

33. (1) Whenever a court issues a protection order, the court shall make an order-

Warrant of arrest upon  
issuing of protection  
order.

(a) authorizing the issue of a warrant for the arrest of the respondent, in the prescribed form; and

(b) suspending the execution of such warrant subject to compliance with any prohibition, condition, obligation or order imposed under section 31 of this Act.

(2) The warrant referred to in subsection (1) (a) of this section remains in force unless the protection order is set aside, or it is cancelled after execution.

(3) The Registrar of the Court shall issue the complainant with a second or further warrant of arrest, if the complainant files an affidavit in the prescribed form in which it is stated that such warrant is required for her or his protection and that the existing warrant of arrest has been-

(a) executed or cancelled; or

(b) lost or destroyed.

(4) A complainant may hand the warrant of arrest together with an affidavit in the prescribed form, where it is stated that the respondent has contravened any prohibition, condition, obligation or order contained in a protection order, to any police officer.

(5) If it appears to the police officer concerned that, subject to subsection (5), there are reasonable grounds to suspect that the complainant may suffer imminent harm as a result of the alleged breach of the protection order by the respondent, the police officer shall forthwith arrest the respondent for allegedly committing the offence referred to in Part I of this Act.

(6) If the police officer concerned is of the opinion that there are insufficient grounds for arresting the respondent under subsection (5), he or she shall hand a written notice to the respondent which-

(a) specifies the name, the residential address and the occupation or status of the respondent;

(b) calls upon the respondent to appear before a court, and on the date and at the time specified in the notice, on a charge of committing the offence referred to in section 31 (1); and

(c) contains a certificate signed by the police officer concerned to the effect that he or she handed the original notice to the respondent and that he or she explained the import thereof to the respondent.

(7) The police officer shall forward a duplicate original of a notice referred to in subsection (6) to the Registrar of the Court concerned, and the mere production in the Court of such a duplicate original shall be a prima facie proof that the original was handed to the respondent specified therein.

(8) In considering whether or not the complainant may suffer imminent harm, as contemplated in subsection (5), the police officer shall take into account the-

- (a) risk to the safety, health or well-being of the complainant;
- (b) seriousness of the conduct comprising an alleged breach of the protection order; and
- (c) length of time since the alleged breach occurred.

(9) Whenever a warrant of arrest is handed to a police officer under subsection (4) (a) of this section, the police officer shall inform the complainant of his or her right to simultaneously lay a criminal charge against the respondent, if applicable, and explain to the complainant how to lay such a charge.

34. (1) A complainant or a respondent may, upon written notice to the other party and the court concerned, apply for the variation or setting aside of a protection order referred to in section 30 in the prescribed manner.

Variation or setting  
aside of protection  
order.

(2) If the Court is satisfied that a good cause has been shown for the variation or setting aside of the protection order, it may issue an order to this effect, provided that the Court shall not grant such an application to the complainant unless it is satisfied that the application is made freely and voluntarily.

(3) The Registrar of the Court shall forward a notice as prescribed to the complainant and the respondent if the protection order is varied or set aside as contemplated in subsection (1) of this section.

35. Where a protection order has been made, any of the following persons may apply to have it discharged-

Discharge.

(a) if the application for the order was made by a commissioner in respect of any dependent person by -

- (i) the commissioner,
- (ii) the person who brought the application, or
- (iii) the respondent to that application;

(b) if the application for the order was made by a commissioner in any other case by virtue of section 28-

- (i) the commissioner,
- (ii) the person who was the applicant for the order, or
- (iii) the respondent to that application;

(c) in any other case-

- (i) the person who was the applicant for the order, or
- (ii) the person who was the respondent to the application for the order and the Court, upon hearing any such application, shall make such order, as it considers appropriate in the circumstances.

