



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

Thursday, 19 September, 2019

1. The House met at 11:30 a.m. Mr Speaker read the Prayers.
2. The House recited the National Pledge
3. **Votes and Proceedings**
Mr Speaker announced that he had examined and approved the *Votes and Proceedings* of Wednesday, 18 September, 2019.

The Votes and Proceedings was adopted by unanimous consent.

4. **Announcement**
 - (i) **Election of the Deputy Speaker as the Deputy Speaker of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Parliament:**
Mr Speaker informed the House of the election of the Deputy Speaker, Hon. Ahmed Idris, as the Deputy Speaker of the ECOWAS Parliament.
 - (ii) **Bereavement:**
Mr Speaker read the following communications from:
 - (a) Hon. Oluyemi Adewale Taiwo (*Ibarapa East/Ido Federal Constituency*), announcing the demise of Hon. Sadiq A. Awo Sanusi (*Ibarapa East/Ido Federal Constituency*, 1999 - 2007), who died on Monday, 9 September, 2019;
 - (b) Hon. Garba Alhassan Ado (*Dogwuwa/Tudun Wada Federal Constituency*) announcing the death of Mallam Ibrahim Sharada, father of Hon. Ibrahim Sha'aban Sharada (*Kano Municipal Federal Constituency*), who died on Thursday, 19 September, 2019.

A minute silence was observed in honour of the deceased.

5. **Order Nine, Rule 4 (14)**
The Chief Whip, Hon. Mohammed Tahir Monguno drew the attention of the House to Order Nine, Rule 4 (14) and decried the rate at which Members line up at the dais to confer with the Hon. Speaker

during plenary sessions, and stressed that, except on the express invitation of the Speaker, any member wishing to speak with the Presiding Officer should communicate with him through the Chief Whip. This is to enable the Presiding Officer concentrate on the proceeding of the House.

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

(i) ***Call for Intervention in the Perennial and Devastating Flooding of Communities in Gamawa Federal Constituency, Bauchi State:***

Hon. Mohammed Garba Gololo (*Gamawa 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.

Call for Intervention in the Perennial and Devastating Flooding of Communities in Gamawa Federal Constituency, Bauchi State:

The House:

Notes that the devastating effects of flood on communities in Gamawa Federal Constituency of Bauchi State has impacted negatively on lives and economic activities of the people of the area through decline in agricultural production, exposure to snake bites, malaria, and other water borne diseases;

Also notes that those communities are agrarian and interconnected with other communities, with all their livelihoods dependent on agriculture as a result of which these communities are adversely affected by the flooding which has made access to other communities almost impossible;

Concerned that if no action is taken to address the flooding problems in these communities, the monumental disaster emanating from the ecological hazard will have unbearable consequences on the economic and social well-being of the people with severe structural displacement to their livelihoods;

Cognizant that unless there is an urgent response to this problem, there is a likelihood that the affected communities would be cut-off, a development that will further lead to loss of lives and disruption of the economic activities of the people;

Regrets that in spite of the long suffering of the people from perennial flooding, successive governments have paid little attention to the problem;

Resolves to:

- (i) call on the Federal Ministries of Water Resources and Environment, and the Hadeja Jama'are River Basin Development Authority to urgently visit the affected communities for an on the spot assessment of the effect of the menace and assess the possibility of constructing water flow stations or earth Dams in Gamawa to regulate the flow of water and prevent flooding;

- (ii) urge the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) to provide relief materials, such as zinc, roofing wood, etc. to the people of the affected communities; and
- (iii) mandate the Committees on Environment and Habitat, Emergency and Disaster Preparedness, Ecological Fund, Water Resources in conjunction with the officials of the Federal Ministries of Environment, and Water Resources to visit the affected areas to ascertain the extent of damage caused by the flooding for the purposes of appropriating funds in the 2020 budget to address the problem and report back within two (2) weeks (*Hon. Mohammed Garba Gololo — Gamawa Federal Constituency*).

Agreed to.

(HR. 84/09/2019).

Ordered: Pursuant to the House Resolution (HR. 83/09/2019), of Wednesday, 18 September, 2019, the following communities affected by flood should be included:

- (1) Water board road, Ovade Community, Oghareko, Asha Street, Edjemuoyavwe and Ogbaease in Ethiope West Local Government Area, Delta State;
- (2) Oredo Local Government Area, Edo State;
- (3) Ugwueke, Ezeukwu, Amaokai Item, Ozuitem, Bende Town, Nkpa, Umuimenyi, Itumbuzo in Bende Federal Constituency, Abia State;
- (4)
 - (a) Mwel, Jivir of Kadung District; Kangmun, Minting; Fet, Longkat in Chip District; Wusets Nyang, Wusele Dung, Wusele Central, and Fwor communities in Pankshin District; Longdireng, Akong, Gyenyer communities in Pankshin; Yitmuram, Jang, Manget communities of Belning; in Pankshin Local Government Area,
 - (b) Gom-Gom, Namaram and Angon Gero in Takwal area; Gwamlar communities, Jarmai, Jom communities; Angon Hakimi and Gyangyang communities; Angon Gyero, Gargam Kupai communities in Kanam Local Government Area,
 - (c) Giram community in Kanke Local Government Area all in Plateau State;
- (5) Ibadan South West, Ogunpa Area, Elewura Area, Oluyole Estate road, Eleyele area of Ibadan North West and Ifeleye area in Oyo State;
- (6)
 - (a) J.K Atanda area, Oke Alapata, Zion area, Sunsun area, Odo Koto area, in Ogbomosho south,
 - (b) Iwagba linking Odo-Oru Baptist Church area, Adura Area, Odo-Alama area, behind NTA baby area in Ogbomosho north of Oyo State.

Motion referred to the Committees on Environment and Habitat, Emergency and Disaster Preparedness, Ecological Fund, and Water Resources, pursuant to Order Eight, Rule 9 (5).

