

No. 1: Composition of Members of the Council of State

**A Bill
For**

An Act to alter the provisions of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to include former heads of the National Assembly in the Council of State; and for related matters

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISION OF THE BILL	REMARKS
		ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria -	
		Alteration of the Constitution 1. The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (in this Bill referred to as “the Principal Act”) is altered as set out in this Bill.	
Third Schedule of the Constitution	<p style="text-align: center;">THIRD SCHEDULE Part I FEDERAL EXECUTIVE BODIES (ESTABLISHED BY SECTION 153) B – Council of State</p> <p>5. The Council of State shall comprise the following persons: (a) the President, who shall be the Chairman; (b) the Vice-President, who shall be the Deputy Chairman; (c) all former Presidents of the Federation and all former Heads of the Government of the Federation; (d) all former Chief Justices of Nigeria; (e) the President of the Senate; (f) the Speaker of the House of Representatives; (g) all the Governors of the states of the Federation; and (h) the Attorney-General of the Federation.</p>	<p>Alteration of Third Schedule</p> <p>2. Part I of the Third Schedule is altered in paragraph 5, by substituting for subparagraphs (e) and (f), new subparagraphs “(e)” and “(f)” –</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“(e) the President of the Senate and all former Presidents of the Senate:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Provided that such a person was not removed from office by the process of impeachment</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(f) the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and all former Speakers of the House of Representatives:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Provided that such a person was not removed from office by the process of impeachment.</p>	
		<p>Citation</p> <p>3. This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Fourth Alteration) Bill, No.1, 2017.</p>	

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISION OF THE BILL	REMARKS
		<p style="text-align: center;">EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM</p> <p>This Bill seeks to alter the Third Schedule to the Constitution to include former Presidents of the Senate and former Speakers of the House of Representatives as members of the Council of State. This is to ensure that the three arms of government are fairly represented in the Council.</p>	

No. 2: Authorization of Expenditure

**A Bill
For**

An Act to alter the provisions of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to reduce the period within which the President or the Governor of a State may authorise the withdrawal of monies from the Consolidated Revenue Fund in the absence of an Appropriation Act from 6 months to 3 months; and for related matters

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISION OF THE BILL	REMARKS
		ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria -	
		<p>Alteration of the Constitution</p> <p>1. The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (in this Bill referred to as “the Principal Act”) is altered as set out in this Bill.</p>	
82.	<p>Authorisation of expenditure in default of appropriation.</p> <p>82. If the Appropriation Bill in respect of any financial year has not been passed into law by the beginning of the financial year, the President may authorise the withdrawal of moneys in the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Federation for the purpose of meeting expenditure necessary to carry on the services of the Government of the Federation for a period not exceeding six months or until the coming into operation of the Appropriation Act, whichever is the earlier:</p> <p>Provided that the withdrawal in respect of any such period shall not exceed the amount authorised to be</p>	<p>Alteration of section 82</p> <p>2. Section 82 of the Principal Act is altered by –</p> <p>(a) substituting for the word, “six” in line 5, the word, “three”; and</p> <p>(b) deleting, in lines 5 and 6, the words “ or until the coming into operation of the Appropriation Act whichever is earlier:”</p>	

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISION OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	<p>withdrawn from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Federation under the provisions of the Appropriation Act passed by the National Assembly for the corresponding period in the immediately preceding financial year, being an amount proportionate to the total amount so authorised for the immediately preceding financial year.</p>		
Section 122	<p style="text-align: center;">Authorisation of expenditure in default of appropriations</p> <p>122. If the Appropriation Bill in respect of any financial year has not been passed into law by the beginning of the financial year, the Governor may authorise the withdrawal of moneys in the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State for the purpose of meeting expenditure necessary to carry on the services of the Government for a period not exceeding three months or until the coming into operation of the Law, whichever is the earlier - Provided that the withdrawal in respect of any such period shall not exceed the amount authorised to be withdrawn from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State under the provisions of the Law passed by the House of the Assembly for the corresponding period in the immediately preceding financial year, being an amount proportionate to the total amount so authorised for the immediately preceding financial year.</p>	<p>Alteration of section 122</p> <p>3. Section 82 of the Principal Act is altered by –</p> <p>(a) substituting for the word, “six” in line 5, the word, “three”; and</p> <p>(b) deleting, in lines 5 and 6, the words “ or until the coming into operation of the Appropriation Act whichever is earlier.”</p>	
		Citation	

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISION OF THE BILL	REMARKS
		4. This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Fourth Alteration) Bill, No. 2, 2017.	
		<p style="text-align: center;">EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM</p> <p>This Bill seeks to provide for the maximum period under which expenditure shall be made from the previous budget before the passage of a new budget from 6 months to 3 months.</p> <p>This Bill also seek to encourage early presentation and early passage of Appropriation Bills.</p>	

No. 3: Devolution of Powers

**A Bill
For**

An Act to alter the provisions of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to move certain items from the Exclusive Legislative List to the Concurrent Legislative List to give more legislative powers to States; and for related matters

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISION OF THE BILL	REMARKS
		ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria -	
		<p>Alteration of the Constitution</p> <p>1. The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (in this Bill referred to as “the Principal Act”) is altered as set out in this Bill.</p>	
Second Schedule Part I	<p>Second Schedule Legislative Powers Part I</p> <p>Exclusive Legislative List</p> <p>34. Labour, including trade unions, industrial relations; conditions, safety and welfare of labour; industrial disputes; prescribing a national minimum wage for the Federation or any part thereof; and industrial arbitration.</p> <p>40. National parks being such areas in a State as may, with the consent of the Government of that State, be designated by the National Assembly as national parks.</p>	<p>Alteration of Second Schedule</p> <p>2. The Second Schedule to the Principal Act is altered –</p> <p>(a) in Part I, by–</p> <p>(i) inserting, after item 40, a new item “40A”- “40A “National security and civil defence”;</p> <p>(ii) substituting for item 46, a new item “46” - “46. Post and telecommunications”; and</p>	

	<p>44. Pensions, gratuities and other-like benefit payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund or any other public funds of the Federation. 46. Posts, telegraphs and telephones 55. Railways 58. Stamp duties</p>	<p>(iii) deleting items 40, 44, 55 and 58.</p>	
<p>Second Schedule of Part II of the Constitution</p> <p>Agriculture</p> <p>Arbitration</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Part II – CONCURRENT LEGISLATIVE LIST</p> <p>(1)..... (2)..... (3)..... (4)..... (5)..... (6)..... (7)..... (8)..... (9)..... (10)..... (11).....</p>	<p>(b) in Part II, by:</p> <p>(i) inserting, in alphabetical order, the following new “items”-</p> <p>“Agriculture</p> <p>(1) The National Assembly may make laws –</p> <p>(i) on Agricultural policies for the federation and implementation of international standards in relation to bio-diversity; and</p> <p>(ii) for the management and regulation of lands for Agricultural purposes in the Federal Capital Territory.</p> <p>(2). A House of Assembly may make laws relating to Agricultural Policies, management and regulation of lands for Agricultural purposes within the State.</p> <p>Arbitration</p> <p>(1). The National Assembly may make laws for the federation or any part thereof with respect to –</p>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Inter-State Arbitration (involving parties resident in different states of the federation or where the arbitration is conducted in a state other than where the parties reside, carry on business or the subject matter of the arbitration is located); (ii) international arbitration including arbitration on commercial transactions of an international nature or involving foreigners or persons not resident in Nigeria; (iii) industrial arbitration and other forms of arbitration relating to labour, employment and trade disputes matters; (iv) arbitration on items over which the National Assembly has exclusive legislative powers. <p>(2). A House of Assembly may make laws for the State with respect to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Intra-State Arbitration involving parties resident or carrying on business within the state or where the arbitration is conducted in the same state where the subject matter of the arbitration is located; (ii) arbitration in relation to items over which the State Assembly has 	
--	--	---	--

<p>Environment</p>		<p>residual legislative powers under the Constitution.</p> <p>Environment</p> <p>(1). The National Assembly may make laws for the federation or any part thereof with respect to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) environmental issues affecting more than one state or transcending the boundaries of more than one state; (ii) environmental issues relating to coastal management and relating to the Exclusive Economic Zone of the Federation and other areas recognized under international law as territories belonging to Nigeria; (iii) environmental issues relating to, arising from, pertaining to and connected with oil and gas exploration, mining activities and other forms of energy exploitation, extraction, transportation and processing; (iv) environmental issues relating to freshwater bodies, ecosystem management, groundwater and other naturally occurring resources the extent of which transcends the boundaries of more than one state; and (v) management of fisheries and freshwater aquatic animals within the 	
--------------------	--	---	--

<p>Railways</p>		<p>federation’s coastal regions and Exclusive Economic Zone, wildlife, national reserves and parks as may be designated by the National Assembly to be of national interest and affecting more than one state.</p> <p>(2). The House of Assembly may subject to paragraph (1) hereto make laws relating to –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) environmental issues relating to matters within the state’s territorial limit; (ii) issues relating to sanitation, environmental management and protection of the environment of a state; (iii) establishment and management of game reserves, parks, wildlife management and forestry within the state; (iv) Urban development, housing and infrastructural planning within the state. <p>Railway (1)the National Assembly may make laws for the Federation or any part thereof with respect to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) construction and maintenance of inter-state railway tracks and infrastructures; 	
-----------------	--	---	--

<p>Health-care</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) Inter-State railway regulation and establishment of a national railway agency for regulation and management of railway operations throughout the federation; (iii) maintenance of a national railway carrier for inter-state transportation throughout the federation. <p>(2). A House of Assembly of a State may make laws for the State with respect to –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) establishment and maintenance of agencies for railway transportation within the state; and (ii) establishment of a state railway carrier and regulation of activities related to and connected with railway systems within the state including the construction and maintenance of railway tracks and infrastructures within the state. <p>Health</p> <p>(1). The National Assembly shall have powers to make laws for the Federation or any part thereof with respect to –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) establishment of a National Health System, including the setting of minimum standards in relation to healthcare practice, healthcare 	
--------------------	--	--	--

		<p>provision, services and general access to healthcare throughout the Federation;</p> <p>(ii) establishment of a National Health Insurance for the advancement of health of all persons within the Federation;</p> <p>(iii) regulation of professional bodies in the healthcare sector throughout the Federation, including the conditions for entrance and admissions of persons entitled to practice as health professionals in Nigeria;</p> <p>(iv) establishment and regulation of tertiary health institutions and institutions for professional health education and health research; and</p> <p>(v) regulation of public health and primary healthcare.</p> <p>(2). A House of Assembly may make laws for the State with respect to the establishment within the State Tertiary, Secondary and Primary Healthcare institutions for the provision of health services within the state; and</p> <p>(3) Nothing in the foregoing paragraphs shall be construed so as to limit the powers of the House Assembly to make laws for the State with respect to the regulation of public health, primary and secondary healthcare, including institutions for the pursuit of the objectives of such laws.</p>	
--	--	--	--

Parks		<p>Parks</p> <p>(1) The National Assembly may make laws for the Federation or any part thereof with respect to national parks.</p> <p>(2). A House of Assembly may make laws for the State with respect to such areas designated as parks in a State.</p>	
Stamp duties		<p>Stamp duties</p> <p>(1). The National Assembly may make laws for the Federation or any part thereof with respect to Payment of stamp duties by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) incorporated companies and other activities or transactions over which the National Assembly have powers to legislate on. (ii) persons, individuals, or businesses subject to federal taxation. <p>(2). A House of Assembly may make laws for the State with respect to the Payment of stamp duties -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) by persons/individuals/businesses resident within the state or subject to state taxation; and (ii) on transactions or activities over which the State House of Assembly has powers to legislate on. 	

Road Safety		<p>Road Safety</p> <p>(1). The National Assembly may make laws for the federation or any part thereof with respect to –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) safety of road and road users within federal highways and other roads subject to federal regulations including inter-state roads; and (ii) establishment and control of an agency for the <i>production and issuance of a driver's licence</i>, safety, control, regulation and maintenance of federal and inter-state roads and roads subject to federal regulation. <p>(2). A House of Assembly may make laws for the State with respect to the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) safety of road and road users within the state; and (ii) establishment of an agency for the safety, control, regulation and maintenance of road safety on trunk roads within the state and other roads subject to state regulation. 	
Pensions		<p>Pension</p> <p>(1). The National Assembly may make laws for the federation or any part thereof with respect to –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the regulation of matters relating to pension and gratuity of federal 	

<p>Youth</p>		<p>employees, persons in the public service of the federal government, employees of federal statutory institutions and parastatals and other persons subject to federal regulation including employees of incorporated companies regulated by federal enactments;</p> <p>(ii) setting of standards for management of pension matters throughout the federation in respect of workers whether in private or public employment;</p> <p>(iii) making laws for the regulation of pension matters in relation to persons in military service, the police force and other paramilitary and security agencies in the federation.</p> <p>(2). The House of Assembly may subject to paragraph 1 hereto make laws relating to the regulation of matters on pension and gratuity of state employees, persons in the civil service of the state, employees of state institutions and parastatals, employees of local governments within the state and other persons subject to state regulation including employees of business enterprises resident within the state and subject to state regulation.</p> <p>Youth.</p> <p>(1). The National Assembly may make laws for the federation or any part thereof with respect to-</p>	
--------------	--	---	--

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the administration and regulation of welfare and activities of children and young persons within the FCT and activities of federal bodies and institutions, including Federal educational institutions, sports bodies and other federal recreational or correctional centres, as it relates to children, juveniles and young persons; and (ii) youth and sport activities involving foreign competitions and participation in international events or programmes and other inter-state sport competitions. <p>(2). A House of Assembly may make laws for the State with respect to -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the administration and regulation of welfare and activities of children and young persons within the state and activities of state bodies and institutions, including state educational institutions, sports bodies and other state recreational or correctional centres, as it relates to children, juveniles and young persons resident in the state; (ii) youth and sport activities within the state and regulation of participation of persons resident in the state in inter-state youth and sports activities;” 	
--	--	---	--

	<p>F – Electric Power</p> <p>14. A House of Assembly may make laws for the State with respect to –</p> <p>(a) electricity and the establishment in that State of electric power stations;</p> <p>(b) the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity to areas not covered by a national grid system within that State.</p>	<p>(d) substituting for paragraph 14 (b), a new paragraph 14 (b) -</p> <p>“14 (b) the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity within that State or in collaboration with any other State; and”.</p>	
Third Schedule Part I	<p>Federal Executive Bodies Part I</p> <p>Federal Executive Bodies (Established by section 153)</p>	<p>Alteration of Part I of the Third Schedule</p> <p>3. Part I of the Third Schedule to the Principal Act is altered by deleting, after the word, “Federal”, in line 1 of the head notes, the word, “Executive”.</p>	
Third Schedule Part II	<p>State Executive Bodies Part II</p> <p>State's Executive Bodies (Established by section 197)</p>	<p>Alteration of Part II of the Third Schedule</p> <p>4. Part II of the Third Schedule to the Principal Act is altered by deleting, after the word, “States”, in line 1 of the head note the word, “Executive”.</p>	
		<p>Citation</p> <p>5. This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Fourth Alteration) Bill, No. 3, 2017.</p>	
		<p>EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM</p> <p>This Bill seeks to decongest the Exclusive Legislative List by transferring certain items contained therein to the Concurrent List, thereby enabling the States to make laws in respect of those items.</p>	

No. 4: Financial Autonomy of State Legislature

A Bill

For

An Act to alter the provisions of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to provide for funding of the House of Assembly of States directly from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State; and for related matters

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISION OF THE BILL	REMARKS
		ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria-	
		<p>Alteration of the Constitution</p> <p>1. The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (in this Bill referred to as “the Principal Act”) is altered as set out in this Bill.</p>	
121.	<p>Authorisation of expenditure from Consolidated Revenue fund</p> <p>121. (1) The Governor shall cause to be prepared and laid before the House of Assembly at any time before the commencement of each financial year estimates of the revenues and expenditure of the State for the next following financial year.</p> <p>(2) The heads of expenditure contained in the estimates, other than expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State by this Constitution, shall be included in a bill, to be known as an Appropriation Bill, providing for the issue from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State of the sums necessary to meet that expenditure and the appropriation of those sums for the purposes specified therein.</p>	<p>Alteration of section 121</p> <p>2. Section 121 of the Principal Act is altered by substituting for subsection (3), a new subsection “(3)”-</p> <p>“(3) Any amount standing to the credit of the-</p> <p>(a) House of Assembly of the State, and</p> <p>(b) Judiciary,</p> <p>in the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State shall be paid directly to the said bodies respectively; in the case of judiciary, such amount shall be paid directly the heads of the courts concerned.</p>	

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISION OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	<p>(3) Any amount standing to the credit of the judiciary in the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State shall be paid directly to the heads of the courts concerned.</p> <p>(4) If in respect of any financial year, it is found that -</p> <p>(a) the amount appropriated by the Appropriation Law for any purpose is insufficient; or</p> <p>(b) a need has arisen for expenditure for a purpose for which no amount has been appropriated by the Law, a supplementary estimate showing the sums required shall be laid before the House of Assembly and the heads of any such expenditure shall be included in a Supplementary Appropriation Bill.</p>		
		<p>Citation</p> <p>3. This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Fourth Alteration) Bill, No. 4, 2017.</p>	
		<p>Explanatory Memorandum</p> <p>This Bill seeks to alter the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended) to provide for the funding of the House of Assembly of states directly from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State.</p>	

No. 5: Distributable Pool Account

**A Bill
For**

An Act to alter the provisions of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to abrogate the State Joint Local Government Accounts and empower each Local Government Council to maintain its own special account and make provisions for savings in the Federation Account before distribution to other levels of Government; and for related matters

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISION OF THE BILL	REMARKS
		ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria -	
		<p>Alteration of the Constitution</p> <p>1. The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (in this Bill referred to as “the Principal Act”) is altered as set out in this Bill.</p>	
Section 162	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>C - Public Revenue</i></p> <p>162. (1) The Federation shall maintain a special account to be called "the Federation Account" into which shall be paid all revenues collected by the Government of the Federation, except the proceeds from the personal income tax of the personnel of the armed forces of the Federation, the Nigeria Police Force, the Ministry or department of government charged with responsibility for Foreign Affairs and the residents of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.</p> <p>(2) The President, upon the receipt of advice from the Revenue Mobilisation Allocation and Fiscal Commission, shall table before the National Assembly proposals for revenue allocation from the Federation Account, and in determining the formula, the National Assembly shall take into account, the allocation principles especially those of</p>	<p>Substitution for section 162</p> <p>2. Substitute for section 162 of the Principal Act, a new “162”–</p> <p>“Distributable Pool Account</p> <p>162. (1) The Federation shall maintain a special account to be called "the Federation Account" into which shall be paid all revenues collected by the Government of the Federation, except the proceeds from the personal income tax of the personnel of the armed forces of the Federation, the Nigeria Police, the Ministry or department of government charged with responsibility for</p>	

