

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY  
OGUN STATE OF NIGERIA  
THE NINTH LEGISLATURE (2019 – 2023)  
ENROLLED HOUSE BILL NO. 69/OG/2021

SPONSOR: RT. HON. OLUOMO, OLAKUNLE TAIWO (PRINCE)  
CO-SPONSORS: HON. AJAYI, BOLANLE LATEEFAT (MRS)  
HON. AKINGBADE, JEMILIADIGUN  
HON. OSHO, SOLOMON OLUWASEYI (BARR.)  
HON. OYEDEJI, GANIU ALANI  
HON. ABDUL, BASHIR OLADUNJOYE  
HON. SONEYE, DAMILOLA KAYODE

No. 69

2021



OGUN STATE OF NIGERIA

PRINCE 'DAPO ABIODUN, MFR  
*Governor of Ogun State*

A BILL FOR A LAW TO PROVIDE FOR AN APPROVED METHOD FOR  
THE SELECTION, APPOINTMENT AND RECOGNITION OF OBAS AND  
CHIEFS IN OGUN STATE AND FOR OTHER RELATED MATTERS.

Date Assented to/Veto override

Date of  
Commencement.

The Ogun State House of Assembly enacts as follows:

**OBAS & CHIEFS, COUNCIL OF OBAS AND TRADITIONAL COUNCIL  
LAWS OF OGUN STATE**

1. This Law may be cited as the Obas and Chiefs' Law of Ogun State, 2021.
2. In this Law, unless the context otherwise requires:  
"Aafin" means the building or premises traditionally reserved for and used as the official residence of an Oba and include an "Iga".  
"Burial rites" means all rites or rituals customarily performed on the body of a deceased traditional ruler from the time of his death up till the time of final interment or disposal of his body.  
"Chief" means a person whose Chieftaincy title is associated with a native community and includes a minor chief and a recognised chief.  
"Chieftaincy Committee" means a committee of the respective Traditional Council consisting of selected Obas within the relevant Traditional Council.  
"Commissioner" means the Commissioner of the Government of Ogun State charged with responsibility for Chieftaincy matters.  
"Competent Council" means the Local Government Council of Ogun State recognised by the 1999 Constitution of Nigeria (as amended);  
"Executive Council" means the Executive Council of the State presided by the Governor;  
"Honorary Chief" means a Chief who is not a recognised chief or a customary chief but whose title was conferred by an Oba in appreciation of meritorious services to the welfare and progress of the community;  
"Installation Rite" means all rites or rituals customarily performed or required

Short Title.  
Interpretation.



to be performed by a traditional ruler from the time of the approval of his appointment by the State Executive Council up till the time of the presentation of his Instrument/Staff of Office and including all the rites or rituals customarily performed during the period of seclusion of such traditional ruler in *ipebi aroda*;

**“Kingmakers”** in relation to a recognized Chieftaincy means the person entitled in accordance with the customary law and practice to appoint a person to a recognised chieftaincy;

**“Oba”** means a traditional ruler of a native community recognized as such by the Government under this Law;

**“Recognised Chief”** means a chief in Ogun State who has been recognised by the Government under Part 2 of this Law or in accordance with any legislation;

**“Ruling House Chieftaincy”** means a recognised chieftaincy, the holder of which according to customary law is appointed from amongst the members of one or more ruling houses;

**“State Council of Chiefs”** means the State Council of Obas established under this Law.

**“State”** means Ogun State;

**“Traditional Ruler”** means an Oba or Chief whose appointment has been duly approved by the Executive Council or appropriate authority under the provision of this Law;

3.(1) An **“Aafin”** (Palace) shall, while it remains the official residence of an Oba be exempt from rates levied under the provision of the Local Government Law or any other Law.

Exemption of official residence of recognised traditional chief from rates levied under Local Government Law.

(2) An **“Iga”** shall, while it remains the official residence of recognised traditional Chief, be exempt from rates levied under the provision of the Local Government Law or any other Law.

#### **PART 2 - CHIEFS LAW**

4. The Provisions of sections 5 - 24, 43 - 51 and 60 - 63 will apply to declarations in respect of Obas and recognised chieftaincies, and references in those sections to “recognised chief”, “recognised chieftaincy” or “Ruling house chieftaincy” will be construed as references also to “Oba” or “Ruling house Obas” respectively.

Application of Sections 5 - 24, 43 - 51 and 60 - 63 to declarations in respect of Obaship. Competent Council.

5. The Commissioner may by order designate a Local Government Council(s) as the competent Council in respect of any Chieftaincy.

6.(1) Subject to the provisions of this Law, the relevant Traditional Council upon the recommendation of its chieftaincy committee may, and shall, if so required by the Commissioner, make a declaration in writing stating the customary law which regulates the selection of a person to be an Oba or holder of a recognised chieftaincy.

Declarations of Customary Laws relating to selection of an Oba or a recognised chief

(2) In the case of a ruling house chieftaincy, the declaration shall include –

(a) a statement of the customary law relating to the following matters:

(i) the number of ruling houses, and the identity of each ruling house;

(ii) where there are two or more ruling houses, the order of rotation in which the respective ruling houses are entitled to provide candidates to fill successive vacancies in the chieftaincy;

(iii) the persons who may be proposed as candidates by a ruling house entitled to fill a vacancy in the chieftaincy;

(iv) the number and identity of the kingmakers;

(v) the method of nomination by each ruling house; and

(vi) the identity of any other person whose consent is required to an appointment made by the kingmakers, and the usage regulating the granting or withholding of such consent;

(vii) where the right of providing candidates has not been exercised under customary law in accordance with an ascertainable order of



rotation, the recommendation of the chieftaincy committee as to the order in which the ruling houses should exercise that right after the coming into effect of the declaration.

- (3) In the case of a recognised chieftaincy other than a ruling house chieftaincy, the declaration will contain a sufficient description of the method of selection of the holder of the chieftaincy.
  - (4) In exercise of their powers under this section a committee shall ensure that no family is declared as a ruling house which is not generally recognised as such at the time of making the declaration by the community with which the chief concerned is associated, and in particular shall not declare as a ruling house a family which has been in the remote past so recognised but is not recognised at the time of making the declaration.
- 7.(1) There shall be constituted by virtue of the provisions of this Section, a Chieftaincy Committee which shall be a Committee of the respective Traditional Councils for the purpose of making declarations under Section 6.
- (2) The Chieftaincies in respect of which each committee may make declaration shall be specified in the order establishing the committee.
  - (3) Where the Chieftaincy Committee makes a declaration, such declaration shall be transmitted to the respective Traditional Council who may make such recommendations for the consideration of the Commissioner who will in turn transmit the declaration to the Executive Council with his own comments as he thinks fit.
- 8.(1) The Executive Council may approve or refuse to approve a declaration made by the Traditional Council;
- (2) Before exercising his powers under sub-section (1) of this Section, the Executive Council shall:
    - (a) cause an inquiry to be held at such times and in such places, and by such person or persons as the Executive Council may consider necessary or desirable; or
    - (b) whether or not an inquiry has been held, require the Traditional Council to amend the declaration in any respect that the Executive Council may specify.
  - (3) Where in respect of a chieftaincy:—
    - (a) a Traditional Council fails to make a declaration within Six (6) months of being required to do so in accordance with Section 7; or
    - (b) where a Traditional Council fails to amend a registered declaration in the manner specified by the Executive Council, or to make a new declaration within one (1) month of its being required so to do in accordance with Sub-Section (1) of this Section, the Executive Council may amend the registered declaration in respect of the recognised chieftaincy concerned in accordance with the powers conferred on the Traditional Council under this Law.
  - (4) Before exercising any of the powers conferred by subsection (3) of this Section, the Executive Council may cause such inquiries to be held in accordance with Section 52 as may appear to be necessary or desirable.
  - (5) Upon a declaration in respect of a Chieftaincy being made by the Executive Council, every declaration made under this Law or the repealed Law relating to that Chieftaincy that is not approved, shall be void and of no effect.
  - (6) (1) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of Sections 6 and 7 of this Law, the Executive Council may –
    - (a) Upon representations made to it by a Ruling House in respect of a recognised chieftaincy that the application registered declaration does

Chieftaincy  
Committee to make  
recommendations

Power of Executive  
Council with respect  
to declarations



not represent the true customary law regulating the selection of a person to be the holder of such recognised chieftaincy, and

- (b) If it considers it expedient in the interest of peace, order and good government of the State to do so, amend directly any such declaration without reference to any Committee of the designated competent Council for the affected Chieftaincy.

- (2) Before exercising its power under subsection (1) of this Section, the Executive Council may set up a Committee to inquire into any such representatives as may be made to it with a view to being properly advised thereon [No. 2 of 1998. s.2.]

9. (1) Every declaration made by the respective Traditional Council and approved by the Executive Council and every declaration made by the Executive Council must be registered and retained in safe custody by such officer of the department of the Government of the State with responsibility for which the Commissioner is charged as the Executive Council may direct.

Registration of declaration

- (2) No declaration will come into effect until it is so registered.

10. Where a declaration in respect of a recognised chieftaincy is registered under this Section, the matters stated in it is deemed to be the customary law regulating selection of a person to be the holder of the recognised chieftaincy to the exclusion of any other customary usage or rule.

