



**OGUN STATE REVISED YEAR 2020  
APPROPRIATION LAW  
CITIZENS' BUDGET**  
*"BUILDING OUR FUTURE TOGETHER"*



***THE WHOLE WORLD HAD WITNESSED THE UNFORESEEN PANDEMIC SOMETIME IN FEBRUARY /MARCH 2020, CAUSING CONSEQUENTIAL DAMMAGES THAT HAD IMPACTED UNPRECEDENTED DAMAGES TO THE ECONOMY REVENUE AND WAY OF LIFE, SUCH THAT THE WHOLE WORLD HAD NEVER SEEN BEFORE, THIS HAS THEREFORE NECESSITATED THE NEED TO REVISE THE BUDGET WITH CURRENT REALITIES.***

***OGUN STATE GOVERNOR, HIS EXCELLENCY, PRINCE (Dr.) DAPO ABIODUN, MFR, 9<sup>TH</sup> JULY 2020.***

# PREAMBLE

- ▶ *The effect of the Covid-19 pandemic and the price war between Saudi and Russia started as a health crisis but had very quickly turned into an economic issue which had caused shutdowns and reduction in the demand for oil, which is the main stay in Nigeria. As a result, coupled with the oil price that had come down, revenue accruing to the nation had come down drastically.*
- ▶ *Unlike last year when the budget was predicated on 57 dollars per barrel, it has remained around 40 dollars per barrel while oil production had reduced from 2.18 million per day to 1.7 million per day.*
- ▶ *By implication, the planned Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of the nation had reduced by -4% while the envisaged revenue estimates accruable to the State had drastically reduced, bringing about a 40% to 50% expected decline, since funds from the Federal Accounts Allocation Committee (FAAC) had been reduced by 45%.*
- ▶ *This had necessitated the envelopes allocated to MDAs at the commencement of the 2020 fiscal year to come down in view of the revision of the Y2020 budget. Essentially, this also comes with belt tightening and cost-cutting measures through cost reduction to survive under the anticipated steep decline in the finances of the State Government.*



# DEFINITIONS

# Budget

## What is a budget all about ?

- A budget is a forecast of Revenue and Expenditure for a specific period of time. Public budgets are the instruments by which governments raise and allocate the financial resources of the State.
- The budget is a means by which governments provide for basic necessities. Therefore, compromises must be made based on agreed priorities. A budget is not just a set of revenue and expenditure plans by the government, but accumulation of government's strategic socio-economic and fiscal policies, plans and priorities for actualizing its development agenda during a fiscal period, typically a year.





## Why do we need a Budget ?

**It is a constitutional requirement. Sections 120 – 124 of the 1999 Constitution (as amended) specifies the budgeting process for the State Governments; while Sections 80 - 83 and 84 do same for the Federal Government.**





# MORE DEFINITIONS

6



## What is a Citizens' Budget?

- A citizens' budget is a document that simplifies, summarizes and explains basic information.
- A simplified version of the main budget. It is meant to present key information that is easily understood by the general public.

### What is total Budget financing ?

- ▶ It is the summation of all the financing the government intends to raise through borrowing / loans (domestic and foreign), Sales of government assets or other deficit financing items.

### What is Financing Gap ?

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

### What is balanced budget ?

- ▶ Is a situation in which estimated revenue of the government during the year is equal to its anticipated expenditure (i.e. government estimated revenue = government's proposed expenditure.

### What is unbalanced budget ?

This is when income and expenditure are not equal to each other. Unbalanced budget is of 2 types:-

(i.) Surplus Budget : When the estimated revenue of the year is greater than anticipated expenditures. (i.e. Government expected revenue is greater than Government proposed expenditure.

(ii.) Deficit Budget: Deficit Budget is when the estimated government expenditure is more than revenue (i.e. Government's estimated Revenue is less than Government's proposed expenditure.

- ▶ Opening Balance:

This is the amount of cash brought forward from the old accounting period to the start of a new one. This will be the first entry at the beginning of an accounting period.



