

**AMENDMENTS PROPOSED TO THE
CONSTITUTION BY THE
SUB-COMMITTEES OF THE
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
COMMITTEE ON THE REVIEW
OF THE 1999 CONSTITUTION.**

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS OF SUB-COMMITTEES OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON THE REVIEW OF THE 1999 CONSTITUTION.

	CHAPTER 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS PART 1 FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA	CHAPTER 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS PART 1 FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA
SECTION	EXISTING PROVISIONS	SUB-COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS
1.(1)	The Constitution is supreme and its provisions shall have binding force on all authorities and persons throughout the Federal Republic of Nigeria.	
(2)	The Federal Republic of Nigeria shall not be governed, nor shall any person or group of person take control of the government of Nigeria or any part thereof, except in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.	Add new Sub-Section 1 (3) (3) Any person or group of persons who, after the coming into force of this Constitution, breaches or attempts to breach the provisions of Sub-section (2) of this Constitution shall, at any time after a Constitutional and a Democratic Government is re-established, be prosecuted and if found guilty, shall be punished accordingly. Original Sub-Section (3) renumbered as new (4)
(3)	If any other law is inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution, this Constitution shall prevail, and that other law shall to the extent of the inconsistency be void.	(4) If any other law is inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution, this Constitution shall prevail, and that other law shall to the extent of the inconsistency be void.

<p>2 (1)</p> <p>(2)</p>	<p>Nigeria is one indivisible and indissoluble Sovereign State to be known by the name of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.</p> <p>Nigeria shall be a Federation consisting of States and a Federal Capital Territory.</p>	<p>Add New Sub-Section (3)</p> <p>(3) Nigeria shall be governed through a three-tier structure of government namely the Government of the Federation, the State Government and Local Government.</p>
<p>4 (4)</p>	<p>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>The Legislative powers of the Federal Republic of Nigeria shall be vested in the National Assembly for the federation, which shall consist of the Senate and the House of Representatives.</p>
<p>4 (7)</p>	<p>PART II POWERS OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA</p> <p>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 –</p> <p>(a) any matter not included in the Exclusive Legislative List set out in Part I of the Second Schedule to this Constitution;</p>	<p>PART II POWERS OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA</p> <p>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-</p> <p>(a) any matter not included in the Exclusive Legislative List set out in Part I of the Second Schedule to this Constitution;</p>

	<p>(b) any matter included in the Concurrent Legislative List set out in the first column of Part II of the Second Schedule to this Constitution to the extent prescribed in the second column opposite thereto; and</p> <p>(c) any other matter with respect to which it is empowered to make laws in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.</p>	<p>(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>Add new paragraph (c) to read:</p> <p>(c) Any matter not included in <i>either</i> the Exclusive Legislative List set out in Part I of the Second schedule to this Constitution or 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.</p> <p>Original paragraph (c) renumbered as new (d)</p> <p>(d) any other matter with respect to which it is empowered to make laws in accordance with the provision of this Constitution.</p>
6 (3)	The courts to which this section relates, established by this Constitution for the Federation and for the States, specified in subsection (5) (a) to (i) of this section shall be the only superior courts of record in Nigeria; and save as otherwise prescribed by the National Assembly or by the House of Assembly of a State, each court	(3) The courts to which this section relates, established by this Constitution for the Federation and for the States, specified in subsection (5) (a) to (j) of this section shall be the only superior courts of record in Nigeria; and save as otherwise prescribed by the National Assembly or by the House of Assembly of a

	shall have all the powers of a superior court of record.	State, each court shall have all the powers of a superior court of record.
6 (5)	<p>This section relates to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The Supreme Court of Nigeria; (b) The Court of Appeal; (c) The Federal High Court; (d) The High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja; (e) A High Court of a State; (f) The Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja; (g) A Sharia Court of Appeal of a State; (h) The Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja (i) A Customary Court of Appeal of a State (j) Such other courts as may be authorized by law to exercise jurisdiction on matters with respect to which the National Assembly may make laws; and (k) Such other courts as may be authorized by law to exercise jurisdiction at first instance or on appeal on matters with respect to which a House of Assembly may make laws. 	<p>Add new paragraph 6(5) (d) and original 6 (5)(d)-(k) renumbered to read (e) – (1) as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The Supreme Court of Nigeria; (b) The Court of Appeal; (c) The Federal High Court; (d) National Industrial Court; (e) The High Court of a State; (f) A High Court of a State; (g) The Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal capital territory, Abuja. (h) A Sharia Court of Appeal of a State; (i) The Customary Court of Appeal of the federal capital Territory, Abuja. (j) A Customary Court of Appeal of a State (k) Such other courts as may be authorized by law to exercise jurisdiction on matters with respect to which the National Assembly may make laws; and (l) Such other courts as may be authorized by law to exercise jurisdiction at first instance or on appeal on matters with respect to which a House of Assembly may make laws.

6(6)(d)	Shall not, as from the date when this section comes into force, extend to any action or proceedings relating to any existing law made on or after 15 th January, 1966 for determining any issue or question as to the competence of any authority or person to make any such law.	Deleted
8 (1) (c)	The result of the referendum is then approved by a simple majority of all the States of the Federation supported by a simple majority of members of the Houses of Assembly; and	(c) The result of the referendum is then approved by a simple majority in two-thirds of the State houses of Assembly ; and
9(3)	An Act of the National Assembly for the purpose of altering the provisions of this Section, Section 8 or Chapter IV of this Constitution shall not be passed by either House of the National Assembly unless the proposal is approved by the votes of not less than four-fifths majority of all the Members of each House, and also approved by resolution of the Houses of Assembly of not less than two-thirds of all the States.	An Act of the National Assembly for the purpose of altering the provisions of this Section, Section 8 or Chapter IV of this Constitution shall not be passed by either House of the National Assembly unless the proposal is approved by the votes of not less than two-thirds majority of all the Members of each House, and also approved by resolution of the Houses of Assembly of not less than two-thirds of all the States.
	CHAPTER II FUNDAMENTAL OBJECTIVES AND DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY	CHAPTER II FUNDAMENTAL OBJECTIVES AND DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY
	It shall be the duty and responsibility of all organs of government, and of all authorities and persons, exercising legislative, executive or judicial powers, to	Original provision renumbered as subsection 13(1) and a new sub-section (2) added to read as follow: (1) It shall be the duty and responsibility of all organs of government, and of all authorities and persons, exercising legislative, executive or judicial powers, to

	conform to, observe and apply the provisions of this Chapter of this Constitution.	conform to, observe and apply the provisions of this Chapter of this Constitution. (2) It shall be the duty of all educational institutions in Nigeria to develop and compulsorily teach the ideals of this Constitution to every student.
15(1)	(1) The motto of the federal Republic of Nigeria shall be Unity and Faith, Peace and Progress	1) The motto of the federal Republic of Nigeria shall be Unity and Faith, Peace and Progress
16(1)	(b) Control the national economy in such manner as to secure the maximum welfare, freedom and happiness of every citizen on the basis of social justice and equality of status and opportunity;	(b) Control and regulate the national economy in such manner as to secure the maximum welfare, freedom and happiness of every citizen on the basis of social justice and equality of status and opportunity;
25	It shall be the duty of every citizen to- (a) abide by this Constitution, respect its ideals and its institutions, the National Flag, the National Anthem, the National Pledge, and legitimate authorities.	It shall be the duty of every citizen to:- (a) defend democratic institutions, abide by this Constitution, respect its ideals and its institutions, the National Flag, the National Anthem, the National Pledge, and legitimate authorities.

	CHAPTER III CITIZENSHIP	CHAPTER III CITIZENSHIP
25(1)	<p>(1) The following persons are citizens of Nigeria by birth, namely -</p> <p>(a) every person born in Nigeria before the date of independence, either of whose parents or any of whose grandparents belongs or belonged to a community indigenous to Nigeria:</p> <p>Provided that a person shall not become a citizen of Nigeria by virtue of this section if neither of his parents nor any of his grandparents was born in Nigeria;</p> <p>(b) every person born in Nigeria after the date of independence either of whose parents or any of whose grandparents is a citizen of Nigeria; and</p> <p>(c) every person born outside Nigeria either of whose parents is a citizen of Nigeria.</p>	<p>(1) The following persons are citizens of Nigeria by birth, namely-</p> <p>(a) every person born in Nigeria either of whose parents or any of whose grandparents is an indigene of a community in Nigeria;</p> <p>Provided that a person shall not become a citizen of Nigeria by virtue of this section if neither of his parents nor any of his grandparents was born in Nigeria;</p> <p>Add new paragraph 25 (1) (b) and renumber original paragraphs (b) and (c) respectively to read as follows</p> <p>(b) Paragraph (a) of this section shall also apply to persons born on or before 1st day of October, 1960 either of whose parents or any of whose grandparents was an indigene of a territory or community now forming part of Nigeria.</p> <p>(c) every person born in Nigeria after the date of independence either of whose parents or any of whose grandparents is a citizen of Nigeria; and</p> <p>(d) every person born outside Nigeria either of whose parents is a citizen of Nigeria.</p>
26 (2)	<p>(2) The provisions of this section shall apply to-</p> <p>(a) any woman who is or has been married to a citizen of Nigeria; or</p>	<p>2) The provisions of this section shall apply to-</p> <p>(a) any person who is or has been married to a citizen of Nigeria.</p>

27 (1)	(1) Subject to the provisions of Section 28 of this Constitution, any person who is qualified in accordance with the provisions of this section may apply to the President for the grant of a certificate of naturalization.	(1) Subject to the provisions of Section 28 of this Constitution, any person who is not a Nigerian citizen may apply to the President for the grant of a certificate of Nigerian Citizenship Naturalization.
27(2)	<p>(2) No person shall be qualified to apply for the grant of a certificate of naturalization, unless he satisfies the President that-</p> <p>(a) he is a person of full age and capacity;</p> <p>(b) he is a person of good character;</p> <p>(c) he has shown a clear intention of his desire to be domiciled in Nigeria;</p> <p>(d) he is, in the opinion of the Governor of the State where the person is or proposes to be resident, acceptable to the local community in which he is to live permanently; and has been assimilated into the ay of life of Nigerians in that part of the Federation;</p> <p>(e) he is a person who has made or is capable of making useful contribution to the advancement, progress, and well-being of Nigeria;</p> <p>(f) he has taken the Oath of Allegiance prescribed in the Seventh Schedule to this Constitution; and</p> <p>(g) he has, immediately preceding the date of his application, either.</p> <p>i. Resided in Nigeria for a continuous period of</p>	<p>(2)The President may grant the certificate of naturalization referred to in subsection (1) of this section if he is satisfied after conducting the necessary enquiries that the person –</p> <p>(a) is of full age and capacity;</p> <p>(b) is of good character;</p> <p>(c) shows a clear intention to be domiciled in Nigeria.</p> <p>(d) is, in the opinion of the Governor of the State where the person is or proposes to be resident, acceptable to the local community in which he is to live permanently; and has been assimilated into the way of life of Nigerians in that part of the Federation;</p> <p>(e) has made or is capable of making useful contribution to the advancement, progress and well-being of Nigeria;</p> <p>(f) has taken the Oath of Allegiance prescribed in the Seventh Schedule to this Constitution; and</p> <p>(g) has, immediately preceding the date of his application, either.</p> <p>i. Resided in Nigeria for a continuous period of fifteen years or.</p>

	<p>fifteen years or.</p> <p>ii. resided in Nigeria continuously for a period of twelve months, and during the period of twenty years immediately preceding that period of twelve months has resided in Nigeria for periods amounting in the aggregate to not less than fifteen years.</p>	<p>ii. resided in Nigeria continuously for a period of twelve months, and during the period of twenty years immediately preceding that period of twelve months has resided in Nigeria for periods amounting in the aggregate to not less than fifteen years.</p>
29(4)(b)	(b) any woman who is married shall be deemed to be of full age.	(b) any person is married shall be deemed to be of full age.
30 (1)	(1) The President may deprive a person, other than a person who is a citizen of Nigeria by birth or by registration, of his citizenship, if he is satisfied that such a person has, within a period of seven years after becoming naturalized, been sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less three years.	The President may deprive a person, other than a person who is a citizen of Nigeria by birth or by registration, of his citizenship, if he is satisfied that such a person has, within a period of seven years after becoming naturalized, been sentenced to imprisonment for a felony .
31	For the purposes of this Chapter, a parent or grandparent of a person shall be deemed to be a citizen of Nigeria if at the time of the birth of that person such parent or grandparent would have possessed that status by birth if he had been alive on the date of Independence and in this section, “the date of independence” has the meaning assigned to it in section 25 (2) of this Constitution.	For the purposes of this Chapter, a parent or grandparent of a person shall be deemed to be a citizen of Nigeria if at the time of the birth of that person such parent or grandparent would have possessed that status by birth if he had been alive on the first day of October, 1960

34 (2)	<p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER IV FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER IV FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS</p>
	<p>(b) any labour required of members of the armed forces of the Federation or the Nigerian Police Force in pursuance of their duties as such;</p>	<p>(b) any labour required of members of the armed forces of the Federation, Government Security Services or the Nigerian Police in pursuance of their duties as such;</p>
35(7) (b)	<p>(b) as invalidating any law by reason only that it authorizes the detention for a period not exceeding three months of a member of the armed forces of the Federation or a members of the Nigeria Police 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 for which he has been found guilty.</p>	<p>b) as invalidating any law by reason only that it authorizes the detention for a period not exceeding three months of a member of the armed forces of the Federation or a members of the Nigeria Police in execution of a sentence imposed by an officer of the armed forces of the Federation or of the Nigeria Police, in respect of an offence punishable by such detention for which he has been found guilty.</p>
39(3)(b)	<p>(b) imposing restrictions upon persons holding office under the Government of the Federation or of a State, members of the Armed Forces of the Federation or members of the Nigeria Police Force or other Government security services or agencies established by law.</p>	<p>(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 or other Government security services or agencies established by law.</p>
42(3)	<p>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 a 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>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 a member of the Nigeria Police or to an office in the service of a body corporate established directly by any law in force in Nigeria.</p>

		<p>Add New Sub-Section (4) and (5)(a) (b) (c) (d)</p> <p>(4) A Nigerian woman married to a Nigerian who is not of the same State of Origin as the man shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of the State in all cases of appointment, employment or election to any political and public office as if she were an indigene of that State.</p> <p>(5) (a) The right of every Nigerian to reside and work in any part of Nigeria as a citizen of that place is hereby guaranteed and protected.</p> <p>(b) No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the State.</p> <p>(c) A person shall be deemed a resident of a place in Nigeria when he has been resident and has paid all his taxes in that place for a continuous period of three years.</p> <p>(d) every Nigerian child between the ages of six and fifteen shall be entitled to free and compulsory basic education.</p> <p>(e) In this section basic education shall be as defined by an Act of the National Assembly.</p>
44 (3)	(3) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, the entire property in and control of all minerals, mineral oils and natural gas in, under or upon any land in Nigeria or in, under or upon the territorial waters, and the Exclusive Economic Zone of Nigeria shall vest in the Government of the Federation and shall be managed in such manner as may be prescribed by the National Assembly.	(3) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, the entire property in and control of all minerals, mineral oils and natural gas in, under or upon any land in Nigeria or in, under or upon the territorial waters, Continental Shelf and the Exclusive Economic Zone of Nigeria shall vest in the Government of the Federation and shall be managed in such manner as may be prescribed by the National Assembly.