Declarations deemed to be State Customary Law

- 11.(1) Where Executive Council is satisfied that a registered declaration –

Amendment or replacement of defective or faulty registered declaration

- (a) does not contain a true or sufficiently clear statement of the customary law which regulates the selection of a person to be the holder of a recognised chieftaincy; or  
(b) does not contain a sufficient description of the method of selection of the holder of such recognised chieftaincy; or  
(c) contains any error whether as to its form or substance; or  
(d) is otherwise defective, faulty or objectionable having regard to the provisions of this law, the Executive Council may require the Traditional Council to amend such declaration in any respect that the Executive Council may specify or to make a new declaration, as the Executive Council may consider necessary or desirable in each case.

- (2) Executive Council may approve or refuse to approve an amended declaration or a new declaration made by a Traditional Council under Sub-Section (1) of this Section.

- (3) The provisions relating to functions of the Commissioner will apply *mutatis Mutandis* in respect of any amendment to a registered declaration or any new declaration made by the relevant Traditional Council under subsection (1) of this Section.

- (4) No amendment of a declaration shall be entertained by the Executive Council during the period of interregnum (when the chieftaincy stool is vacant) unless all the ruling houses agree in writing that such amendment should be made.

- 12.(1) (a) any registered declaration that is amended or new declaration made by a Traditional Council and approved by the Executive Council;  
(b) any registered declaration amended or new declaration made by the Executive Council and;  
(c) any registered declaration amended or new declaration made by the Executive Council under Section 9 must be registered, as the case may be and retained in safe custody of the Commissioner.

Registration of declarations amended or replaced, and effect of Registration

- (2) No amended or a new declaration made will come into effect until it has been re-registered or registered, as the case may be, in accordance with Sub-Section (1) of this Section, and upon being so re-registered or registered,



such declaration is deemed to contain the customary law, regulating: the selection of a person to be the holder of the recognised chieftaincy to which it relates to the exclusion of any other customary usage or rule or any other declaration that may have been registered under any written law.

13. Upon a registered declaration being amended and re-registered or a new declaration being made and registered in accordance with the provisions of Sections 12 and 13 of this Law, the powers or duties conferred or imposed by Sections 12 or 13 upon any person or authority will cease absolutely to be exercisable or capable of being discharged by any person or authority in respect of any recognised Chieftaincy to which such re-registered or new declaration relates.

Amendment or replacement of registered declaration permissible only once.

14. Nothing contained in Sections 12 -14 and in particular no amendment or re-registration of a registered declaration or making and registration of a new declaration, in accordance with the provisions of these Sections, will by itself alone affect the validity of any selection, appointment, approval, or setting aside of any selection or appointment, of any holder of a recognised Chieftaincy, or any other thing whatsoever made, given or done by any person or any authority in accordance with the provisions of this Law, and before such amendment or re-registration of a new declaration as aforesaid.

Savings.

- 15.(1) Subject to the provisions of Sub-Section (2) of this Section, a person will be qualified to be a candidate to fill a vacancy in a recognized chieftaincy if –
- (a) the person is proposed by the ruling house or the persons having the right to nominate the candidate according to customary law; and
  - (b) (i) the person is the person whom the ruling house or the persons having the right to nominate candidates are entitled to propose according to customary law as a candidate; or
  - (ii) he is unanimously proposed as a candidate by the members of the ruling house or the persons entitled to nominate candidates; or
  - (iii) in case of a Ruling House Chieftaincy, the person is a descendant of previous holder of that ruling house chieftaincy.

Qualification and disqualification of candidates.

- (2) No person will be qualified to be a candidate for a recognised Chieftaincy who suffers from:
- (a) serious physical deformity; or
  - (b) has, under any law in force in Nigeria been found or declared to be a lunatic or adjudged to be of unsound mind;
  - (c) has been convicted of an offence involving dishonesty or **moral turpitude** and sentence to imprisonment therefore and has not been granted a pardon;
  - (d) is an undischarged bankrupt.

- 16.(1) Where a vacancy occurs in a Ruling House Chieftaincy and a declaration has effect with respect to that chieftaincy;
- (a) the Secretary of the competent council shall announce the name of the ruling house entitled according to customary law to provide candidate or candidates as the case may be, to fill that vacancy;
  - (b) not later than fourteen (14) days after the announcement by the Secretary of the competent council, the members of the ruling house, acting in accordance with the declaration, shall submit the name of a candidate or the names of candidates, as the case may be; to the kingmakers;
  - (c) if within the time prescribed by paragraph (b) of this Sub-Section, the ruling house named in the announcement fails to submit the name or names of candidate, and there is more than one ruling house, the Secretary shall make an announcement accordingly and the ruling

Procedure to fill vacancies in a ruling house Chieftaincy.



house next entitled according to the order of rotation contained in the declaration shall be entitled to submit a name or names within the period of fourteen (14) days immediately following such announcement and so on according to same procedure, until the name of a candidate or candidates is submitted to the kingmakers;

(d) The Secretary of the Local Government acting on the instruction of the Local Government Chairman shall be present as an observer at meetings pursuant to sub-paragraph (b) and (c) of this sub-section upon directives issued in that behalf by the Commissioner for Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs;

(e) within not more than seven (7) days after the submission of the name of a candidate or candidates the kingmakers will proceed to select a person to fill the vacancy in accordance with the provision of paragraph (f) of this Sub-Section;

(f) (i) if the name of only one (1) candidate is submitted who appears to the kingmakers to be qualified and not disqualified in accordance with Section 16, they shall declare the candidate to be appointed;

(ii) if the names of more than one (1) candidate are submitted who appear to the kingmakers to be qualified and not disqualified in accordance with Section 16, the names of those candidates shall be submitted to the votes of the kingmakers and the candidate who obtains the majority of votes of the kingmakers present and voting shall be declared to be appointed;

(iii) in voting upon candidates the kingmakers shall have regard to the relative ability, character and popular support of each candidate;

(iv) if the name of only one candidate is submitted and it appears to the kingmakers that he is not qualified or is disqualified in accordance with Section 16, or if, in the case of recognised Chieftaincy in respect of which there is only one (1) ruling house, no candidate is submitted to the kingmakers, they shall inform the ruling house and Secretary accordingly and the ruling house shall be entitled to submit a further name or names within fourteen (14) days of being so informed and the procedure contained in the paragraphs (c) to (e) of this subsection will apply.

(v) where there is a tie in the votes of the kingmakers during the selection of a suitable candidate to fill a vacant stool, the chairman of the kingmakers or the person presiding according to the declaration shall have the right to use a casting vote to break the tie.

(2) For the purpose of paragraph (a) of sub-section (1) of this Section an announcement shall be made –

(a) (i) by delivering a notice in writing to the ruling house concerned; and

(ii) by publishing a notice in the manner required by the Local Government Law, for the publication of notices of a Council; and

(iii) by giving notice in any manner required by customary law within fourteen (14) days of the occurrence of the vacancy.



- (b) by notification at the earliest practicable ordinary meeting of the competent council to be held after the occurrence of the vacancy.
17. Notwithstanding the provisions of any registered declaration on a recognised Chieftaincy in Ogun State or of Sections 4 and 5 of the Chiefs Law (Cap. 20) Laws of Ogun State where provision is made for the nomination of only a candidate for the consideration of the kingmakers, the following provisions shall apply in respect of any existing vacancy.
- (a) the Ruling House shall submit the name(s) of a candidate or candidates nominated at a meeting of the Ruling House to the kingmakers for their consideration in accordance with the provisions of Section 16 (1) (f), (ii) and (iii) of this Law.
- (b) In Chieftaincy other than ruling house Chieftaincy, those entitled to nominate a candidate shall submit the name(s) of a candidate or candidates to the vote of the kingmakers or persons entitled to appoint a candidate in accordance with the customary law [No. 3 of 1996, s. 2].
18. Where a vacancy occurs in a recognised chieftaincy, other than a ruling house chieftaincy, and a declaration has effect with respect to that chieftaincy, a qualified person will be nominated, selected and appointed in accordance with customary law relating to that recognised chieftaincy within Sixty (60) days of the occurrence of vacancy.
19. (1) Where –
- (a) The Secretary of the Local Government or the kingmakers fail to discharge any function conferred upon them by Section 16, within the time required; or
- (b) In the case of recognised chieftaincy, other than a ruling house chieftaincy, any persons entitled to nominate, select or appoint to a vacancy if fails to exercise their powers within such time as appears reasonable to the Commissioner, the Commissioner may appoint any other person as he may think fit to exercise and perform those powers and duties in place of the Secretary or, Kingmakers in default.
- (2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (1) of this Section, the performance, after the expiration of the period prescribed, of any function under Section 16 by the Local Government or the Kingmakers or any function under Section 18, by any person entitled to nominate, select or appoint to a vacancy will not, by reason only of its being performed out of time be invalid.
20. Where, under customary law, the appointment of a recognised chief requires the consent of any person –
- (a) if that person is the holder of a Chieftaincy and the office is vacant, no proceedings will be taken to fill a vacancy in the Chieftaincy to whose appointment consent is required until a person is approved under this part as the holder of the consenting Chieftaincy and Section 17 and 19 be construed accordingly;
- (b) The person responsible under the customary law for obtaining that consent will make application for the same not more than seven (7) days after the declaration of an appointment;
- (c) The consent shall not be unreasonably withheld.
21. As soon as practicable after the declaration of an appointment, the Secretary of the Local Government shall inform the Commissioner and, if the consent of any person is required to the appointment, must state whether that consent has been granted or withheld.
- 22.(1) Subject to the provision of this section, the Executive Council may approve or set aside an appointment of a recognised Chief.

Plurality of candidates

Procedure to fill vacancies in other chieftaincies

Default in performance of functions

Consent of the other person.

Secretary to inform Commissioner of appointment.

Approval of Appointments.



