

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	2
ELECTORAL REFORMS	5
JUDICIAL REFORMS	16
SECURITY AND POLICING	29
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	48
INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE AND CITIZENSHIP	90
LEGISLATURE	117
DEVOLUTION OF POWERS	133
HUMAN RIGHTS	136
FISCAL REFORMS	143
STRENGTHENING OF INSTITUTIONS	149
TRADITIONAL INSTITUTIONS	155
CREATION OF STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS	159

Report on the First Batch of Prioritised Constitution Alteration Bills, June 2026

1. Introduction

Nigeria's journey since independence has been a continual pursuit of a constitutional order that genuinely reflects the aspirations and diversity of its people. From the Clifford Constitution of 1922 to the present 1999 Constitution, each iteration has sought to address the evolving needs and challenges of our society. We recognise, however, that no constitution can be considered perfect or final; it must remain a living document, capable of adapting to contemporary realities, the aspirations of the citizenry, and the requirements of sound governance.

The 10th Assembly constitutional review process represents the most comprehensive and inclusive effort in our nation's history. Our mandate is clear: to address gaps within our legal framework, strengthen institutions, and ensure equitable representation and protection under the law for every Nigerian, irrespective of state, status, or gender. This responsibility we hold as a solemn duty.

2. The Journey Thus Far

Since its inauguration in February 2024, this Committee has adopted an approach founded on transparency, extensive consultation, and rigorous deliberation. We have conducted retreats and sectoral engagements with the judiciary, held high-level dialogues on security, and pursued international cooperation to advance gender equality. A dedicated Local Government Summit was also convened to address the imperative of grassroots autonomy, particularly in light of the Supreme Court's landmark ruling on local government elections.

Twelve Zonal Public Hearings were held across all six geopolitical zones, receiving submissions from thousands of Nigerian citizens, traditional rulers, state executives, political parties, civil society organisations, women's groups, youth leaders, professional bodies, and representatives of the security sector.

Targeted consultations were also undertaken with key stakeholders, including:

- 1) The Nigeria Governors' Forum and the Conference of Speakers of State Legislatures, recognising that effective federalism depends on intergovernmental cooperation rather than rivalry.
- 2) Leaders of all registered political parties, underscoring that constitutional amendments should reflect collective consensus above partisan interests.

Most recently, the Joint Retreats of the House and Senate Committees on Constitution Review in October and November 2025 yielded critical consensus on priority areas for reform. These retreats served as a defining juncture, bringing together distinguished members from both chambers and resulting in a shared understanding of the amendments which command the broadest public support and political feasibility.

These engagements represent a genuine endeavour to ensure that every voice is heard, every concern examined, and every proposal subjected to thorough scrutiny. The product of these joint deliberations is now presented for your consideration.

3. Key Areas for Amendment

From a total of 260 constitution review bills that have passed the Second Reading, we present 37 prioritised constitution alteration bills as the first batch of amendments. Honourable Members are urged to engage substantively with all thematic areas, particularly those most pertinent to their constituencies and convictions.

3.1 Electoral Reform

Amendments to refine the criteria for appointing members of the State Independent Electoral Commission, grant it additional powers, guarantee the timely resolution of election petitions, and establish an Electoral Offences Commission tasked with investigating and prosecuting electoral offences.

3.2 Judicial Independence and Efficiency

Proposals to regulate the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal, clarify timelines for case resolution, and enhance the integrity and effectiveness of the judiciary

3.3 Security and State Policing

Proposals for the establishment of State Police as a strategic measure to enhance the nation's security architecture and address prevailing security challenges more effectively. In addition, there is a proposal to place the budgetary allocation of the Armed Forces on a first-line charge, with a view to ensuring timely and adequate funding for national defence and security operations.

3.4 Local Government Autonomy

Proposals to guarantee financial and administrative independence for local governments, ensuring governance is brought closer to the people.

3.5 Inclusive Governance and Citizenship

Provisions to create special seats for women, promote gender balance in the legislature, and advance fairness and inclusion in political leadership.

3.6 Devolution of Powers

A Bill aimed at decentralising the governance of tourism, transferring key responsibilities to states, and empowering local communities to shape their own development.

3.7 Fiscal Reforms

Amendments to strengthen accountability, improve revenue management, and ensure that national resources benefit all Nigerians equitably.

4. A Call for Rigorous and Purposeful Participation

Today, I extend a sincere appeal to my colleagues: this is your Constitution; this is your moment. You are not mere observers, but stakeholders and co-authors of Nigeria's next constitutional chapter. Do not hesitate to contribute your ideas, critiques, or aspirations. They will inform the amendments to be presented for voting in due course.

4.1 The Responsibility of Decision

The strength of our democracy rests in your hands as lawmakers. Your vote, for or against any bill, carries consequence, for what we are crafting is not merely a legal document, but a social contract that must embody the hopes and values of all Nigerians.

4.2 The Way Forward

The bills presented today are the harmonised output of the Joint Committee of the House and Senate and are neither exhaustive nor final. Contributions made during today's debates may be incorporated into the final draft, in accordance with Section 9 of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (As Altered).

5. Conclusion

In closing, I leave you with a simple truth: Nigeria's greatness lies in its capacity to engage in difficult conversations, to listen, to debate, and to find common ground.

Let us transcend division, embrace our shared destiny, and together build a Nigeria where justice, equity, and progress are not merely ideals, but daily realities. I urge all colleagues to acquaint themselves fully with the intent and content of the bills presented herein, ahead of the final vote

ELECTORAL REFORMS

Bill NO. 1

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA, 1999 TO PROVIDE THE CRITERIA FOR APPOINTING MEMBERS AND ADDITIONAL POWERS FOR THE STATE INDEPENDENT ELECTORAL COMMISSION; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS, 2025

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	<p>ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria -</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 1 Alteration of Constitution, 1999</p> <p>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>200. Qualification for membership</p> <p>(1) No person shall be qualified for appointment as a member of any of the bodies aforesaid if –</p> <p>(a) he is not qualified or if he is disqualified for election as a member of a House of Assembly, provided that a member of any of the said bodies shall not be required to belong to a political party and, in the case of the State Independent Electoral Commission, he shall not be a member of a political party;</p> <p>(b) . . .</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 2 Alteration of Section 200</p> <p>Section 200(1)(a) Paragraph 3 of the Principal Act is altered, by substituting for the words “he shall not be a member of a political party;” in the proviso, the words —</p> <p>“he shall —</p> <p>i. be non-partisan and a person of unquestionable integrity; and</p> <p>ii. not be less than 35 years of age in the case of Chairman, and not less than 30 years in the case of other members”</p>	
<p>204. Powers and procedure</p> <p>(1) Subject to subsection (2) of this section, any of the bodies may, with the approval of the Governor, by rules or otherwise regulate its own procedure or confer powers or impose duties on any officer or authority for the purpose of discharging its functions.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 3 Alteration of Section 204</p> <p>Section 204 of the Principal Act is altered in subsection (1), by inserting after the word “functions”, a proviso —</p> <p>“Provided that in the case of the State Independent Electoral Commission, its powers to make rules or otherwise regulate</p>	

	its procedure shall not be subject to the approval or control of the Governor.”	
<p style="text-align: center;">PART II</p> <p>State’s Executive Bodies (established by section</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">B - State Independent Electoral Commission</p> <p>(1). . .</p> <p>(2). . .</p> <p>(3). . .</p> <p>4. The Commission shall have power</p> <p>(a) to organise, undertake and supervise all elections to local government councils within the State;</p> <p>(b) to render such advice as it may consider necessary to the Independent National Electoral Commission on the compilation of and the register of voters in so far as that register is applicable to local government elections in the State.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 4</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of the Third Schedule</p> <p>Part II, item B of the Third Schedule to the Principal Act is altered by substituting for paragraph 4, a new paragraph “4”</p> <p>—</p> <p>“4. The Commission shall have powers to —</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) conduct voter education;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) render such advice as it may consider necessary to the Independent National Electoral Commission on the compilation of and the register of voters in so far as that register is applicable to Local Government elections in the State;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(c) monitor political campaigns and provide guidelines and regulations for campaigns;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(d) organise, undertake and supervise all elections to local government councils within the State;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(e) conduct referendum as may be required by any law of the State;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(f) monitor party primaries, congresses and conventions related to local government elections;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(g) delegate any of its powers to electoral officers; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(h) perform such other functions as may be conferred on it by law of the State.”</p>	

	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 5 Citation</p> <p>This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Sixth Alteration) Bill, 2025.</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM</p> <p>This Bill alters the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to provide additional criteria for appointing members and expanding the powers of the State Independent Electoral Commission and for related matters.</p>	

Bill NO. 2

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ALTER THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA, 1999 TO PROVIDE FOR INDEPENDENT CANDIDACY IN PRESIDENTIAL, GOVERNORSHIP, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, STATE HOUSES OF ASSEMBLY AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS ELECTIONS; AND FOR RELATED MATTER, 2025

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	Remarks
	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 1 Alteration of Constitution 1999</p> <p>The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 is hereby altered as set out in this Bill.</p>	
<p>7. Local Government System</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 style="text-align: center;">Clause 2 Alteration of Section 7</p> <p>Section 7 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting after subsection (4), a new subsection “(4A)” -</p> <p>“(4A) In the case of an independent candidate, the person shall—</p> <p>(a) for the office of Chairman, obtain the verified signatures of at least ten percent of registered voters in the Local Government Area, drawn from at least two-thirds of the electoral wards in the Area; and</p> <p>(b) for the office of Councillor, obtain the verified signatures of at least ten percent of registered voters in the electoral ward, drawn from at least two-thirds of the polling units in the ward.</p> <p>Provided that—</p> <p>(i) a registered voter shall not sign in support of more than one independent candidate for the same office; and</p> <p>(ii) the signatures shall be verified by the State Independent Electoral Commission.”</p>	

<p>65. Qualification for Election</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 style="text-align: center;">Clause 3 Alteration of Section 65</p> <p>Section 65(2) of the Principal Act is altered—</p> <p>(a) in paragraph (b), by inserting after the last word, “party”, the words, “or the person is an independent candidate”;</p> <p>(b) by inserting after paragraph (b), a new paragraph “(c)” - “(c) in the case of an independent candidate, the person has obtained the verified signatures of at least ten per cent of registered voters in the Senatorial District or Federal Constituency, as the case may be, drawn from at least two-thirds of the Local Government Areas in the District or Constituency: Provided that –</p> <p>(i) a registered voter shall not sign in support of more than one independent candidate for the same office; and</p> <p>(ii) the signatures shall be verified by the Independent National Electoral Commission.”</p>	
<p>106. Qualifications for Elections</p> <p>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 twenty-five 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 style="text-align: center;">Clause 4 Alteration of section 106</p> <p>Section 106 of the Principal Act is altered -</p> <p>(a) in paragraph (d), by inserting after the last word, “party”, the words, “or the person is an independent candidate”; and</p> <p>(b) by inserting after paragraph (d), a new paragraph “(e)” – “(e) in the case of an independent candidate, the person has obtained the verified signatures of at least ten per cent of registered voters in the State Constituency, drawn from at least two-thirds of the wards in the Constituency:</p> <p>Provided that –</p>	

	<p>(i) a registered voter shall not sign in support of more than one independent candidate for the same office; and</p> <p>(ii) the signatures shall be verified by the Independent National Electoral Commission.”</p>	
<p>177. Qualifications for elections as Governor 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; (b) he has attained the age of thirty-five 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;">Clause 5 Alteration of Section 177</p> <p>Section 177 of the Principal Act is further altered -</p> <p>(a) in paragraph (d), by inserting after the last word, “party”, the words, “or the person is an independent candidate”;</p> <p>(b) by inserting after paragraph (c), a new paragraph “(ca)” – “(ca) in the case of an independent candidate, the person has obtained the verified signatures of at least ten per cent of registered voters in the State, drawn from at least two-thirds of the Local Government Areas in the State:</p> <p>Provided that –</p> <p>(i) a registered voter shall not sign in support of more than one independent candidate for the same office; and</p> <p>(ii) the signatures shall be verified by the Independent National Electoral Commission.”</p>	
<p>228. Powers of the National Assembly with respect to political parties The National Assembly may by law provide -</p> <p>(a). . . (b). . . (c) for an annual grant to the Independent National Electoral Commission for disbursement to political parties on a fair and</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 6 Alteration of Section 228</p> <p>Section 228 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting after paragraph (c), a new paragraph “(ca)”- “(ca) for the conferment on the Commission of power to prescribe, by regulations, administrative fees payable by independent candidates in respect of elections:</p>	

<p>equitable basis to assist them in the discharge of their functions; and</p>	<p>Provided that the Independent National Electoral Commission shall waive fifty per cent of such fees for women candidates.”</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 7 Citation</p> <p>This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (Sixth Alteration) Bill, 2025.</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 allow an independent candidate contest for an elective position.</p>	

Bill NO. 3

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA 1999, TO ESTABLISH AND EMPOWER THE ELECTORAL OFFENCES COMMISSION TO PROVIDE FOR THE INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF ELECTORAL OFFENCES; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS, 2025

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic to Nigeria.	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of Constitution, 1999</p> <p>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>84. Remuneration, etc. of the President and certain other officers</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 and 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 following executive bodies,</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of Section 84</p> <p>Section 84 of the Principal Act is altered –</p> <p>(a) in subsection (4), by substituting for the words “and Police Service Commission”, the words “the Police Service Commission and the Electoral Offences Commission.”</p> <p>(b) by inserting after subsection (8), a new subsection "(9)"-</p> <p>"(9) The recurrent expenditure of the</p>	

<p>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>Electoral Offences Commission, in addition to salaries and allowances of the Chairman and members, shall be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Federation.”</p>	
<p>153. Federal Commissions and Councils, etc.</p> <p>(1) There shall be established for the Federation the following bodies, namely Code of Conduct Bureau; Council of State; Federal Character Commission; Federal Civil Service Commission;</p> <p>(2) The composition and powers of each body established by subsection (1) of this section are as contained in Part 1 of the Third Schedule to this Constitution.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 3 Alteration of Section 153</p> <p>Section 153 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting after paragraph (b), a new paragraph "(ba)"- "(ba) Electoral Offences Commission".</p>	
<p>160. Powers and procedure</p> <p>(1) Subject to subsection (2) of this section, any of the bodies may, with the approval of the President, by rules or otherwise regulate its own procedure or confer powers and impose duties on any officer or authority for the purpose of discharging its functions, provided that in the case of the Independent National Electoral Commission, its powers to make its own rules or otherwise regulate its own procedure shall not be subject to the approval or control of the President.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 4 Alteration of Section 160</p> <p>Section 160 (1) of the Principal Act is altered in the proviso, by inserting after the word “Commission”, the words “or Electoral Offences Commission.”</p>	

<p style="text-align: center;">THIRD SCHEDULE PART I <i>Federal Executive Bodies (established by section 153)</i> F - Independent National Electoral Commission</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 5 Alteration of Third Schedule</p> <p>Part 1 of the Third Schedule to the Principal Act is altered by inserting after paragraph 6, a new Item "(BA)"-</p>	
<p>15. The Commission shall have power to –</p> <p>(b) register political parties in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution and an Act of the National Assembly;</p>	<p>"BA - Electoral Offences Commission</p> <p>6A. The Electoral Offences Commission shall comprise the following members –</p> <p>(a) a Chairman, who shall be the Chief Executive Officer; and</p> <p>(b) twelve other members to be known as Commissioners.</p> <p>6B. A member of the Commission shall</p> <p>(a) be non-partisan and a person of unquestionable integrity; and</p> <p>(b) be not less than 40 years of age in the case of the Chairman and not less than 35 years of age in the case of the Commissioners.</p> <p>6C. The powers and functions shall be as prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly.</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 6 Citation</p> <p>This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (Sixth Alteration) Bill, 2025.</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 establish the Electoral Offences Commission and empower it to investigate and prosecute offences relating to the electoral process in Nigeria.</p>	

JUDICIAL REFORMS

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA, 1999 TO REDUCE THE BURDEN ON THE SUPREME COURT, REPOSITION IT AS A COURT OF POLICY, AND ENSURE THE TIMELY RESOLUTION OF ELECTION PETITIONS; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS, 2025

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	<p>ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria -</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 1 Alteration of Constitution, 1999</p> <p>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>233. Appellate Jurisdiction</p> <p>(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 the 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>(c) decisions in any civil or criminal proceedings on questions as to whether any of the provisions of Chapter IV of this</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 2 Alteration of section 233</p> <p>233. Appellate Jurisdiction</p> <p>Substitute for Section 233 of the Principal Act, a new Section ‘233’ –</p> <p>“(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) All appeals from the Court of Appeal to the Supreme Court shall be by leave of the Supreme Court except -</p> <p>(a) Decisions on any question whether –</p> <p>(i) any person has been validly elected to the office of President or Vice-President under this Constitution,</p> <p>(ii) the term of office of the President or Vice-President has ceased,</p>	

<p>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 style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) whether any person has been validly elected to the office of President or Vice-President under this Constitution,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(ii) whether the term of office of President or Vice-President has ceased,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(iii) whether the office of President or Vice-President has become vacant,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(iv) whether any person has been validly elected to the office of Governor or Deputy Governor under this Constitution,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(v) whether the term of office of Governor or Deputy Governor has ceased,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(vi) whether the term of office of Governor or Deputy Governor has become vacant; and</p> <p>(f) such other cases as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly.</p>	<p>(iii) the office of President or Vice-President has become vacant,</p> <p>(b) decisions arising from pre-election complaints regarding the office of the President or Vice President.</p> <p>(c) Decisions in any criminal proceedings in which any person has been sentenced to death or life imprisonment by the Court of appeal or in which the Court of Appeal has confirmed such sentence imposed by any other court; and</p> <p>(d) such other cases as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly.</p> <p>(3) No appeal shall lie from the decisions of the Court of Appeal to the Supreme Court in all chieftaincy matters, all matrimonial causes, all family matters and all land matters.</p> <p>Provided that the above provision shall not apply to any pending appeals in the Supreme Court against the decision of the court of appeal or to any pending application for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court against the decision of the court of appeal or to any appeal in respect of which the time to appeal to the supreme court was still available before the coming into operation of the above provision.</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.”</p>	
---	---	--