46(1)	(1) Any person who alleges that any of the provisions of this Chapter has been, is being or is likely to be contravened in any State in relation to him may apply to a High court in the State for redress.	(1) Any person who alleges that any of the provisions of this constitution has been, is being or is likely to be contravened in any State or the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja in relation to him, may apply to a High Court in the State or in Federal Capital Territory, Abuja for redress.
55	<p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER V THE LEGISLATURE PART I NATIONAL ASSEMBLY</p> <p>B – Procedure For Summoning And Dissolution of National Assembly.</p> <p>The business of the National Assembly shall be conducted in English, and in Hausa, Ibo and Yoruba when adequate arrangements have been made therefore.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER V THE LEGISLATURE PART I NATIONAL ASSEMBLY</p> <p>B – Procedure For Summoning And Dissolution of National Assembly.</p> <p>The business of the National Assembly shall be conducted in English, and in Hausa, Ibo and Yoruba when adequate arrangements have been made therefore, in other Nigerian Languages.</p>
59(4)	Where the President, within thirty days after the presentation of the bill to him, fails to signify his assent or where he withholds assent, then the bills shall again be presented to the National Assembly sitting at a joint meeting, and if passed by two thirds majority of members of both Houses at such joint meeting, the bill shall become law and the assent of the President shall not be required.	Where the President, within thirty days after the presentation of the bill to him, fails to signify his assent or where he withholds assent, then the bills shall again be presented to the National Assembly and if passed by two thirds majority of members of each Houses , the bill shall become law and the assent of the President shall not be required.

64(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.	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 not later than 72 hours (3 days) after his being sworn in or for its dissolution as provided in this section.
69(b)	<p style="text-align: center;">C-Qualification for Membership of National Assembly and right of Attendance</p> <p>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;">C-Qualification for Membership of National Assembly and right of Attendance</p> <p>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 “two-thirds” majority of the votes of the persons registered to vote in that member's constituency.</p>
70	A member of the Senate or of the House of representatives shall receive such salary and other allowances as the Revenue Mobilisation, Allocation and Fiscal Commission may determine.	<p>Original provision retained as subsection (1) and add three new Sub-section (2) (3) and (4), to read:</p> <p>(1) A member of the Senate or of the House of Representatives shall receive such salary and other allowances as Revenue Mobilisation, Allocation and Fiscal Commission may determine.</p> <p>(2) A member of the Senate or House of Representatives who has served for a period of not less than four years shall be entitled for payment of severance benefits to him or his personal representatives(s) on ceasing to be a member either by his death, retirement or dissolution of the National Assembly.</p> <p>(3) A member of the Senate or House of representatives</p>

		<p>shall receive adequate compensation, to be determined by the Revenue Mobilisation, Allocation and fiscal Commission, in the event that he loses his position or life through coup or any event while in active service.</p> <p>(4) All entitlements referred to in sub-sections (2) and (3) of this section shall, unless otherwise provided by this Constitution, be charged upon the Consolidate Revenue Fund of the Federal Government”.</p>
80 (1)	<p>E-Powers And Control Over Public Funds All revenues or other moneys raise or received by the Federation (not being revenues or other moneys payable under this Constitution or any Act of the National Assembly into any other public fund of the Federation established for a specific purpose) shall be paid into and form one Consolidated Revenue Fund of the federation.</p>	<p>E-Powers And Control Over Public Funds All revenues or other moneys raise or received by the Federal Government (not being revenues or other moneys payable under this Constitution or any Act of the National Assembly into any other public fund of the Federation established for a specific purpose) shall be paid into and form one Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Federal Government.</p>
80. (2)	<p>No moneys shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Federation except to meet expenditure that is charged upon the fund by this Constitution or where the issue of those moneys has been authorized by an Appropriation Act, Supplementary Appropriation Act or an Act passed in pursuance of section 81 of this Constitution.</p>	<p>No moneys shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Federal Government except to meet expenditure that is charged upon the fund by this Constitution or where the issue of those moneys has been authorized by an Appropriation Act, Supplementary Appropriation Act or an Act passed in pursuance of section 81 of this Constitution.</p>
80(3)	<p>No moneys shall be withdrawn from any public fund of the Federation, other than the Consolidated revenue fund of the Federation, unless the issue of those moneys has been authorized by an Act of the National Assembly.</p>	<p>No moneys shall be withdrawn from any public fund of the Federal Government, other than the Consolidated revenue fund of the Federal Government, unless the issue of those moneys has been authorized by an Act of the National Assembly.</p>

80. (4)	No moneys shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Revenue Fund or any other public Fund of the Federation, except in the manner prescribed by the National Assembly.	No moneys shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Revenue Fund or any other public fund of the Federal Government , except in the manner prescribed by the National Assembly.
81(1)	<p>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>The heads of expenditure contained in the estimates (other than expenditure charged upon the Consolidated revenue Fund of the Federation by this Constitution) shall be included in a bill, to be known as an Appropriation Bill, providing for the issue from the Consolidated revenue Fund of the sums necessary to meet that expenditure and the appropriation of those sums for the purposes specified therein.</p> <p>Any amounts standing to the credit of the judiciary in the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Federation shall be paid directly to the National Judicial Council for disbursement to the heads of the courts established for the Federation and the States under section 6 of this Constitution.</p>	<p>(1) (a) The President shall cause to be prepared and laid before each House of the National Assembly not later than (120) one hundred and twenty days before the end of each financial year estimates of the revenues and expenditure of the Federal Government of Nigeria for the next following financial year.</p> <p>Add New Sub-Section 81 (1) (b) The National Assembly shall forward the passed bill to the President not later than sixty (60) days before the beginning of the financial year to which it relates.”</p> <p>The heads of expenditure contained in the estimates (other than expenditure charged upon the Consolidated revenue Fund of the Federal Government of Nigeria by this Constitution) shall be included in a bill, to be known as an Appropriation Bill, providing for the issue from the Consolidated revenue Fund of the sums necessary to meet that expenditure and the appropriation of those sums for the purposes specified therein.</p> <p>Any amounts standing to the credit of the judiciary in the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Federal Government Nigeria shall be paid directly to the National Judicial Council for disbursement to the heads of the courts established for the Federal Government of Nigeria and the States under section 6 of this Constitution.”</p>

(4)	<p>If in respect of any financial year it is found that-</p> <p>(a) the amount appropriated by the Appropriation Act for any purpose is insufficient; or</p> <p>(b) a need has arisen for expenditure for a purpose for which no amount has been appropriated by the Act,</p> <p>a supplementary estimate showing the sums required shall be laid before each House of the National Assembly and the heads of any such expenditure shall be included in a Supplementary Appropriation Bill.</p>	<p>New Sub-Section (4) “Any amount standing to the credit of the National Assembly in the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Federal Government of Nigeria shall be paid directly and immediately to National Assembly.”</p> <p>Old subsection (4) renumbered as sub-section (5) and to be amended to read:</p> <p>(5) If in respect of any financial year it is found that-</p> <p>(a) the amount appropriated by the Appropriation Action for any purpose is insufficient; or</p> <p>(b) a need has arisen for expenditure for a purpose for which no amount has been appropriated by the Act,</p> <p>a supplementary estimate showing the remittance provided and the sum required shall be laid before each House of the National Assembly and the heads of any such expenditure shall be included in a Supplementary Appropriation Bill.</p>
82	<p>If the Appropriation bill in respect of any financial year has not been passed into law by the beginning of the financial year, the President may authorize the withdrawal of moneys from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Federation for the purpose of meeting expenditure necessary to carry on the services of the Government of the Federation for a period not exceeding six months or until the coming into operation of the Appropriation Act, whichever is the earlier.</p>	<p>If the Appropriation bill in respect of any financial year has not been passed into law by the beginning of the financial year, the President may authorize the withdrawal of moneys from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Federal Government of Nigeria for the purpose of meeting expenditure necessary to carry on the services of the Government of the Federal Government of Nigeria for a period not exceeding six months or until the coming into operation of the Appropriation Act, whichever is the earlier.</p>

	<p>Provided that the withdrawal in respect of any such period shall not exceed the amount authorized to be withdrawn from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Federation under the provisions of the Appropriation Act passed by the National Assembly for the corresponding period in the immediately preceding financial year, being an amount proportionate to the total amount so authorized for the immediately preceding financial year.</p>	<p>Provided that the withdrawal in respect of any such period shall not exceed the amount authorized to be withdrawn from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Federal Government of Nigeria under the provisions of the Appropriation Act passed by the National Assembly for the corresponding period in the immediately preceding financial year, being an amount proportionate to the total amount so authorized for the immediately preceding financial year.</p>
83(1)	<p>The National Assembly may be law make provisions for the establishment of a Contingencies Fund for the Federation and for authorizing the President, if satisfied that there has arisen an urgent and unforeseen need for expenditure for which no other provision exists, to make advances from the Fund to meet the need.</p>	<p>The National Assembly may be law make provisions for the establishment of a Contingencies Fund for the Federal Government of Nigeria and for authorizing the President, if satisfied that there has arisen an urgent and unforeseen need for expenditure for which no other provision exists, to make advances from the Fund to meet the need.</p>
84 (2)	<p>The remuneration, salaries and allowances payable to the holders of the offices so mentioned shall be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Federation.</p>	<p>The remuneration, salaries and allowances payable to the holders of the offices so mentioned shall be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Federal Government of Nigeria.</p>
(4)	<p>The offices aforesaid are the offices of President, Vice-president, Chief Justice of Nigeria, Justice of the Supreme Court of Appeal, Chief Judge of the Federal High Court, Judge of the Federal High Court, Judge of the Federal High 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 a State, the Auditory-general for the Federation and</p>	<p>The offices aforesaid are the offices of President, Vice-president, Chief Justice of Nigeria, Justice of the Supreme Court of Appeal, Chief Judge of the Federal High Court, Judge of the Federal High Court, Judge of the Federal High Court, President, 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</p>

	<p>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>Court of Appeal of a State, the Auditory-general for the Federation and the Chairmen and members of the following executive bodies Chairmen and members of the following executive bodies, namely, the Code of Conduct Bureau, the Federal Civil Service Commission, National Assembly 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 revenue mobilization Allocation and Fiscal Commission, the Nigeria Police Council and the Police Service Commission, the Nigeria Police Council and the Police Service Commission.</p>
(6)	<p>Any pension granted by virtue of subsection (5) of this section shall be a charge upon the Consolidated revenue Fund of the Federtion.</p>	<p>Any pension granted by virtue of subsection (5) of this section shall be a charge upon the Consolidated revenue Fund of the Federal Government of Nigeria.</p>
(7)	<p>The recurrent expenditure of judicial offices in the Federation (in addition to salaries and allowances of the judicial officers mentioned in subsection (4) of this section) shall be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Federation.</p>	<p>The recurrent expenditure of judicial offices in the Federation (in addition to salaries and allowances of the judicial officers mentioned in subsection (4) of this section) shall be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Federal Government of Nigeria.</p>
85(2)	<p>The public accounts of the Federation and of all offices and courts of the Federation shall be audited and reported on by the Auditor-General who shall submit his reports to the National Assembly; and for that purpose, the Auditor-general or any person authorized by him in that behalf shall have access to all the books, records, returns and other documents relating to those accounts.</p>	<p>The public accounts of the Federal Government of Nigeria and of all offices and courts of the Federal Government of Nigeria shall be audited and reported on by the Auditor-General who shall submit his reports to the National Assembly; and for that purpose, the Auditor-general or any person authorized by him in that behalf shall have access to all the books, records, returns and other documents relating to those accounts.</p>

88 (3) (4)		<p>Add two new sub-sections (3) and (4) to read as follow:</p> <p>(3) The senate may, by a resolution of two-thirds majority of all the members, pass a vote of censure on a Minister of the Federation.</p> <p>(4) Where a vote of censure is passed on a Minister under this section, the President shall, unless the Minister resigns his office, revoke his appointment as Minister.</p>
89(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 authorized in the behalf by the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of representatives, as the case may require.	A summons or warrant issued under this section may be served or executed by any member of the Nigeria Police or by any person authorized in the behalf by the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of representatives, as the case may require.
97	The business of a House of Assembly shall be conducted in English, but the House may in addition to English conduct the business of the House in one or more other languages spoken in the State as the House may be resolution approve.	The business of a House of Assembly shall be conducted in English, but the House may in addition, when adequate arrangements have been made therefore, in other languages spoken in the State as the House may be resolution, approve.
105 (3)	<p style="text-align: center;">PART II HOUSE OF ASSEMBLE OF A STATE B-PROCEDURE For Summoning and Dissolution of House of Assembly</p> <p>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;">PART II HOUSE OF ASSEMBLE OF A STATE B-PROCEDURE For Summoning and Dissolution of House of Assembly</p> <p>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 not later than 72 hours (3 days) after his being sworn in or for its dissolution as provided in this Section.”</p>

110(b)	<p>C - Qualification For House Of Assembly And Right Of Attendance</p> <p>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>C - Qualification For House Of Assembly And Right Of Attendance</p> <p>11 O(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 "two thirds" majority of the votes of the persons registered to vote in that member's constituency."</p>
111	<p>A member of the House of Assembly shall receive such (1) A member of the House of Assembly shall receive such salary and other allowances as the Revenue Mobilisation salary and other allowances as the Revenue Mobilisation Allocation and Fiscal Commission may determine.</p>	<p>111 Original provisions retained as subsection (1) and three additional Sub-Sections (2) (3) (4) created to read:</p> <p>(1) A member of the House of Assembly shall receive such salary and other allowances as the Revenue Allocation and Fiscal Commission may determine.</p> <p>(2) A member of the House of Assembly who has served for a period of not less than four years shall be entitled for payment of severance benefits to him or his personal representative(s) on ceasing to be a member either by his death, retirement or dissolution of the National Assembly;</p> <p>(3) A member of the House of Assembly shall receive adequate compensation to be determined by the Revenue Mobilisation, Allocation and Fiscal Commission, in the event that he loses his position or life through coup or any event while in active service.</p> <p>(4) All entitlements referred to in subsections (2) and (3) of this section shall, unless otherwise provided by this Constitution, be charged upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State Government."</p>
120(1)	<p>E - Powers and Control over Public Funds</p> <p>All revenues or other moneys raised or received by a State (not being revenues or other moneys payable under this Constitution</p>	<p>E - Powers and Control over Public Funds</p> <p>All revenues or other moneys raised or received by a State (not being revenues or other moneys payable under this Constitution</p>

	<p>or any Law of a House of Assembly into any other public fund of the State established for a specific purpose) shall be paid into and Fund one Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State.</p> <p>(2) No moneys shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State except to meet expenditure that is charged upon the Fund by this Constitution or where the issue of those moneys has been authorized by an Appropriation Law, Supplementary Appropriation Law or Law passed in pursuance of section 121 of this Constitution.</p> <p>(3) No moneys shall be withdrawn from any public fund of the State, other than the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State, unless the issue of those moneys has been authorised by a Law of the House of Assembly of the State</p> <p>(4) No moneys shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State or any other public fund of the State except in the manner prescribed by the House of Assembly.</p>	<p>or any Law of a House of Assembly into any other public fund of the State established for a specific purpose) shall be paid into and fund one Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State Government.</p> <p>No moneys shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State Government except to meet expenditure that is charged upon the Fund by this Constitution or where the issue of those moneys has been authorised by an Appropriation Law, Supplementary Appropriation Law or Law passed in pursuance of section 121 of this Constitution.</p> <p>No moneys shall be withdrawn from any public fund of the State, other than tile Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State Government, unless the issue of those moneys has been authorised by a Law of the House of Assembly of the State.</p> <p>No moneys shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State Government or any other public fund of the State except in the manner prescribed by the House of Assembly.</p> <p>Retain original provisions in Section 121(1) as amended, as 121(1)(a) and add new 121(1)(b) to read as follows.</p>
121(1)	<p>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>(1) (a) "The Governor shall cause to be prepared and laid before the House of Assembly not later than one hundred and twenty (120) days before the commencement of each financial year estimates of the revenues and expenditure of the State "Government" for the next following financial year.</p> <p>(b) "The House of Assembly shall forward the passed bill to the Governor not later than sixty (60) days before the beginning of the financial year to which it relates."</p>
121(2)	<p>The heads of expenditure contained in the estimates, other than expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of</p>	<p>The heads of expenditure contained in the estimates, other than expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the</p>

	the State by this Constitution, shall be included in a bill, to be known as an Appropriation Bill, providing for the issue from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State of the sums necessary to meet that expenditure and the appropriation of those sums for the purposes specified therein.	State Government by this Constitution, shall be included in a bill, to be known as an Appropriation Bill, providing for the issue from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State Government of the sums necessary to meet that expenditure and the appropriation of those sums for the purposes specified therein.
121(3)	Any amount standing to the credit of the judiciary in the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State Government shall be paid directly to the heads of the courts concerned.	<p>(3) Any amount standing to the credit of the Judiciary in the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State shall be paid directly to the heads of the courts concerned.</p> <p>Add new Sub-Section(4) to read:</p> <p>(4) Any amount standing to the credit of the Bouse of Assembly in the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State Government shall be paid immediately to the Bouse of Assembly. Old Subsection, (4) renumbered subsection (5) and amended to read:</p>