- (ii) **Need to Bail out Ailing Industries to Absorb the Teeming Unemployed Graduates and Create Wealth for the Country:**
 Hon. Faleke James Abiodun (*Ikeja 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 Bailout Ailing Industries to Absorb the Teeming Unemployed Graduates and Create Wealth for the Country:

The House:

Notes that an alarming 1.3 million new graduates from the over 170 accredited universities in Nigeria, qualify for the National Youths Service Scheme yearly, and it is estimated that there are about 20 million unemployed graduates in the country at the moment;

Also notes that the above numbers do not include those graduates who are excluded from the national service on account of age or who attend other institutions of higher learning that do not present candidates for the national service, such as holders of the Ordinary National Diploma (OND), National Certificate in Education (NCE) and those who attended the National Open University;

Aware that majority of the graduates, unfortunately, lack the technical knowledge and capacity to become self-employed or to create employment opportunities for others;

Further notes that as a result of the collapse and closure of many industries that would have employed those graduates, they are now left to roam the streets of major cities in search of unavailable jobs, and in the process, are exposed to the risk of kidnapping, prostitution, cultism, armed robbery and other crimes, as well as falling prey to the antics of employment scammers who take advantage of their desperation to exploit them;

Also aware that many States of the Federation which are dependent on allocations from the federation account for running the States, recently got bailout funds from the Federal Government to pay salaries of workers, and as a result, cannot be looked upon to provide employment for their graduates;

Recognises that the Federal Government has introduced people-friendly programs such as Trader Moni, N-Power, and Out grower scheme, to cushion the effects of unemployment but the effort is like a drop in the ocean compared to the number of unemployed who do not have access to the portals on which those opportunities are advertised;

Further aware that another program that would bring stronger impact in the immediate future is the school feeding program, but that the expected corresponding link between those programs and employment opportunities inherent in them, such as engagement of caterers which is expected to lead to increase in food production, establishment of new farm settlements, empowerment of young graduates to go into farming; are limited and the system of farming in the country is obsolete and lacking modern mechanism, thus becoming unattractive to the graduates as an employment option;

Cognizant that unless the Federal Government takes drastic steps towards redressing this trend, the country will continue to experience geometric rise in ritual killings involving young people, brigandage, internet fraud, terrorism and other crimes;

Also cognizant that before now, Nigeria's economy was full of activities in the areas of manufacturing of textiles, tyres, food processing industries, vehicle assembly plants etc, and that the House had considered several motions on the need to complete the Ajaokuta Steel Company which would have been a major platform for the development of the economy as well as several interventions in the power sector, all geared toward improving the economy and creating employment opportunities to generate income;

Observes that Nigerians are forced to migrate to other African countries, such as Libya, Ghana, South Africa, etc. in search of greener pastures, which have in many cases, left a sour taste in the mouth;

Still notes that the bailout will help reduce the country's dependence on imports, increase income and Gross Domestic Products (GDP) of the country, boost foreign reserves, thus leading to economic buoyancy and reducing dependence on oil as the major income earner for the country;

Desirous of the need to think 'outside the box' to bring Nigeria back on the path of development without over dependence on crude oil, and assist companies like; Arewa Textiles Mill, Kaduna Textile Mill, Michelin Nig. Ltd, Dunlop Plc, Steyr Manufacturing Company, ANAMACO, Alumaco Nig. Plc, Cadbury Nig. Plc, Oluwa Glass Plc, Tate and Lyle Industries Plc, Bachita Sugar Company, Jebba Paper Mill, Aladja Steel Company, Sapele Wood Industry, Food Specialties Plc, and a host of others;

Mindful that as the most populous country in Africa, if the potentials of the citizens are harnessed in the areas of internet proficiency within and outside the country, human capacity and technology development should be a major source of income for Nigeria just as it is for other developed countries;

Resolves to:

- (a) urge the Federal Government to:
 - (i) initiate a process of identifying specific and critical industries in the country that will be part of the bailout program,
 - (ii) devise strategies that will lead to improvement in power supply, especially to serve the industries so as to prevent them from going under due to the high cost of power,
 - (iii) design a special bailout strategy for ailing and collapsed industries (both publicly quoted and privately owned companies) for resuscitation devoid of bureaucratic bottlenecks and demand for collateral, along with the equipment and assets of the industries,
 - (iv) apply the bailout through the Bank of Industry, the Bank of Agriculture, the Nigerian Export Import Bank at a single digit interest rate with three(3) years moratorium,
 - (v) include Cooperative and Micro Finance Banks, Development Banks of Nigeria in the bailout programmes to lend to business at single digit interest rates to help boost the stock and sales of those traders,
 - (vi) appoint managers (possibly from the pool of unemployed graduates) through the participating Banks to join the Management Team of each entity to ensure the revival of the industries and full repayment of the bailout funds

after which the managers will be eased out of the companies or retained on agreed terms,

- (vii) give tax incentives to ailing Companies,
- (viii) give preference in access to foreign exchange and other critical input,
- (ix) make adequate provision in the 2020 budget for this program; and
- (b) mandate the Committees on Industry, Finance, and Labour, Employment and Productivity to liaise with the Federal Government to actualize the bailout proposal to ailing and moribund industries in order to address the problem of unemployment in the country (*Hon. James Abiodun Faleke — Ikeja Federal Constituency*).

Debate.

Amendments Proposed:

- (i) *Leave out* all the words in Prayer (a) (ii), and *insert* as follows:
“Devise strategies that will lead to improvement in power and transport infrastructure to serve the industries so as to prevent them from going under, due to excessive running cost” (*Hon. Adeogun Adejoro — Akoko South West/Akoko East Federal Constituency*).

Question that the amendment be made — Agreed to.

- (ii) *Leave out* all the words in Prayer (a) (vi), and *insert* as follows:
“Appoint experienced managers to provide expertise and support to the management of beneficiary companies of such bailout funds in order to protect the interest of tax payers and the nation” (*Hon. Adeogun Adejoro — Akoko South West/Akoko East Federal Constituency*).

Question that the amendment be made — Agreed to.

- (iii) *Insert* a new Prayer (a) (x) as follows:
“Monitor the disbursement and application of such bailout fund, to ensure that it is not misapplied like previous bailouts in other sectors” (*Hon. Adeogun Adejoro — Akoko South West/Akoko East Federal Constituency*).

