unanimous consent.
3. **Announcement**
 - (a) **Visitors in the Gallery:**
Mr Speaker recognised the presence of the Staff and Students of *Thomas Adewumi International College*, Omu-Aran, Kwara State.
 - (b) **Appointment of Acting Deputy Clerks of the House of Representatives:**
Mr Speaker introduced the following staff who were recently appointed Deputy Clerks in the House of Representatives:

(1)	Salisu Yaro Ahmed	—	Acting Deputy Clerk (Legislative)
(2)	Chinedu Francis Akubueze	—	Acting Deputy Clerk (Administrative).
 - (c) **Ad-hoc Committee on the Non-Remittance of Contribution into the Nigerian Social Insurance Trust Fund (NSITF) by the Federal, States, Local Governments, Parastatals, Public Corporations and Companies, from 2010 till Date (HR. 41/07/2019):**
Mr Speaker announced the membership of the Committee as follows:

(1)	Hon. Sada Soli	—	Chairman
(2)	Hon. Jaha Ahmadu Usman	—	Member
(3)	Hon. Longap Alphonsus Komsol	—	Member
(4)	Hon. Isa Usman Abdulkarim	—	Member
(5)	Hon. Shiddi Usman Danjuma	—	Member
(6)	Hon. Emmanuel Effiong Ukpong-Udo	—	Member
(7)	Hon. Akinremi Jagaba	—	Member
(8)	Hon. Kabiru Idris Dan Hassan	—	Member
(9)	Hon. Igariwey Iduma Enwo	—	Member

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| (10) | Hon. Chukwuegbo Ofor Gregory | — | Member |
| (11) | Hon. Ogun Sergious Oseasochie | — | Member |
| (12) | Hon. Oluwole Oke | — | Member |

(d) ***Threat of Industrial Action by Resident Doctors' Association of Nigeria:***

Mr Speaker announced that he would meet with all Hon. Members who are Medical Doctors on Monday, 29 July, 2019 to further intervene in the impending strike action by the Resident Doctors' Association of Nigeria.

4. **Matters of Urgent Public Importance (Standing Order Eight, Rule 4)**

(i) ***Bandit Attacks on Kololi, Gadonmata and Kamitau Villages in Goronyo Local Government Area, Sokoto State:***

Hon. Musa Sarkin Adar (*Goronyo/Gada Federal Constituency*) introduced the matter and prayed the House to:

- (a) consider and approve the matter as one of urgent public importance; and
- (b) suspend Order Eight, Rule 4 (3) to allow debate on the matter forthwith.

Question that the matter be considered as one of urgent public importance — Agreed to.

Question that the House do suspend Order Eight, Rule 4 (3) to enable it debate the matter forthwith — Agreed to.

Bandit Attacks on Kololi, Gadonmata and Kamitau Villages in Goronyo Local Government Area, Sokoto State:

The House:

Notes that on Friday, 19 July, 2019, bandits attacked Kololi, Gadonmata and Kamitau villages in Goronyo Local Government Area of Sokoto State killing more than 30 people and injuring several others;

Recalls that on 24 June, 2019 a similar attack occurred in Malafaru village in which 21 people were killed, many others severely injured and properties worth millions of naira destroyed, while livestock and other valuables were carried away;

Worried that while people were recently attacked in the area have not recovered from the shock, more attacks were visited on the communities with higher casualties;

Disturbed that the people in the affected areas are facing multiple challenges of vulnerability to further attacks if urgent security measure is not taken.

Resolves to:

- (i) urge the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) to provide immediate relief materials to the victims;
- (ii) also urge the National Refugees Commission to provide boreholes and schools at the scene of the incident to mitigate the difficulties faced by the refugee;
- (iii) further urge the relevant security agencies to increase their efforts in safeguarding the people in the affected areas and their neighborhood against future attack;

- (iv) mandate the Committee on Appropriations (when constituted) to allocate in the budget special funds to support the victims to avert possible joblessness as they have been displaced from their farms and other businesses; and
- (v) observe a minute silence in honour of the deceased (*Hon. Musa Sarkin Adar — Goronyo/Gada Federal Constituency*).

Agreed to.

(HR. 46/07/2019).