	<p>If in respect of any financial year, it is found that</p> <p>(a) the amount appropriated by the Appropriation Law for any purpose is insufficient; or</p> <p>(b) a need has arisen for expenditure for a purpose for which no amount has been appropriated by the Law,</p> <p>a supplementary estimate showing the sums required shall be laid before the House of Assembly and the heads of any such expenditure shall be included in a Supplementary Appropriation Bill.</p> <p>If the Appropriation Bill in respect of any financial year has not been passed into Law by the beginning of the financial year, the Governor may authorize the withdrawal of moneys from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State for the purpose of meeting expenditure necessary to carry on the services of the government for a period not exceeding six months or until the coming into operation of the Law, whichever is the earlier;</p> <p>Provided that the withdrawal in respect of any such period shall not exceed the amount authorized to be withdrawn from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State under the provisions of the Appropriation Law passed by the House of Assembly for the corresponding period in the immediately preceding financial year, being an amount proportionate to the total amount so authorized for the immediately preceding financial year.</p>	<p>(5) If in respect of any financial year, it is found that</p> <p>(a) the amount appropriated by the Appropriation Law any purpose is insufficient; or</p> <p>(b) a need has arisen for expenditure for a purpose for which no amount has been appropriated by the Law,</p> <p>a supplementary estimate showing the remittance provided and the sums required shall be laid before the House of Assembly and the heads of any such expenditure shall be included in a Supplementary Appropriation Bill.</p> <p>If the Appropriation Bill in respect of any financial year has not been passed into Law by the beginning of the financial year, the Governor may authorise the withdrawal of the moneys from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State Government for: the purpose of meeting expenditure necessary to carry on the services of the government for a period not exceeding six months or until the coming into operation of the Law, whichever is the earlier:</p> <p>Provided that the withdrawal in respect of any such period shall not exceed the amount authorised to be withdrawn from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State Government under the provisions of the Appropriation Law passed by the House of Assembly for the corresponding period in the immediately preceding financial year, being an amount proportionate to the total amount so authorised for the immediately preceding financial year."</p>
123(1)	<p>A House of Assembly may by Law make provisions for the establishment of a Contingencies Fund for the State and for authorizing the Governor, if satisfied that there has arisen an urgent and unforeseen need for expenditure for which no other provision exists, to make advances from the Fund to meet that</p>	<p>A House of Assembly, may by Law, make provisions for the establishment of a Contingencies Fund for the State Government and for authorising the Governor, if satisfied that there has arisen an urgent and unforeseen need for expenditure for which no other provision exists, to make advances from the Fund to meet that</p>

	need.	need.
124(2)	The remuneration, salaries and allowances payable to the holders of the offices so mentioned shall be charged upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State.	The remuneration, salaries and allowances payable to the holders of the offices so mentioned shall be charged upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State Government
124(4)	The offices aforesaid are the offices of Governor, Deputy Governor, Auditor-General for a State and the Chairman and members of the following bodies, that is to say, the State Civil Service Commission, the State Independent Electoral Commission and the State Judicial Service Commission.	The offices aforesaid are the offices of the Governor, Auditor-General for a State and the Chairmen and Members of the following bodies, that is to say, the State Civil Service Commission, the State Assembly Service Commission "
124(5)	Provisions may be made by a Law of a House of Assembly for the grant of a pension or gratuity to or in respect of a person who had held office as Governor or Deputy Governor and was not removed from office as a result of impeachment; and any pension granted by virtue of any provision made in pursuance of this subsection shall be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State.	Provisions may be made by a Law of a House of Assembly for the grant of a pension or gratuity to or in respect of a person who had held office as Governor or Deputy Governor and was not removed from office as a result of impeachment; and any pension granted by virtue of any provision made in pursuance of this subsection shall be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State Government. "
128(1)	Subject to the provisions of this constitution, a House of Assembly shall have power by resolution published in its journal or in the Official Gazette of the Government of the State to direct or cause to be directed an inquiry or investigation into - (a) any matter or thing with respect to which it has power to make laws; and (b) the conduction of affairs of any person, authority, Ministry or government department charged, or intended to be charged, with the duty of or responsibility for	Add two new Sub-Sections (3) and (4) to read as follows:
	(i) executing or administering laws enacted by that House of Assembly, and (ii) disbursing or administering moneys appropriated or to be appropriate by such House (2) The powers conferred on a House of Assembly under the provisions of this section are exercisable only for the purpose of enabling the House to:-	

	<p>(a) make laws with respect to any matter within its legislative competence and correct any defects in existing laws; and</p> <p>(b) expose corruption, inefficiency or waste in the execution or administration of laws within its legislative competence and in the disbursement or administration of funds appropriated by it.</p>	<p>(3) The House may by resolution supported by the votes of two-thirds majority of all the members pass a vote of censure on a Commissioner of a State.</p> <p>(4) Where a vote of censure is passed on a Commissioner under this section, the Governor shall, unless the Commissioner resigns his office, revoke his appointment as Commissioner</p>
129(2)	A summons or warrant issued under this section may be served or executed by any member of the Nigerian Police Force or by any person authorized in that behalf by the Speaker of the House of Assembly of the State	A summons or warrant issued under this section may be served or executed by any member of the Nigeria Police or by any person authorized in that behalf by the Speaker of the House of Assembly of the State
131	<p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER VI</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THE EXECUTIVE PART I</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FEDERAL EXECUTIVE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A – The President of the Federation</p> <p>A person shall not be qualified for election to the office President if -</p> <p>(a) he is a citizen of Nigeria by birth;</p> <p>(b) he has attained the age of forty years;</p> <p>(c) he is a member of a political party and is sponsored by that political party; and</p> <p>(d) he has been educated up to at least School Certificate level or its equivalent.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER VI</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THE EXECUTIVE PART I</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FEDERAL EXECUTIVE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A – The President of the Federation</p> <p>131 A person shall not be qualified for election to the office President if -</p> <p>(a) he is not a citizen of Nigeria by birth; or</p> <p>(b) subject to the provisions of Section 28 of this Constitution, he has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of ~ country other than Nigeria or, except in such cases as may be prescribed by the National Assembly, he has made declaration of allegiance to such other country; or</p>

		<p>(c) he has not attained the age of forty-five years; or</p> <p>(d) he has not been educated up to at least HND level or its equivalent.</p> <p>(e) he has presented a forged certificate to the Independent National Electoral Commission; or</p> <p>(1) 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; or</p> <p>(g) within a period of less than ten years before the date of the election to the office of President he has been convicted and not sentenced for an offence involving dishonesty or he has been found guilty of the contravention of the code of conduct; or</p> <p>(h) he is an undischarged bankrupt, having not been adjudged or otherwise declared bankrupt under any law in force in Nigeria, or</p> <p>(i) he is a member of any Secret Society</p> <p>(j) within a period of not less than ten years before the date of election to the office of President, he has been indicted for embezzlement or fraud by a Judicial Commission of Inquiry or a Tribunal set up under the Tribunal of Inquiry Act, a Tribunal of Inquiry law or any other law by the Federal or State Government which indictment has been accepted by the Federal or State Government; or</p> <p>(k) being a person employed in the Civil or Public Service of the Federation or of any State, he has resigned, withdrawn or retired from the employment, at least, one hundred and eighty days or six months before the date of the election.</p>
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		<p>(2) Where in respect of any person who has been</p> <p>(a) adjudged to be lunatic,</p> <p>(b) declared to be of unsound mind.</p> <p>(c) sentenced to death or imprisonment; or (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>
132(2)	An election to the said office shall be held on a date not earlier than sixty days and not later than thirty days before the expiration of the term of office of the last holder of that office.	An election to the said office shall be held on a date not earlier than ninety \days and not later than sixty days before the expiration of the term of office of the last holder of that office.
135(1)	<p>Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, a person shall hold the office of President until</p> <p>(a) when is successor in office takes the oath of that office;</p> <p>(b) he dies whilst holding such office; or</p> <p>(c) the date when his resignation from office takes effect; or</p> <p>(d) he otherwise ceases to hold office in accordance with the provision</p>	
	<p>(2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, the President shall vacate his office at the expiration of a period of four years commencing from the date, when-</p> <p>a) in the case of a person first elected as President under (d) in the case of.a person first elected as President under this Constitution, he took the Oath of Allegiance and the oath this Constitution, he took the Oath of Allegiance and the oath of office; and</p> <p>(b) in any other case, the person last elected to that office under</p>	<p>(2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, shall vacate his office</p> <p>Add new paragraphs (a)(b)(c) and renumber original (a)&(b) to read (d) &(e) respectively.</p> <p>(a) at the expiration of a period of two terms of four years each; or</p> <p>(b) at the expiration of a period of two terms of five years each; or</p> <p>(c) at the expiration of a period of three terms of four years each.</p> <p>(e) in any other case, the person last elected to that office under</p>

	this Constitution took the Oath of Allegiance and oath of office or would, but for his death, have taken such Oaths.	this Constitution took the Oath of Allegiance and oath of office or would, but for his death, have taken such Oaths.
136(1)	If a person duly elected as President dies before taking and subscribing the Oath of Allegiance and oath of office, or is for any reason whatsoever unable to be sworn in, the person elected with him as Vice-President shall be sworn in as President and he shall nominate a new Vice-President who shall be appointed by the new President with the approval by a simple majority of the National Assembly at a joint sitting.	If a person duly elected as President dies before taking and subscribing the Oath of Allegiance and oath of office, or is for any reason whatsoever unable to be sworn in, one of the persons elected with him as Vice-President shall be sworn in as President and he shall nominate a new Vice-President who shall be appointed by the new President with the approval by a simple majority of the National Assembly at a joint sitting.
(2)	Where the persons duly elected as President and Vice President die or are unable for any reason whatsoever to assume office before the inauguration of the National Assembly, the Independent National Electoral Commission shall immediately conduct an election for a President and the Vice-President.	Where the persons duly elected as President and Vice Presidents die or are unable for any reason whatsoever to assume office before the inauguration of the National Assembly, the Independent National Electoral Commission shall immediately conduct an election for a President and the two Vice Presidents.
137(1)	A person shall not be qualified for election to the office of President if- (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; or (b) he has been elected to such office at any two previous elections; or (c) under the law in any part of Nigeria, he is adjudged to be a lunatic or otherwise declared to be of unsound mind; or (d) he is under a sentence of death imposed by any competent court of law or tribunal in Nigeria or a sentence of imprisonment or fine for any offence involving dishonesty or fraud (by whatever name called) or for 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	New provision 137. The office of the President shall rotate between the North and the South.

(2)	<p>such a court or tribunal; or</p> <p>(e) within a period of less than ten years before the date of the election of the office of President 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; or</p> <p>(f) he is an undischarged bankrupt, having been adjudged or otherwise declared bankrupt under any law in force in Nigeria or any other country; or</p> <p>(g) being a person employed in the civil or public service of the Federation or of any State, he has not resigned, withdrawn or retired from the employment at least thirty days before the date of the election; or</p> <p>(h) he is a member of any secret society; or</p> <p>(i) he has been indicted for embezzlement or fraud by a Judicial Commission of Inquiry or an Administrative Panel of Inquiry or a Tribunal set up under the Tribunals of Inquiry Act, a Tribunals of Inquiry Law or any other law by the Federal or State government which indictment has been accepted by the Federal or State Government, respectively; or</p> <p>(j) he has presented a forged certificate to the Independent National Electoral Commission</p> <p>Where in respect of any 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>any appeal against the decision is pending in any court of law in accordance with any law in force in Nigeria, subsection (1) of this section shall not apply during a period beginning from the</p>	
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	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.	
141	There shall be for the Federation a Vice-President	Amended to read as follows: There shall be for the Federation a Vice-President. (1) There shall be for the federation two Vice Presidents. First Vice President from the zone of the President and another Vice President from another area. (2) President and only one Vice President to come from the same zone. (3) President and only one Vice President to come from opposite zones.
142(1)	In any election to which the foregoing provisions of this Part of this Chapter relate, a candidate for an election to the office of President shall not be deemed to be validly nominated unless he nominates another candidate as his associate from the same political party for his running for the office of President, who is to occupy the office of Vice-President and that candidate shall be deemed to have been duly elected to the office of Vice-President if the candidate for an election to the office of President who nominated him as such associate is duly elected as President in accordance with the provisions aforesaid.	In any election to which the foregoing provisions of this Chapter relate, a candidate for an election to the office of the President shall not be deemed to be validly nominated unless he nominates two other candidates, one of whom shall be from the same geopolitical zone with him, as his associates, for his running for the office of President, who are to occupy the offices of Vice Presidents and those candidates shall be deemed to have been duly elected to the office of Vice Presidents if the candidate for an election to the office of President who nominated them, as associates, is duly elected as President in accordance with the provisions aforesaid.
143(2)(b)	stating that the holder of the office of President or Vice - President is guilty of gross misconduct in the performance of the functions of his office; detailed particulars of which shall be specified, the President of the Senate shall within seven days of the receipt of the notice cause a copy thereof to be served on the holder of the office and on each member of the National	stating that the holder of the office of President or any Vice - President is guilty of gross misconduct in the performance of the functions of his office; detailed particulars of which shall be specified, the President of the Senate shall within seven days of the receipt of the notice cause a copy thereof to be served on the holder of the office and on each member of the National Assembly, and

	Assembly, 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 National Assembly.	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 National Assembly.
144(1)	<p>The President or Vice President shall cease to hold office, if</p> <p>(a) by a resolution passed by two-thirds majority of all the members of the executive council of the Federation it is declared that the President or Vice President is incapable of discharging the functions of his office; and</p> <p>(b) the declaration 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 President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.</p>	<p>The President or any Vice President shall cease to hold office, if</p> <p>(a) by a resolution passed by two-thirds majority of all the members of the Executive Council of the Federation it is declared that the President or any Vice President is incapable of discharging the functions of his office; and</p> <p>(b) the declaration 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 President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.</p>
(2)	Where the medical panel certifies in the report that in its opinion the President or Vice-President 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 President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be published in the Official Gazette of the Government of the Federation.	Where the medical panel certifies in the report that in its opinion the President or any Vice-President 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 die President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be published in the Official Gazette of the Government of the Federation.
(3)	The President or Vice-President shall cease to hold office as as from the date of publication of the notice of the medical report pursuant to subsection (2) of this section.	The President or any Vice-President shall cease to hold from the date of publication of the notice of the medical office as from the date of publication of the notice of the report pursuant to subsection (2) of this section.