Question that the amendment be made — Agreed to.

- (iv) *Insert* a new Prayer (a) (xi) as follows:
“Empower and improve the capacity of the National Directorate of Employment (NDE) in the country” (*Hon. Jaha Ahmadu Usman — Damboa/Gwoza/Chibok Federal Constituency*).

Question that the amendment be made — Agreed to.

- (iv) *Insert* a new Prayer (a) (xii) as follows:
“Embark on constructing massive vocational training centres in the country to avoid over reliance on Federal Government jobs” (*Hon. Jaha Ahmadu Usman — Damboa/Gwoza/Chibok Federal Constituency*).

Question that the amendment be made — Agreed to.

Question on the Motion as amended — Agreed to.

The House:

Noted that an alarming 1.3 million new graduates from the over 170 accredited universities in Nigeria, qualify for the National Youths Service Scheme yearly, and it is estimated that there are about 20 million unemployed graduates in the country at the moment;

Also noted that the above numbers do not include those graduates who are excluded from the national service on account of age or who attend other institutions of higher learning that do not present candidates for the national service, such as holders of the Ordinary National Diploma (OND), National Certificate in Education (NCE) and those who attended the National Open University;

Aware that majority of the graduates, unfortunately, lack the technical knowledge and capacity to become self-employed or to create employment opportunities for others;

Further noted that as a result of the collapse and closure of many industries that would have employed those graduates, they are now left to roam the streets of major cities in search of unavailable jobs, and in the process, are exposed to the risk of kidnapping, prostitution, cultism, armed robbery and other crimes, as well as falling prey to the antics of employment scammers who take advantage of their desperation to exploit them;

Also aware that many States of the Federation which are dependent on allocations from the federation account for running the States, recently got bailout funds from the Federal Government to pay salaries of workers, and as a result, cannot be looked upon to provide employment for their graduates;

Recognised that the Federal Government has introduced people-friendly programs such as Trader Moni, N-Power, and Out grower scheme, to cushion the effects of unemployment but the effort is like a drop in the ocean compared to the number of unemployed who do not have access to the portals on which those opportunities are advertised;

Further aware that another program that would bring stronger impact in the immediate future is the school feeding program, but that the expected corresponding link between those programs and employment opportunities inherent in them, such as engagement of caterers which is expected to lead to increase in food production, establishment of new farm settlements, empowerment of young graduates to go into farming; are limited and the system of farming in the country is obsolete and lacking modern mechanism, thus becoming unattractive to the graduates as an employment option;

Cognizant that unless the Federal Government takes drastic steps towards redressing this trend, the country will continue to experience geometric rise in ritual killings involving young people, brigandage, internet fraud, terrorism and other crimes;

Also cognizant that before now, Nigeria's economy was full of activities in the areas of manufacturing of textiles, tyres, food processing industries, vehicle assembly plants etc, and that the House had considered several motions on the need to complete the Ajaokuta Steel Company which would have been a major platform for the development of the economy as well as several interventions in the power sector, all geared toward improving the economy and creating employment opportunities to generate income;

Observed that Nigerians are forced to migrate to other African countries, such as Libya, Ghana, South Africa, etc. in search of greener pastures, which have in many cases, left a sour taste in the mouth;

Still noted that the bailout will help reduce the country's dependence on imports, increase income and Gross Domestic Products (GDP) of the country, boost foreign reserves, thus leading to economic buoyancy and reducing dependence on oil as the major income earner for the country;

Desirous of the need to think outside the box to bring Nigeria back on the path of development without over dependence on crude oil, and assist companies like; Arewa Textiles Mill, Kaduna Textile Mill, Michelin Nig. Ltd, Dunlop Plc, Steyr Manufacturing Company, ANAMACO, Alumaco Nig. Plc, Cadbury Nig. Plc, Oluwa Glass Plc, Tate and Lyle Industries Plc, Bachita Sugar Company, Jebba Paper Mill, Aladja Steel Company, Sapele Wood Industry, Food Specialties Plc, and a host of others;

Mindful that as the most populous country in Africa, if the potentials of the citizens are harnessed in the areas of internet proficiency within and outside the country, human capacity and technology development should be a major source of income for Nigeria just as it is for other developed countries;

Resolved to:

- (a) urge the Federal Government to:
 - (i) initiate a process of identifying specific and critical industries in the country that will be part of the bailout program;
 - (ii) devise strategies that will lead to improvement in power and transport infrastructure to serve the industries so as to prevent them from going under due to excessive running cost;
 - (iii) design a special bailout strategy for ailing and collapsed industries (both publicly quoted and privately owned companies) for resuscitation devoid of bureaucratic bottlenecks and demand for collateral, along with the equipment and assets of the industries;
 - (iv) apply the bailout through the Bank of Industry, the Bank of Agriculture, the Nigerian Export Import Bank at a single digit interest rate with three(3) years moratorium;
 - (v) include Cooperative and Micro Finance Banks, Development Banks of Nigeria in the bailout programmes to lend to business at single digit interest rates to help boost the stock and sales of those traders;
 - (vi) appoint experienced managers to provide expertise and support to the management of beneficiary companies of such bailout funds in order to protect the interest of tax payers and the nation;
 - (vii) give tax incentives to ailing Companies;
 - (viii) give preference in access to foreign exchange and other critical input;
 - (ix) make adequate provision in the 2020 budget for this program;
 - (x) monitor the disbursement and application of such bailout fund, to ensure that it is not misapplied like previous bailouts in other sectors;
 - (xi) empower and improve the capacity of the National Directorate of Employment (NDE) in the country;

- (xii) embark on constructing massive vocational training centres in the country to avoid over reliance on Federal Government jobs; and
- (b) mandate the Committees on Industry, Finance, and Labour, Employment and Productivity to liaise with the Federal Government to actualize the bailout proposal to ailing and moribund industries in order to address the problem of unemployment in the country (HR. 85/09/2019).