Motion referred to the Committee on Appropriations (when constituted), pursuant to Order Eight, Rule 9 (5).

A minute silence was observed in honour of the deceased.

- (ii) ***Need to Improve Access to Quality Basic Education in Nigeria and to Reduce or Eradicate the Rising Number of Out-of-School Children in Nigeria:***

Hon. Taiwo Olukemi Oluga (*Ayedaade/Irewole/Isokan Federal Constituency*) introduced the matter and prayed the House to:

- (a) consider and approve the matter as one of urgent public importance; and
- (b) suspend Order Eight, Rule 4 (3) to allow debate on the matter forthwith.

Question that the matter be considered as one of urgent public importance — Agreed to.

Question that the House do suspend Order Eight, Rule 4 (3) to enable it debate the matter forthwith — Agreed to.

Need to Improve Access to Quality Basic Education in Nigeria and to Reduce or Eradicate the Rising Number of Out-of-school Children in Nigeria:

The House:

Notes that the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) report of 2018 stipulates that out of every five (5) out-of-school children in the World, one (1) is a Nigerian Child. According to UNICEF, approximately 10.5 million children in Nigeria between the ages of 5 and 14 years old are out of school, 60% of 6-11 years old children regularly attend primary schools (40% do not) and only 35.6% of children aged 36 months-59 months receive early Child Education. This Report is frightening and depicts a bleak future for the Nigerian Child;

Also notes that the Fundamental Objective and Directive Principles of State Policy are contained in Chapter 2 of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended) and Section 18 which contains the Educational Policy of the Federation provides in Subsection (1) that Government shall direct its policy towards ensuring that there are equal and adequate educational opportunities at all levels. In addition, Section 18 (3) provides that Government shall strive to eradicate illiteracy; and to this end Government shall (when practicable) provide free, compulsory and universal primary education;

Aware that although the Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy are not enforceable against the State, they stand as a benchmark for which Government Performance may be measured. Also, the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2016 set by Resolution 70/1 of the United Nations General Assembly** provides vide **SDG4** that nations should strive to achieve quality education for its citizens by year **2030**;

Cognizant that in realization of the responsibility of Government to provide basic education for its citizenry, the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria established the Universal Basic Education Programme through the Universal Basic Education Act 2004. The Programme was launched to eradicate illiteracy, ignorance as well as accelerate national development and integration. The UBE programme covers Basic Education which includes; Early Childhood Care and Education, Primary and Junior Secondary Education. The UBE Act mandates States and Local Governments to take responsibility for providing education for their citizens and make same a pillar of their policy. The Act provides that the Federal Government through the Universal Primary Education Commission mandates States to put down 50% counterpart funding to access the Fund;

Concerned that UNICEF report states that the number of out of school children in Nigeria is almost 11 million, which is the Highest in the World, with the Northern Region with the highest amount of out-of-school children, it is therefore questionable what the UBEC Funds released to the States in the North was used for. In 2011, UBEC Grant stood at ₦64.57 billion and it increased by 68.9% in 2018, yet States like Ogun, Oyo and Ebonyi could not access it due to lack of political commitments. According to a 2019 UNICEF Report, there are about eight (8) million out-of-school children in just ten (10) States and the FCT. These States are Bauchi, Niger, Kastina, Kano, Sokoto, Zamfara, Kebbi, Gombe, Adamawa and Taraba States;

Worried that despite the fact that the Federal Government of Nigeria has expended huge National Resources on basic education, a recent Report by Budget reveals that Government Funding of basic education has not had much impact on basic education in Nigeria. In 2009, ₦39.3 billion was released to UBEC and same was reportedly disbursed to the State SUBEBS, in 2010, ₦46.09 billion was released, 2011, ₦64.57 billion, 2012, ₦63.12 billion, 2013, ₦76.28 billion, 2014, ₦70.47 billion was released to UBEC and ₦64.6 billion disbursed, 2015, ₦68.38 billion was released and ₦56.79 billion disbursed, in 2016 ₦77.11 billion was released to UBEC and same amount disbursed, ₦92.45 billion was released in 2017 and same figure disbursed. A similar trend occurred in 2018, with ₦109.06 billion disbursed. Despite these funds, the nation's basic education narrative remains embarrassing and is a global concern;