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISION OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	<p>population, equality of States, internal revenue generation, land mass, terrain as well as population density;</p> <p>Provided that the principle of derivation shall be constantly reflected in any approved formula as being not less than thirteen per cent of the revenue accruing to the Federation Account directly from any natural resources.</p> <p>(3) Any amount standing to the credit of the Federation Account shall be distributed among the Federal and State Governments and the Local Government Councils in each State on such terms and in such manner as may be prescribed by the National Assembly.</p> <p>(4) Any amount standing to the credit of the States in the Federation Account shall be distributed among the States on such terms and in such manner as may be prescribed by the National Assembly.</p> <p>(5) The amount standing to the credit of Local Government Councils in the Federation Account shall also be allocated to the State for the benefit of their Local Government Councils on such terms and in such manner as may be prescribed by the National Assembly.</p> <p>(6) Each State shall maintain a special account to be called "State Joint Local Government Account" into which shall be paid all allocations to the Local Government Councils of the State from the Federation Account and from the Government of the State.</p> <p>(7) Each State shall pay to Local Government Councils in its area of jurisdiction such proportion of its total revenue on such terms and in such manner as may be prescribed by the National Assembly.</p>	<p>Foreign Affairs and the residents of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.</p> <p>(2) The Revenue Mobilisation Allocation and Fiscal Commission, shall table before the National Assembly proposals for revenue allocation from the Federation Account, and in determining the formula, the National Assembly shall take into account, the allocation principles especially those of population, equality of States, internal revenue generation, land mass, terrain as well as population density;</p> <p>Provided that the principle of derivation shall be constantly reflected in any approved formula as being not less than thirteen per cent of the revenue accruing to the Federation Account directly from any natural resources.</p> <p>(3) Any amount standing to the credit of the Federation Account shall be distributed among the Federal and State Governments and the Local Government Councils in each State on such terms and in such manner as may be prescribed by the National Assembly.</p> <p>(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Section, ten percent of any amount paid into the Federation Account shall <i>be deducted and saved in a separate account</i> prior to distribution to the respective levels of government and shall be held on such terms and conditions <i>as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly</i>.</p>	

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISION OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	<p>(8) The amount standing to the credit of Local Government Councils of a State shall be distributed among the Local Government Councils of that State on such terms and in such manner as may be prescribed by the House of Assembly of the State.</p> <p>(9) Any amount standing to the credit of the judiciary in the Federation Account shall be paid directly to the National Judicial Councils for disbursement to the heads of courts established for the Federation and the States under section 6 of this Constitution.</p> <p>(10) For the purpose of subsection (1) of this section, "revenue" means any income or return accruing to or derived by the Government of the Federation from any source and includes -</p> <p>(a) any receipt, however described, arising from the operation of any law;</p> <p>(b) any return, however described, arising from or in respect of any property held by the Government of the Federation;</p> <p>(c) any return by way of interest on loans and dividends in respect of shares or interest held by the Government of the Federation in any company or statutory body</p>	<p>(5) The amount standing in the Federation Account being savings shall not be distributed to the respective levels of government until at least five years from the date it was so saved.</p> <p>(6) Any amount standing to the credit of the States <i>and Local Government Councils</i> in the Federation Account shall be distributed among the States <i>and Local Government Councils</i> on such terms and in such manner <i>as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly</i>.</p> <p>(7) Each local Government Council shall maintain a special account to be called "Local Government Council Allocation Account" into which shall be paid directly such allocation to the Local Government Council from the Federation Account and from the Government of the State.</p> <p>(8) Each State shall pay to Local Government Councils in its area of jurisdiction such proportion of its <i>internally generated</i> revenue on such terms and in such manner as may be prescribed by the <i>House of Assembly</i>.</p> <p>(9) The House of Assembly of each State shall by law prescribe such portion of the money allocated to the State and its Local Government Council from the Federation Account to be used for the purpose of payment of salaries of primary school teachers and such other purposes as it may determine.</p> <p>(10) For the purpose of subsection (9), the Federation Account Allocation Committee shall deduct and remit</p>	

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISION OF THE BILL	REMARKS
		the salaries of primary school teachers to a body as may be prescribed by the House of Assembly of each State.”	
		<p style="text-align: center;">Citation</p> <p>3. This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Fourth Alteration) Bill, No. 5, 2017.</p>	
		<p style="text-align: center;">EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM</p> <p>This Bill seeks to alter the Constitution to abrogate the State Joint Local Government Accounts and empower each Local Government Council to maintain its own special account to be called Local Government Allocation Account into which all allocations due to the Local Government Council shall be directly paid from the Federation Account and from the Government of the State.</p>	

No. 6: Local Government

**A Bill
For**

An Act to alter the provisions of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to strengthen Local Government administration in Nigeria; and for related matters

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
		ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria -	
		<p>Alteration of the Constitution</p> <p>1. The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (in this Bill referred to as “the Principal Act”) is altered as set out in this Bill.</p>	
7.	<p>Local Government System</p> <p>7. (1) The system of local government by democratically elected local government councils is under this Constitution guaranteed; and accordingly the Government of every State shall, subject to section 8 of this Constitution, ensure their existence under a Law which provides for the establishment, structure, composition, finance and functions of such councils.</p> <p>(2)The person authorised by law to prescribe the area over which a local government council may exercise authority shall—</p> <p>(a) define such area as clearly as practicable; and</p>	<p>Alteration of section 7</p> <p>2. Section 7 of the Principal Act is altered by –</p> <p>(a) substituting for subsection (1), a new subsection “(1)” -</p> <p>“(1) The system of Local Government by democratically elected Local Government Councils is under this Constitution guaranteed.”</p> <p>(b) inserting, after subsection (1), new subsections “(1A)” – “(1D)” -</p>	

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	<p>(b) ensure, to the extent to which it may be reasonably Justifiable that, in defining such area regard is paid to—</p> <p>(i) the common interest of the community in the area; (ii) traditional association of the community, and (iii) administrative convenience.</p> <p>(3) It shall be the duty of a local government council within the State to participate in economic planning and development of the area referred to in subsection (2) of this section and to this end an economic planning board shall be established by a Law enacted by the House of Assembly of the State.</p> <p>(4) The Government of a State shall ensure that every person who is entitled to vote or be voted for at an election to a House of Assembly shall have the right to vote or be voted for at an election to a local government council.</p>	<p>“(1A) A Local Government Council -</p> <p>(a) not democratically elected shall not be recognized by any authority and persons and shall not be entitled to any revenue allocation from the Federation Account or the state Government nor exercise any function exercisable by a Local Government Council under this Constitution or any law for the time being in force; and</p> <p>(b) shall stand dissolved at the expiration of a period of three years, commencing from the date the members of the Council were sworn in.</p> <p>(1B) The democratically elected Local Government Council shall be a tier of government in Nigeria and shall consist of executive and legislative arms.</p> <p>(1C) The House of Assembly of every State shall ensure the existence of democratically elected Local Government Councils under a Law which provides for the establishment, elections, structure, composition, finance and functions of such councils.</p> <p>(1D) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, a person shall be qualified for election into the Local Government Council if he is a member of a political party and is sponsored by that party or he is an independent candidate”; and</p>	

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	<p>(5) The functions to be conferred by Law upon local government councils shall include those set out in the Fourth Schedule to this Constitution.</p> <p>(6) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution— (a) the National Assembly shall make provisions for statutory allocation of public revenue to local government councils in the Federation; and (b) the House of Assembly of a State shall make provisions for statutory allocation of public revenue to local government councils within the State.</p>	<p>(c) substituting for subsection (5), a new section “(5)” - “(5) In addition to the functions conferred upon Local Government Councils as specified in the Fourth Schedule to this Constitution, a House of Assembly of a State may by law confer other functions on the Local Government Councils”; and</p> <p>(d) deleting subsection (6).</p>	
318.	Interpretation, Citation And Commencement	<p>Alteration of section 318</p> <p>3. Section 318 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting, in alphabetical order, the following interpretation -</p> <p>“Bye-law” means enactment of a Local Government Council;</p> <p>“Chairman” or “Vice-Chairman” when used with reference to a Local Government Council means Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Local Government Council;</p> <p>“Councillor” means a member of a Local Government Legislative Council; and</p>	
		Alteration of Part I of the Fifth Schedule	

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
Fifth Schedule Part I	<p style="text-align: center;">PART I</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Code of Conduct for Public Officers</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Prohibition of Foreign Accounts</p> <p>3. The President, Vice-President, Governor, Deputy Governor, Ministers of the Government of the Federation and Commissioners of the Governments of the States, Members of the National Assembly and the Houses of Assembly of the States, and such other public officers or persons as the National Assembly may by law prescribe shall not maintain or operate a bank account in any country outside Nigeria.</p>	<p>4. Part I of the Fifth Schedule to the Principal Act is altered in paragraph (3) by inserting, after the word, “State”, in line 4, the words, “Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Councilors of Local Government Councils.”</p>	
		<p style="text-align: center;">Citation</p> <p>5. This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Fourth Alteration) Bill, No. 6, 2017.</p>	
		<p style="text-align: center;">EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM</p> <p>This Bill seeks to strengthen the administration of Local Governments in Nigeria.</p>	

No. 7: State Creation and Boundary Adjustment

A Bill

For

An Act to alter the provisions of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to remove ambiguities in State creation and boundary adjustment; and for related matters

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISION OF THE BILL	REMARKS
		ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria -	
		<p>Alteration of the Constitution</p> <p>1. The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (in this Bill referred to as “the Principal Act”) is altered as set out in this Bill.</p>	
8.	<p>New States and boundary adjustment, etc.</p> <p>8. (1) An Act of the National Assembly for the purpose of creating a new State shall only be passed if —</p> <p>(a) a request, supported by at least two-thirds majority of members (representing the area demanding the creation of the new State) in each of the following, namely —</p> <p>(i) the Senate and the House of Representatives,</p> <p>(ii) the House of Assembly in respect of the area, and</p>	<p>Alteration of section 8</p> <p>2. Section 8 (1) of the Principal Act is altered –</p> <p>(a) in subparagraph(a) (iii), by inserting, before the word, “Local”, in line 1, the words, “democratically elected”.</p> <p>(b) by substituting for paragraphs (b) - (d), new paragraphs “(b)”- “(d)” –</p> <p>“(b) a proposal for the creation of the State is thereafter approved in a referendum by at least two-thirds majority of the registered voters of the Local Government Councils in the Area voting at</p>	

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISION OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	<p>(iii) the local government councils in respect of the area, is received by the National Assembly;</p> <p>(b) a proposal for the creation of the State is thereafter approved in a referendum by at least two-thirds majority of the people of the area where the demand for creation of the State originated ;</p> <p>(c) the result of the referendum is then approved by a simple majority of all the States of the Federation supported by a simple majority of members of the Houses of Assembly; and</p> <p>(d)the proposal is approved by a resolution passed by two-thirds majority of members of each House of the National Assembly.</p>	<p>the referendum where the demand for creation of the State originated ;</p> <p>(c) the result of the referendum is then approved by a simple majority of members of State Houses of Assembly of not less than two-thirds majority of all the states of the Federation; and</p> <p>(d) the approved proposal is passed by a resolution of not less than two-thirds majority of members of each House of the National Assembly.”</p>	
		<p>Citation</p> <p>4. This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Fourth Alteration) Bill, No.7, 2017.</p>	
		<p>EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM</p> <p>This Bill seeks to clarify the process of creation of new States and removing ambiguities by providing that two-thirds of States of the Federation can approve a referendum for the creation of a new State with two-thirds of each House of the national Assembly confirming this.</p> <p>This Bill also allows only democratically elected local government councils to participate in the process of State creation and boundary adjustment.</p>	

No. 8: The Legislature

A Bill

For

An Act to alter the provisions of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to provide immunity for members of the legislature in respect of words spoken or written at plenary sessions or Committee proceedings and institutionalise legislative bureaucracy in the Constitution; and for related matters

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
		ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria -	
		<p>Alteration of the Constitution</p> <p>1. The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (in this Bill referred to as “the Principal Act”) is altered as set out in this Bill.</p>	
4.	<p>Power of the Federal Republic of Nigeria</p> <p>4. (1) The legislative powers of the Federal Republic of Nigeria shall be vested in a National Assembly for the Federation, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>(3)</p> <p>(4)</p> <p>(5)</p> <p>(6)</p> <p>(7) The House of Assembly of a State shall have power to make laws for the peace, order and good</p>	<p>Alteration of section 4</p> <p>2. Section 4 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting after subsection (7), a new subsection“(7A)” -</p> <p>“(7A) In the course of exercising the foregoing legislative powers, no civil or criminal proceedings shall be instituted against a member of a legislative House in respect of words spoken or written before the House or a Committee thereof.”</p>	

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	<p>government of the State or any part thereof with respect to the following matters, that is to say:-</p> <p>(a) any matter not included in the Exclusive Legislative List set out in Part I of the Second Schedule to this Constitution.</p> <p>(b) any matter included in the Concurrent Legislative List set out in the first column of Part II of the Second Schedule to this Constitution to the extent prescribed in the second column opposite thereto; and</p> <p>(c) any other matter with respect to which it is empowered to make laws in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.</p> <p>(8).....</p> <p>(9).....</p>		
51.	<p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER V</p> <p style="text-align: center;">STAFF OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">National Assembly</p>	<p>Substitution for section 51</p> <p>3. Substitute for section 51 of the Principal Act, a new section “51” -</p> <p><i>“Establishment of the National Assembly Service Commission</i></p> <p>51. (1) There is established the National Assembly Service Commission whose composition, tenure, structure, finance, functions and powers shall be as prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly.</p> <p>(2) There shall be the Clerk to the National Assembly and such other staff as may be required.</p>	

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
		(3) The method of appointment of the Clerk and such other staff of the National Assembly, shall be as prescribed by the Commission”.	
67.	<p style="text-align: center;">Right of Attendance of President</p> <p>67. (1) The President may attend any joint meeting of the National Assembly or any meeting of either House of the National Assembly, either to deliver an address on national affairs including fiscal measures, or to make such statement on the policy of government as he considers to be of national importance.</p> <p>(2) A Minister of the Government of the Federation attend either House of the National Assembly if invited to express to the House the conduct of his Ministry, and in particular when the affairs of that Ministry are under discussion.</p> <p>(3) Nothing in this section shall enable any person who is not a member of the Senate or of the House of Representatives to vote in that House or in any of its committees.</p>	<p>Alteration of section 67</p> <p>4. Section 67 of the Principal Act is altered by substituting for subsection (1), a new subsection “ (1)” -</p> <p>“(1) The President –</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(a) shall attend a joint session of the National Assembly on the first legislative day of the month of May of each year to deliver an address in respect of the State of the Nation; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(b) may attend any joint session of the National Assembly, either to deliver an address on national affairs including fiscal measures, or to make such statement on the policy of government as he considers to be of national importance.”</p>	
68.	<p style="text-align: center;">Tenure of Seat of members</p> <p>68. (1) A member of the Senate or of the House of Representatives shall vacate his seat in the House of which he is a member if-</p> <p>(a).....</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c)</p>	<p>Alteration of section 68 of the Constitution</p> <p>5. Section 68 (1) (e) of the Principal Act is altered by inserting, after the word, “Law” in line 3, the words, “except by virtue of office”.</p>	

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	(d)..... (e) save as otherwise prescribed by this Constitution, be becomes a member of a Commission or other body established by this Constitution or any other law ; (f) (g) (h) (2) (3)		
93.	Part II HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF A STATE	Substitution for section 93 6. Substitute for section 93 of the Principal Act, a new section “93” - “Establishment of State House of Assembly Service Commission 93. (1) There is established a State House of Assembly Service Commission whose composition, tenure, structure, finance, functions and powers shall be as prescribed by a Law of the House of Assembly of the State. (2) There shall be the Clerk to the State House of Assembly and such other staff as may be required. (3) The method of appointment of the Clerk and such other staff of the State House of Assembly, shall be as prescribed by the Commission”.	