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) *Need to Suspend the Implementation of the Cashless Policy on Deposits by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN):*
Hon. Benjamin Okezie Kalu (Bende 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 Suspend the Implementation of the Cashless Policy on Deposits by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN):

The House:

Aware that the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), in 2012 introduced a policy on cash-based transactions which imposed a cash handling charge on daily cash withdrawals that exceed ₦500,000 for individuals and ₦3,000,000 for corporate bodies;

Also aware that the policy on cash-based transactions (withdrawals) in banks, was aimed at reducing and not eliminating the amount of physical cash (coins and notes) circulating in the economy, and encouraging more electronic-based transactions;

Notes that the cash policy was introduced for a number of key reasons, including the need to drive development and modernization of payment systems in line with Nigeria's vision 2020 goal of being amongst the top 20 economies of the world by the year 2020, to reduce the cost of banking services (including cost of credit) and drive financial inclusion by providing more efficient transaction options and greater reach, *inter alia*;

Also notes that a variety of benefits are expected to be derived by various stakeholders from an increased utilization of e-payment systems which include: increased convenience, more service options, reduced risk of cash-related crimes, cheaper access to out-of-branch banking services, access to credit and financial inclusion for consumers; faster access to capital, reduced revenue leakage and reduced cash handling costs for corporations and increased tax collections, greater financial inclusion and increased economic development for government;

Cognizant that the Central Bank of Nigeria has signaled the implementation of a policy which would signal the imposition of charges on deposits in addition to already existing charges on withdrawals;

Informed that the charges, which took effect from Wednesday, 18 September, 2019 will attract 3% processing fees for withdrawals and 2% per cent processing fees for lodgments of amounts above ₦500,000 for individual accounts; 5% processing fees for withdrawals and 3% per cent processing fee for lodgments of amounts above ₦3,000,000 for corporate accounts;

Also informed that the charge on deposits would apply in Lagos, Ogun, Kano, Abia, Anambra, and Rivers States as well as the Federal Capital Territory; and that the total nationwide implementation of the cashless policy would take effect from March 31, 2020;

Worried that the implementation of cashless policy in Nigeria so far, has led to significant decrease in deposit mobilization and credit extension by Nigerian Money Deposit Banks;

Deeply worried that the implementation of cashless policy on withdrawals has negative impacts on micro, mini, small, and medium enterprises which are clearly the engine room for growth of the economy and employment generation, thereby throwing many of them out of business and sending more Nigerians into poverty, forcing more traders and micro investors to carry cash about with its attendant security challenges;

Aggrieved that while the impact of the cashless policy on withdrawals is still starring us in the face as well as other numerous burdensome charges by Nigerian Money Deposit Banks, heavily impacting on businesses, the Central Bank of Nigeria deemed it necessary to impose the implementation of cashless policy on deposits, without due consultations with stakeholders who will be impacted by the policy;

Concerned that this overbearing burden aimed at closing down majority of micro, mini, small and medium businesses in Nigeria is also aimed at enriching Nigerian Money Deposit Banks owned by a privileged few, without any known financial contribution to the consolidated revenue fund of the federation;

Also concerned that the Central Bank of Nigeria did not consider the people as the prime, important and indeed the centre piece of policy-making, even as Section 14 (2) (b) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended) provides for the security and welfare of the people as the primary purpose of government;

Resolves to:

- (i) urge the Central Bank of Nigeria to suspend the implementation of the cashless policy on deposits which has taken effect from Wednesday, 18 September, 2019 until appropriate and extensive consultative process is concluded; and
- (ii) mandate the Committee on Banking and Currency to interface with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) to ascertain the propriety, relevance and the actual need for the implementation of that aspect of the cashless policy at this time considering the prevailing economic situation of the country and to report back within four (4) weeks (Hon. Benjamin Okezie Kalu — Bende Federal Constituency).

Debate.

Agreed to.

The House:

Aware that the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), in 2012 introduced a policy on cash-based transactions which imposed a cash handling charge on daily cash withdrawals that exceed ₦500,000 for individuals and ₦3,000,000 for corporate bodies;

Also aware that the policy on cash-based transactions (withdrawals) in banks, was aimed at reducing and not eliminating the amount of physical cash (coins and notes) circulating in the economy, and encouraging more electronic-based transactions;

Notes that the cash policy was introduced for a number of key reasons, including the need to drive development and modernization of payment systems in line with Nigeria's vision 2020 goal of being amongst the top 20 economies of the world by the year 2020, to reduce the cost of banking services (including cost of credit) and drive financial inclusion by providing more efficient transaction options and greater reach, *inter alia*;

Also notes that a variety of benefits are expected to be derived by various stakeholders from an increased utilization of e-payment systems which include: increased convenience, more service options, reduced risk of cash-related crimes, cheaper access to out-of-branch banking services, access to credit and financial inclusion for consumers; faster access to capital, reduced revenue leakage and reduced cash handling costs for corporations and increased tax collections, greater financial inclusion and increased economic development for government;

Cognizant that the Central Bank of Nigeria has signaled the implementation of a policy which would signal the imposition of charges on deposits in addition to already existing charges on withdrawals;

Informed that the charges, which took effect from Wednesday, 18 September, 2019 will attract 3% processing fees for withdrawals and 2% per cent processing fees for lodgments of amounts above ₦500,000 for individual accounts; 5% processing fees for withdrawals and 3% per cent processing fee for lodgments of amounts above ₦3,000,000 for corporate accounts;

Also informed that the charge on deposits would apply in Lagos, Ogun, Kano, Abia, Anambra, and Rivers States as well as the Federal Capital Territory; and that the total nationwide implementation of the cashless policy would take effect from March 31, 2020;

Worried that the implementation of cashless policy in Nigeria so far, has led to significant decrease in deposit mobilization and credit extension by Nigerian Money Deposit Banks;

Deeply worried that the implementation of cashless policy on withdrawals has negative impacts on micro, mini, small, and medium enterprises which are clearly the engine room for growth of the economy and employment generation, thereby throwing many of them out of business and sending more Nigerians into poverty, forcing more traders and micro investors to carry cash about with its attendant security challenges;

Aggrieved that while the impact of the cashless policy on withdrawals is still starring us in the face as well as other numerous burdensome charges by Nigerian Money Deposit Banks heavily impacting on businesses, the Central Bank of Nigeria deemed it necessary to impose the implementation of cashless policy on deposits, without due consultations with stakeholders who will be impacted by the policy;

