MINISTRY OF FINANCE,

BENIN CITY, EDO STATE

2024 STATE DEBT SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS – DEBT MANAGEMENT STRATEGY REPORT

(DSA-DMS)

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Nigeria's economy in 2024 was expected to grow, but face challenges such as slower growth in agricultural and industrial sector. The world bank projects Nigeria's GDP growth at 3.3% in 2024 and an average 3.7% from 2025 – 2027. By Q2 2024, Nigeria's GDP growth rate stood at 3.19% which was higher than Q1 2024 and the previous year 2023. Nigeria's inflation peaked in October 2024 with inflation rising to 33.88% and this trajectory is expected continue going into 2025. In 2023, The Government of Nigeria avoided a fiscal cliff by implementing bold reforms, including ending the gasoline (premium motor spirit, PMS) subsidy, and shifting to a unified, market-reflective foreign exchange (FX) rate. These bold policies though painful became necessary as at the time. However, as at October 2024, it is still unclear if Nigeria is currently reaping the benefits of subsidy removal. The current economic uncertainties makes it inevitable for sub-nationals to develop strategies that will assist in ameliorating the negative impact on the state's ability to perform its responsibilities.

Edo state's Debt Sustainability Analysis, analyzes trends and patterns in the State's public finances during the period 2019-2023, and evaluates the debt sustainability in 2024-2033 (the long-term). The analysis highlights recent trends in revenue, expenditure, and public debt, and the related policies adopted by the State. A debt sustainability assessment is conducted, including scenario and sensitivity analysis, in order to evaluate the prospective performance of the State's public finances. This analysis highlights current trends in revenue, expenditure, public debt and other related policies adopted by Edo State Government. This State Debt Sustainability Analysis and Debt Management Strategy report (DSA-DMS) was carried out in December, 2024 with the DSA-DMS toolkit made available by the Debt Management Office, (DMO), Abuja with Edo State data for the period 2019 – 2023 and the state's Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), 2024 – 2026.

One key objective of this report is to ensure that the governments financing needs and payment obligations are met at the lowest possible cost, and consistent with a tolerable degree of risk. Consequently, for the four DMS, the analysis calculates costs of carrying public debt, and measures risks associated to macroeconomic and fiscal shocks

1.2 Summary of Findings

The S-DSA report shows that Edo State debt stock between the years 2024 to 2033 remained below the threshold of 200% peaking at 189% in 2033. The State is expected to enjoy relief in this period. With regards to debt service, the state will operate within the threshold from 2024 to 20232 and exceed the threshold of 40% in 2033 by 5%. There is the need to implement stringent measures that will lead to reduction in cost and growth in revenue. The State has made giant strides in IGR mobilization through the recent initiatives in tax administration. The State's revenue office is now autonomous with more competent personnel to follow through on the state's vision with the assistance of up-to-date technology, expansion of Land Used Charge and introduction of gaming tax etc. The S-DSA results were made based on data and assumptions from the State's revenue performance, IGR mobilization, expenditure, outstanding and new public debts as well as forecast made for the Nigerian economy and exchange rates.

1.3 Overall Results

The State is expected to curtail its borrowing and embark on an aggressive revenue drive aimed at optimizing the state's Internally Generated Revenue (IGR), plug wastages and ensure value for money between the years 2024 to 2033 in order to prevent the occurrence of various shock scenarios and to maintain a sustainable debt position.

CHAPTER TWO

EDO STATE FISCAL AND DEBT FRAMEWORK

2.1 Fiscal Reforms - Revenue and Expenditure in the last 3-5 years

In the past 8 years the Edo State Government has implemented the following reforms aimed at improving revenue generation;

i. Enumeration of properties within the state for the purpose of improving property tax
ii. Passing of Edo State Revenue Administration Law to set the pace for the reform of the State Board of Internal Revenue to reposition it for service delivery and optimal performance.
iii. Passage of Public Financial Management and Fiscal Responsibility Law in 2018
iv. The re-enactment of Edo state audit law
v. Enumeration of Taxpayers and Businesses with a view to expanding the tax net
vi. Automation of Revenue Administration with the Edo State Revenue Administration System (ERAS).
vii. Introduction of Revenue Scratch Card Scheme for the informal & mobile sector to eliminate physical cash transactions and block leakages.
viii. Ban on all 3rd party involvement in IGR collection across the State
ix. Passing of Local Government Revenue Harmonization Law to make for uniform Levies, Rates, Fees & Charges across Local Government Councils in the State.
x. Introduction of Tax-for-Service Scheme for the informal/self-employed sector with Unions/Association
xi. Back Duty Audit of Tax paying agencies
xii. Provision of Infrastructure for revenue drive
xiii. The State has also embarked on a number of reforms that has led to rationalization of its expenditure as follows:
    a. Introduction of the State's Treasury Single Account (TSA) which has led to blocking of leakages in its revenue profile
    b. Rationalization of approval processes restricting approval of recurrent expenditure to the SSG and HoS
    c. Strict budgeting controls
    d. Biometric enrollments of State Civil Servants and Pensioners
xiv. The state government is currently working on a unified overhead policy for the state that is aimed at reducing recurrent expenditures
xv. Introduction of electronic governance (e-gov) to ease systems and processes.

Recently, the new administration has setup a high level committee charged with the responsibility of providing a roadmap for the enhancement of revenue generation for the state.

2.2 2023 Budget and MTEF, 2024 - 2026.

2.2.1 Approved 2023 Budget

The 2023 Budget was prepared by the State Government in a period where revenue allocation to states was projected to increase due to the removal of fuel subsidies.

Based on the foregoing fiscal assumptions and parameters. The Edo State total Revenue available to fund 2024 budget is estimated at ₦301.40B. This includes Internally Generated Revenue, Statutory Allocation, Value Added Tax, Other Statutory Revenue, Domestic Grants, Foreign Grants, Opening Balances, Domestic Loan and Foreign Loans.

An aggregate expenditure of ₦301.40B was approved by the Edo state Government in 2023. The 2024 budgeted expenditure comprises Recurrent Expenditure of ₦132.6B and Capital Expenditure of ₦168.8B, respectively.

2.2.2 **Indicative Three Year Fiscal Framework**

The indicative three-year fiscal framework for the period 2024-2026 is presented in the table below

Macro-Economic Framework

Item	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**
National Inflation	21.40%	20.30%	18.60%	18.60%
National Real GDP Growth	3.76%	4.22%	4.78%	4.78%
State Inflation				
State GDP Actual	2,760,000	2,900,000	3,039,200	3,185,082
Oil Production Benchmark (MBPD)	1.78	1.80	1.81	1.90
Oil Price Benchmark	$73.96	$73.76	$69.90	$69.90
NGN:USD Exchange Rate	700	665.61	669.69	669.69
Other Assumptions				
Mineral Ratio	16%	22%	25%	25%

Fiscal Framework

Item	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**
Opening Balance	10,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000

Recurrent Revenue				
Statutory Allocation	38,120,078,477	41932086325	46,125,294,958	85,811,000,001
Derivation	11,000,000,000	12,100,000,000	13,310,000,000	55,527,000,001

VAT	34,315,143,734	37,746,658,108	41,521,323,919	109,190,000,001
IGR	72,000,000,000	79,200,000,000	87,120,000,000	115,116,000,001
Excess Crude / Other Revenue	66,569,464,806	73,226,411,287	80,549,052,416	126,925,000,001
Total Recurrent Revenue	**222,004,687,017**	**244,205,155,720**	**268,625,671,292**	**492,569,000,004**

Recurrent Expenditure

Personnel Costs	43,933,323,735	46,876,856,426	50,017,605,806	91,524,000,000
Social Contribution and Social Benefit	16,785,000,000	15,106,500,000	13,595,850,000	13,595,850,000
Overheads	39,709,133,485	43,680,046,833	48,048,051,517	67,551,000,000
Grants, Contributions and Subsidies	201,300,000	221,430,000	243,573,000	243,573,000
Public Debt Service	31,956,622,236	36,400,558,425	36,400,558,425	51,450,000,000
Total	**132,585,379,456**	**142,285,391,684**	**148,305,638,748**	**172,914,423,000**
Transfer to Capital Account	**99,419,307,561**	**106,919,764,036**	**125,320,032,544**	**324,654,577,003**

Capital Receipts

Grants	10,000,000,000	1,500,000,000	1,500,000,000	1,500,000,000
Other Capital Receipts	40,000,000,000	15,075,560,000	15,075,560,000	15,075,560,000
Total	**50,000,000,000**	**16,575,560,000**	**16,575,560,000**	**16,575,560,000**

Capital Expenditure	**168,819,307,562**	**142,941,324,035**	**160,041,592,544**	**343,449,000,001**
Discretional Funds	119,919,307,561	125,995,324,035	144,395,592,544	309,104,100,001
Non-Discretional Funds	48,900,000,000	16,946,000,000	15,646,000,000	34,344,900,000

Financing (Loans)	19,400,000,000	19,446,000,000	18,146,000,000	2,218,862,997

Total Revenue (Including Opening Balance)	**301,404,687,018**	**285,226,715,720**	**308,347,231,292**	**516,363,423,001**
Total Expenditure (including Contingency Reserve)	**301,404,687,018**	**285,226,715,720**	**308,347,231,292**	**516,363,423,001**

NOTE

The DSA-MTDS report is based on the exchange rate of N700 to US 1$ from the national Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) prepared in 2023 which is yet to be reviewed alongside other macroeconomic indicators to reflect current economic realities. As at the time of populating the DSA, the state's MTEF 2025 to 2027 was not available. Some figures in the MTB forecast posted in the MTB section of the DSA-DMSR slightly differs from the figures adopted for the *baseline projections for the following reasons; while the MTB figures represents the 2024 MTB yet to be approved, the DSA-DMSR contains approved expenditures figures 2024 budget as required by the template*

2.2.3 The Key Objectives of Approved 2023 Budget

1. The Budget for Fiscal Year 2024 reflects the Governor's continual intent to Make Edo Great Again (MEGA), through human capital development, deepening the public and civil service reforms and economic growth and stability.

2. The key goals and priorities of the 2024 budget will be:

- **Human Capital Development**
  - Education Sector Reform (Edo BEST 2.0)
  - Health Sector Transformation (Primary Health Care and Health Insurance; PPP in Secondary and Tertiary Health Care Delivery)
  - Tech Parks and other Skills Development Initiatives
- **Digital Transformation of the Public and Civil Service.**
  - Entrench technology adoption (Edo-Gov 2.0 interface with – Oracle, e-Procurement, GIS, ERAS, etc.)
  - Implementation of HR Strategy, Performance Management System and Learning & Development Plan
  - Enhancement and Expansion of workspace for MDAs across the State
- **Economic Growth and Stability**
  - Public Safety and security
  - Business Environment Reform (SABER Program Implementation; Infrastructure Investment, investment in technology, job creation)
  - Investments in strategic sectors (Extractive industry; Hospitality; Agriculture; Arts, Culture & Tourism)

2.2.4 Medium Term Policy Objectives

The overall medium-term policy objectives are:

i. Create efficiencies in Personnel and overhead expenditure to allow greater resource for capital development
ii. Grow IGR by a minimum of 23% every year from 2024-2026
iii. To harness the public, corporate and private individual grants to boost Edo State's revenue
iv. Grow the economy through targeted spending in areas of comparative advantage
v. Sustaining the regime of peace being enjoyed in the State through provision or requisite support to security agencies for Crime Control and Prevention by the creation of Ministry of Public Safety and Security.
vi. Massive investments in agriculture to improve food security.
vii. Have a long-term target of Funding all Recurrent Expenditure with Recurrent Revenue (IGR, VAT and Non-Mineral Compact of Statutory Allocation).

2.2.5 Summary analysis of MTB forecast

The Medium Term Budget for Fiscal Year 2024 reflects the Governor's continual intent to Make Edo Great Again (MEGA) through human capital development, deepening the public and civil service reforms and economic growth and stability; and through the implementation of initiatives that guarantee equal access to education, health care and social protection. The MTB forecast is predicated on the following key economic assumptions:

- ❑ Our outlook for FY2024 is predicated on FY2023 actual performance baseline adjusted for inflation and GDP growth.
- ❑ We have adopted a worst case scenario outlook for inflation in FY2024 of 25%, with trickle down impact resulting in a 40% effective inflation rate.
- ❑ Over the MTEF period, the government aims to stabilize the macro-economic environment through effective use of fiscal policy. This will enable businesses, investors and households plan/implement production, investment and consumption activities effectively
- ❑ The State's fiscal policy is envisaged to control and enforce compliance with established spending limits to achieve sound budgeting system, which include aggregate fiscal discipline, allocative efficiency and effective spending that can propel Edo State's economy to be among the top five (5) most developed states in the country by 2050.
- ❑ Growth will mainly be driven by fiscal stimulus helped by an expected increase in the receipt from the centre due to increase in oil prices. In addition, anticipated growth in

non-oil sectors (agriculture, manufacturing and services) will be central in overall GDP growth.

- We have adopted a 5% GDP growth target for FY2024 (as against the 3.75% GDP growth target in FGN MTEF). This reflects our expected growth in the domestic economy resulting from the size and quality of government CAPEX in FY2024 and private sector investments in the same period.

The MTB forecast for 2024, projects a 7.9% increase in total recurrent revenue from 205.83bn in 2023 to 222bn in 2024 and an average 9% growth from 2024 to 2026. Total recurrent expenditure is projected to grow from 127.22bn in 2023 to 132.59bn in 2024 representing a 4% increase and an average 5% increase from 2024 to 2026. Capital Expenditure is projected to increase from 153.13bn in 2023 to 168.82bn in 2024. This represents a 9% increase in capital expenditure in FY2024 and an average 11% dip in 2025 and 11% in 2026. Deficit financing within the period is expected to grow minimally by less than 1%.

CHAPTER THREE

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, FISCAL AND DEBT PERFORMANCE, 2019 - 2023

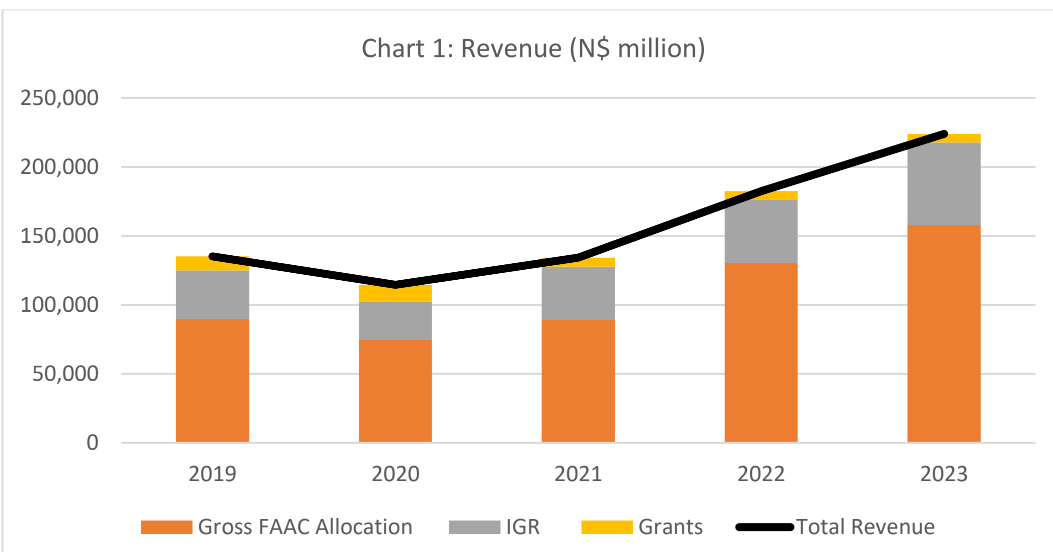
3.1 Revenue, Expenditure and Fiscal Performance, 2019 – 2023

3.1.1 Revenue Performance

A close look at Chart 1 below shows the revenue profile for the period. Following various reforms, revenue can be seen to rise from 2019 to 2023. However, the revenue profile of the state took a dip in 2020 following the Covid-19 pandemic's impact on the global economy.

The Edo State IGR grew from ₦35.2B in 2019 maintaining an average growth rate of 16%. The state IGR declined to ₦28B in 2020 representing a 20% decline due to the impact on the Covid-19 and grew by 27% to ₦38.5B in 2021 and a 15% increase in 2022 to ₦45.47B. in 2023, the state IGR outstripped 2022 performance by 24% at ₦59.8B. See attached chart 1 below.

Chart 1: Revenue



- Nominal Growth Rate of Total Revenue in 2019 was 8% and -18% in 2020 due to Covid-19 impact and grew by 15% in 2021, 26% in 2022 and 19% in 2023.
- Total grants received by the state have seen an average decline of -18.4% over the historical period 2019 – 2023 declining from ₦10.3B in 2019 to ₦6.3B in 2023.

- Variation of Gross FAAC Allocation as a Percentage of total Revenue in 2019 is 66.3% and 70.4% in 2023.

  The ratio of FAAC in 2019 to total revenue is 66.3%, this has increased to 70.4% in 2023. Although this signifies an improvement to the 71.6% of 2022, The state will still need to make efforts to reduce its dependence on FAAC allocation through policies and programs aimed at improving revenue generation.

3.1.2 Expenditure Performance

The expenditure profile of Edo state's government can be seen in chart 2 below. As compared to the revenue trend, there is a corresponding rise in expenditure profile up to 2019. However, the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on revenue profile in 2020 was replicated in the expenditures profile as shown in the chart 2. While capital expenditure for 2019 was 63.5b representing 44% of total expenditure, FY2020 saw a major decline due to covid-19 impact and total capital expenditure fell to 43.5b representing 39% of total expenditure, 2022 was 89.1b representing 45.2% of total expenditure and 2023 was 125.5b representing 47.5% of the total expenditure. Personnel cost grew to 40.8b in 2019 representing 28% growth rate. 2020 saw a minimal 5% decline in personnel cost from 40.8 in 2019 to 38.5 in 2020. while personnel cost for 2022 was 35.5b representing 14.7% decline from 2021 41.6b, 2023 saw a minimal increase with a personnel cost of 36.8b representing 14% of the total expenditure. This minimal increase of 3.5% in personnel cost despite significant increase in minimum wage in 2023 signifies significant progress the state's plan to cut down and control recurrent expenditures. However, this plan may become even more difficult to pursue from 2024 due to several macro-economic variables that have led to increases in inflation. The rise in the ratio of personnel cost between 2020 and 2021 can be attributed to the state government recruitment exercise conducted in 2021.

- Variation of Personnel cost as percentage of total expenditure between 2019 and 2023 fell from 28.3% in 2019 to 13.9% in 2023
- Variation of debt service to total expenditure between 2019 to 2023 grew consistently from 7.4% in 2019 to 13.9% in 2023
- Variation of overhead cost to total revenue has fluctuated between 20% in 2019 to 18.4% in 2023.