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
109.	<p style="text-align: center;">Tenure of Seat of members</p> <p>109. (1) A member of a House of Assembly shall vacate his seat in the House if -</p> <p>(a).....</p> <p>(b).....</p> <p>(c).....</p> <p>(d).....</p> <p>(e) save as otherwise prescribed by this Constitution, he becomes a member of a commission or other body established by this Constitution or by any other law;</p> <p>(f).....</p> <p>(g).....</p> <p>(h).....</p> <p>(2).....</p> <p>(3).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of section 109</p> <p>7. Section 109 of the Constitution is altered by inserting, after the word, “law”, in line 3, the words, “except by virtue of office”.</p>	
		<p>Citation</p> <p>8. This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Fourth Alteration) Bill, No. 8, 2017.</p>	
		<p style="text-align: center;">EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM</p> <p>This Bill seeks to provide immunity for members of the legislature in respect of words spoken or written at plenary sessions or at Committee proceedings and institutionalise legislative bureaucracy in the Constitution.</p>	

No. 9: Political Parties and Electoral Matters

**A Bill
For**

An Act to alter the provisions of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to provide the Independent National Electoral Commission with sufficient time to conduct bye-elections and provide grounds for de-registration of political parties; and for related matters

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISION OF THE BILL	REMARKS
		ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria -	
		<p>Alteration of the Constitution</p> <p>1. The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999(in this Bill referred to as “the Principal Act”) is altered as set out in this Bill.</p>	
134	<p>Election: Two or more Presidential candidates</p> <p>134. (1) A candidate for an election to the office of President shall be deemed to have been duly elected, where, there being only two candidates for the election –</p> <p>(2).....</p> <p>(3).....</p> <p>(4) In default of a candidate duly elected under the foregoing subsections, the Independent National Electoral Commission shall within 7 days of the result of the election held under the said subsections, arrange for an election between the two candidates and a candidate at such election shall be deemed elected to the office of President if -</p> <p>(a) he has a majority of votes cast at the election; and</p>	<p>Alteration of section 134</p> <p>2. Section 134 of the Principal Act is altered -</p> <p>(a) in subsection (4), by substituting for the figure, “7” in line 2, the figures, “21”; and</p> <p>(b) in subsection (5), by substituting the figure, “7” in line 2, the figures, “21”.</p>	

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISION OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	<p>(b) he has not less than one-quarter of the votes cast at the election in each of at least two-thirds of all the States in the Federation and the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja</p> <p>(5) In default of a candidate duly elected under subsection (4) of this section, the Independent National Electoral Commission shall, within 7 days of the result of the election held under the aforesaid subsection (4), arrange for another election between the two candidates to which the subsection relates and a candidate at such election shall be deemed to have been duly elected to the office of President, if he has a majority of the votes cast at the election.</p>		
179	<p>Election: single candidate and two or more candidates</p> <p>179. (1) A candidate for an election to the office of Governor of a State shall be deemed to have been duly elected to such office where, being the only candidate nominated for the election-</p> <p>((2).....</p> <p>(3).....</p> <p>(4) In default of a candidate duly elected under subsection (2) of this section, the Independent National Electoral Commission shall within 7 days of the result of the election held under that subsection, arrange for an election between the two candidates and a candidate at such election shall be deemed to have been duly elected to the office of Governor of a State if -</p> <p>(a) he has a majority of the votes cast at the election; and</p>	<p>Alteration of Section 179</p> <p>3. Section 179 of the Principal Act is altered-</p> <p>(a) in subsection (4), by substituting for the word, “seven” in line 2, the figures, “21”; and</p> <p>(b) in subsection (5), by substituting for the word, “seven” in line 2, the figures, “21”</p>	

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISION OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	<p>(b) he has not less than one-quarter of the votes cast at the election in each of at least two-thirds of all the local government areas in the State.</p> <p>(5) In default of a candidate duly elected under subsection (4) of this section, the Independent National Electoral Commission shall within 7 days of the result of the election held under that subsection, arrange for another election between the two candidates to which that sub-paragraph relates and a candidate at such election shall be deemed to have been duly elected to the office of governor of a State if he has a majority of the votes cast at the election.</p>		
225.	<p style="text-align: center;">Finances of political parties</p> <p>225. (1) Every political party shall, at such times and in such manner as the independent National Electoral Commission may require, submit to the independent National Electoral Commission and publish a statement of its assets and liabilities.</p> <p>(2) Every political party shall submit to the Independent National Electoral Commission a detailed annual statement and analysis of its sources of funds and other assets together with a similar statement of its expenditure in such form as the Commission may require.</p> <p>(3) No political party shall -</p> <p>(a) hold or possess any funds or other assets outside Nigeria; or</p> <p>(b) be entitled to retain any funds or assets remitted or sent to it from outside Nigeria.</p>	<p>Insertion of section 225A</p> <p>4. Insert, after section 225, a new section “225A” -</p> <p>“225A. The Independent National Electoral Commission shall have power to de-register a political party for -</p> <p>(a) breach of any of the requirements for registration;</p> <p>(b) failure to win at least twenty-five percent of votes cast in -</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(i) one State of the Federation in a Presidential election, or</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii) one Local Government of the State in a Governorship election;</p> <p>(c) failure to win at least-</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(i) one ward in the Chairmanship election,</p>	

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISION OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	<p>(4) Any funds or other assets remitted or sent to a political party from outside Nigeria shall be paid over or transferred to the Commission within twenty-one days of its receipt with such information as the Commission may require.</p> <p>(5) The Commission shall have power to give directions to political parties regarding the books or records of financial transactions which they shall keep and, to examine all such books and records.</p> <p>(6) The powers conferred on the Commission under subsection (4) of this section may be exercised by it through any member of its staff or any person who is an auditor by profession, and who is not a member of a political party.</p>	<p>(ii) one seat in the National or State House of Assembly election, or (iii) one seat in the Councillorship election”.</p>	
		<p>Citation</p> <p>5. This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Fourth Alteration) Bill, No. 9, 2017.</p>	
		<p>EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM</p> <p>This Bill seeks to provide the Independent National Electoral Commission with sufficient time to conduct bye-elections and provide grounds for de-registration of political parties.</p>	

No. 10: Presidential Assent

**A Bill
For**

An Act to alter the provisions of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to provide for timely passage of Bills; and for related matters

Section	Provision of the Constitution/Principal Act	Provision of Harmonized Bill	Remarks
		ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria -	
		<p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of the Constitution</p> <p>1. The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (in this Bill referred to as “the Principal Act”) is altered as set out in this Bill.</p>	
Section 58	<p>Mode of exercising Federal Legislative power: general</p> <p>58.(1) The power of the National Assembly to make laws shall be exercised by bills passed by both the Senate and the House of Representatives and, except as otherwise provided by subsection (5) of this section, assented to by the President.</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>(3)</p> <p>(4)</p> <p>(5) Where the President withholds his assent and the bill is again passed by each House by two-thirds majority, the bill shall become law and the assent of the President shall not be required.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of section 58</p> <p>2. Section 58 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting, after subsection (5), a new subsection “(6)” –</p> <p>“(6) Where the President neither signifies that he assents or that he withholds assent, the Bill shall, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of receipt, become law.”</p>	“

Section	Provision of the Constitution/Principal Act	Provision of Harmonized Bill	Remarks
		ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria -	
		<p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of the Constitution</p> <p>1. The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (in this Bill referred to as “the Principal Act”) is altered as set out in this Bill.</p>	
Section 59	<p>Mode of exercising Federal legislative power: money bills.</p> <p>59. – (1) The provisions of this section shall apply to –</p> <p>(a)</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>(3)</p> <p>(4) Where the President, within thirty days after the presentation of the bill to him, fails to signify his assent or where he withholds assent, then the bill shall again presented to the National Assembly sitting at a joint meeting, and if passed by two-thirds majority of members of both houses at such joint meeting, the bill become law and the assent of the President shall not be required.</p> <p>(5) In this section, "joint finance committee" refers to the joint committee of the National Assembly on finance established pursuant to section 62(3) of this Constitution.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of section 59</p> <p>3. Section 59 of the Principal Act is altered by substituting for sub-section (4), a new subsection “(4)” –</p> <p>“(4) Where the President within 30 days after the presentation of a Bill to him, fails to signify his assent or where he withholds his assent, then-</p> <p>(a) the President of the Senate shall, within 7 days, convene a joint sitting of the National Assembly to reconsider the Bill; and</p> <p>(b) if passed by two-thirds majority of members of both Houses at such joint sitting, the Bill shall become law and the assent of the President shall not be required.”</p>	
Section 100	Mode of Exercising Legislative Power of a State	Alteration of section 100	

Section	Provision of the Constitution/Principal Act	Provision of Harmonized Bill	Remarks
		ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria -	
		<p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of the Constitution</p> <p>1. The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (in this Bill referred to as “the Principal Act”) is altered as set out in this Bill.</p>	
	<p>100.(1) The power of a House of Assembly to make laws shall be exercised by bills passed by the House of Assembly and, except as otherwise provided by this section, assented to by the Governor.</p> <p>(2).....</p> <p>(3).....</p> <p>(4).....</p> <p>(5) Where the Governor withholds assent and the bill is again passed by the House of Assembly by two-thirds majority, the bill shall become law and the assent of the Governor shall not be required.</p>	<p>4 .Section 100 of the Principal Act is altered –</p> <p>(a) by inserting, after subsection (4), a new subsection “(5)” -</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“(4A) Where the Governor neither signifies that he assents nor that he withholds assent, the Bill shall at the expiration of thirty days from the date of receipt become law”; and</p> <p>(b) by renumbering the section appropriately.</p>	
Citation		<p style="text-align: center;">Citation</p> <p>5. This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Fourth Alteration) Bill, No. 10, 2017.</p>	
		<p style="text-align: center;">EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM</p> <p>This Bill seeks to alter the Constitution to provide for the timely passage of Bills.</p>	

No. 11: Timeframe for submitting Ministerial or Commissioners Nominees

**A Bill
For**

An Act to alter the provisions of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to require the President and Governor to submit the names of persons nominated as Ministers or Commissioners within thirty days of taking the Oath of Office for confirmation by the Senate or State House of Assembly; and for related matters

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISION OF THE BILL	REMARKS
		ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria -	
		<p>1. Alteration of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Cap. 23 LFN 2004)</p> <p>The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (in this Act referred to as “Constitution”) is altered as set out in this Bill.</p>	
147	<p>Ministers of the Federal Government</p> <p>147. (1) There shall be such offices of Ministers of the Government of the Federation as may be established by the President.</p> <p>(2) Any appointment to the office of Minister of the Government of the Federation shall, if the nomination of any person to such office is confirmed by the Senate, be made by the President.</p> <p>(3) Any appointment under subsection (2) of this section by the President shall be in conformity with the provisions of section 14(3) of this Constitution:- provided that in giving effect to the provisions aforesaid the President shall appoint at least one</p>	<p>Amendment for Section 147</p> <p>2. Section 147 of the Constitution is altered by inserting after subsection (6), a new subsection “(7)”-</p> <p>“ (7) ” Notwithstanding the provision of subsection (2) of this Section –</p> <p>(a) the nomination of any person to the office of a Minister for confirmation by the Senate shall be within thirty days after the date the President has taken the Oath of Office;</p>	

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISION OF THE BILL	REMARKS
192.	<p>Minister from each State, who shall be an indigene of such State.</p> <p>(4)</p> <p>(5)</p> <p>(6)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Commissioners of the State Government</p> <p>192. (1) There shall be such offices of Commissioners of the Government of a State as may be established by the Governor of the State</p> <p>(2) Any appointment to the office of Commissioner of the Government of a State shall, if the nomination of any person to such office is confirmed by the House of Assembly of the State, be made by the Governor of that State and in making any such appointment the Governor shall conform with the provisions of section 14(4) of this Constitution.</p> <p>(3)</p> <p>(4)</p> <p>(5)</p>	<p>(b) the submission of names of the Ministerial nominees to the Senate for confirmation shall be accompanied by the assigned portfolio of each nominee; and</p> <p>(c) thirty-five percent of persons appointed as Ministers shall be women:</p> <p>Provided that the President may appoint a Minister at any other time during his tenure and such appointment shall be subject to confirmation by the Senate.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Amendment for Section 192</p> <p>3. Section 192 of the Constitution is altered by inserting after subsection (5), a new subsection “(6)”-</p> <p>“(6)” Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2) of this Section –</p> <p>(a) the nomination of any person to the office of a commissioner for confirmation by the House of Assembly shall be within thirty working days after the date the Governor has taken the oath of office;</p> <p>(b) the submission of the names of nominees for the office of Commissioners for confirmation by the</p>	

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISION OF THE BILL	REMARKS
		<p>House of Assembly shall be accompanied by the assigned portfolio of each nominee; and</p> <p>(c) thirty-five percent of persons appointed as Commissioners shall be women:</p> <p>Provided that the Governor may appoint a Commissioner at any other time during his tenure and such appointment shall be subject to confirmation by the House of Assembly.</p>	
		<p>Citation</p> <p>4. This Act may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Fourth Alteration) Bill, No. 11, 2017.</p>	
		<p>EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM</p> <p>This Bill seeks to alter the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to provide a timeframe within which the President or a Governor shall forward to the Senate or State House of Assembly names of nominees for confirmation as Ministers or Commissioners, provide for attachment of portfolio and thirty-five percent affirmative action for women.</p>	

No. 12: Appointment of Minister from FCT

**A Bill
For**

An Act to alter the provisions of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to provide for the appointment of a Minister from the FCT, Abuja to ensure that FCT is represented in the Executive Council of the Federation

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF BILL	REMARKS
		ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria -	
		<p>Alteration of the Constitution</p> <p>1. The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (in this Bill referred to as “the Principal Act”) is altered as set out in this Bill.</p>	
147	<p>Ministers of the Federal Government</p> <p>147(3) Any appointment under subsection (2) of this section by the President shall be in conformity with the provisions of section 14(3) of this Constitution:-</p>	<p>Alteration of Section 147</p> <p>2. Section 147 (3) of the Principal Act is altered by-</p>	

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF BILL	REMARKS
	<p>Provided that in giving effect to the provisions aforesaid the President shall appoint at least one Minister from each State, who shall be an indigene of such State.</p>	<p>(a) substituting for the word, “form”, in line 4, the word, “from”; and (b) inserting, after the word, “State”, in line 4, the words, “and the Federal Capital Territory”.</p>	
		<p>Citation</p> <p>3.This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Fourth Alteration) Bill, No. 12, 2017</p>	
		<p>EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM</p> <p>The Bill seeks to alter section 147 of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to provide for the appointment of a Minister from the FCT, Abuja to ensure that FCT is represented in the Executive Council of the Federation.</p>	

No. 13: Change of Names of some Local Government Councils

**A Bill
For**

An Act to alter the provision of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to provide for a change in the names of some Local Government Councils; and for related matters

SECTION	PROVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION/PRINCIPAL ACT	PROVISION OF THE BILL	REMARKS
		ENACTED by the National Assembly of Nigeria of the Federal Republic of Nigeria -	
		<p>Alteration of the Constitution</p> <p>1. The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (in this Bill referred to as “the Principal Act”) is altered as set out in this Bill.</p>	
First Schedule	<p>First Schedule Part 1 States of the Federation</p> <p>Ebonyi</p> <p>Abakaliki, Afikpo North, Afikpo South, Ebonyi, Ezza North, Ezza South, Ikwo, Ishielu, Ivo, Izzi, Ohaozara, Ohaukwu, Onicha</p> <p>Ogun</p>	<p>Alteration of Part I of the First Schedule</p> <p>2. Part I of the First Schedule is altered by substituting for -</p> <p>(a) the words, “Afikpo North” and “Afikpo South”, in paragraph 11, line 1, the words, “Afikpo” and “Edda”;</p>	

SECTION	PROVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION/PRINCIPAL ACT	PROVISION OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	<p>Abeokuta North, Abeokuta South, Ado-Odo/Ota, Egbado North, Egbado South, Ewekoro, Ifo, Ijebu East, Ijebu North, Ijebu North East, Ijebu Ode, Ikenne, Imeko-Afon, Ipokia, Obafemi-Owode, Ogun Waterside, Odeda, Odogbolu, Remo North, Shagamu.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Oyo</p> <p>Afijio, Akinyele, Atiba, Atigbo, Egbeda, Ibadan Central, Ibadan North, Ibadan North West, Ibadan South East, Ibadan South West, Ibarapa Central, Ibarapa East, Ibarapa North, Ido, Irepo, Iseyin, Itesiwaju, Iwajowa, Kajola, Lagelu Ogbomosho North, Ogbomosho South, Ogo Oluwa, Olorunsogo, Oluyole, Ona-Ara, Orelupe, Ori Ire, Oyo East, Oyo West, Saki East, Saki West, Surulere.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Plateau</p> <p>Barikin Ladi, Bassa, Bokkos, Jos East, Jos North, Jos South, Kanam, Kanke, Langtang North, Langtang South, Mangu, Mikang, Pankshin, Qua'an Pan, Riyom, Shendam, Wase.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rivers</p> <p>Abua/Odual, Ahoada East, Ahoada West, Akuku Toru, Andoni, Asari-Toru, Bonny, Degema, Emohua, Eleme, Etche, Gokana, Ikwerre, Khana, Obia/Akpor, Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni, Ogu/Bolo, Okrika, Omumma, Opobo/Nkoro, Oyigbo, Port-Harcourt, Tai.</p>	<p>(b) the words, "Egbado North" and Egbado South", in paragraph 28, line 2 with the words "Yewa North" and "Yewa South";</p> <p>(c) the word "Atigbo" in paragraph 30 line 1 with the word, "Atisbo";</p> <p>(d) the words, "Barkin Ladi", in paragraph 31 line 1, the word, "Gwol"</p> <p>(e) the words, " Obia/Akpor" in paragraph 32 line 4 with the words, "Obio/Akpor";</p>	
First Schedule Part II	<p style="text-align: center;">Part II</p> <p>1. Definition of Federal Capital Territory Abuja.</p>	<p>Alteration of Part II of the First Schedule</p> <p>3. Part II of the First Schedule is altered in the definition of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, in line 9, by substituting for the word –</p> <p>(a) "Plateau", the word, "Nasarawa." And</p>	

SECTION	PROVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION/PRINCIPAL ACT	PROVISION OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	<p>The definition of the boundaries of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja referred to under Chapters 1 and VIII of this Constitution is as follows: Starting from the village called Izom on 7°E Longitude and 9° 15' Latitude, project a straight line westward to a point just north of Lehu on the Kemi River, then project a line along 6° 47' ½ " E southward passing close to the villages called Semasu, Zui and Bassa down to a place a little west of Abaji town; thence project a line along parallel 8° 27' ½ " N Latitude to Ahinza village 7° 6" on Kanama River); thence a straight line to Buga Village on 8° 30' N Latitude and 7° 20' E Longitude; thence draw a line northwards joining the villages of Odu, Karshi and Karu. From Karu the line shall proceed along the boundary between the Niger and Plateau States as far as Kawu; thence the line shall proceed along the boundary between Kaduna and Niger States up to a point just north of Bwari village, hence the line goes straight to Zuba village and thence straight to Izom.</p>	<p>(b) “Kawu”, the word, “Karu”.</p>	
Citation		<p>Citation</p> <p>4. This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Alteration) Bill, No. 13, 2017.</p>	
		<p>Explanatory Memorandum</p> <p>This Bill seeks to alter the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to provide for a change in the names of some Local Government Councils and the definition of the boundary of the FCT, Abuja.</p>	

No. 14: Independent Candidature

**A Bill
For**

An Act to alter the provisions of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to provide for independent candidature in elections; and for related matters

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISION OF HARMONIZED BILL	REMARKS
		ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria as follows -	
		<p>Alteration of the Constitution</p> <p>1. The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (in this Bill referred to as “Constitution”) is altered as set out in this Bill.</p>	
Section 7	<p>Local Government System</p> <p>7. (1) The system of local government by democratically elected local government councils is under this Constitution guaranteed; and accordingly, the Government of every State shall, subject to section 8 of this Constitution, ensure their existence under a Law which provides for the establishment, structure, composition, finance and functions of such councils.</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>(3).....</p> <p>(4) The Government of a State shall ensure that every person who is entitled to vote or be voted for at an election to House of Assembly shall have the right to vote or be voted for at an election to a local government council.</p> <p>(5)</p> <p>(6).....</p>	<p>Alteration of section 7</p> <p>2. Section 7 of the Principal Act is altered in subsection (4), by inserting before the word "the" in line 1, the words, <i>“Subject to the provisions of section 106 of this Constitution”</i>;</p>	
Section		Alteration of section 65	