146(1)	The Vice-President shall hold the office of President if the office of President becomes vacant by reason of death or resignation, impeachment, permanent incapacity or the removal of the President from office for any other reason in accordance with section 143 or 144 of this Constitution.	The Vice President from the same geo-political zone as the President shall hold the office of President if the office of President becomes vacant by reason of death or resignation, impeachment, permanent incapacity or the removal of the President from office for any other reason in accordance with Section 143 or 144 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-President is also vacant, the President of the Senate shall hold the office of President for a period of not more than three months, during which there shall be an election of a new President, who shall hold office for the unexpired term of office of the last holder of the office.	Where any vacancy occurs in the circumstances mentioned in Subsection (1) of this section during a period when the offices of the two Vice Presidents are also vacant, the President of the Senate shall hold the Office of President for a period of not more than three months, during which there shall be an election of a new President, who shall hold office for the unexpired term of office of the last holder of the office.
(3)	<p>Where the office of any Vice President becomes vacant</p> <p>(a) by reason of death or resignation, impeachment, permanent incapacity or removal in accordance with section 143 or 144 of this Constitution.</p> <p>(b) by reason of death or resignation, impeachment, permanent incapacity or removal in accordance with section 143 or 144 of this Constitution;</p> <p>(c) for any other reason;</p> <p>the President shall nominate and, with the approval of each House of the National Assembly, appoint a new Vice-President.</p>	<p>Whereby the office of any Vice President becomes vacant –</p> <p>(a) by reason of death or resignation, impeachment, permanent incapacity or removal in accordance with section 143 or 144 of this Constitution.</p> <p>(b) by this assumption of the office of President in accordance with subsection (1) of this section; or</p> <p>(c) for any other reason;</p> <p>the President shall nominate and, with the approval of each House of the National Assembly, appoint a new Vice-President. Provided that if the office of the Vice President from the same geo-political zone as the President is vacant, the President shall appoint the new Vice President from the same geo-political zone</p> <p>There shall be such offices of Ministers of the Government of the Federation as may be established by the President.</p>

<p>147(1)</p> <p>(2)</p>	<p>There shall be such offices of Ministers of the Government of the Federation as may be established by the President.</p> <p>Any appointment to the office of Minister of the government of the Federation shall, if the nomination of any person to such office is confirmed by the Senate, be made by the President.</p>	<p>Any appointment to the office of Minister of the government of the Federation shall, if the nomination of any person to such office is confirmed by the Senate, be made by the President.</p>
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<p>147</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>(3)</p> <p>(4)</p> <p>(5)</p>	<p>There shall be such offices of Ministers of the Government of the federation as may be established by the President</p> <p>Any appointment to the office of Minister of the government of the Federation shall, if the nomination of any person to such office is confirmed by the Senate, be made by the President.</p> <p>Any appointment under subsection (2) of this section by the President shall be in conformity with the provisions of the conformity with the provisions of section 14(3) of this Constitution.</p> <p>Provided that in giving effect to the provisions aforesaid the President shall appoint at least one Minister from each State who shall be an indigene of such State.</p> <p>Where a member of the National Assembly or of a House of Assembly is appointed as Minister of the Government of the Federation, he shall be deemed to have resigned his membership of the National Assembly or of the House of Assembly on his taking the oath of office as Minister.</p>	<p>There shall be such offices of Ministers of the Government of the federation as may be established by the President</p> <p>Any appointment to the office of Minister of the government of the Federation shall, if the nomination of any person to such office is confirmed by the Senate, be made by the President.</p> <p>Add new Sub-Section (3) to read as follows: (3) In submitting the nominations to the Senate for the purpose of subsection (2) of this Section, the President shall indicate the portfolio to be assigned to each such nominee Renumber original Sub-Sections (3)-(6) to read (4),(5) (6),(7) respectively.</p> <p>(4) Any appointment under subsection (2) of this section by the President shall be in conformity with the provisions of the conformity with the provisions of section 14(3) of this Constitution.</p> <p>Provided that in giving effect to the provisions aforesaid the President shall appoint at least one Minister from each State who shall be an indigene of such State.</p> <p>(5) Where a member of the National Assembly or of a House of Assembly is appointed as Minister of the Government of the Federation, he shall be deemed to have resigned his membership of the National Assembly or of the House of Assembly on his taking the oath of office as Minister.</p> <p>(6) No person shall be appointed as a Minister of the Government of the Federation unless he is qualified for election</p>
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<p>(6)</p>	<p>No person shall be appointed as a Minister of the Government of the Federation unless he is qualified for election as a member of the House of Representatives.</p> <p>An appointment to any of the offices aforesaid shall be deemed to have been made where no return has been received from the Senate within twenty-one working days of the receipt of nomination by the Senate.</p>	<p>as a member of the House of Representatives.</p> <p>(7) An appointment to any of the offices aforesaid shall be deemed to have been made where no return has been received from the Senate within twenty-one working days of the receipt of nomination by the Senate.</p>
<p>148(1)</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>153(1)</p>	<p>The President may, in his discretion, assign to the Vice President or any Minister of the Government of the Federation responsibility for any business of the Government of the Federation, including the administration of any department of government.</p> <p>The President shall hold regular meetings with the Vice President and all the Ministers of the Government of the Federation for the purposes of</p> <p>(a) determining the general direction of domestic and foreign policies of the Government of the Federation;</p> <p>(b) coordinating the activities of the President, the Vice President and the Ministers of the Government of the Federation in the discharge of their executive responsibilities; and</p> <p>(c) advising the President generally in the discharge of his executive functions other than those functions with respect to which he is required by this Constitution to seek the advice or act on the recommendation of any other person or body.</p>	<p>The President may assign to any of the Vice-Presidents or any Minister of the Government of the Federation responsibility for any business of Government of the Federation including the administration of any Department.</p> <p>The President shall hold regular meetings with the Vice Presidents and all the Ministers of the Government of the Federation for the purpose of:</p> <p>(a) determining the general direction of domestic and foreign policies of the Government of the Federation;</p> <p>(b) co-ordinating the activities of the President, the Vice presidents and the Ministers of the government of the federation in the discharge of their executive responsibilities; and</p> <p>(c) office prescribed in the Seventh Schedule to his Constitution.</p> <p>B – Establishment of Certain Federal Executive Bodies</p> <p>Add two new bodies (O) & (P)</p>

157(2)	<p>B - Establishment Of Certain Federal Executive Bodies</p> <p>There shall be established for the Federation the following Executive bodies, namely</p> <p>(a) Code of Conduct Bureau;</p> <p>(b) Council of State;</p> <p>(c) Federal Character Commission;</p> <p>(d) Federal Civil Service Commission;</p> <p>(e) Federal Judicial Service Commission;</p> <p>(f) Independent National Electoral Commission; (g) National Defence Council; .</p> <p>(h) National Economic Council;</p> <p>(i) National Judicial Council;</p> <p>(j) National Population Commission</p> <p>(k) National Security Council;</p> <p>(l) Nigeria Police Council;</p> <p>(m) Police Service Commission; and</p> <p>(n) Revenue Mobilisation Allocation and Fiscal Commission.</p> <p>This Section applies to the offices of the Chairman and members of</p>	<p>There shall be established for the Federation the following Executive bodies, namely</p> <p>(a) Code of Conduct Bureau;</p> <p>(b) Council of State;</p> <p>(c) Federal Character Commission;</p> <p>(d) Federal Civil Service Commission;</p> <p>(e) Federal Judicial Service Commission;</p> <p>(f) Independent National Electoral Commission; (g) National Defence Council;</p> <p>(h) National Economic Council;</p> <p>(i) National Judicial Council;</p> <p>(j) National Population Commission</p> <p>(k) National Security Council;</p> <p>(l) Nigeria Police Council;</p> <p>(m) Police Service Commission; and</p> <p>(n) Revenue Mobilisation Allocation and Fiscal Commission.</p> <p>This Section applies to the offices of the Chairman and members of Independent Corrupt Practices and other Related Offences Commission, the Code of Conduct Bureau, the Federal Civil Service Commission, the Independent National Electoral Commission, National Judicial Council, Federal Judicial Service Commission, the Federal Character Commission, the National Assembly Service Commission, the Nigeria Police Council, the</p>
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	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 Federal Character Commission, the Nigeria Police Council, the National Population Commission, the Revenue Mobilisation Allocation and Fiscal Commission and the Police Service Commission.	National Population Commission, the Federal Revenue Mobilisation Allocation and Fiscal Commission and the Police Service Commission.
158(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 Character Commission, and the Independent National Electoral Commission shall not be subject to the direction or control of any other authority or person.	In exercising its power to make appointments or to exercise disciplinary control over persons, the Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission, the Code of Conduct Bureau, National Judicial Council, the Federal Civil Service Commission, the Federal Judicial Service Commission, the National Assembly Service Commission, the Federal Revenue Mobilisation Allocation and Fiscal Commission and the Independent National Electoral Commission shall not be subject to the direction or control of any other authority or person.
162(2)	C - Public Revenue	C - Public Revenue
	<p>The President, upon the receipt of advice from the Revenue Mobilisation Allocation and Fiscal Commission, shall table before the National Assembly proposals for revenue allocation from the Federation Account, and in determining the formula, the National Assembly shall take into account, the allocation principles especially those of population, equality of States, internal revenue generation, land mass, terrain as well as population density;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PART II</p> <p style="text-align: center;">STATE EXECUTIVE</p>	<p>The President, upon the receipt of advice from the Revenue Mobilisation Allocation and Fiscal Commission, shall within 90 days thereof, table before the National Assembly proposals for revenue allocation from the Federal Account, and in determining the formula, the National Assembly shall take into account, the allocation principles especially those of population, equality of States, internal revenue generation, land mass, terrain as well as population density:</p> <p>Provided that the principle of derivation shall be constantly reflected in any approved formula as being not less than thirteen per cent of the revenue accruing to the Federation Account directly from any natural resources.</p> <p>Add new Sub-Section 162 (11)</p> <p>(11) Any amount standing to the credit of the National Assembly in the Federation Account shall be paid directly to the National</p>

<p>A - The Governor of a State There shall be for each State of the Federation a Governor</p> <p>The Governor of a State shall be the Chief Executive of that State. A person shall be qualified for election to the office of Governor of a State if –</p> <p>(a) he is a citizen of Nigeria by birth;</p>	<p>Assembly.</p> <p>PART II STATE EXECUTIVE</p> <p>A - The Governor of a State</p> <p>Add new Sub-section 176(3) (3) The Office of the Governor of a State shall rotate amongst the Senatorial Districts of the State Amended to read as follows: 177 A person shall not be qualified for election to the office of Governor of a State if –</p> <p>(a) he is not a citizen of Nigeria by birth;</p> <p>(b) 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; or</p> <p>(c) he has not attained the age of forty-five years; or</p> <p>(d) he has not been educated up to at least HND level or its equivalent; or</p> <p>(e) he has presented a forged certificate to the Independent National Electoral Commission; or</p> <p>(f) under the law in any part of Nigeria, he is adjudged to be a lunatic or otherwise declared to be of unsound mind; or</p> <p>(g) 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</p>
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		<p>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; or</p> <p>(h) within a period of less than ten years before the date of the election to the office of President 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; or</p> <p>(i) he is an undischarged bankrupt, having been adjudged or otherwise declared bankrupt under any law in force in Nigeria or</p> <p>(j) he is a member of any secret society, or</p> <p>(k) within a period of less than ten years before the date of election to the office of Governor of a State, the has been indicted for embezzlement or fraud by a</p> <p>(I) being a person employed in the Civil or Public employment Service of the Federation or of any State, he has not resigned, withdrawn or retired from the employment, at least thirty days before the date of the election.</p> <p>(2) Where in respect of any 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 (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</p>
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		lapses or is abandoned whichever is earlier.
180(2)	Subject to the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, Governor shall vacate his office of four years commencing from the date when	Subject to the provisions of subsection (2) of this section, an appeal shall lie from the decisions of the Court of Appeal to the Supreme Court with the leave of the <i>Court of Appeal</i> or the Supreme Court.
231(3)	<p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER VII THE JUDICATURE PART I FEDERAL COURTS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A - The Supreme Court of Nigeria</p> <p>A person shall not be qualified to hold the office of Chief Justice of Nigeria or of a Justice of the Supreme Court, unless he is qualified to practice as a legal Practitioner in Nigeria and has been so qualified for a period of not less than fifteen years.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER VII THE JUDICATURE PART I FEDERAL COURTS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A - The Supreme Court of Nigeria</p> <p>A person shall not be qualified to hold the office of Chief Justice of Nigeria II, or of a Justice of the Supreme Court, unless he is qualified to practice as a legal Practitioner in Nigeria and has been so qualified for a period of not less than twenty years.</p>
233(3)	Subject to the provisions of subsection (2) of this section, an appeal shall lie from the decisions of the <i>Court of Appeal</i> to the Supreme Court with the leave of the Supreme Court.	Subject to the provisions of subsection (2) of this section, an appeal shall lie from the decisions of the <i>Court of Appeal</i> to the Supreme Court with the leave of the Supreme Court.
(234	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:	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 that court sitting in chambers in the determination of non contentious interlocutory applications or not less than five Justices of that court in the determination of the substantive appeal or cause
	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.	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.
237(2)(b)	B - The Court of Appeal	B - The Court of Appeal

	(b) Such number of Justices of the Court of Appeal, not less than forty-nine of which not less than three shall be learned in Islamic <i>Personal</i> law, and not less than three shall be learned in Customary law, as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly.	(b) Such number of Justices of the Court of Appeal, not less than forty-nine of which not less than three shall be learned in Islamic law, and not less than three shall be learned in Customary law, as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly.
238(3)	A person shall not be qualified to hold the office of a Justice of the Court of Appeal unless he is qualified to practice as a legal practitioner in Nigeria and has been so qualified for a period of not less than twelve years.	A person shall not be qualified to hold the office of a Justice of the Court of Appeal unless he is qualified to practice as a legal practitioner in Nigeria and has been so qualified for a period of not less than fifteen years.
240	Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Court of Appeal shall have jurisdiction to the exclusion of any other court of law in Nigeria, to hear and determine appeals from the Federal High Court, the High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, High Court of a State, Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, Sharia Court of Appeal of a State, Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, Customary Court of Appeal of a State and from decisions of a court martial or other tribunals as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly.	Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Court of Appeal shall have jurisdiction to the exclusion of any other court of law in Nigeria, to hear and determine appeals from the Federal High Court, the National Industrial Court, the High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, High Court of a State, Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, Sharia Court of Appeal of a State, Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, Customary Court of Appeal of a State and from decisions of a court martial or other tribunals as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly.
241(1)	An appeal shall lie from decisions of the Federal High Court, or a High Court to the Court of Appeal as of right in the following cases:-	An appeal shall lie from decisions of the Federal High Court, National Industrial Court or a High Court to, the Court of Appeal as of right in the following cases:
(a)	final decisions in any civil or criminal proceedings before the Federal High Court or a High Court sitting at first instance;	final decisions in any civil or criminal proceedings before the Federal High Court, National Industrial Court or a High Court sitting at first instance;
(e)	decisions in any criminal proceedings in which the Federal High Court or a High Court has imposed a sentence of death;	decisions in any criminal proceedings in which the Federal High Court, National Industrial Court or a High Court has imposed a sentence of death;
(f)	decisions made or given by the Federal High Court or a High Court:-	decisions made or given by the Federal High Court or a High Court, National Industrial Court or a High Court

241(2)	<p>Nothing in this section shall confer any right of appeal:</p> <p>(a) from a decision of the Federal High Court or any High Court granting unconditional leave to defend an action;</p> <p>(c) without the leave of the Federal High Court or of the Court of Appeal, from decision of the Federal High Court or High Court made with the consent of the parties or as to costs only.</p>	<p>Nothing in this section shall confer any right of appeal: from a decision of the Federal High Court, National Industrial Court or any High Court granting unconditional leave to defend an action;</p> <p>without the leave of the Federal High Court, National Industrial Court or of the Court of Appeal, from decision of the Federal High Court, National Industrial Court or High Court made with the consent of the parties or as to costs only.</p>
	<p>Subject to the provisions of section 241 of this Constitution, an appeal shall lie from decisions of the Federal High Court, or a High Court to the Court of Appeal with the leave of the Federal High Court or that High Court or the Court of Appeal.</p>	<p>Subject to the provisions of section 241 of this Constitution, an appeal shall lie from decisions of the Federal High Court, <i>the National Industrial Court</i> or a High Court to the Court of Appeal with the leave of the Federal High Court, the National Industrial Court or that High Court to the Court of Appeal.</p>
(2)	<p>The Court of Appeal may dispose of any application for leave to appeal from any decision of the Federal High Court or a High Court in respect of any civil or criminal proceedings in which an appeal has been brought to the Federal High Court or a High Court from any other court after consideration of the record of the proceedings, if the Court of Appeal is of the opinion that the interest of justice do not require an oral hearing of the application.</p>	<p>The Court of Appeal may dispose of any application for leave to appeal from any decision of the Federal High Court, National Industrial Court or a High Court in respect of any civil or criminal proceedings in which an appeal has been brought to the Federal High Court, National Industrial Court or a High Court from any other court after consideration of the record of the proceedings, if the Court of Appeal is of the opinion that the interest of justice do not require an oral hearing of the application.</p>
243	<p>Any right of appeal to the Court of Appeal from the decisions of the Federal High Court or a High Court conferred by this Constitution shall be:</p> <p>(a) exercisable in the case of civil proceedings at the instance of a party thereto, or with the leave of the Federal High Court or the High Court or the Court of Appeal at the instance of any other person having an interest in the matter, and in the case of criminal proceedings at the instance of an accused person or, subject to the provisions of this Constitution and any powers conferred upon the</p>	<p>Any right of appeal to the Court of Appeal from the decisions of the Federal High Court, the National Industrial Court or a High Court conferred by this Constitution shall be:</p> <p>exercisable in the case of civil proceedings at the instance of a party thereto, or with the leave of the Federal High Court, the National Industrial Court or the High Court or the Court of Appeal at the instance of any other person having an interest in the matter, and in the case of criminal proceedings at the instance of an accused person or, subject to the provisions of</p>

