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2016-2018 MTEF & Fiscal Strategy
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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

2016-2018 MEDIUM-TERM EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK

AND

FISCAL STRATEGY PAPER

December 2015

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1. Introduction

The Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and Fiscal Strategy Paper (FSP) are important economic management reform documents designed to guide annual budget planning and fiscal management over a three-year period. Based on the provisions of the Fiscal Responsibility Act (FRA) 2007, the MTEF describes governments' strategic economic, social, developmental objectives and priorities. Importantly, it describes the policy thrust behind the revenue and expenditure framework, which highlights revenue projections, proposed expenditure plans and fiscal targets over the medium term based on a reliable and consistent fiscal outlook. The nature and fiscal significance of government's debt liability and measures to reduce such liabilities are also a significant part of this strategy paper.

The design of the 2016-2018 MTEF and FSP is coming at a time of complex global macroeconomic evolutions which have significantly impacted the Nigerian economy coupled with pockets of significant home-grown difficulties especially in the areas of security, corruption, unemployment (particularly among the youths) and oil production shortfalls due to oil theft and pipeline vandalism. While the happenings in the global economy are the outcomes of the interplay of several exogenous forces, the challenges on the home-front are attributable to the level of corruptionand opaqueness in the public sector which has permeated many facets of the economy. We therefore need to put in place more transparent and perceptive economic and fiscal management, targeted at maintaining macroeconomic stability, while promoting shared prosperity and improving the welfare of Nigerians.

Thus, over the medium term, government will focus on alternate funds necessary for developing critical infrastructure, public services, and social support by pursuing a stronger revenue base; plugging leakages in the system through ensuring greater accountability and transparency in the use of public funds; promoting the creation of jobs by implementing enabling policies that support businesses and create investment opportunities in areas such as agriculture, infrastructure, private sector development, education, health, and non-oil natural resource management (especially, solid minerals); and, a better management of government's debt liability. The goal is to ensure that the majority of Nigerians benefit from the country's economic prosperity.

The key thrust of the 2016-2018 MTEF and FSP are consistent with the aspirations of the 2016-2020 successor medium term strategic plan currently being developed under the coordination of the Ministry of Budget and National Planning.

2. Macroeconomic Framework

2.1 Global Outlook: Recent Developments and Prospects

The outlook of the global economy is being shaped by the interplay of complex and reinforcing forces including: an unexpected sharp decline in the price of crude oil which is causing a reallocation of income from oil exporters to oil importers; significant movements in exchange rates; and decline in output due to ripple effects of significant decrease in investment on capital accumulation (due to Euro area crisis). Added to these are developments in some countries like the Greece debt burden, global security challenges particularly in Europe, weak activity in Brazil, and the Iran nuclear deal, which are also important factors.

While major macroeconomic risks, like recession in the Euro area, and risk of deflation have slightly reduced as inflation expectations have picked up, geopolitical and financial risks have increased. The net effect of these factors is a higher growth forecast in advanced economies while emerging markets and developing countries are projected to experience slower growth than previously envisaged and relative to last year estimates. Specifically, growth in advance economies is projected to increase from 1.8% in 2014 to 2.0% and 2.2% in 2015 and 2016, respectively (see *Table 1*). Among major economies, growth in the Euro area and Japan is gaining momentum supported by a modest recovery in domestic demand and rising inflation in the Euro area, and a rebound in capital investment and some expansionary policies in Japan. For the Euro area, growth projection is at 1.6% for 2016 from the 1.5% projected for 2015 while Japan's output is projected to grow by 1.0% in 2016 compared to 0.6% for 2015 and a growth drag of -0.1% in 2014.

Activity in the US is also accelerating (although weaker than expected) after a rather disappointing start at the beginning of the year due to significant cutbacks in investments in the oil and gas industry as well as disruption in port activity resulting from a harsh winter. With the spurt in consumption and investment, growth in the US is projected at 2.6% in 2015 and 2.8% in 2016 from 2.4% in 2014.

The plummeting of commodity prices, tightening financial conditions, structural gridlocks, currency depreciations, and other country-specific and regional vulnerabilities, are contributing to a moderation of growth in emerging markets and developing economies from 4.6% in 2014 to 4.0% in 2015. However, as economic conditions are projected to improve in some economies in the Middle East and North America (including Afghanistan and Pakistan), growth in 2016 is projected at 3.9% from 2.5% projected for 2015. A continued moderation to China's growth is expected in 2015 and 2016 (6.8% and 6.3%, respectively) from 7.3% in 2014, while the Indian economy is forecast to grow by 7.3% in 2015 (same as 2014) and 7.5% in 2016, despite significant near-term risks like market volatility. It is projected that the economy of Russia and Brazil will shrink by -3.8% and -3.0% in 2015. Recovery will still be in the negative for these economies in 2016. Growth in South Africa (one of the BRICS countries) is projected to moderate to 1.4% and 1.3% in 2015 and 2016 respectively.

Table 1: Global economic growth (%)

GLOBAL ECONOMIC GROWTH (in %)			
	Estimate	Projections	
	2014	2015	2016
World Output	3.4	3.1	3.6
Advanced Economies	**1.8**	**2.0**	**2.2**
United States	2.4	2.6	2.8
Euro Area	0.9	1.5	1.6
Japan	-0.1	0.6	1.0
Emerging Market and Developing Economies	**4.6**	**4.0**	**4.5**
China	7.3	6.8	6.3
India	7.3	7.3	7.5
Sub - Saharan Africa	5.0	3.8	4.3
South Africa	1.5	1.4	1.3

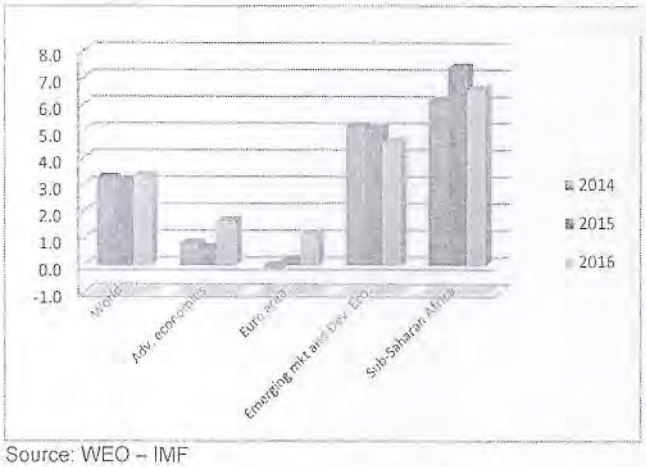
Source: WEO – IMF

Despite infrastructure developments in countries like Ethiopia and Rwanda, improved investment climate in Mali and Madagascar due to increased political stability which is strengthening growth in low-income countries within Sub-Saharan Africa, growth in the region is projected to remain subdued (from 5.0% in 2014 to 3.8% in 2015) owing to heavier negative consequences of declining commodity prices (particularly oil price) as well as lower demand from China. However, with gradual recovery of oil prices, a moderate improvement in external demand and dissipation of the repercussions of Ebola, growth in sub-

Saharan economies is projected to pickup to 4.3% in 2016 from an estimate of 3.8% in 2015.

Overall, global economic growth is projected to decline marginally to 3.3% in 2015 but increase by 3.8% in 2016 as adjustment measures (fiscal, monetary and structural) in many countries begin to narrow macroeconomic risks and downside developments recede in the medium term. However, inflation dynamics may remain a main macroeconomic policy concern beyond 2016, posing risks to activities, especially where monetary policy is constrained and fiscal adjustment measures are limited. Currently, inflation is trending lower than target in many advanced economies reflecting decline in commodity prices, especially oil. Also, lower prices of food - a major component of the consumer price index - have contributed to the slight reduction in inflation in emerging markets and developing economies. However, when inflation expectations in countries like Venezuela and Ukraine are considered, inflation rate is projected to increase in the region.

Chart 1: Inflation Rates



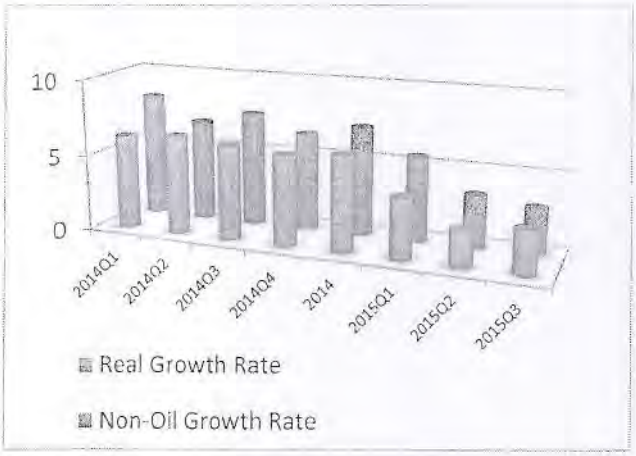
Source: WEO – IMF

2.2 The Nigerian Economy: Implications of Global Developments for Nigeria

The recent events in the global economy have major distributional and financial implications across countries depending on their level of integration with the global economy or their dependence on one or more primary commodities such as oil, as is the case with Nigeria.

The persistent decline in oil price by over 50% since June 2014 is increasing domestic and external vulnerabilities. Estimates for the second quarter of 2015 show a weakening of economic activity, as Gross Domestic Production (GDP), in real terms, was 2.35% (which is, 1.6% lower than the growth recorded in the first quarter and 4.19% lower than the growth recorded in the corresponding quarter in 2014). However, activities gradually picked up in the third quarter as GDP grew by 2.84%. Activities in the non-oil sector, which remained subdued when compared to the first quarter performance, continue to drive the economy's growth. The growth moderation of the non-oil sector when compared to its level in the corresponding quarter in 2014 is attributable to lower government spending (due to lower oil receipts), disruptions to fuel supply and some monetary policy actions aimed at managing the pressures of foreign exchange demand. This has evidently undermined economic activities in the real sector with implications for employment, productivity, tax yield for the government as well as spillovers to the financial sector.

