THE PRESIDENCY

NEITI

Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

REPORT ON 2022-2023 FISCAL ALLOCATION AND STATUTORY DISBURSEMENT (FASD) AUDIT.

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The report and all its appendices are intended for the use of the National Stakeholder Working Group (NSWG) of NEITI to implement the standards of Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) by NEITI in Nigeria and in compliance of the national obligation under the NEITI Act 2007. Any reliance therefore placed upon this report and its appendices by third parties shall be in accordance with the NEITI Act of 2007.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACRONYM	MEANING
AFS	Audited Financial Statements
AGF	Accountant General of the Federation
CACS	Commercial Agriculture Credit Scheme
CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria
CRF	Consolidated Revenue Fund
DAPPMA	Depot and Petroleum Marketers Association
DMO	Debt Management Office
DNR	Development of Natural Resources
DNRF	Development of Natural Resources Fund
ECA	Excess Crude Account
EDT	Education Tax
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
ETF	Education Tax Fund
FASD	Fiscal Allocation and Statutory Disbursement
FGF	Future Generation Fund
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
FIRS	Federal Inland Revenue service
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IGR	Internally Generated Revenue
ILOA	Irrevocable Letter of Authority
ISPO	Irrevocable Standing Payment Order
JV	Joint Venture
LSS	Local Scholarship Scheme
MPR	Ministry of Petroleum Resources
MSMD	Ministry of Solid Mineral Development
NBS	Nigerian Bureau of Statistics
NCDF	Nigerian Content Development Fund
NCDMB	Nigeria Content Development Monitoring Board
NCS	Nigeria Customs Service
NDDC	Niger Delta Development Commission
NEC	National Economic Council
NEITI	Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
NLNG	Nigeria Liquefied Natural Gas Limited
NMDPRA	Nigerian Midstream and Downstream Petroleum Regulatory Authority
NNOC	Nigerian National Oil Corporation
NNPC	Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation
NNPCL	Nigerian National Petroleum Company Limited
NOGICD	Nigerian Oil and Gas Industry Content Development
NPC	National Population Commission
NSIA	Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority
NSWG	National Stakeholder Working Group

NUPRC	Nigerian Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission
OAGF	Office of the Accountant General of the Federation
OMO	Open Market Operation
OSS	Overseas Scholarship Scheme
PIA	Petroleum Industry Act
PMS	Premium Motor Spirit
PPMC	Pipeline and Petroleum Marketing Company
PTDF	Petroleum Technology Development Fund
ROCE	Return on Capital Employed
SF	Stabilization Fund
SPDC	Shell Petroleum Development Company
TETFUND	Tertiary Education Trust Fund
ToR	Terms of Reference
VAT	Value Added Tax

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STATEMENT BY THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY/CEO

The Federal Government of Nigeria under the leadership of President Ahmed Bola Tinubu, GCFR, remain committed to implementing the principles and standard of the global Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative in the oil, gas and mining sectors. The Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI) has been producing industry reports since 1999, providing empirical information and data that support national development planning and implementation. These reports have been widely disseminated to the public, governments, extractive industries companies, the media, the legislature, and civil society, empowering accountability actors with the data and information needed to advocate for sustainable reforms and policies in Nigeria's extractive sector. NEITI is working towards enhancing governance, optimizing resource management and fostering economic framework through ensuring that citizens get reliable information and data.

This report marks the fourth cycle of NEITI's FASD audit, covering January 1, 2022, to December 31, 2023. The NEITI Fiscal Allocation and Statutory Disbursement (FASD) Audit Report for 2022–2023 provides a comprehensive review of revenue generation, allocation, and utilization within Nigeria's extractive sector. The report aligns with the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) standards and emphasizes transparency and accountability.

The NEITI Fiscal Allocation and Statutory Disbursement Report specifically focuses on how the revenues paid to companies and received by the government through its relevant agencies are utilized to address citizens' demands for roads, electricity, healthcare, education, security, the security of lives and property, and their general well-being. This responsibility is consistent with the provisions of Section 3(j) of the NEITI Act.

The report further seeks to empower citizens with basic information and data to help them understand how revenues from the extractive sector contribute to shaping our lives, reducing poverty, and developing the nation. The report also exposes the citizens to the challenges, gaps, and process lapses in ensuring the efficient utilization of these revenues.

The NEITI 2022 – 2023 Fiscal Allocation and Statutory Disbursement Report examined the revenues generated in the extractive sector and remitted to the Federation Account. It also reviewed the allocation and disbursements of the revenues from the Federation Account to statutory recipients within the tiers and levels of government, conducted an analysis of how these revenues were utilized and applied by the beneficiaries to address the increasing demand of the recipients and beneficiaries.

The report also disclosed the revenue generated and remitted to the Federation Account by revenue-generating agencies, as well as the allocation and disbursements to local, state, and federal governments, statutory agencies and beneficiaries for the period 2022-2023.

Key revenue generating agencies at the Centre of the report include the Ministry of Solid Minerals Development (MID and MCO), Nigeria National Petroleum Company Ltd (NNPCL), Nigeria Upstream Regulatory Commission (NUPRC), and the Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS).

On disbursements, five federal beneficiary agencies were reported. The agencies were the Niger Delta Development Commission, Tertiary Education Trust Fund, Petroleum Technology Development Fund, Nigeria Content Development and Monitoring Board, and Nigerian Sovereign Investment Authority.

In addition, the report also covered twenty selected resource-rich states drawn from across the six geopolitical zones in Nigeria. The relevant states include Abia, Anambra, Imo, Bayelsa, Delta, Edo, Ebonyi, Akwa Ibom, Rivers, Lagos, Ondo, Osun, Nasarawa, FCT, Kogi, Ogun, Kano, Gombe, Zamfara, and Taraba states. For the purpose of the EITI report, the initial nine states reported on during the last audit cycle is herewith presented.

A notable feature of the 2022 – 2023 FASD report was NEITI's gradual transition from a manual data collection process to the use of the NEITI Audit Management System (NAMS). This innovation seeks to consolidate process efficiency and data integrity.

I, therefore, invite all Nigerians, especially at the sub-national levels, policy-makers, legislators, civil society, and opinion leaders, to study the report, own it, and use it as a tool to hold state and non-state actors accountable. Citizens' access to reliable information and data on company revenue payments, government receipts, and prudent utilization through public disclosure defines the essence of the regular EITI industry reports for the 57 member countries implementing the initiative.

On behalf of NEITI Secretariat and Independent Administrators Segun Awosanya & Co. I wish to thank our immediate past National Stakeholders Working Group (NSWG). I extend my gratitude to the Federal Government for funding the report, State Governments covered by the report for their cooperation, relevant agencies, oil and gas companies, civil society, and our global development partners, especially the EITI International Secretariat in Oslo, Norway, for their invaluable support.

Orji Ogbonnaya Orji, PhD.
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NEITI House, Abuja.
December 2024.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Introduction:

This report marks the fourth cycle of NEITI's FASD audit, covering January 1, 2022, to December 31, 2023. The NEITI Fiscal Allocation and Statutory Disbursement (FASD) Audit Report for 2022–2023 provides a comprehensive review of revenue generation, allocation, and utilization within Nigeria's extractive sector. This report aligns with the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) standards and emphasizes transparency and accountability.

The objectives of the Audit is as follows:

1. Track and reconcile revenue remittances from extractive industry entities to the Federation Account.
2. Analyze allocations and disbursements to statutory beneficiaries.
3. Evaluate fund utilization by covered entities (Federal Beneficiary Agencies, and selected State Governments).

Audit Approach:

To achieve the audit scope within the set timeline, three specialized teams—**Revenue Generating & Regulatory Agencies, Federal Beneficiary Agencies, and State Governments**—were deployed to work concurrently on their respective deliverables. This approach included:

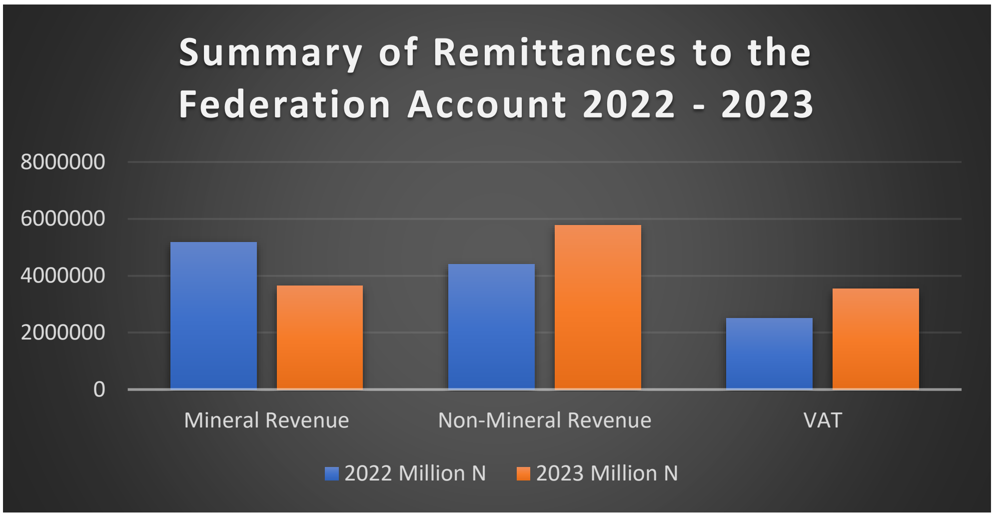
- **Data Template Review**: Ensured all templates were consistent with NEITI standards.
- **Data Collection**: Gathered revenue and remittance data from relevant entities using NEITI's approved templates.
- **Data Verification and Validation**: Cross-checked data submitted by entities with source documents to ensure completeness, accuracy, and reliability.
- **Engagement Meetings**: Conducted discussions with various entities to clarify data and procedures.
- **Report Preparation and Presentation**: Final reports were presented for NSWG approval.

A thorough reconciliation process was carried out to ensure data accuracy, following ISRSs 4400 guidelines for agreed-upon procedures. This ensured the audit's objectivity, transparency, and focus on compliance with statutory allocations and disbursements.

2. Key Findings

a. REVENUE GENERATION AND REMITTANCE:

- Total remittances to the Federation Account for 2022 & 2023 was **₦25.04 trillion**:
  - Mineral Revenue: **₦8.81 trillion (35%)**
  - Non-Mineral Revenue: **₦10.18 trillion (41%)**
  - VAT: **₦6.05 trillion (24%)**



- Major Contributors:
  - **NUPRC** contributed 47% of mineral revenue but experienced a 35% decline due to reduced crude oil prices.
  - **FIRS** contributed 42% of mineral revenue and 56% of non-mineral revenue, showing improved tax collection systems.
  - **NNPCL** contributed 10% of total mineral revenue, with a 79% increase in remittances directly attributed to Petroleum Industry Act (PIA) reforms.

SUMMARY OF REMITTANCE INTO THE FEDERATION ACCOUNT.

S/N	Description	2022 Billion (N)	2023 Billion (N)	Total Billion (N)	Contribution (%)
1	Mineral Revenue				
1.1	NNPCL	329.285	589.743	919.028	3.5%
1.2	NUPRC	2,521.566	1,629.864	4,151.429	16.45%
1.3	FIRS	2,303.927	1,408.503	3,712.430	14.7%
1.4	Solid mineral	16.681	14.938	31.619	0.126%
	Sub-total (a)	5,171.459	3,643.048	8,814.507	35%
2	Non-Mineral Revenue				
2.1	FIRS	2,719.022	2,991.173	5,710.196	22.96%
2.2	NCS	1,686.972	2,781.799	4,468.771	18.04%
	Sub-total (b)	4,405.994	5,772.972	10,178.966	41%
3	VAT				
3.1	FIRS ('C)	2,511.518	3,539.728	6,051.246	24%
	Grand total(A+B+C)	12,088.971	12,955.748	25,044.718	100%

b. Geo-political Zone Analysis of the Disbursement to States for 2022 – 2023

Overview of Revenue Allocation

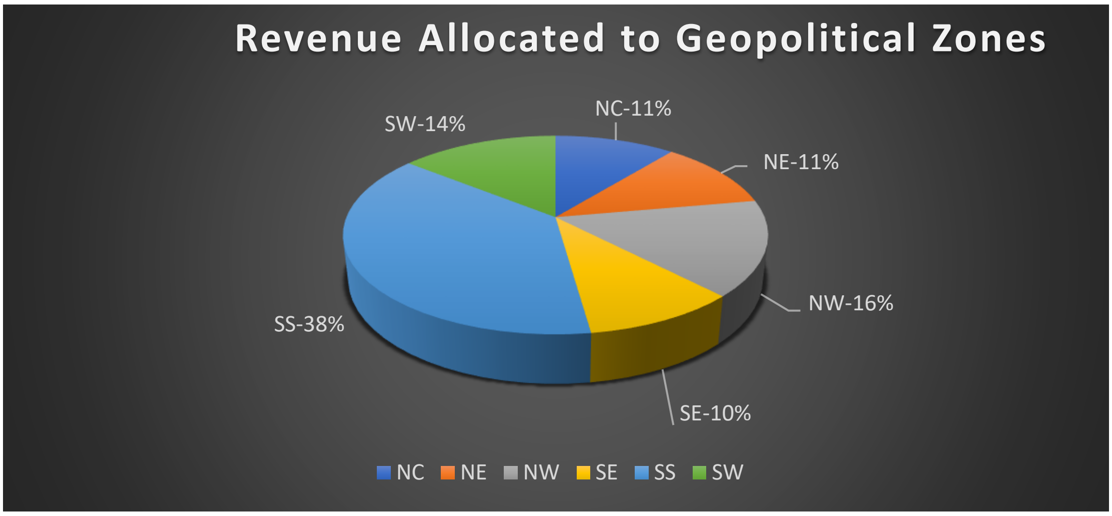
- South-South Zone received the highest allocation (38% of total revenue). Highest allocation witnessed was due to 13% derivation revenue for nine oil-producing states (five of which are in South-South).

Allocations for other zones:

- North-West: 16%
- South-West: 14%
- North-Central: 11%
- North-East: 11%
- South-East: 10% (lowest allocation).

Breakdown by Zone and States

Zones	Highest Allocation	Lowest Allocation
South-South Zone	• Delta State (₦756.25 billion) • Rivers State (₦586.93 billion)	• Cross River State (₦110.56 billion) • Akwa Ibom State (₦572.20 billion)
North-West Zone	• Kano State (₦221.25 billion) • Jigawa State (₦162.99 billion)	• Kaduna State (₦155.25 billion) • Zamfara State (₦125.15 billion)
South-West Zone	• Lagos State (₦336.49 billion) • Ondo State (₦176.77 billion)	• Oyo State (₦174.38 billion) • Ogun State (₦104.51 billion)
North-Central Zone	• FCT (₦178.10 billion) • Benue State (₦148.51 billion)	• Niger State (₦141.98 billion) • Kwara State (₦109.03 billion)
North-East Zone	• Borno State (₦166.23 billion) • Adamawa State (₦145.48 billion)	• Bauchi State ₦138.96 billion) • Gombe State (₦110.23 billion)
South-East Zone	• Anambra State (₦164.83 billion) • Imo State (₦145.70 billion)	• Enugu State (₦140.16 billion) • Ebonyi State (₦121.08 billion)



3. **Revenue Disbursement**:
Funds were allocated following the **Vertical Allocation Formula**:

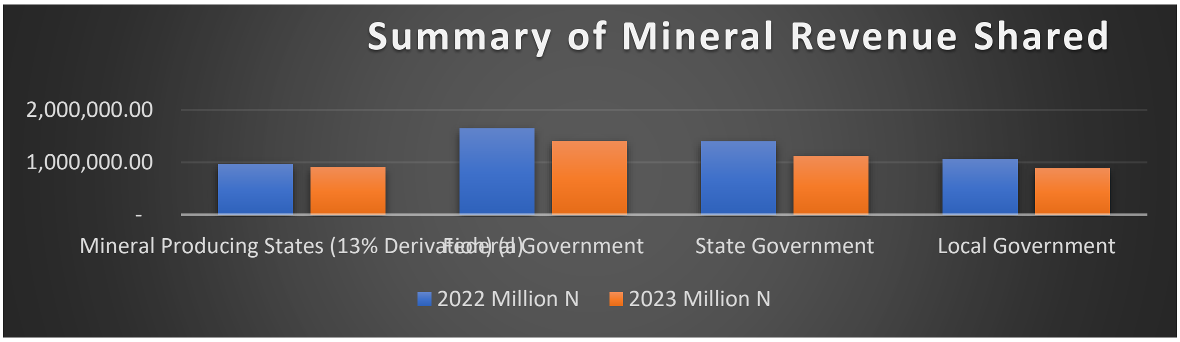
i. Federal Government: 52.68% (non-mineral revenue), 45.83% (mineral revenue).
ii. States: 26.72% (non-mineral), 23.25% (mineral).
iii. Local Governments: 20.60% (non-mineral), 27.92% (mineral).
iv. 13% Derivation: Direct allocation to oil-producing states.

Share of revenue to the Federal government (52.68%) is further distributed as follows:

- Derivation & Ecology FGN Share (1%)
- Federal Capital Territory (1%)
- Development of Natural Resources (1.68%)
- Stabilization Account (0.5%)
- Consolidated Revenue Fund (48.5%)

Revenue Sharing

S/N	Description	Mineral Revenue	Non-Mineral Revenue	VAT
1	Federal Government	48.50%	52.68%	15%
2	State Government	27.72%	26.72%	50%
3	Local Government	21.04%	20.60%	35%
4	13% Derivation	13%	—	—
	Total	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100%**



SUMMARY OF REVENUE COLLECTION BY FIRS FOR THE PERIOD

The Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS) is the principal tax authority in Nigeria, established by the FIRS Establishment Act of 2007. Its primary mandate is to assess, collect, and account for tax revenues and other financial resources that accrue to the Federal Government. This includes a wide range of taxes such as corporate income tax, value-added tax (VAT), Petroleum Profit Tax, among others.

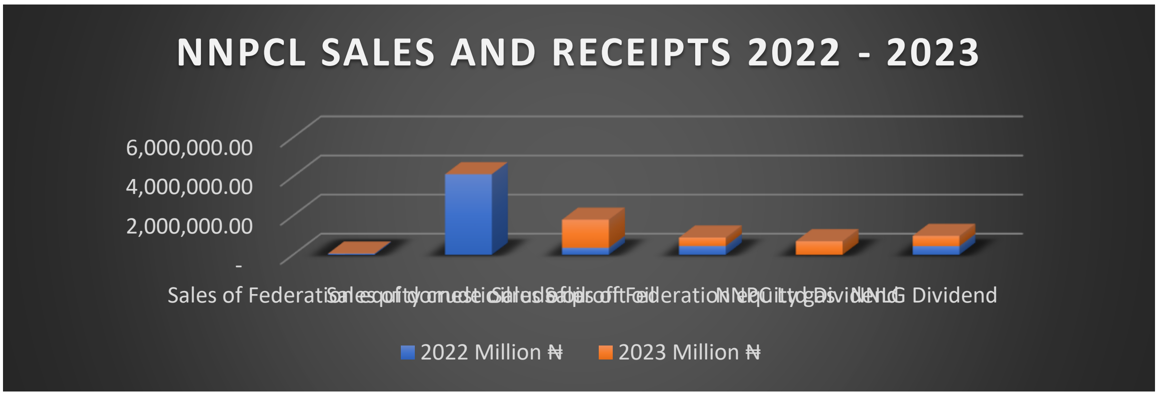
Description	2022 N Million	2023 N Million	Total Million ₦	Contribution %	Change Million ₦	% change
Mineral Revenue						
Petroleum Profit Tax (PPT)/Hydrocarbon (HT)	4,209,017	2,715,200	6,924,217	30.36%	(1,493,817)	-35%
Company Income Tax	193,768	1,547,720	1,741,488	7.64%	1,353,952	699%
Sub-total (a)	**4,402,785**	**4,262,920**	**8,665,705**	**38%**		
Non-Mineral Revenue						
Company Income Tax	2,649,191	3,348,750	5,997,941	26.52%	699,559	26%
Capital Gain Tax	45,572	19,080	64,652	0.29%	(26,492)	-58%
Stamp duties	53,526	96,290	149,816	0.66%	42,764	80%
Sub-total (b)	**2,748,289**	**3,464,120**	**6,212,409**			
Education Tax (c)	328,674	719,440	1,048,114	4.63%	390,766	119%
Consolidated account (PIT) (d)	37,402	53,480	90,882	0.40%	16,078	43%
NITDEF (e)	22,574	26,970	49,544	0.22%	4,396	19%
Electronic Money Transfer Levy (f)	125,669	169,780	295,449	1.31%	44,111	35%
NASENI (g)	2,375	1,570	3,945	0.017%	(805)	-34%
Police Trust Fund (PTF) (h)	66	70	136	0.00068%	4	7%
Sub-total i= (b+c+d+e+f+g)	**3,265,049**	**4,435,430**	**7,700,479**	**34%**		
Other Non-Mineral Revenue						
Non-Import VAT	1,990,021	2,924,810	4,914,831	21.58%	934,789	47%
NCS-Import VAT	521,497	714,510	1,236,007	5.42%	193,013	37%
Sub-total (j)	**2,511,518**	**3,639,320**	**6,150,838**	**27%**		
Grand total (a+i+j)	**10,179,352**	**12,337,670**	**22,517,022**	**100%**		
Source: https://www.firs.gov.ng/tax-resources-statistics						

S/No.	Findings	Recommendations

1.	**It was observed that N 15.47 trillion out of N 21.03 trillion revenues due to the Federation Account from revenue collected by FIRS was remitted in the period under review.**	**FIRS should clarify the reason for the under remittance of the amount due to the Federation Account.** **The clarification sought is yet to be provided.**

SUMMARY OF REVENUE GENERATED BY NNPCL

The Nigerian National Petroleum Company Limited (NNPCL) created through the Petroleum Industry Act (PIA) of 2021, which restructured the Nigerian oil and gas industry. The establishment of NNPCL aimed to regulate and oversee the petroleum industry, ensuring that Nigeria maximized its oil and gas resources for national development.



REVENUE REMITTANCE TO THE FEDERATION ACCOUNT BY NNPCL

Description	2022 Million ₦	2023 Million ₦	Total Million ₦
Domestic Crude Oil Receipts	329,285	58,283	387,568
Crude oil receipts export	-	23,057	23,057
Federation Profit oil	-	94,873	94,873
NNPCL Dividend	-	407,333	407,333
Gas receipts export	-	6,197	6,197
Total	**329,285**	**589,743**	**919,028**

REVENUE EARNED FROM FEDERATION PROFIT OIL

DESCRIPTION	2022 Million ₦	2023 Million ₦	Total Million ₦
Frontier exploration Fund	2,566	263,778	266,345
NNPCL Management fee	2,566	263,778	266,345
Federation Profit oil	3,422	351,705	355,127
Total	**8,555**	**879,262**	**887,816**

CURRENT STATUS OF NNPCL REFUNDS OF 13% DERIVATION

Description	2022 Million ₦	2023 Million ₦	Total Million ₦
13% Refunds on Subsidy, Priority Projects And Police Trust Fund from 1999 to Dec 2021	217,957	217,957	435,914
13% Refunds on Subsidy, Priority Projects And Police Trust Fund 2022	528,388	277,388	805,776
13% Refunds on subsidy, priority projects 2023	-	87,965	87,965
Total	**746,344**	**583,310**	**1,329,655**

S/No.	Findings	Recommendations
1. 2.	Between July 2022 to December 2023, the sum of N94.87 billion was remitted to the Federation Account from the proceeds of profit oil as against the corresponding balance of 40% in the sum of N355.13 billion after deduction of 60% (N532.69 billion) from the total (N887.82 billion). Information on the total 13% derivation refund being made by NNPCL is outstanding.	NNPCL should provide clarification for the shortfall in remittance to Federation Account The details of 13% derivation refund being made by NNPCL, detailing the total expected refund, amount already refunded and outstanding refund to be made should be provided. The clarification and information requested for is yet to be provided.

REVENUE GENERATED BY NUPRC

The Nigerian Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission (NUPRC) was established by the Petroleum Industry Act (PIA) of 2021, marking a significant reform in the governance and regulation of Nigeria's oil and gas sector. This commission took over the responsibilities previously held by the Department of Petroleum Resources (DPR) and is tasked with ensuring compliance with petroleum laws, regulations, and guidelines specifically within the upstream segment of the industry.

The NUPRC revenue stream includes the collection of; Royalties (Oil & Gas), NNPCL Receivables, Gas Flared Penalty, Concession Rentals, Signature Bonus, Lease Renewal, Good and Valuable Consideration, and Miscellaneous Oil Revenue

Description	2022 Billion (N)	2023 Billion (N)	Total Billion (₦)	Contribution %	Change Billion (₦)	% Change
Royalties (Oil & Gas)+ NNPCL Receivables	3,343.848	3,756.456	7,100.304	87.38%	412.608	12%
Gas Flared Penalty	70.423	140.543	210.965	2.60%	70.120	100%
Concession Rentals	6.224	10.216	16.440	0.20%	3.993	64%
Misc. Oil Revenue	13.416	16.379	29.795	0.37%	2.962	22%

Signature Bonus	132.013	256.992	389.006	4.79%	124.979	95%
Lease Renewal	166.218	-	166.218	2.05%	(166.218)	-100%
Good and Valuable Consideration	49.501	163.635	213.136	2.62%	114.134	231%
Total	3,781.643	4,344.220	8,125.864	100%	562.577	15%

REVENUE REMITTED BY NUPRC

Description	2022 Million ₦	2023 Million ₦	Total Million ₦
Royalty (crude)	1,453,286	1,303,034	2,756,319
Royalties (gas)	979,026	229,235	1,208,261
Penalty for gas flared	69,754	80,375	150,129
Miscellaneous oil revenue	13,364	12,085	25,450
Rent	6,136	5,134	11,270
Total	**2,521,566**	**1,629,864**	**4,151,429**

S/No.	Findings	Recommendations
1.	**It was observed that N 4.15 Trillion out of N 8.13 trillion revenue due to the Federation Account from the revenue collected by NUPRC was remitted in the period under review.**	**NUPRC should clarify the reason for the shortfall in the remittance made to the Federation Account.** **The clarification sought is yet to be provided.**

4. FEDERAL BENEFICIARY AGENCIES:

Financial Overview (2022-2023)

- Total Receipts for 2022 & 2023 was ₦924.39 billion. Oil companies contributed 75.19%, while Federal Government contributed 22.67% to the total receipts. Non-Statutory Sources contributed only ₦1.19 billion (0.15%).
- Significant revenue increase in 2023 was witnessed: ₦586 billion (compared to ₦143 billion in 2022).

a) Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC)

Mandate: Develop the Niger Delta region through targeted projects and initiatives funded by a 3% levy on oil companies and other statutory allocations.

Key Achievements:

- Undertook **emergency and development projects**, such as road construction and healthcare facilities.
- Sponsored **scholarship programs** for local and international students.

Challenges:

- Delayed project completion and insufficient monitoring mechanisms.
- Issues with transparency in fund utilization for emergency projects.

Receipts by NDDC from 2022 - 2023				
S/N	**Description**	**2023**	**2022**	**Total**
		N'million	**N'million**	**N'million**
	Statutory Revenue			
1	Contribution from Oil Companies	586,007.46	143,096.34	695,052.19
2	Federal Government	119,939.60	89,324.89	209,264.49
3	Federal Government Ecological Funds	10,049.71	8,836.71	18,886.43
	Sub - total Statutory Revenue	**715,996.78**	**241,257.94**	**923,203.11**
	Non-Statutory Revenue			
1	Tender Fee		0.00	0.00
2	Bank Interest		-	-
3	Recoveries		-	-
	Sundry Income		1,194.84	1,194.84
	Sub - total Non Statutory Revenue	-	**1,194.84**	**1,194.84**
	Total Revenue	**715,996.78**	**242,452.78**	**924,397.95**
	Source: Audited financial statements 2022 and 2023 NEITI template & signed NDDC template			

Expenditure by NDDC from 2022 - 2023			
S/N	Description	2022	2023
		₦'million	₦'million
	Allocation to Strategic Poverty Reduction Priorities		
	Education	20,054.51	
	Health	17,223.80	
	Water	23,045.70	
	Infrastructure (Electrification)	20,626.39	
	Agriculture	3,050.66	
	Transportation	107,225.00	
	Sub-total	191,226.07	
	Other Expenditure		
	Environment	20,969.19	
	Governance		
	Administrative expenses	14,372.11	
	Subtotal	35,341.30	
	Total	226,567.37	
	Source: Completed data template.		

b) Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFUND)

Mandate: Improve educational infrastructure and provide scholarships for higher education.

S/No.	Findings	Recommendations
1.	No information has been provided with regards to 2023 utilization of funds.	Information relating to the funds utilized in 2023 should be provided.
2.	The 2023 audited financial statements were not provided.	The 2023 external audit should be concluded and the report made available.
3.	Details of the 13% Derivation Fund received and utilized was not provided.	Details on the 13% Derivation Funds for 2022 and 2023 should be provided. The additional information requested for is yet to be provided.

Key Achievements:

- Constructed lecture halls, laboratories, and libraries across universities, polytechnics, and colleges of education.
- Funded postgraduate studies and research initiatives.

Challenges:

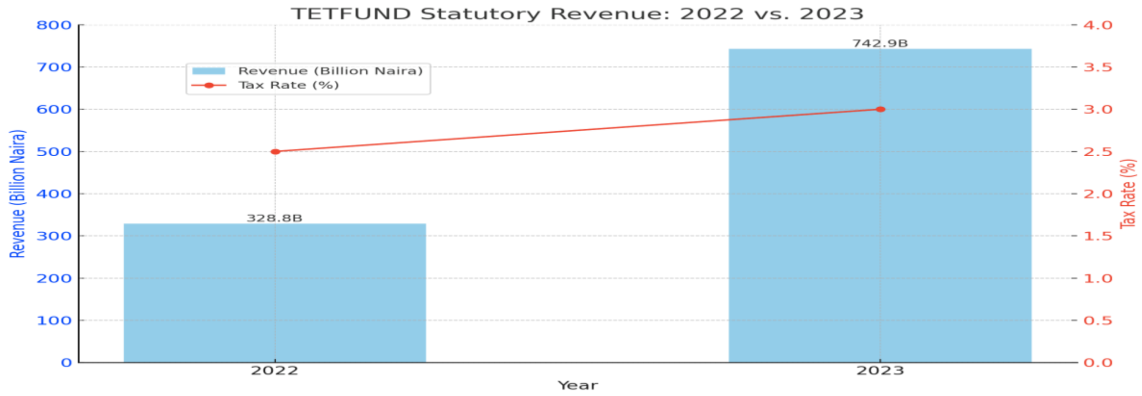
- Delays in fund disbursements impacted the timely execution of projects.
- Regional imbalances in fund allocation, disadvantaging certain geopolitical zones.

Classification of Receipts:

- Statutory: 3% (formerly 2.5%) Education Tax.
- Non-Statutory: Interest and other investment income.
- Total Receipts for the Period: N1,071.67 trillion.

Statutory Receipts 2022 Vs. 2023

- 2022: N328.8 billion (2.5% tax rate).
- 2023: N742.86 billion (3% tax rate, effective September 2023).
- The Statutory receipts witnessed a 225.9% increase in 2023 when compared with 2022.



FUNDS UTILIZATION

TABLE 2: FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR UTILIZATION					
S/N	**DESCRIPTION**	**2022 million ₦**	**2023 million ₦**	**GRAND TOTAL ₦**	**% TOTAL**
1.1	Gross EDT receipts	328.81	742.86	1,071.67	
1.2	4% FIRS cost of collection	(13.15)	(29.72)	(42.87)	
1.3	**Net EDT receipts by TETFund**	315.66	713.14	1,028.80	
1.4	TETFund cost of administration	(15.78)	(35.66)	(51.44)	
1.5	**Net Statutory receipts available for disbursement to beneficiary institutions**	299.88	677.48	977.36	100
1.6	Investment Income				0
1.7	**Total amount available for disbursement to beneficiaries**	299.88	677.48	977.36	100
Source: Validated Template and audited financial statements for 2022-2023					

Comparison of Expected and Actual Disbursement

Comparison of Expected and Actual Disbursement							
Description	**Universities**		**Polytechnics**		**College of Education**		**Total million ₦**
	2022 million ₦	**2023 million ₦**	**2022 million ₦**	**2023 million ₦**	**2022 million ₦**	**2023 million ₦**	
Amount Available	**149.94**	**338.74**	**74.97**	**169.37**	**74.97**	**169.67**	**977.66**
Actual Disbursement	**135.87**	**144.80**	**56.70**	**58.32**	**56.92**	**55.23**	**507.84**
Difference	**14.07**	**193.94**	**18.27**	**111.05**	**18.05**	**114.44**	**469.82**
% of Difference	**9.38**	**57.25**	**24.37**	**65.57**	**24.08**	**67.45**	**48.06**
Source: Validated template and audited financial statements							

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

S/No.	Findings	Recommendations
1.	The report noted that information on the disbursement to other institutions and the cost of administrations were not provided for the review.	The Fund's management should ensurethat all relevant information regarding disbursements to beneficiary institutions and cost of administration be made available for reporting. The additional information requested for is yet to be provided.

2.	There was no report on the monitoring exercise to examine the level of implementation or execution of projects and identification of abandoned projects if any.	The report recommends that regular monitoring exercise should be evolved.
3.	The report also noted that non-compliance of tax deduction as some institutions frequently make additional deductions on payments to contractors beyond the statutory deductions of stamp duty, VAT and withholding taxes.	Management should ensure strict compliance and adherence to the Fund's guidelines and extant rules and regulations by all Beneficiary institutions.

c) Petroleum Technology Development Fund (PTDF)

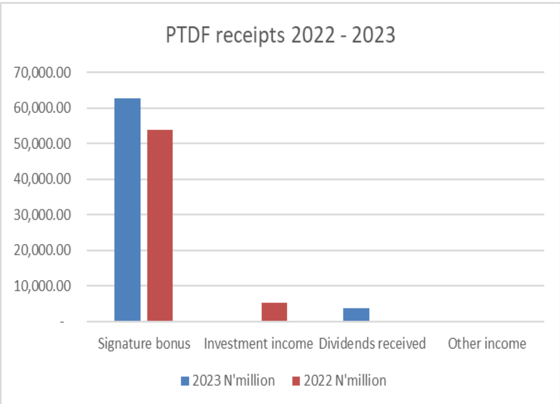
PTDF serves as a dedicated fund to train and provide skilled, competent, and qualified local manpower for the oil and gas industry. It also plays a role in developing and enhancing local institutions that offer training and education, equipping Nigerians with the skills and expertise needed for active participation in the sector. PTDF provides scholarships to Nigerians through its Local Scholarship Scheme (LSS) and Overseas Scholarship Scheme (OSS)

The PTDF statutory revenue which is the signature bonus generated N62.75billion in 2023 and N53.88billion in 2022. No investment income was generated in 2023 while in 2022 was N5.18billion.

The PTDF revenue increased from 2022 to 2023 primarily due to the increase in the signature bonus and dividends received. The dividend received refers to the dividends paid PTDF by companies in which it holds shares. The total receipts accrued to PTDF was N125.60billion

RECEIPTS

PTDF Receipts 2022 - 2023				
S/N	**Description**	**2023**	**2022**	**Total**
		N'million	**N'million**	**N'million**
1	**Statutory Revenue**			
	Signature bonus	62,756.50	53,881.10	116,637.60
2	**Non-Statutory Revenue**			
	Investment income		5,185.00	5,185.00
	Dividends received	3,723.10	55.00	3,778.10
	Other income	6.17		6.17
	Sub total non-statutory revenue	**3,729.26**	**5,240.00**	**8,969.26**
	Total revenue	**66,485.76**	**59,121.10**	**125,606.86**
	Audited financial statements for 2022 - 2023			
	NEIT template			



Fund Utilization for the Period 2022-2023

Funds utilization for the period 2022 - 2023				
Description	**2023**	**2022**	**Total**	**Contribution**
	N'million	**N'million**	**N'million**	**%**
Core operating expenses	35,651.15	19,218.60	54,869.75	59.24%
Personnel	18,772.25	12,627.90	31,400.15	33.90%
Administrative expenses	4,133.70	2,218.86	6,352.56	6.86%
	58,557.10	**34,065.36**	**92,622.46**	

Core Operating Expenses

Description	2023 N'million	2022 N'million	Total N'million
Core operating expenses			
Scholarship related expenses	25,215.30	15,045.62	40,260.91
PTDF assisted projects	3,539.14	1,078.27	4,617.41
Training research and software	6,896.71	3,094.72	9,991.43
Development expenses			-
	35,651.15	**19,218.60**	**54,869.75**

S/No.	Findings	Recommendations
1.	The details of scholarship awarded is yet to be provided. The number of students who were sponsored to study abroad for 2022 & 2023, the geographical spread, the mapping of the courses studied, information on the number of the returned/non-returned students, areas of targeted technology on government's funding of the scholarship, and, the measures deployed to ensure students sponsored abroad return to Nigeria were not made available.	The Fund's management should ensure that all relevant information regarding the details of scholarship should be made available for reporting. The additional information requested for is yet to be provided.

d) Nigerian Content Development and Monitoring Board (NCDMB)

The Nigerian Content Development and Monitoring Board (NCDMB) was established in 2010 under the Nigerian Oil and Gas Industry Content Development (NOGICD) Act. The Board aims to promote the development and utilization of local capacities to industrialize Nigeria through the effective implementation of the Nigerian Content Act.

Receipts:

Its revenue sources include NCD Fund Statutory Inflow (1% of Contract in the Upstream Sector), Federal allocation, tender fees, gains from asset disposal, foreign exchange gains and Interest income.

NCDMB Receipts Trend							
S/N	Description	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Total
		N'million	N'million	N'million	N'million	N'million	N'million
1	1% NCDF	53,087.20	45,109.37	31,174.26	41,937.22	34,948.00	206,256.05
2	Interest income	-	-	3,158.38	3,928.48	3,386.00	10,472.86
		53,087.20	**45,109.37**	**34,332.64**	**45,865.70**	**38,334.00**	**216,728.91**
	Source: NEITI Template and FASD report						

Findings and Recommendations

S/No.	Findings	Recommendations
1.	The Board is yet to honor our request for information as no document/information has been made available. The completed data template, 2022 and 2023 Audited Financial Statements alongside all requested documents are all outstanding.	NCDMB should provide the requested documents/information for the exercise. The additional information requested for is yet to be provided.

e) NIGERIA SOVEREIGN INVESTMENT AUTHORITY (NSIA)

The NSIA is the statutory investment institution of the Federation of Nigeria which manages the Nigeria Sovereign Wealth Fund into which the surplus income produced from Nigeria’s excess oil reserves is deposited.

The core funding for the Authority is allocated to three ring-fenced funds, namely the Stabilization Fund (SF), Future Generations Fund (FGF) and Nigeria Infrastructure Fund (NIF).

RECEIPTS

The receipts for the period under review are classified into three main headings; Investing inflows, Operating inflows and Financing inflows.

97.74% of the revenue for the period under review was from Statutory Allocations for Operations, while financing inflows accounted for 1.59% of the Authority's revenue. Investing inflows was the lowest contribution at 0.67%. The total inflow grew from N111.4 billion it recorded in 2022 to N1.2 trillion in 2023 representing 982.83% increase inclusive of foreign exchange gain during the period.

S/N	Description	**2022 million ₦**	**2023 million ₦**	**Total million ₦**	Total %
1	Investing Inflows	4,095.59	4,751.68	8,847.27	0.67
2	Operating Inflows	107,273.89	1,180,199.78	1,287,473.67	97.74
3	Financing Inflows	0	20,984.74	20,984.74	1.59
	Total	111,369.48	1,205,936.20	1,317,305.68	100
Source: NSIA Audited Financial Statements 2022 – 2023					

OPERATING OUTFLOWS

These are expenses incurred because of the Authority's operating activities and as such they affect the profits of the Authority. Expenses on infrastructure subsidiaries investments accounted for 6.41% of the total operating outflows for the period under review. These are expenses incurred related to the Nigeria Infrastructure fund. Investment management fees include fees paid to local and global custodians of the funds.

S/N	Description	**2022 million ₦**	**2023 million ₦**	**Total million ₦**	Total %
1	Infrastructure operating expenses	92.04	1,327.91	1,419.95	6.41
2	Operating and administrative expenses	7,235.73	8,734.61	15,970.34	72.07
3	Investment management and custodian fees	1,665.40	3,100.86	4,766.26	21.51
	Taxation	1.31	0.83	2.14	0.01
	Total	8,994.48	13,164.21	22,158.69	100
Source: NSIA Audited Financial Statements 2022 – 2023					

INVESTING OUTFLOWS:

Investing outflows represents the cash used for various investments related activities during the period under review. The investment of 54.26% in open market operations and treasury bills was the highest followed by 30.96% investments in financial assets carried at amortized cost.

S/N	Description	2022 million ₦	2023 million ₦	Total million ₦	Total %
1	Purchase of property and equipment	785.57	1,067.18	1,852.75	0.15
2	Addition to right of use assets	14.36	132.60	146.96	0.01
3	Purchase of other intangible assets	39.74	22.57	62.31	0.01
4	Purchase of debts instruments at fair value	0	4,714.33	4,714.33	0.38
5	Investment in financial assets carried at FVTPL	84,431.36	72,202.97	156,634.33	12.63
6	Purchase of open market operation and treasury bills	226,031.22	446,831.44	672,862.66	54.26
7	Investments in financial assets carried at amortized cost	126,213.14	257,747.83	383,960.97	30.96
8	Investment in joint ventures/associates	19,828.19		19,828.19	1.60
	Total	457,343.58	782,718.92	1,240,062.50	100
Source: NSIA Audited Financial Statements 2022 – 2023					

FINANCING OUTFLOWS

The financing outflows during the period under review includes repayment of borrowings, interest expense and payment of principal portion of lease liabilities.

S/N	Description	2022 million ₦	2023 million ₦	Total million ₦	Total %
1	Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	85.60	132.60	216.20	1.25
2	Capital return to the Government	0	0.00	0.00	
3	Repayment of borrowings	0	17,000.00	17,000.00	98.73
4	Interest paid	0	2.90	2.90	0.02
	Total	85.60	17,135.50	17,219.10	100
Source: NSIA Audited Financial Statements 2022 – 2023					

Findings and recommendations

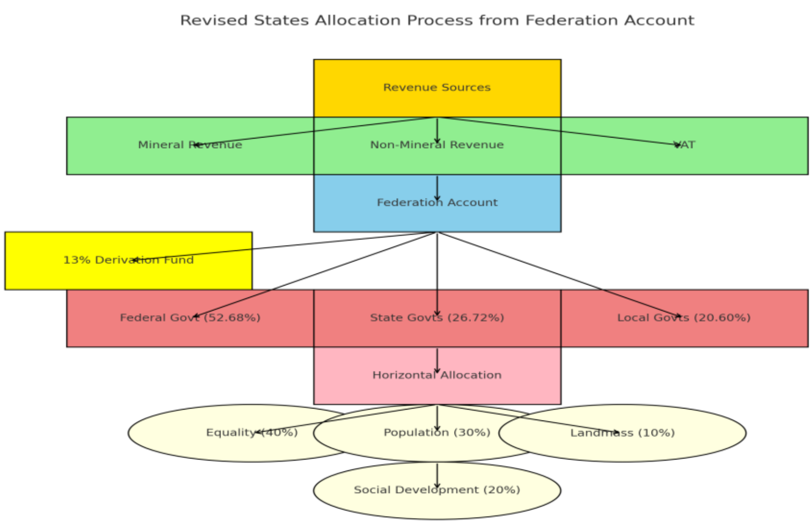
S/No.	Findings	Recommendations
1.	The report revealed that the funds (Stabilization, Future generation and Nigeria Infrastructure) did not perform maximally. This was due to the considered capital injected into the funds.	It is advised the government should make funds available for NSIA to increase their investment capacity to prepare funds as buffer in periods of economic hardships and liquidity issues for the nation.

5. SELECTED STATE GOVERNMENTS:

Out of Nigeria's thirty-six (36) states, twenty (20) were selected to participate in the 2022–2023 FASD audit. For the purpose of the EITI report, the initial nine (9) states covered in the last audit cycle is reported on.

The selection of states was based on criteria established by NEITI's NSWG to ensure balanced representation, including:

- **States benefiting from the 13% derivation fund**, which is allocated to oil-producing states;
- **Representation across Nigeria's six geo-political zones**, to maintain a fair geographic distribution.



SUMMARY OF THE 13% DERIVATION FOR OIL PRODUCING STATES.

	STATES RECEIPTS(AFS & RETURNED TEMPLATES)			FAAC DISBURSEMENTS				
	States Receipts 2022 (N)	States Receipts 2023 (N)	Total States Receipts (N)	FAAC Disbursment 2022 (N)	FAAC Disbursment 2023 (N)	Total Disbursements (N)	variace (N)	Variance %
Akwa-Ibom	237,572,899,902.97	179,401,619,247.60	**416,974,519,150.57**	222,521,091,896.58	182,398,409,631.36	**404,919,501,527.94**	12,055,017,622.63	2.98
Bayelsa	183,037,987,420.98	137,761,783,652.64	**320,799,771,073.62**	188,016,380,435.13	140,280,039,414.24	**328,296,419,849.37**	(7,496,648,775.75)	(2.28)
Delta	212,739,607,538.05	225,164,017,733.06	**437,903,625,271.11**	296,627,074,301.97	265,285,171,211.78	**561,912,245,513.75**	(124,008,620,242.64)	(22.07)
Imo	17,906,795,591.41	9,155,756,404.07	**27,062,551,995.48**	18,610,280,350.77	9,344,698,533.32	**27,954,978,884.09**	(892,426,888.61)	(3.19)
Ondo	25,213,005,986.52	24,896,741,647.26	**50,109,747,633.78**	25,948,884,110.98	25,366,392,672.07	**51,315,276,783.05**	(1,205,529,149.27)	(2.35)
Rivers	169,687,915,133.23	137,481,729,260.66	**307,169,644,393.89**	169,795,436,955.48	139,976,728,825.56	**309,772,165,781.04**	(2,602,521,387.15)	(0.84)

ANALYSIS OF FAAC REPORT AND STATE'S AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ON FEDERAL ALLOCATION.

	STATES RECEIPTS			FAAC DISBURSEMENTS				
	States Receipts 2022 (N)	States Receipts 2023 (N)	Total States Receipts (N)	FAAC Disbursment 2022 (N)	FAAC Disbursment 2023 (N)	Total Disbursements (N)	variace (N)	Variance %
Akwa-Ibom	342,643,401,704.62	433,368,914,047.24	**776,012,315,751.86**	306,411,461,902.16	308,778,051,929.52	**615,189,513,831.68**	160,822,801,920.18	26.14
Bayelsa	327,463,256,135.72	376,872,272,472.60	**704,335,528,608.32**	249,552,859,612.15	248,112,432,070.13	**497,665,291,682.28**	206,670,236,926.04	41.53
Delta	472,376,088,782.69	599,259,345,032.59	**1,071,635,433,815.28**	370,076,121,139.20	422,737,431,823.86	**792,813,552,963.06**	278,821,880,852.22	35.17
Gombe	96,599,904,503.54	139,184,675,836.86	**235,784,580,340.40**	62,732,089,172.64	79,422,097,372.69	**142,154,186,545.33**	93,630,393,795.07	65.87
Imo	90,212,673,166.56	98,371,829,533.79	**188,584,502,700.35**	88,706,793,905.04	100,509,481,666.39	**189,216,275,571.43**	- 631,772,871.08	(0.33)
Kano	157,343,088,000.00	172,951,667,000.00	**330,294,755,000.00**	113,029,294,729.00	142,730,396,530.13	**255,759,691,259.13**	74,535,063,740.87	29.14
Nasarawa	67,719,151,566.73	127,294,960,881.13	**195,014,112,447.86**	60,231,252,932.80	76,326,075,301.35	**136,557,328,234.15**	58,456,784,213.71	42.81
Ondo	91,966,533,978.02	114,462,622,406.25	**206,429,156,384.27**	90,834,390,160.22	114,778,996,068.45	**205,613,386,228.67**	815,770,155.60	0.40
Rivers	293,790,427,694.57	340,847,954,301.26	**634,638,381,995.83**	281,977,382,920.17	325,566,925,255.04	**607,544,308,175.21**	27,094,073,820.62	4.46

ANALYSIS OF SELECTED STATES' RECEIPTS.

S/N	STATES	2022	2023	Total	Sub Total %
		₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	
1	**Federal Allocation**				
1.1	Akwa Ibom	342,643.40	433,368.91	776,012.31	17.87
1.2	Bayelsa	327,463.26	376,872.27	704,335.53	16.22
1.3	Delta	472,376.09	599,259.35	1,071,635.44	24.68
1.4	Gombe	96,599.90	139,184.68	235,784.58	5.43
1.5	Imo	90,212.67	98,371.83	188,584.50	4.34
1.6	Kano	157,343.09	172,951.67	330,294.76	7.61
1.7	Nasarawa	67,719.15	127,294.96	195,014.11	4.49
1.8	Ondo	91,966.53	114,462.62	206,429.15	4.75
1.9	Rivers	293,790.43	340,847.95	634,638.38	14.61
Total Federal Allocation (a)		**1,940,114.52**	**2,402,614.24**	**4,342,728.76**	**100.00**
2	**Independent Revenue/Other Income**				
2.1	Akwa Ibom	73,763.45	54,352.49	128,115.94	10.79
2.2	Bayelsa	24,736.05	35,291.20	60,027.25	5.05
2.3	Delta	91,195.05	122,908.18	214,103.23	18.02
2.4	Gombe	27,116.81	29,710.65	56,827.46	4.78
2.5	Imo	45,580.75	53,229.04	98,809.79	8.32
2.6	Kano	42,509.91	40,169.11	82,679.02	6.96
2.7	Nasarawa	21,485.71	28,063.81	49,549.52	4.17
2.8	Ondo	38,401.13	56,137.64	94,538.77	7.96
2.9	Rivers	196,663.30	206,560.43	403,223.73	33.94
Total Independent Revenue/Other Income (b)		**561,452.16**	**626,422.55**	**1,187,874.71**	**100.00**
3	**Loan**				
3.1	Akwa Ibom	-	-	-	-
3.2	Bayelsa	-	-	-	-
3.3	Delta	136,967.00	72,220.00	209,187.00	27.47
3.4	Gombe	60,917.07	20,775.39	81,692.46	10.73
3.5	Imo	80,000.00	42,000.00	122,000.00	16.02
3.6	Kano	28,255.00	8,993.93	37,248.93	4.89
3.7	Nasarawa	18,043.08	-	18,043.08	2.37
3.8	Ondo	21,233.32	23,000.00	44,233.32	5.81
3.9	Rivers	35,134.43	213,902.34	249,036.77	32.71
Total Loan '©		**380,549.90**	**380,891.66**	**761,441.56**	**100.00**
4	**Grant**				
4.1	Akwa Ibom	12,921.45	11,956.47	24,877.92	11.83
4.2	Bayelsa	4,236.90	4,670.08	8,906.98	4.24
4.3	Delta	5,590.24	10,592.85	16,183.09	7.70
4.4	Gombe	11,870.10	21,602.70	33,472.80	15.92
4.5	Imo	7,960.65		7,960.65	3.79
4.6	Kano	27,031.42	35,527.99	62,559.41	29.75
4.7	Nasarawa	15,124.25	15,384.25	30,508.50	14.51
4.8	Ondo	13,468.89	12,326.77	25,795.66	12.27

4.9	Rivers	-	-	-	
Total Grant (d)		**98,203.90**	**112,061.11**	**210,265.01**	**100.00**
Grand Total (a+b+c+d)		**2,980,320.48**	**3,521,989.56**	**6,502,310.04**	
Source: FASD 2022 - 2023 Audit Template					

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE OF SELECTED NINE STATES

S/N	**STATES**	**2022 '000 ₦**	**2023 ₦**	**Total ₦**	**Sub Total %**
		'000 ₦	**'000 ₦**	**'000 ₦**	
1	**Statutory Deduction (a)**				
1.1	**Akwa Ibom**	16,560.50	18,885.87	35,446.37	11.81
1.2	**Bayelsa**	18,803.90	16,488.35	35,292.25	11.76
1.3	**Delta**	21,026.11	23,432.79	44,458.90	14.82
1.4	**Gombe**	24,983.18	12,913.54	37,896.72	12.63
1.5	**Imo**	22,373.36	21,288.82	43,662.18	14.55
1.6	**Kano**	16,131.80	14,256.22	30,388.02	10.13
1.7	**Nasarawa**	6,314.05	5,859.09	12,173.14	4.06
1.8	**Ondo**	19,687.57	17,728.36	37,415.93	12.47
1.9	**Rivers**	11,865.72	11,480.51	23,346.23	7.78
Total Statutory Deduction (a)		**157,746.19**	**142,333.55**	**300,079.74**	**100.00**

2	**Recurrent Expenditure (b)**				
2.1	**Akwa Ibom**	241,777.23	224,257.27	466,034.50	14.91
2.2	**Bayelsa**	251,303.86	287,573.21	538,877.07	17.24
2.3	**Delta**	335,259.53	339,749.48	675,009.01	21.60
2.4	**Gombe**	94,279.85	91,267.13	185,546.98	5.94
2.5	**Imo**	98,698.40	97,702.15	196,400.55	6.28
2.6	**Kano**	127,248.01	138,855.66	266,103.67	8.51
2.7	**Nasarawa**	82,302.54	99,263.45	181,565.99	5.81
2.8	**Ondo**	85,677.09	135,017.84	220,694.93	7.06
2.9	**Rivers**	188,974.72	206,331.81	395,306.53	12.65
Total Recurrent Expenditure (b)		**1,505,521.23**	**1,620,018.00**	**3,125,539.23**	**100.00**
3	**Capital Expenditure ©**				
3.1	**Akwa Ibom**	200,281.39	196,508.91	**-**	**-**
3.2	**Bayelsa**	139,913.62	169,214.10	**-**	**-**
3.3	**Delta**	252,630.95	189,847.05	442,478.00	22.00
3.4	**Gombe**	61,693.39	88,721.12	150,414.51	7.48
3.5	**Imo**	86,321.92	75,627.36	161,949.28	8.05
3.6	**Kano**	126,643.92	186,542.77	313,186.69	15.57
3.7	**Nasarawa**	29,803.65	53,396.21	83,199.86	4.14
3.8	**Ondo**	39,856.66	49,668.08	89,524.74	4.45
3.9	**Rivers**	340,645.96	430,034.81	770,680.77	38.31
Total Capital Expenditure (c)		**937,596.45**	**1,073,837.40**	**2,011,433.85**	**100.00**
Grand Total (a+b+c)		**2,600,863.87**	**2,836,188.95**	**5,437,052.82**	
Source: FASD 2022 - 2023 Audit Template					

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SELECTED STATES

S/N	Findings	Recommendations
1	**Federal Allocation Receipts:** There is a heavy dependence on Federal Allocation by the States, despites positive economic growth potentials and mostly latent Internally Generated Revenue Growth Potentials. Loans stock contributed significantly to the total inflows of some of the States.	States should diversify revenue sources and enhance IGR by expanding the tax base and improving collection efficiency. A strategic plan to further reduce reliance on federal allocations and avoid future borrowing is essential for financial resilience.
2	**Capital Expenditure:**	Rebalance capital spending to support human capital and economic development sectors that drive long-term growth. Allocate funds to social and economic

	The bulk of capital expenditure are focused on the physical projects like roads and transport at the expense of human capital & social development like education and health. Also, economic sub-sector of agriculture, energy, commerce, industry & science are being neglected.	development projects alongside infrastructure to create a more inclusive and sustainable economy.
3	**Recurrent Expenditure:** Personnel and overhead cost significantly increased in the audit years.	The current level of recurrent expenditure should be reviewed and controlled to improve the state's ability to create wealth and foster economic growth and development. Also, streamline personnel and overhead expenses to prevent operational costs from overshadowing development needs. Prioritize budgeting for pensions and gratuities to fulfill long-term obligations and enhance fiscal accountability.

FULL REPORT

1.0 BACKGROUND

1.1 Overview

This report represents Nigeria's fourth cycle of the Fiscal Allocation and Statutory Disbursement (FASD) Audit, covering the period from January 1, 2022, to December 31, 2023. NEITI's objective to promote improved governance and accountability extends beyond traditional extractive revenue, process and physical audits, emphasizing that the government must maximize the benefits derived from its mineral resources. Thus, the FASD audit is timely, as it assesses the total funds accruing to the Federation Account, their disbursement, and, critically, their utilization by designated beneficiaries within the period under review. NEITI's mandate includes evaluating and disclosing the application of these funds by each beneficiary. By presenting the government's expenditure clearly and accessibly, the report aims to enhance public understanding of how government revenue is utilized, ultimately strengthening citizens' trust in public financial management and governance.

The report outlines the findings from a comprehensive review of all government agencies responsible for revenue collection from the extractive sector, as well as those benefiting from these revenues, in alignment with the Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI) Act, 2007, and the EITI Standard.

The National Stakeholders Working Group (NSWG) supervised the reporting process, while Messrs Segun Awosanya & Co. compiled the report as an Independent Administrator, in full compliance with the NEITI Act, 2007, and the EITI Standard.

Disclosed payments and revenues in this report include tax and non-tax payments, as well as other payments mandated by relevant Nigerian laws.

EITI implementation

The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) was launched in 2003 as a voluntary global standard to improve financial transparency and accountability within the extractive sector. Its core objective is to foster openness in recording and disclosing revenue flows from natural resources. EITI's framework is a collaborative effort, encompassing resource-rich countries, international and national extractive companies, civil society, investors, and supporting nations, all committed to upholding transparent practices in resource management.

In line with the EITI Standard, implementing countries are required to publish timely reports on company payments and government revenues related to the extractive sector, compiled by an independent administrator to ensure accuracy and impartiality.

To date, 57 countries have adopted the EITI Standard. Further details are accessible at www.eiti.org.

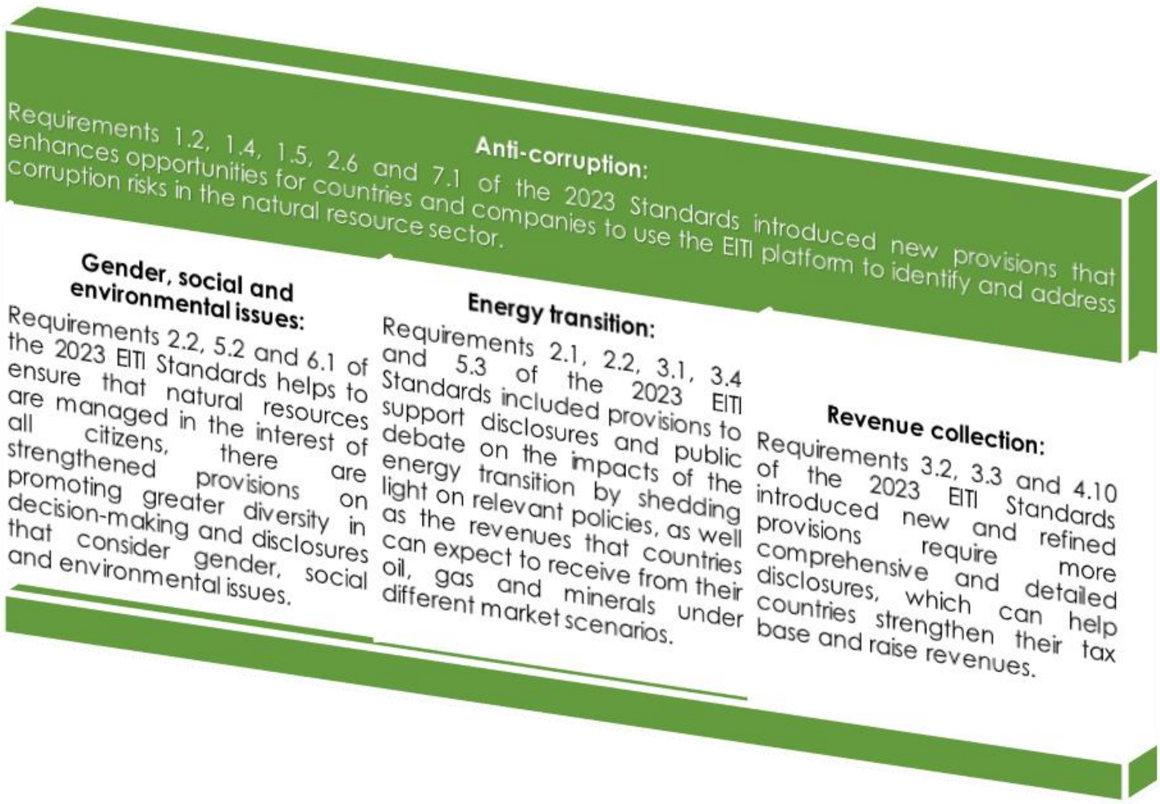
1.2 EITI Implementation in Nigeria

The Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI) is Nigeria's localized framework for implementing the EITI Standard. Enacted through the NEITI Act of 2007, its mandate is to align Nigeria's extractive sector with EITI's principles. In 2011, Nigeria achieved the status of "Compliant Country" after meeting validation requirements, and as of the 2023 EITI validation, the country holds a "Moderate" ranking.

Oversight of Nigeria's EITI implementation rests with the National Stakeholders Working Group (NSWG), established in compliance with the EITI Standard. Reconstituted on April 22, 2024, by the President of Nigeria, the NSWG consists of 15 members drawn from government, extractive companies, and civil society.

Through NEITI, Nigeria seeks to deepen transparency and accountability in natural resource management, encourage public dialogue, and enhance sectoral understanding. For more information, please visit www.neiti.gov.ng.

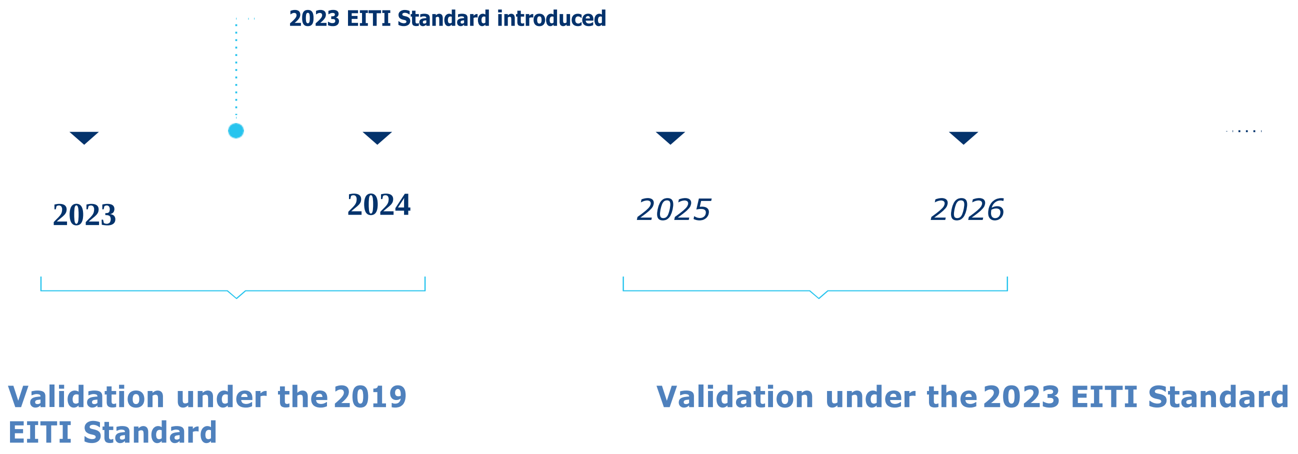
In 2023, EITI introduced an updated Standard with significant enhancements to strengthen transparency and accountability in natural resource governance. Summary of the changes are outlined below;



The **EITI Standard 2023** introduces key provisions to enhance countries' capacity to address contemporary challenges in natural resource governance. Central updates include expanded requirements for disclosing:

- **Anti-Corruption Policies**: Emphasizing transparency in licensing, contracts, and payments to combat corruption in the extractive sector.
- **Energy Transition**: Requiring countries to report on policies and actions related to energy transition, underscoring the role of extractives in climate goals and supporting the global shift toward sustainable energy sources.
- **Gender, Social, and Environmental Impacts**: Mandating disclosures that highlight gender representation, social impacts, and environmental practices, these provisions aim to ensure inclusive and responsible resource management that considers community welfare and environmental sustainability.
- **Revenue Collection Transparency**: Enhancing clarity in revenue flows to governments, including taxes, royalties, and other payments, to provide a comprehensive view of the financial contributions made by the extractive sector.

These refined and additional requirements expands and strengthen the EITI's core objectives of promoting transparency, reinforcing accountability, and stimulating informed public discussion on resource governance. Released in June 2023, the **EITI Standard 2023** will be the definitive benchmark for evaluating implementing countries starting January 1, 2025, marking a new phase in the global commitment to responsible natural resource management.



1.3 The Fiscal Allocation and Statutory Disbursement (FASD) Audit

One of NEITI's core objectives, in alignment with the EITI reporting standards, is to develop a comprehensive framework for enhancing transparency and accountability in the disclosure of revenues derived from Nigeria's extractive industry. This objective includes ensuring that the flow of funds from extractive activities is transparent and that extractive revenue management practices adhere to EITI's principles.

Specifically, **Section 3(j) of the NEITI Act** mandates NEITI to verify that all **Fiscal Allocations and Statutory Disbursements (FASD)** from the Federal Government to statutory beneficiaries are made accurately and transparently.

NEITI's approach to industry audits is multi-dimensional, including **Financial, Physical, and Process audits** of the **Oil and Gas** and **Solid Mineral** sectors. The **FASD audit** specifically evaluates:

- **Total revenues from the extractive industry** remitted to the Federation Account
- **Allocation and disbursement of funds** from the Federation Account to statutory recipients
- **Utilization and application of these funds** by recipients

The FASD audit emphasizes transparent reporting of all remittances to the Federation Account and ensures allocations and disbursements comply with established legal frameworks and are tracked through to their end use. Full disclosure of government revenues and expenditures enhances public understanding of financial governance practices and supports citizens' confidence in the transparent management of Nigeria's natural resources.

1.4 Overview of the Nigeria Extractive Industry

Nigeria's extractive industry, which includes the **oil and gas** and **solid minerals** sectors, is integral to the national economy. The **oil and gas sector** remains the largest contributor to government revenue and foreign exchange earnings, yet the **solid minerals sector** is gaining prominence as part of the government's strategic drive toward economic diversification. This diversification aims to broaden Nigeria's economic base and reduce dependency on oil revenue, aligning with EITI's broader goals of sustainable resource management and inclusive economic development.

Below is a summary of key reform initiatives in the solid mineral sector in 2022 and 2023;

Name or title of activity/project/policy/ programme	Description (brief background information)	Project Objective	Achievement/progress	Outcome
Up-grade of the SIGTIM software to web-based/online mineral Title administration and management	Streamline application processes and significantly increase private sector investment in Mining	i. Upgrading and Automation of the Mining Cadastre Office ii. Online Mineral Title application submission and processing	100% - Installation of the eMC+ software for Online Mineral Title application submission and processing at both MCO HQ and Zonal offices.	- Increase in revenue generation. - Increase in application submission. - Ease of doing business
Modern E-record and archiving of Mineral Titles Management system (Continuation)	Sorting, tagging, scanning, rebidding, and uploading to server. (conversion of hard files copies to digital copies)	Digitalization of Mineral Title Application files.	At the stage of integrating into eMC+ during the upcoming phase II maintenance period.	- Optimizes inter-office sharing of documents - Quick and easy access to Mineral Title Files. - Enhanced security of documents.

Strategic revenue recovery of Valid Mineral Titles, Gazette of defaulters and revocation	Publication of defaulters in the National dailies, Notice of revocation of Mineral Titles/Production of Inventory of Mineral Titles.	To have a repository of Mineral Titles (database). Easy access to Mineral Title information in line with the Sector's best practice and integration into the eMC+	Increased revenue generation	- Increased revenue generation. - Adherence to regulatory compliance.
Beaconing of Mining Titles sites in selected areas in six Geo-political zones in Nigeria	Surveying/Beaconing of selected Mineral Title Sites in six Geo-political zones in Nigeria.	Beaconing report for Mineral Title	Six numbers selected Mineral Sites in six Geo-political zones in Nigeria was survey, beacon and report was submitted.	- Reduced conflict between Mineral Title Holders. -Improved relationship between Mineral Title Holders and the Host mining communities. - Protection of heritage sites.
Thematic mapping of Mineral Title areas, restricted and protected areas of Nigeria	Production of set of accurate thematic maps of Nigeria	Depicting areas designated as closed to Mineral exploration and exploitation (nationwide) to prevent granting	At the stage of integrating into eMC+ during the upcoming phase II maintenance period.	- Reduced granting of Mineral Titles on residential area, Market, etc.

		of Mineral Titles over such area.		

Source: Nigeria 2023 Progress Report.

1.5.1 Oil and Gas Industry

The Nigerian economy relies heavily on the oil and gas sector, which is a major source of foreign exchange earnings and a significant contributor to federation revenue. Key institutions in this sector include the Ministry of Petroleum Resources (MPR), the Nigerian National Petroleum Company Limited (NNPCL), the Nigeria Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission (NUPRC), and the Nigerian Midstream and Downstream Petroleum Regulatory Authority (NMDPRA). These regulatory bodies oversee compliance and operations across the oil and gas value chain, which is divided into Upstream, Midstream, and Downstream segments, each serving a distinct role in the industry.

In 2023, the oil and gas sector's contribution to Nigeria's GDP continued its downward trend, underscoring a diminishing economic impact. By Q2 2023, the sector represented only 5.34% of total real GDP, down from 6.33% in Q2 2022 and 6.21% in Q1 2023. This decline highlights challenges such as reduced production volumes and unfavorable market conditions, which have adversely affected the sector's economic performance. (National Bureau of Statistics).

1.5.2 Solid Minerals

Nigeria possesses a diverse range of mineral resources, including **Gold, Coal, Bitumen, Iron Ore, Tantalite/Columbite, Sphalerite, Galena, Barytes, Cassiterite, Gemstones, Talc, Feldspar,** and **Marble**. In 2023, the sector recorded its highest revenue to date, reaching **₦6.07 Billion**. This represents a **49% increase in sector revenue** from previous years, though its GDP contribution remains modest at approximately **0.15%**. Despite the country's resource wealth, the solid minerals sector remains underdeveloped. The government has set an ambitious target to increase its contribution to **3% of GDP** in the near future, yet achieving this requires addressing issues like **illegal mining, security challenges, value addition and infrastructure deficiencies**.

In pursuit of these goals, the government has initiated several reforms, including the digitalization of the mining cadastre system and fostering public-private partnerships to boost sector productivity. The **Nigeria Mining Cadastre Office (MCO)**, tasked with the management of mineral titles, has shown significant revenue improvements. Since its inception, the MCO has generated a total revenue of **₦27.85 Billion**, with **₦19.1 Billion** collected between 2019 and 2023—representing **68.6% of total revenue generated to date** (National Bureau of Statistics).

The **Mining Roadmap** envisions that the sector's contribution could rise to **0.34% of GDP by 2025**, provided these reform efforts continue as planned, thereby increasing the sector's transparency and enhancing its economic impact in alignment with EITI standards.

1.6 Covered Entities

The entities included in the 2022–2023 Fiscal Allocation and Statutory Disbursement (FASD) audit are grouped into three primary categories:

a. The Generating Regulatory Agencies:

This category comprises institutions responsible for generating, regulating, monitoring, and remitting revenue from the extractive industries to the Federation Account, in line with **Section 162 of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria**. These agencies play a pivotal role in ensuring that extractive industry revenues are accurately collected, reported, and remitted as required by law.

Table 1: The list below shows the entities under this category:

Table 1:Revenue Generating Agencies		
S/No.	**Name**	**Links**
	Revenue Generating Agencies	
1	Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation	https://nnpcgroup.com/
2	Federal Inland Revenue Service	https://firs.gov.ng/
3	Department of Petroleum Resources	https://dpr.gov.ng/
4	Ministry of Solid Minerals Development	https://msmd.gov.ng/
5	Nigerian Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission	https://www.nuprc.gov.ng
	Revenue Regulatory/Custodian Agencies	
1	Central Bank of Nigeria	https://www.cbn.gov.ng/
2	Federation Account and Allocation Committee	https://faac.ng/
3	Office of the Accountant General of the Federation	https://oagf.gov.ng/
4	Budget Office of the Federation	https://budgetoffice.gov.ng/
5	Federal Ministry of Finance	https://finance.gov.ng/
6	Revenue Mobilization Allocation and Fiscal Commission	https://www.rmafc.gov.ng/

b. The Federal Beneficiary/Custodian Agencies:

This category comprises entities that receive revenue either directly from extractive industry companies, through allocations from the Federation Account Allocation Committee (FAAC), or from both sources. These entities play a crucial role in managing funds derived from Nigeria's natural resources, ensuring they are allocated and utilized in line with statutory mandates for the benefit of the nation. The specific entities in this category are as follows:

Table 2: Federal Beneficiary Agencies		
S/No	**Name**	**Links**
1.	Niger Delta Development Commission	https://nddc.gov.ng/
2.	Tertiary Education Trust Fund	https://tetfund.gov.ng/
3.	Petroleum Trust Development Fund	https://ptdf.gov.ng/
4.	Nigerian Sovereign Investment Authority	https://nsia.com.ng/

5.	Nigeria Content Development and Monitoring Board	https://ncdmb.gov.ng/

c. Selected State Governments

Out of Nigeria's thirty-six (36) states, twenty (20) were selected to participate in the 2022–2023 FASD audit. This selection was based on criteria established by NEITI's NSWG to ensure balanced representation, including:

- **States benefiting from the 13% derivation fund**, which is allocated to oil-producing states;
- **Representation across Nigeria's six geo-political zones**, to maintain a fair geographic distribution.

Table 3: Selected States

S/No.	Name	Geo-political Zones	Links
1	Abia	South-East	https://abiastate.gov.ng/
2	Anambra	South-East	https://anambrastate.gov.ng/
3	Imo	South-East	https://imostate.gov.ng
4	Bayelsa	South-South	https://bayelsa.gov.ng
5	Delta	South-South	https://www.deltastate.gov.ng/
6	Edo	South-South	https://edostate.gov.ng/
7	Ebonyi	South-East	https://ebonyistate.gov.ng/
8	Akwa Ibom	South-South	https://akwaibomstate.gov.ng
9	Rivers	South-South	https://www.riversstate.gov.ng/
10	Lagos	South-West	https://lagosstate.gov.ng/
11	Ondo	South-West	https://www.ondostate.gov.ng/
12	Osun	South-West	https://www.osunstate.gov.ng/
13	Nasarawa	North-Central	https://nasarawastate.gov.ng
14	FCT	North-Central	https://fcta.gov.ng/
15	Kogi	North-Central	https://kogistate.gov.ng/
16	Ogun	South-West	https://ogunstate.gov.ng/
17	Kano	North-West	https://kanostate.gov.ng
18	Gombe	North-East	https://gombestate.gov.ng/
19	Zamfara	North-West	https://zamfara.gov.ng/
20	Taraba	North-East	https://www.tarabastate.gov.ng/

1.7 Terms of Reference

Segun Awosanya & Co. was appointed to conduct the fourth cycle of the Fiscal Allocation and Statutory Disbursement (FASD) audit, covering the period from 2022 to 2023. The audit was performed in accordance with the agreed Terms of Reference (TOR) as detailed in **Appendix 1**

1.7.1 Objectives of the Assignment

The primary objectives of the FASD audit are as follows:

a. To track and report on:

1. Remittances of extractive industry revenue into the Federation Account;
2. Allocations and disbursements by the Federation Account Allocation Committee (FAAC) to designated beneficiaries, verifying that these disbursements were made in line with applicable legislation; and
3. Funds received by beneficiaries and their utilization in accordance with their mandates to benefit the citizens.

b. To provide data and insights enabling citizens to hold the government and associated agencies accountable.

1.7.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work, as defined by the Terms of Reference, includes:

1. **Matching Collections and Disbursements**

   Align revenue collections from extractive industry companies with statutory disbursements made by the Federal Government, in compliance with the **Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria**.

2. **Reporting on Disbursements**

   a. Disclose actual disbursements from the Federation Account to beneficiaries, with an emphasis on funds originating from the extractive sector.
   b. Report on direct disbursements by Extractive Industry Companies to beneficiary agencies, emphasizing the origin of funds from the extractive sector.
   c. Reconcile and report on disbursements by FAAC to beneficiaries across the Federal, State, and Local Government Councils.

3. **Validation and Reporting on Beneficiarie**

   a) Confirm Federal Government agencies benefitting from allocations, including NDDC, TETFUND, PTDF, NCDMB, NSIA, and other relevant entities as identified by the consultant.

b) Report on disbursements to twenty (20) selected states across Nigeria's six geopolitical zones, specifically: Abia, Anambra, Imo, Bayelsa, Delta, Edo, Ebonyi, Akwa Ibom, Rivers, Lagos, Ondo, Osun, Nasarawa, FCT, Kogi, Ogun, Kano, Gombe, Zamfara, and Taraba.
c) Assess and report on the utilization of funds by all government agencies and the twenty (20) states receiving disbursements.

1.8 Caveat and Limitation

Segun Awosanya & Co. (Chartered Accountants), herein referred to as "the consultant," undertook this assignment as specified in the **Terms of Reference** (TOR). This report reflects the outcomes of work performed within these parameters. However, it should be noted that if any receipts or disbursements were omitted from the reporting templates by either paying or receiving entities, these omissions fall outside the detection capabilities of this audit, as the analysis is confined to the information provided in the reporting templates.

This report is based on data and information provided by covered entities, covering transactions up to **31st December 2023**. Relevant comments and adjustments following this date have been incorporated where appropriate.

2.0 Approach and Methodology

The audit approach comprised the following core steps:

1. **Professional Team Assembly:** Formation of a skilled team with proven expertise in extractive sector audits.
2. **Ongoing Monitoring and Progressive Review:** Ensured efficiency in time and cost management.
3. **Quality Control and Verification:** Verification and validation of final deliverables to meet quality standards.
4. **Final Deliverable Assessment:** A thorough review to confirm alignment with the audit's objectives and scope.

To achieve the audit scope within the set timeline, three specialized teams—**Revenue Generating & Regulatory Agencies, Federal Beneficiary Agencies, and State Governments**—were deployed to work concurrently on their respective deliverables. This approach included:

- **Data Template Review**: Ensured all templates were consistent with NEITI standards.
- **Data Collection**: Gathered revenue and remittance data from relevant entities using NEITI's approved templates.
- **Data Verification and Validation**: Cross-checked data submitted by entities with source documents to ensure completeness, accuracy, and reliability.
- **Engagement Meetings**: Conducted discussions with various entities to clarify data and procedures.
- **Report Preparation and Presentation**: Final reports were presented for NSWG approval.

2.1 Key Data Sources

The primary data sources for the 2022–2023 FASD audit included:

- Completed data templates from covered entities,
- Engagement meetings with entities,
- Publicly available data and research,
- Review of previous reports and documents,
- Interviews, and other submissions by the covered entities.

2.2 Data Quality and Assurance

Specific instructions were provided to covered entities for completing data templates in the 2022–2023 FASD audit, including:

- Verification of all transactions against source documents.
- Review of transactions in line with statutory provisions.
- Sign-off on reporting templates by authorized senior officers.
- Validation of data with corresponding source documents during the audit.
- Benchmarking transactions against approved budgets to assess variances.

- Collection of Attestation Letters from entities confirming data completeness and accuracy.
- Reconciliation of data with signed-off approval from senior officers.

A thorough reconciliation process was carried out to ensure data accuracy, following ISRSs 4400 guidelines for agreed-upon procedures. This ensured the audit's objectivity, transparency, and focus on compliance with statutory allocations and disbursements.

2.3 Materiality Level

The Terms of Reference (TOR) for the 2022–2023 FASD engagement specify that:

- Any discrepancies in the underlying data, or conflicting data from different sources on a transaction, must be reported and summarized.
- Transactions with discrepancies exceeding an aggregate value of ₦50,000,000.00 must be investigated and resolved.
- An aggregate reporting margin of error below or equal to 0.5% of the total revenue and investment flows was maintained to ensure data reliability.

2.4 Reporting All Discrepancies

All identified data discrepancies were thoroughly documented, with those exceeding ₦50,000,000.00 subjected to further investigation. Each discrepancy was reported alongside a detailed analysis of its nature, ensuring transparent and accurate audit results

REVENUE GENERATING AND REGULATORY AGENCIES

3.0. Revenue Generation, Remittances and Regulatory Agencies

3.1 Federation Revenue 2022-2023

Section 162(1) of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria states that; The Federation shall maintain a special account to be called "the Federation Account" into which shall be paid, all revenues collected by the government of the Federation, except the proceeds from the personal income tax of the personnel of the armed forces of the Federation, the Nigeria Police Force, the Ministry or department charged with responsibility for Foreign Affairs and the residents of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.