	Attorney General of the Federation or the Attorney-General of a State to take over and continue or to discontinue such proceedings, at the instance of such other authorities or persons as may be prescribed;	this Constitution and any powers conferred upon the Attorney-General of the Federation or the Attorney-General of a State to take over and continue or to discontinue such proceedings, at the instance of such other authorities or persons as may be prescribed;
244(1)	An appeal shall lie from decisions of a Sharia Court of Appeal to the Court of Appeal as of right in any civil proceedings before the Sharia Court of Appeal with respect to any question of Islamic <i>Personal</i> law, which the Sharia Court of Appeal is competent to decide	An appeal shall lie from decisions of a Sharia Court of Appeal to the Court of Appeal as of right in any civil proceedings before the Sharia court of Appeal with respect to any question of Islamic law which the Sharia Court of Appeal is competent to decide. Add new Sub-Sections 245(2)(3) and renumber original Sub-Section (2)(a)(b) to read Sub-Section (4)(a)(b).
245(1)	Appeal shall lie from decisions of a Customary Court of Appeal to the Court of Appeal as of right in any civil proceedings before the Customary Court of Appeal with respect to any question of Customary law and such other matters as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly.	(1) An Appeal shall lie from decisions of a Customary Court of Appeal to the Court of Appeal as of right in any civil proceedings before the Customary Court of Appeal with respect to any question of Customary law and such other matters as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly. (2) Subject to the provisions of sub section (1) of this section, an appeal shall lie from decisions of the Customary Court of Appeal to the Court of Appeal with the leave of the Court of Appeal. (3) The Court of Appeal may dispose of any application for leave to appeal from any decision of Customary Court of Appeal after consideration of the record of the proceedings, if the Court of Appeal is of the opinion that the interest of justice do not require an oral hearing of the application. Original Sub-Section renumbered as (4)(a)(b) as follows

<p>(5)</p>	<p>functions.</p> <p>Except on the recommendation of the National Judicial Council, an appointment pursuant to the provisions of subsection (3) of this section shall cease to have effect after the expiration of three months from the date of such appointment and the President shall not re-appoint a person whose appointment has lapsed.</p>	<p>High Court to perform those functions.</p> <p>Except on the recommendation of the National Judicial Council, an appointment pursuant to the provisions of subsection (4) of this section shall cease to have effect after the expiration of three months from the date of such appointment and the President shall not re-appoint a person whose appointment has lapsed.</p>
<p>251(1)</p>	<p>Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Constitution and in addition to such other jurisdiction as may be conferred upon it by an Act of the National Assembly, the Federal High Court shall have and exercise jurisdiction to the exclusion of any other courts in civil causes and matters:</p> <p>g) any admiralty jurisdiction, including shipping and navigation on the River Niger or River Benue and their affluent and on such other inland waterway as may be designated by any enactment to be an international waterway, all Federal Ports, (including the constitution and powers of the ports authorities for Federal ports) and carriage by sea;</p> <p>h) diplomatic, consular and trade representation;</p> <p>i) citizenship, naturalization and aliens, deportation of persons who are not citizens of Nigeria, extradition, immigration into and emigration from Nigeria, passports and visas;</p>	<p>Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Constitution and in addition to such other jurisdiction as may be conferred upon it by an Act of the National Assembly, the Federal High Court shall have and exercise concurrent jurisdiction with the High Court of a State and the High Court of the Federal Capital Territory in civil causes and matters:</p> <p>Add New Sub-Section (2) immediately after paragraph (1) and renumber paragraphs (g)-(q) to read (a)-(m) and original Sub-Sections (2) & (3) to read (3) & (4) respectively.</p> <p>(2) The Federal High Court shall have and exercise concurrent jurisdiction with the High Court of the Federal Capital Territory and High Court of a State in civil causes or matters involving:</p> <p>a) any admiralty jurisdiction, including shipping and navigation on the River Niger or River Benue and their affluent and on such other inland waterway as may be designated by any enactment to be an international waterway, all Federal Ports, (including the constitution and powers of the ports authorities for Federal ports) and carriage by sea;</p> <p>p) the administration or the management and control</p> <p>j) the administration or the management and control of the of the Federal Government or any of its agencies; Federal Government or any of its agencies;</p> <p>q) subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the operation and</p>

<p>(2)</p>	<p>j) bankruptcy and insolvency; k) aviation and safety of aircraft; l) arms, ammunition and explosives; m) drugs and poisons; b) diplomatic, consular and trade representation; c) citizenship, naturalization and aliens, deportation of persons who are not citizens of Nigeria, extradition, immigration into and emigration from Nigeria, passports and Visas; d) bankruptcy and insolvency; e) aviation and safety of aircraft; t) arms, ammunition and explosives; g) drugs and poisons; n) mines and minerals (including oil fields, oil h) mines and minerals (including oil fields, oil mmmg, mining, geological surveys and natural gas); geological surveys and natural gas); o) weights and measures; i) weights and measures; s) such other jurisdiction civil or criminal and whether m) such other jurisdiction civil or criminal and whether to the exclusion of any other court or not as may be the exclusion of any other court or not as may be conferred conferred upon it by an Act of the National Assembly. upon it by an Act of the National Assembly.</p> <p>Provided that nothing in the provisions of paragraphs (P), (q) and (r) of this subsection shall prevent a person from seeking redress against the Federal Government or any of its agencies in an action for damages, injunction or specific performance where the action is based on any enactment, law or equity.</p> <p>The Federal High Court shall have and exercise jurisdiction and jurisdiction and powers in respect of treason, treasonable allied</p>	<p>interpretation of this Constitution in so far as it affects the Federal Government or any of its agencies; r) any action or proceeding for a declaration or injunction affecting the validity of any executive or administrative action or decision by the Federal Government or any of its agencies; and 50 k) subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the operation and interpretation of this Constitution in so far as it affects the Federal Government or any of its agencies; 1) any action or proceeding for a declaration or injunction affecting the validity of any executive or administrative action or decision by the Federal Government or any of its agencies; and</p> <p>s) such other jurisdiction civil or criminal and whether m) such other jurisdiction civil or criminal and whether to to the exclusion of any other court or not as may be the exclusion of any other court or not as may be conferred conferred upon it by an Act of the National Assembly. upon it by an Act of the National Assembly.</p> <p>Provided that nothing in the provisions of paragraphs (j), (k) and (I) of this subsection shall prevent a person from seeking redress against the Federal Government or any of its agencies in an action for damages, injunction or specific performance where the action is based on any enactment, law or equity.</p> <p>(3) The Federal High Court shall have and exercise jurisdiction and powers in respect of treason, treasonable felony and allied</p>
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(3)	<p>offences. Felony and allied offences.</p> <p>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>offences</p> <p>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) and (2) of this section.</p>
252(2)	<p>Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, the National Assembly may by law make provisions conferring upon the Federal High Court powers additional to those conferred by this section as may appear necessary or desirable for enabling the Court more effectively to exercise its jurisdiction.</p>	<p>Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2) of this section, the National Assembly may by law make provisions conferring upon the Federal High Court powers additional to those conferred by this section as may appear necessary or desirable for enabling the Court more effectively to exercise its jurisdiction.</p>
		<p>Add new Sections 255-260 under a new 'D' D - National Industrial Court</p> <p>New Section 255- 260 created to read:</p> <p>255-(1) There shall be a National Industrial Court of Nigeria</p> <p>(2) The National Industrial Court shall of consists:</p> <p>(a) a President of the National Industrial Court; and</p> <p>(b) such number of Judges of the National Industrial Court as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly.</p> <p>256-(1) The appointment of a person to the office of President of the National Industrial Court shall be by the President on the recommendation of the National Judicial Council subject to confirmation by the Senate.</p> <p>(2) The appointment of a person to the office a Judge of the National Industrial Court shall be made by the President on the recommendation of the National Judicial Council.</p>

		<p>(3) A person shall not be qualified to hold the office of President of the National Industrial Court or a Judge of the National Industrial Court unless-</p> <p>(a) he is qualified to practise as a legal practitioner in Nigeria and has been so qualified for a period of not less than twelve years; and;</p> <p>(b) he has, in the opinion of the National Judicial Council, considerable knowledge and experience in the law and practice of industrial relations; or employment conditions in Nigeria.</p> <p>(4) If the office of the President of the National Industrial Court is vacant or if the person holding the office is for any reason unable to perform the functions of the office, then until a person has been appointed to and has assumed the functions of that office or until the person holding the office has resumed those functions, the President shall appoint the most senior Judge of the National Industrial Court to perform those functions.</p> <p>(5) Except on the recommendation of the National Judicial Council, an appointment pursuant to the provisions of subsection (4) of this section shall cease to have effect after the expiration of three months from the date of such appointment and the President shall not reappoint a person whose appointment has lapsed.</p> <p>257(1) Subject to the provisions of section 251(1) and any other provision of this constitution and in addition to such other jurisdiction as may be conferred upon it by law, the National Industrial Court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with a High Court to hear and determine any civil causes and matters</p> <p>(a) relating to employment, labour, trade unions, industrial relations, conditions of service, including health, safety, welfare of labour and matters incidental thereto.</p>
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		<p>(b) relating to the grant of any order restraining any person or body from taking part in any strike, lock out or any industrial action, or any conduct in contemplation or in furtherance of a strike, lockout or industrial action;</p> <p>(c) in respect of any alleged breach or threatened violation of any fundamental right entrenched in chapter IV of the constitution but arising from</p> <p>(i) employment and labour or industrial relations, and</p> <p>(ii) any dispute over the constitutionality of any executive or administrative act or conduct, by government in its capacity as an employer; and</p> <p>(d) relating, to the determination of questions as to the interpretation of</p> <p>(i) any collective agreement,</p> <p>(ii) any award made by an arbitral tribunal in respect of a trade dispute or a trade union dispute,</p> <p>(iv) the terms of settlement of any trade dispute,</p> <p>(v) trade union dispute, or employment dispute as may be recorded in a memorandum of settlement,</p> <p>(vi) any trade union constitution,</p> <p>(b) relating to the grant of any order restraining any person or body from taking part in any strike, lock out or any industrial action, or any conduct in contemplation or in furtherance of a strike, lockout or industrial action;</p>
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		<p>(c) in respect of any alleged breach or threatened violation of any fundamental right entrenched in chapter IV of the constitution but arising from</p> <p>(i) employment and labour or industrial relations, and (ii) any dispute over the constitutionality of any executive or administrative act or conduct, by government in its capacity as an employer; and</p> <p>(d) relating to the determination of questions as to the interpretation of</p> <p>(i) any collective agreement, (ii) any award made by an arbitral tribunal in respect of a trade dispute or a trade union dispute, (iv) the terms of settlement of any trade dispute, (v) trade union dispute, or employment dispute as may be recorded in a memorandum of settlement, (vi) any trade union constitution, (vii) international labour conventions and treaties;</p> <p>(e) application of international labour standards; and (f) unfair labour practice.</p> <p>Nothing in this subsection shall preclude the National Industrial Court from entertaining and exercising appellate supervisory jurisdiction over an arbitral tribunal or commission, administrative, or board of inquiry in respect of any matter that the National Industrial Court has jurisdiction to entertain as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly.</p> <p>(2) The National Industrial Court shall have and exercise concurrent jurisdiction and power with a High Court in criminal cases and matters in respect of which jurisdiction is conferred by this section or any other law made by the National Assembly.</p> <p>258.(1) For the purpose of exercising any jurisdiction conferred upon it by this constitution or as may be conferred by an Act of</p>
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		<p>the National Assembly, the National Industrial Court shall have all the powers of a High Court.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, the National Assembly may by law make provision conferring upon the National Industrial Court powers additional to those conferred by this section as may appear necessary or desirable for enabling the court to be more effective in exercising its jurisdiction.</p> <p>259. 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>260. Subject to the provisions of any Act of the National Assembly, the President of the National Industrial Court may make rules for regulating the practice and procedure of the National Industrial Court.</p>
<p>255(1)</p> <p>255(2)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PART 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">D - The High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja</p> <p>There shall be a High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.</p> <p>The High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja shall consist of:</p> <p>(a) a Chief Judge of the High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja; and</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PART 1</p> <p>'D' recorded to read 'E' and the Subsequent Sections renumbered to read as follows i.e. 261-325</p> <p>E - The High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja</p> <p>There shall be a High Court of the Federal Capital Territory,</p> <p>261(1) There shall be a High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.</p> <p>261(2) The High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja shall consist of:</p> <p>a Chief Judge of the High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja who shall be the head of the judiciary of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja; and</p>

256(3)	A person shall not be qualified to hold the office of a Chief Judge or a Judge of the High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja unless he is qualified to practise as a Legal Practitioner in Nigeria and has been so qualified for a period of not less than ten years.	262(3) A person shall not be qualified to hold the office of a Chief Judge or a Judge of the High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja unless he is qualified to practise as a Legal Practitioner in Nigeria and has been so qualified for a period of not less than twelve years.
257(1)	Subject to the provisions of section 251 and any other provisions of this Constitution and in addition to such other jurisdiction as may be conferred upon it by law, the High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any civil proceedings in which the existence or extent of a legal right, power, duty, liability, privilege, interest, obligation or claim is in issue or to hear and determine any criminal proceedings involving or relating to any penalty, forfeiture, punishment or other liability in respect of an offence committed by any person.	263(1) Subject to the provisions of section 251(1) and any other provisions of this Constitution and in addition to such other jurisdiction as may be conferred upon it by law, the High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any civil proceedings in which the existence or extent of a legal right, power, duty, liability, privilege, interest, obligation or claim is in issue or to hear and determine any criminal proceedings involving or relating to any penalty, forfeiture, punishment or other liability in respect of an offence committed by any person.
261(1)	<p>The appointment of a person to the office of the Grand Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja shall be made by the President on the recommendation of the National Judicial Council, subject to confirmation of such appointment by the Senate.</p> <p>(2) I The appointment of a person to the office of a Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal shall be made by the President on the recommendation of the National judicial Council.</p> <p>A person shall not be qualified to hold office as Grand Kadi or Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja unless</p> <p>(a) he is a legal practitioner in Nigeria and has been so qualified for a period of not less than twelve years and has obtained a recognised qualification in Islamic law from an institution acceptable to the National Judicial Council; or</p>	<p>267(1) The appointment of a person to the office of the Grand Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja shall be made by the President on the recommendation of the National Judicial Council, subject to confirmation of such appointment by the Senate,</p> <p>(2) The appointment of a person to the office of a Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal shall be made by the President on the recommendation of the National judicial Council.</p> <p>(a) he is a legal practitioner in Nigeria and has been so qualified for a period of not less than ten years and has obtained a recognised qualification in Islamic law from an institution acceptable to the National Judicial Council; or</p> <p>(3) A person shall not be qualified to hold office as Grand Kadi or Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital</p>