Appraised that UNICEF recommends that Nations should appropriate between 15% to 20% of their National Appropriation Expenditure to Education; Nigeria's Budgetary Spending on Education Funding is less than 10% on the average. In 2011, Education Sector was allocated ₦421 billion which represented 9.96% of the National Budget for that year, in 2012, ₦463.3 billion was allocated to Education which represented 9.75% of the Years National Budget, in 2013, ₦509 billion was appropriated to Education which represented a 10.21 % of the National Budget for the year, in 2014, ₦565.8 billion was allocated to Education which represented 12.05% of the national budget, in 2015, ₦551.6 billion was apportioned to Education which represented 12.28% of the year's Budget, in 2016 ₦557.4 billion was apportioned to the sector, an amount which represented 9.17%, in 2017, ₦540.9 billion was allocated, which is 7.41 % of national budget, in 2018 ₦651.2 billion was apportioned to Education, which was 7.41%;

Also worried that in a bid to change the negative narrative of the level of child illiteracy in Nigeria, the Office of the Vice President through the National Social Investment Programme (NSIP) commenced the School feeding programme, which according to the Vice President costs USD\$1,767,169.48 per day and over \$183 million Dollars had been invested in the programme as at December 2018. According to the co-ordinators of the programme, 9 million primary school pupils in at least 20 States are benefiting from the programme as at the end of 2018. Regardless of this financial investment in school feeding to encourage school enrolment, Nigeria still has one of the highest numbers of out-of-school children in the whole World. This could be because of the allegations of fraud in some States such as Benue, Niger

and Ogun State. Critics of the Programme have argued that an investment of \$1,767,169.48 per day on basic school infrastructure will improve significantly the quality and access to education;

Disturbed that if the ugly trend is not reversed immediately, poverty, insecurity and underdevelopment will be the bequest that our generation will hand over to the next and the chances for a better Nigeria tomorrow may become an unrealisable dream;

Resolves to:

- (i) urge the Chairman of the Universal Basic Education Programme to appear before the Committee on Basic Education immediately to explain the challenges in the operation of the programme and the reasons for the high number of out-of-school children in Nigeria;
- (ii) also urge the Co-ordinator of the School Feeding Programme of the National Social Investment Programme (NSIP) to immediately appear before the Committee on Basic Education (when constituted) and explain the activities, challenges of the programme and the reason why despite the huge financial commitments of the Federal Government, the number of out-of-school children is still on the increase;
- (iii) mandate the Committee on Appropriations (when constituted) in conjunction with the Federal Executive to ensure increase in the financial allocation to the educational sector in the 2020 Appropriation Act; and
- (iv) mandate the Committee on Basic Education (when constituted) to investigate the utilization of the funds disbursed by Universal Primary Education Commission to the State Primary Education Boards in the last five years(\$) with the objective of ascertaining whether such funds were diverted or mismanaged and report back within four (4) weeks (*Hon. Taiwo Olukemi Oluga — Ayedaade/Irewole/Isokan Federal Constituency*).

Debate.

Agreed to.

The House:

Noted that the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) report of 2018 stipulates that out of every five (5) out-of-school children in the World, one (1) is a Nigerian Child. According to UNICEF, approximately 10.5 million children in Nigeria between the ages of 5 and 14 years old are out of school, 60% of 6-11 years old children regularly attend primary schools (40% do not) and only 35.6% of children aged 36 months-59 months receive early Child Education. This Report is frightening and depicts a bleak future for the Nigerian Child;

Also noted that the Fundamental Objective and Directive Principles of State Policy are contained in Chapter 2 of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended) and Section 18 which contains the Educational Policy of the Federation provides in Subsection (1) that Government shall direct its policy towards ensuring that there are equal and adequate educational opportunities at all levels. In addition, Section 18 (3) provides that Government shall strive to eradicate illiteracy; and to this end Government shall (when practicable) provide free, compulsory and universal primary education;

Aware that although the Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy are not enforceable against the State, they stand as a benchmark for which Government Performance may be measured. Also, the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2016 set by Resolution 70/1 of the United Nations General Assembly** provides vide **SDG4** that nations should strive to achieve quality education for its citizens by year **2030**;

