



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA ORDER PAPER Wednesday, 10 June, 2026

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1. National Anthem
 2. National Pledge
 3. Prayers
 4. Approval of the Votes and Proceedings
 5. Messages from the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria
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PRESENTATION OF BILLS

1. National Drug Law Enforcement Agency Act (Amendment) Bill, 2026 (HB.2777) (*Hon. Garba Ibrahim Muhammad*) – *First Reading*.
2. Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Sixth Alteration) Bill, 2026 (HB.2778) (*Hon. Yusuf Adamu Gagdi*) – *First Reading*.
3. Nigerian Airspace Management Agency (Establishment) Act (Amendment) Bill, 2026 (HB.2779) (*Hon. Sada Soli*) – *First Reading*.
4. Civil Aviation Act (Amendment) Bill, 2026 (HB.2780) (*Hon. Sada Soli*) – *First Reading*.
5. Electoral Act (Amendment) Bill, 2026 (HB.2781) (*Hon. Abdusammad Dasuki and six Others*) – *First Reading*.
6. Public Complaint Commission Act (Amendment) Bill, 2026 (HB.2782) (*Hon. Kwamoti Bitrus Laori*) – *First Reading*.

PRESENTATION OF REPORT

Committee on Health Institutions:

Hon. Patrick Umor:

“That the House do receive the Report of the Committee on Health Institutions on a Bill for an Act to Amend the Federal Medical Centres Act, 2022 to Establish the Federal Medical Centre, Monguno, Borno State and for Related Matters (HB. 2652)” (*Referred: 6/5/2026*).

ORDERS OF THE DAY

BILLS

1. A Bill for an Act to Amend the Federal College of Education, Bende (Establishment) Act, 2025 to Designate Item, Bende as the Host Community of the Federal College of Education and for Related Matters (HB. 2776) (*Hon. Julius Ihonvbere*) – **Third Reading**
 2. A Bill for an Act to Amend the Federal University of Medical and Health Sciences, Item Bende (Establishment) Act, 2025 to Designate Bende, Abia State, as the Official Location of the University and for Related Matters (HB. 2775) (*Hon. Julius Ihonvbere*) – **Third Reading**
 3. A Bill for an Act to Amend the Sale of Goods Act, Cap. S3, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004 to reflect Current Realities including E- Commerce, Digital Payments and for Related Matters (HB. 2541) (*Hon. Ahmed Munir*) – **Second Reading**.
 4. A Bill for an Act to Amend the Price Control Act, Cap. P28, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004 to Reflect Current Realities and to specify Essential Goods and Commodities in Nigeria and for Related Matters (HB. 2542) (*Hon. Ahmed Munir*) – **Second Reading**.
 5. A Bill for an Act to Establish the Chartered Institute of Human Resources and Strategic Management of Nigeria to Provide for the Control of its Membership and Promote the Practice of Human Resources and Strategic Management in Nigeria and for Related Matters (HB.2508) (*Hon. Zakaria Dauda Nyampa*) – **Second Reading**.
 6. A Bill for an Act to Amend the Armed Forces Pension Act, Cap. A23, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004 and for Related Matters (HB.2745) (*Hon. Jallo Hussaini Mohammed*) – **Second Reading**.
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MOTIONS

7. **Need for a Precise Definition of Order Seven, Rule 15 of the House of Representatives:**
Hon. Babajimi Benson:

The House:

Notes that Order Seven, Rule 15 of the Standing Orders of the House of Representatives states that “only members with cognate legislative experience as Members of the House of Representatives” shall be eligible for appointment as Principal Officers of the House;

Aware that global parliamentary best practices rule out first term-parliamentarians from holding Principal Offices and reserve Principal Offices for experienced legislators to promote institutional memory, deepen understanding of legislative processes, and enhance competence in constitutional interpretation and intergovernmental relations;