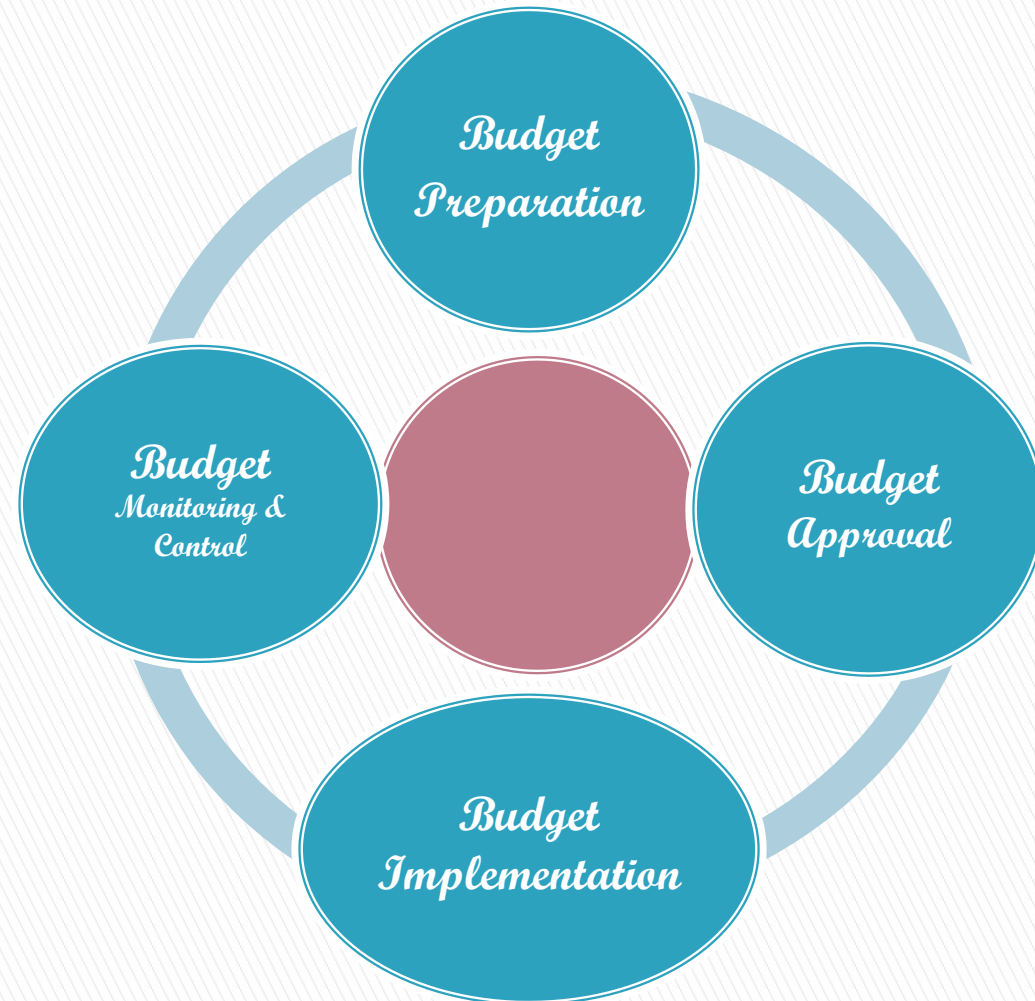
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# THE BUDGET CIRCLE AND PROCESS

- Budget Planning/Preparation (Budget formulation)
- Budget Approval (Review by legislative and enactment into Law)
- Budget Execution (Implementation)
- Budget Oversight (Monitoring, Evaluation and Control)