<p>239. Original jurisdiction</p> <p>(1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Court of Appeal shall, to the exclusion of any other court of law in Nigeria, have original jurisdiction to hear and determine any question as to whether -</p> <p>(a) any person has been validity elected to the office of President or Vice-President under this Constitution; or</p> <p>(b) the term of office of the President or Vice-President has ceased; or</p> <p>(c) the office of President or Vice-President has become vacant.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 3 Alteration of Section 239</p> <p>Section 239 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting a new sub-section ‘(2)’ –</p> <p>“2) The Court of Appeal shall to the exclusion of any other court of law in Nigeria, have original jurisdiction to determine any pre-election complaints regarding the office of the President or Vice-President.”</p>	
<p>246. Appeals from Code of Conduct Tribunal and other courts and tribunals</p> <p>(1). . .</p> <p>(2). . .</p> <p>(3) The decisions of the Court of Appeal in respect of appeals arising from the National and State Houses of Assembly election petitions shall be final.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 4 Alteration of Section 246</p> <p>Section 246 of the Principal Act is altered by substituting for subsection (3), a new subsection ‘(3)’ —</p> <p>“(3) The decisions of the Court of Appeal shall be final in respect of appeals arising from Governorship, National Assembly, and State Houses of Assembly election petitions and pre-election petitions.”</p>	
<p>247. Constitution</p> <p>(1) For the purpose of exercising any jurisdiction conferred upon it by this Constitution 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 style="text-align: center;">Clause 5 Alteration of Section 247</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Section 247 of the Principal Act altered by inserting after paragraph (b), a new paragraph (c)</p> <p>- “ (c) in the case of appeals concerning all chieftaincy matters, all matrimonial causes, all family matters and all land matters, if it consists of not less than five (5) Justices of the Court of Appeal”</p>	

<p>251. Jurisdiction</p> <p>(3) The Federal High Court shall also have and exercise jurisdiction and powers in respect of criminal causes and matters in respect of which jurisdiction is conferred by subsection (1) of this section.</p> <p>(4) The Federal High Court shall have and exercise jurisdiction to determine any question as to whether the term of office or a seat of a member of the Senate or the House of Representatives has ceased or his seat has become vacant.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 6 Alteration of Section 251</p> <p>Section 251 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting after Sub-section (4), a new Sub-section (5) –</p> <p>“(5) The Federal High Court, High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, and High Courts of the States shall have an exercised concurrent jurisdiction for the trial of offences arising from violation of the provisions of the Electoral Act”</p>	
<p>285. Time for determination of pre-election matters, establishment of Election Tribunals and time for determination of election petitions</p> <p>(1) There shall be established for each State of the Federation and the 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 jurisdiction to hear and determine petitions as to whether -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) any person has been validly elected as a member of the National Assembly; or (b) any person has been validly elected as member of the House of Assembly of a State. <p>(2) There shall be established in each State of the Federation an 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 style="text-align: center;">Clause 7 Alteration of section 285</p> <p>Section 285 is altered–</p> <p>(a) by substituting for subsection (6), a new subsection ‘(6)’ -</p> <p>“(6) An Election Tribunal shall deliver its judgment in writing within —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 140 days from the date of filing of the petition, in the case of a presidential election petition; and (b) 120 days from the date of filing of the petition, in the case of petitions relating to the offices of Governor, Senator, Member of the House of Representatives, and Member of a State House of Assembly” <p>(b) by substituting for subsection (7), a new subsection “(7)” –</p> <p>“(7) An appeal from the decision of an election tribunal or a court in an election petition shall be heard and disposed of within 60 days from the date of filing the appeal.”</p>	

<p>(4) The quorum of an election tribunal established under this section shall be the Chairman and one other member.</p> <p>(5) An election petition shall be filed within 21 days after the date of the declaration of result of the elections;</p> <p>(6) An election tribunal shall deliver its judgment in writing within 180 days from the date of filing of the petition;</p> <p>(7) An appeal from a decision of an election tribunal or <i>Court of Appeal in an election matter</i> shall be heard and disposed of within 60 days from the date of the delivery of judgment of the tribunal or <i>Court of Appeal</i>;</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 its ruling and deliver it at the stage of final judgment;</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>	<p>(c) in subsection (10), by substituting for the number “180”, the number “75”;</p> <p>(d) in subsection (12), by substituting for the number “60”, the number “45”;</p> <p>(e) in subsection (14), by inserting after paragraph (c), a new paragraph “(ca)” – “(ca) a candidate of a political party challenging the qualification of the candidate of another political party to contest the election.”</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.

(13) An election tribunal or court shall not declare any person a winner at an election in which such a person has not fully participated in all stages of the election.

(14) For the purpose of this section, “pre-election matter” means any suit by –

(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;

(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 Commission in respect of the selection or nomination of candidates and participation in an election; and

(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 style="text-align: center;">Clause 8 Citation</p> <p>This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Sixth Alteration) Bill, 2025</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 ensure the expedited conclusion of petitions challenging the election of any person to an office created under the Constitution.</p>	

Bill NO. 5

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA, 1999, TO PROVIDE FOR THE REGULATION OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT AND THE COURT OF APPEAL; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS, 2025

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria -	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 1 Alteration of Constitution, 1999</p> <p>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>230. Establishment of the Supreme Court of Nigeria (1) There shall be a Supreme Court of Nigeria. (2) The Supreme Court of Nigeria shall consist of – (a) the Chief Justice of Nigeria; and (b) such number of Justices of the Supreme Court, not exceeding twenty-one, as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 2 Alteration of section 230</p> <p>Section 230(2) of the Principal Act is altered by substituting for paragraph (a), a new paragraph “(a)” –</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“(a) the Chief Justice of Nigeria who shall be the Head of the Judiciary.”</p>	
<p>234. Constitution</p> <p>For the purpose of exercising any jurisdiction conferred upon it by this Constitution or any law, the Supreme Court shall be duly constituted if it consists of not less than five Justices of the Supreme Court:</p> <p>Provided that where the Supreme Court is sitting to consider an appeal brought under section 233(2)(b) or (c) of this Constitution, or to exercise its original jurisdiction in accordance with section 232 of this Constitution, the Court shall be constituted by seven Justices.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 3 Alteration of section 234</p> <p>Section 234 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting a new subsection “(2)” –</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“(2) An appeal to the Supreme Court in all criminal and civil appeals brought under Section 233 shall be heard and dispensed of within 360 days from the filing of the appeal.”</p>	

	Clause 4 Citation	
--	------------------------------	--

	This Bill may be cited as Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (Sixth Alteration) Bill, 2025	
	<p>EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM</p> <p>This Bill seeks to alter the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to review the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeal to address institutional inadequacies limiting the operations of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeal.</p>	

BILL NO. 6

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA, 1999 TO EMPOWER JUDGES ELEVATED TO HIGHER COURTS TO CONCLUDE PART-HEARD CRIMINAL MATTERS PENDING BEFORE THEM PRIOR TO THEIR ELEVATION; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS, 2025

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria -	
	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 1 Alteration of Constitution, 1999</p> <p>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>253. Constitution</p> <p>The Federal High Court shall be duly constituted if it consists of at least one Judge of that Court.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 2 Alteration of section 253</p> <p>Section 253 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting new subsections “(2)” and “(3)” -</p> <p>“(2) A Judge of the Federal High Court who is elevated to the Court of Appeal shall continue to sit as a Federal High Court Judge only for the purpose of concluding any part-heard criminal matter pending before him at the time of his elevation and shall do so within six months, excluding vacation period, from the date of being sworn-in as a Justice of the Court of Appeal.</p> <p>(3) In this subsection, “part-heard-criminal matter” means one in which the prosecution has closed its case.”</p>	

<p>254E. Constitution of the Court</p> <p>(1) For the purpose of exercising any jurisdiction conferred upon it by this Constitution or any other law, the National Industrial Court shall be duly constituted if it consists of a single Judge or not more than three Judges as the President of the National Industrial Court may direct.</p> <p>(2) For the purpose of exercising its criminal jurisdiction, the President of the Court may hear and determine or assign a single Judge of the Court 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 Court may, if it thinks it expedient to do so or in a manner prescribed under any enactment, law or rules of court, call in the aid of 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 subsection (3) of this section, an assessor shall be a person who is qualified and experienced in his field of specialisation and who has been so qualified for a period of not less than ten years.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 3 Alteration of section 254E</p> <p>Section 254E of the Principal Act is altered by inserting new subsections “(5)” and “(6)” -</p> <p>“(5) A Judge of the National Industrial Court who is elevated to the Court of Appeal shall continue to sit as a National Industrial Court Judge only for the purpose of concluding any part-heard criminal matter pending before him at the time of his elevation and shall do so within six months, excluding vacation period, from the date of being sworn-in as a Justice of the Court of Appeal.</p> <p>(6) In this section, “part-heard criminal matter” means one in which the prosecution has closed its case.”</p>	
<p>258. Constitution</p> <p>The High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja shall be duly constituted if it consists of at least one Judge of that Court.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 4 Alteration of section 258</p> <p>Section 258 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting new subsections “(2)” and “(3)” -</p> <p>“(2) A Judge of the High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja who is elevated to the Court of Appeal shall continue to sit as a Judge of the High Court of the Federal Capital Territory only for the purpose of concluding any part-heard criminal matter pending before him at the time of his elevation and</p>	

	<p>shall do so within six months, excluding vacation period, from the date of being sworn-in as a Justice of the Court of Appeal.</p> <p>(3) In this section, “part heard-criminal matter” means one in which the prosecution has closed its case.”</p>	
<p>273. Constitution</p> <p>For the purpose of exercising any jurisdiction conferred upon it under this Constitution or any law, a High Court of a State shall be duly constituted if it consists of at least one Judge of that Court.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 5 Alteration of section 273</p> <p>Section 273 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting new subsections “(2)” and “(3)” -</p> <p>“(2) A Judge of the High Court of a State who is elevated to the Court of Appeal shall continue to sit as a High Court Judge only for the purpose of concluding any part-heard criminal matter pending before him at the time of his elevation and shall do so within six months, excluding vacation period, from the date of being sworn-in as a Justice of the Court of Appeal.</p> <p>(3) In this section, “part-heard-criminal matter” means one in which the prosecution has closed its case.”</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 6 Citation</p> <p>This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Sixth Alteration) Bill, 2025</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 empower Judges elevated to higher courts to conclude part-heard criminal matters pending before them prior to their elevation.</p>	

SECURITY/ STATE POLICE

Bill NO. 7

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA 1999 TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE POLICE; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS (SIXTH ALTERATION) 2026

Provision of the Constitution	Provision of the Bill	Remarks
	ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria –	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 1 Alteration of the Constitution</p> <p>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>34. Right to dignity of human person</p> <p>(2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(c) of this section, “forced or compulsory labour” does not include –</p> <p>(a) any labour required in consequence of the sentence or order of a court;</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 style="text-align: center;">Clause 2 Alteration of Section 34</p> <p>Section 34 of the Principal Act is altered in subsection (2)(b) by substituting the words “Nigeria Police Force”, for the word “Police”.</p>	
<p>35. Right to personal liberty</p> <p>(7)(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 style="text-align: center;">Clause 3 Alteration of Section 35</p> <p>Section 35 of the Principal Act is altered in subsection (7)(b) by substituting the words “Nigeria Police Force”, for the word “Police”.</p>	

<p>39. Right to freedom of expression and the press</p> <p>(3)(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 style="text-align: center;">Clause 4 Alteration of Section 39</p> <p>Section 39 of the Principal Act is altered in subsection (3)(b) by substituting the words “Nigeria Police Force”, for the word “Police”.</p>	
<p>42. Right to freedom from discrimination</p> <p>(3) Nothing in subsection (1) of this section shall invalidate any law by reason only that the law imposes restrictions with respect to the appointment of any person to any office under the State or as a member of the armed forces of the Federation or member of the Nigeria Police Force or to an office in the service of a body corporate established directly by any law in force in Nigeria.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 5 Alteration of Section 42</p> <p>Section 42 of the Principal Act is altered in subsection (3) by substituting the words “Nigeria Police Force”, for the word “Police”.</p>	
<p>84. Remuneration, etc. of the President and certain other officers</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 and 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</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 6 Alteration of Section 84</p> <p>Section 84 of the Principal Act is altered in subsection (4) by substituting the words “the Nigeria Police Council and the Police Service Commission”, for the words “the National Police Council and the Federal Police Service Commission”.</p>	

<p>and Judge of the Customary Court of Appeal of a State, the Auditor-General for the Federation and the Chairmen and members of the 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>89. Power as to matters of evidence</p> <p>(2) A summons or warrant issued under this section may be served or executed by any member of the Nigeria Police Force or by any person authorised in that behalf by the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as the case may require.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 7 Alteration of Section 89</p> <p>Section 89 of the Principal Act is altered in subsection (2) by substituting the words “Nigeria Police Force”, for the words “Federal Police”.</p>	
<p>129. Power as to matters of evidence</p> <p>(2) A summons or warrant issued under this section may be served or executed by any member of the Nigeria Police Force or by any person authorised in that behalf by the Speaker of the House of Assembly of the State.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 8 Alteration of Section 129</p> <p>Section 129 of the Principal Act is altered in subsection (2) by substituting the words “Nigeria Police Force”, for the words “State Police”.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>B - Establishment of certain Federal Executive Bodies</i></p> <p>153. Federal Commissions and Councils, etc</p> <p>(1) There shall be established for the Federation the following bodies, namely</p> <p>(l) Nigeria Police Council;</p> <p>(m) Police Service Commission; and</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 9 Alteration of Section 153</p> <p>Section 153 of the Principal Act is altered in subsection (1) –</p> <p>(a) paragraph (l) by deleting the word “Nigeria” and inserting the word “National” instead thereof; and</p> <p>(b) paragraph (m) by inserting the word “Federal” before the word “Police”.</p>	

<p><i>B - Establishment of certain State Executive Bodies</i></p> <p>197. State Commissions</p> <p>(1) There shall be established for each State of the Federation the following bodies, namely</p> <p>(c) State Judicial Service Commission</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 10 Alteration of Section 197</p> <p>Section 197 of the Principal Act is altered in subsection (1) by inserting immediately after paragraph (c) a new paragraphs (d) as follows –</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“(d) State Police Service Commission.”</p>	
<p><i>B - Nigeria Police Force</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 11 Alteration of Chapter VI, Part III</p> <p>Chapter VI, Part III of the Principal Act is altered by deleting the sub-heading B and inserting a new sub-heading “B” as follows –</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“B – Federal and State Police”.</p>	
<p>214. Establishment of Nigeria Police Force</p> <p>(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 style="text-align: center;">Clause 12 Alteration of Section 214</p> <p>Section 214 of the Principal Act is amended by substituting the existing provisions Section 214 for a new Section 214 –</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“Establishment of Federal and State Police”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“214. _ (1) The following bodies are established –</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(a) the Federal Police; and</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(b) State Police.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(2) The National Assembly shall by an Act prescribe for the structure, organisation, administration, and powers of the Federal Police and provide the framework and guidelines for the establishment of State Police.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(3) No State Police shall commence operational policing unless it has been established by a Law of the House of Assembly of the State and certified as meeting national minimum standards in the manner prescribed by an Act of the</p>	

National Assembly.

(4) Unless and until a State Police commences operational policing under subsection (3) of this section, the Federal Police shall continue to perform policing functions in that State; and after such commencement, the Federal Police shall continue to perform federal policing functions and may provide assistance to the State Police in accordance with law.

(5) The Federal Police shall –

(a) be responsible for the maintenance of public security, preservation of public order and security of persons and property throughout the Federation to the extent provided for under this Constitution or by an Act of the National Assembly; and

(b) be responsible for the maintenance of public security, preservation of public order and security of persons and property within a State to the extent that the State has power to make laws under this Constitution.

(6) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Federal Police shall not interfere with the operations of any State Police of the internal security affairs of a State except –

(a) to contain serious threats to public order where it is shown that there is a complete breakdown of law and order within a State and the State Police is unable to contain the threat;

(b) where the Governor of a State requests the intervention of the Federal Police to prevent or contain a breakdown of law and order in the State; and

(c) where a State Police is unable to function owing to administrative, financial or other problems which render it

	<p style="text-align: center;">inoperative at a given time:</p> <p>Provided that any intervention under this subsection shall only be made after approval by National Police Council.</p> <p>(7)(a) The Federal Capital Territory shall be deemed to be within the territorial jurisdiction of the Federal Police, and all powers, duties, functions, and responsibilities conferred on the Federal Police under this Act shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i> to the Federal Capital Territory.</p> <p>(b) The Federal Police shall establish and maintain such commands, formations, departments, and operational units within the Federal Capital Territory as may be necessary for the effective discharge of its functions.</p>	
<p>215. Appointment of Inspector-General and control of Nigeria Police Force</p> <p>(1) There shall be </p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 13 Alteration of Section 215</p> <p>Section 215 of the Principal Act is amended by substituting the existing Section 215 for a new Section 215 –</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“Appointment of Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police of a State”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“215. _ (1) The Federal Police shall be headed by an Inspector-General of Police who shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the National Police Council from among serving members of the Federal Police, subject to confirmation by the National Assembly.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(2) The Federal Police shall be under the command of the Inspector-General of Police, including contingents of the Federal Police stationed in a State.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(3) The President or such other Minister of the Government of the Federation as he may authorise in that</p>	

	<p>behalf may give to the Inspector-General of Police such lawful directions with respect to the maintenance and securing of public safety and public order as he may consider necessary, and the Inspector-General of Police shall comply with those directions or cause them to be complied with.</p> <p>(4) A State Police shall be headed by a Commissioner of Police who shall be appointed by the Governor of the State on the advice of the National Police Council from among serving members of the State Police subject to confirmation by the State House of Assembly.</p> <p>(5) The Governor or such other Commissioner of the Government of the State as he may authorise in that behalf may give to the Commissioner of Police such lawful directions with respect to the maintenance and securing of public safety and order as he may consider necessary, and the Commissioner of Police shall comply with those directions or cause them to be complied with:</p> <p>Provided that where the Commissioner of Police feels that the direction given under this subsection is unlawful or contradicts general policing standards or practice, he may request that the matter be referred to the National Police Council for review and decision of the National Police Council shall be final.</p>	
<p>216. Delegation of powers to the Inspector-General of Police</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 14 Alteration of Section 216</p> <p>Section 216 of the Principal Act is amended by –</p> <p>(a) substituting the existing Section 216 for a new Section 216 –</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“Removal of Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police of a State” “216. _ (1) An Inspector-General of Police shall only be removed by the President upon the</p>	

recommendation of the National Police Council praying that he be so removed on any of the following grounds –

(a) grave misconduct in the discharge of his official duties;

(b) breach of Police Act, Regulation, Code and Code of Conduct;

(c) conviction of any offence involving fraud or dishonesty by a court of law or tribunal;

(d) bankruptcy; or

(e) mental incapacity.

(2) The removal under subsection (1) of this Section shall be subject to approval by a resolution of a two third majority of the National Assembly.

(3) A Commissioner of Police of a State shall only be removed by the Governor upon the recommendation of the National Police Council praying that he be so removed on any of the following grounds –

(a) grave misconduct in the performance of his official duties;

(b) breach of policing standards, law, Regulation, Code and Code of Conduct;

(c) conviction of any offence involving fraud or dishonesty by a court of law or tribunal;

(d) bankruptcy; or

(e) mental incapacity.