Concerned that this overbearing burden aimed at closing down majority of micro, mini, small and medium businesses in Nigeria is also aimed at enriching Nigerian Money Deposit Banks owned by a privileged few, without any known financial contribution to the consolidated revenue fund of the federation;

Also concerned that the Central Bank of Nigeria did not consider the people as the prime, important and indeed the centre piece of policy-making, even as Section 14 (2) (b) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended) provides for the security and welfare of the people as the primary purpose of government;

Resolved to:

- (i) urge the Central Bank of Nigeria to suspend the implementation of the cashless policy on deposits which has taken effect from Wednesday, 18 September, 2019 until appropriate and extensive consultative process is concluded; and
- (ii) mandate the Committee on Banking and Currency to interface with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) to ascertain the propriety, relevance and the actual need for the implementation of that aspect of the cashless policy at this time considering the prevailing economic situation of the country and to report back within four (4) weeks (HR. 86/09/2019).

7. A Bill for an Act to Repeal the Emergency Powers Act, 1961 and Enact the Emergency Powers Act, 2019 to Provide for the Declaration of a State of Emergency; and for Related Matters (HB. 15) — Second Reading

Motion made and Question proposed, “That a Bill for an Act to Repeal the Emergency Powers Act, 1961 and Enact the Emergency Powers Act, 2019 to Provide for the Declaration of a State of Emergency; and for Related Matters (HB. 15) be read a Second Time” (Hon. Mohammed Tahir Monguno — Monguno/Marte/Nganzai Federal Constituency).

Debate.

Question that the Bill be now read a Second Time — Agreed to.

Bill read the Second Time.

Bill referred to the Committee on Justice.

8. A Bill for an Act to Regulate Commodities Future Trading in Nigeria to Provide for Establishment of the Commodities Future Trading Commission; and for Related Matters (HB. 40) — Second Reading

Motion made and Question proposed, “That a Bill for an Act to Regulate Commodities Future Trading in Nigeria to Provide for Establishment of the Commodities Future Trading Commission; and for Related Matters (HB. 40) be read a Second Time” (Hon. Uzoma Nkem-Abonta — Ukwu East/Ukwu West Federal Constituency).

Debate.

Question that the Bill be now read a Second Time — Agreed to.

Bill read the Second Time.

Bill referred to the Committee on Capital Markets and Institutions..

9. A Bill for an Act to Establish College of Education Omu-Aran,, to Provide Full-Time Courses, Teaching, Instruction and Training in Technology, Applied Sciences, Arts, Social Sciences, Humanities and Management and to Provide for Appointment of the Provost and Other Officers of the College to carry out the Administration and Disciplining of Students of the College, and for Related Matters (HB. 131) — Second Reading

Motion made and Question proposed, "That a Bill for an Act to Establish College of Education Omu-Aran,, to Provide Full-Time Courses, Teaching, Instruction and Training in Technology, Applied Sciences, Arts, Social Sciences, Humanities and Management and to Provide for Appointment of the Provost and Other Officers of the College to carry out the Administration and Disciplining of Students of the College, and for Related Matters (HB. 131) be read a Second Time" (Hon. Olawuyi Raheem Tunji — Ekiti/Isin/Irepodun/Oke-Ero Federal Constituency).

Debate.

Question that the Bill be now read a Second Time — Agreed to.

Bill read the Second Time.

Bill referred to the Committee on Tertiary Education and Services.

10. **A Bill for an Act to Establish the Nigeria Institute for Plant Protection; and for Related Matters (HB.109) — Second Reading**

Order read; deferred by leave of the House.

11. **Reconsideration of Outstanding Bills from the Preceding Assembly, Pursuant to Order Twelve, Rule 16 of the Standing Orders of the House of Representatives**

National Institute for Hospitality and Tourism Bill, 2019 (HB. 46):
Motion made and Question proposed:

The House:

Notes that pursuant to Order Twelve (12), Rule 16 of the Standing Orders of the House, Bills passed by the preceding Assembly and forwarded to the Senate for concurrence for which no concurrence was made or negatived or passed by the Senate and forwarded to the House for which no concurrence was made or negatived or which was passed by the National Assembly and forwarded to the President for assent but for which assent or withholding thereof was not communicated before the end of the tenure of the Assembly, the House may resolve that such Bills, upon being re-gazetted or clean copies circulated, be re-considered in the Committee of the Whole without being commenced de-novo;

Also notes that the aforementioned Bill was passed by the preceding Assembly and forwarded to the President for assent but for which assent or withholding thereof was not communicated before the end of the tenure of the last Assembly;

Aware that the Bill was re-gazetted as (HB. 46), and read the first time on Wednesday 10 July, 2019;

Resolves to:

Commit the Bill to the Committee of the Whole for consideration (Hon. Gideon Gwani Lucas — Kaura Federal Constituency).

Agreed to.

12. **Business Continues from Assembly to Assembly, Pursuant to Order Twelve, Rule 18 of the Standing Orders of the House of Representatives**

Environmental Impact Assessment Bill, 2019 (HB. 85):

Motion made and Question proposed:

The House:

Notes that pursuant to Order Twelve (12), Rule 18 of the Standing Orders of the House, the Legislative business of the House which, though completed and laid in the House by a Committee of the House remain undetermined at the end of the Assembly shall be resumed and proceeded with in the next assembly in the same manner as if the tenure of the Assembly had not come to an end, if the House resolves in the affirmative that such Bills, upon being re-gazetted, be reconsidered in the Committee of the Whole without being commenced de-novo;

Also notes that the aforementioned Bill was laid in the House and awaiting consideration before the end of the tenure of the last Assembly;

Aware that the Bill was re-gazetted as (HB. 85), and read the first time on Thursday 11 July, 2019;

Resolves to:

Commit the Bill to the Committee of the Whole for consideration (*Hon. Mohammed Tahir Monguno – Monguno/Marte/Nganzai Federal Constituency*).

Agreed to.