# KEY COMPONENTS OF A GOVERNMENT BUDGET

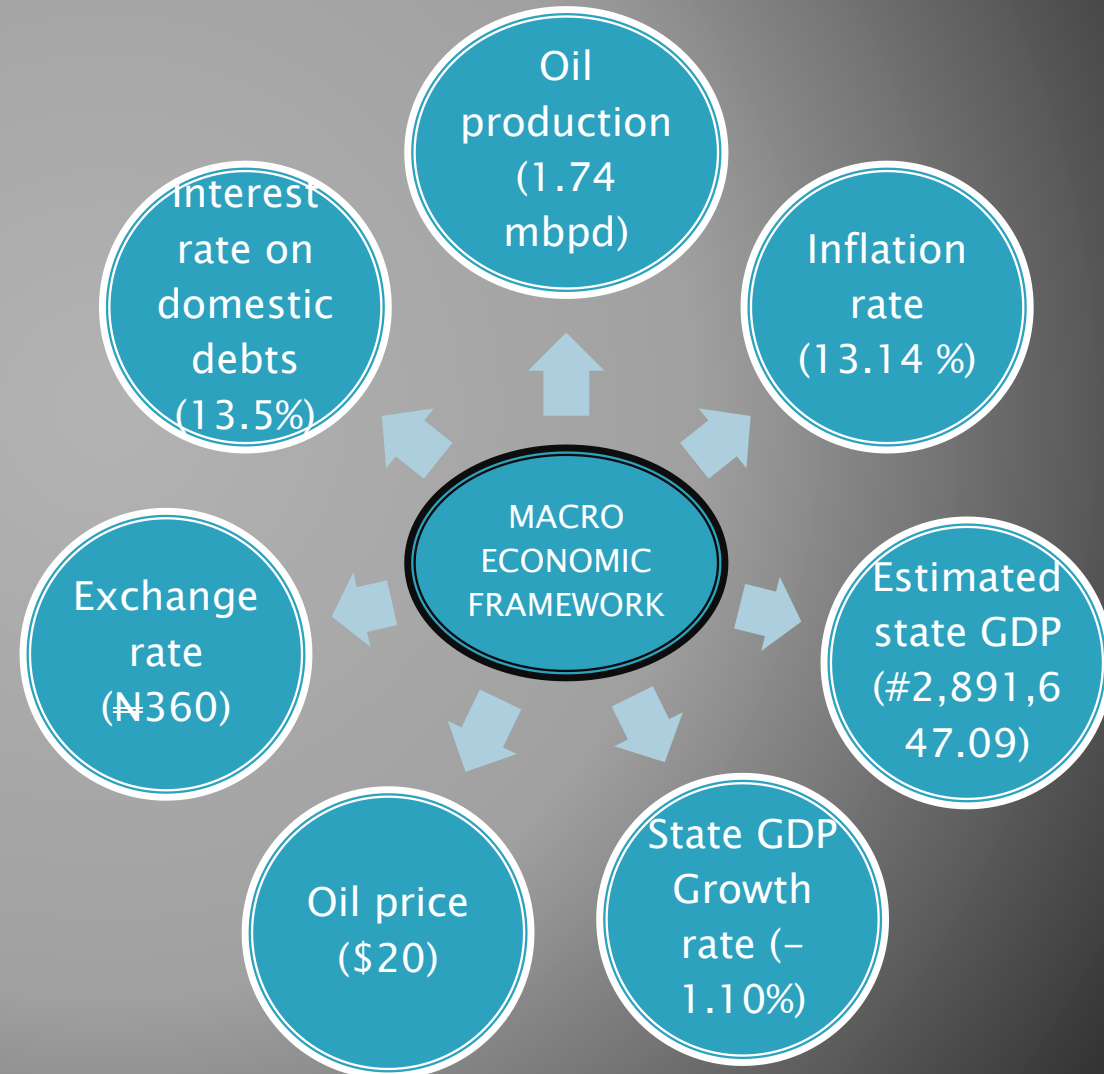
- ▶ Revenue (Internally Generated Revenue such as Personal Income Tax, Capital Gains Tax, Withholding Tax, Stamp Duties, Licenses, Fines, Fees, Earning from Sale of Government Properties etc as well as Statutory Allocation and Value Added Tax from the Federation Account)
- ▶ Capital Receipts (internal loans, external loans and grants)
- ▶ Recurrent Expenditure (salaries and allowances, pensions and gratuities, and overhead costs)
- ▶ Capital expenditure (sometimes referred to as development expenditure, they are provisions made for the creation of new assets or enhancement of the value of such assets. This expenditure type includes provision made for the construction of roads, rehabilitation and construction oil water installations, Schools, Public Health Facilities Sport and Relaxation Centres etc.



