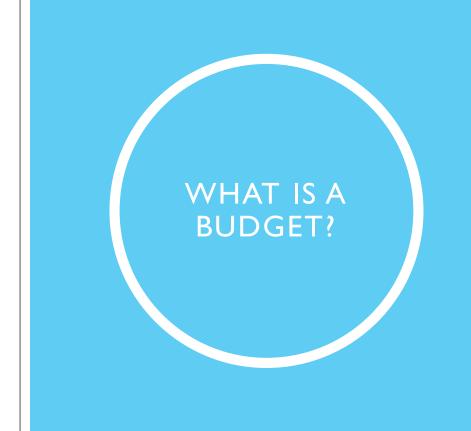


# **Abia State Government**

# **2023 CITIZENS BUDGET**



A budget shows what the government expects to collect as revenue, what grants it expects to receive, how much it expects to save or borrow, and what the government plans to spend on. A budget is a document that contains details about how the government plans to spend our communal wealth – the taxpayers' money. Federal, state and local governments all have a budget document which is called an Appropriation Act.

In a democracy, every responsible citizen has the right to know how communal wealth is being expended in the delivery of public infrastructure and services. A Citizens Budgets is a simpler, less technical version of a government's budget specifically designed to present key information that is understandable by the general public.

Citizens Budgets can vary widely in focus, content, and length and be presented in a number of ways, ranging from a simple brochure to a comprehensive report.

Citizens Budgets should also be accessible by the general public, including being published online on an official state website.



In 2023, Abia State will spend NGN 160.5 billion.

Of this, NGN 122.6 billion will be sourced from revenue and grants, which results in NGN 37.9 billion in budget deficit.

The deficit will be resolved by NGN 37.9 billion of total financing, leading to zero financing gap.

total amount of budget for the given year. It is the summation of both the Recurrent Expenditure + Capital Expenditure as approved by the Executive Governor.

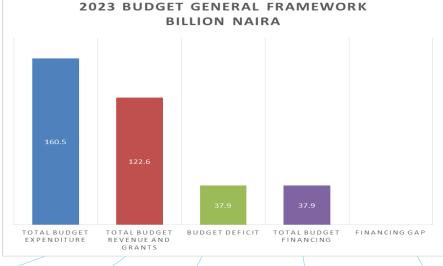


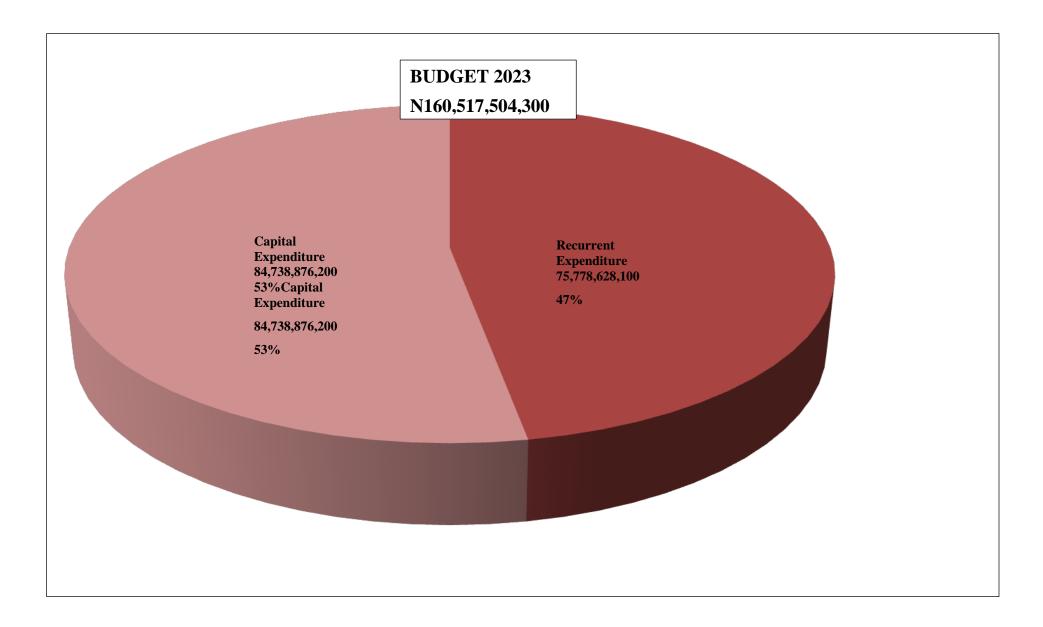
grants.