- (2) The Executive Council shall not approve or set aside an appointment within the period of twenty-one (21) days after notification in accordance with Section 22 and during that period –
- (a) an unsuccessful candidate; or
  - (b) a ruling house in respect of the Chieftaincy which alleges that the proper order of rotation has not been observed, may make representations to the Executive Council that the appointment be set aside.
- (3) In determining whether to approve or set aside an appointment under this Section, the Executive Council shall have regard to –
- (a) Whether the provisions of Section 17 or Section 19 have been complied with;
  - (b) Whether any candidate was qualified or disqualified in accordance with the provision of Section 16;
  - (c) Whether the customary law relating to the appointment has been complied with;
  - (d) Whether the kingmakers, in the case of a ruling house Chieftaincy, had due regard to the ability, character and popular support of any candidate; or
  - (e) Whether the appointment was obtained corruptly or by the undue influence of any person; and may notwithstanding that it appears to the Executive Council that the appointment has been made in accordance with the provision of this law, set aside an appointment if the Executive Council is satisfied that it is in the interest of peace, order and good government to do so.
- (4) Where the Executive Council set aside an appointment, the council shall –
- (a) In the case of a Ruling House Chieftaincy, require a ruling house in respect of the Chieftaincy to submit the name of some other person(s) as candidate(s) to the kingmakers and the ruling house and the kingmakers will then proceed in accordance with Section 17 as if the name of that ruling house has been announced by the secretary of the council;
  - (b) In the case of any other recognised Chieftaincy, require the person responsible under customary law for the nomination and the selection of a person to fill the vacancy in that chieftaincy to appoint another person in accordance with that customary law within such time as he may specify.
23. (1) Where a vacancy has occurred in a recognized Chieftaincy and no person has been approved as successor by the Executive Council in accordance with this Law, any person who installs or permits himself or herself to be installed or purports to install a person as such recognised Chief shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for not less than two (2) years with hard labour and without option of fine. Offences
- (2) Any person –
- (a) who installs or purports to install himself or herself or another person as recognised chief other than the person approved by the Executive Council in accordance with this Law; or
  - (b) who not being the person approved by the appropriate authority in accordance with this law permits himself or herself to be installed as a recognised chief; or
  - (c) who not being an Oba wears a beaded crown or imitation of it or be in shoes or carries beaded staff or beaded "Irukere" or other regalia of an Oba; or
  - (d) who not being a recognised chief or entitled to wear same, wears a



white cap or "keremesi" or other regalia of recognised chiefs shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for three (3) years with hard labour and without option of fine.

- (3) Where a person has been approved as a recognised chief in accordance to this Law, any person who –
- (a) holds out as such recognised chief or wears any regalia of recognised chief; or
  - (b) challenges or impugns the validity of the appointment of such recognised chief in a manner likely to promote feelings of hostility or enmity between different classes or sections of the public or in a manner likely to create fear and alarm to the public or likely to disturb the public peace shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for three (3) years with hard labour and without option of fine.
- (4) Where a person has been approved as an Oba or a recognised chief in accordance with this law any other person who –
- (a) without the authority of the recognised Chief takes possession of any residence, regalia or the property attaching to such recognised Chieftaincy; or
  - (b) prevents or obstructs the recognised Chief or his authorised servants or agents from taking possession of any such residence, regalia or other property shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for three (3) years with hard labour and without option of fine.
- (5) Any person who prevents or obstructs the holding of a capping ceremony, an "Iwuye Ceremony" or any other ceremony connected with the installation of a person whose appointment as a recognised chief has been approved by the Executive Council in accordance with this Law shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to imprisonment for two (2) years with hard labour and without option of fine.
- (6) Where there exist a vacancy in any recognised Chieftaincy, any person who moves into or takes possession of *Aafin* or *Iga* or residence attaching to such recognised Chieftaincy without having been approved for the recognised Chieftaincy under this law shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to imprisonment for two (2) years without an option fine.

### **PART 3**

#### **COUNCIL OF OBAS**

24. There is hereby established for the State a Council of Obas, which shall consist of 104 members as follows:

- (a) A first group of four (4) Paramount Rulers in the State being the holders for the time being of the Chieftaincies listed in Part A of the Schedule 2 to this Law;
- (b) A second group of permanent members not exceeding Seventy-Six (76) which shall consist of all the Obas described as permanent members in Part B of the Schedule 2 to this Law and such Obas as the Governor may, from time to time, on the advice of the Paramount Rulers, by order published in the Gazette, add as permanent members, which order when published in the Gazette, shall be deemed to have been added to Part B of the Schedule 2 to this Law.
- (c) A third group of twenty-four (24) rotational members consisting of six (6) Obas from each of the four (4) Traditional Councils in the State as the Governor may from time to time by order publish in the gazette, on the recommendation of the Paramount Rulers, add as rotational

Establishment and  
Composition of Ogun  
State Council of Obas.



members, which when appointed shall be deemed to be under Part "C" of the schedule 2 to this Law.

- (d) Each rotational member shall serve for a term of three (3) years, beginning from the date of his appointment as published in the Gazette.
- (e) No Oba shall exercise control or prescribed authority beyond his domain and in the Local Government Area specified in the instrument of his appointment except it is expressly approved by the Executive Council upon the recommendation of the Council of Obas.
- (f) Any Oba that contravenes the position of Sub-Section (e) of this section shall be guilty of an offence and liable to conviction and for a term of two (2) years imprisonment without option of fine.

Provided that an Oba not being a Permanent member or rotational member but invited to attend the meeting of the Council to which he belongs, with the consent of the Chairman, shall have no voting right at the meeting.

25. The Governor may by order and upon recommendation of the Traditional Council:

Power of the Governor to appoint rotational members

- (a) Appoint the first group of rotational members of the council under Part C of the Schedule 3 hereto; and
- (b) Appoint a succeeding group of rotational members of the council upon the expiration of the three (3) year term of the preceding group.

26. (1) A Coronet Oba is a minor Chieftaincy regulated by Part 6 of this Law.

Procedure for the Appointment of Coronet Stool in Ogun State

(2) No existing Baale or Stool or a new Baale or Stool shall be upgraded to a coronet stool except:

- (a) it has existed for 15 years;
- (b) the village/town should have been evidently developed with social-economic facilities e.g. Public Schools, Health Centre, Market, etc.
- (c) should have minimum of Twenty Thousand residents as determined by National Population Commission (NPC)

(3) The power of the Executive Council to upgrade a Stool or Baaleship to a coronet stool shall only be exercised on the recommendation of such upgrade to a coronet by the Traditional Council to which the Baale or Stool belongs.

27. A coronet stool shall not be qualified for upgrading to a Part II status unless it has existed for 10 years or more and a chieftaincy declaration has been made or registered in respect thereof.

Power of the Executive Council to upgrade a Coronet Oba

28. (1) Where any chieftaincy appointment is made in contravention of any provision of this Law, the Governor shall set up a commission of inquiry to be headed by any of the members listed in Part A Schedule 2 to consider such appointment and make recommendation as to its retention or withdrawal of it.

(2) The Executive Council shall, after the submission of the report of the commission of inquiry referred to in Sub-Section (1) of this Section, consider the recommendation and if such recommendation is accepted by the Executive Council, it shall order the withdrawal of certificate of appointment of such Chieftaincy and give directive to commence the process of filling the Chieftaincy in accordance with the provisions of this Law without precluding the person whose appointment has been withdrawn from entering the contest afresh where such person is eligible to re-contest in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

29. The Chairman of the Council shall be appointed by the Governor in rotation from among the group of Obas listed in Part A of the Schedule 2 to this Law and each Chairman shall hold office as Chairman for two (2) years, commencing from the date of his appointment.

Appointment of Chairman.



30. The Permanent Secretary or the Director charged with the responsibility for Chieftaincy Affairs shall be the Secretary to the Council. Appointment of Secretary
31. There shall be paid to the Chairman and other members of the Council such sitting allowances as the Governor may from time to time determine. Remuneration and Allowances.
- 32.(1) The Council shall advise the Governor on any matter relating to customary law or cultural affairs, inter-communal relations and chieftaincy matters. Functions of the Council.
- (2) The Council shall also advise the Governor whenever requested to do so on;
- (a) The maintenance of public order within the State or any part thereof; and
- (b) Such other matters as the Governor may direct or refer to it.
- PART 4**
- TRADITIONAL COUNCILS**
- 33.(1) The Governor may by order establish for such traditional area as the case may require, a Traditional Council (hereinafter in this Part referred to as "the Council"). Power to establish Traditional Councils.
- (2) Each Council established under this section shall consist of the following members:
- (a) the Paramount Ruler as President;
- (b) other Obas in the area of the Council as may be specified;
- (c) the Chairman of the Local Government, or where there are two or more Local Governments, the Chairmen of all Local Governments in that area; and
- (d) such other persons who may be desired to make the Council as broadly representative of the major facets of life in the area as the Governor may deem fit.
- (3) Every Order under this section shall be published in the State Gazette and shall have effect upon such publication or from the date named therein.
- (4) Every Order establishing a Council under this section shall –
- (a) specify the name and description of the Council and the date on which it shall be established;
- (b) describe the device of the seal of the Council;
- (c) provide for the composition of the Council; and
- (d) contain such provision for other matters as are required by this Law to be prescribed therein.
34. (1) Where the Order so provides, a Council set up under this Part shall be a body corporate by the name in the Order and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal and power to hold land and to sue and be sued. Traditional Councils may be bodies corporate.
- (2) Any contract or instrument, which if entered into or executed by a person not being a body corporate would not require to be under seal may be entered into or executed on behalf of a Council by a person generally or specially authorized by the Council for that purpose.
35. The functions of a Council established under this Part shall be: Functions of Traditional Council.
- (a) to formulate general proposals as advice to the Local Governments in its area;
- (b) where applicable, to harmonize the activities of such Local Governments;
- (c) where applicable, to co-ordinate development plans of such Local Government by joint discussion and advice;
- (d) where requested by the Governor or as the case may require, by some or all the Local Governments in its area, to assist in the assessment and subsequent collection of community tax in consultation with such Local Governments in the area;



- (e) to advise the Local Governments in its area or the Governor on religious matters where appropriate;
- (f) to give support for arts and culture;
- (g) to assist in the maintenance of Law and Order;
- (h) to advise on any matter referred to it by the State Government;
- (i) to make representations or express opinions to the State Government or any other organisation on behalf of the Local Government or as the case may require, the collective behalf of all such Local Governments on any matter of concern to the area as a whole whether or not such a matter is within the legislative competence of any such Local Government;
- (j) to give advice as may be necessary on questions relating to Chieftaincy matters and control of traditional titles and where such matters are within the exclusive prerogative of the principal chief to give advice thereon where so requested; and
- (k) Notwithstanding any provisions of this Law, to advise and give opinion on customary law and practice on all matters governed by customary law including land tenure under customary law.