# KEY ASSUMPTIONS AND MACRO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE REVISED 2020 BUDGET

## PROJECTIONS FOR:

- Growth
- Inflation
- Exchange rates
- Revenue
- Expenditure aggregates
- Deficits
- Borrowing and Financing
- Interest Rates



# KEY ASSUMPTIONS AND MACRO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE REVISED 2020 BUDGET

## 1) Oil Production:

Nigeria's oil production per day is a prominent macroeconomic indicator in the revenue projection and preparation of the State MTEF Document, the State therefore took cognizance of the effect of COVID-19 to determine the expected oil production figures; it is envisaged that there will be 17.43% reduction in the earlier approved Federal Government oil production per day, 2,180,000 bpd was initially approved in the 2020 Budget and is now pegged at 1,800,000bpd, the State proposed figure is 1,744,000bpd which retained this lower figure in order for it to serve as economic shock for the State, to reduce our over-reliance on the expected income to the State from the Federal Allocation due to the outbreak.

## 2) GDP:

Accordingly, the COVID-19 pandemic had direct impact on the State Gross Domestic Products as people could not be able to access most products as they normally do due to the total lockdown, the estimated State GDP Figure which was earlier approved is expected to dropped from 2,988,132,788,636.06 to 2,891,647,091,938.41.

## 3) Inflation:

The naira would go through a tough period based on our export- import index ratio and terms of trade. In essence, inflation rate is projected to increase by 128% in the 2020 revised budget (i.e. from 10.20% in the 2020 actual/approved budget to 13.14% in the 2020 revised budget).

## 4) GDP Growth:

The earlier approved 2020 budget assumed the State GDP Growth Rate will be at 2.2% an increase of 0.1% growth rate from the previous 2.1% in the 2019 budget. However, The revised State Growth Rate is estimated at -1.1%. The assumed decreased growth rate is predicated on the obvious attendant effects of the Covid.19 on the entire economic activities of the Country as a result socio-economic lockdown nationwide

## 5) Oil Price

Following the supply conflict between the World Oil Giant Producers Saudi Arabia and Russia on the quota agreement and the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on economic activities worldwide that resulted to dwindling/unstable crude oil price in the global market; the approved \$55 per barrel has dropped and the State forecasted \$20 per barrel been the benchmark as against the Federal Government \$28 which was recently approved by National Assembly, the State maintains the \$20 in order to accommodate any unforeseen economic shock in the 2020 revised budget.

## 6) Exchange Rate

During the period under review, owing to the lockdown and factories closed with travel restrictions, oil prices continue to dive lower due to low demand, based on this the dollar was pegged at N360.00/\$1.

## 7) Interest Rates:

Based on Minimum Rediscount Ratio (MRR) of 13.5%, it is expected that the Interest Rate will be sustained in view of Low Economic Activities within the Country since most businesses are struggling or closed. Within the next nine months (9 months), effective from April,2020 the State has been enjoying savings on loans in line with the CBN directive that Financial Institutions should give extended moratorium to debtors because of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Economic (e.g. bailout loan, Infrastructural loan, Commercial Agricultural loan).

Many countries have requested for a suspension of official bilateral debt repayment under the G20 Debt Service Suspension Initiative and 45 countries have sought IMF emergency financing, it is expected that the 2% interest rate on external loans will be sustained in the medium term.