Chart 2: Growth Rates(Year-on-Year)



Source: NBS

Juxtaposing these repercussions with the lower fiscal buffer which hitherto provided some cushion to fiscal shocks, are increasing external vulnerabilities including export decline (with slowdown in growth in countries like Brazil and China further reinforcing the oil price effects), a reversal of the current account surplus as well as pressures on the foreign reserves and the exchange rate. Consequently, in order to relieve the pressures on the reserves which currently[1] stands at about US$30.16 billion, the valuation of the Naira has been revised twice to N197/$ since the nose-dive in oil price. This has generated some pass-through effects on inflation (especially, given the size of the exchange rate change). Inflation rates, although still at single digits, have gradually climbed to about 9.4% as at September 2015 compared to 8.3% in September 2014. General price levels are expected to remain stable for the rest of the year, helped by increase in domestic food production. Broad money supply has remained relatively steady in 2015 after a steep climb at the end of 2014.

The increases in global oil inventorieswhich rose by an estimated 2.0 million barrels per day through the first three quarters of 2015 compared with an average build of 0.5 million barrels per day over the same period in 2014have put significant downward pressures on oil prices. Despite the downside risks this has posed for the Nigerian economy, it has created the space for a stronger macro-prudential framework as well as the need to consider some reforms in the economy. Government understands the current fiscal situation as a window of opportunity, and has marshaled out a package of strategies that will set Nigeria on a safe sail towards a sustainable inclusive growth path.

3. Review of 2014 Budget Performance

3.1 Revenue Outturns

2014 fiscal year was a challenging year! The weaker-than-expected global activity, worsening geopolitical tensions, financial markets compression, lacklustre domestic demand in some emerging market economies, oversupply of, and weakened demand for oil, and the sudden decline in oil price, among others, impacted on the fiscal revenue of the country.

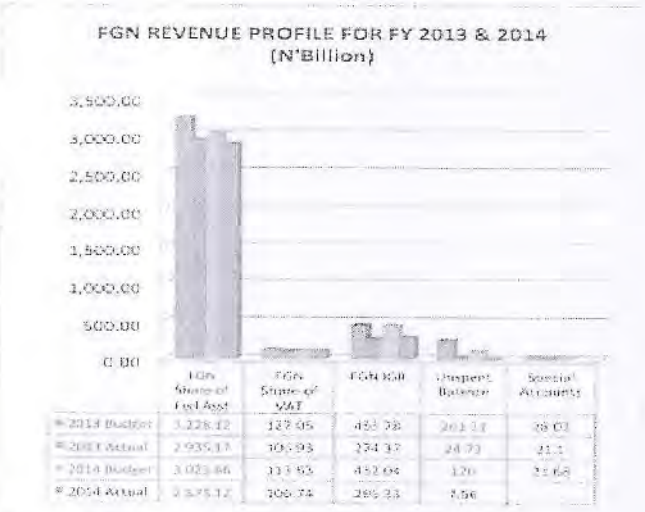
The sharp decline in oil price (Brent crude) by over 55% in December 2014 from its peak of $115 per barrel (pb) in June 2014 and the lower demand for Nigeria's oil led to reduced revenue inflows, particularly from crude oil sales. Crude oil sales was N869.43 billion less than the projected N3,840.73 billion for 2014. However, actual gross oil revenue stood at N6,733.77 billion (N431.04 billion less than projection) as oil and gas royalties, and petroleum profit tax and gas income were higher than their projections by N263.19 billion and N408.47 billion respectively. The net oil revenue (after costs and derivation) amounted to N4,084.37 billion (6.32% less than the projections) while non-oil income was N1,386.02 billion – a little lower than projected non-oil revenue.

[1] As at 23 November 2015.

Thus, FGN's retained revenue in 2014 was N3,287.77 billion (11.88% lower than the Budget projection of N3,731 billion). This was made up of N2,878.12 billion, N106.74 billion, N295.33 billion and N7.56 billion representing FGN's share from the Federation Account,FGN's share from VAT, Independent Revenue and Unspent Balance, respectively (see *Chart 3*).

The shortfall in receipts in 2014 was due to the plummeting of oil prices from mid-year 2014, as well as a shortfall in the projected quantity of domestic oil production. In addition, non-oil receipts continued to be undermined by slowdown in economic activities due to security challenges in some parts of the Northeast, and reduced customs duty collection reflecting lowered imports due to exchange rate adjustments triggered by pressures on the reserves.

Chart 3: FGN Revenue Profile for 2013 & 2014



Source: BOF & OAGF

3.2 Expenditure Outturns

The 2014 FGN Budget had an outlay of N4,695.19 billion; however, actual expenditures was N4,123.41 billion (12.18% short of Budget provisions). Recurrent spending was largely covered! Of the N3,575.58 billion appropriated for recurrent spending, N3,535.81 was spent to meet current needs. The revenue shortfall and the need to cater for pressing recurrent needs like payment of Salaries and Debt Service impacted the level of Capital spending. Out of the capital vote of N1,119.62 billion, only N587.61 billion was released for various capital projects.

Table 2: FGN Expenditure Profile for FY 2013 and 2014 (in N' Billions)

FGN Expenditure for FY 2013 & 2014 (N'Billion)				
	2013		2014	
	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual
Recurrent non-debt	2,415.75	2,386.84	2,454.89	2,216.77
Debt Service				
Domestic Debt	543.38	772.39	663.61	880.39
Foreign Debt	48.39	55.71	48.39	61.28
Transfers	388.05	387.87	408.69	377.37
Capital Expenditure	1,590.74	912.87	1,119.62	587.61
Total	4,986.31	4,515.68	4,695.20	4,123.42

Source: BOF & OAGF

3.3 Fiscal Deficit

The 2014 Budget had a deficit of N835.64 billion, which was estimated at about 1% of GDP (slightly lower than the budget projection of 1.24%).The fiscal deficit outcome is attributable to the lower expenditure releases (especially for capital and some recurrent non-debt items) relative to planned spending.

4. Review of the 2015 Budget Implementation

4.1 Revenue Outturns

The 2015 Budget was premised on certain key parameters including a benchmark oil price of $53pb, oil production of 2.2782mbpd and

exchange rate of N190/$. Based on this, projected revenue for Budget 2015 was N3,452.35 billion. The Budget had an outlay of N4,493.36 billion, implying a deficit of N1,041 billion (1.09% of GDP) to be financed mainly by borrowing.

By September, the cumulative revenue inflow was N2,257.49 billion (or 87.19% of prorated projections), N331.78 billion short of the prorated projections due to shortfalls in both oil and non-oil revenue. Oil revenue, although lower than projected, continues to represent a major share in government revenue. Average oil production was 2.13mbpd between the first and third quarter (0.1482mbpd short of the projected production of 2.2782mbpd). The less-than-projected oil revenue is attributed to oil production shortfall, which resulted from several shut-ins of some wellhead platforms as well as shutdown of some oil pipelines breeched by oil vandals.

Security challenges in parts of the North-East have continued to destabilize economic activities in that region. While this was factored in the revenue forecast for 2015, the insurgency has undermined government's tax yield (including income, profit, and consumption taxes), and hence, projected tax revenue. It is expected that the new administration's commitment to bring an end to the insurgency will restore economic activities and improve tax revenue collection in the region. Still on non-oil revenue, abuse of government'swaivers and incentives for key intermediate inputs geared towards boosting domestic activities contributed to the lower non-oil revenue. Also, the decrease in the volume of imports, due to the Naira depreciation against the US dollar, contributed to lower non-oil receipts (particularly with respect to Nigeria Customs Service collections).

4.2 Expenditure Outturns

Of the total appropriation of N4,493.36 billion and a supplementary budget of N574.53 billion (for spending on security – Operation Lafiya Dole, emergency provision for subsidy claims, provision for prison ration and feeding for Unity Schools, etc.), N3,420.64 billion had been spent as at September(for both recurrent and capital)with the shortfall in revenue inflow being made up by additional financing from borrowing and other sources. Recurrent expenditure has been on track. About 78.1%, that is, N1,770.58 billion of the N2,238.88 billion budgeted for the payment of Salaries, Pensions, Overheads, etc., had been released, while debt service has been largely covered.

Capital spending was lower than budgeted due to the revenue challenges and the need to cater for pressing recurrent needs like payment of Salaries and Debt Service. As at September, N194.77 billion[2] of the N557 billion budgeted for capital spending had been spent by MDAs. In addition to this, N20.39 billion (or 97%) of the N21.03 billion provisioned for Subsidy Reinvestment Empowerment Programme (SURE-P) had been utilized for various social interventions and capital projects. Based on the fiscal outturns and the supplementary budget, fiscal deficit is projected at 2.31% of GDP for 2015 fiscal year.