Cognizant that in realization of the responsibility of Government to provide basic education for its citizenry, the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria established the Universal Basic Education Programme through the Universal Basic Education Act 2004. The Programme was launched to eradicate illiteracy, ignorance as well as accelerate national development and integration. The UBE programme covers Basic Education which includes: Early Childhood Care and Education, Primary and Junior Secondary Education. The UBE Act mandates States and Local Governments to take responsibility for providing education for their citizens and make same a pillar of their policy. The Act provides that the Federal Government through the Universal Primary Education Commission mandates States to put down 50% counterpart funding to access the Fund;

Concerned that UNICEF report states that the number of out of school children in Nigeria is almost 11 million, which is the Highest in the World, with the Northern Region with the highest amount of out-of-school children, it is therefore questionable what the UBEC Funds released to the States in the North was used for. In 2011, UBEC Grant stood at ₦64.57 billion and it increased by 68.9% in 2018, yet States like Ogun, Oyo and Ebonyi could not access it due to lack of political commitments. According to a 2019 UNICEF Report, there are about eight (8) million out-of-school children in just ten (10) States and the FCT. These States are Bauchi, Niger, Kastina, Kano, Sokoto, Zamfara, Kebbi, Gombe, Adamawa and Taraba States;

Worried that despite the fact that the Federal Government of Nigeria has expended huge National Resources on basic education, a recent Report by BudgIT reveals that Government Funding of basic education has not had much impact on basic education in Nigeria. In 2009, ₦39.3 billion was released to UBEC and same was reportedly disbursed to the State SUBEBS, in 2010, ₦46.09 billion was released, 2011, ₦64.57 billion, 2012, ₦63.12 billion, 2013, ₦76.28 billion, 2014, ₦70.47 billion was released to UBEC and ₦64.6 billion disbursed, 2015, ₦68.38 billion was released and ₦56.79 billion disbursed, in 2016 ₦77.11 billion was released to UBEC and same amount disbursed, ₦92.45 billion was released in 2017 and same figure disbursed. A similar trend occurred in 2018, with ₦109.06 billion disbursed. Despite these funds, the nation's basic education narrative remains embarrassing and is a global concern;

Appraised that UNICEF recommends that Nations should appropriate between 15% to 20% of their National Appropriation Expenditure to Education; Nigeria's Budgetary Spending on Education Funding is less than 10% on the average. In 2011, Education Sector was allocated ₦421 billion which represented 9.96% of the National Budget for that year, in 2012, ₦463.3 billion was allocated to Education which represented 9.75% of the Years National Budget, in 2013, ₦509 billion was appropriated to Education which represented a 10.21 % of the National Budget for the year, in 2014, ₦565.8 billion was allocated to Education which represented 12.05% of the national budget, in 2015, ₦551.6 billion was apportioned to Education which represented 12.28% of the year's Budget, in 2016 ₦557.4 billion was apportioned to the sector, an amount which represented 9.17%, in 2017, ₦540.9 billion was allocated, which is 7.41 % of national budget, in 2018 ₦651.2 billion was apportioned to Education, which was 7.41%;

Also worried that in a bid to change the negative narrative of the level of child illiteracy in Nigeria, the Office of the Vice President through the National Social Investment Programme (NSIP) commenced the School feeding programme, which according to the Vice President

costs USD\$1,767,169.48 per day and over \$183 million Dollars had been invested in the programme as at December 2018. According to the co-ordinators of the programme, 9 million primary school pupils in at least 26 States are benefiting from the programme as at the end of 2018. Regardless of this financial investment in school feeding to encourage school enrolment, Nigeria still has one of the highest numbers of out-of-school children in the whole World. This could be because of the allegations of fraud in some States such as Benue, Niger and Ogun State. Critics of the Programme have argued that an investment of \$1,767,169.48 per day on basic school infrastructure will improve significantly the quality and access to education;

Disturbed that if the ugly trend is not reversed immediately, poverty, insecurity and underdevelopment will be the bequest that our generation will hand over to the next and the chances for a better Nigeria tomorrow may become an unrealisable dream;