# FISCAL RESPONSE TO COVID-19

## *2020 Revised Appropriation Law:*

- ▶ The Ogun State Government has responded to the Covid-19 pandemic and its expected economic effects through fiscal policies and other notable interventions. Towards this end and in fulfillment of the mantra of the State “building our future together”, His Excellency, the State Governor, Prince (Dr.) Dapo Abiodun MFR, in line with fiscal realities occasioned by the ravaging pandemic signed the 2020 Revised State Appropriation on Wednesday, 29<sup>th</sup> July, 2020 into Law.
- ▶ The Revised 2020 Appropriation Law of N280 Billion came down by 38% reduction from the previous Appropriation of N450 Billion.



FISCAL RESPONSE TO COVID-19  
CONT'D.

- Aggregate terms, the State amended budget expenditure was reduced by 38% from the original budget of N449.97Billion to N280.91 Billion. There is a proportionate reduction in revenue by 38%, having an IGR reduction of 55.46% (from N254.95Billion to N113.56 Billion); Statutory Allocation reduced by 45.46% (from N43.43Billion to N23.69Billion), while VAT reduced by 36.00% (from N22.03Billion to N14.10Billion).
- However, we have slight increase in additional Financing, which recorded 20.69% increase (from N89.71Billion to N108.26 Billion) to cater for External Loans, Internal Loans and Grants/Donations.





## BROAD DEFINITION OF COVID-19 RESPONSE EXPENDITURES IN THE STATE:

- These comprise programs/projects or initiatives to mitigate the effects of the pandemic, as well as post-Covid-19 related activities, that will facilitate recovery programs.
- These expenses include emergency response (like palliatives food, distribution of disposable health kits – gloves, face-masks, sanitizers, etc.). The government is also involved in safety of lives and property, public order and protection of its citizens. The definition also encompasses the facilitation of social safety net programmes in the State to reduce the hardship faced by the poor and vulnerable.





# EXPENDITURES:

## Recurrent Expenses cut and reasons:

The reasons for the cuts in certain recurrent expenses were:

- ▶ There has been a global fall in the amount of IGR expected to be generated internally by the State from N254.9Billion to N113.6Billion (55.46% drop).
- ▶ The level of activities of government also reduced owing to less socioeconomic activities within government confines and outside during the lockdown. This poses less expenses in these affected expenditure lines.
- ▶ Cuts were also made to be able to sustain the drop in revenue of the state, in view of current and post-Covid-19 socio-economic activities in the State. Since the end of the pandemic cannot be ascertained, there was the need to be able to cut down on certain recurrent affected expenses so as to be able to have a sustainable level of activities/operations in government during the current covid-19 and post (recovery and beyond).

## CAPITAL EXPENSES CUT AND REASONS:

*Essentially the cuts under capital related expenses were in view of planning re-assessments made across the MDAs. The following taken into considerations:*

- ▶ There were administrative capital expenses cut down, including purchase of computers and peripherals, purchase of office furniture, photocopy machines, vehicles, etc
- Also, projects such as construction of government buildings that are no longer feasible in the present pandemic situation, roads that will not be completed before the end of this financial year.
- We also have cuts in some capital expenses that do not have direct bearing on the daily economic wellbeing or the day-to-day running of government activities, (these include payment of compensation, perimeter fencing/land preparation, erosion and flood control, among others.

# REVENUES: Where the Fund is to be sourced

## INTERNALLY GENERATED REVENUE (IGR)

The over 3 months lockdown has halted all economic activities throughout the State; hence projected revenue on investments in landed property, contractor's registration, payee tax, rent/rates, fees/fines remains unsustainable for the State. To this end, the estimated IGR of the State has been reduced by an average of 55.5% (49.9% and 62.3% for IRS and other MDAs respectively) in the revised 2020 budget.