Chart 2: Expenditure

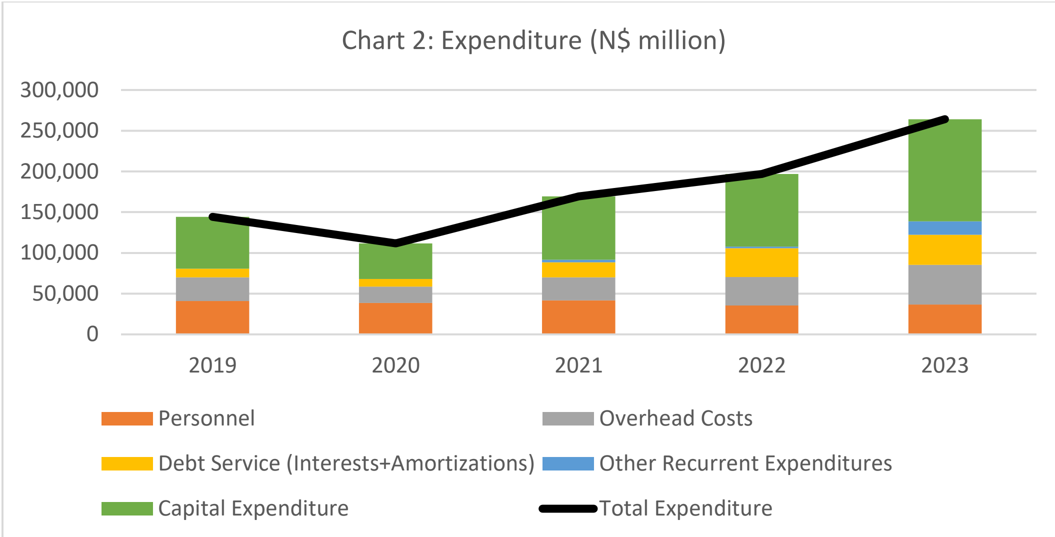
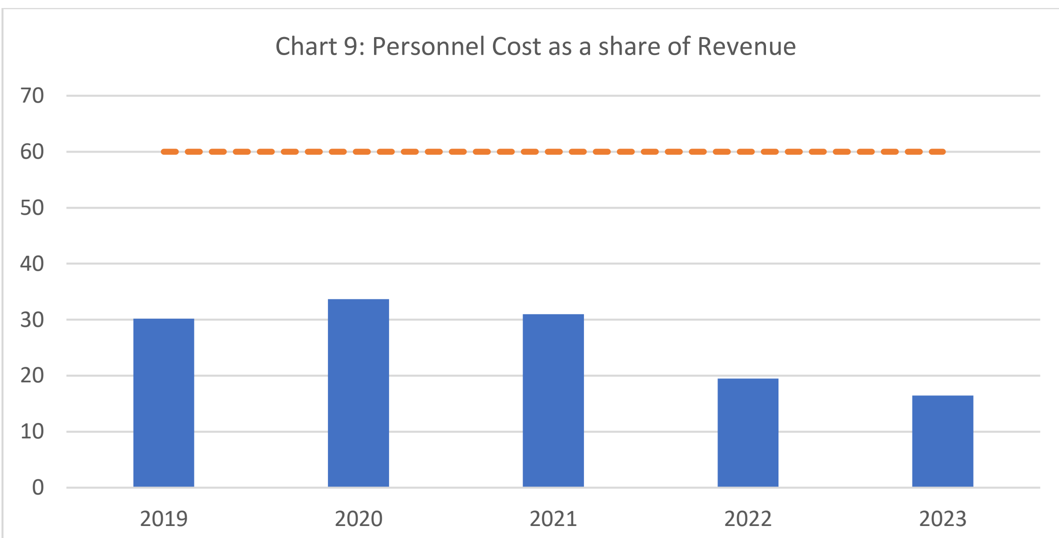


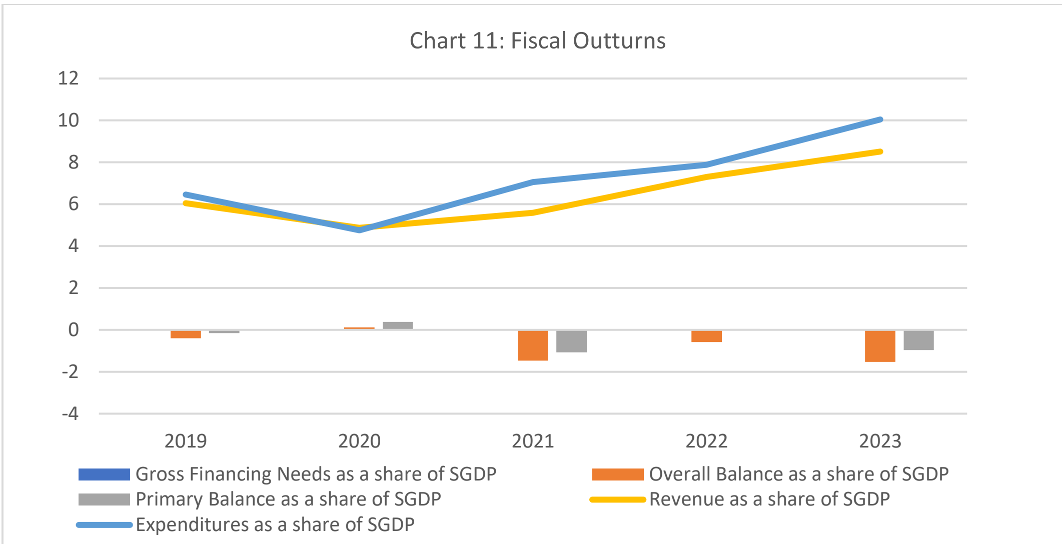
Chart 9: Personnel Cost



3.1.3 Fiscal Outturns

The gross revenue for the period 2019 to 2023 are as follows; 2019, ₦135.12B, 2020 ₦114.49, 2021 ₦134.2B, 2022 ₦182.38B, and ₦223.9B for 2023. the gross expenditure for the period 2019 to 2023 are as follows; 2019 ₦114B, 2020 ₦111.7B 2021 ₦169.49B, 2022 ₦196.8 and ₦264.2B for 2023. The primary and overall balance trends are represented on the chart 11 below.

Chart 11: Fiscal Outturns

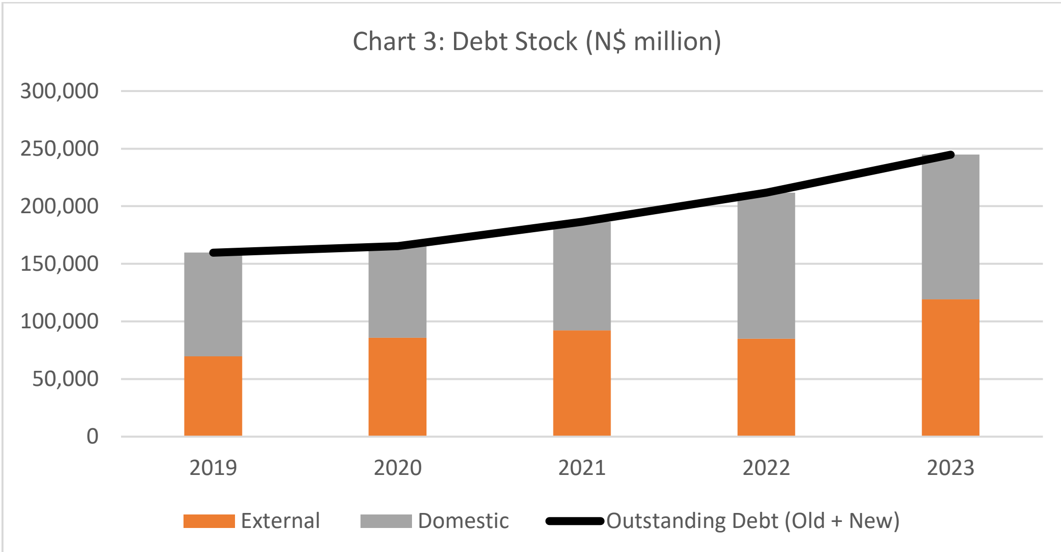


3.2 Edo State Debt Portfolio, 2019 – 2023

3.2.1 Total Debt

While Edo state continues to improve on its efforts to enhancing its revenue position, the States's growth aspirations and current revenue position does not align, hence the state will continue to operate a deficit budget to the nearest future. Government at both national and sub-national level in Nigeria continue suffer setbacks in terms of revenue generation, rising inflation, the continua devaluation of the naira, and continued corruption within the system. The revenue receipt from oil revenue accounted for about 70.4% of Edo state's total revenue. As a way forward, government at both national and sub-national level had to take recourse to extensive borrowing; Edo State was not an exception. The total debt stock has risen from ₦159.7B in 2019 to ₦244.8B in 2023. Other factors, such as exchange rate fluctuation have impacted on the debt position.

Chart 3. Debt Stock



3.2.2 Debt Composition

The sharp increase is visible in chart 3. between 2020 and 2022, the debt stock composition of the state has operated between 51.6% domestic and 48.4% external in 2019 to 52% external and 48% domestic in 2020. 2021 continued the same trend with 51% external and 49% domestic. In 2022, the gap between external and domestic widened further to 60% domestic and 40% external loans majorly due to introduction of new bond facility into the debt stock. This major shift in the debt composition of the state can be attributed to the introduction of new bonds in 2022. In 2023, impact of naira devaluation can be seen on the debt composition with 51% domestic and 49% external loans without the introduction of new external loans. This is projected to continue to have negative impact on the external loans figures as the naira continues to weaken against the dollar. The DSA adopted a N379 to 1 USD. This is expected to undergo review and such review will grossly impact the debt composition of Edo state. These current debts have their corresponding debt servicing figures, which has risen in 2023. The current debt stock could hamper the States credit rating. It is interesting to note that expenditure levels within this period did not suffer a corresponding decline as compared to the revenue profile for the period except for FY2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic. This is because governments are under pressure to deliver on services to the public, hence, the only option was to borrow.

3.2.3 Debt as Ratio of State GDP

Chart 6 shows the position of Edo State Debt as a share of GDP. This ratio has been growing from 2019 to 2023. The reason is not farfetched as states resorted to heavy borrowing within this period following the fall in Oil revenue, devaluation of the naira and rising inflation.

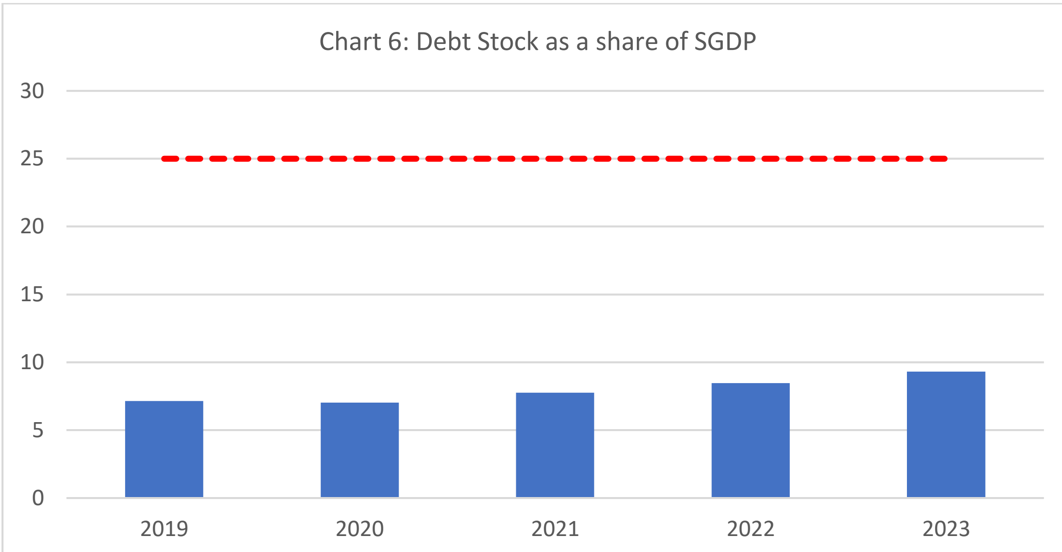
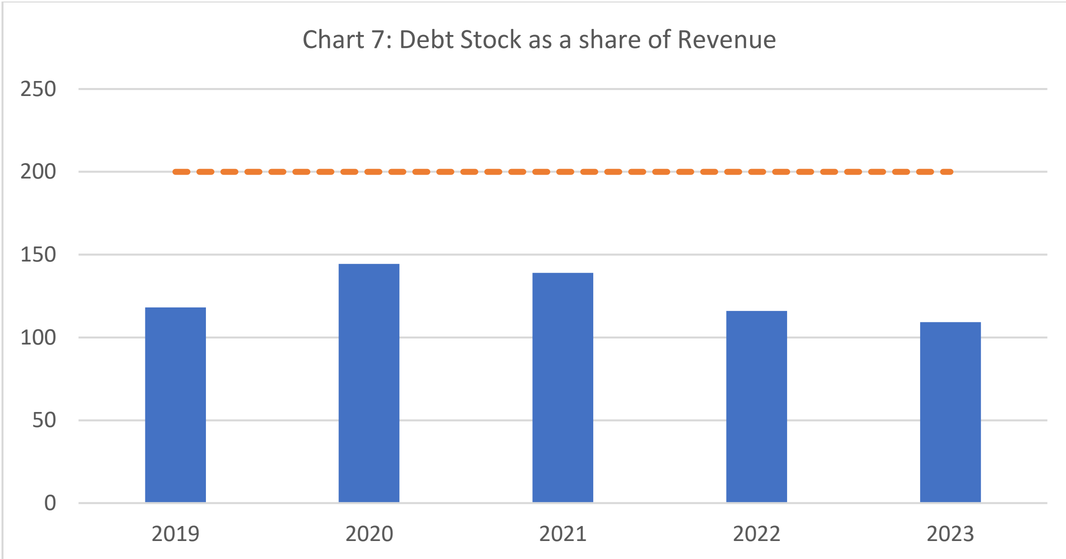


Chart 7: Debt as a Ratio of Revenue

The relationship between the Edo State debt as a share of its revenue can be seen in chart 7. In FY2019, the debt as a ratio to revenue was 118%, 2020 144%, 2021 139%, 2022 116%, and 109 in 2023. In 2020, the dip in revenue account to increase in debt to revenue and this is further stretched to 2021. The State is putting measures in place to drastically reduce its debt burden to enhance its debt sustainability as shown in 2023, however, a significant fall in the value of the naira to the dollar poses a significant sustainability risk to the debt revenue ratio.



A look at Chart 8 shows the ratio of debt servicing as a share of revenue. The result is rational. The state's debt service has maintained a consistent growth from 2019 to 2023. Growing at an average 12% year on year excluding the year 2020 which we consider an extraordinary year.

Chart 8: Debt Service as a Ratio of Revenue

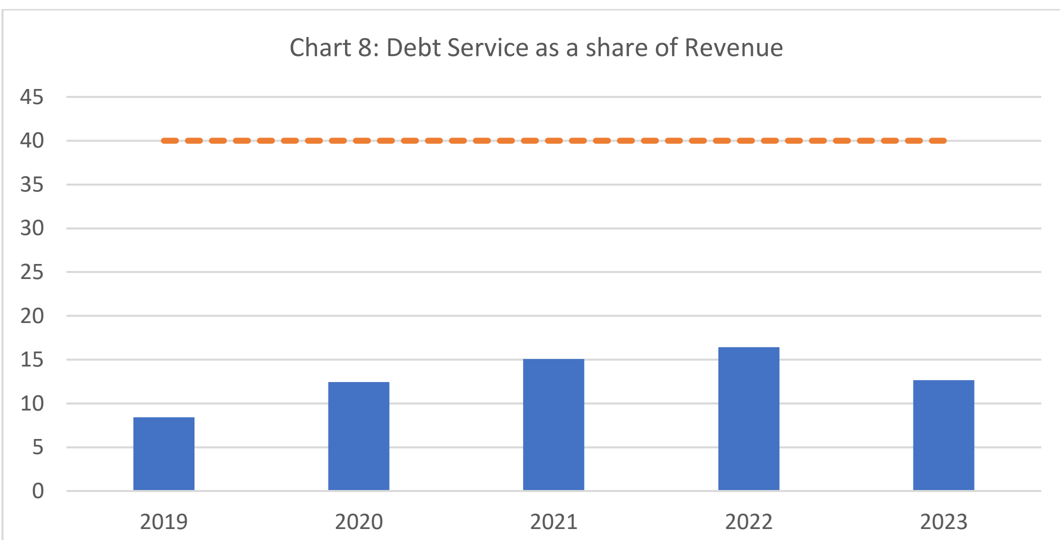
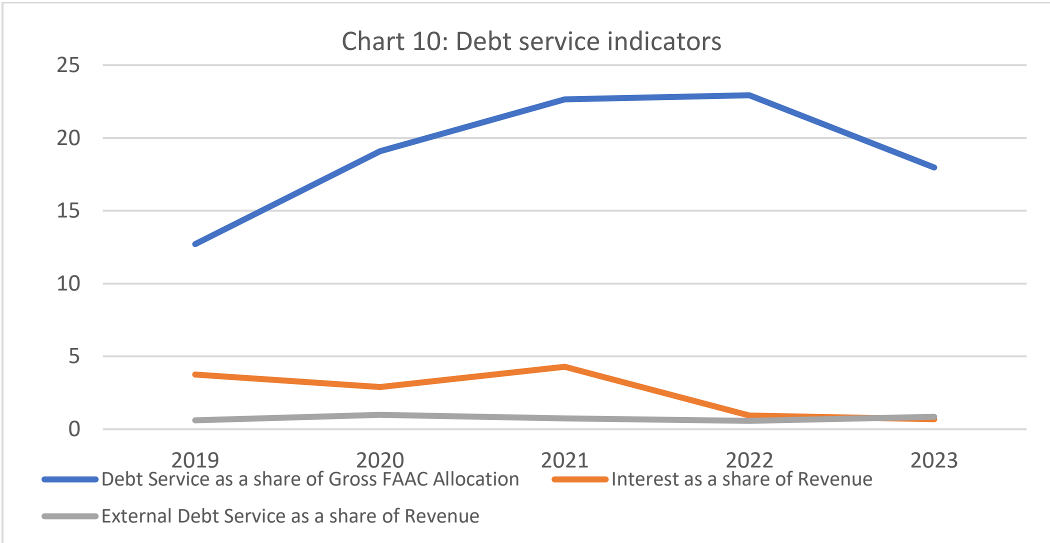


Chart 10: Debt Service Indicators

Chart 10 Refers to Edo State government debt service indicators. From the chart, it can be seen that the external debt service movement is low. This is because the State enjoys years of moratorium on many of its external debt. However, the debt service as a percentage of gross FAAC shows a remarkable movement, settling between 2021 to 2022 and declining in 2023. All these trends point to the direction of Edo State Government's trend in revenue and debt profile.



3.3 Cost and Risk Profile

Most internal loans and all external loans are fixed-rate obligations, thus not affected by changes in interest rates. As these loans have maturities running from 6 to 40 years and include financing from the Federal Government and multilateral organizations, rollover risk associated with potential deterioration of domestic financial conditions is negligible. However, the state continues to face the major exchange rate risk for its debt dominated in foreign currencies. In 2020, the state incurred 23bn increase in its debt stock as a result of exchange rate differentials, over 5B in 2021, 5.1b in 2022 and over 20B in 2023. Going forward, the state is designing its Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy to determine the most cost and risk effective borrowing options.

CHAPTER FOUR

CONCEPT OF DEBT SUSTAINABILITY, ASSUMPTIONS, RESULTS ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction - Concept of Debt Sustainability

The concept of debt sustainability refers to the ability of the government to honor its future financial obligations. Since policies and institutions governing spending and taxation largely determine such obligations, debt sustainability ultimately refers to the ability of the government to maintain sound fiscal policies over time without having to introduce major budgetary or debt adjustments in the future. Conversely, fiscal policies are deemed unsustainable when they lead to excessive accumulation of public debt, which could eventually cause the government to take action that may impact negatively on its citizens to address the unwanted consequences of a heavy debt burden.

Edo state's Debt Sustainability Analysis

Chart 21 (below) shows the Debt as a percentage of State GDP (with indicative threshold of 25%). The sustainability position of the State's Total debt portfolio in the fiscal block shows a constant trend from 2019 to 2020, and 2021 to 2022. However, 2023 experienced a significant jump from 9% in 2022 to 20% in 2023. 2024 to 2029 the state is expected to operate within an average 21%. However, chart 21 shows the state will exceed the 25% threshold from 2030 to 2033 climaxing at 37%. This indicates that the state must enhance its efforts in investing in the real sector of the economy by providing road infrastructure, enhance ease of doing business to boost trade, agriculture, manufacturing, wholesale and retail, and services. Edo State's GDP has potentials for growth and must be harnessed to accommodate the State's debt stock, with minimal effect on the State economy. Chart 22 (below) shows the Debt as a percentage of revenue. The debt as a percentage of revenue is below the threshold of 200% over the reporting period, climaxing at 189% in 2033. Debt Service as percentage of Revenue significantly dipped between 2023 to 2026 with the highest ratio being 13% in 2023 and the lowest of 6% in 2024 and continued to rise within the threshold of 40% up to 2032 where it hit 37%. 2033 exceeded the threshold at 45%. Personnel Costs are below the threshold to the end of projection period climaxing at 21% in 2025 as against the established 60% threshold this position is strengthened by the states overhead policy despite the recent increases in minimum wage in the state. The Government has introduced various reforms, in its revenue drive. Debt Service as a percentage of Gross FAAC Allocation (without any indicative threshold) is estimated to increase from 18% percent in 2023 to 64% percent in 2033, Interest Payment as a percentage of Revenue revealed that, the maximum exposure of the State Interest towards Revenue is 32% in the year 2033 with over-all positive outlook. Looking at the External Debt Service as a percentage of Revenue, the maximum exposure of the State Revenue towards External Debt shows that the External debt of the State was properly managed, peaking at 3% in year 2024 to 2025 and 2% between 2026 to 2033.