Resolved to:

- (i) urge the Chairman of the Universal Basic Education Programme to appear before the Committee on Basic Education immediately to explain the challenges in the operation of the programme and the reasons for the high number of out-of-school children in Nigeria;
- (ii) also urge the Co-ordinator of the School Feeding Programme of the National Social Investment Programme (NSIP) to immediately appear before the Committee on Basic Education (when constituted) and explain the activities, challenges of the programme and the reason why despite the huge financial commitments of the Federal Government, the number of out-of-school children is still on the increase;
- (iii) mandate the Committee on Appropriations (when constituted) in conjunction with the Federal Executive to ensure increase in the financial allocation to the educational sector in the 2020 Appropriation Act; and
- (iv) mandate the Committee on Basic Education (when constituted) to investigate the utilization of the funds disbursed by Universal Primary Education Commission to the State Primary Education Boards in the last five years(s) with the objective of ascertaining whether such funds were diverted or mismanaged and report back within four (4) weeks (**HR. 47/07/2019**).

Motion made and Question proposed. "That the House do suspend Order Eight, Rule 4 (4) to enable it take more than 2 matters of urgent public importance" (*Hon. Garba Alhassan Ado — House Leader*).

Agreed to.

- (iii) **Violent Conflict between the Nigeria Police Force and Members of the Islamic Movement of Nigeria (Shi'ite) on Tuesday, 22 July, 2019 in the Central Business District, Abuja:**
Hon. Mohammed Shamsudeen Bello (*Sumaila/Takai Federal Constituency*) introduced the matter and prayed the House to:

- (a) consider and approve the matter as one of urgent public importance; and
- (b) suspend Order Eight, Rule 4 (3) to allow debate on the matter forthwith.

Question that the matter be considered as one of urgent public importance — Agreed to.

Question that the House do suspend Order Eight, Rule 4 (3) to enable it debate the matter forthwith — Agreed to.

Violent Conflict between the Nigeria Police Force and Members of the Islamic Movement of Nigeria (Shi'ite) on Tuesday, 22 July, 2019 in the Central Business District, Abuja:

The House:

Notes that on Monday, 22 July, 2019 and several other dates before now, the **members of Islamic Movement of Nigeria (Shi'ite)** have done and threaten to do an act preparatory to and or in furtherance of an act of terrorism including destabilization and destroying of public utilities, attack on security personnel such as the Nigeria Police and Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps. This act seriously intimidates the population of Abuja as well as its environs and also damages or intends to damage corporate existence of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Such violent and unlawful assembly becomes sporadic and leads to the loss of lives and properties. The Nigeria Police Force appeared incapable to tame it as a result of colossal violence of the **members of Islamic Movement of Nigeria (Shi'ite)**. Hence, the need to direct the Inspector General of Police of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to initiate the proscription of the IMN and or declare the assembly unlawful in Nigeria. The incident of 22 July, 2019 is disheartening, especially as it led to the death of a Deputy Commissioner of Police as reported by 'The Nigeria lawyer' an electronic media outfit;

Also notes that the Nigeria Police Force is primarily established for the prevention and detection of crime, apprehension of offenders, preservation of law and order as well as protection of lives and properties in Nigeria, including the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja;

Aware that the adequate provision of these services by the Nigeria Police Force would make commercial, political and social businesses to thrive in the country;

Also aware that the National Assembly provides appropriate budgetary funding to the Nigeria Police Force to tame any threat to National Security. The House passed the Terrorism (Prevention) Act, 2011 and Penal Code Law as applicable to the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) and the Northern region of the country, in particular, Section 100 (d) declared unlawful assembly of any persons whose common object is by means of criminal force or show of criminal force to enforce any rights or supposed right. The **members of the Islamic Movement of Nigeria (Shi'ite)** cannot under any guise of protest engage in blood shed or violence as well as destruction of economic activities which seriously intimidate the population sovereignty of the nation. This activity has been reported widely by both print and electronic media and is a cause of concern for both national and international community;

Worried that the continuous violent bloody protest by **members of Islamic Movement of Nigeria (Shi'ite)** negates the corporate existence of the Federal Republic of Nigeria;

Concerned that if urgent steps are not taken to proscribe **Islamic Movement of Nigeria (Shi'ite)** or declare their assembly unlawful in Nigeria, the Group may likely arm itself and turn a deadly Group;

Resolves to:

Constitute an *Ad-hoc* Committee to investigate the matter and report back within one (1) week (*Hon. Mohammed Shamsudeen Bello — Sumaila/Takai Federal Constituency*).