## VALUE ADDED TAX (VAT)

- Internally (i.e. local economy), Covid-19 has affected commerce with a demand/supply shock, the economy grinds to a halt and nobody makes money; consumer wallets are tight, nobody buys anything. Despite the envisaged 2.5% VAT increase, the State revenue VAT projections has been reviewed downward by 36%.
- Therefore, the State revenue projection from VAT is N14.10b hinged on the global NGF Estimates of Statutory Revenue, Derivation and VAT

## FEDERAL ACCOUNT ALLOCATION COMMITTEE (FAAC)

- The oil price crash and the reduced demand for oil has a devastating effect on the Nigerian economy, oil revenues accounts for a high percentage of the National revenues; the State is faced with steep statutory allocation reduction to finance its revised 2020 budget In line with the FGN oil production assumption of 1,744,000bpd/\$20 oil price with the exchange rate pegged at N360/\$1;
- Conservatively, the State assumed an average downward review to N23.7b which is 46% reduction from the earlier approved N43.43b statutory allocation expected from the FGN to finance the FY 2020 budget. Relatively, the State is of the opinion that N23.7b is a close figure to the NGF recommendation of N24.5b in financing the year 2020 revised budget.



# REVENUES CONT'D: Where the Fund is to be sourced

## FINANCING THE BUDGET - CAPITAL RECEIPTS

▶ **Domestic Bond / Internal Loan:** The approved long-term developmental financing of #250billion bond by the Government to finance the Budget for a 3-year plan out of which N65b has been estimated to cover the 2020 revised budget

▶ **External Loans:** The State secured a total sum of N26.1billion as external capital receipts from OGSTEP, CSDP, RAAMP, NEWMAP, NFW to finance the 2020 Revised Budget. This is a 77.5% increase from the approved external Capital Receipt of the actual 2020 Budget (i.e. from N14.7billion to N26.1billion).

*The breakdown is as follows:*

- ▶ Ogun State Economic Transformation Project (OGSTEP) loan (N 22.5b): secured and project commenced;
- ▶ Community and Social Development Project (CSDP) loan (N360m): secured and project commenced
- ▶ Rural Access and Agricultural Marketing Project (RAAMP) (N1.080b): secured and the project has commenced already;
- ▶ Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP) (N1.8b): the project is secured; & project ongoing
- ▶ Nigeria for Women Project (NFWP) (N360m): secured & project ongoing

**Grants:** The State secured/envisage a total of #17.16billion as domestic grants from the following components: Donations, SFTAS, SOCU, status of the domestic grants are as follows:

- ▶ i. Donations: the state projected #4.1billion as part of the expected grants to finance the 2020 revised budget and as at June, 2020 the State had already received 1billion in cash in the various designated bank accounts and 1.1billion in kind, totaling #2.1billion, this implies a 51% achievement;
- ▶ ii. State Fiscal Transparency Accountability and Sustainability Programme for Results (SFTAS): N 7.38b (i.e. FY 2018 DLI - N 1.08b, FY 2019 DLI - N 3.6b, FY 2020 – N900m , FY 2020 additional financing – N1.8b) these funds are already secured; it is however a Performance for Result (P4R) initiative and the State is expected to get the result as indicated;
- ▶ iii. State Operations Coordinating Unit (SOCU), a Social Safety Net Programme: N154.4m is a World Bank/FGN Grant that is already secured and the State is already accessing funds from the programme.
- ▶ iv. N500b FGN/CBN COVID INTERVENTION FUND: The State estimates N3b from this fund for PPP and government owned hospitals in order to upgrade the health care services in the State.
- ▶ The State estimated a sum of N 2.5b for the Emergency Health Sector Intervention fund.