	<p>(4) The removal under subsection (3) of this Section shall be subject to approval by two-thirds majority of the House of Assembly of the State.”; and</p> <p>(b) inserting the following as new Section 216A –</p> <p>“Grants or Aids to State Police”</p> <p>“216A. The Federal Government shall provide grant or aids to State Police on the recommendation of the National Police Council subject to the approval of the National Assembly.”</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">SECOND SCHEDULE PART I Exclusive Legislative List</p> <p><i>Item</i></p> <p>1. Accounts of the Government of the Federation, and of offices, courts, and authorities thereof, including audit of those accounts.</p> <p>2. Arms, ammunition and explosives.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 15 Alteration of Second Schedule</p> <p>The Second Schedule to the Principal Act is altered –</p> <p>(a) in Part I –</p> <p>(i) in item 2 by inserting after the word “explosives”, the words “other than light arms for the purpose of policing”;</p> <p>(ii) by substituting the existing Item 28 for a new Item 28 – “28. Fingerprints, identification, biometric, forensic, custody and criminal records, subject to the collection, retention, use and sharing of such records by a State Police Service in accordance with this Constitution and an Act of the National Assembly.”; and</p> <p>(iii) by substituting the existing Item 45 for a new item 45: “45. Federal Police and other government security services established by law for the Federation.”; and</p> <p>(b) in Part II, by inserting immediately after paragraph 20A a new paragraph 20B as follows – “20B. Police and policing standards (1) The National Assembly may make laws for the</p>	

Federation or any part thereof with respect to –

(a) the establishment, organisation, administration, powers and duties of the Federal Police;

(a) the powers and duties of the State Police;

(b) national minimum standards for Federal and State Police;

(c) policing standards, inspection, certification, complaints, criminal information systems, inter-governmental cooperation, federal intervention, use of force, firearms, grants and accountability; and

(d) any matter necessary to give effect to sections 214 to 216 of this Constitution.

(2) A House of Assembly of a State may make laws for the establishment, organisation, administration, funding, and oversight of a State Police for that State, subject to this Constitution and to any Act of the National Assembly validly made under subparagraph (1) of this paragraph.

(3) A Law of a House of Assembly may prescribe standards higher than national minimum standards but shall not prescribe or apply standards lower than national minimum standards.

(4) No Act of the National Assembly made under this paragraph shall confer on any federal authority routine command, deployment, appointment, promotion, transfer, suspension, dismissal or disciplinary control over any member of a State Police, except to the extent expressly authorised by this Constitution for federal intervention under this Constitution or an Act of the National Assembly; and the enforcement of national minimum standards shall not amount

	to routine operational or personnel control over a State Police.”.	
<p style="text-align: center;">THIRD SCHEDULE PART I</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Federal Executive Bodies (established by section 153)</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><i>L - Nigeria Police Council</i></p> <p>27. Nigeria Police Council</p> <p>The Nigeria Police Council shall comprise the following members –</p> <p>(a) the President who shall be the Chairman;</p> <p>(b) the Governor of each State of the Federation;</p> <p>(c) the Chairman of the Police Service Commission; and</p> <p>(d) the Inspector-General of Police.</p> <p>28. The functions of the Nigeria Police Council shall include –</p> <p>(a) the organisation and administration of the Nigeria Police Force and all other matters relating thereto (not being matters relating to the use and</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 16 Alteration of Third Schedule</p> <p>Part I of the Third Schedule to the Principal Act is altered –</p> <p>(a) in paragraph 8(1)(a) by substituting the words “Nigeria Police Force” for the words “Federal Police and State Police”;</p> <p>(b) by substituting the existing subheading “L – Nigeria Police Council” for a new subheading “L – National Police Council”;</p> <p>(c) in paragraph 27 –</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) by substituting existing subparagraph (c) for a new paragraph (c) –</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">“(c) Chairman of the National Police Council,” and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(ii) by inserting the following as new subparagraph (e) –</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">“(e) Chairman of the State Police Service Commission of each State of the Federation.”.;</p> <p>(d) in paragraph 28, by substituting the words “Nigeria Police Council” for the words the words “Federal Police and State Police”;</p>	

<p>operational control of the Force or the appointment, disciplinary control and dismissal of members of the Force);</p> <p>(b) the general supervision of the Nigeria Police Force; and</p> <p>(c) advising the President on the appointment of the Inspector General of Police.</p> <p><i>M - Police Service Commission</i></p> <p>29. Police Service Commission</p> <p>The Police Service Commission shall comprise the following members –</p> <p>(a) a Chairman; and</p> <p>(b) such number of other persons, not less than seven but not more than nine, as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly.</p>	<p>(e) by substituting the existing subheading “M – Police Service Commission” for a a new subheading “M – National Police Council”;</p> <p>(f) by substituting the existing paragraph 29 and for a new paragraph 29 –</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“29. The National Police Council shall comprise the following members –</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) a Chairman to be appointed by the President subject to the confirmation by the National Assembly;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) Attorney-General of the Federation;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(c) a serving police officer not below the rank of an Assistant Inspector General of Police to represent the Federal Police;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(d) the Attorney-General of each State of the Federation;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(e) six retired police officers not below the rank of Commissioner of Police representing each of the geo-political zones of the country to be appointed by the President subject to confirmation by the National Assembly;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(f) two members representing the National Human Rights Commission;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(g) one representative of the Public Complaints Commission;</p>	
---	---	--

<p>30. The Commission shall have power to</p> <p>(a) appoint persons to offices (other than office of the Inspector General of Police) in the Nigeria Police Force; and</p> <p>(b) dismiss and exercise disciplinary control over persons holding any office referred to in subparagraph (a) of this paragraph.</p>	<p>(h) a representative of the Nigerian Labour Congress to be appointed by the President of the Nigerian Labour Congress;</p> <p>(i) a representative of the Nigerian Bar Association to be appointed by the President of the Nigerian Bar Association;</p> <p>(j) a representative of the Nigerian Union of Journalists to be appointed by the President of the Nigerian Union of Journalists;</p> <p>(k) six Chairmen of the Council of Traditional Rulers representing the six geo-political zones; and</p> <p>(g) by substituting the existing paragraph 30 for a new paragraph 30 –</p> <p>“30. The National Police Council shall be responsible for –</p> <p>(a) the appointment of persons to offices (other than office of the Inspector-General of Police) in the Federal Police;</p> <p>(b) exercising disciplinary control over members of the Federal Police;</p> <p>(c) recommending to the Governor of a State the appointment of the Commissioner of Police, Deputy Commissioners of Police and Assistant Commissioners of Police of the State Police based on a list submitted to it by the State Police Service Commission of the relevant State and subject to confirmation by the House of Assembly of the State;</p> <p>(d) recommending to the Governor the discipline and removal of the Commissioner of Police, Deputy</p>	
---	---	--

	<p>Commissioner of Police and Assistant Commissioner of Police of the State Police;</p> <p>(e) supervising the activities of the Federal Police and State Police to the extent provided for in this Constitution;</p> <p>(f) prescribing standards for all police services in the country in training, criminal intelligence databases, forensic laboratories; and</p> <p>(g) render assistance to State Police in the areas as may be requested by such State Police.”.</p>	
<p>PART II</p> <p>State Bodies (established by section 197)</p> <p><i>C - State Judicial Service Commission</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 17</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of Third Schedule</p> <p>Part II of the Third Schedule to the Principal Act is altered by inserting immediately after subheading “C” paragraph 6 the following as new subheading “D” paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 –</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“D – State Police Service Commission”</p> <p>“7. A State Police Service Commission shall comprise the following members –</p> <p>(a) a Chairman to be appointed by the Governor subject to the confirmation by the State House of Assembly;</p> <p>(b) two members representing the National Human Rights Commission who shall be indigenes of the respective States;</p> <p>(c) one representative of the Public Complaints Commission;</p> <p>(d) a representative of the Nigerian Labour Congress to be appointed by the Chairman of the State branch;</p> <p>(e) three retired assistant commissioners of police to be</p>	

	<p>appointed by the Governor, one from each senatorial district of the State subject to confirmation by the State House of Assembly;</p> <p>(f) a representative of the Nigerian Bar Association to be appointed by the President of the Nigerian Bar Association who shall be a legal practitioner from the respective State;</p> <p>(g) a representative of the Nigerian Union of Journalists to be appointed by the Chairman of the State branch; and</p> <p>(h) Chairman of State Traditional Rulers’ Council or his representative</p> <p>8. The Commission shall be responsible for –</p> <p>(a) recommending the appointment of a Commissioner of Police, Deputy Commissioner of Police and Assistant Commissioner of Police to the National Police Council;</p> <p>(b) the appointment, discipline and removal of members of the State Police below the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Police; and</p> <p>(c) other functions and powers of the Commission as may be specified in either the Constitution or an Act of the National Assembly.</p> <p>9. In recommending the appointment of a Commissioner of Police, the Commission shall propose three qualified candidates to the National Police Council.”</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 18 Citation</p> <p>The Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Sixth Alteration) Bill, 2026.</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Explanatory Memorandum</p>	

	<p>This Bill seeks to provide for the alteration of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (As Altered) to provide for the establishment of State Police.</p>	
--	--	--

Bill NO. 8

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA, 1999 TO PROVIDE FOR THE FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE FEDERATION; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS, 2025

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	<p>ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria –</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 1 Alteration of Constitution, 1999</p> <p>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>81. Authorization of Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue Fund</p> <p>(3) The amount standing to the credit of the</p> <p>(a) Independent National Electoral Commission,</p> <p>(b) National Assembly, and</p> <p>(c) Judiciary, in the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Federation shall be paid directly to the said bodies respectively; ...</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 2 Alteration of Section 81</p> <p>Section 81 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting a new subsection</p> <p>(3) (a) –</p> <p>“(a) Armed Forces of the Federation.”</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 3 Citation</p> <p>The Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Sixth Alteration) Bill, 2025</p>	

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

This Bill seeks to alter the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to provide for the financial independence of the Armed Forces of the Federation.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Bill NO. 9

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA, 1999 TO ESTABLISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS AS A TIER OF GOVERNMENT; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS, 2025

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria-	
	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of Constitution, 1999</p> <p>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>2. The Federal Republic of Nigeria</p> <p>(2) Nigeria shall be a Federation consisting of States and a Federal Capital Territory.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 2</p> <p>Section 2 of the Principal Act is altered in subsection “(2)” by inserting after the word “States”, the words “Local Governments.</p>	
<p>4. Legislative powers</p> <p>(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) The National Assembly shall have power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Federation or any part thereof with respect to any matter included in the Exclusive Legislative List set out in Part I of the Second Schedule to this Constitution.</p> <p>(3) The power of the National Assembly to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Federation with respect to any matter included</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of Section 4</p> <p>Section 4 of the Principal Act is altered –</p> <p>(a) by inserting after subsection (7), new subsection “(7A)” and “(7B)”</p> <p>–</p>	

in the Exclusive Legislative List shall, save as otherwise provided in this Constitution, be to the exclusion of the Houses of Assembly of States.

(4) In addition and without prejudice to the powers conferred by subsection (2) of this Section, the National Assembly shall have power to make laws with respect to the following matters, that is to say-

(a) any matter 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

(b) any other matter with respect to which it is empowered to make laws in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

(5) If any Law enacted by the House of Assembly of a State is inconsistent with any law validly made by the National Assembly, the law made by the National Assembly shall prevail, and that other Law shall to the extent of the inconsistency be void.

(6) The legislative powers of a State of the Federation shall be vested in the House of Assembly of the State.

(7) The House of Assembly of a State shall have power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the State or any part thereof with respect to the following matters, that is to say-

(a) any matter not included in the Exclusive Legislative List set out in Part I of the Second Schedule to this Constitution;

“(7A) The legislative powers of a Local Government shall be vested in the Local Government Legislative Council.

(7B) The Local Government Legislative Council shall make by-laws for the peace, order and good government of the Local Government or any part thereof with respect to the following matters –

(a) any matter contained in the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution; and

(b) any other matter with respect to which it is empowered to make laws in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution”;

<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) Save as otherwise provided by this Constitution, the exercise of legislative powers by the National Assembly or by a House of Assembly shall be subject to the jurisdiction of courts of law and of judicial tribunals established by law, and accordingly, the National Assembly or a House of Assembly shall not enact any law, that ousts or purports to oust the jurisdiction of a court of law or of a judicial tribunal established by law.</p> <p>(9) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, the National Assembly or a House of Assembly shall not, in relation to any criminal offence whatsoever, have power to make any law which shall have retrospective effect.</p>	<p>(b) in subsection (8), by substituting for the words, “National Assembly or by a House of Assembly” in lines 3 and 7, the words “National Assembly, House of Assembly or by a Local Government Legislative Council”; and</p> <p>(c) in subsection (9), by substituting for the words, “National Assembly or by a House of Assembly”, the words “National Assembly, House of Assembly or by a Local Government Legislative Council.”</p>	
<p>5. Executive powers</p> <p>(1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the executive powers of the Federation-</p> <p>(a) shall be vested in the President and may, subject as aforesaid and to the provisions of any law made by the National Assembly, be exercised by him either directly or through the Vice-</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 4</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of Section 5.</p> <p>Section 5 of the Principal Act is altered –</p> <p>(a) by inserting after subsection (3), new subsections “(3A)” and “(3B)”:</p>	

<p>President and Ministers of the Government of the Federation or officers in the public service of the Federation; and</p> <p>(b) shall extend to the execution and maintenance of this Constitution, all laws made by the National Assembly and to all matters with respect to which the National Assembly has, for the time being, power to make laws.</p> <p>(2) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the executive powers of a State-</p> <p>(a) shall be vested in the Governor of that State and may, subject as aforesaid and to the provisions of any Law made by a House of Assembly, be exercised by him either directly or through the Deputy Governor and Commissioners of the Government of that State or officers in the public service of the State; and</p> <p>(b) shall extend to the execution and maintenance of this Constitution, all laws made by the House of Assembly of that State and to all matters with respect to which the House of Assembly has for the time being power to make laws.</p> <p>(3) The executive powers vested in a State under subsection (2) of this section shall be exercised as not to-</p> <p>(a) impede or prejudice the exercise of the executive powers of the Federation;</p> <p>(b) endanger any asset or investment of the Government of the Federation in that State; or</p>	<p>“(3A) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Executive Powers of a Local Government-</p> <p>(a) shall be vested in the Chairman of that Local Government, and may, subject as aforesaid and to the provision of any by-law made by the Legislative Council of that Local Government, be exercised by him either directly or through the Vice Chairman of the Local Government or Supervisory Councilors of the Local Government Council</p>	
---	---	--

<p>(a) endanger the continuance of a federal government in Nigeria.</p> <p>(4). . .</p> <p>(5). . .</p>	<p>or other officers in the public service of the Local Government; and</p> <p>(b) shall extend to the execution and maintenance of this Constitution, all by-laws made by the Legislative Council of that Local Government and to all matters with respect to which it has for the time being power to make by-laws.</p> <p>(3B) The executive powers vested in a Local Government Council under subsection (3A) of this section shall be exercised as not to-</p> <p>(a) impede or prejudice the exercise of the executive powers of the Federation or the State;</p> <p>(b) endanger any asset or investment of the Government of the Federation or State in that Local Government; or</p> <p>(c) endanger the continuance of the federal government in Nigeria.”</p>	
<p>7. Local Government System</p> <p>(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 recognized 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 style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 5 Substitution for section 7</p> <p>Substitute for section 7 of the Principal Act, a new section “7” -</p> <p>“Local Government System</p> <p>(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. No system of government by whatever name called shall be instituted to administer local government.</p> <p>(2) The Government of every State shall,</p>	

<p>(b) ensure, to the extent to which it may be reasonably justifiable, that in defining such area regard is paid to –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the common interest of the community in the area, (ii) traditional association of the community, and (iii) administrative convenience. <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 House of Assembly shall have the right to vote or be voted for at an election to a local government council.</p> <p>(5) The functions to be conferred by Law upon local government council shall include those set out in the Fourth Schedule to this Constitution. (Fourth Schedule)</p> <p>(6) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the National Assembly shall make provisions for statutory allocation of public revenue to local government councils in the Federation; and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) subject to section 8 of this Constitution, ensure the existence of Local Government Councils under a Law of the House of Assembly of that State; and (b) make laws for the structure and administration of Local Government subject to the provisions of this Constitution. <p>(3) Each State shall, in prescribing the area over which a local government council may exercise authority –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) define such area as clearly as practicable; and (b) ensure that, in defining such area, regard is paid to – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the common interest of the community in the area, (ii) traditional association of the community, and (iii) administrative convenience. <p>(4) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the National Assembly shall make provisions for statutory allocation of public revenue to Local Governments in the Federation; and (b) the House of Assembly of a State shall make provisions for statutory allocation from internally generated public revenue to Local Government within the State. <p>(5) A Local Government Council within a State shall participate in economic planning and development of the area referred to in subsection (3) 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>(6) 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>(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 style="text-align: center;">Part II</p> <p>129. House of Assembly of a State</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 6</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of Part III</p> <p>“Part III”</p> <p><i>Local Government Legislative Council</i></p> <p><i>A. Composition and Staff of Local Government Legislative Council</i></p> <p>129A Local Government Legislative Council</p> <p>(1) There shall be for each Local Government, a Local Government Legislative Council which shall consist of all the councilors elected to represent each ward within the Local Government.</p> <p>(2) There shall be for the Local Government Legislative Council a Leader and Deputy Leader who shall be elected by members from among themselves.</p> <p>129B Staff of the legislative Council There shall be a Clerk to a legislative Council and such other staff as may be prescribed by a Law enacted by the House of Assembly of a State, and the method of appointment of the Clerk and other staff of the House shall be as prescribed by that Law.</p> <p><i>B. Declaration of assets and qualification for election into the Local Government Council</i></p> <p>129C Declaration of assets and liabilities; oaths of members</p>	

(1) Every person elected to a Local Government Legislative Council shall, before taking his seat in that Local Government Legislative Council, declare his assets and liabilities in the manner prescribed in this Constitution and subsequently take and subscribe before the Leader of the House, the Oath of Allegiance and Oath of Membership prescribed in the Seventh Schedule to this Constitution, but a member may, before taking the oaths, take part in the election of the Leader and Deputy Leader of the Local Government Legislative Council.

(2) The Leader and Deputy Leader of a Local Government Legislative Council shall declare their assets and liabilities in the manner prescribed by this Constitution and subsequently take and subscribe to the Oath of Allegiance and the oath of membership prescribed as aforesaid before the Clerk of the Local Government Legislative Council.

129D Qualification for election to the local government legislative Council

(1) A person shall be qualified for election to the local government legislative Council if he -

- (a) is a citizen of Nigeria by birth;
- (b) has attained the age of twenty-five years;
- (c) is a member of a political party and is sponsored by that political party; and
- (d) has been educated up to at least school certificate level or its equivalent.

