

THE LEGISLATURE

1. Timeframe within which the Executive shall Present Treaties Signed by Nigeria to the National Assembly for Enactment/Domestication

Bill No: SB 425

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ALTER THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA 1999, TO SPECIFY THE TIME WITHIN WHICH THE EXECUTIVE SHALL PRESENT ANY TREATY BETWEEN THE FEDERATION AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FOR ENACTMENT; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS.

Sections	Provision of the Constitution	Provision of the Bill	Remarks
		ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria -	
		<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 1 Alteration of the Constitution</p> <p>The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (in this Bill referred to as “the Principal Act”) is altered as set out in this Bill.</p>	
12	<p style="text-align: center;">Implementation of treaties</p> <p>(1) No treaty between the Federation and any other country shall have the force of law except to the extent to which any such treaty has been enacted into law by the National Assembly.</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>(3) A bill for an Act of the National Assembly passed pursuant to the provisions of subsection (2) of this section shall not be presented to the President for assent, and shall not be enacted unless it is ratified by a majority of all the House of Assembly in the Federation.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 2 Alteration of section 12</p> <p>Section 12(1) of the Principal Act is altered by inserting –</p> <p>(a) a colon after the word, “Assembly”; and</p> <p>(b) a proviso -</p> <p>“Provided that any such treaty shall be presented to the National Assembly for enactment not later than 180 days thereafter.”</p>	
		Clause 3	

		<p style="text-align: center;">Citation</p> <p>This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (Alteration) Bill, 2025</p>	
		<p style="text-align: center;">EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM</p> <p>This Bill seeks to alter the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to specify the time within which the Executive shall present to the National Assembly any treaty between the Federation and any other country for enactment.</p>	

2. Removal of Transitional Lawmaking Powers from the Executive

Bill No: SB 424

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

Sections	Provisions of the Constitution	Provision of the Bill	Remarks
		ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria -	
		Clause 1 Alteration of the Constitution The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (in this Bill referred to as “the Principal Act”) is altered as set out in this Bill.	
Section 315	Existing Law 315. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, an existing law shall have effect with such modifications as may be necessary to bring it into conformity with the provisions of this Constitution and shall be deemed to be – (a) an Act of the National Assembly to the extent that it is a law with respect to any matter on which the National Assembly is empowered by this Constitution to make laws; and (b) a Law made by a House of Assembly to the extent that it is a law with respect to any matter on which a House of Assembly is empowered by this Constitution to make laws. (2) The appropriate authority may at any time by order make such modifications in the text of any existing law as the appropriate	Clause 2 Alteration of Section 315 Section 315 of the Principal Act is altered by deleting -	

	<p>authority considers necessary or expedient to bring that law into conformity with the provisions of this Constitution.</p> <p>(4) In this section, the following expressions have the meanings assigned to them, respectively –</p> <p>(a) “appropriate authority” means –</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) the President, in relation to the provisions of any law of the Federation,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(ii) the Governor of a State, in relation to the provisions of any existing law deemed to be a Law made by the House of Assembly of that State, or</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(iii) any person appointed by any law to revise or rewrite the laws of the Federation or of a State;</p> <p>(c) “modification” includes addition, alteration, omission or repeal.</p> <p>(5)</p> <p>(6)</p>	<p>(a) subsection (2); and</p> <p>(b) subsection (4) (a) (i) – (iii) and (c).</p>	
		<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 3 Citation</p> <p>This Bill may be cited as Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Alteration) Bill, 2025</p>	
		<p style="text-align: center;">Explanatory Memorandum</p> <p>This Bill seeks to alter the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to remove transitional law-making powers from the Executive Arm of Government.</p>	

3. Procedure for Overriding Presidential Veto in Constitution Alteration.

Bill No: SB 797

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO PROVIDE THE PROCEDURE FOR PASSING A CONSTITUTION ALTERATION BILL WHERE THE PRESIDENT WITHHOLDS ASSENT; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS.