13. Transmission of all Treaties by Federal Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) to the National Assembly

Motion made and Question proposed:

The House:

Notes that local statutes of any country are not always sufficient to address issues of man's existence and sustenance, hence the undoubted need for International Laws to complement local statutes;

Also notes that International Law arguably remains a major source of Nigeria's law, which in principle is fundamentally binding in Nigeria;

Observes that presently, there is no accessible, comprehensive and up-to-date record of a published compendium of Treaties to which Nigeria is a signatory;

Aware that the United Nation's records showed that Nigeria has ratified over 400 Treaties, both bilateral and multilateral, on different subject matters, out of which less than 40 can be identified as having been recorded locally by the Federal Ministry of Justice;

Also aware that on 21 August 2017, the Attorney General of the Federation and Minister of Justice, Mr. Abubakar Malami, SAN, was reported to have identified a major challenge to domestication of Treaties in Nigeria as non-arrangement for early involvement of the National Assembly in the negotiation processes, which adversely affects facilitation, domestication and full protection of the country's International Agreements;

Cognizant that some of the undomesticated Treaties could have a direct positive impact on advancement of the fundamental rights of the citizenry and the nation's economic growth;

Concerned that the non-involvement of the National Assembly in the negotiation process and the failure to transmit all signed Treaties and International Instruments to the National Assembly by the Executive Arm of Government have affected the rate of domestication of the Treaties and also denied citizens the benefits associated with such international treaties;

Also cognizant that the intention of Section 12 of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended) which vests the National Assembly with power to enact Treaties, is not a clog in the wheel of Executive progress, but a sword in the hand of the Legislature to defend Nigeria's sovereignty and territorial integrity;

Informed that an urgent engagement by the Legislature and the Executive will create a synergy that will lead to a collaboration between both Arms of Government for proper realization of the objective of Section 12 of the Constitution;

Resolves to:

- (i) call on the Federal Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) to transmit all signed, ratified and domesticated Treaties and other International Agreements, both bilateral and multilateral to the Register of Treaties in the Federal Ministry of Justice and to the National Assembly within two (2) weeks;
- (ii) also call on the Registrar of Treaties in the Federal Ministry of Justice to transmit the list of all Ratified and Domesticated Treaties and International Agreements to the National Assembly within Three (3) weeks for further legislative action;
- (iii) urge the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to ensure that all signed Treaties are presented to the National Assembly within Thirty (30) days for domestication;
- (iv) also urge the President to ensure early engagement and involvement of the National Assembly in the Negotiation Team of any Treaty and International Agreement to which Nigeria is interested;
- (v) further urge the President to ensure that all signed Treaties and other International Agreements are initiated and presented to the National Assembly as an Executive Bill and to stop all counterpart funding of all Agreements and Protocols with financial implications until such Agreements and Protocols are domesticated by the National Assembly;
- (vi) mandate the Committee on Treaties, Protocol and Agreements to, as a matter of urgency, commence the reviews of all Treaties, Agreements and Protocols signed and ratified by Nigeria (*Hon. Ossai Nicholas Ossai — Ndokwa East/Ndokwa West/Ukwuani Federal Constituency*).

Debate.

Agreed to.

The House:

Noted that local statutes of any country are not always sufficient to address issues of man's existence and sustenance, hence the undoubted need for International Laws to complement local statutes;

Also noted that International Law arguably remains a major source of Nigeria's law, which in principle is fundamentally binding in Nigeria;

Observed that presently, there is no accessible, comprehensive and up-to-date record of a published compendium of Treaties to which Nigeria is a signatory;

Aware that the United Nation's records showed that Nigeria has ratified over 400 Treaties, both bilateral and multilateral, on different subject matters, out of which less than 40 can be identified as having been recorded locally by the Federal Ministry of Justice;

Also aware that on 21 August 2017, the Attorney General of the Federation and Minister of Justice, Mr. Abubakar Malami, SAN, was reported to have identified a major challenge to domestication of Treaties in Nigeria as non-arrangement for early involvement of the National Assembly in the negotiation processes, which adversely affects facilitation, domestication and full protection of the country's International Agreements;

Cognizant that some of the undomesticated Treaties could have a direct positive impact on advancement of the fundamental rights of the citizenry and the nation's economic growth;

Concerned that the non-involvement of the National Assembly in the negotiation process and the failure to transmit all signed Treaties and International Instruments to the National Assembly by the Executive Arm of Government have affected the rate of domestication of the Treaties and also denied citizens the benefits associated with such international treaties;

Also cognizant that the intention of Section 12 of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended) which vests the National Assembly with power to enact Treaties, is not a clog in the wheel of Executive progress, but a sword in the hand of the Legislature to defend Nigeria's sovereignty and territorial integrity;

Informed that an urgent engagement by the Legislature and the Executive will create a synergy that will lead to a collaboration between both Arms of Government for proper realization of the objective of Section 12 of the Constitution;

Resolved to:

- (i) call on the Federal Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) to transmit all signed, ratified and domesticated Treaties and other International Agreements, both bilateral and multilateral to the Register of Treaties in the Federal Ministry of Justice and to the National Assembly within two (2) weeks;
- (ii) also call on the Registrar of Treaties in the Federal Ministry of Justice to transmit the list of all Ratified and Domesticated Treaties and International Agreements to the National Assembly within Three (3) weeks for further legislative action;
- (iii) urge the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to ensure that all signed Treaties are presented to the National Assembly within Thirty (30) days for domestication;
- (iv) also urge the President to ensure early engagement and involvement of the National Assembly in the Negotiation Team of any Treaty and International Agreement to which Nigeria is interested;
- (v) further urge the President to ensure that all signed Treaties and other International Agreements are initiated and presented to the National Assembly as an Executive Bill and to stop all counterpart funding of all Agreements and Protocols with financial implications until such Agreements and Protocols are domesticated by the National Assembly;
- (vi) mandate the Committee on Treaties, Protocol and Agreements to, as a matter of urgency, commence the reviews of all Treaties, Agreements and Protocols signed and ratified by Nigeria (HR. 87/39/2019).