36.(1) The relevant Traditional Council shall have the power to regulate and discipline its members and may:

- (a) set up appropriate disciplinary committee(s) as may be required;
- (b) issue warnings, caution and suspension with or without pay provided that such suspension shall not exceed six (6) months and may be renewed only once;
- (c) any recommendation of the disciplinary committee(s) shall be adopted by council at its meeting by a simple majority of members present at such meetings; and
- (d) the decision of the Traditional Council shall be communicated to the Executive Council through the Commissioner within fourteen (14) days of the decision.

(2) In the event that a deposition is recommended, such recommendation shall be forwarded to the Commissioner for the approval of the Executive Council before it can be given effect.

37.(1) There shall be a Secretary to the Traditional Council(s) to be appointed by the Local Government Service Commission who shall, under the direction and control of the President of the Council, carry out the day to day administration of the affairs of the Traditional Council; and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Secretary shall be responsible for the following matters, that is to say –

- (a) making arrangements for meetings of the Council;
- (b) preparing the agenda and minutes of such meetings;
- (c) conveying decision of the Council to members thereof and where appropriate, to other persons or organisations;
- (d) arranging for payment of fees and allowances and for all other matters affecting the finances of the Council; and
- (e) performing all other duties affecting the Council as may be specifically assigned to him by the Council or the President.

(2) There may be appointed by the Local Government Service Commission or (where provision is made in that behalf pursuant to this Law) the Traditional Council, such other employees as may be necessary for the proper and efficient discharge of the functions of the Council.

(3) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Section, the Council instead of employing its own staff may, and where the Governor so directs, designate

Power of Traditional Council to regulate and discipline its members.

Secretary and other staff.



the Secretary to the Local Government or any other employee of any Local Government in its area to carry out the duties specified in or to be discharged pursuant to the said provisions or of any other provisions of this Part.

- 38.(1) The Council shall establish and maintain a fund from which there shall be defrayed all expenditure incurred by the Traditional Council. Financial provisions.
- (2) There shall be paid and credited to the fund –
- (a) such monies representing 5% of the monthly allocation due to the Local Government or the Traditional Council Area from the Federation Account;
- (b) such other monies by way of grants-in-aid as may be made to it by the State Government or any other authority.
- And the sums referred to in paragraph (a) herein shall, where applicable, be determined as amongst the contributing Local Governments, in such proportions as the Governor may deem equitable and to ensure prompt remittance upon the receipt of their monthly revenue allocations from the Federation Account.
- (3) The Council shall keep proper accounts in respect of each financial year and proper records in relation to these accounts and shall cause its accounts to be audited as soon as may be after the end of each Financial year.

39. The Council shall prepare and submit to the Commissioner and the contributing Local Governments before the beginning of the next financial year a report in such form as the Governor may direct on the activities of the Council during the immediate preceding financial year, and shall include in the report a copy of the audited accounts of the Council for that year and of the auditor's reports thereon. Annual Report.

#### **PART 5**

#### **CUSTOMARY CHIEFS**

- 40.(1) The respective Traditional Councils will exercise the power conferred by this Section in respect of the office of a customary chief whose Chieftaincy title is associated with a native community in that area. Traditional Council to approve and determine dispute as to Customary Chiefs.
- (2) Where a person is appointed, whether before or after the commencement of this Law, to fill a vacancy in the office of the customary chief by those entitled by Customary Law so to appoint and in accordance with customary law, the Traditional Council may approve the appointment.
- 41.(1) Where there is a vacancy in a Customary Chieftaincy after the commencement of this law in area in respect of which a Traditional Council is appointed, any person who – Offences relating to unlawful installation of Customary Chiefs.
- (a) not being the person, whose appointment is approved by the Traditional Council installs or purports to install himself or any person in that Chieftaincy; or
- (b) not being the person whose appointment is approved by the Traditional Council permits himself to be installed in that Chieftaincy will be guilty of an offence.
- (2) Where the appointment of a person to a customary Chieftaincy has been approved by the Traditional Council –
- (a) any other person who holds himself out as the holder of such Chieftaincy or wears the regalia of such Chieftaincy; or
- (b) any person who challenges or impugns the validity of the appointment such chieftaincy in any manner likely to promote feelings of hostility enmity between different classes or sections of the public, or in a manner likely to cause fear or alarm to the public or likely to disturb the public peace, shall be guilty of an offence.
- (3) Any person who obstructs or prevent the holding of an Iwuye ceremony or any other ceremony connected with the installation in a customary Chieftaincy



of a person whose appointment is approved by the respective Traditional Council shall be guilty of an offence.

- (4) Any person, other than a recognised Chief or customary Chief or a person approved by the respective Traditional Council who –
- (a) holds out as a Chief whose Chieftaincy title is associated with a native community in that area; or
  - (b) takes part in any ceremony installing or purporting to install the person as a chief whose Chieftaincy title is associated with a native community in that area, shall be guilty of an offence.
- (5) Where the appointment of a person to a customary Chieftaincy has been approved by the respective Traditional Council any other person who –
- (a) without the authority of the customary chief moves into a possession of any residence, regalia or other property attaching to such Chieftaincy; or
  - (b) prevents or obstructs the customary chief or authorized servants or agents from taking possession of any such residence, regalia or other property shall be guilty of an offence.
- (6) A person convicted of an offence under the provisions of this Section shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for six (6) months.

#### **PART 6**

#### **CREATION OF CHIEFTAINCY TITLES**

42. The competent authority for an area will be –
- (a) Any person whose consent to the appointment of a traditional Chief whose Chieftaincy title is associated with a community within such area is required under customary law; or
  - (b) Where there is no persons described in the preceding paragraph, the relevant Traditional Council in respect of such area.
- 43.(1) A Traditional Council may, and will, if so required, submit to the Commissioner, proposals for the creation of chieftaincy title to be associated with any community inhabiting that area or such part of it.
- (2) The Commissioner may appoint not less than three or more persons to make the inquiry as to whether the proposals submitted by the Traditional Council are acceptable to the community or to a substantial part of the community with which any proposed Obaship or Chieftaincy title is to be associated, and report to the Commissioner, the provisions of the Tribunals of Inquiry Law will apply in relation to such an inquiry as they apply in relation to any inquiry under that law.
- (3) Where a Traditional Council submits proposals to the Commissioner for the creation of a recognised Chieftaincy title, such Traditional Council will make a declaration in writing stating the custom which regulates or is to regulate the selection of a person to be the holder of the recognised chieftaincy title and will submit the declaration to the Commissioner.
- (4) The Commissioner will submit to the Executive Council the report of findings and conclusion of the inquiry held under sub-section 2 of this Section, together with the declaration submitted to the Commissioner by the Traditional Council under sub-section 3 of this Section and the recommendations of the Commissioner on it.
- (5) The creation of recognised titles under this Section shall not be completed without the consent of the Traditional Council in the area where title is to be created and in accordance with the provision of this Section.
- 44.(1) The Executive Council will consider the proposals and declarations made together with the report of the findings and the conclusions of the Inquiry held under sub-section (2) of Section 43, the comment of the Traditional Council

Competent authority.

Creation of recognised chieftaincy titles.

Consideration and decision by the Executive Council.



and the recommendations of the Commissioner and if the Governor is satisfied that the proposals represent a true and adequate statement of customary law the Executive Council shall publish a notice in the State Gazette of intention to create, after the expiration of thirty (30) days from the date on which the notice is published as aforesaid, the proposed recognised chieftaincy title and of the manner in which the selection of a person to be the holder of the proposed recognised Chieftaincy title will be regulated so as to permit representations to be made by the public within that period.

(2) Such representation will be considered by the Executive Council and thereafter Executive Council may –

(a) approve the creation of the recognised title and manner in which selection of the holder of the recognised Chieftaincy title will be regulated; or

(b) approve the creation of the recognised title but modify declaration as to the manner in which the selection of the holder of chieftaincy title will be regulated;

(3) Notice of the decision taken by the Executive Council under subsection (2) of this Section will be published in the State Gazette.