Section	Provisions of the Constitution	Proposed Alterations to the Constitution	Remarks
		<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 1 Alteration of the Constitution</p> <p>The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (in this Bill referred to as “the Principal Act”) is altered as set out in this Bill</p>	
9	<p>Mode of altering provisions of the Constitution</p> <p>(1) The National Assembly may, subject to the provisions of this section, alter any of the provisions of this Constitution.</p> <p>(2) An Act of the National Assembly for the alteration of this Constitution, not being an Act to which section 8 of this Constitution applies, shall not be passed in either House of the National Assembly unless the proposal is supported by the votes of not less than two-thirds majority of all the members of that House and approved by resolution of the Houses of Assembly of not less than two-thirds of all the States.</p> <p>(3)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clause 2 Alteration of section 9</p> <p>Section 9 of the Principal Act is altered -</p> <p>(a) in subsection (2), by substituting for the words, “An Act of ” in line 1, the words, “A Bill before”;</p> <p>(b) by substituting for the word, “Act” in line 2, the words “a Bill”;</p> <p>(c) by substituting for the words, “the proposal ” in line 3, the words, “the Bill”</p> <p>(d) by inserting after subsection (3), a new subsection “(3A)” –</p> <p>“(3A) Where the President withholds his assent and the bill is again voted upon by each House of the National Assembly by a four-fifth majority, the bill shall become law.</p>	

		<p>Clause 3 Citation</p> <p>This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Alteration) Bill, 2025</p>	
		<p>Explanatory Memorandum</p> <p>This Bill seeks to alter the Constitution to provide the procedure for passing a Constitution Alteration Bill where the President withholds assent.</p>	

4. Removal of Presiding Officers in the Legislature

Bill No: SB 801

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

Section	Provision of the Constitution	Provision of the Bill	Remarks
		Clause 1 Alteration of the Constitution The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (in this Bill referred to as “the Principal Act”) is altered as set out in this Bill	
50	President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives (1) There shall be - (a) a President and a Deputy President of the Senate, who shall be elected by the members of that House from among themselves; and (b) a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall be elected by the members of that House from among themselves. (2) The President or Deputy President of the Senate or the Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives shall vacate his office – (a) if he ceases to be a member of the Senate or of the House of Representatives, as the case may be, otherwise than by reason of a dissolution of the Senate or the House of Representatives; or	Clause 2 Alteration of section 50 Section 50 (2) of the Principal Act is altered by inserting in paragraph (c), after the word, “House”, a “proviso” -	

	<p>(b) when the House of which he was a member first sits after any dissolution of that House; or</p> <p>(c) if he is removed from office by a resolution of the Senate or of the House of Representatives, as the case may be, by the votes of not less than two-thirds majority of the members of that House.</p>	<p>“Provided that:</p> <p>(i) the President or Deputy President of the Senate, the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives shall only be removed from office for inability to perform the functions of the office (whether arising from infirmity of mind or body or any other cause) or for misconduct; and</p> <p>(ii) the votes on any resolution for the removal shall be preceded by proceedings which assures fair hearing and is enshrined in the Standing Orders of the House”.</p>	
92	<p>Speaker of House of Assembly</p> <p>(1) There shall be a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker of a House of Assembly who shall be elected by the members of the House from among themselves.</p> <p>(2) The Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the House of Assembly shall vacate his office –</p> <p>(a) if he ceases to be a member of the House of Assembly, otherwise than by reason of the dissolution of the House;</p>	<p>Clause 3 Alteration of section 92</p> <p>Section 92 (2) of the Principal Act is altered by inserting in paragraph (c), after the word, “House”, a “proviso” -</p>	

	<p>(b) when the House first sits after any dissolution of House; or</p> <p>(c) if he is removed from office by a resolution of House of Assembly by the votes of not less than two-third majority of the members of the House.</p>	<p>“Provided that:</p> <p>(i) the Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the House of Assembly shall only be removed from office for inability to perform the functions of the office (whether arising from infirmity of mind or body or any other cause) or for misconduct; and</p> <p>(ii) the votes on any resolution for the removal shall be preceded by proceedings which assures fair hearing and is enshrined in the Standing Orders of the House”.</p>	
		<p>Clause 4 Citation</p> <p>This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Alteration) Bill, 2025</p>	
		<p>Explanatory Memorandum</p> <p>This Bill seeks to alter the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 to provide the procedure of removing presiding officers of the legislature.</p>	

5. State of the Nation Address

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ALTER THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA, 1999 TO PROVIDE FOR A STATE OF THE NATION AND STATE OF THE STATE ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS.