<p>262(1)</p> <p>262(2)</p>	<p>E - The Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja</p> <p>The Sharia Court of Appeal shall, in addition to such other jurisdiction as may be conferred upon it by an Act of the National Assembly, exercise such appellate and supervisory jurisdiction in civil proceedings involving questions of Islamic <i>personal</i> law.</p> <p>For the purposes of subsection (1) of this section, the Sharia Court of Appeal shall be competent to decide -</p> <p>(a) any question of Islamic <i>personal</i> law regarding a marriage concluded in accordance with that law, including a question relating to the validity or dissolution of such a marriage or a question that depends on such a marriage and relating to family relationship or the guardianship of an infant;</p> <p>(b) where all the parties to the proceedings are Muslims, any question of Islamic <i>personal</i> law regarding a marriage, including the validity or dissolution of that marriage, or regarding family relationship, a foundling or the guardianship of an infant;</p> <p>(c) any question of Islamic <i>personal</i> law regarding a <i>wakf</i>, gift, will or succession where the endower, donor, testator or deceased person is a Muslim;</p> <p>(d) any question of Islamic <i>personal</i> law regarding an infant, prodigal or person of unsound mind who is a Muslim or the maintenance or the guardianship of a Muslim who is physically or mentally infirm; or</p> <p>(e) where all the parties to the proceedings, being Muslims, have requested the court that hears the case in the first instance to determine that case in accordance with Islamic <i>personal</i> law , any other question.</p>	<p>Territory, Abuja unless</p> <p>F - The Sharia Court Of Appeal Of The Federal Capital Territory, Abuja</p> <p>268(1) The Sharia Court of Appeal shall, in addition to such other jurisdiction as may be conferred upon it by an Act of the National Assembly, exercise such appellate and supervisory jurisdiction in civil proceedings involving questions of Islamic law.</p> <p>For the purposes of subsection (1) of this section, the Sharia Court of Appeal shall be competent to decide</p> <p>any question of Islamic law regarding a marriage concluded in accordance with that law, including a question relating to the validity or dissolution of such a marriage or a question that depends on such a marriage and relating to family relationship or the guardianship of an infant;</p> <p>where all the parties to the proceedings are Muslims, any question of Islamic law regarding a marriage, including the validity or dissolution of that marriage, or regarding family relationship, a foundling or the guardianship of an infant;</p> <p>any question of Islamic law regarding a <i>wakf</i>, gift, will or succession where the endower, donor, testator or deceased person is a Muslim;</p> <p>any question of Islamic law regarding an infant, prodigal or person of unsound mind who is a Muslim or the maintenance or the guardianship of a Muslim who is physically or mentally infirm; or</p> <p>where all the parties to the proceedings, being Muslims, have requested the court that hears the case in the first instance to determine that case in accordance with Islamic law, any other</p>
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263	For the purpose of exercising any jurisdiction conferred upon it by this Constitution or any Act of the National Assembly, the Sharia Court of Appeal shall be duly constituted if it consists of at least three Kadis of that Court.	269. For the purpose of exercising any jurisdiction conferred upon it by this Constitution or any Act of the National Assembly, the Sharia Court of Appeal shall be duly constituted if it consists of at least two Kadis of that Court.
266(3)	<p>Apart from such other qualification as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly, a person shall not be qualified to hold the office of President or a Judge of the Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, unless</p> <p>(a) he is a legal practitioner in Nigeria and has been so qualified for a period of not less than ten years and, in the opinion of the National Judicial Council he has considerable knowledge and experience in the practice of Customary law; or</p>	<p>272(3) Apart from such other qualification as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly, a person shall not be qualified to hold the office of President or a Judge of the Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, unless</p> <p>he is a legal practitioner in Nigeria and has been so qualified for a period of not less than twelve years and, in the opinion of the National Judicial Council he has considerable knowledge and experience in the practice of Customary law; or</p>
270(1)	<p style="text-align: center;">PART II STATE COURTS A – HIGH COURT OF A STATE</p> <p>There shall be a High Court for each State of the Federation</p> <p>The High Court of a State shall consist of:</p> <p>(a) a Chief Judge of the State; and</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PART II STATE COURTS A – HIGH COURT OF A STATE</p> <p>276(1) There shall be a High Court for each State of the Federation</p> <p>276(2) The High Court of a State shall consists of:</p> <p>(a) a Chief Judge of the state who shall be head of the State judiciary; and</p>

271 (3)	A person shall not be qualified to hold office of a judge of a High Court of a State unless he is qualified to practice as a legal practitioner in Nigeria and has been so qualified for a period of not less than ten years.	277 (3) A person shall not be qualified to hold office of a judge of a High Court of a State unless he is qualified to practice as a legal practitioner in Nigeria and has been so qualified for a period of not less than twelve years.
272 (1)	Subject to the provisions of section 251 and other provisions of this Constitution, the High Court of a State shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any civil proceedings in which the existence or extent of a legal right, power, duty, liability, privilege, interest, obligation or claims is in issue or to hear and determine any criminal proceedings involving or relating to any penalty, forfeiture, punishment or other liability in respect of an offence committed by any person.	278(1). Subject to the provisions of section 251(1) and other provisions of this Constitution, the High Court of a State shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any civil proceedings in which the existence or extent of a legal right, power, duty, liability, privilege, interest, obligation or claim is in issue or to hear and determine any criminal proceedings involving or relating to any penalty, forfeiture, punishment or other liability in respect of an offence committed by any person.
273	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.	279. 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.
274	Subject to the provisions of any law made by the House of Assembly of a State, the Chief Judge of a State may make rules for regulating the practice and procedure of the High Court of the State.	280. Subject to the provisions of any made by the House of Assembly of a State, the Chief Judge of a State may make rules for regulating the practice and procedure of the High Court of the State.
	B – Sharia Court of Appeal of a State	B – Sharia Court of Appeal of a State
275 (1)	There shall be for any State that requires it a Sharia Court of Appeal for that State.	281(1) There shall be for any State that requires it a Sharia Court of Appeal for that State.
(2)	The Sharia Court of Appeal of the State consist of:- (a) A Grand Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal; and	(2) The Sharia Court of Appeal of the State shall consist of:- (a) A Grand Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal; and

	(b) Such number of Kadis of the Sharia Court of Appeal of may be prescribed by the House of Assembly the State.	(b) Such number of Kadis of the Sharia Court of Appeal as may be prescribed by the House of Assembly the State.
276(3)	<p style="text-align: center;">B – Sharia Court of Appeal of a State</p> <p>A person shall not be qualified to hold office as Kadi or Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal of a State unless:-</p> <p>(a) he is a legal practitioner in Nigeria and has been so qualified for a period of not less than ten years and has obtained a recognized qualification in Islamic law from an institution acceptable to the National Judicial Council; or</p> <p>(b) he has attended and has obtained a recognized qualification in Islamic law from an institution approved by the National judicial Council and has held the qualification for a period of not less than ten years; and</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">B – Sharia Court of Appeal of a State</p> <p>282(3) A person shall not be qualified to hold office as Grand Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal of a State unless:-</p> <p>(a) he is a legal practitioner in Nigeria and has been so qualified for a period of not less than twelve years and has obtained a recognized qualification in Islamic law from an institution acceptable to the National Judicial Council; or</p> <p>(b) he has attended and has obtained a recognized qualification in Islamic law from an institution approved by the National Judicial council and has held the qualification for a period of not less than twelve years; and</p>
277 (1)	The Sharia Court of Appeal of a State shall, in addition to such other jurisdiction as may be conferred upon it by the law of the state, exercise such appellate and supervisory jurisdiction in civil proceedings involving questions of Islamic <i>Personal</i> law which the Court is competent to decide in accordance with the provisions of subsection (2) of this section.	283(1) The Sharia Court of Appeal of a State shall, in addition to such other jurisdiction as may be conferred upon it by the law of the State, exercise such appellate and supervisory jurisdiction in civil proceedings involving questions of Islamic law which the Court is competent to decide in accordance with the provisions of subsection (2) of this section.
(2)	For the purpose of subsection (1) of this section, the Sharia Court of Appeal shall be competent to decide:-	(2) For the purposes of subsection (1) of this section, the Sharia Court of Appeal shall be competent to decide:-
	(a) any question of Islamic <i>personal</i> law regarding a	(a) any question of Islamic law regarding a marriage

	marriage concluded in accordance with that law, including a question relating to the validity or	concluded in accordance with that law, including a question relating to the validity or
	Dissolution of such a marriage or a question that depends on such a marriage and relating to family relationship or the guardianship of an infant; (b) where all the parties to the proceedings are Muslims, any question of Islamic <i>personal</i> law regarding a marriage, including the validity or dissolution of that marriage, or regarding family relationship, a foundling or the guardianship of an infant; (c) any question of Islamic <i>personal</i> law regarding a wakf, gift, will or succession where the endower, donor, testator or deceased person is a Muslim; (d) any person of Islamic <i>personal</i> law regarding an infant, prodigal or person of unsound mind who is a Muslim or the maintenance or the guardianship of a Muslim who is physical or mentally infirm; or (e) where all the parties to the proceedings, being Muslims, have requested the court that hears the case in the first instance to determine that case in accordance with Islamic <i>personal</i> law, any other question.	Dissolution of such a marriage or a question that depends on such a marriage and relating to family relationship or the guardianship of an infant; (b) where all the parties to the proceedings are Muslims, any question of Islamic law regarding a marriage, including the validity or dissolution of that marriage, or regarding family relationship, a foundling or the guardianship of an infant; (c) any question of Islamic law regarding a wakf, gift, will or succession where the endower, donor, testator or deceased person is a Muslim; (d) any question of Islamic law regarding an infant, prodigal or person of unsound mind who is a Muslim or the maintenance or the guardianship of a Muslim who is physically or mentally infirm; or (e) where all the parties to the proceedings, being Muslims have requesting the court that hears the case in the first instance to determine that case in accordance with Islamic law, any other question.
278	For the purpose of exercising any jurisdiction conferred upon it by this Constitution or any law, a Sharia Court of Appeal of a State shall be duly constituted if it consists of at least three Kadis of that Court.	284. For the purpose of exercising any jurisdiction conferred upon it by this Constitution or any law, a Sharia Court of Appeal of a State shall be duly constituted if it consists of at least two Kadis of that Court.

	G – Customary Court of Appeal of a State	C – Customary Court of Appeal of a State
281 (3)	<p>Apart from such other qualification as may be prescribed by a law of the House of Assembly of the State, a person shall not be qualified to hold office of a President or of a judge of a Customary Court of Appeal of a State unless –</p> <p>(a) he is a legal practitioner in Nigeria and he has been so qualified for a period of not less than ten years and in the opinion of the National Judicial Council he has considerable knowledge and experience in the practice of Customary law; or</p>	<p>287 (3) Apart from such other qualification as may be prescribed by a law of the House of Assembly of the State, a person shall not be qualified to hold office of a President or of a Judge of a Customary Court of Appeal of a State unless –</p> <p>(a) he is legal practitioners in Nigeria and he has been so qualified for a period of not less than twelve years and in the opinion of the National Judicial Council he has considerable knowledge and experience in the practice of Customary law; or</p>
282 (1)	<p>A Customary Court of Appeal of a State shall exercise appellate and supervisory jurisdiction in civil proceedings involving questions of Customary law.</p>	<p>Add new sub-section (2) and renumber existing original Subsection (2) to read Sub-Section (3) as follows:</p> <p>288 (2) A Customary Court of Appeal of a State shall have and exercise concurrent jurisdiction with a High Court over all cases or matters relating to the appointment and deposition and all other incidental rights or obligations of any class of chief.</p>
(2)	<p>For the purpose of this Section, a Customary Court of Appeal of a State shall exercise such jurisdiction and decide such question as may be prescribed by the House of Assembly of the State for which it is established.</p>	<p>(3) For the purpose of this Section, a Customary Court of Appeal of a State shall exercise such jurisdiction and decide such questions as may be prescribed by the House of Assembly of the State for which it is established.</p>

<p>285 (1)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PART III Election Tribunals</p> <p>There shall be established for the Federation one or more election tribunals to be known as the National 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> <p>(a) any person has been validly elected as a member of the National Assembly;</p> <p>(b) the term of office of any person under this Constitution has ceased;</p> <p>(c) the seat of a member of the Senate or a member of the House of Representatives has become vacant; and</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PART III Election Tribunals</p> <p>291 (1) There shall be established for the Federation one or more election tribunals to be known as the Legislative Houses and Governorship Election Tribunals which shall, to the exclusion of any court or tribunal, have original jurisdiction to hear and determine petitions as to whether:-</p> <p>(a) any person has been validly elected as a member of the National Assembly;</p> <p>Add new paragraph (1)b & (c) and renumber original paragraphs (b) (c) (d) to read (d) (e) and (f) as follows</p> <p>(b) whether any person has been validly elected to the office of Governor or Deputy Governor or as a member of any legislative house.</p> <p>(c) any person has been validly elected as a member of a State House of Assembly;</p> <p>(d) the term of office of any person under this Constitution has ceased;</p> <p>(e) the seat of a member of the Senate or a member of the House of Representatives or a member of a State House of</p>
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<p>287(3)</p>	<p>(d) a question or petition brought before the election tribunal has been properly or improperly brought.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PART IV SUPPLEMENTAL</p> <p>The decisions of the Federal High Court, a High Court and of all other courts established by this Constitution shall be enforced in any part of the Federation by all authorities and persons, and by other courts of law with subordinate jurisdiction to that of the Federal High Court, a High Court and those other courts, respectively.</p>	<p>Assembly has become vacant; and</p> <p>(f) a question or petition brought before the election tribunal has been properly or improperly brought.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PART IV SUPPLEMENTAL</p> <p>293 (3) The decisions of the Federal High Court, National Industrial Court, a High Court and all other courts established by this Constitution shall be enforced in any party of the Federation by all authorities and persons, and by other courts of law with subordinate jurisdiction to that of the Federal High Court, National Industrial Court, a High Court and those other courts, respectively.</p>
<p>288 (1)</p> <p>(2)</p>	<p>In exercising his powers under the foregoing provisions of this chapter in respect of appointment to the offices of justices of the Supreme court and Justice of the Court of Appeal, the President shall have regard to the need t ensure that there are among the holders of such offices persons learned in Islamic personal law and persons learned in Customary law.</p> <p>For the purposes of subsection (1) of this section:-</p> <p>(a) a person shall be deemed to be learned in Islamic personal law if he is a legal practitioner in Nigeria and has been so qualified for a period of not less than fifteen years in the case of a justice of the Supreme Court or not less than twelve years in the case of a Justice of the Court of Appeal and has in either case obtained a recognized qualification in Islamic law from an institution acceptable to the National Judicial Council; and</p>	<p>294 (1) In exercising his powers under the foregoing provisions of this Chapter in respect of appointment to the offices of Justices of the Supreme Court and Justices of the Court of Appeal, the President shall have regard to the need to ensure that there are among the holders of such offices persons learned in Islamic law and persons learned in Customary law.</p> <p>For the purposes of subsection (1) of this section:-</p> <p>(a) a person shall be deemed to be learned in Islamic law if he is a legal practitioner in Nigeria and has been so qualified for a period of not less than Seventeen years in the case of a Justice of the Supreme Court or not less than fifteen years in the case of the Justice of the Court of Appeal and has in either case obtained a recognized qualification in Islamic law from an institution acceptable to the National Judicial Council; and</p>

	(b) a person shall be deemed to be learned in Customary law if he is a legal practitioner in Nigeria and has been so qualified for a period of not less than fifteen years in the case of a Justice of the Supreme Court or not less than twelve years in the case of a Justice of the Court or Appeal and has in either case and in the opinion of the National Judicial Council considerable knowledge of and experience in the practice of customary law.	(b) a person shall be deemed to be learned in Customary law if he is a legal practitioner in Nigeria and has been so qualified for a period of not less than seventeen years in the case of a Justice of the Supreme Court or not less than fifteen years in the case of a Justice of the court of Appeal and has in either case and in the opinion of the National Judicial Council considerable knowledge of and experience in the practice of customary law.
298	No legal practitioner shall be qualified for appointment as a Justice of the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal or a Judge of a Federal High Court, or a Judge of a High Court or a Kadi of a Sharia Court of Appeal or a Judge of the Customary Court of Appeal whilst he is a member of the National Judicial Council or the Federal Judicial Service Commission, the Judicial Service Commission of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, or a State Judicial Service Commission, and he shall remain so disqualified until a period of three years has elapsed since he ceased to be a member	295. No legal practitioner shall be qualified for appointment as a justice of the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal or a Judge of a Federal High Court, or a judge of the National Industrial Court or a Judge of a High Court or a Kadi of a Sharia Court of Appeal or a Judge of the Customary Court of Appeal whilst he is a member of the National Judicial Council or the Federal Judicial Service Commission, the Judicial Service Commission of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, or a State Judicial Service Commission, and he shall remain so disqualified until a period or three years has elapsed since he ceased to be a member.
291 (1)	A Judicial officer appointed to the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeal may retire when the attains the age of sixty-five years and he shall cease to hold office when he attains the age of seventy years	297. (1) A Judicial officer appointed to the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeal or the Federal High Court or the National Industrial Court or the High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja or a High Court or the Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja or the Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja or the Customary Court of Appeal of a State may retire when the attains the age of sixty-five years and he shall cease to hold office when he attains the age of seventy years.
(3)	Any person who has held office as judicial officer:-	

(a) for a period of not less than fifteen years shall, if he retires at or after the age of sixty-five years in the case of the Chief Justice of Nigeria, a Justice of the Supreme Court, the President of the Court of Appeal or a Justice of the Court of Appeal or at or after the age of sixty years in any other case, be entitled to pension for life at a rate equivalent to his last annual salary and all his allowances in addition to any other retirement benefits to which he may be entitled.