4.1 Medium Term Budget Forecast

4.1.1 Revenue and Expenditure Assumptions

Edo State's medium-term debt sustainability is predicated upon enhancement of the state's IGR position through tax reforms and efficient tax collection, a gradual recovery of the Nigerian economy that will increase FAAC statutory allocation, cost-cutting measures the enhance effective expenditure management, and a prudent borrowing regime. Nigeria's economy is projected to recover between 2024 and 2025. Various organizations, including the World Bank, IMF, and other financial institutions, have released forecasts indicating a positive outlook for the Nigerian economy during this period. with real GDP expanding at an average annual rate of 2.9 percent and domestic inflation decreasing below 5% percent in 2024. Such a moderate recovery will be supported by higher oil prices in global markets, an increase in domestic production, prudent fiscal policy, and the stabilization of the exchange rate relevant for international public-sector financial transactions at its current level. Oil and gas revenue, as well as shared resources such as customs duties and VAT, would then increase as experienced in the later part of 2023, thus improving the State's revenue position.

Edo State government revenue and expenditure forecast are based on the assumptions as shown on Table 1 from the State MTEF (*The DSA-MTDS report is based on the exchange rate of N700 to US 1$ from the national Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) prepared in 2023 which is yet to be reviewed alongside other macroeconomic indicators to reflect current economic realities. Also, the MTEF adopted in the preparation of the report does not include 2027 because the states MTEF 2024 which usually covers 3 years is for 2024 to 2026. As at the time of populating the DSA, the state's MTEF 2025 to 2027 was not available*).

The state's MTEF was prepared with a view of the federal government maintaining its zero-subsidy on PMS regime. The Debt Sustainability is predicated on the IGR reforms and deployment of technology in revenue administration by Edo State, the States IGR is projected to grow by a minimum of 21% in 2024 and an average 13% in 2025 to 2027 over the medium-term period. This growth is expected to be sustained as we make in-roads to harness potentials in the informal sector, which is largely untapped. The state has enacted a law to aid collection of taxes from gaming casinos, listing of properties within the state for the purpose of expanding property tax and bring in unregistered taxpayers across board through the Data-to-MEGA activities, control of post collections, introduction of agency banking system to ease mode of payment. The state is optimistic; it can grow its property tax from the current 5% of its total IGR to at least 40% of its total IGR collection in the medium term. Also,the state has commissioned a committee with the responsibility a designing a road-map to enhance the state's IGR position. On the other hand, the government will continue its Civil Service reform policies being implemented with regards to personnel and overhead cost, which are thus, likely to preserve their historical trend while increasing effectiveness and efficiency of the Civil Service. Also, the state has developed an overhead cost policy which is aimed at reducing the overhead cost burden of the state.

MTB Forecast and their implication for fiscal and debt policies

Edo State's debt burden indicators as at end of 2023 (as shown in table 2 below) show that the state is operating well below the accepted thresholds. Projections for 2024 – 2026, shows that the state will operate at an average total debt to revenue of 136% as against 200% threshold peaking at 140% in 2024. Other indicators such as debt service as a percentage of revenue and personnel cost as percentage of revenue indicates the state is well within the accepted thresholds. From the forgoing, projections for FY2024 do not present significant risk to the state's debt profile. Edo state seems to have sufficient fiscal space to adopt expansionary policies that supports public investment. However, due to high inflationary trend in the country, increase in revenue generation may not translate to improved revenue performance when compared with prior year. Also, adjustment to the exchange rates of N700 to 1$ will present a different outcome all together. As the state continues to improve its revenue generation and overhead cost reduction, there is need for further fiscal adjustment to preserve debt sustainability as the state approaches the debt to revenue thresholds of 200%.

Table 2: Edo State Debt burden indicators as at end-2023

Indicators	Thresholds	Ratio
Debt as % of GDP	25%	9%
Debt as % of Revenue	200%	109%
Debt Service as % of Revenue	40%	13%
Personnel Cost as % of Revenue	60%	16%
Debt Service as % of FAAC Allocation	Nil	18%
Interest Payment as % of Revenue	Nil	1%
External Debt Service as % of Revenue	Nil	1%

4.2 Borrowing Assumptions

Edo state government intends to finance its new borrowing from 2024 to 2033 mainly through Commercial Bank Loans dominated in naira (maturity 1-5 years) with an average

35% percent interest rate and a grace period of 1 year, Commercial Bank Loans dominated in naira (maturity 6 years and above) estimated at 35% percent interest rate with a grace period of 2 years, State bonds dominated in naira (maturity 6 years and above) estimated at 35% percent interest rate without a grace period, External financing dominated in dollar – Concessional financing (maturity 20 years) estimated at 2.5 percent interest rate with a grace period of 5 years.

ANNUAL BORROWING AMOUNT SCHEDULE

	Interest Rate (%)	Maturity (# of	Grace (# of years)	Currency	Units	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
New Domestic Financing in Million of				**Naira**	**Million**	**22,070**	**27,213**	**74,877**	**98,686**	**53,407**	**146,432**	**195,864**	**102,863**	**265,282**	**389,237**
Commercial Bank Loans (maturity 6 years or longer,	35.00%	10.00	2.00	Naira	Million	13,242	27,213	44,926	59,212	53,407	87,859	117,519	102,863	159,169	233,542
State Bonds (maturity (	35.00%	7.00	0.00	Naira	Million	8,828	0	29,951	39,474	0	58,573	78,346	0	106,113	155,695
New External Financing in Million US				**US Dollars**	**Million**	**0**	**34**	**0**	**0**	**80**	**0**	**0**	**154**	**0**	**0**
External Financing - Concessional Loans (e.g., World Bank,	2.50%	20.00	5.00	US Dollars	Million	0	34	0	0	80	0	0	154	0	0
Total Planned Borrowing				**Naira**	**Million**	**22,070**	**68,032**	**74,877**	**98,686**	**133,518**	**146,432**	**195,864**	**257,157**	**265,282**	**389,237**

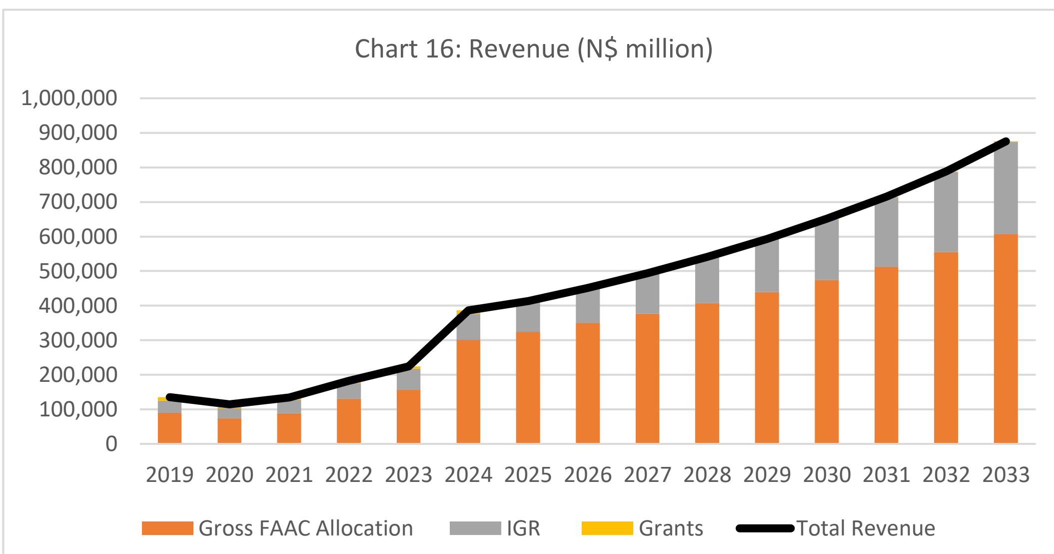
4.3 Simulation Results and Findings

The volatile revenue streams from the Federal allocation, particularly from oil revenue, are subject to volatility due to global oil price instability and production challenge. Diversification by sub-national government can provide a more stable and sustainable revenue base, reduce reliance on unpredictable federal handouts and enhance fiscal sustainability of the state. Government is obligated to seek other revenue sources if it will continue to meet its social and public objectives regardless of FAAC receipts. Government remains committed to using innovative ways to raise the revenues required to finance its expenditure and diversifying its revenue sources. The medium-term target is to increase the IGR-to-GDP ratio to 3-6%. Higher IGR collections will enable Government to deliver public services more effectively, enhance infrastructure investment, and improve investment in human capital.

Edo State Total Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts) is expected to increase from N386.4billion in 2024 to N875.5billion in 2033, representing an increase of N489billion or 127% percent over the projection period. Gross FAAC

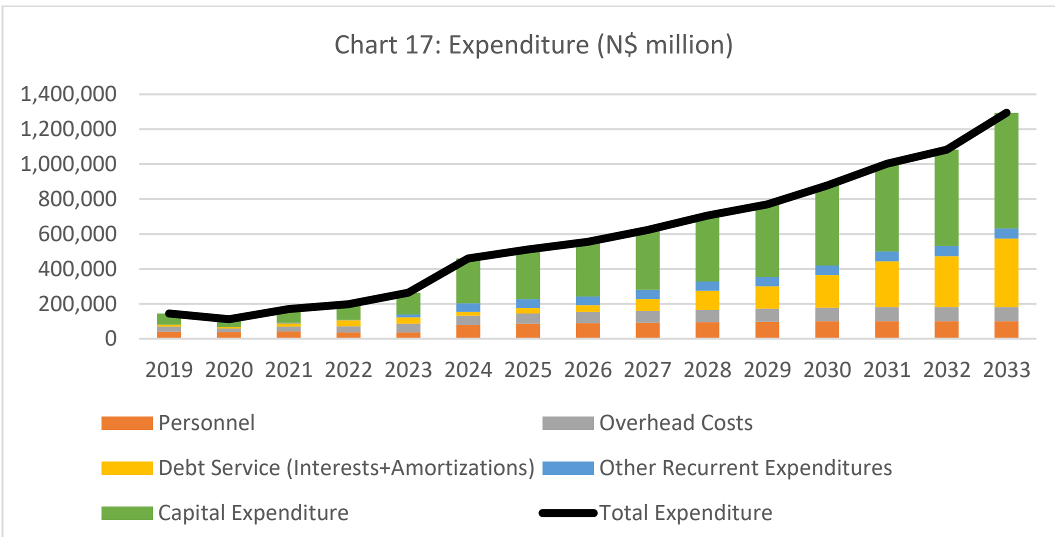
Allocation projected to grow from N300.7billion in 2024 to N607.79billion in 2033, which expected to increase by N304billion or 102 percent and Grants projected to fall from 10 billion in 2024 to N1.5billion in 2033. This conservative position is as a result of our inability to project grant receipt for the period 2024 to 2033. The projections were sourced from the FY2024 Approved Budget; MTEF, 2024-2026; 2027-2033 projections as estimated by the Ministry of Finance.

The Internally Generated Revenue (IGR)'s tax system will be further strengthened over the medium term by improving collection efficiency, enhancing compliance, and reorganizing the business practices of revenue agencies in the state as well as employing appropriate technology. In addition, continuous efforts are being made to capture businesses in the informal sector into the tax net. IGR estimated to grow by N190.6 billion or 205 percent (from N75.7billion in 2024 to N266.3billion in 2033), over the projection period of the FY2024 Approved Budget; MTEF, 2024-2026; 2027-2033 projections as estimated by the Ministry of Economic Planning & Budget and the Ministry of Finance.



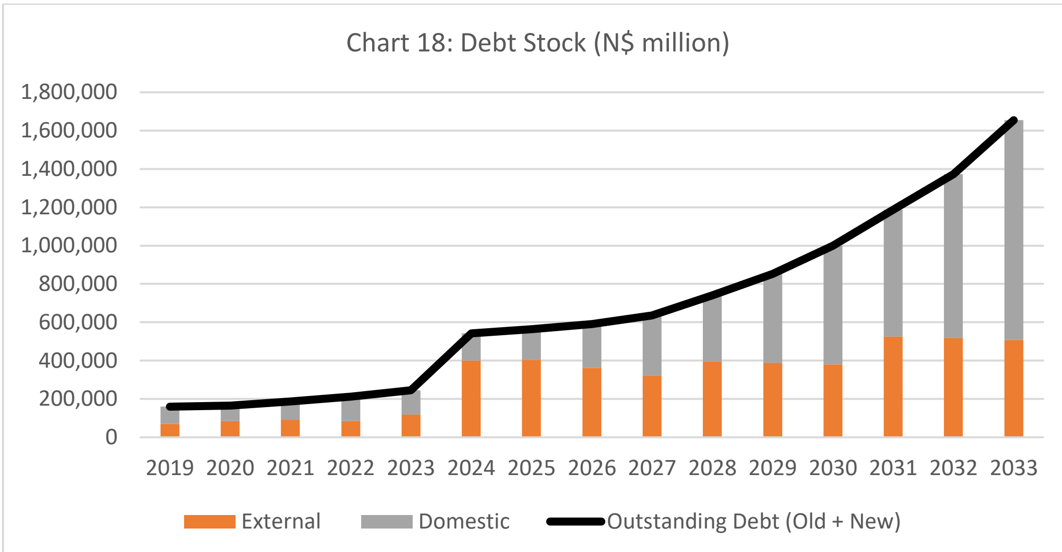
4.3.1 Projected Expenditure:

The State is expected to maintain a corresponding relationship between revenue and expenditure from 2024 to 2033. As revenue continues to grow, expenditures projections are expected to follow the same trajectory with increasing focus on CAPEX. Total expenditure projected at N460.8billion in 2024, to N1.3trillion in 2033 respectively. This represents an increase of N834billion which is 181% percent increase. This indicates stable growth rate. Recurrent Expenditures (Debt Service, Overhead and Personnel Cost) estimated to increase from N202.8billion in 2024 and N632billion in 2033, this represents an increase of N429.2billion and a 212 percent growth. Capital Expenditure estimated to increase over the projection period from N258bilion in 2024 to N662.85billion in 2033 respectively, this represents an increase of N404.8bilion or 257 percent growth.



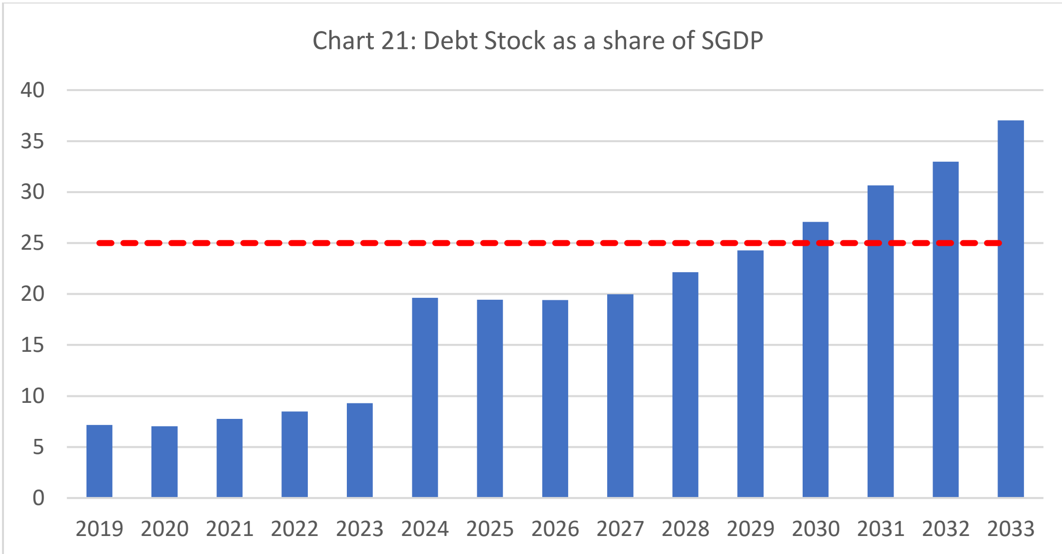
4.3.3 Debt stock:

The state continues to experience modest increase in GDP, satisfactory improvement in IGR, increase in Personnel, decrease in overhead costs, and increase in Capital Expenditure. The increase in projected expenditure increases the debt through Primary Balance. Edo State's Debt Stock estimated to increase from N542billion in 2024 to N1.6 trillion in 2033, representing an increase of N1.1tillion or 205 percent over the projection period. External Debt projected to grow by N106.7billion or 27% percent and Domestic Debt to increase by N1tillion or 714% percent between 2024 and 2033. This significant increase in domestic debt position can be attributed to increased reliance in domestic financing due to bottlenecks involved in accessing external debts and the exchange rate volatility. However, efforts must be made to improve the state's revenue position to ensure sustainability of its debt portfolio and avoid carrying excessive debt.



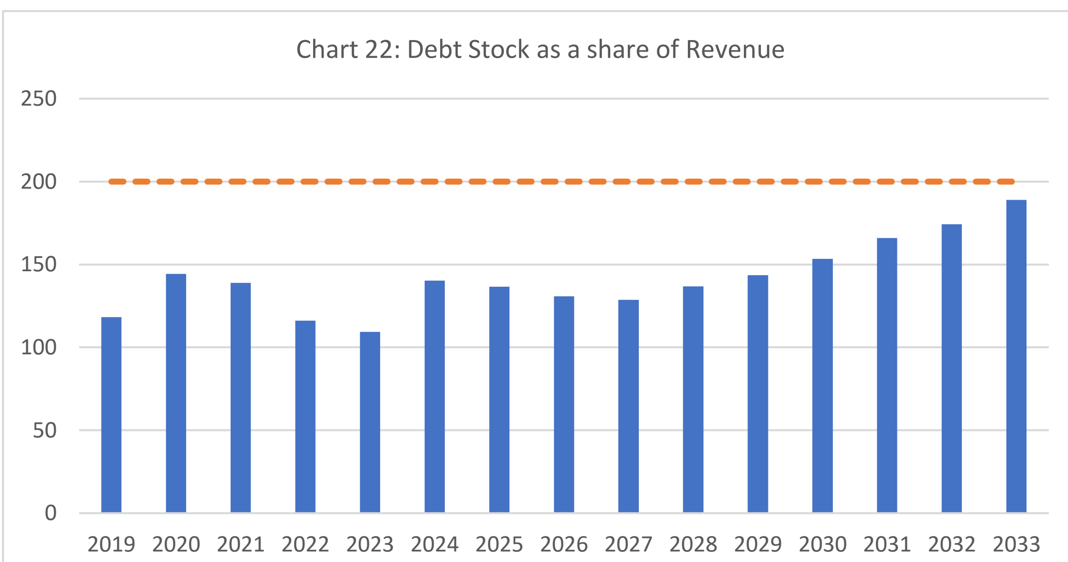
4.3.4 Projected Debt as a share of GDP:

The projected debt as a share of GDP is shown in chart 21 below. Total debt stock as a share of GDP is well below the threshold of 25% between 2024 to 2029 with an average 21%. However, 2030 to 2033 exceeded the threshold climaxing at 37% 2033 as against the established 25%.



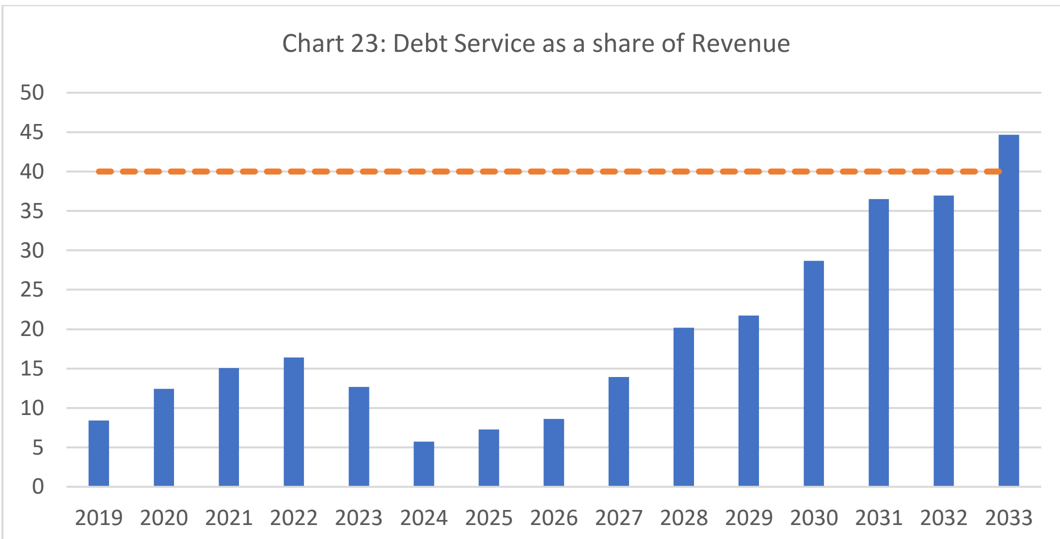
4.3.5 Projected Debt as a share of Revenue:

The debt sustainability ratio with regards to debt stock as a share of revenue is shown in chart 22 below. Total debt stock as a percentage to revenue is well below the threshold of 200% over the projection period with an average of 136% as against 200% between 2024 and 2026, average of 156% as against 200% between 2027 to 2033.