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISION OF HARMONIZED BILL	REMARKS
65	<p><i>C - Qualifications for Membership of National Assembly and Right of Attendance</i></p> <p>65. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 66 of this Constitution, a person shall be qualified for election as a member of:</p> <p>(a) the Senate, if he is a citizen of Nigeria and has attained the age of 35 years; and</p> <p>(b) the House of Representatives, if he is a citizen of Nigeria and has attained the age of 30 years;</p> <p>(2) A person shall be qualified for election under subsection (1) of this section if:</p> <p>(a) he has been educated up to at least School Certificate level or its equivalent; and</p> <p>(b) he is a member of a political party and is sponsored by that party.</p>	<p>3. Section 65 of the Principal Act is altered –</p> <p>(a) in subsection (2) (b), by inserting, after the last word, “party”, the words, “or he is an independent candidate”; and</p> <p>(b) by inserting, after subsection (2), a new subsection “(3)” –</p> <p>“(3) The requirements and conditions for the nomination of an independent candidate under this Constitution shall be as specified by the Independent National Electoral Commission”.</p>	
Section 106	<p><i>C -Qualification for Membership of House of Assembly and Right of Attendance</i></p> <p>106. Subject to the provisions of section 107 of this Constitution, a person shall be qualified for election as a member of a House of Assembly if -</p> <p>(a) he is a citizen of Nigeria;</p> <p>(b) he has attained the age of thirty years;</p> <p>(c) he has been educated up to at least the School Certificate level or its equivalent; and</p> <p>(d) he is a member of a political party and is sponsored by that party.</p>	<p>Alteration of section 106</p> <p>4. Section 106 (d) of the Principal Act is altered after the last of word, “party”, the words, “or he is an independent candidate.”</p>	
Section 131	Qualification for election as president	Alteration of section 131	

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISION OF HARMONIZED BILL	REMARKS
	<p>131. A person shall be qualified for election to the office of the President if -</p> <p>(a) he is a citizen of Nigeria by birth;</p> <p>(b) he has attained the age of forty years;</p> <p>(c) he is a member of a political party and is sponsored by that political party; and</p> <p>(d) he has been educated up to at least School Certificate level or its equivalent.</p>	<p>5. Section 131 (c) of the Principal Act is altered by inserting after the word, “party” in line 2, the words, “or he is an independent candidate.”</p>	
<p>Section 177</p>	<p>Qualification for election as governor</p> <p>177. A person shall be qualified for election to the office of Governor of a State if</p> <p>(a) he is a citizen of Nigeria by birth;</p> <p>(b) he has attained the age of thirty-five years;</p> <p>(c) he is a member of a political party and is sponsored by that political party; and</p> <p>(d) he has been educated up to at least School Certificate level or its equivalent.</p>	<p>Alteration of section 177</p> <p>6. Section 177 (c) of the Principal Act is altered by inserting after the word, “party” in line 2, the words, “or he is an independent candidate.”</p>	
<p>Section 228</p>	<p>Powers of the national Assembly with respect to political parties (Section 228 & section (22), 1st Alteration Act)</p> <p>228. The National Assembly may by law provide -</p> <p>(a) <i>guidelines and rules to ensure internal democracy within political parties, including making laws for the conduct of party primaries, party congresses and party conventions; and;</i></p> <p>(b) <i>the conferment on the Independent National Electoral Commission of powers as may appear to the National Assembly to be necessary or desirable for the purpose of enabling the Commission more</i></p>	<p>Alteration of section 228</p> <p>7. Section 228 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting, after paragraph (c), a new paragraph “(ca)” –</p> <p>“(ca) for procedures, guidelines and qualifications for access to the ballot by political parties and independent candidates”</p>	

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISION OF HARMONIZED BILL	REMARKS
	<p><i>effectively to ensure that political parties observe the practices of internal democracy, including the fair and transparent conduct of party primaries, party congresses and party conventions;</i></p> <p>(c); and</p> <p>(d)</p>		
		<p>Citation</p> <p>8. This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Fourth Alteration) Bill, No. 14, 2017.</p>	
		<p>EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM</p> <p>This Bill seeks to alter the provisions of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended) to provide for independent candidature in elections.</p>	

No. 15: The Nigeria Police Force

**A Bill
For**

An Act to alter the provision of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to change the name of the police from Nigeria Police Force to Nigerian Police to reflect their core mandate of providing civil services; and for related matters

Sections	Provisions of the Constitution	Provision of Harmonized Bill	Remarks
		ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria –	
		<p>Alteration of the Constitution</p> <p>1. The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (in this Bill referred to as the “Principal Act”) is altered as set out in this Bill.</p>	
34.	<p>Right to dignity of human persons</p> <p>34-(1).....</p> <p>(2). for the purposes of subsection (1) (c) of this section, "forced or compulsory labour" does not include -</p> <p>(b) any labour required of members of the armed forces of the Federation or the Nigeria Police Force in pursuance of their duties as such;</p>	<p>Alteration of section 34</p> <p>2. Section 34 (2) (b) of the Principal Act is altered by substituting for the words, “Nigeria Police Force”, in line 2, the words, “Nigeria Police”.</p>	
35.	<p>Right to personal liberty</p> <p>35. (7) Nothing in this section shall be construed –</p> <p>(a).....</p> <p>(b) as invalidating any law by reason only that it authorises the detention for a period not exceeding three months of a member of the armed forces of the federation or a member of the Nigeria Police Force in execution of a sentence imposed by an officer of the armed forces of the Federation or of the Nigeria Police Force, in respect of an offence punishable by such detention of which he has been found guilty.</p>	<p>Alteration of section 35</p> <p>3. Section 35 (7) (b) of the Principal Act is altered by substituting for the words, “Nigeria Police Force” in line 3, the words, “Nigeria Police”.</p>	
39.	Right to freedom of expression and the press	Alteration of section 39	

Sections	Provisions of the Constitution	Provision of Harmonized Bill	Remarks
	<p>39. (3) Nothing in this section shall invalidate any law that is reasonably justifiable in a democratic society –</p> <p>(b) imposing restrictions upon persons holding office under the Government of the Federation or of a State, members of the armed forces of the Federation or members of the Nigeria Police Force or other Government security services or agencies established by law.</p>	<p>4. Section 39 (3) (b) of the Principal Act is altered by substituting for the words, “Nigeria Police Force”, in line 3, the words, “Nigeria Police”.</p>	
214.	<p style="text-align: center;">Establishment of Nigeria Police Force.</p> <p>214. (1) There shall be a police force for Nigeria, which shall be known as the Nigeria Police Force, and subject to the provisions of this section no other police force shall be established for the Federation or any part thereof.</p> <p>(2) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution -</p> <p>(a) the Nigeria Police Force shall be organised and administered in accordance with such provisions as may be prescribed by an act of the National Assembly;</p> <p>(b) the members of the Nigeria Police Force shall have such powers and duties as maybe conferred upon them by law;</p> <p>(c) the National Assembly may make provisions for branches of the Nigeria Police Force forming part of the armed forces of the Federation or for the protection of harbours, waterways, railways and air fields.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of section 214</p> <p>5. Section 214 of the principal Act is altered –</p> <p>(a) in the Heading, by substituting for the words, “Nigeria Police Force”, the words, “Nigeria Police” and</p> <p>(b) in subsections (1) and (2) by substituting for the words, “Nigeria Police Force”, the words, “Nigeria Police”.</p>	
215.		Alteration of Section 215	

Sections	Provisions of the Constitution	Provision of Harmonized Bill	Remarks
	<p>Appointment of Inspector-General and control of Nigeria Police Force</p> <p>215. (1) There shall be - (a) an Inspector-General of Police who, subject to section 216 (2) of this Constitution shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Nigeria Police Council from among serving members of the Nigeria Police Force;</p> <p>(2) The Nigeria Police Force shall be under the command of the Inspector-General of Police and contingents of the Nigeria Police Force stationed in a state shall, subject to the authority of the Inspector-General of Police, be under the command of the Commissioner of Police of that state.</p>	<p>6. Section 215 of the Principal Act is altered -</p> <p>(a) in the marginal note, by substituting for the words, “Nigeria Police Force”, the words, “Nigeria Police”;</p> <p>(b) in subsection (1), by substituting for paragraph (a), a new subsection “(a)” -</p> <p>“(a) an Inspector-General of Police who, subject to Section 216 (2) of this Constitution shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Nigeria Police Council from among serving members of the Nigeria Police and subject to confirmation of such appointment by the Senate.”; and</p> <p>(c) by substituting for subsection (2), a new subsection “(2)” -</p> <p>“(2) The Nigeria Police shall be under the command of the Inspector-General of Police and contingents of the Nigeria Police stationed in a State shall, subject to the authority of the Inspector-General of Police, be under the command of the Commissioner of Police of that State.”</p>	
216.	<p>Delegation of powers to the Inspector-General of Police</p> <p>216. (1) Subject to the provisions of this constitution, the Nigeria Police Council may, with the approval of the President and subject to such conditions as it may think fit, delegate any of the powers conferred upon it by this Constitution to any of its members or to the Inspector-General of</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of section 216</p> <p>7. Section 216 of the Principal Act is Altered by substituting for the words, “Nigeria Police Force”, in line 5, the words, “Nigeria Police”.</p>	

Sections	Provisions of the Constitution	Provision of Harmonized Bill	Remarks
	Police or any other member of the Nigeria Police Force.		
Third Schedule of the Constitution	<p style="text-align: center;">THIRD SCHEDULE Part I FEDERAL EXECUTIVE BODIES (ESTABLISHED BY SECTION 153) B – Council of State</p> <p>8. (1) In giving effect to the provisions of section 14(3) and (4) of this Constitution, the Commission shall have the power to: (a) work out an equitable formula subject to the approval of the National Assembly for the distribution of all cadres of posts in the public service of the Federation and of the States, the armed forces of the Federation, the Nigeria Police Force and other government security agencies, government owned companies and parastatals of the states;</p> <p>28. The functions of the Nigeria Police Council shall include - (a) the organisation and administration of the Nigeria Police Force and all other matters relating thereto (not being matters relating to the use and operational control of the Force or the appointment, disciplinary control and dismissal of members of the Force);</p> <p>30. The Commission shall have power to -</p>	<p>Alteration of the Third Schedule</p> <p>8. Part 1 of the Third Schedule to the Principal Act is altered-</p> <p>(a) in paragraph 8 (1) (a), by substituting for the words, “Nigeria Police Force”, in line 4, the words, “Nigeria Police”;</p> <p>(b) in paragraph 28 (a), by substituting for the words, “Nigeria Police Force”, the words, “Nigeria Police”; and</p>	

Sections	Provisions of the Constitution	Provision of Harmonized Bill	Remarks
	(a) appoint persons to offices (other than office of the Inspector-General of Police) in the Nigeria Police Force; and	(c) in paragraph 30 (a), by substituting for the words, "Nigeria Police Force", the words, "Nigeria Police";	
		<p style="text-align: center;">Citation</p> <p>9. This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Fourth Alteration) Bill, No. 15, 2017</p>	
		<p style="text-align: center;">EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM</p> <p>This Bill seeks alter the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to change the name of the Police from Nigeria Police Force to Nigeria Police to reflect their call mandate of providing civil services.</p>	

NO. 16: Restriction of Tenure of the President and Governor

**A Bill
For**

An Act to alter the provisions of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 to disqualify a person who was sworn-in as President or Governor to complete the term of the elected President or Governor from being elected to the same office for more than a single term; and for related matters

Sections	Constitutional Provisions	Provisions of the Bill	Remarks
		ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria -	
		Alteration of Constitution 1. The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (in this Bill referred to as “the Principal Act”) is altered as set out in this Bill.	
137	Disqualifications 137(2) Where in respect of any person who has been - (a) adjudged to be a lunatic; (b) declared to be of unsound mind; (c) sentenced to death or imprisonment; or (d) adjudged or declared bankrupt any appeal against the decision is pending in any court of law in accordance with any law in force in Nigeria, subsection (1) of this section shall not apply during a period beginning from the date when such appeal is lodged and ending on the date when the appeal is finally determined or, as the case may be, the appeal lapses or is abandoned, whichever is earlier.	Alteration of section 137 2 Section 137 of the Principal is altered, by inserting, after subsection (2), a new subsection “(3)” - “(3) A person who was sworn-in as President to complete the term for which another person was elected as President shall not be elected to such office for more than a single term”.	
	Disqualifications (2) Where in respect of any person who has been	Alteration of section 182	

Sections	Constitutional Provisions	Provisions of the Bill	Remarks
	<p>(a) adjudged to be a lunatic; (b) declared to be of unsound mind; (c) sentenced to death or imprisonment; or (d) adjudged or declared bankrupt, an appeal against the decision is pending in any court of law in accordance with any law in force in Nigeria, subsection (1) of this section shall not apply during a period beginning from the date when such appeal is lodged and ending on the date when the appeal is finally determined or, as the case may be, the appeal lapses or is abandoned, whichever is earlier</p>	<p>3. Section 182 of the Principal Act is altered, by inserting, after subsection (2), a new subsection “(3)” -</p> <p>“(3) A person who was sworn-in as Governor to complete the term for which another person was elected as Governor shall not be elected to such office for more than a single term”.</p>	
		<p>Citation. 4. This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Fourth Alteration) Bill, No. 16, 2017.</p>	
		<p>Explanatory Memorandum</p> <p>This Bill seeks to disqualify a person who was sworn-in as President or Governor to complete the term of the elected President or Governor from being elected to the same office for more than a single term.</p>	

No. 17: Separation of the Office of Accountant-General

**A Bill
For**

An Act to establish the office of the Accountant-General of the Federal Government separate from the office of the Accountant-General of the Federation; and for related matters

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	HARMONIZED BILL	REMARKS
		<p>ENACTED by an Act of the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria;</p>	
		<p>Alteration of the Constitution</p> <p>1. The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (in this Bill referred to as “Constitution”) is altered as set out in this Bill.</p>	
<p>84.</p>		<p>Insertion of sections 84A – 84F</p> <p>2. Insert, after section 84 of the Principal Act, new sections “84A – 84F” –</p> <p>“Appointment of Accountant-General of the Federation</p> <p>84A. There shall be an Accountant-General of the Federation who shall be –</p> <p>(a) appointed by the President on the recommendation of National Economic Council, subject to confirmation by the Senate;</p> <p>(b) responsible for the administration and disbursement of allocations from the Federation Account to the tiers of government; and</p> <p>(c) a certified Accountant and has been so qualified for a minimum of ten years.</p>	

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	HARMONIZED BILL	REMARKS
		<p>Power of the Accountant-General of the Federation</p> <p>84B. The Accountant-General of the Federation shall have power to supervise and administer the Federation Account.</p> <p>Tenure of office of Accountant-General of the Federation</p> <p>84C. (1) The Accountant-General of the Federation shall hold office for a term of five years which may be renewed for a further term of five years.</p> <p>(2) The Accountant-General shall remain in office until he attains the age of sixty years or thirty-five years of public service, whichever is earlier.</p> <p>Removal of Accountant-General of the Federation</p> <p>84D. The Accountant-General of the Federation shall be removed by the President acting on a resolution supported by two-thirds majority of the Senate praying that he be so removed for inability to discharge the functions of his office (whether arising from infirmity of mind or body or any other cause) or for misconduct or incompetence.</p> <p>Appointment of Accountant-General of the Federal Government</p> <p>84E. There shall be an Accountant-General of the Federal Government who shall-</p>	

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	HARMONIZED BILL	REMARKS
		<p>(a) be appointed by the President; (b) supervise and administer the Federal Government Account; and (c) be a certified accountant and has been so qualified for a minimum of ten years.</p> <p>Tenure of office of Accountant-General of the Federal Government</p> <p>84F. (1) The Accountant-General of the Federal Government shall hold office for a term of five years which may be renewed for a further term of five years.</p> <p>(2) The Accountant-General shall remain in office until he attains the age of sixty years or thirty-five years of public service, whichever is earlier.</p>	
		<p>Citation</p> <p>3. This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Fourth Alteration) Bill, No. 17, 2017.</p>	
		<p>EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM</p> <p>This Bill seeks to establish the office of the Accountant-General of the Federal Government separate from office of the Accountant-General of the Federation.</p>	

Bill No. 18: Office of the Auditor-General

A Bill

For

An Act to make the office of the Auditor-General for the Federation and for the State financially independent by placing them on the Consolidated Revenue of the Federation and of the State; and for related matters

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	HARMONIZED BILL	REMARKS
		ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria -	
		Alteration of the Constitution 1. The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (in this Bill referred to as “the Principal Act”) is altered as set out in this Bill.	
81.	<p>Authorisation of expenditure from Consolidated Revenue Fund</p> <p>(3) The amount standing to the credit of the – (a) Independent National Electoral Commission, (b) National Assembly, and (c) Judiciary,</p> <p>In the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Federation shall be paid directly to the said bodies respectively; in case of the Judiciary, such amount shall be paid to the National Judicial Council for disbursement to the heads of the Courts established for the Federation and for the States under Section 6 of this Constitution.</p>	<p>Alteration of section 81</p> <p>2. Section 81 of the Principal Act is further altered by-</p> <p>(a) inserting, in subsection (3), a new paragraph “(d)” – “(d) office of the Auditor-General for the Federation.”;</p> <p>(b) deleting, after paragraph (b), the word, “and”; and</p> <p>(c) inserting, after paragraph (c), the word, “and”.</p>	
121	<p>Distributable pool account</p>	<p>Alteration of section 121</p> <p>2. Section 121 of the Principal Act is altered by substituting for subsection (3), a new subsection “(3)”-</p>	

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	HARMONIZED BILL	REMARKS
	(3) Any amount standing to the credit of the judiciary in the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State shall be paid directly to the heads of the courts concerned.	<p>“(3) Any amount standing to the credit of the-</p> <p>(a) Auditor-General for the State, and</p> <p>(b) Judiciary,</p> <p>in the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State shall be paid directly to the said bodies respectively, in the case of judiciary, such amount shall be paid directly to the heads of the courts concerned.</p>	
		<p>Citation</p> <p>3. This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Fourth Alteration) Bill, No. 18, 2017</p>	
		<p>EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM</p> <p>This Bill seeks to make the office of the Auditor-General for the Federation and for the State financially independent by placing them on the Consolidated Revenue of the Federation and of the State.</p>	

No. 19: Separation of the office of the Attorney-General of the Federation and of the State from the office of the Minister of or Commissioner for Justice

A Bill

For

An Act to establish the office of the Attorney-General of the Federation and of the State separate from the office of the Minister of, or Commissioner for, Justice of the State in order to make the offices of the Attorneys-General independent and insulated from partisanship; and for related matters

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	Constitutional Provisions	Provision of the Bill	Remarks
		ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria -	
		<p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of the Constitution</p> <p>1. The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (in this Bill referred to as “the Principal Act”) is altered as set out in this Bill.</p>	
150	<p style="text-align: center;">Attorney General of the Federation</p> <p>150.(1) There shall be an Attorney General of the Federation who shall be the Chief Law Officer and a Minister of the Government of the Federation</p> <p>(2) A person shall not be qualified to hold or perform the functions of the office of the Attorney General of the Federation unless he is qualified to practise as a legal practitioner</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Substitution for section 150</p> <p>2. Substitute for section 150, a new section “150” – “Appointment of Minister of Justice”</p> <p>150 (1) There shall be a Minister of Justice who shall be a Minister and Chief Law Officer of the Government of the Federation.</p> <p>(2) A person shall not be qualified to hold or perform the functions of the office of Minister of Justice of the Government of the Federation unless he is qualified to practise as a legal practitioner in Nigeria and has been so qualified for not less than fifteen years”.</p>	