A deficit
occurs when
the
expenditure
figure is higher
than the
revenue and
grants figure.

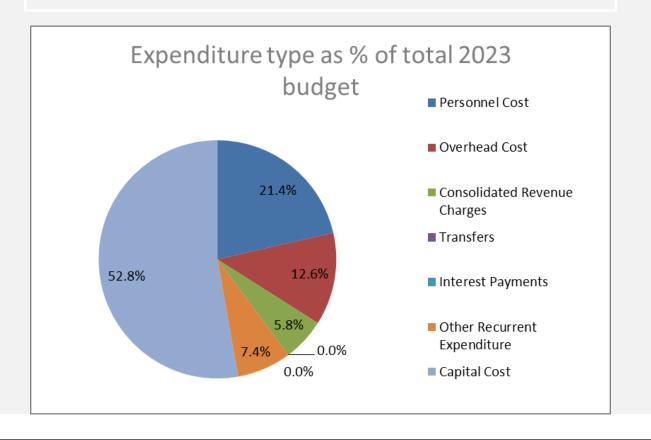
this is the summation of all the financing the government intends to raise through loans, sales of government assets or other deficit financing items.

the difference between budget deficit and total budget financing. In general, there should be no financing gap in the approved budget.





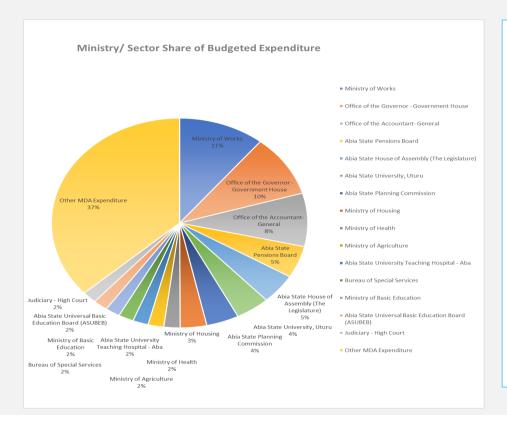




# WHERE DOES THE MONEY GO?

Expenditure is how the government plans to spend, on behalf of the citizens, according to the resources it manages. Government expenditure has two main categories: Recurrent and Capital Expenditure.