129E Disqualifications

(1) No person shall be qualified for election to a Local Government Legislative Council if –

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) subject to the provisions of section 28 of this Constitution, he has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a country other than Nigeria or, except in such cases as may be prescribed by the National Assembly, he has made a declaration of allegiance to such other country;(b) under the law in any part of Nigeria, he is adjudged to be a lunatic or otherwise declared to be of unsound mind;(c) he is under a sentence of death imposed by any competent court of law or tribunal in Nigeria or a sentence of imprisonment for any offence involving dishonesty or fraud (by whatever name called) or any other offence imposed on him by any court or tribunal or substituted by a competent authority for any other sentence imposed on him by such a court or tribunal;(d) within a period of less than ten years before the date of election to a local government legislative council, he has been convicted and sentenced for an offence involving dishonesty or he has been found guilty of the contravention of the code of Conduct;(e) he is an undischarged bankrupt, having been adjudged or otherwise declared bankrupt under any law in force in Nigeria;(f) being a person employed in the public service of the Federation or of any State, he has not resigned, withdrawn or retired from the employment at least thirty days to the date of the election;(g) he is a member of any secret society; or(h) he has presented a forged certificate to the State Independent Electoral Commission. | |
|--|--|--|

	<p>(2) Where in respect of a person who has been -</p> <p>(a) adjudged to be a lunatic;</p> <p>(b) declared to be of unsound mind;</p> <p>(c) sentenced to death or imprisonment; or</p> <p>(d) adjudged or declared bankrupt,</p> <p>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>129F. Remuneration A member of the Local Government Legislative Council shall receive such salary and other allowances as the Revenue Mobilisation Allocation and Fiscal Commission may determine.</p>	
<p>162. Distributable Pool Account</p> <p>(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 style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 7</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of Section 162</p> <p>Section 162 of the Principal Act is altered —</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 States 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 “the 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>(a) in subsection (3), by inserting after the words, “prescribed by”, the words, “an Act of”;</p> <p>(b) in subsection (4), by inserting after the word, “States” in lines 1 and 2, the words, “and Local Government Councils”;</p> <p>(c) by deleting subsection (5);</p> <p>(d) by substituting for subsections (6) and (7), new subsections “(6)” and “(7)” —</p> <p>“(6) Each local government council shall maintain a special account to be called “Local Government Council Allocation Account” into which shall be directly paid allocations to the local government council 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 internally generated revenue on such terms and in such manner as may be prescribed by a Law of the House of Assembly of the State”;</p> <p>and</p>	
---	--	--

<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>(e) by deleting subsection (8);</p>	
<p>212.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 8 Insertion of a new Part IIA</p> <p>“Part IIA” Local Government Executive</p> <p>212A. Establishment of the office of the Chairman</p> <p>(1) There shall be for each Local Government of a State, a Chairman.</p> <p>(2) The Chairman of a Local Government shall be the Chief Executive of that Local Government Council.</p> <p>212B Qualification for election as Chairman</p> <p>A person shall be qualified for election to the office of the Chairman or Vice Chairman of a Local Government Council if he -</p> <p>(a) is a citizen of Nigeria by birth;</p> <p>(b) has attained the age of twenty-five years;</p> <p>(c) is a member of a political party and is sponsored by that political party;</p>	

(d) has been educated up to at least School certificate level or its equivalent; and

(e) has not been elected to such office at any two previous elections.

212C Tenure of office of Chairman

(1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, a person shall hold the office of Chairman of a Local Government Council until –

(a) when his successor in office takes the oath of that office;

(b) he dies whilst holding such office;

(c) the date when his resignation from office takes effect; or

(d) he otherwise ceases to hold office in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

(2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, the Chairman shall vacate his office at the expiration of a period of four years commencing from the date when –

(a) in the case of a person first elected as Chairman under this Constitution, he took the Oath of Allegiance and oath of office; and

(b) the person last elected to that office took the Oath of Allegiance and oath of office or would, but for his death, have taken such oaths.

(3) In the determination of the four-year term, where a re-run election has taken place and the person earlier sworn in wins the re-run election, the time spent in office before the date the election was annulled shall be taken into account.

(4) If the Federation is at war in which the territory of Nigeria is physically involved and the President considers that it is not practicable to hold elections, the National Assembly may by resolution extend the period of four years mentioned in subsection (2) of this section from time to time, but no such extension shall exceed a period of six months at any one time.

212D. Death, etc., of Chairman-elect before oath of office

(1) If a person duly elected as Chairman dies before taking and subscribing the Oath of Allegiance and Oath of Office, or is unable for any reason whatsoever to be sworn in, the person elected with him as Vice-Chairman shall be sworn in as Chairman and he shall nominate a new Vice-Chairman who shall be appointed by the Chairman with the approval of a simple majority of the members of the Local Government Legislative Council.

(2) Where the persons duly elected as Chairman and Vice-Chairman of a State die or are for any reason unable to assume office before the inauguration of the Legislative Council, the State Independent Electoral Commission shall immediately conduct an election for a Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the State.

212E Disqualifications

(1) No person shall be qualified for election to the office of Chairman of a Local Government if he –

(a) subject to the provisions of section 28 of this Constitution, has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a country other than Nigeria or, except in such cases as may be prescribed by the National Assembly, he has made a declaration of allegiance to such other country;

(b) has been elected to such office at any two previous elections;

(c) under the law in any part of Nigeria, is adjudged to be a lunatic or otherwise declared to be of unsound mind;

(d) is under a sentence of death imposed by any competent court of law or tribunal in Nigeria or a sentence of imprisonment for any offence involving dishonesty or fraud (by whatever name called) or any other offence imposed on him by any court or tribunal or substituted by a competent authority for any other sentence imposed on him by such a court or tribunal;

(e) within a period of less than ten years before the date of election to the office of Chairman of a local government council has been convicted and sentenced for an offence involving dishonesty or he has been found guilty of the contravention of the code of Conduct;

(f) is an undischarged bankrupt, having been adjudged or otherwise declared bankrupt under any law in force in Nigeria;

(g) being a person employed in the public service of the Federation or of any State, has not resigned, withdrawn or retired from the employment at least thirty days to the date of the election;

(h) is a member of any secret society; or

(i) has presented a forged certificate to the State Independent Electoral Commission.

(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,

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.

212 F Declaration of assets and liabilities: oaths of office of Chairman

(1) A person elected to the office of the Chairman of a Local Government shall not begin to perform the functions of that office until he has declared his assets and liabilities as prescribed in the Constitution and has subsequently taken and subscribed the Oath of Allegiance and oath of office prescribed in the Seventh Schedule to this Constitution.

(2) The Oath of Allegiance and the oath of office shall be administered by the Chief Judge of the State or Grand Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal of the State, if any or President of the Customary Court of Appeal of the State, if any, or the person for the time being respectively appointed to exercise the functions of any of those offices in any State

212G Establishment of the office of Vice-Chairman

There shall be for each Local Government of a State of the Federation a Vice-Chairman.

212 H Nomination and election of Vice-Chairman

(1) In any election to which the foregoing provisions of this Part of this Chapter relate, a candidate for the office of Chairman of a Local Government Council shall not be deemed to have been validly nominated for such office unless he nominates another candidate as his associate for his running for the office of

Chairman, who is to occupy the office of Vice-Chairman, and that candidate shall be deemed to have been duly elected to the office of Vice-Chairman if the candidate who nominated him is duly elected as Chairman in accordance with the said provisions.

- (2) The provisions of this Part of this Chapter relating to qualification for election, tenure of office, disqualifications, declaration of assets and liabilities and Oath of Chairman shall apply in relation to the office of Vice-Chairman as if references to Chairman were references to Vice-Chairman.

212I Removal of Chairman or Vice-Chairman from Office

- (1) The Chairman or Vice-Chairman of a Local Government may be removed from office in accordance with the provisions of this section.

- (2) Whenever a notice of any allegation in writing signed by not less than one-third of the members of the Local Government Legislative Council –

(a) is presented to the Leader of the Local Government Legislative Council;

(b) stating that the holder of such office is guilty of gross misconduct in the performance of the functions of his office, detailed particulars of which shall be specified,

the Leader of the Local Government Legislative Council shall, within seven days of the receipt of the notice, cause a copy of the notice to be served on the holder of the office and on each member of the Local Government Council and shall also cause any statement made in reply to the allegation by the holder of the office, to be served on each member of the Local Government Legislative Council.

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| | <p>(3) Within fourteen days of the presentation of the notice to the Leader of the Local Government Legislative Council (whether or not any statement was made by the holder of the office in reply to the allegation contained in the notice), the Local Government Legislative Council shall resolve by motion, without any debate, whether or not the allegation shall be investigated.</p> <p>(4) A motion of the Local Government Legislative Council that the allegation be investigated shall not be declared as having been passed unless it is supported by the votes of not less than two-thirds majority of all the members of the Local Government Legislative Council.</p> <p>(5) Within seven days of the passing of a motion under the foregoing provisions of this section, the Chief Judge of the State shall at the request of the Leader of the Local Government Legislative Council, appoint a panel of seven persons who in his opinion are of unquestionable integrity, not being members of any public service, legislative house or political party, to investigate the allegation as provided in this section.</p> <p>(6) The holder of an office whose conduct is being investigated under this section shall have the right to defend himself in person or be represented before the panel by a legal practitioner of his own choice.</p> <p>(7) A panel appointed under subsection 9(5) of this section shall –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) have such powers and exercise its functions in accordance with such procedure as may be prescribed by the Local Government Legislative Council; and(b) within three months of its appointment, report its findings to the Local Government Legislative Council. | |
|--|--|--|

(8) Where the panel reports to the Local Government Legislative Council that the allegation has not been proved, no further proceedings shall be taken in respect of the matter.

(9) Where the report of the panel is that the allegation against the holder of the office has been proved, then within fourteen days of the receipt of the report, the Local Government Legislative Council shall consider the report, and if by a resolution of the local government legislative council, supported by not less than two-thirds majority of all its members, the report of the panel is adopted, then the holder of the office shall stand removed from office as from the date of the adoption of the report.

(10) No proceedings or determination of the panel or of the Local Government Legislative Council or any matter relating to such proceedings or determination shall be entertained or questioned in any court.

(11) In this section –

“**gross misconduct**” means a grave violation or breach of this Constitution or a misconduct of such nature as amount in the opinion of the Legislative Council to gross misconduct.

212J Permanent incapacity of Chairman or Vice-Chairman

(1) The Chairman or Vice-Chairman of a Local Government Council shall cease to hold office if-

(a) by a resolution passed by two-thirds majority of all members of the Local Government Legislative Council, it is declared that the Chairman or Vice-Chairman is incapable of discharging the functions of his office; and

(b) the declaration in paragraph (a) of this subsection is verified, after such medical examination as may be necessary, by a medical panel established under subsection (4) of this section

in its report to the Leader of the Local Government Legislative Council.

- (2) Where the medical panel certifies in its report that in its opinion the Chairman or Vice-Chairman is suffering from such infirmity of body or mind as renders him permanently incapable of discharging the functions of his office, a notice thereof signed by the Leader of the Local Government Legislative Council shall be published in the Official Gazette of the Government of the State.
- (3) The Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall cease to hold office as from the date of publication of the notice of the medical report pursuant to subsection (2) of this section.
- (4) The medical panel to which this section relates shall be appointed by the Leader of the Local Government Legislative Council, and shall comprise five medical practitioners in Nigeria –
 - (a) one of whom shall be the personal physician of the holder of the office concerned; and
 - (b) four other medical practitioners who have, in the opinion of the Leader of the Local Government Legislative Council, attained a high degree of eminence in the field of medicine relative to the nature of the examination to be conducted in accordance with the provisions of this section.

212 K Acting Chairman during temporary absence of Chairman

- (1) Whenever the Chairman is proceeding on vacation or is otherwise unable to discharge the functions of his Office, he shall transmit a written declaration to the Leader of the Local Government Legislative Council to that effect, and until he transmits to the Leader of the Local Government Legislative Council a written declaration to the contrary, the Vice-Chairman shall perform the functions of the Chairman as Acting Chairman.

(2) In the event that the Chairman is unable or fails to transmit the written declaration mentioned in subsection (1) of this section within 21 days, the Local Government Legislative Council shall, by a resolution made by a simple majority of the vote of the Local Government Legislative Council, mandate the Vice-Chairman to perform the functions of the office of the Chairman as Acting Chairman until the Chairman transmits a letter to the Leader that he is now available to resume his functions as Chairman.

212 L Discharge of the functions of Chairman

(1) The Vice-Chairman of a Local Government shall hold the office of Chairman of the Local Government if the office of Chairman becomes vacant by reason of death, resignation, impeachment, permanent incapacity or removal of the Chairman from office for any other reason in accordance with section 212 J or 212 K of this Constitution.

(2) Where any vacancy occurs in the circumstances mentioned in subsection (1) of this section during a period when the office of Vice-Chairman of the Local Government is also vacant, the Leader of the Local Government Legislative Council shall hold the office of Chairman of the Local Government for a period of not more than three months, during which there shall be an election of a new Chairman of the Local Government who shall hold office for the unexpired term of office of the last holder of the office.

(3) Where the office of the Vice-Chairman becomes vacant –

(a) by reason of death, resignation, impeachment, permanent incapacity or removal in accordance with section 212 H or 212 I of this Constitution;

(b) by his assumption of the office of Chairman of a Local Government in accordance with subsection (1) of this section;
or

(c) for any other reason,

the Chairman shall nominate and with the approval of the Local Government Council, appoint a new Vice-Chairman.

212M Supervisory Councilors of the Local Government Council

- (1) There shall be such offices of Supervisory Councilors of a Local Government of a State as may be established by the Chairman of the Local Government Council.
- (2) Any appointment to the office of Supervisory Councilor of the Local Government shall, if the nomination of any person to such office is confirmed by the Local Government Legislative Council, be made by the Chairman of that Local Government and in making any such appointment the Chairman shall conform with the provisions of section 14(4) of this Constitution.
- (3) Where a member of a Local Government Legislative Council is appointed as Supervisory Councilor of the Local Government Council, he shall be deemed to have resigned his membership of the Local Government Legislative Council on his taking the oath of office as Supervisory Councilor.
- (4) No person shall be appointed as a Supervisory Councilor of the Local Government Council unless he is qualified for election as a member of the Local Government Legislative Council.
- (5) An appointment to the office of Supervisory Councilor under this section shall be deemed to have been made where no return has been received from the Local Government Legislative Council within twenty-one working days of the receipt of nomination by the Local Government Legislative Council.”

<p>318. Interpretation, Citation and Commencement</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 9</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of section 318</p> <p>Section 318 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting in alphabetical order, the interpretation of –</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">““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 style="padding-left: 40px;">“Councilor” means a member of a Local Government Legislative Council;”</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">THIRD SCHEDULE PART I</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Federal Executive Bodies (Established by section 153.)</i></p> <p>15. The Commission shall have power to —</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(a) organise, undertake and supervise all elections to the offices of the President and Vice-President, the Governor and Deputy Governor of a State, and to the membership of the Senate, the House of Representatives and the House of Assembly of each State of the Federation;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(b) register political parties in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution and an Act of the National Assembly;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(c) monitor the organisation and operation of the political parties, including their</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 10</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of the Third Schedule</p> <p>Part I Paragraph 15 (a) of the Third Schedule to the Principal Act is altered by substituting for the words “each State of the Federation”, the words “each State and each Local Government Council of the Federation”.</p>	

<p>finances, conventions, congresses and party primaries;</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">FOURTH SCHEDULE</p> <p>Functions of a Local Government Council</p> <p>1. The main functions of a local government council are as follows —</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) the consideration and the making of recommendations to a State commission on economic planning or any similar body on —</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">(i) the economic development of the State, particularly in so far as the areas of authority of the council and of the State are affected, and</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">(ii) proposals made by the said commission or body;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) collection of rates, radio and television licences;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(c) establishment and maintenance of cemeteries, burial grounds and homes for the destitute or infirm;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(d) licensing of bicycles, trucks (other than mechanically</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 11</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of the Fourth Schedule</p> <p>The Fourth Schedule to the Principal Act is amended —</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) in paragraph 1 by -</p>	

<p>propelled trucks), canoes, wheel barrows and carts;</p> <p>(e) establishment, maintenance and regulation of slaughterhouses, slaughter-slabs, markets, motor-parks and public conveniences;</p> <p>(f) construction and maintenance of roads, streets, other public highways, street lightings, drains, parks, gardens, open spaces, or such public facilities as may be prescribed from time to time by the House of Assembly of a State;</p> <p>(g) naming of roads and streets and numbering of houses;</p> <p>(h) provision and maintenance of public conveniences, sewage and refuse disposal;</p> <p>(i) registration of all births, deaths and marriages;</p> <p>(j) assessment of privately owned houses or tenements for the purpose of levying such rates as may be prescribed by the House of Assembly of a State; and</p> <p>(k) control and regulation of —</p>	<p>(i) substituting for subparagraph (f) a new subparagraph (f) -</p> <p>“(f) construction and maintenance of Local Government roads, cleaning of culverts and drainages of public highways, construction and maintenance of streets, street lightings, drains, parks, gardens, open spaces, or such public facilities as may be prescribed from time to time by the Local Government Legislative Council”;</p> <p>(ii) inserting after subparagraph (h), new subparagraph “(ha)”-</p> <p>“(ha) the provision of adult and non-formal education”;</p>	
---	---	--

<p>(i) outdoor advertising and hoarding,</p> <p>(ii) movement and keeping of pets of all description,</p> <p>(iii) shops and kiosks,</p> <p>(iv) restaurants, bakeries and other places for sale of food to the public,</p> <p>(v) laundries; and</p> <p>(vi) licencing, regulation and control of the sale of liquor.</p> <p>2. The functions of a local government council shall include participation of such council in the government of a State as respects the following matters—</p> <p>(a) the provision and maintenance of primary, adult and vocational education;</p> <p>(b) the development of agriculture and natural resources, other than the exploitation of minerals;</p> <p>(c) the provision and maintenance of health services; and</p> <p>(d) such other functions as may be conferred on a local government council by the House of Assembly of the State.</p>	<p>(b) in paragraph 2 by -</p> <p>(i) substituting for subparagraphs “(a)” and “(c)”, new subparagraphs “(a)” and “(c)” –</p> <p>“ (a) the provision of compulsory, free Universal Basic Education in such manner and to such extent as is provided in this Constitution and by an Act of the National Assembly;</p> <p>(c) maintenance of primary health care”; and</p> <p>(ii) inserting after subparagraph (d), a “proviso” –</p> <p>“Provided that such functions have not been conferred on the State by this Constitution.”</p>	
---	---	--

<p>Prohibition of foreign accounts</p> <p>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 of 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 style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 12</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of the Fifth Schedule</p> <p>Paragraph 3 of the Fifth Schedule to the Principal Act is altered by inserting, after the word, “States”, in line 4, the words, “Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Councilors of Local Government Councils.”</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 13</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Citation</p> <p>This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Sixth Alteration) Bill 2025</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 establish Local Government Councils as a tier of government.</p>	

Bill. NO. 10

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA, 1999 TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT, INDEPENDENCE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITORS-GENERAL FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND THE FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY AREA COUNCILS, TO STRENGTHEN FISCAL OVERSIGHT, PROMOTE ACCOUNTABILITY AND ENHANCE GOOD GOVERNANCE AT THE GRASSROOTS; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS, 2025

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	<p style="text-align: center;">ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria-</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of Constitution, 1999</p> <p>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>127. Tenure of office of Auditor-General</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of Section 127</p> <p>The Principal Act is altered by inserting, after the existing Section 127, new sections 127A to 127C—</p> <p>“127A(1) There shall be an Auditor-General for Local Governments in each State and Area Councils in the Federal Capital Territory who shall be appointed in accordance with the provisions of section 127B of this Constitution.</p> <p>(2) The public accounts of the Local Governments and Area Councils of a State and the Federal Capital Territory shall be audited by the Auditor-General who shall submit his reports to the House of Assembly of the State; and for that purpose the Auditor-General or any person authorised by him in that behalf shall have access to all books, records, returns and other documents relating to these accounts.</p>	