Section	Provision of the Constitution	Proposed Alterations to the Constitution	Remarks
		<p>Clause 1 Alteration of the Constitution</p> <p>The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (in this Bill referred to as “the Principal Act”) is altered as set out in this Bill</p>	
67	<p>Right of attendance of President</p> <p>(1) The President may attend any joint meetings of the National Assembly or any meeting of either House of the National Assembly, either to deliver an address on national affairs including fiscal measures, or to make such statement on the policy of government as he considers to be of national importance.</p>	<p>Clause 2 Alteration of section 67</p> <p>Section 67 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting after subsection (1), a new subsection “(1A)”-</p> <p>“(1A) The President shall attend a Joint Session of the National Assembly on any legislative day in each legislative year to deliver an address in respect of the state of the nation.”</p>	
		<p>Clause 3 Citation</p> <p>This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Alteration) Bill, 2025</p>	
		<p>Explanatory Memorandum</p> <p>This Bill seeks to alter the provisions of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to provide for a state of the nation and State of the State address by the President and Governor respectively.</p>	

6. Power to Invite the President or Governor

Bill No: SB 813

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA, 1999 TO EMPOWER THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND STATE HOUSES OF ASSEMBLY TO INVITE THE PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA AND GOVERNORS OF STATES TO ANSWER QUESTIONS ON ANY ISSUE ON WITHIN THE LEGISLATIVE COMPETENCE OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OR THE STATE HOUSES OF ASSEMBLY; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS.

Section	Provision of the Constitution	Provisions of the Bill	Remarks
		<p>Clause 1</p> <p>Alteration of the Constitution</p> <p>The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (With Alterations) (in this Bill referred to as the "Principal Act") is hereby amended as set out hereunder.</p>	
67	<p>Right of attendance of President</p> <p>(1) The President may attend any joint meetings of the National Assembly or any meeting of either House of the National Assembly, either to deliver an address on national affairs including fiscal measures, or to make such statement on the policy of government as he considers to be of national importance.</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>(4) Nothing in this section shall enable any person who is not a member of the Senate or of the House of Representatives to vote in that House or in any of its committees.</p>	<p>Clause 2</p> <p>Alteration of section 67</p> <p>Section 67 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting after subsection (3), a new subsection “(4)” –</p> <p>(4) Nothing in this section shall preclude the National Assembly from inviting the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to attend a joint session of the National Assembly to answer questions on national security or any issue whatsoever, over which the National Assembly has powers to make laws”.</p>	

108	<p>Right of attendance of Governor</p> <p>(1) The Governor of a State may attend a meeting of a House of Assembly of the State either to deliver an address on State affairs or to make such statement on the policy of government as he may consider to be of importance to the State.</p> <p>(2) A Commissioner of the Government of a State shall attend the House of Assembly of the State if invited to explain to the House of Assembly the conduct of his Ministry, and in particular when the affairs of that Ministry are under discussion.</p> <p>(3) Nothing in this section shall enable any person who is not a member of a House of Assembly to vote in that House or in any of its committees.</p>	<p>Clause 3 Alteration of section 108</p> <p>Section 108 of the Principal Act is altered by inserting after subsection (3), a new subsection “(4)” –</p> <p>(4) Nothing in this section shall preclude the House of Assembly of the State from inviting the Governor of the State to attend a sitting of the House of Assembly to answer questions on security or on any issue whatsoever, over which the House of Assembly has powers to make laws”</p>	
		<p>Clause 4 Citation</p> <p>This Bill may be cited as the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Alteration) Bill, 2025.</p>	
		<p>Explanatory Memorandum</p> <p>This Bill seeks to alter the provisions of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 in To grant the two chambers of the National Assembly and States Houses of Assembly powers to invite the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and Governors of States respectively, to answer questions on issues of national security or any matter whatsoever, over which the National Assembly and State Houses of Assembly have power to make laws.</p>	