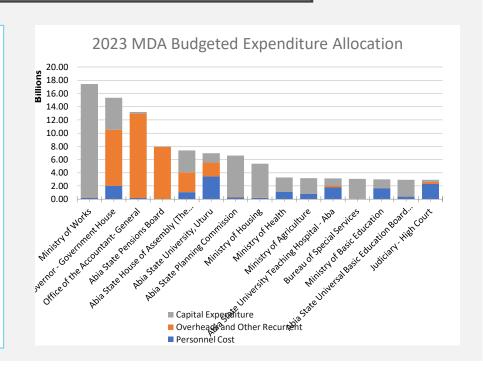
## ALLOCATIONS BY MDA/SECTOR

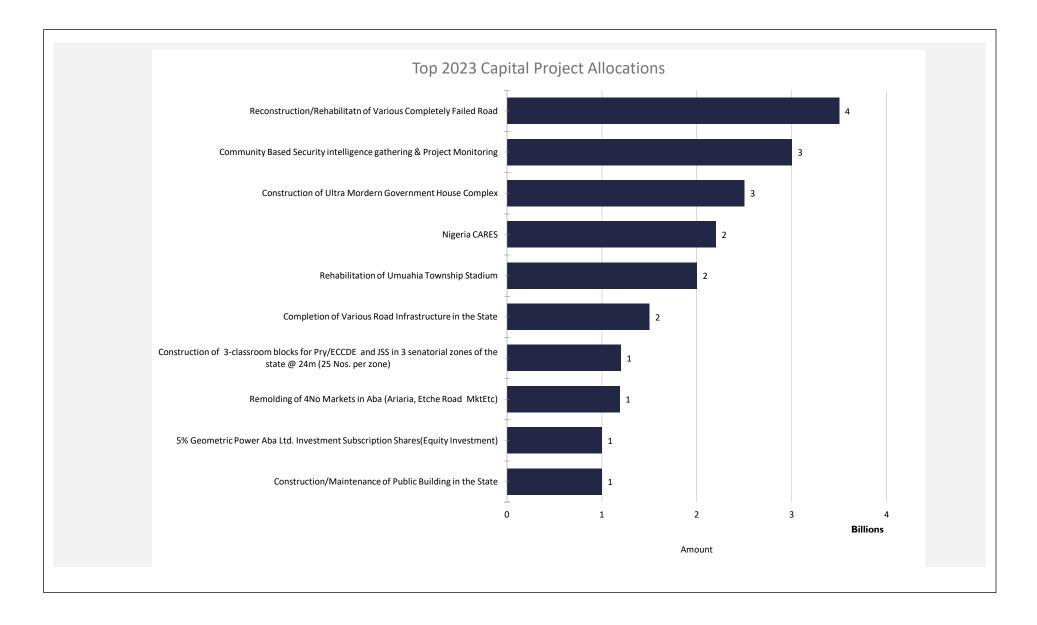


Expenditure is allocated to different sectors or ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs). Each sector/MDA MDA will have an approved budget of recurrent and capital expenditure as part of the overall approved state government budget to run its daily activities as well as carry out projects associated with them respectively.

# MDA /SECTOR EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES

- Recurrent Expenditure: Refers to recurring payments: wages and salaries for civil servants; overhead costs (electricity bills, purchase of diesel); consolidated revenue account charges; transfers (to local government, for example); interest payments on existing loans; and other (subsidies, for example).
- Capital Expenditure: Capital Expenditure is money spent by government to acquire or build fixed capital assets, land or intangible assets. Capital Expenditure is how much is used for projects like the building of schools, hospitals, roads, or buying security equipment. Capital Expenditure is sometimes called "Capex."





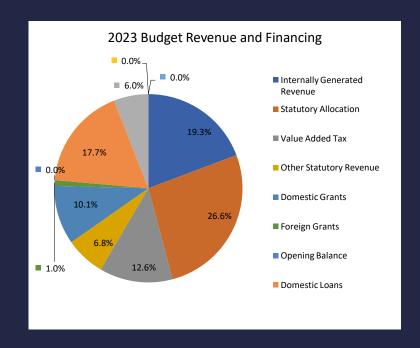
Where will the money come from?		
Budget Resource Envelope (Sour	rce of Funds)	2023 Budget Target
Revenue	Internally Generated Revenue	30,923,100,700
	Statutory Allocation	42,695,083,895
	Value Added Tax	20,204,587,705
	Other Statutory Revenue	10,974,995,100
Grant	Domestic Grants	16,231,184,800
	Foreign Grants	1,559,747,900
Opening Balance	Opening Balance	
Total Revenue, Grant (including Opening Balance)		122,588,700,100
Budget Financing	Domestic Loans	28,372,197,029
	Foreign Loans	9,556,607,171
	Sales of Government Assets	-
	Other Deficit Financing Items	
Total Budget Financing		37,928,804,200
Total Budget Revenue and Financing		160,517,504,300

#### WHERE WILL THE MONEY COME FROM?

**Revenue** is all the amount of money the government believes it will collect during the year from recurring taxes, levies and fees; put simply, this refers to money collected on behalf of citizens.

States in Nigeria receive a share of revenues collected federally such as oil revenues, corporate income taxes, VAT and excises and duties. These are called **statutory allocation**, **VAT** and **other statutory revenue** in the budget and are transferred to the states from the federation accounts.