	<p>(3) The Auditor-General shall, within ninety days of receipt of the Accountant-General's financial statement and annual accounts of the State, submit his reports to the House of Assembly of the State and the House shall cause the reports to be considered by a committee of the House responsible for public accounts.</p> <p>(4) In the exercise of his functions under this Constitution, the Auditor-General of a State shall not be subject to the direction or control of any other authority or person.</p> <p>127B (1) The Auditor-General for Local Governments in each State and Area Councils in the Federal Capital Territory shall be appointed by the Governor of the State or Minister of the Federal Capital Territory on the recommendation of the State Civil Service Commission subject to confirmation by the House of Assembly of the State.</p> <p>(2) The power to appoint persons on acting capacity in the office of the Auditor-General for Local Governments in each State and Area Council in the Federal Capital Territory shall vest in the Governor and the Federal Capital Territory Minister.</p> <p>(3) Except with the sanction of a resolution of the House of Assembly of a State, a person shall not act in the office of the Auditor-General for Local Governments in each State and Area Councils in the Federal Capital Territory for a period exceeding six months.</p> <p>127C(1) The tenure of the Auditor-General for Local Governments and Area Councils in the Federal Capital Territory shall be the retirement age of the civil servants of the State.</p>	
--	--	--

	<p>(2) A person holding the office of the Auditor-General under this Bill, shall be removed from office by the Governor of the State acting on an address supported by two-thirds majority of the House of Assembly 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.”</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 3 Citation</p> <p>This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Sixth Alteration) Bill 2025</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 provide for the creation of the Office of the State Auditors-General for Local Governments and in the Federal Capital Territory Area Councils. The Bill outlines the powers, duties, and responsibilities of the Auditors-General in relation to the audit and oversight of public funds allocated to local government councils and area councils. It is to enhance transparency, accountability, and financial integrity in local governance across the Federation.</p>	

CHANGE OF NAMES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Bill. NO. 11

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA, 1999, TO SUBSTITUTE THE NAMES "OKPE" AND "SAPELE" WITH "OKPE EAST" AND "OKPE WEST" LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS OF DELTA STATE; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS, 2025

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria –	
	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 1 Alteration of Constitution, 1999</p> <p>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>FIRST SCHEDULE [Section 3] PART I <i>States of the Federation</i></p> <p><i>States</i> <i>Local Government Areas</i></p> <p>Delta - Aniocha North, Aniocha South, Bomadi, Burutu, Ethiope East, Ethiope West, Ika North East, Ika South, Isoko North, Isoko South, Ndokwa East, Ndokwa West, Okpe, Oshimili North, Oshimili South, Patani, Sapele,</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 2 Alteration of Part 1, First Schedule</p> <p>Part 1, First Schedule of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (As Amended), is hereby amended by substituting the names Okpe and Sapele as it appears under the column Delta, to Okpe East in place of Okpe and Okpe West in place of Sapele.</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 3 Citation</p> <p>This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Sixth Alteration) Bill 2025</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 rename and clearly delineate the areas referred to as "Okpe" and "Sapele" in Part I of the First Schedule. The substitution with "Okpe East" and "Okpe West" is intended to reflect contemporary realities, enhance administrative clarity, and promote equitable representation and governance in the affected areas. The amendment will further ensure alignment with the aspirations and identity of the people within these regions.</p>	

Bill NO. 12

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA, 1999 TO REFLECT THE PROPER NAME OF IBADAN NORTH-EAST LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF OYO STATE; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS, 2025

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria –	
	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of Constitution, 1999</p> <p>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>FIRST SCHEDULE [Section 3] PART I <i>States of the Federation</i></p> <p><i>States</i> <i>Local Government Areas</i></p> <p>Oyo - Afijio, Akinyele, Atiba, Atisbo, 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, Orelope, Ori Ire, Oyo East, Oyo West, Saki East, Saki West, Surulere</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of Part 1, First Schedule</p> <p>2. Part 1 of the First Schedule to the Principal Act is altered by substituting the words “Ibadan Central” in paragraph “30”, line 2 with the words “Ibadan North-East”.</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Citation</p> <p>This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Sixth Alteration) Bill, 2025.</p>	

	<p style="text-align: center;">EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM</p> <p>This Bill seeks to alter Part I of the First Schedule to the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999, to correctly reflect the proper and official name of Ibadan North-East Local Government Area of Oyo State. The amendment is intended to eliminate any ambiguity, ensure administrative accuracy, and align the constitutional reference with the officially recognized designation of the local government area.</p>	

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA, 1999 TO CHANGE THE NAME OF SABON GARI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF KADUNA STATE TO ZARIA NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, ALSO TO MAKE CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS BY ADDING THE WORD “SOUTH” TO THE NAME OF THE EXISITING ZARIA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF KADUNA STATE; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS, 2025

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria-	
	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 1 Alteration of Constitution, 1999</p> <p>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>FIRST SCHEDULE [Section 3] PART I <i>States of the Federation</i></p> <p><i>States</i></p> <p><i>Local Government Areas</i></p> <p>Kaduna</p> <p>Birnin-Gwari, Chikun, Giwa, Igabi, Ikara, Jaba, Jema’a, Kachia, Kaduna North, Kaduna South, Kagarko, Kajuru, Kaura, Kauru, Kubau, Kudan, Lere,</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 2 Alteration of Section 3</p> <p>The First Schedule to Section 3 of the Principal Act is altered in Part 1, First Schedule, under the Local Government areas in Kaduna State;</p> <p>(a) Delete “Sabon Gari” and in place insert “Zaria North” and</p> <p>(b) Immediately after “Zaria” insert “South”</p>	

<p>Markafi, Sabon-Gari, Sanga, Soba, Zango-Kataf, Zaria</p>		
	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 3 Citation</p> <p>This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Sixth Alteration) Bill, 2025.</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM</p> <p>This Bill seeks to alter Part 1, First Schedule of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to Change the name of Sabon Gari Local Government Area of Kaduna State to Zaria North Local Government Area, also to make consequential amendments by adding the Word “South” to the name of the existing Zaria Local Government Area of Kaduna State. The essence is to clearly show that the Sabon Gari Local government and Zaria Local Government of Kaduna state are both geographically situated in Zaria city and share common identity.</p>	

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA, 1999 TO REFLECT THE PROPER NAME OF JABA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF KADUNA STATE; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS, 2025

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria-	
	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of Constitution, 1999</p> <p>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 style="text-align: center;">FIRST SCHEDULE [Section 3] PART I <i>States of the Federation</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Local Government Areas</i></p> <p><i>States</i> Kaduna Birnin-Gwari, Chikun, Giwa, Igabi, Ikara, Jaba, Jema’a, Kachia, Kaduna North, Kaduna South, Kagarko, Kajuru, Kaura, Kauru, Kubau, Kudan, Lere, Markafi, Sabon-Gari, Sanga, Soba, Zango-Kataf, Zaria</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of Section 3</p> <p>The First Schedule to Section 3 of the Principal Act is altered in Part 1, First Schedule, under the Local Government areas in Kaduna State: Delete the name “Jaba” and insert the name “Ham” instead thereof.</p>	

	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 3 Citation</p> <p>This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Sixth Alteration) Bill, 2025.</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 change the name of Jaba Local Government Area in Kaduna State to Ham Local Government Area to reflect the correct historical background of the people living in the area.</p>	

Bill NO. 15

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA, 1999 TO CHANGE THE NAME OF IREWOLE TO IKIRE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF OSUN STATE; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS, 2025

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	<p>ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria-</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of Constitution, 1999</p> <p>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 style="text-align: center;">FIRST SCHEDULE [Section 3] PART I <i>States of the Federation</i> <i>States</i> <i>Local Government Areas</i> Osun - Aiyedade, Aiyedire, Atakumosa East, Atakumosa West, Boluwaduro, Boriipe, Ede North, Ede South, Egbedore, Ejigbo, Ife Central, Ife East, Ife North, Ife South, Ifedayo, Ifelodun, Ila, Ilesha East, Ilesha West, Irepodun, Irewole, Isokan, Iwo, Obokun, Odo-Otin, Ola-Oluwa, Olorunda, Oriade, Orolu, Osogbo</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 2 Alteration of First Schedule</p> <p>Part I of the First Schedule is altered by substituting the word “Irewole”, with the word “Ikire” -</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 3 Citation</p> <p>This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Sixth Alteration) Bill, 2025.</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM</p> <p>This Bill seeks to alter the First Schedule (Part I) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to change the name Irewole Local Government of Osun State to Ikire Local Government, with a view to ensuring that the name of the Local Government is indigenous to the people of the area.</p>	

Bill NO. 16

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA, 1999 TO CHANGE THE NAME OF IBENO TO IBONO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF AKWA IBOM STATE; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS, 2025

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria-	
	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of Constitution, 1999</p> <p>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 style="text-align: center;">FIRST SCHEDULE [Section 3] PART I <i>States of the Federation</i></p> <p><i>States</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Local Government Areas</i></p> <p>Akwa Ibom - Abak, Eastern Obolo, Eket, Esit Eket, Essien Udim, Etim Ekpo, Etinan, Ibeno,</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of the First Schedule</p> <p>The First Schedule to the Principal Act is altered by substituting the word “Ibeno” in line 1 of, paragraph 3, with the word “Ibono”.</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Citation</p> <p>This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Sixth Alteration) Bill, 2025.</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 change the "Ibeno" as stated in Part I of the First Schedule to “Ibono”. The amendment is intended to address concerns regarding proper nomenclature, ensure administrative accuracy, and align the constitutional reference with the officially recognized name of the area.</p>	

Bill NO. 17

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA, 1999 TO CHANGE THE NAME OF AIYEKIRE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA TO AIYEDIRE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF EKITI STATE; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS, 2025

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria-	
	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of Constitution, 1999</p> <p>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 style="text-align: center;">FIRST SCHEDULE [Section 3] PART I <i>States of the Federation</i></p> <p><i>States</i> <i>Local Government Areas</i></p> <p>Ekiti - Ado Ekiti, Aiyekire, Efon.....</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of the First Schedule</p> <p>The First Schedule to the Principal Act is altered by substituting the word “Aiyekire” in line 1 of, paragraph 3, with the word “Aiyedire”.</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Citation</p> <p>This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Sixth Alteration) Bill, 2025.</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 change of name "Aiyekire" as stated in Part I of the First Schedule to “Aiyedire”. The amendment is intended to address concerns regarding proper nomenclature, ensure administrative accuracy, and align the constitutional reference with the officially recognized name of the area.</p>	

INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE AND CITIZENSHIP

Bill NO. 18

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA, 1999 TO GRANT CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS TO SPOUSES; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS, 2025

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	<p>ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria –</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 1 Alteration of Constitution, 1999</p> <p>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>CHAPTER II [Seventh Schedule] 26.Citizenship by registration (2) (a) any woman who is or has been married to a citizen of Nigeria; or</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 2 Alteration of Section 26</p> <p>Section 26 (2) of the Principal Act is altered by substituting for paragraph “(a)”, a new paragraph “(a)”- “(a) any person who is or has been married to a citizen of Nigeria provided that the person has continuously lived in Nigeria for at least five years.”</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 3 Citation</p> <p>This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Sixth Alteration) Bill, 2025.</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 grant citizenship rights to spouses of women from Nigeria</p>	

Bill NO. 19

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA, 1999 TO INCLUDE CITIZENSHIP BY INVESTMENT AS ONE OF THE CLASSES OF CITIZENSHIP IN NIGERIA; TO PROVIDE FOR THE ACQUISITION OF NIGERIAN CITIZENSHIP BY QUALIFIED FOREIGN INVESTORS WHO MEET SPECIFIED INVESTMENT THRESHOLDS; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS, 2025

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria-	
	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of Constitution, 1999</p> <p>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>28. Dual citizenship</p> <p>(1) Subject to the other provisions of this section, a person shall forfeit forthwith his Nigerian citizenship if, not being a citizen of Nigeria by birth, he acquires or retains the citizenship or nationality of a country, other than Nigeria, of which he is not a citizen by birth.</p> <p>(2) Any registration of a person as a citizen of Nigeria or the grant of a certificate of naturalisation to a person who is a citizen of a country other than Nigeria at the time of such registration or grant shall, if he is not a citizen by</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of Section 28</p> <p>The Principal Act is altered, by inserting after the existing section 28, a new section “28A” —</p> <p>“28A</p> <p>1) The National Assembly may make laws to provide for the acquisition of Nigerian citizenship by foreign nationals through investment in the economic development of the Federation, under such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly.</p> <p>(2) Any law made pursuant to subsection (1) of this section shall—</p> <p>(a) specify the categories of eligible investment, including but not limited to—</p>	

<p>birth of that other country, be conditional upon effective renunciation of the citizenship or nationality of that other country within a period of not more than twelve months from the date of such registration or grant.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) direct investment in designated priority sectors of the economy; (ii) investment in real estate above a prescribed minimum value; (iii) establishment of business enterprises that create employment or promote technology transfer; or (iv) contribution to a national development or sovereign investment fund established for that purpose; <p>(b) prescribe the minimum monetary threshold and other qualifying criteria for such investments;</p> <p>(c) provide for security and integrity screening to ensure that no person who—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) has a criminal record; (ii) is associated with terrorism, money laundering or any activity inimical to national security; or (iii) is unable to demonstrate a legitimate source of funds, shall be eligible to apply for citizenship under this section; <p>(d) specify the nature, scope and conditions of citizenship conferred under this provision, including whether it shall be by registration or naturalisation, and the rights, obligations and limitations attaching thereto; and</p> <p>(e) make provisions for the revocation of any citizenship so granted, where it is established that the beneficiary obtained same through fraud, concealment of material facts, or where the investment or conduct of the citizen becomes prejudicial to the interest or security of Nigeria.</p> <p>(3) Nothing in this section shall derogate from the powers of the President or any authority lawfully designated under</p>	
--	---	--

	<p>this Constitution to grant or withhold citizenship in accordance with the law.</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Citation</p> <p>This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Sixth Alteration) Bill, 2025.</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM</p> <p>The proposed Section 28A introduces into the Constitution, an enabling framework for the National Assembly to make laws granting Nigerian citizenship to qualified foreign nationals who make substantial investments in the country’s economic development. This proposal is in line with global best practices where several nations have adopted Citizenship by Investment or Investor Citizenship programmes to attract foreign direct investment (FDI), technology transfer, and skilled capital inflows.</p>	

Bill NO. 20

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA, 1999 TO PROVIDE FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIAL SEATS FOR WOMEN IN THE SENATE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND STATE HOUSES OF ASSEMBLY; FOR THE FILLING OF THOSE SEATS THROUGH AN ELECTORAL COLLEGE AS A TEMPORARY SPECIAL MEASURE TO INCREASE THE POLITICAL REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS.

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria –	
	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 1 Alteration of Constitution, 1999</p> <p>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 style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER I</p> <p style="text-align: center;">General Provisions</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PART I</p> <p>2. The Federal Republic of Nigeria</p> <p>(1) Nigeria is one indivisible and indissoluble Sovereign State to be known by the name of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.</p> <p>(2) Nigeria shall be a Federation consisting of States and a Federal Capital Territory.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 2 Alteration of section 2</p> <p>Section 2 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting, immediately after subsection (2), a new subsection "(3)" –</p> <p>"(3) The States of the Federation as provided in section 3 of this Constitution shall be grouped into six geo-political zones and the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja shall not form part of any geo-political zone."</p>	
<p>3. States of the Federation and the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja</p> <p>(1) There shall be thirty-six States in Nigeria, that is to say, Abia, Adamawa, Akwa Ibom, Anambra, Bauchi, Bayelsa, Benue, Borno, Cross River, Delta, Ebonyi, Edo,</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 3 Alteration of section 3</p> <p>Section 3 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting, immediately after subsection (3), new subsections "(3A)" and "(3B)" -</p>	

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
<p>Ekiti, Enugu, Gombe, Imo, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Kogi, Kwara, Lagos, Nasarawa, Niger, Ogun, Ondo, Osun, Oyo, Plateau, Rivers, Sokoto, Taraba, Yobe and Zamfara.</p> <p>(2) Each State of Nigeria named in the first column of Part I of the First Schedule to this Constitution shall consist of the area shown opposite thereto in the second column of that Schedule. [Part I First Schedule]</p> <p>(3) The headquarters of the Government of each State shall be known as the Capital City of that State as shown in the third column of the said Part I of the First Schedule opposite the State named in the first column thereof. [Part I First Schedule]</p> <p>(4) The Federal Capital Territory, Abuja shall be as defined in Part II of the First Schedule to this Constitution. [Part II First Schedule]</p> <p>(5) The provisions of this Constitution in Part I of Chapter VIII hereof shall, in relation to the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, have effect in the manner set out thereunder.</p> <p>(6) There shall be seven hundred and sixty-eight local government areas in Nigeria as shown in the second column of Part I of the First Schedule to this Constitution and six area councils as shown in Part II of that Schedule. [Part I and II First Schedule]</p>	<p>"(3A) There shall be six geo-political zones in Nigeria, namely: North-Central, North-East, North-West, South-East, South-South and South-West.</p> <p>(3B) Each geo-political zone shall comprise the States prescribed in Part IA of the First Schedule to this Constitution."</p>	
<p>42.Right to freedom from discrimination</p> <p>(1) A citizen of Nigeria of a particular community, ethnic group, place of origin, sex, religion or political opinion shall not, by reason only that he is such a person - (a) be subjected either expressly by, or in the practical application of, any law in force in Nigeria or any executive or administrative action of the Government, to disabilities</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 4 Alteration of section 42</p> <p>Section 42 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting, immediately after subsection (3), a new subsection "(4)" –</p>	

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
<p>or restrictions to which citizens of Nigeria of other communities, ethnic groups, places of origin, sex, religions or political opinions are not made subject; or (b) be accorded either expressly by, or in the practical application of, any law in force in Nigeria or any such executive or administrative action, any privilege or advantage that is not accorded to citizens of Nigeria of other communities, ethnic groups, places of origin, sex, religions or political opinions. (2) No citizen of Nigeria shall be subjected to any disability or deprivation merely by reason of the circumstances of his birth. (3) Nothing in subsection (1) of this section shall invalidate any law by reason only that the law imposes restrictions with respect to the appointment of any person to any office under the State or as a member of the armed forces of the Federation or member of the Nigeria Police Force or to an office in the service of a body corporate established directly by any law in force in Nigeria.</p>	<p>“(4) Nothing in this section shall prevent the legislature from enacting laws that are reasonably necessary to provide for the implementation of policies and programmes aimed at addressing social, political, economic or educational imbalance in the society.”</p>	
<p>48. Composition of the Senate</p> <p>The Senate shall consist of three Senators from each State and one from the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 5 Substitution for section 48</p> <p>Substitute for section 48 of the Principal Act a new section "48" – "48. (1) The Senate shall consist of - (a) three Senators from each State and one Senator from the Federal Capital Territory; and (b) two additional Senators from each of the six geo-political zones of the Federation, who shall be women and who shall be elected in accordance with section 77A of this Constitution.</p>	