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	Constitutional Provisions	Provision of the Bill	Remarks
	in Nigeria and has been so qualified for not less than ten years”.		
174	174. Public Prosecutions	<p>Insertion of new sections 174A – 174I</p> <p>3. Insert, after section 174 of the Principal Act, new sections “174A-174I-</p> <p>“Appointment of Attorney-General of the Federation</p> <p>174A. There shall be an Attorney-General of the Federation who shall be appointed by the President subject to confirmation by the Senate.</p> <p>Qualification</p> <p>174B A person shall not be qualified to hold or perform the functions of the office of the Attorney-General of the Federation unless he is-</p> <p>(a) qualified to practise as a legal practitioner in Nigeria and has been so qualified for not less than fifteen years, with knowledge of the working of the criminal justice system; <i>and</i></p> <p>(b) a person of integrity and is not a member of any political party.</p>	

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	Constitutional Provisions	Provision of the Bill	Remarks
		<p>Independence of Attorney-General of the Federation</p> <p>174C. The Attorney-General of the Federation shall, in the discharge of his functions under this Constitution, be independent and not be subject to the direction or control of any other person or authority.</p> <p>Powers of Attorney-General of the Federation</p> <p>174D (1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Attorney-General of the Federation shall have power to –</p> <p>(a) institute and undertake criminal proceedings against any person before any court of law in Nigeria, other than a court-martial, in respect of any offence created by or under an Act of the National Assembly;</p> <p>(b) take over and continue any such criminal proceeding that may have been instituted by any other person or authority;</p> <p>(c) discontinue, at any stage before judgment is delivered, any such criminal proceeding instituted or undertaken by him or any other person or authority;</p>	

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	Constitutional Provisions	Provision of the Bill	Remarks
		<p>(d) supervise, monitor, control and ensure that all government agencies with investigative and prosecutorial powers carry out their functions in accordance with the law establishing them; and</p> <p>(e) carry out such other functions as may be conferred upon him by the National Assembly.</p> <p>(2) The powers conferred upon the Attorney-General of the Federation under subsection (1) of this section may be exercised by him in person or through officers of his department.</p> <p>(3) In exercising his powers under this section, the Attorney-General of the Federation shall have regard to the public interest, the interest of justice and the need to prevent abuse of legal process.</p> <p>Tenure of office</p> <p>174E The Attorney-General of the Federation shall hold office for a single term of six years and no more or until he attains the age of sixty-five years or thirty-five years in public service, whichever is earlier.</p> <p>Declaration of assets and oaths of office</p> <p>174F (1) A person appointed to the office of the Attorney-General of the Federation shall not</p>	

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	Constitutional Provisions	Provision of the Bill	Remarks
		<p>begin to perform the functions of that office until he has declared his assets and liabilities as prescribed in this Constitution and has been sworn in.</p> <p>(2) The oath referred to under subsection (1) of this section shall be administered by the Chief Justice of Nigeria or the person for the time being appointed to exercise the functions of that office.</p> <p>Removal</p> <p>174G The Attorney-General of the Federation shall be removed from office by the President acting on a resolution supported by two-thirds majority of the Senate praying that he be so removed for inability to discharge the functions of his office (whether arising from infirmity of mind or body or any other cause) or for misconduct, negligence of duty or incompetence.</p> <p>Records of accounts and audit</p> <p>174H The Attorney-General of the Federation shall cause to be kept, proper records of the accounts of his office in respect of each year and shall cause the accounts of his office to be audited within six months from the end of each financial year by auditors appointed</p>	

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	Constitutional Provisions	Provision of the Bill	Remarks
		<p>from the list approved from time to time by the Auditor-General for the Federation.</p> <p>Annual returns</p> <p>174I The Attorney-General of the Federation shall prepare and submit to the National Assembly, not later than six months after the end of each financial year, a report on the activities of his office for the preceding year and include therein the audited account of his office for the year under review with the auditor’s report thereon”.</p>	
<p>195</p>	<p>Attorney General of a State</p> <p>(1) There shall be an Attorney-General for each State who shall be the Chief law Officer and Commissioner for Justice of the Government of that State.</p> <p>(2) A person shall not be qualified to hold or perform the functions of the office of the Attorney-General of a State unless he is qualified to practice as a legal practitioner in Nigeria and has been so qualified for not less than ten years.</p>	<p>Substitution for section 195</p> <p>4. Substitute for section 195 of the Principal Act, a new section “195” –</p> <p>Commissioner for Justice</p> <p>195 (1) There shall be a Commissioner for Justice of the Government of a State.”</p> <p>(2) A person shall not be qualified to hold or perform the functions of the office of Commissioner for Justice of the Government of a State unless he is qualified to practise as a legal practitioner in Nigeria and has been so qualified for not less than ten years.”</p>	

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	Constitutional Provisions	Provision of the Bill	Remarks
		<p>Insertion of sections 211A – 211H</p> <p>5. Insert, after section 211 of the Principal Act, new sections “211A – 211H” –</p> <p>“Appointment of Attorney-General of a State</p> <p>211A. There shall be an Attorney-General of a State who shall be appointed by the Governor subject to confirmation by the State House of Assembly.</p> <p>Independence of Attorney-General of a State</p> <p>211B. The Attorney-General of a State shall, in the discharge of his functions under this Constitution, be independent and not be subject to the direction or control of any other person or authority.</p> <p>Qualification</p> <p>211C. A person shall not be qualified to hold or perform the functions of the office of the Attorney-General of a State unless he is-</p> <p>(a) qualified to practise as a legal practitioner in Nigeria and has been so qualified for not less than ten years;</p> <p>(c) a person of integrity and is not a member of any political party.</p>	

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	Constitutional Provisions	Provision of the Bill	Remarks
		<p>Powers of the Attorney-General</p> <p>211D. (1) Subject to this Constitution, the Attorney-General of a State shall have power to –</p> <p>(a) institute and undertake criminal proceedings against any person before any court of law in the State, other than a court-martial, in respect of any offence created by or under a Law of the House of Assembly;</p> <p>(b) take over and continue any such criminal proceeding that may have been instituted by any other person or authority;</p> <p>(c) discontinue, at any stage before judgment is delivered, any such criminal proceeding instituted or undertaken by him or any other person or authority; and</p> <p>(d) supervise, monitor, control and ensure that all government agencies with investigative and prosecutorial powers carry out their functions in accordance with the law establishing them;</p> <p>(e) carry out such other functions as may be conferred upon him by the House of Assembly.</p> <p>(2) The powers conferred upon the Attorney-General of the State under subsection (1) of this section may be exercised by him in person or through officers of his department.</p>	

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	Constitutional Provisions	Provision of the Bill	Remarks
		<p>(3) In exercising his powers Under this section, the Attorney-General of a State shall have regard to the public interest, the interest of justice and the need to prevent abuse of legal process.</p> <p>Tenure of office</p> <p>211E. The Attorney- General of a State shall hold office for a single term of six years and no more or until he attains the age of sixty-five years or thirty-five years in public service, whichever is earlier.</p> <p><i>Declaration of assets and liabilities and oath of office</i></p> <p>211F. (1) A person appointed to the office of the Attorney-General of a State shall not begin to perform the functions of that office until he has declared his assets and liabilities as prescribed in this Constitution and has been sworn in.</p> <p>(2) The oaths referred to under subsection (1) of this section shall be administered by the Chief Judge of a State or the person for the time being appointed to exercise the functions of that office.</p> <p>Removal</p> <p>211G. The Attorney-General of a State shall be removed from office by the Governor acting on a resolution supported by two-thirds majority of Members of the House of Assembly praying that he</p>	

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	Constitutional Provisions	Provision of the Bill	Remarks
		<p>be so removed for inability to discharge the functions of his office (whether arising from infirmity of mind or body or any other cause) or for misconduct, negligence of duty or incompetence.</p> <p>Records of accounts and audit</p> <p>211H. The Attorney-General of a State shall cause to be kept, proper records of the accounts of his office in respect of each year and shall cause the accounts of his office to be audited within six months from the end of each financial year by auditors appointed from the list approved from time to time by the Auditor-General of the State.</p> <p>Annual returns</p> <p>211I. The Attorney-General of a State shall prepare and submit to the House of Assembly of the State, not later than six months after the end of each financial year, a report on the activities of his office for the preceding year and include therein the audited account of his office for the year under review with the auditor’s report thereon.”</p>	
		<p>Alteration of Section 318</p> <p>6. Section 318 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting, in alphabetical order, the following definitions—</p>	

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	Constitutional Provisions	Provision of the Bill	Remarks
		<p>“Chief Law Officer of the Federation” means a person appointed as the Minister of Justice under section 150(1) of this Constitution who shall be the chief legal adviser in all legal matters of the Federal Government other than the duties assigned to the Attorney-General under section 174D of this Constitution.</p> <p>“Chief Law Officer of the State” means a person appointed as the Commissioner for Justice under section 211D of this Constitution who shall be the chief legal adviser in all legal matters of the State other than the duties assigned to the Attorney-General under section 211A of this Constitution.”</p>	
<p>3rd Schedule to the Constitution</p>	<p>Third Schedule</p> <p>Part III – Federal Capital Territory, Abuja Executive Body</p> <p>1.(b) the Attorney-General of the Federation.</p>	<p>Alteration of Part III to the Third Schedule</p> <p>7. The Third Schedule, Part III, to the Principal Act is altered in paragraph (1), by substituting for subparagraph (b), a new subparagraph “(b)” –</p> <p>“(b) the Minister of Justice”</p>	
		<p>Citation</p> <p>8. This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Fourth Alteration) Bill, No. 19, 2017.</p>	

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	Constitutional Provisions	Provision of the Bill	Remarks
		<p data-bbox="1052 282 1560 310">EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM</p> <p data-bbox="1052 358 1724 570">This Bill seeks to establish the office of the Attorney-General of the Federation and of the State separate from the office of the Minister of, or Commissioner for, Justice in order to make the office of the Attorneys-General an independent and insulated from partisanship.</p> <p data-bbox="1052 613 1724 786">This Bill also seeks to redefine the role of the Attorney-General, provide a fixed tenure, increase the age and qualification for appointment and provide for more independent process for the appointment of the Attorney-General.</p>	

No 20: Submissions from the Judiciary

**A Bill
For**

An Act to alter the provisions of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to further strengthen the judiciary for speedy dispensation of justice; and for related matters

Section	Provision of the Constitution/Principal Act	Provision of the Bill	Remarks
		ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria-	
		1. The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (in this Act referred to as “the Principal Act”) is amended as set out in this Bill.	
Section 233	<p><i>A - The Supreme Court of Nigeria</i></p> <p>233. (1) The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction, to the exclusion of any other court of law in Nigeria, to hear and determine appeals from the Court of Appeal.</p> <p>(2) An appeal shall lie from decisions of the Court of Appeal to the Supreme Court as of right in the following cases -</p> <p>(a) where the ground of appeal involves questions of law alone, decisions in any civil or criminal proceedings before the Court of Appeal;</p> <p>(b) decisions in any civil or criminal proceedings on questions as to the interpretation or application of this constitution,</p>	<p>Alteration of section 233.</p> <p>2. Section 233 of the Principal Act is altered by –</p> <p>(a) deleting subsection (2) (a);</p> <p>(b) renumbering the subsection appropriately; and</p> <p>(c) substituting for subsection (4), a new subsection “(4)” –</p> <p>“(4) Three Justices of the Supreme Court sitting in Chambers may dispose of any application for leave to appeal from any decision after consideration of the record of proceedings if the Justices are of the opinion that the interest of Justice does not require an oral hearing of the application and such decision shall be final”.</p>	

Section	Provision of the Constitution/Principal Act	Provision of the Bill	Remarks
	<p>(c) decisions in any civil or criminal proceedings on questions as to whether any of the provisions of Chapter IV of this Constitution has been, is being or is likely to be, contravened in relation to any person;</p> <p>(d) decisions in any criminal proceedings in which any person has been sentenced to death by the Court of Appeal or in which the Court of Appeal has affirmed a sentence of death imposed by any other court;</p> <p>(e) decisions on any question -</p> <p>(i) whether any person has been validly elected to the office of President or Vice-President under this Constitution,</p> <p>(ii) whether the term of office of office of President or Vice-President has ceased,</p> <p>(iii) whether the office of President or Vice-President has become vacant; and</p> <p>(f) such other cases as may be described by an Act of the National Assembly.</p> <p>(3) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2) of this section, an appeal shall lie from the decisions of the Court of Appeal to the Supreme Court with the leave of the Court of Appeal or the Supreme Court.</p> <p>(4) The Supreme Court may dispose of any application for leave to appeal from any decision of the Court Appeal in respect of any civil or criminal proceedings in the record of the proceedings if the Supreme Court is of opinion that the interests of justice do not require an oral hearing of the application.</p>		

Section	Provision of the Constitution/Principal Act	Provision of the Bill	Remarks
	<p>(5) Any right of appeal to the Supreme Court from the decisions of the Court of Appeal conferred by this section shall be exercisable in the case of civil proceedings at the instance of a party thereto, or with the leave of the Court of Appeal or the Supreme Court at the instance of any person having an interest in the matter ,and in the case of criminal proceedings at the instance of an accused person, or subject to the provisions of this Constitution and any powers conferred upon the Attorney-General of the Federation or the Attorney-General of a state to take over and continue or to discontinue such proceedings, at the instance of such other authorities or persons as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(6) Any right of appeal to the Supreme Court from the decisions of the Court of Appeal conferred by this section shall, subject to section 236 of this Constitution, be exercised in accordance with any Act of the National Assembly and rules of court for the time being in force regulating the powers, practice and procedure of the Supreme Court.</p>		
Section 237	<p style="text-align: center;">B- The Court of Appeal</p> <p>237. (1) There shall be a Court of Appeal.</p> <p>(2) The Court of Appeal shall consist of -</p>	<p>Alteration of section 237.</p> <p>3. Section 237 (2) of the Principal Act is altered by substituting for paragraph (b), a new subparagraph “(b)”-</p>	

Section	Provision of the Constitution/Principal Act	Provision of the Bill	Remarks
	<p>(a) a President of the Court of Appeal; and</p> <p>(b) such number of Justices of the Court of Appeal, not less than forty-nine of which not less than three shall be learned in Islamic personal law, and not less than three shall be learned in Customary law, as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly.</p>	<p>“(b) such number of Justices of the Court of Appeal, not less than one hundred of which at least twelve shall be learned in <i>the law and practice of industrial relations and employment conditions</i>, not less than three learned in Islamic Personal Law, and not less than three learned in Customary Law, as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly.”</p>	
<p>Insertion 241</p>	<p>Appeal as of right from the federal High Court or a High Court</p> <p>241. (1)</p> <p>(2) Nothing in this section shall confer any of appeal -</p> <p>(a) from a decision of the Federal High Court or any High Court granting unconditional leave to defend an action;</p> <p>(b) from an order absolute for the dissolution or nullity of marriage in favour of any party who, having had time and opportunity to appeal from the decree <i>nisi</i> on which the order was founded, has not appealed from that decree <i>nisi</i>; and</p> <p>(c) without the leave of the Federal High Court or a High Court or of Appeal, from a decision of the Federal High Court High Court made with the consent of the parties or as to costs only.</p>	<p>Alteration of section 241</p> <p>4. Section 241 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting, after subsection (1), a new subsection “(1A)” –</p> <p>“(1A) A Court or Tribunal shall not stay any proceedings on account of interlocutory appeal”.</p>	
		<p>Alteration of section 243</p>	

Section	Provision of the Constitution/Principal Act	Provision of the Bill	Remarks
Section 243	<p>243(1) Any right of appeal to the Court of Appeal from the decisions of the Federal High Court or a High Court conferred by this Constitution shall be -</p> <p>(a) exercisable in the case of civil proceedings at the instance of a party thereto, or with the leave of the Federal High Court or High Court or the Court of Appeal at the instance of any other person having an interest in the matter, and in the case of criminal proceedings at the instance of an accused person or, subject to the provisions of this Constitution and any powers conferred upon the Attorney-General of the Federation or the Attorney-General of a state to take over and continue or to discontinue such proceedings, at the instance of such other authorities or persons as may be prescribed;</p> <p>(b) exercised in accordance with any Act of the National Assembly and rules of court for the time being in force regulating the powers, practice and procedure of the Court of Appeal.</p> <p>(2) An appeal shall lie from the decision of the National Industrial Court as of right to the Court of Appeal on questions of fundamental rights as contained in Chapter IV of this Constitution as it relates to matters upon which the National Industrial Court has jurisdiction.</p> <p>(3) An Appeal shall only lie from the decision of the National Industrial Court to the Court of</p>	<p>5. Section 243 of the Principal Act is altered by substituting for subsection (3), a new subsection “(3)”</p> <p>–</p> <p>“(3) An appeal shall lie from the decision of the National Industrial Court to the Court of Appeal only with leave of the Court of Appeal and such decision shall be final”.</p>	

Section	Provision of the Constitution/Principal Act	Provision of the Bill	Remarks
	<p>Appeal as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly:</p> <p>Provided that where an Act or Law prescribes that an appeal shall lie from the decisions of the National Industrial Court to the Court of Appeal, such appeal shall be with the leave of the Court of Appeal.</p>		
<p>Section 246</p>	<p>Appeals from Code of Conduct Tribunals and other courts and tribunals. Fifth Schedule</p> <p>246. (1) An appeal to the Court of Appeal shall lie as of right from -</p> <p>(a) decisions of the Code of Conduct Tribunal established in the Fifth Schedule to this Constitution;</p> <p>(b) decisions of the National and State Houses of Assembly Election Tribunals on any question as to whether</p> <p>(i) any person has been validly elected as a member of the National Assembly or of a House of Assembly of a State under this Constitution,</p> <p>(ii) the term of office of any person has ceased or the seat of any such person has become vacant.</p> <p>(2).....</p> <p>(3).....</p>	<p>Alteration of section 246</p> <p>6. Section 246 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting, after subsection (1), a new subsection "(1A)" -</p> <p>"(1A) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, no appeal shall lie to the Court of Appeal from any decision of an election tribunal in respect of an interlocutory decision,"</p>	
<p>Section 247</p>	<p>Constitution</p> <p>247. (1) For the purpose of exercising any jurisdiction conferred upon it by this Constitution</p>	<p>Alteration of section 247.</p> <p>7. Section 247 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting, after subsection (1), a new subsection "(2)" -</p>	

Section	Provision of the Constitution/Principal Act	Provision of the Bill	Remarks
	<p>or any other law, the Court of Appeal shall be duly constituted if it consists of not less than three Justices of the Court of Appeal and in the case of appeals from -</p> <p>(a) a sharia Court of Appeal if it consists of not less than three Justices of the Court of Appeal learned in Islamic personal law; and</p> <p>(b) a Customary Court of Appeal, if it consists of not less than three Justices of Court of Appeal learned in Customary law.</p>	<p>"(2) Three Justices of the Court of Appeal sitting in Chambers may dispose of any application for leave to appeal from any decision after consideration of the record of proceedings if the Justices are of the opinion that the interest of Justice does not require an oral hearing of the application".</p>	
Section 250	<p>Appointment of Chief Judge and Judges of the Federal High Court</p> <p>250. (1) The appointment of a person to the office of Chief Judge of the Federal High Court shall be made by the President on the advice of the National Judicial Council, subject to confirmation of such appointment by the Senate.</p>	<p>Alteration of section 250</p> <p>8. Section 250 of the Principal Act is altered in subsection (1), by substituting for the word, "advice", in line 2, the word, "recommendation".</p>	
Section 267	<p>Jurisdiction</p> <p>267. The Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja shall, in addition to such other jurisdiction as may be conferred upon by an Act of The National Assembly Exercise such appellate and supervisory jurisdiction in civil proceedings involving questions of Customary law.</p>	<p>Alteration of Section 267</p> <p>9. Section 267 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting, after the word, "Law" in line 4, the words, "and related matters".</p>	
Section 281	Appointment of President and Judges of the Customary court of Appeal of a State	Alteration of section 281.	