36. (1) A respondent who contravened an interim protection order or a protection order, or while an interim protection order is in force, refuses to permit the applicant or any dependent person to enter and remain in the place to which the order relates or does any act for the purpose of preventing the applicant or such dependent person from so entering or remaining commits an offence and is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding N300,000.00 or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding 6 months both.
- (2) The provisions of subsection (1) shall be without prejudice to any punishment or sanction as to contempt of court or any other liability, whether civil or criminal that may be incurred by the respondent concerned.
- (3) A person who, in an affidavit referred to in this section, willfully makes a false statement in a material respect commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of not exceeding N200,000.00 or, at the discretion of the Court, to a term of imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.
37. The affidavit, application and forms of Protection Order referred to in this Part of the Act shall be in accordance with the Schedule to this Act.
38. (1) In addition to the rights guaranteed under Chapter IV of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999, or any other international human rights instrument to which Nigeria is a party, every victim of violence, as defined in section 1 of this Act, is entitled to the following rights -
- (a) to receive the necessary materials, comprehensive, medical, psychological, social and legal assistance through governmental agencies or non-governmental agencies providing such assistance;
  - (b) to be informed of the availability of legal, health and social services and other relevant assistance and be readily afforded access to them;
  - (c) to rehabilitation and re-integration programme of the State to enable victims to acquire, where applicable and necessary, pre-requisite skills in any vocation of the victim's choice and also in necessary formal education or access to micro credit facilities;
  - (d) any rules and or regulations made by any institution or organization prohibiting or restraining the reporting of offences or complaint with the provisions of this Act, shall, to the extent of the inconsistencies be null and void; and
  - (e) no complainant of any offence under this Act shall be expelled, disengaged, suspended or punished in any form whatsoever by virtue of the action of compliance with the provisions of this Act.
- (2) Any head of institution who violates the provisions of this subsection is guilty of an offence and is liable on conviction to a term of imprisonment for 6 months or a fine of N200,000 or both.

Offences relating to protection orders.

Application and forms of protection order.

Schedule

Rights of victims.

(3) No person may be present during any proceedings under this Act except-

- (a) officers of the Court;
- (b) the parties to the proceedings;
- (c) any person bringing an application on behalf of the complainant under section 28 (3);
- (d) any legal practitioner representing any party to the proceedings;
- (e) accredited service provider;
- (f) witnesses;
- (g) not more than 3 persons for the purpose of providing support to the complainant;
- (h) not more than 3 persons for the purpose of providing support to the respondent; and
- (i) any other person whom the Court permits to be present provided that the court may, if it is satisfied that it is in the interests of justice, exclude any person from attending any part of the proceedings.

(4) Nothing in this section limits any other power of the Court to hear proceedings in camera or to exclude any person from attending such proceedings.

### PART III – SERVICE PROVIDERS

(1) No person shall publish in any manner any information which might, directly or indirectly, reveal the identity of any party to the proceedings.

39.

(2) The Court, if it is satisfied that it is in the interest of justice, may direct that any further information relating to proceedings held under this Act shall not be published provided that no direction under this subsection applies in respect of the publication of a bona fide law report which does not mention the names or reveal the identities of the parties to the proceedings or of any witness at such proceedings.

Prohibition of publication of certain information.

(3) A person who contravenes the provisions of this subsection commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a term imprisonment not exceeding 1 year or to a fine not exceeding N200,000.00 or both.

40.

(1) Subject to such rules as may be made, any voluntary association registered under the Companies and Allied Matters Act 1990 by the Corporate Affairs Commission or any other law for the time being in force with the objective of protecting the rights and interests of victims of violence by any lawful means including providing of legal aid, medical, financial or other assistance shall register itself with the State Government as a service provider for the purposes of this Act.

Registration and powers of service providers.

(2) The appropriate Government Ministry shall –

(a) keep a register of all accredited service providers and circulate same to all police stations, protection officers and the courts; and

(b) draw up guidelines for the operation of the accredited service providers.

(3) A service provider so registered under subsection (1) shall have the power to-

(a) record the violence incidence report in the prescribed form if the aggrieved person so desires and forward a copy to the Magistrates and the Protection Officer having jurisdiction in the area where the violence took place;

(b) get the aggrieved person medically examined and forward a copy of the medical report to the Protection Officer and the police station within the locality of which the violence act took place; and

(c) ensure that the aggrieved person is provided shelter in a shelter home, if he or she so requires and forward a report of the lodging of the aggrieved person in the shelter home to the Police station within the locality of which the violence act took place.

(4) No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any service provider who is, or who is deemed to be acting or purporting to act under this Act, for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in the exercise of powers or discharge of functions under this Act towards the prevention of the commission of violence.