Debate.

Amendments Proposed:

(i) *Insert* a new Prayer (ii) as follows:

"Mandate the Leadership of the House to invite all Security Chiefs for a meeting with the aim of finding lasting solutions to the security infractions in the country" (*Hon. Onofiok Luke — Etinan/Nsit Ibom/Nsit Ubium Federal Constituency*).

Question that the amendment be made — Agreed to.

Debate adjourned.

Executive (Closed) Session:

Motion made and Question proposed, "That the House do resolve into Closed Session" (Hon. Garba Alhassan Ado — House Leader)

Closed Session — 1.25 p.m.

Open Session — 1.50 p.m.

Debate resumed.

Further Amendment Proposed:

Leave out the Prayer and insert a new Prayer as follows:

"Set up an Ad-hoc Committee to interface with the Executive Arm of Government and Heads of Security Agencies on how to permanently resolve the Shi'ite problem using Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanism" (Hon. Oluwole Oke — Obokun/Oriade Federal Constituency).

Question that the amendment be made — Agreed to.

Question on the Motion as amended — Agreed to.

The House:

*Noted that on Monday, 22 July, 2019 and several other dates before now, the **members of Islamic Movement of Nigeria (Shi'ite)** have done and threaten to do an act preparatory to and or in furtherance of an act of terrorism including destabilization and destroying of public utilities, attack on security personnel such as the Nigeria Police and Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps. This act seriously intimidates the population of Abuja as well as its environs and also damages or intends to damage corporate existence of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Such violent and unlawful assembly becomes sporadic and leads to the loss of lives and properties. The Nigeria Police Force appeared incapable to tame it as a result of colossal violence of the **members of Islamic Movement of Nigeria (Shi'ite)**. Hence, the need to direct the Inspector General of Police of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to initiate the proscription of the IMN and or declare the assembly unlawful in Nigeria. The incident of 22 July, 2019 is disheartening, especially as it led to the death of a Deputy Commissioner of Police as reported by 'The Nigeria lawyer' an electronic media outfit;*

Also noted that the Nigeria Police Force is primarily established for the prevention and detection of crime, apprehension of offenders, preservation of law and order as well as protection of lives and properties in Nigeria, including the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja;

Aware that the adequate provision of these services by the Nigeria Police Force would make commercial, political and social businesses to thrive in the country;

*Also aware that the National Assembly provides appropriate budgetary funding to the Nigeria Police Force to tame any threat to National Security. The House passed the Terrorism (Prevention) Act, 2011 and Penal Code Law as applicable to the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) and the Northern region of the country, in particular, Section 100 (d) declared unlawful assembly of any persons whose common object is by means of criminal force or show of criminal force to enforce any rights or supposed right. The **members of the Islamic Movement of Nigeria (Shi'ite)** cannot under any guise of protest engage in blood shed or violence as well as destruction of economic activities which seriously intimidate the population sovereignty of the nation. This activity has been reported widely by both print and electronic media and is a cause of concern for both national and international community;*

Worried that the continuous violent bloody protest by **members of Islamic Movement of Nigeria (Shi'ite)** negates the corporate existence of the Federal Republic of Nigeria;

Concerned that if urgent steps are not taken to proscribe **Islamic Movement of Nigeria (Shi'ite)** or declare their assembly unlawful in Nigeria, the Group may likely arm itself and turn a deadly Group;

Resolved to:

- (i) set up an *Ad-hoc* Committee to interface with the Executive Arm of Government and Heads of Security Agencies on how to permanently resolve the Shi'ite problem using Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanism; and
- (ii) mandate the Leadership of the House to invite all Security Chiefs for a meeting with the aim of finding lasting solutions to the security infractions in the country (**HR. 48/07/2019**).