14. Review of the Military Strategy of "Super Camps" in the Fight Against Boko Haram Insurgency in the North-East Zone

Order withdrawn by leave of the House.

15. Activation of the Tractorization and Mechanization Policy for Agricultural Revolution in Nigeria
Motion made and Question proposed:

The House:

Notes that the oil boom in Nigeria ensured that the petroleum sector overtook agriculture as the main stay of the nation's economy, hence, coupled with abundant food and cheap labour at the time, successive governments became complacent in the requirement to move agriculture from a subsistence level to mechanized large scale farming stages;

Also note that the volatility of the oil sector all over the world means that oil rich nations are beginning to move towards replacing the product as the major driver of the economy;

Aware that only high-tech agricultural mechanization which replaces human and animal farming methods can restore the agricultural sector as the main driver of the Nigerian economy as well as ensure increased agricultural productivity particularly in the face of a rapidly growing population;

Also aware that countries like Pakistan and India, with similar agrarian prospects like Nigeria, have initiated and are implementing deliberate tractorization policies attendant with series of success stories in their bid to achieve full scale agricultural mechanization;

Concerned that a country that seeks to diversify its economic base from oil to agriculture for over a decade or more still accounts for the least amounts of tractors and power tillers (considering that the mission to reach 75, 000 tractors in present time is blur) in comparison to India which had moved from 9,500 power tillers and 146,000 tractors in 1970 to 100, 000 power tillers and 2.6million tractors by the year 2000;

Also concerned that efforts to provide tractors through the government tractor hire service have failed as farmers are confronted with challenges of untimeliness of services due to shortage of tractors and its operators, irregular supply of diesel oil in the rural areas, frequent breakdown of tractors and equipment coupled with a shortage of spare parts as decision-making processes by the Management of those services are cumbersome and the policies are not effectively pursued;

Cognizant that the inability to mechanize agriculture via the least form of tractorization and the use of power tillers, so as to migrate from subsistence farming by 2019 portends danger to food security and indicates an indefinite time period to successfully diversify our economic base to agriculture;

Desirous to evolve a pragmatic and deliberate policy on tractorization and the use of power tillers to aid agricultural mechanization in the country;

Resolves to:

Mandate the Committee on Agricultural Production and Services to investigate and assess the agricultural mechanization policy in Nigeria, with emphasis on the provision of tractors and power tillers with a view to initiating a deliberate tractorization policy for the agricultural sector in Nigeria and report back within six (6) weeks (*Hon. Uzoma Nkem-Abonta — Ukwa East/Ukwa West Federal Constituency*).

Debate.

Agreed to.

The House:

Noted that the oil boom in Nigeria ensured that the petroleum sector overtook agriculture as the main stay of the nation's economy, hence, coupled with abundant food and cheap labour at the time, successive governments became complacent in the requirement to move agriculture from a subsistence level to mechanized large scale farming stages;

Also noted that the volatility of the oil sector all over the world means that oil rich nations are beginning to move towards replacing the product as the major driver of the economy;

Aware that only high-tech agricultural mechanization which replaces human and animal farming methods can restore the agricultural sector as the main driver of the Nigerian economy as well as ensure increased agricultural productivity particularly in the face of a rapidly growing population;

Also aware that countries like Pakistan and India, with similar agrarian prospects like Nigeria, have initiated and are implementing deliberate tractorization policies attendant with series of success stories in their bid to achieve full scale agricultural mechanization;

Concerned that a country that seeks to diversify its economic base from oil to agriculture for over a decade or more still accounts for the least amounts of tractors and power tillers (considering that the mission to reach 75, 000 tractors in present time is blur) in comparison to India which had moved from 9,500 power tillers and 146,000 tractors in 1970 to 100, 000 power tillers and 2.6million tractors by the year 2000;

Also concerned that efforts to provide tractors through the government tractor hire service have failed as farmers are confronted with challenges of untimeliness of services due to shortage of tractors and its operators, irregular supply of diesel oil in the rural areas, frequent breakdown of tractors and equipment coupled with a shortage of spare parts as decision-making processes by the Management of those services are cumbersome and the policies are not effectively pursued;

Cognizant that the inability to mechanize agriculture via the least form of tractorization and the use of power tillers, so as to migrate from subsistence farming by 2019 portends danger to food security and indicates an indefinite time period to successfully diversify our economic base to agriculture;

Desirous to evolve a pragmatic and deliberate policy on tractorization and the use of power tillers to aid agricultural mechanization in the country;

Resolved to:

Mandate the Committee on Agricultural Production and Services to investigate and assess the agricultural mechanization policy in Nigeria, with emphasis on the provision of tractors and power tillers with a view to initiating a deliberate tractorization policy¹ for the agricultural sector in Nigeria and report back within six (6) weeks (**HR. 88/09/2019**).

16. Call to Establish more Radiology Centres and Provide Linear Acceleration Machines in General Hospitals Across the Country

Motion made and Question proposed:

The House:

Notes with concern the poor level of service delivery and inefficiency prevalent in government hospitals and the health sector generally as a result of poor funding and inadequate facilities and personnel in health institutions across the country;

Also notes that cancer is a deadly disease and according to the World Health Organization (WHO), there was an estimated 116,000 new cases while 41,000 cancer related deaths were recorded in Nigeria in 2018 alone;

Aware that in spite the increasing number of cancer patients in Nigeria, there exists only about seven (7) radiotherapy machines in the country, five of which are faulty and non-functional whereas the United Kingdom has Fifty-Two (52) machines, and America has over two thousand five hundred (2500) machines for human beings and at least sixty-five (65) for animal therapy;

Also aware that radiotherapy is used to treat cancer, either alone or in combination with other systematic therapies or surgery and to palliate severe symptoms in patients with incurable diseases;

Further aware that radiotherapy is a vital component of cancer care which gives patients a chance of survival where there had, hitherto been little or no hope, especially in cases where treatment options are limited;

Cognizant that establishment of more radiotherapy centres and the provision of the latest linear accelerator machines in General Hospitals across the country would be a huge source of generating revenue and income for the Federal Government through the reduction of medical tourism abroad by Nigerians;

Also cognizant that unless drastic steps are taken to establish more Radiology centres and provide the latest linear accelerator machines in General Hospitals across the country, mortality rate will continue to rise;

Resolves to:

- (i) urge the Federal Government to take immediate steps to establish more radiology centers and provide the latest accelerator machines in General Hospitals across the country;
- (ii) mandate the Committee on Appropriations to include the cost of establishing Radiology Centres and providing modern accelerator machines in General Hospitals in the 2020 budget estimates;
- (iii) also mandate the Committee on Health Institutions to ensure compliance (*Hon. Bagos Dachung Musa — Jos South/Jos East Federal Constituency*).