5. Assumptions Underlying Projections of Oil and Non-Oil Revenue in 2016

5.1 Oil Production

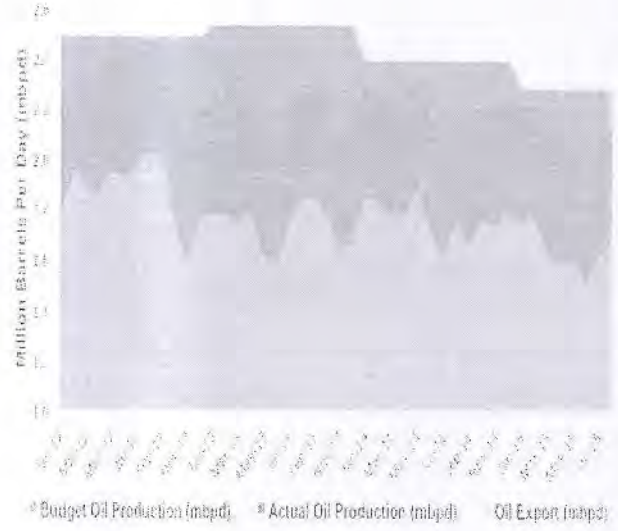
In recent years, crude oil theft, pipeline vandalism and consequent production shut-ins have continued to undermine government's investments in the oil sector. Consequently, the

[2]The amount released by the Budget Office for capital budget implementation had increased to N330 billion as at 30 October 2015.

actual oil production continues to fall below projection as indicated in *Chart 4*. However, following the increasing impact of government's efforts at tackling the setbacks in the sector, these challenges are being curtailed.

Thus, after extensive consultations with key stakeholders, we have applied a lower risk factor of 50,000bpd to the oil production projection for 2016 down from 150,000bpd for 2015. Oil production has therefore been projected at 2.2mbpd, 2.347mbpd and 2.469mbpd for the 2016-2018 period. Furthermore, it is expected that the passage of the *Petroleum Industry Bill* (PIB) will reduce uncertainties and promote new private sector investments in the oil sector.

Chart4: Oil Production (Budget, Actual) & Export (2012 – August2015)



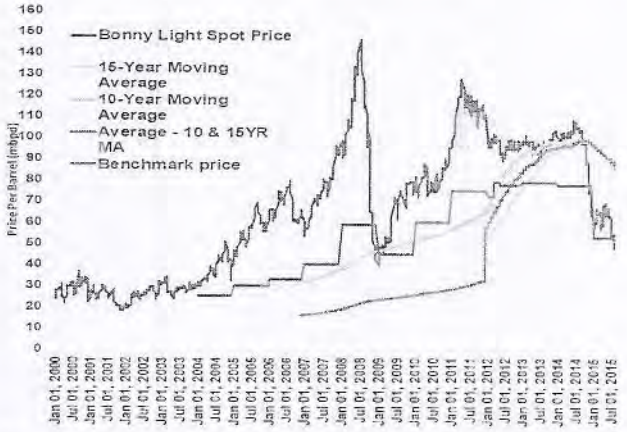
Source: BOF & CBN

5.2 Oil Price Benchmark

The fall in oil price since June 2014 is expected to persist in the medium-term (see *Chart 5*). The price decline been largely driven by supply-side factors such as the rising crude oil production and supply in the international oil market as well as demand-side factors such as slow-down in economic activities in major economies, and geopolitical challenges.

The import of this is that the recent trend in oil price may not change significantly over the short-term.As a result, several international economic watchers and countries have revised their oil price forecasts for 2015 and 2016 downward. Oil price benchmark range between $30pb for Algeria to about $79pb for Mexico (see *Chart 6*).

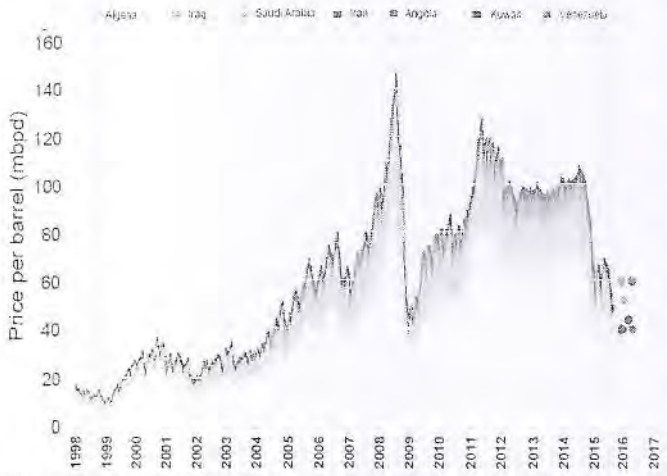
Chart 5: Bonny Light Spot Price, 15-Year MA, 10-Year MA, Benchmark Price (1997-2015)



Source: BOF

In line with existing realities, the medium-term framework has been recalibrated to reflect lower oil prices. Thus, we have proposed an oil price benchmark of $38pb for 2016. For the fiscal years, 2017 and 2018, we propose a benchmark oil price of $48pb and $50pb respectively.

Chart 6: Looking Ahead at Oil Prices – Where oil exporting nations are benchmarking oil price



Source: BOI and Bloomberg

5.3 Non-Oil Revenue Baseline Assumptions

The underlying assumptions for non-oil revenue remain guided by the expected growth in non-oil GDP. This is backed by the broader structure elicited by Nigeria's rebased GDP and the implications for components of our non-oil revenue including Corporate Tax and Value Added Tax.

Customs collections are predicated on the CIF value of imports, applicable tariffs and an efficiency factor. We have, however, programmed a somewhat lower Customs collection for 2016compared to the projection for 2015 due to some effects of the Central Bank's recent monetary policies as well as the government's backward integration drive. However, with the implementation of a coordinated border management strategy as well as reinforced anti-smuggling activities through intelligence gathering and networking, we expect actual returns to match projections.

Companies Income Tax (CIT) is based on nominal GDP; companies' profitability ratio; and an efficiency factor. Projections for CIT are promising as the efficiency factor is expected to improve, given the heightened efforts of the FIRS in broadening and strengthening the tax net. Also, this is expected to improve as government, continues in its efforts to improve on the business environment.

Value Added Tax (VAT) is predicated on an estimated aggregate national consumptionof N67.7 trillion for 2016 up from about N67.5 trillion for 2015, taking account of VATable items and collection efficiency. It is noteworthy that the projections for 2015 assumed the implementation of a 10% increase in VAT rate from mid-year. However, this has not been effected. However, because of the increase in aggregate national consumption, and renewed efforts at improving revenue, VAT collection is projected to increase by 20% in 2016.

FGN Independent Revenue: With the implementation of the Treasury Single Account, we expect significant improvement in MDAs' compliance in the collection and remittance of requisite independent revenues in the medium-term.

6. Fiscal Strategy for 2016-2018

Government's fiscal strategy for the 2016 period is designed to focus on tackling the challenges of macroeconomic and fiscal stability;social development including providing protection for the poor and most vulnerable andInfrastructure development,It is also focused on the institution of good governance through the provision of enhanced national security, promoting efficient, accountable, transparency and participatory governance and improve efficiency and effectiveness in public services.

Government will further reinforce this strategy through economic diversification and performance-driven spending.

6.1 Macroeconomic Stability and Efficient Resource Allocation

- Achieving macroeconomic and fiscal stability, ensuring prudent fiscal management and ensuring sustainable and inclusive growth.

Macroeconomic and fiscal stability are key to the Government's reform agenda. The Government recognizes that given the sharp drop in crude prices, the weak global demand for commodities and the general slowdown in global growth, proactive fiscal measures are required to maintain a stable macroeconomic environment. Accordingly, Government will continue to drive policies that would manage the volatile macroeconomic situation so as to stimulate domestic productive activities, and buffer the economy against domestic and external shocks.

Furthermore, Government will continue to stimulate domestic enterprise by creating a friendly business environment and through various incentives to promote broad-based growth. This would include instituting concrete policies to sustain inflation at single digit, availing the real sector cheaper and longer-term financing and keeping the exchange rate at relatively stable levels to allow businesses to develop reliable medium- to long-term growth strategies. Government will strive to recover leaked public resources back to the treasury, improve revenue generation and collection as a way of limiting its borrowing requirements. In spite of the current revenue situation, Government will strive to keep the fiscal balance and new borrowings at relatively manageable levels over the medium-term.

6.1.1 Zero-Based budgeting

To enhance efficiency in resource allocation while optimizing the impact of public expenditure, Government has adopted the implementation of a zero-based budgeting system beginning with the 2016 Budget. This is with a view to ensuring cost justification, and that only projects/programmes which are development policy compliant and are of utmost benefit to Nigerians at the lowest costsare accepted into the FGN Budget.

6.1.2 Oil sector management

The energy sector remains critical to our achieving real socioeconomic growth. Government is working closely with the National Assembly to expedite action in the consideration and passage of the *Petroleum Industry Bill,* which would open up the industry for a more inclusive and sustainable growth; as well as increase local content value-addition and also,make more gas available for electricity generation. This will attract both domestic and foreign investments into the downstream sector for local refining of petroleum products and also create jobs.

6.1.3 Increasing Economic Diversification and Strengthening Linkages in the Economy

The diversification of the Nigerian economy is a critical objective of the Administration. As the outcome of the GDP rebasing exercise indicates, the structure of the Nigerian economy is now more diversified and reforms in improving non-oil revenue are continuing to yield significant results. However, over-reliance on oil revenue has continued to limit growth of the non-oil segment of the economy. Concerted efforts shall continue to be made to strengthen the linkages between the oil and non-oil sectors (particularly the petro-chemical sub-sector). Also, Government will continue to promote policies that will deliver a more diversified economy, and work at strengthening the linkages in the productive sectors of the economy. The objective is to increase the value-addition in the non-oil sectors as well as develop value chains across

productive sectors, and sub-sectors thereby creating more jobs.

As part of its strategy to diversify the economy away from oil, create more job opportunities, and generate more revenues, the government will continue to foster an enabling environment for the solid minerals and agricultural sectors to thrive. Government will introduce and implement best-fit policies and incentives to boost economic activities in the sectors. The drive to formalise the informal sector will continue; and efforts to ensure that revenue leakages are plugged will be further boosted in 2016. This is expected to increase receipts from the FIRS, Nigeria Customs Service and other revenue generating and collecting agencies.