45.(1) Every declaration under Section 44 which is approved (with or without modifications) by the Executive Council and the recognised Chieftaincy title to which it relates shall be registered and retained in safe custody by such public officers as the Commissioner may direct and no such declaration will come into effect until it is so registered, and the recognised Chieftaincy title to which it relates will be deemed to be created as from the date of such registration.

Registration of recognised Chieftaincy title and declaration of Customary Law in.

(2) Where a declaration is registered under the provisions of sub-section (1) of this Section the matters stated in it shall be deemed to be the customary law relating to the selection of a person to be the holder of that recognised chieftaincy title to the exclusion of any other customary usage or rule.

46. A Customary Chieftaincy may be created which shall be associated with a native community at the request and approval of the prescribed authority associated with the customary Chieftaincy and in accordance with Sections 7 and 8 of this Law.

Selection to it Creation Customary Chieftaincies.

47. Traditional Council and relevant Local Government shall maintain a register of all customary chieftaincies in its area of authority whether such customary Chieftaincies exist at the commencement of this law or are created after this law.

Register of Customary Chieftaincies.

48. The register of Customary Chiefs will be retained in the safe custody of the Secretary of the Traditional Council.

Custody of Register of Customary Chieftaincies.

49. (i) An Oba will be entitled to create honorary chieftaincy and confer same on deserving citizens in recognition of their valuable contributions to the welfare of the Community.

Creation and conferment of honorary Chieftaincies.

(ii) From the commencement of this Law, no Oba shall confer on any person outside the community or area of his prescribed authority a chieftaincy title that is traditionally the preserve of the natives of the area of prescribed authority.

50. An Oba must not confer on any person, an honorary title which had previously been conferred by the Oba or his predecessor on any living person; where an Oba confers such a title the first time will be valid and the latter title will be null and void.

Honourary titles not to be duplicated



## PART 7

### GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PARTS 2, 5 AND 6

51. The Executive Council or the Commissioner, as the case may be, may cause such inquiry be held at such times and in such places and by such person or persons as the Executive Council may consider necessary or desirable for the purpose of this Law.
- The provisions of Section 97 of the Local Government Law shall apply in relation to an inquiry under this Law as they apply in relation to an enquiry under that Law.
- 52.(1) The Executive Council may in consultation with the relevant Traditional Council suspend or depose any Oba or Chief whether appointed before or after the commencement of this Law, if the Executive Council is satisfied that suspension or deposition is required according to customary law or necessary in the interest of peace, order or good Government.
- (2) (a) An Oba or a Chief may be suspended or removed, under this Section of the Law, where he is found at or he attends a political rally or campaign ground of any Politician.
- (b) Where an Oba or a Chief receives a Politician or a Political Party in his domain or Palace, this shall not amount to participation in a political rally or campaign ground of politician or a political party under subsection (2)(a) of this Section.
- (3) Where an Oba or a Chief is suspended under sub-section (1) of this Section, the Executive Council shall specify the powers and duties under Customary Law or under any written Law that shall not be exercised or discharged by such Oba or Chief and may make provision for the temporary exercise and discharge of such powers and duties by another person as the Executive Council thinks fit.
- (4) (a) Executive Council may by notice in the Gazette delegate to the relevant Traditional Council the powers conferred by subsections (1) and (2) of this Section with respect to customary Chiefs whose Chieftaincy titles are associated with a native community in the area of authority of the Traditional Council;
- (b) Any delegation will be revocable by the Executive Council and no Delegation will prevent the exercise by the Executive Council of any power.
- (c) Any Chief deposed or suspended by a prescribed authority in exercise of powers delegated under this subsection, may within twenty-one (21) days of such deposition or suspension, make representation to the Executive Council through the Commissioner to whom responsibility for Chieftaincy matters is assigned that the deposition or suspension be set aside and the Executive Council may, after considering the representations, confirm or set aside the deposition or suspension.
- (5) Any person who being suspended in accordance with the provision of subsection (1) or subsection (4) of this Section, exercises or discharges powers or duties that are specified by the Executive Council the prescribed authority, as the case may be, as not to be exercised or discharged by him, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to imprisonment for two (2) years without option of fine.
- (6) Any person who having been deposed from being an Oba or Chieftaincy in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) or sub-section (4) of this Section –

Inquiries

Suspension and  
Deposition of Chiefs



- (a) holds out as being the holder of that Oba or Chieftaincy title; or
- (b) purports to exercise or discharge any of the powers or duties attaching to the holder of that Oba or Chieftaincy shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to imprisonment for two (2) years without option of fine.

53. Executive Council may make rules prescribing the manner and form in which representations may be made for the purpose of approval or setting aside of an appointment of a recognised Chief under Section 23. Rules as to representation.
- 54.(1) Subject to the provisions of this Section the Executive Council, may, by notice in the State Gazette delegate to the Commissioner to exercise and perform on the Governor's behalf such powers and duties conferred upon the Governor – Delegation of Powers.
- (a) by relevant Sections of this Law in respect of any ruling house Chieftaincy or recognised Chieftaincy or any classes of such ruling house or recognised Chieftaincies; or
  - (c) by Sections 22 or 28 as may be specified in the notice, and the Commissioner will have and exercise such powers and duties.
- (2) The Executive Council may in the notice specify conditions, exceptions and qualifications to which the exercise of any power or duty delegated will be subject.
- (3) The Executive Council may, in like manner revoke any such notice and may exercise any powers or perform any duties conferred upon it by the Governor or under this Law notwithstanding the delegation of such powers or duties.

#### **PART 8**

#### **TRADITIONAL RULERS INSTALLATION AND BURIAL RITES**

55. Preservation of Traditional Rulers' Rites.
- (i) any person(s) who disturbs the burial of Traditional Rulers by the family is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to Twelve (12) months imprisonment. This is without prejudice to the observance of Traditional rites by those entitled to do it by Customary Law;
  - (ii) a Traditional Ruler shall be entitled to be buried in accordance with the customs and traditions of the land, save however, that his body shall not be subjected to any mutilation or cannibalization;
  - (iii) notwithstanding anything contained in this section, it shall be the responsibility of the relevant Traditional Council to determine the Customary Law and the nature of Traditional burial rites;
  - (iv) the determination endorsed by those referred to in (iii) above shall be made by a declaration to be registered with the Commissioner within Twenty-One (21) days of its been so made or of any amendment(s) thereof;
  - (v) the receipt of the declaration by the Office of the Commissioner shall be deemed to be sufficient proof of the registration.
56. Prohibition of human rituals as part of installation or burial rites of an Oba or a Chief.
- (i) From the commencement of this Law, human ritual as part of installation and burial rites of an Oba or a Chief is hereby prohibited;
  - (ii) Any person or a group of persons who kills or uses human part(s) as part of the installation or burial rites of an Oba or a Chief in the State shall be guilty of an offence under Sections 242 and 319 of the Criminal Laws of Ogun State and upon conviction shall be liable to imprisonment under the said law.



57. (1) No Oba or a Chief shall be compelled to join any secret cult, secret society, any association or organisation against his wish or religious beliefs.
- (2) Any person who contravenes the provision of subsection (1), is guilty of an offence and liable to imprisonment for two (2) years without option of fine.
- PART 9**
- TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PARTS 2, 5 AND 6**
58. The Chiefs Law of Ogun State codified in Volume 1, Laws of Ogun State, 2006 is hereby repealed. Laws and Edicts set out in the Schedule to the Law are hereby repealed.
59. (a) Every declaration made or registered under the repealed enactments will have effect as if it has been made or registered under the provisions of this Law.
- (b) The Chieftaincy Declarations in respect of the appointment of Obas and Chiefs in Ogun State at the time of enacting this Law are as contained in the register of declaration.
60. Any person whose appointment to a recognised Chieftaincy was approved under the provisions of any of the repealed enactments will be deemed to have been approved under this Law.
61. (1) Where a vacancy occurs in a recognised Chieftaincy after the application of Part 2 of this Law but before the making of a declaration –
- (a) the vacancy will be filled in accordance with the Customary Law applying to that Chieftaincy;
- (b) the Governor may approve the person so appointed or set aside the appointment.
- (2) Any Person –
- (a) whose appointment is approved under subsection (1) of this Section; or
- (b) whose appointment to any recognised Chieftaincy was approved under the Appointment and Deposition of Chiefs Ordinance who holds that Chieftaincy immediately before the application to that Chieftaincy of Part 2 of this Law, will be deemed to have been approved in the appointment under the provisions of Part 2 of this Law.

Preservation of the rite of an Oba or a Chief not to be compelled to join any society or cult against his wishes, religion or belief.