41. (1) The appropriate Government Ministry shall appoint such number of protection officers in each Area Council as it may consider necessary, to assist the Court in the discharge of its duties under this Act to co-ordinate the activities of the police and the accredited service providers in his or her Area Council to ensure that the victims or survivors of violence-

(a) have easy access to accredited service providers;

(b) have easy access to transportation to an alternative residence or a safe shelter, the nearest hospital or medical facility for treatment, if the complainant so requires;

(c) are able to collect their belongings or properties from a shared household or her residence, if the complainant so requires;

(d) are able to access the court for orders under this Act; or

(e) have access to every possible assistance in the service of interim protection order on the respondent, and the enforcement of any order that may have been made by the court under this Act.

(2) The protection officer may, upon the failure of the respondent to make payment ordered by the Court under this Act, direct an employer or a debtor of the

respondent or any bank in which the respondent operates any account, to directly pay to the complainant or deposit with Court a portion of the wages or salaries or debt due to or accrued to the credit of respondent or monies in any bank account operated by the respondent, which amount may be adjusted towards the emergency monetary relief payable by the respondent.

42. The body vested with the enforcement of this Act shall appoint a person as the Coordinator for the prevention of domestic violence who shall submit annual report to the Federal Government on the implementation of this Act, a copy of which shall be deposited with the National Bureau for Statistics. Coordinator for prevention of domestic violence.
43. A court may declare a person who has been convicted of a sexual offence a dangerous sexual offender if such person has- Dangerous sexual offenders.
- (a) more than one conviction for a sexual offence;
  - (b) been convicted of a sexual offence which was accompanied; or
  - (c) been convicted of a sexual offence against a child.

#### PART IV - REGULATORY BODY

44. The National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons and Other related Matters (NAPTIP) is mandated to administer the provisions of this Act and collaborate with the relevant stakeholders including faith based organizations. Regulatory body.

#### PART V — CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENT

45. (1) Any offence committed or proceedings instituted before the commencement of this Act under the provisions of the - General savings and repeal.
- (a) Criminal Code, Cap. LFN, 2004
  - (b) Penal Code, Cap. LFN, 2004
  - (c) Criminal Procedure Code, Cap. LFN, 2004
  - (d) any other law or regulation relating to any act of violence defined by this Act shall as the case may require be enforced or continue to be enforced by the provisions of this Act.
- (2) Any provision of the Act shall supersede any other provision on similar offences in the Criminal Code, Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code.

#### PART VI - INTERPRETATION

46. In this Act- Interpretation.
- "Abandonment of women, children and other persons" means deliberately leaving

women, children and other persons, under the perpetrator's care, destitute and without any means of subsistence;

"accredited service provider" means governmental, non-governmental, faith based, voluntary and charitable associations or institutions providing shelter, homes, counseling, legal, financial, medical or other assistance to victims of domestic violence and are registered with the appropriate Government Ministry under the provisions of this Act;

"circumcision of a girl or woman" means cutting off all or part of the external sex organs of a girl or woman other than on medical ground;

"civil proceedings" means-

- (a) proceedings for the making, variation or discharge of a protection order, safety order or interim protection order;
- (b) proceedings by way of appeal or case stated which are related to proceedings to which paragraph (a) applies; or
- (c) proceedings under this Act for compensation or award;

"Court" means both the Magistrates Court and High Court;

"damage to property" means the wilful destruction or causing of mischief to any property belonging to a person or in, which a person has, a vested interest;

"dangerous weapon" means any instrument or machine directed toward a person with the intention of inflicting bodily harm on such person and includes a gun, knife, stick, whip or other household appliance capable of inflicting bodily harm on a person;

"domestic relationship" means a relationship between any person and a perpetrator of violence constituted in any of the following ways -

- (a) they are or were married to each other, including marriages according to any law, custom or religion;
- (b) they live or have lived together in a relationship in the nature of marriage, although they are not or were not married to each other;
- (c) they are the parents of a child or children or are the persons who have or had a parental responsibility for that child or children;
- (d) they are family members related by consanguinity, affinity or adoption;
- (e) they are or were in an engagement, dating or customary relationship, including actual or perceived romantic, intimate or sexual relationship of any duration; or
- (f) they share or recently shared the same residence.

"domestic violence" means any act perpetrated on any person in a domestic relationship where such act causes harm or may cause imminent harm to the safety, health or well-being of any person;

"economic abuse" means –

- (a) forced financial dependence;
- (b) denial of inheritance or succession rights,
- (c) the unreasonable deprivation of economic or financial resources to which any person is entitled or which any person requires out of necessity, including –
  - (i) household necessities,
  - (ii) mortgage bond repayments, or
  - (iii) payment of rent in respect of a shared residence; or
- (d) the unreasonable disposal or destruction of household effects or other property in which any person has an interest;

"emergency monetary relief" means compensation for monetary losses suffered by any person arising from an act of violence and does not in any way constitute a maintenance order, including -

- (a) loss of earnings;
- (b) medical and dental expenses;
- (c) relocation and accommodation expenses;
- (d) household necessities; or
- (e) legal fees related to obtaining and serving the protection order.