Section	Provision of the Constitution/Principal Act	Provision of the Bill	Remarks
	<p>281. (1) The appointment of a person to the office of President of a Customary Court of Appeal shall be made by the governor of the State on the advice of the national Judicial Council, subject to confirmation of such appointment by the House of Assembly of the State.</p>	<p>10. Section 281 of the Principal Act is altered in subsection (1), by substituting for the word, "advice", in line 3, the word, "recommendation".</p>	
<p>Section 282</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Jurisdiction</p> <p>282. (1) A Customary Court of Appeal of a State shall exercise appellate and supervisory jurisdiction in civil proceedings involve questions of Customary law.</p> <p>(2) For the purpose of this section, a Customary Court of Appeal of a State shall exercise such jurisdiction and decide such questions as may be prescribed by the House of Assembly of the State for which it is established.</p>	<p>Alteration of Section 282</p> <p>11. Section 282 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting, after the word, “Law”, in line 3, the words, “and related matters”.</p>	
<p>Section 291</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Tenure of Office and Pension Rights of Judicial Officers</p> <p>291. (1)</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>(3) Any person who has held office as a judicial officer -</p>	<p>Alteration of section 291.</p> <p>12. Section 291 (3) of the Principal Act is altered —</p> <p>(a) in paragraph (a), by substituting for the word, "fifteen", in line 1, the word, "ten"; and</p> <p>(b) in paragraph (b), by substituting for the word, "fifteen", in line 1, the word, "ten".</p>	

Section	Provision of the Constitution/Principal Act	Provision of the Bill	Remarks
	<p>(a) for a period of not less than fifteen years shall, if he retires at or after the age of sixty-five years in the case of the Chief Justice of Nigeria, a Justice of the Supreme Court, the President of the court of Appeal or a Justice of the Court of Appeal or at or after the age of sixty years in any other case, be entitled to pension for life at a rate equivalent to his last annual salary and all his allowances in addition to any other retirement benefits to which he may be entitled;</p> <p>(b) for a period of less than fifteen years shall, if he retires at or after the age of sixty-five years or sixty years, as the case may be, be entitled to pension for life at a rate as in paragraph (a) of this subsection pro rata the number of years he served as a judicial officer in relation to the period of fifteen years, and all his allowances in addition to other retirement benefits to which he may be entitled under his terms and conditions of service; and</p> <p>(c) in any case, shall be entitled to such pension and other retirement benefits as may be regulated by an Act of the National Assembly or by a Law of a House of Assembly of a State.</p> <p>(4)</p>		
3rd Schedule	<p align="center">Federal Judicial Service Commission</p> <p>12. The Federal Judicial Service Commission shall comprise the following members -</p>	<p align="center">Alteration of the Third Schedule</p> <p>13. Part I of the Third Schedule to the Principal Act is altered –</p>	

Section	Provision of the Constitution/Principal Act	Provision of the Bill	Remarks
<p>Paragraph 13, 3rd Schedule</p>	<p>(a) the Chief Justice of Nigeria, who shall be the Chairman;</p> <p>(b) the President of the Court of Appeal;</p> <p>(c) the Attorney-General of the Federation;</p> <p>(d) the Chief Judge of the Federal High Court;</p> <p>(e) two persons, each of whom has been qualified to practice as a legal practitioner in Nigeria for a period of not less than fifteen years, from a list of not less than four persons so qualified and recommended by the Nigerian Bar Association; and</p> <p>(f) two other persons, not being legal practitioners, who in the opinion of the President are of unquestionable integrity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Federal Judicial Service Commission</p> <p>13. The Commission shall have power to -</p> <p>(a) advise the National Judicial Council in nominating persons for appointment, as respects appointments to the office of -</p> <p>(i) the Chief Justice of Nigeria;</p> <p>(ii) a Justice of the Supreme Court;</p> <p>(iii) the President of the Court of Appeal;</p> <p>(iv) a Justice of the Court of Appeal;</p> <p>(v) the Chief Judge of the Federal High Court;</p> <p>(vi) a Judge of the Federal High Court; and</p> <p>(iv) the Chairman and members of the Code of Conduct Tribunal.</p> <p>(b) recommend to the National Judicial Council, the removal from office of the judicial officers</p>	<p>(a) in paragraph 12 -</p> <p>(i) subparagraph (b), by inserting, after the word, “Appeal”, the words, “who shall be the Deputy Chairman”,</p> <p>(ii) by substituting for subparagraph (c), a new subparagraph “(c)” –</p> <p>“(c) Minister of Justice”;</p> <p>(b) in paragraph 13, by substituting for subparagraph (c), a new subparagraph “(c)” -</p> <p>“(c) appoint, promote and exercise disciplinary control over the Chief Registrars and Deputy Chief Registrars of the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal, Federal High Court, the National Industrial Court, Code of Conduct Tribunal and all other members of staff of the judicial service of the Federation not otherwise specified in this Constitution and of the Federal Judicial Service Commission.”; and</p>	

Section	Provision of the Constitution/Principal Act	Provision of the Bill	Remarks
Paragraph 20, 3 rd Schedule	<p>specified in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph; and (c) appoint, dismiss and exercise disciplinary control over the Chief Registrars and Deputy Chief Registrars of the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal, the Federal High Court and all other members of the staff of the judicial service of the Federation not otherwise specified in this Constitution and of the Federal Judicial Service Commission.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">National Judicial Council</p> <p>20. The National Judicial Council shall comprise the following members - (a) the Chief Justice of Nigeria who shall be the Chairman (b) the next most senior Justice of the Supreme Court who shall be the Deputy Chairman; (c) the President of the Court of Appeal; (d) five retired Justices selected by the Chief Justice of Nigeria from the Supreme Court or Court of Appeal; (e) the Chief Judge of the Federal High Court; (f) five Chief Judges of States to be appointed by the Chief Justice of Nigeria from among the Chief Judges of the States and of the High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja in rotation to serve for two years;</p>	<p>(c) by substituting for paragraph 20, a new paragraph "20" -</p> <p>"20.-(1) The National Judicial Council shall comprise the following members —</p> <p>(a) the Chief Justice of Nigeria, who shall be the Chairman;</p> <p>(b) the next most senior Justice of the Supreme Court, who shall be the Deputy Chairman;</p> <p>(c) the President of the Court of Appeal;</p> <p>(d) three retired Justices of the Supreme Court, to serve for a period of three years only;</p> <p>(e) two retired Justices of the Court of Appeal, to serve for a period of three years only;</p>	

Section	Provision of the Constitution/Principal Act	Provision of the Bill	Remarks
	<p>(g) one Grand Kadi to be appointed by the Chief Justice of Nigeria from among Grand Kadis of the Sharia Courts of Appeal to serve in rotation for two years;</p> <p>(h) one President of the Customary Court of Appeal to be appointed by the Chief Justice of Nigeria from among the Presidents of the Customary Courts of Appeal to serve in rotation for two years;</p> <p>(i) five members of the Nigerian Bar Association who have been qualified to practice for a period of not less than fifteen years, at least one of whom shall be a Senior Advocate of Nigeria, appointed by the Chief Justice of Nigeria on the recommendation of the National Executive Committee of the Nigerian Bar Association to serve for two years and subject to re-appointment. Provided that the five members shall sit in the Council only for the purposes of considering the names of persons for appointment to the superior courts of record; and</p> <p>(j) two persons not being legal practitioners, who in the opinion of the Chief Justice of Nigeria, are of unquestionable integrity.</p>	<p>(f) the Chief Judge of the Federal High Court;</p> <p>(g) the President of the National Industrial Court;</p> <p>(h) three Chief Judges to serve in rotation for two years;</p> <p>(i) one retired Chief Judge of the Federal High Court and one retired Chief Judge of a State High Court to serve for a period of three years only;</p> <p>(j) one Grand Kadi of a Sharia Court of Appeal to be appointed from among the Grand Kadis of the Sharia Courts of Appeal to serve in rotation for two years only;</p> <p>(k) one President of a Customary Court of Appeal to be appointed from among the Presidents of the Customary Courts of Appeal to serve in rotation for two years only;</p> <p>(l) the President of the Nigerian Bar Association to serve for a period of two years only;</p> <p>(m) four senior members of the Nigerian Bar Association who have been qualified to practice for a period of not less than ten years, nominated by the National Executive Committee of the Nigerian Bar Association to serve for a period of two years only; and</p>	

Section	Provision of the Constitution/Principal Act	Provision of the Bill	Remarks
		<p>(n) two persons not being legal practitioners, who in the opinion of the Chief Justice of Nigeria, are of unquestionable integrity.</p> <p>(2) The Chief Justice of Nigeria shall, in exercising his power of appointment of members under subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, consult other Justices of the Supreme Court. ”; and</p> <p>(d) by substituting for subparagraph (a), a new subparagraph "(a)":</p> <p>"(a) recommend to the President from among the list of persons submitted to it by the Federal Judicial Service Commission, persons for appointment to the offices of Chief Justice of Nigeria, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the President and Justices of the Court of Appeal, the Chief judge and Judges of the Federal High Court, the President and Judges of the National Industrial Court, the Chief judge and Judges of the High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, Chairman and Members of the Code of Conduct Tribunal, the Grand Kadi and Kadis of the Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja and the President and Judges of the Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja".</p>	

Section	Provision of the Constitution/Principal Act	Provision of the Bill	Remarks
Paragraph 21, 3 rd Schedule	<p style="text-align: center;">National Judicial Council</p> <p>21. The National Judicial Council shall have power to -</p> <p>(a) recommend to the President from among the list of persons submitted to it by -</p> <p>(i) the Federal Judicial Service Commission, persons for appointment to the offices of the Chief Justice of Nigeria, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the President and Justices of the Court of Appeal, the Chief Judge and Judges of the Federal High Court, and</p> <p>(ii) the Judicial Service Committee of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, persons for appointment to the offices of the Chief Judge and Judges of the High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, the Grand Kadi and Kadis of the Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja and the President and Judges of the Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja;</p> <p>(b) recommend to the President the removal from office of the judicial officers specified in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph and to exercise disciplinary control over such officers;</p> <p>(c) recommend to the Governors from among the list of persons submitted to it by the State Judicial Service Commissions persons for appointments to the offices of the Chief Judges of the States and Judges of the High Courts of the States, the Grand Kadis and Kadis of the Sharia Courts of Appeal of the States and the Presidents and Judges of the Customary Courts of Appeal of the States;</p> <p>(d) recommend to the Governors the removal from the office of the judicial officers in sub-paragraph</p>		

Section	Provision of the Constitution/Principal Act	Provision of the Bill	Remarks
	<p>(c) of this paragraph, and to exercise disciplinary control over such officers.</p> <p>(e) collect, control and disburse all moneys, capital and recurrent, for the judiciary;</p> <p>(f) advise the President and Governors or any matter pertaining to the judiciary as may be referred to the Council by the President or the Governors;</p> <p>(g) appoint, dismiss and exercise disciplinary control over members and staff of the Council;</p> <p>(h) control and disburse all monies, capital and recurrent; for the services of the Council; and</p> <p>(i) deal with all other matters relating to broad issues of policy and administration.</p>		
<p>Part II, 3rd Schedule, Paragraph 5</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">State Judicial Service Commission</p> <p>5. A State Judicial Service Commission shall comprise the following members -</p> <p>(a) the Chief Judge of the State, who shall be the Chairman;</p> <p>(b) the Attorney General of the State;</p> <p>(c)</p> <p>(d)</p> <p>(e) two members, who are legal practitioners, and who have been qualified to practice as legal practitioners in Nigeria for not less than ten years; and</p> <p>(f)</p>	<p>Alteration of Part II of the Third Schedule.</p> <p>14. Part II, paragraph 5 of the Third Schedule to the Principal Act is altered by-</p> <p>(a) inserting, after subparagraph (a), a new subparagraph “(aa)” –</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“(aa) the next most senior Head of Court who shall be the Deputy Chairman”; and</p> <p>(b) substituting for subparagraph (b), a new subparagraph “(b)”-</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“(b) Commissioner for Justice”</p>	
<p>Part III, 3rd Schedule,</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FEDERAL EXECUTIVE BODIES</p>	<p>Alteration of Part 111 of the Third Schedule.</p>	

Section	Provision of the Constitution/Principal Act	Provision of the Bill	Remarks
Paragraph I	<p align="center">Judicial Service Commission of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.</p> <p>1. The Judicial Service Committee of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja shall comprise the following members -</p> <p>(a) the Chief Judge of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja who shall be the Chairman.</p> <p>(b) the Attorney-General of the Federation;</p> <p>(c) the Grand Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja;</p> <p>(d) the President of the Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja;</p> <p>(e) one person who is a legal practitioner and who has been qualified to practice as a legal practitioner in Nigeria for a period of not less than twelve years; and</p> <p>(f) one other person, not being practitioner, who in the opinion of the President is of unquestionable integrity.</p>	<p>15. Part III of the Third Schedule to the Principal Act is altered—</p> <p>(a) by deleting the word, “EXECUTIVE” in the heading;</p> <p>(b) by substituting for subparagraph (b), a new subparagraph “(b)” –</p> <p>"(b) the next most senior Head of Court who shall be the deputy Chairman";</p> <p>(c) by substituting for paragraph 2 (c), a new paragraph “2 (c)” -</p> <p>"2 (c). The Committee shall have the power to appoint, promote and exercise disciplinary control over the Chief Registrar and Deputy Chief Registrars of the High Court, the Sharia Court of Appeal and the Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, if any, magistrates, Area Court Judges, Customary Court Judges, and all other members of staff of the judicial service of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja not otherwise specified in this Constitution and of the Judicial Service Committee of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja”.</p>	
Part III, 3 rd Schedule, Paragraph 2	<p align="center">Judicial Service Committee of the Federal Capital Territory</p> <p>2. The Committee shall have power -</p>		

Section	Provision of the Constitution/Principal Act	Provision of the Bill	Remarks
	<p>(a) to recommend to the National Judicial Council suitable persons for nomination for appointment to the office of -</p> <p>(i) the Chief Judge of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja,</p> <p>(ii) a Judge of the High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja,</p> <p>(iii) the Grand Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja</p> <p>(iv) the President of the Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja,</p> <p>(v) a Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja,</p> <p>(vi) a Judge of the Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.</p> <p>(b) subject to the provisions of this Constitution, to recommend to the National Judicial Council the removal from office of the Judicial officers specified in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph;</p> <p>(c) to appoint, promote and exercise disciplinary control over the Chief Registrar and Deputy Chief Registrars of the High Court, the Sharia Court of Appeal and the Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, magistrates, the judges and members of the District and Area Courts of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, if any, and all other members of the staff of the judicial service of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja not otherwise specified in this Constitution and of the Judicial Service Committee of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.</p>		
Part I, 5 th Schedule,	Code of Conduct Tribunal	Alteration of the Third Alteration No. 3, 2011	

Section	Provision of the Constitution/Principal Act	Provision of the Bill	Remarks
paragraph 15	<p>15. (1) There shall be established a tribunal to be known as Code of Conduct Tribunal which shall consist of a Chairman and two other persons.</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>(3)</p> <p>(4)</p>	<p>16. The Constitution (Third Alteration No. 3, 2011) is further altered-</p> <p>(a) in section 6, by inserting, after paragraph (cc), a new paragraph “(cd)”-</p> <p>“(cd) Code of Conduct Tribunal”: and</p> <p>(b) in section 13, by inserting, after the word, “Court”, the words, Chairman and members of the Code of Conduct Tribunal”.</p> <p>Alteration of Part I of the Fifth Schedule</p> <p>17. Paragraph 15 of the Fifth Schedule to the Principal Act is altered –</p> <p>(a) in subparagraph (1), by substituting for the words, “a Chairman and two other persons”, in line 2, the expression-</p> <p>“(a) a Chairman of the Code of Conduct Tribunal; and</p> <p>(b) such number of members of the Code of Conduct Tribunal not less than twenty-four as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly”;</p> <p>(b) by substituting for subparagraph (3), a new subparagraph “(3)”-</p>	

Section	Provision of the Constitution/Principal Act	Provision of the Bill	Remarks
		<p data-bbox="1163 269 1623 399">“(3) The Code of Conduct Tribunal shall be duly constituted if it consists of at least three members of the tribunal”; and</p> <p data-bbox="1024 440 1623 500">(c) by inserting, after subparagraph (3), new subparagraphs “(3A)”- “(3C)”-</p> <p data-bbox="1163 540 1623 800">“(3A) A person shall not be qualified to hold or perform the functions of the office of the Chairman or member of the Code of Conduct Tribunal unless he is qualified to practise as a legal practitioner in Nigeria and has been so qualified for a period of not less than ten years.</p> <p data-bbox="1163 841 1623 1239">(3B) If the office of the Chairman of the Code of Conduct Tribunal is vacant or the person holding such office is, for any reason, unable to perform the functions of the office, then until a person has been appointed to and has assumed the functions of that office, or until the person holding the office has resumed those functions, the President shall appoint the most senior member of the Code of Conduct Tribunal to perform those functions.</p> <p data-bbox="1163 1295 1623 1417">(4C) Except on the recommendation of the National Judicial Council, an appointment made under sub-paragraph (3B) of this paragraph shall cease to</p>	

Section	Provision of the Constitution/Principal Act	Provision of the Bill	Remarks
		<p>have effect after the expiration of three months from the date of such appointment, and the president shall not re-appoint a person whose appointment has lapsed.”</p>	
		<p>Citation.</p> <p>17. This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Fourth Alteration) Bill, No. 20, 2017.</p>	
		<p style="text-align: center;">EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM</p> <p>This Bill seeks to alter the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999, to further strengthen the judiciary for speedy dispensation of justice.</p>	