Further in the Constitution, under Section 162 (Public Revenue), the Federation Revenue is defined as any income or return accruing to or derived by the government of the Federation from any source and includes:

- Any receipt, however described, arising from the operation of any law;
- Any return, however described, arising from or in respect of any property held by the government of the Federation;
- Any return by way of interest on loans and dividends in respect of shares or interest held by the government of the Federation in any company or statutory body.

The agencies charged with the assessment, collection and remittance of the Federation Revenue from the extractive sector, include the Nigerian National Petroleum Company Limited, the Nigerian Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission, Federal Inland Revenue Service, Ministry of Mines and Steel Development as well as the Nigerian Customs Service. The generation and remittance of revenue into the Federation Account by the NCS is not covered by the scope of this audit.

Revenue Streams

In 2022 and 2023 twenty-eight (28) and thirty (30) revenue streams from Oil and Gas sector were respectively reported by the revenue generating agencies while thirty-three (33) revenue streams were reported in solid minerals sector. Table 4a, 4b and 4c below show the revenue streams from the Oil and Gas sector pre-implementation of PIA, post- implementation of PIA and solid minerals sector respectively.

Table 4a below shows the revenue streams attributed to the government pre-implementation of the PIA, 2021

Table 4a	Revenue Streams	Responsible/ Oversight Entities
Reconciled		
1	Proceeds from the sale of Federation export crude oil	NNPC Ltd
2	Proceeds from the sale of profit oil	
3	Proceeds from the sale of domestic crude	
4	Proceeds from the sale of Federation gas	
5	Proceeds from the sale of feedstock	
6	Dividends from NLNG	
7	Royalty (oil)	

Table 4a	Revenue Streams	Responsible/ Oversight Entities
8	Royalty (gas)	NUPRC
9	Signature bonus	
10	Gas flare penalty	
11	Concession rentals	
12	NDDC 3% levy	NDDC
13	NCD 1% levy	NCDMB
14	Petroleum Profit Tax (PPT)	FIRS
15	Company Income Tax	
16	Education Tax	
17	Value-added Tax	
18	Withholding Tax	
19	Pay As You Earn	
20	Capital Gains Tax	
21	Miscellaneous income (*Transportation fees inclusive*)	NNPC Ltd
22	Stamp Duties	FIRS
23	Police Trust Funds	
24	National Agency for Science and Engineering Infrastructure (NASENI)	
25	Withholding Tax	SIRS
26	Pay As You Earn	
27	NESS fee	FMF
28	Environmental Payments	FMEv/ SMEv

Source: NEITI 2022 OGA Report

Table 4b below shows the revenue streams attributed to the government post-implementation of the PIA, 2021

Table 4b: 2023 Revenue Streams: Post-Implementation of PIA, 2021

S/N	Revenue Streams	Responsible/ Oversight Entities
1	Proceeds from the sale of profit oil	NNPC Limited
2	Dividends from NLNG	
3	Dividends from NNPC Limited	
4	Royalty (oil)	NUPRC
5	Royalty (gas)	
6	Signature bonus	
7	Gas flare penalty	
8	Concession rentals	
9	Decommissioning and Abandonment Fund	
10	Frontier Exploration Fund	
11	Upstream Environmental Remediation Fund	

12	3% Host Community Development Trust Fund	
13	NDDC 3% levy	NDDC
14	NCD 1% levy	NCDMB
15	Petroleum Profit Tax (PPT)	FIRS
16	Company Income Tax	
17	Education Tax	
18	Value-added Tax	
19	Withholding Tax	
20	Pay As You Earn	
21	Capital Gains Tax	
22	Hydrocarbon Tax	
23	Police Trust Funds	
24	Stamp Duties	
25	National Agency for Science and Engineering Infrastructure (NASENI)	
26	0.5% Midstream and Downstream Gas Infrastructure Fund	NMDPRA
27	Withholding Tax	SIRS
28	Pay As You Earn	
29	Environmental Payments	FMEv/ SMEv
30	NESS fee	FMF

Source: NEITI 2023 OGA Report

Table 4c below shows the revenue streams attributed to the government from solid mineral sector

Table 4c: Revenue streams from Solid minerals sector

S/N	Revenue Streams	Responsible/ Oversight Entities
1	Value Added Tax (VAT)	FIRS
2	Corporate Income Tax (CIT)	
3	Education Tax	
4	Withholding Tax Credit	
5	Capital Gain Tax	
6	Stamp Duties	
7	Other Payments	
8	Mining titles(s) application processing fee	MCO
9	Mining titles(s) annual service fees	
10	Mining title(s) fee for processing of renewal application	
11	Other Payments	
12	Royalty	MID
13	Permit to mix ANFO	
14	License to manufacture explosives	
15	Permit to erect a magazine	
16	Blasting Certificates	
17	License to buy explosives	
18	License to sell explosives	

19	Explosives magazine License	
20	Permit to blast on the road	
21	Explosives Handlers Permit	
22	License To Export	
23	Other Payments	
24	Consultancy Fees	NGSA
25	Registration fees for Environmental Impact Analysis	MOE
26	Other Payments	
27	Annual surface rents (Grounds Rents)	SIRS
28	Withholding Tax (WHT)	
29	Pay As You Earn (PAYE)	
30	Business Premises	
31	Penalties	
32	Development Levy	
33	Other Payments	

Source: NEITI 2022-2023 Solid Mineral Audit Report

The average monthly rate advised by the Federation Accounts Allocation Committee (FAAC) (as shown in the table below) were used for the NNPC-related transactions.

Table 5: NNPCL/FAAC Monthly Exchange Rate

Month	**2023**	**2022**
	US$/Naira	US$/Naira
January	432.78	389.00
February	433.27	389.17
March	433.27	389.30
April	434.98	389.66
May	434.08	392.35
June	436.38	394.80
July	769.88	401.30
August	757.02	403.87
September	756.52	409.50
October	768.26	418.18
November	824.49	417.42
December	941.62	432.78
Annual Average	618.55	402.28

Source: Monthly FAAC Report 2022-2023

3.2 Remittances to the Federation Account 2022-2023

The total revenue remittance to the Federation Account by the Revenue Generating and Regulatory Agencies in 2022 and 2023 was **₦12.089 Trillion** and **₦12.956 Trillion** respectively. The total sum of ₦8.815 Trillion represents the total Mineral Revenue remitted for both years, a contribution of 35% to total revenue remittance to the Federation while the sum of ₦10.179 Trillion and ₦6.051 Trillion respectively represents Non-Mineral Revenue and VAT remitted for both years. The Non-Mineral Revenue contributed 41% to total revenue while VAT contributed 24% to total revenue remittance to the Federation.

Table 6: Summary of Revenue Remittance to the Federation Account 2022-2023

S/N	Description	2022 Million ₦	2023 Million ₦	Total Million ₦	Contribution %
1	**Mineral Revenue**				
1.1	NNPCL	329,285	589,743	919,028	3.5%
1.2	NUPRC	2,521,566	1,629,864	4,151,429	16.45%
1.3	FIRS	2,303,927	1,408,503	3,712,430	14.7%
1.4	Solid mineral	16,681	14,938	31,619	0.126%
	Sub-total (a)	**5,171,459**	**3,643,048**	**8,814,507**	**35%**
2	**Non-Mineral Revenue**				
2.1	FIRS	2,719,022	2,991,173	5,710,196	22.96%
2.2	NCS	1,686,972	2,781,799	4,468,771	18.04%
	Sub-total (b)	**4,405,994**	**5,772,972**	**10,178,966**	**41%**
3	**VAT**				
3.1	FIRS ('C)	**2,511,518**	**3,539,728**	**6,051,246**	**24%**
	Grand total (a+b+c)	**12,088,971**	**12,955,748**	**25,044,718**	**100%**

Source: Monthly FAAC Report 2022-2023

Summary of Revenue Remittance to the Federation Account 2022-2023

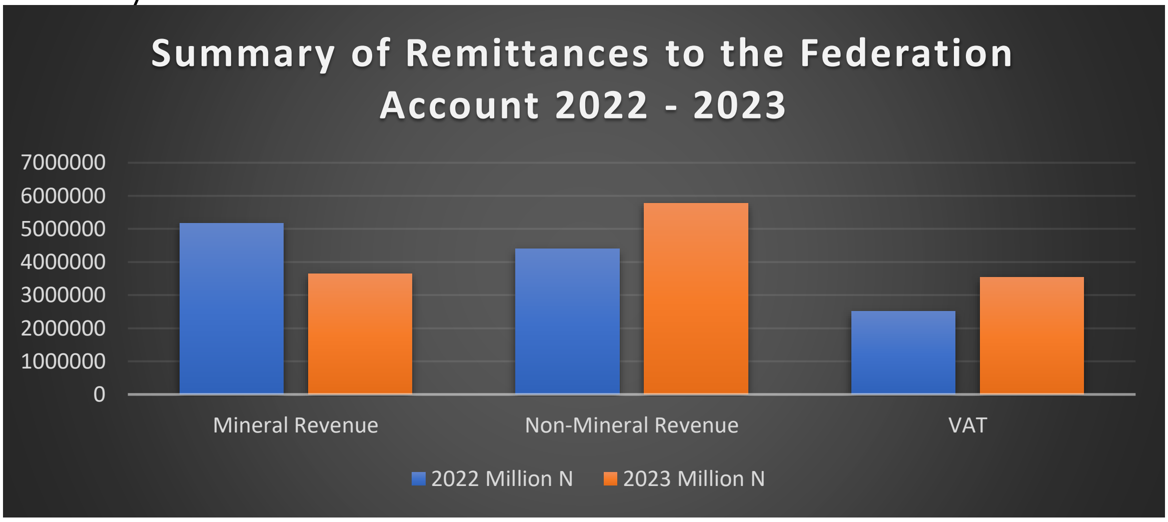


Figure 1: Revenue remittance to the Federation Account 2022-2023

The table above reveals the following:

- The NNPCL contributed 10% ((N919.028 Billion) of the total Mineral Revenue remittance to the Federation Account for both years, the company recorded 79% increase in revenue remittance to the Federation between 2022 and 2023. This increase in revenue remittance may be attributed to the full impact of the PIA implementation in 2023. The PIA provides for the NNPCL to pay dividend in place of the subrogation of JV assets to the NNPC Limited. It is noteworthy to state that dividend remittance accounted for 69% (N407.333 Billion) of the revenue remitted by NNPCL in 2023.
- The NUPRC contributed 47% ((N4.151 Trillion) of the total Mineral Revenue remittance to the Federation Account, the commission recorded 35% decline in revenue remittance to the Federation Account between 2022 and 2023, this may be largely due to the decline in the annual average crude Oil selling price.
- The FIRS contributed 42% ((N3.712 Trillion) of the total Mineral Revenue remittance to the Federation Account in both years. Similarly, it contributed 56% (N5.710 Trillion) of the total Non-Mineral Revenue remittance to the Federation Account in both years. The service however recorded 39% decline in mineral revenue remittance to the Federation Account between 2022 and 2023, this may be largely due to the decline in the annual average crude oil selling price. Conversely, the service recorded 10% increase in Non-Mineral Revenue remittance to the Federation Account between 2022 and 2023.
- Revenue remittance from solid mineral sector contributed 0.36% ((N31.619 Billion) of the total Mineral Revenue remittance to the Federation Account, the sector recorded 10% decline in mineral revenue remittance to the Federation Account between 2022 and 2023.
- The NCS contributed 44% ((N4.469 Trillion) of the total Non-Mineral Revenue remittance to the Federation Account in both years and recorded 65% increase in revenue remittance between 2022 and 2023.
- VAT recorded 24% increase in revenue remittance between 2022 and 2023.

3.3 Receipts and Remittances by Revenue Generating and Regulatory Agencies

This section contains analysis of receipts and remittances by the revenue generating and regulatory agencies for 2022 – 2023.

3.3.1. Federal Inland Revenue Services (FIRS)

The Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS) is the principal tax administrative authority in Nigeria, established by the FIRS Establishment Act of 2007. Its primary mandate is to assess, collect, and account for tax revenues and other financial resources that accrue to the Federal Government. This includes a wide range of taxes such as corporate income tax, value-added tax (VAT), and personal income tax, among others.

Responsibilities and Functions
FIRS plays a crucial role in Nigeria's fiscal framework by ensuring that the government has adequate revenue to fund public services and infrastructure. The agency is responsible for:

- Tax Assessment: Evaluating the tax obligations of individuals and corporations to ensure compliance with Nigerian tax laws.

- Revenue Collection: Efficiently collecting taxes and other revenues to maximize government income.

- Taxpayer Services: Providing support and guidance to taxpayers, helping them understand their rights and obligations under the law.

- Enforcement: Implementing measures to ensure compliance, including audits and investigations into tax evasion.

3.3.2. Summary of Revenue Generated by FIRS for the Period 2022-2023

- The actual taxes collected in the period under review by FIRS was **₦22.52 Trillion** as presented in the table below. This is about 3% budget surplus variance when compared with the annual budget of ₦21.94 Trillion. The mineral revenue contributed 38% of the total revenue while the revenue generated from non-mineral sector contributed 34% and VAT revenue contributed 27%.
- The trend analysis between 2022 and 2023 as per the table below shows that under the mineral revenue category, PPT recorded 35% reduction in actual revenue collected in 2023 when compared with 2022, this is majorly due to decline in average crude oil price in 2023 while CIT recorded a significant increase of 699% between 2022 and 2023. Under non-mineral revenue category, all revenue types recorded increase in revenue except CGT and NASENI with a decline of 58% and 34% of non-mineral revenue respectively between 2022 and 2023.

- ***Table 7. Summary of Revenue Collected by FIRS for the 2022 and 2023***

Description	2022 N Million	2023 N Million	Total Million ₦	Contribution %	Change Million ₦	% chang
Mineral Revenue						
Petroleum Profit Tax (PPT)/Hydrocarbon (HT)	4,209,017	2,715,200	6,924,217	30.36%	(1,493,817)	-35%
Company Income Tax	193,768	1,547,720	1,741,488	7.64%	1,353,952	699%
Sub-total (a)	**4,402,785**	**4,262,920**	**8,665,705**	**38%**		
Non-Mineral Revenue						
Company Income Tax	2,649,191	3,348,750	5,997,941	26.52%	699,559	26%
Capital Gain Tax	45,572	19,080	64,652	0.29%	(26,492)	-58%
Stamp duties	53,526	96,290	149,816	0.66%	42,764	80%
Sub-total (b)	**2,748,289**	**3,464,120**	**6,212,409**			
Education Tax (c)	328,674	719,440	1,048,114	4.63%	390,766	119%

Consolidated account (PIT) (d)	37,402	53,480	90,882	0.40%	16,078	43%
NITDEF (e)	22,574	26,970	49,544	0.22%	4,396	19%
Electronic Money Transfer Levy (f)	125,669	169,780	295,449	1.31%	44,111	35%
NASENI (g)	2,375	1,570	3,945	0.017%	(805)	-34%
Police Trust Fund (PTF) (h)	66	70	136	0.00068%	4	7%
Sub-total i= (b+c+d+e+f+g)	**3,265,049**	**4,435,430**	**7,700,479**	**34%**		
Other Non-Mineral Revenue						
Non-Import VAT	1,990,021	2,924,810	4,914,831	21.58%	934,789	47%
NCS-Import VAT	521,497	714,510	1,236,007	5.42%	193,013	37%
Sub-total (j)	**2,511,518**	**3,639,320**	**6,150,838**	**27%**		
Grand total (a+i+j)	**10,179,352**	**12,337,670**	**22,517,022**	**100%**		
Source: https://www.firs.gov.ng/tax-resources-statistics						

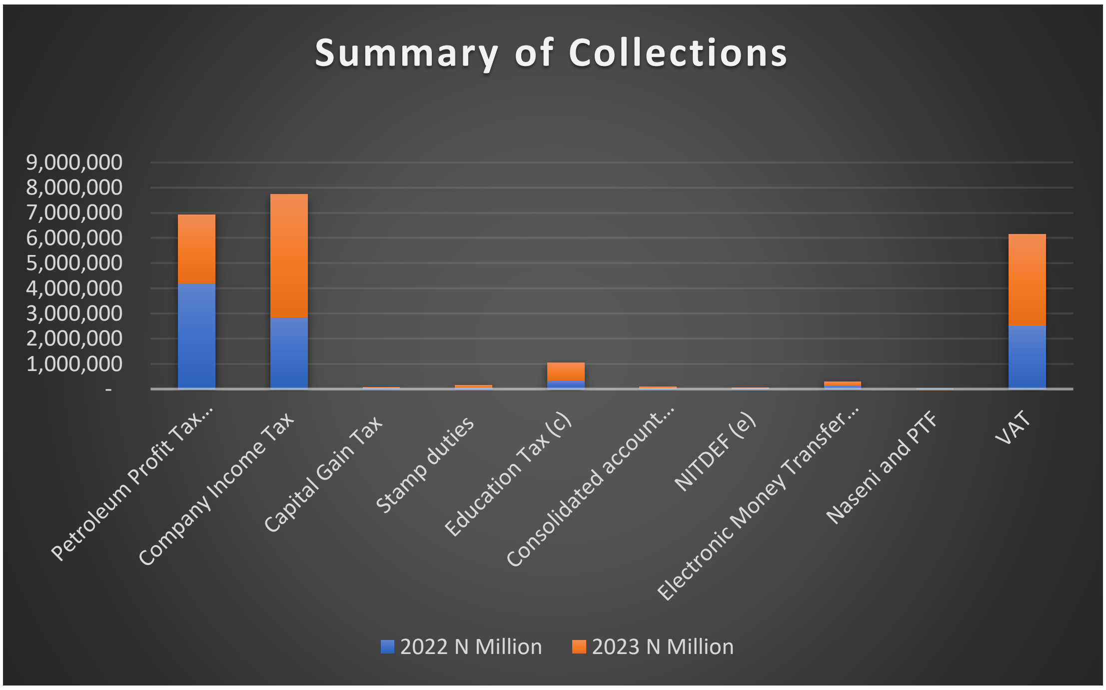


Figure 2: Summary of revenue collections by FIRS

3.3.3. Assessment and Collection Procedure

The tax assessment and collection process follow a structured protocol, ensuring accurate payments and thorough reconciliation and this procedure is as follow:

- Assessments are raised by the Service or in the case of fixed rate collection like VAT, the taxpayer pays amount due through a designated/collecting bank.
- The taxpayer presents the payment tellers to FIRS, to obtain receipts as evidence of remittance.
- The collecting banks remit weekly collections to CBN's designated accounts on Monday following the week of collection, after deducting the banks'

charges. Thereafter, the banks send the details of their weekly collections to the Area Tax Office and/or the Local VAT Office within their domain for necessary reconciliation.

- At the end of each month, the collecting banks send a return of their collections comprising the summary of their collection, to FIRS headquarters and the Office of the Accountant General (AG) of the Federation for reconciliation.

3.3.4. Collection of Foreign Currencies

JP Morgan Chase plays a crucial role in managing foreign currency denominated tax payments for the Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS) in Nigeria. The bank is responsible for crediting various FIRS accounts with tax payments and subsequently advising the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) to ensure these accounts are accurately credited. Additionally, JP Morgan Chase provides detailed account statements that enable the CBN to effectively monitor transactions across these accounts.

In accordance with Section 54 of the Companies Income Tax Act (CITA), income tax assessments under Sections 52, 53, or 55 must be conducted in the currency in which the relevant transaction was realized. This regulation requires Nigerian companies to engage in foreign currency transactions to meet their tax obligations. As a result, businesses must procure foreign currency for their payments, reflecting the nature of their international transactions.

This requirement has significant implications for Nigerian companies involved in international trade or those earning income in foreign currencies. They must navigate foreign exchange markets to acquire the necessary funds for tax payments, which introduces complexities related to currency fluctuations and availability. Furthermore, companies are required to maintain accurate records of their foreign currency transactions to ensure compliance with tax regulations and facilitate proper assessments by the FIRS.

The collaboration between JP Morgan Chase and FIRS underscores a commitment to enhancing transparency and efficiency in tax administration. By providing comprehensive transaction statements, JP Morgan Chase aids the CBN in monitoring tax revenues more effectively, thereby fostering accountability within Nigeria's financial system. This partnership is essential for supporting the government's efforts to increase tax compliance and optimize revenue collection.

When a taxpayer instructs their local or overseas bank to initiate a transfer, they provide the necessary funds along with relevant remittance information and account particulars. The bank then directs its correspondent bank to credit the FIRS account held at JP Morgan Chase using this information. Following this, JP Morgan Chase notifies the CBN of the receipt of funds via a SWIFT (Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication) message. Subsequently, CBN issues a statement to FIRS confirming the transaction details. Notably, FIRS can now access their online statements with JP Morgan Chase at the touch of a button, enhancing their ability to monitor their financial activities in real-time.

3.3.5 Findings and Recommendations

Findings	Implication	Recommendation
It was observed that ₦ 15.47 Trillion out of ₦ 21.03 Trillion revenues due to the Federation Account from revenue collected by FIRS was remitted in the period under review.	Shortfall in the revenue available for sharing among the federating units.	FIRS should clarify the reason for remitting lower revenue than amount due to the Federation Account The clarification sought is yet to be received.

3.4 Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation Limited (NNPCL)

The Nigerian National Petroleum Company Limited (NNPCL) was created through the Petroleum Industry Act (PIA) 2021, The Act restructured the oil and gas industry by unbundling NNPC into NNPCL.

The NNPC was created in 1977 by merging the Nigerian National Oil Corporation (NNOC) with Federal Ministry of Petroleum and Energy Resources. This transformation was a response to the growing significance of the oil and gas sector in Nigeria's economy, especially following the discovery of oil in commercial quantities in Oloibiri, Bayelsa State, in 1956. The establishment of NNPC aimed to regulate and oversee the petroleum industry, ensuring that Nigeria maximized its oil and gas resources for national development.

The Nigerian National Petroleum Company Limited (NNPCL) plays a central role in Nigeria's oil and gas sector, contributing significantly to the country's economic growth and energy security. Its core activities include exploration and production, where it discovers and extracts crude oil and natural gas, often in partnership with international companies. Additionally, NNPCL owns and operates refineries in Port Harcourt, Warri, and Kaduna, providing refined products such as gasoline and diesel to meet domestic demand.

All oil and gas upstream assets belonging to the State were held and managed by NNPCL through NNPC Upstream Investment Management Services and from which a few assets are assigned to NNPC E&P Limited (NEPL) as operator for capacity building. Section 54(1) of the PIA, 2021 provides that the Minister of Petroleum and the Minister of Finance shall within 18 months of the effective date of the PIA identify and transfer assets, interests and liabilities of NNPC to NNPCL. Therefore, NNPCL has taken over all the Federation assets in the JVs and operate as a business entity. This means that the sale of equity crude proceeds, which, hitherto went to the Federation prior to the implementation of PIA, automatically become revenue to the NNPCL. The PIA however requires NNPCL to settle applicable taxes, royalty and pay dividend to the shareholders (MOFI and MOPI). NNPCL and any of its subsidiaries is to conduct their affairs on a commercial basis in a profitable and efficient manner without recourse to government funds, operating as a Companies and Allied Matters Act entity, declaring dividends to its shareholders, and retaining 20% of profits as retained earnings to grow its businesses.

The PIA also provides for the NNPCL to manage the concession of all Production Sharing Contracts (PSC), Profit Sharing and Risk Service Contracts as the National Oil Company on behalf of the Federation in line with its competencies. Therefore, NNPCL will lift and sell royalty oil and tax oil on behalf of the NUPRC and FIRS respectively (where they are collected in-kind), for an agreed commercial fee and in the case of profit oil and profit gas payable to the concessionaire, NNPCL shall promptly remit the proceeds of the sales of the profit oil and profit gas to the Federation less 30% for management fee and Frontier Exploration Fund as specified in Section 64(C) and 9(4) of the PIA.

NNPCL is also heavily involved in gas development, ensuring that natural gas supplies both domestic energy needs and export demands, which supports Nigeria's position in the global gas market. Through its subsidiary, the Pipelines and Products Marketing Company (PPMC), NNPCL manages the distribution of petroleum products nationwide, securing fuel supplies across key sectors of the economy.

Table 8: Revenue Generated by NNPCL

Description	2022 Million ₦	2023 Million ₦	Total Million ₦	Contribution %	Change Million ₦	% change
Sales of Federation equity crude oil	67,736	161	67,896	1%	(67,575)	-100%
Sales of domestic crude oil	4,076,304	-	4,076,304	55%	(4,076,304)	-100%
Sales of profit oil	360,970	936,625	1,297,595	17%	575,654	159%
Sales of Federation equity gas	451,974	282,114	734,087	10%	(169,860)	-38%
NNPCL Dividend	-	454,957	454,957	6%	454,957	100%
NNLG Dividend	447,740	341,662	789,402	11%	(106,078)	-24%
Total	**5,404,724**	**2,015,517**	**7,420,241**	**100%**	**(3,389,207)**	**-63%**

Source: NEITI Oil and Gas audit template 2022-2023

From the above table, the 100% decline in the Federation equity crude and domestic crude Oil revenue as well as 38% decline in Federation equity gas revenue between 2022 and 2023 could be attributable to the impact of the full implementation of PIA 2021 (as explained in section 4.2 above), which provides for the subrogation of the Federation JV assets to the NNPC Limited coupled with the decline in the annual average crude selling price. NNPCL dividend is a new revenue stream that emerged by virtue of the implementation of the PIA.

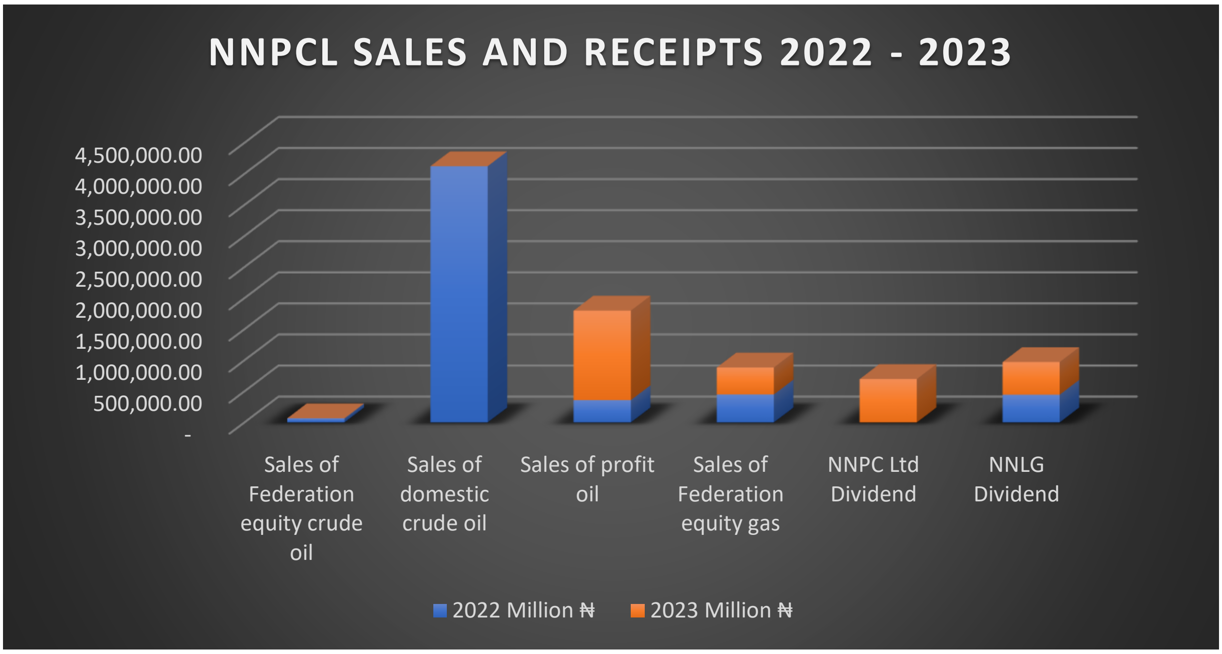


Figure 3: Summary of revenue collections by NNPCL

Table 9: Deduction and Remittance to the Federation Account by NNPCL

Description	**2022 Million ₦**	**2023 Million ₦**	**Total Million ₦**
Domestic Crude Oil Receipts	329,285	58,283	387,568
Crude oil receipts export	-	23,057	23,057
Federation Profit oil	-	94,873	94,873
NNPCL Dividend	-	407,333	407,333
Gas receipts export	-	6,197	6,197
Total	**329,285**	**589,743**	**919,028**

Source: Monthly FAAC Report 2022-2023

Table 10: Revenue earned from Federation profit oil

DESCRIPTION	**2022 Million ₦**	**2023 Million ₦**	**Total Million ₦**
Frontier exploration Fund	2,566	263,778	266,345
NNPCL Management fee	2,566	263,778	266,345
Federation Profit oil	3,422	351,705	355,127
Total	**8,555**	**879,262**	**887,816**

From table 4.2.1a above, the revenue earned from the proceeds of profit oil in 2022 and 2023 was N360.97 Billion and N936.63 Billion respectively. It should be noted however that no profit oil was remitted to the Federation in 2022 and only N94.87 Billion was remitted in 2023. The PIA 2021 provides for NNPCL to deduct 30% management fee and frontier exploration fund from the proceeds of profit oil before remitting the balance to the Federation Account. Between July 2022 and December 2023, a total sum of N266.35 Billion was respectively deducted from the proceeds of profit oil as management fee and frontier exploration fund as shown in table 4.2.1c above, there was however no remittance of the corresponding balance of 40% (N355.13 Billion) to the Federation Account.

Current status of NNPCL refunds of 13% derivation

The current report confirms that the incorrect practice of deduction before computing the 13% derivation based on the balance of revenue after deductions has been discontinued in the current reporting period, ensuring compliance with constitutional requirements. The table below shows the 13% refunds on subsidy and priority projects in the period under review.

Table 11: Current status of NNPCL refunds of 13% derivation

Description	2022 Million ₦	2023 Million ₦	Total Million ₦
13% Refunds on Subsidy, Priority Projects And Police Trust Fund from 1999 to Dec 2021	217,957	217,957	435,914
13% Refunds on Subsidy, Priority Projects And Police Trust Fund 2022	528,388	277,388	805,776
13% Refunds on subsidy, priority projects 2023	-	87,965	87,965
Total	**746,344**	**583,310**	**1,329,655**

Source: Monthly FAAC Report 2022-2023

The total refunds for both years amount to N1.33 Trillion.

NNPCL Revenue from the assets it controls
Revenues realized by NNPCL from its controlled assets, which were not recorded in the National Budget amounted to N867.06 Billion in 2022 and N4.57 Trillion in 2023 respectively. This represents a 427.07% increase in NNPCL revenue from the 2022.

Quasi-Fiscal Expenditure:
NNPCL deducted N12.43 Billion on pipeline security and maintenance from January to June 2022 prior to the implementation of PIA 2021. Furthermore, PMS under recovery/ price differentials of N4.71 Trillion and N3.01 Trillion was deducted in 2022 and 2023 respectively.
These expenditures were undertaken by State-Owned Enterprises on behalf of the Federation, however, these deductions were made outside the framework of the national budget. The table below shows the details of the deductions.

Table 12: NNPCL Quasi-fiscal expenditure 2022-2023

Description	2022 Million ₦	2023 Million ₦	Total Million ₦
Under recovery/ price differentials	4,710,000	3,010,000	7,720,000
pipeline security and maintenance	12,425	-	12,425
Total	**4,722,425**	**3,010,000**	**7,732,425**

Source: Monthly FAAC remittance report

3.4.3 Findings and Recommendations

Findings	**Implication**	**Recommendations**
Between July 2022 to December 2023, the sum of N94.87 Billion was remitted to the Federation Account from the proceeds of profit oil as against the corresponding balance of 40% in the sum of N355.13 Billion after deduction of 60% (N532.69 Billion) from the total (N887.82 Billion).	Shortfall of revenue to the Federation Account	NNPCL should clarify the shortfall in the remittance made into the Federation Account. The clarification sought is yet to be received.

3.5 Nigerian Midstream and Downstream Petroleum Regulatory Authority (NMDPRA)

The Nigerian Midstream and Downstream Petroleum Regulatory Authority (NMDPRA) was established in September 2021 as part of the reforms introduced by the Petroleum Industry Act (PIA) 2021. This regulatory body was created to oversee the midstream and downstream sectors of Nigeria's petroleum industry, succeeding the functions of several previous agencies, including the Department of Petroleum Resources (DPR), the Petroleum Products Pricing Regulatory Agency (PPPRA), and the Petroleum Equalization Fund (PEF). The NMDPRA's formation aims to create a more efficient regulatory framework that encourages investment, enhances government revenue, and ensures fair returns for investors.

The Nigerian Midstream and Downstream Petroleum Regulatory Authority (NMDPRA) plays a critical role in regulating Nigeria's midstream and downstream oil and gas operations. Key responsibilities include overseeing technical, operational, and commercial activities to ensure safety, efficiency, and environmental sustainability. NMDPRA sets tariff methodologies to create fair pricing frameworks for petroleum products, helping protect consumers from unjust pricing.

Additionally, NMDPRA regulates the bulk storage, distribution, marketing, and transport of petroleum products, enforcing safety standards to protect public health and the environment. It also sets standards for facility design, operation, and maintenance, ensuring adherence to environmental regulations. By promoting competition and private sector involvement, NMDPRA fosters innovation and efficiency in the sector. Lastly, the authority enforces consumer protection measures to ensure fair treatment in the industry.

3.5.1 Revenue Generated by NMDPRA

The PIA 2021 introduced 0.5% Midstream and Downstream Gas Infrastructure Fund revenue to be collected by the Authority. However, there is no record of revenue generated by the Authority in the period under review.

3.6 Ministry of Mines and Steels Development (MMSD)

The Ministry of Mines and Steel Development (MMSD) in Nigeria was established in 1985 with the primary goal of promoting the sustainable development of the country's solid mineral resources. This governmental body is tasked with unlocking the economic potential of Nigeria's mining sector, which is crucial for diversifying the economy away from oil dependency. The MMSD plays a vital role in formulating policies, regulating operations, and providing essential information to enhance investment in the mining and steel industries.

The Ministry of Mines and Steel Development (MMSD) plays a crucial role in managing Nigeria's mineral resources. One of its primary functions is formulating policies and regulations that ensure sustainable exploration and management of minerals, aligning with both national goals and international standards. The ministry is also responsible for issuing licenses and enforcing compliance with environmental, health, and safety standards, promoting responsible mining practices. To attract investment, MMSD creates a favourable business environment through incentives and industry events, encouraging both local and foreign investors.

Additionally, the ministry promotes mineral exploration to identify and quantify deposits, expanding the country's resource base. By focusing on value addition through downstream processing, MMSD aims to create jobs, increase revenue, and support economic diversification. MMSD collaborates with the Nigerian Geological Survey Agency to manage geosciences data, providing reliable information for stakeholders. Furthermore, the ministry engages with mining companies, communities, and civil society to foster transparency and sustainable practices within the sector. Through these initiatives, MMSD supports a thriving, sustainable mining industry that contributes to Nigeria's economic growth

Table: 13 Revenue Generation and Remittance from solid mineral sector

Mines Inspectorate Department						
Description	**2022 N'000**	**2023 N'000**	**Total N'000**	**Contribution %**	**Change N'000**	**%**
Royalty	6,272,881	9,012,651	15,285,531	1.99%	2,739,770	44%
Permit to mix ANFO	960	27,475	28,435	0.0036%	26,515	2762%
License to manufacture explosives	40	-	40	0.00%	(40)	-100%
Permit to erect a magazine	4,080	2,600	6,680	0.0008%	(1,480)	-36%
Blasting Certificates	1,300	2,530	3,830	0.0004%	1,230	95%
License to buy explosives	2,723	1,785	4,508	0.0006%	(938)	-34%
License to sell explosives	360	600	960	0.0002%	240	67%
Explosives magazine license	18,212	7,260	25,472	0.0034%	(10,952)	-60%
Permit to blast on the road	300	-	300	0.00%	(300)	-100%
Explosives Handlers Permit	945	100	1,045	0.0002%	(845)	-89%
License To Export	250	750	1,000	0.0002%	500	200%
Other Payments	9,696	5,960	15,656	0.002%	(3,736)	-39%
Sub-Total (a)	**6,311,746**	**9,061,711**	**15,373,457**	**2%**	**2,749,965**	**44%**
Mining Cadastre Office						
Mining titles(s) application processing fee	9,129	20,472	29,601	0.003%	11,343	124%
Mining titles(s) Annual Service Fees	2,403,216	3,088,484	5,491,700	0.5567%	685,267	29%
Transfer assignment	400	318,412	318,812	0.0323%	318,012	79503%
Registration Fees	-	854,079	854,079	0.0866%	854,079	100%
Signature Bonus	-	1,540,200	1,540,200	0.1561%	1,540,200	100%
Mining title(s) fee for processing of renewal application	6,436	101,802	108,238	0.011%	95,366	1482%

Other Payments	400	147,814	148,214	0.015%	147,414	36854%
Other Fees and payments	1,374,098	-	1,374,098	0.1393%	(1,374,098)	-100%
Sub-Total (b)	**3,793,680**	**6,071,263**	**9,864,943**	**1%**	**2,277,584**	**60.04%**
Other National payments						
Consultancy Fees	40,676	32,689	73,365	0.0065%	(7,987)	-20%
Registration fees for Environmental Impact Analysis	350	7,130	7,480	0.0007%	6,780	1937%
Other Payments	8,480	16	8,496	0.0008%	(8,464)	-100%
The Nigerian Export Supervision Scheme (NESS) Fee	4,092,733	7,022,682	11,115,415	0.992%	2,929,949	72%
Sub-Total (c')	**4,142,239**	**7,062,516**	**11,204,756**	**1%**	**2,920,277**	**70.50%**
Other Subnational payment						
Annual surface rents (Grounds Rents)	190,274	143,653	333,927	0.048%	(46,621)	-25%
Withholding Tax (WHT)	906,677	3,186,309	4,092,986	0.5865%	2,279,631	251%
Pay as You Earn (PAYE)	10,130,179	6,026,977	16,157,155	2.32%	(4,103,202)	-41%
Business Premises	69,667	9,221	78,888	0.0114%	(60,446)	-87%
Penalties	24,077	-	24,077	0.0036%	(24,077)	-100%
Development Levy	400	180,076	180,476	0.0258%	179,676	44885%
Local Government Area (LGA)	27,415	38,014	65,430	0.0093%	10,599	39%
Sub-Total (d)	**11,348,689**	**9,584,249**	**20,932,939**	**3%**	**(1,764,440)**	**-15.55%**
FIRS						
Company Income Tax	146,359,961	78,554,637	224,914,598	29.99%	(67,805,325)	-46%
Value Added Tax	128,323,013	187,952,244	316,275,257	42.17%	59,629,231	46%
Capital Gain Tax	676,701	16,672,265	17,348,965	2.31%	15,995,564	2364%
Withholding Tax	23,669,658	22,119,066	45,788,724	6.11%	(1,550,592)	-7%
Education Tax	20,735,891	49,997,991	70,733,882	9.43%	29,262,100	141%

Stamp duties	230	3,973,330	3,973,559	0.53%	3,973,100	1730972%
Other Payment	48,048	10,819,355	10,867,403	1.45%	10,771,308	22418%
Sub-Total ('e)	**319,813,502**	**370,088,887**	**689,902,389**	**92%**	**50,275,386**	16%
Grand-Total (a+b+c+d+e)	**345,409,855**	**401,868,627**	**747,278,483**		**108,726,865**	31%

Source: NEITI FASD Templates

The above table shows, a total of N747.28 Billion was generated by the solid mineral sector for the period under review. The sector recorded 31% increase in total revenue from the sector between 2022 and 2023. Revenue collection by FIRS accounted for over 92% of the total revenue generated from the solid mineral sector.

The Federal Inland Revenue Service contributed ₦370.09 Billion in 2023, compared to ₦319.81 Billion in 2022, this is an increase of 16% equivalent to ₦50.28 Billion. The Mining Cadastre Office generated ₦6.07 Billion in 2023, up by 60.04% from ₦3.79 Billion in 2022. The Mines Inspectorate Department’s contribution rose to ₦9.06 Billion in 2023 from ₦6.31 Billion in 2022, an increase of 44% or ₦2.75 Billion. Revenue from other agencies surged to ₦7.06 Billion in 2023, a gain over ₦3.79 Billion collected in 2022, representing an astounding 70.50% increase.

The major drivers of the increase of these revenues are Value-Added Tax (VAT), Withholding Tax (WHT), and Company Income Tax (CIT), Reforms put in place in the mining sector.

Sub-national transfers, however, saw a decline in revenue, with a total of ₦9.58 Billion in 2023 compared to ₦11.35 Billion in 2022. This represents an 15.55% decrease or ₦1.76 Billion reduction. This decline may be attributable to the inadequate capacity of subnational entities to pursue and get extractive companies to pay these monies to them, weak synergy between agencies of government with complimentary functions, inadequate data etc.

3.7 Nigeria Upstream Regulatory Commission (NUPRC)

The Nigerian Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission (NUPRC) was established by the Petroleum Industry Act (PIA) of 2021, marking a significant reform in the governance and regulation of Nigeria's oil and gas sector. This commission took over the responsibilities previously held by the Department of Petroleum Resources (DPR) and is tasked with ensuring compliance with petroleum laws, regulations, and guidelines specifically within the upstream segment of the industry.

The Nigerian Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission (NUPRC) oversees and regulates upstream petroleum activities in Nigeria. Key functions include supervising petroleum operations under licenses, enforcing environmental sustainability, and ensuring compliance with health, safety, and environmental standards. NUPRC maintains vital records on reserves, production, and exports, advising the government on policies that impact the industry. It also ensures accurate payment of rents, royalties, and other revenues to the government. Additionally, NUPRC manages the National Data Repository, a centralized database for upstream petroleum data, to support resource management. Its vision is to be a modern regulator, promoting sustainable development, professionalism, and transparency in the sector.

Table 14: Revenue Generated by NUPRC

Description	2022 N Million	2023 N Million	Total Million ₦	Contribution %	Change Million ₦	% change
Royalties (Oil & Gas)+ NNPCL Receivables	3,343,848	3,756,456	7,100,304	87.38%	412,608	12%
Gas Flared Penalty	70,423	140,543	210,965	2.60%	70,120	100%
Concession Rentals	6,224	10,216	16,440	0.20%	3,993	64%
Misc. Oil Revenue	13,416	16,379	29,795	0.37%	2,962	22%
Signature Bonus	132,013	256,992	389,006	4.79%	124,979	95%
Lease Renewal	166,218	-	166,218	2.05%	(166,218)	-100%
Good and Valuable Consideration	49,501	163,635	213,136	2.62%	114,134	231%
Total	3,781,643	4,344,220	8,125,864	100%	562,577	15%

Source: **https://www.nuprc.gov.ng/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/UPDATED-2023-NUPRC-ANNUAL-REPORT.pdf**

From the above table, the royalty revenue accounted for 87% of the total revenue generated by NUPRC. The commission recorded 15% increase in aggregate revenue generated between 2022 and 2023. While Gas Flared Penalty and Signature Bonus recorded 100% and 95% increase in revenue generated between 2022 and 2023 respectively, however, there was no record of revenue generated from lease rental in 2023.

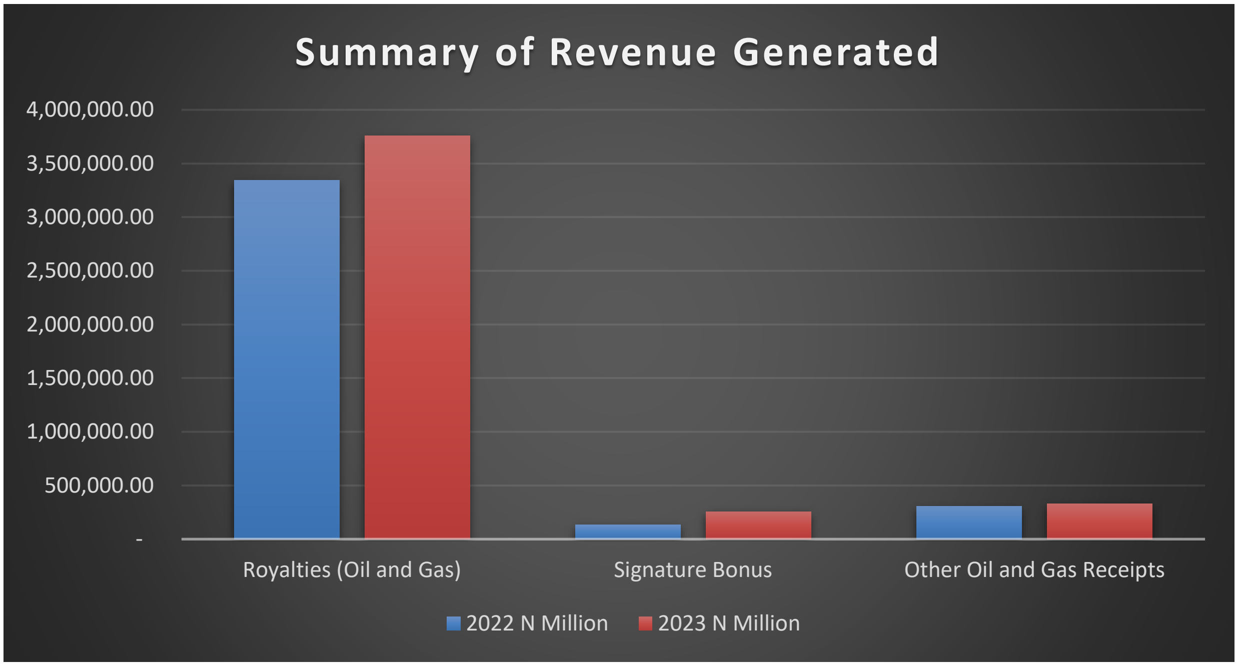


Figure 4: Summary of revenue generated by NUPRC 2022-2023

Table 15: Revenue Remitted by NUPRC

Description	2022 Million ₦	2023 Million ₦	Total Million ₦
Royalty (crude)	1,453,286	1,303,034	2,756,319
Royalties (gas)	979,026	229,235	1,208,261
Penalty for gas flared	69,754	80,375	150,129
Miscellaneous oil revenue	13,364	12,085	25,450
Rent	6,136	5,134	11,270
Total	**2,521,566**	**1,629,864**	**4,151,429**

Source: FAAC Monthly Revenue Allocation Reports 2022 and 2023

3.7.3 Findings and Recommendations

Findings	**Implication**	**Recommendations**
It was observed that ₦ 4.15 Trillion out of ₦ 8.13 Trillion revenues due to the Federation Account from revenue collected by NUPRC was remitted in the period under review.	Shortfall in the revenue available for sharing among the federating units.	NUPRC should clarify the reason for remitting lower revenue than amount due to the Federation Account The clarification sought is yet to be received.

Table 16: Revenue performance analysis 2022-2023

Description	**Budget 2022 N Million**	**Actual 2022 N Million**	**Variance N Million**	**Budget 2023 N Million**	**Actual 2023 N Million**	**Variance N Million**
sales of profit oil/Gas	851,945	360,970	-58%	1,903,639	1,440,164	-24%
NNPC Ltd Dividend	-	-	0%	119,735	699,546	484%
NLNG Dividend	-	447,740	0%	95,788	525,343	448%
Royalties Oil/Gas.	2,447,201	3,343,848	37%	2,499,337	3,756,456	50%
Hydrocarbon Tax/PPT	2,326,051	4,209,017	81%	1,625,992	2,715,200	67%
Education Tax	328,674	328,674	0%	635,534	719,440	13%
Capital Gain Tax	45,575	45,572	0%	19,082	19,080	0%
Stamp duty	53,526	53,526	0%	96,295	96,290	0%
VAT	2,511,518	2,511,518	0%	3,639,317	3,639,320	0%
Solid Minerals	11,292	10,105	-11%	14,938	15,133	1%
Total	**8,575,782**	**11,310,971**	**32%**	**10,649,654**	**13,625,972**	28%

Source: FASD Audit template 2022 – 2023

From the above table:
Overall Analysis total Budget for 2022 was N8.57 Trillion while total Actual revenue was N11.31 Trillion and the Overall Positive Variance stood at N2.74 Trillion (32%). Total Budget for 2023 was N10.65 Trillion while total Actual revenue was N13.63 Trillion and the Overall Positive Variance stood at N2.98 Trillion (28%)

3.7.5 Findings and Recommendations

Findings	Recommendation
- Significant Underperformance: "Sales of Profit Oil/Gas" saw a substantial 58% shortfall compared to the budgeted amount in 2022. This improved slightly in 2023 with a -24% variance. - New Revenue Stream: "NNPC Ltd Dividend" was brought about by PIA 2021 in 2023, leading to positive variances of 484%. - Unexpected Revenue: "NLNG Dividend" generated unexpected revenue in 2023, leading to positive variances of 448%. - Revenue Shortfall: "Solid Minerals" also fell short of its budget by 11% in 2022, but slightly improved in 2023 with a 1% variance. - Taxes: All taxes (Education Tax, Capital Gain Tax, Stamp Duty, and VAT) were collected as per the budget in both years.	- Investigate Oil/Gas Underperformance: Conduct a thorough analysis to understand the reasons behind the significant shortfall in "Sales of Profit Oil/Gas." This could involve factors like reduced production, lower oil prices, or operational inefficiencies. - Leverage Unexpected Revenue: Explore ways to capitalize on the unexpected revenue from "NLNG Dividend" in 2023. This could involve reinvesting in the oil and gas sector or allocating funds to other priority areas. - Address Solid Minerals Shortfall: Identify the reasons for the underperformance in "Solid Minerals" in 2022 and implement strategies to improve revenue collection from this sector. - Monitor Tax Revenue: Continue to monitor tax revenue closely to ensure compliance and timely collection.

3.8 Nigerian Custom Service (NCS)

The Nigeria Customs Service (NCS) is a crucial agency of the federal government responsible for regulating and facilitating trade, collecting customs duties, and enforcing laws related to the import and export of goods. Established under the Nigeria Customs Service Act, the agency plays a vital role in managing the country's borders and ensuring compliance with trade regulations.

Trade facilitation remains a core priority for the NCS. The agency has made strides in decongesting ports and improving access roads, which have significantly enhanced the processing of export goods. The NCS is also heavily involved in anti-smuggling operations to protect national security and ensure food safety. To enhance compliance with customs laws and improve operational efficiency, the NCS is actively reviewing its processes in line with the Nigeria Customs Service Act 2024. This includes implementing modern technologies to phase out manual processes through automation. The agency is also working closely with the Central Bank of Nigeria to stabilize exchange rates for imports, facilitating better planning for businesses engaged in international trade.

3.9 **Revenue Regulatory Agencies with Custodial, Oversight and Supervisory Functions**

3.9.1 Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN).

The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) serves as the country's apex financial institution, established by the Central Bank of Nigeria Act of 1958. Its primary mandate is to promote monetary stability and a sound financial system in Nigeria. In the context of the oil and gas sector, the CBN plays a vital role in regulating financial transactions, managing foreign exchange, and ensuring that the sector contributes effectively to national economic growth.

One of its primary responsibilities is foreign exchange management, where it oversees Nigeria's foreign exchange reserves and implements currency exchange policies. This is crucial for the oil and gas industry, as significant international transactions often require foreign currency, particularly for importing equipment and technology. By stabilizing the naira, the CBN ensures that oil companies can access the necessary foreign currency.

Additionally, the CBN is instrumental in revenue collection and distribution from oil exports, a major source of government income. It facilitates the remittance of funds from international oil companies to the Nigerian government, ensuring accurate accounting of royalties, taxes, and other payments. This revenue is essential for funding national development projects and maintaining fiscal stability.

The CBN also supports local content development initiatives within the oil and gas sector by providing financing options and incentives for local companies involved in exploration and production. This assistance fosters domestic capacity building and reduces reliance on foreign firms. Furthermore, the CBN finances critical infrastructure projects, such as pipelines and refineries, enhancing operational efficiency in the sector.

In terms of monetary policy, the CBN implements measures that affect inflation, interest rates, and economic stability, indirectly impacting the oil and gas industry by influencing investment decisions and operational costs. Although not a regulatory body, the CBN collaborates with agencies like the Nigerian Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission (NUPRC) to ensure that financial practices within the sector adhere to national standards, promoting transparency and accountability.

3.9.2 Federation Account and Allocation Committee (FAAC)

The Federation Account Allocation Committee (FAAC) is a crucial body within Nigeria's fiscal framework, responsible for disbursing allocations from the revenues generated into the Federation Accounts. Established under Section 162 of the 1999 Constitution, FAAC ensures that funds collected by the federal government are distributed among

the three tiers of government—federal, state, and local—based on established formulas and criteria.
Functions of FAAC

1. **Revenue Disbursement**: FAAC's primary function is to allocate revenues collected into the Federation Account to the various levels of government. This allocation is based on several factors, including statutory allocations, the 13% derivation fund for oil-producing states, Value Added Tax (VAT), and other revenue sources. The federal government receives approximately 52.68% of the total allocation, while state governments receive 26.72%, and local governments receive about 20.6%. This structured distribution ensures that all tiers of government have the necessary funds to carry out their developmental projects and maintain their operations.

2. **Review and Adoption of Allocations**: FAAC is responsible for reviewing and adopting the allocation of funds to states. This involves scrutinizing revenue indices monthly to ensure that allocations are fair and equitable. Representatives from each state, including commissioners of finance and accountants general, participate in this review process to ensure transparency and accountability in how funds are allocated.

3. **Prompt Payment Assurance**: One of FAAC's critical roles is to ensure that allocations made to states from the Federation Account are promptly and fully paid into each state's treasury. This function is vital for maintaining fiscal stability at the state level, allowing local governments to plan and execute their budgets effectively.

4. **Reporting to National Assembly**: FAAC is mandated to report annually to the National Assembly regarding its functions and activities. This reporting ensures that legislative oversight is maintained over how federal revenues are allocated and spent, fostering accountability within the system.

5. **Management of Deductions**: The committee supervises deductions from the Federation Account for various purposes, including costs associated with revenue collection by agencies such as the Nigeria Customs Service (NCS) and Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS). This management is crucial for ensuring that net allocations to states reflect accurate deductions.

6. **Coordination with Other Agencies**: FAAC collaborates with various revenue-generating agencies to ensure a comprehensive understanding of revenue flows into the Federation Account. This coordination helps in making informed decisions regarding allocations and enhances overall fiscal management.

3.9.3 Office of the Accountant General of the Federation (OAGF).

The Office of the Accountant General of the Federation (OAGF) is a pivotal institution within Nigeria's financial management system, established to oversee the country's financial operations and ensure the efficient management of public funds. The OAGF is responsible for maintaining the integrity of Nigeria's financial records, managing government accounts, and ensuring compliance with established financial regulations.

Functions of OAGF in the Oil and Gas Sector

1. **Financial Management and Oversight**: The OAGF plays a crucial role in managing the financial resources generated from the oil and gas sector. This includes overseeing revenue collection from oil exports, royalties, and taxes imposed on oil companies. By ensuring that these funds are accurately recorded and reported, the OAGF supports transparency and accountability in public finance.

2. **Revenue Allocation**: The OAGF is involved in the distribution of revenues collected from the Federation Account, which includes significant contributions from the oil and gas sector. It ensures that allocations to federal, state, and local governments are made in accordance with constitutional provisions and established formulas. This function is vital for maintaining fiscal stability across all tiers of government.

3. **Budget Preparation and Execution**: The OAGF is responsible for preparing and executing the national budget, which includes allocations for projects related to the oil and gas sector. By coordinating with various ministries and agencies, the OAGF ensures that budgetary provisions reflect the needs of the sector while promoting efficient use of resources.

4. **Monitoring Compliance**: The office monitors compliance with financial regulations within the oil and gas sector by conducting audits and reviews of financial transactions. This oversight helps to identify discrepancies or irregularities in financial reporting by oil companies and government agencies involved in petroleum operations.

5. **Advisory Role**: The OAGF provides financial advisory services to other government departments and agencies involved in the oil and gas sector. This includes guidance on best practices for financial management, revenue collection strategies, and compliance with fiscal policies.

6. **Coordination with Regulatory Bodies**: The OAGF collaborates with various regulatory agencies, such as the Nigerian Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission (NUPRC) and the Nigerian Midstream and Downstream Petroleum Regulatory Authority (NMDPRA), to ensure that financial practices align with regulatory requirements. This coordination is essential for fostering a transparent operational environment within the oil industry.

7. **Management of Ecological Funds**: In relation to environmental impacts from oil exploration and production activities, the OAGF manages ecological funds allocated for remediation projects. This involves overseeing

disbursements for initiatives aimed at mitigating environmental degradation caused by petroleum activities.

8. **Capacity Building**: The OAGF also focuses on capacity building within its ranks to enhance efficiency in managing public funds related to the oil sector. This includes training programs aimed at improving financial management skills among staff involved in overseeing oil revenue management.

3.9.4 Budget Office of the Federation.

The Budget Office of the Federation (BOF) is a critical institution within Nigeria's economic planning framework, established to manage the budgetary functions of the federal government. It operates under the Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning and is responsible for implementing fiscal policies, preparing national budgets, and ensuring that financial resources are allocated efficiently to meet government priorities.

Functions of the Budget Office of the Federation

1. **Budget Formulation**: The BOF is tasked with the formulation of the federal budget, which includes estimating revenues from various sources, particularly oil production and prices, as well as non-oil receipts. This process involves developing a comprehensive macroeconomic framework that guides fiscal planning and resource allocation.

2. **Budget Documentation**: The office prepares detailed documentation that specifies fiscal policy objectives, outlines the macroeconomic framework, and identifies major fiscal risks. This documentation serves as the foundation for the annual budget, ensuring that all stakeholders understand the government's financial goals and constraints.

3. **Revenue Estimation**: Accurate revenue estimation is essential for effective budget planning. The BOF analyzes current data on oil production and prices to forecast expected revenues, which are critical for determining government spending capabilities.

4. **Budget Presentation**: According to Section 81 of the 1999 Constitution, the President must present the budget estimates to the National Assembly each financial year. The BOF prepares these estimates and ensures they are presented in a clear manner that facilitates policy analysis and accountability.

5. **Monitoring and Evaluation**: The BOF monitors the execution of the federal budget throughout the fiscal year. This includes tracking expenditures against approved allocations and assessing the performance of various ministries and agencies in implementing their budgets. The Department of Budget Monitoring and Evaluation conducts field visits to verify project implementation and fund utilization.

6. **Coordination with Other Agencies**: The BOF collaborates with other governmental bodies, including the Office of the Accountant General of the Federation (OAGF) and various revenue-generating agencies, to ensure a cohesive approach to financial management and reporting.

7. **Public Engagement**: The office also engages with stakeholders, including civil society organizations and the private sector, to promote transparency in budget processes. Public presentations of budget proposals help foster a better understanding of government priorities and expenditures among citizens.

8. **Policy Analysis**: The BOF conducts analyses of fiscal policies to assess their impacts on economic growth and development. This function is crucial for informing future budgetary decisions and ensuring that resources are allocated effectively to achieve national development goals.

3.9.5 Federal Ministry of Finance (FMoF)

The Federal Ministry of Finance (FMoF) is a key government agency in Nigeria responsible for managing the financial resources of the federal government. Established to oversee the country's fiscal policies, the ministry plays a critical role in ensuring economic stability and promoting sustainable development through effective financial management.

Functions of the Federal Ministry of Finance

1. **Revenue Management**: The FMoF is tasked with managing, controlling, and monitoring federal revenues. This includes collecting taxes, tariffs, and other forms of revenue generated by the government. The ministry formulates policies on taxation and fiscal management to ensure that revenue collection is efficient and effective.

2. **Budget Preparation and Execution**: The ministry is responsible for preparing the national budget, which outlines government spending priorities and allocations for various sectors, including health, education, and infrastructure. It ensures that the budget aligns with national development goals and monitors its implementation throughout the fiscal year.

3. **Public Expenditure Control**: The FMoF oversees public expenditure to ensure accountability and transparency in how government funds are utilized. This involves auditing expenditures to prevent waste and misappropriation of public funds, thereby promoting good governance.

4. **Debt Management**: The ministry manages Nigeria's public debt by formulating strategies for borrowing and repayment. It works to ensure that debt levels remain sustainable while financing essential projects that contribute to economic growth.

5. **Coordination with Other Agencies**: The FMoF coordinates with various parastatals and agencies, such as the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), Federal

Inland Revenue Service (FIRS), and the Office of the Accountant General of the Federation (OAGF), to ensure cohesive financial management across different sectors.

6. **Policy Formulation**: The ministry develops fiscal policies that guide economic planning and development in Nigeria. This includes policies related to taxation, public spending, and financial regulations aimed at fostering a stable economic environment.
7. **Financial Assistance Programs**: The FMoF facilitates access to financial assistance for states and local governments, particularly in areas such as health, agriculture, and infrastructure development. It collaborates with international donors like the World Bank to secure loans and grants that support national development initiatives.
8. **Monitoring Economic Performance**: The ministry analyzes economic data to assess Nigeria's economic performance and make informed decisions regarding fiscal policies. This includes monitoring inflation rates, exchange rates, and overall economic growth.
9. **Implementation of Financial Regulations**: The FMoF ensures compliance with financial regulations established by the National Assembly, including those related to public finance management. This regulatory oversight helps maintain fiscal discipline within government operations.

3.9.6 Revenue Mobilization Allocation and Fiscal Commission (RMAFC).

The Revenue Mobilization Allocation and Fiscal Commission (RMAFC) is an agency of the Federal Republic of Nigeria established to oversee the mobilization, allocation, and disbursement of revenues accruing to the government. Formed in 1989 under Decree No. 49, which was later amended by Decree 98 of 1993, the RMAFC operates under the provisions of Section 153(1) of the 1999 Constitution. The commission is headquartered in Abuja and is governed by a chairman and 35 members appointed by the President, representing each state of the federation and the Federal Capital Territory.

Functions of RMAFC

1. **Revenue Allocation**: One of the primary functions of RMAFC is to ensure equitable distribution of revenues collected by the federal government among the three tiers of government: federal, state, and local. This involves reviewing and recommending formulas for revenue allocation that reflect fairness and equity across different regions.
2. **Reviewing Revenue Allocation Formula**: The commission is mandated to review the revenue allocation formula every five years. This review process is essential for adapting to changing economic conditions and ensuring that allocations remain relevant and effective in addressing regional disparities.
3. **Monitoring Revenue Inflows**: RMAFC monitors all revenue inflows into the Federation Account, ensuring that all revenues are accounted for and properly

disbursed. This oversight helps to identify and block leakages or misappropriation of funds, thereby enhancing transparency in public finance.

4. **Advisory Role**: The commission provides advisory services to the federal, state, and local governments on fiscal efficiency and strategies for increasing revenue generation. This includes identifying new revenue streams and optimizing existing ones to enhance overall financial sustainability.

5. **Salary Fixation**: RMAFC is responsible for fixing the salaries of political office holders at various levels of government. This function ensures that remuneration is standardized across different offices while considering the economic realities of the country.

6. **Collaboration with Other Agencies**: The commission collaborates with various governmental bodies and stakeholders to explore new areas for revenue generation. Recent initiatives have included dialogues with agencies like the National Space Research and Development Agency (NASRDA) to leverage space technology for potential revenue streams.

7. **Implementation of Technology Solutions**: RMAFC has developed software aimed at facilitating seamless tracking and sharing of revenue among the three tiers of government. This technological advancement enhances transparency and efficiency in revenue management.

8. **Engagement with Stakeholders**: The commission engages with civil society organizations, private sector actors, and other stakeholders to promote awareness and understanding of revenue mobilization issues. This engagement fosters collaboration in addressing challenges related to public finance.

4.0. OVERVIEW OF REVENUE ALLOCATION

4.1 Federation Revenue Disbursement 2022 – 2023

The Revenue Mobilization Allocation and Fiscal Commission (RMAFC) is the agency that oversees the revenues accruing to and disbursement of such funds from the Federation Account. Nigeria operates a federal structure with three tiers of government and the monthly distribution of revenue from the Federation Account to these tiers of government is based on the approved sharing formula by RMAFC.

Two allocation formulas are used for revenue disbursement from the Federation Account to the three tiers of government. These are:

1. **Vertical Allocation Formula (VAF):**

   This formula shows the percentages allocated to the three tiers of government. The formula is applied vertically to the total volume of distributable revenue in the Federation Account at a particular point in time. VAF allows every tier of government to know what its due is by right. The Table below shows the current vertical allocation formula for sharing mineral revenue, non-mineral revenue, and VAT to the three tiers of government.

4.1.1. Actual Disbursement to the three Tiers of Government

The Table below shows the current vertical allocation formula for sharing mineral revenue, non-mineral revenue, and VAT to the three tiers of government.

Table 17: Revenue Sharing Formula

S/N	Description	Mineral Revenue	Non-Mineral Revenue	VAT
1	Federal Government	45.83%	52.68%	15%
2	State Government	23.25%	26.72%	50%
3	Local Government	27.92%	20.60%	35%
4	13% Derivation	13%	—	—
	Total	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100%**

2. **Horizontal Allocation Formula (HAF):**

   The formula is applicable to States and Local Governments only. It provides the basis for sharing the volume of revenue already allocated to the 36 States and 774 Local Governments. Through the application of the principles of horizontal allocation formula, the allocation due to each State or Local Government is determined.

4.2 Mineral Revenue Shared

The mineral revenue distribution to the three tiers of government was done in accordance with the revenue sharing formula in table 4.1.1.2 above. The 13% derivation to oil producing States is a first line deduction on the revenue that accrues

to the Federation Account from oil sector. Appendix 8.1.1 and 8.1.2 provides details of the total 13% derivation revenue shared to beneficiary states in 2022-2023
The table below provides an analysis of revenue distribution to the mineral producing states and the three tiers of government in Nigeria for the years 2022 and 2023, with a combined total over the two years.
As shown in the table below, the 13% derivation distributed to the mineral-producing states, a total sum of ₦1.77 Trillion was allocated over the two-year period. In 2022, the mineral-producing states received ₦970.20 Billion, while in 2023, the amount decreased to ₦804.23 Billion. This decline reflects a reduction in derivation revenue by approximately 17% from 2022 to 2023.
In terms of distribution among the three tiers of government, a combined total of ₦9.91 Trillion was shared over the two-year period. The Federal Government received the largest portion, amounting to ₦5.24 Trillion, with ₦2.84 Trillion allocated in 2022 and a decrease by 16% to ₦2.40 Trillion in 2023. The States received a total of ₦2.69 Trillion, broken down as ₦1.45 Trillion in 2022 and ₦1.23 Trillion in 2023, a reduction of about 15% between 2022 and 2023. Local Government Councils were allocated ₦1.99 Trillion over the two years, with ₦1.08 Trillion in 2022 and ₦908.67 Billion in 2023, a reduction of about 16%.
The overall grand total for the revenue distribution across both categories (13% derivation and three tiers of government) was ₦11.69 Trillion. In 2022, the total distribution was higher, at ₦6.34 Trillion, compared to ₦5.34 Trillion in 2023, indicating a decrease in overall revenue distribution by approximately 16% between the two years. This decline may reflect fluctuations in mineral revenue and other economic factors affecting government revenue streams.

Table 18: Summary of Mineral Revenue Shared 2022-2023

S/N	Beneficiary	2022 Million N	2023 Million N	Total Million N
1	**13% Derivation Shared to the Mineral Producing States**			
1.1	**Mineral Producing States (13% Derivation) (a)**	**970,204**	**804,227**	**1,774,432**
2	**Distribution among the three Tiers of Government**			
2.1	**Federal Government**	**2,838,160**	**2,401,074**	**5,239,235**
2.2	**State Government**	**1,454,638**	**1,230,723**	**2,685,361**
2.3	**Local Government**	**1,077,510**	**908,667**	**1,986,177**
	Sub-total (b)	**5,370,308**	**4,540,465**	**9,910,773**
	Grand total c=(a+b)	**6,340,512**	**5,344,692**	**11,685,204**

Source: *FAAC Monthly Revenue Allocation Reports 2022 and 2023*

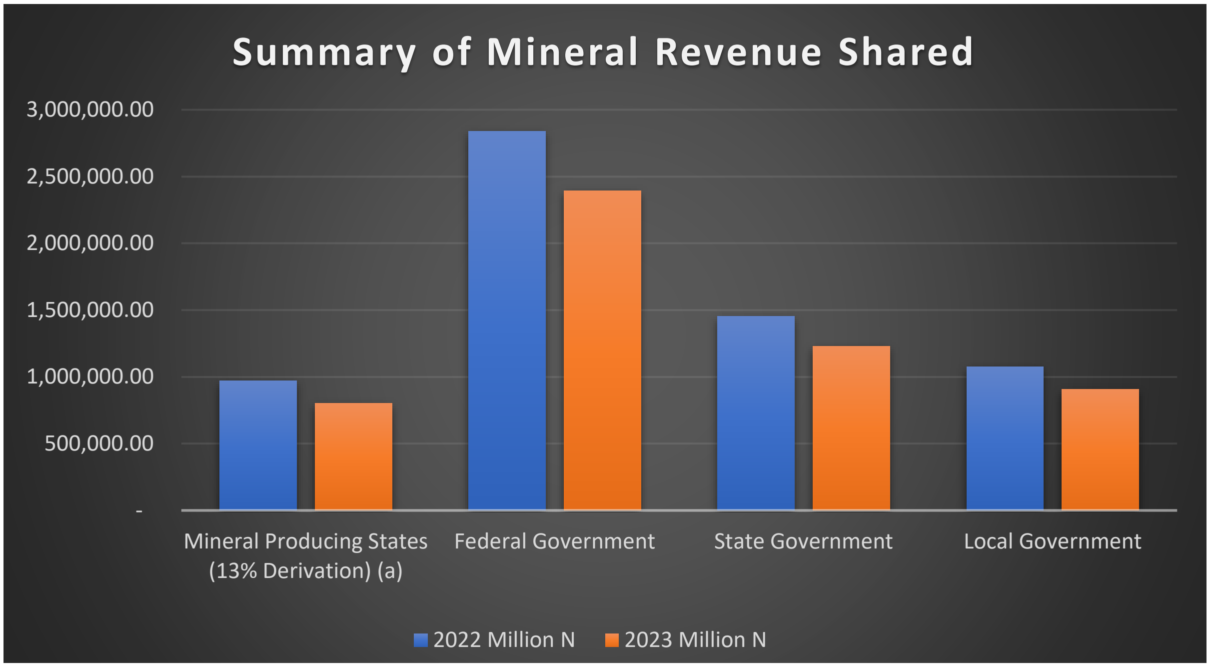


***Figure 5**: Summary of Mineral Revenue Shared 2022-2023*

Distribution of Revenue Allocation to the Federal Government

The share of revenue to the Federal government is further distributed as follows:

- Derivation & Ecology FGN Share (2%)
- Federal Capital Territory (2%)
- Development of Natural Resources (3%)
- Stabilization Account (1%)
- Consolidated Revenue Fund (92%)

The table below shows a decline of 16% (N436.99 Billion) in revenue allocation to Federal Government. The sum of N2.61 Trillion and N2.21 Trillion was allocated to Consolidated Revenue Fund in 2022 and 2023 respectively. FCT received N53.88 Billion and N45.68 Billion in 2022 and 2023 respectively. The Development of Natural Resources, Derivation & Ecology FGN Share and Stabilization Account got 3% (N167.08 Billion), 2% (N99.45 Billion) and 1% (N49.72 Billion) respectively from the gross mineral revenue allocated to Federal Government in both years.

Table 19: Distribution of Gross Mineral Revenue Allocation to the Federal Government

Description	2022 Million N	2023 Million N	Total Million N
FGN (CRF Account)	**2,612,961**	**2,210,556**	**4,823,517**
Share of Derivation & Ecology	**53,875**	**45,578**	**99,454**

Stabilization	**26,938**	**22,789**	**49,727**
Development of Natural Resources	**90,511**	**76,572**	**167,083**
FCT-Abuja	**53,875**	**45,677**	**99,553**
Total	**2,838,160**	**2,401,173**	**5,239,333**

Source: *FAAC Monthly Revenue Allocation Reports 2022 and 2023*

4.2.1. Revenue Allocation to States and Local Government Councils

The horizontal allocation formula is applied for the States and Local Governments based on the following factors/principles and percentage as follows:

Table 20: Horizontal Allocation Formula for States and Local Governments

S/N	Criteria	Description
1	Equality	40% of disbursable revenue from the State's share from the Federation Account is divided equally across all 36 States.
2	Population	30% of States' share is shared based on States' share of total population as determined by the National Population Commission.
3	Landmass/Terrain	10% landmass of a state or local government shall be the proportional area size (PAS) of the state or the local government relative to the total area size of Nigeria.
4	Internally Generated Revenue (IGR)	Each state is mandated to contribute 20% of its IGR into a joint state and local government account to be shared equally.
5	Social Development Factor	This comprises Education (4%), Health (3%), and Water (3%). a. Education (4%): as a parameter for allocation, the Social Development Factor (SDF) relates to primary school enrolment which attracts 60% of the allocation to education, while the remaining 40% is made using secondary school enrolment. Allocation on the basis of primary school enrolment is made solely on direct proportion to school enrolment. 50% of the allocation on the basis of secondary school enrolment is made in direct proportion to school enrolment, while the remaining 50% is made in inverse proportion to school enrolment. School enrolment refers to public-funded schools only. b. Health (3%): as a parameter for allocation to the social development factor relates to the number of

		State/Local Government hospital beds there are, and 50 percent of the allocation to health is made in direct proportion to the number of State hospital beds, while the remaining 50 percent is made in inverse proportion to the number of State hospital beds. c. Water (3%): as a parameter for allocation to the social development factor shall be represented by mean annual rainfall in the State headquarters and the territorial spread of the State. 50 percent of the allocation to water shall be made in direct proportion to the State's territorial spread, while the remaining 50 percent shall be made in inverse proportion to the mean annual rainfall in each State headquarters, using the most current live year figures, the same year for all the States.

Table 21: Revenue Allocation to States and Local Government Councils

The Table below shows the gross statutory revenue and VAT to the States from 2022-2023. The States with the highest statutory allocation for the period under review are Delta, Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Rivers and Edo, while the States with the lowest allocation are Kwara, Ekiti, Ebonyi, Osun and Nasarawa.

S/N	STATE	GEO-POLITICAL ZONE	NO OF LGC	STATE GROSS STATUTORY ₦ MILLION	LGC GROSS STATUTORY ₦ MILLION	STATE VAT ₦ MILLION	LGC VAT ₦ MILLION	TOTAL ₦ MILLION
1	ABIA	SE	17	74,998	41,291	55,648	33,182	205,119
2	ADAMAWA	NE	21	67,943	52,081	60,336	41,119	221,479
3	AKWA IBOM	SS	31	473,495	69,381	65,294	56,843	665,012
4	ANAMBRA	SE	21	79,915	52,362	68,322	46,508	247,106
5	BAUCHI	NE	20	81,603	59,426	67,286	44,837	253,153
6	BAYELSA	SS	8	388,638	24,188	56,690	22,128	491,644
7	BENUE	NC	23	76,509	64,670	64,772	46,827	252,778
8	BORNO	NE	27	84,726	70,220	66,171	52,587	273,703
9	CROSS RIVER	SS	18	68,664	45,271	55,833	34,562	204,330
10	DELTA	SS	25	631,157	58,016	73,429	54,498	817,100
11	EBONYI	SE	13	61,164	33,487	54,297	27,105	176,053
12	EDO	SS	18	128,740	44,386	62,666	38,876	274,667
13	EKITI	SW	16	60,981	35,250	54,024	30,737	180,993
14	ENUGU	SE	17	68,588	45,091	60,465	36,323	210,468
15	GOMBE	NE	11	64,267	30,894	54,479	24,828	174,467
16	IMO	SE	27	98,858	60,449	62,400	50,167	271,874
17	JIGAWA	NW	27	76,263	63,502	66,989	53,160	259,914

18	*KADUNA*	*NW*	*23*	*89,438*	*71,385*	*78,034*	*55,805*	*294,662*
19	*KANO*	*NW*	*44*	*108,234*	*113,680*	*106,433*	*100,575*	*428,921*
20	*KATSINA*	*NW*	*34*	*83,836*	*86,549*	*74,348*	*66,983*	*311,716*
21	*KEBBI*	*NW*	*21*	*72,022*	*54,620*	*58,337*	*39,956*	*224,934*
22	*KOGI*	*NC*	*21*	*75,655*	*56,451*	*60,078*	*41,022*	*233,205*
23	*KWARA*	*NC*	*16*	*60,731*	*39,949*	*54,997*	*31,326*	*187,003*
24	*LAGOS*	*SW*	*20*	*91,582*	*68,025*	*384,212*	*239,271*	*783,091*
25	*NASARAWA*	*NC*	*13*	*62,940*	*35,637*	*50,645*	*24,727*	*173,949*
26	*NIGER*	*NC*	*25*	*80,822*	*65,964*	*64,268*	*48,838*	*259,893*
27	*OGUN*	*SW*	*20*	*63,599*	*47,067*	*63,968*	*42,392*	*217,027*
28	*ONDO*	*SW*	*18*	*114,898*	*44,948*	*61,274*	*38,156*	*259,276*
29	*OSUN*	*SW*	*30*	*62,267*	*60,905*	*59,405*	*51,793*	*234,369*
30	*OYO*	*SW*	*33*	*76,544*	*76,808*	*110,749*	*87,699*	*351,798*
31	*PLATEAU*	*NC*	*17*	*71,259*	*48,134*	*59,391*	*35,637*	*214,422*
32	*RIVERS*	*SS*	*23*	*383,327*	*59,672*	*162,887*	*106,944*	*712,830*
33	*SOKOTO*	*NW*	*23*	*75,180*	*60,098*	*61,539*	*44,587*	*241,405*
34	*TARABA*	*NE*	*16*	*65,699*	*45,039*	*53,601*	*30,436*	*194,774*
35	*YOBE*	*NE*	*17*	*67,718*	*45,286*	*53,437*	*31,575*	*198,016*
36	*ZAMFARA*	*NW*	*14*	*67,867*	*40,914*	*57,856*	*31,046*	*197,683*
37	*FCT - ABUJA*	*NC*	*6*	*99,524*	*18,070*	*52,447*	*64,136*	*234,178*
	Total			***4,459,648***	***1,989,166***	***2,777,007***	***1,907,192***	***11,133,012***

Source: FAAC Monthly Revenue Allocation Reports 2022 and 2023

4.2 2 Geo-political Zone Analysis of the Disbursement to States for 2022 – 2023

The table below shows the breakdown of revenue disbursed to the six (6) geo-political zones of the Federation.

The South-South (SS) Zone received the highest allocation, which represents 34% of the total revenue shared to the federating units and this is as a result of the 13% derivation from oil revenue allocated exclusively to nine (9) Oil Producing States of which five (5) of these States are from the South-South geo-political zone.

The allocations for the other zones are: North-West 15%; South-West 16%; North-Central, 13% and North-East, 11% for the period under review. South-East had the lowest allocation, which accounted for 10% of the total allocation.

In the South-South Zone, Delta State (₦800.29 Billion) received the highest allocation, followed by Rivers (₦609.29 Billion) and Akwa Ibom (₦605.81 Billion), while Cross River had the least allocation (₦148.36 Billion) during the years under review.

Kano State received the highest allocation (₦255.27 Billion) in the North-West Zone, followed by Kaduna (₦200.77 Billion) and Katsina (₦189.03 Billion) States, while Zamfara State (₦150.98 Billion) had the least allocation for the years under review.

In the South-West zone, Lagos State received the highest allocation (₦521.15 Billion) for the period under review, followed by Oyo (₦217.36 Billion) and Ondo (₦205.95 Billion) States, while Ogun received (₦137.54Billion) the least allocation.

FCT in North-Central Zone received the highest allocation (₦181.82 Billion), followed by Niger States (₦173.31 Billion) and Benue (₦167.94 Billion), while Nasarawa received (₦136.54 Billion) the least allocation. The allocation to FCT is exclusive of the 1% Statutory Funding from Federal Government.

Borno State received the highest allocation in the North-East Zone (₦181.43 Billion), followed by Bauchi (₦178.55 Billion) and Adamawa States (₦153.35 Billion) while Gombe received (₦142.11 Billion) the least allocation.

Imo State received the highest allocation in the South-East zone (₦189.58 Billion) followed by Anambra (₦176.56 Billion) and Abia States (₦155.07 Billion) while Ebonyi received (₦137.83 Billion) the least allocation in the period under review.