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	<p>(2) Nothing in subsection (1)(b) of this section shall prevent a woman from contesting for any Senatorial seat under subsection (1)(a) of this section in accordance with this Constitution.</p> <p>(3) The provisions of subsection (1)(b) of this section shall take effect from the first general election held after the commencement of this Act, and the operation of the additional special seats shall be reviewed after sixteen years, considering the rotation of the seats among the States within each geo-political zone as prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly.</p> <p>(4) The rotation of the additional Senate seats among the States within each geo-political zone, including the order, pairing, transition and other incidental matters, shall be as prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly.</p> <p>(5) In this section, "geo-political zone" has the meaning prescribed under sections 2 and 3 of this Constitution."</p>	
<p>49. Composition of the House of Representatives</p> <p>Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the House of Representatives shall consist of three hundred and sixty members representing constituencies of nearly equal population as far as possible, provided that no constituency shall fall within more than one State.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 6</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Substitution for section 49</p> <p>Substitute for section 49 of the Principal Act a new section "49 –</p> <p>"49. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the House of Representatives shall consist of -</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) three hundred- and sixty-members representing constituencies of nearly equal population as far as</p>	

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	<p>possible, provided that no constituency shall fall within more than one State; and</p> <p>(b) one additional member for each State and the Federal Capital Territory, who shall be a woman and who shall be elected in accordance with section 77A of this Constitution.</p> <p>(2) Nothing in subsection (1)(b) of this section shall prevent a woman from contesting for any of the seats in the Federal constituencies referred to in subsection (1)(a) of this section.</p> <p>(3) The provisions of subsection (1)(b) of this section shall take effect from the first general election held after the commencement of this Act and shall be reviewed after sixteen years."</p>	
<p>69. Recall</p> <p>A member of the Senate or of the House Representatives may be recalled as such a member if -</p> <p>(a) there is presented to the Chairman of the Independent National Electoral Commission a petition in that behalf signed by more than one-half of the persons registered to vote in that member’s constituency alleging their loss of confidence in that member and which signatures are duly verified by the Independent National Electoral Commission; and</p> <p>(b) the petition is thereafter, in a referendum conducted by the Independent National Electoral Commission within ninety days of the date of receipt of the petition, approved by a simple majority of the votes of the persons registered to vote in that member’s constituency.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 7</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of section 69</p> <p>Section 69 of the Principal Act is altered by</p> <p>(a) inserting after paragraph (b), a new subsection “(2)”—</p> <p>“(2) Notwithstanding the provision of this section, a member of the Senate or the House of Representatives elected to a special seat for women under this Constitution may be recalled in such manner as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly, provided that —</p>	

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	<p>(a) the process for recall shall be initiated by a petition signed by not less than one-half of the members of the Electoral College by which she was elected;</p> <p>(b) the petition shall be presented to the Independent National Electoral Commission;</p> <p>(c) the Independent National Electoral Commission shall, within such period as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly, verify the signatures to the petition; and</p> <p>(d) where the signatures are verified, the recall shall be approved by not less than two-thirds of the members of the Electoral College voting by secret ballot in a recall vote conducted by the Independent National Electoral Commission.”</p>	
<p>71. Senatorial districts and Federal constituencies</p> <p>Subject to the provisions of section 72 of this Constitution, the Independent National Electoral Commission shall –</p> <p>(a) divide each State of the Federation into three Senatorial districts for purposes of elections to the Senate; and</p> <p>(b) subject to the provisions of section 49 of this Constitution, divide the Federation into three hundred and sixty Federal constituencies for purposes of elections to the House of Representatives.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 8</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of section 71</p> <p>Section 71 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting, immediately after subsection (1), a new subsection "(2)"</p> <p>"(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section –</p> <p>(a) the additional Senate seats established under section 48(1)(b) of this Constitution shall be deemed to be special senatorial seats for the geo-political zones for the purpose of election under section 77A of this Constitution; and</p>	

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	<p>(b) the additional seats established under section 49(1)(b) of this Constitution shall be deemed to be special Federal constituencies for the States and the Federal Capital Territory for the purpose of election under section 77A of this Constitution, and the delimitation requirements applicable to ordinary senatorial districts and Federal constituencies shall not apply to those special seats."</p>	
<p>72. Size of Senatorial districts and Federal constituencies</p> <p>No Senatorial district or Federal constituency shall fall within more than one State, and the boundaries of each district or constituency shall be as contiguous as possible and be such that the number of inhabitants thereof is as nearly equal to the population quota as is reasonably practicable.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 9 Alteration of section 72</p> <p>Section 72 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting, immediately after subsection (1), a new subsection "(2)" – “(2) This section shall not apply to the additional special seats established under sections 48(1)(b) and 49(1)(b) of this Constitution.”</p>	
<p>76. Time of election to the National Assembly</p> <p>(1) Elections to each House of the National Assembly shall be held on a date to be appointed by the Independent National Electoral Commission in accordance with the Electoral Act.</p> <p>(2) The date mentioned in subsection (1) of this section shall not be earlier than one hundred and fifty days and not later than thirty days before the date on which the House stands dissolved, or where the election is to fill a vacancy occurring more than ninety days before such date; not later than thirty days after the vacancy occurred.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 10 Alteration of section 76</p> <p>Section 76 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting after subsection (2), a new subsection “(3)”—</p> <p>“(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, elections to special seats for women in the Senate and the House of Representatives shall be conducted by the Independent National Electoral Commission on the date appointed for the general election into the National Assembly or within such period thereafter as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly, provided that such elections shall be concluded before the date appointed for the first sitting of the relevant</p>	

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	House.”	
<p>77. Direct election and franchise</p> <p>(1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, every Senatorial district or Federal constituency established in accordance with the provisions of this Part of this Chapter shall return one member who shall be directly elected to the Senate or the House of Representatives in such manner as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 11 Alteration of section 77</p> <p>Section 77 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting, immediately after subsection (1), a new subsection "(1A)" –</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">"(1A) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, the additional special seats for women established under sections 48(1)(b) and 49(1)(b) of this Constitution shall be filled by indirect election through an electoral college in accordance with section 77A of this Constitution and an Act of the National Assembly."</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 12 Insertion of new section 77A</p> <p>The Principal Act is altered by inserting, immediately after section 77, a new section "77A" –</p> <p>" Electoral College for Election to Special Seats for Women 77A. (1) There shall be established, for the purpose of electing women to the additional special seats in the Senate and the House of Representatives, Electoral Colleges constituted in accordance with this section.</p>	

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	<p>(2) There shall be established for each State of the Federation, a State Electoral College for the purpose of electing women to the additional special seats in the Senate and the House of Representatives under this Constitution.</p> <p>(3) The State Electoral College shall comprise—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) all elected Chairpersons and Vice-Chairpersons of Local Government Councils in the State; (b) all elected Councillors of Local Government Councils in the State; (c) all members representing constituencies in the House of Assembly of the State; (d) all members of the House of Representatives elected from the State; and (e) all Senators representing the State. <p>(4) For the purpose of electing a woman to the additional special seats in the Senate, the relevant State Electoral College shall be the Electoral College of the State entitled, in accordance with the rotation prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly, to produce a candidate for the additional Senate seat within the geo-political zone.</p> <p>(5) For the purpose of electing a woman to an additional special seat in the House of Representatives, the relevant State Electoral College shall be the Electoral College of the State for which the additional special seat is established.</p> <p>(6) For the purpose of electing a woman to an additional special seat in the House of Representatives for the Federal Capital</p>	

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	<p>Territory, Abuja, there shall be established an Electoral College for the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, which shall comprise—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) all elected Chairpersons and Vice-Chairpersons of Area Councils in the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja; (b) all elected Councillors of Area Councils in the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja; (c) the members of the House of Representatives elected from the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja; and (d) the Senator representing the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. <p>(7) Elections under this section shall be conducted and supervised by the Independent National Electoral Commission.</p> <p>(8) Candidates for election to the additional special seats shall be women and shall be sponsored by registered political parties in accordance with this Constitution, and such Act of the National Assembly as may regulate the conduct of the election.</p> <p>(9) A woman shall be qualified for election to a special seat for women in the Senate or the House of Representatives if she satisfies the qualifications prescribed under section 65 of this Constitution and is not subject to any of the disqualifications prescribed under section 66 of this Constitution.</p> <p>(10) Every member of an Electoral College constituted under this section shall be entitled to one vote.</p>	

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	<p>(11) Voting at an election conducted under this section shall be by secret ballot.</p> <p>(12) An Act of the National Assembly shall prescribe—</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) the procedure for the conduct of elections by the Electoral College, including accreditation, quorum, voting, collation, declaration of results, tie-breaking, vacancies, by-elections, substitution, withdrawal, campaign finance, election petitions and other matters incidental to the conduct of such elections, provided that such Act shall not alter the composition of the Electoral College prescribed under this section;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) transparent political party nomination procedures for the selection of candidates for the additional special seats;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(c) the order and operation of rotation for the additional Senate seats among the States within each geo-political zone; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(d) such other matters as may be necessary for the effective implementation of this section.</p> <p>(13) A woman elected to an additional special seat under this section shall have the same status, tenure, rights, privileges, immunities and obligations as a member elected to any other seat in the relevant legislative House.</p> <p>(14) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution relating to recall, a woman elected to an additional special seat under this section</p>	

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	<p>shall vacate her seat on the same grounds as a member elected to any other seat in the relevant legislative House, and any vacancy arising in respect of such seat shall be filled in such manner as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly.</p> <p>(15) In this section, “Electoral College” means a State Electoral College or the Electoral College for the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, constituted under this section for the election of women to the additional special seats in the Senate and the House of Representatives.</p>	
<p>91. Composition of the House of Assembly</p> <p>Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, a House of Assembly of a State shall consist of three or four times the number of seats which that State has in the House of Representatives divided in a way to reflect, as far as possible, nearly equal population:</p> <p>Provided that a House of Assembly of a State shall consist of not less than twenty-four and not more than forty members.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 13 Alteration of section 91</p> <p>Section 91 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting, immediately after subsection (1), new subsections "(2)" and "(3)" —</p> <p>"(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, a House of Assembly of a State shall consist of -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the members elected from the State constituencies established under this Constitution; and b) three additional members, being one woman elected from each Senatorial district in the State in accordance with section 117A of this Constitution. <p>(3) Nothing in subsection (2)(b) of this section shall prevent a woman from contesting for any seat in a House of Assembly of a State in accordance with this Constitution.</p>	

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	(4) The provisions of subsection (2)(b) of this section shall take effect from the first general election held after the commencement of this Act and shall be reviewed after sixteen years."	
<p>110. Recall</p> <p>A member of the House of Assembly may be recalled as such a member if -</p> <p>(a) there is presented to the Chairman of the Independent National Electoral Commission a petition in that behalf signed by more than one-half of the persons registered to vote in that member’s constituency alleging their loss of confidence in that member and which signatures are duly verified by the Independent National Electoral Commission; and</p> <p>(b) the petition is thereafter, in a referendum conducted by the Independent National Electoral Commission within ninety days of the date of the receipt of the petition, approved by a simple majority of the votes of the persons registered to vote in that member’s constituency.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 14 Alteration of section 110</p> <p>Section 110 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting after subsection (2), a new subsection “(3)”—</p> <p>“(3) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2) of this section, a member of a House of Assembly of a State elected to a special seat for women under this Constitution may be recalled in such manner as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly, provided that—</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) the process for recall shall be initiated by a petition signed by not less than one-half of the members of the Electoral College by which she was elected;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) the petition shall be presented to the Independent National Electoral Commission;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(c) the Independent National Electoral Commission shall, within such period as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly, verify the signatures to the petition; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(d) where the signatures are verified, the recall shall be approved by not less than two-thirds of the members of the Electoral College voting by secret ballot in a recall vote</p>	

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	conducted by the Independent National Electoral Commission.”	
<p>112. State Constituencies</p> <p>Subject to the provisions of sections 91 and 113 of this Constitution, the Independent National Electoral Commission shall divide every State in the Federation into such number of State constituencies as is equal to three or four times the number of Federal constituencies within that State.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 15</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of section 112</p> <p>Section 112 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting, immediately after subsection (1), a new subsection "(2)" –</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">"(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, for the purpose of section 91(2)(b) of this Constitution, one additional special State constituency for women shall be deemed to be established in each Senatorial district of every State for the purpose of election under section 117A of this Constitution, and the ordinary delimitation requirements applicable to State constituencies shall not apply to those additional special State constituencies."</p>	
<p>113. Size of State Constituencies</p> <p>The boundaries of each State constituency shall be such that the number of inhabitants thereof is as nearly equal to the population quota as is reasonably practicable.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 16</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of section 113</p> <p>Section 113 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting, immediately after subsection (1), a new subsection "(2)" –</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">"(2) This section shall not apply to the additional special State constituencies established under section 112(2) of this Constitution."</p>	
<p>116. Time of elections to Houses of Assembly</p> <p>(1) Elections to a House of Assembly shall be held on a</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 17</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of section 116</p>	

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
<p>date to be appointed by the Independent National Electoral Commission in accordance with the Electoral Act.</p> <p>(2) The date mentioned in subsection (1) of this section shall not be earlier than one hundred and fifty days and not later than thirty days before the date on which the House stands dissolved, or where the election is to fill a vacancy occurring more than ninety days before such date, not later than thirty days after the vacancy occurred.</p>	<p>Section 116 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting after subsection (2), a new subsection “(3)”—</p> <p>“(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, elections to special seats for women in a House of Assembly of a State shall be conducted by the Independent National Electoral Commission on the date appointed for the general election into the Houses of Assembly of the States or within such period thereafter as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly, provided that such elections shall be concluded before the date appointed for the first sitting of the House of Assembly concerned.”</p>	
<p>117. Direct election and franchise</p> <p>(1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, every State constituency established in accordance with the provisions of this part of this Chapter shall return one member who shall be directly elected to a House of Assembly in such manner as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 18 Alteration of section 117</p> <p>Section 117 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting, immediately after subsection (1), a new subsection “(1A)” –</p> <p>“(1A) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, the additional special seats for women established under section 91(2)(b) of this Constitution shall be filled by indirect election through an electoral college in accordance with section 117A of this Constitution and an Act of the National Assembly.”</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 19 Insertion of new section 117A</p>	

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	<p>The Principal Act is altered by inserting, immediately after section 117, a new section "117A" -</p> <p>" Electoral College for Election to Special Seats for Women</p> <p>117A. (1) There shall be established, for the purpose of electing women to the additional special seats in the Houses of Assembly of the States, Electoral Colleges constituted in accordance with this section.</p> <p>(2) There shall be established for each State of the Federation a State Electoral College for the purpose of electing women to the additional special seats in the House of Assembly of the State under this Constitution.</p> <p>(3) The State Electoral College shall comprise—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) all elected Chairpersons and Vice-Chairpersons of Local Government Councils in the State; (b) all elected Councillors of Local Government Councils in the State; (c) all members representing constituencies in the House of Assembly of the State; (d) all members of the House of Representatives elected from the State; and (e) all Senators representing the State. <p>(4) Elections under this section shall be conducted and supervised by the Independent National Electoral Commission.</p> <p>(5) Candidates for election to the additional special seats shall be women and shall be sponsored by registered political parties in</p>	

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	<p>accordance with this Constitution and such Act of the National Assembly as may regulate the conduct of the election.</p> <p>(6) A woman shall be qualified for election to a special seat for women in a House of Assembly of a State if she satisfies the qualifications prescribed under section 106 of this Constitution and is not subject to any of the disqualifications prescribed under section 107 of this Constitution.</p> <p>(7) Every member of an Electoral College constituted under this section shall be entitled to one vote.</p> <p>(8) Voting at an election conducted under this section shall be by secret ballot.</p> <p>(9) An Act of the National Assembly shall prescribe—</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) the procedure for the conduct of elections by the Electoral College, including accreditation, quorum, voting, collation, declaration of results, tie-breaking, vacancies, by-elections, substitution, withdrawal, campaign finance, election petitions and other matters incidental to the conduct of such elections, provided that such Act shall not alter the composition of the Electoral College prescribed under this section;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) transparent political party nomination procedures for the selection of candidates for the additional special seats; and</p>	

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	<p>(c) such other matters as may be necessary for the effective implementation of this section.</p> <p>(10) A woman elected to an additional special seat under this section shall have the same status, tenure, rights, privileges, immunities and obligations as a member elected to any other seat in the House of Assembly of the State.</p> <p>(11) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution relating to recall, a woman elected to an additional special seat under this section shall vacate her seat on the same grounds as a member elected to any other seat in the House of Assembly of the State, and any vacancy arising in respect of such seat shall be filled in such manner as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly.</p> <p>(12) In this section, “Electoral College” means a State Electoral College constituted under this section for the election of women to the additional special seats in the Houses of Assembly of the States.</p>	
<p>285. Time for determination of pre-election matters, establishment of Election Tribunals and time for determination of election petitions</p> <p>14) 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 style="text-align: center;">Clause 20</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of section 285</p> <p>Section 285 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting, immediately after subsection (14), a new subsection “(15)” –</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“(15) In this section, “election” includes an indirect election conducted by the Independent National Electoral Commission for an additional special seat for women under sections 77A and 117A of this Constitution.”</p>	

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
<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 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>318. Interpretation</p> <p>(1) In this constitution, unless it is otherwise expressly provided or the context otherwise requires –</p> <p>“Act” or “Act of the National Assembly” means any law made by the National Assembly and includes any law which takes effect under the provisions of this Constitution as an Act of the National Assembly;</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 21 Alteration of section 318</p> <p>Section 318 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting in the appropriate alphabetical order the following definitions –</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">"additional special seat" means a seat established for women under sections 48(1)(b), 49(1)(b) or 91(2)(b) of this Constitution;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">"electoral college" means a body constituted in accordance with sections 77A or 117A of this Constitution for the indirect election of women to additional special seats; and</p>	

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	<p>"geo-political zone" has the meaning assigned to it under sections 2 and 3 of this Constitution."</p>	
<p>FIRST SCHEDULE [Section 3]</p> <p>PART I States of the Federation</p>	<p>Clause 22 Alteration of Part I of the First Schedule</p> <p>The First Schedule to the Principal Act is altered by inserting, immediately after Part I, a new "Part IA" –</p> <p>"PART IA GEO-POLITICAL ZONES OF THE FEDERATION (Sections 2 and 3)</p> <p>The geo-political zones referred to in this Constitution comprise the following groups of States -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) North-Central - Benue, Kogi, Kwara, Nasarawa, Niger and Plateau; (b) North-East - Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe; (c) North-West - Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Sokoto and Zamfara; (d) South-East - Abia, Anambra, Ebonyi, Enugu and Imo; (e) South-South - Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta, Edo and Rivers; and (f) South-West - Ekiti, Lagos, Ogun, Ondo, Osun and Oyo." 	
<p>THIRD SCHEDULE PART I <i>Federal Executive Bodies</i></p>	<p>Clause 23 Alteration of the Third Schedule</p>	