(b) for a period of less than fifteen years, if he retires at or after the age of sixty-five years or sixty years as the case may be, be entitled to pension for life at a rate as in paragraph (a) of this subsection pro rata the number of years he served as a judicial officer in relation to the period of fifteen years, and all his allowances in addition to other retirement benefits to which he may be entitled

Any person who has held office as a judicial officer:-

(a) for a period of not less than fifteen years shall, **having retired** at or after the age of sixty-five years in the case of the Chief Justice of Nigeria, a Justice of the Supreme Court, the President of Court of Appeal or a Justice of the Court of Appeal **or the Chief Judge of the Federal High court or a Judge of the Federal High Court or the President of the National Industrial Court or a judge of the National Industrial Court or the Chief Judge of the High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja or a Judge of the High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja or the Grand Kadi of the Saharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja or a Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja or the President of the Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja or a judge of the Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja the Chief Judge of a High Court of a State or a judge of a High Court of a State or the President of the Customary Court of Appeal of a State** shall be entitled to pension for life at a rate equivalent to **his last annual salary and allowances of an incumbent equivalent judicial officer** in addition to any other retirement benefits to which he may be entitled;

(b) for a period of less than fifteen years, **having retired** or after the age of sixty-five years as the case may be, shall be entitled to pension for life at a rate as in paragraph (a) of this subsection pro rata the number of years he served as a judicial officer in relation to the period of fifteen years, and **the**

	under his terms and conditions of service; and	allowances of an incumbent judicial officer in addition to other retirement benefits to which he may be entitled under his terms and conditions of service; and
292(1)	A Judicial officer shall not be removed from his office or appointment before his age of retirement except in the following circumstances – (a) in the case of:- (i) Chief Justice of Nigeria, President of the Court of Appeal, Chief Judge of the Federal High Court, Chief Judge of the High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja Grand Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja and President, Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja by the President acting on an address supported by two-thirds majority of the Senate.	298 (1) A Judicial officer shall not be removed from his office or appointment before his age of retirement except in the following circumstances – (a) the case of:- (i) Chief Justice of Nigeria, President of the Court of Appeal, Chief Judge of the Federal High Court President of the National Industrial Court , Chief Judge of the High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja Grand Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja and President, Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, by the President acting on an address supported by two-thirds majority of the Senate.
294 (1)	Every court established under this Constitution shall deliver its decision in writing not later than ninety days after the conclusion of evidence and final addresses and furnish all parties to the cause or matter determined with duly authenticated copies of the decision within seven days of the delivery thereof,	300 (1) Every court established under this Constitution shall deliver its decision in writing not later than ninety days after the conclusion of evidence and final addresses and furnish all parties to the cause or matter determined with duly authenticated copies of the decision within seven days of the delivery thereof, provided that the decisions of the courts on any question of law referred to the courts pursuant to the provision of section 299 of this constitution shall be delivered not later than sixty days from the conclusion of final addresses.
295 (1)	Where any question as to the interpretation or application of this constitution arises in any proceedings in any court of law in any part of Nigeria (other than in the Supreme Court, the court of Appeal, the Federal High Court, or a	301 (1) Where any question as to the interpretation or application of this Constitution arises in any proceedings in any court of law in any part of Nigeria (other than in the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal, the Federal High Court,

	High Court) and the court is of the opinion that the question involves a substantial question of law; the court may, and shall if any of the parties to the proceedings so requests, refer the question to the Federal High Court or a High Court	National Industrial Court or a High Court) and the court is of the opinion that the question involves a substantial question of law; the court may, and shall if any of the parties to the proceedings so requests, refer the question to the
	<p>Having jurisdiction in that part of Nigeria and the Federal High Court or the High Court shall:-</p> <p>(b) if it is of opinion that the question does not involve a substantial question of law, remit the question to the court that made the reference to be disposed of in accordance with such directions as the Federal High Court or the High Court may think fit to give.</p> <p>Where any question as to the interpretation or application of this Constitution arises in any proceedings in the Federal High Court, and the court is of opinion that the question involves a substantial question of law, the court may, and shall if any party to the proceedings so requests, refer the question to the Court of Appeal; and where any question is referred in pursuance of this subsection, the court shall give its decision upon the question and the court in which the question arose shall dispose of the case in accordance with that decision.</p>	<p>Federal High Court or National Industrial Court or a High Court having jurisdiction in that part of Nigeria and the Federal High Court or National Industrial Court or the High Court shall:-</p> <p>(b) If it is opinion that the question does not involve a substantial question of law; remit the question to the court that made the reference to be disposed of in accordance with such directions as the Federal High Court or National Industrial Court or the High Court may think fit to give.</p> <p>(2) Where any question as to the interpretation or application of this Constitution arises in any proceedings in the Federal High Court or National Industrial Court or a High Court, and the Court is of opinion that the question involves a substantial question of law, court may, and shall if any party to the proceedings so requests, refer the question to the court of Appeal; and where any question is referred in pursuance of this subsection, the court shall give its decision upon the question and the court in which the question arose shall dispose of the case in accordance with that decisions.</p>
	PART II MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS	PART II MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS
308 (1)	Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this	314 (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this

	<p>Constitution, but subject to subsection (2) of this section-</p> <p>(a) no civil or criminal proceedings shall be instituted or continued against a person to whom this section applies during his period of office.</p>	<p>Constitution, but subject to subsection (2) of this section –</p> <p>(a) civil or criminal proceedings shall be instituted or continued against a person to whom this section applies during his period of office.</p>
	<p>(b) a person to whom this section applies shall not be arrested or imprisoned during that period either in pursuance of the process of any court or otherwise; and</p> <p>(c) no process of any court requiring or compelling the appearance of a person to whom this section applies, shall be applied for or issued;</p> <p>Provided that in ascertaining whether any period of limitation has expired for the purposes of any proceedings against to whom this section applies, no account shall be taken of his period of office.</p> <p>(2) The provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to civil proceedings against a person to whom this section applies in his official capacity or to civil or criminal proceedings in which such a person is only a nominal party.</p> <p>(3) This section applies to a person holding the office of President or Vice President, Governor or Deputy</p>	<p>(b) a person to whom this section applies shall be arrested or imprisoned during that period either in pursuance of the process of any Court or otherwise;</p> <p>Provided that the persons to whom this section applies could be investigated on account of an allegation of Corrupt Practices or Capital offences while in office</p> <p>Deleted.</p> <p>Deleted.</p> <p>Deleted.</p> <p>Deleted.</p>

	<p>powers conferred upon it by section 60 or 101 of this Constitution as appropriate.</p> <p>The Standing Orders of the Senate established under the former Constitution shall apply in relation to the proceedings in the Senate established under this Constitution.</p>	
(3)	The Standing Orders of the House of Representatives established under the former Constitution shall apply in relation to the proceedings in the House of Representative established under this Constitution.	Deleted.
(4)	The Standing Orders of a House of Assembly established under the former Constitution shall apply in relation to a House of Assembly of a State established under this Constitution.	Deleted.
(5)	The Standing Orders of the former legislative houses referred to in subsections (2), (3) and (4) of this section, shall apply in relation to a legislative house with such modifications as may be necessary to bring them into conformity with the provisions of this Constitution.	Deleted.
(6)	In this section, the “former Constitution” refers to the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1979.	Deleted.
312 (1)	The electoral commission established for the Federation under any law in force immediately before the date when this section comes into force shall be responsible for performing the functions conferred on the Independent National Electoral Commission established by the provisions of this Constitution.	318 Deleted.

(2)	Any person who before the coming into force of this Constitution was elected to any elective office mentioned in this Constitution in accordance with the provisions of any law in force immediately before the coming into force of this Constitution shall be deemed to have been duly elected to that office under this Constitution.	Deleted.
313	<p>Pending any Act of the National Assembly for the provision of a system of revenue allocation between the Federation and all States, among the States, between the States and local government councils and among the local government councils in the States, the system of revenue allocation in existence for the financial year beginning from 1st January 1998 and ending on 31st December 1998 shall, subject to the provisions of this Constitution and as from the date when this section comes into force, continue to apply.</p> <p>Provided that where functions have been transferred under this Constitution from the Government of the Federation to the State and from the States to local government councils the appropriations in respect of such functions shall also be transferred to the States and the local government councils, as the case may require.</p>	<p>319. Deleted.</p> <p>Deleted.</p>
314	Any debt of the Federation or of a State which immediately before the date when this section comes into force was charged on the revenue and assets of the federation or on the revenue and assets of a state shall, as from the date when this section comes into force, continue to be so charged.	320. Any debt of the Federal Government or of a state which immediately before the date when this section comes into force was charged on the revenue and assets of the Federal Government or on the revenue and assets of a state shall, as from the date when this section comes into force, continue to be so charged.
315(4)	In this section, the following expressions have the meanings assigned to them, respectively –	321 (4) In this section, the following expression have the meanings assigned to them, respectively –

<p>(a) appropriate authority” means -</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 to rewrite the laws of the Federation or of a State;</p> <p>Nothing in this Constitution shall invalidate the following enactments, that is to say-</p> <p>(a) the National Youth Service Corps Decree 1993;</p> <p>(b) the Public Complaints Commissions Act;</p> <p>(c) the National Security Agencies Act;</p> <p>(d) the Land Use Act,</p> <p>and the provisions of those enactments shall continue to apply and have full effect in accordance with their tenor and to the like extent as any other provisions forming part of this Constitution and shall not be altered or repealed except in accordance with the provisions of section 9(2) of this Constitution.</p> <p>Without prejudice to subsection (5) of this section, the enactments mentioned in the said subsection shall hereinafter continue to have effect as Federal enactments and as if they related to matters included in the Exclusive</p>	<p>(a) appropriate authority” means -</p> <p>(i) The National Assembly, in relation to the provisions of any law of the Federation</p> <p>(ii) A State House of Assembly in relation to the provisions of any existing law deemed to be a law made by the House of Assembly of the State.</p> <p>(iii) Deleted.</p> <p>Deleted.</p> <p>Deleted.</p> <p>Deleted.</p> <p>Deleted.</p> <p>Deleted.</p> <p>Deleted.</p> <p>Deleted.</p>
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	Legislative List set out in Part 1 of the Second Schedule to this Constitution.	
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318	<p style="text-align: center;">PART IV INTERPRETATION, CITATION AND COMMENCEMENT</p> <p>In this Constitution, unless it is otherwise expressly provided or the context otherwise requires-</p> <p>“judicial office” means the office of Chief Justice of Nigeria or a Justice of the Supreme Court, the President or Justice of the Court of Appeal, the office of the Chief Judge of the Federal High Court or a Judge of the Federal High Court, the office of the Chief Judge of High Court or a Judge of the High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, the office of the Chief Judge of a State and a Judge of the High Court of a State, a Grand Kadi or Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, a President or Judge of the Customary Court of appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, a Grand Kadi or Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal of a State, a President or Judge of the customary Court of Appeal of a State; and a reference to a “judicial officer” is a reference</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PART IV INTERPRETATION, CITATION AND COMMENCEMENT</p> <p>324(1) In this Constitution, unless it is otherwise expressly provided or the context otherwise requires-</p> <p>“judicial office” means the office of Chief Justice of Nigeria or a Justice of the Supreme Court, the President or Justice of the Court of Appeal, the office of the chief Judge of the Federal High Court or a Judge of the Federal High Court, the President or a Judge of the National Industrial Court, the office of the Chief Judge of High Court or a Judge of the High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, the office of the Chief Judge of a State and a Judge of the High Court of a State, a Grand Kadi or Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, a President or Judge of the Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, a Grand Kadi of the Sharia court of Appeal of a State, a President or Judge of the Customary Court of Appeal of a State, and a reference to a “judicial officer” is a</p>
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	<p>to the holder of any such office;</p> <p>“Legislative House” means the Senate, House of Representatives or a House of Assembly;</p> <p>“School Certificate or its equivalent” means –</p> <p>(c) Primary Six School Leaving Certificate or its equivalent and –</p> <p>(i) service in the public or private sector in the Federation in any capacity acceptable to the Independent National Electoral Commission for a minimum of ten years, and</p> <p>(ii) attendance at courses and training in such institutions as may be acceptable to the Independent National Electoral Commission for periods totally up to a minimum of one year, and</p> <p>(iii) the ability to read, write, understand and communicate in the English language to the satisfaction of the Independent National Electoral Commission; and</p> <p>(d) any other qualification acceptable by the Independent National Electoral Commission.</p>	<p>reference to the holder of any such office;</p> <p>“Legislative House means” the Senate, House of Representatives, a House of Assembly, or a Local government Legislatives Council.</p> <p>Deleted.</p> <p>Deleted.</p> <p>Deleted.</p> <p>Deleted.</p> <p>Deleted.</p>
319.	<p>Citation</p> <p>This Constitution may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999.</p>	<p>Citation</p> <p>325 This Constitution may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria</p>
320	<p>Commencement</p> <p>The provisions of this Constitution shall come into force on 29th day of May 1999.</p>	<p>Commencement</p> <p>326 This provisions of this Constitution shall come into force on.....</p>

ITEM	SECOND SCHEDULE LEGISLATIVE POWERS PART 1 EXCLUSIVE LEGISLATIVE LIST	SECOND SCHEDULE LEGISLATIVE POWERS PART 1 EXCLUSIVE LEGISLATIVE LIST
7.	Borrowing of moneys within or outside Nigeria for the purposes of the Federation or of any State.	Borrowing of moneys outside Nigeria for the purposes of the Federation or of any State
8.	Census, including the establishment and maintenance of machinery for continuous and universal registration of births and deaths throughout Nigeria	Census

20	Diplomatic, consular and trade representation	Diplomatic and Consular matters
28	Fingerprints, identification and criminal records	Finger prints and identification
31	Implementation of treaties relating to matters on this list	Implementation of treaties
34	Labour, including trade unions, industrial relations; conditions, safety and welfare of labour; industrial disputes; prescribing a national minimum wage for the Federation or any part thereof; and industrial arbitrations.	Labour, including trade unions, industrial, relations; conditions, safety and welfare of labour; industrial disputes; and industrial arbitration relating to corporate bodies wholly owed or established by the Federal Government in furtherance of an item under this list
42	Passports and visas	National Identity Card, passports and visas.
46	Posts, Telegraphs and telephone	Telegraphs, telephones and telecommunication
55.	Railways.	Transferred to the Concurrent Legislative list
ITEM	PART II	PART II

	CONCURRENT LEGISLATIVE LIST	CONCURRENT LEGISLATIVE LIST
8	Where an Act of the National Assembly provides for the collection of tax or duty on capital gains, incomes or profit or the administration of any law by an authority of a State in accordance with paragraph 7 hereof, it shall regulate the liability of persons to such tax or duty in such manner as to ensure that such tax or duty is not levied on the same person by more than one State.	Where an Act of the National Assembly provides for the collection of tax or duty on capital gains, incomes or profits or the administration of any law by an authority of a State in accordance with paragraph 7 hereof, it shall regulate the liability of persons to such tax or duty in such manner as to ensure that such tax or duty is not levied on the same person by more than one State.