Ad-hoc Committee to Interface with the Executive Arm of Government and the Islamic Movement of Nigeria (Shi'ite) (HR. 48/07/2019):

Mr Speaker announced the membership of the Committee as follows:

(1)	Hon. Garba Alhassan Ado	—	<i>Chairman</i>
(2)	Hon. Elumelu Ndidi Godwin	—	<i>Member</i>
(3)	Hon. Mohammed Shehu	—	<i>Member</i>
(4)	Hon. Ade Adesegun	—	<i>Member</i>
(5)	Hon. Igariwey Iduma Enwo	—	<i>Member</i>
(6)	Hon. Victor Nwokolo	—	<i>Member</i>
(7)	Hon. Makama Ibrahim Misau	—	<i>Member</i>

5. Presentation of Bills

The following Bills were read the *First Time*:

- (1) Asset Management Corporation of Nigeria Act (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (HB.203).
- (2) Nigerian Assets Management Agency (Establishment) Bill, 2019 (HB.204).
- (3) Securitization Bill, 2019 (HB.205).
- (4) Payment Systems Management Bill, 2019 (HB. 206).
- (5) Witness Protection Programme Bill, 2019 (HB. 207).
- (6) Pension Reform Act (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (HB.208).
- (7) National Universities Commission Act (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (HB.209).
- (8) Cerebrospinal Meningitis (Prevention, Control and Management) Bill, 2019 (HB.210).
- (9) Companies and Allied Matters Act (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (HB.211).
- (10) Federal University, Oye Ekiti, Act (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (HB.212).
- (11) FCT Wider Area Planning and Development Commission Bill, 2019 (HB.213).
- (12) FCT College of Nursing and Midwifery Bill, 2019 (HB.214).
- (13) Abuja Geographic Information Systems Agency Bill, 2019 (HB.215).

- (14) Commodity Boards Act (Repeal and Enactment) Bill, 2019 (HB.216).
- (15) Federal College of Education, Monguno (Establishment) Bill, 2019 (HB.217).
- (16) Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 Act (Alteration) Bill, 2019 (HB.218).
- (17) Elite Sheriff's Office (Establishment) Bill, 2019 (HB.219).
- (18) National Security Agencies Act (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (HB.220).
- (19) Critical National Assets and Infrastructure Center (Establishment) Bill, 2019 (HB.221).
- (20) Labour Act (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (HB.222).
- (21) Internal Loans Act (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (HB.223).
- (22) Association of National Accountants of Nigeria Act (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (HB.224).
- (23) Nigeria Institute of International Affairs Act (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (HB.225).
- (24) National Population Commission Act (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (HB.226).
- (25) Statutory Bodies (Annual Reports, etc.) Bill, 2019 (HB.227).
- (26) Federal Character Commission Act (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (HB.228).
- (27) Internal Loans (Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Development) Act (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (HB. 229).
- (28) Public Accounts Implementation Tribunal Act (Repeal) Bill, 2019 (HB.230).
- (29) Official Secrets Act (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (HB.231).
- (30) Federal Road Safety Commission Act (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (HB.232).
- (31) Reversion of Forfeited Assets (Regulation) Bill, 2019 (HB.233).
- (32) National Broadcasting Commission Act (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (HB. 234).
- (33) Education (National Minimum Standards and Establishment of Institutions) Act (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (HB.235).
- (34) University of Jos Act (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (HB.236).
- (35) Nigerian Constitution Studies (Inclusion in Schools Curriculum) Bill, 2019 (HB.237).
- (36) Security and Intelligence (Compulsory Inclusion in Secondary Schools Syllabus) Bill, 2019 (HB.238).
- (37) National Youth Service Corps Act (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (HB. 239).
- (38) National Council for Elderly Persons (Establishment) Bill, 2019 (HB. 240).
- (39) Statutory Bodies (Financial Authorization) Bill, 2019 (HB. 241).
- (40) National Ethics and Values Compliance (Establishment) Bill, 2019 (HB. 242).

6. Adjournment

That the House do adjourn till Wednesday, 24 July, 2019 at 11.00 a.m. (Hon. Garba Alhassan Ado — House Leader).

The House adjourned accordingly at 2.19 p.m.

Femi Hakeem Gbajabiamila
Speaker