Table 22: Summary of Revenue Allocation According to geo-political Zones

geo-political Zone	No. of LGC		Gross Statutory Revenue ₦' Million	Total Derivation ₦' Million	Others ₦' Million	Total ₦' Million	Contribution %
North-Central	121	NC	526,729.61	710.31	589,064.24	1,116,504.16	13%
North-East	112	NE	431,861.25	92.95	512,099.28	944,053.49	11%
North-West	186	NW	572,620.73	218.31	713,792.39	1,286,631.43	15%
South-East	95	SE	332,146.13	51,376.39	430,161.84	813,684.36	10%
South-South	123	SS	404,019.71	1,670,000.64	812,177.16	2,886,197.51	34%
South-West	137	SW	417,838.88	52,032.92	909,617.85	1,379,489.66	16%
Total	**774**		2,685,216.32	1,774,431.53	3,966,912.76	8,426,560.61	100%

Source: FAAC Monthly Revenue Allocation Reports 2022 and 2023

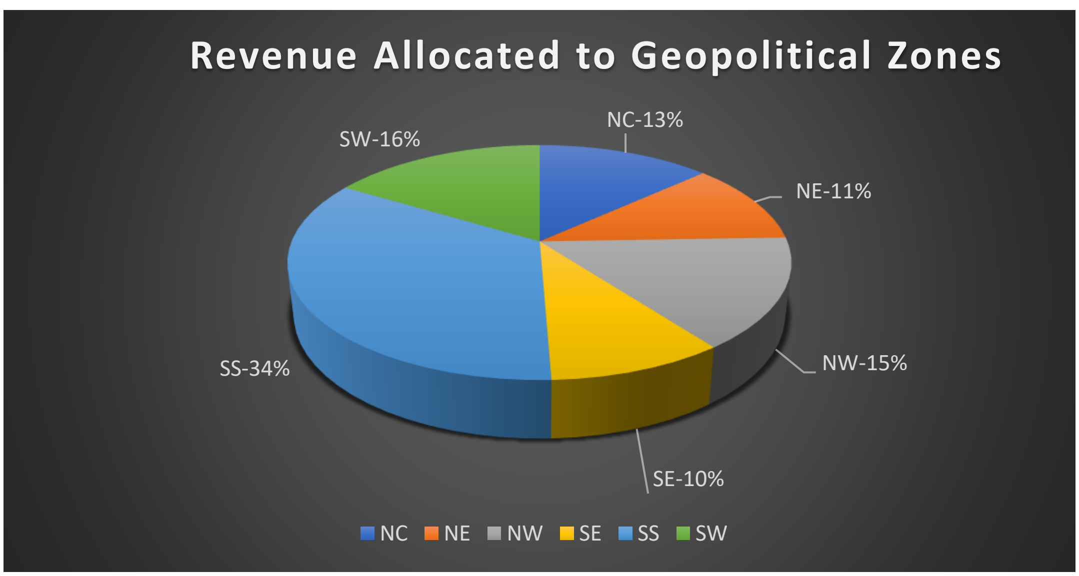


Figure 6: Disbursement to State Geo-Political Zones analysis

4.2.3 Additional Revenue Available for Distribution

The additional revenue for distribution from other sources such as exchange gain, excess crude, Non-Oil Excess Revenue, Electronic Money Transfer Levy, Excess Bank Charges, Forex Equalization, solid mineral and Exchange Rate Differential is shown in Table below.

Table 23: **Distribution of Additional Revenue**

S/N	Description	2022 Million '₦	2023 Million '₦	Total Million '₦
1	**Exchange Gain**			
1.1	Federal Government	10,957.29	778,533.71	789,491.00
1.2	State Governments	5,557.68	394,882.70	400,440.38
1.3	Local Government	4,284.74	304,438.01	308,722.75
1.4	13% Derivation Share	2,489.66	138,544.65	141,034.31
Sub-total (a)		**23,289.37**	**1,616,399.08**	**1,639,688.44**
2	**Non-Oil Excess Revenue**			
2.1	Federal Government	200,184.00	203,393.33	403,577.33
2.2	State Governments	101,536.00	103,163.81	204,699.81
2.3	Local Government	78,280.00	79,534.98	157,814.98
2.4	13% Derivation Share	-	-	-
Sub-total (b)		**380,000.00**	**386,092.12**	**766,092.12**
3	**Electronic Money Transfer Levy**			
3.1	Federal Government	17,461.56	23,240.51	40,702.07
3.2	State Governments	58,205.18	77,468.37	135,673.55
3.3	Local Government	40,743.63	54,227.86	94,971.49
3.4	13% Derivation Share	-	-	-
Sub-total (c')		**116,410.37**	**154,936.73**	**271,347.10**
4	**Excess Bank Charges**			
4.1	Federal Government	8,624.09	-	8,624.09
4.2	State Governments	4,374.25	-	4,374.25
4.3	Local Governments	3,372.37	-	3,372.37
4.4	13% Derivative	-	-	-
Sub-total (d)		**16,370.71**	**-**	**16,370.71**
5	**Forex Equalization**			
5.1	Federal Government	-	87,080.04	87,080.04
5.2	State Governments	-	44,168.16	44,168.16
5.3	Local Governments	-	34,051.80	34,051.80

5.4	13% Derivative	-	24,700.00	24,700.00
Sub-total (e)		**-**	**190,000.00**	**190,000.00**
6	**Solid Mineral**			
6.1	Federal Government	-	7,645.17	7,645.17
6.2	State Governments	-	3,877.73	3,877.73
6.3	Local Governments	-	2,989.57	2,989.57
6.4	13% Derivative	-	2,168.53	2,168.53
Sub-total (f)		**-**	**16,680.99**	**16,680.99**
7	**FGN Treasury Crude**			
7.1	Federal Government	-	-	-
7.2	State Governments	-	26,439.94	26,439.94
7.3	Local Governments	-	20,384.08	20,384.08
7.4	13% Derivative	-	14,785.91	14,785.91
Sub-total (g)		**-**	**61,609.93**	**61,609.93**
8	**Exchange Rate Differential**			
8.1	Federal Government	-	84,558.08	84,558.08
8.2	State Governments	-	42,888.99	42,888.99
8.3	Local Governments	-	33,065.61	33,065.61
8.4	13% Derivative	-	23,984.65	23,984.65
Sub-total (h)		**-**	**184,497.33**	**184,497.33**
Grand Total (i=a+b+c+d+e+f+g+h)		**536,070.45**	**2,610,216.18**	**3,146,286.63**

Source: Source: FAAC Monthly Revenue Allocation Reports 2022 and 2023

FEDERAL BENEFICIARY AGENCIES.

5. SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND FUNDS UTILIZATION BY FEDERAL BENEFICIARY AGENCIES

5.1 NIGER-DELTA DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION (NDDC)

NDDC is a government agency committed to the rapid and sustainable development of the Nigeria's Niger Delta region.

The organization's vision is to provide a lasting solution to the regions' soci-economic challenges. Its mission is to foster the Niger Delta's transformation into a region that is economically prosperous, socially stable, ecologically regenerative and politically peaceful. For more information visit https://nddc.gov.ng.

The Commission's overarching mandate is to foster regional development across various sectors, including infrastructure, technology, economy, ecology/environment, and human resources, with a particular emphasis on conflict resolution and peace-building initiatives. According to Section 7(1) of the NDDC Act, the Commission is tasked with planning and implementing sustainable development projects in the Niger Delta. These projects span areas such as transportation (roads, jetties, waterways), health, education, employment, industrialization, agriculture and fisheries, housing and urban development, water supply, electricity, and telecommunications. The Commission includes nine member states: Abia, Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross-River, Delta, Edo, Imo, Ondo, and Rivers.

Per Section 14(2) of the NDDC Act, the Commission's sources of funding include:

a) Federal Government contributions: 15 percent of the total monthly statutory allocations due to member states from the Federation Account.
b) Contributions from oil and gas companies: 3 percent of the total annual budget of any oil-producing company operating onshore or offshore in the Niger Delta.
c) Ecological Fund: 50 percent of the funds allocated to member states from the Ecological Fund.
d) Grants and deposits: funds granted, lent, or deposited by the Federal or State Governments, or other bodies, whether local or foreign.
e) Gifts, loans, and other financial support: funds raised through gifts, loans, grants-in-aid, testamentary dispositions, or other means.
f) Other sources: proceeds from other assets accruing to the Commission.

5.1.1 RECEIPTS

The overall total revenue received by the NDDC from 2022 to 2023 is N924.39Billion. Most of this revenue (99.85%) comes from statutory sources, while non-statutory sources contribute only ₦1.19Billion (0.15%). The contribution from the oil companies accounted for 75.19% of the total revenue, while the Federal Government's contribution was 22.67%. There was There was a significant increase in 2023 (₦586,007.46 million) compared to 2022 (₦143,096.34 million). The only non-statutory revenue received by the commission in 2022 was due to exchange gains as indicated in the audited financial statements of 2022. Other non-statutory revenue items (Tender Fee, Bank Interest, and Recoveries) show no recorded receipts. Details of the receipts are shown in the table 24 below:

Receipts by NDDC from 2022 - 2023				
S/N	**Description**	**2023**	**2022**	**Total**
		N'million	**N'million**	**N'million**
	Statutory Revenue			
1	Contribution from Oil Companies	586,007.46	143,096.34	695,052.19
2	Federal Government	119,939.60	89,324.89	209,264.49
3	Federal Government Ecological Funds	10,049.71	8,836.71	18,886.43
	Sub - total Statutory Revenue	**715,996.78**	**241,257.94**	**923,203.11**
	Non-Statutory Revenue			
1	Tender Fee		0.00	0.00
2	Bank Interest		-	-
3	Recoveries		-	-
	Sundry Income		1,194.84	1,194.84
	Sub - total Non Statutory Revenue	**-**	**1,194.84**	**1,194.84**
	Total Revenue	**715,996.78**	**242,452.78**	**924,397.95**
	Source: Audited financial statements 2022 and 2023 NEITI template & signed NDDC template			

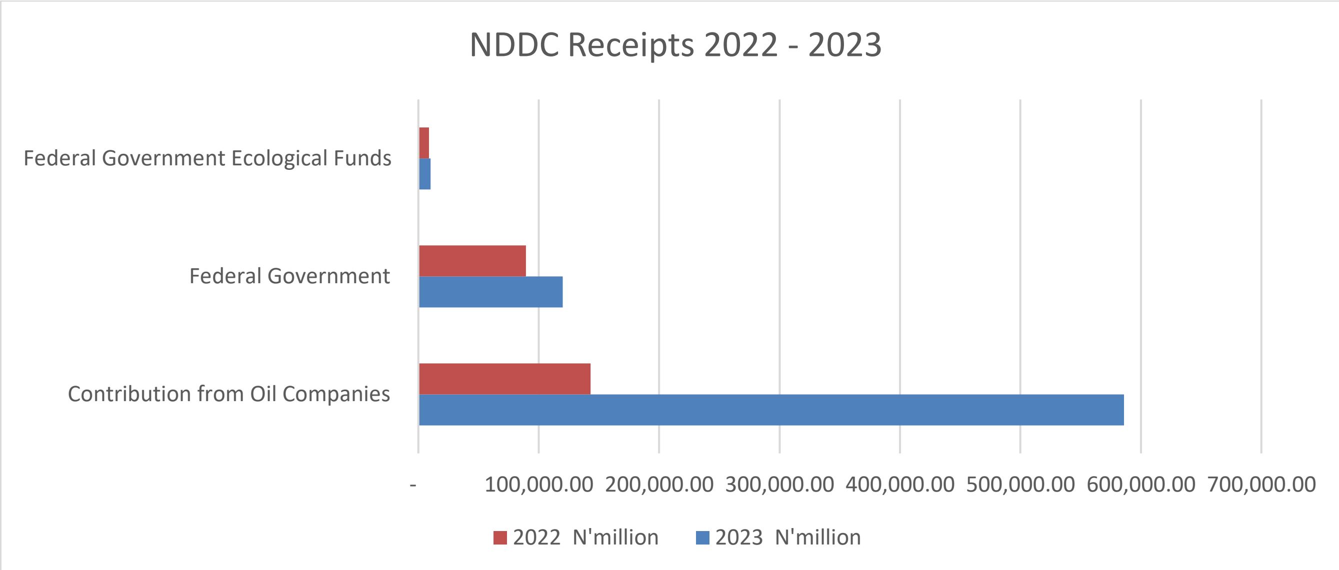


Figure 7: NDDC Receipts 2022-2023

5.1.2 FUNDS UTILIZATION

The Commission's fund utilization is allocated to both development projects and operational expenses. Development project expenses are directed toward fulfilling the NDDC's core mandate of rehabilitation and development within member states. In contrast, internal expenditures cover the Commission's operational costs, including staff salaries, administrative expenses, and capital expenditure.

5.1.2.1 OPERATIONAL COST

Operational costs include expenses for personnel, administration, and capital expenditures. The core mandate of the commission relates to those attributed to development project expenditure.

Table 25: Expenditure by NDDC from 2022-2023

Expenditure by NDDC from 2022 - 2023			
S/N	**Description**	**2022**	**2023**
		N'million	**N'million**
	Allocation to Strategic Poverty Reduction Priorities		
	Education	20,054.51	
	Health	17,223.80	

	Water	23,045.70	
	Infrastructure (Electrification)	20,626.39	
	Agriculture	3,050.66	
	Transportation	107,225.00	
	Sub-total	**191,226.07**	
	Other Expenditure		
	Environment	20,969.19	
	Governance		
	Administrative expenses	14,372.11	
	Subtotal	**35,341.30**	
	Total	**226,567.37**	
	source: NEITI template		

5.1.2.2 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Development projects are categorized into physical and non-physical categories. Physical projects involve expenditures on tangible infrastructure. Non-physical projects, in contrast, cover expenditures on intangible initiatives, such as skills acquisition and youth development programs, agricultural development programs, etc. The table below compares physical project expenditures between 2023 and 2022 across various categories. The total expenditures decreased from N95.62Billion in 2022 to N92.58Billion in 2023, that is a drop of about 3.2%. Expenditure on road and bridge construction was the larges component of expenditure. It reduced significantly from N62.16Billion in 2022 to N52.39Billion in 2023, reflecting a 15.7% decrease. A substantial increase was recorded in electrification expenditure, rising from **N6,595.48 million** in 2022 to **N29,734.23 million** in 2023, a growth of over **350%**, making it the second-largest category in 2023. The focus in 2023 shifted significantly to electrification projects likely due to increased demand for power infrastructure. The limited allocation to water projects and lack of funding for hospitals and housing might indicate underinvestment in these sectors.

In 2023 contracts awarded to projects related to solar electrification and it amounted to N8.33Billion while in 2022 contracts awarded to the tune of N15.63Billion relates to road and solar electrification.

Table 26: NDDC's Development Project 2022-2023

	2023	**2022**
Description	**N'million**	**N'million**
Physical project expenditure		
Road and bridge construction	52,399.57	62,165.06
Landing jetty, erosion and land reclamation	9,464.81	21,221.96
Electrification	29,734.23	6,595.48
Water projects	344.69	211.82
Hospital and other medical facilities		-
Educational infrastructure and development	644.77	5,431.47
Housing, civic center, town halls etc		-
Sub total	**92,588.07**	**95,625.78**
Non-physical project expenditure		

Skill acquisition/youth development		
Environment and waste management		
Project security and logistics		
Agriculture development programme		
Corporate social responsibility		
Mass transit		
NDDC master plan		
Project monitoring		
NDDC bank & other development initiatives		
Strategic planning and Research		
Others		
Sub-total	-	-
Total	92,588.07	95,625.78

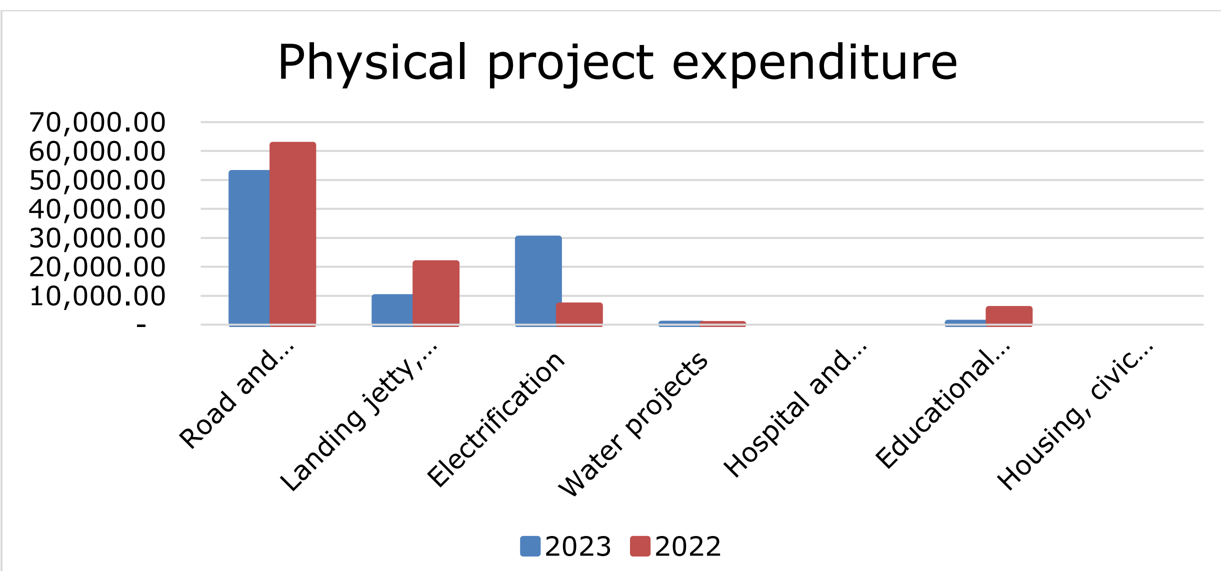


Figure 8: NDDC'S Physical Project Expenditure

5.1.2.3 EMERGENCY PROJECTS

In 2022, a total of 36 emergency projects were approved, comprising 31 completed projects and 5 ongoing ones. The total expenditure on the completed projects amounts to N7.76 Billion, with Interim Payment Certificates (IPCs) issued, while N2.16 Billion has been spent on the ongoing projects. These emergency projects were undertaken in Rivers, Bayelsa, and Ondo states.

In 2023, a total of 37 emergency projects were awarded and all were completed. The total expended on them is N8.33Billion with relevant IPC. Note: the emergency projects related to solar electrification. Further details are provided below:

5.1.2.4 FIVE (5) YEARS RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE TREND ANALYSIS FOR 2019-2023

The trend shows that over a period of five years N1.51Trillion was received from the commission. Statutory revenue constitutes nearly all the revenue (over 99%), with non-statutory sources contributing a small portion. 72.83% of the receipts were from the contribution of the oil companies. The contribution from oil companies shows variability, peaking in 2023 at ₦586,007.46 million and a low in 2020 at ₦107,110.23 million. FG contributions were inconsistent year-on-year, with a high of ₦119,939.6 million in 2023 and a low of ₦39,824.03 million in 2020.

Table 27: NDDC'S 5Years Revenue Trend Analysis

5 Years Revenue Trend Analysis							
S/N	Description	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Total
		N'million	N'million	N'million	N'million	N'million	N'million
	Statutory Revenue						
1	Contribution from Oil Companies	586,007.46	143,096.34	135,728.96	107,110.23	156,486.00	1,108,097.39
2	Federal Government	119,939.60	89,324.89	69,629.52	39,824.03	71,195.00	389,913.04
3	Federal Government Ecological Funds	10,049.71	8,836.71	2,978.20			21,864.63
	Sub - total Statutory Revenue	**715,996.78**	**241,257.94**	**208,336.68**	**146,934.26**	**227,681.00**	**1,519,875.05**
	Non-Statutory Revenue						
1	Tender Fee		0.00	0.41	0.03	19.00	19.44
2	Bank Interest		-	4.05	64.81	137.00	205.86
3	Recoveries		-	-	1.76	-	1.76
	Sundry Income		1,194.84	180.64	0.27	3.00	1,378.75
	Sub - total Non Statutory Revenue	**-**	**1,194.84**	**185.10**	**66.87**	**159.00**	**1,605.81**
	Total Revenue	**715,996.78**	**242,452.78**	**208,521.78**	**147,001.13**	**227,840.00**	**1,521,480.86**
	Source: Previous FASD Reports, Audited financial statements 2022 and NEITI & NDDC Templates						

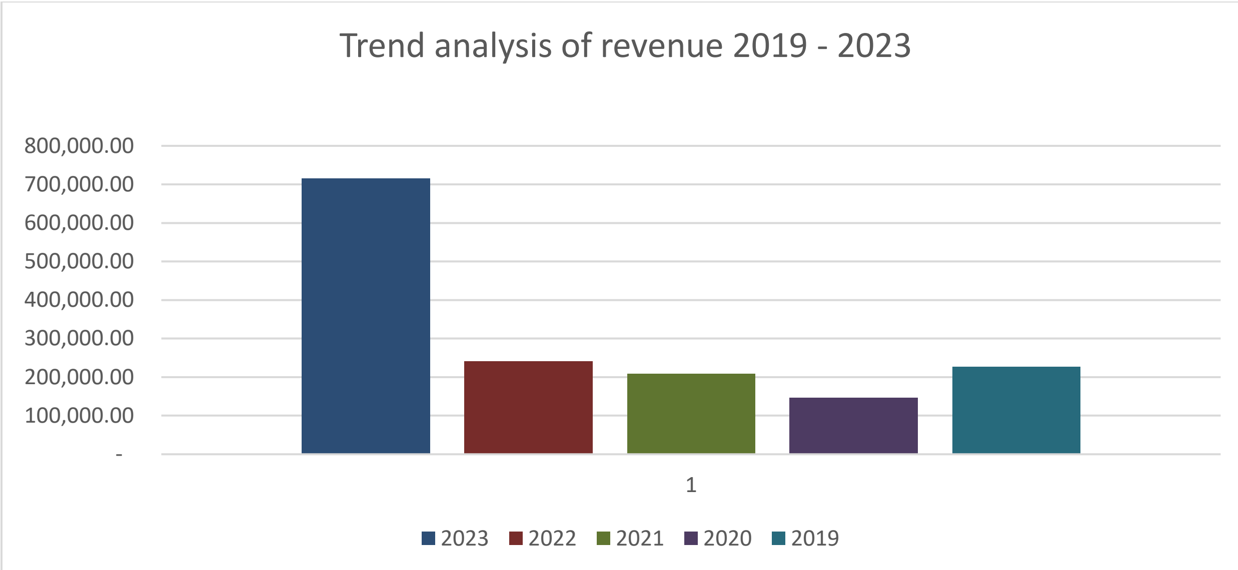


Figure 9: NDDC'S Trend Analysis of Revenue 2019-2023

5.1.2.5 Findings and Recommendations

Findings	Recommendations
1. The AFS for 2022, as it pertains to the NEITI template for oil companies, shows notable discrepancies. 2. There are inconsistencies between the NEITI templates and the signed NDDC templates for both 2022 and 2023. 3. No information has been provided regarding expenditures, projects undertaken, and related details. 4. **Contracts:** a) We observed that the descriptions of certain items do not align with their respective project types. For example: [Provide specific examples if available]. b) It was also noted that the contract amounts across various zones were identical. This raises questions about whether the projects were genuinely necessary.	1) Based on the findings regarding contracts, I would advise NDDC to consider need based system that allows the communities to articulate their development needs.

S/N	DESCRIPTION	CONTRACTOR	LOCATION	LGA	STATE	STATUS	% COMP	TYPE	D A
60	CONTRACT FOR THE CANALIZATION OF ORASHI CREEK TO BISENI (LOT 2) BAYELSA STATE	FRANCO INTERNATIONAL ENERGY SERV. LTD.	ORASHI CREEK TO BISENI (LOT 2) BAYELSA STATE	YENAGOA	BY	COMPLETED	100	CANALIZATION	5
61	CONTRACT FOR THE CANALIZATION OF ORASHI CREEK TO BISENI (LOT 1) BAYELSA STATE	FRENDOR TREASURE OIL NIGERIA LTD	ORASHI CREEK TO BISENI (LOT 1) BAYELSA STATE	YENAGOA	BY	COMPLETED	100	CANALIZATION	5
66	CONTRACT FOR THE CANALIZATION OF ORASHI CREEK TO BISENI (LOT 4) BAYELSA STATE	PATOSKI INTERNATIONAL SERVICES LTD	ORASHI CREEK TO BISENI (LOT 4) BAYELSA STATE	YENAGOA	BY	COMPLETED	100	CANALIZATION	05
69	CONTRACT FOR THE CANALIZATION OF ORASHI CREEK TO BISENI (LOT 3) BAYELSA STATE	STEVANELA INTEGRATED SERVICES LTD.	ORASHI CREEK TO BISENI (LOT 3) BAYELSA STATE	YENAGOA	BY	COMPLETED	100	CANALIZATION	05

c) A comprehensive project monitoring report for each state is lacking. Such a report should include the project's status and relevant pictures. This is especially critical as some projects have start dates going back to 2019, which suggests potential abandonment. Despite this, IPCs (Interim Payment Certificates) continue to be issued for these projects.

5. Expenses 2023 data was not available

There are notable fluctuations in revenue, particularly in oil contributions and Federal Government funding, impacting overall revenue stability.

5.2 Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFUND)

Tertiary Education Trust (TETFUND) is a scheme established by the Federal Government of Nigeria in 2011 as an intervention agency set up to provide supplementary support to all levels of public tertiary institutions with the main objective of using funding alongside project management for the rehabilitation, restoration and consolidation of Tertiary Education in Nigeria.

The Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFUND) was originally established as Education Trust Fund (ETF) by the Act No 7 of 1993 as amended by Act No 40 0f 1998(now repeated and replaced with Tertiary Education Trust Fund (Established Act No 16 of 2011).

The main source of income available to the fund is the 2 percent education tax paid from the assessable profit of companies registered in Nigeria. However, the tax was reviewed upwards to 2.5 percent by the Finance Act 2021 and further increased to 3 percent by the Finance Act 2023, effective September 2023.

The funds are distributed for general improvement of education in federal and state tertiary education institutions specifically for the provision of maintenance of:

1. Essential physical infrastructure for teaching and learning
2. Instructional materials and equipment
3. Research and publications
4. Academic staff training and development; and
5. Any other need which in the opinion of the Board of Trustees, is critical and essential for the improvement and maintenance of standards in the higher educational institutions.

The fund is managed by a thirteen (13) member Board of Trustees (BOT) with members drawn from the six geo-political zones of the country as well as representatives of the Federal Ministry of Education and Federal Ministry of Finance. The Board of Trustees shall administer, manage and disburse the tax imposed by this Act on an agreed basis of:

1. Funding of all public tertiary education institutions
2. Equality among the six-geo political zones of the federation in the case of special intervention and;
3. Equality among the states of the Federation in the case of regular intervention.

The Act establishing the fund prescribes the distribution of the funds in the ratio of 2:1:1 to universities, polytechnics and Colleges of Education (COEs) respectively. The Act provides that fairness and equality shall be ensured in the distribution of the funds to the beneficiary institutions

Table 28: TETFUND'S Key Beneficiaries

Institutions	Distribution Ratio	Website
Universities: Federal (56) and States (50)	2	Nuc.edu.ng
Polytechnics: Federal (37) and States (45)	1	Net.nbte.gov.ng
Colleges of Education: Federal (27) and States (47)	1	Education.gov.ng

The distribution ratio shown in the table above can also be represented as follows:

- Universities 50%
- Polytechnics 25%
- Colleges of Education 25%

5.2.1 Receipts

TETFUND's receipts are classified into statutory and non-statutory. The statutory receipt is the 3% (formally 2.5%) education tax while the non-statutory receipts include interest and other investment income.

Total statutory receipts that accrued to TETfund for the period under review was N1,071.67 trillion. There was no figure for the non-statutory revenue. It was noted that the statutory revenue increased from N328.8 billion recorded in year 2022 to N742.86 billion that was received in year 2023.This was due to increment in the education tax rate from 2.5% in 2022 to 3% effective from September,2023. A breakdown of the total receipts is presented in the table below:

Table 29: TETFUND'S Receipts for 2022-2023

S/N	Description	2022	2023	Total	Total
		Million	**million**	**Million**	**%**
		N	**N**	**N**	
1	Statutory Receipts				
1.1	**Net Receipts from EDT(a)**	**328.81**	**742.86**	**1,071.67**	**100**
2	Non-statutory Receipts				
2.1	Interest on Nigeria T.Bills				
2.2	Interest on FGN Bonds				
2.3	Interest on Domiciliary Accounts				
2.4	Interest on Advance to Cooperative (WEMA Bank)				
Total Non-Statutory Revenue(b)					
Total Revenue (a+b)		**328.81**	**742.86**	**1,071.67**	**100**
Source- Validated Template					

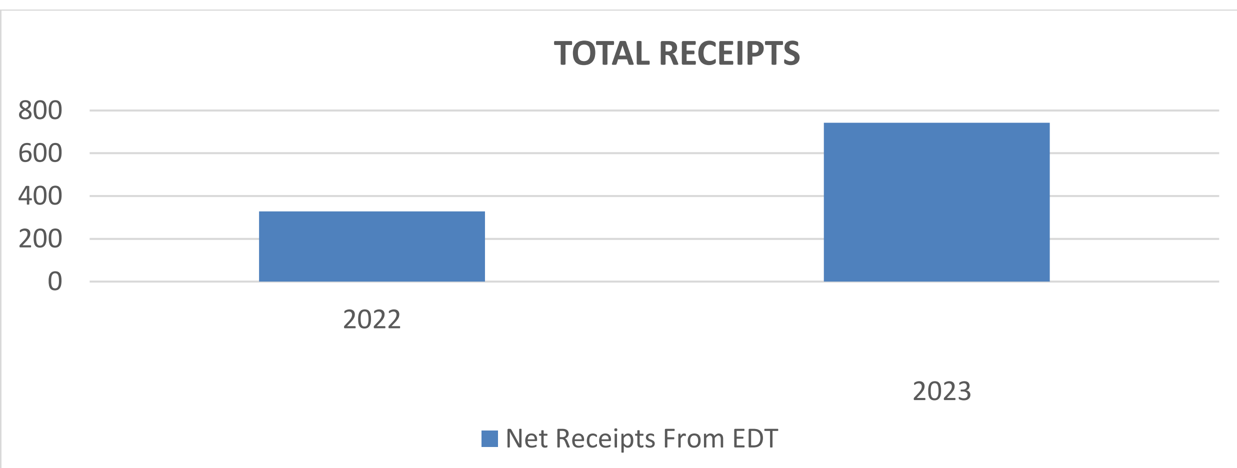


Figure 10: TETFUND'S Receipts for 2022-2023

5.2.2 Funds Utilization

The net amount available for utilization is the receipts from EDT (after deducting cost of collection by FIRS and interest income from investments. In accordance with section 3(4) of the Act, an amount not exceeding 5% of the net EDT receipts each year, shall be retained by TETFund as cost of administration before disbursement to beneficiary institutions.

Table below shows the funds available for disbursements to beneficiary institutions and cost of administration.

Table 30: TETFUND'S Fund Available for Utilization

S/N	DESCRIPTION	2022 Million ₦	2023 Million ₦	TOTAL Million ₦	% TOTAL
1.1	Gross EDT receipts	328.81	742.86	1,071.67	
1.2	4% FIRS cost of collection	(13.15)	(29.72)	(42.87)	
1.3	**Net EDT receipts by TETFund**	315.66	713.14	1,028.80	
1.4	TETFund cost of administration	(15.78)	(35.66)	(51.44)	
1.5	**Net Statutory receipts available for disbursement to beneficiary institutions**	299.88	677.48	977.36	100
1.6	Investment Income				0
1.7	**Total amount available for disbursement to beneficiaries**	299.88	677.48	977.36	100
Source: Validated Template and audited financial statements for 2022-2023					

5.2.3 Expected Distribution of Funds to Beneficiary Institutions

The expected disbursements to each category of the beneficiaries if funds are available and based on the percentages above, are presented in the **Table 31** below:

S/N	DESCRIPTION	2022 Million ₦	2023 million ₦	TOTAL Million ₦	% TOTAL
1	Universities	149.94	338.74	488.68	50
2	Polytechnics	74.97	169.37	244.34	25
3	**Colleges of Education**	74.97	169.67	244.64	25
Total expected disbursement to beneficiary institutions		299.88	677.48	977.66	100
Source: Validated Template and audited financial statements for 2022-2023					

5.2.4 Actual Disbursement to Beneficiary Institutions

Table 4 below shows the summary of actual disbursement to beneficiary institutions for projects as well as disbursement for other tertiary institution programs during the period. Disbursements were made to only public tertiary institutions as per the report on TETFund in Appendix 1. Other tertiary institution programs that received funds include research and development, institutional games etc.

Table 32: Actual Disbursement of Funds to Beneficiary Institutions

S/N	DESCRIPTION	2022 Million ₦	2023 million ₦	TOTAL million ₦	% TOTAL
1	Universities	135.87	144.80	280.67	50.98
2	Polytechnics	56.70	58.32	115.02	20.89
3	**Colleges of Education**	56.92	55.23	112.15	20.37
Sub Total (a)		249.49	258.35	507.84	
4	Other tertiary institutions (b)	14.68	28.05	42.73	7.76
Grand Total (a+b)		264.17	286.40	550.57	100
Source: Validated Template and audited financial statements for 2022-2023					

5.2.5 Comparison of Expected and Actual Disbursement

A comparison of the expected and actual disbursements shows that more funds were available for distribution than the actual disbursements to institution beneficiaries for the period under review.

Disbursement made to institutions was N507.84 billion while expected disbursement from FIRS EDT collection was N977.36 billion resulting to huge difference of N469.52 billion.

Table 33: Comparison of Expected and Actual Disbursement

Description	Universities		Polytechnics		College of Education		Total million ₦
	2022 million ₦	2023 million ₦	2022 million ₦	2023 million ₦	2022 million ₦	2023 million ₦	
Amount Available	149.94	338.74	74.97	169.37	74.97	169.67	977.66
Actual Disbursement	135.87	144.80	56.70	58.32	56.92	55.23	507.84
Difference	14.07	193.94	18.27	111.05	18.05	114.44	469.82
% of Difference	9.38	57.25	24.37	65.57	24.08	67.45	48.06
Source: Validated template and audited financial statements							

5.2.6 Summary of Actual Disbursement by Projects

Table 34: Disbursement of Funds on Projects for Beneficiary Institutions

Disbursements by projects										
S/N	**Projects**	**Universities**		**Polytechnics**		**Colleges of Education**		**Grand Total ₦**	**Total %**
		2022 million ₦	**2023 million ₦**	**2022 million ₦**	**2023 million ₦**	**2022 million ₦**	**2023 million ₦**		
1	Physical Infrastructure	41,564.51	52,153.85	25,293.45	27,749.62	24,976.68	20,424.51	192,162.62	37.84
2	Special High Impact Intervention	24,839.61	24,877.03	2,956.23	5,279.00	1,654.92	1,932.87	61,539.66	12.12
3	Zonal Intervention	18,311.07	20,275.59	9,468.00	9,472.68	8,983.13	9,954.82	76,465.29	15.06
4	Special Intervention	32,682.82	29,271.77	7,402.00	2,922.45	7,271.25	10,075.37	89,625.66	17.65
5	Academic Staff Training and Development	10,096.96	7,000.36	6,263.97	4,764.99	7,027.71	4,874.77	40,028.76	7.88
6	Library Development	3,409.15	3,645.90	1,382.75	1,439.00	1,994.70	1,725.50	13,597.00	2.67
7	Project Maintenance	1,191.32	1,952.47	517.89	1,117.91	1,018.46	947.21	6,745.26	1.33

8	Entrepreneurship development/ Equipment Fabrication/ Teaching Practice	804.06	736.71	663.84	837.62	1,654.75	1,345.14	6,062.12	1.19
9	ICT Support	882.00	1,041.80	376.88	724.04	425.63	613.05	4,063.40	0.8
10	Institution-based Research	1,675.33	2,175.04	1,457.27	1,932.38	1,212.05	1,848.52	10,300.59	2.03
11	Academic Research Journal	197.68	278.04	267.52	365.82	336.41	313.04	1,758.51	0.35
12	Academic Manuscript and Book Publication	208.61	354.33	205.44	365.97	189.42	240.27	1,564.04	0.31
13	Conference Attendance	0.00	1,034.07	440.08	1,326.53	172.96	908.26	3,881.90	0.76
14	Advocacy	3.70	5.10	3.40	18.70	4.00	29.80	64.70	0.01
Sub-total		135,866.82	144,802.06	56,698.72	58,316.71	56,922.07	55,233.13		
Grand-total		280,668.88		115,015.43		112,155.20		507,839.51	100
Source: Validated template and audited financial statements 2022-2023									

The total disbursement to institutions on projects for the period was N507.84 billion. Disbursement on Universities was N280.67 billion, Polytechnics was N115.02 billion and Colleges of Education was N112.15 billion. The disbursements were mostly for physical infrastructure, special intervention, entrepreneurship, special high impact, zonal intervention, and staff training and development.

Disbursements for physical infrastructure amounted to N192.16 billion (37.84%), special high impact intervention gulped N61.54 billion (12.12%) while special intervention and zonal intervention attracted N89.63 billion (17.65%) and N76.47 billion (15.06%) respectively. The academic staff training and development was N40.03 billion (7.88%). All of the above disbursements represent (90.55%) leaving a balance of (9.45%) for other disbursements.

Table 6 presents a summary of the disbursements to beneficiary institutions. See Report on TETFund, Appendix 2 for more details

5.2.7 Summary of Disbursement by Zones

The total disbursement to institutions in the six (6) geo-political zone for the period was N507.84 billion. On zonal basis, North-East, North-Central and South-East received 22.25%, 18.35% and 16.99% respectively. North-West received 16.51%, South-South received 13.98% and South-West received 11.92%. See report on TET Fund Appendix 3 for more details.

Table 35: Summary of Actual Disbursement to Beneficiaries by Zones 2022-2023

Summary of actual disbursement to beneficiaries by zones 2022-2023						
S/N	**ZONES**	**UNIVERSITIES Million ₦**	**POLYTECHNICS Million ₦**	**COLLEGE OF EDUCATION Million ₦**	**TOTAL Million ₦**	**TOTAL %**
1	North East	64,269.44	22,537.07	25,964.80	112,771.31	22..25
2	North Central	54,029.54	20,805.09	18,161.52	92,996.15	18.35
3	South East	51,360.85	16,532.35	18,194.35	86,087.55	16.99
4	North West	43,781.36	20,602.94	19,293.55	83,677.85	16.51
5	South South	37,050.68	19,366.99	14,429.71	70,847.38	13.98
6	South West	30,183.68	15,047.12	15,214.50	60,445.30	11.92
TOTAL		280,675.55	114,891.56	111,258.43	506,825.54	100
Source: Validated template and financial statement 2022-2023						

5.2.8 Disbursements to Universities by Zones

The total amount disbursed to universities by zones was N280.68 billion. Universities in the North-West and North Central received 22.9% and 19.25% respectively. South-West received 18.3%, North-East received 15.6%. The universities in the South-South and South-East received 13.2% and 10.75% respectively. Table 36 below shows the actual disbursements to universities (both Federal and States).

Table 36: Disbursement to Universities by Zones 2022-2023

UNIVERSITIES					
S/N	Zones	2022 **Million ₦**	2023 **Million ₦**	Total **Million ₦**	Total %
1	North West	33,865.64	30,403.79	64,269.43	22.90
2	North Central	24,376.20	29,653.34	54,029.54	19.25
3	South West	22,600.32	28,760.54	51,360.86	18.30
4	North East	22,463.30	21,318.06	43,781.36	15.60
5	South South	17,179.23	19,871.45	37,050.68	13.20
6	South East	15,249.17	14,934.51	30,183.68	10.75
		135,733.86	144,941.69	280,675.55	100
Source: Validated template and financial statement 2022-2023					

5.2.9 Disbursements to Polytechnics by Zones

The total disbursement to polytechnics (Federal and States) for the period was N114.89 billion. During the period, the disbursement showed an increase from N56.69 billion in 2022 to N58.20 billion in 2023 representing 2.67% increase.

A zonal comparison indicated that polytechnics in the North received more disbursements than those in the South as North-West, North-Central and North-East received 19.61%, 18.11% and 17.93% respectively compared to the 16.86%, 14.39% and 13.10% received by South-South, South-West and South-East respectively as shown in the **Table 37** below.

Table 37: Disbursement to Polytechnics by zones – 2022-2023

POLYTECHNICS

S/N	ZONES	2022 **Million ₦**	2023 **Million ₦**	Total **Million ₦**	Total %
1	North West	11,404.26	11,132.81	22,537.07	19.61
2	North Central	10,487.02	10,318.07	20,805.09	18.11
3	North East	10,432.32	10,170.62	20,602.94	17.93
4	South South	7,426.16	11,940.83	19,366.99	16.86
5	South West	9,510.05	7,022.31	16,532.36	14.39
6	South East	7,428.11	7,619.00	15,047.11	13.10
	Grand Total	56,687.92	58,203.64	114,891.56	100

Source: Validated template and financial statement 2022-2023

5.2.10 Disbursements to Colleges of Educations by Zones

Total disbursement to Colleges of Education during the period was N111.26 billion as shown in the table below. The disbursement decreased from N56.50 billion it recorded in year 2022 to N54.76 in 2023 representing 3.09% decline.

On zonal basis, North-West and North-East received 23.34% and 17.34% respectively while South-West and North-Central received 16.35% and 16.32% respectively. In the same vein, South-East and South-South received 13.68% and 12.97% as can be seeing in the **Table 38** below.

Table 38: Disbursement to Colleges of Education by zones – 2022-2023

COLLEGES OF EDUCATION

S/N	ZONES	2022 **Million ₦**	2023 **Million ₦**	Total **Million ₦**	Total %
1	North West	13,136.52	12,828.28	25,964.80	23.34
2	North East	10,094.39	9,199.16	19,293.55	17.34
3	South West	8,930.23	9,264.12	18,194.35	16.35
4	North Central	9,635.26	8,526.26	18,161.52	16.32
5	South East	7,936.08	7,278.41	15,214.50	13.68
6	South South	6,770.45	7,659.26	14,429.71	12.97
	Grand Total	56,502.93	54,755.49	111,258.43	100

5.2.11 Findings and Recommendations

Findings	Recommendations
a) There was no report on the monitoring exercise to examine the level of implementation or execution of projects and identification of abandoned projects if any. b) The report noted that the cost of administration was not made available. c) The report also noted that non-compliance of tax deduction as some institutions frequently make additional deductions on payments to contractors beyond the statutory deductions of stamp duty, VAT and withholding taxes.	a) Management should ensure that information regarding disbursements to other institutions be made available for audit scrutiny. b) The report recommends that regular monitoring exercise should be evolved. c) Detailed cost of administration should be provided for review. d) Management should ensure strict compliance and adherence to the Fund's guidelines and extant rules and regulations by all Beneficiary institutions.

5.3 Petroleum Technology Development Fund (PTDF)

The Petroleum Technology Development Trust Fund (PTDF) was established under Act No. 25 of 1973, which replaced the Gulf Oil Company Training Fund Act. PTDF serves as a dedicated fund to train and provide skilled, competent, and qualified local manpower for the oil and gas industry. It also plays a role in developing and enhancing local institutions that offer training and education, equipping Nigerians with the skills and expertise needed for active participation in the sector.

The fund supports various fields, including engineering, geological science, environmental science, and petroleum sector management, across 125 approved institutions (43 local and 82 international). For more information, visit PTDF's website.

Key areas of PTDF intervention include:

1. Human capital development programs
2. Institutional capacity building
3. Research and development for local technology

PTDF also provides scholarships to Nigerians through its Local Scholarship Scheme (LSS) and Overseas Scholarship Scheme (OSS).

5.3.1 Receipts

PTDF's primary source of revenue is the signature bonus, with its receipts categorized as follows:

a) **Statutory revenue** – This includes the signature bonus.
   i. **Signature Bonus**: An upfront payment made by oil companies to the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) through the Department of Petroleum Resources (DPR), granting the right to commercially develop an oil block after a successful bid. This payment is required regardless of the license's future economic viability.

b) **Non-statutory revenue** – This includes investment income, dividends, and other miscellaneous income.
   i. **Investment Income**: Income from dividends and interest generated by the agency's investments.

ii. **Other Income**: Miscellaneous income earned by the agency from additional sources.

The PTDF statutory revenue which is the signature bonus generated N62.75Billion in 2023 and N53.88Billion in 2022. No investment income was generated in 2023 while in 2022 was N5.18Billion. The PTDF revenue increased from 2022 to 2023 primarily due to the increase in the signature bonus and dividends received. The dividend received refers to the dividends paid PTDF by companies in which it holds shares. The total receipts accrued to PTDF was N125.60Billion. The table below shows the breakdown:

Table 39: PTDF Receipts 2022-2023

PTDF Receipts 2022 - 2023				
S/N	**Description**	**2023**	**2022**	**Total**
		N'million	**N'million**	**N'million**
1	**Statutory Revenue**			
	Signature bonus	62,756.50	53,881.10	116,637.60
2	**Non-Statutory Revenue**			
	Investment income		5,185.00	5,185.00
	Dividends received	3,723.10	55.00	3,778.10
	Other income	6.17		6.17
	Sub total non-statutory revenue	**3,729.26**	**5,240.00**	**8,969.26**
	Total revenue	**66,485.76**	**59,121.10**	**125,606.86**
	Audited financial statements for 2022 - 2023			
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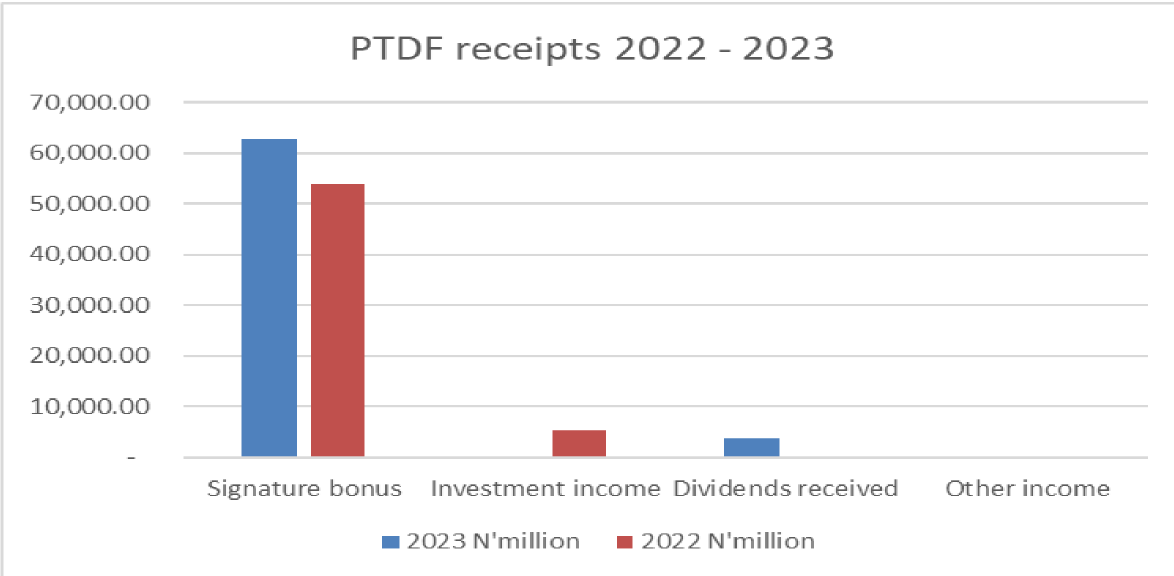


***Figure 11**: PTDF'S Receipts 2022-2023*

5.3.2 Fund Utilization

The fund is utilized for the following purposes:

a) **Core Operating Expenses** – These expenses are associated with carrying out the fund's core mandate, including training and development programs, as well as research and development initiatives.

b) **Staff Costs** – This includes salaries, wages, and allowances for personnel.

c) **Administrative Expenses** – Other general administrative costs incurred in the operation of the fund.

d) **Capital Expenditures** – These expenditures are for acquiring tangible non-current assets necessary to support the fund's operations.

In 2023, core operating expenses amounted to N35,651.15 million, while in 2022, they were N19,218.60 million. The total for core operating expenses across both years is N54,869.75 million, representing 59.24% of the total expenses. Personnel expenses were N18,772.25 million in 2023 and N12,627.90 million in 2022. The combined total for personnel expenses over the two years is N31,400.15 million, accounting for 33.90% of the total expenses.

The table below indicates that most of the fund's resources were allocated to operating expenses, aligning with its mandate to develop human capacity and technology.

Table 40: PTDF'S Funds utilization for the period 2022-2023

Funds utilization for the period 2022 - 2023				
Description	**2023**	**2022**	**Total**	**Contribution**
	N'million	**N'million**	**N'million**	**%**
Core operating expenses	35,651.15	19,218.60	54,869.75	59.24%
Personnel	18,772.25	12,627.90	31,400.15	33.90%
Administrative expenses	4,133.70	2,218.86	6,352.56	6.86%
	58,557.10	**34,065.36**	**92,622.46**	

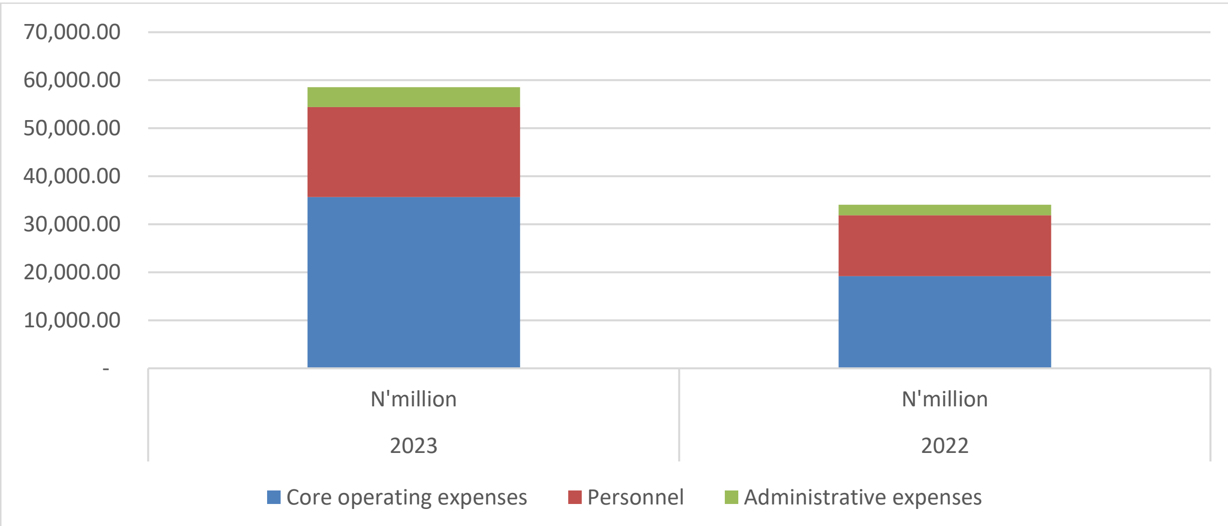


***Figure 12**: PTDF'S Funds Utilization for the Period 2022-2023*

5.3.2.1 Core Operating Expenses

Core operating expenses refer to the costs incurred by the fund in fulfilling its mandate, including training and development programs, research and development projects, and other activities aimed at advancing the oil and gas industry in Nigeria.

Table 41: PTDF'S Core Operating Expenses

Description	**2023**	**2022**	**Total**
	N'million	**N'million**	**N'million**
Core operating expenses			
Scholarship related expenses	25,215.30	15,045.62	40,260.91
PTDF assisted projects	3,539.14	1,078.27	4,617.41
Training research and software	6,896.71	3,094.72	9,991.43
Development expenses			-
	35,651.15	**19,218.60**	**54,869.75**

Source: Audited Financial Statements for 2022 – 2023

The scholarship related expenses accounted for 73.38% of the expenses. This is made up of international and locally sponsored scholarship. $18.21 accounted for training and research expenses and 8.42% expenses on PTDF assisted projects over the combined years under review.

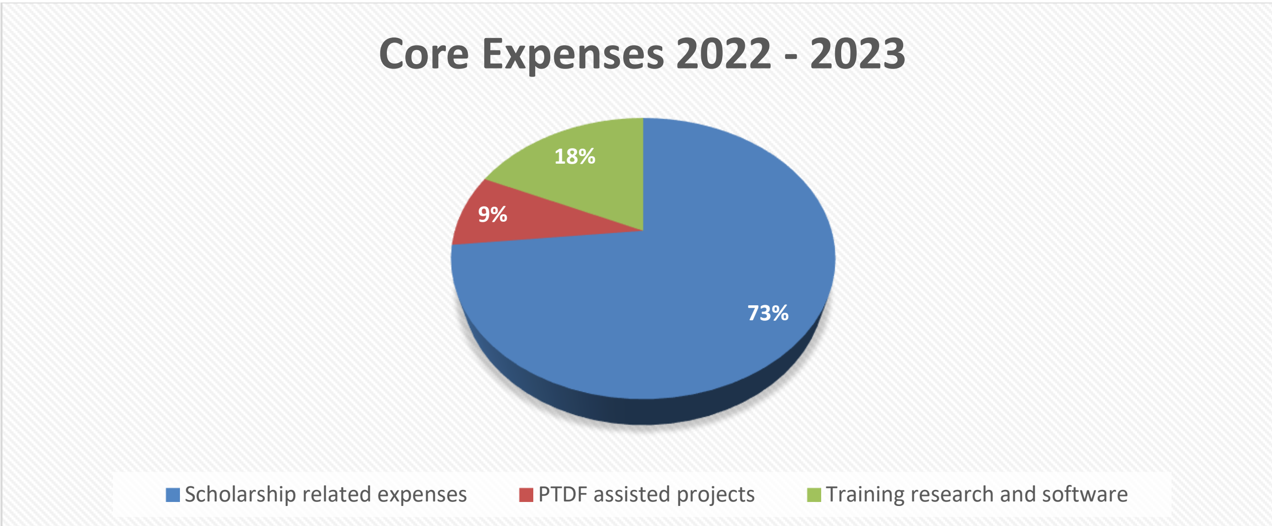


***Figure 13**: PTDF'S Core Operating Expenses 2022-2023*

5.3.2.2 Scholarship Related Expenses

In accordance with Sections 2(a) and (b) of the PTDF Establishment Act, the Fund provides annual scholarships to Nigerians for study in institutions both within and outside the country.

There are two primary scholarship schemes offered by the Fund: the Local Scholarship Scheme (LSS) for institutions within Nigeria and the Overseas Scholarship Scheme (OSS). The criteria for selecting candidates for these scholarship schemes are as follows:

I. **Federal Character** – Each state and geopolitical zone is allocated an equal number of scholarships.

II. **Oil-Producing States** – Additional scholarship slots are reserved for oil-producing states.

III. **Merit** – Scholarships are awarded to candidates with the highest scores based on the selection criteria.

IV. **Gender Sensitivity** – The best female candidates with the highest scores from each of the six geopolitical zones receive scholarships.

For further guidelines on the selection process, please refer to the PTDF scholarship guidelines.

5.3.2.3 School Assisted Projects

Sections 2(c) and (d) of the PTDF Establishment Act stipulate that the Fund shall provide suitable endowments to faculties in Nigerian universities, colleges, or institutions approved by the Minister. Additionally, the Fund is responsible for supplying appropriate books and training equipment to these institutions.

Consequently, the Fund incurs annual expenditures on projects in educational institutions across Nigeria.

Capital Expenditure Programmes include;

- Human Capital Development
- Institutional Capacity Building
- Research and Development for Technology Enhancement.

Human Capital Development:

Human Capital Development Programme include;

- **PTDF Scholarship Scheme**

The PTDF scholarship scheme is the fund's flagship programme designed to meet the long-term capacity building requirements of the Oil and Gas industry through research and training of Nigerians in relevant fields such as:

- Engineering
- Geological Sciences
- Environmental Studies
- Energy Studies

- **The Overseas Scholarship Scheme (OSS)**

The OSS which is the Fund's flagship programme, is designed to meet the long-term capacity requirements of the Oil and Gas Industry through training of young Nigerians in related fields of Engineering, Geological Sciences, Environmental and Energy Studies both at the Masters and Doctorate levels.

The expectation is that beneficiaries will fit in directly to the Petroleum Industry and/or the academia and hence contribute positively to nation building.

In the long term, this will help to meet the set targets in attainment of the Nigerian Content and also, make Nigeria the hub of Oil and Gas personnel development for the West African sub-region and the Gulf of Guinea.
The PTDF Overseas Scholarship Scheme covers payment for tuition fees, accommodation and living expenses to successful scholars who are trained at both the Masters and Doctorate levels mainly in the best ten acclaimed Universities in the United Kingdom (UK) and a few Universities in North America and some other parts of Europe.

- **Local Scholarship Scheme (LSS)**

Under the LSS, Scholarships are granted for Undergraduate, Masters and PhD studies in relevant fields in PTDF upgraded universities in Nigeria.
For the LSS, undergraduate students in PTDF upgraded Universities; Masters and PhD students seeking to study at these university.

- **University Lecturers Skills Enhancement Training Programme (ULSETP)**

The ULSETP is a continuing academic Train-The-Trainer programme designed by PTDF in conjunction with Newcastle University United Kingdom, Grenoble Ecole De Management and Grenoble INP, France.
The primary aim of the programme is to enrich and improve the practice of teaching and research activities in core Oil and Gas and related disciplines among University lecturers.

- **Industry Based Training**

It is targeted at industry personnel in the Oil & Gas industry including staff of the Ministry of Petroleum Resources (MPR), Department of Petroleum Resources (DPR), Petroleum Training Institute (PTI), Petroleum Equalization Fund (PEF), National Assembly (NASS), PENGASSAN, NUPENG and other stakeholders in the Oil & Gas industry.
The Training is designed to assist participants to acquire new skills and techniques to improve their effectiveness and efficiency in the performance of their jobs.

- **Security Training in Oil & Gas**

In order to address insecurity challenges, a special training was designed for security personnel involved in security and safety in oil and gas industry.
Senior officers from the Nigerian Army, Nigerian Air force, Nigerian Navy, State Security Services, Nigerian Police Force, and Members of the National Assembly and other senior security personnel in Nigeria's security community.

- **TETLP**

This is a training programme designed to address deficiency in teaching and learning sciences, technical and ICT related courses, in secondary schools and higher institutions in Nigeria. The training is designed to expose teachers/Lecturers to new techniques of teaching, learning and acquisition of ICT skills. Participants are drawn from the beneficiaries of PTDF ICT projects.

- **Other Programmes**
  - Welders Training and Certification Programme
  - Engineering Design Training Programme (Post-Training Attachment)
  - Software Training for Universities Lecturers
  - Underwater Welding Training (UWT) Programme
  - Drilling Engineers' Training Programme (DETP)
  - Post-Amnesty Capacity Building Programme
  - The PTDF "Emerging Talent Science Competition"
  - Provision of Technical Books and Professional Journals for PTDF Upgraded Universities
  - Capacity building for stakeholders

Institutional Capacity Building

As part of its institutional capacity building initiative, the Fund is involved in the provision of infrastructure and facilities for Oil and Gas related educational institutions across the country. Projects under this initiative are aimed at transforming the benefitting institutions into world class training facilities capable of producing graduates that are employable in the Oil and Gas industry worldwide.

- **Federal Polytechnic of Oil And Gas Ekowe, Bayelsa State;**

The Polytechnic was established following the desire of the Federal Government to improve local content skills level with specialty in Oil, Gas and Environment in the Niger Delta region.

Components of the project include:

- Building Works – academic, administrative and staff/students accommodation
- Civil Works – sand filling, road networks, drainage, landscaping, helipad.
- Services – drilling of borehole, water treatment plant, water distribution, power distribution.

- **Federal Polytechnic Bonny, Rivers State;**

The establishment of the Federal Polytechnic Bonny commenced following the commissioning of the Nigeria Liquefied Natural Gas (NLNG) Limited in Bonny, Rivers State. The project is aimed at providing middle level manpower for the Nation's Oil and Gas industry, especially the NLNG. Accordingly, the Federal Government directed PTDF to take over the development of the institution in line with its mandate of capacity building for the Nation's Oil and Gas industry.

Components of the project include:

- Building Works – academic, administrative and staff/students accommodation
- Civil Works – sand filling, road networks, drainage, landscaping.
- Services – drilling of borehole, water treatment plant, water distribution, power distribution.

- **National Institute Of Petroleum Policy And Strategy (Nipps) Kaduna**

The National Institute of Petroleum Policy and Strategy (NIPPS), Kaduna was designed to train management and executive level personnel in the petroleum industry and also train fresh graduates to develop technical skills needed for entry into the Oil and Gas industry.

Components of the project include:

- Building Works – academic buildings, administrative buildings, staff/students accommodation, ancillary buildings (mosque, chapel, staff school, estate

department, sports hall), conference centre (500- seat auditorium, shopping arcade, 5-Star accommodation facility)
  - Civil works (road networks, drainage, landscaping).
  - Services (Drilling of borehole, water distribution, power distribution, sewerage/sewage treatment plant, fire hydrant, data networking, cctv surveillance system).
- **Upgrade Of Petroleum Training Institute Effurun, Delta State**

The Petroleum Training Institute (PTI) Effurum, Delta State was established by the Federal Government of Nigeria as a pre-requisite for membership of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), to train indigenous middle level manpower to meet the demand of the oil and gas industry in Nigeria and the West African sub-region. The Federal Government approved for the PTDF to upgrade facilities and infrastructure of the Institution to a status at par with similar educational institutions abroad.

Components of the project include:

- Educational upgrade – curriculum development, staff development, academic quality development.
- Organizational Upgrade – organization, organogram and systems development, staff development/training, QC/QA (Quality Control and Quality Analysis), HSE (Health, Safety and Environment)
- Infrastructural Upgrade – Procurement of workshop/laboratory equipment, simulators, Power supply, ICT, buildings (new and renovations).

- **University Upgrade Project**

The Fund`s effort to develop local capacities of Nigerian Universities in Oil and Gas related courses in line with its mandate, culminated in the conceptualization of PTDF University Upgrade Projects. A total of 26 universities have so far benefited from this programme.

- **PTDF Information And Communication Technology (ICT) Centre Projects**

Based on the realization that Information and Communication Technology is common to all fields of specialization in the Oil and Gas Industry, from Geosciences to drilling Engineering and Petroleum Economics, ICT is presently used for upstream exploration/appraisal of Oil locations to downstream marketing and retailing and for the automation of various aspects of the Oil and Gas industry. The PTDF in line with its mandate, embarked on the development of ICT Centres in educational institutions.

The project is being executed in two phases with 146 and 68 institutions (universities, colleges of education, polytechnics, unity schools, etc) spread across the country under phase I and II respectively.

Components of the project include:

- The ICT building
- V-sat and Computers
- Solar Panel or Generator
- Bore Hole with Over-Head Water Tank.

Research and Development for Technology Enhancement.

- **Professorial Endowment**

PTDF endowment was instituted in 1997 as a step-up on infrastructural upgrade projects in eight departments in eight Federal Universities Nationwide.

Operational guidelines include the functional supervision of two organs: National Board of Trustees (NBT) and Endowment Management Committee (EMC) https://ptdf.gov.ng/research-and-development-for-technology-enhancement/

- **Annual Oil And Gas Research Grant Competition**

The first phase of the competition started in 2008 and five industry-based research topics were recommended for Management approval. However, one of the topics was stepped down because of the huge financial involvement.

The second phase of the Annual Oil and Gas Research Grant Competition programme started in 2010 and was fully commenced through a formal award ceremony in 2011. The Research cycle had five topics approved by Management to address the needs of the industry.

The third phase of the programme started in 2012 and was awarded in 2013. Six research topics were recommended to Management for approval.

- **TECHNOLOGY KNOWLEDGE SHARING PROGRAMME (TKSP)**

Technology Knowledge Sharing Programme (TKSP) was designed to generate, share, disseminate, utilize and incubate knowledge of senior and retired industry practitioners and experts with outstanding practical contributions to the energy sector in-country. It also provides a platform for the industry experts to evaluate the technical relevance of University research, the Researchers and their Research items were subjected to broad based discussion during some of the TKSP session.

- **E-Book and Research Commercialization**

These are publications on compendium, peer review research reports, technology knowledge sharing programme and the journal.

The research results from ABU had been filed for intellectual property rights which could be commercialized for industry benefits.

5.3.3 Comparison of Expenditure to Receipts

The **PTDF Revenue and Expenditure Comparison for 2022 - 2023** shows the following key insights:

a) The core operating expenses to revenue ratio averaged 44% across the two years
b) The ratio of 88% of revenue was used to expenditure in 2023 in comparison to 58% in 2002
c) The revenue in 2023 increased showing a surplus in savings for other activities

Table 42: PTDF'S 2022-2023 Comparison between Expenditure and Revenue

PTDF 2022 - 2023 comparision between expenditure and revenue				
S/N	**Description**	**2023**	**2022**	**Total**
		N'million	**N'million**	**N'million**
1	Statutory Revenue	62,756.50	53,881.10	116,637.60
2	Signature bonus	3,716.26	5,240.00	8,956.26
	Total Revenue	**66,472.76**	**59,121.10**	**125,593.86**
1	Core operating expenses	35,651.15	19,218.60	54,869.75
2	Personnel	18,772.25	12,627.90	31,400.15
3	Administrative expenses	4,133.70	2,218.86	6,352.56
	Total Expenses	**58,557.10**	**34,065.36**	**92,622.46**
	% core operating expenses to revenue	54%	33%	44%
	% of other expenses to revenue	34%	25%	30%
	% of revenue to expenditure	88%	58%	74%
	Source: 2022 - 2023 Audited financial statements			

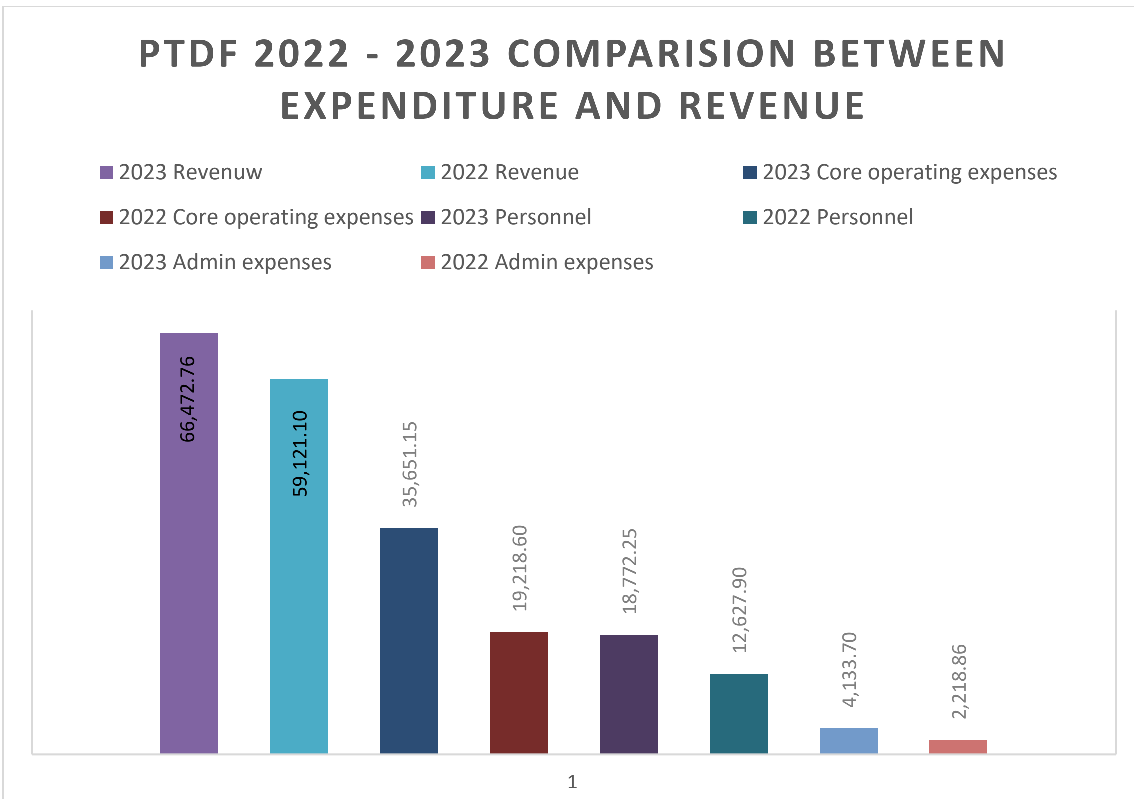


***Figure 14**: PTDF'S 2022-2023 Comparison between Expenditure and Revenue*

5.3.4 Accumulated Funds

Accumulated funds reflect changes in net assets, primarily influenced by the annual surplus or deficit. The table below outlines the movement in accumulated funds over the fiscal years under review. It increased by 85.49%, from N147.63 Billion in 2022 to N172.69 Billion in 2023, due to the underutilization of annual receipts.

Table 43: PTDF's Accumulated Funds for 2022-2023

Accumulated funds for 2022 - 2023			
S/N	**Description**	**2023**	**2022**
		N'million	**N'million**
1	Balance at the beginning of the year	172,695.50	147,639.76
2	Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	142,083.79	25,055.74
3	Transfer to/(from) changes in net assets		
4	**Balance as 31 December**	**314,779.29**	**172,695.50**
	Source: Audited finanvial statements 2022 - 2023		

5.3.5 Trend Analysis

The trend shows a consistent increase in both revenue and expenditure since the covid period. Managing the growing expenses relative to the revenue growth will be critical; in maintaining healthy financial stability.

Table 44: Five (5) Years PTDF's Trend Analysis

Description	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**
	N'million	**N'million**	**N'million**	**N'million**	**N'million**
Signature bonus	62,756.50	53,881.10	28,672.00	37,000.00	85,780.00
Non-Statutory Revenue	3,729.26	5,240.00	2,533.16	4,494.19	4,589.00
Total revenue	**66,485.76**	**59,121.10**	**31,205.16**	**41,494.19**	**90,369.00**
Core operating expenses	35,651.15	19,218.60	15,139.18	11,587.33	20,209.00
Personnel	22,905.95	14,846.76	11,851.04	9,436.38	8,926.00
Total expenses	**58,557.10**	**34,065.36**	**26,990.22**	**21,023.71**	**29,135.00**

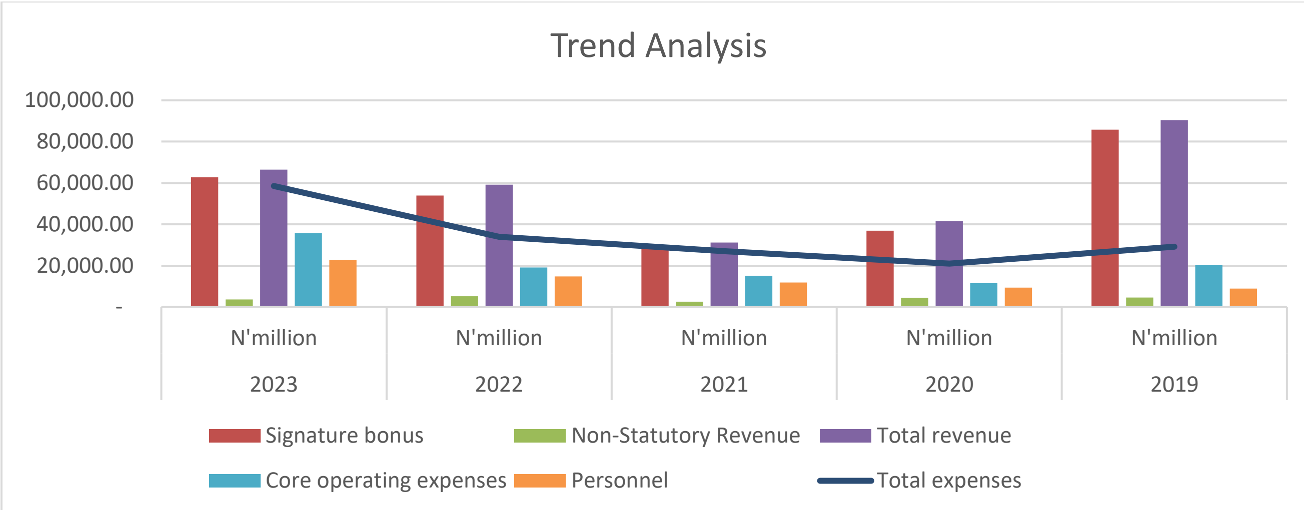


Figure 15*: PTDF's Five (5) Years Trend Analysis*

5.3.6 Findings and Recommendations

S/No.	Findings	Recommendations
1.	The details of scholarship awarded is yet to be provided. The number of students who were sponsored to study abroad for 2022 & 2023, the geographical spread, the mapping of the courses studied, information on the number of the returned/non-returned students, areas of targeted technology on government's funding of the scholarship, and, the measures deployed to ensure students sponsored abroad return to Nigeria were not made available.	The Fund's management should ensure that all relevant information regarding the details of scholarship should be made available for reporting. The information requested for on the details of scholarship is yet to be received.

5.4 Nigerian Content Development and Monitoring Board (NCDMB)

The Nigerian Content Development and Monitoring Board (NCDMB) was established in 2010 under the Nigerian Oil and Gas Industry Content Development (NOGICD) Act. Its mandate is to develop procedures that guide, monitor, coordinate, and implement the provisions of the NOGICD Act, which was signed into law on April 22, 2010. The Board aims to promote the development and utilization of local capacities to industrialize Nigeria through the effective implementation of the Nigerian Content Act.

Key functions of the Board include:

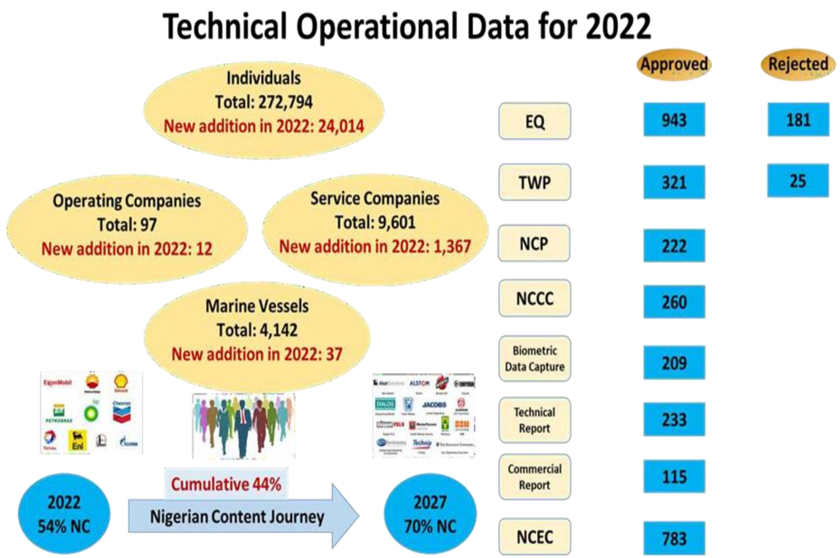
1. Reviewing, assessing, and approving Nigerian Content plans developed by industry operators.
2. Setting guidelines and minimum content levels for project-related activities across the oil and gas value chain.
3. Engaging in targeted capacity-building interventions to enhance indigenous capabilities in areas such as human capital development, infrastructure and facilities, and local supplier development.
4. Growing and managing the Nigerian Content Development Fund.
5. Establishing, maintaining, and operating the Joint Qualification System (NOGICJQS) in collaboration with industry stakeholders.
6. Monitoring compliance with Nigerian Content regulations by operators and service providers, focusing on cumulative spending, job creation, and the sourcing of local goods, services, and materials for projects and operations.
7. Awarding Certificates of Authorization for projects that comply with Nigerian Content provisions.
8. Conducting studies, research, investigations, workshops, and training aimed at advancing Nigerian Content development.

The agency is guided by core values of professionalism, patriotism, passion, integrity, creativity, and teamwork.

To fulfill its mandate, the NOGICD Act of 2010 emphasizes several key areas:

- Fostering institutional collaboration.
- Integrating oil-producing communities into the oil and gas value chain.
- Maximizing the participation of Nigerians in oil and gas activities.

- Linking the oil and gas sector with other sectors of the economy.
- Maximizing the utilization of Nigerian resources, including goods, services, and assets.
- Attracting investments to the Nigerian oil and gas sector from service providers and equipment suppliers.



2023 Approved Budget Highlight

APPROVED BUDGET **₦85.81bn**

Budget Approved:– 10th May 2023

NCDF Breakdown

The Nigerian Content Development Fund (NCDF) budget Performance is as follows:

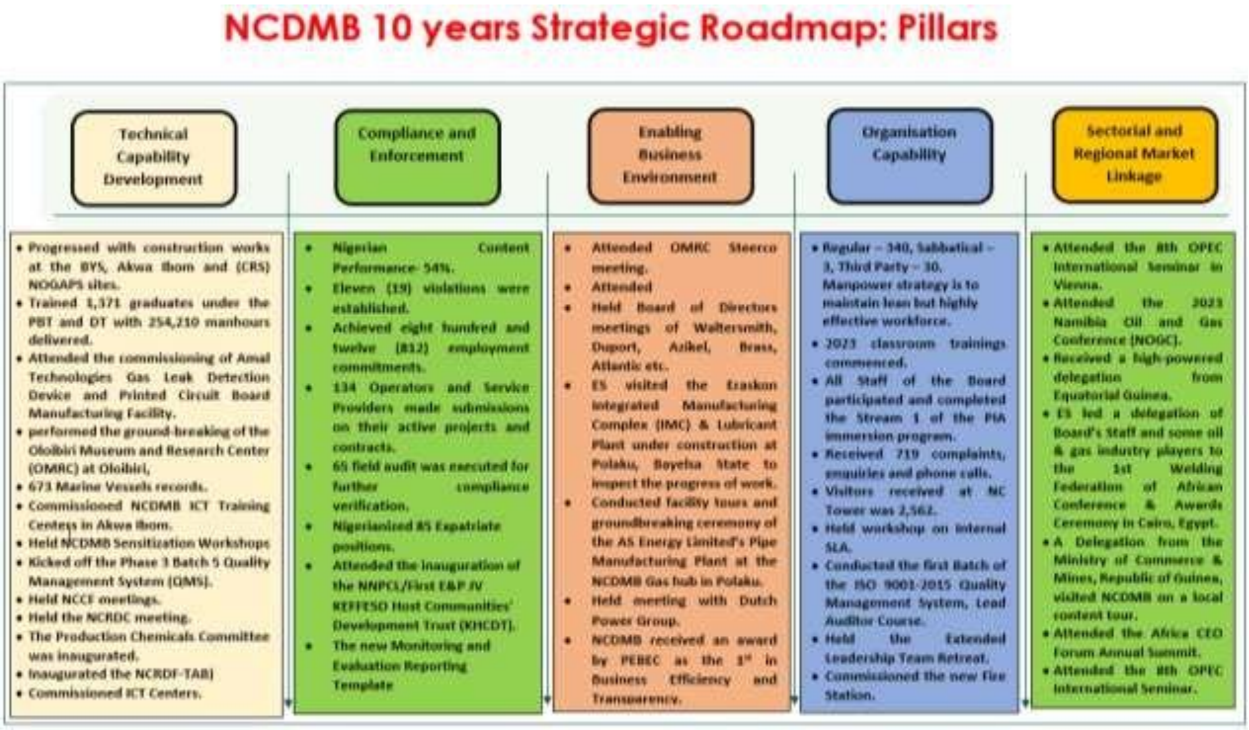
Approved Budget -- NGN 62.13b

Expenditure/Commitments --NGN45.13b

Source: 2022 & 2023 NCDMB's Performance Report.

NCDMB Strategic Initiatives

To reposition NCDMB to effectively actualize its mandate, the 10-Year Strategic roadmap was developed by the Board;



Source: 2022 & 2023 NCDMB Performance Report.

The attainment of the roadmap is hinged on key pillars and enablers. The Technical Capability and Development segment is summarized thus;

To extend and deepen in-country technical capability development in the oil and gas industry		
S/N	**STRATEGIC INITIATIVE**	**STATUS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2023.**
1	***Nigeria Oil and Gas Park Scheme (NOGaPS)***	• ES visited the NOGAPS Industrial Park at Emeyal-1, Bayelsa State to assess level of works at the park. • The Board kicked off the Phase 3, Batch one Quality Management System (QMS) Training for Oil and Gas Trainers Association of Nigeria members and personnel of Service Companies in the Nigerian Oil and Gas Industry in Port Harcourt, Rivers State. The training was aimed at equipping Nigerian personnel from various service companies with the requisite knowledge in QMS procedures & standards, and the processes required for ISO 9001 certification, which is a key requirement in the Oil and Gas Industry and its linkage sectors. • ES visited the NOGaPS Industrial Park at Emeyal-1, Bayelsa State to assess level of works at the park. • ES attended and delivered a goodwill message at the groundbreaking ceremony of the Abia Industrial Innovation Park (AIIP) in Owaza, Abia State. The park will a Tech Innovation Centre, LPG Manufacturing Plant, Vehicle Assembly Plant, and more. **BYS**: Ongoing Projects: Admin building: 100% Internal Roads – 99%; Drainages – 100%; Security & Gatehouse – 100%; Hostel Building – 100%; Mini Park Estate Block A - 100%; Mini Park Estate Block B – 50%; Mini Park Estate Block C – 90%; Manufacturing Shop Floor 1 – 100%; Street Lighting –100%; Maintenance building – 100%; Electrical infrastructure – 4.0%; Capacity Building Center – 96%; Water Supply System – 100%; Sewage Treatment – 100%; Diesel Storage Tank – 100%; Fire Station – 100%; Compressed Air – 100%.