Debate.

Amendment Proposed:

Leave out all the words in Prayer (i), and *insert* as follows:

“Urge the Federal Government to resuscitate the seven radionchology centres in Nigeria and to establish at least one additional centre in each geopolitical zone” (*Hon. Yusuf Tanko Sumunu — Ngaski/Shanga/Yauri Federal Constituency*).

Question that the amendment be made — Agreed to.

Question on the Motion as amended — Agreed to.

The House:

Noted with concern the poor level of service delivery and inefficiency prevalent in government hospitals and the health sector generally as a result of poor funding and inadequate facilities and personnel in health institutions across the country;

Also noted that cancer is a deadly disease and according to the World Health Organization (WHO), there was an estimated 116,000 new cases while 41,000 cancer related deaths were recorded in Nigeria in 2018 alone;

Aware that in spite the increasing number of cancer patients in Nigeria, there exists only about seven (7) radiotherapy machines in the country, five of which are faulty and non-functional whereas the United Kingdom has Fifty-Two (52) machines, and America has over two thousand five hundred (2500) machines for human beings and at least sixty-five (65) for animal therapy;

Also aware that radiotherapy is used to treat cancer, either alone or in combination with other systematic therapies or surgery and to palliate severe symptoms in patients with incurable diseases;

Further aware that radiotherapy is a vital component of cancer care which gives patients a chance of survival where there had, hitherto been little or no hope, especially in cases where treatment options are limited;

Cognizant that establishment of more radiotherapy centres and the provision of the latest linear accelerator machines in General Hospitals across the country would be a huge source of generating revenue and income for the Federal Government through the reduction of medical tourism abroad by Nigerians;

Also cognizant that unless drastic steps are taken to establish more Radiology centres and provide the latest linear accelerator machines in General Hospitals across the country, mortality rate will continue to rise;

Resolved to:

- (i) urge the Federal Government to resuscitate the seven radionchology centres in Nigeria and to establish at least one additional centre in each geopolitical zone;
- (ii) mandate the Committee on Appropriations to include the cost of establishing Radiology Centres and providing modern accelerator machines in General Hospitals in the 2020 budget estimates;
- (iii) also mandate the Committee on Health Institutions to ensure compliance (HR. 89/09/2019).

17. Humiliation and Poor Treatment of Nigerians and Other Nationals at Nigerian Missions Abroad
Motion made and Question proposed:

The House:

Notes that the primary duty of the Nigerian Diplomatic Missions abroad is to represent the government and people of Nigeria in the receiving States, serve as liaison for information, communication, immigration and other relevant services for Nigerians and other Nationals;

Aware of reported cases of poor service delivery and humiliating treatment, unwarranted delays, extortion of Nigerians and other Nationals, including Students seeking Immigration services;

Cognizant that while violent means of self-expression is condemnable, it is important to pay attention to the harrowing experiences of Nigerians and other Nationals at various Nigerian missions abroad;

Resolves to:

- (i) urge the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Nigerians in Diaspora Commission and other relevant agencies to be mindful of the plight and concerns of Nigerians and other nationals in the host countries and uphold their dignities;

- (ii) also urge the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs to regularly organize training and retraining of staff of foreign missions to ensure they comply with acceptable global standards;
- (iii) mandate the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Diaspora to interface with the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Nigerians in Diaspora Commission on the poor service delivery of Nigeria Missions abroad with a view to putting in place measures to ensure proper treatment of Nigerians and other nationals seeking consular services at those missions and report back within six (6) weeks (*Hon. Aniekan Umanah John — Abak/Etim Ekpo/Ika Federal Constituency*).

Debate

Agreed to.

The House:

Noted that the primary duty of the Nigerian Diplomatic Missions abroad is to represent the government and people of Nigeria in the receiving States, serve as liaison for information, communication, immigration and other relevant services for Nigerians and other Nationals;

Aware of reported cases of poor service delivery and humiliating treatment, unwarranted delays, extortion of Nigerians and other Nationals, including Students seeking Immigration services;

Cognizant that while violent means of self-expression is condemnable, it is important to pay attention to the harrowing experiences of Nigerians and other Nationals at various Nigerian missions abroad;

Resolved to:

- (i) Urge the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Nigerians in Diaspora Commission and other relevant agencies to be mindful of the plight and concerns of Nigerians and other nationals in the host countries and uphold their dignities;
- (ii) also urge the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs to regularly organize training and retraining of staff of foreign missions to ensure they comply with acceptable global standards;
- (iii) mandate the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Diaspora to interface with the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Nigerians in Diaspora Commission on the poor service delivery of Nigeria Missions abroad with a view to putting in place measures to ensure proper treatment of Nigerians and other nationals seeking consular services at those missions and report back within six (6) weeks (**HR. 90/09/2019**).

18. Adjournment

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

The House adjourned accordingly at 3.13 p.m.

Femi Hakeem Gbajabiamila
Speaker

CORRIGENDUM

In the *Votes and Proceedings* of Wednesday, 18 September, 2019, item 8 (i), page 283, on the *Ad-hoc* Committee:

- (i) number (4), *leave out* the name “Hon. Omowunmi Olubunmi”, and *insert* the name “Hon. Omowunmi Olubunmi Ogunlola”;
- (ii) immediately after the name “Hon. Namdas Abdulrazak Sa’ad”, *insert* the names:
 - (18) Hon. Bello Kaoje — *Member*
 - (19) Hon. Henry Nwawuba — *Member*
 - (20) Hon. Shehu Balarabe — *Member.*