Also aware that the 10th Senate has recently specifically defined ‘cognate legislative experience’ to mean ‘senators who have completed at least one full four-year term’ adding that those with multiple previous terms must have served in the immediate Past Assembly;

Cognizant of the need to prioritize institutional memory, deepen parliamentary stability and continuity, legislative experience, minimise avoidable turbulence and promote matured representation in the comity of international parliamentary associations;

Resolves to:

- (i) define ‘Cognate Legislative Experience’ as contained in Order Seven, Rule 15 of the Standing Orders of the House as meaning – ‘Members who have completed at least one full four-year term;
- (ii) state unequivocally that there is no other definition to the term ‘cognate legislative experience’ other than as stated in paragraph (i) above.

**8. Need for Executive Action to Halt the Ransom Cash Economy, Strengthen Financial Intelligence Coordination, and Enforce Compliance with Anti-Money Laundering Frameworks in Nigeria:
Hon. Ademorin Ali Kuye:**

The House:

Notes that Sections 14(2)(b) and 33(1) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended), vest in the Federal Government the primary responsibility to protect lives, maintain public order, and safeguard the economic sovereignty of Nigeria;

Also notes that the Central Bank of Nigeria Act, 2007 and the Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act (BOFIA), 2020 confer on the Central Bank of Nigeria regulatory and supervisory powers over monetary policy, currency management, and the integrity of the Nigerian financial system;

Aware that the Money Laundering (Prevention and Prohibition) Act, 2022 and the Terrorism (Prevention and Prohibition) Act, 2022 impose obligations on financial institutions, designated non-financial businesses, and relevant government agencies to detect, report, and disrupt illicit financial flows, including ransom payments;

Also aware that reports from the Nigeria Financial Intelligence Unit (NFIU), the National Bureau of Statistics’ Crime Experience and Security Perception Survey (CESPS) 2024, and independent security research organisations indicate that Nigerians paid an estimated ₦2.23 trillion in ransom between January 2021 and June 2025, thereby sustaining kidnapping and other organised criminal activities;

Further aware that investigations by the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) under the Office of the National Security Adviser (ONSA) revealed that Point-of-Sale (POS) operators and other financial channels have been used to facilitate ransom payments and conceal financial trails, thereby frustrating recovery efforts and law enforcement investigations;

Concerned that criminal and terrorist networks continue to exploit formal and informal financial systems, including Bureau de Change operators, hawala networks, cryptocurrency platforms, livestock transactions, and trade-based money laundering schemes to launder ransom proceeds and reintegrate them into the legitimate economy;

Worried that weaknesses in financial intelligence coordination and anti-money laundering enforcement expose Nigeria to increased security threats, undermine public confidence, and heighten the risk of international sanctions and continued Financial Action Task Force (FATF) grey-listing;

Resolves to:

- (i) urge the President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces to establish a coordinated inter-agency framework for disrupting ransom financing and strengthening financial intelligence collaboration among relevant security, regulatory, and financial institutions;
- (ii) urge the Federal Government to strengthen the implementation and enforcement of regulations relating to ransom payments and terrorism financing while promoting cooperation between victims, financial institutions, and law enforcement agencies;
- (iii) urge the Federal Ministry of Finance to provide adequate funding for financial intelligence infrastructure, including advanced transaction monitoring and analytical systems;
- (iv) urge the Central Bank of Nigeria, the Nigeria Financial Intelligence Unit and other relevant regulatory authorities to:
 - (a) conduct a comprehensive audit of suspicious POS transactions in high-risk areas and take appropriate regulatory action against operators found to be involved in ransom-related activities;
 - (b) strengthen real-time monitoring and reporting mechanisms for suspicious financial transactions linked to kidnapping, banditry, terrorism, and other organised crimes;
 - (c) strengthen oversight of Bureau de Change operators and other financial intermediaries to prevent their use for money laundering and ransom payments;
- (v) also urge the Attorney-General of the Federation and relevant law enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute individuals and entities involved in facilitating ransom transactions in accordance with existing laws;
- (vi) further urge the National Security Adviser to convene a stakeholders' summit on financial intelligence and ransom financing with a view to developing a coordinated national strategy for disrupting criminal financial networks;
- (vii) again urge security agencies to ensure that funds and assets recovered during anti-kidnapping and counter-terrorism operations are subjected to proper forensic financial investigation to identify and dismantle criminal financing networks;
- (viii) mandate the Committees on National Security and Intelligence, Banking Regulations, and Financial Crimes to monitor compliance with these resolutions and report within four (4) weeks for further legislative action.