		CRS: Ongoing Projects: Admin Building 100; Security Gate House 100%; Capacity Training Center 100%; Internal Streetlight fixtures 100%; Perimeter Fence security lights 100%; Fire station 100%; Water treatment 100%; Minipark Estate Block C 100%; Infrastructure Drainage Network 99.09%; Infrastructure Roadwork 99%; Minipark Estate Block A 98.7%; Walkway 98.5%; Hostel 97.44%; Helipad 90%; Infrastructure Soakaway/Septic Tank 84.7%; Manufacturing Shop fire & Warehouse 75.81%; External Drainage(Stream diversion) 65.6%; Minipark Estate Block B 96..25%; Fence between MSF1 & Miniparks 87.5%; Power Building 58.08%; Landscaping 66.67%. **Imo**: Perimeter Fencing 62.5%. **Ondo**: EIA studies at the Ondo NOGaPS Site completed. Awaiting EIA certificate. Awarded contract for clearing. Contractor mobilized to site. **Delta**: Tendering process for the award of contract for the sand filling and perimeter fencing still ongoing.

2	**Support local manufacturing of materials for the Oil and Gas Industry**	• The industry-wide Implementation Committee Report for in-country manufacturing of pumps, valves, flanges, gaskets, bolts and nuts led by the Chairman of the committee paid a visit to the ES at the Board's liaison office in Abuja. The Production Chemicals Committee was inaugurated. • ES attended and delivered a goodwill message at the groundbreaking ceremony of the Abia Industrial Innovation Park (AIIP) in Owaza, Abia State. The park will have a Tech Innovation Centre, LPG Manufacturing Plant, Vehicle Assembly Plant, and more.
3	**Research and Development**	• Attended the commissioning of Amal Technologies Gas Leak Detection Device and Printed Circuit Board Manufacturing Facility at Idu, Abuja. In 2021, the Board signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Amal Technology for the development of technological solutions for commercial purposes. • Attended OMRC Steerco meeting. • HMSPR performed the ground-breaking of the Oloibiri Museum and Research Center (OMRC) at Oloibiri, Ogbia LGA of Bayelsa State with reps from the project partners (PTDF, NCDMB, SPDC, and BYSG) in attendance. He was joined by the ES, Governing Council, GCEO NNPC, MD NDDC, and other Guests.

- Held a meeting with Cognity Advisory to discuss collaboration on helping researchers to access foreign research grants.
- Held a meeting with researchers on provision of local solutions that would remove blockage to oil pipeline for Waltersmith Refinery.
- ES visited the Azaiki Public Library housing the Niger Delta Museum and African Museum in Yenagoa. The visit was to sought avenues of collaboration in view of the Oloibiri Museum and Research Centre.

- NCDMB and DAEWOO officially signed the contract for the furnishing of the COE on local material substitution in FUTO facilitated by Daewoo Engineering Company on the back of its Expatriate Quota application for the renovation of Warri and Kaduna refineries.
- Some Top Management and Staff of the Board visited the NCDMB Center of Excellence in Engineering hosted at the Niger Delta University, Wilberforce Island, Bayelsa State to donate ICT Equipment.

- Held a meeting with Seplat on its 3 to 5 Year R&D plan.
- Held a review meeting with NLNG on the establishment of LNG Centre of Excellence.

		• Held meeting with University of Port-Harcourt on collaboration for research and development of correlation and mechanistic model for heavy crude using data from Niger Delta wells. • Held a review meeting with NLNG on the establishment of LNG Centre of Excellence. • Held the Nigerian Content Research & Development Council's (NCRDC) Q3 meeting at the NC Tower in Yenagoa. ES and other Top Management of the Board accompanied the Honourable Minister of State, Petroleum Resources (Oil), to the PTDF Centre for Skills Development and Training (CSDT) in Omagwa in Rivers State to ascertain the level of work done, when the centre will be completed and be ready for use. NCDMB partnered with PTDF to complete and equip this training Centre to meet global standards rather than to build a new Centre from the scratch.  • To fulfil its mission of stimulating research and development and providing assistance to energy startups, the Board collaborated with Founder Institute to unveil 17 portfolio companies. The showcase event for the Incubates supported by Founders Institute was held in the NCDMB Technology Incubation and Innovation Centre at the NC Tower. • Held meeting with Gas 360 on commercialization of its software for gas utilization in Nigeria. • ES inaugurated the Nigerian Content Research and Development Fund, Technical Advisory Board (NCRDF- TAB). The NCRDF-TAB is tasked with a mandate to provide technical support to NCDMB's management in the utilization of the $50 Million R&D Fund.

4	**Training Programs**	• Trained one thousand three hundred and seventy- one (1,371) graduates under the Project Based and Direct Interventions Trainings with 649,790 manhours utilized. • Management of the Board accompanied by the Bayelsa State Commissioner for Labour, Employment and Productivity went on an assessment visit to the apprenticeship for 500 GSM trainees in Bayelsa State. The 500 GSM trainees have been split into 22 groups and posted to GSM shops in Yenagoa to gain practical technical and entrepreneurship experience. • Organized Quality Management Systems (QMS) training for Nigerian Companies in Port Harcourt. The training is aimed at equipping personnel from various service companies with the requisite knowledge in QMS procedures & standards, and the processes required for ISO 9001 certification, which is a key requirement in the Oil and Gas Industry and its linkage sectors. • The Board commenced a 6-day entrepreneurship development training programme Women in Energy Oil & Gas (WEOG) in Port-Harcourt. The training workshop will teach women business leaders and entrepreneurs to identify and develop entrepreneurial potentials and identify new	 

		business opportunities. They also went on a facility visit to PE Energy Limited Centre of Excellence and Ansett Group Facility in Port Harcourt. The Board partnered with the Association of Professional Women Engineers of Nigeria (APWEN) towards promoting Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) curricula in secondary schools across the country, with special targets for the girl child. The partnership with the association was launched recently at St. Jude's Girls Secondary School in Yenagoa with the "STEMitout4girls" campaign, with themed "Interest and Proficiency in STEM" • Held a close-out ceremony on the 7-days boot camp for selected students in UNILAG, ATBU, and FURE on the development of plug-ins organized by the Board in conjunction with SLB. The Program aims to encourage collaboration between the oil and gas sector and academics in acknowledgment of the academia as a source of talent for the industry, providing an ecosystem for research and support the industry operations via various consultancy services. • ES chaired the opening ceremony of The National Agency for Science & Engineering Infrastructure (NASENI) 4-day skill acquisition & youth empowerment program at the Federal University Otuoke, Bayelsa State. The event was attended by other dignitaries including the Deputy Governor of Bayelsa State and former President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, H.E, Dr. Goodluck Jonathan. • ES visited the trainees participating in the NCDMB-sponsored underwater welding training. The training is currently taking place at the Naval Underwater Warfare School, Navy Town, Ojo Lagos. He encouraged the trainees to remain focused and make the most of the training opportunity to improve their lives and assured them that the Board would continue to provide support to trainees who demonstrate exceptional performance in the program. • The Board facilitated a 3-day Teachers Training on K-Yan Devices at the NCDMB Conference Hall in Yenagoa. The physical and virtual training on the K-YAN devices had eighty (80) participants and was done in collaboration with First Exploration and Production Development Company. Certificates of attendance was presented to the trainees. •

		• The Board commissioned and handed-over an ICT Center to the Northern Annang Secondary Commercial School, Utu, Etim Ekpo, Etim Ekpo LGA, Akwa Ibom State. • Attended the graduation ceremony of the 500 youths sponsored by the Board on Solar Power Installation and Maintenance in Calabar, Cross-Rivers State. • Commissioned and handed over the principal's lodge and teacher's quarters at Government Technical College in Port Harcourt. • ES delivered a keynote address at the one-day NCDMB Sensitization Workshop for Rivers State Judiciary at the Justice Mary Odili Judicial Institute in Port Harcourt themed "Philosophy & Importance of the Nigerian Oil & Gas Industry Content Development Act." • Kicked off the first Batch of the Niger Delta Youths' Vocational Training at the Charkin Maritime and Offshore Safety Centre in Port Harcourt, Rivers state. 85 youths will be trained in small craft operation, scaffolding, forklift, crane operation, catering, and driving. • Attended the kick-off ceremony for the Nigerian Content Human Capital Development Project-Based Training for thirty-four (34) trainees in collaboration with SPDC and Unitech Drilling Company Limited. The ceremony was conducted at Ambong Energy Services Limited facility in Port Harcourt. The training is being executed on the back of SPDC/Unitech Drilling Company Limited's Provision of Directional Drilling Services Contract. The training covers intensive classroom and hands-on/on-the-job training/experience for twelve months in line with the objectives, aspirations and philosophy of the NOGICD Act 2010, and the Guideline for Nigerian Content HCD Implementation 2020.

		• ES attended and delivered an address at the graduation ceremony of the NCDMB sponsored Commercial Air Diving Training at the Nigerian Navy Diving School/Mieka Dive Training Institute in Lagos. The 20 trainees were selected from the Board's NOGICJQS portal to partake in the training. • The Board participated in the graduation and awards ceremony of the catch them Young Digital Boot Camp of Centre of Information and Telecommunication Engineering of UNIPORT. NCDMB was presented with the "Catch Them Young Award" at the event. • ES and other Top Management of the Board accompanied the Honourable Minister of State, Petroleum Resources (Oil), to the PTDF Centre for Skills Development and Training (CSDT) in Omagwa in Rivers State to ascertain the level of work done, when the centre will be completed and be ready for use. NCDMB partnered with PTDF to complete and equip this training Centre to meet global standards rather than to build a new Centre from the scratch. • The Board commissioned and handed-over an ICT Center to the Northern Annang Secondary Commercial School, Utu, Etim Ekpo, Etim Ekpo LGA, Akwa Ibom State. • NCDMB officially commissioned an ICT facility at Community Secondary School at Angalabiri in Sagbama LGA, Bayelsa state. • NCDMB commissioned and handed over an Information Communication and Technology Center at Community Secondary School Badeku, Ona Ara Local Government Area in Oyo state. • ES delivered a keynote address at the one-day NCDMB Sensitization Workshop for Rivers State Judiciary at the Justice Mary Odili Judicial Institute in Port Harcourt themed "Philosophy & Importance of the Nigerian Oil & Gas Industry Content Development Act".

		• Kicked off the first Batch of the Niger Delta Youths' Vocational Training at the Charkin Maritime and Offshore Safety Centre in Port Harcourt, Rivers State. 85 youths will be trained in small craft operation, scaffolding, forklift, crane operation, catering, and driving. • Attended the kick-off ceremony for the Nigerian Content Human Capital Development Project-Based Training for thirty-four (34) trainees in collaboration with SPDC and Unitech Drilling Company Limited. The ceremony was conducted at Ambong Energy Services Limited facility in Port Harcourt. The training is being executed on the back of SPDC/Unitech Drilling Company Limited's Provision of Directional Drilling Services Contract. The training covers intensive classroom and hands-on/on-the-job training/experience for twelve months in line with the objectives, aspirations, and philosophy of the NOGICD Act 2010, and the Guideline for Nigerian Content HCD Implementation 2020. • ES attended and delivered an address at the graduation ceremony of the NCDMB sponsored Commercial Air Diving Training at the Nigerian Navy Diving School/Mieka Dive Training Institute in Lagos. The 20 trainees were selected from the Board's NOGICJQS portal to partake in the training. • The Board participated in the graduation and awards ceremony of the catch them Young Digital Boot Camp of Centre of Information and Telecommunication Engineering of UNIPORT. NCDMB was presented with the "Catch Them Young Award" at the event. • Attended the maiden passing-out parade of cadets from the Charkin Maritime Academy in Port Harcourt. • Held the 7th Edition of the NCDMB Annual National Undergraduate Essay Competition in Yenagoa. The theme of the 2023 Essay competition was "Nigerian Content and the Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic. " A 200-level law student at Nnamdi Azikiwe University in Awka, Anambra State won the Essay Competition. The winners walked away with cash, laptops, and other prizes. • 500 youths graduated from the NCDMB Youth Empowerment Programme in Oyo state, completing solar power installation and maintenance training. The program is aimed

		at addressing Nigeria's power challenges and creating job opportunities. He encouraged graduates to utilize their skills and become entrepreneurs in solar power. Starter packs were distributed to the trainees. • Upgrade and development of vocational facilities in Nigeria are at different levels of completion: • Completed 60% of NMU, Okerenko • Completed 80% of Youth Resource Centre, Bekwarra • Completed 90% of GTC, Port Harcourt. • Completed 50% of GSTC, Benin-City

5	**Marine Services Sector Strategy**	• Published monthly reports Marine Vessel Categorization Report to Industry. • Total Marine Vessels Vendor is 236 • Total Approved Marine Vessel Records is 673 • Percentage Nigerian owned is 72.7% • Percentage foreign owned is 27.3% ***Based on the New Marine Vessel Guideline, a new module for Marine Vessel application has been deployed on the NOGIC JQS The number of companies on the NJQS Porta was verified and updated hence the reduction in the number of marine vessel records***
6	**Facility Visits/Commissioning**	• ES attended and commissioned the MG Vowgas Group's new heat treatment furnace and dish heads forming machine, as well as celebrated the company's remarkable achievement of 2 million Man-hours without Lost Time Injury (LTI). • ES commissioned the Genesis Group's Corporate Head Office and Training Academy in Port Harcourt, Rivers State. • The Honourable Minister of State for Petroleum Resources (Oil) accompanied by the ES visited the Waltersmith Refinery, Ibigwe, Imo state. Also visited the PTDF facility in Port Harcourt to follow-up on the completion of the facility. • The Top Management staff and other staff of the Board accompanied the Executive Secretary on a facility visit to Airblast Nig. LTD in Port Harcourt, Rivers State. ES toured the three warehouses, which were stocked with various corrosion control products for blasting and painting.
7	**Nigerian Content Consultative Forum (NCCF)**	• Held Quarterly NCCF meetings. • ES held meeting with NCCF Diversity Sectorial Working Group. • Held meeting with the NCCF Essential Service SWG on draft project proposal submitted.

Source: NCDMB's 2023 Performance Report

		• The Multinationals & Indigenous producers and Diversity NCCF Sectorial Working Group held CEO Roundtable engagement meeting with OPTS.
8	**NLNG Train-7**	• Towards achieving quick resolutions of strategic and operational issues and ensuring speedy project execution, ES attended the inauguration of T7 Project Technical Working Group. • NCDMB and NLNG Technical Working Group held a crucial meeting to dialogue and find constructive solutions to any ongoing dispute relating to non-compliance and other infractions in the NLNG Train 7 project.
9	**Nigerian Content Oil & Gas Opportunity Fair (NOGOF)**	• The Board held the 4th edition of the Nigerian Content Oil & Gas Opportunity Fair (NOGOF) themed "***Oil & Gas Industry - Catalyst and Fuel for the Industrialization of Nigeria***" at the Nigerian Content Tower Conference Centre in Yenagoa. Major Players across the upstream, midstream and downstream sectors of the oil and gas industry showcased upcoming projects and business opportunities in the oil and gas industry. • ES delivered a welcome speech to officially declare NOGOF open. He also led the Governor of Bayelsa State represented by the Commissioner of Mineral Resources, and other Industry Top Shareholders on an inspection tour of the NOGOF 2023 Exhibition Pavilion. • ES also presented plagues to members of the 2nd Technical Session- Panel Discussion on the Impact of Implementing ESG Standards on Local Content Development.

For more information about NCDMB, visit the link: About NCDMB.

5.4.1 Receipts

Its revenue sources include NCD Fund Statutory Inflow (1% of Contract in the Upstream Sector), Federal allocation, tender fees, gains from asset disposal, foreign exchange gains and Interest income.

Table 45: NCDMB's Summary of Five (5) Years receipts from 2019 - 2023

NCDMB Receipts Trend							
S/N	Description	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Total
		N'million	N'million	N'million	N'million	N'million	N'million
1	1% NCDF	53,087.20	45,109.37	31,174.26	41,937.22	34,948.00	206,256.05
2	Interest income	-	-	3,158.38	3,928.48	3,386.00	10,472.86
		53,087.20	**45,109.37**	**34,332.64**	**45,865.70**	**38,334.00**	**216,728.91**
	Source: NEITI Template and FASD report						

Over a 5-year period, there has been a 95.17% revenue contribution from NCDF statutory inflow. The receipts show an upward trend over the period.

5.4.2 Fund Utilization

Fund utilization will be classified into administrative and capital expenditures. Administrative expenditures cover costs incurred to support the entity's daily operations in pursuit of its mandate. Capital expenditures involve funds used by the entity to acquire physical assets that support the implementation of the NCDMB's mandate.

5.4.2.1 Capital Projects Executed by NCDMB

Pictorial excerpts of projects executed during the period.
Source: NCDMB 2023 Performance Report.

5.4.3 Findings and Recommendation

S/No.	Findings	Recommendations
1.	The Board is yet to honor our request for information as no document/information has been made available. The completed data template, 2022 and 2023 Audited Financial Statements alongside all requested documents are all outstanding.	NCDMB should provide the requested documents/information for the exercise. The documents and data templates is yet to be received.

5.5 Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority (NSIA)

Nigeria is blessed with abundant reserves of oil and gas, but has persistently suffered economic hardship as a result of the gross mismanagement of her oil revenue. In an attempt to reverse this trend, the government of Nigeria established a sovereign wealth fund 'The Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority' (NSIA) in year 2011.

The NSIA is the statutory investment institution of the Federation of Nigeria which manages the Nigeria Sovereign Wealth Fund into which the surplus income produced from Nigeria's excess oil reserves is deposited.

The NSIA Act provides that the objects of the Authority are to: build a savings base for the Nigerian people, enhance the development of Nigerian infrastructure, provide stabilization support in times of depressed economy and carry out such other matters as may be related to the above stated objects. The Act empowers the Authority to receive, manage and invest in diversified portfolio medium and long-term revenue of the Federal Government, State Governments, Federal Capital Territory (FCT) and Local Governments and Area Councils to prepare for the eventual depletion of Nigeria's hydrocarbon resources for the development of critical infrastructure in Nigeria that will attract and support investment, economic diversification, growth and job creation.

The NSIA, though a public agency, is driven by a private sector philosophy in outlook, orientation adopting global best practices in its operational systems processes and procedures.

The core funding for the Authority is allocated to three ring-fenced funds, namely the Stabilization Fund (SF), Future Generations Fund (FGF) and Nigeria Infrastructure Fund (NIF).

For more information visit https://nsia.com.ng/

5.5.1 Receipts

The receipts received /generated for the period under review can be classified into three main headings; Investing inflows, Operating inflows and Financing inflows. The operations inflows represent the highest source of revenue for the NSIA. 97.74% of the revenue for the period under review was generated from operations while financing inflows accounted for 1.59% of the Authority's revenue. Investing inflows was the lowest contribution at 0.67%. The total inflow grew from N111.4 billion it recorded in 2022 to N1.2 trillion in 2023 representing 982.83% increase inclusive of foreign exchange gain during the period. This significant rise despite the challenging global macro-economic and geo-political landscape was attributed to the positive performance of the equities and fixed income portfolios as well as the positive performance of NSIA's infrastructure investments.

5.5.1.1 Financing Inflow

The financing inflow shows the funds and capital received by the NSIA from external sources to support its operations and investments. These inflows are distinct from revenue generated by the authority's own investment activities and typically represents equity contribution from the government, external funding that involves international partnerships, development agencies, or other entities that may co-invest in NSIA projects or provide grants and loans.

It also involves Capital injections such as additional funds provided by stakeholders to scale the authority's investments. However, the only capital injection by the government into the NSIA for the period under review was N20.98 billion in 2023 as there was no capital contribution in the year 2022.

5.5.1.2 Operating Inflow

The operating inflow is the revenue or funds generated from the authority's investment activities. This inflow is derived from sources including returns on investments such as the profits generated from NSIA's portfolios like equities, fixed income securities and other asset clauses. Also, the revenue from infrastructure projects financed or managed by the NSIA and earnings from dividends paid by invested interest on bonds and other debt instruments are part of the sources through which operating inflow can be generated.

In the report, net gain on financial assets was the highest returns from operating activities, representing 88.45% of the total operating inflow.

5.5.1.3 Investing Inflow

This inflow is fund that comes into the NSIA focusing on the purpose of financing or expanding its investment portfolio. The inflow originates from various sources and they are directed towards generating returns and achieving strategic objectives. Sources such as Capital allocations, returns reinvested, external investment funds and co-investment contributions are major aspects of this investment inflow.

In the information provided below, Cash flow from investing activities reports the cash generated from various investment related activities during the period under review. The total investment revenue in 2023 is a significant increase from the figure realized in 2022

Table 46: NSIA's 2022-2023 Cash flow

S/N	Description	2022 Million ₦	2023 Million ₦	Total Million ₦	Total %
1	Investing Inflows	4,095.59	4,751.68	8,847.27	0.67
2	Operating Inflows	107,273.89	1,180,199.78	1,287,473.67	97.74
3	Financing Inflows	0	20,984.74	20,984.74	1.59
	Total	111,369.48	1,205,936.20	1,317,305.68	100
Source: NSIA Audited Financial Statements 2022 – 2023					

5.5.2 Funds Utilization

5.5.2.1 Operating Outflows

These are expenses incurred because of the Authority's operating activities and as such they affect the profits of the Authority. Expenses on infrastructure subsidiaries investments accounted for 6.41% of the total operating outflows for the period under review. These are expenses incurred related to the Nigeria Infrastructure fund. Investment management fees include fees paid to local and global custodians of the funds.

The taxes paid by the Authority relate to her subsidiaries outside Nigeria alone while the income accruing to her wholly owned subsidiaries in Nigeria are exempted from all forms of taxes in line with NSIA Act 2011.

Operating and administrative expenses represent the substantial part of the Authority's operating and administrative outflows.

Table 47: NSIA Operating outflow 2022-2023

S/N	Description	2022 million ₦	2023 million ₦	Total million ₦	Total %
1	Infrastructure operating expenses	92.04	1,327.91	1,419.95	6.41
2	Operating and administrative expenses	7,235.73	8,734.61	15,970.34	72.07
3	Investment management and custodian fees	1,665.40	3,100.86	4,766.26	21.51
	Taxation	1.31	0.83	2.14	0.01
	Total	8,994.48	13,164.21	22,158.69	100
Source: NSIA Audited Financial Statements 2022 – 2023					

5.5.2.2 Investing Outflow

Investing outflows reports the cash used for various investments related activities during the period under review. The investment of 54.26% in open market operations and treasury bills was the highest followed by 30.96% investments in financial assets carried at amortized cost. Other items of investments expenditure include investment in financial assets carried at FVTPL, investment in joint ventures/associates, purchase of tangible and intangible assets, addition to right of use-assets as well as purchase of debts instruments at fair value.

Table 48: NSIA's Investing outflow 2022-2023

S/N	Description	2022 Million ₦	2023 Million ₦	Total Million ₦	Total %
1	Purchase of property and equipment	785.57	1,067.18	1,852.75	0.15
2	Addition to right of use assets	14.36	132.60	146.96	0.01
3	Purchase of other intangible assets	39.74	22.57	62.31	0.01
4	Purchase of debts instruments at fair value	0	4,714.33	4,714.33	0.38
5	Investment in financial assets carried at FVTPL	84,431.36	72,202.97	156,634.33	12.63

6	Purchase of open market operation and treasury bills	226,031.22	446,831.44	672,862.66	54.26
7	Investments in financial assets carried at amortized cost	126,213.14	257,747.83	383,960.97	30.96
8	Investment in joint ventures/associates	19,828.19		19,828.19	1.60
	Total	457,343.58	782,718.92	1,240,062.50	100
Source: NSIA Audited Financial Statements 2022 – 2023					

5.5.2.3 Financing Outflow

The financing outflows during the period under review includes repayment of borrowings, interest expense and payment of principal portion of lease liabilities.

Table 49: NSIA's Financial outflows 2022-2023

S/N	Description	2022 million ₦	2023 million ₦	Total million ₦	Total %
1	Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	85.60	132.60	216.20	1.25
2	Capital return to the Government	0	0.00	0.00	
3	Repayment of borrowings	0	17,000.00	17,000.00	98.73
4	Interest paid	0	2.90	2.90	0.02
	Total	85.60	17,135.50	17,219.10	100
Source: NSIA Audited Financial Statements 2022 – 2023					

5.5.2.4 Highlight of Fund Performance

5.5.2.4.1 Stabilization Fund

Table 50: NSIA's Financial Highlights of Stabilization Fund 2022-2023

S/N	Description	**2022 Million (₦)**	**2023 Million (₦)**
1	Profit before tax	12,999.6	243,508.7
2	Total fund asset	61,334.9	484,166.0
3	Total fund liabilities	4,971.6	3,971.6
4	Return on capital employed (ROCE) (%)	**23%**	**51%**
Source: NSIA Audited Financial Statements 2022 – 2023			

5.5.2.4.2 Future Generation Fund

Table 51: NSIA's Financial Highlights of Future Generations Fund 2022-2023

S/N	Description	**2022 Million (₦)**	**2023 Million (₦)**
1	Profit before tax	-19,085	334,017
2	Total fund asset	462,210	695,228
3	Total fund liabilities	5,116	7,304
4	Return on capital employed (ROCE) (%)	**-4%**	**49%**
Source: NSIA Audited Financial Statements 2022 – 2023			

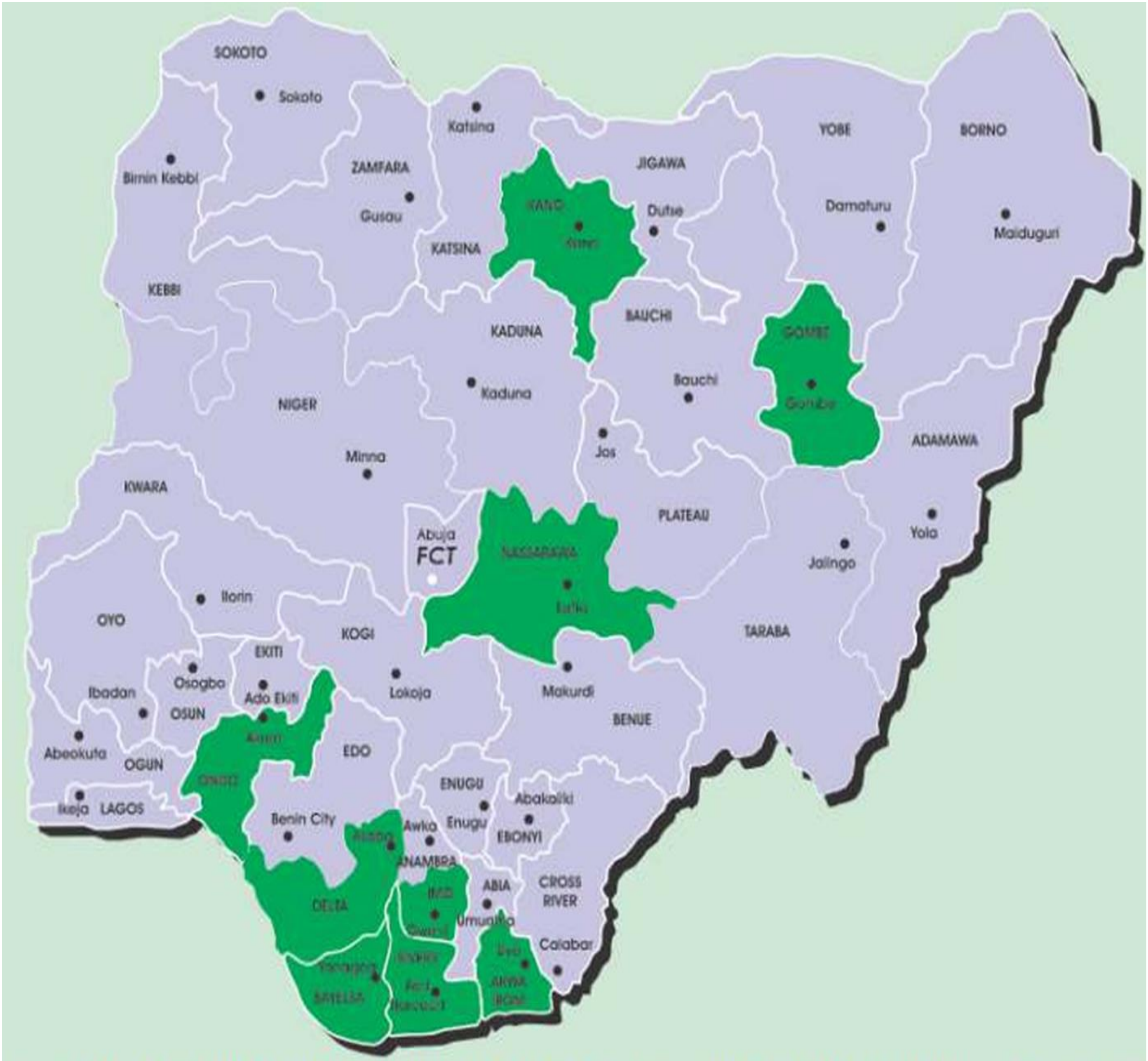
5.5.2.4.3 Nigeria Infrastructure Fund

Table 52: NSIA's Financial Highlights of Nigeria Infrastructure Fund 2022-2023

S/N	**Description**	**2022 Million (₦)**	**2023 Million (₦)**
1	Profit before tax	108,437	607,458
2	Total fund asset	509,163	1,079,555
3	Total fund liabilities	5,932	25,465
4	Return on capital employed (ROCE) (%)	**22%**	**58%**
Source: NSIA Audited Financial Statements 2022 – 2023			

5.5.3 Findings and Recommendation

Findings	Recommendations
The report revealed that the funds (Stabilization, Future generation and Nigeria Infrastructure) did not perform maximally as shown in the tables above. This was due to the considered capital injected into the funds.	It is advised the government should make funds available for NSIA to increase their investment capacity to prepare funds as buffer in periods of economic hardships and liquidity issues for the nation.



SELECTED STATES' REPORTS

6.0 Receipts and Expenditure for State Governments

6.1 Revenue

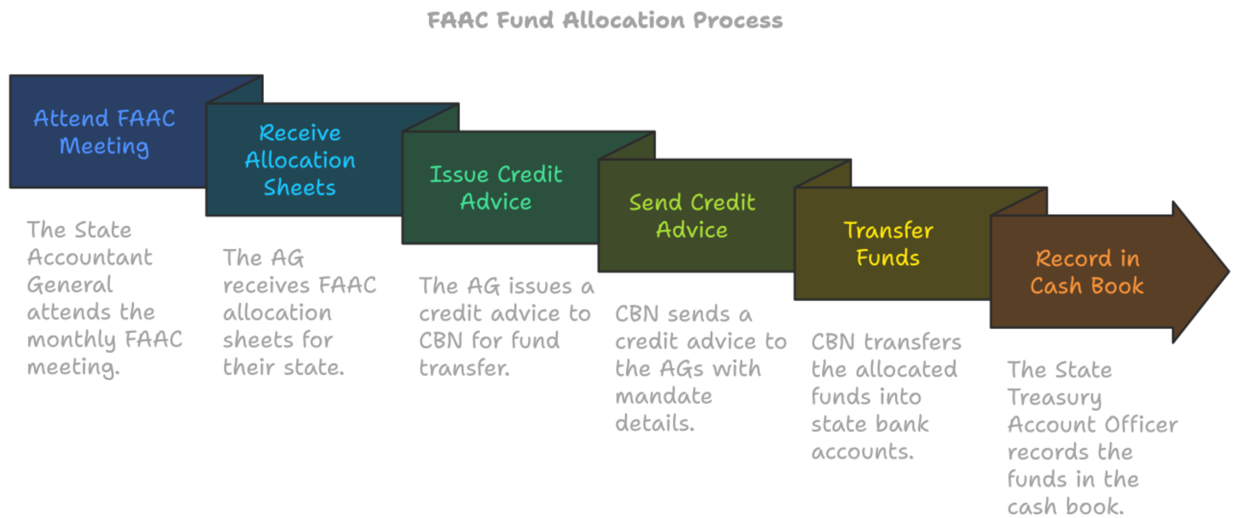
The two major sources of receipts available to States are statutory allocations from the Federation Account (FA) and internally generated revenues (IGR). Others are grants, donations, internal loans, external loans, etc.

6.1.1 Federation Account (FA) Statutory Allocations

The Federation Account is a distributable pool account from which allocations are made to the Federal, State and Local Government Councils, in accordance with the law. Revenue sources from Federation Account to the States for the period under review are as described below.

Federal Allocation		
SN	Revenue Sources	Description
1	Statutory allocation	Mineral and non-mineral revenues that were remitted from federal revenue generating agencies which is distributed among the three tiers of Government.
2	13% Mineral derivation	Revenue accruing in line with fiscal federalism that ensures States receive 13% of revenue derived from the exploration and exploitation of oil & gas and solid minerals within its territory.
3	Value Added Tax	Revenue accruing from tax charged and payable on all supply of taxable goods and services by FIRS after deducting the cost of collection.
4	Excess crude oil	The excess of oil revenue over the benchmark volume and price fluctuations that accrues to the Federation Account.
5	Exchange gain	Difference between budgeted and prevailing exchange rate of Naira to US Dollar due to rate disparity and budget provision
6	Excess bank charges	The amount recovered from excess bank charges by Government and allocated to the three tiers of Government.
7	NNPC refund	The amount refunded to the Federation Account by NNPC was due to discrepancies between expected and actual remittances. This refund was directed solely to the Federal Government, as refunds owed to State and Local Government Councils had already been settled.
8	Paris Club refund	Money refunded to Government coffers from Paris Club because of over deductions for external debt servicing.
9	Electronic Money Transfer Levy	EMTL is a one-time fee of ₦50 that applies to electronic transfers of ₦10,000 or more in Nigeria

6.1.2 Revenue Collection Process
The States allocation process from the Federal Accounts Allocation Committee (FAAC) is represented in the diagram below:



6.1.3 Internally Generated Revenue (IGR)
These are revenues generated within the area of the respective States' jurisdiction independent of their shares from the Federation Account. The table below describes sources of IGR that accrued to the States' government for the period under review.

Table 53: Internally Generated Revenue

SN	Sources of Revenue	Description
1	Taxes	Revenue earned by the State Government from taxes collected by the State Board of Inland Revenue Service.
2	Rent	Revenue from rent of lands and state buildings.
3	Earnings	Revenue earned by the State Government for providing paid services.
4	Grants and subventions	Receipts by the state from grants and subventions (domestic and international).
5	Investments	Income from dividend and interest accruing to the State Government from its investments.
6	Other income	Miscellaneous income earned by State Government from fees, fines, licenses, sales of fertilizers, etc.

6.2 Statutory Deductions

These are deductions made directly from statutory allocations due to the States before disbursement of funds into the State's Accounts. The specific items of deductions for the period under review are described in the table below:

Table 54: Items of Statutory deductions		
SN		
1	External debt/foreign loan repayment	These are deductions from federal allocation to States with respect to obligations to make regular payments towards servicing external debts.
2	Contractual Obligations	These are deductions made from FAAC allocation to States in respect of guaranteed contractual obligations by FGN.
3	Irrevocable standing payment order (ISPO)	These are deductions from statutory allocation of the States in line with the ISPO and Irrevocable Letter of Authority (ILoA) for the following: Introduction of the State Bond Issuance Programme into the capital market. Commercial Agriculture Credit Scheme (CACS) Arrears of Revenue to Akwa Ibom State ISPO towards the repayment of unpaid revenue to Akwa Ibom State in respect of IRO Ekanga Oilfield.
4	Salary bailout	These are deductions from States allocation to service credit facility due to salary bailout. For example, Bayelsa, Delta, Imo, Nasarawa, Ondo, and Rivers States. 4o mini
5	Excess Crude Account Loan Facility	These are deductions from statutory allocation of States towards defraying Excess Crude Account loans.
6	CBN Budget Support	These are deductions from statutory allocation of States towards the repayment of CBN budget support facility.
7	Over Payment of 13% Derivation	These are deductions from FAAC allocation to States because of over payment of 13% derivation.
8	CBN MSME Development Fund	These are deductions from statutory allocation of States towards the repayment of CBN MSME development facility.
9	FGN Bond	These are debt securities (liabilities) of FGN issued by the Debt Management Office (DMO) for and on behalf of the Federal Government. The FGN has an

		obligation to pay the bondholder the principal and agreed interest as and when due.
10	Accelerated Agricultural Development Scheme (AADS)	These are deductions from statutory allocation of States to defray financial obligations in respect of AADS.
11	Judgment debts Liquidation	

6.3 Expenditure
Expenditure of states are broadly classified into recurrent and capital.

6.3.1 Recurrent Expenditure
This refers to the expenditures incurred on a yearly basis by the State Government for the smooth running of the state affairs. Specifically, items of recurrent expenditure for the Period under review are as described below:

Table 55: Items of Recurrent Expenditures

SN	Items of expenditure	Description
1	Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) Charges	These are salaries and emoluments of personnel working in State parastatals or divisions such as high court, members of civil service commission, Auditor General, members of House of Assembly service commission, and members of judicial service commission.
2	Pension and Gratuity	These are the entitlements of statutory and non-statutory officers, including members of the armed forces. Pension refers to the sum of money paid at regular intervals to a retired employee by employers while Gratuity is the lump sum given to an employee who has spent some specific period in service.
3	Personnel emolument	These are salaries and wages and other personnel costs/expenses incurred by the State Government on workers in Ministries, Departments, Boards, and Parastatals of state government.
4	Overhead cost	These are the costs incurred in running the affairs of all the State Government while discharging their mandates.
5	Grants and Subventions	These are financial assistance from the Federal Government or other bodies to support budget implementation.
6	Public debts/ amortization	These are interest expenses on public debt by the government or sovereign state to lenders.
7	Loan servicing (domestic and international)	These are expenses incurred by the State Government towards servicing domestic and international loans.

6.3.2 Capital Expenditure

This represents outflows of funds for the provision of infrastructure such as: electricity, roads, seaport, airports, pipe borne water, schools, hospitals, recreational facilities etc. The specific capital expenditure by the state for the period under review are described below:

Table 56: Items of Capital Expenditure

SN	Items of Capital Expenditure	Description
1	Economic sector	These are expenses incurred by the state to create wealth through the provision of economic and viable infrastructures. For example, expenditure on agriculture & rural development, livestock, fisheries, industry, energy, commerce & cooperative, finance, and transport.
2	Social sector	These are expenses incurred by the state on education, health, information, and social development.
3	Environmental	These are expenses incurred by the state on water resources & development, sewage & drainage, housing, urban & regional planning, and community development & special area.
4	Law & Justice	These are expenses incurred by the state for the provision and maintenance of law and order.
5	General administration	These are expenditures incurred by the state for general administration. Administrative expenses are broadly sub-divided into: security (e.g., security equipment and infrastructure) and administrative infrastructure (e.g., construction of office blocks, procurement of motor vehicles) for the state.

6.3.3 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE NINE SELECTED STATES

This Section presents a comparative analysis of the nine selected states for the period under review:

Table 57: Analysis of Selected States Report

S/N	STATES	2022	2023	Total	Sub Total %
		₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	
1	**Federal Allocation**				
1.1	Akwa Ibom	342,643.40	433,368.91	776,012.31	17.87
1.2	Bayelsa	327,463.26	376,872.27	704,335.53	16.22
1.3	Delta	472,376.09	599,259.35	1,071,635.44	24.68
1.4	Gombe	96,599.90	139,184.68	235,784.58	5.43
1.5	Imo	90,212.67	98,371.83	188,584.50	4.34
1.6	Kano	157,343.09	172,951.67	330,294.76	7.61
1.7	Nasarawa	67,719.15	127,294.96	195,014.11	4.49
1.8	Ondo	91,966.53	114,462.62	206,429.15	4.75
1.9	Rivers	293,790.43	340,847.95	634,638.38	14.61
Total Federal Allocation (a)		**1,940,114.52**	**2,402,614.24**	**4,342,728.76**	**100.00**
2	**Independent Revenue/Other Income**				
2.1	Akwa Ibom	73,763.45	54,352.49	128,115.94	10.79
2.2	Bayelsa	24,736.05	35,291.20	60,027.25	5.05
2.3	Delta	91,195.05	122,908.18	214,103.23	18.02
2.4	Gombe	27,116.81	29,710.65	56,827.46	4.78
2.5	Imo	45,580.75	53,229.04	98,809.79	8.32
2.6	Kano	42,509.91	40,169.11	82,679.02	6.96
2.7	Nasarawa	21,485.71	28,063.81	49,549.52	4.17
2.8	Ondo	38,401.13	56,137.64	94,538.77	7.96
2.9	Rivers	196,663.30	206,560.43	403,223.73	33.94
Total Independent Revenue/Other Income (b)		**561,452.16**	**626,422.55**	**1,187,874.71**	**100.00**
3	**Loan**				
3.1	Akwa Ibom	-	-	-	-
3.2	Bayelsa	-	-	-	-
3.3	Delta	136,967.00	72,220.00	209,187.00	27.47
3.4	Gombe	60,917.07	20,775.39	81,692.46	10.73
3.5	Imo	80,000.00	42,000.00	122,000.00	16.02
3.6	Kano	28,255.00	8,993.93	37,248.93	4.89
3.7	Nasarawa	18,043.08	-	18,043.08	2.37
3.8	Ondo	21,233.32	23,000.00	44,233.32	5.81
3.9	Rivers	35,134.43	213,902.34	249,036.77	32.71
Total Loan '©		**380,549.90**	**380,891.66**	**761,441.56**	**100.00**
4	**Grant**				
4.1	Akwa Ibom	12,921.45	11,956.47	24,877.92	11.83

4.2	Bayelsa	4,236.90	4,670.08	8,906.98	4.24
4.3	Delta	5,590.24	10,592.85	16,183.09	7.70
4.4	Gombe	11,870.10	21,602.70	33,472.80	15.92
4.5	Imo	7,960.65		7,960.65	3.79
4.6	Kano	27,031.42	35,527.99	62,559.41	29.75
4.7	Nasarawa	15,124.25	15,384.25	30,508.50	14.51
4.8	Ondo	13,468.89	12,326.77	25,795.66	12.27
4.9	Rivers	-	-	-	
Total Grant (d)		**98,203.90**	**112,061.11**	**210,265.01**	**100.00**
Grand Total (a+b+c+d)		**2,980,320.48**	**3,521,989.56**	**6,502,310.04**	
Source: FASD 2022 - 2023 Audit Template					

Federal Allocation

Federal allocation for the States during the period amounted to ₦4.34Trillion, which represents 66.79% of the States total receipts. The federal allocation to States increased by 23.84% in 2023.

To reduce dependency on federal allocations, States must focus on developing diversified revenue streams through enhanced tax collection, fostering public-private partnerships, supporting SMEs, and promoting key economic sectors. Effective enforcement of existing laws, coupled with transparent governance, can build a sustainable and self-reliant fiscal foundation for the States. This approach will not only strengthen State finances but also support long-term economic development and resilience.

Four States (Delta, Akwa-Ibom, Bayelsa and Rivers) Accounted for 73.38% of the total federal allocation, while Nasarawa, Imo and Ondo received the least allocation of 26.65%.

Internally Generated Revenue (IGR)

Total States' IGR for the period was ₦1.19 Billion, representing 18.26% of the total States receipts. The top three (3) States (Rivers, Delta and Akwa-Ibom) accounted for 62.75%. The Total IGR rose by 11.57% from ₦561.45 Billion in 2022 to ₦626.42 Billion in 2023.

Ondo recorded the highest increase in IGR, rising by 46.19% during the period under review. Conversely, Akwa Ibom and Kano experienced declines in IGR of 26.32% and 5.51%, respectively. In 2023, Bayelsa, Delta, and Nasarawa showed substantial growth in IGR, with increases of 42.67%, 34.78%, and 30.62%, respectively. These gains may reflect the effectiveness of revenue enhancement strategies implemented by the respective State Governments.

Loan Receipts

The State Government's total loan receipts amounted to ₦761.44 Billion during the two-year period under review, with Rivers, Delta, and Imo States collectively accounting for 76.3% of this total. Overall, loan receipts saw a slight increase of 0.09% in 2023, highlighting a heavy reliance on borrowing by the States.

While most States recorded increases in loan receipts, Akwa Ibom and Bayelsa received no loans in both 2022 and 2023, and Nasarawa recorded no loans in 2023. Notably, Rivers State had the highest increase in loan receipts, with a substantial rise of 508.92%.

The analyses above indicates a high dependency on loans by a few states and a need for more equitable loan access. The State Government needs to diversify revenue sources and assess the sustainability of current borrowing practices.

Grant Receipts

The total grant receipts for the States during the review period amounted to ₦210.27 Billion, with five states—Akwa Ibom, Gombe, Kano, Nasarawa, and Ondo—receiving 11.83%, 15.92%, 29.75%, 14.51%, and 12.27% of the total, respectively. The remaining states collectively accounted for 15.72% of the grants. Imo, Bayelsa, and Delta received the smallest shares, at 3.79%, 4.24%, and 7.70%, respectively.

This disparity calls for targeted efforts by states with lower grant receipts to attract more aid and grants to support their development. Specifically, state governments should develop a robust grant-sourcing and management strategy to increase their funding from grants and aid sources

Table 58: 5 YEARS ANALYSIS OF SELECTED STATES' RECEIPTS.

AKWA-IBOM	**2023 (N)**	**2022 (N)**	**2021 (N)**	**2020 (N)**	**2019 (N)**
Federation Allocations (13% Derivation, Statutory Allocation, VAT, & Other Disbursements Etc)	433,368,912,024.24	342,643,399,682.62	159,427,140,000.00	161,448,460,000.00	214,845,490,000.00
IGR	43,270,238,000.00	33,105,073,000.00	31,396,510,000.00	30,610,560,000.00	35,509,940,000.00
Other Income	23,038,725,000.00	53,579,828,000.00	142,860,540,000.00	14,050,320,000.00	47,653,730,000.00
Loans	-	-	35,922,250,000.00	4,600,000,000.00	48,068,880,000.00
Sub-Total Receipts	**499,677,875,024.24**	**429,328,300,682.62**	**369,606,440,000.00**	**210,709,340,000.00**	**346,078,040,000.00**
BAYELSA	**2023 (N)**	**2022 (N)**	**2021 (N)**	**2020 (N)**	**2019 (N)**
Federation Allocations (13% Derivation, Statutory Allocation, VAT, & Other Disbursements Etc)	376,872,272,472.60	327,463,256,135.72	196,862,000,000.00	136,138,000,000.00	173,425,420,000.00
IGR	26,503,150,213.02	18,392,415,062.11	18,594,550,000.00	12,496,000,000.00	16,808,230,000.00
Other Income	13,458,122,926.87	10,580,534,441.52	6,099,040,000.00	39,758,000,000.00	195,740,000.00
Loans	-	-	22,906,570,000.00	2,850,000,000.00	2,359,400,000.00
Sub-Total Receipts	**416,833,545,612.49**	**356,436,205,639.35**	**244,462,160,000.00**	**191,242,000,000.00**	**192,788,790,000.00**
DELTA	**2023 (N)**	**2022 (N)**	**2021 (N)**	**2020 (N)**	**2019 (N)**
Federation Allocations (13% Derivation, Statutory Allocation, VAT, & Other Disbursements Etc)	599,259,345,032.59	472,376,088,782.69	250,742,370,000.00	203,849,920,000.00	239,640,000,000.00
IGR	120,707,711,025.79	89,885,148,501.29	73,880,780,000.00	53,331,720,000.00	159,239,000,000.00
Other Income	12,793,326,696.37	6,900,146,177.08	4,449,980,000.00	10,561,380,000.00	-
Loans	72,220,000,000.00	136,967,001,303.94	45,321,580,000.00	13,477,270,000.00	-
Sub-Total Receipts	**804,980,382,754.75**	**706,128,384,765.00**	**374,394,710,000.00**	**281,220,290,000.00**	**398,879,000,000.00**
GOMBE	**2023 (N)**	**2022 (N)**	**2021 (N)**	**2020 (N)**	**2019 (N)**

Federation Allocations (13% Derivation, Statutory Allocation, VAT, & Other Disbursements Etc)	139,184,675,836.86	96,599,904,503.54	54,736,340,000.00	49,286,300,000.00	57,412,000,000.00
IGR	15,179,050,180.25	13,210,968,086.25	10,023,000,000.00	8,637,000,000.00	6,832,000,000.00
Other Income	36,134,291,755.58	25,775,947,652.73	28,559,000,000.00	19,380,360,000.00	17,968,000,000.00
Loans	20,775,388,037.74	60,917,072,485.69	24,272,560,000.00	4,533,630,000.00	15,600,000,000.00
Sub-Total Receipts	**211,273,405,810.43**	**196,503,892,728.21**	**117,590,900,000.00**	**81,837,290,000.00**	**97,812,000,000.00**
IMO	**2023 (N)**	**2022 (N)**	**2021 (N)**	**2020 (N)**	**2019 (N)**
Federation Allocations (13% Derivation, Statutory Allocation, VAT, & Other Disbursements Etc)	98,371,829,533.79	90,212,673,166.56	72,109,220,000.00	65,829,080,000.00	67,356,060,000.00
IGR	18,227,144,840.62	16,711,346,111.18	20,481,340,000.00	9,493,910,000.00	14,385,940,000.00
Other Income	35,001,891,724.15	36,830,054,041.23	10,988,840,000.00	10,310,580,000.00	
Loans	42,000,000,000.00	80,000,000,000.00	43,566,110,000.00	8,882,690,000.00	
Sub-Total Receipts	**193,600,866,098.56**	**223,754,073,318.97**	**147,145,510,000.00**	**94,516,260,000.00**	**81,742,000,000.00**
KANO	**2023 (N)**	**2022 (N)**	**2021 (N)**	**2020 (N)**	**2019 (N)**
Federation Allocations (13% Derivation, Statutory Allocation, VAT, & Other Disbursements Etc)	172,951,667,000.00	157,343,088,000.00	110,351,610,000.00	86,219,040,000.00	89,688,320,000.00
IGR	22,008,717,000.00	19,713,320,000.00	40,401,650,000.00	31,819,880,000.00	31,795,340,000.00
Other Income	53,688,386,000.00	49,828,011,000.00	10,803,690,000.00	24,902,010,000.00	1,564,400,000.00
Loans	8,993,930,000.00	28,255,000.00	48,232,220,000.00	26,901,150,000.00	
Sub-Total Receipts	**257,642,700,000.00**	**226,912,674,000.00**	**209,789,170,000.00**	**169,842,080,000.00**	**123,048,060,000.00**
NASARAWA	**2023 (N)**	**2022 (N)**	**2021 (N)**	**2020 (N)**	**2019 (N)**
Federation Allocations (13% Derivation, Statutory Allocation, VAT, & Other Disbursements Etc)	127,294,960,881.13	67,719,151,566.73	55,837,310,000.00	63,795,830,000.00	53,855,000,000.00

IGR	28,027,496,201.97	21,361,711,074.62	20,840,720,000.00	20,032,000,000.00	14,585,000,000.00
Other Income	15,420,572,834.62	15,248,254,704.46		17,376,410,000.00	3,832,500,000.00
Loans	-	18,043,082,742.84			5,000,000,000.00
Sub-Total Receipts	**170,743,029,917.72**	**122,372,200,088.65**	**76,678,030,000.00**	**101,204,240,000.00**	**77,272,500,000.00**
ONDO	**2023 (N)**	**2022 (N)**	**2021 (N)**	**2020 (N)**	**2019 (N)**
Federation Allocations (13% Derivation, Statutory Allocation, VAT, & Other Disbursements Etc)	114,462,622,406.25	91,966,533,978.02	68,333,000,000.00	63,500,000,000.00	66,608,000,000.00
IGR	39,740,181,201.07	33,742,187,953.72	30,834,000,000.00	24,848,000,000.00	30,136,000,000.00
Other Income	28,724,231,844.44	18,127,834,380.10	4,260,000,000.00	16,519,000,000.00	10,354,000,000.00
Loans	23,000,000,000.00	21,233,321,683.41	16,404,000,000.00	29,996,000,000.00	17,800,000,000.00
Sub-Total Receipts	**205,927,035,451.76**	**165,069,877,995.25**	**119,831,000,000.00**	**134,863,000,000.00**	**124,898,000,000.00**
RIVERS	**2023 (N)**	**2022 (N)**	**2021 (N)**	**2020 (N)**	**2019 (N)**
Federation Allocations (13% Derivation, Statutory Allocation, VAT, & Other Disbursements Etc)	340,847,954,301.26	293,790,427,694.57	170,695,600,000.00	152,027,250,000.00	178,920,620,000.00
IGR	195,246,271,572.57	173,303,593,966.15	136,528,550,000.00	114,464,980,000.00	119,888,000,000.00
Other Income	11,314,163,080.65	23,359,706,008.88	4,870,930,000.00	3,886,200,000.00	
Loans	213,902,344,833.33	35,134,432,045.28	258,299,530,000.00	24,949,850,000.00	49,712,310,000.00
Sub-Total Receipts	**761,310,733,787.81**	**525,588,159,714.88**	**570,394,610,000.00**	**295,328,280,000.00**	**348,520,930,000.00**

Source: *Previous FASD Report and AFS, States returned templates*

Table 59: Analysis of Expenditure for the Selected State

S/N	STATES	2022	2023	Total	Sub Total %
		₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	
1	**Statutory Deduction (a)**				
1.1	Akwa Ibom	16,560.50	18,885.87	35,446.37	11.81
1.2	Bayelsa	18,803.90	16,488.35	35,292.25	11.76
1.3	Delta	21,026.11	23,432.79	44,458.90	14.82
1.4	Gombe	24,983.18	12,913.54	37,896.72	12.63
1.5	Imo	22,373.36	21,288.82	43,662.18	14.55
1.6	Kano	16,131.80	14,256.22	30,388.02	10.13
1.7	Nasarawa	6,314.05	5,859.09	12,173.14	4.06
1.8	Ondo	19,687.57	17,728.36	37,415.93	12.47
1.9	Rivers	11,865.72	11,480.51	23,346.23	7.78
Total Statutory Deduction (a)		**157,746.19**	**142,333.55**	**300,079.74**	**100.00**
2	**Recurrent Expenditure (b)**				
2.1	Akwa Ibom	241,777.23	224,257.27	466,034.50	14.91
2.2	Bayelsa	251,303.86	287,573.21	538,877.07	17.24
2.3	Delta	335,259.53	339,749.48	675,009.01	21.60
2.4	Gombe	94,279.85	91,267.13	185,546.98	5.94
2.5	Imo	98,698.40	97,702.15	196,400.55	6.28
2.6	Kano	127,248.01	138,855.66	266,103.67	8.51
2.7	Nasarawa	82,302.54	99,263.45	181,565.99	5.81
2.8	Ondo	85,677.09	135,017.84	220,694.93	7.06
2.9	Rivers	188,974.72	206,331.81	395,306.53	12.65
Total Recurrent Expenditure (b)		**1,505,521.23**	**1,620,018.00**	**3,125,539.23**	**100.00**
3	**Capital Expenditure ©**				
3.1	Akwa Ibom	200,281.39	196,508.91	-	-
3.2	Bayelsa	139,913.62	169,214.10	-	-
3.3	Delta	252,630.95	189,847.05	442,478.00	22.00
3.4	Gombe	61,693.39	88,721.12	150,414.51	7.48
3.5	Imo	86,321.92	75,627.36	161,949.28	8.05
3.6	Kano	126,643.92	186,542.77	313,186.69	15.57
3.7	Nasarawa	29,803.65	53,396.21	83,199.86	4.14
3.8	Ondo	39,856.66	49,668.08	89,524.74	4.45
3.9	Rivers	340,645.96	430,034.81	770,680.77	38.31
Total Capital Expenditure (c)		**937,596.45**	**1,073,837.40**	**2,011,433.85**	**100.00**
Grand Total (a+b+c)		**2,600,863.87**	**2,836,188.95**	**5,437,052.82**	

Source: FASD 2022 - 2023 Audit

Statutory Deduction

The statutory deductions from the gross allocations of the selected States for the period under review (2022 - 2023) amounted to **₦300.08 Billion**, representing 5.52% of the overall expenditure.

From 2022 to 2023, there was a **decrease of approximately 9.77%** in total statutory deductions, indicating possible adjustments in obligations or improved fiscal management by the States.

Delta, Imo, and Gombe were the largest contributors to statutory deductions, accounting for **14.82%**, **14.55%**, and **12.63%** of the total statutory deductions, respectively. This high percentage suggests significant obligations or dependencies in these States' budgets toward statutory deductions.

- Delta recorded the highest increase in deductions, reflecting its reliance on statutory funding for specific allocations.
- Gombe and Bayelsa also saw notable increases in statutory deductions, with Gombe alone contributing to **12.63%** of the total.
- On the other hand, states like **Nasarawa and Rivers had the lowest statutory deductions**, with contributions of **4.06%** and **7.78%** respectively.

The concentration of statutory deductions in a few states like Delta and Imo suggests that these States may need to explore ways to optimize their statutory contributions, thereby potentially freeing up resources for capital investments.

States with high statutory deductions should review and manage their statutory obligations carefully to reduce dependency on these deductions. Those with lower deductions, like Nasarawa and Rivers, should assess if they are fully meeting their obligations or if there is room for more efficient financial structuring.

Recurrent Expenditure

The total recurrent expenditure for the States during this period amounted to **₦3.13 Trillion**, constituting a significant 57.5% of the overall expenditures.

Recurrent expenditures increased marginally by **7.6%** from 2022 to 2023, a growth that underscores the steady rise in the cost of maintaining governments’ operations.

Delta, Bayelsa, and Akwa Ibom led in recurrent expenditure, amounting to **21.6%**, **17.24%**, and **14.91%** respectively. This indicates that a substantial portion of these States’ budgets is geared towards operating expenses, possibly including salaries, administrative costs, and maintenance.

- Delta recorded the highest recurrent expenditure, which could imply a focus on sustaining operations over new developmental initiatives.

- Bayelsa’s recurrent expenditure also rose sharply, reflecting a significant investment in administrative and operational expenses.
- Conversely, **Gombe and Nasarawa had the lowest recurrent expenditures**, at **5.94%** and **5.81%**, suggesting these states may either have lower operational costs or are operating with more lean budgets.

High recurrent expenditures, especially in Delta and Bayelsa, indicate a heavy focus on maintaining current operations. This could potentially hinder long-term development if these expenditures are not carefully managed.

States with high recurrent expenditures, such as Delta and Bayelsa, should consider implementing efficiency measures to reduce costs and free up funds for capital investments. Low-recurrent-expenditure states like Gombe and Nasarawa should continue to exercise fiscal discipline to maintain lean budgets.

Capital Expenditure

The capital expenditure across the selected States was **₦2.01 Trillion**, representing **36.98%** of the total expenditures incurred for the review period, reflecting a significant commitment to infrastructure and development.

The capital expenditure grew by **14.5%** from 2022 to 2023, a positive trend indicating that States are increasingly investing in development projects.

Rivers, Delta, and Kano accounted for the majority of capital expenditure, contributing **38.31%**, **22%**, and **15.57%** respectively to the total capital expenditure. This suggests that these states prioritize development initiatives such as infrastructure and capital-intensive projects.

- Rivers’ capital expenditure is notably high, potentially reflecting major infrastructure projects or development programs aimed at long-term growth.
- Delta also prioritized capital expenditure, although at a lower rate than Rivers, suggesting a balanced approach between infrastructure and operational spending.
- In contrast, **Nasarawa and Ondo allocated only 4.14% and 4.45%** respectively toward capital expenditure, which may indicate limited infrastructure development or a need for additional resources to expand their capital projects.

A high percentage of capital expenditure, especially in Rivers and Delta, demonstrates a forward-looking strategy focused on development. However, states with low capital expenditure, such as Nasarawa and Ondo, may face challenges in sustaining long-term growth if they do not increase their investment in infrastructure.

States like Rivers and Delta should continue their focus on capital investments but ensure these funds are effectively utilized for impactful projects. Low-spending states like Nasarawa and Ondo should seek to allocate more funds toward capital projects to enhance infrastructure and drive economic growth.

6.3.4. Allocation and Disbursement of 13% Derivation to Selected beneficiary State

Table 60: SUMMARY OF THE 13% DERIVATION FOR OIL PRODUCING STATES.

	STATES RECEIPTS(AFS & RETURNED TEMPLATES)			FAAC DISBURSEMENTS				
	States Receipts 2022 (N)	States Receipts 2023 (N)	Total States Receipts (N)	FAAC Disbursment 2022 (N)	FAAC Disbursment 2023 (N)	Total Disbursements (N)	variace (N)	Variance %
Akwa-Ibom	237,572,899,902.97	179,401,619,247.60	**416,974,519,150.57**	222,521,091,896.58	182,398,409,631.36	**404,919,501,527.94**	12,055,017,622.63	2.98
Bayelsa	183,037,987,420.98	137,761,783,652.64	**320,799,771,073.62**	188,016,380,435.13	140,280,039,414.24	**328,296,419,849.37**	(7,496,648,775.75)	(2.28)
Delta	212,739,607,538.05	225,164,017,733.06	**437,903,625,271.11**	296,627,074,301.97	265,285,171,211.78	**561,912,245,513.75**	(124,008,620,242.64)	(22.07)
Imo	17,906,795,591.41	9,155,756,404.07	**27,062,551,995.48**	18,610,280,350.77	9,344,698,533.32	**27,954,978,884.09**	(892,426,888.61)	(3.19)
Ondo	25,213,005,986.52	24,896,741,647.26	**50,109,747,633.78**	25,948,884,110.98	25,366,392,672.07	**51,315,276,783.05**	(1,205,529,149.27)	(2.35)
Rivers	169,687,915,133.23	137,481,729,260.66	**307,169,644,393.89**	169,795,436,955.48	139,976,728,825.56	**309,772,165,781.04**	(2,602,521,387.15)	(0.84)

6.3.5 ANALYSIS OF FAAC REPORT AND STATE'S AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ON FEDERAL ALLOCATION

There is a marked difference between the FAAC report and the report from States on revenue allocated to the States and revenue received by the States. While one should expect that the revenue allocated to the States will be higher than the revenue reported received by the States, our observations show the contrary in all the States under review.

Also, there are also discrepancies between the revenue heads. While Statutory allocation, 13% oil derivation, VAT, Electronic Money Transfer Levy (EMTL) are constant in all the states and FAAC reports, the figures reportedly allocated and received are often different. Other revenue heads such as ecological funds, excess crude accounts, non-oil revenue account, Excess bank charges, Forex equalization, share of solid minerals, FG interventions, Augmentation and grants will either not be reported by the States or not reported by FAAC in the period.

This report compares the disbursed funds as disclosed by the Federation Accounts Allocation Committee (FAAC) and the amounts actually received by states in 2022 and 2023. Variances in key revenue components are identified and analyzed below.

Table 61: Analysis State Receipts and FAAC Disbursement

	STATES RECEIPTS			FAAC DISBURSEMENTS				
	States Receipts 2022 (N)	States Receipts 2023 (N)	Total States Receipts (N)	FAAC Disbursment 2022 (N)	FAAC Disbursment 2023 (N)	Total Disbursements (N)	variace (N)	Variance %
Akwa-Ibom	342,643,401,704.62	433,368,914,047.24	**776,012,315,751.86**	306,411,461,902.16	308,778,051,929.52	**615,189,513,831.68**	160,822,801,920.18	26.14
Bayelsa	327,463,256,135.72	376,872,272,472.60	**704,335,528,608.32**	249,552,859,612.15	248,112,432,070.13	**497,665,291,682.28**	206,670,236,926.04	41.53
Delta	472,376,088,782.69	599,259,345,032.59	**1,071,635,433,815.28**	370,076,121,139.20	422,737,431,823.86	**792,813,552,963.06**	278,821,880,852.22	35.17
Gombe	96,599,904,503.54	139,184,675,836.86	**235,784,580,340.40**	62,732,089,172.64	79,422,097,372.69	**142,154,186,545.33**	93,630,393,795.07	65.87
Imo	90,212,673,166.56	98,371,829,533.79	**188,584,502,700.35**	88,706,793,905.04	100,509,481,666.39	**189,216,275,571.43**	- 631,772,871.08	(0.33)
Kano	157,343,088,000.00	172,951,667,000.00	**330,294,755,000.00**	113,029,294,729.00	142,730,396,530.13	**255,759,691,259.13**	74,535,063,740.87	29.14
Nasarawa	67,719,151,566.73	127,294,960,881.13	**195,014,112,447.86**	60,231,252,932.80	76,326,075,301.35	**136,557,328,234.15**	58,456,784,213.71	42.81
Ondo	91,966,533,978.02	114,462,622,406.25	**206,429,156,384.27**	90,834,390,160.22	114,778,996,068.45	**205,613,386,228.67**	815,770,155.60	0.40
Rivers	293,790,427,694.57	340,847,954,301.26	**634,638,381,995.83**	281,977,382,920.17	325,566,925,255.04	**607,544,308,175.21**	27,094,073,820.62	4.46

Key Observed differences:

1. Newly introduced revenue components for all states were discovered in 2022 & 2023 have significantly impacted overall receipts. This has made the overall receipts of Akwa-Ibom, Bayelsa, Delta and Gombe state of ₦2.787Trillion higher than the FAAC disbursed revenues of ₦1,956Trillion. This shows an increase of ₦831.7Billion. The newly introduced components are: Palliatives, Treasury Crude Oil, Stabilization Fund, Infrastructure Fund and 13% Derivation Arrears, Budget Facility Refund, Grants, FGN Bridging Facility, FAAC Withheld Escrow & Augmentation Funds.

2. Some revenue items like Electronic Money Transfer Levy (EMTL), FGN Treasury Crude, Refund of Withholding Tax & Stamp Duty were captured in FAAC disbursement but not in the states records thereby causing revenue mismatches between FAAC report and States 'Audited Financial Statements.
3. Accounting Errors: Reporting or documentation inconsistencies were noticed between FAAC and state accounting records.

IMO:

A look at FAAC allocation report however shows disparity between what the State's audited financial statements and FAAC allocations. FAAC allocation records showed the state received a total of ₦88.71 Billion and ₦98.46 Billion in 2022 and 2023 respectively. Also, a look at the allocation heads shows that the state got some revenue from the federation that was not recorded by FAAC such as additional derivation of 13% amounting to ₦703.47 million in 2022. Furthermore, FAAC made some allocations that the state did not capture as their receipt such as ecology fund amounting to ₦1.24 Billion for both years, refund of withholding and Stamp duty refund amounting to ₦68.41 million, share of 80 Billion amounting to ₦570.30 million in 2022.

KANO:

A look at the FAAC report shows the state was allocated a cumulative sum of ₦253.79 Billion for the period. The Federal allocation to the State in was ₦113.023 Billion in 2022 and ₦140.76 Billion in 2023 while the State reportedly received ₦157.34 Billion in 2022 and ₦172.95 Billion in 2023 making a total receipt of ₦330.294 Billion in the period under review.

There are revenue streams reported as received by the state that are not in the FAAC report and vice-visa. Examples are Foreign Excess Crude Oil, Domestic Excess Crude Oil, Oil Excess Revenue Account. Also share of 80 Billion and Share of Solid Mineral are not reported as receipt by the State.

NASARAWA:

The total reported receipt from the federation account by Nasarawa State was ₦195.01 Billion for the period under review. However, FAAC reported distribution was only ₦135.39 Billion for the period.

The State also reported receipts from revenue heads such as Refund, FG intervention (Sure P), share 20 Billion (NG care), Oil Excess Revenue Account, however FAAC do not report the allocation of these funds while the State did not report the receipt of from share of ₦80 Billion.

ONDO:
According to the audited financial statements of the state, Ondo state received ₦91.96 Billion in 2022 and ₦114.46 Billion in 2023 with a total of ₦206.43 Billion from the federation while FAAC report states that the State was allocated ₦90.83 Billion in 2022 and ₦112.12 Billion in 2023 that is a total ₦202.95 Billion in the period under review.

RIVERS:
Rivers state reported receipt from the federation a total of ₦293.79 Billion in 2022 and ₦340.85 Billion in 2023. However, FAAC reported the state was allocated ₦281.98 Billion in 2022 and ₦316. 37 Billion in 2023.
Discrepancies were also noted in the revenue heads.

Recommendations:

1. **Enhanced Transparency**: There is need for an improved FAAC reporting to include detailed breakdowns of special and withheld funds. This will ensure accurate disbursement records for fiscal accountability

2. **Audit and Reconciliation**: Regular audit of FAAC disbursement and state receipts should be encouraged for accuracy.

3. **Capacity Building**: There should be adequate training of state finance officers in tracking and reconciling fund flows.

4. **Policy Reviews**: There should be standardization of allocation heads to all states. There should also be publication of all funds extended to States Government from the Federation account or from the federal government whether Statutory Allocation, Grants or Loans.

5. There should also be a need to address timing issues and bottlenecks in disbursement processes collaborative efforts between FAAC and states to minimize discrepancies.

6.4 AKWA-IBOM STATE

6.4.1 State Profile

History

Akwa-Ibom State, located in the southern region of Nigeria, lies along the Atlantic coastline, bordered by Cross River State to the east, Rivers State to the west, and Abia State to the north. Its proximity to the Gulf of Guinea positions it as part of Nigeria's Niger Delta, a region rich in oil and gas reserves.

The state was created on **September 23, 1987**, from the former Cross River State, marking a significant milestone for the people of Akwa-Ibom, who had long sought for an administrative division that would cater to their unique identity and developmental needs. This creation was part of the larger geopolitical restructuring undertaken by Nigeria to foster governance closer to the people.

Population

With a population estimated at **over 7 million people** as of 2024, with an annual growth rate of the population projected at 3.4%. Akwa-Ibom is a vibrant and culturally rich state. The dominant ethnic groups are the Ibibio, Annang, and Oron people, with Ibibio being the largest group. The state's capital, **Uyo**, has grown rapidly, transforming into a major urban centre in the south-eastern part of Nigeria. **- www.akwaibomstate.gov.ng**

Economy

Akwa-Ibom's economy is driven primarily by **oil and gas** production, as it ranks among the top oil-producing states in Nigeria. The state plays a pivotal role in the country's petroleum sector, contributing significantly to Nigeria's revenue. In addition to hydrocarbons, the state also engages in **agriculture**, with palm oil, rubber, cassava, and yam farming being prevalent. **Fisheries** also thrive due to the state's extensive coastal areas.

In recent years, Akwa-Ibom has pursued economic diversification, investing in industries such as **aviation, hospitality, tourism, and infrastructure development,** leveraging its natural beauty, cultural heritage, and improved road networks to attract investors and tourists.

6.4.2 Receipts

Federal Allocation:

The total state's revenues for the years 2022 & 2023 were N**429.3B and N499.6B** respectively. Generally, there was a marginal drop of about 7% in total receipts in 2022 when compared to 2021. Aside this, there was a marginal increase in federal allocation receipts from 2022 to 2023 by 26%.

Table 62: Akwa-Ibom Breakdown of Receipts 2022-2023

Breakdown of receipt **(AFS)**					
SN	**Federal Allocation `**	**2022**	**2023**	**Total**	**% of Total Receipts**
1.1	13% derivative received	237,572,899,902.97	179,401,619,247.60	416,974,519,150.57	44.88
1.2	Net Share of Statutory Allocation from FAAC	38,167,703,702.73	32,186,938,414.33	70,354,642,117.06	7.57
1.3	VAT	27,625,165,302.18	37,669,140,709.88	65,294,306,012.06	7.03
1.4	Exchange gain difference	1,205,919,516.00	44,390,876,618.37	45,596,796,134.37	4.91
1.5	Excess Crude (Forex Equalization)	-	6,513,871,406.00	6,513,871,406.00	0.70
1.6	Deductions at Source for Loan Repayment	-	-	-	-
1.7	Sure P	8,245,468,097.72	4,738,822,576.00	12,984,290,673.72	1.40
1.8	Excess Bank charges	112,852,027.00	-	112,852,027.00	0.01
1.9	Share of Solid Mineral	-	113,512,833.00	113,512,833.00	0.01
1.10	Palliatives	-	2,000,000,000.00	2,000,000,000.00	0.22
1.11	Treasury Crude Oil	-	4,175,625,497.00	4,175,625,497.00	0.45
1.12	Stabilization Fund	-	10,000,000,000.00	10,000,000,000.00	1.08
1.13	Non-Oil Revenue	1,378,706,282.00	1,371,812,750.00	2,750,519,032.00	0.30
1.14	Infrastructure	-	21,000,000,000.00	21,000,000,000.00	2.26
1.15	Other Statutory Allocation (ECA, Exchange Gain Etc)	-	-	-	-

1.16	Ecological Fund	554,053,985.26	653,596,218.00	1,207,650,203.26	0.13
1.17	Budget Facility Refund	349,197,842.00	25,550,830,184.27	25,900,028,026.27	2.79
1.18	Grants	7,327,086,945.76	11,956,469,008.00	19,283,555,953.76	2.08
1.19	Share of 50 Billion	1,450,080,422.00	-	1,450,080,422.00	0.16
1.20	FGN Bridging Facility	15,035,902,285.00	-	15,035,902,285.00	1.62
1.21	FAAC Withheld Escrow	2,377,527,719.00	-	2,377,527,719.00	0.26
1.22	Augmentation	1,240,835,653.00	1,289,725,415.00	2,530,561,068.00	0.27
1.23	13% Derivation Arrears	-	50,356,071,146.79	50,356,071,146.79	5.42
	Sub Total (A)	**342,643,401,704.62**	**433,368,914,047.24**	**776,012,311,706.86**	**83.53**
2	**Independent Revenue**				
2.1	Internally Generated Revenue (PAYE)			-	-
2.2	Internally Generated Revenue (WHT)			-	-
2.3	Direct Taxes	28,315,359,000.00	34,736,903,000.00	63,052,262,000.00	6.8
2.4	Licenses	112,448,000.00	196,081,000.00	308,529,000.00	0.0
2.5	Royalties	-	-	-	-
2.6	Fees	4,005,851,000.00	4,678,572,000.00	8,684,423,000.00	0.9
2.7	Fines	4,721,000.00	10,116,000.00	14,837,000.00	0.0
2.8	Sales	144,592,000.00	244,336,000.00	388,928,000.00	0.0
2.9	Earnings	242,594,000.00	1,058,396,000.00	1,300,990,000.00	0.1
2.10	Rent on Government Buildings	32,567,000.00	1,097,322,000.00	1,129,889,000.00	0.1
2.11	Rent on Land & Others	246,941,000.00	1,248,512,000.00	1,495,453,000.00	0.2
	Sub Total (B)	**33,105,073,000.00**	**43,270,238,000.00**	**76,375,311,000.00**	8.22
3	**Other Incomes**				
3.2	Investment Income	308,296,000.00	106,000,000.00	414,296,000.00	0.0
3.3	Local Grant	0	0	-	-
3.4	Other Capital Receipts	40,350,085,000.00	10,976,256,000.00	51,326,341,000.00	5.5

3.5	Aids and grants	12,921,447,000.00	11,956,469,000.00	24,877,916,000.00	2.7
	Sub Total (C)'	**53,579,828,000.00**	**23,038,725,000.00**	**76,618,553,000.00**	8.25
4	**Loans**				
4.1	External (Foreign)			-	-
4.2	Internal (Local)			-	-
	Sub total (D)	**-**	**-**	**-**	-
	Total Receipts (E= A+B+C+D)	**429,328,302,704.62**	**499,677,877,047.24**	**929,006,175,706.86**	**100.00**

Source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023

The FAAC allocation increased by 26% from 2022 to 2023, indicating a higher revenue distribution from the Federation Account. This increase may be due to improved federal revenue performance, possibly from enhanced oil revenues or other Federal revenue adjustments, providing a positive impact on the state's fiscal resources.

In addition, the increase in FAAC receipts from 2022 to 2023 appears to be driven by a combination of factors related to both the oil and non-oil sectors, as well as currency movements. For example, the data shows that revenue from sources like Value-Added Tax (VAT), import duties, and electronic money transfer levy also increased. This suggests an expansion of the tax base and improved tax collection efforts. Also, the depreciation of the Nigerian Naira against major currencies likely enhanced the Naira value of some revenue sources, contributing to the overall increase.

Internally Generated Revenue (IGR)

The major sources of IGR are direct taxes, fines & fees, aids, grants and other capital receipts. While there was an improvement in the overall IGR of 33.1b to 43.2b from 2022 to 2023, however it experienced a drastic decrease of approximately 57% from 2022 to 2023 from other income. This sharp decline indicates a significant challenge in the state's capacity to generate inflows from other sources such aids and grants or systemic issues within the revenue collection framework.

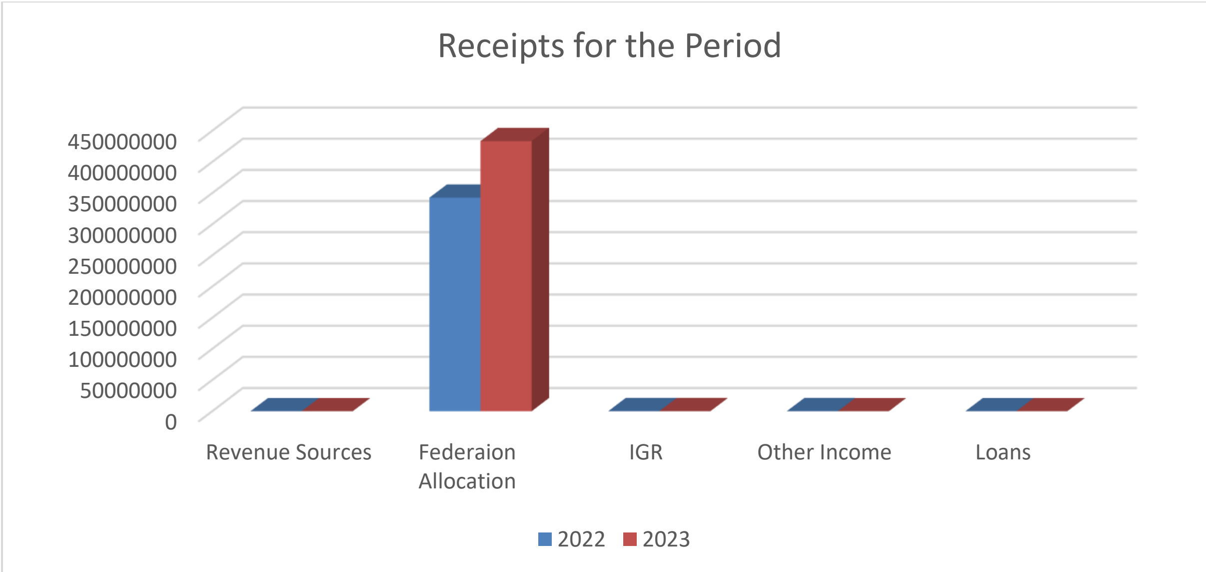


Figure 16*: Akwa-Ibom's Receipts for the Period 2022-2023*

6.4.3 Statutory and non-statutory deductions

The total statutory deductions for 2022 & 2023 was N35.44b as shown in the table below. The major deduction was FGB Bond of N16.16 Billion (45.61%) of total statutory deductions. Other deductions amounted to 54.39%. The state government has obligation to make monthly payments because of past financial transactions that have resulted in Irrevocable Standing Payment Order (ISPO) issued to FGN.