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>(established by section 153)</i></p> <p>15. The Commission shall have power to –</p> <p>(a) organise, undertake and supervise all elections to the offices of the President and Vice-President, the Governor and Deputy Governor of a State, and to the membership of the Senate, the House of Representatives and the House of Assembly of each State of the Federation;</p>	<p>The Third Schedule to the Principal Act is altered in Part I, paragraph 15(a), by inserting after the words “House of Assembly of each State of the Federation” the words –</p> <p>“including elections to special seats for women conducted through an Electoral College under this Constitution.”</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 24 Transitional provision</p> <p>The first election into the additional special seats established by this Act shall be conducted at the first general election held after the commencement of this Act, and any Act of the National Assembly required for the implementation of the electoral college shall be enacted before that general election.</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 25 Citation</p> <p>This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Sixth Alteration) Bill, 2026.</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 provide for additional special seats for women in the Senate, House of Representatives and State Houses of Assembly as a temporary special measure to promote the representation of women in the legislature and strengthen</p>	

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	<p>inclusive democratic governance. The Bill further provides that the additional special seats shall be filled through indirect elections conducted by the Independent National Electoral Commission through electoral colleges constituted by an Act of the National Assembly. The Bill preserves the right of women to contest for ordinary legislative seats and provides that women elected to additional special seats shall have the same status, tenure, rights, privileges and obligations as other elected legislators.</p>	

LEGISLATURE

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA, 1999 TO INSTITUTIONALIZE LEGISLATIVE BUREAUCRACY IN THE CONSTITUTION; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS, 2025

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria -	
	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of Constitution, 1999</p> <p>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>51. Staff of the National Assembly</p> <p>There shall be a Clerk to the National Assembly and such other staff as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly, and the method of appointment of the Clerk and other staff of the National Assembly shall be as prescribed by that Act</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of section 51</p> <p>Substitute for section 51 of the Principal Act, a new section “51”-</p> <p>“51. (1) There shall be a Clerk to the National Assembly, who shall be the Head of the Legislative Service, and such other staff as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly.</p> <p>(2) The method of appointment of the Clerk and other staff shall be as prescribed by that Act.”</p>	
<p>93. Staff of House of Assembly</p> <p>There shall be a Clerk to a House of Assembly and such other staff as may be prescribed by a Law enacted by the House of Assembly, and the method of appointment of the Clerk and other staff of the House shall be as prescribed by that Law.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of section 93</p> <p>Substitute for section 93 of the Principal Act, a new section “93”-</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“Staff of House of Assembly</p> <p>93 (1) There shall be a Clerk to each State House of Assembly who shall be the Head of the Legislative Service for that State and such other staff as may be prescribed by the Law of that State House of Assembly.</p>	

	(1) The method of appointment of the Clerk and other staff shall be as prescribed by that Law.	
<p>[Seventh Schedule] <i>B - Establishment of certain Federal Executive Bodies</i></p> <p>153. Federal Commissions and Councils, etc. (1) There shall be established for the Federation the following bodies, namely-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Code of Conduct Bureau; (b) Council of State; (c) Federal Character Commission; (d) Federal Civil Service Commission; (e) Federal Judicial Service Commission; (f) Independent National Electoral Commission; 	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 4 Alteration of section 153</p> <p>Section 153 of the Principal Act is Altered by-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) deleting the word, “Executive” in the heading; and (b) inserting after paragraph (f), a new paragraph “(g)”- “(g) National Assembly Service Commission”. 	
<p style="text-align: center;">Removal of members</p> <p>(1).. . (2) This section applies to the offices of the Chairman and members of the Code of Conduct Bureau, the Federal Civil Service Commission, the Independent National Electoral Commission, the National Judicial Service Council, the Federal Judicial Service Commission, the Federal Character Commission, the Nigeria Police Council, the National Population Commission, the Revenue Mobilization Allocation and Fiscal Commission and the Police Service Commission.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 5 Alteration of Section 157</p> <p>Section 157(2) of the Principal Act is altered by inserting after the words “the Revenue Mobilization Allocation Commission” the words “the National Assembly Service Commission”</p>	
<p>158. Independence of certain bodies</p> <p>(1) In exercising its power to make appointments or to exercise disciplinary control over persons, the Code of Conduct Bureau, the National Judicial Council, the Federal Civil Service Commission, the Federal Judicial Service Commission, the Revenue Mobilisation and Fiscal Commission, the Federal</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 6 Alteration of section 158</p> <p>Section 158 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting after the word, “Bureau”, in line 2, the words “the National Assembly Service Commission”</p>	

<p>Character Commission, and the Independent National Electoral Commission shall not be subject to the direction or control of any other authority or person. (2).....</p>		
<p><i>B - Establishment of certain State Executive Bodies</i></p> <p>197. State Commissions</p> <p>(1) There shall be established for each State of the Federation the following bodies, namely - (a) State Civil Service Commission; (b) State Independent Electoral Commission; and (c) State Judicial Service Commission.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 7 Alteration of section 197</p> <p>Section 197 of the Principal as is Altered by-</p> <p>(a) deleting the word, “Executive” in the heading; and (b) inserting after paragraph (a) a new paragraph “(aa)”; “(aa) State House of Assembly Service Commission”</p>	
<p>201. Removal of members</p> <p>(2) This section applies to the offices of the Chairmen and members of the State Civil Service Commission, the State Independent Electoral Commission and the State Judicial Service Commission.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 8 Alteration of section 201</p> <p>Section 201 (2) is altered by inserting after the words, “State Civil Service Commission”, the words “the State House of Assembly Service Commission”.</p>	
<p>202. Independence of certain bodies</p> <p>In exercising its power to make appointments or to exercise disciplinary control over persons, the State Civil Service Commission, the State Independent Electoral Commission and the State Judicial Service Commission shall not be subject to the direction and control of any other authority or person.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 9 Alteration of section 202</p> <p>Section 202 is altered by inserting after the words, “State Civil Service Commission”, the words “the State House of Assembly Service Commission”.</p>	

THIRD SCHEDULE
PART 1

Federal Executive Bodies (established by section 153)

Clause 10
Alteration of the Third Schedule

Part I of the Third Schedule to the Principal Act is altered by-

- (a) deleting the word, “Executive”, in the heading; and
- (b) inserting after subheading F, a new subheading “FA” – –
“FA - National Assembly Service Commission.

National Assembly Service Commission
Membership

1. (1) The National Assembly Service Commission shall comprise the following members –
 - (a) the Chairman; and
 - (b) twelve other members;
- (2) The President of the Senate shall, in consultation with the Speaker of the House of Representatives, submit to the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria a proposed list out of which the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria shall nominate for appointment, a Chairman and members of the Commission subject to confirmation by the Senate.
- (3) The Commission shall have powers to appoint, promote and exercise disciplinary control over the Clerk to the National Assembly, the Deputy Clerk to the National Assembly, the Clerk of the Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Deputy Clerk of the Senate, Deputy Clerk of the House of Representatives, Secretaries to the Directorates and holders of other offices that shall be created by the Commission on the recommendation of the Clerk to the National Assembly.”

PART II

State's Executive Bodies (established by section 197)

Clause 11

Alteration of the Third Schedule

Part II of the Third Schedule to the Principal Act is altered by-

- (a) deleting the word, "Executive" in the heading; and
- (b) inserting after subheading A, a new subheading "AA"
–
"AA - House of Assembly Service Commission

**House of Assembly Service Commission
Membership**

1. (1) The House of Assembly Service Commission shall comprise the following members –
 - (a) a Chairman; and
 - (b) not less than four other members.

(2) The Speaker of the House of Assembly of the State shall, in consultation with Principal Officers of the House, submit to the Governor of the State a proposed list out of which the Governor of the State shall nominate for appointment, a Chairman and members of the Commission subject to confirmation by the House of Assembly of the State.
2. The Commission shall have powers to:

appoint, promote and exercise disciplinary control over the Clerk to the House of Assembly, the Deputy Clerks to the House of Assembly, Directors and holders of other offices that shall be created by the Commission on the recommendation of the Clerk to the House of Assembly.

	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 12 Citation</p> <p>This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Sixth Alteration) Bill, 2025</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM</p> <p>This Bill seeks to institutionalize legislative bureaucracy in the Constitution.</p>	

Bill NO. 22

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA, 1999 TO SPECIFY THE PERIOD FOR THE LAYING OF APPROPRIATION BILL BEFORE THE NATIONAL AND STATE HOUSES OF ASSEMBLY; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS, 2025

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria-	
	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of Constitution, 1999</p> <p>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>81. Authorisation of expenditure from Consolidated Revenue Fund</p> <p>(1) The President shall cause to be prepared and laid before each House of the National Assembly at any time in each financial year estimates of the revenues and expenditure of the Federation for the next following financial year.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 2</p> <p>Alteration of section 81 (1)</p> <p>Section 81 (1) of the Principal Act is altered by Substituting for a new “ 81 (1) ” -</p> <p>“The President shall cause to be prepared and laid before the joint session of the National Assembly, at least 60 days before the end of the preceding financial year, estimates of revenues and expenditure of the Federation for the succeeding financial year”.</p>	
<p>121. Authorisation of expenditure from Consolidated Revenue Fund</p> <p>(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 style="text-align: center;">Clause 3</p> <p>Alteration of section 121 (1)</p> <p>Section 121(1) of the Principal Act is altered by Substituting for a new “ 121 (1) ” -</p> <p>The Governor shall cause to be prepared and laid before the House of Assembly, at least 60 days before the end of the preceding financial year, estimates of revenues and expenditure of the State for the succeeding financial year.</p>	

	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 4 Citation</p> <p>This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Sixth Alteration) Bill, 2025</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM</p> <p>The Bill seeks to alter the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to specify the period upon which national and state appropriation bills shall be laid before the National and State Houses of Assembly; to address the negative impacts associated with late presentation of appropriation bills and to standardize a January – December budget cycle.</p>	

Bill NO. 23

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA, 1999 TO PROVIDE FOR THE INAUGURATION OF NEW MEMBERS AFTER THE INAUGURATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OR STATE HOUSES OF ASSEMBLY; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS, 2025

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria-	
	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of Constitution, 1999</p> <p>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>52. Declaration of assets and liabilities; oaths of members</p> <p>(1) Every member of the Senate or the House of Representatives shall, before taking his seat, declare his assets and liabilities as prescribed in this Constitution and subsequently take and subscribe the Oath of Allegiance and the oath of membership as prescribed in the Seventh Schedule to this Constitution before the President of the Senate or, as the case may be, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, but a member may before taking the oaths take part in the election of a President and a Deputy President of the Senate, as the case may be, or a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of Section 52</p> <p>Section 52 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting after subsection (2), new subsections “(3)”, “(4)” and (5)-</p> <p>“</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(3) Notwithstanding the provision of subsection (1) of this section, a person elected as a member of the Senate or House of Representatives after the inauguration of the House shall be deemed to be inaugurated and admitted as a Senator or Member of the House of Representatives after being issued with a Certificate of Return by the Independent National Electoral Commission.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(4) Where the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of Representatives fails, refuses or neglects to direct the administration of the Oath of Allegiance and Oath of Membership after a member of the Senate or House of Representatives has been issued with the certificate of return, and has presented the</p>	

	<p>certificate of return to the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of Representatives within 10 legislative sitting days, the member shall be deemed to be inaugurated and admitted to the Senate or the House of Representatives if the member goes before a notary public or commissioner of oaths and deposes to an affidavit wherein he subscribes to the Oath of Allegiance and Oath of Membership as prescribed in the Seventh Schedule to this Constitution</p> <p>(5) A member who subscribes to the Oath of Allegiance and the Oath of Membership under sub section (4) shall submit the sworn affidavit with the Clerk to the National Assembly and cause same to be published in at least one national newspaper</p>	
<p>64. Dissolution and issue of proclamations by President</p> <p>(3) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the person elected as the President shall have power to issue a proclamation for the holding of the first session of the National Assembly immediately after his being sworn in, or for its dissolution as provided in this section.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 3 Alteration of Section 64</p> <p>Section 64 of the Principal Act is altered by substituting for subsection (3), a new subsection “(3)”- “(3) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the first session of the National Assembly shall hold and be deemed to be convened on the second Tuesday of June at a time not earlier than 10am and not later than 12 noon.”</p>	
<p>94. Declaration of Assets and liabilities; oath of members</p> <p>(2) The Speaker and Deputy Speaker of a House of Assembly shall declare their assets and liabilities in the manner prescribed by this Constitution and subsequently take and subscribe to the Oath of allegiance and the oath of membership prescribed as aforesaid before the Clerk of the House of Assembly</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 4 Alteration of Section 94</p> <p>Section 94 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting after subsection (2), new subsections “(3)” and “(4)”- “ 3 Notwithstanding the provision of subsection (1) of this section, a person elected as a member of the House of Assembly after the inauguration of the</p>	

	<p>House shall be deemed to be inaugurated and admitted as a member after being issued with a Certificate of Return by the Independent National Electoral Commission.</p> <p>4 Where the Speaker of the House of Assembly fails, refuses or neglects to direct the administration of the Oath of Allegiance and Oath of Membership after a member of the House of Assembly has been issued with the Certificate of Return, and has presented the Certificate of Return to the Speaker of the House of Assembly within 10 legislative sitting days, the member shall be deemed to be inaugurated and admitted to the House of Assembly.”</p>	
<p>105. Dissolution and issue of proclamation by Governor</p> <p>(3) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the person elected as the Governor of a State shall have power to issue a proclamation for the holding of the first session of the House of Assembly of the State concerned immediately after his being sworn in, or for its dissolution as provided in this section.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 5 Alteration of Section 105</p> <p>Section 105(3) of the Principal Act is altered by substituting for subsection (3), a new subsection “(3)”</p> <p>(3) "Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the first session of the State Assembly shall hold and be deemed to be convened on the next Tuesday after the dissolution of the preceding Assembly, at a time not earlier than 10am and not later than 12 noon."</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 6 Citation</p> <p>This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (Sixth Alteration) Bill, 2025.</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM</p> <p>This Bill seeks to alter the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, to provide for the inauguration of new members after the inauguration of the National Assembly or House of Assembly; and for related matters</p>	

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION, 1999 TO PROVIDE THE PROCEDURE FOR REMOVING PRESIDING OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF A STATE.; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS, 2025

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	<p>ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria-</p>	
	<p>CLAUSE 1 Alteration of Constitution, 1999 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>92. Speaker of House of Assembly</p> <p>(1) There shall be a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker of a House of Assembly who shall be elected by the members of the House from among themselves.</p> <p>(2) The Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the House of Assembly shall vacate his office –</p> <p>(a) if he ceases to be a member of the House of Assembly, otherwise than by reason of the dissolution of the House;</p> <p>(b) when the House first sits after any dissolution of House; or</p> <p>(c) if he is removed from office by a resolution of House of Assembly by the votes of not less than two-third majority of the members of the House.</p>	<p>Clause 2 Alteration of Section 92</p> <p>Section 92 (2) of the Principal Act is altered by inserting in paragraph (c), after the word, “House”, a “proviso” -</p> <p>“Provided that:</p> <p>(i) the Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the House of Assembly shall only be removed from office for inability to perform the</p>	

	<p>functions of the office (whether arising from infirmity of mind or body or any other cause) or for misconduct; and</p> <p>(ii) the votes on any resolution for the removal shall be preceded by proceedings which assures fair hearing and is enshrined in the Standing Orders of the House”.</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 3 Citation</p> <p>This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, (Sixth Alteration) Bill, 2025</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">EXPLANATORY MEMEORANDUM</p> <p>This Bill seeks to alter the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to provide the procedure for removing presiding officers of the House of Assembly of a State.</p>	

Bill NO. 25

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA, 1999 TO REMOVE TRANSITIONAL LAW-MAKING POWERS FROM THE EXECUTIVE ARM OF GOVERNMENT; AND FOR RELATED MATTER, 2025

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria -	
	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of Constitution, 1999</p> <p>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>315. Existing Law</p> <p>(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 –</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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 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="text-align: center;">Clause 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of Section 315</p> <p>Section 315 of the Principal Act is altered by deleting -</p> <p>(a) subsection (2); and</p>	

<p>(i) the President, in relation to the provisions of any law of the Federation,</p> <p>(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>(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).</p>	
	<p>Clause 3 Citation</p> <p>This Bill may be cited as Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Sixth Alteration) Bill, 2025</p>	
	<p>EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM</p> <p>This Bill seeks to alter the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to remove transitional law-making powers from the Executive Arm of Government.</p>	

DEVOLUTION OF POWERS

Bill NO. 26

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA, 1999 TO PROVIDE FOR THE INCLUSION OF TOURISM AND TOURISM-RELATED MATTERS ON THE CONCURRENT LEGISLATIVE LIST; AND FOR OTHER RELATED MATTERS, 2025

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria -	
	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of Constitution, 1999</p> <p>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>60. The establishment and regulation of authorities for the Federation or any part thereof</p> <p>(d) to regulate tourist traffic; and</p> <p>(e) to prescribe minimum standards of education at all levels.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of the Second Schedule</p> <p>The Second Schedule to the Principal Act is altered in Part I, Item-60, by deleting paragraph (d).</p>	
<p>24. The Commission shall have power to</p> <p>(a) undertake periodical enumeration of population through sample surveys, censuses or otherwise;</p> <p>(b) establish and maintain a machinery for continuous and universal registration of births and deaths throughout the Federation;</p> <p>(c) advise the President on population matters;</p> <p>(d) publish and provide information and data on population for the purpose of facilitating economic and development planning; and</p> <p>(e) appoint and train or arrange for the appointment and training of enumerators or the staff of the Commission.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of the Second Schedule</p> <p>The Second Schedule to the Principal Act is altered by inserting a new Item-24A</p> <p>“24A. <i>Tourism</i></p> <p>(1) The National Assembly may make laws for the Federation or any part thereof with respect to the –</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) regulation of tourism and tourism-related activities;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) development and promotion of tourism and tourism-related activities;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(c) regulation of tourism traffic;</p>	

	<p>(d) establishment of minimum standards for tourism and for the regulation of tourism and tourism-related activities at all levels.</p> <p>(2) A House of Assembly may make laws for the State with respect to –</p> <p>(a) establishment and development of tourism facilities, activities, etc. within the State; and</p> <p>(b) establishment in that State of any authority for the development, promotion, management or regulation of tourism.</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 4 Citation</p> <p>This Bill may be cited as Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Sixth Alteration) Bill, 2025</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 provide for the inclusion of Tourism and Tourism-related matters in the Concurrent Legislative List.</p>	

HUMAN RIGHTS

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA, 1999 TO PROVIDE SPECIAL PROTECTION FOR CHILDREN; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS, 2025

PROVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria-	
	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of Constitution 1999</p> <p>The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 is hereby altered as set out in this Bill.</p>	
<p>17. Social objectives (1) The State social order is founded on ideals of Freedom, Equality and Justice.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of Section 17</p> <p>The Principal Act is altered by inserting after section 17, a new section ‘17A’ –</p> <p>17A – Special Protection of Children</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The State shall adopt measures to ensure that in all actions concerning a child, whether undertaken by public or private institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child shall be the primary consideration. 2) Every child shall be protected from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual exploitation, in a manner consistent with the child's sense of dignity and worth. 3) The State shall guarantee every child effective and equal access to justice, including through child- 	

	<p>sensitive, gender-responsive and age-appropriate procedures, the provision of free legal assistance where necessary, and the right of the child to be heard in all matters affecting them, with due weight given to their views in accordance with their age and maturity.</p> <p>4) Where a child is in conflict with the law or a victim of harm, the State shall adopt measures for diversion, rehabilitation, recovery and social reintegration, consistent with the child's dignity, human rights and fundamental freedoms.</p> <p>5) A capital punishment, life imprisonment or such other term of imprisonment shall not be imposed for offences committed by a person below eighteen years of age without the possibility of release.</p> <p>6) For the purpose of this section, a child means a person below the age of 18 years.”</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 3 Citation</p> <p>This Act may be cited as the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, (Sixth Alteration) Bill 2025.</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM</p> <p>This bill seeks to empower the State to safeguard children by integrating protective measure in all actions and decisions undertaken by public or private institutions, Court of law, Administrative Authorities or Legislative Bodies.</p>	

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA, 1999 TO FURTHER DEFINE ACTS THAT CONSTITUTE TORTURE, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS, 2025

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria -	
	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of Constitution, 1999</p> <p>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>34. Right to dignity of human person</p> <p>(1) Every individual is entitled to respect for the dignity of his person, and accordingly –</p> <p>(a) no person shall be subject to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment;</p> <p>(b) no person shall be held in slavery or servitude; and</p> <p>(c) no person shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of section 34</p> <p>Section 34 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting after subsection (1), a new subsection “(1A)” –</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“(1A) For the purpose of subsection (1) (a) of this section, “torture, inhuman or degrading treatment” includes parading persons arrested by the police or any other law enforcement agency in the public”</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Citation</p> <p>This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Sixth Alteration) Bill, 2025.</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 clarify the definition of torture, inhuman and degrading treatment to include parading suspects and persons arrested by the Police or any other law enforcement agency.</p>	

Bill NO. 29

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA, 1999 TO PROTECT THE RIGHT OF AN UNBORN CHILD BEING CARRIED BY A PREGNANT WOMAN SENTENCED TO DEATH; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS, 2025

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria -	
	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of Constitution, 1999</p> <p>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>33. Right to life</p> <p>(1) Every person has a right to life, and no one shall be deprived intentionally of his life, save in execution of sentence of a court in respect of a criminal offence of which he has been guilty in Nigeria.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of Section 33</p> <p>Section 33 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, where a pregnant woman is convicted of an offence punishable by death and it is proved to the satisfaction of the court that she is pregnant, the court shall sentence her to life imprisonment.”</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 4</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Citation</p> <p>This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, (Sixth Alteration) Bill, 2025</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 protect the right of an unborn child being carried by a pregnant woman sentenced to death.</p>	

Bill NO. 30

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA, 1999 TO PROVIDE FOR THE RIGHT TO A CLEAN, SAFE, AND HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT UNDER THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT AND INTEGRATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION INTO THE RIGHT TO LIFE AND DIGNITY OF THE HUMAN PERSON; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS, 2025

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria -	
	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 1 Alteration of Constitution, 1999</p> <p>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>33. Right to life</p> <p>(2) A person shall not be regarded as having been deprived of his life in contravention of this section, if he dies as a result of the use, to such extent and in such circumstances as are permitted by law, of such force as is reasonably necessary –</p> <p>(a) for the defense of any person from unlawful violence or for the defense of property;</p> <p>(b) in order to effect a lawful arrest or to prevent the escape of a person lawfully detained; or (c) for the purpose of suppressing a riot, insurrection or mutiny.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 2 Alteration of section 33</p> <p>Section 33 of the Principal Act is altered by, inserting after subsection (2) a new subsection “(3)” –</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 6 (6) (c), The right to life includes the right to a clean, safe, and healthy environment.”</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 3 Alteration of Section 33</p> <p>Insert after section 33 of the Principal Act new section “33A” –</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“33A. Right to protection of environment. (1) Every person shall have the right to a clean, safe, and healthy environment free from pollution,</p>	

	<p>contamination, and environmental degradation, and any violation shall give rise to liability.</p> <p>(2) The State, corporate entities, and all persons engaged in activities affecting the environment shall take all necessary measures to protect and improve the environment and safeguard the water, air and land, forest and wild life of Nigeria.”</p>	
<p>34. Right to dignity of human person</p> <p>(2) For the purposes of subsection (1) (c) of this section, “forced or compulsory labour” does not include -</p> <p>(a) any labour required in consequence of the sentence or order of a court;</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>....</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 4 Alteration of section 34.</p> <p>Section 34 of the Principal Act is altered, by inserting after subsection (2), a new subsection “(3)” –</p> <p>“(3) For the purpose of this section, subjecting any person or community to environmental conditions that pose a risk to health, cause displacement, result in the loss of livelihood, or lead to the degradation of living conditions arising from pollution, toxic waste dumping, industrial emissions, or the contamination of air, water, or soil, or from any other harmful environmental activity, shall constitute inhuman and degrading treatment.”</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 5 Citation</p> <p>This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Sixth Alteration) Bill, 2025</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 provide for the right to a clean, safe, and healthy environment and the integration of environmental protection within the scope of the right to life and dignity of the human person.</p>	

FISCAL REFORMS

Bill NO. 31

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA, 1999 TO MANDATE ALL GOVERNMENT STATUTORY CORPORATIONS, COMMISSIONS, AUTHORITIES, AGENCIES INCLUDING ALL PERSONS AND BODIES ESTABLISHED BY LAW TO SUBMIT YEARLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT TO THE AUDITOR GENERAL WITHIN A SPECIFIED PERIOD; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS, 2025

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria as	
	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of Constitution, 1999</p> <p>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>85. Audit of Public Accounts</p> <p>(1)</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>(3)</p> <p>(4)</p> <p>(5)</p> <p>(6)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of Section 85</p> <p>Section 85 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting new Sub-Sections “(7)” to “(10)” -</p> <p>(7) Subject to the provisions of subsection (3) of this section, all government statutory corporations, commissions, authorities, agencies including all persons and bodies established by an Act of the National Assembly, shall submit an audited financial statement of all their transactions to the Auditor General of the Federation within 90 to 180 days of the new financial year.</p> <p>(8) The audited financial statement must also contain detailed information about the dealings of such government body.</p> <p>(9) Failure of any government statutory corporations, commissions, authorities, agencies including all persons and bodies established by an Act of the National Assembly to comply</p>	

	<p>with the above directive as stated in subsection (8) of this section, the National Assembly shall cease from approving such body's budget for the succeeding year.</p> <p>(10) For the purpose of subsection (6) of this section, the Auditor General of the Federation shall submit the names of any government statutory corporations, commissions, authorities, agencies including all persons and bodies established by an Act of the National Assembly, that are in violation of the provisions of subsection (8) of this section to the National Assembly for immediate exclusion from the budget of the succeeding year.</p>	
<p>125. Audit of Public Accounts</p> <p>(1)</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>Nothing in subsection (2) of this section shall be construed as authorising the Auditor-General to audit the accounts of or appoint auditors for government statutory corporations, commissions, authorities, agencies, including all persons and bodies established by Law by the Auditor-General shall -</p> <p>(a) provide such bodies with –</p> <p>(i) a list of auditors qualified to be appointed by them as external auditors and from which the bodies shall appoint their external auditors, and</p> <p>(ii) a guideline on the level of fees to be paid to external auditors; and</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 3 Alteration of Section 125</p> <p>Section 125 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting new Sub-Sections “(7)” to “(10)” -</p> <p>(7) Subject to the provisions of subsection (3) of this section, all government statutory corporations, commissions, authorities, agencies including all persons and bodies established by Law shall submit an audited financial statement of all their transactions to the Auditor General of the State within 90 to 180 days of the new financial year.</p> <p>(8) The audited financial statement must also contain detailed information about the dealings of such government body.</p> <p>(9) Failure of any government statutory corporations, commissions, authorities, agencies including all persons and bodies established by Law to comply with the above directive as stated in subsection (7) of this section, the State House of Assembly shall cease from approving such body's budget for the succeeding year.</p> <p>(10) For the purpose of subsection (5) of this section, the Auditor General of the State shall submit the names of any government statutory corporations, commissions, authorities, agencies including all persons and bodies established by Law,</p>	

<p>(b) comment on their annual accounts and auditor’s report thereon.</p> <p>(4)</p> <p>(5) The Auditor-General for a State shall, within ninety days of receipt of the Accountant-General’s financial statement and annual accounts of the State, submit his report to the House of Assembly of the State and the House shall cause the report to be considered by a committee of the House responsible for public accounts.</p> <p>(3)</p>	<p>that is in violation of the provisions of subsection (7) of this section to the National Assembly for immediate exclusion from the budget of the succeeding year</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 4 Citation</p> <p>This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Sixth Alteration) Bill, 2025.</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 mandate all government statutory corporations, commissions, authorities, agencies including all persons and bodies established by Law, both at federal and state level to submit yearly financial statement to the Auditor General within a specified period.</p>	

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA, 1999 TO PROVIDE FOR THE PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF REPORTS OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL OF THE FEDERATION AND THE AUDITOR-GENERAL OF A STATE; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS, 2025

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	<p>ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria-</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 1 Alteration of Constitution, 1999</p> <p>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>85. Audit of public accounts</p> <p>(6) In the exercise of his functions under this Constitution, the Auditor-General shall not be subject to the direction or control of any other authority or person.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 2 Alteration of Section 85</p> <p>Section 85 of the Principal Act is altered by substituting for subsection (6), a new sub-section “(6)”-</p> <p>“(6) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Constitution, the Auditor-General of the Federation shall within ninety (90) days of receipt of the Accountant -General’s financial statement, publicize his findings and submit reports to the National Assembly.</p>	
<p>125. Audit of public accounts</p> <p>5) The Auditor-General for a State shall, within ninety days of receipt of the Accountant-General’s financial statement and annual accounts of the State, submit his report to the House of Assembly of the State and the House shall cause the report to be considered by a committee of the House responsible for public accounts.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 3 Alteration of Section 125</p> <p>Section 125(5) is altered by substituting the existing subsection “(5)” for a new subsection “(5)”-</p> <p>“Notwithstanding the provisions of this Constitution, the Auditor-General of a State shall, within ninety (90) days of receipts of the Accountant-General financial statement and annual accounts of the state, publicize his findings and submit his reports to the House of Assembly of the State ”.</p>	

	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 4 Citation</p> <p>This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Sixth Alteration) Bill, 2025.</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM</p> <p>This Bill seeks to promote transparency and citizens' participation in Governance through the publication of reports of the Auditor-General of the Federation and that of a state.</p>	

STRENGTHENING OF INSTITUTIONS

Bill NO. 33

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA, 1999 TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION TO PROVIDE EACH STATE OF THE FEDERATION AND FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY, THE OPPORTUNITY OF ONE PERSON REPRESENTATION; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS, 2025

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria	
	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 1 Alteration of Constitution, 1999</p> <p>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>Part I of the Third Schedule.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>D – Federal Civil Service Commission</i></p> <p>10. Federal Civil Service Commission The Federal Civil Service Commission shall comprise the following members –</p> <p>(a) Chairman, and</p> <p>(b) Not more than fifteen other members</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 2 Alteration of the Third Schedule</p> <p>The Third Schedule, Part 'I', item 'D' paragraph 10(b) of the Principal Act is altered to read thus: "one person to represent each of the states of the Federation and the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja".</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 3 Citation</p> <p>This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Sixth Alteration) Bill, 2025.</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 increase the number of members of the Federal Civil Service Commission thereby giving each state of the federation and the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja the opportunity of one-person representation.</p>	
--	---	--

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA, 1999 TO ENSURE THAT EVERY LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN EACH STATE HAS AT LEAST ONE MEMBER REPRESENTING THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF THAT STATE; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS, 2025

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria	
	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 1 Alteration of Constitution, 1999</p> <p>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>91. Composition of the House of Assembly</p> <p>Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, a House of Assembly of a State shall consist of three or four times the number of seats which that State has in the House of Representatives divided in a way to reflect, as far as possible, nearly equal population:</p> <p>Provided that a House of Assembly of a State shall consist of not less than twenty-four and not more than forty members.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 2 Alteration of section 91</p> <p>Section 91 of the Principal Act is altered by substituting for the proviso, a new “proviso” –</p> <p>“Provided that the House of Assembly of a State consist of not less than twenty-four and not more than forty-four members and composition of membership shall show or indicate that each Local Government in the State has at least one member representing the Local Government in the House of Assembly of that State.”</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 3 Citation</p> <p>This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (Sixth Alteration) Bill, 2025.</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 ensure that every Local Government Council in each State has at least one member in the House of Assembly of that State to ensure equitable representation.</p>	

Bill NO. 35

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA, 1999 TO SEPARATE THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR FROM THAT OF THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR ON ISSUES OF QUALIFICATION OR DISQUALIFICATION; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS, 2025

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	<p>ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria –</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 1 Alteration of Constitution, 1999</p> <p>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>Nomination and election of the Deputy Governor</p> <p>(1) In any election to which the foregoing provisions of this Part of this Chapter relate, a candidate for the office of Governor of a State shall not be deemed to have been validly nominated for such office unless he nominates another candidate as his associate for his running for the office of Governor, who is to occupy the office of Deputy Governor; and that candidate shall be deemed to have been duly elected to the office of Deputy Governor if the candidate who nominated him is duly elected as Governor in accordance with the said provisions.</p> <p>(2). . .</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 2 Alteration of section 187</p> <p>Section 187 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting after subsection (1), new subsections “(1A)” and “(1B)” –</p> <p>“(1A) The removal of a deputy-governor or deputy-governorship candidate on account of qualification or disqualification by a Court or Tribunal, shall not affect the election of a governorship candidate or governor-elect.</p> <p>(1B) If a deputy governor or deputy-governorship candidate is removed by a Court or Tribunal, the governor or governorship candidate shall have the right to nominate another person as deputy-governor or deputy-governorship candidate.”</p>	

	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 3 Citation</p> <p>This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Sixth Alteration) Bill, 2025</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 separate the office of the Governor from that of the Deputy Governor on issues of qualification or disqualification.</p>	

TRADITIONAL INSTITUTIONS

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA, 1999 TO ESTABLISH COUNCIL OF TRADITIONAL RULERS IN NIGERIA; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS, 2025

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria	
	<p style="text-align: center;">CLAUSE 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of Constitution, 1999</p> <p>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>197. State Commissions</p> <p>(1) There shall be established for each State of the Federation the following bodies, namely</p> <p>(a) State Civil Service Commission;</p> <p>(b) State Independent Electoral Commission; and</p> <p>(c) State Judicial Service Commission.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alteration of Section 197</p> <p>Section 197 of the Principal Act is altered-</p> <p>(a) in the marginal note by inserting after the words, “State Commissions”, the words “and Councils”; and</p> <p>(b) in subsection (1) by inserting a new paragraph (d) “(d) State Council of Traditional Rulers.”</p>	

<p>Part II of the Third Schedule</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 3 Alteration of the Third Schedule</p> <p>Part II of the Third Schedule of the Principal Act is altered by inserting after paragraph 6, new paragraphs “7- 9”-</p> <p>“7. A Council of Traditional Rulers shall comprise a Chairman and such number of persons as may be prescribed by Law of the House of Assembly of the State.</p> <p>8. The Council of Traditional Rulers shall have power to advise the Governor on any matter relating to-</p> <p>(a) customary law, cultural affairs, intercommunal relations and chieftaincy matters;</p> <p>(b) the maintenance of public order within the State or any part thereof; and</p> <p>(c) such other matters as the Governor may direct.</p> <p>9. The Council shall make orders or rules regulating the conduct of its meetings subject to the approval of the Governor.”</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 4 Citation</p> <p style="text-align: center;">This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (Sixth Alteration) Bill, 2025</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 formally recognize and establish the roles and functions of traditional rulers within the country's governance framework.</p>	

Bill NO. 37

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA, 1999 TO PROVIDE A STABLE AND STATUTORY SOURCE OF FUNDING FOR THE TRADITIONAL INSTITUTION IN NIGERIA; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS, 2025

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION	PROVISIONS OF THE BILL	REMARKS
	ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria-	
	CLAUSE 1 Alteration of Constitution, 1999 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.	
162. Distributable Pool account 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.	CLAUSE 2 Alteration of Section 162 Section 162 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting after subsection (8) a proviso. “Provided that the House of Assembly of the State shall make law for direct payment of at least five percent from the amount standing to the credit of the local government Councils, to the head of the Traditional Council in each State.”	
	CLAUSE 3 Citation This Bill may cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Sixth Alteration) Bill, 2025.	
	EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM This Bill seeks to alter the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to provide a stable and statutory source of funding for the traditional institution in Nigeria.	

CREATION OF STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Creation of States and Local Government

In the course of its engagements, the Committee received numerous memoranda from stakeholders across the Federation requesting the creation of new States, Local Government Areas, and adjustments to existing boundaries. These requests reflect longstanding demands for administrative convenience, improved governance, and equitable representation.

State Creation Requests

A total of **56 requests** for the creation of new States were received and distributed across the six geopolitical zones as follows:

1. North-East – 8
2. North-West – 8
3. North-Central – 14
4. South-East – 6
5. South-South – 10
6. South-West – 10

Additionally, the Committee received **2 requests** for boundary adjustments.

Local Government Creation Requests

The Committee also received **494 requests** for the creation of new Local Government Areas, broken down as follows:

1. North-East – 106
2. North-West – 40
3. North-Central – 148
4. South-East – 41
5. South-South – 92
6. South-West – 67

These requests underscore widespread interest in decentralizing governance to enhance service delivery and grassroots participation.

Joint Committee Resolution and Current Status

In view of the volume and complexity of the requests, the Joint Committee resolved to:

- In the interest of fairness, national cohesion, and balanced representation, it was recommended that **one additional State be created in the Southern region** to bring it at par with other geopolitical zones in terms of the number of States.
- Constitute a **Sub-Committee** to undertake a detailed technical review of all submissions; and
- Refer the requests to the **Geopolitical Zone Caucuses of the House of Representatives and the Senate** for harmonised inputs and recommendations.

As at the time of this Report, only two zones have submitted their recommendations, namely:

- **South-South Zone** – Proposal for the creation of **Toru-Ebe State**, with **Burutu** as the proposed capital.
- **South-East Zone** – Proposal for the creation of **Anim State**, with **Orlu** as the proposed capital.

Next Steps

The Committee will, upon receipt of reports from the remaining zones, consolidate all recommendations and subject them to further legislative scrutiny in line with constitutional requirements for State and Local Government creation.