No. 21: Determination of Pre-Election Matters

**A Bill
For**

An Act to alter the provisions of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to provide time for the determination of pre-election matters; and for related matters

Sections	Provisions of the Constitution	Provisions of the Bill	Remarks
		ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria -	
		<p>Alteration of Constitution</p> <p>1. The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (in this Bill referred to as “the Principal Act”) is altered as set out in this Bill.</p>	
285	<p>ESTABLISHMENT OF ELECTION TRIBUNALS AND TIME FOR DETERMINATION OF ELECTION PETITIONS</p> <p>Section 29 of the First Alteration Act and Section 285 of the Constitution are substituted for the following new section-</p> <p>“(1) There shall be established for each State of the Federation and Federal Capital Territory, one or more election tribunals to be known as the National and State Houses of Assembly Election Tribunals which shall, to the exclusion of any Court or tribunal, have original</p>	<p>Alteration of section 285 of the Constitution</p> <p>2. Section 285 of the Principal Act is further altered by-</p> <p>(a) by substituting for the marginal note, a new “marginal note”-</p> <p>“Time for Determination of Pre-Election Matters, Establishment of Election Tribunals and Time for Determination of Election Petitions”;</p>	

Sections	Provisions of the Constitution	Provisions of the Bill	Remarks
	<p>jurisdiction to hear and determine petitions as to whether-</p> <p>(a).....</p> <p>(b).....</p> <p>(2) There shall be established in each State of the Federation as election tribunal to be known as the Governorship Election Tribunal which shall, to the exclusion of any court or tribunal, have original jurisdiction to hear and determine petitions as to whether any person has been validly elected to the office of Governor or Deputy Governor of a State.</p> <p>(3) The composition of the National and State Houses of Assembly Election Tribunal and the Governorship Election Tribunal, respectively, shall be as set out in the Sixth Schedule to this Constitution.</p> <p>(4).....</p> <p>(5).....</p> <p>(6) An election tribunal shall deliver its judgment in writing within 180 days from the date of the filing of the petition;</p> <p>(7) An appeal from a decision of an election tribunal or court shall be heard and disposed of within 60 days from the date of the delivery of judgment of the tribunal;</p>	<p>(b) by substituting for subsection (8), a new subsection “(8)” –</p> <p>“(8) Where a preliminary objection or any other interlocutory issue touching on the jurisdiction of the tribunal or court in any pre-election matter or on the competence of the petition itself is raised by a party, the tribunal or court shall suspend ruling thereon and deliver same at the stage of final judgment”; and</p> <p>(c) by inserting, after subsection (8), new subsections “(9) – “(13)”:</p> <p>“(9) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Constitution, every pre-election matter shall be filed not later than 14 days from the date of the occurrence of the event, decision or action complained of in the suit.</p> <p>(10) A Court in every pre-election matter shall deliver its judgment in writing within 180 days from the date of filing of the suit.</p> <p>(11) An appeal from a decision in a pre-election matter shall be filed within 14 days from the date of delivery of the judgment appealed against.</p>	

Sections	Provisions of the Constitution	Provisions of the Bill	Remarks
	<p>(8) The court, in all final appeals from an election tribunal or court may adopt the practice of first giving its decision and reserving the reasons therefore to a later date;</p> <p>(10).....</p>	<p>(12) An appeal from a decision of a Court in a pre-election matter shall be heard and disposed of within 60 days from the date of filing of the appeal”.</p> <p>(13) for the purpose of this section, “pre-election matter” means any suit by –</p> <p>(a) an aspirant who complains that any of the provisions of the Electoral Act or any Act of the National Assembly regulating the conduct of primaries of political parties and the provisions of the guidelines of a political party for conduct of party primaries has not been complied with by a political party in respect of the selection or nomination of candidates for an election;</p> <p>(b) an aspirant challenging the actions, decisions or activities of the Independent National Electoral Commission in respect of his participation in an election or who complains that the provisions of the Electoral Act or any Act of the National Assembly regulating elections in Nigeria has not been complied with by the Independent National Electoral</p>	

Sections	Provisions of the Constitution	Provisions of the Bill	Remarks
		<p>Commission in respect of the selection or nomination of candidates and participation in an election; and</p> <p>(c) a political party challenging the actions, decisions or activities of the Independent National Electoral Commission disqualifying its candidate from participating in an election or a complaint that the provisions of the Electoral Act or any other applicable law has not been complied with by the Independent National Electoral Commission in respect of the nomination of candidates of political parties for an election, timetable for an election, registration of voters and other activities of the Commission in respect of preparation for an election”.</p>	
		<p>Citation 3. This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Fourth Alteration) Bill, No. 21, 2017.</p>	
		<p>EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM</p>	

Sections	Provisions of the Constitution	Provisions of the Bill	Remarks
		This Bill seeks to make provisions for pre-election matters and time for the determination of pre-election disputes.	

No. 22: Consequential Amendment on Civil Defence

**A Bill
For**

An Act to alter the provisions of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to reflect the establishment and core functions of the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISION OF THE BILL	REMARKS
		<p>ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria -</p>	
		<p>Alteration of the Constitution 1. The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (in this Bill referred to as “the Principal Act”) is altered as set out in this Bill.</p>	
		<p>Insertion of new heading DA- Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps</p> <p>2. Insert, after section 213 of the Principal Act, a new heading “AA”-</p> <p><i>“AA- National Security and Civil Defence Corps</i></p> <p>Establishment of the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps</p> <p>213A (1) There shall be a Civil Defence Corps for Nigeria which shall be known as the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps.</p> <p>(2) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Civil Defence Corps shall be responsible for-</p>	

		<p>(a) the management of natural and man-made disasters, search, rescue and recovery, rehabilitation and reintegration of displaced persons and to help them recover from the immediate effects of hostilities or disasters and provide the conditions necessary for their survival; and</p> <p>(b) the protection of critical national assets which shall not be limited to oil industry infrastructure, railways, solid mineral minefields, telecommunication infrastructure, power infrastructure, hydrological infrastructure, nuclear infrastructure, cattle ranches, but critical national assets as may be strategically declared by an Act of the National Assembly.</p> <p>(3) The Civil Defence Corps shall-</p> <p>(a) regulate Private Guard Companies as an industry regulator;</p> <p>(b) register, monitor, supervise, sanction, deregister and determine the operational guidelines of private guard companies all over Nigeria as the nation strives to establish it as a viable tier of security;</p> <p>(c) bear arms to enable it perform all or part of its functions; and</p>	
--	--	---	--

		<p>(d) train, regulate, supervise, oversee and support the activities of vigilante groups, neighborhood security organisations or agencies, and any other such groups, agencies or organizations with a paramilitary character enacted by an Act of a State Assembly for the purpose of enhancing the security of any state of the federation.</p> <p>Appointment of Commandant-General</p> <p>213B. There shall be Commandant-General for the Civil Defence Corps who shall be appointed by the President from its officer cadre to administer and manage the Corps in a manner prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly”.</p>	
		<p>Citation</p> <p>3. This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Fourth Alteration) Bill, No. 22, 2017.</p>	
		<p>EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM</p> <p>This Bill seeks to reflect the establishment and core functions of the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps which is a consequential amendment as a result of including the national security and civil defence as an item in the Exclusive Legislative List under the Second Schedule to the Constitution.</p>	

No. 23: Citizenship and Indigeneship

**A Bill
For**

An Act to alter the provisions of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to entitle married women claim the indigeneship of the State of their husbands; and for related matters

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISION OF THE BILL	REMARKS
		ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria -	
		<p>Alteration of the Constitution</p> <p>1. The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (in this Bill referred to as “the Principal Act”) is altered as set out in this Bill.</p>	
Insertion of new section “25A”	CITIZENSHIP	<p>2. Insert, after section 25 of the Principal Act, a new Section “25A”-</p> <p>“25A. A citizen of Nigeria is an indigene of a particular community of a State in Nigeria if being a woman, who is married to an indigene of the community of that State, unless she chooses to retain the indigeneship of her parental community”.</p>	
		<p>3. Citation</p> <p>This Bill may be cited as Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Fourth Alteration) Bill, No. 23, 2017.</p>	
		EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM	

		This Bills seeks to entitle married women to claim the indiginship of the State of their husbands.	
--	--	--	--

No. 24: Procedure for Overriding Presidential Veto in Constitutional Alteration

**A Bill
For**

An Act to provide for the procedure for passing a Constitution Alteration Bill where the President withholds assent

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISION OF THE BILL	REMARKS
		<p>ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria -</p>	
		<p>Alteration of the Constitution 1. The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (in this Bill referred to as “the Principal Act”) is altered as set out in this Bill.</p>	
9.	<p>Mode of Altering Provisions of the Constitution</p> <p>9.(1) The National Assembly may, subject to the provision of this section, alter any of the provisions of this Constitution.</p> <p>(2) An Act of the National Assembly for the alteration of this Constitution, not being an Act to which section 8 of this Constitution applies, shall not be passed in either House of the National Assembly unless the proposal is supported by the votes of not less than two-thirds majority of all the members of that House and approved by resolution of the Houses of Assembly of not less than two-thirds of all the States.</p> <p>(3) An Act of the National Assembly for the purpose of altering the provisions of this section, section 8 or</p>	<p>Alteration of section 9 2. Section 9 of the Principal Act is altered -</p> <p>(a) in subsection (2), by substituting for the words, “An Act of ” in line 1, the words, “A Bill before”;</p> <p>(b) by substituting for the word, “Act” in line 2, the words “a Bill”;</p> <p>(c) by substituting for the words, “the proposal ” in line 3, the words, “the Bill”</p> <p>(d) by inserting a new subsection “(3A)”-</p>	

	<p>Chapter IV of this Constitution shall not be passed by either House of the National Assembly unless the proposal is approved by the votes of not less than four-fifths majority of all the members of each House, and also approved by resolution of the House of Assembly of not less than two-third of all States.</p> <p>(4).....</p>	<p>“(3A) Where the President withholds his assent and the bill is again voted upon by each House of the National Assembly by two-thirds majority, the bill shall become law”.</p>	
		<p>3. Citation This Bill may be cited as Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Fourth Alteration) Bill, No. 24, 2017</p>	
		<p>EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM This Bill seeks to among other things provide the procedure for passing a Constitution Alteration Bill where the President withholds assent.</p>	

No. 25: Removal of certain Acts from the Constitution

**A Bill
For**

An Act to alter the provisions of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to remove the law-making powers of the Executive Arm of Government and delete the Acts establishing the National Youth Service Corps, the Public Complaints Commission, the National Security Agencies and the Land Use from the Constitution; and for related matters.

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISION OF THE BILL	REMARKS
		ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria -	
		<p>Alteration of the Constitution</p> <p>1. The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (in this Bill referred to as “the Principal Act”) is altered as set out in this Bill.</p>	
Section 315	<p style="text-align: center;">Existing Law</p> <p>315. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, an existing law shall have effect with such modifications as may be necessary to bring it into conformity with the provisions of this Constitution and shall be deemed to be – (a) an Act of the National Assembly to the extent that it is a law with respect to any matter on which the National Assembly is empowered by this Constitution to make laws; and (b) a Law made by a House of Assembly to the extent that it is a law with respect to any matter on which a House of Assembly is empowered by this Constitution to make laws.</p> <p>(2) The appropriate authority may at any time by order make such modifications in the text of any existing law as the appropriate authority considers necessary or expedient</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of Section 315</p> <p>2. Section 315 of the Principal Act is altered by deleting -</p> <p>(a) subsection (2);</p>	

	<p>to bring that law into conformity with the provisions of this Constitution.</p> <p>(4) In this section, the following expressions have the meanings assigned to them, respectively –</p> <p>(a) “appropriate authority” means –</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) the President, in relation to the provisions of any law of the Federation,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(ii) the Governor of a State, in relation to the provisions of any existing law deemed to be a Law made by the House of Assembly of that State, or</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(iii) any person appointed by any law to revise or rewrite the laws of the Federation or of a State;</p> <p>(c) “modification” includes addition, alteration, omission or repeal.</p> <p>(5)</p> <p>(6)</p>	<p>(b) subsection (4) (a) (i) – (iii) and (c); and</p> <p>(c) subsections (5) and (6)</p>	
		<p>3. Citation</p> <p>This Bill may be cited as Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Fourth Alteration) Bill, No. 25, 2017</p>	
		<p style="text-align: center;">EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM</p> <p>This Bill seeks to alter the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to remove the law-making powers of the Executive Arm of Government and delete the Acts establishing the National Youth Service Corps, the Public Complaints Commission, the National</p>	

		Security Agencies and the Land Use from the Constitution.	
--	--	---	--

No. 26: Investment and Securities Tribunal

A Bill

For

An Act to alter the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to reflect the establishment of the Investments and Securities Tribunal under the Constitution; and for related matters

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISION OF THE BILL	REMARKS
		ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria -	
		<p>Alteration of the Constitution</p> <p>1. The Constitution of the Federal republic of Nigeria, 1999 (in this Act referred to as the "Principal Act" is altered as set out under this Bill.</p>	
6.	<p style="text-align: center;">Judicial Powers</p> <p>6. (1) The judicial powers of the Federation shall be vested in the courts to which this section relates, being courts established for the Federation.</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>(3)</p> <p>(4)</p> <p>(5) This section relates to:-</p> <p>(a) the Supreme Court of Nigeria;</p> <p>(b) the Court of Appeal;</p> <p>(c) the Federal High Court;</p> <p>(cc) the National Industrial Court;</p> <p>(d) the High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja;</p> <p>(e) a High Court of a State</p> <p>(f) the Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja;</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Third Alteration</p> <p>Alteration of section 6</p> <p>2. Section 6 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting in the heading, after the word, "Nigeria", the words, "and Investments and Securities Tribunal".</p>	

	<p>(g) a Sharia Court of Appeal of a State; (h) the Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja; (i) a Customary Court of Appeal of a State; (j) such other courts as may be authorised by law to exercise jurisdiction on matters with respect to which the National Assembly may make laws; and (k) such other court as may be authorised by law to exercise jurisdiction at first instance or on appeal on matters with respect to which a House of Assembly may make laws.</p>		
<p>84.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Audit of Public Account</p> <p>84. (1) There shall be paid to the holders of the offices mentioned in this section such remuneration, salaries and allowances as may be prescribed by the National Assembly, but not exceeding the amount as shall have been determined by the Revenue Mobilisation Allocation and Fiscal Commission.</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>(3)</p> <p>(4) The offices aforesaid are the offices of President, Vice-President, Chief Justice of Nigeria, Justice of the Supreme Court, President of the Court of Appeal, Justice of the Court of Appeal, Chief Judge of the Federal High Court, Judge of the Federal High Court, President of the National Industrial Court, Judge of the National Industrial Court, Chief Judge and Judge of the High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, Chief Judge of a State, Judge of the High Court of a State, Grand Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, President and Judge of the Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, Grand Kadi and Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal of a State, President and Judge of the Customary Court of Appeal of a State, the Auditor-General for the Federation and the Chairmen and members of the</p>	<p>Alteration of section 84</p> <p>3. Section 84 (4) of the Principal Act is altered by inserting, after the words, “Judge of the National Industrial Court”, the words, “Chairman of the Investments and Securities Tribunal, Member of the Investments and Securities Tribunal.”</p>	

	<p>following executive bodies, namely, the Code of Conduct Bureau, the Federal Civil Service Commission, the Independent National Electoral Commission, the National Judicial Council, the Federal Judicial Service Commission, the Judicial Service Committee of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, the Federal Character Commission, the Code of Conduct Tribunal, the National Population Commission, the Revenue Mobilisation Allocation and Fiscal Commission, the Nigeria Police Council and the Police Service Commission.</p> <p>(5)</p> <p>(6)</p>		
	<p style="text-align: center;">Appellate jurisdiction</p> <p>240. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Court of Appeal shall have jurisdiction to the exclusion of any other court of law in Nigeria, to hear and determine appeals from the Federal High Court, National Industrial Court, the High Court of the Federation Capital Territory, Abuja, High Court of a state, Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, Sharia Court of Appeal of a state, Customary Court of Appeal of a state and from decisions of a court martial or other tribunals as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly.</p>	<p>Alteration of section 240</p> <p>4. Section 240 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting, after the words, “National Industrial Court”, the words, “the Investments and Securities Tribunal”.</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Exercise of Right to appeal from the Federal High Court, National Industrial Court or a High Court in civil and criminal matters</p> <p>(1).....</p> <p>(2).....</p> <p>(3).....</p> <p>(4).....</p>	<p>Alteration of section 243</p> <p>5. Section 243 of the Principal Act is altered by-</p> <p>(a) inserting, after the words, "National Industrial Court" in the marginal note and in the section, the words" the Investments and Securities Tribunal"; and</p>	

		<p>(b) inserting, after sub-section (4), new subsections "(5)"-"(7)"-</p> <p>“(5) An appeal shall lie from the final decision of the Investments and Securities Tribunal as of right to the Court of Appeal on capital market dispute as it relates to matters upon which the Investments and Securities Tribunal has jurisdiction.</p> <p>(6) An appeal shall only lie from the decision of the Investments and Securities Tribunal to the Court of Appeal as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly:</p> <p>Provided that where an Act or law prescribes that an appeal shall lie from the decisions of the Investments and Securities Tribunal to the Court of Appeal, such appeal shall be with the leave of the Court of Appeal.</p> <p>(7) Without prejudice to the provisions of section 254C (5) of this Constitution., the decision of the Court of Appeal in respect of any appeal arising from any civil jurisdiction of the Investments and Securities Tribunal shall be final”.</p>	
	<p>Practice and Procedure</p>	<p>Alteration of Chapter VII, Part 1</p> <p>6. Chapter VII, Part 1 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting, after section 254F, a new sub-heading "CB" and sections “254G -254K” –</p>	

		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>“CB- The Investments and Securities Tribunal</i></p> <p>Establishment and composition of the Investments and Securities Tribunal</p> <p>254G (1) There shall be established for the Federation an Investments and Securities Tribunal.</p> <p>(2) The Investments and Securities Tribunal shall consist of-</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) a Chairman of the tribunal; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) twelve other members of the tribunal.</p> <p>Appointments of Chairman and members of the Investments and Securities Tribunal</p> <p>254H (1) The appointment of the Chairman of the Tribunal shall be made by the President on the recommendation of the National Judicial Council subject to confirmation of such appointment by the Senate.</p> <p>(2) The appointment of members of the Tribunal shall be made by the President on the recommendation of the National Judicial Council.</p> <p>(3) A person shall not be eligible to be Chairman or a member of the Tribunal unless the person is qualified to practise as a legal practitioner in Nigeria and has been so qualified for a period of not less</p>	
--	--	--	--