Table 63: Akwa-Ibom Summary of Statutory Deductions for 2022-2023

Summary of Statutory Deductions **(AFS)**					
SN	**Description**	**2022**	**2023**	**Total**	**% of the total receipts**
1	Foreign loans to state Government Repayment	863,751,000.00	1,640,522,000.00	2,504,273,000.00	7.06
2	AADS	447,931,000.00	335,948,000.00	783,879,000.00	2.21
3	FGN Bonds	10,209,772,000.00	5,955,700,000.00	16,165,472,000.00	45.61
4	State Bond	-	-	-	-
5	Infrastructural Development loan Repayment	-	-	-	-
6	Ecological Funds Distribution to States	1,056,091,000.00	812,458,000.00	1,868,549,000.00	5.27
7	CBN Budget Support	1,858,897,000.00	774,541,000.00	2,633,438,000.00	7.43
8	Deduction of Excess Crude Account (ECA) loan	1,520,109,000.00	633,379,000.00	2,153,488,000.00	6.08
9	Salary bailout	-	-	-	-
10	Judgement debts Liquidation	11,006,000.00	-	11,006,000.00	0.03
11	Contractual/Statutory Obligations (ISPO)	-	-	-	-
12	Family Home	41,347,000.00	1,246,128,000.00	1,287,475,000.00	3.63
13	Health care	424,869,000.00	-	424,869,000.00	1.20
14	Refund 13% to Anambra	126,817,000.00	-	126,817,000.00	0.36
15	43% LG Share of PARIS CLUB	-	2,487,193,000.00	2,487,193,000.00	7.02
16	State Refund to FIRS	-	5,000,000,000.00	5,000,000,000.00	14.11
	Total	**16,560,590,000.00**	**18,885,869,000.00**	**35,446,459,000.00**	**100.00**

source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023

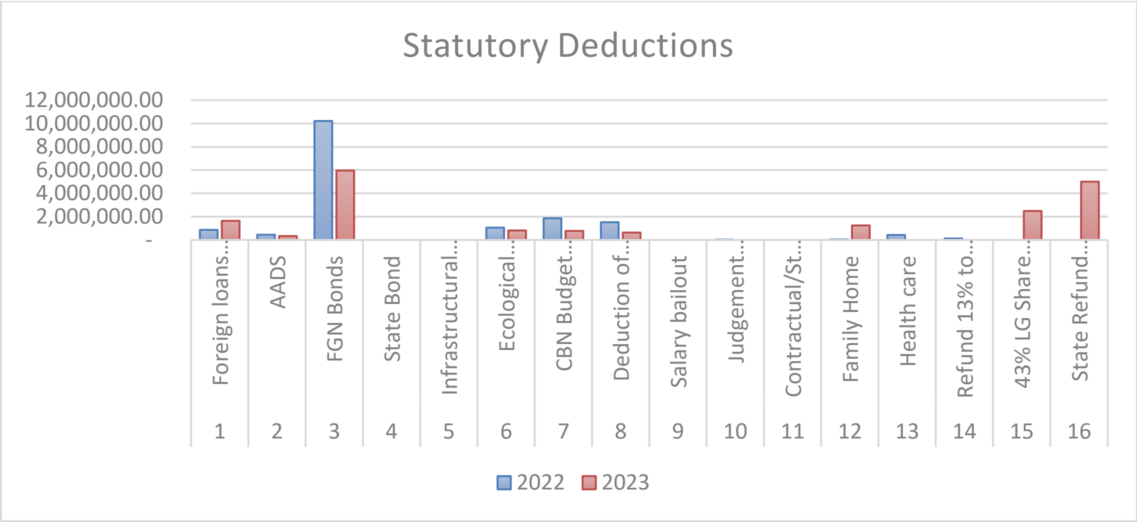


Figure 17*: Akwa-Ibom Statutory Deductions 2022-2023*

6.4.4 Expenditure

The state's expenditure incurred during the years under review can be classified into

- Recurrent and
- Capital expenditures.

6.4.4.1 Recurrent Expenditure

The state's Overhead, Personnel and Social benefit costs accounted for 46.21%, 24.11% & 19.92% respectively. This resulted into 90.24% of the overall recurrent expenditure. Recurrent expenditure was N184.1b in 2022 and N241.7b in 2023. This accounted for an increase of N57.6b (31%) in 2022 when compared with 2021. This could be attributable to continuous increase in economic activities. However, there was a slight drop of about 7% from 2022 to 2023.

Table 64: Akwa-Ibom's Summary of Recurrent Expenditures

SN		2022 (N)	2023 (N)	Total (N)	% of the total receipts
		Recurrent Expenditures Head			
1	Personnel Emolument	56,035,748,000	56,347,680,912	112,383,428,911.70	24.11
2	Social Benefits			-	-
3	Local Loan Servicing	53,745,308,669	39,104,257,000	92,849,565,668.78	19.92
4	Pension & Gratuities	20,866,124,000	22,279,328,178	43,145,452,178.12	9.26
5	Overhead Costs	110,449,289,000	104,885,479,715	215,334,768,715.00	46.21
6	Foreign Loan Servicing	680,748,331	1,640,522,196	2,321,270,526.36	0.50
7	CRF Charges			-	-
8	Grants & Subvention			-	-
9	Public Debt Charges/ Amortization			-	-
10	Statutory Obligations (ISPO)			-	-
	Total	**241,777,217,999.62**	**224,257,268,000.34**	**466,034,485,999.96**	**100**

Source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023

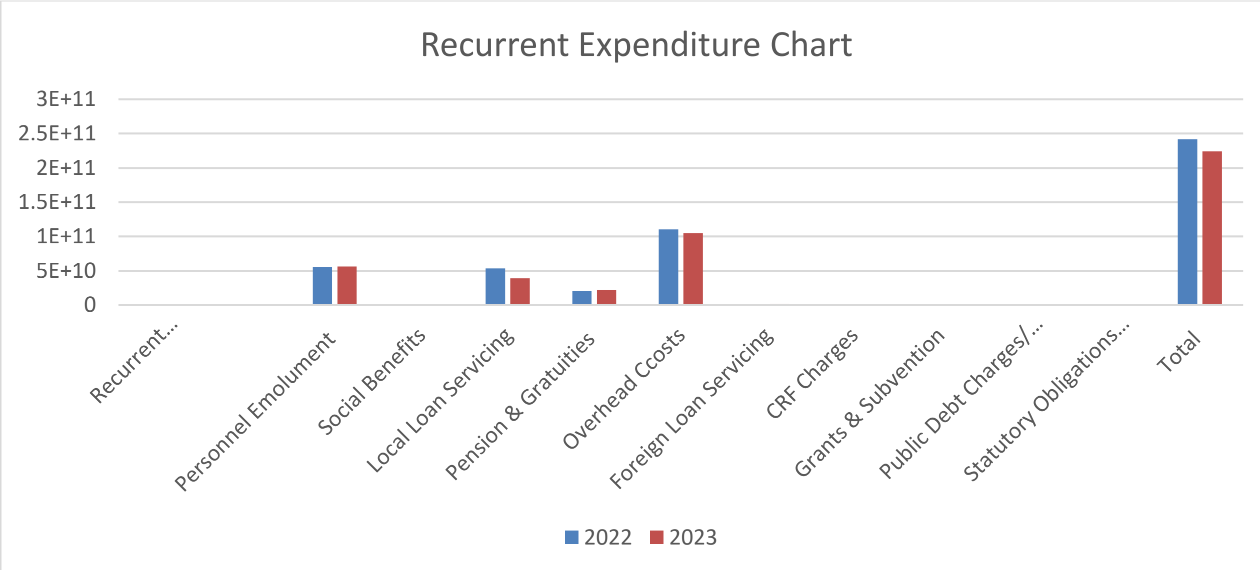


***Figure 18**: Akwa-Ibom Recurrent Expenditure for 2022-2023*

6.4.4.2 Capital Expenditure

The total capital expenditure incurred by the state for the periods under review was N396.7b. Capital expenditure focus was on economic, general & administrative, environmental and social sector. Social sector accounted for about 63.9% of the total costs. There was slight drop in capital expenditure of N3.05b (2%) between 2022 to 2023. This can be attributable to a shift in government priorities or focus toward general & administrative programs or security initiatives which may result in reduced budget allocations for infrastructure or long-term capital projects.

Table 65: Breakdown of Capital Expenditure

SN	Sector	2022 (N)	2023 (N)	Total (N)	% of the total receipts
1	**Economic Sector**				
1.1	Agriculture	3,682,320,000	1,396,413,360	5,078,733,360	1.28
1.2	Commerce and Industry	20,900,800,361	11,701,472,765	32,602,273,126	8.22
1.3	Energy	1,883,140,000	1,062,791,000	2,945,931,000	0.74
1.4	Road & Transportation	99,474,707,172	113,722,302,023	213,197,009,195	53.73
	Total Economic Receipt (A)	**125,940,967,533.00**	**127,882,979,148.00**	**253,823,946,681.00**	**63.97**
2	**Social Sector**				
2.1	Education	3,208,750,197	2,191,544,388	5,400,294,585	1.36
2.2	Health	3,966,842,879	2,329,000,000	6,295,842,879	1.59
2.3	Information & Social Dev.	772,000,000	1,380,000,000	2,152,000,000	0.54
	Total Social Sector (B)	**7,947,593,076.00**	**5,900,544,388.00**	**13,848,137,464.00**	**3.49**

3	**Environmental Dev. Sector**				
3.1	Water resources		-	-	-
3.2	Land, Survey & Housing	5,508,787,027	4,936,399,240	10,445,186,267.00	2.63
3.3	Special Community Development	65,000,000	54,000,000	119,000,000.00	0.03
3.4	Drainage & sewage	95,000,000	5,938,411,687	6,033,411,687.00	1.52
	Total Environmental Sector (C')	**5,668,787,027.00**	**10,928,810,927.00**	**16,597,597,954.00**	**4.18**
4	**General Admin**				
4.1	Admin Infrastructure-PPE	60,269,040,364	51,784,679,935	112,053,720,299.00	28.24
4.2	Security	455,000,000	11,900,000	466,900,000.00	0.12
4.3	Transfer for Investment	-	-	-	-
4.4	Law & Justice			-	-
Sub total (D)		**60,724,040,364.00**	**51,796,579,935.00**	**112,520,620,299.00**	**28.36**
Total Capital Receipts (D= A+B+C+D)		**200,281,388,000.00**	**196,508,914,398.00**	**396,790,302,398.00**	**100**

Source: Report of Auditor General and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023

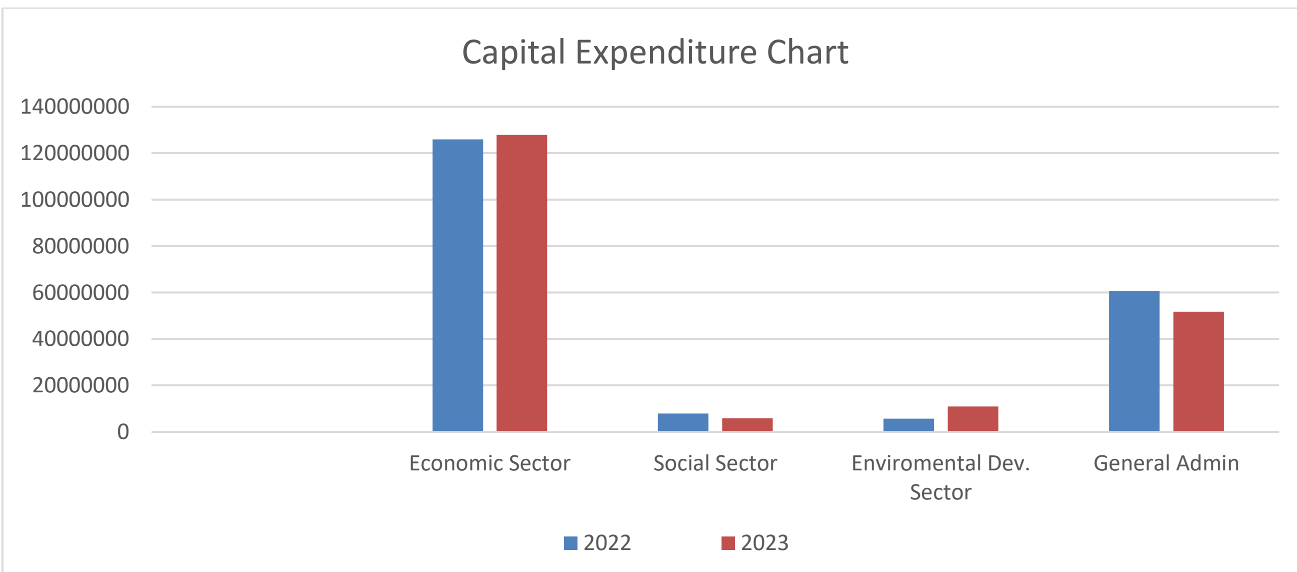


Figure 19: *Akwa-Ibom's Capital Expenditure 2022-2023*

6.4.4.3 Comparison of Revenue to Recurrent and Capital Expenditures

The total receipts for the periods under review were N429.3b and N499.6b for 2022 and 2023, while the total recurrent and capital expenditures were N442.0b and N420.6b respectively. The total recurrent and capital expenditures exceeded the total receipts in 2022 by 28.9%.

The overall analysis shows that the state incurred more funds on recurrent expenditures than capital expenditures by 17% and 12% in 2022 and 2023 respectively. This slight reduction in capital expenditures can slow down the infrastructure development, impacting areas like roads, healthcare facilities, schools, and other public utilities.

Table 66: Comparison of Total Recurrent Expenditure to Total Receipts

	2022	**2023**	**Total**
Total receipts	429,328,302,704.62	499,677,877,047.24	929,006,175,706.86
Total Recurrent Expenditure	241,777,217,999.62	224,257,268,000.34	466,034,485,999.96
Total Recurrent Expenditure to Total Revenue %	**56.32**	**44.88**	**50.16**

source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023

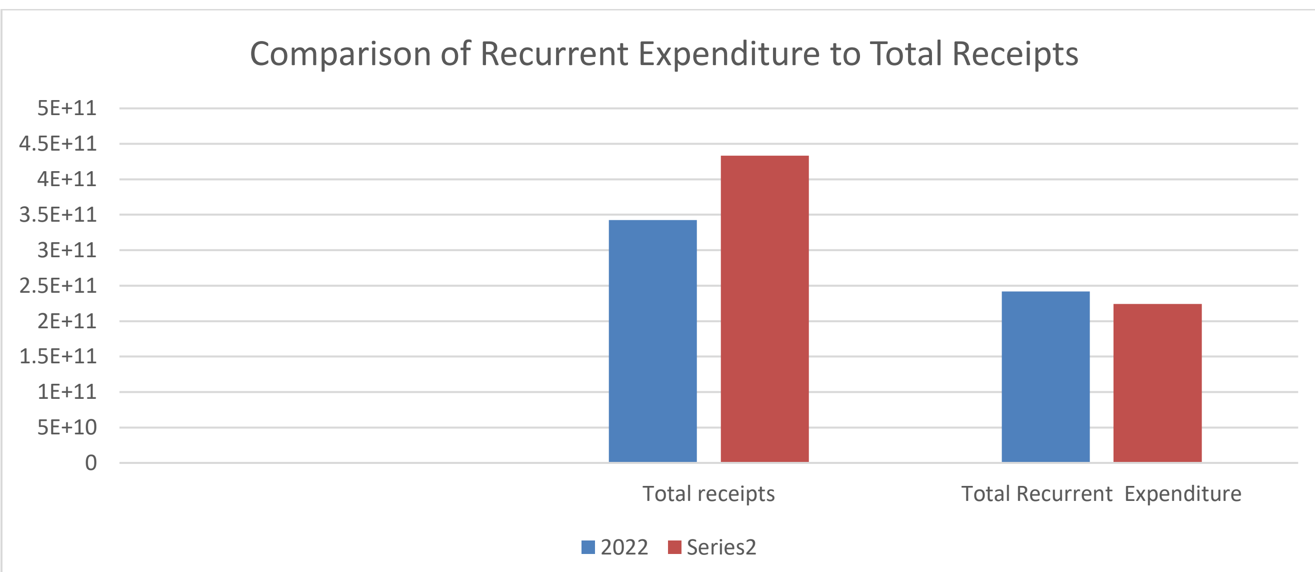


Figure 20: *Comparison of Total Recurrent Expenditure to Total Receipts*

Table 67: Comparison of Total Capital Expenditure to Total Receipts			
Description	**2022**	**2023**	**Total**
Total receipts	429,328,302,704.62	499,677,877,047.24	929,006,179,751.86
Total Capital Expenditure	200,281,388,000.00	196,508,914,398.00	396,790,302,398.00
Total Recurrent Expenditure to Total Revenue %	**46.65**	**39.33**	**42.71**
source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023			

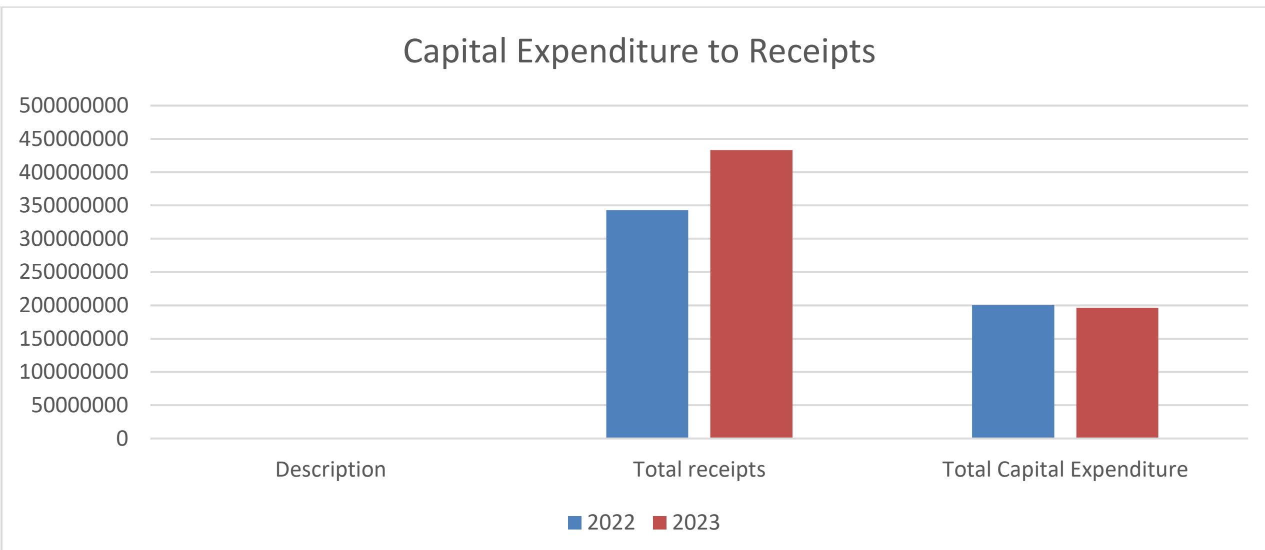


Figure 21: *Akwa-Ibom's Comparison of Capital Expenditure to Receipts*

Table 68: Comparison of Total Recurrent & Capital Expenditure to Total Receipts			
Description	**2022**	**2023**	**Total**
Total receipts	429,328,302,704.62	499,677,877,047.24	929,006,179,751.86
Total Recurrent & Capital Expenditure	442,058,605,999.62	420,766,182,398.34	862,824,788,397.96
Total Recurrent Expenditure to Total Revenue %	**102.97**	**84.21**	**92.88**
source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023			

6.4.5 Findings and Recommendations

Findings	Recommendations
Receipts: There was an increase of about 26% in receipts from federation allocation in 2023 when compared to 2022. State’s IGR too increased by 31% in 2023. Receipts from aids and grants and other income dropped by 79% in 2023 when compared to 2022.	There is need for state to reduce focus and too much dependent on federal allocation The state should ensure more utilization of resources especially towards the infrastructure for economic development
Unreported Revenue Streams It was observed that several significant revenue items, such as non-oil revenue, palliatives, refunds, SURE-P funds, infrastructure support, and stabilization funds, are recorded in the state's audited financial statements but are notably absent in the Federation Account Allocation Committee (FAAC) reports for the state, though its derivation are stated. The lack of disclosure of these items in the FAAC allocation report indicates a gap in transparency and may hinder effective oversight by stakeholders.	There is need to encourage regular reconciliation exercises between FAAC allocations and state audited financial statements. Establishing this as a best practice would help bridge any reporting gaps and enhance the accuracy and reliability of financial data.
Inconsistencies in Revenue Reporting Discrepancies exist between the audited financial statements of the state and the FAAC reports, with revenue sources not uniformly captured. This inconsistency raises	**Enhanced Transparency in FAAC Reporting** It is also recommended that NEITI work with relevant stakeholders to ensure that FAAC allocation reports to states include all revenue streams disclosed in the states' audited financial statements. This will provide a clearer picture of the state's financial standing and promote better transparency.

concerns about the completeness and accuracy of revenue data and could result in misunderstandings or misrepresentation of the state's actual financial position.	
Expenditures: It was observed that the recurrent expenditure ratio of the state was higher than the capital expenditure. This has an implication to stifle the state economic development	There is need for the state to increase the ratio of spending on capital expenditure than the recurrent expenditure and make positive impact in areas like roads, healthcare facilities, schools, and other public utilities.

6.5 BAYELSA STATE

6.5.1 State Profile

History:

Bayelsa State occupies the Southern part of Nigeria, making it very strategic in a number of ways. It has the longest coastline in the West African sub-region making the State a major tourist destination. Created on **October 1st, 1996** from the old Rivers State, it's bounded to the east by Rivers State and west by Delta State, the beautiful waters of the Atlantic Ocean dominate its southern borders. The name *Bayelsa* is derived from a combination of acronyms of three Local Government Areas within its confines: Brass LGA (BALGA), Yenagoa LGA (YELGA), and Sagbama LGA (SALGA). The state is made up of 8 Local Government Areas; they are Ekeremor, Kolokuma Opokuma, Yenagoa, Nembe, Ogbia, Sagbama, Brass and Southern Ijaw. It has a population of about **2,704,515.**

Economic Activities

Bayelsa State is a major contributor to Nigeria's Oil and Gas dominated economy. With the largest crude oil reserve in the Niger Delta of Nigeria, the state produces over 40% of the country's on-shore crude oil and vast quantities of associated gas. In addition to vast oil and gas reserves, Bayelsa is committed to diversifying its economy by attracting private investment across all sectors— in a business made easy environment. It also has large deposits of clay.

Fishing is the major occupation of Bayelsa people because of the abundant creeks, lagoons, rivers and swamps within which commercial fishing is practiced. The state also grows food crops. www.bayelsastate.gov.ng

6.5.2 Receipts

Federal Allocation

The receipts by the state government for 2022 & 2023 according to the sources of funding include federal allocation, state independent revenue and other income. The total receipts increased from N356.4 Billion in 2022 to N416.8 Billion in 2023. This shows 17% increase in 2023.

The table below indicates that federal allocation accounts for 91.09% of the state total revenue, while state independent revenue and other income accounted for 5.81% & 3.11% respectively for the period under review. State allocation increased marginally from 2002 to 2023 by 15% while independent revenue increased by 44% from 2022 to 2023. However, since the large portion of the state's revenue was from federal allocation, this indicates that the state heavily relies on federal allocation and needs to increase its internal capacity to generate more revenue.

In addition, the additional distribution of N120.3 Billion from FAAC in 2023 contributed to the overall increase in FAAC allocation. This might have been driven by a combination of factors related to both the oil and non-oil sectors, as well as currency movements. This increase may also be due to improved federal revenue performance, possibly from enhanced oil revenues or other federal revenue adjustments, providing a positive impact on the state’s fiscal resources.

Table 69: Bayelsa's Breakdown of receipts for 2022-2023

SN	Description	2022 ₦	2023 ₦	Total ₦	% of Total Receipts
1	**Federal Allocation `**				
1.1	13% derivative received	183,037,987,420.98	137,761,783,652.64	320,799,771,073.62	41.49
1.2	Statutory Allocation	33,589,770,822.50	28,326,353,957.15	61,916,124,779.65	8.01
1.3	VAT	23,788,650,958.96	32,900,854,991.82	56,689,505,950.78	7.33
1.4	Exchange gain difference	1,722,435,819.26	46,804,327,893.45	48,526,763,712.71	6.28
1.5	Excess Crude (Forex Equalization)	1,364,908,607.54	8,660,112,752.21	10,025,021,359.75	1.30
1.6	Sure P	1,145,542,310.78		1,145,542,310.78	0.15
1.7	Crude/ Salary Bailout			-	-
1.8	Excess Bank charges	102,066,560.16		102,066,560.16	0.01
1.9	Share of Solid Mineral		99,959,881.27	99,959,881.27	0.01
1.10	Foreign Excess crude Oil			-	-
1.11	Domestic Excess Crude Oil			-	-
1.12	Oil Excess Revenue Acct			-	-
1.13	Non-Oil Revenue	2,369,187,702.34	1,978,304,201.58	4,347,491,903.92	0.56
1.14	Other OAGF/ None Oil Excess Rev.			-	-
1.15	Derivation on Excess Crude Account (ECA)			-	-
1.16	Ecological Fund			-	-
1.17	Refund of 13% Derivation	4,978,393,014.15		4,978,393,014.15	0.64
1.18	FG Intervention			-	-
1.19	Additional Distribution from FAAC		120,340,575,142.48	120,340,575,142.48	15.56
1.20	Good and Value consideration			-	-
1.21	Electronic Money Transfer Levy	8,245,468,097.72		8,245,468,097.72	1.07
1.22	Augmentation			-	-
1.23	Refund of 13% Derivation (Discounted)	67,118,844,821.33		67,118,844,821.33	8.68
	Sub Total (A)	**327,463,256,135.72**	**376,872,272,472.60**	**704,335,528,608.32**	**91.09**
2	**Independent Revenue**				
2.1	Tax Revenue (PITA & OTHERS)	15,483,100,469.29	18,212,916,199.59	33,696,016,668.88	4.36
2.2	Licenses	45,385,039.15	34,213,390.94	79,598,430.09	0.01
2.3	Fees	2,545,641,983.93	6,674,282,075.40	9,219,924,059.33	1.19
2.4	Fines	3,086,400.00	8,697,600.00	11,784,000.00	0.00
2.5	Sales	199,554,935.66	32,178,199.00	231,733,134.66	0.03
2.6	Rent	34,822,590.94	1,028,809,050.67	1,063,631,641.61	0.14
2.7	Interest	19,034.89	408,691,519.15	408,710,554.04	0.05
2.8	Investment Income	80,804,608.25	103,362,178.27	184,166,786.52	0.02
	Sub Total (B)	**18,392,415,062.11**	**26,503,150,213.02**	**44,895,565,275.13**	**5.81**
3	**Other Incomes**				
3.1	Non Tax Revenue	2,828,490,943.68	8,472,524,717.38	11,301,015,661.06	1.46
3.2	Local Grant	4,236,900,000.00	2,000,000,000.00	6,236,900,000.00	0.81
3.3	Foreign Grant		2,670,077,169.91	2,670,077,169.91	0.35
3.4	Other Revenue- Ecological Fund Etc	3,515,143,497.84	315,521,039.58	3,830,664,537.42	0.50
	Sub Total (C)'	**10,580,534,441.52**	**13,458,122,926.87**	**24,038,657,368.39**	**3.11**
4	**Loans**				
4.1	External (Foreign)				-
4.2	Internal (Local)				-
	Sub total (D)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Total Receipts (E= A+B+C+D)	**356,436,205,639.35**	**416,833,545,612.49**	**773,269,751,251.84**	**100.00**

State Independent Revenue (SIR)

The major sources of state independent revenue are tax revenues, licenses, fees, sales investment income and interest earned during the period under review. While there was an improvement in the overall independent revenue from N18.3 to N26.5 in both 2022 to 2023 respectively, tax revenue contributed about 75% of the state independent revenue.

6.5.3 Statutory and non-statutory deductions

The total statutory deduction for 2022 & 2023 was N36.2 Billion as shown in the table below. The major deductions were Restructuring of Commercial loan to bond of N14.8 Billion (42%) and Commercial Agricultural Credit Scheme (13.65%) of total statutory deductions. Other deductions accounted for 58%.

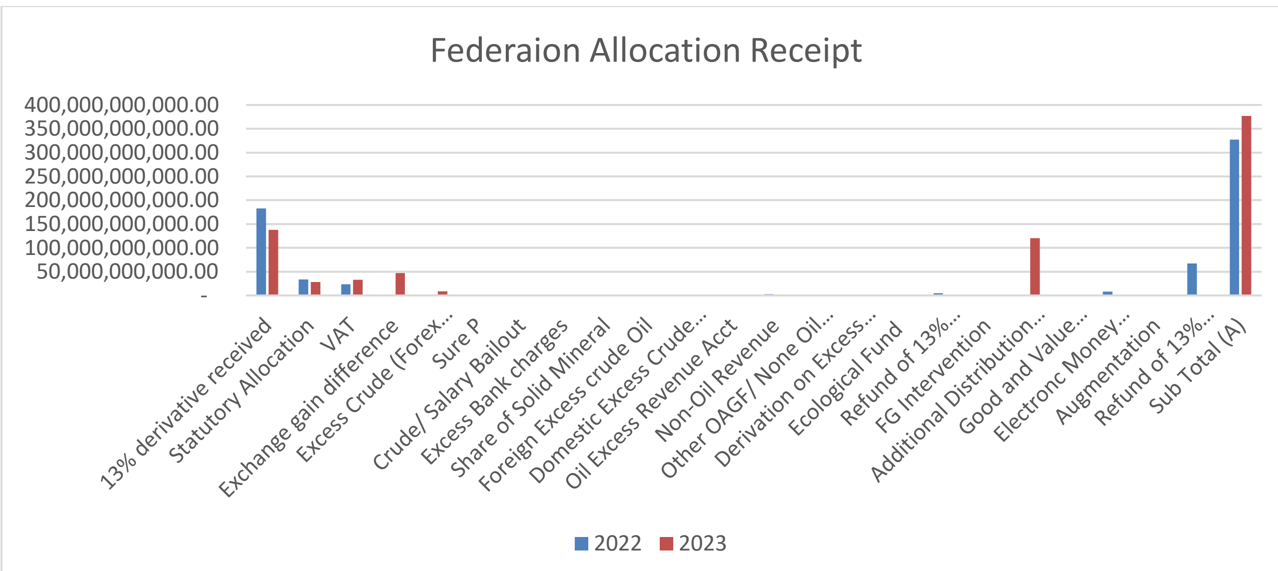


Figure 22: *Bayelsa's Federal Allocation Receipts for 2022-2023*

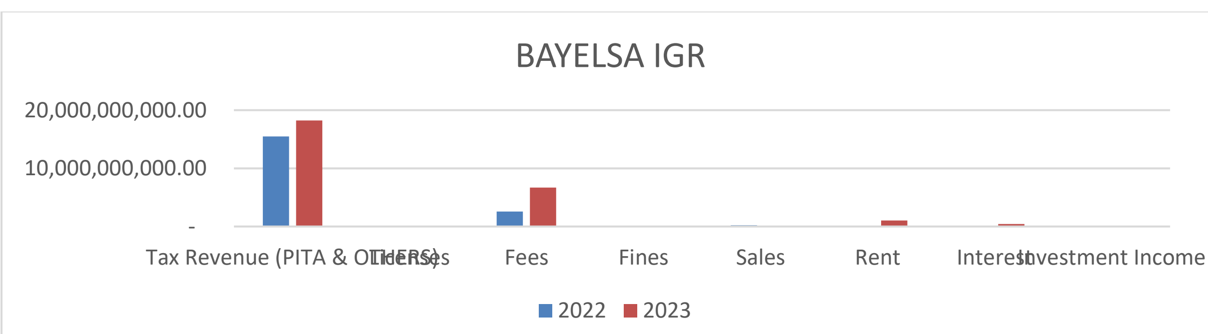


Figure 23*: Bayelsa's Internally Generated Revenue for 2022-2023*

Table 70: Bayelsa's Summary of Statutory Deductions

SN	Description	2022 ₦	2023 ₦	Total ₦	% of the total receipts
1	Foreign loans to state Government Repayment	618,308,731.34	1,002,826,496.89	1,621,135,228.23	4.59
2	Reconciliation of 13% Derivation	132,126,207.73	-	132,126,207.73	0.37
3	Restructuring of Commercial loan to bond	8,893,882,229.76	5,929,254,819.84	14,823,137,049.60	42.00
4	Excess Crude Account Loan Facility to the State	1,520,109,287.52	760,054,642.50	2,280,163,930.02	6.46
5	Accelerated Agric Development Scheme	144,790,375.52	476,995,989.80	621,786,365.32	1.76
6	Refund of 13% Derivation	1,540,427,412.00	1,540,427,412.00	3,080,854,824.00	8.73
7	Liquidation of Judgment debt	11,006,426.50	-	11,006,426.50	0.03
8	Commercial Agricultural Credit Scheme	2,429,883,728.89	2,388,964,067.88	4,818,847,796.77	13.65
9	Health Care deductions	554,002,292.58	331,424,658.84	885,426,951.42	2.51
10	FGN Bonds	-	-	-	-
11	State Bond	-	-	-	-
12	Infrastructural Development loan Repayment	-	-	-	-
13	Ecological Funds Distribution to States	905,113,585.03	763,284,986.86	1,668,398,571.89	4.73
14	CBN Budget Support	1,858,897,413.00	929,448,706.50	2,788,346,119.50	7.90
15	Deduction of Excess Crude Account (ECA) loan	-	-	-	-
16	Salary bailout	195,348,126.84	97,674,063.42	293,022,190.26	0.83
17	Refund to LG Share of 43% Paris Club Loan	-	2,267,998,100.01	2,267,998,100.01	6.43
18	Contractual/Statutory Obligations (ISPO)			-	-
	Total	**18,803,895,816.71**	**16,488,353,944.54**	**35,292,249,761.25**	**100.00**

Source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023

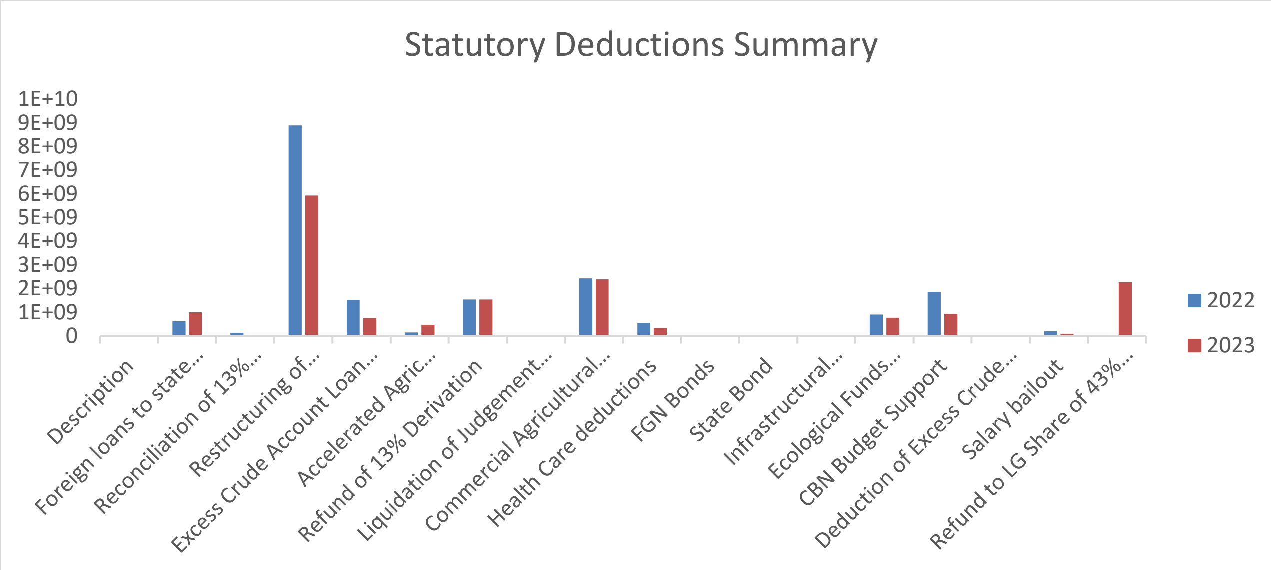


Figure 24: *Bayelsa's Statutory Deductions summary for 2022-2023*

6.5.4 Expenditure

The state's expenditure incurred during the years under review can be classified into

- Recurrent and
- Capital expenditures.

6.5.4.1 Recurrent Expenditure

The state's recurrent expenditure heads are Personnel, Overheads, Pensions, Social Benefits, Public Debt Charges etc. Overhead cost accounted for 22.6%, Personnel (16.93%), Public Debt Charges (21.9%) and Pension (14.68%) respectively.

Recurrent expenditure was N251.3b in 2022 and N287.5b in 2023. This accounted for an increase of N36.2b (14%) in 2023 when compared with 2022. This could be attributable to continuous increase in economic activities.

Table 71: Summary of Recurrent Expenditures					
SN	**Recurrent Expenditures Head**	**2022 ₦**	**2023 ₦**	**Total ₦**	**% of the total receipts**
1	Personnel Emolument	51,330,415,140.84	53,462,799,446.75	104,793,214,587.59	16.93
2	Local Loan Servicing	18,930,320,048.75		33,035,596,250.79	5.34
3	Pension & Gratuities	10,768,442,411.67	14,105,276,202.04	90,880,573,425.36	14.68
4	Overhead Costs	59,879,514,294.05	80,112,131,013.69	139,991,645,307.74	22.62
5	Foreign Loan Service	635,077,176.43		635,077,176.43	0.10
6	CRF Charges	212,518,517.34		212,518,517.34	0.03
7	Grants & Subvention	23,085,634,907.86	14,229,377,719.75	37,315,012,627.61	6.03

8	Other Operating Activities	9,810,746,459.54		9,810,746,459.54	1.58
9	Statutory Transfer & Contribution	20,640,093,910.83		20,640,093,910.83	3.33
10	Public Debt Charges/ Amortization	45,736,501,748.74	90,135,743,392.88	135,872,245,141.62	21.95
11	Grants to Tertiary Institutions		11,925,665,320.89	11,925,665,320.89	1.93
12	Transfer to Government Entity	10,274,596,867.81	23,602,215,118.05	33,876,811,985.86	5.47
	Total	**251,303,861,483.86**	**287,573,208,214.05**	**618,989,200,711.60**	**100.00**

Source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023

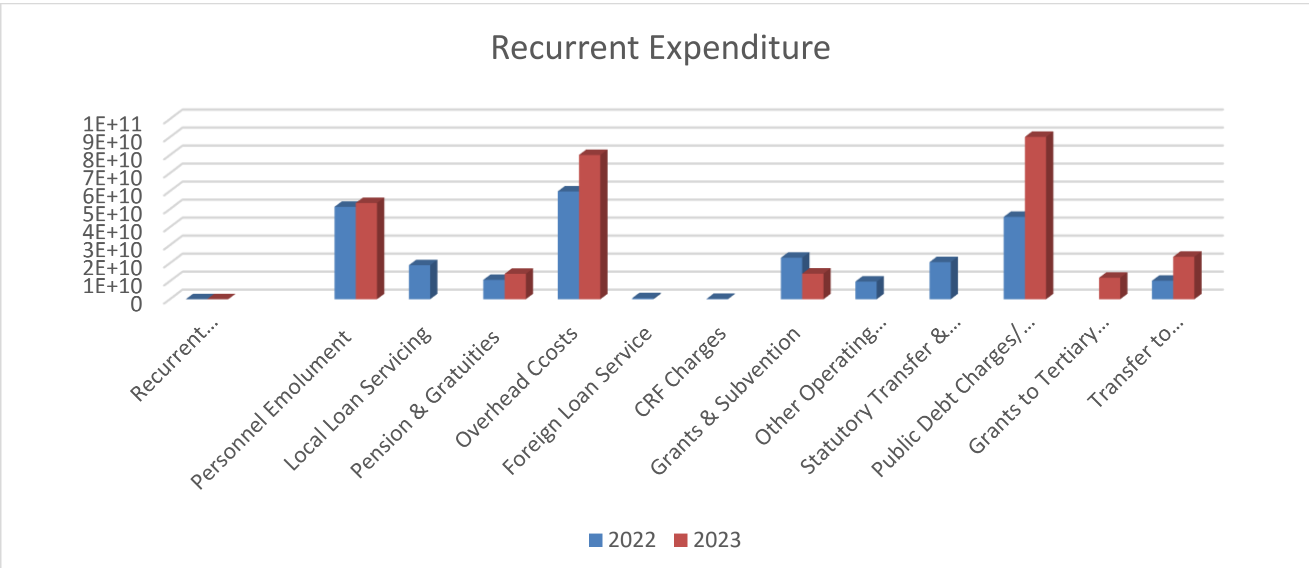


Figure 25: *Bayelsa's summary of recurrent expenditures.*

6.5.4.2 Capital Expenditure

The total capital expenditure incurred by the state for the periods 2022 & 2023 under review were N139.9.5b and N169.2b. Capital expenditure focus was mainly on economic sector which accounted for about 67.14% of the total capital expenditure while there was less focus on environmental sector of about 3%.

There was an increase in capital expenditure of N29.3b (21%) between 2022 to 2023. This can be attributable various economic, social, and political factors, often reflecting the government's priorities and broader economic conditions. Inflation or rising costs of construction materials and labour can drive up the cost of ongoing or planned projects, leading to higher capital expenditure. Also, for projects that rely on imported materials or expertise, depreciating local currency can increase costs, requiring additional capital allocation to complete projects as planned.

Table 72: Bayelsa's breakdown of capital expenditure

SN	Sector	2022 ₦	2023 ₦	Total ₦	% of the total receipts
Breakdown of Capital Expenditure					
1	**Economic Sector**				
1.1	Agriculture	**101,739,814,544.15**	**6,783,452,768.20**	**108,523,267,312.35**	**35.11**
1.2	Commerce and Industry		9,325,842,125.86	9,325,842,125.86	3.02
1.3	Power		21,982,776,105.02	21,982,776,105.02	7.11
1.4	Transportation		18,600,810,550.40	18,600,810,550.40	6.02
1.5	Housing Development		16,909,827,773.11	16,909,827,773.11	5.47
	Road		32,203,018,952.00	32,203,018,952.00	10.42
	Total Economic Receipt (A)	**101,739,814,544.15**	**105,805,728,274.59**	**207,545,542,818.74**	**67.14**
2	**Social Sector**				
2.1	Education	23,589,742,137.02	20,288,314,991.41	43,878,057,128.43	**14.19**
2.2	Health		13,527,862,689.01	13,527,862,689.01	**4.38**
2.3	Information & Social Dev.		1,690,982,777.29	1,690,982,777.29	**0.55**
2.4	Gender, Youth & Environmental Improvement		14,373,353,607.00	14,373,353,607.00	**4.65**
	Total Social Sector (B)	**23,589,742,137.02**	**49,880,514,064.71**	**59,096,902,594.73**	**23.77**
3	**Environmental Dev. Sector**				
3.1	Water resources	2,495,806,078.32	**5,072,948,331.91**	**7,568,754,410.23**	**2.45**
3.2	Land, Survey & Housing			-	-
3.3	Special Community Development			-	-
3.4	Drainage & sewage			-	-
	Total Environmental Sector (C')	**2,495,806,078.32**	**5,072,948,331.91**	**7,568,754,410.23**	**2.45**
4	**General Admin**				
4.1	Admin Infrastructure	12,088,255,590.94	1,690,982,777.29	13,779,238,368.23	**4.46**
4.2	Security			-	-
4.3	Law and Justice		6,763,931,109.24	6,763,931,109.24	**2.19**
4.4	Transfer to sinking fund Investment			-	-
4.5	Special Heads			-	-
	Sub total (D)	**12,088,255,590.94**	**8,454,913,886.53**	**20,543,169,477.47**	**6.65**
	Total Capital Receipts (D= A+B+C+D)	**139,913,618,350.43**	**169,214,104,557.74**	**309,127,722,908.17**	**100.00**

Source: State Returned Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023

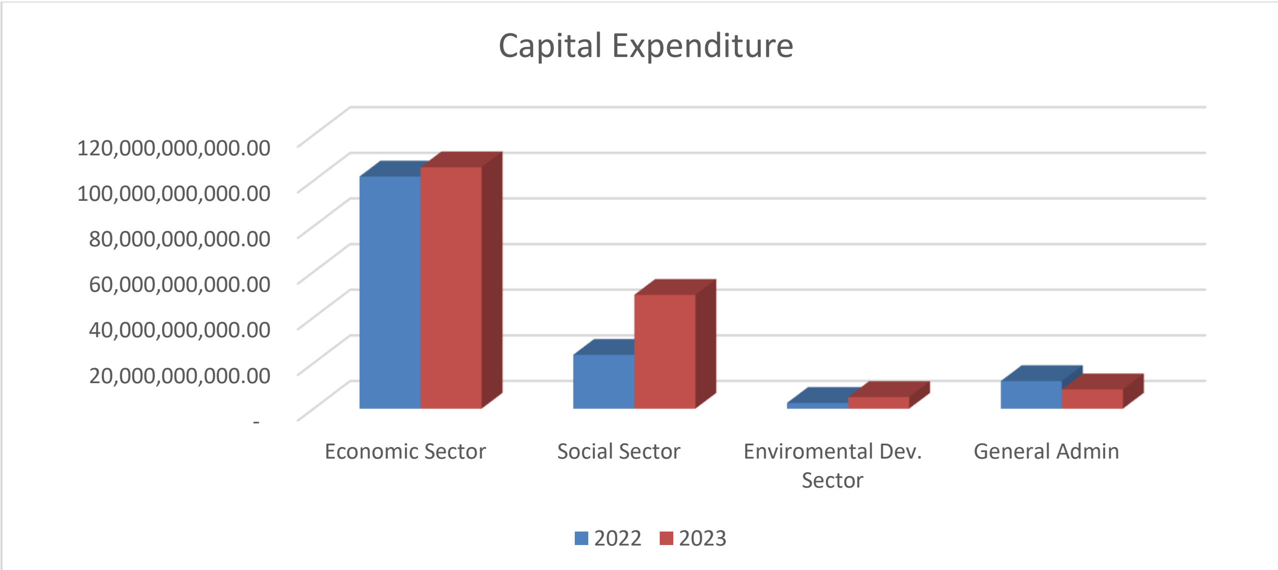


Figure 26: *Bayelsa's summary of capital expenditures.*

6.5.4.3 Comparison of Revenue to Recurrent and Capital Expenditures

The total receipts for the periods under review were N356.4b and N416.8b for 2022 and 2023. The total recurrent expenditures were N251.3b and N287.5b and capital expenditures were N139.9b and N169.2b for 2022 & 2023 respectively. The data shows that the state spent about 69.9% of the total receipts on recurrent expenditure and 39.9% on Capital expenditure for the 2 years under review.

Table 72: Comparison of total recurrent expenditure to total receipts

	2022 ₦	**2023 ₦**	**Total ₦**
Total receipts	356,436,205,639.35	416,833,545,612.49	773,269,751,251.84
Total Recurrent Expenditure	251,303,861,483.86	287,573,208,214.05	538,877,069,697.91
Percentage of Total Recurrent Expenditure to Total Revenue %	**70.50**	**68.99**	**69.69**

Source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023

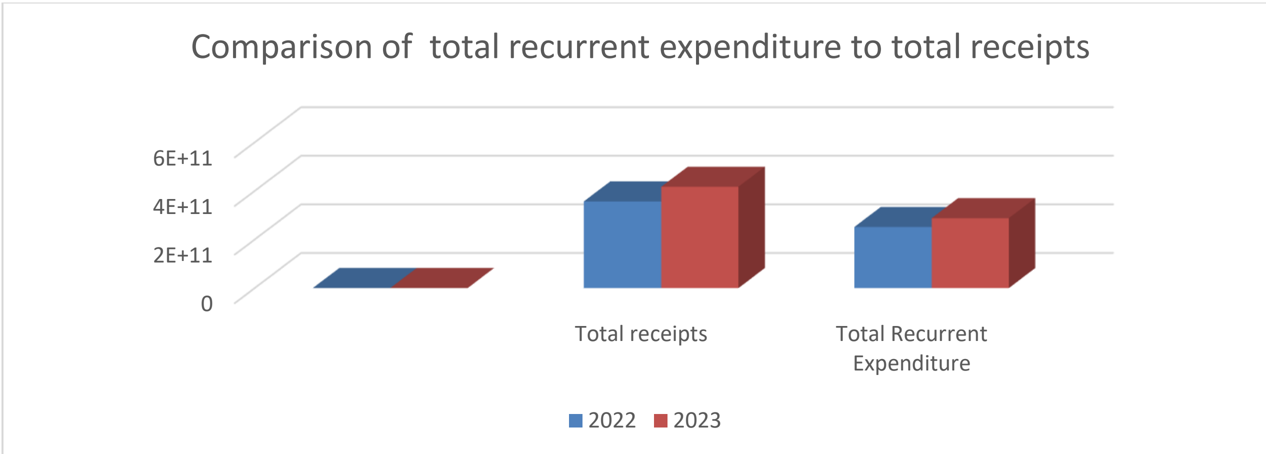


Figure 27: *Bayelsa's comparison of total recurrent expenditure to total receipts.*

Table 73: Comparison of total capital expenditure to total receipts			
	2022 ₦	**2023 ₦**	**Total ₦**
Total receipts	356,436,205,639.35	416,833,545,612.49	773,269,751,251.84
Total Recurrent Expenditure	139,913,618,350.43	169,214,104,557.74	309,127,722,908.17
Percentage of Total Capital Expenditure to Total Revenue %	**39.25**	**40.60**	**39.98**
Source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023			

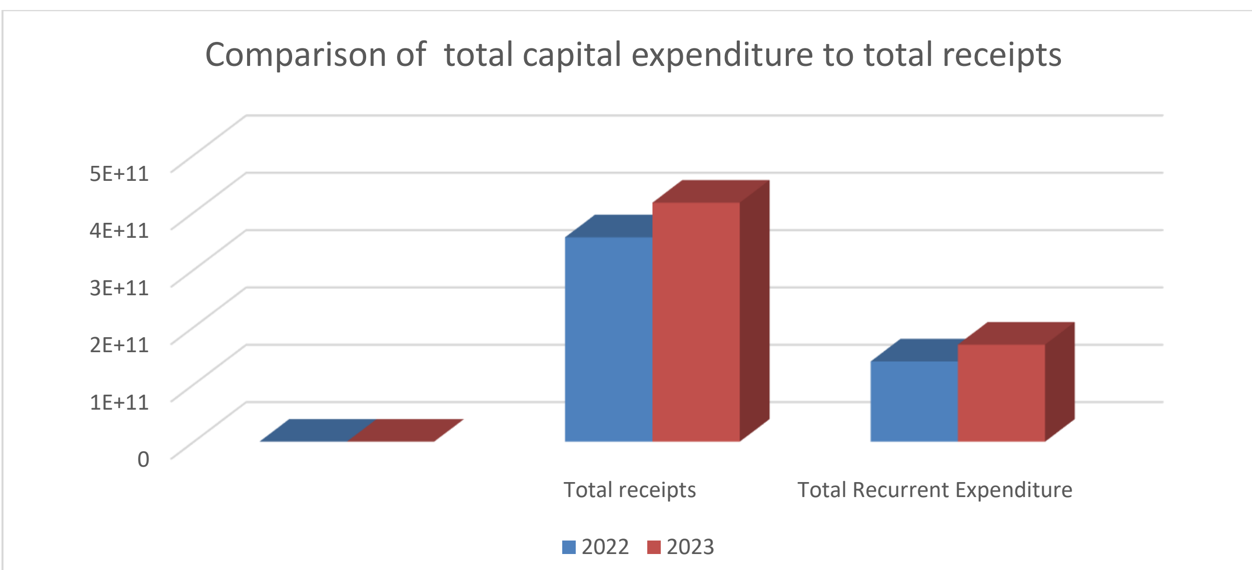


Figure 28: *Bayelsa's comparison of total capital expenditure to total receipts.*

6.5.5 Findings and Recommendations

Findings	Recommendations
Receipts: **Dependence on Federal Revenue**: The state's finances are heavily reliant on federal allocation, particularly from oil revenue and foreign exchange gains. This pose risks due to external factors like oil price volatility and currency fluctuations. **Limited Independent Revenue**: Despite growth in independent revenue categories from 2022 to 2023, these remain minor relative to federal sources, indicating potential areas for improvement, particularly in tax revenue collection.	**Opportunity in Diversification**: Strengthening internal revenue, particularly through taxes and non-tax fees, could reduce reliance on federal funds and improve financial stability. There is need to improve financial autonomy which involves increasing efforts in tax collection, enhancing service fees, and exploring investment avenues.
Expenditures: It was observed that the recurrent expenditure of the state was higher than the capital expenditure. A high and rising focus on recurrent expenditure over capital expenditure can hinder economic growth, lead to fiscal strain, reduce public service quality, and increase economic vulnerabilities.	While seeking long-term development, the state should balance their recurrent and capital expenditures to ensure sustainable growth and fiscal health.

6.6 DELTA STATE

6.6.1 State Profile

Delta State (The Big Heart) is an oil and agricultural producing state in Nigeria. It is situated in the region known as the South-South geo-political zone and bordered on the north by Edo State, the east by Anambra and Rivers States, and the south by Bayelsa State while to the west is the Bight of Benin which covers about 160 kilometers of the state's coastline.

The State was created on August 27, 1991 out of the former Bendel State. It has a population of over 6,037,667 (Male- 3,079,210 and Female- 2,958,457) as of 2023.

People

The main language group and nationalities in Delta State are the Urhobos, lbos, ljaws, ISOKO and Itsekiri. There are solid mineral deposits within the state which serves as raw materials for industries such as brickmaking, ceramics, bottle and glass manufacturing and sanitary wares.

Economy

Delta State is one of the major producers of oil and gas in Nigeria. The state is located in the oil rich Niger Delta region of Nigeria and produces about 30% of the country's total oil and gas which accounts for a significant amount of current foreign exchange earnings. Natural gas in Delta State is more abundant than crude oil for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) plants. Its reserves accounts for an estimated 40% of the national total of I50 Trillion cubic feet of gas. One third of the daily volume of oil comes from the State, which also has some of Nigeria's major oil -based industries and facilities. These include a refinery, a petrochemical complex, a gas plant, steel complex, two gas-fired electricity stations and an oil export terminus. It is for this pivotal position in the Nigerian Economy that Delta State is referred to as "The Big Heart" of the Country.

6.6.2 Receipts

The state receipts for the periods under review are broadly classified into 3. These are:

a. Federal Allocation
b. Internally Generated Revenue, and
c. Other income

The federation allocation for both 2022 and 2023 accounted for a total of 70.92% of the total receipts, while internally generated revenue (IGR) accounted for 13.94% and other income represented 1.30%.

The state's federal allocation increased by N126.8b (27%), moving from N472.3b in 2022 to N599.2b in 2023. The reason for the increase was as a result of significant

increase in VAT, exchange gain difference, excess crude (FOREX equalization) and Paris club receipts in 2023.
IGR receipt increased from N89.8b in 2022 to N120.7b in 2023. This shows an overall increase of 34%. As a result of rise in direct tax, revenue increased from N74.1b in 2022 to N87.9b in 2023.

Other incomes are extra-ordinary income arising from activities other than the state government's usual activities. During the years under review, the figure increased by 85% from N6.9b to N12.7b between 2022 and 2023.

The loan receipt by the state dropped by 47% from N136.8b in 2022 to N72.2b in 2023. The table is shown below:

Table 74: Breakdown of receipt for 2022-2023.

SN	Federal Allocation `	2022	2023	Total
		₦	₦	₦
1				
1.1	13% derivative received	212,739,607,538.05	225,164,017,733.06	437,903,625,271.11
1.2	Statutory & Ecological Allocation	37,506,657,335.41	33,371,065,738.52	70,877,723,073.93
1.3	Deduction for Loan Service and NDDC Funding			-
1.3	VAT	29,992,454,338.77	43,854,543,322.27	73,846,997,661.04
1.4	Exchange gain difference	1,444,146,707.46	93,107,422,415.18	94,551,569,122.64
1.5	Excess Crude (Forex Equalization)	150,450,822,301.61	139,561,701,950.85	290,012,524,252.46
1.6	NNPC Refund	4,986,580,969.66	610,831,396.92	5,597,412,366.58
1.7	Crude/ Salary Bailout			-
1.8	Excess Bank charges			-
1.9	Share of Solid Mineral			-
1.10	Foreign Excess crude Oil			-
1.11	Domestic Excess Crude Oil			-
1.12	Paris Club	26,420,983,661.31	51,071,077,769.62	77,492,061,430.93
1.13	Non-Oil Revenue	3,210,020,131.94	2,205,580,070.72	5,415,600,202.66
1.14	Other OAGF/ None Oil Excess Rev.			-
1.15	Derivation on Excess Crude Account (ECA)			-
1.16	Ecological Fund			-
1.17	Budget Facility Refund			-
1.18	FG Intervention			-
1.19	Grants & Levies	5,624,815,798.48	10,313,104,635.45	15,937,920,433.93
1.20	Good and Value consideration			-
1.21	CBN refund COVID -19			-
1.22	Augmentation			-
1.23	Addition to 13% Derivation			-
1.29	Share of Mineral Revenue			-
1.3	**Sub Total (A)**	**472,376,088,782.69**	**599,259,345,032.59**	**1,071,635,433,815.28**
2	**Internally Generated Revenue**			
2.1	Tax Revenue	74,107,489,084.89	87,922,485,760.89	162,029,974,845.78
2.2				0.00
2.2	Licenses	792,032,796.83	783,117,862.73	1,575,150,659.56
2.2	Fees	14,379,844,412.56	14,616,366,584.55	28,996,210,997.11
2.2	Fines- general	534,612,588.07	1,208,702,832.40	1,743,315,420.47
2.2	Sales	10,668,450.00	10,857,367.50	21,525,817.50
2.2	Earnings	40,701,358.00	216,922,153.46	257,623,511.46
2.2	Rent on Government building	13,832,600.00	9,855,880.81	23,688,480.81
2.2	Rent on Land & Others	1,555,000.00	2,521,000.00	4,076,000.00
2.2	Repayments	150,629.94	8,498,364,394.16	8,498,515,024.10
2.2	Reimbursements	4,261,581.00	7,438,517,189.29	7,442,778,770.29
	Sub Total (B)	**89,885,148,501.29**	**120,707,711,025.79**	**210,592,859,527.08**
3	**Other Incomes**			
3.1	Other revenue/receipts	401,040,570.42	1,019,426,618.33	1,420,467,188.75

3.2	Investment Income	908,614,704.32	1,181,030,983.38	2,089,645,687.70
3.3	Interest	249,866.18	14,430.00	264,296.18
3.3	Local Grant	4,154,635,000.00	4,265,665,600.00	8,420,300,600.00
3.4	Foreign Grant	1,435,606,036.16	6,327,189,064.66	7,762,795,100.82
	Sub Total (C)'	**6,900,146,177.08**	**12,793,326,696.37**	**19,693,472,873.45**
4	**Loans**			
4.1	Internal (Local) Loan	136,967,001,303.94	72,220,000,000.00	209,187,001,303.94
4.2	External (Foreign) Loan			-
	Sub total (D)	**136,967,001,303.94**	**72,220,000,000.00**	**209,187,001,303.94**
	Total Receipts (E= A+B+C+D)	**706,128,384,765.00**	**804,980,382,754.75**	**1,511,108,767,519.75**

Source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023

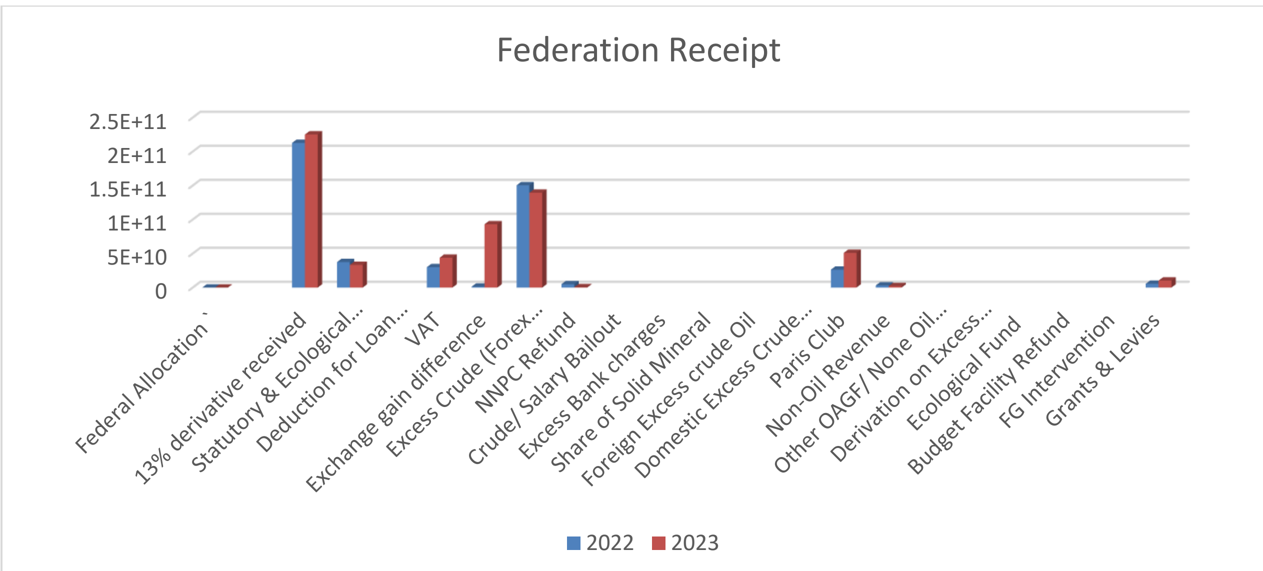


Figure 29: *Delta's breakdown of Federation receipts for 2022-2023.*

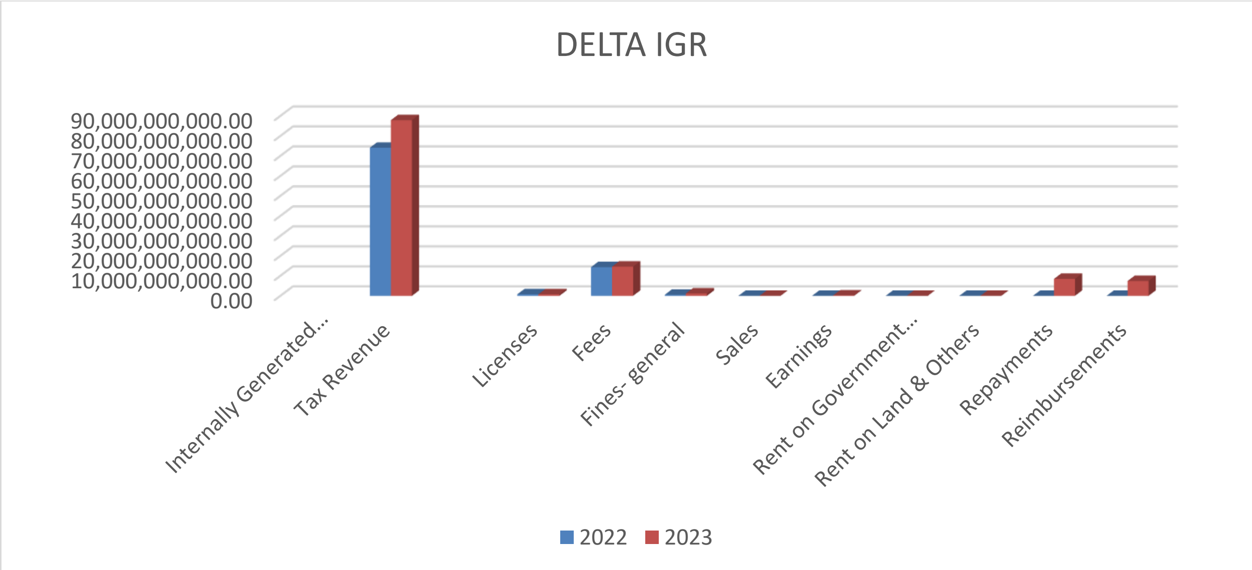


Figure 30: *Delta's Internally Generated Revenue for 2022-2023*

6.6.3 Statutory and non-statutory deductions

The table below shows the total statutory deductions made from statutory allocations as a compulsory obligation of the state. A total deduction amount of N21.01b and N23.4b was deducted in both 2022 and 2023 respectively. Major deductions items were Guaranteed Obligations (96.8%), Contractual/Statutory Obligations (ISPO) (0.44%) and NDDC Funding (2.75%). The state government has obligations to make monthly payments because of past financial transactions that have resulted in Irrevocable Standing Payment Order (ISPO) issued to FGN.

Table 75: Summary of Statutory Deductions				
SN	**Description**	**2022**	**2023**	**Total**
		₦	**₦**	**₦**
1	Contractual/Statutory Obligations (ISPO)	196,212,672.48	0	196,212,672.4
2	Guaranteed Obligations	20,267,073,231.07	22,772,827,565.40	43,039,900,796.4
3	NDDC Funding	562,826,593.43	659,961,652.66	1,222,788,246.0
4	Foreign loans to state Government Repayment			
5	Federation Account Software			
6	FGN Bonds			
7	State Bond			
8	Infrastructural Development loan Repayment			
9	Ecological Funds Distribution to States			

10	CBN Budget Support			
11	Deduction of Excess Crude Account (ECA) loan			
12	Salary bailout			
13	Judgment debts Liquidation			
	Total	**21,026,112,496.98**	**23,432,789,218.06**	**44,458,901,715.0**
Source: Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023				

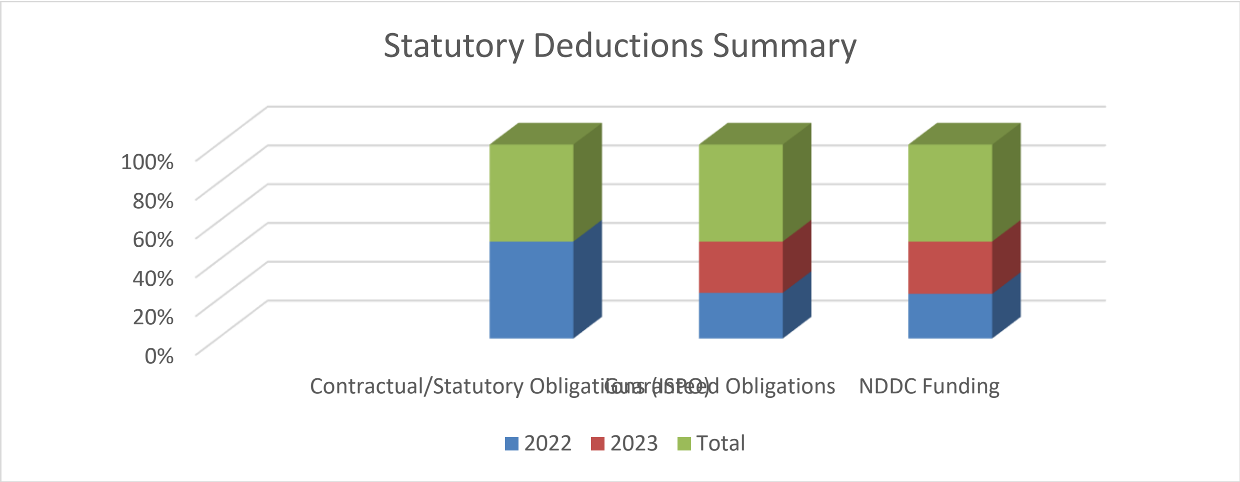


Figure 31: *Delta's summary of statutory deductions*.

6.6.4 Expenditure

The state's expenditure incurred during the years under review can be classified into:

- Recurrent and
- Capital expenditures.

6.6.4.1 Recurrent Expenditure

The state's major recurrent expenditure items are Personnel (30.27%), Overhead (27.35%), Local loan repayment (26.18%), Statutory obligations (ISPO) (12.17%) & Pension & Gratuities (3.88%). Overall recurrent expenditure increased from N335b in 2022 to N339b in 2023. Below is the table showing the breakdown.

Table 76: Summary of Recurrent Expenditures.				
SN		**2022**	**2023**	**Total**
		Recurrent Expenditures Head		
1	Personnel Emolument	95,001,906,861.85	109,307,542,388.34	204,309,449,250.19

2	Pension & Gratuities	21,537,299,863.52	4,652,779,925.24	26,190,079,788.76
3	Social Contribution			0
4	Overhead Costs	98,303,867,619.99	86,303,205,012.05	184,607,072,632.04
5	Bank Charges			0
6	CRF Charges			0
7	Grants & Subvention			0
8	Local Loan Service	86,604,517,759.02	90,088,257,919.84	176,692,775,678.86
9	Foreign Loan Service	417,336,632.48	656,135,437.56	1,073,472,070.04
10	Gains/Loss on Exchange Transactions		0	0
11	Statutory Obligations (ISPO)	33,394,603,496.24	48,741,554,420.80	82,136,157,917.04
	Total	**335,259,532,233.10**	**339,749,475,103.83**	**675,009,007,336.93**

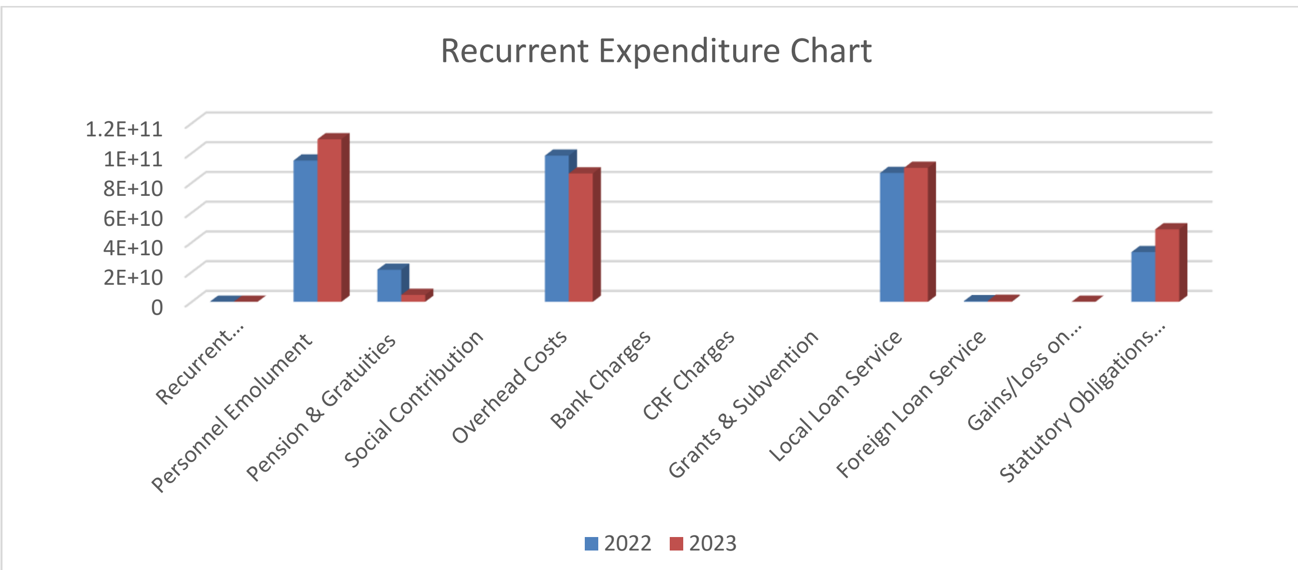


Figure 32: *Delta's summary of recurrent expenditure.*

6.6.4.2 Capital Expenditure

The total capital expenditure incurred by the state for the period under review was N442.4b. Capital expenditure focus was mainly on Economic Sector, Social Sector, Environmental Sector & General Administrative Sector with 35.4%, 26.3%, 25.4% & 12.8% respectively. In the overall analysis, the state's capital expenditure decreased by 25% from 2022 to 2023. This is attributable to the rising debt obligations and reduced aids and grants that had a direct impact on capital expenditure. The below table shows the breakdown.

Table 77: Breakdown of Capital Expenditure				
SN	**Sector**	**2022**	**2023**	**Total**
		₦	**₦**	**₦**
1	**Economic Sector**			
1.1	Agricultures	645,159,147.04	353,174,943.78	998,334,090.
1.2	Commerce and Industry	20,513,445,381.74	10,185,484,830.95	30,698,930,212.
1.3	Energy	5,361,108,522.45	15,689,952,259.28	21,051,060,781.
1.4	Transportation	60,752,540,860.66	43,518,105,231.60	104,270,646,092.
	Housing			0.
	Total Economic Receipt (A)	**87,272,253,911.89**	**69,746,717,265.61**	**157,018,971,177.**
2	**Social Sector**			
2.1	Education	37,543,058,591.93	20,910,213,540.00	58,453,272,131.
2.2	Health	16,123,894,617.06	22,899,063,016.09	39,022,957,633.
2.3	Information & Social Dev.	13,136,877,299.34	5,767,843,615.43	18,904,720,914.
	Total Social Sector (B)	**66,803,830,508.33**	**49,577,120,171.52**	**116,380,950,679.85**
3	**Environmental Dev. Sector**			
3.1	Water resources	3,677,101,148.87	1,664,419,466.33	5,341,520,615.
3.2	Land, Survey & Housing	10,761,798,089.77	6,941,913,446.46	17,703,711,536.
3.3	Special Community Development	44,870,665,649.58	35,472,000,000.00	80,342,665,649.
3.4	Drainage & sewage	7,344,801,819.55	1,639,718,859.04	8,984,520,678.
	Total Environmental Sector (C')	**66,654,366,707.77**	**45,718,051,771.83**	**112,372,418,479.60**
4	**General Admin**			
4.1	Admin Infrastructure	31,900,502,529.29	24,805,161,965.85	56,705,664,495.
4.2	Security	-	-	
4.3	Law and Justice	-	-	
4.4	Transfer to sinking fund Investment	-	-	
4.5	Special Heads	-	-	
Sub total (D)		**31,900,502,529.29**	**24,805,161,965.85**	**56,705,664,495.**
Total Capital Receipts (D= A+B+C+D)		**252,630,953,657.28**	**189,847,051,174.81**	**442,478,004,832.**
Source: State Returned Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023				

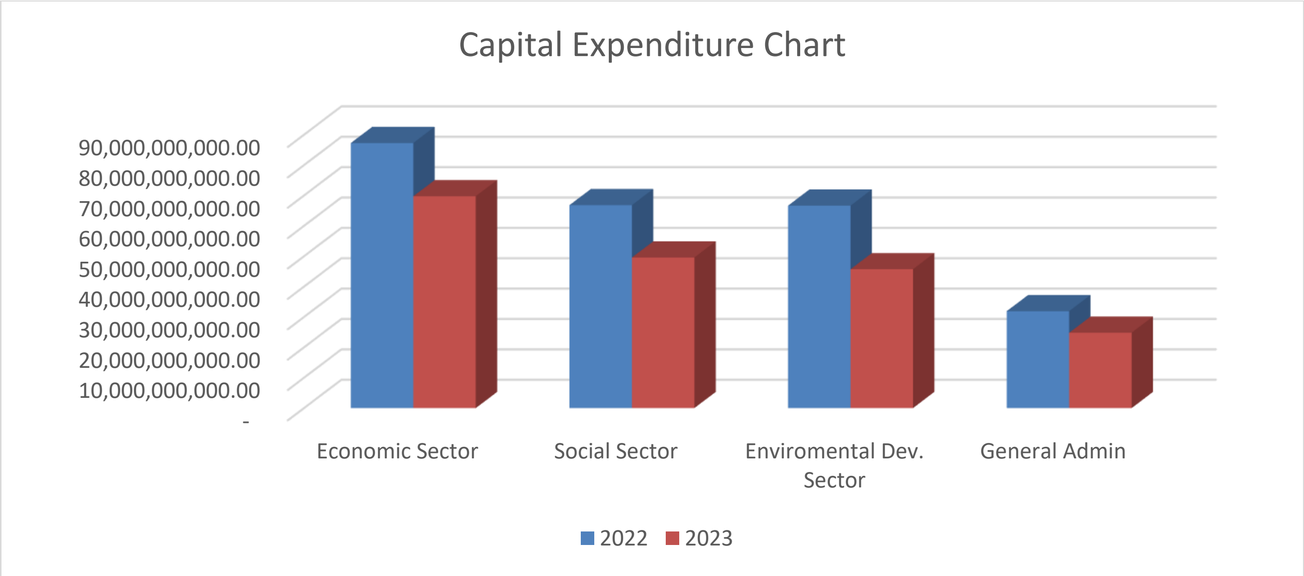


Figure 33: *Delta's summary of capital expenditure.*

6.6.4.3 Comparison of Revenue and Capital Expenditures

A comparison of the recurrent expenditures to total revenue shows that the recurrent expenditures was 47.4% for 2022 & 42.2% for 2023 of the total revenue. The recurrent expenditure to total receipts marginally reduced by 11% from 2022 to 2023.

A comparison of the capital expenditure with the total revenue reveals that capital expenditure in 2022 & 2023 was 35.7% & 23.5% respectively. This is due to reduction in spending on economic development across the state's sectors.

The ratio of recurrent expenditure to capital expenditures reveals 44.6% and 29.2% respectively. This shows that the state committed more funds to recurrent expenditure than capital expenditures by 15.39%. The below table shows the breakdown.

Table 78: Comparison Of Total Recurrent Expenditure To Total Receipts			
	2022 ₦	**2023 ₦**	**Total ₦**
Total receipts	706,128,384,765.00	804,980,382,754.75	1,511,108,767,519.75
Total Recurrent Expenditure	33,394,603,496.24	48,741,554,420.80	82,136,157,917.04
Percentage of Total Recurrent Expenditure to Total Revenue %	**4.73**	**6.05**	**5.44**
Source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023			

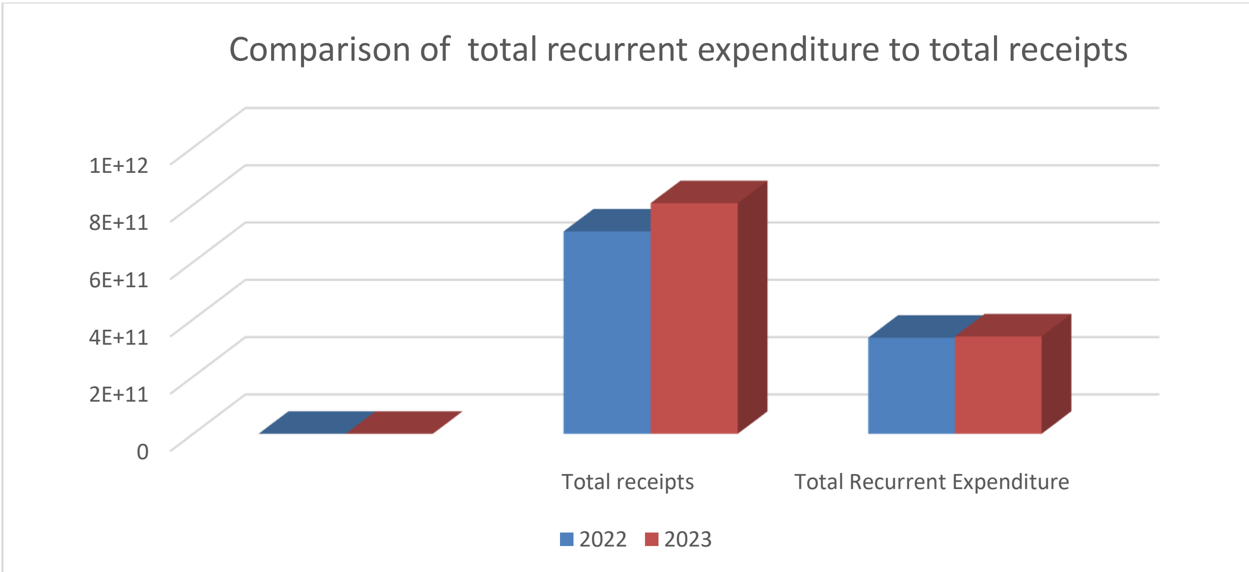
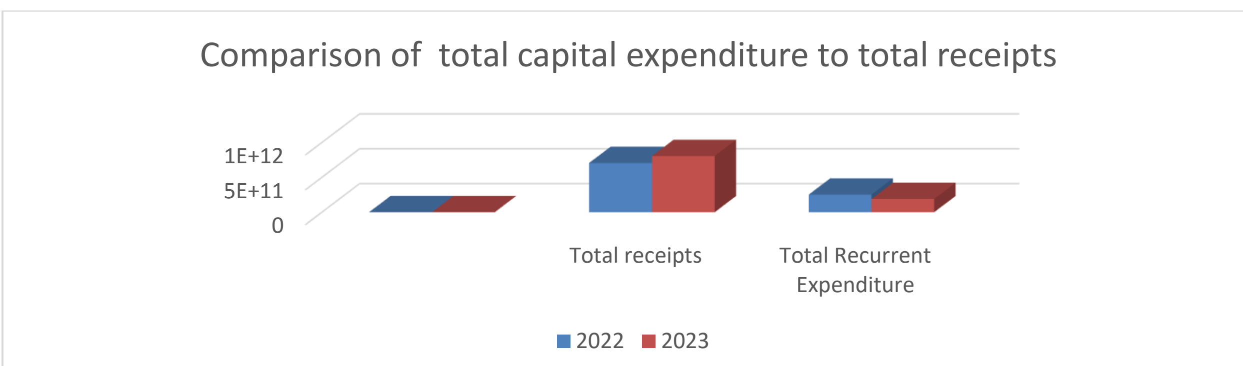


Figure 34*: Delta's comparison of total recurrent expenditure to total receipts.*

Table 79: Comparison Of Total Capital Expenditure To Total Receipts			
	2022 ₦	**2023 ₦**	**Total ₦**
Total receipts	706,128,384,765.00	804,980,382,754.75	1,511,108,767,519.75
Total Recurrent Expenditure	252,630,953,657.28	189,847,051,174.81	442,478,004,832.09
Percentage of Total Capital Expenditure to Total Revenue %	**35.78**	**23.58**	**29.28**
Source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023			



6.6.5 Findings and Recommendations

The table below shows the summary of findings, implications and recommendations based on the audit data.