9. Need for a Comprehensive Audit, Digital Registry, and Strengthened Accountability Framework for Seized, Forfeited, and Recovered Assets in Nigeria:
Hon. Chris Nkwonta:

The House:

Notes that Sections 88 and 89 of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended), vest the National Assembly with powers to conduct investigations into the activities of any authority charged with the administration of laws enacted by the National Assembly and matters concerning the management and expenditure of public funds and assets;

Also notes that the Proceeds of Crime Recovery and Management Act, 2022 establishes a legal framework for the tracing, seizure, forfeiture, recovery, management, preservation, and disposal of proceeds of crime and recovered assets in Nigeria and envisages transparency, accountability, and proper record-keeping in the management of such assets;

Further notes that since the return to democratic governance in 1999, various anti-corruption and security agencies, Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), regulatory bodies, and courts have seized, forfeited, recovered, managed, disposed of, and repatriated substantial assets derived from corruption, money laundering, financial crimes, illicit financial flows, terrorism financing, and other unlawful activities;

Aware that such assets comprise cash recoveries, landed properties, shares, petroleum assets, luxury vehicles, vessels, aircraft, investments, digital assets, and other movable and immovable properties worth trillions of Naira;

Also aware that Sections 74 to 81 of the Proceeds of Crime Recovery and Management Act, 2022 impose obligations relating to the management, preservation, disposal, and accountability of recovered assets and require proper institutional oversight to ensure compliance with the law;

Concerned that despite the volume and value of recovered assets, there is presently no centralized and publicly accessible National Asset Recovery and Management Register capable of providing comprehensive information on the status, value, location, management, disposal, utilization, and proceeds of recovered assets across the Federation;

Also concerned by recurring allegations of inadequate record-keeping, poor valuation practices, weak chain-of-custody procedures, asset deterioration, non-remittance of proceeds, conflicts of interest, and possible leakages in the management and disposal of recovered assets;

Cognisant that the absence of a unified national database undermines transparency, weakens public confidence in the asset recovery process, and impedes effective legislative oversight;

Recognises that the deployment of modern digital technology can significantly improve transparency, accountability, inter-agency coordination, public disclosure, and efficient management of seized, forfeited, and recovered assets.

Resolves to:

- (i) urge the Federal Government to undertake a comprehensive audit and verification of all seized, forfeited, recovered, managed, disposed of, and repatriated assets held by Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), anti-corruption agencies, security agencies, and courts from 29 May 1999 to date;
- (ii) set up an *Ad-hoc* Committee on Seized, Forfeited, and Recovered Assets in Nigeria to investigate the inventory, status, valuation, management, preservation, disposal, utilization, and proceeds of recovered assets nationwide and review the implementation of the Proceeds of Crime Recovery and Management Act, 2022 and other relevant laws governing asset recovery and management to identify gaps, inconsistencies, and areas requiring legislative intervention and report within four (4) weeks for further legislative action.