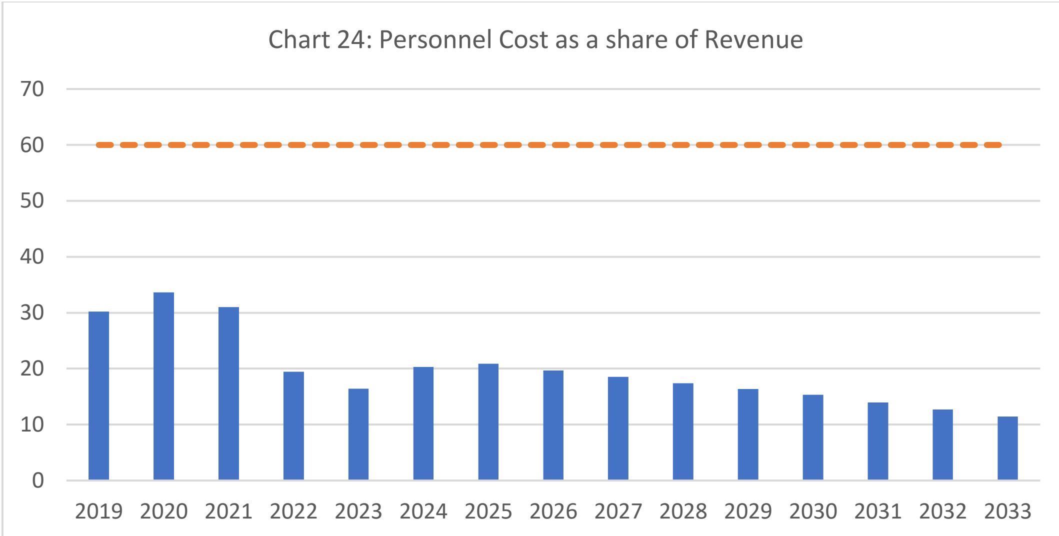
4.3.6 Projected Debt Service as a Share of Revenue

The debt sustainability ratio with regards to debt service can be seen in Chart 23. From the chart below, the debt service is well below the baseline of 40% from 2024 to 2032 peaking at 37% in 2032. However, 2033 see the state exceed the threshold by 5% at 45%. Although the government is expected to enjoy some relief between 2024 to 2032, efforts must be made to address the issues in 2033.



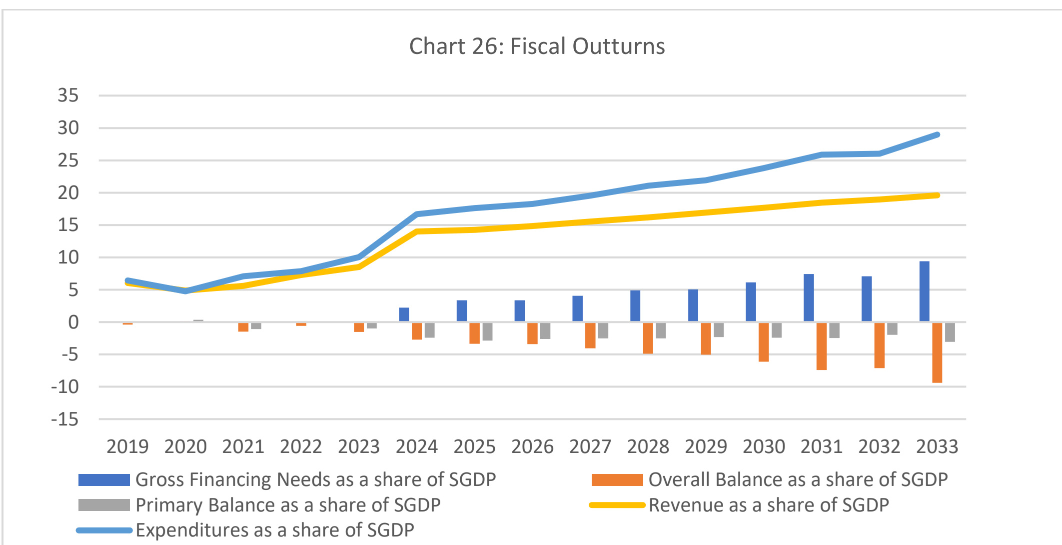
4.3.7 Projected Personnel Cost

The State will be able to maintain an average ratio of personnel cost to revenue of 17% over the projected period. This puts the State on a good standing as depicted in Chart 24.



4.3.8 Fiscal Outturns

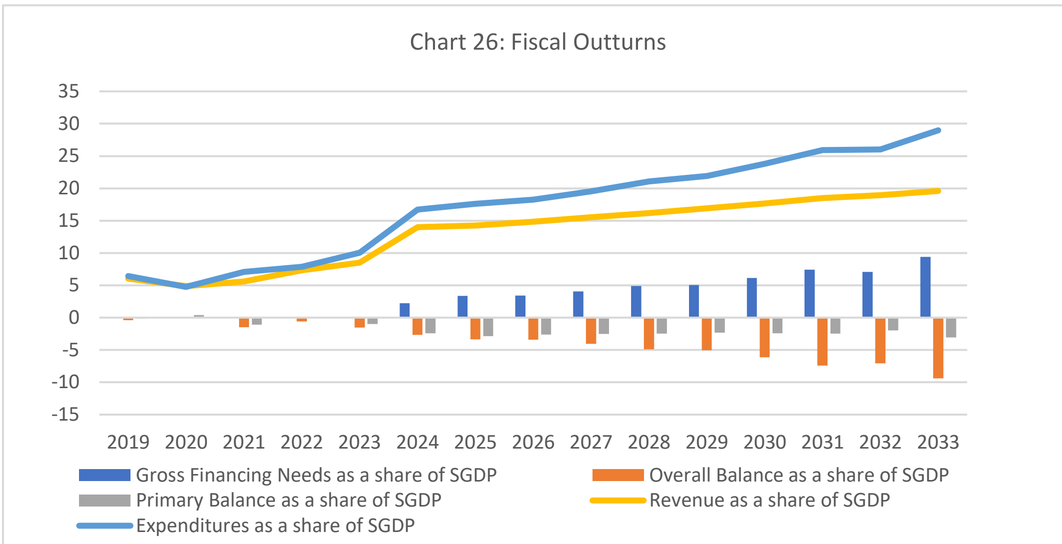
Chart 26 shows Edo State Fiscal outturns. It shows the gross financing needs as a percentage of the State GDP for the period.

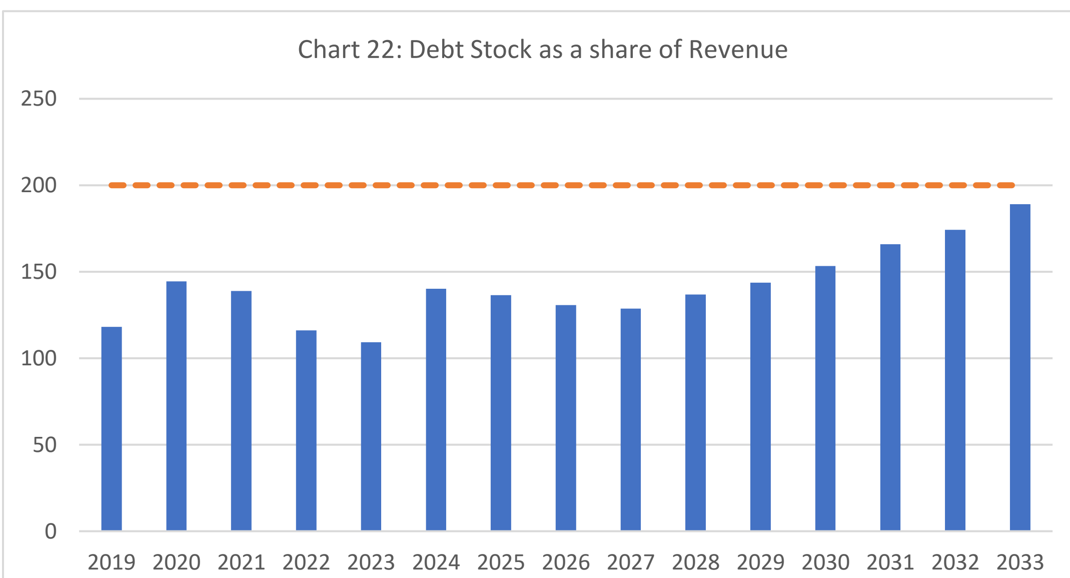


4.3.9 Main Findings

The Baseline Scenario results show that the ratio of Debt as % of GDP is projected at 20 percent in 2024, and 37 percent in 2033 respectively, as against the indicative threshold of 25 percent. The ratio of Debt as % of Revenue estimated at 140 percent in 2024, and 189 percent in 2033 respectively, the ratio of Debt as % of Revenue remain below the threshold

200% over the projection period. Meanwhile, the ratios of Debt Service to Revenue of 6 percent in 2024 and 45 percent 2033 raises concern from 2031 to 2033 where the state approached the threshold at 37% in both 2031 and 2032 and bridged the threshold at 45% in 2033 as against established threshold of 40 percent. Personnel Cost to Revenue 20 percent in 2024 and 11 percent in 2033 is below the threshold of 60 percent over the projection period. (see charts below)





4.4 DSA Sensitivity Analysis (Shock Analysis)

As a subnational within the larger economy of Nigeria, The State faces important sources of fiscal risks associated to the possibility of adverse country wide macroeconomic conditions and the underperformance of the State's revenue and expenditure policies. A sensitivity analysis is undertaken considering macroeconomic shocks and policy shocks to evaluate the robustness of the sustainability assessment for the baseline scenarios discussed in the previous sub-sections. When considering both macroeconomic and policy shocks, it is assumed that external and domestic borrowings cover any revenue shortfall and additional expenditure relative to the baseline scenario discussed earlier.

The 2024 DSA analysis shows that Edo state remains at moderate risk of debt distress under sensitivity in the medium term. The State DSA analysis shows deterioration related to revenue shocks, expenditure shocks, exchange rate shocks and interest rate shocks that would lead to increase Gross Financing Needs over the projection period. The shocks applied remained within the threshold of 25% from 2024 to 2029 and exceeded the threshold at 27.7%, 31.6% 34.2% and 38.6% for 2030 to 2033 respectively under total debt as a percentage of SGDP. Under shock revenue and expenditure. The shock remained within the threshold of 200% under Total debt as a percentage of revenue from 2024 to 2028 with the highest ratio being 195.6% in 2028. However, the threshold was breached from 2029 to 2033 under shock revenue, with the highest bridge of 302.7% occurring in 2033 (102.7% above threshold) and shock expenditure exceeding the threshold by 79.1%. There is a need for the authorities to fast-track efforts aimed at further diversifying the sources of revenue away from crude oil (FAAC), as well as implement far- reaching policies that will boost IGR generation in the state. This has become critical, given the continued volatility in the FAAC allocation and increasing cost of debt.

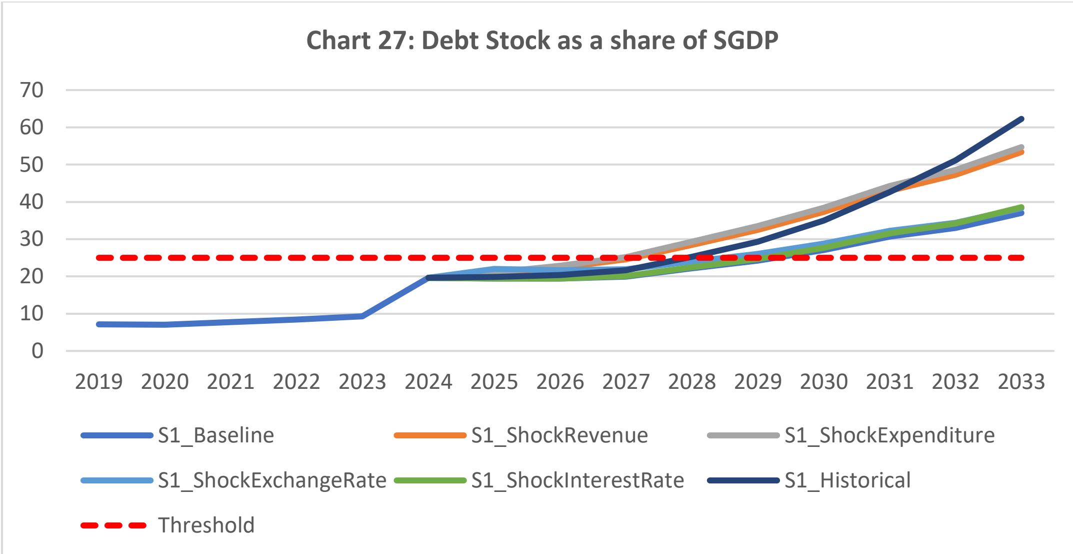


Chart 27: Debt Stock as a share of SGDP
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
2027
2028
2029
2030
2031
2032
2033
S1_Baseline
S1_ShockRevenue
S1_ShockExpenditure
S1_ShockExchangeRate
S1_ShockInterestRate
S1_Historical
Threshold

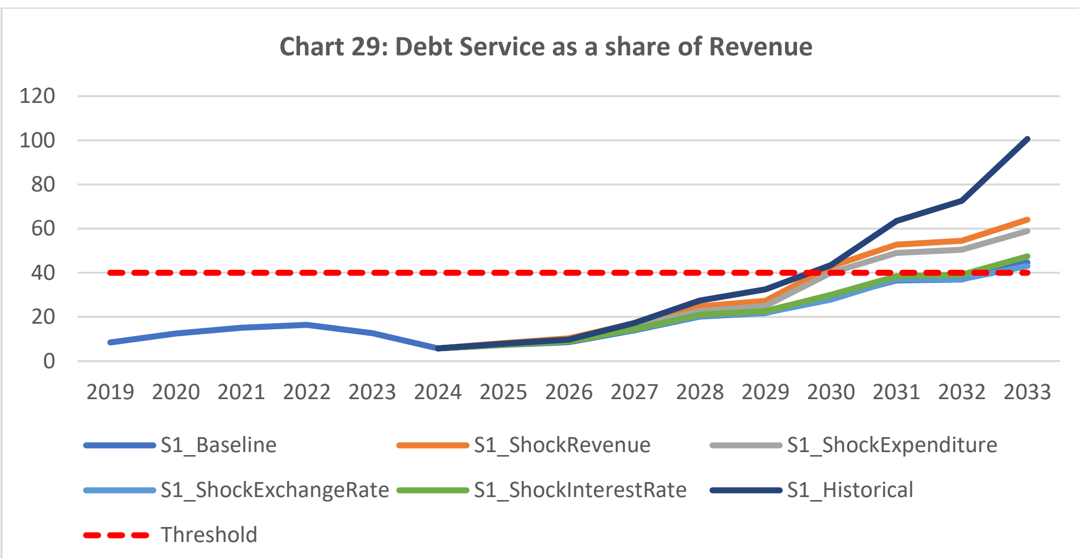
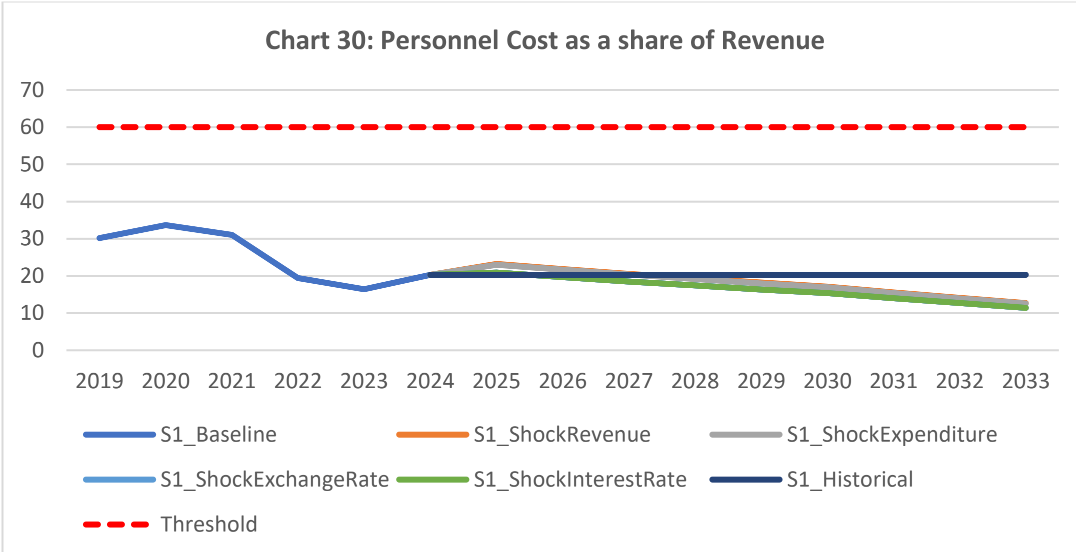


Chart 29: Debt Service as a share of Revenue
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
2027
2028
2029
2030
2031
2032
2033
S1_Baseline
S1_ShockRevenue
S1_ShockExpenditure
S1_ShockExchangeRate
S1_ShockInterestRate
S1_Historical
Threshold



5.0 Conclusions

Edo State DSA result shows that, the State remains at the moderate Risk of Debt Distress in the medium term. The State remains mostly sensitive to the Debt Service as percent of Revenue and Total debt as a percentage of SGDP, Total debt as a percent of Revenue, Total Expenditure as a percentage of revenue indicating that an increase in aggregate output does not result to a proportionate increase in total revenue. There is, therefore, the urgent need for the authorities to fast-track efforts aimed at further diversifying the sources of revenue away from crude oil (FAAC), as well as implement far-reaching policies that will bolster IGR into the state. This has become critical, given the continued volatility in the FAAC allocation.

CHAPTER FIVE

DEBT MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

5.0 Introduction

Debt management strategy refers to the framework a borrower uses to minimize the cost and risks associated with their debt obligations. It's essentially a roadmap for navigating the financial complexities of debt, ensuring it is manageable and sustainable in the long run

Public debt management is the process of establishing and executing a strategy for managing the government debt in order to raise the required amount of funding at the lowest possible cost over the medium to long term, consistent with a prudent degree of risk. Edo State Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy (MTDS), 2023 – 2028, is formulated to guide Edo State Government's borrowing activities to achieve financing risk and cost objectives and other goals in the medium term. The strategy document compares alternative funding strategies available to government as it pursues its objectives, Evaluates the cost-risk tradeoffs associated with different strategies.

The Debt Management Strategy provides alternative strategies to meet the financing requirements for Edo State. The strategies are shown by the breakdown of the funding mix (domestic debt and external debt) and within the broad categories of domestic and external, the share of each conventional instrument has also been illustrated. The following four strategies are assessed by the government. The Edo State Debt Management Strategy, 2023-2028, analyses the debt management strategies outcomes of the three debt management performance indicators namely Debt Stock to Revenue, Debt Services to Revenue, and Interest to Revenue. The cost is measured by the expected value of a performance indicator in 2028, as projected in the baseline scenario. Risk is measured by the deviation from the expected value in 2028 caused by an un-expected shock, as projected in the most adverse scenario before arriving at the strategy with the lowest risk and cost after considering other qualitative factors.

5.1 Alternative Borrowing Options

Edo state's debt management strategy is to ensure that the government's financing needs and payment obligations are met at the lowest possible cost, within an acceptable degree of risk, and to maintain a structured debt level. Four (4) Alternative Strategies were formulated and their Cost and Risk implications on the Total Public Debt portfolio were analyzed. The four (4) Strategies are as follows:

Strategy 1 (S1): *Baseline:* : Maximize external and domestic borrowings at a 40:60 proportion

The proportion of external borrowing in this strategy is based on the indicative concessional lending from multilateral development banks, such as the African Development Bank (AfDB) and World Bank at 2.5% interest rate, 5 years moratorium. The strategy assumes that the financing needs that are sourced from external concessional borrowings and domestic sources will be at a 40:60 proportion. The strategy is aimed at having higher domestic borrowings and will consist of Commercial Bank Loans Commercial Bank Loans (maturity 6 years or longer, at 35% interest rate, 2-year moratorium including Agric Loans, Infrastructure Loans, and MSMEDF), and State Bonds (maturity 6 years or longer at 35% interest rate, zero moratorium). The strategy also considered the bottlenecks involved in accessing external concessional borrowing hence, projects assessment of external concessional borrowings at least once in three (3) years.