"emotional, verbal and psychological abuse" means a pattern of degrading or humiliating conduct towards any person, including –

- (a) repeated insults,
- (b) ridicule or name calling;
- (c) repeated threats to cause emotional pain; or
- (d) the repeated exhibition of obsessive possessiveness, which is of such a nature as to constitute a serious invasion of such person's privacy, liberty, integrity or security;

"forced isolation from family and friends" includes preventing a person from leaving the home or from having contact with family, friends or the outside community;

"harassment" means engaging in a pattern of conduct that induces fear of harm or



impairs the dignity of a person including –

- (a) stalking;
- (b) repeatedly making telephone calls or inducing another person to make telephone calls to a person, whether or not conversation ensues; and
- (c) repeatedly sending, delivering or causing delivery of information such as letters, telegrams, packages, facsimiles, electronic mail, text messages or other objects to any person;

"harmful traditional practices" means all traditional behaviour, attitudes or practices, which negatively affect the fundamental rights of women, girls, or any person and includes harmful widowhood practices, denial of inheritance or succession rights, female genital mutilation or female circumcision, forced marriage and forced isolation from family and friends;

"incest" means an indecent act or an act which causes penetration with a person who is, to his or her knowledge, his or her daughter or son, granddaughter or son, sister or brother, mother or father, niece or nephew, aunt/uncle, grandmother or granduncle;

"indecent exposure" means the intentional exposure of the genital organs, or a substantial part thereof, with the intention of causing distress to the other party;

"intimidation" means the uttering or conveying of a threat or causing any person to receive a threat, which induces fear, anxiety or discomfort;

"perpetrator" means any person who has committed or allegedly committed an act of violence as defined under this Act;

"persons" in this Act is as defined in the Interpretation Act under section 18, Cap. 192, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004;

"physical abuse" means acts or threatened acts of physical aggression towards any person such as slapping, hitting, kicking and beating;

"political violence" means any act or attempted act of violence perpetrated in the course of political activities, such as elections, and includes any of the following acts –

- (a) thuggery;
- (b) mugging;
- (c) use of force to disrupt meetings; or
- (d) the use of dangerous weapons that may cause bodily harm or injury;

"protection officer" means an officer appointed under section 39 of this Act in relation to and for the purpose of this Act;

"protection Order" means an official legal document, signed by a Judge that restrains an individual or State actors from further abusive behaviour towards a victim;

"sexual abuse" means any conduct which violates, humiliates or degrades the sexual integrity of any person;

"sexual assault" means the intentional and unlawful touching, striking or causing of bodily harm to an individual in a sexual manner without his or her consent;

"sexual exploitation" occurs where a perpetrator, for financial or other reward, favour or compensation invites, persuades, engages or induces the services of a victim, or offers or performs such services to any other person;

"sexual harassment" means unwanted conduct of a sexual nature or other conduct based on sex or gender which is persistent or serious and demeans, humiliates or creates a hostile or intimidating environment and this may include physical, verbal or non-verbal conduct;

"Sexual intimidation" means -

- (a) any action or circumstances which amount to demand for sexual intercourse with either a male or a female under any guise, as a condition for passing examination, securing employment, business patronage, obtaining any favour in any form, as defined in this Act or any other enactment;
- (b) the actual demand for sexual intercourse with either a male or female under any guise, as a condition for passing examination, securing employment, business patronage and or obtaining any favour in any form, as defined in this Act or any other enactment;
- (c) acts of deprivation, withholding, replacing or short-changing of entitlements, privileges, rights, benefits, examination or test marks or scores, and any other form of disposition capable of coercing any person to submit to sexual intercourse for the purpose of receiving retribute thereto; or
- (d) any other action or inaction construed as sexual intimidation or harassment under any other enactment in force in Nigeria.