		<p>than ten years with cognate experience in capital market matters.</p> <p>(4) If the office of the Chairman of the Tribunal becomes vacant, or if the person holding the office is for any reason unable to perform the functions of the office, then, until a person has been appointed to and assumed the functions of that office or until the person holding the office has resumed those functions, the President shall appoint the most senior member of the Tribunal having the qualification to be appointed as Chairman of the tribunal as provided under sub section(5) of this section to perform those functions.</p> <p>(5) Except on the recommendation of the National Judicial Council, an appointment pursuant to the provisions of sub section(4) of this section shall cease to have effect after the expiration of three months from the date of such appointment and the President shall not re-appoint a person whose appointment has lapsed.</p> <p>Jurisdiction</p> <p>254I (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 251, 257, 272 and anything contained in this Constitution and, in addition to such other jurisdiction as may be conferred upon it by an Act of the National Assembly, the Investments and Securities Tribunal shall, to the exclusion of any</p>	
--	--	---	--

		<p>other court of law or body in Nigeria, exercise jurisdiction to hear and determine any question of law dispute involving:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a decision or determination of the Commission in the operation and application of the Investments and Securities Act, and, in particular, relating to any dispute- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) between capital market operators; (ii) between capital market operators and their clients, (iii) between an investor and a securities exchange or capital trade point or clearing and settlement agency, or (iv) between capital market operators and self-regulatory organisations; (b) the Commission and self-regulatory organisation; (c) a capital market operator and the Commission; (d) an investor and the Commission; (e) an issuer of securities and the Commission; and (f) disputes arising from the administration, management and operations of collective investment schemes. 	
--	--	--	--

		<p>(2) The Tribunal shall also exercise jurisdiction in any other matter as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly.</p> <p>(3) In the exercise of its jurisdiction, the Tribunal shall have power to interpret any law, rule or regulation as may be applicable.</p> <p>(4) The Investments and Securities Tribunal shall have and exercise jurisdiction and powers to entertain any application for the enforcement of the award, decision, ruling or order made by any arbitral tribunal or commission, administrative body, or board of inquiry relating to or connected with, arising from or pertaining to any matter of which the Investments and Securities Tribunal has the jurisdiction to entertain.</p> <p>(5) The Investments and Securities Tribunal shall have and exercise jurisdiction and powers in criminal causes and matters arising from any causes or matter of which jurisdiction is conferred on the Investments and Securities Tribunal by this section or any other Act of the National Assembly or by any other law.</p> <p>(6) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Constitution, the Investment and Securities Tribunal shall have the jurisdiction and power to deal with any</p>	
--	--	---	--

		<p>matter connected with or pertaining to the application of any international convention, treaty or protocol of which Nigeria has ratified relating to the capital market or matters connected therewith.</p> <p>(7) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Constitution, appeal shall lie from the final decision of the Investments and Securities Tribunal from matters in sub section (1) of this section to the Court of Appeal as of right.</p> <p>Powers</p> <p>254J. (1) For the purpose of exercising any jurisdiction conferred upon it by this Constitution or as may be conferred by an Act of the National Assembly, the Investments and Securities Tribunal shall have all the powers of a Federal High Court.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding sub section (1) of this section, the National Assembly, make provisions conferring upon the Investments and Securities Tribunal powers additional to those conferred by this section as may appear necessary or desirable for enabling the Tribunal to be more effective in exercising its jurisdiction.</p>	
--	--	--	--

		<p>Constitution of the Tribunal</p> <p>5. (1) For the purpose of exercising any jurisdiction conferred upon it by this constitution or any other law, the Investments and Securities Tribunal shall be duly constituted if it consists of not less than three members of the Tribunal.</p> <p>(2) For the purpose of exercising its criminal jurisdiction, the Chairman of the Tribunal may hear and determine or assign three members of the Tribunal to hear and determine such matter.</p> <p>(3) For the purpose of exercising any jurisdiction conferred upon it by the Constitution or any other law, the Tribunal may, if it deems it expedient to do so or in a manner prescribed under any enactment, law or rule of court, call in aid, one or more assessors specially qualified to try and hear the cause or matter wholly or partly with the assistance of such assessors.</p> <p>(4) For the purpose of sub subsection (3) of this section, an assessor shall be a person who is specially qualified and experienced in capital market and who has been so qualified for a period of not less than ten years.</p> <p>Practice procedure</p> <p>254K. (1) subject to the provisions of any Act of the National Assembly, the Chairman of the Tribunal may make rules for regulating the practice and procedure of the Tribunal.</p>	
--	--	--	--

		(2) For the purpose of exercising its criminal jurisdiction, the provisions of the Criminal Code, Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Administration of Justice Act, Evidence Act and other relevant laws shall apply.	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Removal of judicial officers from office</p> <p>292. (1) A judicial officer shall not be removed from his office or appointment before his age of retirement except in the following circumstances -</p> <p>(a) in the case of -</p> <p>(i) Chief Justice of Nigeria, President of the Court of Appeal, Chief Judge of the Federal High Court, President of the National Industrial Court, Chief Judge of the High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, Grand Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja and President, Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, by the President acting on an address supported by two-thirds majority of the Senate.</p> <p>(ii)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(2)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of section 292</p> <p>7. Section 292 (1) (a) (i) of the Principal Act is altered by inserting, after the words, "President of the National Industrial Court", the words, "Chairman of the Investments and Securities Tribunal."</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Determination of cases and matters</p> <p>294. (1) Every court established under this Constitution shall deliver its decision in writing not later than ninety days after the conclusion of evidence and final addresses and furnish all parties to the cause or matter determined</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of section 294 (4)</p> <p>8. Section 294 (4) of the Principal Act is altered by inserting, after the words, "National Industrial Court", the words, "Investments and Securities Tribunal".</p>	

	<p>with duly authenticated copies of the decision within seven days of the delivery thereof.</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>(3)</p> <p>(4) For the purpose of delivering its decision under this section, the Supreme court, or the court of Appeal or the National Industrial Court shall be deemed to be duly constituted if at least one member of that court sits for that purpose.</p> <p>(5)</p> <p>(6)</p>		
	<p style="text-align: center;">Reference of question of law</p> <p>295. (1) Where any question as to the interpretation or application of this Constitution arises in any proceedings in any court of law in any part of Nigeria (other than in the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal, the Federal High Court or the National Industrial Court or a High Court) and the court is of the opinion that the question involves a substantial question of law, the court may, and shall if any of the parties to the proceedings so requests, refer the question to the Federal High Court or the National Industrial Court or a High Court having jurisdiction in that part of Nigeria and the Federal High Court or the High Court shall</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">(a) if it is of opinion that the question involves a substantial question of law, refer the question to the Court of Appeal; o r</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">(b) if it is of opinion that the question does not involve a substantial question of law, remit the question to the court that made the reference to be disposed of in accordance with such directions as the Federal High Court or Industrial Court or the High Court may think fit to give.</p> <p>(2) Where any question as to the interpretation or application of this constitution arises in any proceedings in the Federal High Court or Industrial Court or a High Court, and the court is of opinion that the question involves</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of section 295</p> <p>9. Section 295 of the Principal Act is altered-</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">(a) in subsection (1), by inserting-</p> <p style="padding-left: 4em;">(i) after the words, "National Industrial Court", the words, "Investments and Securities Tribunal", and</p> <p style="padding-left: 4em;">(ii) after the word, "National Industrial Court" the words "Investments and Securities Tribunal"; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">(c) in subsection (2), by inserting, after the words, "National Industrial Court", the words, "Investments and Securities Tribunal".</p>	

	<p>a substantial question of law, the court may, and shall if any party to the proceedings so requests, refer the question to the Court of Appeal; and where any question is referred in pursuance of this subsection, the court shall give its decision upon the question and the court in which the question arose shall dispose of the case in accordance with that decision.</p> <p>(3)</p>		
	<p style="text-align: center;">INTERPRETATION, CITATION AND COMMENCEMENT</p> <p>"Judicial office" means the office of Chief Justice of Nigeria or a Justice of the Supreme Court, the President or Justice of the Court of Appeal, the office of the Chief Judge or a Judge of the Federal High Court, the Office of the President or Judge of the National Industrial Court, the office of the Chief Judge or Judge of the High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, the office of the Chief Judge of a State and Judge of the High Court of a State, a Grand Kadi or Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, a President or Judge of the Customary Court of Appeal; of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, a Grand Kadi or Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal of a State; and a reference to a "judicial officer" is a reference to the holder of any such office;</p> <p>"public service of a State' means the service of the State in any capacity in respect of the Government of the State and includes service as:</p> <p>(a) Clerk or other staff of the House of Assembly;</p> <p>(b) member of staff of the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal, the Federal High Court, the National Industrial Court, the High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, the Sharia court of Appeal, the Customary Court of Appeal; or other courts established for a State by this Constitution or by a Law of a House of Assembly;</p> <p>(c) member or staff of any commission or authority established for the State by this Constitution or by a Law of a House of Assembly;</p> <p>(d) staff of any local government council;</p>	<p>Alteration of section 318</p> <p>10. Section 318 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting under the interpretation of -</p> <p>(a) judicial office, after the words, " National Industrial Court", the words "the office of the Chairman or Member of the Investments and Securities Tribunal; and</p> <p>(b) Public Service of the Federation, after the words", the National Industrial Court", "the Investments and Securities Tribunal" immediately”.</p>	

	<p>(e) staff of any statutory corporation established by a Law of a House of Assembly;</p> <p>(f) staff of any educational institution established or financed principally by a government of a State; and</p> <p>(g) staff of any company or enterprise in which the government of a State or its agency holds controlling shares or interest;</p>		
	<p style="text-align: center;">E-Federal Judicial Service Commission</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>E - Federal Judicial Service Commission</i></p> <p>12. The Federal Judicial Service Commission shall comprise the following members -</p> <p>(a) the Chief Justice of Nigeria, who shall be the Chairman;</p> <p>(b) the President of the Court of Appeal;</p> <p>(c) the Attorney-General of the Federation;</p> <p>(d) the Chief Judge of the Federal High Court;</p> <p>(dd) the President of the National Industrial Court</p> <p>(e) two persons, each of whom has been qualified to practice as a legal practitioner in Nigeria for a period of not less than fifteen years, from a list of not less than four persons so qualified and recommended by the Nigerian Bar Association; and</p> <p>(f) two other persons, not being legal practitioners, who in the opinion of the President are of unquestionable integrity.</p> <p>13. The Commission shall have power to -</p> <p>(a) advise the National Judicial Council in nominating persons for appointment, as respects appointments to the office of -</p> <p>(i) the Chief Justice of Nigeria;</p> <p>(ii) a Justice of the Supreme Court;</p> <p>(iii) the President of the Court of Appeal;</p> <p>(iv) a Justice of the Court of Appeal;</p> <p>(v) the Chief Judge of the Federal High Court;</p>	<p>Alteration of Third Schedule to the Principal Act</p> <p>11. The Third Schedule to the Principal Act is altered-</p> <p>(a) in paragraph 12, by inserting, after paragraph (dd), a new paragraph "(db)"-</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">"(db]" the Chairman of the Investments and Securities Tribunal";</p> <p>(b) in paragraph 13 (a), by inserting new subparagraphs "(via)"and"(vib)", after the subparagraph "(vi)":</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">"(via) the Chairman of the Investments and Securities Tribunal"; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(vib) a Member of the Investments and Securities Tribunal";</p> <p>(c) in paragraph 13 (c) by inserting, after the words, "National Industrial Court", the words" Investments and Securities Tribunal";</p>	

	<p>(vi) a Judge of the Federal High Court; (via) the President of the National Industrial Court; (vib) a Judge of the National Industrial Court; and (iv) the Chairman and members of the Code of Conduct Tribunal.</p> <p>(b) (c)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>I - National Judicial Council</i></p> <p>20. The National Judicial Council shall comprise the following members -</p> <p>(a) the Chief Justice of Nigeria who shall be the Chairman (b) the next most senior Justice of the Supreme Court who shall be the Deputy Chairman; (c) the President of the Court of Appeal; (d) five retired Justices selected by the Chief Justice of Nigeria from the Supreme Court or Court of Appeal; (e) the Chief Judge of the Federal High Court; (ee) the President of the National Industrial Court; (f) five Chief Judges of States to be appointed by the Chief Justice of Nigeria from among the Chief Judges of the States and of the High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja in rotation to serve for two years; (g) one Grand Kadi to be appointed by the Chief Justice of Nigeria from among Grand Kadis of the Sharia Courts of Appeal to serve in rotation for two years; (h) one President of the Customary Court of Appeal to be appointed by the Chief Justice of Nigeria from among the Presidents of the Customary Courts of Appeal to serve in rotation for two years; (i) five members of the Nigerian Bar Association who have been qualified to practice for a period of not less than fifteen years, at least one of whom shall be a Senior Advocate of Nigeria, appointed by the Chief Justice of Nigeria on the recommendation of the National Executive Committee of the Nigerian Bar Association to serve for two years and subject to re-appointment.</p>	<p>(d) in paragraph 20, by inserting immediately after subparagraph "(ee)" a new subparagraph (eb):</p> <p>“(eb)" the Chairman of the National Industrial Court"; and</p>	
--	---	---	--

	<p>Provided that the five members shall sit in the Council only for the purposes of considering the names of persons for appointment to the superior courts of record; and</p> <p>(j) two persons not being legal practitioners, who in the opinion of the Chief Justice of Nigeria, are of unquestionable integrity.</p> <p>21. The National Judicial Council shall have power to -</p> <p>(a) recommend to the President from among the list of persons submitted to it by -</p> <p>(i) the Federal Judicial Service Commission, persons for appointment to the offices of the Chief Justice of Nigeria, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the President and Justices of the Court of Appeal, the Chief Judge and Judges of the Federal High Court, the President and Judges of the National Industrial court, and</p> <p>(ii) the Judicial Service Committee of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, persons for appointment to the offices of the Chief Judge and Judges of the High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, the Grand Kadi and Kadis of the Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja and the President and Judges of the Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja;</p> <p>(b) recommend to the President the removal from office of the judicial officers specified in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph and to exercise disciplinary control over such officers;</p> <p>(c) recommend to the Governors from among the list of persons submitted to it by the State Judicial Service Commissions persons for appointments to the offices of the Chief Judges of the States and Judges of the High Courts of the States, the Grand Kadis and Kadis of the Sharia Courts of Appeal of the States and the Presidents and Judges of the Customary Courts of Appeal of the States;</p> <p>(d) recommend to the Governors the removal from the office of the judicial officers in sub-paragraph (c) of this</p>	<p>(e) in paragraph 21 (a) (i), by inserting, after the words, "National Industrial Court", the words "Chairman and Members of the Investments and Securities Tribunal".</p>	
--	--	--	--

	<p>paragraph, and to exercise disciplinary control over such officers.</p> <p>(e) collect, control and disburse all moneys, capital and recurrent, for the judiciary;</p> <p>(f) advise the President and Governors or any matter pertaining to the judiciary as may be referred to the Council by the President or the Governors;</p> <p>(g) appoint, dismiss and exercise disciplinary control over members and staff of the Council;</p> <p>(h) control and disburse all monies, capital and recurrent; for the services of the Council; and</p> <p>(i) deal with all other matters relating to broad issues of policy and administration.</p>		
	<p style="text-align: center;">Judicial Oath Judicial Oath</p> <p>I, do solemnly swear/affirm that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Federal Republic of Nigeria; that as Chief Justice of Nigeria/Justice of the Supreme Court/President/Justice of the Court of Appeal/Chief Judge/Judge of the Federal High Court/President/Judge of the National Industrial Court/Chief Judge/Judge of the High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja/Chief Judge of State/Judge of the High Court of State/Grand Kadi/Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja/ Grand Kadi/Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal of State/President/Judge of the Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja/President/Judge of the Customary Court of Appeal of State. I will discharge my duties, and perform my functions honestly, to the best of my ability and faithfully in accordance with the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the law, that I will abide by the Code of Conduct contained in the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria; that I will not allow my personal interest to influence my official conduct or my official decisions; that I will preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of Seventh Schedule to the Principal Act</p> <p>12. The Seventh Schedule to the Principal Act is altered by inserting, after the words "President/Judge of the National Industrial Court under "Judicial Oath", the words "Chairman/Member of the Investments and Securities Tribunal".</p>	

	So help me God		
		<p>Citation 13. This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 Bill, 2017</p>	
		<p>EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM This Bill seeks to alter the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to reflect the establishment of the Investments and Securities Tribunal under the Constitution.</p>	

No. 27: Reduction of Age for Election

**A Bill
For**

An Act to alter the provisions of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to reduce the age for qualification for the offices of the President and Governor and membership of the Senate, House of Representatives and the State House of Assembly; and for other related matters

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISION OF THE BILL	REMARKS
		ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria -	
		<p>Alteration of the Constitution</p> <p>1. The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (in this Bill referred to as “the Principal Act”) is altered as set out in this Bill.</p>	
65	<p><i>C - Qualifications for Membership of National Assembly and Right of Attendance</i></p> <p>65. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 66 of this Constitution, a person shall be qualified for election as a member of:</p> <p>(a) the Senate, if he is a citizen of Nigeria and has attained the age of 35 years; and</p> <p>(b) the House of Representatives, if he is a citizen of Nigeria and has attained the age of 30 years;</p> <p>(2).....</p>	<p>Alteration of section 65</p> <p>2. Section 65 (1) (b) of the Principal Act is altered by substituting for the word, “thirty”, in line 2, the word, “twenty-five”.</p>	
106	<p><i>C -Qualification for Membership of House of Assembly and Right of Attendance</i></p> <p>106. Subject to the provisions of section 107 of this Constitution, a person shall be qualified for election as a member of a House of Assembly if -</p>	<p>Alteration of Section 106</p> <p>3. Section 106 (b) of the Principal Act is altered by substituting the words “Thirty” with the words “Twenty-five”.</p>	

SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISION OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	<p>(a) he is a citizen of Nigeria; (b) he has attained the age of thirty years; (c) he has been educated up to at least the School Certificate level or its equivalent; and (d) he is a member of a political party and is sponsored by that party.</p>		
131	<p style="text-align: center;">Part I Federal Executive <i>A - The President of the Federation</i></p> <p>131. A person shall be qualified for election to the office of the President if - (a) he is a citizen of Nigeria by birth; (b) he has attained the age of forty years; (c) he is a member of a political party and is sponsored by that political party; and (d) he has been educated up to at least School Certificate level or its equivalent.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of Section 131</p> <p>4. Section 131 (b) of the Principal Act is altered by substituting for the word, “forty”, the word, “thirty-five”.</p>	
		<p>Citation</p> <p>This Bill may be cited as Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Fourth Alteration) Bill, No. 27, 2017.</p>	
		<p style="text-align: center;">EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM</p> <p>This Bill seeks to alter the provisions of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to reduce the age qualification for the offices of the President, Governor and membership of the Senate, House of Representatives and the State Houses of Assembly.</p>	