6.2 Social Development

– Protecting the poor and most vulnerable, providing affordable and quality education, providing qualitative and affordable healthcare and improving overall living standard of Nigerians.

Job creation and social inclusion are key to the Administration's development programme, as a means to reducing the rates of unemployment, poverty and inequality. Specifically, provisions will be made, going forward, for programmes and projects that will create, and support social inclusion through various strategies including partnering with the private sector. Government is committed to ensuring that the new social intervention schemes achieve their desired outcome.

- As part of this drive, effort will be doubled towards gathering relevant and dependable statistics that would guide planning, spending and measuring results. Also, the government, through the National Identity Management Commission and the National Bureau of Statistics, will focus on capturing relevant data of all Nigerians in its database within a short time in order to enhance government's plans and service delivery especially along the national social safety-net path.

- The federal government will collaborate with state governments to institute well-structured social welfare intervention programmes such as: school feeding programme initiatives, conditional cash transfer to the most vulnerable, and post-NYSC grant. N500 billon has been provisioned in the 2016 Budget as social investments for these programmes. These interventions will start as a pilot scheme and work towards securing the support donor agencies and our development partners in order to minimize potential risks.

- Increase support for the development of the micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) through loans to market women and artisans through cooperatives as well as cheaper and longer term financing from our development finance institutions including the Nigerian Export-Import Bank, Bank of Industry, Bank of Agriculture and the Development Bank of Nigeria.

- A phased *Social Welfare Programme* will be created to cater for a larger population of the poorest and most vulnerable Nigerians upon the evidence of children's enrolment in school and evidence of immunization.

- Government will institute policies to ensure that our students learn skills and provide

funds and equipment that will make them self-employed upon graduation. This will be supported by a post-NYSC grant.

6.3 Infrastructure for Development

– Increase access to energy supply and improved transportation infrastructure

The strategic goal of public investment in infrastructure development remains to improve the living standards of Nigerians through reduction inthe cost of doing business in the country, increased job creationopportunities and sustained inclusive growth. Hence, Government remains committed to bridging the infrastructure deficit particularly in the energy, transport and housing sectors in the country.

Towards this, Government would setup an *Infrastructure Development Fund* to warehouse funds for capital development and, by so doing, guaranty adequate funding for the implementation of planned critical projects and programmes of Government. Furthermore, in view of the present fiscal challenges, Government would fast-track the implementation of polices and measures that will enhance *Public Private Partnership* in infrastructure development in a transparent and accountable manner.

In the short-term, the emphasis would be on the *completion of infrastructure* directly critical to development of trade and commerce,inter- state roads linking critical commercial centres, mass social housing scheme with emphasis on building strategies that will involve mass training and involvement of builders and building artisans. It will also focus on the completionof other critical on-going capital projects that are consistent with the Administration's development agenda.

Government will encourage off-grid power, solar power, etc., as well as support the development of necessary *housing infrastructure* by promoting policies that would engender the reduction in the cost of building materials, increasing liquidity within the mortgage sub-sector and *promoting the availability of credit* in the housing sector. Thiswould alsoensure the creation of more job opportunities for workers in the housing industry including architects, engineers, bricklayers, plumbers, painters,etc.

This Administration's drive for infrastructure development is expected to contribute to the ease of doing business in Nigeria, and hence, an improved score from the 169 and 170 ranking for 2014 and 2015 respectively.

6.4 Improving Governance

- *Develop efficient, accountable, transparent and participatory governance, Improve efficiency and effectiveness in public service, and Ensuring quick dispensation and administration of justice.*

Over the medium-term, Government will adopt a three-pronged approach in the management of public financial resources by improving on revenue generation, revenue collection and quality spending in a manner that will enhance transparency, accountability and results in service delivery.

6.4.1 Good Governance

Government will also work to strengthen institutional and legal frameworks and governance processes with a view to enhancing transparency, accountability, equity, participation, pluralism, security, the rule of law and a committed anti-corruption drive in a manner that is effective, efficient and enduring. Government will introduce policies that will seek to reduce opportunities for corruption, and enhance inclusiveness.

6.4.2 Improving Revenue Generation and Collection – plugging Leakages

Government will intensify its efforts at improving revenue generation, collection, and quality of spending. In this regard, effective monitoring and audit of revenue collection will be reinforced. As a first step, Government commenced a forensic audit of key revenue generating and collecting agencies of government with a view to recovering lost revenues as well as identifying and blocking loopholes for poor collection and/or remittance of revenues to the treasury. Where necessary, Government will review and seek amendments of relevant Agencies' establishmentlaws to ensure optimal collection and remittances of public funds to treasury.

The multiplicity of government accounts had made it difficult to have an accurate picture of public financial resources. Government has therefore enforced the full implementation of the *Treasury Single Account* (TSA) system. Already, this is facilitating a more effective aggregate management and control of government cash balances, which, hitherto, had been maintained in several bank(s) accounts. Government has similarly, enforced the full implementation of the integrated payroll and personnel information system (IPPIS) in all MDAs, which should result in some savings.

Concrete measures are being instituted to further curb smuggling activities through a combination of improvements in border management and appropriate tariff policies. Government will also enhance ongoing reforms in the non-oil sector towards broadening its revenue sources. In this respect, ongoing tax system reforms will focus on strategic engagement with tax payers, simplifying tax administration and reducing tax evasion. Furthermore, as a way of boosting non-oil mineral revenues,government will step-up ongoing efforts at the development of the solid minerals sector with focus on strategic solid minerals which have high economic potential and capable of creating jobs.

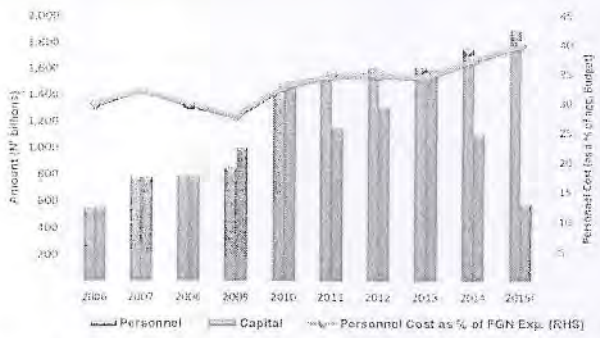
6.4.3 Size of Government

Government will, in the near-to-medium-term, continue to prune the size of the federal government and its MDAs to more efficient levels without compromising efficiency and effectiveness. Over the medium-term, however, Government will revisit the need to rationalize the agencies of Government and strategically implement relevant provisions.

6.4.4 Managing Expenditure

In spite of deliberate efforts at curtailing the growth of the FGN's recurrent expenditure profile, rising personnel cost - which is a major component of recurrent spending - has tended to push it up and to crowd out capital expenditure (see *Chart 7*). While the implementation of IPPIS in a number of MDAs has so far helped manage this phenomenon, we will immediately extend its implementation to all remaining MDAs so as to reap the full anticipated benefits. The ongoing effort at optimizing the size of government is another step in this respect. However, while security exigencies necessitate the employment of more personnel which would have an upward impact on the wage bill, the mounting number of claims for increases in salaries and allowances including pensions and other benefits will need to be curtailed as part of the efforts at rebalancing the structure of Government spending.

Chart 7: Trend in Wage Bill (2006-2015*f*)



Source: Budget Office, OAGF

In addition, Government is working towards streamlining MDAs compensation to address the huge differential in compensation between Ministries and Parastatals. Meanwhile, Government will continue to curtail inefficiencies in expenditure. Ongoing efforts at curbing corruption in the public service, for instance, through improved procurement practices, would be stepped up.

7. Policy Thrust of Fiscal Year 2016 Budget

In line with the medium term strategy, the thrust of fiscal year 2016 is to pursue macroeconomic policies and sector growth strategy that will achieve fiscal stability, improve non-oil sector competitiveness, lower levels of inflation, maintain stable and competitive exchange rate in order to engender growth and reduce poverty through increased employment.

Thus, the 2016 Budget will be structured to provide a stimulus to reflate the economy by investment in key infrastructure and the development of an inclusive economic recovery. The country's debt to GDP ratio, which at 12%, is one of the lowest in the world, gives room for fiscal expansion. However, Government will ensure that additional borrowing is kept within prudent limits and channeled towards infrastructure. To that extent, a budget size of N6.04 trillion is being proposed, and federal government's revenue is projected at N3.82 trillion implying a projected deficit of N2.22 trillion. The ratio of capital to recurrent expenditure is envisaged to move from the current 16/84 to about 30/70 in 2016.

7.1 Guiding Principles of the 2016 Budget

The year 2016 Budget is guided by the following principles:

i. Fiscal deficit is targeted at not more than 2.16% of GDP (that is, about N2.22 trillion in nominal terms);
ii. Revenue estimates guided by the reality of actual revenues, prudence and purpose in the allocation of resources;
iii. Strategic priorities focus on human and infrastructure development emphasis on Agriculture, Education, Health, Road Maintenance, Security and Water Supply and Defense; and,
iv. Emphasis on allocative efficiency by ensuring value for money through prioritization as conceptualized by the principle of Zero-Based Budgeting System.