Findings	Recommendations
Receipts: **Federal Allocation:** The data evidence shows that the state relied heavily on federal allocation. This is seen from the ratio of federation allocation of 70.9% of total receipts. **IGR:** Although there was 34% improvement in the state's IGR from 2022 to 2023, however, total IGR ratio to total receipts shows 13.94%. The state's borrowing ratio also shows 13.84% to total receipts.	The state needs to strengthen the internal mechanism towards improving the IGR so as to guarantee self-sufficiency as heavily dependent on federal allocation can have future implications.
Expenditure: The state spent more funds on recurrent expenditure than capital projects. The was no improvement in ratio of capital to recurrent expenditure during the periods under review.	The state should focus more on increasing spending in capital projects. This will help in infrastructural development and trigger private sector investment towards overall economic development.

6.7 GOMBE STATE

6.7.1 State Profile

History

Gombe State is located in north-eastern Nigeria and was created on October 1, 1996, from parts of the old Bauchi State. The capital city is Gombe, which is also the largest city in the state. Gombe State is known for its rich cultural heritage, diverse population, and economic activities, particularly in agriculture and extractive industries. The area that is now Gombe State was originally inhabited by various ethnic groups, including the Tangale, Waja, and Fulani. The region was influenced by the Kanem-Bornu Empire and later saw the impact of the Fulani Jihad in the 19th century, which transformed the socio-political landscape.

People

As of the most recent estimates, Gombe State has a population of approximately 2.7 million people. The population is youthful, with a significant proportion under the age of 30, indicating potential for growth and development.

Economy

Agriculture is the backbone of Gombe’s economy, employing a large part of the population. Key crops include maize, millet, sorghum, beans, and various vegetables. The state also engages in livestock rearing, with cattle, goats, and poultry being prominent. Gombe State is endowed with several mineral resources, notably limestone, gypsum, coal, and granite. Limestone, in particular, is crucial for cement production, with several local and national companies operating in this sector. Efforts are being made to explore and develop these mineral resources sustainably to enhance local economic benefits.

6.7.2 Receipts

The state receipts for the years under review are broadly classified into:

a. Federal Allocation
b. State Independent Revenue
c. Other Income
d. Loans

The federal allocation receipts by the state government for 2022 & 2023 were N96.5b and N139.1b respectively. This shows 44% increase in 2023. The table below indicates that federal allocation accounts for 62.1% of the state total revenue, while state independent revenue, other income and loans accounted for 7.4%, 8.8% & 21.5% respectively for the periods under review.

Table 80: Gombe State Breakdown of receipt					
SN	Federal Allocation `	2022 ₦	2023 ₦	Total ₦	% of Total Receipts
1.1	13% derivative received				
1.2	Statutory Allocation	35,757,428,085.17	30,176,106,289.39	65,933,534,374.56	17.38
1.3	VAT	23,070,216,805.60	31,408,980,040.35	54,479,196,845.95	14.36
1.4	Exchange gain difference	392,657,140.29	11,026,015,166.12	11,418,672,306.41	3.01
1.5	Excess Crude (Forex Equalization)	-	1,097,104,426.82	1,097,104,426.82	0.29
1.6	SURE P	8,245,468,097.72	8,204,008,542.37	16,449,476,640.09	4.34
1.7	FGN reimbursable on Capital Project	-	1,524,000,000.00	1,524,000,000.00	0.40
1.8	Excess Bank charges	48,303,472.06	-	48,303,472.06	0.01
1.9	Share of Solid Mineral	645,820,769.92	-	645,820,769.92	0.17
1.10	Foreign Excess crude Oil	-	-	-	-
1.11	Domestic Excess Crude Oil	-	-	-	-
1.12	Grants	14,986,740,124.48	27,166,814,278.61	42,153,554,403.09	11.11
1.13	Non-Oil Revenue	1,219,899,381.09	-	1,219,899,381.09	0.32
1.14	Other OAGF/ Non -Oil Excess Rev.	-	387,492,461.95	387,492,461.95	0.10
1.15	Derivation on Excess Crude Account (ECA)	-	811,745,459.46	811,745,459.46	0.21
1.16	Ecological Fund	1,044,237,824.38	855,818,852.31	1,900,056,676.69	0.50
1.17	NNPC Refund	8,245,468,097.72	187,325,183.11	8,432,793,280.83	2.22
1.18	Palliative on Subsidy Removal	-	2,000,000,000.00	2,000,000,000.00	0.53
1.19	Electronic Money Transfer Levy	192,295,537.79	2,491,903,117.18	2,684,198,654.97	0.71

1.20	Other Recurrent Receipts	1,420,509,690.53	201,541,249.27	1,622,050,939.80	0.43
1.21	CBN refund COVID -19	-	-	-	-
1.22	Augmentation	1,330,859,476.79	645,820,769.92	1,976,680,246.71	0.52
1.23	Infrastructure Fund	-	21,000,000,000.00	21,000,000,000.00	5.54
	Sub Total (A)	**96,599,904,503.54**	**139,184,675,836.86**	**235,784,580,340.40**	**62.16**
2	**Independent Revenue**				
2.1	Direct Taxes	4,290,535,925.53	5,480,166,762.69	9,770,702,688.22	2.58
2.2	Licenses	64,829,005.00	117,466,712.70	182,295,717.70	0.05
2.3	Fees	1,236,483,475.94	3,380,808,199.70	4,617,291,675.64	1.22
2.4	Fines	49,951,691.73	13,318,160.25	63,269,851.98	0.02
2.5	Sales	1,532,801,343.89	85,532,289.01	1,618,333,632.90	0.43
2.6	Earnings	1,510,134,794.20	1,434,735,662.15	2,944,870,456.35	0.78
2.7	Rent on Government Property	2,457,478.84	10,735,244.38	13,192,723.22	0.00
2.8	Rent on Government Land	258,427,179.45	31,581,205.68	290,008,385.13	0.08
2.9	Repayments	76,735,887.23	21,945,572.32	98,681,459.55	0.03
2.10	Investment Income	-	-	-	-
2.11	Interest	84,186,877.53	131,081,129.73	215,268,007.26	0.06
2.12	Reimbursements	3,200,489,845.03	3,508,316,179.90	6,708,806,024.93	1.77
2.13	Miscellaneous	903,934,581.88	963,363,061.74	1,867,297,643.62	0.49
	Sub Total (B)	**13,210,968,086.25**	**15,179,050,180.25**	**28,390,018,266.50**	**7.48**
3	**Other Incomes**				
3.3	Local Grant	11,422,631,350.64	20,594,798,235.93	32,017,429,586.57	8.44
3.4	Foreign Grant	447,471,931.90	1,007,898,012.11	1,455,369,944.01	0.38
	BTL Receipts	13,905,844,370.19	14,531,595,507.54		
	Sub Total (C)'	**25,775,947,652.73**	**36,134,291,755.58**	**33,472,799,530.58**	**8.82**
4	**Loans**				
4.1	External (Foreign)	464,922,149.04	4,593,539,750.44	5,058,461,899.48	1.33
4.2	Internal (Local)	60,452,150,336.65	16,181,848,287.30	76,633,998,623.95	20.20
	Sub total (D)	**60,917,072,485.69**	**20,775,388,037.74**	**81,692,460,523.43**	**21.54**
	Total Receipts (E= A+B+C+D)	**196,503,892,728.21**	**211,273,405,810.43**	**379,339,858,660.91**	**100.00**

Source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023

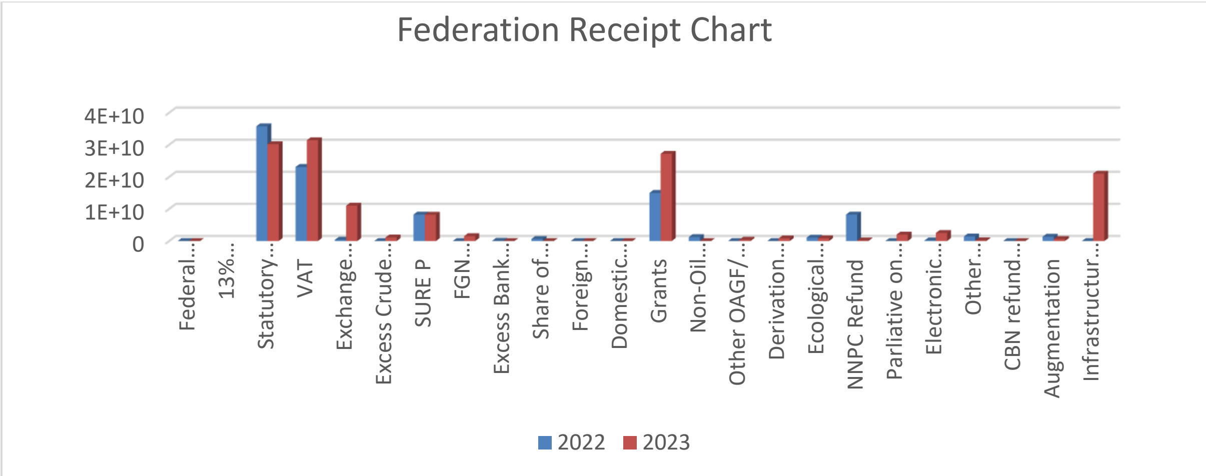


Figure 35*: Gombe State's Federation Receipts 2022-2023*

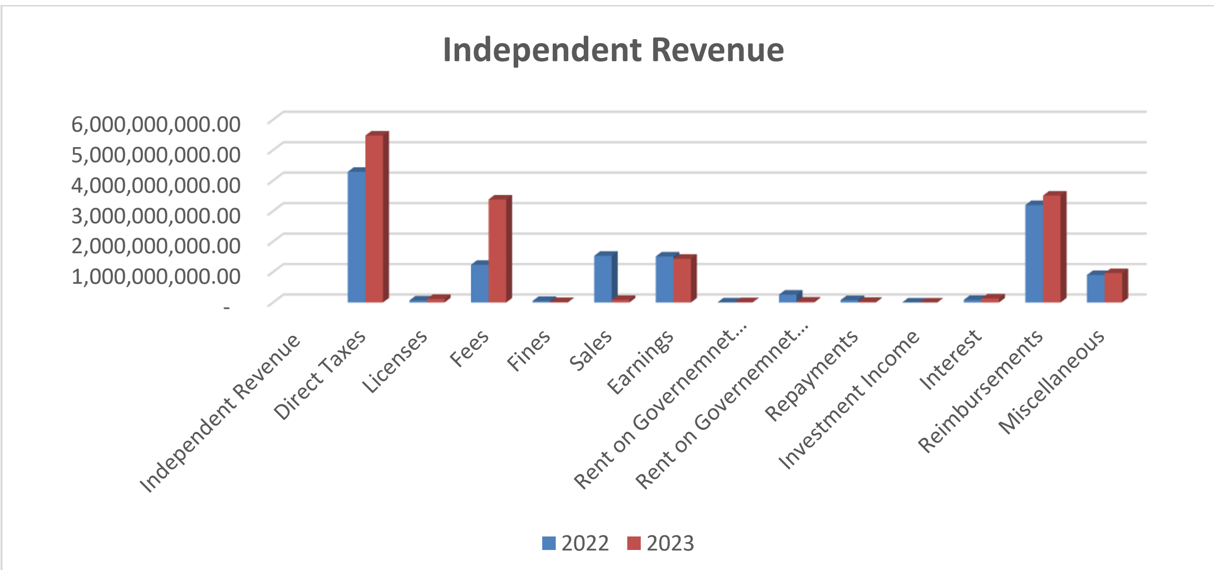


Figure 36: *Gombe State's Independent Revenue 2022-2023*

6.7.3 Statutory and Non-Statutory Deductions

The total statutory deductions for 2022 & 2023 was N37.89b as shown in the table below. The major deduction was total domestic loan repayment of N35.2Billion (93.04%) of total statutory deductions. The implication is that a lot of fund was channeled in servicing debts instead of utilizing more funds for other productive activities like motivation of human capital development etc. Other deduction 0f external loan repayment amounted to 6.96%. The state government has obligation to make monthly payments because of past financial transactions (Irrevocable Standing Payment Order (ISPO)).

Table 81: Summary of Statutory Deductions					
SN	**Description**	**2022 ₦**	**2023 ₦**	**Total ₦**	**% of the total receipts**
1	Foreign loans to state Government Repayment			-	
2	Federation Account Software			-	
3	FGN Bonds			-	
4	State Bond			-	
5	External Loan Repayment	973,737,210.60	1,664,899,535.56	2,638,636,746.16	6
6	Domestic Loan Repayment	24,009,447,136.22	11,248,640,137.41	35,258,087,273.63	93
7	Ecological Funds Distribution to States			-	
8	CBN Budget Support			-	
9	Deduction of Excess Crude Account (ECA) loan			-	
10	Salary bailout			-	
11	Judgment debts Liquidation			-	
12	Contractual/Statutory Obligations (ISPO)			-	
	Total	**24,983,184,346.82**	**12,913,539,672.97**	**37,896,724,019.79**	**100**

Source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023

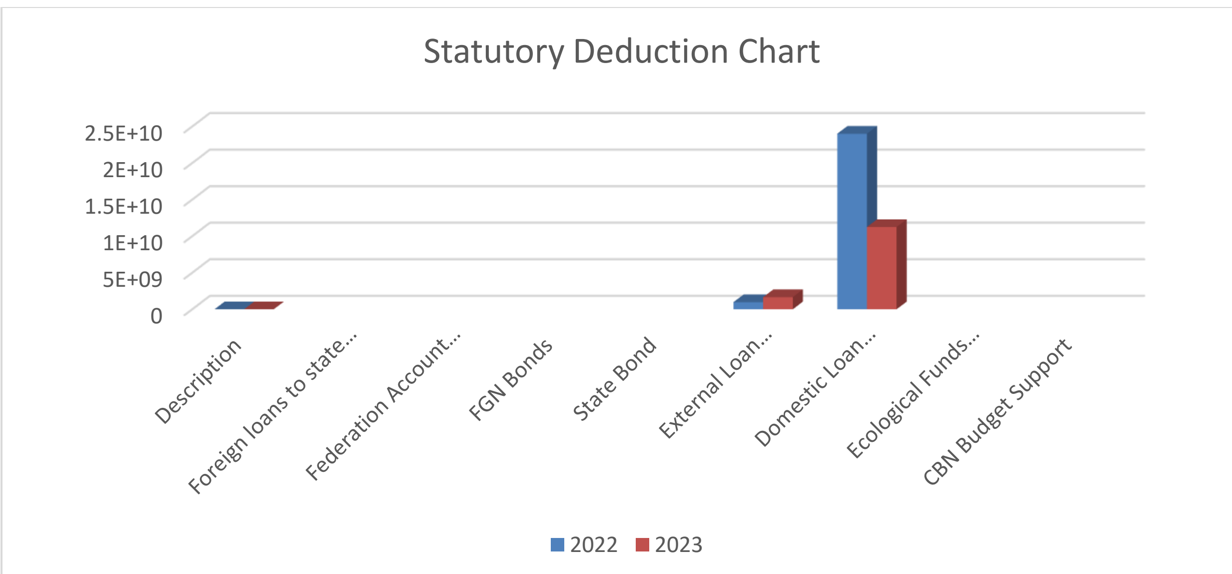


Figure 37: *Gombe State's Statutory Deductions 2022-2023*

6.7.4 Expenditure

Gombe state's expenditure incurred during the years under review can be classified into

- Recurrent and
- Capital expenditures.

6.7.4.1 Recurrent Expenditure

The state's major recurrent expenditure items are Personnel (24.11%), Overhead (20.65%), Local loan repayment (19%), Below the Line BTL payments (16.30%) & Pension & Gratuities (8.67%). The state incurred about 49.68% of the total receipts on recurrent expenditures. Recurrent expenditure increased from N82.8b in 2021 to N94.2b in 2022, an increase of 13.7% over 2021 but marginal dropped to N91.2b in 2023. Below is the table showing the breakdown.

Table 82: Summary of Recurrent Expenditures

SN	Recurrent Expenditures Head	2022 ₦	2023 ₦	Total ₦	% of the total receipts
1	Personnel Emolument	21,828,031,212.38	22,899,517,536.43	44,727,548,748.81	24.
2	Local Loan Servicing	24,009,447,136.22	11,248,640,137.41	35,258,087,273.63	19.
3	External Loan Servicing	973,737,210.60	1,664,899,535.56	2,638,636,746.16	1.
4	Pension & Gratuities	7,720,621,550.86	8,373,410,622.89	16,094,032,173.75	8.
5	Overhead Costs	18,951,049,699.69	19,375,156,897.02	38,326,206,596.71	20.
6	BTL Payments	11,901,223,419.35	18,337,732,468.11	30,238,955,887.46	16.
7	CRF Charges	8,895,737,070.38	9,367,668,004.91	18,263,405,075.29	9.
8	Grants & Subvention			-	
9	Public Debt Charges/ Amortization			-	
10	Statutory Obligations (ISPO)			-	
	Total	**94,279,847,299.48**	**91,267,025,202.33**	**185,546,872,501.81**	**100.**

Source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023

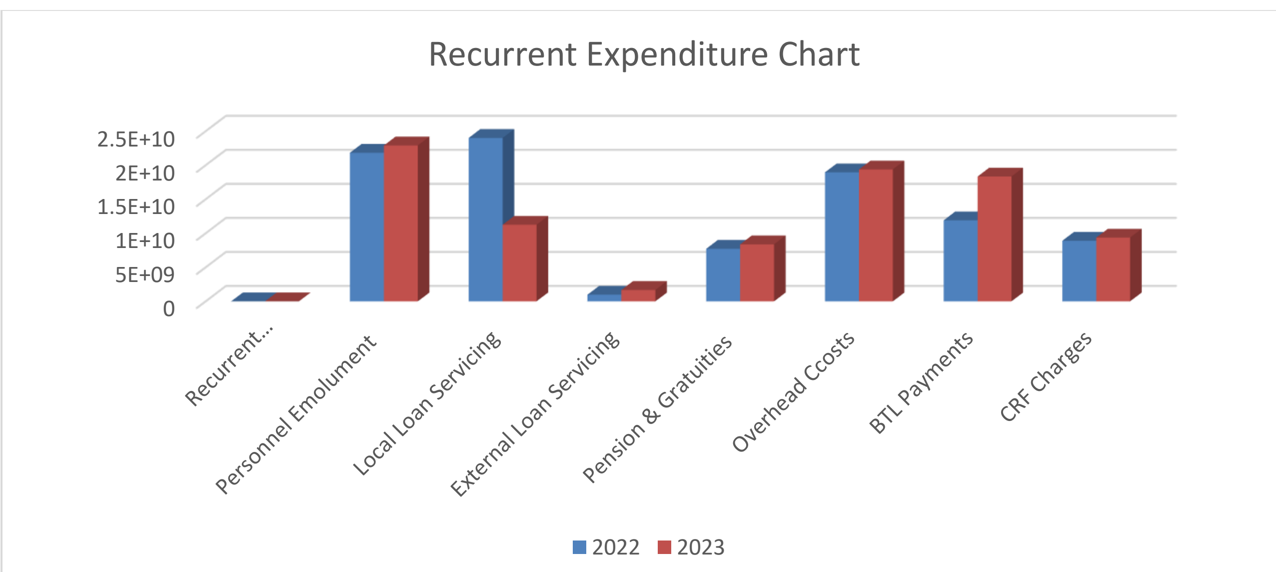


***Figure 38**: Gombe State's Recurrent Expenditure 2022-2023*

6.7.4.2 Capital Expenditure

The total capital expenditure incurred by the state for the period under review was N150.4b. Capital expenditure focus was mainly on Economic Sector, Social Sector & Environmental Sector with 53.6%, 17.9% & 24.5% respectively. In the overall analysis, the state's capital expenditure increased by 44% from 2022 to 2023. This is attributable to the more funds committed to general public service and environmental protection in 2023. The below table shows the breakdown.

Table 83: Breakdown of Capital Expenditure

SN	Sector	2022 ₦	2023 ₦	Total ₦	% of the total receipts
1	**Economic Sector**				
1.1	Agriculture	3,143,728,774.84	8,551,263,695.20	11,694,992,470.04	7.78
1.2	Commerce & industry	18,357,006,369.14	12,646,379,088.10	31,003,385,457.24	20.61
1.3	Energy	61,430,060.62	1,530,999,167.07	1,592,429,227.69	1.06
1.4	Transportation	7,844,143,853.16	28,543,301,747.47	36,387,445,600.63	24.19
1.5	Recreation Culture & Religion	-		-	-
	Total Economic Receipt (A)	**29,406,309,057.76**	**51,271,943,697.84**	**80,678,252,755.60**	**53.64**
2	**Social Sector**				
2.1	Education	6,087,043,235.26	6,678,377,428.09	12,765,420,663.35	8.49
2.2	Health	4,509,197,750.84	4,524,589,132.50	9,033,786,883.34	6.01
2.3	Information & Social Dev.	446,032,085.69	4,788,028,533.43	5,234,060,619.12	3.48
	Total Social Sector (B)	**11,042,273,071.79**	**15,990,995,094.02**	**27,033,268,165.81**	**17.97**
3	**Environmental Dev. Sector**				
3.1	Water	11,896,004,967.24	6,088,884,654.08	17,984,889,621.32	11.96
3.2	Land, Survey & Housing	5,922,433,025.71	7,419,765,042.16	13,342,198,067.87	8.87
3.3	Drainage & sewage	1,706,329,814.03	3,878,043,915.81	5,584,373,729.84	3.71
	Total Environmental Sector (C')	**19,524,767,806.98**	**17,386,693,612.05**	**36,911,461,419.03**	**24.54**
4	**General Admin**				
4.1	Security	72,562,500.00	596,471,264.03	669,033,764.03	0.44
4.2	Administration Infrastructure	1,647,478,908.96	3,475,019,216.48	5,122,498,125.44	3.41
4.3	Law and Justice				-
4.4	Transfer to sinking fund Investment				-
4.5	Special Heads				-
	Sub total (D)	**1,720,041,408.96**	**4,071,490,480.51**	**5,791,531,889.47**	**3.85**
	Total Capital Receipts (D= A+B+C+D)	**61,693,391,345.49**	**88,721,122,884.42**	**150,414,514,229.91**	**100.00**

Source: State Returned Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023

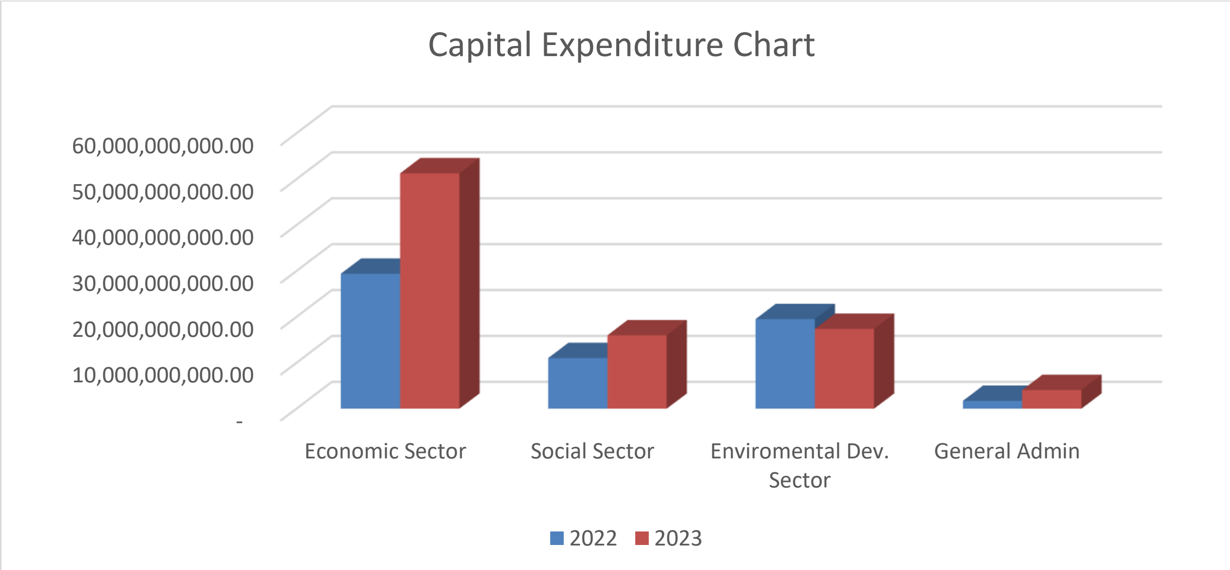


Figure 39*: Gombe State's Capital Expenditure 2022-2023*

6.7.4.3 Comparison of Revenue and Capital Expenditures

A comparison of the recurrent expenditures to total revenue shows that the recurrent expenditures were 47.9% & 43.2% of the total revenue for 2022 & 2023 respectively.

Further investigation also revealed that between 2022 & 2023, recurrent expenditure marginally reduced by 3%.

A comparison of the capital expenditure with the total revenue reveals that capital expenditure in 2022 & 2023 was 31.4% & 41.9% respectively. This is due to increase in spending on general public service and environmental protection in 2023.

The ratio of recurrent expenditure to capital expenditures reveals 45.5% and 36.8% respectively. This shows that the state committed more funds to recurrent expenditure than capital expenditures by 19%. The below table shows the breakdown.

Table 84: Comparison of Total Recurrent Expenditure To Total Receipts

	2022 ₦	**2023 ₦**	**Total ₦**
Total receipts	196,503,892,728.21	211,273,405,810.43	407,777,298,538.64
Total Recurrent Expenditures	94,279,847,299.48	91,267,025,202.33	185,546,872,501.81
Percentage of Total Recurrent Expenditure to Total Revenue %	**47.98**	**43.20**	**45.50**

Source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023

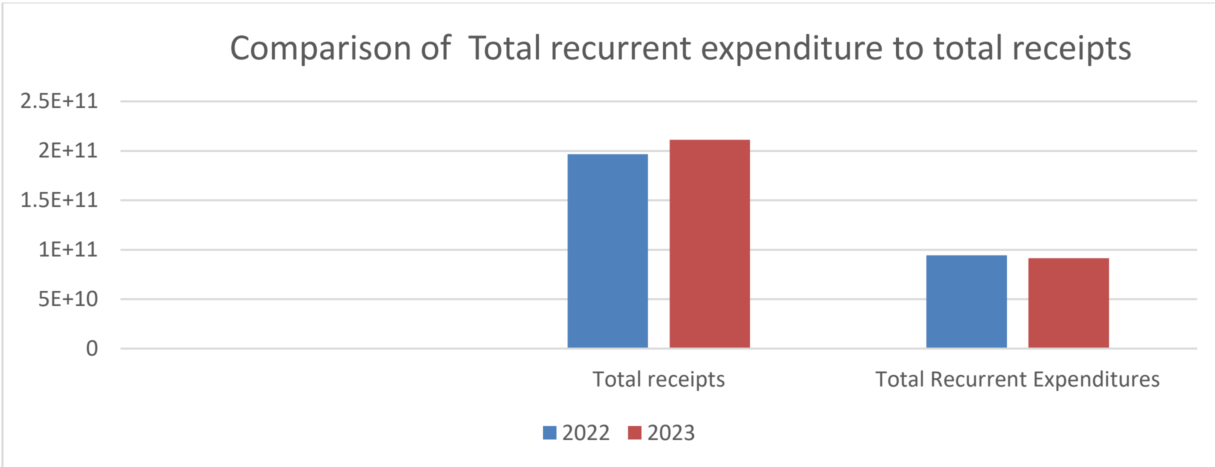


Figure 40: *Gombe State's Comparison of Total Recurrent Expenditure To Total Receipts*

Table 85: Comparison of total capital expenditure to total receipts

Description	2022 ₦	2023 ₦	Total ₦
Total receipts	196,503,892,728.21	211,273,405,810.43	407,777,298,538.64
Total Capital Expenditures	61,693,391,345.49	88,721,122,884.42	150,414,514,229.91
Percentage of Total Capital Expenditure to Total Revenue %	**31.40**	**41.99**	**36.89**
Source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023			

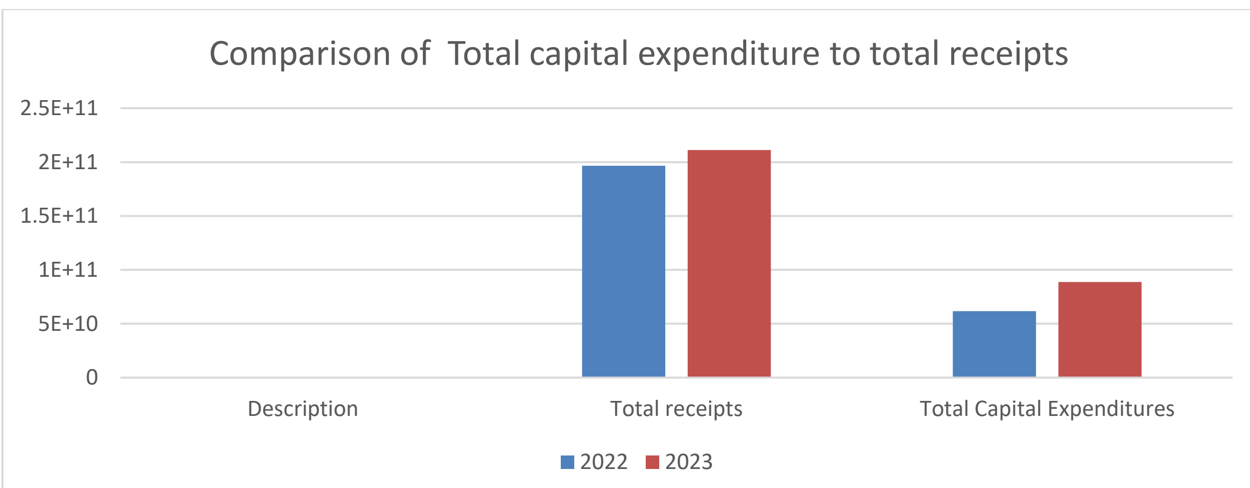


Figure 41: *Comparison of total capital expenditure to total receipts*

6.7.5 Findings, and Recommendations

The table below shows the summary of findings, implications and recommendations based on the audit data.

Findings	Recommendations
Receipts: **Federal Allocation:** The data indicates that the state is heavily dependent on federal allocation. The implication of this is that the state is not self-sustaining and may not be able to withstand fluctuations that may arise in oil prices. **Independent Revenue:** The state was able to grow its independent revenue by 15% in 2023.	It is important for the state to boost its local revenue drive through economic activities and develop a progressive tax structure. The state also needs to explore and develop its mineral resources sustainably to enhance local economic benefits. The state should continue to improve on the Independent revenue and device strategies to achieve it through the use of technology and especially by focusing on areas where it has a comparative advantage like Agriculture and mineral resources.
Expenditures: The total recurrent expenditure of N185.5b was more than the capital expenditures of N150.4b	Adequate allocation of resources especially on capital expenditures is needed in order to ensure economic development.

6.8 Imo State

6.8.1 State Profile

Imo State is in the south-eastern region of Nigeria and was created on February 3, 1976, from part of the old East Central State. Owerri is the capital city of the state, which is well known for its lush landscapes and thriving commercial activities. Imo State shares boundaries with Anambra to the north, Abia to the east, and Rivers State to the west and south. The State takes its name from the Imo River, which flows along the State's eastern border. It is known as the Eastern Heartland. Imo State has 27 local government areas with an estimated population of 3.9 million (NPC data, 2016) and a landmass of 5,530 Km² (NBS). The state is known for its rich cultural heritage, festivals, and traditional art forms. The State is one of the oil-producing States in Nigeria and contributes 2% to the national crude oil revenue. Other natural resources within the State are Calcium carbonate, Clay, Fine sand, Lead, and Zinc. The State's economy is driven by agricultural production. The major agricultural commodity in the State is palm oil. Other significant economic activities include commerce and gas production. For further information, visit, http://www.imostate.gov.ng

6.8.2 Receipts

Federal allocation to the State accounted for a cumulative 45.19% amounting to N188.58 Billion of the total receipts for the periods under review. Federal allocation in 2023 accounted for 50.81% of the total inflows an increase of 10.5% from the contribution of 40.34% of 2022 which amounts to N98.37 Billion and N90.21 Billion respectively. The major contributor to this revenue is the Statutory allocation and VAT.

Internally generated revenue (IGR) accounted for 9.41% of total receipts in 2023 which a marginal increase of 1.94% of the 2022 figures which contributed 7.47% amounting to N16.71 Billion and N18.23 Billion respectively. In the period under review IGR contributed 8.37% cumulative to the total receipt of the State. Personal Income Tax (PIT) of N11.72 Billion and N11.25 Billion in 2022 and 2023 respectively was the largest contributor to IGR.
Other income and loans represented 17.21% and 29.23% of the total inflows amounting to N71.83 Billion and N122 Billion respectively.

There is a wide gap between the contribution of the Federal Allocation and IGR. Also, there was a drop in the total inflow to the State from N223.75 Billion in 2022 to N193.6 Billion in 2023. This can be attributed to about 49% reduction in the amount of loan taken by the State from N80 Billion in 2022 to N42 Billion in 2023.
The breakdown of the receipt is in the table 102 below:

Table 86: Breakdown of Receipt (AFS)					
SN	Description	2022 ₦	2023 ₦	Total ₦	% of Total Receipts
1	**Federal Allocation `**				
1.1	13% derivative received	17,906.80	9,155.76	27,062.55	6.48
1.2	Statutory Allocation	39,469.92	33,285.10	72,755.02	17.43
1.3	VAT	26,631.25	35,465.91	62,097.17	14.88
1.4	Exchange gain difference	199.66	13,980.76	14,180.41	3.40
1.5	Excess Crude (Forex Equalization)	21.59	1,478.92	1,500.51	0.36
1.6	NNPC Refund			-	0.00
1.7	Crude/ Salary Bailout			-	0.00
1.8	Excess Bank charges	116.70	9.57	126.27	0.03
1.9	Share of Solid Mineral			-	0.00
1.10	Foreign Excess crude Oil			-	0.00
1.11	Domestic Excess Crude Oil			-	0.00
1.12	Oil Excess Revenue Acct			-	0.00
1.13	Non-Oil Revenue			-	0.00
1.14	Other OAGF/ None Oil Excess Rev.	3,197.60	2,855.12	6,052.73	1.45
1.15	Derivation on Excess Crude Account (ECA)			-	0.00
1.16	Ecological Fund	573.43		573.43	0.14
1.17	Budget Facility Refund			-	0.00
1.18	FG Intervention			-	0.00
1.19	Share of 50 Billion			-	0.00
1.20	Good and Value consideration			-	0.00
1.21	CBN refund COVID -19			-	0.00
1.22	Augmentation			-	0.00
1.23	Addition to 13% Derivation	703.47		703.47	0.17
1.24	Electronic Money Transfer Levy	1,392.25	2,140.69	3,532.94	0.85
	Sub Total (A)	**90,212.67**	**98,371.83**	**188,584.50**	45.19
	% of Total Receipts	**40.32**	**50.81**	**45.19**	
2	**Independent Revenue**				
2.1	Internally Generated Revenue (PAYE)	11,718.81	11,256.42	22,975.24	5.50
2.2	Internally Generated Revenue (WHT)			-	0.00
2.3	Internally Generated Revenue (Others)	4,992.54	6,970.72	11,963.26	2.87
	Sub Total (B)	**16,711.35**	**18,227.14**	**34,938.49**	**8.37**
	% of Total Receipts	**7.47**	**9.41**	**8.37**	
3	**Other Incomes**				
3.1	Other revenue/receipts (FAAC)	28,869.41	35,001.89	63,871.30	15.30
3.2	Investment Income			-	0.00
3.3	Local Grant	5,808.70		5,808.70	1.39
3.4	Foreign Grant			-	0.00
3.5	Aids and grants (PFMU- NEWMAP)	2,151.95		2,151.95	0.52
	Sub Total (C)'	**36,830.05**	**35,001.89**	**71,831.95**	**17.21**
	% of Total Receipts	**16.46**	**18.08**	**17.21**	
4	**Loans**				
4.1	External (Foreign)			-	0.00
4.2	Internal (Local)	80,000.00	42,000.00	122,000.00	29.23
	Sub total (D)	**80,000.00**	**42,000.00**	**122,000.00**	29.23
	% of Total Receipts	**35.75**	**21.69**	**29.23**	
	Total Receipts (E= A+B+C+D)	***223,754.07***	***193,600.87***	***417,354.94***	***100.00***

source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023

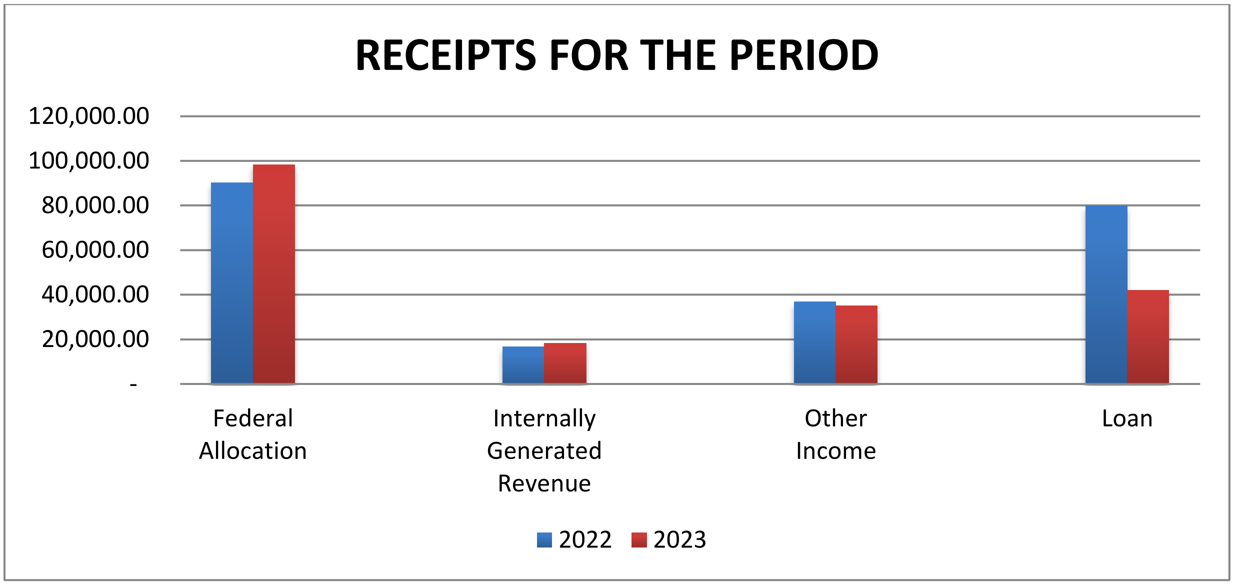


Figure 42: *Imo State's Breakdown of Receipts for 2022-2023*

6.8.3 Statutory and Non-Statutory Deductions

The State Government has an to make monthly payments because of presents and past financial transactions that have necessitated the issuance of an Irrevocable Standing Payment Order (ISPO) to the FGN to be deducted from the State's share of the Statutory allocation. The total statutory deduction from federal allocation of the State was N22.37 Billion in 2022 and N21.28 Billion in 2023 which is a reduction of 4.85%, However, as compared to total receipts, deductions increased from 10% in 2022 to 11% in 2023 of total receipts. The total deduction for the period was 42.66 Billion, the major deduction was CBN Budget Support loan, which amounted to N21.23 Billion (48.62%) of total statutory deductions.

The statutory deduction for the period under review is presented in Table 87 below:

Table 87: Summary of Statutory Deductions (AFS)

SN	Description	2022 ₦	2023 ₦	Total ₦	% of the total receipts
1	Foreign loans to state Government Repayment	1,114.53	189.41	1,303.94	2.99
2	Federation Account Software			-	0.00
3	FGN Bonds	5,870.00	3,913.34	9,783.34	22.41
4	State Bond			-	0.00
5	Infrastructural Development loan Repayment	426.11	213.05	639.16	1.46
6	Ecological Funds Distribution to States	1,110.82	896.90	2,007.73	4.60
7	CBN Budget Support	9,187.86	12,040.04	21,227.90	48.62
8	Deduction of Excess Crude Account (ECA) loan	1,079.67	539.84	1,619.51	3.71
9	Salary bailout	2,894.21	1,447.11	4,341.32	9.94
10	Judgment debts Liquidation	11.01		11.01	0.03
11	Contractual/Statutory Obligations (ISPO)	667.46	325.03	992.49	2.27
11	Other deductions	11.69	1,724.11	1,735.79	3.98
	Total	**22,373.36**	**21,288.82**	**43,662.19**	**100.00**
	% of Total Receipts	**10.00**	**11.00**	**10.46**	

source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023

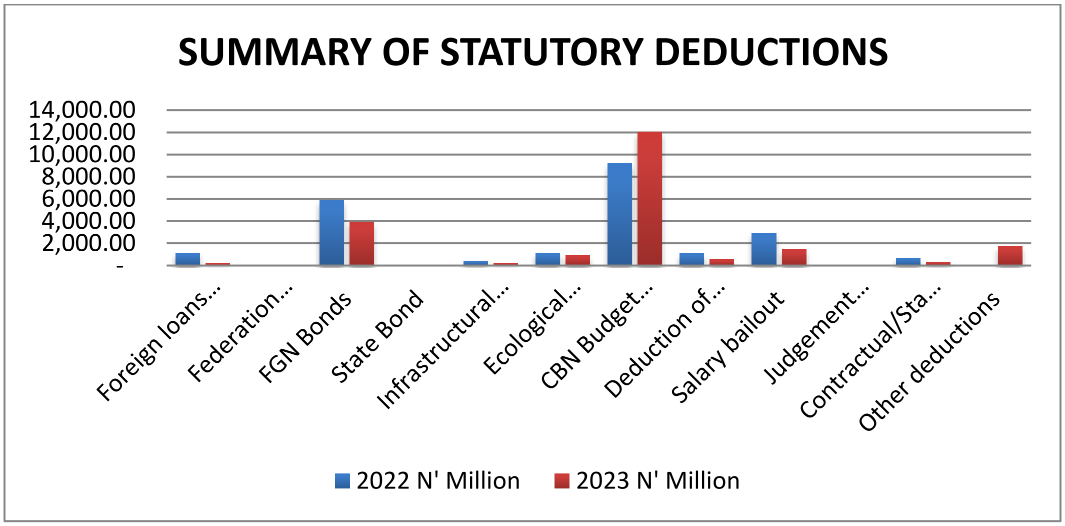


Figure 43: *Imo State's Summary of Statutory Deductions for 2022-2023*

6.8.4 Expenditure

The State's expenditure for the period under review can be classified into:

- Recurrent Expenditure
- Capital Expenditure

6.8.4.1 Recurrent Expenditure

The State recurrent expenditure decreased by a meagre N0.97 Billion (1.01%), It stands at N98.70 Billion in 2022 while the expenditure stands at N97.70 Billion in 2023. Overhead costs amounted to N22.89 Billion and 32.04 Billion in 2022 and 2023 respectively cumulatively amounting to N54.93 Billion (32.27%).

Pensions and gratuity amounted to N15.15 Billion in 2022 and increased to N36.41 Billion in 2023 resulting in an over a 100% increase. The total cost for the period is N51.56 Billion (30.29%) were the major cost head in the period.

The breakdown of recurrent expenditure is presented in Table 88 below:

Table 88: Summary of Recurrent Expenditures

SN		2022 ₦	2023 ₦	Total ₦	% of the total receipts
1	Personnel Emolument	21,857.35	24,620.85	46,478.20	23.67
2	Local Loan Servicing	15,433.63		15,433.63	7.86
3	Pension & Gratuities	15,148.28	36,411.26	51,559.54	26.25
4	Overhead Costs	22,888.16	32,043.07	54,931.22	27.97
5	Bank Charges	523.82		523.82	0.27
6	Consolidated Revenue Fund(CRF) Charges	21,678.63		21,678.63	11.04
7	Grants & Subvention	35.02	140.50	175.52	0.09
8	Public Debt Charges/ Amortization			-	0.00
9	Statutory Obligations (ISPO)			-	0.00

10	Others Transfers,	1,133.52	4,486.48	5,620.00	2.86
	Total	**98,698.40**	**97,702.15**	**196,400.55**	**100.00**
	% of Total Receipts	**44.11**	**50.47**	**47.06**	

Source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023

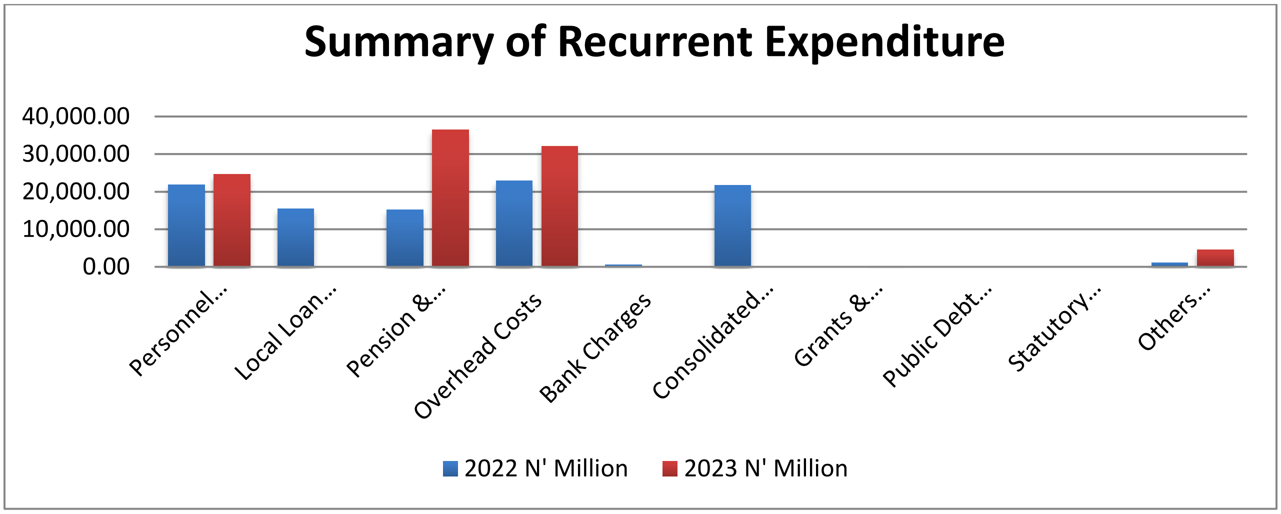


Figure 44: *Imo State's Summary of Recurrent Expenditure for 2022-2023*

6.8.4.2 Capital Expenditure

The total capital expenditure incurred by the State amounted to N86.32 Billion in 2022 and N75.63% in 2023 with an aggregate of N161.95 Billion for the period under review. The economic sector enjoyed more capital expenditure, which accounted for N96.56 Billion (59.26%) of the total capital expenditure. The primary focus of the economic expenditure was on works. However, there was a sharp decrease in economic sector's expenditure from N71.27 Billion in 2022 to N25.29 Billion while there was also a sharp increase in the administrative sector from N9.23 Billion in 2022 to N43.54 Billion in 2023. The expenditure on other critical economic sub-sectors like agriculture, natural resources, and technological development was very low amounting to less that 2% of total expenditure in the economic sector.

Additionally, the social sector received minimal allocation, with the education sub-sector spending N0.38 Billion in 2022 and N0.52 Billion in 2023, while the health sub-sector recorded expenditures of N0.87 Billion in 2022 and N1.01 Billion in 2023, this is a matter of concern. The total capital expenditure for the social sector is N9.41 Billion (5.81%) of the total capital expenditure for the period under review.

Total capital expenditure decreased by N10.69 Billion (12.40%) in 2023 for the 2022 figure. This decrease may be occasioned by the total reduction in inflow received by the State in the period. The sectorial distribution of capital expenditure is presented in Table 89 below:

Table 89: Breakdown of Capital Expenditure					
SN	Sector	2022 ₦	2023 ₦	Total ₦	% of the total receipts
1	**Economic Sector**				
1.1	Agriculture	361.40		361.40	0.22
1.2	Commerce and Industry	6	208.20	214.67	0.13
1.3	Energy	20.00		20.00	0.01
1.4	Road & Transportation	70,880.59	23,927.77	94,808.36	58.54
1.5	Others		1,152.96	1,152.96	0.71
	Total Economic Receipt (A)	**71,268.46**	**25,288.93**	**96,557.39**	**59.62**
2	**Social Sector**				
2.1	Education	384.91	519.92	904.83	0.56
2.2	Health	871.55	1,009.00	1,880.55	1.16
2.3	Information & Social Dev.	27.97	111.37	139.34	0.09
2.4	Others	2,043.52	4,445.08	6,488.60	4.01
	Total Social Sector (B)	**3,327.95**	**6,085.37**	**9,413.31**	**5.81**
3	**Environmental Dev. Sector**				
3.1	Water resources		16.50	16.50	0.01
3.2	Land, Survey & Housing	2,499.29	693.68	3,192.97	1.97
3.3	Special Community Development			-	0.00
3.4	Drainage & sewage			-	0.00
3.5	Others			-	0.00
	Total Environmental Sector (C')	**2,499.29**	**710.18**	**3,209.47**	**1.98**
4	**General Admin**				
4.1	Admin Infrastructure	9,226.23	43,542.89	52,769.12	32.58
4.2	Security			-	0.00
4.3	Law and Justice			-	0.00
4.4	Transfer to sinking fund Investment			-	0.00
4.5	Special Heads			-	0.00
Sub total (D)		**9,226.23**	**43,542.89**	**52,769.12**	**32.58**
Total Capital Receipts (D= A+B+C+D)		**86,321.92**	**75,627.36**	**161,949.29**	**100.00**
	% of Total Receipts	**38.58**	**39.06**	**38.80**	
Source: State Returned Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023					

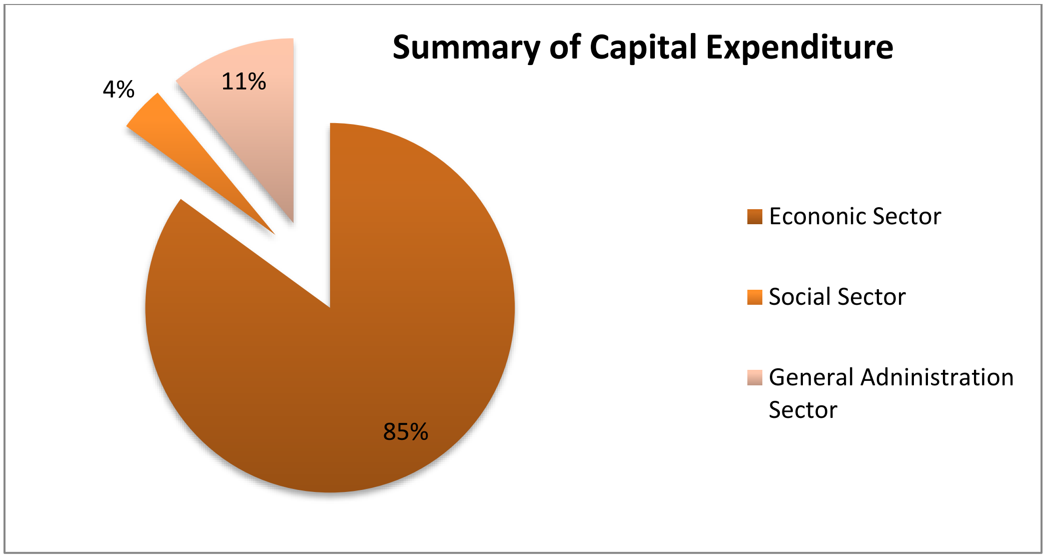


Figure 45*: Imo State's Summary of Capital Expenditure for 2022-2023*

6.8.4.3 Comparison of Receipt to Recurrent Expenditures

Recurrent expenditure was 44.11% and 36.93% of the total receipts for 2022 and 2023, respectively. The fall in the recurrent expenditure to total receipts in 2023 was due to the decrease in total receipt in that year. Recurrent expenditure decreased by 27.55%, total receipts decreased by 13.48%.

Table 90: Comparison of Total Recurrent Expenditure to Total Receipts

Description	2022 ₦	2023 ₦	Total ₦
Total receipts	223,754.07	193,600.87	417,354.94
Total Recurrent Expenditure	98,698.40	97,702.15	196,400.55
Percentage of Total Recurrent Expenditure to Total Revenue %	**44.11**	**50.47**	**47.06**
Source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023			

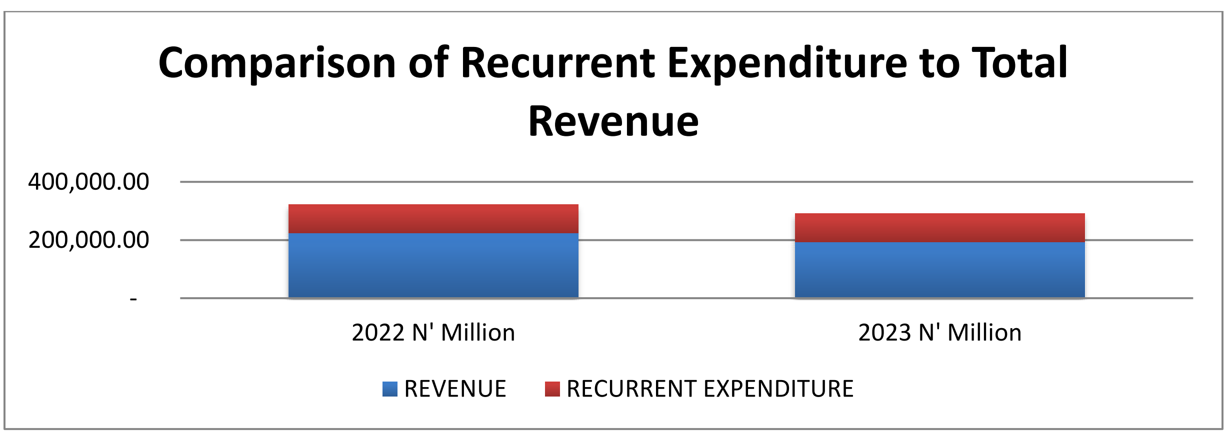


Figure 46*: Comparison of Total Recurrent Expenditure to Total Receipts*

6.8.4.4 Comparison of Revenue to Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure in relation to the total receipts shows that it was 38.58% and 39.06% in 2022 and 2023, respectively. Overall, capital expenditure was 38.88% of total receipts in the period under review.

While capital expenditure decreased by ₦10.70 Billion (12.39%) in 2022 from N86.92 Billion in 2022, the percentage of capital expenditure to total receipts increased by 1.56% in 2023. Capital expenditure accounted for 38.80% of total receipt which is less than half of the receipt in the period.

Table 91: Comparison of Total Capital Expenditure to Total Receipts

Description	2022 ₦	2023 ₦	Total ₦
Total Receipts	223,754.07	193,600.87	417,354.94
Total Capital Expenditure	86,321.92	75,627.36	**161,949.29**
Percentage of Total Recurrent Expenditure to Total Revenue %	**38.58**	**39.06**	**38.80**
source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023			

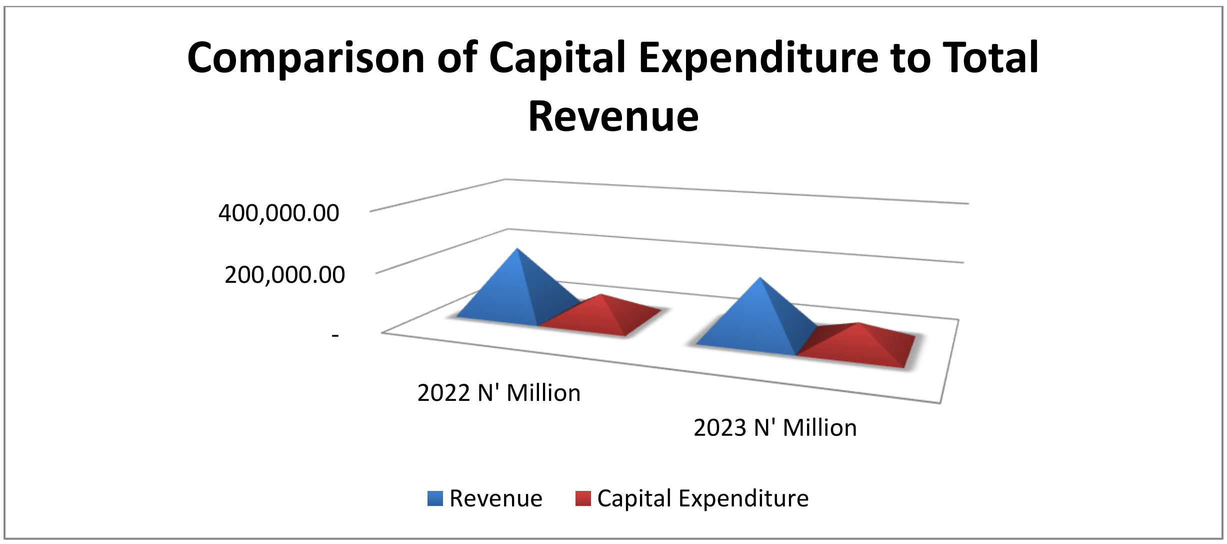


Figure 47: *Comparison of Total Capital Expenditure to Total Receipts*

6.8.5 Findings, Implications and Recommendations

The Table below presents the summary of findings and recommendations.

Findings	Implications	Recommendations
Federal Allocation Receipts: Despite the economic potential of the state and a continuous increase in the Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) however, the IGR still contributes only an insignificant 8.37% to the total revenue of the state.	A low IGR indicates a high dependence in the statutory allocation from the State and inability of the State to run efficiently without National intervention. The More loan burden, the less likely there will be fund	The State should put in place critical measures to ensure improvement in its internally generated revenue. The State Government should engage the services of revenue generation experts to support them in

Loans stock still contributed a significantly to the total inflows of the State though the loan decreased from N80 Billion (35.75%) in 2022 to N42 Billion (21.69%) in 2023. Total loan contribution is amount to 29.23% of total receipt.	available to fund State administration especially when repayment begin to fall due.	developing and implementing strategies to drive revenue. Strategies should be put in place to generate fund without taking up more loans in meeting administrative and developmental needs of the State.
Capital Expenditure: The State has made effort to improve on its capital expenditure, as evidenced in the percentage moving from 38.58% in 2022 to 39.06% in 2023; however, there is more that still need to be done. From our findings, the bulk of capital expenditure are focused on the physical projects like roads and Transport to the negligence of human capital & Social development like education and health. Also, economic sub-sector of agriculture and natural resources are being neglected.	The lower the expenditure in productive sectors the lower the return in the much-needed fund through Internal taxes for further development. An uneducated society will breed more social vices that will destroy any gain gotten from other capital investments and expenditure.	The state should focus its capital expenditure on areas that will help improve the economic well-being of the State. Expenditure should be geared towards economic diversification. Human capital development should be a priority of any society and Imo State should not be an exception
Recurrent Expenditure: The State recurrent expenditure decreased marginally by N0.97Billion (1.01%), moving from N98.70 Billion in 2022 to N97.70 Billion in 2023. However, recurrent expenditure still amounted to more than half of the total receipt of the State in 2023 standing at 50.47% Personnel, Pension/gratuity and overhead cost all experiences a significant increase of 12.60%, 140.40% and 40.0% respectively. The was also no evidence Consolidated Revenue Fund Charges in 2023	An increasing proportion of the inflows been taking up by recurrent expenditure means less fund are available for capital projects. Increasing Personnel and Overhead cost may signify the state is embarking in more employment which if they in unproductive sectors will not improve the economics lot of the State.	The current level of recurrent expenditure should be reviewed and controlled to improve the state's ability to create wealth and foster economic growth and development.

6.9 Kano State

6.9.1 State Profile

Kano State – The Center of Commerce, is located in the north-western region of Nigeria and was created on May 27, 1967, from the former Northern Region. The capital city of Kano is Kano City, known for its historical significance, vibrant trade, and cultural heritage. Kano State shares boundaries with Jigawa to the northeast, Katsina to the northwest, Kaduna to the southwest, and Bauchi to the southeast. The State is named after Kano City, a historic center for commerce and trade that has long been one of West Africa's major economic hubs.

According to the National Population Commission (NPC) data from 2006, it has an estimated population of around 13.4 million people, making it one of the most populous states in Nigeria. The State covers a landmass of approximately 20,131 square kilometers (NBS data).

Kano State is rich in cultural diversity and traditional crafts, with vibrant festivals and historical sites, including the ancient city walls and the Emir's palace, which draw tourists and celebrate the state's long history. It is also renowned for its role as a center of Islamic scholarship in West Africa.

As one of the leading agricultural states in Nigeria, Kano's economy is heavily reliant on agriculture. Major crops produced include groundnuts, millet, maize, sorghum, and rice, which support both local consumption and export markets. The state is also known for its textile industry and leatherworks, which have historical roots and contribute significantly to the state's economy. Livestock farming and commerce further bolster the economy, with Kano being a major trade center for agricultural products and livestock.

The State has several natural resources, including limestone, tin, kaolin, and granite, contributing to its industrial sector. Kano also plays a pivotal role in the nation's informal trade sector, with bustling markets such as Kurmi Market and Kantin Kwari Market, which are famous for textile trading across West Africa.

For more information, visit the Kano State official website at http://www.kanostate.gov.ng.

6.9.2 Receipts

Federal allocation to the State accounted for a cumulative 68.16% amounting to N330.29 Billion of the total receipts for the periods under review. Federal allocation in 2023 accounted for 67.13% of the total inflows a decrease of 2.21% from the contribution of 69.34% of 2022, which amounts to N172.95 Billion and N157.34 Billion respectively. The major contributor to this revenue is the statutory allocation and VAT.

Internally generated revenue (IGR) accounted for 8.54% of total receipts in 2023 which a marginal decrease of 0.15% of the 2022 figures which contributed 8.69% amounting to N19.71 Billion and N22.00 Billion respectively. In the period under review IGR contributed 8.61% cumulative to the total receipt of the State. Personal

Income Tax (PIT) of N16.11 Billion and N18.24 Billion in 2022 and 2023 respectively was the largest contributor to IGR.
Other income and loans represented 21.36% and 1.86% of the total inflows amounting to N103.52 Billion and N9.02 Billion respectively.

The contribution margin between the Federal Allocation and the Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) to total receipt is very wide. While Federal Allocation accounted for 68.16% of total inflows for the period, IGR contributed only a meagre 8.61% within the period under review. However, there was an increase in the total inflow to the State from N226.91 Billion in 2022 to N257.64 Billion in 2023.

The breakdown of the receipt is in the table 92 below:

Table 92: Kano's Breakdown of receipt

SN	Description	2022 ₦	2023 ₦	Total ₦	% of Total Deduction
1	**Federal Allocation `**				
1.1	13% derivative received			-	0.00
1.2	Statutory Allocation	60,214,943.00	51,323,972.00	111,538,915.00	23.02
1.3	VAT	45,809,734.00	60,622,831.00	106,432,565.00	21.96
1.4	Exchange gain difference	232,470.00	16,079,044.00	16,311,514.00	3.37
1.5	Excess Crude (Forex Equalization)		1,653,032.00	1,653,032.00	0.34
1.6	NNPC Refund			-	0.00
1.7	Crude/ Salary Bailout			-	0.00
1.8	Excess Bank charges	182,970.00		182,970.00	0.04
1.9	Share of Solid Mineral			-	0.00
1.10	Foreign Excess crude Oil	937,607.00	8,479.00	946,086.00	0.20
1.11	Domestic Excess Crude Oil	479,389.00	189,815.00	669,204.00	0.14
1.12	Oil Excess Revenue Acct	7,933.00	2,644.00	10,577.00	0.00
1.13	Non-Oil Revenue	1,900,037.00	1,117,669.00	3,017,706.00	0.62
1.14	Other OAGF/ None Oil Excess Rev.	46,829,321.00	6,252,379.00	53,081,700.00	10.95
1.15	Derivation on Excess Crude Account (ECA)			-	0.00
1.16	Ecological Fund		1,912,839.00	1,912,839.00	0.39
1.17	Budget Facility Refund			-	0.00
1.18	FG Intervention (Infrastructure, Palliative, SURE-P)		30,476,162.00	30,476,162.00	6.29
1.19	Share of 50 Billion			-	0.00
1.20	Good and Value consideration			-	0.00
1.21	CBN refund COVID -19			-	0.00
1.22	Augmentation			-	0.00
1.23	Addition to 13% Derivation			-	0.00
1.24	Electronic Money Transfer Levy	748,684.00	3,312,801.00	4,061,485.00	0.84
	Sub Total (A)	**157,343,088.00**	**172,951,667.00**	**330,294,755.00**	68.16
	% of Total Receipts	**69.34**	**67.13**	**68.16**	
2	**Independent Revenue**				

2.1	Internally Generated Revenue (PAYE)	16,113,489.00	18,242,159.00	34,355,648.00	7.09
2.2	Internally Generated Revenue (WHT)	1,895,332.00	2,343,604.00	4,238,936.00	0.87
2.3	Internally Generated Revenue (Others)	1,704,499.00	1,422,954.00	3,127,453.00	0.65
	Sub Total (B)	**19,713,320.00**	**22,008,717.00**	**41,722,037.00**	**8.61**
	% of Total Receipts	**8.69**	**8.54**	**8.61**	
3	**Other Incomes**				
3.1	Other revenue/receipts (FAAC)			-	0.00
3.2	Investment Income	22,796,592.00	18,160,393.00	40,956,985.00	8.45
3.3	Local Grant			-	0.00
3.4	Foreign Grant			-	0.00
3.5	Aids and grants	27,031,419.00	35,527,993.00	62,559,412.00	12.91
	Sub Total (C)'	**49,828,011.00**	**53,688,386.00**	**103,516,397.00**	**21.36**
	% of Total Receipts	**21.96**	**20.84**	**21.36**	
4	**Loans**				
4.1	External (Foreign)		8,993,930.00	8,993,930.00	1.86
4.2	Internal (Local)	28,255.00		28,255.00	0.01
	Sub total (D)	**28,255.00**	**8,993,930.00**	**9,022,185.00**	**1.86**
	% of Total Receipts	**0.01**	**3.49**	**1.86**	
	Total Receipts (E= A+B+C+D)	***226,912,674.00***	***257,642,700.00***	***484,555,374.00***	***100.00***

source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023

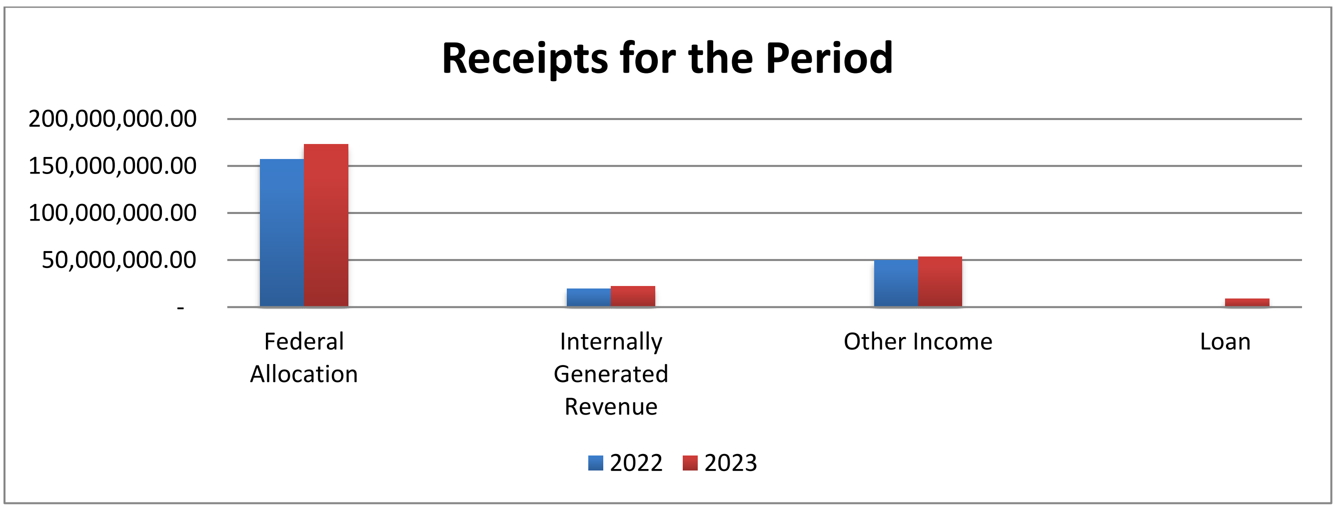


Figure 48: *Kano State's Breakdown of Receipts for 2022-2023*

6.9.3 Statutory and Non-Statutory Deductions

To meet government's financial obligations both internally and externally, the State government issues Irrevocable Standing Payment Order (ISPO) to the FGN to be deducted from the State's share of the Statutory allocation on Federal government guaranteed obligations. The total statutory deduction from federal allocation of the State was N16.13 Billion in 2022 and N14.26 Billion in 2023 which is a reduction of 11.63%, However, as compared to total receipts, deductions dropped from 7.11% in 2022 to 5.53% in 2023 of total receipts. The total deduction for the period was 30.39

Billion, the major deduction was Contractual/Statutory Obligations (ISPO), which amounted to N7.02 Billion (23.11%) of total statutory deductions.

The statutory deduction for the period under review is presented in Table 93 below:

Table 93: Summary of Statutory Deductions

SN	Description	2022 ₦	2023 ₦	Total ₦	% of the total receipts
1	Foreign loans to state Government Repayment	1,371,293.00	2,530,477.00	3,901,770.00	12.84
2	Federation Account Software			-	0.00
3	FGN Intervention	1,200,000.00	1,200,000.00	2,400,000.00	7.90
4	Commercial Bank	3,032,438.00	3,032,438.00	6,064,876.00	19.96
5	Infrastructural Development loan Repayment			-	0.00
6	Ecological Funds Distribution to States			-	0.00
7	CBN Budget Support/Power intervention	3,609,968.00	2,322,751.00	5,932,719.00	19.52
8	Deduction of Excess Crude Account (ECA) loan	1,079,671.00	539,836.00	1,619,507.00	5.33
9	Salary bailout	2,316,037.00	1,119,336.00	3,435,373.00	11.31
10	Judgment debts Liquidation	11,006.00		11,006.00	0.04
11	Contractual/Statutory Obligations (ISPO)	3,511,382.00	3,511,382.00	7,022,764.00	23.11
11	Other deductions			-	0.00
	Total	**16,131,795.00**	**14,256,220.00**	**30,388,015.00**	**100.00**
	% of Total Receipts	**7.11**	**5.53**	**6.27**	

Source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023

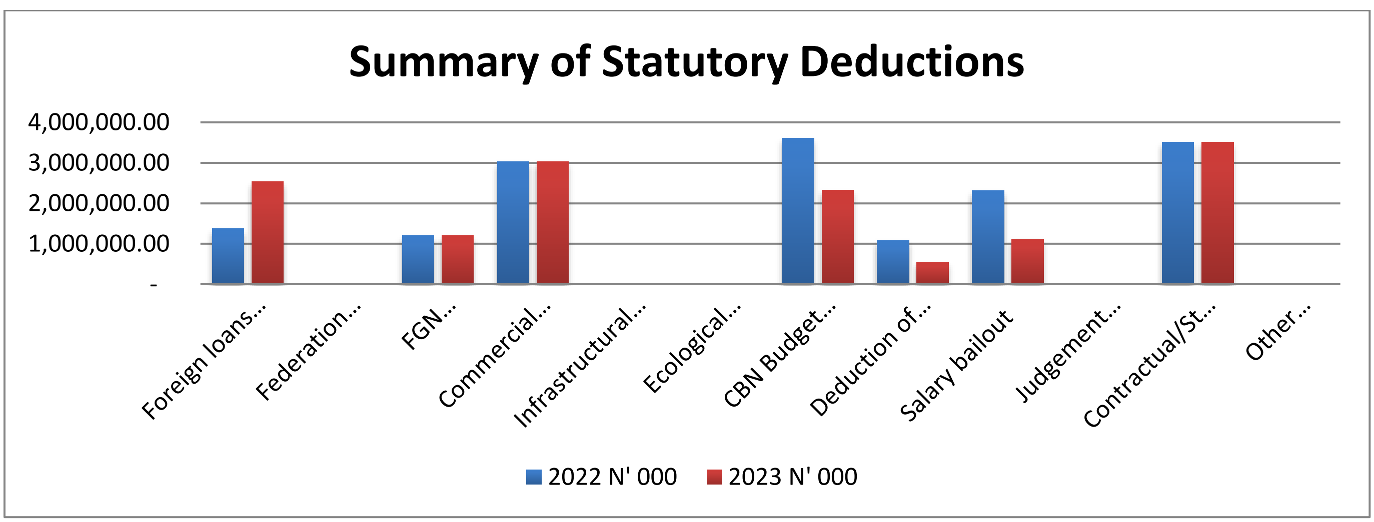


Figure 49: *Kano State's Summary of Statutory Deductions*

6.9.4 Expenditure

The State's expenditure for the period under review can be classified into:

- Recurrent Expenditure
- Capital Expenditure

6.9.4.1 Recurrent Expenditure

The State recurrent expenditure increased by N11.61 Billion (9.12%), It stands at N127.25 Billion in 2022 while the expenditure stands at N138.86 Billion in 2023. Overhead costs amounted to N42.06 Billion and 48.68 Billion in 2022 and 2023 respectively cumulatively amounting to N90.73 Billion (34.10%).

Personnel Emolument amounted to N69.03 Billion in 2022 and increased to N74.80 Billion in 2023 resulting in an over a 100% increase. The total cost for the period is N143.83 Billion (54.05%) were the major cost head in the period.

The breakdown of recurrent expenditure is presented in Table 94 below:

Table 94: Summary of Recurrent Expenditures

SN		2022 ₦	2023 ₦	Total ₦	% of the total receipts
1	Personnel Emolument	69,029,021.00	74,804,948.00	143,833,969.00	54.05
2	Local Loan Servicing	16,163,634.00	15,375,162.00	31,538,796.00	11.85
3	Pension & Gratuities			-	0.00
4	Overhead Costs	42,055,353.00	48,675,548.00	90,730,901.00	34.10
5	Bank Charges			-	0.00
6	Consolidated Revenue Fund(CRF) Charges			-	0.00
7	Grants & Subvention			-	0.00
8	Public Debt Charges/ Amortization			-	0.00
9	Statutory Obligations (ISPO)			-	0.00
10	Others Transfers,			-	0.00
	Total	**127,248,008.00**	**138,855,658.00**	**266,103,666.00**	**100.00**
	% of Total Receipts	**56.08**	**53.89**	**54.92**	

Source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023

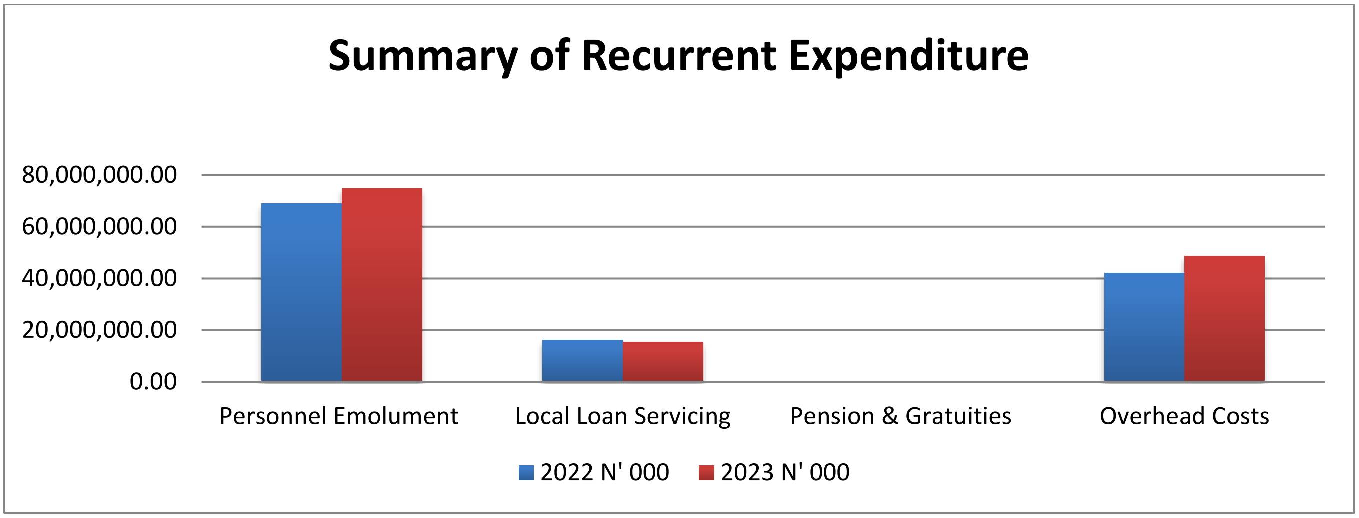


Figure 50: *Kano State's Summary of Recurrent Expenditure for 2022-2023*

6.9.4.2 Capital Expenditure

The total capital expenditure incurred by the State amounted to N126.64 Billion in 2022 and N186.54 in 2023 with an aggregate of N313.19 Billion for the period under review. The economic sector enjoyed more capital expenditure, which accounted for N178.72 Billion (57.06%) of the total capital expenditure. The primary focus of the economic expenditure was on works. However, there was a sharp increase in economic sector's expenditure from N66.16 Billion in 2022 to N112.55 Billion while there was also a sharp decrease in the administrative sector from N8.41 Billion in 2022 to N3.53 Billion in 2023. The expenditure on other critical economic sub-sectors like agriculture, natural resources, and technological development was very low amounting to less that 2% of total expenditure in the economic sector.

Furthermore, the expenditure in the social sector was the period's total expenditure in the education sub-sector was N33.38 Billion in 2022 and N41.65 Billion in 2023 while health sub-sector got N13.61 Billion in 2022 and N17.33 Billion in 2023. The total capital expenditure for the social sector is N109.01 Billion (34.81%) of the total capital expenditure for the period under review.

Total capital expenditure increased by N16.59 Billion (29.73%) in 2023 from the 2022 figure. This increase may be occasioned by the total increase in inflow received by the State in the period. The sectorial distribution of capital expenditure is presented in Table 95 below:

Table 95: Breakdown of Capital Expenditure (AFS)

SN	Sector	2022 ₦	2023 ₦	Total ₦	% of the Expenditure
1	**Economic Sector**				
1.1	Agriculture	1,115,686,104.87	3,513,265,670.99	4,628,951,775.86	5.56
1.2	Commerce, Industry & Science	1,778,759,454.23	1,036,555,546.45	2,815,315,000.68	3.38
1.3	Energy	1,850,089,324.10	1,366,210,789.85	3,216,300,113.95	3.87
1.4	Road & Transportation, Works & Housing	4,690,362,519.09	13,430,976,551.33	18,121,339,070.42	21.78

1.5	Others	779,288,079.18	1,112,717,519.80	1,892,005,598.98	2.27
	Total Economic Expenditure (A)	**10,214,185,481.47**	**20,459,726,078.42**	**30,673,911,559.89**	**36.87**
2	**Social Sector**				
2.1	Education	8,105,939,013.24	9,249,230,310.62	17,355,169,323.86	20.86
2.2	Health	770,059,940.04	3,191,020,896.55	3,961,080,836.59	4.76
2.3	Information & Social Dev.	19,346,325.00	53,031,080.54	72,377,405.54	0.09
2.4	Others	249,061,376.17	330,825,978.97	579,887,355.14	0.70
	Total Social Sector (B)	**9,144,406,654.45**	**12,824,108,266.68**	**21,968,514,921.13**	**26.40**
3	**Environmental Dev. Sector**				
3.1	Water resources	291,065,538.16	232,350,377.52	523,415,915.68	0.63
3.2	Land, Survey & Housing	5,042,608,362.94	7,967,472,080.48	13,010,080,443.42	15.64
3.3	Special Community Development	385,712,637.27	2,593,697,184.00	2,979,409,821.27	3.58
3.4	Drainage & sewage	309,731,900.00	305,908,551.99	615,640,451.99	0.74
3.5	Others	1,075,542,263.93	3,087,379,711.21	4,162,921,975.14	5.00
	Total Environmental Sector (C')	**7,104,660,702.30**	**14,186,807,905.20**	**21,291,468,607.50**	**25.59**
4	**General Admin**				
4.1	Admin Infrastructure	1,673,512,052.38	5,488,945,722.67	7,162,457,775.05	8.61
4.2	Security	-	-	-	0.00
4.3	Law and Justice	294,937,317.41	436,625,160.40	731,562,477.81	0.88
4.4	Transfer to sinking fund Investment	1,371,949,401.00	-	1,371,949,401.00	1.65
4.5	Special Heads	-	-	-	0.00
	Sub total (D)	**3,340,398,770.79**	**5,925,570,883.07**	**9,265,969,653.86**	**11.14**
	Total Capital Expenditure (D= A+B+C+D)	**29,803,651,609.01**	**53,396,213,133.37**	**83,199,864,742.38**	**100.00**
	% of Total Receipts	**24.35**	**31.27**	**28.38**	
Source: State Returned Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023					

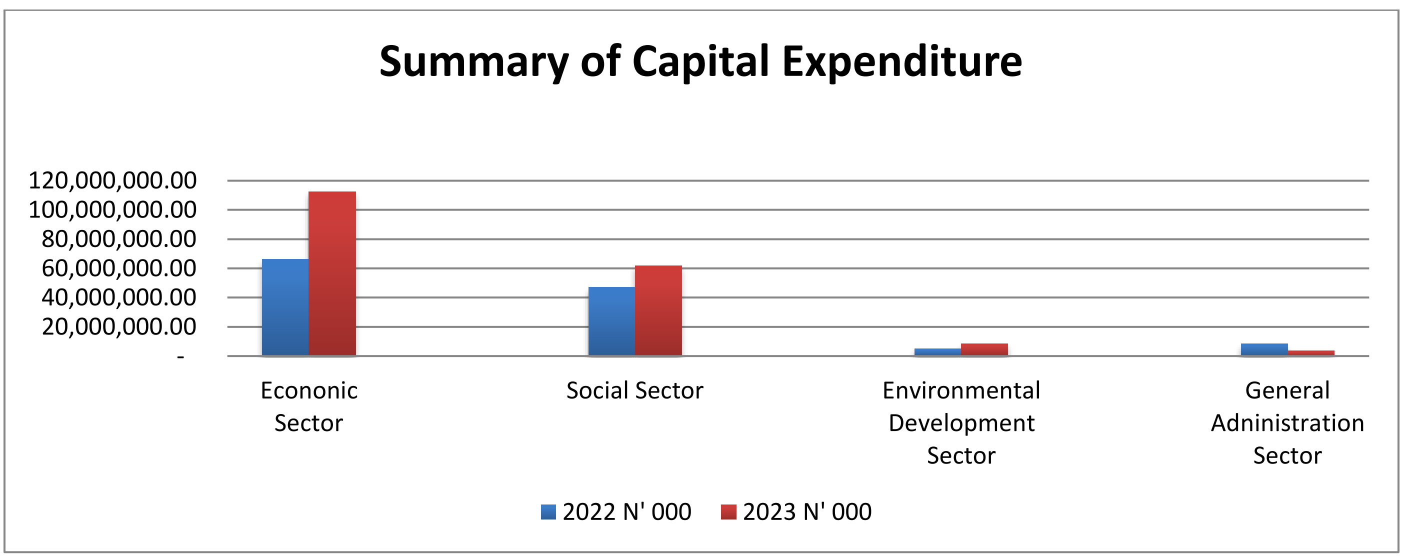


Figure 51: *Kano State's Summary of Capital Expenditure*

6.9.4.3 Comparison of Receipt to Recurrent Expenditures

Recurrent expenditure was 56.08% and 53.89% of the total receipts for 2022 and 2023, respectively. The fall in the recurrent expenditure to total receipts in 2023 was due to the increase in total receipt in that year. Recurrent expenditure increased by 9.12% in 2023, while total receipts increased by 13.54% in the same period.