10. Need for Review and Discontinuation of the Automatic Merger of Service for Soldiers, Ratings, and Airmen Commissioned Through Short Service Combatant Commission (SSCC), Direct Short Service Commission (DSSC), and Direct Regular Commission (DRC): Hon. Zakaria Dauda Nyampa:

The House:

Notes that the Nigerian Army's current policy automatically merges the years of service of soldiers commissioned through Short Service Combatant Commission (SSCC), Direct Short Service Commission (DSSC), and Direct Regular Commission (DRC);

Also notes that this policy counts the years served by such officers as soldiers, including periods spent in university education or waiting for commissioning, as part of their total reckonable service;

Aware that this policy is inconsistent with the Harmonised Terms and Conditions of Service (HTACOS), 2017 (Revised) which defines an officer's military service as "a period of unbroken service in the Armed Forces of Nigeria from the date of commission to the date of retirement", and violates the Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation and principles of contractual fairness as enshrined in Sections 7 and 91 of the Labour Act (Cap L1, LFN 2004);

Also aware that the automatic merger policy is discriminatory, undermines morale and cohesion within the officer corps, accelerates the retirement of experienced personnel, creates manpower gaps, increases recruitment costs, erodes institutional memory, and deviates from international best practices;

Resolves to:

- (i) urge the Nigerian Army Council to discontinue the automatic merger of service years for officers commissioned through SSCC, DSSC, and DRC, and recommend that the merger be made optional and applicable only upon written request for pension computation purposes;
- (ii) also urge the Armed Forces Council to harmonise service reckonability across the Army, Navy, and Air Force to ensure fairness, cohesion, and doctrinal uniformity;
- (iii) further urge the Chief of Army Staff to take necessary measures to conduct sensitisation and issue transitional guidelines to ensure clarity and prevent misinterpretation;
- (iv) urge the Nigerian Army Council to undertake legal and administrative reviews to forestall possible litigations arising from the retroactive application of the policy;
- (v) mandate the Committee on Army to conduct thorough oversight for the protection of the rights, welfare, and career progression of officers in the Nigerian Army, while ensuring consistency with Armed Forces regulations and best practices, and report within four weeks.

**11. Need for the Completion of the Oil and Gas Park Located at Emeyal, Ogbia Local Government Area, Bayelsa State:
Hon. Mitema Obordor**

The House:

Notes that the Nigerian Oil and Gas Parks Scheme (NOGaPS), an initiative of the Nigerian Content Development and Monitoring Board (NCDMB), was conceived to promote local content, support indigenous participation in the oil and gas value chain, create jobs, and accelerate socio-economic development in host communities and across the Federation.

Also notes that one of the flagship projects under this scheme is the Oil and Gas Park located at Emeyal in Ogbia Local Government Area of Bayelsa State, strategically positioned to serve as a hub for manufacturing, fabrication, and service provision to the oil and gas industry.

Further notes that the contracts for the construction and development of the Emeyal Oil and Gas Park were duly awarded in 2019, under the supervision of the Federal Ministry of Petroleum Resources through the Nigerian Content Development and Monitoring Board (NCDMB) and were certified by the Bureau of Public Procurement (BPP) in compliance with the Public Procurement Act 2007.

Aware that reputable contractors were engaged in the execution of various components of the park, including O.K. Isokariari & Sons for the construction of internal roads, drainage, and related infrastructure and MegaStar Construction Company Nigeria Limited for the construction of security and administrative blocks, hostel and mini-estate.

Also aware that the duration of completion as stipulated in the contract agreements ranged between Twelve (12) and Fifteen (15) months, within which the project was expected to be completed, commissioned and made operational.

Concerned that despite significant progress recorded, with a substantial portion of the facilities completed or near completion as of mid-2021, the project has been abandoned, thereby delaying the anticipated economic benefits, employment opportunities, and industrial growth it was designed to catalyze.

Worried that further delay in the completion and commissioning of the park may lead to deterioration of already constructed infrastructure, increased project costs and missed opportunities for local content development and investment attraction.

Resolves to:

- (i) urge the Nigerian Content Development and Monitoring Board (NCDMB) and the Federal Ministry of Petroleum Resources, to prioritize and ensure the completion and commissioning of the Oil and Gas Park at Emeyal, Bayelsa State;
- (ii) mandate the Committees on Local Content and Petroleum Resources (Upstream) to conduct an oversight visit to assess the current status of the project, identify bottlenecks delaying completion, and report within four (4) weeks for further legislative action.