Strategy 2 (S2): Maximize Domestic Borrowing, taking advantage of discounted interest rates

The strategy envisages meeting 100% of the funding requirements from domestic sources. The proportion of external borrowing in this strategy is zero. The strategy assumes the maximization of domestic borrowings and will consist of Commercial Bank Loans (maturity 6 years and above, at 35% interest rate, 2-year moratorium including Agriculture Loans, Infrastructure Loans, and MSMEDF)

Strategy 3 (S3): Maximize the use of State Government Bond

The strategy envisages meeting 100% of the funding requirements from domestic sources through the issue of State Government Bond of 6 – 10 years maturity period at 35% interest rate, with zero-year moratorium. The proportion of external borrowing in this strategy is zero.

Strategy 4 (S4): Maximize External Borrowing

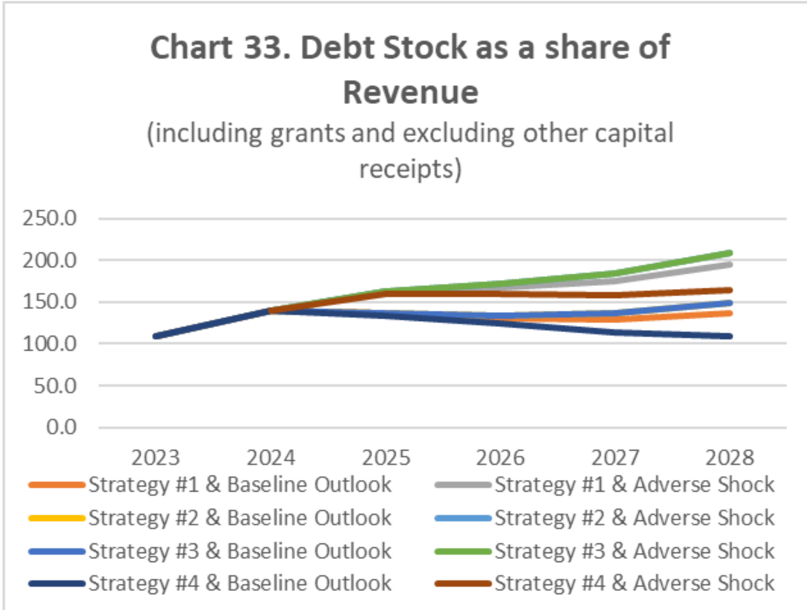
The strategy envisages meeting 100% of the funding requirements from external borrowings through concessional lending from multilateral development banks, such as the African Development Bank (AfDB) and World Bank at a 2.5% interest rate, 5-year moratorium with 20-year and above maturity. The proportion of domestic borrowing in this strategy is zero.

5.2 DMS Simulation Result

Analysis of strategies & outcomes of the analysis. The cost risk trade-off charts illustrates the performance of the alternative strategies with respect to four debt burden indicators.

5.2.1 Debt as a Percentage of Revenue:

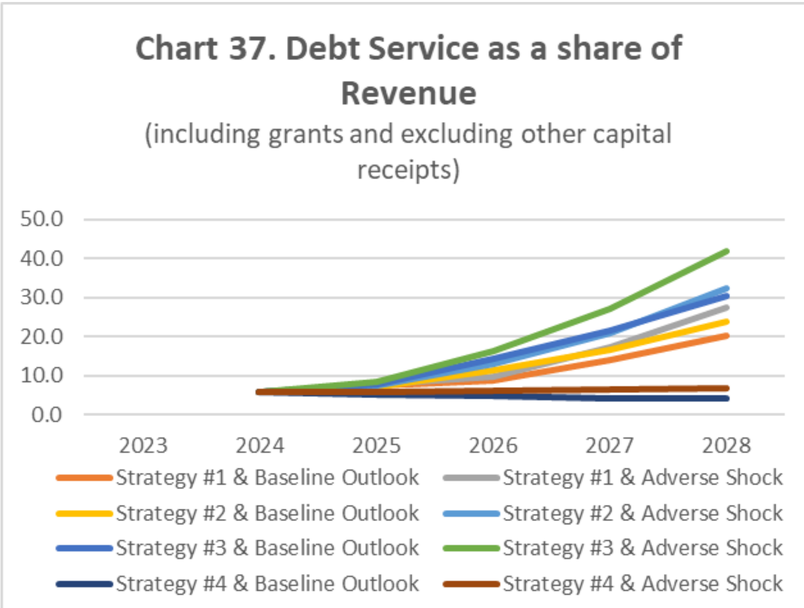
- Strategy 4 shows the Cost ratio of Debt to Revenue estimated to decline from 140.3 percent in 2024 to 109.4 in 2028 representing 28.2% percent decline as against Strategy 1 (136.8 percent), Strategy 2 (148.4 percent) and Strategy 3 (148.4 percent), over the DMS period of 2028, compared with the Risks measured of Strategy 4 (55.7 percent), Strategy 1 (58.8 percent), Strategy 2 (60 percent) and Strategy 3 (60 percent), respectively.
- Analysis using this debt indicator of debt to revenue shows that S4 is the strategy with the least cost and risk which was estimated at 109.4 percent and 55.7 percent compared to Strategy 1 (136.8 percent and 58.8 percent) Strategy 2 and 4 (148.4 percent and 60 percent) representing the costliest of the four (4) strategies which concentrated on commercial bank loan for S2 and state bond for S3 over the DMS period of 2023-2028.

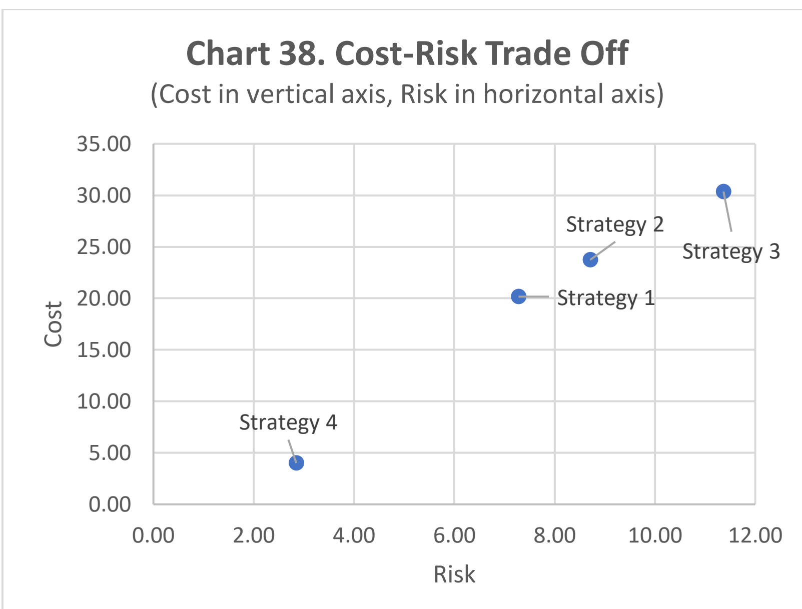


5.2.2 Debt Service as a Percentage of Revenue:

5.3 In terms of Debt Service to Revenue, Strategy 4 has the lowest costs of 5.7 percent in 2024 to 4 percent in 2028 and lowest risks of 2.8 percent compared to Strategy 1 (costs at 20.2 percent and risks at 7.3 percent), Strategy 2 (costs at 23.7 percent and risks at 8.7 percent) and Strategy 3 (costs at 30.4 percent and risks at 11.4 percent), respectively, as at the end of the strategic period of 2028.

5.4 Strategy 4 has the lowest costs at 4 percent and minimum risks at 2.8 percent under the Debt Service to Revenue, followed by Strategy 1 costs at 20.2 percent and risks at 7.3 percent. Strategy 2 has 23.7% as cost and 8.7% risk. But the Strategy 3 is the costliest and riskiest strategy at 30.4% cost with a 11.4% risk level. S3 projects 100% reliance on domestic financing using state bond.

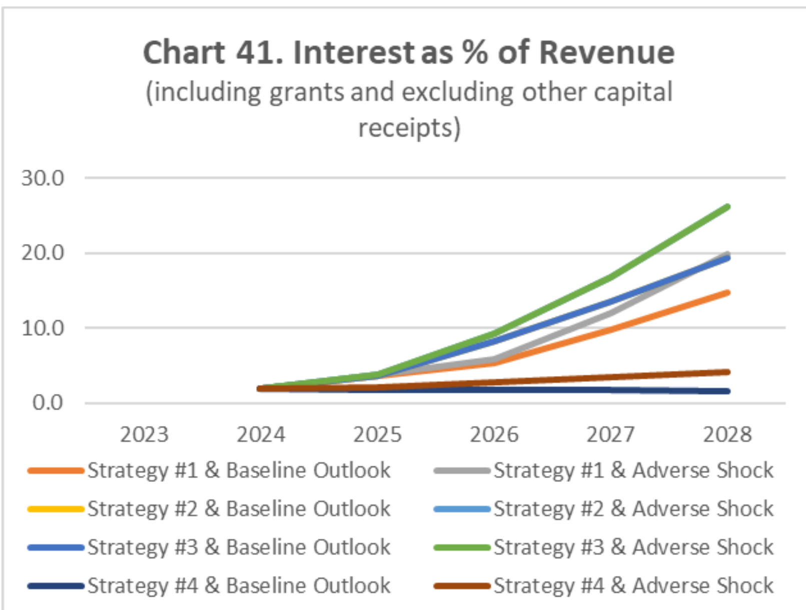


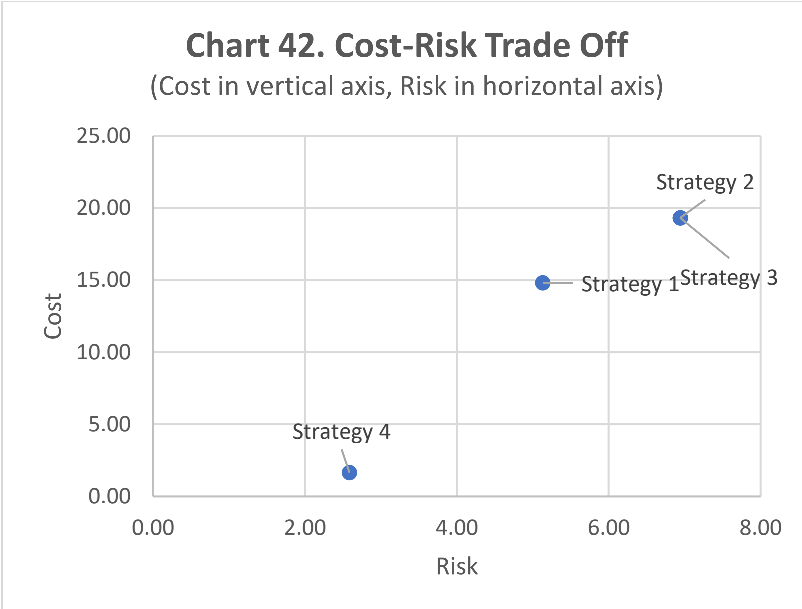


5.2.3 Interest as a percentage of Revenue

5.3 Strategy 4 is the strategy with the least costs with regard Interest to Government revenues, which is projected to grow from 2.0 in 2024 to 1.6 in 2028 with Risks at 1.6 percent, whilst Strategy 2 and strategy 3 are the most costly and risky strategy at 19.3 percent and 6.9 percent, compared to Strategy 1 with moderate costs and risks of 14.8 percent and 5.1 percent as at end of the strategic period of 2028.

5.4 The ratios of Interest as percent of Revenue analysis shows that S4 yield the lowest costs and risks due to high external financing, as the external debt service terms requirement has low interest rate, longer maturity and grace period in concessional external financing. Compared to S1 with the moderate costs and risks. While S2 and S3 are the most costly and risky strategy.





5.4.3 DMS Assessment

In arriving at the preferred strategy, emphasis was not solely based on the quantitative Analytical Tool assessment of all four strategies but also we took into consideration other qualitative factors, such as ability to implement the chosen strategy successfully in the medium-term. Therefore, although the Analytical Tool's results of costs and risks would suggest that the recommended strategy be S4 these results were just marginally better when compared with Strategy S1. **Strategy 1 was considered as the most feasible of the strategies to implement in the short to medium-term and it would still greatly improve the portfolio's position relative to the base year 2024.**

In comparison to the current debt position, Edo State debt portfolio stood at N541.97billion as at end-2024, which is expected to increase to N1.65tillion in 2033 under Strategy 1, compared to Strategy 2 (N2.42 trillion), Strategy 3 (N2.42 trillion), and Strategy 4 (N636.6 billion). In addition to this, the cost/risk trade-offs are considered.

5.4.3.1 Debt Stock to Revenue

S/NO	STRATEGY	RANKING
1	Strategy 4	1st
2	Strategy 1 (Baseline)	2nd
3	Strategy 2	3rd
4	Strategy 3	4th

5.4.3.2 Debt Service to Revenue

S/NO	STRATEGY	RANKING
1	Strategy 4	1st
2	Strategy 1(Baseline)	2nd
3	Strategy 2	3rd
4	Strategy 3	4th

5.4.3.3 Interest to Revenue

S/NO	STRATEGY	RANKING
1	Strategy 4	1st
2	Strategy 1 (Baseline)	2nd
3	Strategy 2	3rd
4	Strategy 3	4th

Haven compared the various indicators of debt stock, debt service and interest to revenue, strategy 4 which is to use 100% external financing, is the strategy with the lowest cost and risk as against the baseline strategy S1.

From the analysis above, strategy 4 is a preferred option. However, strategy 1 which is the state's current public debt portfolio is a mix of domestic debt and external debt. Currently, the state is facing financial losses arising from exchange rate loss which currently stands at over N23b as at end of 2020 and additional N5B as at end of 2021, 5.1b in 22 and over N20B IN 2023. Based on the current scenario, the state is now faced with the option of optimizing. Also, adjustments to exchange rate utilized in the preparation of this document may present a different outcome. The current strategy though has external debt portion, has a lower cumulative cost effect. The state will stick to its current debt portfolio which is strategy 1 In order to continually mitigate future adverse risk.

The Edo State Government has carried out the following reforms with regards to revenue mobilization:

i. Enumeration of properties within the state for the purpose of improving property tax

ii. Passing of Edo State Revenue Administration Law to set the pace for the reform of the State Board of Internal Revenue to reposition it for service delivery and optimal performance.
iii. Passage of Public Financial Management and Fiscal Responsibility Law in 2018
iv. The re-enactment of Edo state audit law
v. Enumeration of Taxpayers and Businesses with a view to expanding the tax net
vi. Automation of Revenue Administration with the Edo State Revenue Administration System (ERAS).
vii. Introduction of Revenue Scratch Card Scheme for the informal & mobile sector to eliminate physical cash transactions and block leakages.
viii. Ban on all 3rd party involvement in IGR collection across the State
ix. Passing of Local Government Revenue Harmonization Law to make for uniform Levies, Rates, Fees & Charges across Local Government Councils in the State.
x. Introduction of Tax-for-Service Scheme for the informal/self-employed sector with Unions/Association
xi. Back Duty Audit of Tax paying agencies
xii. Provision of Infrastructure for revenue drive
xiii. The State has also embarked on a number of reforms that has led to rationalization of its expenditure as follows:
    a. Introduction of the State's Treasury Single Account (TSA) which has led to blocking of leakages in its revenue profile
    b. Rationalization of approval processes restricting approval of recurrent expenditure to the SSG and HoS
    c. Strict budgeting controls
    d. Biometric enrollments of State Civil Servants and Pensioners
xiv. The state government is currently working on a unified overhead policy for the state that is aimed at reducing recurrent expenditures
xv. Introduction of electronic governance (e-gov) to ease systems and processes.

The Debt Management Strategy, 2024-2028 represents a robust framework for prudent debt management, as it provides a systematic approach to decision-making on the appropriate composition of external and domestic borrowing to finance the 2024 budget. The cost-risk trade-off of alternative borrowing strategies under the DMS has been evaluated within the medium-term context.

ANNEXURES

1. Table of Assumptions

2024		Projection Methodology	Source
Assumptions:			
Economic activity	State GDP (at current prices)	Edo State GDP computation by SBS in 2017 and calculated to date. We have adopted a 5% GDP growth target for FY2025 (as against the 3.76% GDP growth target in FGN MTEF 2024 - 2026). This reflects our expected growth in the domestic economy resulting from the size and quality of government CAPEX in FY2022, 2023 , 2024 and private sector investments in the same period.	NBS 2017 AND STATE'S GROWTH PROJECTIONS UPTO 2033 AT AN AVERAGE 5% GROWTH RATE.
Revenue	**Revenue**		
	1. Gross Statutory Allocation ('gross' means with no deductions; do not include VAT Allocation here)	The gross statutory allocation for the MTEF year 2024 - 2026 is predicated on Nigeria's crude oil performance and the global oil price performance projections as seen in the national MTEF. We assumed a stable global economic environment with moderate growth rates aided by the removal of petroleum subsidies. We have adopted the FGN 1.7 MBPD projection and determined Edo State's share based on historical trends to arrive at the statutory allocation for FY2024 to 2027. A critical factor in Nigeria's oil revenue performance is its ability to meet its OPEC production quota and maintain production efficiency. Factors such as insecurity, oil theft, and spillage contribute to the country's dwindling production efficiency. Recent efforts towards improving oil production efficiency are expected to yield encouraging results which should translate to improved allocation to the states. We have assumed an average 10% growth rate over the projection period 2027 to 2033. However, current increases in Nigera's oil production per day attaining 1.8m BPD in November, 2024 provides some level of confidence going into the future.	DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development. National MTEF
	1.a. of which Net Statutory Allocation ('net' means of deductions)	The amount accruing to the state less statutory deductions. Computation is based on historical trnds and projected growth rate.	DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.
	1.b. of which Deductions	Based on Historical trends, debt stock, available ISPOs and FAAC reports monthly	DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.
	2. Derivation (if applicable to the State)	Derivation is projected based on MTEF projections for 2024 - 2026 and an average 10% growth rate over the projection period	DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.
	3. Other FAAC transfers (exchange rate gain, augmentation, others)	Other FAAC receipt for the last historical year 2023 is not consistent with historical trends. The removal of petroleum subsidy by the president Bola Ahmed Tinubu's administration may have accounted for the significant surge in the other FAAC receipts. in projecting for future receipt, we have adopted the MTEF position and an aeverage 5% growth rate from 2027 - 2033	DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.

	4. VAT Allocation	Projections in the MTEF years 2024 to 2026 are based on the Federal MTEF projections and Edo States' Share of VAT from historical trends. However, Change in government policy and the tendency for Nigeria to achieve less reliance on oil revenue has led to a major increase in the state's VAT projections from 2027 to 2033 at an average 10% growth rate. Also, the possibilities of the FGN implementation of recommendations from the Presidential Committee on Fiscal Policy and Tax Reform is	DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.
	5. IGR	In arriving at the IGR projection, we considered the State Government policies aimed at improving IGR generation while also considering current inflationary trends. With a consistent year-on-year improvement in IGR generation in Edo state, we have projected with a conservative average 10% growth in IGR. for the projetion years. however, figures from the state's MTEF 2024-2026 was adopted for the MTEF period.	DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.
	6. Capital Receipts	Based on Historical Trend and template computation.	DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.
	6.a. Grants	In arriving at the grants projection, we have taken a conservative position by projecting for only grants with some level of certainty	DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.
	6.b. Sales of Government Assets and Privatization Proceeds	The outgoing administration embarked on some projects with the intention of divesting partial or complete ownership of those projects. In determining the disposal amounts, we have adopted a 50% project cost which we consider appropriate.	DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.
	6.c. Other Non-Debt Creating Capital Receipts	N/A	DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.
Expenditure	**Expenditure**		
	1. Personnel costs (Salaries, Pensions, Civil Servant Social Benefits, other)	In arriving at the personnel cost, we considered historical trends as well as current inflation which has warranted salary increases/palliatives from the state government as a result of the removal of fuel subsidy. Figures from in the MTEF years indicates a degree of increases due to government implementation of the new minimum wage. The personnel cost is not expected to experience significant movements in the short term. However, an upward review of the minimum wage is expected in 2028	DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.
	2. Overhead costs	Overhead cost as projected in the state's MTEF for 2024 - 2026 was adopted. In projecting for 2027 - 2033, we considered the state's desire to reduce overhead cost through current overhead policy being implemented. However, current inflationary trends in the country may lead to significant l increases in overhead cost despite the state's government's desire to pursue its overhead policy aimed at reducing overhead cost other factor leading to increasing overhead cost is the	DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.
	3. Interest Payments (Public Debt Charges, including interests deducted from FAAC Allocation)	Based on Historical Trend and amortization schedule of the various debt stock	DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.