Table 96: Comparison of Total Recurrent Expenditure to Total Receipts

Description	2022 ₦	2023 ₦	Total ₦
Total receipts	226,912,674.00	257,642,700.00	484,555,374.00
Total Recurrent Expenditure	127,248,008.00	138,855,658.00	266,103,666.00
Percentage of Total Recurrent Expenditure to Total Revenue %	**56.08**	**53.89**	**54.92**
Source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023			

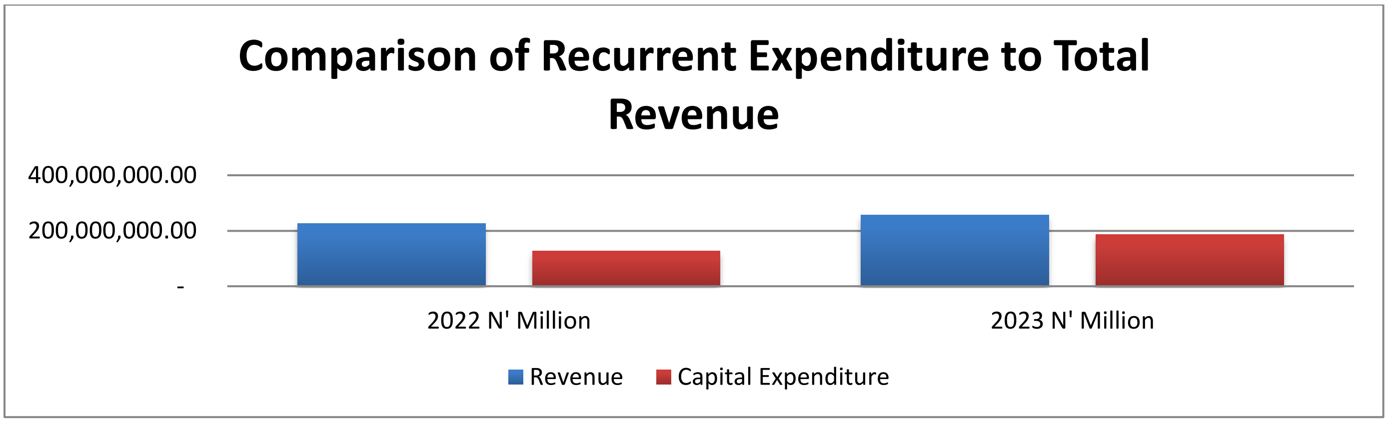


Figure 52: *Comparison of Total Recurrent Expenditure to Total Receipts*

6.9.4.4 Comparison of Revenue to Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure in relation to the total receipts shows that it was 55.81% and 72.42% in 2022 and 2023, respectively. Overall, capital expenditure increased by 47.31% while total receipts increased by 13.54% in the period under review.

Table 97: Comparison of Total Capital Expenditure to Total Receipts

Description	2022 ₦	2023 ₦	Total ₦
Total receipts	226,912,674.00	257,642,700.00	484,555,374.00
Total Capital Expenditure	**126,643,917.00**	**186,542,767.14**	**313,186,684.14**
Percentage of Total Recurrent Expenditure to Total Revenue %	**55.81**	**72.40**	**64.63**
Source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023			

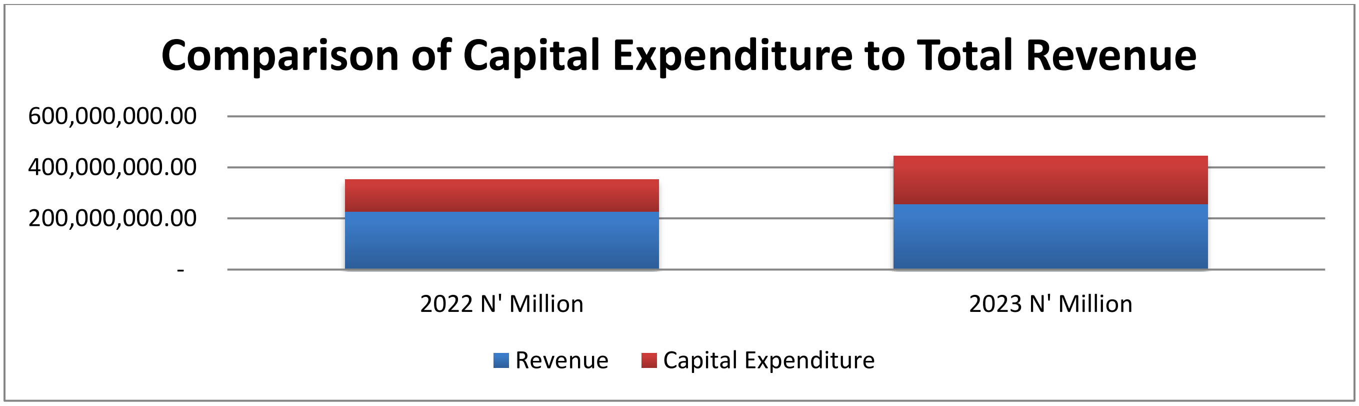


Figure 53: *Comparison of Total Capital Expenditure to Total Receipts*

6.9.5 Findings, Implications and Recommendations

The Table below presents the summary of findings and recommendations.

Findings	Implications	Recommendations
Federal Allocation Receipts: Despite the economic potential of the state and a continuous increase in the Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) however, the IGR still contributes only an insignificant 8.61% to the total revenue of the state. Loans stock still contributed a significantly to the total inflows of the State though the loan decreased from N28.26 Billion (12.45%) in 2022 to N8.99 Billion (3.49%) in 2023. Total loan contribution is amount to 1.86% of total receipt.	Despite a steady increase in Internally Generated Revenue (IGR), its minimal contribution of 8.61% to the state's total revenue indicates over-reliance on federal allocation and external financing. This dependence on federal receipts and loans makes the state vulnerable to economic fluctuations and changes in federal allocation policies. While the loan stock has decreased from 12.45% to 3.49%, its overall contribution of 1.86% to total receipts still represents a financial burden that may affect the state's financial stability and flexibility.	The State should put in place critical measures to ensure improvement in its internally generated revenue to reduce dependency on federal allocations and loans, aiming for financial autonomy by expanding the tax base and improving tax collection efficiency. The State Government should engage the services of revenue generation experts to support them in developing and implementing strategies to drive revenue. Strategies should be put in place to generate fund without taking up more loans in meeting administrative and developmental needs of the State.
Capital Expenditure: The State has made effort to improve on its capital expenditure, as evidenced in the percentage moving from 55.81% in 2022 to 72.40% in 2023; however, there is more that still need to be done.	This allocation pattern could lead to long-term imbalances, where physical infrastructure is prioritized at the expense of sectors essential for sustainable economic growth and improved quality of life.	While the emphasis on physical infrastructure is commendable, the state should allocate more capital to human capital and neglected economic sectors like education, healthcare, and industry to ensure

From our findings, the bulk of capital expenditure are focused on the physical projects like roads and Transport to the negligence of human capital & Social development like education and health. Also, economic sub-sector of commerce, industry and science, and energy are being neglected.	The lower the expenditure in productive sectors the lower the return in the much-needed fund through Internal taxes for further development. An uneducated society will breed more social vices that will destroy any gain gotten from other capital investments and expenditure.	balanced, long-term development. Human capital development should be a priority of any society and Kano State should not be an exception Expenditure should be geared towards economic diversification.
Recurrent Expenditure: The State recurrent expenditure increased marginally by N11.61Billion (9.12%), moving from N127.25 Billion in 2022 to N138.86 Billion in 2023. However, recurrent expenditure still amounted to more than half of the total receipt of the State in 2023 standing at 53.89% Personnel, and overhead cost all experiences a significant increase of 8.37%, and 15.74% respectively. There was also no evidence of Consolidated Revenue Fund Charges and Pension an Gratuities in 2023.	An increasing proportion of the inflows been taking up by recurrent expenditure means less fund are available for capital projects. With personnel and overhead costs increasing by 8.37% and 15.74%, respectively, the state's budget allocation towards recurrent expenses may hinder its ability to invest in growth-oriented initiatives. The absence of Consolidated Revenue Fund Charges and pension and gratuities also raises concerns about the state's commitment to financial responsibilities toward past employees, which could impact workforce morale and financial liabilities.	To control rising recurrent expenses, the state should streamline personnel and overhead costs, address unfunded liabilities such as pensions, and align spending growth with revenue to sustain fiscal health. The current level of recurrent expenditure should be reviewed and controlled to improve the state's ability to create wealth and foster economic growth and development.

6.10 Nasarawa State – The Home of Solid Minerals
6.10.1 State Profile

Nasarawa State is centrally located in the Middle Belt region of Nigeria. It shares boundaries with Kaduna state in the North, Plateau State in the East, Taraba and Benue states in the south while Kogi and the Federal Capital Territory flanks it in the West. The state has a total land area of 26,875.59 square kilometers and a population of about 1,826,883, according to the 2006 population Census estimate with a density of about 67 persons per square kilometer.

The state is endowed with vast arable land, ideal for commercial farming, as well as resources for cattle rearing and poultry production. In terms of agricultural industries, Nasarawa has potential for investments in meat processing, timber processing, and fisheries. For instance, the state established the Nasara Beef Processing Company and the Keffi Modern Abattoir to boost the livestock sector. Agriculture, therefore, is the mainstay of the economy of the State with over 70% of the population involved in subsistence farming.

Nasarawa also boasts rich ecotourism sites, including the Farin Ruwa Falls and the Doma Irrigation Dam.

Nasarawa state is richly endowed with a variety of solid minerals of various categories ranging from precious metals to various gemstones and industrial minerals such as barites, gypsum, kaolin and marble. There are tremendous opportunities for investments in the solid mineral sector and some of the mineral resources that are found in Nasarawa state are yet to be fully exploited. These minerals include among others, coal and tin, iron ore, limestone, niobium, lead and zinc. visit http://www.nasarawastate.gov.ng for more on Nasarawa State.

6.10.2 Receipts
Federal allocation to the State accounted for a cumulative 66.53% amounting to N195.01 Billion of the total receipts for the periods under review. Federal allocation in 2023 accounted for 74.55% of the total inflow, an increase of 19% from the contribution of 55.34% of 2022, which amounts to N127.29 Billion and N67.72 Billion respectively. The major contributor to this revenue is the statutory allocation and VAT.

Internally generated revenue (IGR) accounted for 16.42% of total receipts in 2023 with a marginal decrease of 1% of the 2022 figures which contributed 17.46% amounting to N21.36 Billion and N28.03 Billion respectively. In the period under review IGR contributed 16.85% cumulative to the total receipt of the State. "Other" Internal Generated Revenue of N9.19 Billion and N19.56 Billion in 2022 and 2023 respectively was the largest contributor to IGR.

Other income and loans represented 10.46% and 6.16% of the total inflows amounting to N30.67 Billion and N18.04 Billion respectively.

The contribution margin between the Federal Allocation and the Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) to total receipt is very wide. While Federal Allocation accounted for 66.53% of total inflows for the period, IGR contributed only a meagre 16.85% within the period under review. However, there was an increase in the total inflow to the State from N122.37 Billion in 2022 to N170.74 Billion in 2023.

The breakdown of the receipt is in the table 98 below:

Table 98: Breakdown of receipt

SN	Description	2022 ₦	2023 ₦	Total ₦	% of Total Deduction
1	**Federal Allocation `**				
1.1	13% derivative received	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
1.2	Statutory Allocation	35,008,814,791.46	29,523,038,053.73	64,531,852,845.19	22.02
1.3	VAT	21,410,307,197.01	29,234,795,511.74	50,645,102,708.75	17.28
1.4	Exchange gain difference	131,516,545.24	10,382,341,788.05	10,513,858,333.29	3.59
1.5	Excess Crude (Forex Equalization)	-	6,701,623,309.27	6,701,623,309.27	2.29
1.6	NNPC Refund	-	-	-	0.00
1.7	Crude/ Salary Bailout	-	-	-	0.00
1.8	Excess Bank charges	103,512,009.86	7,000,000,000.00	7,103,512,009.86	2.42
1.9	Share of Solid Mineral	-	144,217,876.58	144,217,876.58	0.05
1.10	Foreign Excess crude Oil	-	-	-	0.00
1.11	Domestic Excess Crude Oil	-	-	-	0.00
1.12	Oil Excess Revenue Acct	-	625,672,540.13	625,672,540.13	0.21
1.13	Non-Oil Revenue	1,580,749,832.90	2,378,030,232.33	3,958,780,065.23	1.35
1.14	Other OAGF/ None Oil Excess Rev.	-	-	-	0.00
1.15	Derivation on Excess Crude Account (ECA)	-	-	-	0.00
1.16	Ecological Fund	-	1,059,939,999.51	1,059,939,999.51	0.36
1.17	Budget Facility Refund	11,006,426.50	17,841,598,159.10	17,852,604,585.60	6.09
1.18	FG Intervention (SURE-P)	8,245,468,097.72	4,346,621,521.98	12,592,089,619.70	4.30
1.19	Share of 20 Billion/NG Cares	126,459,986.63	14,338,268,297.00	14,464,728,283.63	4.93
1.20	Good and Value consideration	-	-	-	0.00
1.21	CBN refund COVID -19	-	-	-	0.00
1.22	Augmentation	-	2,000,000,000.00	2,000,000,000.00	0.68
1.23	Addition to 13% Derivation	-	-	-	0.00
1.24	Electronic Money Transfer Levy	1,101,316,679.41	1,718,813,591.71	2,820,130,271.12	0.96
	Sub Total (A)	**67,719,151,566.73**	**127,294,960,881.13**	**195,014,112,447.86**	66.53
	% of Total Receipts	**55.34**	**74.55**	**66.53**	
2	**Independent Revenue**				
2.1	Internally Generated Revenue (PAYE)	12,050,766,504.50	8,123,703,485.19	20,174,469,989.69	6.88
2.2	Internally Generated Revenue (WHT)	125,025,646.29	368,504,038.09	493,529,684.38	0.17
2.3	Internally Generated Revenue (Others)	9,185,918,923.83	19,535,288,678.69	28,721,207,602.52	9.80
	Sub Total (B)	**21,361,711,074.62**	**28,027,496,201.97**	**49,389,207,276.59**	**16.85**
	% of Total Receipts	**17.46**	**16.42**	**16.85**	
3	**Other Incomes**				
3.1	Other revenue/receipts (FAAC)	-		-	0.00

3.2	Investment Income	124,000,000.00	36,318,568.43	160,318,568.43	0.05
3.3	Local Grant		-	-	0.00
3.4	Foreign Grant	-	-	-	0.00
3.5	Aids and grants	15,124,254,704.46	15,384,254,266.19	30,508,508,970.65	10.41
	Sub Total (C)'	**15,248,254,704.46**	**15,420,572,834.62**	**30,668,827,539.08**	**10.46**
	% of Total Receipts	**12.46**	**9.03**	**10.46**	
4	**Loans**				
4.1	External (Foreign)	-		-	0.00
4.2	Internal (Local)	18,043,082,742.84		18,043,082,742.84	6.16
	Sub total (D)	**18,043,082,742.84**	**-**	**18,043,082,742.84**	**6.16**
	% of Total Receipts	**14.74**	**0.00**	**6.16**	
	Total Receipts (E= A+B+C+D)	***122,372,200,088.65***	***170,743,029,917.72***	***293,115,230,006.37***	***100.00***
Source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023					

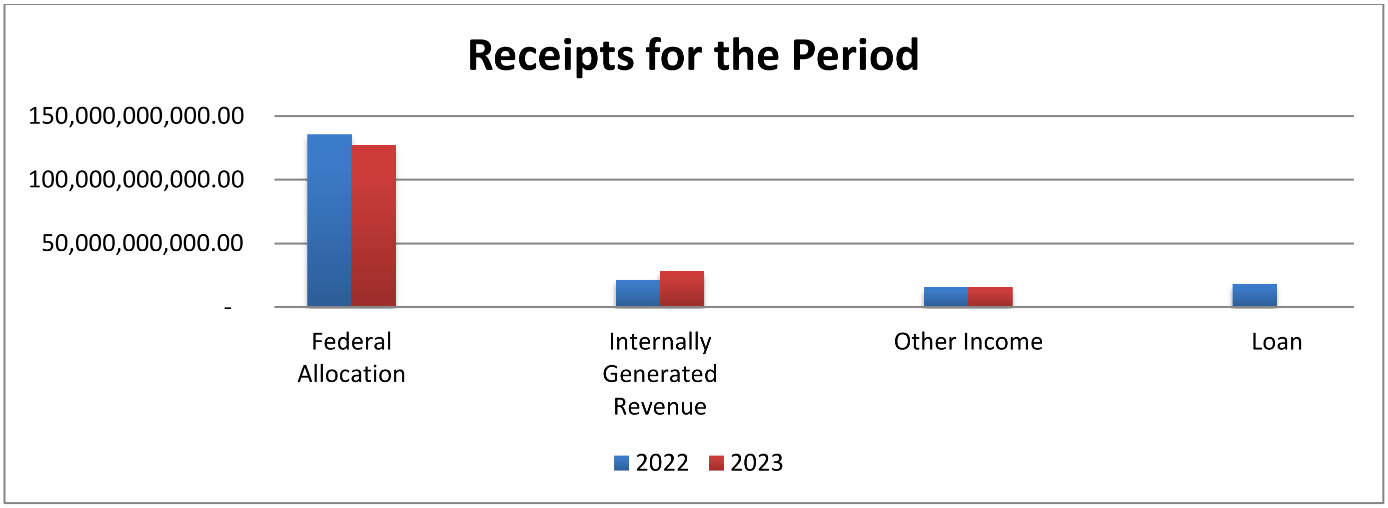


Figure 54: *Nasarawa State Receipts for 2022-2023*

6.10.3 Statutory and Non-Statutory Deductions

To meet government's financial obligations both internally and externally, the State government issues Irrevocable Standing Payment Order (ISPO) to the FGN to be deducted from the State's share of the Statutory allocation on Federal government guaranteed obligations. The total statutory deduction from federal allocation of the State was N6.31 Billion in 2022 and N5.86 Billion in 2023 which is a reduction of 7.21% However, as compared to total receipts, deductions dropped from 5.16% in 2022 to 3.43% in 2023 of total receipts. The total deduction for the period was N12.17 Billion, the major deduction was Commercial Bank/State Bond, which amounted to N2.04 Billion (16.73%) of total statutory deductions.

The statutory deduction for the period under review is presented in Table 99 below:

Table 99: Summary of Statutory Deductions

SN	Description	2022 ₦	2023 ₦	Total ₦	% of the total receipts

1	Foreign loans to state Government Repayment	512,473,523.30	957,312,698.96	1,469,786,222.26	12
2	Federation Account Software	-	-	-	0
3	FGN Intervention	-	-	-	0
4	Commercial Bank/State Bond	1,496,672,073.96	539,835,573.54	2,036,507,647.50	16
5	Infrastructural Development loan Repayment	1,079,671,147.08	-	1,079,671,147.08	8
6	Ecological Funds Distribution to States	943,351,299.42	795,530,975.53	1,738,882,274.95	14
7	CBN Budget Support/Power intervention	1,858,897,413.00	-	1,858,897,413.00	15
8	Deduction of Excess Crude Account (ECA) loan		-	-	0
9	Salary bailout	411,978,252.24	205,989,126.12	617,967,378.36	5
10	Judgment debts Liquidation	11,006,426.50	-	11,006,426.50	0
11	Contractual/Statutory Obligations (ISPO)		1,496,672,073.59	1,496,672,073.59	12
11	Other deductions		1,863,753,036.60	1,863,753,036.60	15
	Total	**6,314,050,135.50**	**5,859,093,484.34**	**12,173,143,619.84**	**100**
	% of Total Receipts	**5.16**	**3.43**	**4.15**	

source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023

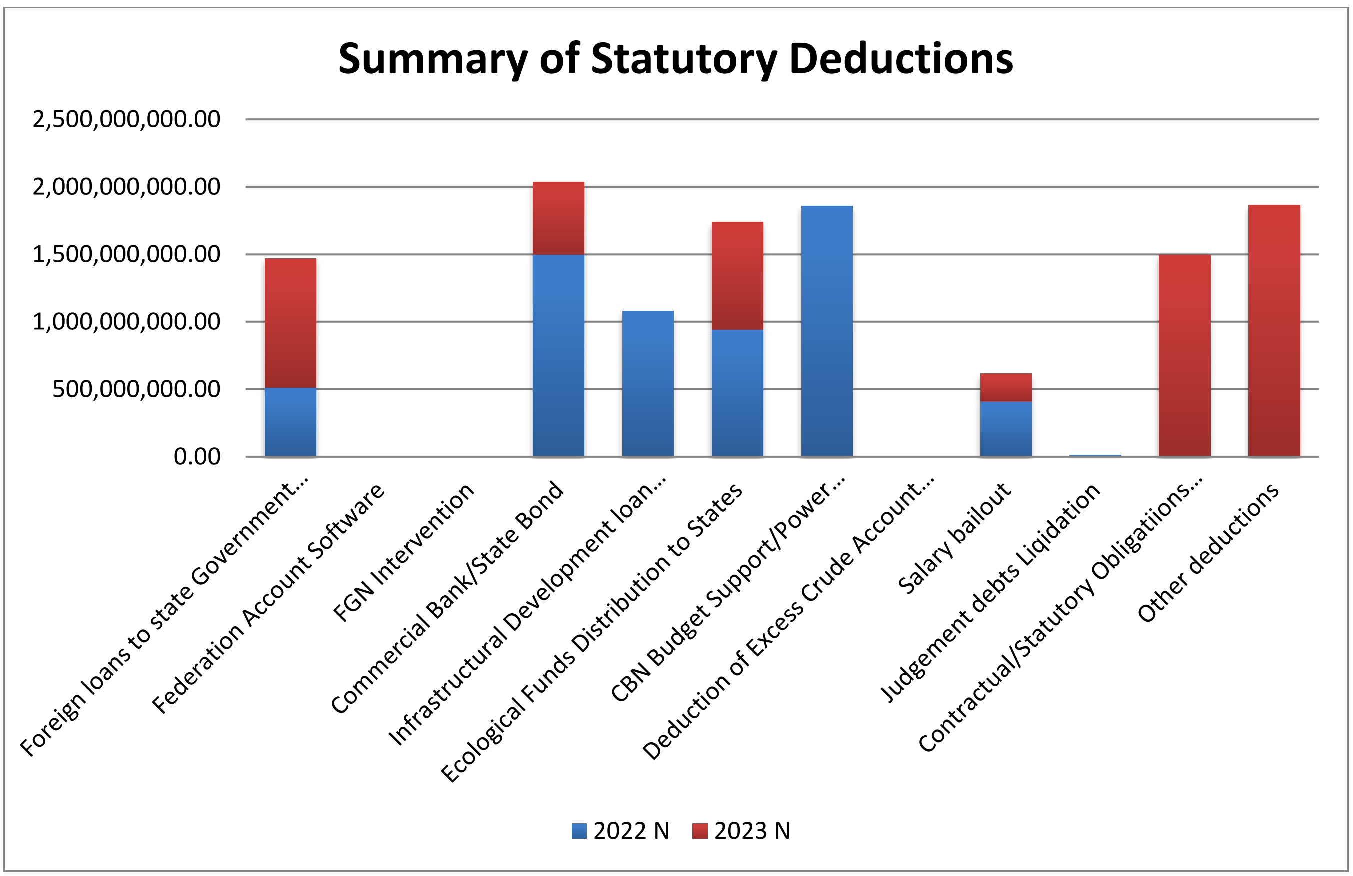


Figure 55: *Nasarawa State Summary of Statutory Deductions*

6.10.4 Expenditure

The State's expenditure for the period under review can be classified into:

- Recurrent Expenditure
- Capital Expenditure

6.10.4.1 Recurrent Expenditure

The State recurrent expenditure increased by N16.96 Billion (20.61%), It stands at N82.30 Billion in 2022 while the expenditure stands at N99.26 Billion in 2023. Overhead costs amounted to N31.86 Billion and N44.90 Billion in 2022 and 2023 respectively cumulatively amounting to N76.77 Billion (42.28%).

Personnel Emolument amounted to N37.36 Billion in 2022 and increased to N48.50 Billion in 2023 resulting in an over a 100% increase. The total cost for the period is N85.86 Billion (47.29%) were the major cost head in the period.

The breakdown of recurrent expenditure is presented in Table 100 below:

Table 100: Summary of Recurrent Expenditures

SN		2022 ₦	2023 ₦	Total ₦	% of the total recurrent expenditure
1	Personnel Cost	37,364,246,333.19	48,496,127,935.00	85,860,374,268.19	47.
2	Internal and External Loan Repayment	2,261,168,780.07	2,477,453,745.63	4,738,622,525.70	2.
3	Pension & Gratuities	5,812,094,378.41	0.00	5,812,094,378.41	3.
4	Overhead Costs	31,864,720,483.25	44,904,667,475.99	76,769,387,959.24	42.
5	Bank Charges	0.00	0.00	-	0.
6	Consolidated Revenue Fund(CRF) Charges	5,000,306,297.47	3,385,199,403.00	8,385,505,700.47	4.
7	Grants & Subvention	-	-	-	0.
8	Public Debt Charges/ Amortization	-	-	-	0.
9	Statutory Obligations (ISPO)	-	-	-	0.
10	Others Transfers	-	-	-	0.
	Total	**82,302,536,272.39**	**99,263,448,559.62**	**181,565,984,832.01**	**100.**
	% of Total Receipts	**67.26**	**58.14**	**61.94**	

Source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023

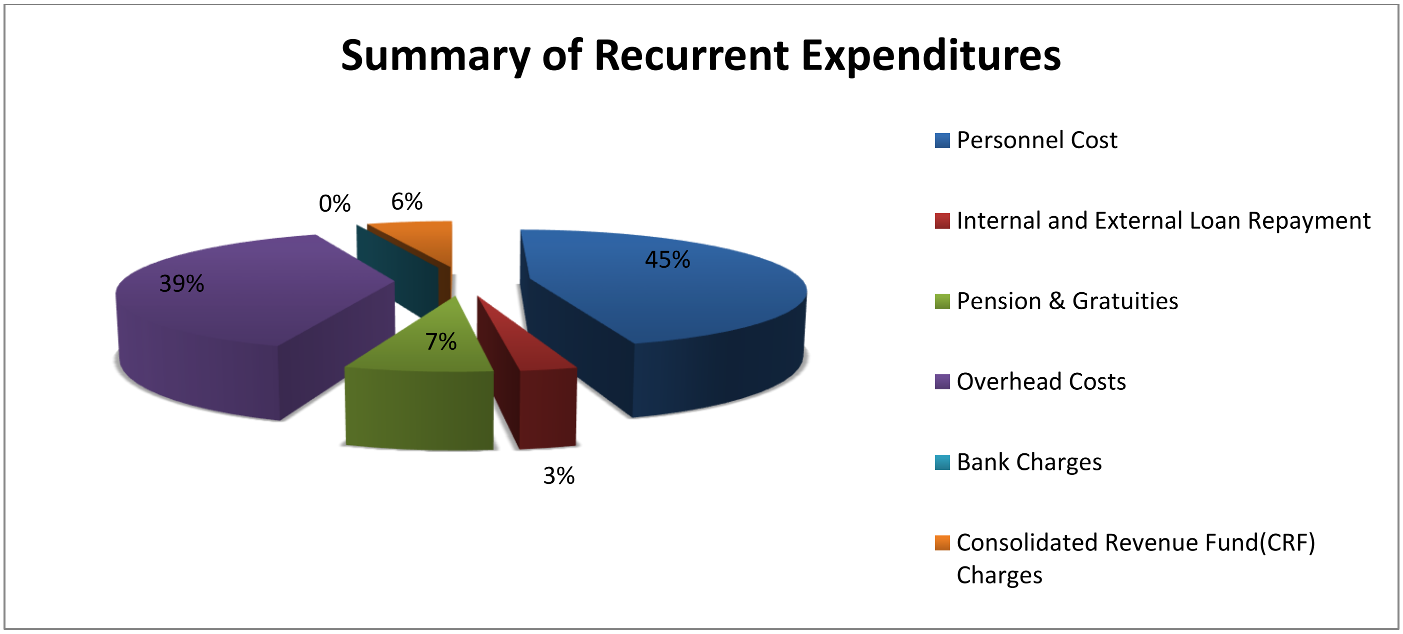


Figure 56: *Nasarawa State Summary of Recurrent Expenditure 2022-2023*

6.10.4.2 Capital Expenditure

The total capital expenditure incurred by the State amounted to N29.80 Billion in 2022 and N53.40 in 2023 with an aggregate of N83.20 Billion for the period under review. The economic sector enjoyed more capital expenditure, which accounted for N30.67 Billion (36.87%) of the total capital expenditure. The primary focus of the economic expenditure was on works. However, there was a sharp increase in economic sector's expenditure from N10.21 Billion in 2022 to N20.46 Billion while there was also a sharp increase in the administrative sector from N3.34 Billion in 2022 to N5.93 Billion in 2023.

Furthermore, the expenditure in the social sector was the period's total expenditure in the education sub-sector was N8.11 Billion in 2022 and N9.25 Billion in 2023 while health sub-sector got N770 Billion in 2022 and N3.19 Billion in 2023. The total capital expenditure for the social sector is N21.97 Billion (26.40%) of the total capital expenditure for the period under review.

Total capital expenditure increased by N53.40 Billion (79.16%) in 2023 from the 2022 figure. This increase may be occasioned by the total increase in inflow received by the State in the period. The sectorial distribution of capital expenditure is presented in Table 101 below:

Table 101: Breakdown of Capital Expenditure (AFS)

SN	Sector	2022 ₦	2023 ₦	Total ₦	% of the Expenditure
1	**Economic Sector**				
1.1	Agriculture	1,115,686,104.87	3,513,265,670.99	4,628,951,775.86	5.56
1.2	Commerce, Industry & Science	1,778,759,454.23	1,036,555,546.45	2,815,315,000.68	3.38

1.3	Energy	1,850,089,324.10	1,366,210,789.85	3,216,300,113.95	3.87
1.4	Road & Transportation, Works & Housing	4,690,362,519.09	13,430,976,551.33	18,121,339,070.42	21.78
1.5	Others	779,288,079.18	1,112,717,519.80	1,892,005,598.98	2.27
	Total Economic Expenditure (A)	**10,214,185,481.47**	**20,459,726,078.42**	**30,673,911,559.89**	**36.87**
2	**Social Sector**				
2.1	Education	8,105,939,013.24	9,249,230,310.62	17,355,169,323.86	20.86
2.2	Health	770,059,940.04	3,191,020,896.55	3,961,080,836.59	4.76
2.3	Information & Social Dev.	19,346,325.00	53,031,080.54	72,377,405.54	0.09
2.4	Others	249,061,376.17	330,825,978.97	579,887,355.14	0.70
	Total Social Sector (B)	**9,144,406,654.45**	**12,824,108,266.68**	**21,968,514,921.13**	**26.40**
3	**Environmental Dev. Sector**				
3.1	Water resources	291,065,538.16	232,350,377.52	523,415,915.68	0.63
3.2	Land, Survey & Housing	5,042,608,362.94	7,967,472,080.48	13,010,080,443.42	15.64
3.3	Special Community Development	385,712,637.27	2,593,697,184.00	2,979,409,821.27	3.58
3.4	Drainage & sewage	309,731,900.00	305,908,551.99	615,640,451.99	0.74
3.5	Others	1,075,542,263.93	3,087,379,711.21	4,162,921,975.14	5.00
	Total Environmental Sector (C')	**7,104,660,702.30**	**14,186,807,905.20**	**21,291,468,607.50**	**25.59**
4	**General Admin**				
4.1	Admin Infrastructure	1,673,512,052.38	5,488,945,722.67	7,162,457,775.05	8.61
4.2	Security	-	-	-	0.00
4.3	Law and Justice	294,937,317.41	436,625,160.40	731,562,477.81	0.88
4.4	Transfer to sinking fund Investment	1,371,949,401.00	-	1,371,949,401.00	1.65
4.5	Special Heads	-	-	-	0.00
	Sub total (D)	**3,340,398,770.79**	**5,925,570,883.07**	**9,265,969,653.86**	**11.14**
	Total Capital Expenditure (D= A+B+C+D)	**29,803,651,609.01**	**53,396,213,133.37**	**83,199,864,742.38**	**100.00**
	% of Total Receipts	**24.35**	**31.27**	**28.38**	
Source: State Returned Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023					

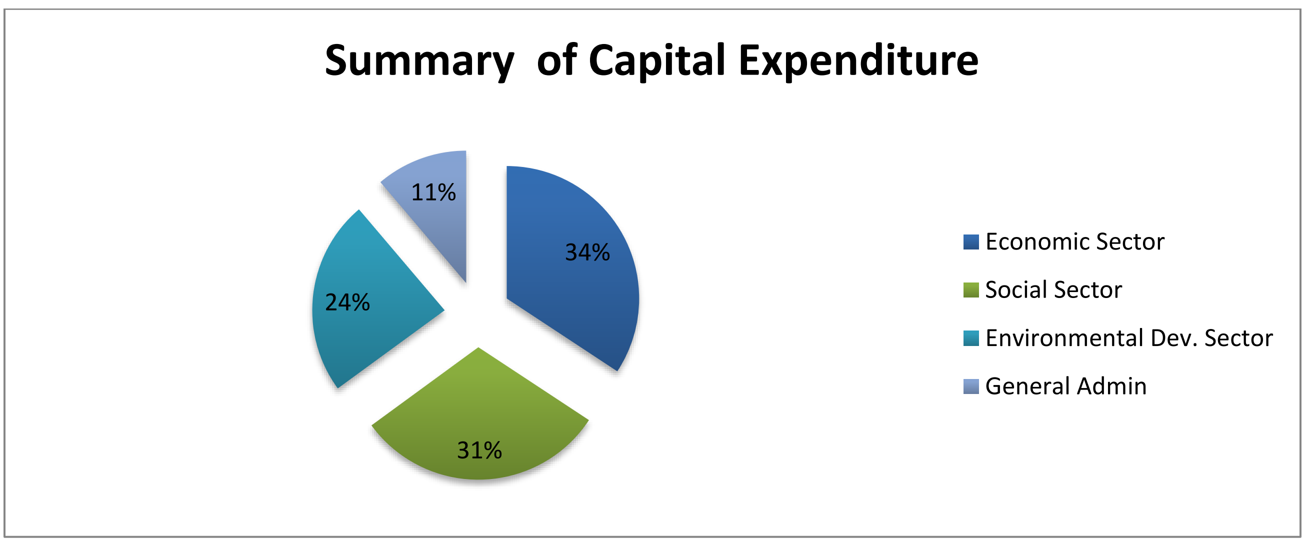


Figure 57: *Nasarawa State Summary of Capital Expenditure*

6.10.4.3 Comparison of Receipt To Recurrent Expenditures

Recurrent expenditure was 67.26% and 58.14% of the total receipts for 2022 and 2023, respectively. The fall in the recurrent expenditure to total receipts in 2023 was due to the increase in total receipt in that year. Recurrent expenditure increased by 20.61% in 2023, while total receipts increased by 39.53% in the same period.

Table 102: Comparison of Total Recurrent Expenditure to Total Receipts			
Description	**2022 ₦**	**2023 ₦**	**Total ₦**
Total receipts	122,372,200,088.65	170,743,029,917.72	293,115,230,006.37
Total Recurrent Expenditure	82,302,536,272.39	99,263,448,559.62	181,565,984,832.01
Percentage of Total Recurrent Expenditure to Total Revenue %	**67.26**	**58.14**	**61.94**
Source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023			

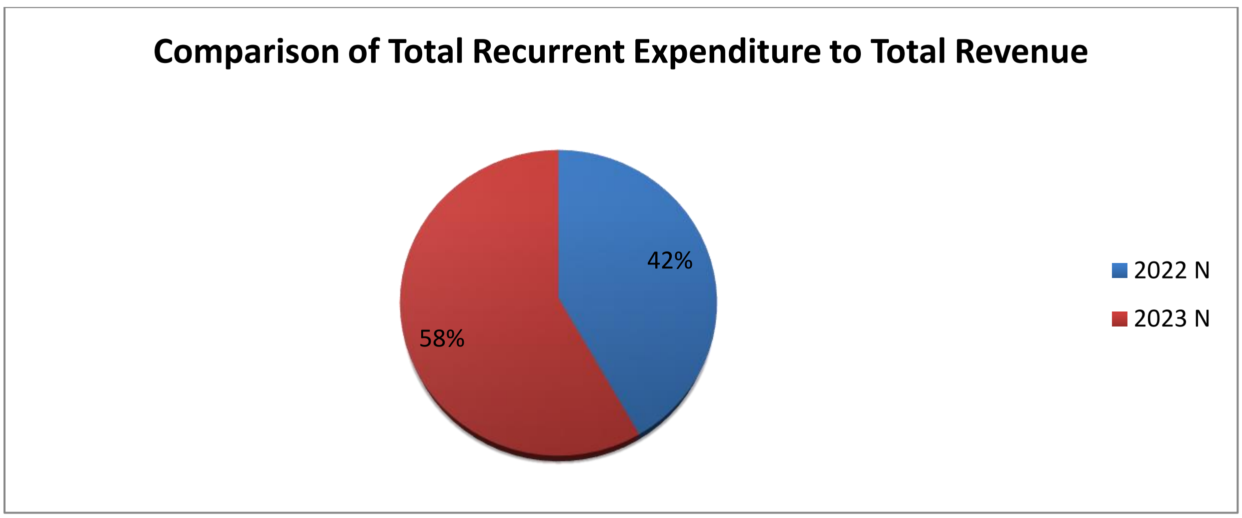


Figure 58: *Nasarawa State Comparison of Total Recurrent Expenditure to Total Revenue*

6.10.4.4 Comparison of Revenue to Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure in relation to the total receipts shows that it was 24.35% and 31.27% in 2022 and 2023, respectively. Overall, capital expenditure increased by 79.16% while total receipts increased by 39.53% in the period under review.

Table 103: Comparison of Total Capital Expenditure to Total Receipts			
Description	**2022 ₦**	**2023 ₦**	**Total ₦**
Total receipts	122,372,200,088.65	170,743,029,917.72	293,115,230,006.37
Total Capital Expenditure	**29,803,651,609.01**	**53,396,213,133.37**	**83,199,864,742.38**
Percentage of Total Recurrent Expenditure to Total Revenue %	**24.35**	**31.27**	**28.38**
Source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023			

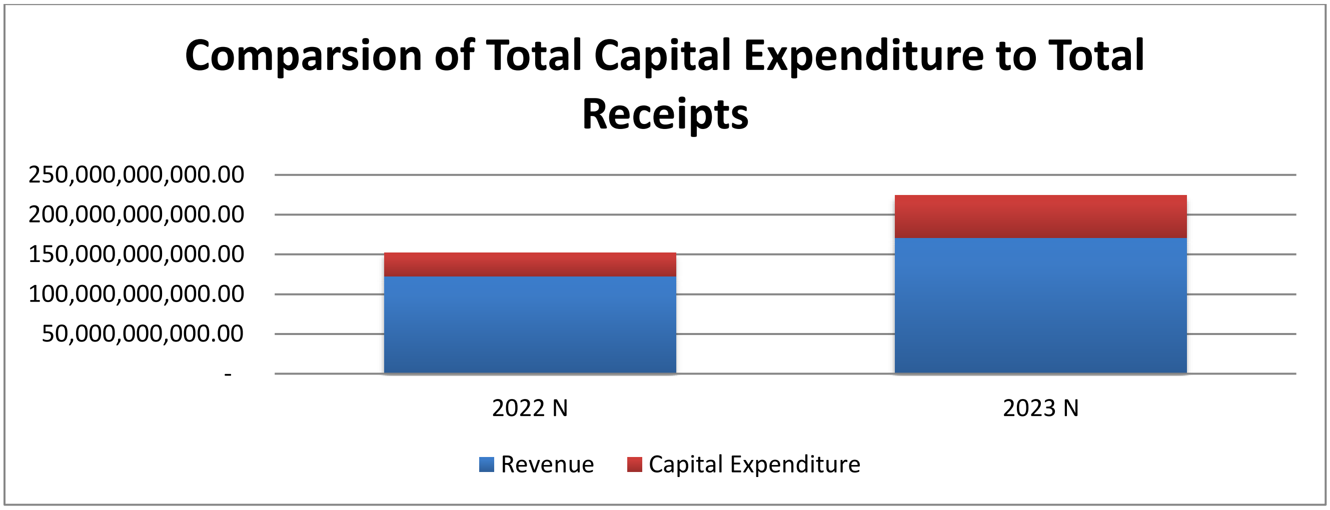


Figure 59: *Nasarawa State Comparison of Total Capital Expenditure to Total Receipts*

6.10.5 Findings, Implications and Recommendations

The Table below presents the summary of findings and recommendations.

Findings	Implications	Recommendations
Federal Allocation Receipts: Despite the economic potential of the state and a continuous increase in the Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) however, the IGR still contributes only an insignificant 16.85% to the total revenue of the state. Loans stock still contributed a significantly to the total inflows of the State though the loan decreased from N18.04 Billion (14.74%) in 2022 to N0.00 Billion (0%) in 2023. Total loan contribution is amount to 6.16% of total receipt.	Despite growth in Internally Generated Revenue (IGR), its 16.85% contribution to total revenue remains low, indicating reliance on federal allocations. While loan contributions dropped to 0% in 2023, prior dependence still impacts financial flexibility, with loans accounting for 6.16% of total receipts.	The state should diversify revenue sources and enhance IGR by expanding the tax base and improving collection efficiency. A strategic plan to further reduce reliance on federal allocations and avoid future borrowing is essential for financial resilience.
Capital Expenditure: The State has made effort to improve on its capital expenditure, as evidenced in the percentage moving from 24.35% in 2022 to 31.27% in 2023; however, there is more that still need to be done.	Although capital expenditure increased from 24.35% to 31.27%, the focus remains heavily on physical infrastructure, with minimal investment in social services like education	Rebalance capital spending to support human capital and economic development sectors that drive long-term growth. Allocate funds to social and economic development projects alongside

From our findings, the bulk of capital expenditure are focused on the physical projects like roads and Transport to the negligence of human capital & Social development like education and health. Also, economic sub-sector of agriculture, energy, commerce, industry & science are being neglected.	and healthcare, as well as economic sectors such as agriculture, energy, and commerce. An uneducated society will breed more social vices that will destroy any gain gotten from other capital investments and expenditure.	infrastructure to create a more inclusive and sustainable economy.
Recurrent Expenditure: The State recurrent expenditure decreased marginally by N16.96 Billion (20.61%), moving from N82.30 Billion in 2022 to N99.26 Billion in 2023. Personnel, and overhead cost experienced a significant increase of 29.79%, and 40.92% respectively. There was no evidence of Pension/gratuity in 2023	Recurrent expenditure saw a marginal decrease overall, yet personnel and overhead costs surged by 29.79% and 40.92%, respectively, highlighting inefficient spending. The absence of pension and gratuity provisions poses future liabilities.	The current level of recurrent expenditure should be reviewed and controlled to improve the state's ability to create wealth and foster economic growth and development. Also, streamline personnel and overhead expenses to prevent operational costs from overshadowing development needs. Prioritize budgeting for pensions and gratuities to fulfill long-term obligations and enhance fiscal accountability.

6.11 Ondo State

6.11.1 State Profile

Ondo State is in the southwestern region of Nigeria. It was created from the former Western State on February 3rd, 1976, and originally included what is now Ekiti State, which split off in 1996. The state capital is Akure, a city known for its rich history and cultural heritage.

The People:

The people of Ondo State are predominantly from the Yoruba ethnic group. The state is home to about 3.5 million people. The State is renowned for its traditional values, festivals, and vibrant arts and crafts.

The Economy:

Ondo State's economy thrives on agriculture, being one of Nigeria's major producers of cocoa and other cash crops like palm oil and rubber. The state is also rich in natural resources. The State produces 12% of Nigeria's total output of Oil and Gas; other mineral resources found in the state are quartz sand, clay, granite, limestone talc, kaolin, coal, columbite, rock, tin, bitumen. (the second largest deposit in the world) many rivers, ocean fronts, and the longest coastline in Nigeria. There is a growing focus on leveraging these resources for industrial development and economic diversification.

The state enjoys a tropical climate with two distinct seasons—rainy (April to October) and dry (November to March). Its landscape ranges from mangrove swamps to forests, providing opportunities for eco-tourism at sites like the Idanre Hills. (www.mepbondostate.org, http://www.ondostate.gov.ng\ )

6.11.2 Receipts

The State's receipts for the period under review are classified into the following:

- Federal allocation
- State Internally Generated Revenue
- Loans

The State received the total inflows for the period under review amounting to N 370.00 Billion, 2023 receipts accounting for 55.51% of the total revenue for the period. There was an increase of 24.75% in 2023 from the N265.06 Billion total revenue in 2022.

Federal allocation to the State accounted for 55.64% of the total inflows in the period, while internally generated revenue (IGR) accounted for 19.81%. Other income and loans represented 12.63% and 11.92% of the total inflows, respectively. Federal Allocations increased significantly 22.50% moving from N91.96 Billion in 2022 to N114.46 Billion in 2023. This increase was mainly due to an increase in Value Added

Tax (VAT) and gain in exchange difference which increased by N9.42 Billion (36.35%) and N15.92 Billion (7,589.60%) respectively. However, there was a 1.25% decrease in the revenue from oil derivation within the period from N25.21 Billion in 2022 to N24.89 Billion in 2023.
Internally Generated revenue increased by a significant 17.78% within the period from N33.74 Billion in 2022 to N39.74 Billion in 2023. Personal income Tax of N38.20 Billion has the largest contribution to IGR accounting for 51.98% of total IGR within the period under review. Other Income such as Other Subsidies and grants increase significantly from N18.12 Billion to N28.72 Billion accounting for 10.98% and 13.95% of total receipt in 2022 and 2023 respectively.

The breakdown of the receipt is in the table 104 below:

Table 104: Breakdown of Receipt

SN	Description	2022 ₦	2023 ₦	Total ₦	% of Total Deductio n
1	**Federal Allocation `**				
1.1	13% derivative received	25,213,005,986.52	24,896,741,647.26	50,109,747,633.78	13.5
1.2	Statutory Allocation	36,265,401,539.79	29,801,228,547.97	66,066,630,087.76	17.8
1.3	VAT	25,925,646,253.34	35,348,615,645.49	61,274,261,898.83	16.5
1.4	Exchange gain difference	209,762,674.52	16,129,903,315.91	16,339,665,990.43	4.4
1.5	Excess Crude (Forex Equalization)	-	1,830,966,147.28	1,830,966,147.28	0.4
1.6	NNPC Refund	-	-	-	0.0
1.7	Crude/ Salary Bailout	-	-	-	0.0
1.8	Excess Bank charges	56,749,563.91	-	56,749,563.91	0.0
1.9	Share of Solid Mineral	-	195,908,327.95	195,908,327.95	0.0
1.10	Foreign Excess crude Oil	-	-	-	0.0
1.11	Domestic Excess Crude Oil	-	-	-	0.0
1.12	Oil Excess Revenue Acct	-	-	-	0.0
1.13	Non-Oil Revenue	1,723,296,563.12	1,238,220,493.50	2,961,517,056.62	0.8
1.14	Other OAGF/ None Oil Excess Rev.	-	-	-	0.0
1.15	Derivation on Excess Crude Account (ECA)	-	1,045,504,430.85	1,045,504,430.85	0.2
1.16	Ecological Fund	516,004,720.02	602,132,547.32	1,118,137,267.34	0.3
1.17	Budget Facility Refund	-	-	-	0.0
1.18	FG Intervention (Infrastructure, Pallative, SURE-P)	735,881,124.55		735,881,124.55	0.2
1.19	Share of 50 Billion	-		-	0.0
1.20	Good and Value consideration	-		-	0.0
1.21	CBN refund COVID -19	-		-	0.0
1.22	Augmentation	-	1,228,694,531.57	1,228,694,531.57	0.3
1.23	Addition to 13% Derivation	-		-	0.0

1.24	Electronic Money Transfer Levy	1,320,785,552.25	2,144,706,771.15	3,465,492,323.40	0.9
	Sub Total (A)	**91,966,533,978.02**	**114,462,622,406.25**	**206,429,156,384.27**	55.6
	% of Total Receipts	**55.71**	**55.58**	**55.64**	
2	**Independent Revenue**				
2.1	Internally Generated Revenue (PAYE)	16,776,762,705.46	21,421,849,252.43	38,198,611,957.89	10.3
2.2	Internally Generated Revenue (WHT)	1,202,539,976.70	1,777,719,362.45	2,980,259,339.15	0.8
2.3	Internally Generated Revenue (Others)	15,762,885,271.56	16,540,612,586.19	32,303,497,857.75	8.7
	Sub Total (B)	**33,742,187,953.72**	**39,740,181,201.07**	**73,482,369,154.79**	**19.8**
	% of Total Receipts	**20.44**	**19.30**	**19.81**	
3	**Other Incomes**				
3.1	Other revenue/receipts (FAAC) (Subsidy revenue)	4,250,516,574.47	15,987,251,133.88	20,237,767,708.35	5.4
3.2	Investment Income	408,426,979.94	410,209,702.41	818,636,682.35	0.2
3.3	Local Grant	-	-	-	0.0
3.4	Foreign Grant	1,595,000,000.00	-	1,595,000,000.00	0.4
3.5	Aids and grants	11,873,890,825.69	12,326,771,008.15	24,200,661,833.84	6.5
	Sub Total (C)'	**18,127,834,380.10**	**28,724,231,844.44**	**46,852,066,224.54**	**12.6**
	% of Total Receipts	**10.98**	**13.95**	**12.63**	
4	**Loans**				
4.1	External (Foreign)	1,507,985,579.52		1,507,985,579.52	0.4
4.2	Internal (Local)	19,725,336,103.89	23,000,000,000.00	42,725,336,103.89	11.5
	Sub total (D)	**21,233,321,683.41**	**23,000,000,000.00**	**44,233,321,683.41**	**11.9**
	% of Total Receipts	**12.86**	**11.17**	**11.92**	
	Total Receipts (E= A+B+C+D)	***165,069,877,995.25***	***205,927,035,451.76***	***370,996,913,447.01***	***100.0***

Source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023

6.11.3 Statutory and non-statutory deductions

The total statutory deduction from Federal allocation to the State was N37.42 Billion within the period under review. As shown previous report, foreign loan repayment made up the highest statutory deduction for the period. It however decreased from N15.52 Billion in 2022 to N14.73 Billion in 2023 amounting to about 5.15% reduction.

Table 105: Summary of Statutory Deductions

SN	Description	2022 ₦	2023 ₦	Total ₦	% of the total receipts
1	Foreign loans to state Government Repayment	15,525,680,908.62	14,726,018,915.22	30,251,699,823.84	80.85
2	Federation Account Software	-	-	-	0.00
3	FGN Intervention	-	-	-	0.00
4	Commercial Bank	-	-	-	0.00
5	Infrastructural Development loan Repayment	-	-	-	0.00
6	Ecological Funds Distribution to States	-	-	-	0.00

7	CBN Budget Support/Power intervention	-	-	-	0.00
8	Deduction of Excess Crude Account (ECA) loan	-	-	-	0.00
9	Salary bailout	426,619,878.56	135,347,704.73	561,967,583.29	1.50
10	Judgment debts Liquidation	17,035,164.26	234,710,558.80	251,745,723.06	0.67
11	Contractual/Statutory Obligations (ISPO)	3,718,238,003.07	2,632,286,685.09	6,350,524,688.16	16.97
11	Other deductions	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
	Total	**19,687,573,954.51**	**17,728,363,863.84**	**37,415,937,818.35**	**100.00**
	% of Total Receipts	**11.93**	**8.61**	**10.09**	

Source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023

6.11.4 Expenditure

The State's expenditure for the period under review can be classified into:

- Recurrent Expenditure
- Capital Expenditure

6.11 4.1 Recurrent Expenditure

Total recurrent expenditure of the State during the period under review was N220.69 Billion, of which personnel emolument (wages, salaries, and employee benefits) accounted for N98.91 Billion (44.82%), overhead cost accounted for N54.92 Billion (24.71%), and Pension and gratuity accounted for N32.72 Billion (14.82%) respectively, giving a combined total of 84.35% of total recurrent expenditure.

Personnel cost increased form N39.34 Billion in 2022 to N59.18 Billion in 2023 resulting in 48.91% increase within the period. Pension/gratuities and overhead costs also followed the same increase trend of 34.08% and 61.98% respectively.

Recurrent expenditure was 51.90% and 65.57% of the total receipts in 2022 and 2023 respectively, as presented in the table below. The percentage of recurrent expenditure to receipts in 2023 increased across all the subheads. However, overhead witness the highest increase of 61.98%

Table 106: Summary of Recurrent Expenditures

SN		2022 ₦	2023 ₦	Total ₦	% of the total Expenditures
1	Personnel Emolument	39,739,030,220.55	59,175,274,161.50	98,914,304,382.05	44.82
2	Local Loan Servicing	-	-	-	0.00
3	Pension & Gratuities	13,977,959,491.64	18,741,304,367.42	32,719,263,859.06	14.83
4	Overhead Costs	20,812,432,256.44	33,712,015,153.90	54,524,447,410.34	24.71
5	Bank Charges	0.00	324,176,845.09	324,176,845.09	0.15

6	Consolidated Revenue Fund(CRF) Charges			-	0.00
7	Grants & Subvention	7,566,182,642.00	11,027,461,436.86	18,593,644,078.86	8.43
8	Public Debt Charges/ Amortization	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
9	Statutory Obligations (ISPO)			-	0.00
10	Others Transfers,	3,581,483,637.04	12,037,609,882.80	15,619,093,519.84	7.08
	Total	**85,677,088,247.67**	**135,017,841,847.57**	**220,694,930,095.24**	**100.00**
	% of Total Expenditures	**51.90**	**65.57**	**59.49**	

Source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023

6.11.4.2 Capital Expenditure

The total capital expenditure incurred by the state for the period was N89.52 Billion. The expenditure increased from N39.85 Billion in 2022 to N49.67 Billion resulting in a 24.62% increase within the period.

The Economic sector had the highest expenditure of N63.98 Billion accounting to 71.47% of total capital expenditures within the period. Expenditure on social sector amounted to N4.89 Billion (5.47%), Environmental sector got the expenditure of N12.24 Billion (13.68%) while the General Administration' expenditure amounted to N8.40 Billion (9.39%).

The capital expenditure focus of the state has been on roads and transportation, which accounted for 56.66% of the total expenditure. As observed in previous report, little or no attention given to other critical areas that can promote economic prosperity. These areas include agriculture (2.86%), commerce and industries (0.56%), energy (0.57%), education (2.59%), health (2.29%), and information development (49%). Expenditure in these areas, was less than 10% of the total capital budget as shown in the table below.

Table 107: Breakdown of Capital Expenditure

SN	Sector	2022 ₦	2023 ₦	Total ₦	% of the Expenditure
1	**Economic Sector**				
1.1	Agriculture	1,156,595,804.51	1,408,048,276.00	2,564,644,080.51	2.86
1.2	Commerce, Industry & Science	146,270,635.43	357,262,160.08	503,532,795.51	0.56
1.3	Energy	133,489,879.69	372,821,660.75	506,311,540.44	0.57
1.4	Road & Transportation, Works & Housing	24,924,560,558.52	25,798,311,916.87	50,722,872,475.39	56.66
1.5	Others	6,392,182,182.22	3,293,616,395.95	9,685,798,578.17	10.82
	Total Economic Expenditure (A)	**32,753,099,060.37**	**31,230,060,409.65**	**63,983,159,470.02**	**71.47**
2	**Social Sector**				
2.1	Education	886,221,918.85	1,434,474,542.75	2,320,696,461.60	2.59
2.2	Health	185,354,291.91	1,865,694,907.41	2,051,049,199.32	2.29
2.3	Information & Social Dev.	4,830,000.00	435,489,442.28	440,319,442.28	0.49
2.4	Others	13,950,001.78	67,784,031.79	81,734,033.57	0.09

	Total Social Sector Expenditure (B)	**1,090,356,212.54**	**3,803,442,924.23**	**4,893,799,136.77**	**5.47**
3	**Environmental Dev. Sector**				
3.1	Water resources	139,685,128.00	201,524,044.04	341,209,172.04	0.38
3.2	Land, Survey & Housing	1,709,350,001.59	6,041,764,000.14	7,751,114,001.73	8.66
3.3	Special Community Development	516,016,340.27	2,121,090,857.02	2,637,107,197.29	2.95
3.4	Drainage & sewage	471,216,970.24	594,922,523.67	1,066,139,493.91	1.19
3.5	Others	123,285,726.41	326,509,185.68	449,794,912.09	0.50
	Total Environmental Sector Expenditure(C')	**2,959,554,166.51**	**9,285,810,610.55**	**12,245,364,777.06**	**13.68**
4	**General Admin**				
4.1	Admin Infrastructure	2,847,652,282.10	4,885,055,000.22	7,732,707,282.32	8.64
4.2	Security	-		-	0.00
4.3	Law and Justice	160,077,524.22	432,955,150.97	593,032,675.19	0.66
4.4	Transfer to sinking fund Investment	-		-	0.00
4.5	Regional Sector	45,920,150.00	30,755,572.50	76,675,722.50	0.09
Sub total (D)		**3,053,649,956.32**	**5,348,765,723.69**	**8,402,415,680.01**	**9.39**
Total Capital Expenditure (D= A+B+C+D)		**39,856,659,395.74**	**49,668,079,668.12**	**89,524,739,063.86**	**100.00**
	% of Total Receipts	**24.15**	**24.12**	**24.13**	
Source: State Returned Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023					

6.11.4.3 Comparison of Recurrent and Capital Expenditure

The total expenditure of the State for the years under review was N347.63 Billion accounting for 93.70% of total receipt. The recurrent expenditure amounted to 59.49% of total expenditure for the period, while capital expenditure represented 24.13%, and Statutory deductions accounted for 10.09%. There was an increase in Recurrent expenditures to total receipt in 2023 (65.57%) from that of 2022 (51.90%). Capital expenditure and Statutory deductions decreased slightly within the period as shown in the Tables below:

Table 108: Comparison of Total Recurrent Expenditure to Total Receipts

Description	2022 ₦	2023 ₦	Total ₦
Total receipts	165,069,877,995.25	205,927,035,451.76	370,996,913,447.01
Total Recurrent Expenditure	85,677,088,247.67	135,017,841,847.57	220,694,930,095.24
Percentage of Total Recurrent Expenditure to Total Revenue %	**51.90**	**65.57**	**59.49**
source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023			

Table 109: Comparison of Total Capital Expenditure to Total Receipts

Description	2022 ₦	2023 ₦	Total ₦
Total receipts	165,069,877,995.25	205,927,035,451.76	370,996,913,447.01
Total Capital Expenditure	**39,856,659,395.74**	**49,668,079,668.12**	**89,524,739,063.86**

Percentage of Total Recurrent Expenditure to Total Revenue %	24.15	24.12	24.13
source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023			

6.11.5 Findings, and Recommendations

The table below presents the summary of findings and recommendations

Findings	Recommendations
Receipts: Federal Allocations to the state keeps accounting for more than 62% of the total revenue and more than 55% of inflows to the State for the period review. **Internally Generated Revenue:** IGR accounted for 19.81% of total Inflows within the period while it even decreased from 20.44% in 2022 to 19.30% 2023	The state should, therefore, continue to innovate to improve its IGR potentials to guarantee future self-sufficiency. There should be periodic reviews of revenue drive strategies to ascertain if they are yielding the desired results that will bring about sustainable revenue growth. The state should carefully review and identify areas of revenue leakages to develop and implement mechanisms aimed at closing all loopholes.
Loans and Grants: Loans source of inflow for the state during the two-year period reviewed increased, from N21.23 Billion in 2022 to N23 Billion in 2023. While grants and donation received by the state increased by 58.45% within the same period.	The purposes for which loans are taken need to be carefully reviewed to ensure that the facilities are not used for projects that are not self-financing, either directly or indirectly.
Expenditure: We also noted that the spending allocations to capital expenditure were very low compared to recurrent expenditure during the years under review as observed in the previous reports.	It is imperative for the state to increase its allocation to capital projects where practicable to improve the infrastructure needed in the state. This is essential to bring about significant economic growth and development.

6.12 Rivers State
6.12.1 State Profile
Rivers State is situated in the southern part of Nigeria and was created on May 27, 1967. Its capital city, Port Harcourt, is a major urban center and one of the largest cities in Nigeria.

The people:
The state is characterized by a diverse population, with the major ethnic groups being the Ogoni, Ijaw, and Ikwerre; with a population of over 3 million people, Rivers State is known for its rich cultural heritage and vibrant traditions. The state's motto, "One People, One Voice," reflects the unity among its diverse ethnic communities. The state's landscape includes beautiful riverine areas and scenic spots, making it a potential destination for eco-tourism

The Economy:
Rivers State has a robust economy, being the second largest in Nigeria, primarily due to its extensive oil and gas resources. The state produces more than 40% of Nigeria's crude oil and is home to several multinational companies, including Shell and Chevron. The economic landscape is supported by industrial activities, particularly in the Trans Amadi Industrial Estate and the Eleme/Onne Industrial hub, which focus on petrochemicals and manufacturing.

In addition to oil and gas, Rivers State has rich deposits of silica sand, glass, and clay, though many of these resources remain untapped. The state's natural wealth significantly contributes to its GDP and economic stability.
For further information, visit https://www.riversstate.gov.ng/state

6.12.2 Receipts
State Receipts Overview
The state receipts are classified into the following categories:
- Federal Allocation
- State Internally Generated Revenue
- Other Income
- Loans

Total receipts for the period under review amounted to N1.28 Trillion. The State received N631.73 Billion from the Federation accounting for 49.2% of total inflows. Other sources of receipts in the period, such as Internally generated income (IGR), also contributed materially to total receipts. IGR amounted to N368.55 Billion (28.70%) of the inflows, while loans amounted to N249.04 Billion (19.40%) while other Income at N34.67 Billion accounted for only 2.70%. If loans are excluded from the analysis, federal allocation, IGR and other income would represent 61.04%, 35.61% and 3.35% of total receipts, respectively.
Federal allocation increased from N293.79 Billion in 2022 to N340.88 Billion in 2023 primarily driven by value-added tax (VAT) and exchange gain difference receipts. The allocation received from oil derivation and Statutory allocation decreased by N32.21 Billion (18.98%) and N7.82 Billion (18.47%) respectively in 2023 from the 2022

receipts; However, the allocation of VAT and exchange gain difference increased significantly by N30.68 Billion (45.72%) and N35.43 Billion (6117.12%) due to enhanced collections and devaluation of the Naira respectively within the same period. IGR also increased by N21.94 Billion (16.66%) from N173.30 Billion in 2022 to N195.25 Billion in 2023. Other income represented by investment income decreased from N23.36 Billion in 2022 to N11.31 Billion representing a 51.57% decrease. The total new loans obtained by the State increased by 505.81% from N35.13 Billion in 2022 to N213.90 Billion in 2023 Federal allocation accounted for 55.90% in 2022 and 44.77% in 2023 of all receipts of the state.

While IGR accounted for 35.97% and 25.65% in 2022 and 2023 respectively of total receipt. Loans accounted for 6.68% of receipt in 2022 but increased to 28.10% in 2023. Further analysis is in the table below:

Table 110: Breakdown of receipt

SN	Description	2022 ₦	2023 ₦	Total ₦	% of Total Deduction
1	**Federal Allocation `**				
1.1	13% derivative received	169,687,915,133.23	137,481,729,260.66	307,169,644,393.89	23.92
1.2	Statutory Allocation	42,345,823,313.76	34,525,572,329.27	76,871,395,643.03	5.99
1.3	VAT	67,102,421,588.78	97,784,268,791.19	164,886,690,379.97	12.84
1.4	Exchange gain difference	579,231,050.63	36,011,470,985.11	36,590,702,035.74	2.85
1.5	Excess Crude (Forex Equalization)			-	0.00
1.6	NNPC Refund		179,316,672.90	179,316,672.90	0.01
1.7	Crude/ Salary Bailout			-	0.00
1.8	Excess Bank charges	65,745,986.62		65,745,986.62	0.01
1.9	Share of Solid Mineral			-	0.00
1.10	Foreign Excess crude Oil			-	0.00
1.11	Domestic Excess Crude Oil			-	0.00
1.12	Oil Excess Revenue Acct			-	0.00
1.13	Non-Oil Revenue	295,776,024.62	1,086,392,319.14	1,382,168,343.76	0.11
1.14	Other OAGF/ None Oil Excess Rev.	4,832,226,633.14	4,441,929,888.81	9,274,156,521.95	0.72
1.15	Derivation on Excess Crude Account (ECA)	126,675,773.75		126,675,773.75	0.01
1.16	Ecological Fund		463,000,000.00	463,000,000.00	0.04
1.17	Budget Facility Refund	2,284,155,025.09	179,316,672.90	2,463,471,697.99	0.19
1.18	FG Intervention (Infrastructure, Palliative, SURE-P)		12,387,493,186.93	12,387,493,186.93	0.96
1.19	Share of 50 Billion	1,068,168,724.61		1,068,168,724.61	0.08
1.20	Good and Value consideration			-	0.00
1.21	CBN refund (WHT)		6,366,253,818.19	6,366,253,818.19	0.50
1.22	Augmentation	2,224,463,225.20	7,033,782,653.36	9,258,245,878.56	0.72
1.23	Addition to 13% Derivation			-	0.00
1.24	Electronic Money Transfer Levy	3,177,825,215.14	2,907,427,722.80	3,177,825,215.14	0.25
	Sub Total (A)	**293,790,427,694.57**	**340,847,954,301.26**	**631,730,954,273.03**	49.20
	% of Total Receipts	**55.90**	**44.77**	**49.20**	

2	**Independent Revenue**				
2.1	Internally Generated Revenue (PAYE)	6,033,602,520.60	7,183,618,141.13	13,217,220,661.73	1.03
2.2	Internally Generated Revenue (WHT)	147,305,408,506.55	176,860,986,757.85	324,166,395,264.40	25.25
2.3	Internally Generated Revenue (Others)	19,964,582,939.00	11,201,666,673.59	31,166,249,612.59	2.43
	Sub Total (B)	**173,303,593,966.15**	**195,246,271,572.57**	**368,549,865,538.72**	**28.70**
	% of Total Receipts	**32.97**	**25.65**	**28.70**	
3	**Other Incomes**				
3.1	Other revenue/receipts (FAAC)			-	0.00
3.2	Investment Income	23,359,706,008.88	11,314,163,080.65	34,673,869,089.53	2.70
3.3	Local Grant			-	0.00
3.4	Foreign Grant			-	0.00
3.5	Aids and grants			-	0.00
	Sub Total (C)'	**23,359,706,008.88**	**11,314,163,080.65**	**34,673,869,089.53**	**2.70**
	% of Total Receipts	**4.44**	**1.49**	**2.70**	
4	**Loans**				
4.1	External (Foreign)	16,452,578,989.39		16,452,578,989.39	1.28
4.2	Internal (Local)	18,681,853,055.89	**213,902,344,833.33**	232,584,197,889.22	18.11
	Sub total (D)	**35,134,432,045.28**	**213,902,344,833.33**	**249,036,776,878.61**	**19.40**
	% of Total Receipts	**6.68**	**28.10**	**19.40**	
	Total Receipts (E= A+B+C+D)	***525,588,159,714.88***	***761,310,733,787.81***	***1,283,991,465,779.89***	***100.00***

source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023

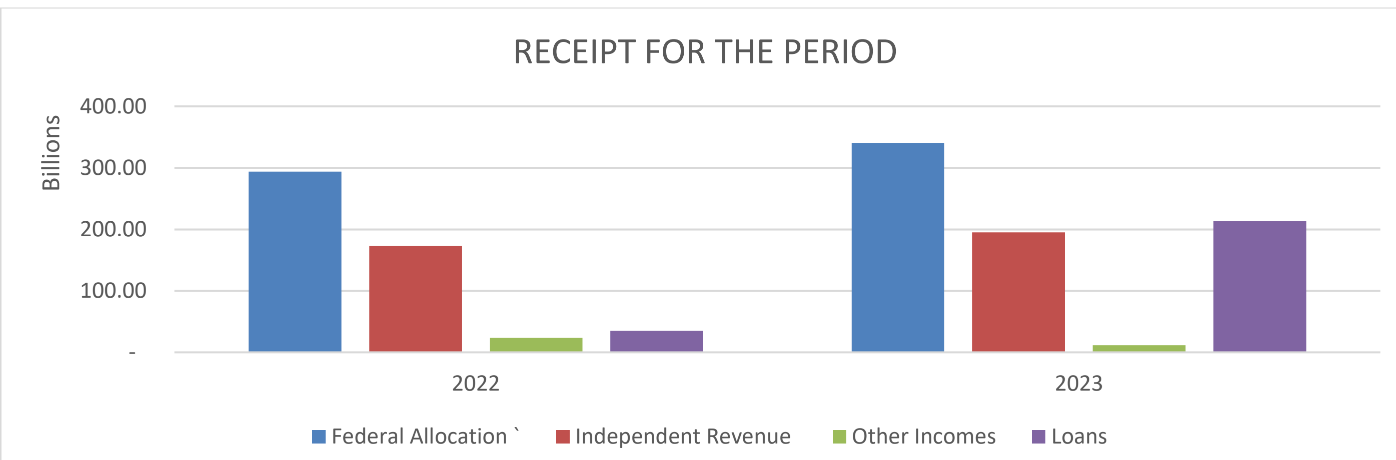


Figure 60: *Rivers State Receipt for the Period 2022-2023*

6.12.3 Statutory and non-statutory deductions

Due to past financial transactions that have resulted in the Irrevocable Standing Payment Order (ISPO) issued to the FGN, the State Government was obligated to suffer monthly payments deductions from its Statutory allocations. The total statutory deduction from federal allocation to the state amounted to N23.34 Billion for the periods under review as shown in table below. The major deductions were for Foreign and commercial loan repayment which amounted to N6.23 Billion and N6.13

Billion respectively. The deductions decreased marginally by 3.25% in 2023 from N11.86 Billion in 2022 to N11.48 Billion in 2023. This is shown in the table below:

Table 111: Summary of Statutory Deductions

SN	Description	2022 ₦	2023 ₦	Total ₦	% of the total receipts
1	Foreign loans to state Government Repayment	2,740,413,190.24	3,497,475,341.23	6,237,888,531.47	26.72
2	Federation Account Software			-	0.00
3	FGN Intervention			-	0.00
4	Commercial Bank	3,679,614,822.48	2,453,076,548.32	6,132,691,370.80	26.27
5	Infrastructural Development loan Repayment			-	0.00
6	Ecological Funds Distribution to States	1,102,776,718.91	930,329,793.30	2,033,106,512.21	8.71
7	CBN Budget Support/Power intervention	1,703,989,295.25	929,448,706.50	2,633,438,001.75	11.28
8	Deduction of Excess Crude Account (ECA) loan	1,520,109,285.00	760,054,642.50	2,280,163,927.50	9.77
9	Salary bailout	1,079,671,147.08	539,835,573.54	1,619,506,720.62	6.94
10	Judgment debts Liquidation	11,006,426.50		11,006,426.50	0.05
11	Contractual/Statutory Obligations (ISPO)			-	0.00
11	Other deductions	28,143,028.44	2,370,293,488.53	2,398,436,516.97	10.27
	Total	**11,865,723,913.90**	**11,480,514,093.92**	**23,346,238,007.82**	**100.00**
	% of Total Receipts	**2.26**	**1.51**	**1.82**	

Source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023

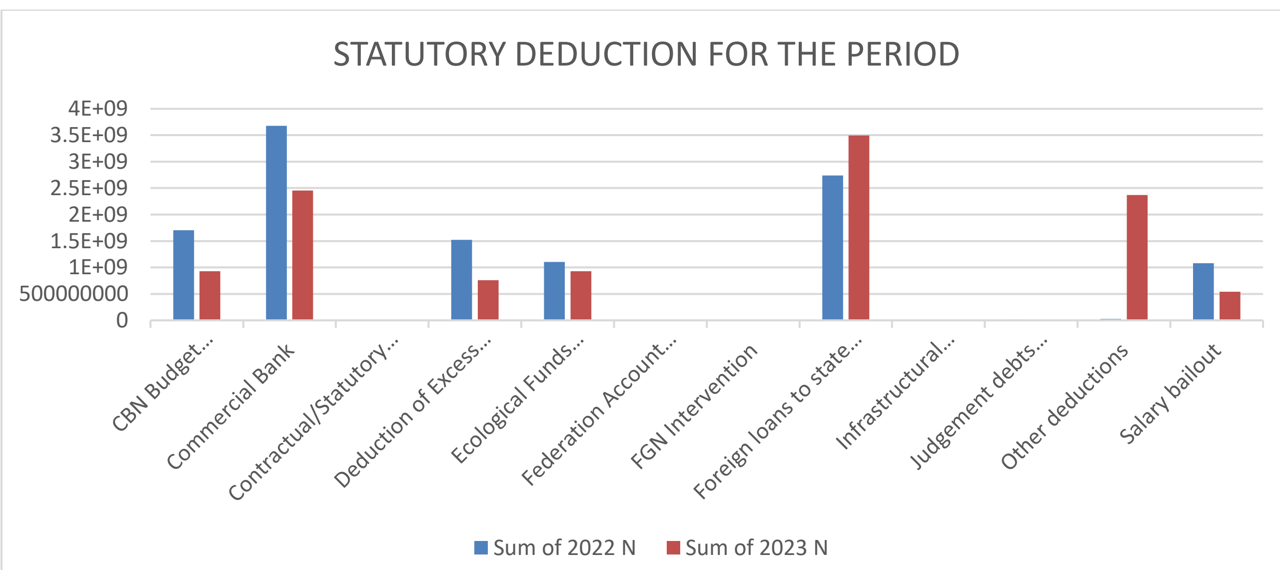


Figure 61: *Summary of Statutory Deductions for 2022-2023*

6.12.4 Expenditure

The State's expenditure for the period under review can be classified into:

- Recurrent Expenditure
- Capital Expenditure

6.12.4.1 Recurrent Expenditure

Total recurrent expenditure in the period under review was N395.31 Billion. Recurrent expenditure increased by N17.36 Billion (9.18%) from N188.97 Billion in 2022 to N206.33 Billion in 2023. In continuation of previous trend, the major recurrent expenditure items were personnel costs, loan servicing, and pension and gratuities, which accounted for 40.19%, 32.25%, and 18.57% respectively. Overhead cost accounted for 7.74% of total recurrent expenditure.

Personnel costs increased by N16.06 Billion (22.49%) from N71.40 Billion in 2022 to N87.46 Billion in 2023. Pension and gratuities also increase by N7.56 Billion (22.96%) from N32.92 Billion in 2022 to N40.48 Billion in 2023. However, Loan servicing decreased by N6.92 Billion (10.30%) from N67.21 Billion in 2022 to N60.29 Billion in 2023, despite substantial expenditure driven by the State's high debt levels.

Table 112: Summary of Recurrent Expenditures

SN		2022 ₦	2023 ₦	Total ₦	% of the total receipts
1	Personnel Emolument	71,402,621,960.71	87,462,271,040.76	158,864,893,001.47	40.19
2	Local Loan Servicing	67,214,104,761.42	60,291,780,376.78	127,505,885,138.20	32.25
3	Pension & Gratuities	32,921,556,676.49	40,481,932,634.59	73,403,489,311.08	18.57
4	Overhead Costs	15,105,728,577.00	15,507,570,497.10	30,613,299,074.10	7.74
5	Bank Charges	2,330,703,799.25	2,588,257,219.06	4,918,961,018.31	1.24
6	Consolidated Revenue Fund(CRF) Charges			-	0.00
7	Grants & Subvention			-	0.00
8	Public Debt Charges/ Amortization			-	0.00
9	Statutory Obligations (ISPO)			-	0.00
10	Others Transfers,			-	0.00
	Total	**188,974,715,774.87**	**206,331,811,768.29**	**395,306,527,543.16**	**100.00**
	% of Total Receipts	**35.95**	**27.10**	**30.79**	

Source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023

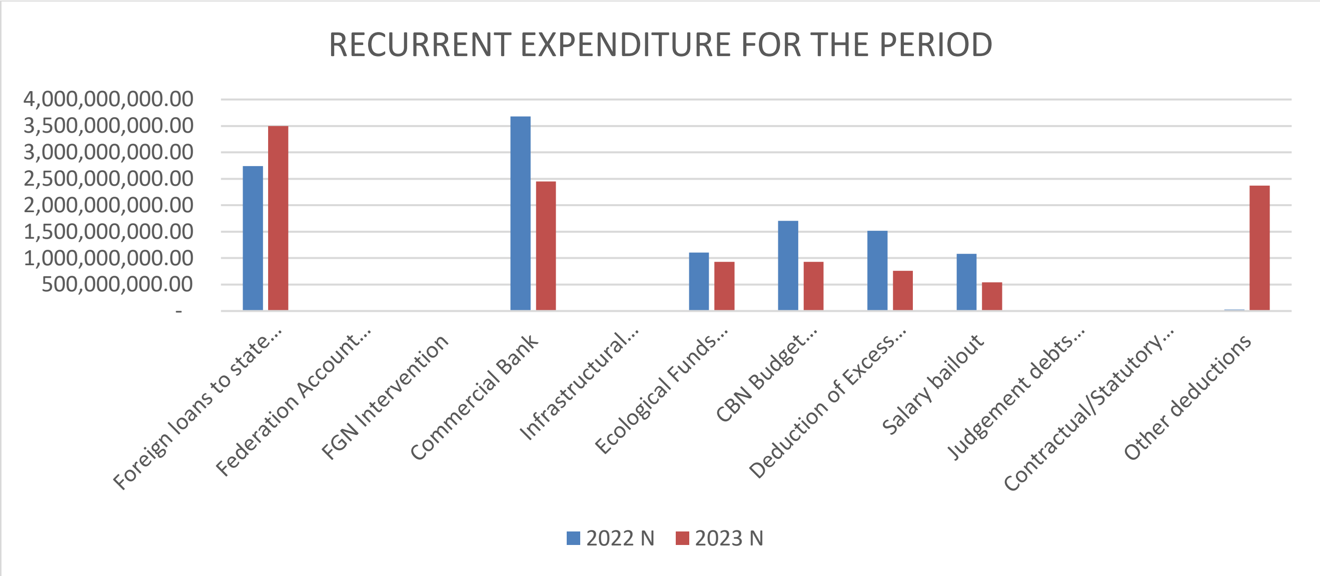


Figure 62*: Rivers State Recurrent Expenditure for 2022-2023*

6.12.4.2 Capital Expenditure

From the Table below the total capital expenditure increased from N340.65 Billion in 2022 to N430.03 Billion in 2023, representing a 26.24% increase because of huge investment in roads and other construction activities which increase from N112.95 Billion in 2022 to N312.83 Billion. While the economics sector accounted for 60.14% of total capital expenditure, other Economic subsectors like agriculture, commerce, industry energy and others did not enjoy the same significant increase in expenditure as the account for less than 5% of total capital expenditures.