Repeals

Effect of Declaration under repealed enactments

Appointment under repealed enactments

Appointment in absence of Declaration



**SCHEDULE I**

**CHIEFS LAW**

**SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION**

*List of Subsidiary Legislation*

1. Recognised Chieftaincies (Revocation and Miscellaneous Provisions) Order
2. Delegation of Functions

**RECOGNISED CHIEFTAINCIES (REVOCAION AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ORDER**

**ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS**

**SECTION**

1. Short title
2. Revocation of application of Part 2 of Chiefs Law to certain chieftaincies
3. Designation of competent councils

**SCHEDULE II**

**RECOGNISED CHIEFTAINCY (REVOCAION AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ORDER**

[W.S.L.N, 6 of 1976 (section 3)]

[Commencement: 5th February, 1976]

1. **Short title**  
This Order may be cited as the Recognised Chieftaincies (Revocation and Miscellaneous Provisions) Order.
2. **Revocation of application of Part 2 of Chiefs Law to certain chieftaincies**  
The application of Part 2 of the Chiefs Law to any chieftaincy in the Ogun State other than those listed in the first column of the Schedule to this Order is hereby revoked [Schedule]

*Chiefs Law - Subsidiary Legislation*

**LIST OF RECOGNISED CHIEFTAINCIES**

**Designation of competent councils**

The councils specified in the second column of the Schedule to this Order opposite the respective chieftaincies in the first column of the said Schedule shall henceforth be the competent Local Government Councils in respect of each of these chieftaincies. [Schedule]



**SCHEDULE III**

(1)	(2)
<b>CHIEFTAINCIES</b>	<b>COMPETENT LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS</b>
Osile, Oke-Ona Egba	<b>Abeokuta North</b>
Agura of Gbagura	
Olowu of Owu	
Omola of Imala	
Elewo of Ilewo	
Onisaga of Isaga	
Onijale of Ijale-Papa	
Olu of Asasin (Ijaiye Titun)	
Olu of Ilupeju Oke-Odo Gbagura	
Alake of Egbaland	<b>Abeokuta South</b>
Olubara of Ibara	
Olofin of Ado-Odo	<b>Ado-Odo/Ota</b>
Olota of Ota	
Onilogbo of Ilogbo	
Oloja of Igbesa	
Onikooko of Koko-Ebiye	
Onitele of Itele	
Onilamiro of Ilamiro	
Onitekun of Itekun	
Olodan of Odan-Abuja Sule	
Alagbara of Agbara	
Onigun of Odan-Abuja	
Onikogbo of Ikogbo	
Olu of Owode Ota	
Olu of Atan Ota	
Olu of Ijoko Ota	
Olu of Tigbo Ilu	
Alaye of Ayetoro	<b>Egbado (Yewa) North</b>
Aboro of Ibese	
Onigua of Eggua	
Oniboro of Iboro	
Olu of Imasayi	
Abepa of Joga-Orile	
Eselu of Iseju	
Adokun of Igan-Okoto	
Alademeso of Igan-Alade	
Onijale of Ijale-Ketu	
Onijoun of Ijoun	
Olu of Igbogila	
Awujako of Ijako	
Onisale of Isale Gbokoto	
Olu of Sawonjo	
Elebute of Ebute-Igbooro	
Olu of Ilaro and Paramount Ruler of Yewaland	<b>Egbado (Yewa) South</b>
Oloke-Odan of Oke-Odan	
Olobi of Ilobi	
Onigbeji of Igbeji	



Onisare of Ijanna	
Onidogo of Idogo	
Onitoro of Itoro	
Olu of Owode Yewa	
Oniwoye of Iwoye	
Alale of Ajilete	
Olowo of Owo	
Elerinja of Erinja	
Alaye of Oniro-Agude-Ipokia	
Olu of Itori	<b>Ewekoro</b>
Olu of Afowowa Sogade	
Olu of Awowo	
Olu of Aga-Olowo	
Olu of Obada-Oko	
Olu of Onigbedu	
Olu of Arigbajo	
Olu of Wasinmi Railway Station	
Olu of Akinhale	
Olu of Papalanto	
Olu of Olorunda Olajide	
Olu of Jaguna	
Olofin of Isheri	<b>Ifo</b>
Olu of Ifo	
Olu of Agbado	
Olorile of Orile-Ifo	
Olu of Ikija-Orile	
Olu of Ososun	
Olu of Oke-Aro	
Olu of Ibogun Sowunmi	
Onilepa of Ilepa	
Olu of Coker Town	
Olu of Ibogun Oshungboye	
Olu of Ibogun Olaoparun	
Olu of Igbogun	
Olu of Ibogun Olaogun	
Olu of Ibogun Balogun	
Ajalorun of Ijebu-Ife	<b>Ijebu East</b>
Olowu of Owu-Ijebu	
Akija of Ikija-Ijebu	
Oloko of Ijebu-Imushin	
Moyegeso of Itele	
Aladeken of Oke-Ako	
Onitasin of Itasin	
Lamodi of Isiwo	
Obelu of Esure	
Magunsen of Itamarun	
Ogirimadagbo of Ilodo	
Oyebola of Igbaga	
Sapenuwa of Ogbere	
Orimolusi of Ijebu-Igbo	<b>Ijebu North</b>
Ebumawe of Ago-Iwoye	
Limeri of Awa	



Alaporu of Ilaporu  
 Olokine of Ojowo  
 Keegbo of Atikori  
 Abijaparako of Japara  
 Oloru of Oru  
 Sopenlukale of Oke-Sopen, Ijebu-Igbo  
 Bejeroku of Oke-Agbo, Ijebu-Igbo

Elerunwon of Erunwon  
 Elese of Ilese  
 Oliworo of Iworo  
 Saderiren of Isonyin  
 Ajalaye of Ilugun South  
 Oligun of Ilugun North  
 Olu of Odosenlu-Alaro  
 Yanperuwa of Odoregbe

**Ijebu North-East**

Awujale of Ijebuland  
 Lipa of Molipa

**Ijebu Ode**

Alakenne of Ikenne  
 Alaperu of Iperu  
 Olofin of Ilishan  
 Ologere of Ogere  
 Onirolu of Irolu  
 Ebi of Idena  
 Oludotun of Idotun  
 Akufon of Idarika

**Ikenne**

Onimeko of Imeko  
 Onidofa of Idofa  
 Obaladi of Afon  
 Ooola of Ilara  
 Ooye of Iwoye-Ketu

**Imeko Afon**

Onipokia of Ipokia  
 Oniko of Ikolaje  
 Ololo of Ijofin  
 Alase of Ilase  
 Onihunbo of Ihunbo  
 Olu of Ifonyintedo  
 Ooja of Agosasa  
 Akoko of Tongeji Island  
 Opo of Idosemo

**Ipokia**

Oniro of Iro  
 Olu of Igbein  
 Olu of Owode-Egba  
 Olu of Orile-Igbore  
 Olu of Obafemi  
 Olu of Arepo  
 Olu of Ibafo  
 Olu of Ofada  
 Olu of Mokoloki  
 Olu of Oba Eerin  
 Olu of Kobape

**Obafemi Owode**



Olu of Orile Itori-Oke

Olu of Siun

Olu of Odeda

**Odeda**

Olu of Osiele

Olu of Orile Keesi

Olu of Orile-Ilawo

Olu of Orile Itesi

Dagburewe of Idowa

**Odogbolu**

Alaiye of Odogbolu

Olomu of Omu

Alakan of Ilakan

Liken of Ibefun

Obiri of Idobiri, Aiyepe

Akalako of Aiyepe

Alaye Aba of Aiyepe

Olowu of Odolowu Aiyepe

Owa of Okun-Owa

Olowu-Iji of Odolowu

Kobowore of Jobore

Oru of Imoru

Alawunren of Okelamuren

Gbegande of Ososa

Ayanta of Odoyanta

Ayanyelu of Odo-Ayanyelu

Okemu of Ala

Liken of Iwopin

**Ogun Waterside**

Onipe of Ibu-Arijan

Lenuwa of Ode-Omi

Oloja of Aiyede

Elero of Itebu

Onirokun of Irokun

Alarige of Ibiade

Oloni of Oni

Osobia of Makun-Omi

Onisin of Ilusin

Elefire of Efire

Ojotumoro of Abigi

Odemo of Isara-Remo

**Remo North**

Onipara of Ipara

Alaye-Ode of Ode-Remo

Alara of Ilara-Remo

Alakaka of Akaka

Eleposo of Eposo

Nloku of Iraye

Ákarigbo of Remoland

**Sagamu**

Ewusi of Makun Sagamu

Elepe of Epe Sagamu

Elemuren of Emuren

Negbuwa of Ibido

Lemo of Ode-Lemo

Onijagba of Ijagba  
 Alado of Ado Sagamu  
 Odofin of Soyindo, Sagamu  
 Atawa of Latawa  
 Odogun of Ipoji  
 Onigode of Igode  
 Oselu of Okeselu  
 Olu of Iraye  
 Legunsen of Ilupeju  
 Alagura of Agura  
 Radanuwa of Idado  
 Lowa Ibu of Batoro  
 Onigbepa of Igbepa  
 Onijoku of Ijoku  
 Oniraniken of Iraniken  
 Onilaye of Ilaye  
 Fade sewa of Simawa  
 Ayanperuwa of Sotubo  
 Alajaka of Ajaka  
 Ologijo of Ogijo  
 Aminisan of Oko

*Chiefs Law - Subsidiary Legislation*  
**DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS**

[W.R.L.N. 335 of 1958. (section 22 (3) (a)). W.N.L.N. 343 of 1960.50 of 1961. 120 of 1961. 121 of 1961. 165 of 1962. 81 of 1965. 176 of 1966. W.S.L.N. 84 of 1969. 87 of 1971.]

[Commencement: 21st August, 1958]

The powers conferred upon the Governor in Council by subsections (1) and (2) of Section 26 of the Chiefs Law are hereby delegated to the respective prescribed authorities mentioned in the second column of the Schedule hereto with respect to the minor Chiefs whose chieftaincy titles are associated with the native communities in the respective areas mentioned in the third column of the Schedule.