	4. Other Recurrent Expenditure (Excluding Personnel Costs, Overhead Costs and Interest Payments)	Based on Historical Trend	DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.
	5. Capital Expenditure	Massive investments in Capital Expenditure is required for economic and social development of Edo State. An appropriate capital expenditure size indicates government preparedness to bring dividence of democracy to its citizens. With a desire to ensure that capital expenditure constitute not less than 60% of the annual budget, and the expectation of a new government from November 2024, Cpital expenditure is expected to grow year-on-year in the medium term. other factors influencing our projections is the historical trends of capital expenditures in the state.	DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.
Closing Cash and Bank Balance	**Closing Cash and Bank Balance**	Cash and bank balances derieved from the annual fianancial statement, MTEF projections, and moderately projected for in the subsequent years	Annual Financial statement, DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.
Debt Amotization and Interest Payments	**Debt Outstanding at end-2023**		
	External Debt - amortization and interest	Based on the State amortization schedule and Macro-economic Assumptions	DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.
	Domestic Debt - amortization and interest	Based on the State amortization schedule and Macro-economic Assumptions	DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.
	New debt issued/contracted from 2024 onwards		
	New External Financing		
	External Financing - Concessional Loans (e.g., World Bank, African Development Bank)	We have assumed a 2.5% interest rate based on trend, 20 years maturity period and a 5 year grace period.	DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.
	External Financing - Bilateral Loans	We have not made provision for bilateral loans	DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.
	Other External Financing	Not projected for	DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.
	New Domestic Financing		
	Commercial Bank Loans (maturity 1 to 5 years, including Agric Loans, Infrastructure Loans, and MSMEDF)	We have adopted 35% interest rate based on current CBN MPR plus a 100 basis point, 5 years maturity period and a 1 year grace period.	DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.
	Commercial Bank Loans (maturity 6 years or longer, including Agric Loans, Infrastructure Loans, and MSMEDF)	We have adopted 35% interest rate based on current CBN MPR plus a 100 basis point, 10 years maturity period and a 2 year grace period.	DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.
	State Bonds (maturity 1 to 5 years)	We have adopted 35% interest rate based on current CBN MPR plus a 100 basis point, 5 years maturity period and a 1 year grace period.	DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.

	State Bonds (maturity 6 years or longer)	We have adopted 35% interest rate based on current CBN MPR plus a 100 basis point, 7 years maturity period and with no grace period.	DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.
	Other Domestic Financing	This has not been provided for.	DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.
Proceeds from Debt-Creating Borrowings **corresponding to Debt Strategy S1**	**Planned Borrowings (new bonds, new loans, etc.) for Debt Strategy S1**		
	New Domestic Financing in Million Naira		
	Commercial Bank Loans (maturity 1 to 5 years, including Agric Loans, Infrastructure Loans, and MSMEDF)	The S1 strategy which is the baseline srategy indicates the states prevailing debt strategy comrising of both domstic debt at 60% and external debt at 40% . The domestic debt is made upof commercial bank loans with 6 years and abovematurity and state bond with maturity, 6 years and above The external debt is a concession financing with 20 years maurity, .5% interest and a 5 years grace period.	DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.
	Commercial Bank Loans (maturity 6 years or longer, including Agric Loans, Infrastructure Loans, and MSMEDF)	We have adopted 35% interest rate based on current CBN MPR plus a 100 basis point, 10 years maturity period and a 2 year grace period.	DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.
	State Bonds (maturity 1 to 5 years)	not projected for	DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.
	State Bonds (maturity 6 years or longer)	We have adopted 35% interest rate based on current CBN MPR plus a 100 basis point, 7 years maturity period and with no grace period.	DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.
	Other Domestic Financing	not projected for	DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.
	New External Financing in Million US Dollar		
	External Financing - Concessional Loans (e.g., World Bank, African Development Bank)	We have assumed a 2.5% interest rate based on trend, 20 years maturity period and a 5 year grace period. Constituting 40% of the debt portfolio. Considering other factors such as time and eligibility requirement in accessing these loans, we have assumed access to this facility once every 3 years.	DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.
	External Financing - Bilateral Loans	not projected for	DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.
	Other External Financing		DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.
Proceeds from Debt-Creating Borrowings **corresponding to Debt Strategy S2**	**Planned Borrowings (new bonds, new loans, etc.) for Debt Strategy S2**		
	New Domestic Financing in Million Naira		
	Commercial Bank Loans (maturity 1 to 5 years, including Agric Loans, Infrastructure Loans, and MSMEDF)	not projected for	DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.

	Commercial Bank Loans (maturity 6 years or longer, including Agric Loans, Infrastructure Loans, and MSMEDF)	We have adopted 35% interest rate based on current CBN MPR plus a 100 basis point, 7 years maturity period and with no grace period.	DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.
	State Bonds (maturity 1 to 5 years)		
	State Bonds (maturity 6 years or longer)	not projected for	
	Other Domestic Financing		
	New External Financing in Million US Dollar		
	External Financing - Concessional Loans (e.g., World Bank, African Development Bank)		
	External Financing - Bilateral Loans		
	Other External Financing		
Proceeds from Debt-Creating Borrowings **corresponding to Debt Strategy S3**	**Planned Borrowings (new bonds, new loans, etc.) for Debt Strategy S3**		
	New Domestic Financing in Million Naira		
	Commercial Bank Loans (maturity 1 to 5 years, including Agric Loans, Infrastructure Loans, and MSMEDF)	not projected for	DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.
	Commercial Bank Loans (maturity 6 years or longer, including Agric Loans, Infrastructure Loans, and MSMEDF)	not projected for	DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.
	State Bonds (maturity 1 to 5 years)		
	State Bonds (maturity 6 years or longer)	We have adopted 35% interest rate based on current CBN MPR plus a 100 basis point, 7 years maturity period and with no grace period.	
	Other Domestic Financing		
	New External Financing in Million US Dollar		
	External Financing - Concessional Loans (e.g., World Bank, African Development Bank)	not projected for	DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.
	External Financing - Bilateral Loans		
	Other External Financing		
Proceeds from Debt-Creating Borrowings **corresponding to Debt Strategy S4**	**Planned Borrowings (new bonds, new loans, etc.) for Debt Strategy S4**		
	New Domestic Financing in Million Naira		
	Commercial Bank Loans (maturity 1 to 5 years, including Agric Loans, Infrastructure Loans, and MSMEDF)	not projected for	DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.

	Commercial Bank Loans (maturity 6 years or longer, including Agric Loans, Infrastructure Loans, and MSMEDF)	not projected for	DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.
	State Bonds (maturity 1 to 5 years)	not projected for	
	State Bonds (maturity 6 years or longer)		
	Other Domestic Financing		
	New External Financing in Million US Dollar		
	External Financing - Concessional Loans (e.g., World Bank, African Development Bank)	We have assumed a 2.5% interest rate based on trend, 20 years maturity period and a 5 year grace period.	DSA Team, Edo State Ministry of Finance, Minisrty of Budget, Planning and Economic Development.
	External Financing - Bilateral Loans	not projected for	
	Other External Financing		

1. Baseline Projections (S1 TABLE)

	Indicator		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
			Actuals					Projections									
	BASELINE SCENARIO																
	Economic Indicators																
	State GDP (at current prices)		2,232,300.00	2,350,000.00	2,400,000.00	2,500,000.00	2,950,000.00	2,760,000.00	2,900,000.00	3,052,200.00	3,185,031.50	3,544,555.50	3,511,352.49	3,687,150.00	3,871,489.59	4,165,090.52	4,468,515.97
	Exchange Rate NGN/US$ (end-Period)		355.19	383.79	399.50	426.00	579.00	1,300.00	1,200.00	1,100.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
	Fiscal Indicators (Million Naira)																
	Revenue		145,729.90	114,519.00	173,015.40	207,411.07	268,902.45	447,884.82	510,426.27	554,551.29	622,834.35	704,794.91	769,872.40	877,092.43	1,002,489.37	1,083,770.76	1,294,798.22
	1. Gross Statutory Allocation ('gross' means with no deductions; do not include VAT Allocation here)		58,710.95	51,147.72	50,050.71	56,035.58	27,958.85	58,120.00	75,569.58	79,453.26	85,311.58	82,676.61	100,030.74	103,093.00	119,745.84	126,035.31	159,172.53
	1.a. of which Net Statutory Allocation ('net' means of deductions)		0.00	25,045.01	25,414.29	25,276.84	15,432.52	47,684.05	51,488.78	55,913.83	60,093.13	64,375.65	70,095.32	75,968.40	81,722.08	88,259.85	93,530.93
	1.b. of which Deductions		0.00	6,104.71	6,676.44	10,307.14	12,136.41	20,436.02	22,070.91	25,356.58	25,745.30	27,302.58	30,027.22	32,429.40	35,025.75	37,823.60	40,851.71
	2. Derivation (if applicable to the State)		18,172.27	15,121.58	29,002.54	57,309.97	59,655.38	41,719.00	45,390.90	50,479.58	55,527.58	61,030.73	67,133.87	75,907.75	81,293.35	89,428.53	98,571.22
	3. Other FAAC transfers (exchange rate gain, augmentation, others)		19,892.72	14,919.80	7,752.53	50,085.58	51,424.45	106,369.46	112,965.65	119,741.45	126,925.94	134,541.40	142,615.58	151,170.82	160,241.07	169,855.54	180,046.87
	4. VAT Allocation		12,812.27	13,554.52	22,577.40	26,847.25	39,005.81	84,515.14	91,905.51	100,174.82	109,190.56	119,017.71	129,729.30	141,404.94	154,151.58	170,005.20	195,125.49
	5. IGR		55,227.58	28,017.50	53,546.50	45,472.51	59,785.90	75,691.15	87,044.80	100,101.52	115,116.75	152,534.26	152,241.90	175,078.18	201,339.91	251,540.90	366,272.05
	6. Capital Receipts		21,915.68	11,977.67	45,266.50	51,415.50	51,361.80	71,470.00	99,055.75	104,398.25	150,261.44	165,094.05	178,007.61	227,459.74	288,752.64	296,357.25	420,312.26
	6.a. Grants		10,506.22	11,957.67	6,459.50	6,588.58	6,516.08	10,000.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00
	6.b. Sales of Government Assets and Privatization Proceeds		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	10,073.56	10,073.56	10,073.56	10,073.56	10,073.56	10,073.56	10,073.56	10,073.56	10,073.56
	6.c. Other Non-Debt Creating Capital Receipts		0.00	0.00	789.20	1,121.59	728.54	19,400.00	19,446.00	18,146.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
	6.d. Proceeds from Debt-Creating Borrowings (bond issuance, loan disbursements, etc.)		11,607.46	20.00	58,017.80	25,905.06	44,517.18	22,070.00	68,032.19	74,876.69	98,685.88	133,518.49	146,432.05	195,864.18	257,157.08	265,281.67	389,236.70
	Expenditure		144,072.41	111,705.03	169,493.61	196,828.70	264,176.12	460,793.82	510,426.27	554,551.29	622,834.35	704,794.91	769,872.40	877,092.43	1,002,489.37	1,083,770.76	1,294,798.22
	1. Personnel costs (Salaries, Pensions, Civil Servant Social Benefits, others)		40,787.82	58,353.91	41,622.70	55,499.80	56,795.24	78,427.48	86,270.22	88,858.55	91,524.08	94,269.80	97,097.90	100,010.85	100,010.85	100,010.85	100,010.85
	2. Overhead costs		29,041.92	20,086.20	28,400.21	54,967.58	48,679.15	35,169.16	38,486.07	64,554.68	67,351.41	70,928.58	74,473.45	78,199.20	82,109.16	82,109.16	82,109.16
	3. Interest Payments (Public Debt Charges, including interests deducted from FAAC Allocation)		3,526.09	3,979.95	9,754.80	15,402.56	14,821.77	7,802.02	14,775.09	24,015.87	48,822.96	80,121.72	94,316.05	157,221.30	192,416.95	212,595.17	282,565.55
	3.a. of which Interest Payments (Public Debt Charges, excluding interests deducted from FAAC Allocation)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	3.b. of which Interest deducted from FAAC Allocation		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	4. Other Recurrent Expenditure (Excluding Personnel Costs, Overhead Costs and Interest Payments)		0.00	2.94	2,946.10	2,009.62	16,315.87	48,942.92	51,728.49	30,259.58	31,450.50	32,660.62	35,870.94	35,081.26	36,291.38	37,301.90	38,712.21
	5. Capital Expenditure		65,478.17	45,354.92	77,928.40	88,051.54	125,466.50	258,058.74	285,842.62	312,226.88	345,449.36	377,794.52	413,575.97	437,151.57	502,844.51	532,844.51	662,844.51
	6. Amortization (principal) payments		5,578.41	5,365.12	8,841.40	19,898.19	21,897.79	14,415.30	15,525.77	14,877.55	20,056.05	29,019.26	54,558.11	49,455.46	68,816.54	78,709.19	108,557.95
	Budget Balance ('+' means surplus, '-' means deficit)		2,657.49	2,813.97	3,522.00	10,582.40	4,726.00	-12,909.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Opening Cash and Bank Balance		3,607.07	6,264.96	9,078.96	12,600.20	23,182.60	27,909.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
	Closing Cash and Bank Balance		6,264.96	9,078.53	12,600.20	23,182.60	27,909.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
	Financing Needs and Sources (Million Naira)																
	Financing Needs							61,470.00	97,553.75	108,098.25	128,761.44	163,594.06	176,507.61	225,939.74	287,232.64	296,357.23	419,312.26
	i. Primary balance							-52,163.48	-67,454.88	-64,206.83	-39,902.45	-54,453.07	-47,653.45	-39,262.97	-25,999.35	-4,052.87	-28,190.76
	ii. Debt service							22,215.52	30,098.87	38,891.42	68,858.99	109,140.98	128,854.16	186,676.77	261,233.29	291,304.36	391,121.50
	Amortizations							14,413.50	15,325.77	14,877.55	20,036.03	29,019.26	34,538.11	49,455.46	68,816.34	78,709.19	108,557.95
	Interests							7,802.02	14,773.09	24,013.87	48,822.96	80,121.72	94,316.05	137,221.30	192,416.95	212,595.17	282,563.55
	iii. Financing Needs Other than Amortization Payments (e.g., Variation in Cash and Bank Balances)							-12,909.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Financing Sources							61,470.00	97,553.75	108,098.25	128,761.44	163,594.06	176,507.61	225,939.74	287,232.64	296,357.23	419,312.26
	i. Financing Sources Other than Borrowing							39,400.00	29,521.56	28,221.56	30,075.56	30,075.56	30,075.56	30,075.56	30,075.56	30,075.56	30,075.56
	ii. Gross Borrowings							22,070.00	68,032.19	74,876.69	98,685.88	133,518.49	146,432.05	195,864.18	257,157.08	265,281.67	389,236.70
	Commercial Bank Loans (maturity 1 to 5 years, including Agric Loans, Infrastructure Loans, and MSMEDF)							0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Commercial Bank Loans (maturity 6 years or longer, including Agric Loans, Infrastructure Loans, and MSMEDF)							15,242.00	27,212.87	44,926.01	39,211.35	53,407.40	87,859.25	117,318.51	102,862.85	159,169.00	233,542.02
	State Bonds (maturity 1 to 5 years)							0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	State Bonds (maturity 6 years or longer)							6,828.00	0.00	29,950.68	59,474.53	0.00	58,572.82	78,545.67	0.00	106,112.67	155,694.68
	Other Domestic Financing							0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	External Financing - Concessional Loans (e.g., World Bank, African Development Bank)							0.00	40,819.51	0.00	0.00	80,111.09	0.00	0.00	154,294.25	0.00	0.00
	External Financing - Bilateral Loans							0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Other External Financing							0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Residual Financing							0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Debt Stocks and Flows (Million Naira)																
	Debt (stock)		159,694.13	166,315.28	186,493.76	211,712.88	244,755.00	541,973.90	568,830.31	590,227.84	635,976.08	740,475.31	852,369.25	998,777.97	1,187,118.71	1,373,691.20	1,664,369.95
	External		69,861.84	85,860.85	92,287.15	85,135.88	119,157.60	401,050.00	403,219.31	361,917.70	322,016.09	395,127.19	388,127.19	381,227.19	526,253.70	516,985.96	507,718.22
	Domestic		89,832.29	79,454.43	94,206.61	126,577.00	125,597.40	140,923.90	160,611.00	228,310.14	313,959.99	345,348.12	464,242.07	617,550.78	660,865.02	856,705.24	1,146,651.73
	Gross borrowing (flow)							22,070.00	68,032.19	74,876.69	98,685.88	133,518.49	146,432.05	195,864.18	257,157.08	265,281.67	389,236.70
	External							0.00	40,819.31	0.00	0.00	80,111.09	0.00	0.00	154,294.25	0.00	0.00
	Domestic							22,070.00	27,212.87	74,876.69	98,685.88	53,407.40	146,432.05	195,864.18	102,862.83	265,281.67	389,236.70
	Amortizations (flow)		6,323.80	10,927.90	14,450.93	28,215.00	26,821.08	14,413.50	15,325.77	14,877.55	20,036.03	29,019.26	34,538.11	49,455.46	68,816.34	78,709.19	108,557.95
	External		293.78	369.92	367.80	684.60	1,334.08	7,670.00	7,800.00	7,700.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	6,900.00	9,267.74	9,267.74	9,267.74
	Domestic		6,030.02	10,557.98	14,083.13	27,530.40	25,487.00	6,743.50	7,525.77	7,177.55	13,036.03	22,019.26	27,538.11	42,555.46	59,548.60	69,441.45	99,290.21
	Interests (flow)		5,062.50	3,303.89	5,755.08	1,719.10	1,537.30	7,802.02	14,773.09	24,013.87	48,822.96	80,121.72	94,316.05	137,221.30	192,416.95	212,595.17	282,563.55
	External		534.48	759.72	625.26	358.60	568.50	2,944.62	2,646.93	3,301.66	2,946.81	2,896.31	4,838.88	4,838.88	4,838.88	8,639.54	8,582.85
	Domestic		4,528.01	2,544.17	5,129.82	1,360.50	968.80	4,857.40	12,126.16	20,712.21	45,876.15	77,225.41	89,477.17	132,382.43	187,578.08	203,955.63	273,980.70
	Net borrowing (gross borrowing minus amortizations)							7,656.50	52,706.41	59,999.14	78,649.85	104,499.23	111,893.94	146,408.71	188,340.74	186,572.48	280,678.75
	External							-7,670.00	33,019.31	-7,700.00	-7,000.00	73,111.09	-7,000.00	-6,900.00	145,026.51	-9,267.74	-9,267.74
	Domestic							15,326.50	19,687.10	67,699.14	85,649.85	31,388.13	118,893.94	153,308.71	43,314.24	195,840.22	289,946.49
	Debt and Debt-Service Indicators																
Indicator1_baseline	Debt Stock as % of SGDP		7.15	7.03	7.77	8.47	9.31	19.64	19.44	19.42	19.97	22.14	24.27	27.09	30.66	32.98	37.02
Indicator2_baseline	Debt Stock as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts)		118.18	144.38	138.96	116.03	102.94	140.26	136.96	130.74	128.72	136.82	143.65	153.38	165.97	174.23	188.97
Indicator3_baseline	Debt Service as % of SGDP							0.80	1.04	1.28	2.16	3.26	3.67	5.06	6.75	6.92	8.75
Indicator4_baseline	Debt Service as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts)							5.75	7.29	8.61	13.94	20.17	21.72	28.67	36.52	36.95	44.67
Indicator5_baseline	Interest as % of SGDP							0.28	0.51	0.79	1.53	2.40	2.69	3.72	4.97	5.10	6.32
Indicator6_baseline	Interest as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts)							2.02	3.58	5.32	9.88	14.80	15.90	21.07	26.90	26.96	32.28
	Personnel Cost as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts)							20.30	20.90	19.68	18.52	17.42	16.36	15.36	13.98	12.69	11.42
	Adverse Shock Scenario is defined by the worst performance indicator measured in year 2028																
	For Debt Stock as % of SGDP the adverse shock is. Expenditure	Expenditure															
Indicator1_shock	Debt Stock as % of SGDP							19.64	21.10	22.82	25.21	29.32	33.48	38.43	44.25	48.52	54.69
	For Debt Stock as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts) the adverse shock is .Revenue	Revenue															
Indicator2_shock	Debt Stock as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts)							140.26	162.85	167.35	175.93	195.58	213.63	234.70	258.71	277.51	302.68
	For Debt Service as % of SGDP the adverse shock is. Historical	Historical															
Indicator3_shock	Debt Service as % of SGDP							0.80	1.09	1.36	2.41	3.84	4.54	6.09	8.89	10.16	14.08
	For Debt Service as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts) the adverse shock is . Historical	Historical															
Indicator4_shock	Debt Service as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts)							5.75	7.79	9.75	17.23	27.45	32.44	43.46	63.48	72.59	100.60
	For Interest as % of SGDP the adverse shock is .Expenditure	Expenditure															
Indicator5_shock	Interest as % of SGDP							0.28	0.51	0.92	1.79	2.80	3.23	4.42	5.83	6.11	7.48
	For Interest as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts) the adverse shock is . Historical	Historical															
Indicator6_shock	Interest as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts)							2.02	3.82	5.90	12.04	19.94	23.50	34.62	49.10	54.81	73.90