Table 3: Extract of 2016-2018 Fiscal Framework

FISCAL ITEMS	Approved 2015 Budget	2016F	2017 Proj.	2018 Proj.
Oil Production Volume (Mill Barrels per day)	2.2782	2.2000	2.347	2.469
Average Budget price per barrel (in US$)	53.00	38.00	48.00	50.00
Average Exchange Rate	190.00	197.00	197.00	197.00
	=N= Bills	=N= Bills	=N= Bills	=N= Bills
Net Federation Account Distributable	5,556.72	4,303.58	5,922.16	6,115.22
Net VAT Distributable	1,232.35	1,180.03	1,704.58	1,759.13
FGN Retained Revenue	3,452.35	3,822.70	4,726.28	4,808.72
Total Federal Government Expenditure	4,483.36	6,044.64	6,340.73	6,382.37
Statutory Transfers	375.62	350.70	366.71	368.04
Debt Service	953.620	1,361.86	1,210.00	1,200.00
Sinking Fund	-	113.44	100.00	70.00
Recurrent (Non-Debt) Expenditure	2,593.21	2,348.62	2,443.95	2,459.45
Personnel Costs (MDAs)	1,820.22	1,710.00	1,710.00	1,795.50
Overheads	177.60	163.39	168.72	168.72
SWV Pensions	111.27	110.00	120.00	120.00
Other Service Wide Votes	179.79	145.06	145.06	145.06
CRF Pensions	231.06	200.17	200.17	200.17
Presidential Amnesty Programme	63.28	20.00	-	-
Refund to Special Accounts			100.00	30.00
Special Interventions (Recurrent)	-	300.00	339.05	338.93
Aggregate Capital Expenditure	557.00	1,812.56	2,042.04	2,068.94
Fiscal Deficit (Based on Regular Budget)	(1,041.01)	(2,221.94)	(1,614.45)	(1,563.65)
GDP	95,843.16	102,921.7	112,834.9	123,759.9
DEFICIT/GDP	-1.09%	-2.16%	-1.43%	-1.26%
Share of Capital as % of Non-Debt Expenditure	16.64%	39.67%	40.59%	41.01%
Share of Capital as % of total expenditure	16.90%	29.99%	32.21%	32.82%
Share of recurrent as % of total expenditure	84.00%	70.01%	67.79%	67.18%

7.2 Policy Objectives of Budget 2016: Macro-Economic Policies

Budget 2016 will place emphasis on fiscal and monetary policies that will engender growth and reduce poverty through increased employment opportunities. Government shall pursue a regime of macro-economic and sectorial policies such as:

i. Achievement of fiscal stability, improve non-oil sector competitiveness, attaining lower levels of inflation, and competitive exchange rate;

ii. Fiscal policy will support a low interest rate regime and low inflation through strict adherence to target level of fiscal deficit;

iii. Government adherence to fiscal transparency Structural reforms for improved tax and custom administration;

iv. Government deepening and broadening of fiscal incentives in 2016 to further encourage industrial and manufacturing sectors and attract new domestic and foreign investments;

v. Government will continue to rely on good faith, collective bargaining and understanding in the management of salary increase in both the public and private sectors;

vi. Specialized fiscal incentives to support private sector leadership in employment generation; and,

vii. Management of external and domestic debt to increase confidence building through negotiation and consultation for possible reduction in aggregate debt levels and servicing costs.

7.3 Macroeconomic Parameters and Targets for 2016-2018 Medium Term Plan

DESCRIPTION	2015	2016	2017	2018
Global Output Growth (%)	3.3	3.76	3.85	3.87
Real GDP Growth (%)	3.37	4.37	4.81	5.09
Nominal GDP (N Billions)	94,057.80	102.921.80	112,834.90	123,760.00
Crude oil price benchmark ($/barrel)	53	38	48	50
Crude oil production (mbpd)	2.2972	2.2	2.277	2.269
Average exchange rate (N/$1)	190	197	197	197
Inflation rate (%)	10.20	9.81	9.49	9.10
Growth of non-oil exports (%)	16.47	16.47	16.26	15.68
Fiscal deficit (% of GDP)	1.85%	2.16%	1.32%	1.26%
Population Growth (%)	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%

The projected macro-economic aggregates for the period are based on the calculations that

gains from past reforms would be consolidated while exploring solutions to their inherent shortcomings.

An average growth rate of 4.37% is envisaged for the economy in 2016 and is expected to increase by at least 10% each year through 2017 to 4.81% in 2018. The GDP growth is expected to come from the non-oil sector with Agriculture, including agro-business, growing by 8-15% over the period. Significant growth will also come from solid minerals development with value added processing.

Government will continue to step up efforts in diversifying the productive base of the economy as well as stepping up activities in the non-oil sector of the economy through the rehabilitation and expansion of necessary infrastructural facilities. In particular, government will provide an enabling environment to facilitate active private sector (indigenous and foreign) participation in economic activities through:

i. Participatory approach to macroeconomic policy formulation and implementation;
ii. Provision of general framework of support services and intervention to enable private entrepreneurs to initiate production and exports of processed products; and,
iii. Facilitating access to foreign capital, technology and external markets while at the same time embarking on measures to conserve forex through efforts to reduce capital flight

7.4 Strategies for achieving the Instrument and Outcome Targets

The following strategies will be used to achieve the macroeconomic targets:

i. Support for rapid development of SMEs through increased funding of development/financial institutions to enable provision of long-term credit to the real sector;
ii. Design agricultural input subsidy for direct benefit for Nigerian farmers;
iii. Expand the infrastructure and platform for private sector exploitation of solid minerals;
iv. Utilize the competitive opportunity by the due process mechanism for award of contact to encourage participation of indigenous enterprises in government procurement; and,
v. Government shall encourage foreign construction companies to patronize local producers of inputs as well as sub-contract to small indigenous construction firms.

The expected growth of the Non-Oil Sector is to be driven by the following initiatives:

i. Diversification of the productive base of the economy;
ii. Encouraging private sector participation in the production and marketing of non-oil products;
iii. Broaden the scope of revenue collection;
iv. Introduce affordable user-rates for government services;
v. Minimize administrative overheads on collectible revenues;
vi. Overhaul revenue collection machinery to enhance transparency and accountability;
vii. Strict measures to enforce remittance of operating surpluses by commercial public enterprises and revenue generating parastatals shall be taken; and,
viii. Sustain and improve the implementation of Treasury Single Account.

8. Analysis & Statement on Consolidated Debt & Contingent Liabilities

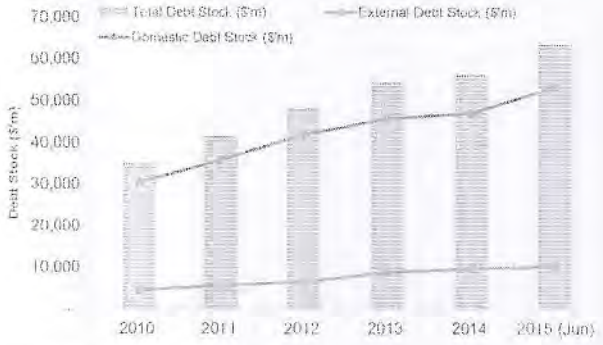
8.1 Total debt stock[3]

As at June 2015, the total public debt stock stood at $63.81 billion (that is, N12.11 trillion). Of this sum, the FGN was responsible for 82.98%, while the 36 states and FCT accounted for the balance of 17.02%. The total debt stock is comprised of external debt stock of $10.32 billion (N2.03 trillion) and domestic debt stock of $53.49 billion (N10.09 trillion).

8.2 Debt Management Strategy, Service & Sustainability

Government will be prudent and efficient in its debt management strategy. Thus, in spite of the increased borrowing space arising from the country's rebased GDP, and the proposed fiscal expansion geared towards stimulating economic activities, Government will remain prudent in its borrowing programme (see *Chart 8* and *Chart 9* below). In spite of the fiscal expansion, the public debt to GDP ratio is well within the prescribed threshold for the country's peer group.

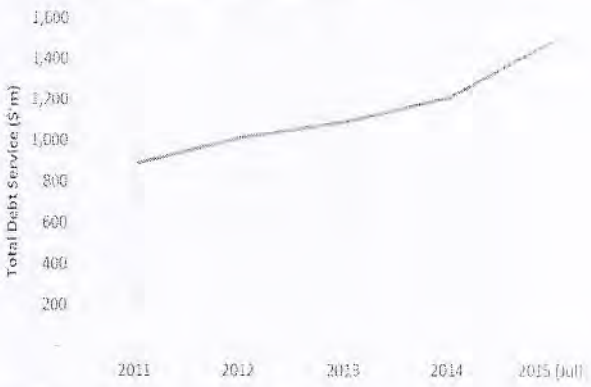
Chart 8: Aggregate Public Debt Stock (2009-2015)



Source: Debt Management Office

[3] Figures are based on CBN official exchange rate of N196.95/$

Chart 9: Nigeria's Total Debt Service



Source: Debt Management Office

The Administration's strategy is to continue to guide government's borrowing decisions in a way that matches only critical need for funds with its current and prospective ability to service debt, tailored to the specific circumstances.

Chart 10: Nigeria's Debt Sustainability Position

Source: Debt Management Office

8.3 Nature & Fiscal Implication of Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities arise from obligations that may potentially crystallize on the occurrence of certain future events. These liabilities may arise in the public sector, from Government's guarantees with regard to MDAs' contractual agreements or revenue collections. Given the current fiscal constraints, the strategy over the short-term is to focus expenditure on the completion and exit from critical ongoing capital

projects while limiting the introduction of new capital investments in the 2016 Budget thereby keeping the possibility of new liabilities low. However, as we continue to explore public-private-type development partnerships, particularly in our infrastructure development strides, contingent liabilities could potentially arise. Government will continue to maintain a strong regulatory framework so as to limit the number of new contingent liabilities in 2016.

On the revenue side, contingent liabilities may also arise from tax collections. The assumption of contingent liabilities in this respect is addressed in the medium-term expenditure framework.