**SCHEDULE IV**

S/N	Prescribed Authority	Area
1.	The Alake	Egba Alake Section
2.	The Osile	Egba Osile Section
3.	The Agura	Egba Agura Section
4.	The Olowu	Egba Olowu Section
5.	The Chieftaincy Committee of Ota District Council appointed under Section 8 of the Chiefs Law.....	Ota District
6.	The Chieftaincy Committee of Egbado-Ketu District Council.....	Ijale Papa and Ijale Orile
7.	The Amala of Imala	The remainder of Imala District
8.	The Onimeko of Meko.	Meko
9.	The Oba of Idofa	Idofa
10.	The Oba of Aiyetoro	Aiyetoro
11.	The Oba of Iboro	Iboro



12.	The Olu of Imashai	Imashai
13.	The Oba of Eggua	Eggua
14.	The Oba of Ijale	Ijale
15.	The Oba of Ijoun	Ijoun
16.	The Oba of Ibeshe	Ibeshe
17.	The Oba Abepa of Joga	Joga
18.	The Oniko of Ikolaje	Ikolaje
19.	The Alashe of Ilashe	Ilashe
20.	The Onihumbo of Ihumbo	Ihumbo
21.	The Olokeodan of Oke Odan	Oke Odan
22.	The Bale of Ajilete	Ajilete
23.	The Bale of Ifonyintedo	Ifonyintedo
24.	The Olobi of Ilobi	Ilobi
25.	The Oba of Ado	Ado
26.	The Oba of Igbesa	Igbesa
27.	The Oba of Ipokia	Ipokia
28.	The Oba of Ilaro	Ilaro
29.	The Chieftaincy Committee of the Makun-Sagamu Local Council appointed under Section 8 of the Chiefs Law.	The area traditionally associated with Makun-Sagamu
30.	The Chieftaincy Committee of the Ishara Local Council appointed under Section 8 of the Chiefs Law	The area traditionally associated with Ishara town.
31.	The Chieftaincy Committee of the Iperu Local Council appointed under Section 8 of the Chiefs Law	The area traditionally associated with Iperu town.
32.	The Chieftaincy Committee, Ikenne Local Council	The area traditionally associated with Ikenne
33.	The Chieftaincy Committee of the Ode-Remo Local Council appointed under Section 8 of the Chiefs Law	The area traditionally associated with Ode-Remo town.
34.	The Chieftaincy Committee of the Ilishan Local Council appointed under section 8 of the Chiefs Law	The area traditionally associated with Ilishan town.
35.	The Chieftaincy Committee of the Ogere Local Council appointed under Section 8 of the Chiefs Law	The area traditionally associated with Ogere town.
36.	The Chieftaincy Committee of the Ilara Local Council appointed under Section 8 of the Chiefs Law	The area traditionally associated with Ilara town.
37.	The Chieftaincy Committee of Ipara Local Council appointed under Section 8 of the Chiefs Law	The area traditionally associated with Ipara town.
38.	The Chieftaincy Committee of the Ode-Lemo Local Council appointed under Section 8 of the Chiefs Law	The area traditionally associated with Ode-Lemo town.
39.	The Abowa of Agbowa	The area traditionally associated with Agbowa town.
40.	The Baale of Ota	The area traditionally associated with Ota town.
41.	The Baale of Owu	The area traditionally associated with Owu town.
42.	The Baale of Odo-Ayandelu	The area traditionally associated with Odo-Ayandelu town.
43.	The Oloru of Oru	The area traditionally associated

44.	The Limeri of Awa .....	with Oru town. The area traditionally associated with Awa.
45.	The Alaporu of Ilaporu .....	The area traditionally associated with Ilaporu.
46.	The Chieftaincy Committee .....	The Ijebu Waterside District
47.	The Ebumawe of Ago-Iwoye .....	The area of authority of the Iperu North-Western District Council
48.	The Dagburewe of Idowa .....	The area traditionally associated with Idowa.
49.	The Gbegannde of Ososa .....	The area traditionally associated with Ososa.
50.	The Liken of Ibefun .....	The area traditionally associated with Ibefun.
51.	The Olomu of Omu .....	The area traditionally associated with Omu.
52.	The Baale of Ala .....	The area traditionally associated with Ala.
53.	The Oloja of Igbile .....	The area traditionally associated with Igbile.
54.	The Orimolusi of Ijebu-Igbo .....	The area traditionally associated with Ijebu-Igbo.
55.	The Chieftaincy Committee .....	The area traditionally associated with Ilugun/Alaro District.
56.	The Ajalorun of Ijebu-Ife .....	The area traditionally associated with Ijebu-Ife.
57.	The Oloko of Ijebu-Imushin .....	The area traditionally associated with Ijebu-Imushin.
58.	The Olowu of Owu-Ijebu .....	The area traditionally associated with Owu-Ijebu.
59.	The Alakija of Ikija-Ijebu .....	The area traditionally associated with Ikija-Ijebu.
60.	The Chieftaincy Committee, Ijebu Eastern District Council .....	The area traditionally associated with Inobi Native Court area.
61.	The Chieftaincy Committee of Egbado-Ketu District Council appointed under Section 8 of the Chiefs Law .....	The area traditionally associated with Igan-Okoto area.
62.	The Olubara of Ibara .....	The area traditionally associated with Ibara.
63.	The Onisaga of Isaga .....	The area traditionally associated with Isaga.
64.	The Elewo of Ilewo .....	The area traditionally associated with Ilewo.
65.	The Ebumawe of Ago Iwoye .....	The area of authority of the Ijebu North-Western District Council
66.	The Olowu of Owu .....	The area traditionally associated with the Egba Owu Section of the Abeokuta District Council.
67.	The Awujale of Ijebuland .....	The area of authority of the Ijebu Ode District Council.
68.	The Chieftaincy Committee of Ijebu Western District Council .....	The Ijebu Western District



69.	The Awujale of Ijebuland .....	The area traditionally associated with Ijebu Waterside.
70.	The Ebumawe of Ago-Iwoye	The area traditionally associated with Ago-Iwoye township.
71.	The Ajaloron of Ijebu-Ife	The area traditionally associated with Ijebu-Ife.
72.	The Oba of Aiyetoro	The area traditionally associated with Igan Okoto (near Aiyetoro).
73.	The Onirolu of Irolu	The area traditionally associated with Irolu township.
74.	The Alaiye-Ode of Ode-Remo	The area traditionally associated with Ode-Remo town.
75.	The Akarigbo of Ijebu-Remo	The area traditionally associated with Sagamu (Offin) and Orile-Oko.
76.	The Ewusi of Makun	The area traditionally associated with Makun-Sagamu.
77.	The Odemo of Ishara	The area traditionally associated with Ishara town.
78.	The Alaperu of Iperu	The area traditionally associated with Iperu town.
79.	The Lemo of Ode Lemo	The area traditionally associated with Ode Lemo town.
80.	The Olofin of Ilishan	The area traditionally associated with Ilishan town.
81.	The Ologere of Ogere	The area traditionally associated with Ogere town.
82.	The Alakaka of Akaka	The area traditionally associated with Akaka town.
83.	The Alara of Ilara	The area traditionally associated with Ilara town.
84.	The Onipara of Ipara	The area traditionally associated with Ipara town.
85.	The Elero of Itebu Manuwa	The area traditionally associated with Itebu Manuwa.
86.	The Olota of Ota	The area traditionally associated with Ota District.
87.	The Awujale of Ijebuland	The area traditionally associated with Efiyan Section of Odogbolu.
88.	The Moloda of Odogbolu	The area traditionally associated with Moloda Section of Odogbolu.
89.	The Keegbo of Atikori	The area traditionally associated with Atikori in Ijebu North Local Government Area.
90.	The Bejeroku of Oke-Agbo	The area traditionally associated with Oke-Agbo in Ijebu-North Local Government Area.
91.	The Abijaparako of Japara	The area traditionally associated with Japara in Ijebu-North Local Government Area.
92.	The Ajalaye of Ilugun South	The area traditionally associated with Ilugun South in Ijebu North-East Local Government Area.
93.	The Oligun of Ilugun North	The area traditionally associated

94.	The Yanpenruwa of Odoregbe	with Ilugun North in Ijebu North-East Local Government Area. The area traditionally associated with Odoregbe Alaro in Ijebu North-East Local Government Area.
95.	The Olu of Odosenlu Alaro	The area traditionally associated with Odosenlu Alaro in Ijebu North-East Local Government Area.
96.	The Alarige of Ibiade	The area traditionally associated with Ibiade in Ogun Waterside Local Government Area.
97.	The Ojotumoro of Abigi	The area traditionally associated with Abigi in Ogun Waterside Local Government Area.
98.	The Oloja of Aiyede	The area traditionally associated with Aiyede in Ogun Waterside Local Government Area.
99.	The Elefire of Efire	The area traditionally associated with Efire in Ogun Waterside Local Government Area.
100.	The Onirokun of Irokun	The area traditionally associated with Irokun in Ogun Waterside Local Government Area.
101.	The Oloni of Oni	The area traditionally associated with Oni in Ogun Waterside Local Government Area.
102.	The Osobia of Makun-Omi	The area traditionally associated with Makun-Omi in Ogun Waterside Local Government Area.
103.	The Onisin of Ilusin	The area traditionally associated with Ilusin in Ogun Waterside Local Government Area.
104.	The Lowa Ibu of Batoro	The area traditionally associated with Batoro in Sagamu Local Government Area.
105.	The Negbuwa of Ibido	The area traditionally associated with Ibido in Sagamu Local Government Area.
106.	The Onilaye of Ilaye	The area traditionally associated with Ilaye in Sagamu Local Government Area.
107.	The Olugbepa of Igbepa	The area traditionally associated with Igbepa in Sagamu Local Government Area.
108.	The Legunsen of Ilupeju	The area traditionally associated with Ilupeju in Sagamu Local Government Area.
109.	The Iraniken of Raniken	The area traditionally associated with Raniken in Sagamu Local Government Area.
110.	The Alagura of Agura	The area traditionally associated with Agura in Sagamu Local Government Area.
111.	The Aminisan of Oko	The area traditionally associated