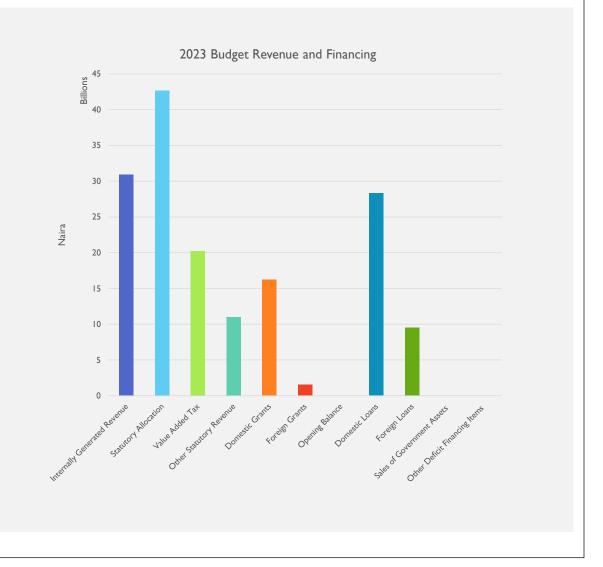
Revenues that states directly collect and retain for its own use are **called internally generated revenue** (IGR); IGR includes personal income taxes, road taxes, property taxes etc.



# WHERE WILL THE MONEY COME FROM?

Majority of revenue will come from statutory allocation (42.7 billion) and IGR (30.9billion).

Financing can come from a mixture of domestic and foreign loans.



## BREAKDOWN OF GRANTS

Domestic Grants	2023 Budget Target
Project/Donor	Amount Naira
Federal Government State Agency for the Cntrl of H	1,721,500
Federal Gov't Grant/Conditional Grant Scheme & FA	861,000,000
National Programme for Food Security (NPFs) ADP	83,948,400
Central of Nigeria Rural Mobilization/ Niger Delta De	107,625,400
Agric Trans Agenda/Agricultural Ext.Trans Agenda A	53,812,700
SFTAS Grant	-
FGN Covid 19 Donations	322,875,100
FGN Covid 19 Response	1,076,249,700
CBN-Abia State Integrated & Infrastructure Develop	1,050,000,000
SDGs Grant From FG	753,374,600
Open Government Partnership From Federal Government	209,869,100
Nat Youth Volunteer Program for Hand washing and	-
Federal Government Grant for UBE	4,305,000,000
Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFUND)- Federal	6,953,683,100
5% Premium Contribution from Formal Sector (State	452,025,200
Total Domestic Grants	16,231,184,800
Foreign Grants	2023 Budget Target
Project/Donor	Amount Naira
Grants from Development Partner World Bank	538,124,900
UNDP Counterpart Cash Transfer Contribution	209,869,100
Worldbank Grants to Abia State Operation Coordinate	48,431,000
Bi-lateral Aid to Water, Sanitation & Hygiene-Partne	300,000,000
UNICEF Grant & UBE	53,812,700
World Bank Educational Grants Programmes	21,524,600
UNICEF Programme	75,338,500
Multilateral Aids / GrantsFrom Development Partner	16,893,200
Multilateral Aids/ GrantsFrom Development Partner	75,338,500
Multilateral Aids /Grants FromDevelopment Partner	220,415,400
Total Foreign Grants	1,559,747,900

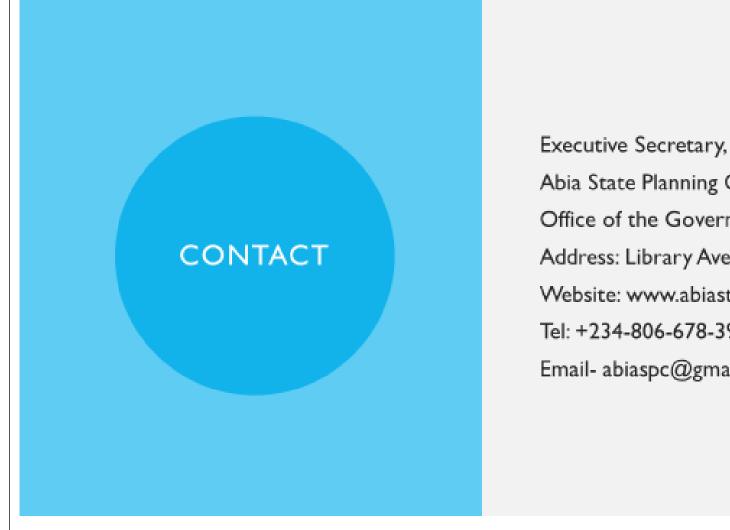
A grant is one of the government's source of funds for funding ideas and projects to provide public services, stimulate the economy, and benefit the general public.