9. Risks to the Medium Term Outlook

9.1. Global Development - *Fragile Economic Recovery and the Emergence of New Political Risks*

The recovery of the global economy remains fragile due to the presence of significant downside risks including asset bubble, fiscal crisis and deflation in major economies, persistence of the oil price shock, shortfall in critical infrastructure, high and rising unemployment, and large-scale involuntary migration. Added to this is the emergence of new interstate conflicts creating significant regional consequences. While efforts at addressing financial crises have yielded some improvements, growth and employment creation are expected to remain below pre-crisis levels. Despite the weak outlook of global recovery, the government's efforts at macro-prudential management of the economy, policies to stimulate job creation and investments as well as other structural reforms will not only provide a cushion for the Nigerian economy from the hard-hits of global downturns but also set it on a path of growth recovery.

9.2 Persistence of the Oil Price decline – *Low oil prices expected to remain in the medium term*

Despite the difficulty in forecasting oil prices, given low price elasticities of supply and demand and *somewhat* unpredictable strategic behaviours of key market players, it is projected that the decline in oil price may persist in the medium term. This is attributable to the underlying drivers of the shocks which, like the 1986 experience, was largely driven by supply factors – increases in inventories and the possibility of increasing volumes of Iranian crude oil entering the market. Although a prolonged persistence of the price shock or an exacerbation of the price swing below the slight improvement in the price forecast in the current fiscal framework is a potential risk, it is expected that ongoing fiscal adjustment measures as well as strong drive for diversified revenue source would contain any potential financial strain. It is, however, important to note that the slight optimistic improvement in oil price assumption in the framework is well founded as key energy price forecasters project oil price to average about $59 per barrel in the medium term.

9.3 Oil Production and Oil Sector Management

Oil production has been bedevilled by crude oil theft, which ranges from small-scale pilfering to industrial-scale theft, and oil pipeline vandalism. These have resulted in a continuous loss of revenue to government with ripple effects on fiscal deficits, debts and real sector impacts. Government's position remains strong against the activities of oil thieves and pipeline vandals. Consequently, Government is introducing state-of-the-art surveillance systems as well as strengthening the capacity of security agencies to guard oil facilities and monitor crude oil export.

9.4 Non-Oil Revenue Risks

The main risk to non-oil revenue has resulted from government fiscal policy measures aimed at stimulating domestic production via the provision of some incentives and waivers for the imports of critical production inputs. While this is important, the Government would ensure the coordination of these policies in a manner that would not distort the fiscal or financial projection. Others risks to non-oil revenue include the low remittance by Government's Owned Enterprisesinto the Treasury due to lack of transparency in the cash flow of some agencies of government as well as general slow-down in economic activities that affect profit taxes, income taxes and consumption taxes. While remittance into the Treasury is expected to improve as Government has succeeded in bringing its Ministries, Departments and Agencies into the Treasury Single Account, efforts are being made to broaden the tax base and improve collection efficiency.

10. Conclusion

The 2016–2018 MTEF and FSPis underpinned by the activities in the global economyand peculiar developments in the domestic economy, which have significantly impacted the Nigerian economy. The decline in oil prices has resulted to a number of internal and external imbalances. Growth in Nigeria has receded due to a slow-down in economic activities. Reserves are low, putting pressures on the exchange rate andinflation. Added to these are, the level of corruption, insurgency as well as oil thefts and pipeline vandalism, which are downside risks to the economy.

Government appreciates the macroeconomic and social implicationsof the fall in oil price, and is, therefore, determined to achieving its key development agenda including in the areas of macroeconomic stability, social development, infrastructure, security and good governance, and through a combination of strategies. These strategies will ensureimproved revenue generation (especially from non-oil sources), targeted fiscal expansion, results-driven social interventions, as well as objective and prioritized spending with efficient cost control measures.

The objectives of the fiscal policy thrust for year 2016 and beyond include reflating the economy with an aggressive but purposeful increase ininfrastructureinvestment, PFM reforms, promotion of investor-friendly environment, appropriate protection of domestic industry against unfair competition, etc.These are primarily geared towards the turnaround of the nation's economy to provide inclusive sustainable growth that will reposition Nigeria as an efficiently managed globally competitive economy.

The policies outlined in this document are in consonance with the development agenda of the Administration, which are focused onimproving macroeconomicstability and shared growth. They will engender social and physical security while creating jobs and improvingthe general welfare of Nigerians.

2016 - 2018 Medium Term Fiscal Framework (Billions of Naira)

	FISCAL ITEMS	Approved 2015 Budget	2015 Act. Performance as at end Sep.	2016F	2017 Proj.	2018 Proj.	
2	Oil Production Volume (Mill Barrels per day)	2.2782	2.0449	2.2000	2.347	2.469	2
3	Average Budget price per barrel (in US$)	53.00	47.00	38.00	48.00	50.00	3
4	Average Exchange Rate	190.00	197.00	197.00	197.00	197.00	4
5		=N= Bills	=N= Bills	=N= Bills	=N= Bills	=N= Bills	5
6	Oil production						6
7	Joint Ventures	0.797		0.8299	0.8232	0.8475	7
8	Alternative Funding	0.141		-	-	-	8
9	Modified Carry Arrangement	0.223		0.2522	0.2807	0.2694	9
10	Production Sharing Contracts	0.875	2.0449	0.8776	0.9210	1.0058	10
11	Service Contracts	0.007		0.0060	0.0056	0.0050	11
12	Independents	0.176		0.1757	0.2548	0.2810	12
13	Marginal Fields	0.059		0.0586	0.0616	0.0603	13
14	Total Production (mbpd)	2.2782	2.0449	2.2000	2.3470	2.4690	14
15							
16	FEDERALLY COLLECTIBLE REVENUE						16
17	Gross Minerals Revenue						17
18	Gross Oil Revenue (See Line Item 55)	5,431.20	3,393.43	3,534.83	5,163.46	5,307.71	18
19	Dividend Payment (NLNG) (See Line Item 74)	-		197.00	197.00	197.00	19
20	Solid Minerals (See Line Item 81)	15.68	11.60	16.36	18.73	21.54	20
21	Gross Non-Oil Revenue (See Line Item 101)	4,063.40	2,455.33	5,720.34	6,258.52	6,524.86	21
22	Non-Federation Account Levies for Targeted Expenditure	67.65	94.04	74.92	78.71	81.91	22
23	Education Tax	206.08	146.18	149.82	177.15	191.32	23
24	National Information Technology Development Fund	10.04	11.13	21.93	24.12	26.53	24
25	Total Federally Collectible Revenue	9,794.06	6,111.72	9,715.19	11,917.70	12,350.87	25
26	GROSS FEDERATION ACCOUNT INFLOWS	9,510.28	5,848.77	9,271.52	11,440.71	11,854.11	26
27	OIL REVENUE						27
28	Crude Oil Sales	2,583.16	1,564.77	1,778.30	2,292.44	2,366.27	28
29	Joint Venture Crude Oil	2,017.28		1,326.83	1,657.88	1,777.87	29
30	MCA Crude Oil Sales (Net of Escrowed Amount)	238.05		181.98	258.63	256.49	30
31	PSC Crude Oil (Profit Oil)	326.80		269.05	375.46	331.46	31
32	SC Crude Oil (Profit Oil)	1.04		0.44	0.46	0.45	32
33	Gas Sales	612.11	228.22	644.34	667.36	670.43	33
34	Petroleum Profits Tax	1,484.88	1,006.24	484.74	1,378.89	1,384.21	34
35	JV Oil PPT	457.01		166.02	329.75	373.55	35
36	PSC PPT (Tax Oil)	439.74		-	500.13	381.08	36
37	SC PPT (Tax Oil)	6.32		1.56	4.47	4.79	37
38	Independent Producers' Tax	325.05		205.33	330.48	391.24	38
39	MCA Profits Tax	147.72		37.01	124.37	128.86	39
40	Marginal Fields Profits Tax	66.38		32.17	47.03	62.03	40
41	PPT Recovery from erstwhile Pioneer Oil Companies	42.66		42.66	42.66	42.66	41
42	Gas Income @ 30% CITA	95.97	114.47	117.82	122.03	122.59	42
43	Oil Royalties	567.48	443.03	474.40	666.55	727.89	43
44	JV Oil Royalty	267.18		180.99	226.15	242.51	44
45	PSC Royalty	84.43		108.08	142.89	162.55	45
46	SC Royalty	4.50		3.04	3.60	3.31	46
47	Independent Producers' Royalty	119.62		92.98	169.83	195.06	47
48	Marginal Fields Royalty	5.39		14.91	19.75	20.15	48
49	MCA Royalty	86.36		74.40	104.32	104.31	49
50	Gas Royalties	79.97	17.34	27.30	28.28	28.41	50
51	Concessional Rentals	1.05	0.09	1.08	1.08	1.08	51
52	Gas Flared Penalty	2.95	2.10	3.05	3.05	3.05	52
53	Miscellaneous (Pipeline Fees etc)	3.65	17.17	3.78	3.78	3.78	53
54	Total Oil & Gas Revenue	5,431.20	3,393.43	3,534.83	5,163.46	5,307.71	54