2. Baseline Projections (S2 TABLE)

	Actuals 2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Projections 2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
BASELINE SCENARIO														
Economic Indicators														
State GDP (at current prices)	2,252,300.00	2,350,000.00	2,400,000.00	2,500,000.00	2,650,000.00	2,760,000.00	2,900,000.00	3,059,200.00	3,185,031.60	3,344,553.68	3,511,332.46	3,687,150.09	3,871,436.39	4,165,060.92
Exchange Rate NGN/US$ (end-Period)	253.19	305.79	309.50	326.00	379.00	1,500.00	1,200.00	1,100.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Fiscal Indicators (Million Naira)														
Revenue	146,729.90	114,519.00	173,015.40	207,411.07	268,902.46	447,384.82	509,165.13	566,641.46	636,507.36	724,111.76	829,037.11	955,204.14	1,107,459.15	1,291,787.84
1. Gross Statutory Allocation ('gross' means with no deductions; do not include VAT Allocation here)	58,710.96	51,147.72	50,090.71	36,035.93	27,668.95	68,120.03	75,569.63	79,435.26	85,811.63	92,676.61	100,090.74	108,098.00	116,745.84	126,085.51
1.a. of which Net Statutory Allocation ('net' means of deductions)	0.00	25,045.01	25,414.29	25,276.84	15,482.52	47,684.03	51,498.78	55,618.68	60,068.18	64,875.65	70,065.52	75,668.60	81,722.09	88,259.86
1.b. of which Deductions	0.00	6,104.71	6,676.44	10,807.14	12,186.41	20,436.02	22,070.91	23,836.58	25,745.50	27,802.98	30,027.22	32,429.40	35,025.75	37,825.65
2. Derivation (if applicable to the State)	18,172.27	15,121.99	29,002.54	57,509.97	59,635.58	41,719.00	45,890.90	50,479.99	55,527.99	61,080.79	67,188.87	73,907.75	81,298.55	89,428.58
3. Other FAAC transfers (exchange rate gain, augmentation, others)	19,892.72	14,919.80	7,752.55	50,035.93	51,424.45	106,569.46	112,965.65	119,741.45	126,925.94	134,541.49	142,615.98	151,170.82	160,241.07	169,855.54
4. VAT Allocation	12,812.27	13,554.32	22,577.40	26,847.25	39,005.81	84,515.14	91,905.51	100,174.82	109,190.56	119,017.71	129,729.50	141,404.94	154,131.58	170,005.20
5. IGR	55,227.99	28,017.50	58,546.50	43,472.51	59,785.90	73,691.15	87,044.80	100,101.52	115,116.75	132,584.26	152,241.90	175,078.18	201,339.91	251,540.90
6. Capital Receipts	21,915.68	11,977.67	43,266.50	51,415.50	51,561.80	71,470.00	97,792.60	116,683.42	145,954.45	184,410.90	257,172.52	305,544.44	395,702.42	504,874.51
6.a. Grants	10,506.22	11,957.67	6,459.50	6,588.68	6,516.08	10,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
6.b. Sales of Government Assets and Privatization Proceeds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	10,075.56	10,075.56	10,075.56	10,075.56	10,075.56	10,075.56	10,075.56	10,075.56
6.c. Other Non-Debt Creating Capital Receipts	0.00	0.00	789.20	1,121.59	728.54	19,400.00	19,446.00	18,146.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
6.d. Proceeds from Debt-Creating Borrowings (bond issuance, loan disbursements, etc.)	11,607.46	20.00	36,017.80	23,905.06	44,317.18	22,070.00	66,771.04	86,966.86	112,358.89	152,835.34	205,396.76	273,968.88	362,126.86	473,298.75
Expenditure	144,072.41	111,705.03	169,493.61	196,828.70	264,176.12	460,793.82	509,165.13	566,641.46	636,507.36	724,111.76	829,037.11	955,204.14	1,107,459.15	1,291,787.84
1. Personnel costs (Salaries, Pensions, Civil Servant Social Benefits, other)	40,787.82	38,535.91	41,622.70	35,498.80	36,795.24	78,427.48	86,270.22	88,858.55	91,524.08	94,269.80	97,097.90	100,010.85	100,010.85	100,010.85
2. Overhead costs	29,041.92	20,036.20	28,400.21	54,967.58	48,679.15	55,169.16	58,436.07	64,554.68	67,531.41	70,928.98	74,473.45	78,199.20	82,109.16	82,109.16
3. Interest Payments (Public Debt Charges, including interests deducted from FAAC Allocation)	5,536.09	5,979.95	9,754.80	15,402.56	14,821.77	7,802.02	14,773.09	37,365.19	66,982.28	104,569.30	153,356.39	216,925.76	300,017.97	407,265.16
3.a. of which Interest Payments (Public Debt Charges, excluding interests deducted from FAAC Allocation)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.b. of which Interest deducted from FAAC Allocation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4. Other Recurrent Expenditure (Excluding Personnel Costs, Overhead Costs and Interest Payments)	0.00	2.94	2,945.10	2,008.62	16,315.87	48,942.92	31,728.49	30,259.98	31,430.50	32,660.62	33,870.94	35,081.26	36,291.58	37,501.90
5. Capital Expenditure	65,478.17	45,554.92	77,928.40	89,051.54	125,466.30	258,053.74	285,842.62	312,226.88	345,448.56	377,794.52	415,575.97	457,151.57	502,844.51	552,844.51
6. Amortization (principal) payments	3,578.41	3,365.12	8,841.40	19,898.19	21,897.79	14,413.50	14,064.63	13,616.41	15,599.72	23,888.53	34,662.48	47,855.71	66,185.10	92,056.28
Budget Balance ('+' means surplus, '-' means deficit)	2,657.49	2,813.97	3,522.00	10,582.40	4,726.00	-12,909.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Opening Cash and Bank Balance	3,607.07	6,264.56	9,078.56	12,600.20	23,182.60	27,909.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Closing Cash and Bank Balance	6,264.56	9,078.53	12,600.20	23,182.60	27,909.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Financing Needs and Sources (Million Naira)														
Financing Needs						61,470.00	96,292.60	115,188.42	142,424.45	182,910.90	235,672.32	304,044.44	392,202.42	503,374.31
i. Primary balance						-52,163.48	-67,454.88	-64,206.83	-59,902.45	-54,453.07	-47,653.45	-39,262.97	-25,989.35	-4,052.87
ii. Debt service						22,215.52	28,837.73	50,981.60	82,582.00	128,457.83	188,018.87	264,781.47	366,203.07	499,321.44
Amortizations						14,413.50	14,064.63	13,616.41	15,599.72	23,888.53	34,662.48	47,855.71	66,185.10	92,056.28
Interests						7,802.02	14,773.09	37,365.19	66,982.28	104,569.30	153,356.39	216,925.76	300,017.97	407,265.16
iii. Financing Needs Other than Amortization Payments (e.g., Variation in Cash and Bank Balances)						-12,909.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Financing Sources						61,470.00	96,292.60	115,188.42	142,424.45	182,910.90	235,672.32	304,044.44	392,202.42	503,374.31
i. Financing Sources Other than Borrowing						39,400.00	29,521.56	28,221.56	30,075.56	30,075.56	30,075.56	30,075.56	30,075.56	30,075.56
ii. Gross Borrowings						22,070.00	66,771.04	86,966.86	112,358.89	152,835.34	205,396.76	273,968.88	362,126.86	473,298.75
Commercial Bank Loans (maturity 1 to 5 years, including Agric Loans, Infrastructure Loans, and MSMEDF)						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Commercial Bank Loans (maturity 6 years or longer, including Agric Loans, Infrastructure Loans, and MSMEDF)						22,070.00	66,771.04	86,966.86	112,358.89	152,835.34	205,396.76	273,968.88	362,126.86	473,298.75
State Bonds (maturity 1 to 5 years)						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
State Bonds (maturity 6 years or longer)						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Domestic Financing						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
External Financing - Concessional Loans (e.g., World Bank, African Development Bank)						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
External Financing - Bilateral Loans						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other External Financing						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Residual Financing						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Debt Stocks and Flows (Million Naira)														
Debt (stock)	159,694.13	165,315.28	186,493.76	211,712.88	244,755.00	541,973.90	563,880.31	606,980.77	674,239.94	803,186.74	974,121.02	1,200,234.19	1,496,175.95	1,877,418.42
External	69,861.84	85,860.85	92,287.15	85,135.88	119,157.60	401,050.00	362,400.00	324,500.00	288,000.00	281,000.00	274,000.00	267,100.00	260,100.00	253,100.00
Domestic	89,832.29	79,454.43	94,206.61	126,577.00	125,597.40	140,923.90	201,480.31	282,480.77	386,239.94	522,186.74	700,121.02	933,134.19	1,236,075.95	1,624,318.42
Gross borrowing (flow)						22,070.00	66,771.04	86,966.86	112,358.89	152,835.34	205,396.76	273,968.88	362,126.86	473,298.75
External						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Domestic						22,070.00	66,771.04	86,966.86	112,358.89	152,835.34	205,396.76	273,968.88	362,126.86	473,298.75
Amortizations (flow)	6,323.80	10,927.90	14,460.93	28,215.00	26,821.08	14,413.50	14,064.63	13,616.41	15,599.72	23,888.53	34,662.48	47,855.71	66,185.10	92,056.28
External	293.78	369.92	367.80	684.60	1,334.08	7,670.00	7,800.00	7,700.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	6,900.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Domestic	6,030.02	10,557.98	14,093.13	27,530.40	25,487.00	6,743.50	6,264.63	5,916.41	8,599.72	16,888.53	27,662.48	40,955.71	59,185.10	85,056.28
Interests (flow)	5,062.50	3,303.89	5,755.08	1,719.10	1,527.30	7,802.02	14,773.09	37,365.19	66,982.28	104,569.30	153,356.39	216,925.76	300,017.97	407,265.16
External	534.48	759.72	625.26	358.60	568.50	2,944.62	2,646.93	2,366.22	2,096.41	2,045.91	1,985.70	1,985.70	1,985.70	1,985.70
Domestic	4,528.01	2,544.17	5,129.82	1,360.50	958.80	4,857.40	12,126.16	34,998.97	64,885.87	102,523.39	151,370.69	214,940.06	298,032.27	405,279.46
Net borrowing (gross borrowing minus amortizations)						7,656.50	52,706.41	73,350.45	96,759.17	128,946.81	170,734.28	226,113.17	295,941.76	381,242.47
External						-7,670.00	-7,800.00	-7,700.00	-7,000.00	-7,000.00	-7,000.00	-6,900.00	-7,000.00	-7,000.00
Domestic						15,326.50	60,506.41	81,050.45	103,759.17	135,946.81	177,734.28	233,013.17	302,941.76	388,242.47
Debt and Debt-Service Indicators														
Debt Stock as % of SGDP	7.15	7.03	7.77	8.47	9.31	19.64	19.44	19.97	21.17	24.02	27.74	32.55	38.65	45.08
Debt Stock as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts)	118.18	144.38	138.96	116.08	109.34	140.26	136.56	134.45	136.47	148.41	164.17	184.32	209.18	238.13
Debt Service as % of SGDP						0.80	0.99	1.68	2.59	3.84	5.35	7.18	9.46	11.99
Debt Service as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts)						5.75	6.98	11.29	16.70	23.74	31.69	40.66	51.20	63.33
Interest as % of SGDP						0.28	0.51	1.23	2.10	3.13	4.37	5.88	7.75	9.78
Interest as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts)						2.02	3.58	8.28	13.55	19.32	25.85	33.31	41.95	51.66
Personnel Cost as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts)						20.30	20.90	19.68	18.52	17.42	16.36	15.36	13.98	12.69
Adverse Shock Scenario is defined by the worst performance indicator measured in year 2028														
For Debt Stock as % of SGDP the adverse shock is. Expenditure — Expenditure														
Debt Stock as % of SGDP						19.64	21.10	23.38	26.42	31.19	36.95	43.90	52.23	60.61
For Debt Stock as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts) the adverse shock is. Revenue — Revenue														
Debt Stock as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts)						140.26	162.35	171.48	184.53	208.45	236.43	269.07	306.72	348.50
For Debt Service as % of SGDP the adverse shock is. Historical — Historical														
Debt Service as % of SGDP						0.80	1.04	1.80	2.91	4.54	6.58	8.91	12.69	17.70
For Debt Service as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts) the adverse shock is. Historical — Historical														
Debt Service as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts)						5.75	7.46	12.88	20.77	32.44	47.75	63.68	90.64	126.42
For Interest as % of SGDP the adverse shock is. Historical — Historical														
Interest as % of SGDP						0.28	0.54	1.31	2.34	3.68	5.43	7.74	10.77	14.73
For Interest as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts) the adverse shock is. Historical — Historical														
Interest as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts)						2.02	3.82	9.35	15.73	26.26	38.78	55.25	76.95	105.19

3. Baseline Projections (S3 TABLE)

	Actuals					Projections									
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
BASELINE SCENARIO															
Economic indicators															
State GDP (at current prices)	2,252,300.00	2,330,000.00	2,400,000.00	2,300,000.00	2,650,000.00	2,760,000.00	2,900,000.00	3,052,200.00	3,183,031.60	3,344,535.68	3,511,532.46	3,687,130.09	3,871,486.59	4,165,060.92	4,468,513.97
Exchange Rate NGN/US$ (end-Period)	235.19	305.79	309.50	326.00	379.00	1,500.00	1,200.00	1,100.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Fiscal Indicators (Million Naira)															
Revenue	146,729.90	114,519.00	173,015.40	207,411.07	268,902.46	447,884.82	512,317.98	579,783.45	661,191.36	760,027.50	881,046.44	1,029,969.47	1,212,939.24	1,435,216.48	1,761,907.44
1. Gross Statutory Allocation ('gross' means with no deductions; do not include VAT Allocation here)	38,710.96	31,147.72	30,050.71	36,085.98	27,663.95	68,120.08	73,569.68	79,455.26	85,811.68	92,676.61	100,090.74	108,098.00	116,745.84	126,085.51	136,172.35
1.a. of which Net Statutory Allocation ('net' means of deductions)	0.00	25,045.01	23,414.29	25,276.84	15,482.52	47,684.05	51,498.78	55,618.68	60,068.18	64,873.65	70,063.52	75,668.60	81,722.09	88,259.86	95,320.65
1.b. of which Deductions	0.00	6,104.71	6,676.44	10,807.14	12,186.41	20,436.02	22,070.91	23,836.58	25,743.50	27,802.98	30,027.22	32,429.40	35,023.75	37,825.65	40,851.71
2. Derivation (if applicable to the State)	18,172.27	15,121.99	29,002.54	37,309.97	39,635.38	41,719.00	43,390.90	30,479.99	33,527.99	61,030.79	67,138.87	73,907.75	81,298.35	89,428.58	98,371.22
3. Other FAAC transfers (exchange rate gain, augmentation, others)	19,892.72	14,919.80	7,752.55	30,085.98	31,424.45	106,369.46	112,965.65	119,741.45	126,925.94	134,541.49	142,615.98	151,170.82	160,241.07	169,855.54	180,046.87
4. VAT Allocation	12,812.27	15,554.52	22,577.40	26,847.25	39,005.81	84,515.14	91,905.51	100,174.82	109,190.56	119,017.71	129,729.50	141,404.94	154,131.58	170,005.20	192,125.49
5. IGR	35,227.99	28,017.50	38,346.50	45,472.51	59,785.90	75,691.15	87,044.80	100,101.52	115,116.75	152,584.26	152,241.90	175,078.18	201,339.91	251,340.90	266,272.05
6. Capital Receipts	21,915.68	11,977.67	43,266.50	51,415.50	51,561.30	71,470.00	100,943.46	129,830.41	168,618.93	220,526.64	289,181.65	380,509.78	499,182.51	648,302.95	887,921.48
6.a. Grants	10,308.22	11,937.67	6,439.50	6,388.68	6,516.08	10,000.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00
6.b. Sales of Government Assets and Privatization Proceeds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	10,075.36	10,075.36	10,075.36	10,075.36	10,075.36	10,075.36	10,075.36	10,075.36	10,075.36
6.c. Other Non-Debt Creating Capital Receipts	0.00	0.00	789.20	1,121.39	728.54	19,400.00	19,446.00	18,146.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
6.d. Proceeds from Debt-Creating Borrowings (bond issuance, loan disbursements, etc.)	11,607.46	20.00	38,017.80	25,905.06	44,517.18	22,070.00	69,923.90	100,108.85	137,043.39	188,751.08	257,606.09	348,734.22	467,606.95	616,727.39	856,345.92
Expenditure	144,072.41	111,705.03	169,493.61	196,828.70	264,176.12	460,793.82	512,317.98	579,783.45	661,191.36	760,027.50	881,046.44	1,029,969.47	1,212,939.24	1,435,216.48	1,761,907.44
1. Personnel costs (Salaries, Pensions, Civil Servant Social Benefits, others)	40,787.82	38,535.91	41,622.70	35,498.80	36,795.24	78,427.48	86,270.22	88,858.55	91,524.08	94,269.80	97,097.90	100,010.85	100,010.85	100,010.85	100,010.85
2. Overhead costs	29,041.92	20,086.20	28,400.21	34,967.58	48,679.15	55,169.16	58,486.07	64,554.68	67,331.41	70,929.98	74,475.45	78,159.20	82,109.16	82,109.16	82,109.16
3. Interest Payments (Public Debt Charges, including interests deducted from FAAC Allocation)	3,586.09	3,979.95	9,734.80	13,402.56	14,821.77	7,802.02	14,773.09	37,365.19	66,932.28	104,369.30	153,356.39	216,925.76	300,017.97	407,265.16	544,631.02
3.a. of which Interest Payments (Public Debt Charges, excluding interests deducted from FAAC Allocation)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.b. of which Interest deducted from FAAC Allocation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4. Other Recurrent Expenditure (Excluding Personnel Costs, Overhead Costs and Interest Payments)	0.00	2.94	2,946.10	2,009.62	16,315.87	48,942.92	51,723.49	50,259.98	51,430.50	52,660.62	53,870.94	55,081.26	56,291.58	57,501.90	58,712.21
5. Capital Expenditure	65,478.17	45,354.92	77,928.40	89,051.54	123,466.50	258,038.74	285,842.62	312,226.88	345,449.56	377,784.52	413,375.97	457,151.57	502,844.51	552,844.51	662,844.51
6. Amortization (principal) payments	3,578.41	3,365.12	8,841.40	19,898.19	21,897.79	14,415.50	17,217.49	26,758.40	40,284.22	59,804.28	86,671.81	122,621.05	171,665.19	235,484.92	313,599.70
Budget Balance ('+' means surplus, '-' means deficit)	2,657.49	2,813.97	3,522.00	10,582.40	4,726.00	-12,909.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Opening Cash and Bank Balance	3,607.07	6,264.56	9,078.56	12,600.20	23,182.60	27,909.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Closing Cash and Bank Balance	6,264.56	9,078.53	12,600.20	23,182.60	27,909.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Financing Needs and Sources (Million Naira)															
Financing Needs						61,470.00	99,445.46	128,330.41	167,118.96	218,826.64	287,681.66	378,809.78	497,682.51	646,802.96	886,421.48
i. Primary balance						-32,163.48	-67,434.88	-64,206.83	-58,902.43	-54,453.07	-47,653.43	-39,262.97	-25,989.35	-4,052.87	-28,190.76
ii. Debt service						22,215.52	31,990.58	64,123.58	107,216.50	164,373.58	240,028.20	339,546.81	471,683.16	642,750.07	858,230.72
Amortizations						14,413.50	17,217.49	26,758.40	40,284.22	59,804.28	86,671.81	122,621.05	171,665.19	235,484.92	313,599.70
Interests						7,802.02	14,773.09	37,365.19	66,932.28	104,569.30	153,356.39	216,925.76	300,017.97	407,265.16	544,631.02
iii. Financing Needs Other than Amortization Payments (e.g., Variation in Cash and Bank Balances)						-12,909.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Financing Sources						61,470.00	99,445.46	128,330.41	167,118.96	218,826.64	287,681.66	378,809.78	497,682.51	646,802.96	886,421.48
i. Financing Sources Other than Borrowing						39,400.00	29,521.56	28,221.56	30,075.36	30,075.36	30,075.36	30,075.36	30,075.36	30,075.36	30,075.36
ii. Gross Borrowings						22,070.00	69,923.90	100,108.85	137,043.39	188,751.08	257,606.09	348,734.22	467,606.95	616,727.39	856,345.92
Commercial Bank Loans (maturity 1 to 5 years, including Agric loans, Infrastructure Loans, and MSMEDF)						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Commercial Bank Loans (maturity 6 years or longer, including Agric loans, Infrastructure Loans, and MSMEDF)						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
State Bonds (maturity 1 to 5 years)						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
State Bonds (maturity 6 years or longer)						22,070.00	69,923.90	100,108.85	137,043.39	188,751.08	257,606.09	348,734.22	467,606.95	616,727.39	856,345.92
Other Domestic Financing						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
External Financing - Concessional Loans (e.g., World Bank, African Development Bank)						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
External Financing - Bilateral Loans						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other External Financing						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Residual Financing						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Debt Stocks and Flows (Million Naira)															
Debt (stock)	159,694.13	165,315.28	186,493.76	211,712.88	244,755.00	541,973.90	563,880.31	606,880.77	674,239.94	803,186.74	974,121.02	1,200,234.19	1,496,175.96	1,877,418.42	2,420,164.64
External	69,861.84	85,860.85	92,287.15	85,135.88	119,157.60	401,050.00	362,400.00	324,500.00	288,000.00	281,000.00	274,000.00	267,100.00	260,100.00	253,100.00	246,100.00
Domestic	89,832.29	79,454.43	94,206.61	126,577.00	125,597.40	140,923.90	201,480.31	282,480.77	386,239.94	522,186.74	700,121.02	933,134.19	1,236,075.95	1,624,318.42	2,174,064.64
Gross borrowing (flow)						22,070.00	69,923.90	100,108.85	137,043.39	188,751.08	257,606.09	348,734.22	467,606.95	616,727.39	856,345.92
External						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Domestic						22,070.00	69,923.90	100,108.85	137,043.39	188,751.08	257,606.09	348,734.22	467,606.95	616,727.39	856,345.92
Amortizations (flow)	6,323.80	10,927.90	14,450.93	28,215.00	26,821.08	14,413.50	17,217.49	26,758.40	40,284.22	59,804.28	86,671.81	122,621.05	171,666.19	235,484.92	313,599.70
External	293.78	369.92	367.80	684.60	1,334.08	7,670.00	7,800.00	7,700.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	6,900.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Domestic	6,030.02	10,557.98	14,083.13	27,530.40	25,487.00	6,743.50	9,417.49	19,058.40	33,284.22	52,804.28	79,671.81	115,721.05	164,665.19	228,484.92	306,599.70
Interests (flow)	5,062.50	3,303.89	5,755.08	1,719.10	1,537.30	7,802.02	14,773.09	37,366.19	66,932.28	104,569.30	153,356.39	216,925.76	300,017.97	407,265.16	544,631.02
External	534.48	759.72	625.26	358.60	568.50	2,944.62	2,646.93	2,366.22	2,086.41	2,045.91	1,985.70	1,985.70	1,985.70	1,985.70	1,985.70
Domestic	4,528.01	2,544.17	5,129.82	1,360.50	968.80	4,857.40	12,126.16	34,998.97	64,835.87	102,523.39	151,370.69	214,940.06	298,032.27	405,279.46	542,645.32
Net borrowing (gross borrowing minus amortizations)						7,656.50	52,706.41	73,350.45	96,759.17	128,946.81	170,934.28	226,113.17	295,941.76	381,242.47	542,746.22
External						-7,670.00	-7,800.00	-7,700.00	-7,000.00	-7,000.00	-7,000.00	-6,900.00	-7,000.00	-7,000.00	-7,000.00
Domestic						15,326.50	60,506.41	81,050.45	103,759.17	135,946.81	177,934.28	233,013.17	302,941.76	388,242.47	549,746.22
Debt and Debt-Service Indicators															
Debt Stock as % of SGDP	7.15	7.03	7.77	8.47	9.31	19.64	19.44	19.97	21.17	24.02	27.74	32.55	38.65	45.08	54.16
Debt Stock as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts)	118.18	144.38	138.96	116.08	109.34	140.26	136.56	134.45	136.47	148.41	164.17	184.32	209.18	238.13	276.44
Debt Service as % of SGDP						0.80	1.10	2.11	3.37	4.91	6.84	9.21	12.18	15.43	19.21
Debt Service as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts)						5.75	7.75	14.20	21.70	30.37	40.45	52.14	65.95	81.52	98.03
Interest as % of SGDP						0.28	0.51	1.23	2.10	3.13	4.37	5.88	7.75	9.78	12.19
Interest as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts)						2.02	3.58	8.28	13.55	19.32	25.85	33.31	41.95	51.66	62.21
Personnel Cost as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts)						20.30	20.90	19.68	18.52	17.42	16.36	15.36	13.98	12.69	11.42
Adverse Shock Scenario is defined by the worst performance indicator measured in year 2028															
For Debt Stock as % of SGDP the adverse shock is. Expenditure — Expenditure															
Debt Stock as % of SGDP						19.64	21.10	23.38	26.42	31.19	36.95	43.90	52.23	60.61	71.33
For Debt Stock as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts) the adverse shock is. Revenue — Revenue															
Debt Stock as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts)						140.26	162.85	171.48	184.53	208.45	236.43	269.07	306.72	348.50	399.87
For Debt Service as % of SGDP the adverse shock is. Historical — Historical															
Debt Service as % of SGDP						0.80	1.16	2.28	3.80	5.84	8.57	11.62	16.51	22.90	31.01
For Debt Service as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts) the adverse shock is. Historical — Historical															
Debt Service as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts)						5.75	8.28	16.28	27.16	41.74	61.21	83.02	117.94	163.54	221.48
For Interest as % of SGDP the adverse shock is. Historical — Historical															
Interest as % of SGDP						0.28	0.54	1.31	2.34	3.68	5.43	7.74	10.77	14.73	19.84
For Interest as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts) the adverse shock is. Historical — Historical															
Interest as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts)						2.02	3.82	9.35	16.73	26.26	38.78	55.25	76.95	105.19	141.72