112.	The Odogun of Ipoji	with Oko in Sagamu East Local Government Area. The area traditionally associated with Ipoji in Sagamu Local Government Area.
112.	The Radanuwa of Idado	The area traditionally associated with Idado in Sagamu Local Government Area.
113.	The Oselu of Okeselu	The area traditionally associated with Okeselu in Sagamu Local Government Area.
114.	The Atawa of Latawa	The area traditionally associated with Latawa in Sagamu Local Government Area.
115.	The Onijoku of Ijoku	The area traditionally associated with Ijoku in Sagamu Local Government Area.
116.	The Onigode of Igode	The area traditionally associated with Igode in Sagamu Local Government Area.
117.	The Oniraye of Iraye	The area traditionally associated with Iraye in Sagamu Local Government Area.
118.	The Akufon of Idarika	The area traditionally associated with Idarika in Ikenne Local Government Area.
119.	The Eleposo of Eposo	The area traditionally associated with Eposo in Remo North Local Government Area.
120.	The Onisale of Isale Gbokoto	The area traditionally associated with Isale Gbokoto in Yewa North Local Government Area.
121.	The Awujako of Ijako	The area traditionally associated with Ijako in Yewa North Local Government Area.
122.	The Onidogo of Idogo	The area traditionally associated with Idogo in Yewa South Local Government Area.
123.	The Oniwoye of Iwoye	The area traditionally associated with Iwoye in Yewa South Local Government Area.
124.	The Olowo of Owo	The area traditionally associated with Owo in Yewa South Local Government Area.
125.	Alawunren of Okelamuren	The Area traditionally associated with Okelamuren and the domain of Alawunren of Okelamuren in Odogbolu Local Government.
126.	Olu of Ifonyintedo	The Area traditionally associated with Ifonyintedo and the domain of Olu of Ifonyintedo in Ipokia Local Government.

127.	Olu of Igbogila	The Area traditionally associated with Igbogila and the domain of Olu of Igbogila in Yewa North Local Government.
128.	The Olu of Ifo	The area traditionally associated with Ifo in Ifo Local Government Area.
129.	The Olu of Itori	The area traditionally associated with Itori in Ewekoro Local Government Area.
130.	The Lipa of Molipa	The area traditionally associated with Molipa in Ijebu Ode Local Government Area.
131.	The Lamodi of Isiwo	The area traditionally associated with Isiwo in Ijebu Ode Local Government Area.
132.	The Aladeken of Oke-Ako	The area traditionally associated with Oke-Ako in Ijebu Ode Local Government Area.
133.	The Ayanta of Odoyanta	The area traditionally associated with Odoyanta in Odogbolu Local Government Area.
134.	The Ayanyelu of Ijesha-Ijebu	The area traditionally associated with Ijesha-Ijebu in Odogbolu Local Government Area.
135.	The Okemu of Ala	The area traditionally associated with Ala in Odogbolu Local Government Area.
136.	The Ogirimadagbo of Ilobo	The area traditionally associated with Ilobo in Odogbolu Local Government Area.
137.	The Sapenuwa of Ogbere	The area traditionally associated with Ogbere in Ijebu East Local Government Area.
138.	The Oyebola of Igbaga	The area traditionally associated with Igbaga in Ijebu East Local Government Area.
139.	The Sopenlukale of Oke Sopen	The area traditionally associated with Oke-Sopen in Ijebu North Local Government Area.
140.	The Olokine of Ojowo	The area traditionally associated with Ojowo in Ijebu North Local Government Area.
141.	The Ololo of Ijofin	The area traditionally associated with Ijofin in Ipokia Local Government Area.
142.	The Oja of Agosasa	The area traditionally associated with Agosasa in Ipokia Local Government Area.
143.	The Opo of Idosemo	The area traditionally associated with Idosemo in Ipokia Local Government Area.



144.	The Alaye of Oniro	The area traditionally associated with Oniro in Ipokia Local Government Area.
145.	The Akoko of Tongeji-Island	The area traditionally associated with Tongeji-Island in Ipokia Local Government Area.
146.	The Onikogbo of Ikogbo	The area traditionally associated with Ikogbo in Ado-Odo/Ota Local Government Area.
147.	The Onilamiro of Ilamiro	The area traditionally associated with Ilarimo in Ado-odo Ota Local Government Area.
148.	The Onigun of Odan-Abuja	The area traditionally associated with Odan-Abuja in Ado-Odo/Ota Local Government Area.
149.	The Onitekun of Itekun	The area traditionally associated with Itekun in Ado-Odo/Ota Local Government Area.
150.	The Olodan of Odan-Abuja Sule	The area traditionally associated with Odan-Abuja Sule in Ado-Odo/Ota Local Government Area.

#### SCHEDULE V

##### **PART A**

##### ***Paramount Rulers***

- (i) The Alake and Paramount Ruler of Egbaland
- (ii) The Awujale and Paramount Ruler of Ijebuland
- (iii) The Akarigbo and Paramount Ruler of Remoland
- (iv) The Olu of Ilaro and Paramount Ruler of Yewaland

##### **PART B**

##### **PERMANENT MEMBERS**

##### ***Egba Traditional Council***

- (i) Osile of Oke-Ona
- (ii) Agura of Gbagura
- (iii) Olowu of Owu
- (iv) Olubara of Ibara
- (v) Olota of Ota
- (vi) Olofin of Isheri
- (vii) Elewo of Ilewo
- (viii) Omola of Imala
- (ix) Onisaga of Isaga
- (x) Oniro of Iro
- (xi) Onilogbo of Ilogbo
- (xii) Olu of Ifo
- (xiii) Onijale of Ijale-Papa
- (xiv) Olu of Itori
- (xv) Olu of Afowowa Sogade
- (xvi) Olu of Orile-Igbore
- (xvii) Onikooko of Kooko-Ebiye
- (xviii) Onitele of Itele
- (xix) Olu of Akinale

### Ijebu Traditional Council

- (i) Dagburewe of Idowa
- (ii) Ajalorun of Ijebu-Ife
- (iii) Orimolusi of Ijebu-Igbo
- (iv) Akija of Ikija-Ijebu
- (v) Olowu of Owu-Ijebu
- (vi) Ebumawe of Ago-Iwoye
- (vii) Onipe of Ibu-Arijan
- (viii) Alaiye of Odogbolu
- (ix) Oloko of Ijebu-Imushin
- (x) Moyegeso of Itele-Ijebu
- (xi) Alakan of Ilakan, Aiyepe
- (xii) Limeri of Awa
- (xiii) Alaiye Aba, Aiyepe
- (xiv) Obiri of Idobiri, Aiyepe
- (xv) Olu of Odosenlu Alaro
- (xvi) Oliworo of Iworo
- (xvii) Oru of Imoru
- (xviii) Gbegande of Ososa
- (xix) Olomu of Omu

### Remo Traditional Council

- (i) Ewusi of Makun
- (ii) Alaperu of Iperu
- (iii) Odemo of Isara
- (iv) Alaye-Ode of Ode-Remo
- (v) Olofin of Ilishan
- (vi) Onipara of Ipara
- (vii) Ologere of Ogere
- (viii) Alakenne of Ikenne
- (ix) Lemo of Ode-Lemo
- (x) Elepe of Epe
- (xi) Elemuren of Emuren
- (xii) Onirolu of Irolu
- (xiii) Odofin of Soyindo
- (xiv) Alara of Ilara
- (xv) Onijagba of Ijagba
- (xvi) Alado of Ado, Sagamu
- (xvii) Negbuwa of Ibido
- (xviii) Onigbepa of Igbepa
- (xix) Ebi of Idena

### Yewa Traditional Council

- (i) Olofin of Ado-Odo
- (ii) Onipokia of Ipokia
- (iii) Alaye of Ayetoro
- (iv) Aboro of Ibese
- (v) Oniguwa of Eggua
- (vi) Olobi of Ilobi
- (vii) Oloke-Odan of Oke-Odan
- (viii) Onimeko of Imeko
- (ix) Olu of Imasayi
- (x) Oniko of Ikolaje
- (xi) Onidofa of Idofa



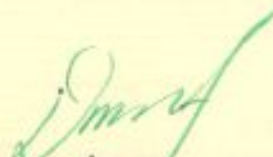
- (xii) Oniboro of Iboro
- (xiii) Abepa of Joga-Orile
- (xiv) Oloja-Ekun of Igbesa
- (xv) Onigbeji of Igbeji
- (xvi) Alademeso of Igan-Alade
- (xvii) Adokun of Igan-Okoto
- (xviii) Ololo of Ijofin

#### **PART C**

#### **ROTATIONAL MEMBERS**

Twenty-Four Obas, Six each from the Four Traditional Councils in the State, to be appointed by the Governor for a rotational term of three years each.

This printed impression has been carefully compared by me with the Bill, the Obas and Chiefs' Law of Ogun State, 2021, having Sixty-One (61) Sections and Five (5) Schedules, which has been passed by the Ogun State House of Assembly and found by me to be a true and correct printed copy of the said Bill.



**ADEYEMO, ADEDEJI TAIWO**  
*Clerk of the House/Head of Legislative Service*



**Rt. Hon. (PRINCE) OLUOMO, OLAKUNLE TAIWO**  
*Speaker*

Assented to by me this 18<sup>th</sup> day of January 2022



**PRINCE DAPÓ ABIODUN, MFR**  
*Governor, Ogun State of Nigeria.*