1	FISCAL ITEMS	Approved 2015 Budget	2015 Act. Performance as at end Sep.	2016F	2017 Proj.	2018 Proj.	1
2	**Oil Production Volume (Mill Barrels per day)**	**2.2782**	**2.0449**	**2.2000**	**2.347**	**2.469**	2
3	**Average Budget price per barrel (in US$)**	**53.00**	**47.00**	**38.00**	**48.00**	**50.00**	3
4	**Average Exchange Rate**	**190.00**	**197.00**	**197.00**	**197.00**	**197.00**	4
5		**=N= Bills**	**=N= Bills**	**=N= Bills**	**=N= Bills**	**=N= Bills**	5
55	Less						55
56	Govt's Contribution to cost of production	1,019.57	648.90	1,094.32	1,141.14	1,340.82	56
57	National Domestic Gas Development	248.37		280.94	302.34	261.08	57
58	Gas Infrastructure Development	93.14		197.00	236.40	246.25	58
59	Brass LNG Gas Supply Projects	20.14		19.72	19.73	19.68	59
60	Crude Oil Pre-Export Inspection Agency Expenses	3.80		3.94	3.94	3.94	60
61	Frontier Exploration Services	19.00		39.88	40.09	40.09	61
62	EGTL Operating Expense	-		48.46	55.50	58.80	62
63	Arrears of 2015 Subsidy on Domestic Consumption	145.52		150.00	-	-	63
64	**Sub-total (Deductions)**	**1,549.53**	**648.90**	**1,834.26**	**1,799.14**	**1,970.68**	64
65	13% Derivation	504.62	298.07	221.07	437.36	433.82	65
66	**Net Oil Revenue after Costs, Deductions & Derivation**	**3,377.06**	**2,446.46**	**1,479.49**	**2,926.96**	**2,903.22**	66
67	**BY FAAC**						67
68	Nigeria LNG Limited	-	-	197.00	197.00	197.00	68
69	Power Generating Companies (GENCOS)	-	-	-	-	-	69
70	Transmission Companies	-	-	-	-	-	70
71	Distribution Companies (DISCOS)	-	-	-	-	-	71
72	**Total Dividend Payment**	-	-	**197.00**	**197.00**	**197.00**	72
73	**SOLID MINERAL & OTHER MINNING REVENUES**						73
74	Royalties on Mining & Other Minerals	0.66		0.69	0.72	0.82	74
75	Taxes on Minerals & Other Minning	14.95		15.60	17.93	20.62	75
76	Mining Licences	-		-	-	-	76
77	Mining Leases	-		-	-	-	77
78	Mining Rents, Premium & Fees	0.07		0.07	0.08	0.09	78
79	**Total Solid Minerals Revenue**	15.68	-	**16.36**	**18.73**	**21.54**	79
80	Less						80
81	13% Derivation	2.04	-	2.13	2.43	2.80	81
82	**Net Solid Minerals after Derivation**	13.64	-	**14.23**	**16.30**	**18.74**	82
83	**NON-OIL REVENUE**						83
84	**Corporate Tax**	**1,423.60**	**1,021.96**	**1,877.02**	**2,040.44**	**2,230.37**	84
85	Companies Income Tax	1,157.38	999.94	1,525.46	1,651.94	1,803.65	85
86	NLNG Tax	247.00	0.00	265.95	295.47	325.02	86
87	Stamp Duties	8.71	5.64	66.14	71.87	78.57	87
88	Capital Gains Tax	10.51	16.38	19.47	21.16	23.13	88
89	**Value-Added Tax**	**1,283.70**	**583.05**	**1,475.03**	**1,775.61**	**1,832.42**	89
90	**Customs**	**866.80**	**449.26**	**862.41**	**884.91**	**921.37**	90
91	***Main Federation Account***	***718.26***	***379.54***	***723.72***	***739.45***	***771.47***	91
92	Import	630.48	345.62	637.85	652.01	680.83	92
93	Excise	63.05	32.32	63.79	65.20	68.08	93
94	Fees	7.01	1.59	7.09	7.24	7.56	94
95	Surcharge on Luxury Items	17.73	-	15.00	15.00	15.00	95
96	***Special levies (Federation Account)***	***148.54***	***69.72***	***138.69***	***145.45***	***149.90***	96
97	**FGN Independent Revenue**	**489.29**	**401.06**	**1,505.88**	**1,557.57**	**1,540.69**	97
98	**Total Non-Oil Revenue**	**4,063.40**	**2,455.33**	**5,720.34**	**6,258.52**	**6,524.86**	98
99	**Less**	**1,914.61**	**1,055.13**	**3,129.72**	**3,488.92**	**3,537.82**	99
100	FIRS Tax Refunds	25.00	12.500	25.00	25.00	25.00	100
101	4% Collection Cost (CIT, Stamp Duties & Capital Gains)	55.94	30.24	63.44	68.80	75.21	101
102	4% Collection Cost (VAT)	51.35	24.04	59.00	71.02	73.30	102
103	Value-Added Tax Net of Cost of Collection	1,232.35	559.01	1,416.03	1,704.58	1,759.13	103
104	7% NCS (Regular) Collection Cost	50.28	26.85	50.66	51.76	54.00	104
105	7% NCS (Special Levies Fed. Acct.) Coll. Cost	10.40	1.43	9.71	10.18	10.49	105
106	FGN Independent Revenue	489.29	401.06	1,505.88	1,557.57	1,540.69	106

1		FISCAL ITEMS	Approved 2015 Budget	2015 Act. Performance as at end Sep.	2016F	2017 Proj.	2018 Proj.	1
2		Oil Production Volume (Mill Barrels per day)	2.2782	2.0449	2.2000	2.347	2.469	2
3		Average Budget price per barrel (in US$)	53.00	47.00	38.00	48.00	50.00	3
4		Average Exchange Rate	190.00	197.00	197.00	197.00	197.00	4
5			=N= Bills	=N= Bills	=N= Bills	=N= Bills	=N= Bills	5
146		AMOUNT AVAILABLE FOR FGN BUDGET	3,452.35	2,010.07	3,855.74	4,726.28	4,808.72	146
147	a	Share of Oil Revenue	1,637.87	981.21	717.55	1,419.58	1,408.06	147
148	b	Share of Dividend (NLNG)	-		95.55	95.55	95.55	148
149	c	Share of Minerals & Minning	6.61	-	6.90	7.90	9.09	149
150	d	Share of Non-Oil	1,214.69	606.12	1,454.69	1,581.90	1,694.99	150
151		Share of CIT	651.19	343.00	867.46	944.12	1,033.12	151
152		Share of VAT	172.53	80.77	198.24	238.64	246.28	152
153		Share of Customs	323.97	173.05	326.44	333.53	347.97	153
154		Share of Federation Acct. Levies	67.00	9.30	62.56	65.61	67.61	154
155	e	Independent Revenue	489.29	401.06	1,505.88	1,557.57	1,540.69	155
156	f	FGN's Share of Actual Bal. in Special Accts	8.36		10.79	5.97	4.47	156
157	g	FGN's Balances in Special Levies Accounts	8.20	21.68	14.38	7.83	5.87	157
158	h	FGN's Unspent Bal. of previous Fiscal Year	50.00		50.00	50.00	50.00	158
159	i	FGN's Share of Kerosene Subsidy remittance by NNPC	37.32		-	-	-	159
160	j	Refund by NNPC		52.45				160
161	k	Tranfers to CRF		15.48				161
162	l	Payment to FGN & other Statutory Benefits		42.99				162
163	m	Special Distribution (NLNG Tax, etc)		211.85				163
164		TOTAL FGN'S RETAINED REVENUE	3,452.35	2,332.84	3,855.74	4,726.28	4,808.72	164

1		FISCAL ITEMS	Approved 2015 Budget	2015 Act. Performance as at end Sep.	2016F	2017 Proj.	2018 Proj.	1
2		Oil Production Volume (Mill Barrels per day)	2.2782	2.0449	2.2000	2.347	2.469	2
3		Average Budget price per barrel (in US$)	53.00	47.00	38.00	48.00	50.00	3
4		Average Exchange Rate	190.00	197.00	197.00	197.00	197.00	4
5			=N= Bills	=N= Bills	=N= Bills	=N= Bills	=N= Bills	5
165		TOTAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE	4,493.36	3,067.45	6,077.68	6,340.73	6,362.37	165
166		STATUTORY TRANSFER						166
167	a	Transfer (15% NDDC)	46.72	27.096	41.05	56.52	58.35	167
168	b	Transfer (Arrears ofr Q4 2012)			-	-	-	168
169	c	National Judicial Council	73.00	49.664	70.00	70.00	70.00	169
170	d	Universal Basic Education	68.38	18.595	77.11	76.98	76.49	170
171	e	Independent National Electoral Commission	62.00	31.000	45.00	45.00	45.00	171
172	f	National Assembly	120.00	74.66	115.00	115.00	115.00	172
173	g	Public Complaint Commission	4.00	0.808	2.00	2.00	2.00	173
174	h	Human Rights Commission	1.52	0.652	1.20	1.20	1.20	174
175		Sub-Total (Statutory Transfers)	375.62	202.47	351.37	366.71	368.04	175
176		of which: Capital's Share in Statutory Transfers (%	12.52%	13.53%	44.61%	43.80%	44.01%	176
177		DEBT SERVICE						177
178	a	Service on Domestic Debt	894.61	855.88	1,307.40	1,150.00	1,150.00	178
179	b	Service on Foreign Debt	59.01	53.04	54.48	60.00	50.00	179
180		Sub-Total	953.620	908.919	1,361.88	1,210.00	1,200.00	180
181		SINKING FUND						181
182	a	Sinking Fund to retire maturing loans			113.44	100.00	70.00	182
183		Sub-Total	-	-	113.44	100.00	70.00	183
184		RECURRENT (NON-DEBT)						184
185	a	Personnel Costs (MDAs)	1,830.22	1,336.58	1,710.00	1,710.00	1,795.50	185
186	b	Overheads	177.60		163.39	168.72	168.72	186
187	d	SWV Pensions	111.27	272.90	110.00	120.00	120.00	187
188	e	Other Service Wide Votes	179.79		145.06	145.06	145.06	188
189	c	CRF Pensions	231.06	161.11	200.17	200.17	200.17	189
190	f	Presidential Amnesty Programme	63.28	47.39	20.00	-	-	190
191	e	Refund to Special Accounts				100.00	30.00	191
192		Sub-Total	2,593.21	1,817.97	2,348.62	2,443.95	2,459.45	192
193		SPECIAL INTERVENTIONS (Recurrent)						193
194		Conditional Cash Transfer						194
195		Home Grown School Feeding Programme			300.00	339.05	338.93	195
196		Post NYSC Entrepreneurial Development Programme						196
197		Micro Credit Loans (SMEs, Market Women etc)						197
198		Sub-Total	-		300.00	339.05	338.93	198
199		Emergency (Fuel Subsidy)		217.10				199
200		AGGREGATE CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	557.00	138.08	1,759.54	2,042.04	2,088.34	200
201		Interest on Capitalised Loans			86.00			201
202		Capital Supplementation			170.003	200.00	200.00	202
203		Capital Expenditure in Statutory Transfers	144.42	56.69	157.15	161.01	162.39	203
204		Capital in Special Intervention			200.00	226.03	225.95	204
205		SURE - P Capital Expenditure	20.78		-	-	-	205
206		Amount Available for Capital Development Fund	557.00	138.08	1,232.38	1,455.00	1,500.00	206
207		Capital Expenditure (Exclusive of Transfers)	722.20	194.77	1,602.38	1,881.05	1,925.95	207
208		TOTAL FGN BUDGET (NET OF SURE-P)	4,493.36	3,284.55	6,077.68	6,340.73	6,362.37	208
209		Fiscal Deficit (Based on Regular Budget)	(1,041.01)	(951.71)	(2,221.94)	(1,614.45)	(1,553.65)	209
210		GDP	95,843.16	95,843.16	102,921.7	112,834.9	123,759.9	210
211		DEFICIT/GDP	-1.09%	-0.99%	-2.16%	-1.43%	-1.26%	211
212		SUBSIDY REINVESTMENT PROGRAM (SURE-P)						212
213		SURE - Program Board (Running Cost)	0.25		-	-	-	213
214		SURE - Program Capital Expenditure	20.78		-	-	-	214
215		Sub-Total	21.03	-	-	-	-	215
216								216
217		TOTAL FGN EXPENDITURE (INCLUSIVE OF	4,514.40	3,284.55	6,077.68	6,340.73	6,362.37	217
218		Total Non-Debt Expenditure	3,560.78	2,375.63	4,602.37	5,030.73	5,092.37	218
219		Share of Capital as % of Non-Debt Expenditure	15.64%	5.81%	38.23%	40.59%	41.01%	219
220		Share of Capital as % of total expenditure	16.00%	5.93%	30.37%	32.21%	32.82%	220