4. Baseline Projections (S4 TABLE)

		Actuals 2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Projections 2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
BASELINE SCENARIO																
Economic Indicators																
State GDP (at current prices)		2,252,500.00	2,530,000.00	2,400,000.00	2,300,000.00	2,650,000.00	2,760,000.00	2,900,000.00	3,039,200.00	3,183,081.60	3,344,535.68	3,511,532.46	3,687,150.09	3,871,406.59	4,163,080.92	4,458,515.97
Exchange Rate NGN/US$ (end-Period)		235.19	503.79	506.50	526.00	579.00	1,500.00	1,200.00	1,100.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Fiscal Indicators (Million Naira)																
Revenue		146,729.90	114,519.00	173,015.40	207,411.07	268,902.46	447,884.82	501,949.93	537,378.78	575,192.47	617,366.54	662,967.71	712,942.59	766,884.42	821,987.97	936,490.26
1. Gross Statutory Allocation ('gross' means with no deductions; do not include VAT Allocation here)		58,710.96	51,147.72	50,090.71	56,085.98	27,668.95	68,120.08	75,369.68	79,455.26	85,811.68	92,676.61	100,090.74	108,098.00	116,745.84	126,035.31	136,172.53
1.a. of which Net Statutory Allocation ('net' means of deductions)		0.00	25,045.01	25,414.29	25,276.84	13,482.52	47,684.05	51,498.78	55,618.68	60,068.18	64,873.63	70,065.52	75,668.60	81,722.09	88,259.86	95,320.63
1.b. of which Deductions		0.00	6,104.71	6,676.44	10,807.14	12,186.41	20,436.02	23,870.90	23,836.58	25,743.50	27,802.98	30,027.22	32,429.40	35,023.75	37,825.65	40,851.71
2. Derivation (if applicable to the State)		18,172.27	15,121.99	29,002.54	37,508.97	59,635.58	41,719.00	43,380.90	30,479.99	35,327.99	61,080.79	67,188.87	75,907.75	81,298.55	89,428.58	98,571.22
3. Other FAAC transfers (exchange rate gain, augmentation, others)		19,892.72	14,919.80	7,752.55	50,085.98	51,424.45	106,369.46	112,965.65	119,741.45	126,925.94	134,341.49	142,615.98	151,170.82	160,241.07	169,835.34	180,046.87
4. VAT Allocation		12,812.27	13,554.52	22,577.40	26,847.25	59,005.81	84,513.14	91,905.31	100,174.82	109,190.36	119,017.71	129,729.50	141,404.94	134,151.58	170,005.20	195,125.49
5. IGR		53,227.99	28,017.50	58,546.50	45,472.51	39,785.90	73,691.15	87,044.80	100,101.32	115,116.75	132,584.26	152,241.90	175,078.18	201,558.91	251,340.90	266,272.05
6. Capital Receipts		21,915.68	11,977.67	45,266.50	51,415.50	51,561.80	71,470.00	90,377.41	87,425.75	82,619.56	77,665.68	71,102.92	65,282.89	55,127.69	35,074.45	62,304.29
6.a. Grants		10,508.22	11,957.67	6,439.50	6,520.68	6,516.08	10,000.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00
6.b. Sales of Government Assets and Privatization Proceeds		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	10,075.56	10,075.56	10,075.56	10,075.56	10,075.56	10,075.56	10,075.56	10,075.56	10,075.56
6.c. Other Non-Debt Creating Capital Receipts		0.00	0.00	789.20	1,121.59	728.54	19,400.00	19,446.00	18,146.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
6.d. Proceeds from Debt-Creating Borrowings (bond issuance, loan disbursements, etc.)		11,607.46	20.00	38,017.80	25,905.06	44,317.18	22,070.00	59,555.85	57,704.19	51,044.00	46,090.12	39,527.36	31,707.33	21,552.13	3,498.89	30,928.73
Expenditure		144,072.41	111,705.03	169,493.61	196,828.70	264,176.12	460,793.82	501,949.93	537,378.78	575,192.47	617,366.54	662,967.71	712,942.59	766,884.42	821,987.97	936,490.26
1. Personnel costs (Salaries, Pensions, Civil Servant Social Benefits, others)		40,787.82	58,353.91	41,622.70	55,498.80	56,795.24	78,427.48	86,270.22	88,838.55	91,324.08	94,269.80	97,097.90	100,010.85	100,010.85	100,010.85	100,010.85
2. Overhead costs		29,041.92	20,086.20	28,400.21	54,967.58	48,679.15	55,169.16	58,426.07	64,554.68	67,331.41	70,928.98	74,475.45	78,199.20	82,109.16	82,109.16	82,109.16
3. Interest Payments (Public Debt Charges, including interests deducted from FAAC Allocation)		3,528.09	3,979.93	9,734.80	13,402.56	14,821.77	7,802.02	7,557.90	8,102.51	8,376.14	8,929.21	9,262.98	9,553.27	10,128.05	10,352.48	10,241.51
3.a. of which Interest Payments (Public Debt Charges, excluding interests deducted from FAAC Allocation)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.b. of which Interest deducted from FAAC Allocation		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4. Other Recurrent Expenditure (Excluding Personnel Costs, Overhead Costs and Interest Payments)		0.00	2.94	2,946.10	2,009.62	16,313.87	48,942.92	51,728.49	30,259.98	31,430.50	32,660.62	33,870.94	35,081.26	36,291.58	37,501.90	38,712.21
5. Capital Expenditure		65,478.17	45,354.92	77,923.40	39,031.34	123,496.50	250,052.74	283,842.62	312,229.88	345,449.56	377,794.32	413,537.92	457,151.57	502,344.31	552,344.31	662,344.31
6. Amortization (principal) payments		3,578.41	3,365.12	8,341.40	19,858.19	21,397.79	14,413.50	14,064.63	13,616.41	12,840.97	12,783.40	12,686.49	12,966.65	15,300.28	19,169.10	22,572.03
Budget Balance ('+' means surplus, '-' means deficit)		2,657.49	2,813.97	3,522.00	10,582.40	4,726.00	-12,909.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Opening Cash and Bank Balance		3,607.07	6,264.56	9,078.53	12,600.20	23,182.60	27,909.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Closing Cash and Bank Balance		6,264.56	9,078.53	12,600.20	23,182.60	27,909.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Financing Needs and Sources (Million Naira)																
Financing Needs							61,470.00	89,077.41	85,925.75	81,119.56	76,166.68	69,602.92	61,782.89	51,627.69	33,574.45	61,004.29
i. Primary balance							-52,163.48	-67,454.88	-64,206.83	-59,902.45	-54,453.07	-47,653.45	-39,262.97	-25,989.35	-4,052.87	-28,190.76
ii. Debt service							22,215.52	21,622.53	21,718.92	21,217.11	21,712.61	21,949.47	22,519.92	25,628.34	29,521.57	32,813.54
Amortizations							14,413.50	14,064.63	13,616.41	12,840.97	12,783.40	12,686.49	12,966.65	15,500.28	19,169.10	22,572.03
Interests							7,802.02	7,557.90	8,102.51	8,376.14	8,929.21	9,262.98	9,553.27	10,128.05	10,352.48	10,241.51
iii. Financing Needs Other than Amortization Payments (e.g., Variation in Cash and Bank Balances)							-12,909.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Financing Sources							61,470.00	89,077.41	85,925.75	81,119.56	76,166.68	69,602.92	61,782.89	51,627.69	33,574.45	61,004.29
i. Financing Sources Other than Borrowing							39,400.00	29,521.56	28,221.56	30,075.56	30,075.56	30,075.56	30,075.56	30,075.56	30,075.56	30,075.56
ii. Gross Borrowings							22,070.00	59,555.85	57,704.19	51,044.00	46,090.12	39,527.36	31,707.33	21,552.13	3,498.89	30,928.73
Commercial Bank Loans (maturity 1 to 5 years, including Agric. Loans, Infrastructure Loans, and MSMEDF)							0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Commercial Bank Loans (maturity 6 years or longer, including Agric. Loans, Infrastructure Loans, and MSMEDF)							0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
State Bonds (maturity 1 to 5 years)							0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
State Bonds (maturity 6 years or longer)							0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Domestic Financing							0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
External Financing - Concessional Loans (e.g., World Bank, African Development Bank)							22,070.00	59,555.85	57,704.19	51,044.00	46,090.12	39,527.36	31,707.33	21,552.13	3,498.89	30,928.73
External Financing - Bilateral Loans							0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other External Financing							0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Residual Financing							0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Debt Stocks and Flows (Million Naira)																
Debt (stock)		159,694.13	165,315.28	186,493.76	211,712.88	244,755.00	541,973.90	554,917.43	562,144.52	558,941.04	592,247.75	619,088.63	637,829.30	643,881.14	628,210.93	636,967.64
External		69,861.84	85,860.85	92,287.15	85,135.88	119,157.60	423,120.00	442,328.16	455,471.67	458,109.15	497,199.27	529,726.63	553,402.17	563,513.84	552,075.05	564,663.17
Domestic		89,832.29	79,454.43	94,206.61	126,577.00	125,597.40	118,853.90	112,589.27	106,672.86	100,831.89	95,048.49	89,362.00	84,427.14	80,367.31	76,135.89	71,904.47
Gross borrowing (flow)							22,070.00	59,555.85	57,704.19	51,044.00	46,090.12	39,527.36	31,707.33	21,552.13	3,498.89	30,928.73
External							22,070.00	59,555.85	57,704.19	51,044.00	46,090.12	39,527.36	31,707.33	21,552.13	3,498.89	30,928.73
Domestic							0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Amortizations (flow)		6,323.80	10,927.90	14,450.93	28,215.00	26,821.08	14,413.50	14,064.63	13,616.41	12,840.97	12,783.40	12,686.49	12,966.65	15,300.28	19,169.10	22,572.03
External		293.78	369.92	367.80	684.60	1,334.08	7,670.00	7,800.00	7,700.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	8,081.79	11,440.45	14,937.68	18,340.61
Domestic		6,030.02	10,557.98	14,083.13	27,530.40	25,487.00	6,743.50	6,264.63	5,916.41	5,840.97	5,783.40	5,686.49	4,884.86	4,059.83	4,231.42	4,231.42
Interests (flow)		5,052.50	3,303.89	5,755.08	1,719.10	1,527.30	7,802.02	7,557.90	8,102.51	8,376.14	8,929.21	9,262.98	9,553.27	10,128.06	10,352.48	10,241.51
External		524.48	759.72	625.26	358.60	558.50	2,944.62	3,156.24	4,197.91	5,073.04	6,298.64	7,390.68	8,378.87	9,143.25	9,571.05	9,460.08
Domestic		4,528.01	2,544.17	5,129.82	1,360.50	968.80	4,857.40	4,401.66	3,904.60	3,303.10	2,630.57	1,872.30	1,174.40	984.80	781.43	781.43
Net borrowing (gross borrowing minus amortizations)							7,656.50	45,491.22	44,087.77	38,203.03	33,306.72	26,840.87	18,740.67	6,051.84	-15,670.21	8,356.70
External							14,400.00	51,755.85	50,004.19	44,044.00	39,090.12	32,527.36	23,675.53	10,111.67	-11,438.79	12,588.12
Domestic							-6,743.50	-6,264.63	-5,916.41	-5,840.97	-5,783.40	-5,686.49	-4,934.86	-4,059.83	-4,231.42	-4,231.42
Debt and Debt-Service Indicators																
Debt Stock as % of SGDP		7.15	7.03	7.77	8.47	9.31	19.64	19.14	18.50	17.55	17.71	17.63	17.30	16.63	15.08	14.25
Debt Stock as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts)		118.13	144.38	138.96	116.03	109.34	140.26	134.40	124.52	113.13	109.43	104.34	97.95	90.02	79.68	72.71
Debt Service as % of SGDP							0.80	0.75	0.71	0.67	0.65	0.63	0.61	0.66	0.71	0.73
Debt Service as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts)							5.75	5.24	4.81	4.29	4.01	3.70	3.46	3.58	3.74	3.75
Interest as % of SGDP							0.28	0.26	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.23
Interest as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts)							2.02	1.83	1.79	1.70	1.65	1.56	1.47	1.42	1.31	1.17
Personnel Cost as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts)							20.30	20.90	19.68	18.52	17.42	16.36	15.36	13.98	12.69	11.42
Adverse Shock Scenario is defined by the worst performance indicator measured in year 2028																
For Debt Stock as % of SGDP the adverse shock is .Expenditure	Expenditure															
Debt Stock as % of SGDP							19.64	20.79	21.90	22.80	24.39	26.34	28.64	30.21	30.62	31.91
For Debt Stock as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts) the adverse shock is. Revenue	Revenue															
Debt Stock as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts)							140.26	160.45	160.44	158.61	165.15	169.94	173.11	174.33	172.45	173.51
For Debt Service as % of SGDP the adverse shock is .Expenditure	Expenditure															
Debt Service as % of SGDP							0.80	0.75	0.84	0.93	1.05	1.17	2.62	2.96	3.25	3.53
For Debt Service as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts) the adverse shock is. Revenue	Revenue															
Debt Service as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts)							5.75	5.82	6.16	6.39	6.86	7.29	14.83	16.19	17.53	18.56
For Interest as % of SGDP the adverse shock is . Expenditure	Expenditure															
Interest as % of SGDP							0.28	0.26	0.39	0.52	0.67	0.81	0.96	1.13	1.26	1.39
For Interest as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts) the adverse shock is .Revenue	Revenue															
Interest as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts)							2.02	2.03	2.81	3.50	4.24	4.91	5.57	6.25	6.85	7.35

Edo State Technical Team

List of Participating Agencies and Officials

SN	Agency	Official	Designation
1	Ministry of Finance	Hon. Emmanuel E. Okoebor	Coordinator
2	Ministry of Finance	Bernard Aigbe	Permanent Secretary
3	Office of the Accountant-General	Oseghale Alex	Special Adviser of Financial Reporting
4	Ministry of Finance	Mrs. Omorodion Justin Osahon	Dir. Policy, Planning and Research
5	Ministry of Finance	Mr. Joshua Eva Akhere	Debt Management Department
6	Ministry of Budget, Economic Planning and Development	Mr. Omorogbe Osayamon Bright	Focal Person, SFTAS TA

Hon Emmanuel E. Okoebor
Commissioner for Finance,
Edo State.