"spouse" means husband or wife as recognised under the Matrimonial Causes Act, Islamic and Customary Law;

"spousal battery" means the intentional and unlawful use of force or violence upon a person, including the unlawful touching, beating or striking of another person against his or her will with the intention of causing bodily harm to that person;

"stalking" means repeatedly -

- (a) watching, or loitering outside of or near the building or place where such person resides, works, carries on business, studies or happens to be; or

(b) following, pursuing or accosting any person in a manner which induces fear or anxiety;

"State actors" means group of persons; structured or organised institutions and agencies;

"substance attack" means the exposure of any person to any form of chemical, biological or any other harmful liquid with the intention to cause grievous bodily harm, which includes acid attack, hot water, or oil;

"trafficking" means the supply, recruitment, procurement, capture, removal, transportation, transfer, harbouring, sale, disposal or receiving of a person, within or across the borders of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, for use in sexual acts, including sexual exploitation or pornography of any person;

"victim" –

(a) means any person or persons, who, individually or collectively, have suffered harm, including –

- (i) physical or mental injury,
- (ii) emotional suffering,
- (iii) economic loss, or
- (iv) substantial impairment of their fundamental rights, through acts or omissions that are in violation of this Act or the criminal laws of the country; and

(b) includes the immediate family or dependants of the direct victim and any other person who has suffered harm in intervening to assist victims in distress;

"violence" means any act or attempted act, which causes or may cause any person physical, sexual, psychological, verbal, emotional or economic harm whether this occurs in private or public life, in peace time and in conflict situations;

"violence in the private sphere" means any act or attempted act perpetrated by a member of the family, relative, neighbour or member of a community, which causes or may cause any person physical, sexual, psychological, verbal, emotional or economic harm;

"violence in the public sphere" means any act or attempted act perpetrated by the State or non-State actors before, during and after elections, in conflict or war situations, which threatens peace, security and well-being of any person or the nation as a whole;

"violence perpetrated by non-State actors" includes-

- (a) wrongful arrest and detention;
- (b) assault;
- (c) use of force without lawful authority;

(d) unlawful entry into the premises; or

(e) demolition of property without due processes;

"vulnerable groups" means women, children, persons living under extreme poverty, persons with disability, the sick and the elderly, ethnic and religious minority groups, refugees, internally displaced persons, migrants and persons in detention.

47. This Act applies only to the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.

Application.

48. This Act may be cited as the Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Act, 2015.

Citation.

AFFIDAVIT, APPLICATION AND FORMS OF PROTECTION ORDER

FORM 1  
GENERAL FORM OF APPLICATION FOR PROTECTION ORDER

In the ..... Court.  
In the.....Division/District.  
Suit No. ....

*Between*  
A.B..... Complainant  
*and*  
C.D .....Respondent

APPLICATION FOR PROTECTION ORDER BY THE VICTIM

The Complainant applies that he/she be protected by the Honourable Court by the issuance of a protection order against the Respondent.

Dated this ..... day of.....

.....  
*Complainant/Complainant's Counsel*

FORM 2

GENERAL FORM OF APPLICATION FOR PROTECTION ORDER BY A PERSON OTHER THAN THE VICTIM

In the..... Court.  
In the..... Division/District.  
Suit No. ....

*Between*  
A.B..... Complainant  
*and*  
C.D..... Respondent  
*and*  
E.F..... Guardian/Social Worker/Police Officer, etc.

APPLICATION FOR PROTECTION ORDER BY A PERSON OTHER THAN THE VICTIM

I, E.F. Guardian to A.B. the Complainant, hereby applies that AB be protected by the Honourable Court by the issuance of a Protection Order against the Respondent.

Dated this ..... day of.....

E.F

.....  
Guardian/Police Officer/Social Worker, etc.

FORM 3

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF APPLICATION FOR PROTECTION ORDER

In the..... Court.  
In the..... Division/District.  
Suit No. ....

*Between*

A.B..... Complainant

*and*

C.D..... Respondent

E.F..... Respondent

I, A.B ..... of ..... hereby make oath and state as follows:

1. That I am the Complainant/Guardian of the Complainant/A Police Officer/A Protection Officer/An Accredited Service Provider/A Counsellor/A Health Service Provider/Social Worker/Teacher, etc.

.....  
*DEPENDENT*

Sworn to at..... Court Registry

This ..... day of.....

BEFORE ME  
COMMISSIONER FOR OATHS

FORM 4

CONSENT TO APPLICATION FOR PROTECTION ORDER IN RELATION TO A PERSON NOT BEING A MINOR, MENTALLY RETARDED PERSON, UNCONSCIOUS OR A PERSON WHO THE COURT IS SATISFIED IS UNABLE TO PROVIDE CONSENT

In the..... Court  
In the..... Division/District  
Suit No. ....