1		FISCAL ITEMS	Approved 2015 Budget	2015 Act. Performance as at end Sep.	2016F	2017 Proj.	2018 Proj.	1
2		**Oil Production Volume (Mill Barrels per day)**	**2.2782**	**2.0449**	**2.2000**	**2.347**	**2.469**	2
3		**Average Budget price per barrel (in US$)**	**53.00**	**47.00**	**38.00**	**48.00**	**50.00**	3
4		**Average Exchange Rate**	**190.00**	**197.00**	**197.00**	**197.00**	**197.00**	4
5			**=N= Bills**	**=N= Bills**	**=N= Bills**	**=N= Bills**	**=N= Bills**	5
223	a	Sales of Government Property*			25.00	25.00	30.00	223
224	b	Privatization Proceeds*			10.00	10.00	10.00	224
225	c	FGN's Share of Signature Bonus			0.74	44.43	-	225
226	d	Sharing from Stabilisation Fund Account (ECA)		6.60	-	-	-	226
227	e	**Recoveries of Misappropriated Funds**			-			227
228		Recoveries (Refunds/recoveries from Strategic Alliance Contracts)			137.90	118.20		228
229		(NNPC/CBN)			162.43	-	-	229
230		Recoveries of Other Misappropriated Funds			50.00			230
231	f	Fines, Fees and Forfeitures			-	-	-	231
232	g	**New Borrowings**		**330.00**	**1,835.88**	**1,416.82**	**1,513.65**	232
233		*Domestic Borrowing*	*502.12*	*502.12*	*1,200.00*	*1,000.00*	1,080.00	233
234		*Foreign Borrowing*	*380.00*	*380.00*	*635.88*	*416.82*	433.650	234
235	h	*Borrowing From Special Accounts*		*17.411*				235
236	i	*Credit Advance by CBN*		*615.955*				236
237	j	*Monetisation*		*73.510*				237
238		**Sub-Total**	-	1,043.47	2,221.94	1,614.45	1,553.65	238
								0
239		**Grand -Total (Revenue + Financing)**	**4,493.36**	**3,376.31**	**6,077.68**	**6,340.73**	**6,362.37**	239
240		**Financing Deficit**	-		-	-		240

1	FISCAL ITEMS	Approved 2015 Budget	2015 Act. Performance as at end Sep.	2016F	2017 Proj.	2018 Proj.	1
2	Oil Production Volume (Mill Barrels per day)	2.2782	2.0449	2.2000	2.347	2.469	2
3	Average Budget price per barrel (in US$)	53.00	47.00	38.00	48.00	50.00	3
4	Average Exchange Rate	190.00	197.00	197.00	197.00	197.00	4
5		=N= Bills	=N= Bills	=N= Bills	=N= Bills	=N= Bills	5
241	MEMORANDUM ITEMS						241
242	SPECIAL TRANSFERS FOR TARGETED AGENCIES NET						242
243	Education Tax Net of Cost of Collection	201.16	199.18	146.02	173.20	187.21	243
244	Transfer of Levies Acct to CBN for Beneficiaries Net of Cost of Coll:	62.92	62.92	69.67	73.20	76.17	244
245	7% Port Devt. Levy - NPA, Raw Materials, Shippers Council, NEXIM	15.08	15.08	14.55	15.29	15.82	245
246	10% Sugar Levy : Nat. Sugar Devt. Council	3.95	3.95	3.81	4.01	4.14	246
247	1% Com. Import Sup. Scheme (CISS): Scanning Service Providers	24.71	24.71	23.84	25.05	26.35	247
248	ECOWAS Sec.	12.16	12.16	11.74	12.33	12.76	248
249	10% Steel	6.47	6.47	6.25	6.56	6.79	249
250	Cement Levy	0.54	0.54	0.52	0.55	0.57	250
251	35% Nat. Automatic Council			0.97	1.02	1.05	251
252	1.00% Nigerian Export Supervision Scheme (NESS)			7.99	8.40	8.69	252
253	of Collection	9.64	9.64	21.05	23.16	25.47	253
254	Grants & Aids for Technical/Donor Assistance	62.70	62.70	208.31	217.51	0.14	254
255	NNPC's Share of Incremental JV Funding	582.81	582.81	985.00	985.00	985.00	255
256	Govt Equity Share of Alternative Funded JV Projects (US$3.5 bill)	326.99	326.99	689.50	689.50	689.50	256
257	Gas Infrastructure Development (US$1.5bn) (Alternative Funding)	255.82	255.82	295.50	295.50	295.50	257
258	Subsidy on Kerosene (NNPC)	45.52	45.52	-	-	-	258
259	Govt. Share of MCA Escrowed for Cost Recovery	73.13	71.75	119.60	164.21	166.35	259
							0
260	FGN Share of Subsidy	42.20	42.20	63.29	-	-	260
							0
261	Estimated Balances in Special Accounts as at end Dec.	14.57	14.57	21.50	11.02	8.27	261
262	0.5% ECOWAS Exes. Sect. (ETLS)	-	-	-	-	-	262
263	2% Education Pool Account	5.24	5.24	15.48	7.74	5.81	263
264	7% Port Levy Pool Account	9.33	9.33	6.02	3.28	2.46	264
265	NDDC Share of ECA & SURE-P	244.14	147.94	241.51	254.79	248.54	265
266	FIRS	137.61	72.10	152.87	170.34	178.31	266
267	FIRS Tax Refunds	25.00	12.50	25.00	25.00	25.00	267
268	4% Cost of Collection (CIT, Stamp Duties, etc)	55.94	30.24	63.44	68.80	75.21	268
269	4% Cost of Collection (VAT)	51.35	24.04	59.00	71.02	73.30	269
270	4% Cost of Collection (Education Tax & NITDF)	5.32	5.32	5.42	5.51	4.80	270
271	NCS	82.41	51.86	82.61	84.45	70.23	271
272	7% Cost of Collection (Duty, Excise & Fees)	50.28	26.85	50.66	51.76	54.00	272
273	7% Cost of Collection (Spec. Levies -Fed. Acct.)	10.40	1.43	9.71	10.18	10.49	273
274	7% Cost of Coll. (Spec. Levies - Non-Fed. Acct.)	4.74	6.58	5.24	5.51	5.73	274
275	Additional Funding from CISS Account	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	-	275
276	NDDC	1.42	11.06	2.78	-	-	276
277	Share of Proposed ECA Distribution	1.42	11.06	-	-	-	277
278	Share of Proceeds from JV Assets transfer to NPDC			2.78	-	-	278
279	UBEC	1.66	12.91	3.25	-	-	279
280	Share of Proposed ECA Distribution	1.66	12.91	-	-	-	280
281	Share of Proceeds from JV Assets transfer to NPDC			3.25	-	-	281
282	TRANSFER TO SURE - PROGRAM	21.03	-	-	-	-	282
283	SURE - Program Board (Running Cost)	0.25	-	-	-	-	283
284	SURE - Program Capital Expenditure	20.78	-	-	-	-	284
285	& STABILISATION	3,758.00	2,624.69	3,398.56	4,251.26	4,388.98	285
286	STATES	2,146.71	1,493.27	1,947.42	2,434.69	2,513.55	286
287	States' Share of Federation Account	1,484.76	1,027.83	1,149.92	1,582.40	1,633.99	287
288	States' Share of VAT Pool Account	616.18	279.51	708.02	852.29	879.56	288
289	States' Share of Stabilisation (ECA)	45.77	185.94				289