Grants could be either from foreign or domestic and is normally provided for a specific project and set of expenditures. Grants are not borrowing/loans so do not need to be paid back after it has been used for the intended project and set of expenditures.

## FINANCING: BREAKDOWN OF LOANS

Domestic Loans	2023 Budget Target
Project/Institution	Amount Naira
Abia State Livehood Improvement Family Ent. for Nige	366,000,000
CBN- Bridging Facility	18,587,067,641
Nig Covid-19 Action Recovery & Econ Stimulus Prog (	5,381,246,700
National Social Safety Net Project-Scale-up (NASSP-S	50,000,000
Nigerian Sustainable Rural Wash Project(WADA) III Pr	102,000,000
Household Upliftment Programme (Conditional Cash 1	49,845,100
Federal Government Basic Health Care Provision Fundament	538,124,900
Federal Government of Nigeria Basic Health Care Pro-	2,152,500,600
Loan from Commercial Banks	750,211,688
Rural Access Agric. & Marketing Agency (RAAMP)	395,200,400
Total Domestic Loans	28,372,197,029.00
Foreign Loans	2023 Budget Target
Foreign Loans Project/Insitution	2023 Budget Target Amount Naira
	3 3
Project/Insitution	Amount Naira
Project/Insitution State Action on Business Enabling Reforms	Amount Naira 5,538,356,371 322,875,100
Project/Insitution State Action on Business Enabling Reforms Water Development Project From World Bank	Amount Naira 5,538,356,371 322,875,100 322,875,100
Project/Insitution State Action on Business Enabling Reforms Water Development Project From World Bank 3rd National Urban Water Reform Project (World Bank	Amount Naira 5,538,356,371 322,875,100 322,875,100
Project/Insitution State Action on Business Enabling Reforms Water Development Project From World Bank 3rd National Urban Water Reform Project (World Bank Belgium Gov't - Umuahia/Aba Regional Water Scheme	Amount Naira  5,538,356,371  322,875,100  322,875,100  0  1,200,000,000
Project/Insitution State Action on Business Enabling Reforms Water Development Project From World Bank 3rd National Urban Water Reform Project (World Bank Belgium Gov't - Umuahia/Aba Regional Water Scheme World Bank Nigeria Women Project	Amount Naira  5,538,356,371  322,875,100  322,875,100  0  1,200,000,000  762,500,600
Project/Insitution State Action on Business Enabling Reforms Water Development Project From World Bank 3rd National Urban Water Reform Project (World Bank Belgium Gov't - Umuahia/Aba Regional Water Scheme World Bank Nigeria Women Project World Bank Innovation Dev. & Effectiveness in the Acc	Amount Naira  5,538,356,371 322,875,100 322,875,100 0 1,200,000,000 762,500,600 320,000,000
Project/Insitution State Action on Business Enabling Reforms Water Development Project From World Bank 3rd National Urban Water Reform Project (World Bank Belgium Gov't - Umuahia/Aba Regional Water Scheme World Bank Nigeria Women Project World Bank Innovation Dev. & Effectiveness in the Acc World Bank Save a Million Lives World Bank/Federal M	Amount Naira  5,538,356,371 322,875,100 322,875,100 0 1,200,000,000 762,500,600 320,000,000

The Government borrows to finance its annual budget generally when revenues and grants are not enough to fund all the expenditures in the budget. Loans could be domestic and or foreign sources. Loans can be for a specific project or set of expenditures or could be used to finance the general budget expenditures.



Abia State Planning Commission

Office of the Governor-Umuahia

Address: Library Avenue Umuahia

Website: www.abiastate.gov.ng

Tel: +234-806-678-3944

Email- abiaspc@gmail.com