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS

12. A Bill for an Act to Repeal the Merchant shipping Act No. 27, 2007, Enact the Merchant Shipping Act, 2025, to provide for Merchant Shipping and for Related Matters (HB. 1592) – *(Leader) (Hon. Julius Ihonvbere) Committee of the Whole: 19/11/2024.*
13. A Bill for an Act to Establish the Federal University, Wukari and to make Comprehensive Provisions for its Due Management and Administration and for other Related Matters (HB. 1382) – *(Leader) (Hon. Julius Ihonvbere) Committee of the Whole: 30/10/2024.*
14. **Committee on Industry:**
Hon. Enitan Badiru:
“That the House do consider the Report of the Committee on Industry on a Bill for an Act to Amend the National Sugar Development Council Act, 2004 to Provide for the Functions and Powers of the Council and for Related Matters (HBs. 2022 and 2030) and approve recommendations therein” *(Laid: 3/12/2025).*
15. **Committee on Livestock Development:**
Hon. Raji Tasir Olawale:
“That the House do consider the Report of the Committee on Livestock Development on a Bill for an Act to Establish the Grassland and Forage/Fodder Production Research Institute, Guma–Gamawa Bauchi State, to Drive Implementation of the National Livestock Transformation and for Related Matters (HB 1875) and approve recommendations therein” *(Laid: 22/4/2026).*
16. **Committee on Agricultural Production and Services;**
Hon. Bello Ka'oje:
“That the House do consider the Report of the Committee on Agricultural Production and Services on a Bill for an Act to Amend the National Agricultural Development Fund (Establishment) Act, No. 34, 2022 and for Related Matters (HB.2036) and approve recommendations therein” *(Laid: 11/12/2025).*
17. **Committee on Agricultural Production and Services;**
Hon. Bello Ka'oje:
“That the House do consider the Report of the Committee on Agricultural Production and Services on a Bill for an Act to Amend the Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria Act, Cap. A12, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004 (as amended) to make provision for the establishment of National Rice Production, Processing and Research Institute, Argungu, Kebbi State and for Related Matters (HB.423) and approve recommendations therein” *(Laid: 11/12/2025).*

18. Committees on Banking Regulations and Banking and Other Ancillary Institutions:**Hon. Mohammed Bello El-Rufai:**

“That the House do consider the Report of the Committee on Banking Regulations and Banking and Other Ancillary Institutions on a Bill for an Act to Amend the Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act (BOFIA), 2020 to make Provision for the Protection of Victims of Fraudulent withdrawal from Accounts and for Related Matters (HB.1168) and approve recommendations therein” (*Laid: 12/3/2025*).

19. Committee on Aviation Technology**Hon. Tajudeen Kareem Abisodun:**

“That the House do consider the Report of the Committee on Aviation Technology on a Bill for an Act to Amend the Nigeria Meteorological Agency Act, No. 29, 2022 and for Related Matters (HB. 2109) and approve recommendations therein” (*Laid: 13/11/2025*).

20. Committee on Aviation Technology:**Hon. Tajudeen Kareem Abisodun:**

“That the House do consider the Report of the Committee on Aviation Technology on a Bill for an Act to Establish the African Aviation and Aerospace University, Abuja and Provide for the Administration and Discipline of Students of the University and for Related Matters (HB.745) and approve recommendations therein” (*Laid: 2/12/2025*).

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

S/N	Committee			Date	Time	Venue
1.	Rules and Business			Thursday 10 June 2026	3.00 p.m.	Committee Room 06 (White House) Assembly Complex
2.	Public Petitions	(Investigative Hearing)		Thursday 10 June 2026	3.00 p.m.	Committee Room 427 (New Building) Assembly Complex
3.	Delegated Legislation			Thursday 10 June 2026	3.00 p.m.	Committee Room 312 (New Building) Assembly Complex