Expenditure on the social sector accounted for 19.34% of capital expenditure. The sector's expenditure decreased within the period under review by 31.13% from N88.28 Billion in 2022 to N60.80 Billion in 2023. This is due to huge decrease in information & social development from N45.83 Billion in 2022 to a meagre N321.02 million in 2023. However, expenditure on education, health and others increased by 81.42%, 32.02% and 11.18% with the period.

The Environmental sector only accounted for 1.08% of capital expenditure in the period under review. Expenditure in the sector increased marginally from N4.04 Billion in 2022 to N4.30 Billion in 2023 resulting in a 6.51% increase. There was no evidence of explicit capital expenditure on water resources within the period under review.

General administrative accounted for 19.43% of capital expenditure within the period under review. However, there was a drastic decrease in expenditure in this sector from N101.54 Billion in 2022 to just N22.96 Billion in 2023 resulting in N95.73 Billion (77.98%) reduction. This can be attributed to a drastic reduction in the special heads subsector in the period as presented in the Table below.

Table 113: Breakdown of Capital Expenditure (AFS)

SN	Sector	2022 ₦	2023 ₦	Total ₦	% of the Expenditure
1	**Economic Sector**				

1.1	Agriculture	2,023,818,432.71	104,950,000.00	2,128,768,432.71	0.28
1.2	Commerce, Industry & Science	53,048,346.64	6,376,245,000.00	6,429,293,346.64	0.83
1.3	Energy	2,129,966,983.30	5,527,672,640.60	7,657,639,623.90	0.99
1.4	Road & Transportation, Works & Housing	112,951,110,237.91	312,829,081,437.71	425,780,191,675.62	55.25
1.5	Others	8,412,658,242.40	13,070,428,420.68	21,483,086,663.08	2.79
	Total Economic (A)	**125,570,602,242.96**	**337,908,377,498.99**	**463,478,979,741.95**	**60.14**
2	**Social Sector**				
2.1	Education	14,480,809,332.26	26,271,692,107.81	40,752,501,440.07	5.29
2.2	Health	14,915,832,446.89	19,692,376,330.31	34,608,208,777.20	4.49
2.3	Information & Social Dev.	45,829,614,955.20	321,020,000.00	46,150,634,955.20	5.99
2.4	Others	13,053,945,518.00	14,512,992,389.44	27,566,937,907.44	3.58
	Total Social Sector (B)	**88,280,202,252.35**	**60,798,080,827.56**	**149,078,283,079.91**	**19.34**
3	**Environmental Dev. Sector**				
3.1	Water resources			-	0.00
3.2	Land, Survey & Housing	27,038,000.00	123,627,100.00	150,665,100.00	0.02
3.3	Special Community Development			-	0.00
3.4	Drainage & sewage	4,013,500,000	4,180,000,000.00	8,193,500,000.00	1.06
3.5	Others			-	0.00
	Total Environmental Sector (C')	**4,040,538,000.00**	**4,303,627,100.00**	**8,344,165,100.00**	**1.08**
4	**General Admin**				
4.1	Admin Infrastructure	11,024,770,303.45		11,024,770,303.45	1.43
4.2	Security			-	0.00
4.3	Law and Justice	10,189,780,080.00	4,068,313,597.00	14,258,093,677.00	1.85
4.4	Transfer to sinking fund Investment			-	0.00
4.5	Special Heads	101,540,065,627.92	22,956,415,259.85	124,496,480,887.77	16.15
Sub total (D)		**122,754,616,011.37**	**27,024,728,856.85**	**149,779,344,868.22**	**19.43**
Total Capital Receipts (D= A+B+C+D)		**340,645,958,506.68**	**430,034,814,283.40**	**770,680,772,790.08**	**100.00**
	% of Total Receipts	**64.81**	**56.49**	**60.02**	
Source: State Returned Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023					

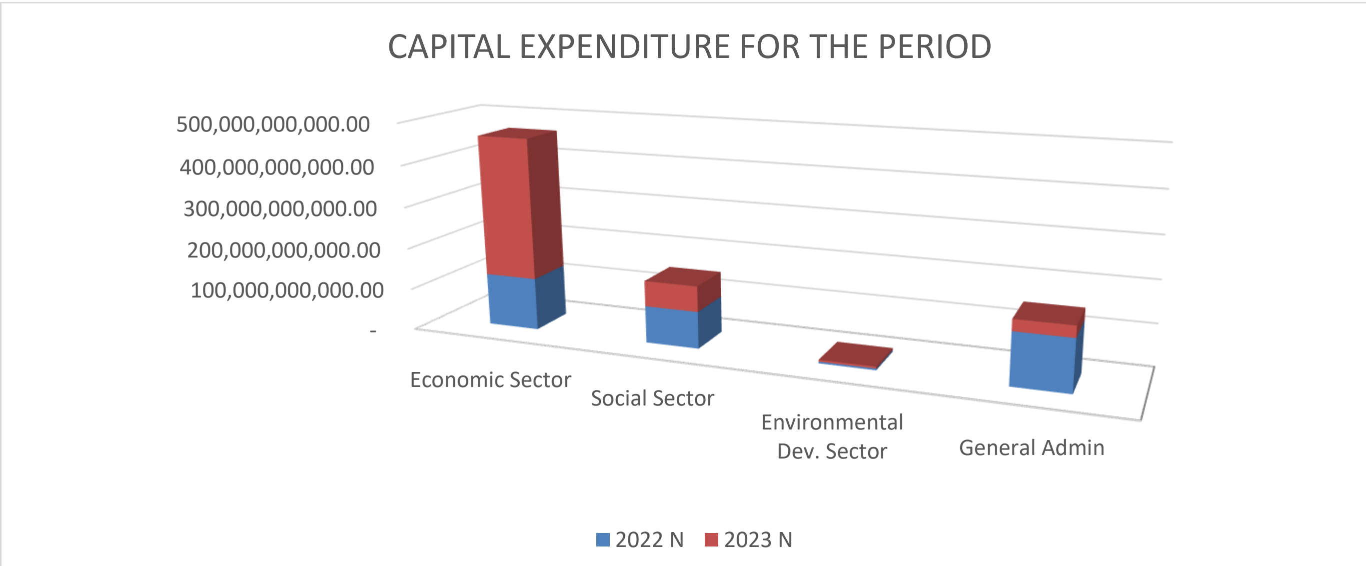


Figure 63: *Rivers State Capital Expenditure for the Period 2022-2023*

6.12.4.3 Comparison of Receipt to Recurrent Expenditures

Recurrent expenditure was 35.95% and 27.10% of the total receipts for 2022 and 2023, respectively. The fall in the percentage recurrent expenditure to total receipts in 2023 was due to the increase in total receipt in that year. Recurrent expenditure decreased by 24.62%, total receipts.

Table 114: Comparison of Total Recurrent Expenditure to Total Receipts			
Description	**2022 ₦**	**2023 ₦**	**Total ₦**
Total receipts	525,588,159,714.88	761,310,733,787.81	1,283,991,465,779.89
Total Recurrent Expenditure	188,974,715,774.87	206,331,811,768.29	395,306,527,543.16
Percentage of Total Recurrent Expenditure to Total Revenue %	**35.95**	**27.10**	**30.79**
source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023			

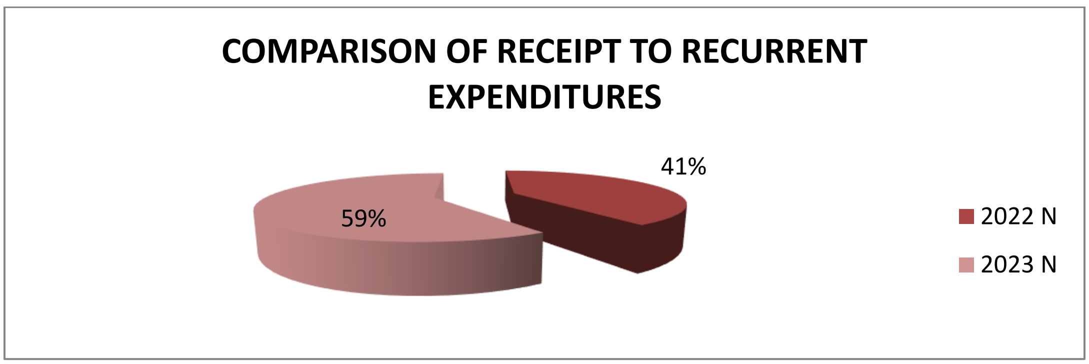


Figure 64: *Rivers State Comparison of Total Recurrent Expenditure to Total Receipts*

6.12.4.4 Comparison of Revenue to Capital Expenditure

In relation to the total receipts, Capital expenditure stood at 64.81% and 56.49% in 2022 and 2023, respectively. Overall, capital expenditure was 60.02% of total receipts in the period under review.

While capital expenditure increased by ₦89.38 Billion (26.24%) in 2023 from N340.64 Billion in 2022, the percentage of capital expenditure to total receipts decreased by 12.85% in 2023.

Table 115: Comparison of Total Capital Expenditure to Total Receipts			
Description	**2022 ₦**	**2023 ₦**	**Total ₦**
Total receipts	525,588,159,714.88	761,310,733,787.81	1,283,991,465,779.89
Total Capital Expenditure	**340,645,958,506.68**	**430,034,814,283.40**	**770,680,772,790.08**
Percentage of Total Recurrent Expenditure to Total Revenue %	**64.81**	**56.49**	**60.02**
Source: Validated Template and Audited Financial Statements 2022 & 2023			

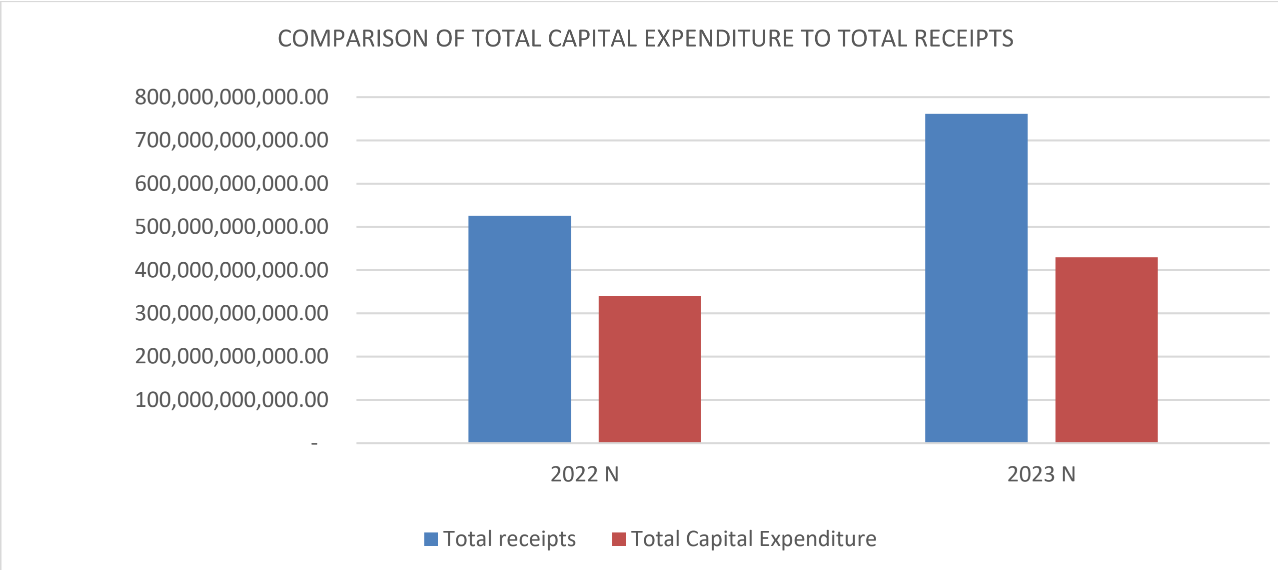


Figure 65: *Rivers State Comparison of Total Capital Expenditure to Total Receipts*

6.12.5 Findings, Implications and Recommendations

The table below presents a summary of findings and recommendations

Findings	Implications	Recommendations
Receipts: The Internally generated revenue continues to rise from N173.30 Billion in 2022 to N195.24 Billion in 2023. If loans are excluded, IGR would represent 35.61% of revenue within the period. However, federal allocation continues to be the major source of revenue for the State. Loan: The State's borrowing increased significantly in 2023. Loans taken in 2023 from internal sources amounted to N213.9 Billion compared to N35.13 Billion obtained in 2022.	The State is still very dependent on federal allocation, which the State can barely meet even its without its recurrent expenditures without it. Increasing loans put more strain on the present and future inflows of the state as repayment gets due, especially in the face of rising interest rates.	As recommended in previous reports, The State should continue to improve its IGR collection to move towards self-sufficiency. Loan levels should be closely monitored to ensure that they do not rise to a level where they become a burden to the State.
Expenditure Pattern: While it is worthy of note that the State continued its trend of spending more on capital expenditure compared to	Neglected social capital development like education and health can result in a society with well paved roads with	The State should continue expanding on its capital expenditure; however, it should ensure there is a balance between physical infrastructure and social

recurrent items. There is a very disturbing trend of neglect in the social and environmental to continuous focus in the physical projects such as roads, Transport, works and housing as seen in expenditure in that sector increase from N112.95 Billion in 2022 to N312.80 Billion in 2023, while expenditure in the whole social sector do not amount to more than N60.79 Billion in 2023.	impoverished and unhealthy citizens who will in the long run not value physical assets like roads and houses.	infrastructure for all rounded development.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.0 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

S/N	Findings	Recommendations
1	**Generating and Regulatory Agencies**	
1.1	**Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS)**	
	It was observed that ₦ 15.47 trillion out of ₦ 21.03 trillion revenues due to the Federation Account from revenue collected by FIRS was remitted in the period under review.	FIRS should clarify the reason for remitting lower revenue than amount due to the Federation Account
1.2	**Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation Limited (NNPCL)**	
1.2.1	Between July 2022 to December 2023, the sum of N94.87 billion was remitted to the Federation Account from the proceeds of profit oil as against the corresponding balance of 40% in the sum of N355.13 billion after deduction of 60% (N532.69 billion) from the total (N887.82 billion).	NNPCL should clarify the shortfall in remittance into the Federation Account.
1.2.2	Information on the total 13% derivation refund being made by NNPCL is outstanding.	The details of 13% derivation refund being made by NNPCL, detailing the total expected refund, amount already refunded and outstanding refund to be made should be provided.
1.2.3	Significant Underperformance: "Sales of Profit Oil/Gas" saw a substantial 58% shortfall compared to the budgeted amount in 2022. This improved slightly in 2023 with a -24% variance.	Investigate Oil/Gas Underperformance: Conduct a thorough analysis to understand the reasons behind the significant shortfall in "Sales of Profit Oil/Gas." This could involve factors like reduced production, lower oil prices, or operational inefficiencies.
1.2.4	New Revenue Stream: "NNPC Ltd Dividend" was brought about by PIA 2021 in 2023, leading to positive variances of 484%.	
1.2.4	Revenue: "NLNG Dividend" generated revenue in 2023, leading to positive variances of 448%.	Leverage Revenue: Explore ways to capitalize on the revenue from "NLNG Dividend" in 2023. This could involve reinvesting in the oil and gas sector or allocating funds to other priority areas.
1.2.5	Revenue Shortfall: "Solid Minerals" also fell short of its budget by 11% in 2022, but slightly improved in 2023 with a 1% variance.	Address Solid Minerals Shortfall: Identify the reasons for the underperformance in "Solid Minerals" in 2022 and implement strategies to improve revenue collection from this sector.
1.2.6	Taxes: All taxes (Education Tax, Capital Gain Tax, Stamp Duty, and VAT) were collected as per the budget in both years.	Monitor Tax Revenue: Continue to monitor tax revenue closely to ensure compliance and timely collection.
1.3	**Nigeria Upstream Regulatory Commission (NUPRC)**	
	It was observed that ₦ 4.15 trillion out of ₦ 8.13 trillion revenues due to the Federation Account from revenue collected by NUPRC was remitted in the period under review.	NUPRC should clarify the reason for remitting lower revenue than amount due to the Federation Account

2	**Federal Beneficiary Agency**	
2.1	**Niger-Delta Development Commission (NDDC)**	
	No information has been provided with regards to 2023 utilization of funds.	Information relating to the funds utilized in 2023 should be provided.
	The 2023 audited financial statements were not provided.	The 2023 external audit should be concluded and the report made available.
	Details of the 13% Derivation Fund received and utilized was not provided.	Details on the 13% Derivation Funds for 2022 and 2023 should be provided.
2.2	**Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFUND)**	
	a) The report noted that information on the disbursement to other beneficiary institutions and the cost of administration for the years under review were not provided.	a) Management should ensure that all relevant information regarding disbursements and cost of administration be made available for audit scrutiny.
	b) There was no report on the monitoring exercise to examine the level of implementation or execution of projects and identification of abandoned projects if any.	b) The report recommends that regular monitoring exercise should be evolved.
2.2.1	c) The report also noted that non-compliance of tax deduction as some institutions frequently make additional deductions on payments to contractors beyond the statutory deductions of stamp duty, VAT and withholding taxes.	c) Management should ensure strict compliance and adherence to the Fund's guidelines and extant rules and regulations by all Beneficiary institutions.
2.3	**Petroleum Technology Development Fund (PTDF)**	
	The details of scholarship awarded is yet to be provided. The number of students who were sponsored to study abroad for 2022 & 2023, the geographical spread, the mapping of the courses studied, information on the number of the returned/non-returned students, areas of targeted technology on government's funding of the scholarship, and, the measures deployed to ensure students sponsored abroad return to Nigeria were not made available.	The Fund's management should ensure that all relevant information regarding the details of scholarship should be made available for reporting.
2.4	**Nigerian Content Development and Monitoring Board (NCDMB)**	
	The Board is yet to honor our request for information as no document/information has been made available. The completed data template, 2022 and 2023 Audited Financial Statements alongside all requested documents are all outstanding.	NCDMB should provide the requested documents/information for the exercise.

S/N	Findings	Recommendations
3	**States**	
3.1	**Akwa-Ibom**	
3.1.1	**Federal Allocation Receipts:** There was an increase of about 26% in receipts from federation allocation in 2023 when compared to 2022. State's IGR too increased by 31% in 2023. Receipts from aids and grants and other income dropped by 79% in 2023 when compared to 2022.	There is need for state to reduce focus and too much dependent on federal allocation The state should ensure more utilization of resources especially towards the infrastructure for economic development
3.1.2	**Expenditures:** It was observed that the recurrent expenditure ratio of the state was higher than the capital expenditure. This has an implication to stifle the state economic development	There is need for the state to increase the ratio of spending on capital expenditure than the recurrent expenditure and make positive impact in areas like roads, healthcare facilities, schools, and other public utilities.
3.2	**Bayelsa**	
3.2.1	**Federal Allocation Receipts:** Dependence on Federal Revenue: The state's finances are heavily reliant on federal allocation, particularly from oil revenue and foreign exchange gains. This pose risks due to external factors like oil price volatility and currency fluctuations. **Limited Independent Revenue**: Despite growth in independent revenue categories from 2022 to 2023, these remain minor relative to federal sources, indicating potential areas for improvement, particularly in tax revenue collection.	**Opportunity in Diversification**: Strengthening internal revenue, particularly through taxes and non-tax fees, could reduce reliance on federal funds and improve financial stability. There is need to improve financial autonomy which involves increasing efforts in tax collection, enhancing service fees, and exploring investment avenues.
3.2.2	**Expenditures:** It was observed that the recurrent expenditure of the state was higher than the capital expenditure. A high and rising focus on recurrent expenditure over capital expenditure can hinder economic growth, lead to fiscal strain, reduce public service quality, and increase economic vulnerabilities.	While seeking long-term development, the state should balance their recurrent and capital expenditures to ensure sustainable growth and fiscal health.
3.3	**Delta**	

3.3.1	**Federal Allocation Receipt:** The data evidence shows that the state relied heavily on federal allocation. This is seen from the ratio of federation allocation of 70.9% of total receipts.	The state needs to strengthen the internal mechanism towards improving the IGR so as to guarantee self-sufficiency as heavily dependent on federal allocation can have future implications.
3.3.2	**IGR:** Although there was 34% improvement in the state's IGR from 2022 to 2023, however, total IGR ratio to total receipts shows 13.94%. The state's borrowing ratio also shows 13.84% to total receipts.	
3.4	**Gombe**	
3.4.1	**Federal Allocation Receipt:** The data indicates that the state is heavily dependent on federal allocation. The implication of this is that the state is not self-sustaining and may not be able to withstand fluctuations that may arise in oil prices.	It is important for the state to boost its local revenue drive through economic activities and develop a progressive tax structure.
3.4.2	**Independent Revenue:** The state was able to grow its independent revenue by 15% in 2023.	The state also needs to explore and develop its mineral resources sustainably to enhance local economic benefits. The state should continue to improve on the Independent revenue and device strategies to achieve it through the use of technology and especially by focusing on areas where it has a comparative advantage like Agriculture and mineral resources.
3.4.3	**Expenditures:** The total recurrent expenditure of N185.5b was more than the capital expenditures of N150.4b	Adequate allocation of resources especially on capital expenditures is needed in order to ensure economic development.
3.5	**Imo**	
3.5.1	**Federal Allocation Receipts:** Despite the economic potential of the state and a continuous increase in the Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) however, the IGR still contributes only an insignificant 8.37% to the total revenue of the state.	The State should put in place critical measures to ensure improvement in its internally generated revenue. The State Government should engage the services of revenue generation experts to support them in developing and implementing strategies to drive revenue.

	Loans stock still contributed a significantly to the total inflows of the State though the loan decreased from N80 Billion (35.75%) in 2022 to N42 Billion (21.69%) in 2023. Total loan contribution is amount to 29.23% of total receipt.	Strategies should be put in place to generate fund without taking up more loans in meeting administrative and developmental needs of the State.
3.5.2	**Capital Expenditure:** The State has made effort to improve on its capital expenditure, as evidenced in the percentage moving from 38.58% in 2022 to 39.06% in 2023; however, there is more that still need to be done.	The state should focus its capital expenditure on areas that will help improve the economic well-being of the State. Expenditure should be geared towards economic diversification.
	From our findings, the bulk of capital expenditure are focused on the physical projects like roads and Transport to the negligence of human capital & Social development like education and health. Also, economic sub-sector of agriculture and natural resources are being neglected.	Human capital development should be a priority of any society and Imo State should not be an exception
3.5.3	**Recurrent Expenditure:** The State recurrent expenditure decreased marginally by N0.97Billion (1.01%), moving from N98.70 Billion in 2022 to N97.70 Billion in 2023. However, recurrent expenditure still amounted to more than half of the total receipt of the State in 2023 standing at 50.47%	The current level of recurrent expenditure should be reviewed and controlled to improve the state's ability to create wealth and foster economic growth and development.
	Personnel, Pension/gratuity and overhead cost all experiences a significant increase of 12.60%, 140.40% and 40.0% respectively. The was also no evidence Consolidated Revenue Fund Charges in 2023	
3.6	**Kano**	
3.6.1	**Federal Allocation Receipts:** Despite the economic potential of the state and a continuous increase in the Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) however, the IGR still contributes only an insignificant 8.61% to the total revenue of the state.	The State should put in place critical measures to ensure improvement in its internally generated revenue to reduce dependency on federal allocations and loans, aiming for financial autonomy by expanding the tax base and improving tax collection efficiency. The State Government should engage the services of revenue generation experts to support them in developing and implementing strategies to drive revenue.
3.6.2	**Loans**: Loans stock still contributed a significantly to the total inflows of the State though the loan decreased from N28.26 Billion (12.45%) in 2022 to N8.99 Billion (3.49%) in 2023. Total loan contribution is amount to 1.86% of total receipt.	Strategies should be put in place to generate fund without taking up more loans in meeting administrative and developmental needs of the State.

3.6.3	**Capital Expenditure:** The State has made effort to improve on its capital expenditure, as evidenced in the percentage moving from 55.81% in 2022 to 72.40% in 2023; however, there is more that still need to be done.	While the emphasis on physical infrastructure is commendable, the state should allocate more capital to human capital and neglected economic sectors like education, healthcare, and industry to ensure balanced, long-term development.
	From our findings, the bulk of capital expenditure are focused on the physical projects like roads and Transport to the negligence of human capital & Social development like education and health. Also, economic sub-sector of commerce, industry and science, and energy are being neglected.	Human capital development should be a priority of any society and Kano State should not be an exception
		Expenditure should be geared towards economic diversification.
3.6.4	**Recurrent Expenditure:** The State recurrent expenditure increased marginally by N11.61Billion (9.12%), moving from N127.25 Billion in 2022 to N138.86 Billion in 2023. However, recurrent expenditure still amounted to more than half of the total receipt of the State in 2023 standing at 53.89% Personnel, and overhead cost all experiences a significant increase of 8.37%, and 15.74% respectively. There was also no evidence of Consolidated Revenue Fund Charges and Pension an Gratuities in 2023.	To control rising recurrent expenses, the state should streamline personnel and overhead costs, address unfunded liabilities such as pensions, and align spending growth with revenue to sustain fiscal health. The current level of recurrent expenditure should be reviewed and controlled to improve the state's ability to create wealth and foster economic growth and development.
3.7	**Nasarawa**	
3.7.1	**Federal Allocation Receipts:** Despite the economic potential of the state and a continuous increase in the Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) however, the IGR still contributes only an insignificant 16.85% to the total revenue of the state.	The state should diversify revenue sources and enhance IGR by expanding the tax base and improving collection efficiency. A strategic plan to further reduce reliance on federal allocations and avoid future borrowing is essential for financial resilience.
	Loans stock still contributed a significantly to the total inflows of the State though the loan decreased from N18.04 Billion (14.74%) in 2022 to N0.00 Billion (0%) in 2023. Total loan contribution is amount to 6.16% of total receipt.	
3.7.2	**Capital Expenditure:** The State has made effort to improve on its capital expenditure, as evidenced in the percentage moving from 24.35% in 2022 to 31.27% in 2023; however, there is more that still need to be done.	Rebalance capital spending to support human capital and economic development sectors that drive long-term growth. Allocate funds to social and economic development projects alongside infrastructure to create a more inclusive and sustainable economy.

	From our findings, the bulk of capital expenditure are focused on the physical projects like roads and Transport to the negligence of human capital & Social development like education and health. Also, economic sub-sector of agriculture, energy, commerce, industry & science are being neglected.	
3.7.3	**Recurrent Expenditure:** The State recurrent expenditure decreased marginally by N16.96 Billion (20.61%), moving from N82.30 Billion in 2022 to N99.26 Billion in 2023.	The current level of recurrent expenditure should be reviewed and controlled to improve the state's ability to create wealth and foster economic growth and development.
	Personnel, and overhead cost experienced a significant increase of 29.79%, and 40.92% respectively. There was no evidence Pension/gratuity in 2023	Also, streamline personnel and overhead expenses to prevent operational costs from overshadowing development needs. Prioritize budgeting for pensions and gratuities to fulfill long-term obligations and enhance fiscal accountability.
3.8	**Ondo**	
3.8.1	**Federal Allocation Receipts:** Federal Allocations to the state keeps accounting for more than 62% of the total revenue and more than 55% of inflows to the State for the period review.	The state should, therefore, continue to innovate to improve its IGR potentials to guarantee future self-sufficiency.
		There should be periodic reviews of revenue drive strategies to ascertain if they are yielding the desired results that will bring about sustainable revenue growth.
3.8.2	**Internally Generated Revenue:** IGR accounted for 19.81% of total Inflows within the period while it even decreased from 20.44% in 2022 to 19.30% 2023	The state should carefully review and identify areas of revenue leakages to develop and implement mechanisms aimed at closing all loopholes.
3.8.3	**Loans and Grants:** Loans source of inflow for the state during the two-year period reviewed increased, from N21.23 Billion in 2022 to N23 Billion in 2023. While grants and donation received by the state increased by 58.45% within the same period.	The purposes for which loans are taken need to be carefully reviewed to ensure that the facilities are not used for projects that are not self-financing, either directly or indirectly.
3.8.4	**Expenditure:** We also noted that the spending allocations to capital expenditure were very low compared to recurrent expenditure during the years under review as observed in the previous reports.	It is imperative for the state to increase its allocation to capital projects where practicable to improve the infrastructure needed in the state. This is essential to bring about significant economic growth and development.
3.9	**Rivers**	

3.9.1	**Federal Allocation Receipts:** The Internally generated revenue continues to rise from N173.30 Billion in 2022 to N195.24 Billion in 2023. If loans are excluded, IGR would represent 35.61% of revenue within the period. However, federal allocation continues to be the major source of revenue for the State.	As recommended in previous reports, The State should continue to improve its IGR collection to move towards self-sufficiency.
3.9.2	**Loan:** The State's borrowing increased significantly in 2023. Loans taken in 2023 from internal sources amounted to N213.9 Billion compared to N35.13 Billion obtained in 2022.	Loan levels should be closely monitored to ensure that they do not rise to a level where they become a burden to the State.
3.9.3	**Expenditure Pattern:** While it is worthy of note that the State continued its trend of spending more on capital expenditure compared to recurrent items. There is a very disturbing trend of neglect in the social and environmental to continuous focus in the physical projects such as roads, Transport, works and housing as seen in expenditure in that sector increase from N112.95 Billion in 2022 to N312.80 Billion in 2023, while expenditure in the whole social sector do not amount to more than N60.79 Billion in 2023.	The State should continue expanding on its capital expenditure; however, it should ensure there is a balance between physical infrastructure and social infrastructure for all rounded development.

8.0 APPENDIX.

8.1.1. 13% Derivation distributed to Nine-Oil Producing States.

Oil and Gas					
		No. of LGCs	13% Share of Derivation		Total
			2022 N	2023 N	N
ABIA	SE	17	6,949,318,263	4,179,709,747	11,129,028,010
AKWA IBOM	SS	31	222,521,091,897	182,398,409,631	404,919,501,528
ANAMBRA	SE	21	4,246,132,586	7,860,878,963	12,107,011,548
BAYELSA	SS	8	188,016,380,435	140,280,039,414	328,296,419,849
DELTA	SS	25	296,627,074,302	265,285,171,212	561,912,245,514
EDO	SS	18	37,489,553,876	27,366,822,126	64,856,376,002
IMO	SE	27	18,610,280,351	9,344,698,533	27,954,978,884
ONDO	S W	18	25,948,884,111	25,366,392,672	51,315,276,783
RIVERS	SS	23	169,795,436,955	139,976,728,826	309,772,165,781
Total (States/LGCs)			**970,204,152,775**	**802,058,851,124**	**1,772,263,003,899**

8.1.2. 13% Derivation distributed to Solid Mineral Producing States.

S/NO.	Beneficiary State	No. of LGA	Solid Mineral 13% Derivativation 2022	2023
1	Abia	17	-	14,182,302.03
2	Adamawa	21	-	12,404,629.88
3	Akwa Ibom	31	-	13,470,719.03
4	Anambra	21	-	4,864,433.99
5	Bauchi	20	-	33,066,570.03
6	Bayelsa	8	-	3,605,070.25
7	Benue	23	-	31,939,345.11
8	Borno	27	-	735,755.34
9	Ccross River	18	-	90,213,490.70
10	Delta	25	-	4,782,602.97
11	Ebonyi	13	-	155,792,312.98
12	Edo	18	-	119,878,762.03
13	Ekiti	16	-	7,502,392.97
14	Enugu	17	-	8,343,174.53
15	Gombe	11	-	34,558,578.92
16	Imo	27	-	2,192,518.61
17	Jigawa	27	-	2,181,516.62
18	Kaduna	23	-	89,752,320.93
19	Kano	44	-	68,157,825.93
20	Katsina	34	-	10,933,004.93
21	Kebbi	21	-	15,333,000.05
22	Kogi	21	-	285,837,473.92
23	Kwara	16	-	28,787,574.75
24	Lagos	20	-	229,280,857.92
25	Nasarawa	13	-	52,455,588.03
26	Niger	25	-	46,455,454.76
27	Ogun	20	-	245,050,072.22
28	Ondo	18	-	103,281,379.19
29	Osun	30	-	73,984,323.08
30	Oyo	33	-	58,544,992.25
31	Plateau	17	-	49,325,788.59
32	Rivers	23	-	11,981,419.62
33	Sokoto	23	-	25,422,750.15
34	Taraba	16	-	10,556,298.40
35	Yobe	17	-	1,631,058.17
36	Zamfara	14	-	6,530,011.56
37	FCT	6	-	215,513,458.37
	Total	**774**	**-**	**2,168,528,828.81**

8.1.3. NDDC's Emergency projects 2022

DESCRIPTION	CONTRACTOR	LOCATION	LGA	STATE	STATUS	% COMP	TYPE	CLASSIFICATION	DATE OF AWARD	CONTRACT SUM	IPC LEVEL	AMOUNT (₦)
EMERGENCY REPAIR WORKS/REHABILITATION OF COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, WARRI, DELTA STATE.	WAKEMA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LTD	COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, WARRI	WARRI	DT	ONGOING	62	BUILDING	EMERGENCY	6-May-22	163,708,007.50	1	95,751,662.28
EMERGENCY REHABILITATION OF EGBO GRAMMAR SCHOOL, UHURIE, UGHELLI SOUTH, DELTA STATE	MIDWEST PRIME RESOURCES LTD	EGBO UHURIE	UGHELLI SOUTH	DT	COMPLETED	84	BUILDING	EMERGENCY	17-Jun-22	99,902,138.65	1	79,995,982.24
EMERGENCY RENOVATION AND FENCING OF NGBELI PRIMARY SCHOOL, KIAGBODO, BURUTU, DELTA STATE	HOMEK NIGERIA LIMITED		BURUTU	DT	COMPLETED	100	BUILDING	EMERGENCY	5-Sep-22	249,500,000.00	1	235,531,816.29
EMERGENCY RENOVATION AND FURNISHING OF LAW FACULTY BOARD/CONFERENCE ROOM & CONSTRUCTION OF GRADE A TOILETS, RIVERS STATE UNIVERSITY, NKPOLU, PORT HARCOURT, RIVERS STATE	LISMAC METROPOLITAN LIMITED.		PORT HARCOURT	RV	COMPLETED	100	BUILDING	EMERGENCY	5-Sep-22	49,800,369.43	1	46,243,975.95
EMERGENCYCHANNELIZATION WORKS AT AKENPAI COMMUNITY	FIRST BATYA CONCEPTS LTD	AKENPAI	YENAGOA	BY	COMPLETED	100	CHANNELIZATION	EMERGENCY	20-Sep-22	182,280,000.00	1	172,631,831.25
EMERGENCY CHANNELIZATION WORKS AT ANGALABIRI IN BAYELSA STATE	JILLIAN CONCEPTS & LOGISTICS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED			BY	COMPLETED	100	CHANNELIZATION	EMERGENCY	30-Nov-22	172,480,000.00	1	164,161,583.75
EMERGENCY CHANNELIZATION WORKS AT BOLU-ORUA COMMUNITY IN BAYELSA STATE	JILLIAN CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES LIMITED			BY	COMPLETED	100	CHANNELIZATION	EMERGENCY	30-Nov-22	203,885,000.00	1	193,807,450.00
EMERGENCY CHANNELIZATION WORKS AYAMA-IJAW (FEDERAL HOUSING ESTATE), BAYELSA STATE	OVIE-B CONSTRUCTION DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED			BY	COMPLETED	100	CHANNELIZATION	EMERGENCY	30-Nov-22	142,230,000.00	1	135,574,498.44
EMERGENCY CHANNELIZATION WORKS AT AZIKORO TOWN IN BAYELSA STATE	THE OVIEB PROJECTS LIMITED			BY	COMPLETED	100	CHANNELIZATION	EMERGENCY	30-Nov-22	192,236,000.00	1	182,160,859.69
EMERGENCY CHANNELIZATION WORKS AT IGBOGIDI COMMUNITY IN DELTA STATE	DE-IBIYE UNIVERSAL PROSPECTS LIMITED	IGBOGIDI	UDU	DT	COMPLETED	100	CHANNELIZATION	EMERGENCY	30-Nov-22	159,280,000.00	1	188,513,545.31
EMERGENCY CHANNELIZATION WORKS AT UGHOTOR COMMUNITY IN DELTA STATE	EJB PROJECTS LIMITED			DT	COMPLETED	100	CHANNELIZATION	EMERGENCY	30-Nov-22	130,295,000.00	1	123,927,908.13
EMERGENCY CHANNELIZATION WORKS AT JEDDO-WARRI TOWN IN DELTA STATE	JBM CONCEPTS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED			DT	COMPLETED	100	CHANNELIZATION	EMERGENCY	30-Nov-22	190,586,000.00	1	181,102,078.75
EMERGENCY CHANNELIZATION WORKS AT ORHO-AGBARHO COMMUNITY IN DELTA STATE	JILLIAN CONCEPTS & LOGISTICS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	ORHO-AGBARHO	UGHELLI NORTH	DT	COMPLETED	100	CHANNELIZATION	EMERGENCY	30-Nov-22	229,504,000.00	1	218,212,771.88
EMERGENCY CHANNELIZATION WORKS AT OWHRODE COMMUNITY	MAXB CONSTRUCTION INTERNATIONAL LTD	OWHRODE	UDU	DT	COMPLETED	100	CHANNELIZATION	EMERGENCY	30-Nov-22	149,380,000.00	1	141,927,184.06
EMERGENCY CHANNELIZATION WORKS AT OGINIBO COMMUNITY IN DELTA STATE	MBJ NIGERIA LIMITED	OGINIBO	UGHELLI SOUTH	DT	COMPLETED	100	CHANNELIZATION	EMERGENCY	30-Nov-22	187,330,000.00	1	177,925,735.94
EMERGENCY CHANNELIZATION WORKS AT OKUKOKO COMMUNITY IN DELTA STATE	NEW JORAM OPTIMUM CO. LIMITED	OKUKOKO	OKPE	DT	COMPLETED	100	CHANNELIZATION	EMERGENCY	30-Nov-22	174,680,000.00	1	166,279,145.63
EMERGENCY CHANNELIZATION WORKS AT EKAKPAMRE COMMUNITY IN DELTA STATE	OVIE-B CONSTRUCTION DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED			DT	COMPLETED	100	CHANNELIZATION	EMERGENCY	30-Nov-22	174,680,000.00	1	166,279,145.63
EMERGENCY CHANNELIZATION WORKS AT OWHASE COMMUNITY IN DELTA STATE	ULTIMATE IBIYE-COY LIMITED	OWHASE	UDU	DT	COMPLETED	100	CHANNELIZATION	EMERGENCY	30-Nov-22	181,005,000.00	1	171,573,050.31
EMERGENCY CHANNELIZATION WORKS AT OCHIGBA COMMUNITY IN RIVERS STATE	JBM CONCEPTS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	OCHIGBA	AHOADA EAST	RV	COMPLETED	100	CHANNELIZATION	EMERGENCY	30-Nov-22	218,273,000.00	1	192,989,862.50
EMERGENCY CHANNELIZATION WORKS AT OKOMA 1 COMMUNITY IN RIVERS STATE	NEW JORAM OPTIMUM CO. LIMITED	OKOMA 1	AHOADA EAST	RV	COMPLETED	100	CHANNELIZATION	EMERGENCY	30-Nov-22	181,200,000.00	1	145,784,433.75
EMERGENCY CHANNELIZATION WORKS AT IHEKE COMMUNITY IN RIVERS STATE	OVIE-B CONSTRUCTION DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED	IHEKE	AHOADA EAST	RV	COMPLETED	100	CHANNELIZATION	EMERGENCY	30-Nov-22	179,740,000.00	1	156,597,225.00
EMERGENCY CHANNELIZATION WORKS AT IKATA COMMUNITY IN RIVERS STATE	ULTIMATE IBIYE-COY LIMITED	IKATA	AHOADA EAST	RV	COMPLETED	100	CHANNELIZATION	EMERGENCY	30-Nov-22	187,880,000.00	1	166,397,225.00
EMERGENCY CHANNELIZATION WORKS AT OWEREWERE IN RIVERS STATE	ULTIMATE IBIYE-COY LIMITED	OWEREWERE	AHOADA EAST	RV	COMPLETED	100	CHANNELIZATION	EMERGENCY	30-Nov-22	176,330,000.00	1	155,563,187.50
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHT AT AKPENYI/OKOH STREET, AGBOR IKA SOUTH LGA, DELTA STATE	HIND VENTURE NIG. LTD	AGBOR	IKA SOUTH	DT	COMPLETED	100	ELECT	EMERGENCY	17-Jun-22	248,479,563.35	1	235,459,995.35
EMERGENCY RECONSTRUCTION/REHABILITATION OF EXISTING 33KV SINGLE CIRCUIT ONUEBUM/AYAKORO LINE	HEVZ INNOVATION AND LOGISTICS LTD	ONUEBUM/AYAKORO	OGBIA	BY	COMPLETED	100	ELECTRIFICATION	EMERGENCY	5-Sep-22	249,500,00.02	1	236,851,909.31

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION OF EREMA STREET, OFF AHOADA – OMOKU ROAD, OMOKU, ONELGA, RIVERS STATE (LOT 1).	JBM CONCEPTS INTERNATIONAL LTD	EREMA STREET, OFF AHOADA – OMOKU ROAD, OMOKU, ONELGA	ONELGA	RV	ONGOING	95	ROAD	EMERGENCY	6-May-22	440,092,866.33	1	402,538,559.07
EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION OF EREMA STREET, OFF AHOADA – OMOKU ROAD, OMOKU, ONELGA, RIVERS STATE (LOT 2).	JILLIAN INTEGRATED RESOURCES LTD	EREMA STREET, OFF AHOADA – OMOKU ROAD, OMOKU, ONELGA,	ONELGA,	RV	ONGOING	95	ROAD	EMERGENCY	6-May-22	441,482,751.33	1	404,130,199.82
EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION OF ESUK INYANG URUAN-IBETE URUAN-IKOT EBOK-NKIMENTA URUAN-NDA IKOT ABASI URUAN - AKPAUNAM URUAN, URUAN LGA, AKWA IBOM STATE (LOT 1)	301 CONSTRUCTION LTD	VARIOUS	URUAN	AK	COMPLETED	100	ROAD	EMERGENCY	6-May-22	526,377,553.92	1	469,878,500.94
EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION OF ESUK INYANG URUAN-IBETE URUAN-IKOT EBOK-NKIMENTA URUAN-NDA IKOT ABASI URUAN - AKPAUNAM URUAN, URUAN LGA, AKWA IBOM STATE (LOT 2)	WEBSTER GLOBAL VENTURES LTD	VARIOUS	URUAN	AK	COMPLETED	100	ROAD	EMERGENCY	6-May-22	467,422,894.08	1	408,114,571.49
EMERGENCY RECONSTRUCTION/REMEDIAL WORKS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALABAR INTERNAL ROADS AND DRAINAGES, CALABAR, CROSS RIVER STATE	CRISTACROSS CONSTRUCTION LIMITED.		CALABAR	CR	COMPLETED	100	ROAD	EMERGENCY	6-May-22	895,940,534.83	1	641,901,716.92
EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION OF CONCRETE PAVEMENT ROAD AT FORCADOS STREET, OPPOSITE EDWIN CLARK UNIVERSITY, KIAGBODO, BURUTU L.G.A, DELTA STATE	ROYAL MAZ INTEGRATED SERVICES LIMITED.		BURUTU	DT	COMPLETED	100	ROAD	EMERGENCY	6-May-22	680,115,145.26	1	616,865,525.70
EMERGENCY RECONSTRUCTION OF OZA ROAD, UHUNMWODA L.G.A, EDO STATE (LOT 5)	AMU GLOBAL VENTURES LIMITED	OZA ROAD, UHUNMWODA	UHUNMWODA	ED	COMPLETED	100.00	ROAD	EMERGENCY	6-May-22	500,168,385.00	1	469,184,728.25
EMERGENCY RECONSTRUCTION OF OZA ROAD, UHUNMWODA L.G.A, EDO STATE (LOT 6)	AMU GLOBAL VENTURES LIMITED	OZA ROAD, UHUNMWODA	UHUNMWODA	ED	COMPLETED	100.00	ROAD	EMERGENCY	6-May-22	500,791,885.00	1	469,777,053.25
EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION OF INTERNAL ROADS WITHIN THE PALACE OF THE OBA OF BENIN (LOT 1) IN OREDO L.G.A, EDO STATE.	FIDDEL ENGINEERING NIG. LTD	INTERNAL ROADS WITHIN THE PALACE OF THE OBA OF BENIN (LOT 1) IN OREDO	OREDO	ED	COMPLETED	100.00	ROAD	EMERGENCY	6-May-22	184,500,000.00	1	160,961,202.23
EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION OF ORLU TOWNSHIP ROADS (LOT 2), ORLU L.G.A, IMO STATE	JARABIC LIMITED.		ORLU	IM	COMPLETED	100	ROAD	EMERGENCY	5-Sep-22	975,427,742.82	1	776,851,160.43
EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION OF OMUMA INTERNAL ROADS/DRAINS IN ORU EAST, IMO STATE (LOT 1)	PREVIC CONSTRUCTION LIMITED.		ORU EAST	IM	COMPLETED	100	ROAD	EMERGENCY	6-May-22	975,427,742.81	1	775,021,023.95
EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION OF INTERNAL ROAD IN NDDC STAFF COOPERATIVE HOUSING ESTATE, OFOROLA (LOT 2), OWERRI WEST L.G.A, IMO STATE	WESTERN DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED.		OWERRI WEST	IM	COMPLETED	100	ROAD	EMERGENCY	6-May-22	683,817,518.69	1	609,486,720.73
EMERGENCY RECONSTRUCTION OF INTERNAL ROADS IN IDANRE TOWN, IDANRE L.G.A, ONDO STATE (LOT 2)	SAMCHASE NIGERIA LIMITED			OD	COMPLETED	100	ROAD	EMERGENCY	5-Sep-22	686,142,182.38	1	637,093,410.58
EMERGENCY RECONSTRUCTION OF INTERNAL ROADS IN IDANRE TOWN, IDANRE L.G.A, ONDO STATE (LOT 1)	SAMCHASE NIGERIA LIMITED	IDANRE		OD	COMPLETED	100	ROAD	EMERGENCY	5-Sep-22	680,681,970.35	1	614,875,218.13

EMERGENCY CONTRACT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF ADESESAN OMITAYO CLOSE AND ROYAL AVENUE EXTENSION, OFF DOXA ROAD, OFF PETER ODILI ROAD, TRANS AMADI, RIVERS STATE	JILLIAN INTEGRATED RESOURCES LIMITED.		PORT HARCOURT	RV	COMPLETED	100	ROAD	EMERGENCY	17-Jun-22	493,229,333.99	1	454,142,868.03
EMERGENCY RECONSTRUCTION OF DICKEN LLOYD AVENUE & ADJOINING STREETS, OFF RUKPOKWU, OFF AIRPORT ROAD, PORTHARCOURT, RIVERS STATE (LOT 2)	MBJ NIGERIA LTD	RUKPOKWU	PORT HARCOURT	RV	COMPLETED	100	ROAD	EMERGENCY	5-Sep-22	516,926,065.55	1	482,176,736.45
EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION OF 1.2KM OF PEACE AVENUE, EGBELU & ENVIRONS, OBIO/AKPOR L.G.A, RIVERS STATE	SABSOLAZ NIGERIA LIMITED.		OBIO/AKPOR	RV	COMPLETED	100	ROAD	EMERGENCY	6-May-22	381,444,924.93	1	314,444,933.17
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS AT BOSSY WATER STREET AND ENVIRONS, ETEGWE, YENAGOA L.G.A, BAYELSA STATE	I. M GLOBAL SERVICES.	ETEGWE	YENAGOA	BY	COMPLETED	90	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	5-Sep-22	288,600,000.00	RETENTION	13,692,383.33
EMERGENCY PROVISION OF SOLAR STREET LIGHTS AT OZORO, (LOT 2) ISOKO NORTH L.G.A, DELTA STATE	JILLIAN CONSTRUCTION & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES LTD	OZORO COMMUNITY AND ENVIRONS, ISOKO NORTH	ISOKO NORTH	DT	COMPLETED	98.00	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	17-Jun-22	249,500,000.00	1	232,384,567.40
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS AT OBEHIE-UMUOKWOR COMMUNITY IN UKWA WEST L.G.A,ABIA STATE	ANGLE RIVER LIMITED.	OBEHIE-UMUOKWOR	UKWA WEST	AB	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	5-Sep-22	249,500,000.00	1	233,338,400.60
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS AT UMUNTEKE COMMUNITY, UKWA WEST L.G.A, ABIA STATE	ANGLE RIVER LIMITED.	UMUNTEKE	UKWA WEST	AB	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	5-Sep-22	249,500,000.00	1	233,338,400.60
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHT AT NEW JERUSALEM ESTATE BY OUTER RING ROAD, MBAK ETOI, UYO L.G.A, AKWA IBOM STATE	CHRISWILLS RESOURCES INTEGRATED LIMITED.	MBAK ETOI	UYO	AK	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	6-May-22	248,520,000.00	1	236,474,491.11
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS IN URUK USO COMMUNITY IN ABAK L.G.A, AKWA IBOM STATE	PICKETT & PRIME NIGERIA LIMITED.		ABAK	AK	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	5-Sep-22	249,500,000.00	1	221,066,506.26
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS AT IKOT AKPAENANG VILLAGE, EKET L.G.A, AKWA IBOM STATE	STALAB AMOUR LIMITED.		EKET	AK	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	17-Jun-22	248,750,200.00	1	228,414,739.89
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS IN EKEREMOR/ISAMPOU COMMUNITIES IN EKEREMOR L.G.A, BAYELSA STATE	JILLIAN INTEGRATED RESOURCES LIMITED.	EKEREMOR/ISAMPOU COMMUNITIES	EKEREMOR	BY	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	7-Apr-22	249,500,000.00	1	220,441,645.00
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS IN ADAGBABIRI/BOLU-ORUA IN SAGBAMA L.G.A, BAYELSA STATE	OVIE B CONSTRUCTION DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED.	ADAGBABIRI	SAGBAMA	BY	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	17-Jun-22	249,500,000.00	1	220,441,645.00
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHT AT KABEAMA/AGORO/OSIAMA/OKUMBIRI ENVIRONS, SAGBAMA L.G.A, BAYELSA STATE	GANRIC INTEGRATED NIGERIA LIMITED.		SAGBAMA	BY	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	6-May-22	247,356,025.00	1	227,742,672.46
EMERGENCY RECONSTRUCTION OF BAYELSA MEDICAL UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE GATE AND PROVISION/INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHT IN BAYELSA MEDICAL UNIVERSITY, YENAGOA L.G.A, BAYELSA STATE	I. M GLOBAL SERVICES.	MEDICAL UNIVERSITY	YENAGOA	BY	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	5-Sep-22	284,585,412.32	1	254,179,759.39

EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS IN TUNGABIRI TOWN IN SAGBAMA L.G.A, BAYELSA STATE	JBM CONCEPTS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED.	TUNGABIRI	SAGBAMA	BY	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	5-Sep-22	249,500,000.00	1	220,441,690.60
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS IN KABIAMA/AKEDDEI TOWN IN SAGBAMA L.G.A, BAYELSA STATE	MBJ NIGERIA LIMITED.	AKEDDEI TOWN	SAGBAMA	BY	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	5-Sep-22	249,500,000.00	1	220,441,690.60
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS IN AGORO/TUNGBO TOWN IN EKEREMO L.G.A, BAYELSA STATE	MBJ NIGERIA LIMITED.	AGORO/TUNGBO TOWN	EKEREMO	BY	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	5-Sep-22	249,500,000.00	1	220,441,690.60
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS IN OTEFE MAIN TOWN OTEFE POLYTECHNIC IN OGHARA, ETHIOPE WEST L.G.A, DELTA STATE	JILLIAN CONSTRUCTION & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES LIMITED.			DT	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	7-Apr-22	249,500,000.00	1	232,384,567.40
EMERGENCY PROVISION OF SOLAR STREET LIGHTS IN OZORO TOWN, ISOKO NORTH L.G.A, DELTA STATE	JILLIAN INTEGRATED RESOURCES LIMITED.		ISOKO NORTH	DT	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	7-Apr-22	249,865,500.00	1	232,702,079.07
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR-POWERED STREET LIGHT IN EZI COMMUNITY IN ANIOCHA NORTH L.G.A, DELTA STATE	BRYGEO ENERGY SERVICE LIMITED.	EZI COMMUNITY	ANIOCHA NORTH	DT	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	17-Jun-22	248,750,020.00	1	232,459,709.57
EMERGENCY PROVISION OF SOLAR STREET LIGHT AT POLICE STATION, MAYOKO STREET, KOKO TOWN, WARRI NORTH L.G.A, DELTA STATE	GIWES INTERNATIONAL COMPANY LTD	MAYOKO	WARRI NORTH	DT	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	7-Apr-22	248,500,000.00	1	236,431,608.82
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS IN OTEFE TOWN IN ETHIOPE WEST L.G.A, DELTA STATE	JILLIAN CONSTRUCTION & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES LIMITED.		ETHIOPE WEST	DT	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	17-Jun-22	249,500,000.00	1	233,906,229.90
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS IN OLOMORO TOWN IN ISOKO SOUTH L.G.A, DELTA STATE	JILLIAN INTEGRATED RESOURCES LIMITED.		ISOKO SOUTH	DT	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	17-Jun-22	249,500,000.00	1	232,384,567.40
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS IN THE DELTA NORTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, DELTA STATE	NOYIVIE CONSTRUCTIONS LIMITED.	AGBOR	IKA SOUTH	DT	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	1-Feb-22	248,548,650.75	1	233,289,857.15
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR STREET LIGHT ALONG OLD LAGOS – ASABA ROAD AND ENVIRONS, UMUNEDE, IKA NORTH EAST L.G.A, DELTA STATE	OVERLAND PROLOG SOLUTIONS LIMITED.	UMUNEDE	IKA NORTH	DT	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	17-Jun-22	248,563,050.00	1	235,459,995.35
EMERGENCY CONTRACT FOR THE PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWER STREET LIGHT AT OZORO, ISOKO NORTH L.G.A, DELTA STATE (LOT 1-2)	OVIEB CONSTRUCTION & DEV. LIMITED.		ISOKO NORTH	DT	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	17-Jun-22	249,500,000.00	1	232,324,589.06
EMERGENCY PROVISION OF SOLAR STREET LIGHTS AT OZORO, (LOT 1) ISOKO NORTH L.G.A, DELTA STATE	OVIE-B CONSTRUCTION DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LTD	OZORO COMMUNITY AND ENVIRONS, ISOKO NORTH	ISOKO NORTH	DT	COMPLETED	100.00	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	17-Jun-22	249,500,000.00	1	233,906,229.90
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHT IN OGBE-IJAW TOWN, WARRI SOUTH-WEST L.G.A, WARRI, DELTA STATE	THE OVIEB PROJECTS LIMITED.		WARRI SOUTH	DT	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	17-Jun-22	249,500,000.00	1	234,292,748.19
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS AT AMA ALIM (NGUGO IKEDURU) – NKWO ODORO MARKET (IKEMBARA) ROAD AND ENVIRONS IN IKEDURU L.G.A, IMO STATE	RIMEFRA CONSULTS LIMITED.	AMA ALIM (UGUGO IKEDURU)- NKWO ODORO MARKET (IKEMBARA) ROAD AND ENVIRONS IN IKEDURU LGA, IMO STATE	IKEDURU	IM	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	7-Apr-22	248,520,000.00	1	231,370,817.46

EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR STREETS LIGHTS IN NNEISE UGIRI-IKE COMMUNITY IN IKEDURU LGA, IMO STATE	KASTEEL PROPERTIES LTD	NNEISE UGIRI-IKE	IKEDURU	IM	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	7-Apr-22	241,078,669.21	1	219,190,764.95
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHT AT IKUEMOLA STREET	NEBEN NIGERIA LIMITED	IGBOKODA	ILAJE	OD	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT		7-Apr-22	248,645,350.75	1	229,733,493.45
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHT IN IKARE AKOKO, AKOKO NORTH EAST FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY (LOT 2). ONDO STATE	PHISER ENGINEERING & SOLUTIONS LIMITED		AKOKO NORTH EAST	OD	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	5-Sep-22	249,500,000.00	1	233,191,365.32
EMERGENCY CONTRACT FOR THE EMERGENCY INSTALLATION OF SOLAR STREET LIGHT IN FEDERAL HOUSING ESTATE RUMUEME, OBIO/AKPOR. L.G.A RIVERS STATE .	ADEC-METRO ENERGY LIMITED		OBIO/AKPOR	RV	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	17-Jun-22	249,973,363.25	1	234,578,592.62
EMERGENCY INSTALLATION OF SOLAR STREET LIGHTS AT INTERNAL ROADS IN EZE GBAKA-GBAKA/ ILOM LAYOUT, WOJI TOWN, PORT HARCOURT, RIVERS STATE (LOT 2)	BRUS VIEW SUITE LTD	WOJI	PORT HARCOURT	RV	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	6-May-22	248,750,020.00	1	215,925,063.38
EMERGENCY INSTALLATION OF SOLAR STREET AT INTERNAL ROADS IN EZE GBAKA-GBAKA/ ILOM LAYOUT, WOJI TOWN, PORT HARCOURT, RIVERS STATE (LOT 1)	BRUSSIANI NIGERIA LTD	WOJI	PORT HARCOURT	RV	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	6-May-22	246,456,377.24	1	231,139,421.57
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS AT CAN LINK ROAD/WOJI ROAD, G.R.A. PHASE II, PORT HARCOURT	BUILDGATE DEVELOPMENT LIMITED	GRA PHASE II	PORT HARCOURT	RV	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	6-May-22	248,479,563.35	1	228,182,532.15
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS IN BOLO, WAKAMA COMMUNITIES IN OGU-BOLO L.G.A, RIVERS STATE	FIRST BATYA CONCEPTS LIMITED.		OGU-BOLO	RV	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	5-Sep-22	249,500,000.00	1	236,031,106.81
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS IN GIO COMMUNITY, TAI LGA, RIVERS STATE	FIRST BATYA CONCEPTS LTD	GIO	TAI	RV	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	5-Sep-22	249,500,000.00	1	235,445,034.31
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR STREET LIGHT AT PEACE VALLEY ESTATE AND ENVIRONS, TRANS WOJI, PORT HARCOURT, RIVERS STATE	G.O.D LINKS GLOBAL VENTURES LTD	TRANS WOJI, PORT HARCOURT	PORT HARCOURT	RV	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	17-Jun-22	248,515,425.55	1	228,743,058.00
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS IN INYONGORONG TOWN, ANDONI LGA, RIVERS STATE	JBM CONCEPTS INTERNATIONAL LTD	INYONGORONG	ANDONI	RV	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	5-Sep-22	249,500,000.00	1	236,851,909.31
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS IN UYANGALA, EGWEDE VILLAGE IN ANDONI L.G.A, RIVERS STATE	JILLIAN CONCEPTS & LOGISTICS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED.		ANDONI	RV	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	5-Sep-22	249,500,000.00	1	236,026,723.07
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS AT IGNATIUS AJURU UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION, RUMUOLUMINI, OBIO/AKPOR L.G.A, RIVERS STATE	JILLIAN CONSTRUCTION & DEV. SERVICES LIMITED.		OBIO/AKPOR	RV	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	6-May-22	249,050,000.00	1	233,647,820.43
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS IN OGU COMMUNITIES IN OGU-BOLO L.G.A, RIVERS STATE	JILLIAN CONSTRUCTION & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES LIMITED.		OGU-BOLO	RV	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	5-Sep-22	249,500,000.00	1	235,821,159.31
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS IN ISIAMANGA, AJAKAJAK COMMUNITIES IN ANDONI LGA, RIVERS STATE	JILLIAN CONSTRUCTION & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES LTD	ISIAMANGA AJAKAJAK	ANDONI	RV	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	5-Sep-22	249,500,000.00	1	235,511,348.07
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS IN RUMUODOGO COMMUNITY IN EMOHUA L.G.A, RIVERS STATE	JILLIAN INTEGRATED RESOURCES LIMITED.		EMOHUA	RV	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	17-Jun-22	249,500,000.00	1	235,821,159.31

EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS IN IBAKA, OGBOGBO ROAD AND ENVIRONS IN OKRIKA L.G.A, RIVERS STATE	JILLIAN INTEGRATED RESOURCES LIMITED.		OKRIKA	RV	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	5-Sep-22	249,500,000.00	1	235,821,159.31
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS IN ASU-OYET, ASU-AMA ROADS AND ITS ENVIRONS IN ANDONI LGA, RIVERS STATE	JILLIAN INTEGRATED RESOURCES LTD	ASU-AMA	ANDONI	RV	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	5-Sep-22	249,500,000.00	1	237,032,257.67
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS IN AGWUT-OBOLO, AYAMBOKO COMMUNITIES IN ANDONI LGA, RIVERS STATE	JILLIAN INTEGRATED RESOURCES LTD	AYAMBOKO	ANDONI	RV	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	5-Sep-22	249,500,000.00	1	235,511,348.07
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS IN EBUKUMA TOWN IN ANDONI LGA, RIVERS STATE	JILLIAN INTEGRATED RESOURCES LTD	EBUKUMA	ANDONI	RV	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	5-Sep-22	249,500,000.00	1	235,821,126.42
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR STREETS LIGHTS IN OHIA EGBELU RUMUCHINDA INTERNAL ROAD, RUMUAPU, RUKPOKWU, OBIO/AKPOR L.G.A, RIVERS STATE	KOSIBROWN INVESTMENT LIMITED.	RUMUAPU	OBIO/AKPOR	RV	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	5-Sep-22	248,954,063.55	1	227,940,019.23
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS IN RUMUJI, RUMUEWOR COMMUNITY IN EMOHUA L.G.A, RIVERS STATE	MBJ NIGERIA LIMITED.		EMOHUA	RV	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	5-Sep-22	249,500,000.00	1	236,031,106.81
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS IN EKEDE, AYAM EKEDE COMMUNITIES IN ANDONI LGA, RIVERS STATE	MBJ NIGERIA LTD	EKEDE	ANDONI	RV	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	5-Sep-22	249,500,000.00	1	235,511,348.07
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS IN AGANA, AYAMA AGANA, UKWA COMMUNITIES IN ANDONI LGA, RIVERS STATE	MBJ NIGERIA LTD	AGANA AYAMA AGANA UKWA	ANDONI	RV	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	5-Sep-22	249,500,000.00	1	235,511,348.07
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS IN GEORGE AMA, ABAM COMMUNITIES IN OKRIKA L.G.A, RIVERS STATE	NEW JORAM OPTIMUM CO. LIMITED.		OKRIKA	RV	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	5-Sep-22	249,500,000.00	1	235,821,159.31
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS IN RUMUAGHOLU COMMUNITY, OBIO/AKPOR L.G.A, RIVERS STATE	NEW JORAM OPTIMUM CO. LIMITED.		OBIO/AKPOR	RV	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	17-Jun-22	249,500,000.00	1	234,668,942.40
EMERGENCY PROVISION & INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS IN GEORGE AMA, ABAM COMMUNITIES	NEW JORAM OPTIMUM CO. LTD	OKUJAGU	OKRIKA	RV	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	5-Sep-22	249,500,00.00	1	236,851,909.31
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS IN EGBADA COMMUNITY IN ONELGA L.G.A, RIVERS STATE	OVIEB CONSTRUCTION DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED.	EGBADA	OGBA/EGBEMA/NDONI	RV	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	17-Jun-22	249,500,000.00	1	235,821,159.31
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS IN OKRIKA MAIN TOWN IN OKRIKA L.G.A, RIVERS STATE	OVIEB CONSTRUCTION DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED.		OKRIKA	RV	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	5-Sep-22	249,500,000.00	1	235,821,159.31
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS IN AFRADIKI, EGBOMU COMMUNITIES AND ENVIRONS, ANDONI LGA, RIVERS STATE	OVIEB CONSTRUCTION DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LTD	AFRADIKI	ANDONI	RV	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	5-Sep-22	249,500,000.00	1	235,821,159.31
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS IN IBOT-IREM, DEMA, AMA COMMUNITIES IN ANDONI LGA, RIVERS STATE	OVIEB CONSTRUCTION DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LTD	IBOT-IREM, DEMA, AMA	ANDONI	RV	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	5-Sep-22	249,500,000.00	1	232,761,734.67
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS IN HULK/OTOBO/OKANA OGONOKOM OKPEDEN IN ABUA ODUAL L.G.A, RIVERS STATE	PHILCOM INTEGRATED LIMITED.		ABUA/ODUA	RV	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	17-Jun-22	248,478,363.00	1	230,127,228.00
EMERGENCY SUPPLY AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS ACROSS OZANOGOGO AND OTHER PARTS OF IKA SOUTH LGA, DELTA STATE	SKY STANDARD INVESTMENT LTD	OZANOGOGO	IKA SOUTH	DT	COMPLETED		SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	17-Jun-22	248,456,370.24	1	235,351,495.35

8.1.4. NDDC's Emergency projects 2023

DESCRIPTION	CONTRACTOR	LOCATION	LGA	STATE	STATUS	% COMP	TYPE	CLASSIFICATION	DATE OF AWARD	CONTRACT SUM	IPC LEVEL	AMOUNT (₦)
EMERGENCY PROVISION OF SOLARSTREET LIGHT IN AFISIERE TOWN FROM AMEKPA JUNCTION TO OGBEVWAN TOWN (LOT 121).	HALCYON & LIBER LIMITED	AFISIERE TOWN	UGHELLI	DT	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR	EMERGENCY	31-Mar-23	249,477,339.18	1	236,603,570.52
EMERGENCY PROVISION OF SOLARSTREET LIGHT IN EMEDE TOWN (LOT 121).	JBM CONCEPTS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	EMEDE TOWN	ISOKO SOUTH	DT	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR	EMERGENCY	31-Mar-23	249,477,339.18	1	236,348,258.02
EMERGENCY PROVISION OF SOLAR STREET LIGHT IN ODI COMMUNITY KOLOKUMA/OPOKUMA LGA, BAYELSA STATE (LOT 244)	TRAMASCO NIG LTD	ODI	KOLOKUMA /OPOKUMA	BY	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT		31-Mar-23	249,477,339.18	1	225,012,924.32
EMERGENCY PROVISION OF SOLAR STREET LIGHT IN ODI COMMUNITY KOLOKUMA/OPOKUMA LGA, BAYELSA STATE (LOT 243)	TRAMASCO NIG LTD	ODI	KOLOKUMA /OPOKUMA	BY	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT		31-Mar-23	249,477,339.18	1	225,012,924.32
EMERGENCY PROVISION OF SOLAR STREET LIGHT IN UGHELLI PATANI EXPRESS WAY (EAST WEST ROAD) FROM OGHENEVWETA JUNCTION TO AGBARHA JUNCTION, DELTA STATE (LOT 177)	CANDIX ENGINEERING NIGERIA LIMITED	UGHELLI PATANI EXPRESS WAY (EAST WEST ROAD) FROM OGHENEVWETA JUNCTION TO AGBARHA JUNCTION, DELTA STATE (LOT 177)	UGHELLI NORTH	DT	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	31-Mar-23	236,670,758.02	1	236,670,758.02
EMERGENCY PROVISION OF SOLAR STREET LIGHT IN WESTERN DELTA UNIVERSITY – WDU BACK ROAD ETHIOPE WEST LGA: DELTA STATE (LOT 323).	EJB PROJECTS LIMITED	WESTERN DELTA UNIVERSITY-WDU BACK ROAD	ETHIOPE EAST LGA	DT	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	31-Mar-23	249,477,339.18	1	236,079,508.02
EMERGENCY PROVISION OF SOLAR STREET LIGHT IN ETHIOPE EAST LGA EDUCATION AUTHORITY – COUNCIL SECRETARIATE ISIOKOLO ROUNDABOUT - ORHOAKPO ETHIOPE EAST LGA: DELTA STATE (LOT 324).	EJB PROJECTS LIMITED	ETHIOPE EAST LGA EDUCATION AUTHORITY-COUNCIL SECRETARAITE ISIOKOLO ROUNDABOUT-ORHOAKPO	ETHIOPE EAST LGA	DT	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	31-Mar-23	249,477,339.18	1	236,079,508.02
EMERGENCY PROVISION OF SOLAR STREET LIGHT IN UMUAJA TOWN, UKWANI LGA, DELTA STATE (LOT 123)	JBM CONCEPTS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	UMUAJA TOWN, UKWANI LGA, DELTA STATE (LOT 123)	UKWANI	DT	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	31-Mar-23	236,402,008.02	1	236,402,008.02
EMERGENCY PROVISION OF SOLAR STREET LIGHT IN IBORI ROAD ONOJAYAEFE STREET OGHAREKI – MOBILE ROAD, OLD SAPELE ROAD ETHIOPE WEST LGA: DELTA STATE (LOT 322).	JILLIAN CONCEPTS & LOGISTICS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	IBORI ROAD ONOJAY AEFE STREET OGHAREKI-MOBILE ROAD, OLD SAPELE ROAD	ETHIOPE EAST LGA	DT	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	31-Mar-23	249,477,339.18	1	236,079,508.02
EMERGENCY PROVISION OF SOLAR STREET LIGHT IN ELLU TOWN(LOT 114)	JILLIAN CONSTR. & DEVELOPMENT SERV. LTD	ELLU TOWN	ISOKO NORTH	DT	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	31-Mar-23	249,477,339.18	1	236,603,570.52
EMERGENCY PROVISION OF SOLAR STREET LIGHT IN OZORO TOWN, ISOKO NORTH LGA, DELTA STATE (LOT 109)	JILLIAN INTEGRATED RESOURCES LIMITED	OZORO TOWN, ISOKO NORTH LGA, DELTA STATE (LOT 109)	ISOKO NORTH	DT	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	31-Mar-23	236,670,758.02	1	236,670,758.02
EMERGENCY PROVISION OF SOLAR STREET LIGHT IN OZORO TOWN, ISOKO NORTH LGA, DELTA STATE (LOT 110)	JILLIAN INTEGRATED RESOURCES LIMITED	OZORO TOWN, ISOKO NORTH LGA, DELTA STATE (LOT 110)	ISOKO NORTH	DT	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	31-Mar-23	236,670,758.02	1	236,670,758.02
EMERGENCY PROVISION OF SOLAR STREET LIGHT IN ONOVUGHE ESTATE – OZIEGBE PRIMARY SCHOOL – KOKORI INLAND – OKPARA MAIN MARKET – CHRIST CHURCH CATHOLIC CHURCH ETHIOPE EAST LGA: DELTA STATE (LOT 325).	KAEMARK INTEGRATED SERVICES LIMITED	ONOVUGHE ESTATE-OKPARA -OZIEGBE PRIMARY SCHOOL-KOKORI INLAND -OKPARA MAIN MARKET -CHRIST CHURCH CATHOLIC CHURCH	ETHIOPE EAST LGA	DT	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	31-Mar-23	249,477,339.18	1	236,079,508.02

EMERGENCY PROVISION OF SOLAR STREETLIGHT IN IDHEZE TOWN, ISOKO SOUTH LGA: DELTA STATE: (LOT 118).	MBJ NIGERIA LIMITED	IDHEZE TOWN	ISOKO SOUTH	DT	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	31-Mar-23	249,477,339.18	1	236,348,258.02
EMERGENCY PROVISION OF SOLAR STREETLIGHT IN OLOMORO TOWN, ISOKO SOUTH LGA, DELTA STATE: (LOT 119).	MBJ NIGERIA LIMITED	OLOMORO TOWN	ISOKO SOUTH	DT	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	31-Mar-23	249,477,339.18	1	236,348,258.02
EMERGENCY PROVISION OF SOLAR STREETLIGHT IN OLOMORO TOWN, ISOKO SOUTH LGA, DELTA STATE: (LOT 120).	MBJ NIGERIA LIMITED	OLOMORO TOWN	ISOKO SOUTH	DT	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	31-Mar-23	249,477,339.18	1	236,348,258.02
EMERGENCY PROVISION OF SOLAR STREETLIGHT IN EMEVOR TOWN, ISOKO NORTH LGA, DELTA STATE: (LOT 116).	OVIE-B CONSTRUCTION DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED	EMEVOR TOWN	ISOKO NORTH	DT	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	31-Mar-23	249,477,339.18	1	236,348,258.02
EMERGENCY PROVISION OF SOLAR STREETLIGHT IN OTOR-OWHE TOWN, ISOKO NORTH LGA, DELTA STATE: (LOT 117).	OVIE-B CONSTRUCTION DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED	OTOR-OWHE TOWN	ISOKO NORTH	DT	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	31-Mar-23	249,477,339.18	1	236,348,258.02
EMERGENCY PROVISION OF SOLAR STREET LIGHT IN UMUEZE 1, PHASE II, EHIME MBANO LGA, IMO STATE (LOT 329)	BOLIV LTD	UMUEZE	EHIME MBANO	IM	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT		31-Mar-23	249,477,339.18	1	226,204,372.58
EMERGENCY PROVISION OF SOLAR STREET LIGHT IN MGBIDI/OGUTA ROAD, ORU-WEST & OGUTA LGA, IMO STATE (LOT 355)	GLOBAL ENCO NETWORK LTD	MGBIDI/OGUTA	ORU-WEST	IM	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT		31-Mar-23	249,477,339.18	1	226,137,077.58
EMERGENCY PROVISION OF SOLAR STREET LIGHT IN UMUALUWAKA UMUNANOM UWUAWUCHI UMUEZE 1, EHIME MBANO (LOT 336)	NOVEMBER 5 MEADVILLE LTD	MUALUWAKA UMUNANOM UWUAWUCHI UMUEZE 1	EHIME MBANO	IM	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT		31-Mar-23	249,477,339.18	1	225,746,374.56
EMERGENCY PROVISION OF SOLAR STREET LIGHT IN UMUELEKA AMA-UMUEZE 2 ROAD, MBANO LGA, IMO STATE	PACIFIC FIELDS LTD	AMA-UMUEZE	MBANO	IM	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT		31-Mar-23	249,477,339.18	1	226,228,022.58
EMERGENCY PROVISION OF SOLAR STREET LIGHT IN EZE OWERRI EZE-AMA ROAD, UMUEZEALA-OWERRI, EHIME MBANO LGA, IMO STATE (LOT 339)	RIBBON RESOURCES LTD	UMUEZEALA-OWERRI	EHIME MBANO	IM	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT		31-Mar-23	249,477,339.18	1	225,621,077.58
EMERGENCY PROVISION OF SOLAR STREET LIGHT IN GOVERNMENT HOUSE & ENVIRONS, OWERRI MUNICIPAL LGA, IMO STATE (LOT 331)	ROUDO NIG LTD		OWERRI MUNICIPAL	IM	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT		31-Mar-23	249,477,339.18	1	224,880,376.87
EMERGENCY PROVISION OF SOLAR STREETLIGHT IN PALACE SOUTH–WEST AXIS/EXIT GATE TO ARIGIDI JUNCTION DOWN TO OWALUWA STREET OWO, ILAJE LGA, ONDO STATE: (LOT 183).	AUTOSKADA TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED	PALACE SOUTH-WEST AXIS/EXIT GATE TO ARIGIDI JUNCTION DOWN TO OWALUWA STREET OWO	ILAJE	OD	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	31-Mar-23	166,175,540.28	1	157,856,691.77
EMERGENCY PROVISION OF SOLAR STREETLIGHT IN IRELE/SABOMI ROAD LGA, ONDO STATE: (LOT 195).	AUTOSKADA TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED	IRELE/SABOMI ROAD	IRELE	OD	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	31-Mar-23	166,175,540.28	1	157,856,691.77
EMERGENCY PROVISION OF SOLAR STREETLIGHT IN ILALE CASHEW JUNCTION/ALALE FADARE/ FIFTY FIFTY CRESCENT DOWN TO PASTOR TAIWO'S CHURCH OFF MURITALA ROAD, IDASHEN, OWO LGA, ONDO STATE: (LOT 176).	CANDIX ENGINEERING NIGERIA LIMITED	ILALE CASHEW JUNT/ALALE FADARE/FIFTY FIFTY CRESCENT DOWN TO PST. TAIWO'S CHURCH OFF MURITALA ROAD IDASHEN	OWO	OD	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	31-Mar-23	249,477,339.18	1	236,603,570.52
EMERGENCY PROVISION OF SOLAR STREETLIGHT IN IROWO STREET UP TO OKE ROUND TREE TO LION JUNCTION, EHINOGBE MARKET, DOWN TO ARUWAJOYE STREET, OWO LGA, ONDO STATE: (LOT 179).	CEDARS INTEGRATED ENGINEERING LIMITED	IROWO STREET UP TO OKE ROUND TREE TO LION JUCT. EHINOGBE MARKET, DOWN TO ARUWAJOYE STREET	OWO	OD	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	31-Mar-23	249,477,339.18	1	236,603,570.52

EMERGENCY PROVISION OF SOLARSTREET LIGHT IN COLLEGE ROAD, IGBOKODA. (LOT 185).	EUREKA BRONX ENCLAVE LIMITED	COLLEGE ROAD	IGBOKODA	OD	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	31-Mar-23	249,477,339.18	1	236,603,570.52
EMERGENCY PROVISION OF SOLAR STREET LIGHT IN ST. THOMAS CHURCH, OJANA ROAD/PASTOR BIDOUN'S HOUSE, OWADUGE LAYOUT/POST OFFICE JUNCTION TO JAMES CHURCH THROUGH OGWAGBE MARKET, OWO LGA, ONDO STATE (LOT 182)	PEARL HPW LIMITED	ST. THOMAS CHURCH, OJANA ROAD/PASTOR BIDOUN'S HOUSE, OWADUGE LAYOUT/POST OFFICE JUNCTION TO JAMES CHURCH THROUGH OGWAGBE MARKET, OWO LGA, ONDO STATE (LOT 182)	OWO	OD	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	31-Mar-23	236,670,758.02	1	236,670,758.02
EMERGENCY PROVISION OF SOLAR STREET LIGHT IN PALACE/MARKET ROAD, UGBO LGA, ONDO STATE (LOT 184)	POTTERS TOUCH DIGITAL PRESS LIMITED	PALACE/MARKET ROAD, UGBO LGA, ONDO STATE (LOT 184)	UGBO	OD	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	31-Mar-23	237,477,008.02	1	237,477,008.02
EMERGENCY PROVISION OF SOLARSTREET LIGHT IN OLOWOFOYEKUN STREET, IRELE. (LOT 197).	SIGMA UNIVERSAL NIGERIA LIMITED	OLOWOFOYEKUN STREET	IRELE	OD	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	31-Mar-23	166,175,540.28	1	157,294,681.77
EMERGENCY PROVISION OF SOLAR STREETLIGHT IN MARKET STREET, IGBOKODA LGA, ONDO STATE: (LOT 194).	STONEWORKS ENGINEERING LIMITED	MARKET STREET, IGBOKODA	ILAJE	OD	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	31-Mar-23	249,477,339.18	1	236,603,570.52
EMERGENCY PROVISION OF SOLAR STREETLIGHT IN DIFFRI ROAD, OFF OZUBOKO, OFF ABULOMA ROAD, PORT HARCOURT CITY LGA, RIVERS STATE: (LOT 217).	G.M.G. GLOBAL CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT LIMITED	DIFFRI ROAD, OFF OZUBOKO,ABULOMA ROAD	PHALGA LGA	RV	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	31-Mar-23	249,477,339.18	1	229,003,043.71
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS IN FIMIE AND OZUBUKU COMMUNITIES AND ENVIRONS IN ABULOMA, PORT HARCOURT LGA, RIVERS STATE	MAMTECH SERVICES LIMITED	FIMIE, OZUBUKO AND ABULOMA	PORT HARCOURT	RV	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	23-Sep-23	248,681,525.34	1	236,374,929.39
EMERGENCY PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED STREET LIGHTS AT UNITY ROAD AND ENVIRONS, ENEKA, OBIO/AKPOR LGA, RIVERS STATE	MAMTECH SERVICES LIMITED	ENEKA	OBIO/AKPOR	RV	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	23-Sep-23	248,702,341.50	1	235,419,507.83
EMERGENCY PROVISION OF SOLAR STREET LIGHT AT WOGU STREET KHANA STREET D LINE LOT 223	MEGA FEAT LIMITED	WOGU, KHANA STREET, D-LINE	OBIO AKPOR	RV	COMPLETED	100	SOLAR ELECT	EMERGENCY	31-Mar-23	166,175,540.28	1	156,550,244.27