16	(a) The National Assembly may make laws for the establishment of an authority with power to carry out censorship of cinematograph films and to prohibit or restrict the exhibition of such films; and nothing herein shall- (b) authorize the exhibition of a cinematograph film in a State without the sanction of the authority established by the Law of that State for the censorship of such films	The National Assembly may make laws for the establishment of an authority with power to carry out censorship of cinematograph “ and video ” films and to prohibit or restrict the exhibition of such films; and nothing herein shall- Authorize the exhibition of a cinematograph or video film in a State without the sanction of the authority established by the law of that State for the Censorship of such films”.
24	A House of Assembly may makes Laws for the State with respect to statistics and on any matter other than that referred to in paragraph 23 (a) of this item.	A House of Assembly may make laws for the State with respect to statistics and on any matter other than that referred to in paragraph 23 (a) of this item”
25	The National Assembly may makes laws for the Federation or any part thereof with respect to trigonometrically, cadastral and topographical surveys.	The National Assembly may make laws for the Federation or any part thereof with respect to trigonometrically , cadastral and topographical surveys”
26		Railways.

ITEM	<p style="text-align: center;">THIRD SCHEDULE PART 1 FEDERAL EXECUTIVE BODIES (ESTABLISHED BY SECTION 153)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">THIRD SCHEDULE PART 1 FEDERAL EXECUTIVE BODIES</p>
	<p>E-Federal Judicial Service Commission</p> <p>The Federal Judicial Service Commission shall comprise the following members –</p> <p>(a) the chief Justice of Nigeria, who shall be the Chairman;</p>	<p>E-Federal Judicial Service Commission</p> <p>Add new paragraphs (b) and (f) and renumber original paragraphs (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) to read as follows:</p> <p>The Federal Judicial Service Commission shall comprise the following members-</p> <p>(a) the Chief Justice of Nigeria, who shall be the Chairman;</p>
	<p>(b) The President of the Court of Appeal;</p> <p>(c) The Attorney General of the Federation;</p> <p>(d) The Chief Judge of the Federal High Court;</p> <p>(e) Two persons, each of whom has been qualified to practice as legal practitioner in Nigeria for a period of not less than fifteen years, from a list of not less than four persons so qualified recommended by the Nigerian Bar Association; and</p> <p>(f) Two other persons, not being legal practitioners, who in the opinion of the President are of unquestionable integrity.</p>	<p>(b) the most senior Justice of the Supreme Court, who shall be the Vice Chairman;</p> <p>(c) The President of the Court of Appeal;</p> <p>(d) The Attorney General of the Federation;</p> <p>(e) The Chief Judge of the Federal High Court;</p> <p>(f) The President of the National Industrial Court;</p> <p>(g) Two persons, each of whom has been qualified to practice as legal practitioner in Nigeria for a period of not less than fifteen years, from a list of not less than four persons so qualified recommended by the Nigerian Bar Association; and</p> <p>(h) Two other persons, not being legal practitioners, who in the opinion of the President are of unquestionable</p>

		integrity.
13	<p>The Commission shall have power to:-</p> <p>(a) advise the National Judicial Council in nominating person for appointment, as respects appointments to the office of -</p> <p>(i) the Chief Justice of Nigeria,</p> <p>(ii) a Justice of the Supreme Court,</p> <p>(iii) the President of the Court of Appeal,</p> <p>(iv) a Justice of the Court of Appeal,</p>	<p>Add new sub-paragraphs (vii)&(viii) to read as follows:</p> <p>The Commission shall have power to:-</p> <p>(a) advise the National Judicial Council in nominating person for appointment, as respects appointments to the office of -</p> <p>(i) the Chief Justice of Nigeria,</p> <p>(ii) a Justice of the Supreme Court,</p> <p>(iii) the President of the Court of Appeal,</p> <p>(iv) a Justice of the Court of Appeal,</p>

	<p>(v) the Chief Judge of the Federal High Court,</p> <p>(vi) the Chairman and members of the Code of Conduct Tribunal;</p>	<p>(v) the Chief Judge of the Federal High Court,</p> <p>(vi) the Chairman and members of the Code of Conduct Tribunal;</p> <p>(vii) The president of the National Industrial Court,</p> <p>(viii) A Judge of the National Industrial Court, and the Chairman and members of the Code of Conduct Tribunal;</p>
	I – National Judicial Council	I – National Judicial Council
	The National Judicial Council shall comprise the	The National Judicial Council shall comprise the following

20	<p>following members.</p> <p>(d) five retired Justices selected by the Chief Justice of Nigeria from the Supreme Court or Court of Appeal ;</p> <p>(e)the Chief Judge of the Federal High Court;</p> <p>(f) Five Chief Judges of States to be appointed by the Chief Justice of Nigeria from among the Chief Judges of the States and of the High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja in rotation to serve for two years;</p>	<p>members.</p> <p>(d) five retired Justices selected by the Chief Justice of Nigeria from the Supreme Court or Court of Appeal to sever for five years;</p> <p>(e)the Chief Judge of the Federal High Court</p> <p>(f) The President of the National Court</p> <p>(g) six Chief Judges of States evenly across the country to be appointed by the Chief Justice of Nigeria from among the Chief Judges of the States and of the High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja in rotation to serve for two years;</p>
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	<p>(g) One Grand Kadi to be appointed by the Chief Justice of Nigeria from among Grand Kadis of the Sharia Courts of Appeal to serve in rotation for two years;</p> <p>(h) One President of the Customary Court of Appeal to be appointed by the Chief Justice of Nigeria from among the Presidents of the Customary Courts of Appeal to serve in rotation for two years;</p> <p>(i) five members of the Nigerian Bar Association who have been qualified to practice for a period of not less than fifteen years, at least one of whom shall be a Senior Advocate of Nigeria, appointed by the Chief Justice of Nigeria on the recommendation of the National Executive Committee of the Nigerian Bar Association to serve for two years and subject to re-appointment:</p> <p>Provided that the five members shall sit in the Council only for the purposes of considering the names of persons for appointment to the superior courts of record; and</p> <p>(j) two persons not being legal practitioners, who in the opinion of the Chief Justice of Nigeria, are of unquestionable integrity.</p>	<p>(h) six Grand Kadis evenly spread across the country to be appointed by the Chief Justice of Nigeria from among Grand Kadis of the Sharia Courts of Appeal of States and of the Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja to serve in rotation for two years;</p> <p>(i) six Presidents of the Customary Court of Appeal evenly spread across the country to be appointed by the Chief Justice of Nigeria from among the Presidents of the Customary Courts of Appeal of States and of the Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja to serve in rotation for two years;</p> <p>(i) five members of the Nigerian Bar Association who have been qualified to practice for a period of not less than fifteen years, at least one of whom shall be a Senior Advocate of Nigeria, appointed by the Chief Justice of Nigeria on the recommendation of the National Executive Committee of the Nigerian Bar Association to serve for two years and subject to re-appointment:</p> <p>Provided that the five members shall sit in the Council only for the purposes of considering the names of persons for appointment to the superior courts of record; and</p> <p>(k) two persons not being legal practitioners, who in the opinion of the Chief Justice of Nigeria, are of unquestionable integrity.</p>
21	<p>The National Judiciary Council shall have power to-</p> <p>(a) recommend to the President from among the list of persons submitted to it by</p> <p>(i) the Federal Judicial Service Commission, persons for appointment to the offices of the chief Justice of Nigeria, the</p>	<p>The National Judiciary Council shall have power to-</p> <p>(a) recommend to the President from among the list of persons submitted to it by</p> <p>(i) the Federal Judicial Service Commission, persons for appointment to the offices of the chief Justice of Nigeria, the</p>

	<p>Justices of the Supreme Court, the President and Justices of the Court of Appeal, the Chief Judge and Judges of the Federal High Court, and</p> <p>(f) advise the President and Governors or any matter (g) advise the President and Governors or any matter pertaining to the judiciary as may be referred to the Council pertaining to the judiciary as may be referred to the Council by the President or the Governors;</p> <p>(g) appoint, dismiss and exercise disciplinary control over members and staff of the Council; and</p> <p>(h) control and disburse all monies, capital and recurrent, for the services of the Council; and</p> <p>(i) deal with all other matters relating to board issues of policy and administration.</p>	<p>Justices of the Supreme Court, the President and Justices of the Court of Appeal, the Chief Judge and Judges of the Federal High Court, the President and Judges of the Nigeria Industrial Court; and</p> <p>Add new paragraph (t) and renumber original (t)-(i) to read (g)-CD as follows:</p> <p>(f) to receive annual statement of account from all heads of courts to which it has disbursed moneys in accordance with sub paragraph e) above detailing the manner in which moneys received was applied and cause them to be audited by the office of the Auditor-General of the Federation and where necessary impose sanctions as may be found appropriate after consideration of the audit report received from the office of the Auditor- General of the Federation;</p> <p>(h) appoint, dismiss and exercise disciplinary control over members and staff of the Council;</p> <p>(h) control and disburse all monies, capital and recurrent, for the services of the Council; and</p> <p>(i) deal with all other matters relating to board issues of policy and administration.</p>
	<p>PART II STATES' EXECUTIVE BODIES C-State Judicial Service Commission</p>	<p>PART II STATES' EXECUTIVE BODIES C-State Judicial Service Commission</p>
	<p>A State Judicial Service commission shall comprise the following members –</p> <p>(a) the Chief Judge of the State, who shall be the Chairman;</p> <p>(b) the Attorney-General of the State;</p> <p>(c) the Grand Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal of the State, if any;</p> <p>(d) the President of the Customary Court of Appeal of the State, if any;</p>	<p>A State Judicial Service commission shall comprise the following members</p> <p>(a) the Chief Judge of the State, who shall be the Chairman;</p> <p>Original provisions of 5(c) now 5(b), 5(d) now 5 (c), 5(b) now 5(d) and 5(e) are amended to read as follows:</p> <p>(b) the Grand Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal of the State, if any, who shall be the Vice Chairman and shall preside in the absence of Chief Judge where his appointment as such predates</p>

	<p>(See original (b) above)</p> <p>(e) two members, who are legal practitioners, and who have been qualified to practice as legal practitioners in Nigeria for not less than ten years; and</p>	<p>that of the President of the Customary Court of Appeal of the State where both courts exist in the State;</p> <p>(c) the President of the Customary Court of Appeal of the State, if any, who shall be the Vice Chairman and shall preside in the absence of Chief Judge where his appointment as such predates that of the Grand Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal of the State where both courts exist in the State;</p> <p>(d) the Attorney General of the State;</p> <p>(e) two members, who are legal practitioners, and who have been qualified to practice as legal practitioners in Nigeria for not less than twelve years to be appointed on the recommendation of the State Executive Committee of the Nigerian Bar Association to serve for two years and subject to reappointment; and</p>
	<p>PART III FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY, ABUJA EXECUTIVE BODY Judicial Service Committee of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja</p>	<p>PART III FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY, ABUJA EXECUTIVE BODY Judicial Service Committee of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja</p>
1	<p>The Judicial Service Committee of the Federal Capital Abuja, shall comprise the following members –</p> <p>(c) the Grand Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja;</p> <p>(d) the President of the Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja;</p>	<p>The Judicial Service Committee of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, shall comprise the following members</p> <p>(c) the Grand Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja who shall be the Vice Chairman and shall preside in the absence of Chief Judge where his appointment as such predates that of the President of the Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja;</p> <p>(d) the President of the Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja who shall be the Vice Chairman and shall preside in the absence of Chief Judge where his appointment as such predates that of the Grand Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja;</p>

	<p>(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>(ii) proposals made by the said commission or body;</p> <p>(b) collection of rates, radio and television licences;</p> <p>(c) establishment and maintenance of cemeteries, burial grounds and homes for the destitute or infirm;</p> <p>(d) licensing of bicycles, trucks mechanically propelled trucks), arrows and carts; -</p> <p>(e) establishment, maintenance and slaughter houses, slaughter slabs, parks and public conveniences;</p> <p>(f) construction and maintenance of roads, streets, street lightings, drains and other public highways, 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 (j) 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) out-door advertising and hoarding (ii) movement and keeping of pets of all description, (iii) shops and kiosks, (iv) laundries, and (v) licensing, regulation and control of the sale of liquor. 	<p>(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>(ii) proposals made by the said commission or body;</p> <p>(e) collection of rates, radio and television licences;</p> <p>(f) establishment, maintenance and regulation of slaughter house, slaughter slabs, markets, motor parts and public conveniences;</p> <p>(g) licensing of bicycles, trucks (other than mechanically wheel propelled trucks), canoes, wheel barrows and carts;</p> <p>(h) establishment, maintenance and regulation of slaughter markets, motor houses, slaughter slabs, markets, motor parks and public conveniences;</p> <p>(i) construction and maintenance of roads, streets, street lightings, drains and other public highways, 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>(k) provision and maintenance of public conveniences, sewage and refuse disposal;</p> <p>(l) registration of all births, deaths and marriages;</p> <p>(m) 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>(n) control and regulation of –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) out-door advertising and hoarding, (ii) movement and keeping of pets of all description, (iii) shops and kiosks, (iv) restaurants, bakeries and other places for sale of food to the public, (v) laundries, and vi) licensing, regulation and control of the sale of
2		
3		<p>Add new paragraph 3 to read as follows:</p> <p>3. The executive powers of Local Government Council shall be</p>

		<p>vested in the Chairman.</p> <p>3(1) The executive powers vested in the Chairman shall not be exercised so as to impede or prejudice the exercise of the executive power of the Federation or of the State in which the Local Government Area concerned is situated or to endanger any asset or investment of the Government of the Federation or the State or of the Local Government Area”.</p>
	<p>SIXTH SCHEDULE</p> <p>ELECTION TRIBUNALS</p> <p>A - National Assembly Election Tribunal</p>	<p>SIXTH SCHEDULE</p> <p>ELECTION TRIBUNALS</p>
1	<p>(1) A National Assembly Election Tribunal shall consist of a Chairman and four other members.</p> <p>(2) The Chairman shall be a Judge of a High Court and the four other members shall be appointed from among Judges of a High Court, Kadis of a Sharia Court of Appeal, Judges of the Customary Court of Appeal or other members of the judiciary not below the rank of a Chief Magistrate.</p>	<p>A - Legislative Houses and Governorship Election Tribunal</p> <p>(1) Legislative Houses and Governorship Election Tribunal shall consist of a chairman and four other members.</p> <p>(2) The Chairman shall be a Judge of a High Court and the four members shall be appointed from retired justices of the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal, Judges of the High Court, Kadis of a Sharia Court of Appeal, Judges of the Customary Court of Appeal or other members of the judiciary not below the rank of a Chief Magistrate, provided that in the case of appointment of a Kadi of a Sharia Court of Appeal or a Judge of a Customary Court of Appeal and such other member of the judiciary as member of an election tribunal such a person shall have qualified as a legal practitioner in Nigeria for a period of not less than twelve years.</p>