*Between*

A.B..... Complainant

*and*

C.D..... Respondent

EF..... Guardian

CONSENT TO APPLICATION FOR PROTECTION ORDER

I, A.B..... Complainant in this case hereby consents to the application

by EF, for the issuance of a Protection Order on my behalf.

Dated this..... day of.....

.....  
*Complainant*

**FORM 5**

**GENERAL FORM OF INTERIM PROTECTION ORDER**

In the..... Court.  
In the..... Division/District.  
Suit No. ....

*Between*  
A.B..... Complainant  
*and*

C.D..... Respondent  
*and*

E.F..... Guardian/Police Officer, etc.  
To: CD..... Respondent

**INTERIM PROTECTION ORDER**

WHEREAS the Complainant! Guardian, etc. has applied that the Complainant be protected by this Honourable Court against you;

AND WHEREAS there is a prima facie evidence that you have committed an act or acts of domestic violence against the Complainant, or that there is imminent likelihood of your committing such violence against the Complainant;

You are hereby commanded to show cause on the ..... day of ..... the return date, why a protection order should not be issued against you.

THIS ORDER shall serve as a protection order for the Complainant until the return date.

Given under my hand this ..... day of.....

.....  
*Judge/Magistrate*

**FORM 6**

**GENERAL FORM OF PROTECTION ORDER**

In the..... Court.  
In the..... Division/District.  
Suit No. ....

*Between*  
A.B..... Complainant  
*and*

C.D..... Respondent  
and  
E.F..... Guardian/Police Officer, etc.  
To: CD..... Respondent

### PROTECTION ORDER

WHEREAS the Complainant/Guardian, etc has applied that the complainant be protected by this Honourable Court against you;

AND WHEREAS there is a *prima facie* evidence that you have committed an act or acts of domestic violence against the complainant, or that there is imminent likelihood of your committing such violence against the complainant;

You are hereby prohibited from:

*(insert whichever is appropriate)*

- (a) committing any act of domestic violence;
- (b) enlisting the help of another person to commit any such act;
- (c) entering a shared household: Provided that the court may impose this prohibition only if it appears to be in the best interest of the complainant;
- (d) entering a specified part of such a shared household;
- (e) entering the complainant's residence;
- (f) entering the complainant's place of employment;
- (g) preventing the complainant from entering or remaining in the shared household or a specified part of the shared household;
- (h) alienating or disposing the shared household or encumbering same;
- (i) renouncing his rights in the shared household except in favour of the complainant;
- (j) committing any other act as specified in the protection order; or
- (k) as the court deems fit.

Given under my hand this ..... day of.....

.....  
*Judge/Magistrate*



I, CERTIFY, IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 2 (1) OF THE ACTS AUTHENTICATION ACT CAP. A2, LAWS OF THE FEDERATION OF NIGERIA 2004, THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF THIS BILL PASSED BY BOTH HOUSES OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.



SALISU ABUBAKAR MAIKASUWA, OON, mni  
CLERK TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

31  
21 DAY OF MAY, 2015

**Schedule to Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Bill, 2015**

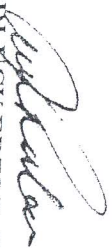
SHORT TITLE OF THE BILL	LONG TITLE OF THE BILL	SUMMARY OF THE CONTENTS OF THE BILL	DATE PASSED BY THE SENATE	DATE PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Bill, 2015	An Act to eliminate violence in private and public life, prohibit all forms of violence against persons and to provide maximum protection and effective remedies for victims and punishment of offenders; and for related matters.	This Bill prohibits all forms of violence against persons in private and public life, and provides maximum protection and effective remedies for victims and punishment of offenders.	14 <sup>th</sup> May, 2015	14 <sup>th</sup> May, 2015

I certify that this Bill has been carefully compared by me with the decision reached by the National Assembly and found by me to be true and correct decision of the Houses and is in accordance with the provisions of the Acts Authentication Act Cap. A2. Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004.



**SALIYU MAIKASUWA, OON mni**  
 Clerk to the National Assembly  
 14<sup>th</sup> Day of May, 2015

I ASSENT



**DR. GOODLUCK EBELLE JONATHAN, GCFR**  
 President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria  
 14<sup>th</sup> Day of May, 2015