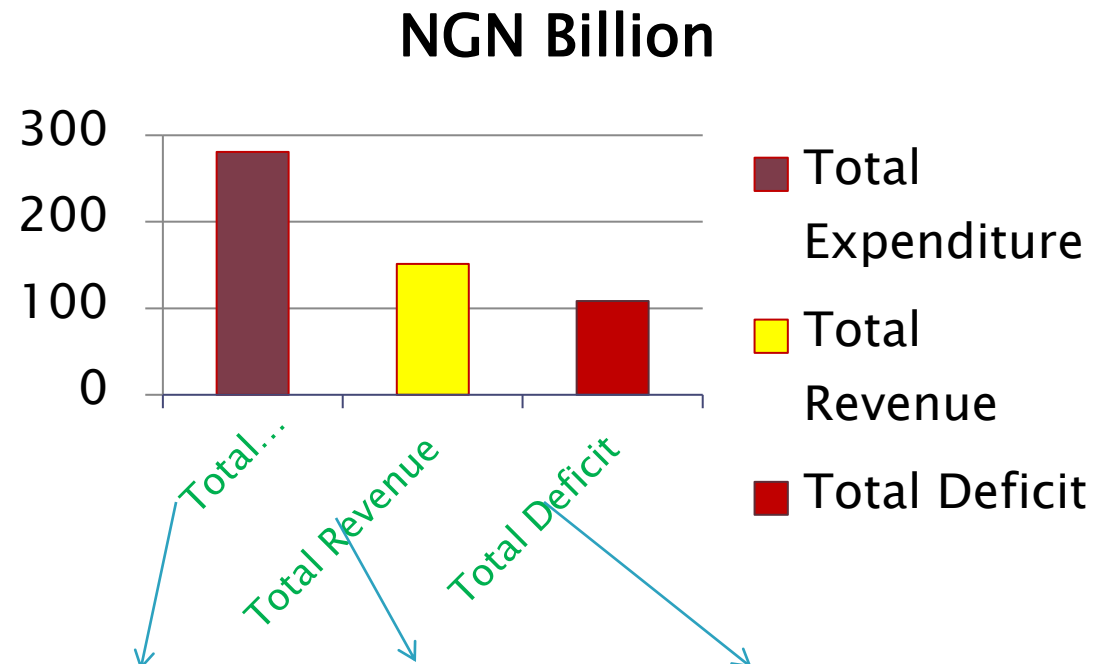
## SUMMARY OF REVISED 2020 BUDGET

S/N	PARTICULARS	ACTUAL AS AT 31/12/2018	ACTUAL AS AT 31/12/2019	2020 BUDGET	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE FOR Q1 2020	REVISED 2020 BUDGET
		N'M	N'M	N'M	N'M	N'M
1	Opening Balance	-	-	-	-	21,305
2	Internally Generated Revenue (Other MDAs)	31,624	29,451	114,457	5,687	43,183
3	Internally Generated Revenue (OGIRS)	52,930	51,969	140,490	9,267	70,370
	<b>Total IGR</b>	<b>84,554</b>	<b>81,420</b>	<b>254,946</b>	<b>14,953</b>	<b>113,552</b>
4	Statutory Allocation	41,342	40,498	43,431	9,260	23,685
5	Value Added Tax	12,777	13,701	22,031	3,646	14,102
6	Paris Club Refund	22,517	-	-	-	-
7	FGN Intervention	433	-	-	-	-
8	Exchange Gain	-	33	-	-	-
9	Extra Ordinary Income (CAPEX F.G Roads Refund)	-	59,211	39,860	-	-
10	Capital Receipts	2,172	907	89,706	2,836	108,263
	<b>Total Revenue From Other Sources</b>	<b>79,241</b>	<b>114,349</b>	<b>195,027</b>	<b>15,743</b>	<b>146,050</b>
	<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>163,795</b>	<b>195,769</b>	<b>449,974</b>	<b>30,696</b>	<b>280,908</b>
11	Personnel	50,503	57,713	83,238	11,880	69,088
12	Consolidated Revenue Cost	16,437	9,169	25,945	2,677	15,567
13	Public Debt Charge (Overhead)	-	8,622	14,000	2,632	8,678
14	Overhead	21,605	20,499	55,559	4,634	39,149
	<b>Total Recurrent</b>	<b>88,544</b>	<b>96,003</b>	<b>178,741</b>	<b>21,823</b>	<b>132,482</b>
15	Capital	76,430	35,418	256,287	7,688	130,071
16	Public Debt Charge (Capital)	11,541	20,669	14,946	2,788	7,000
17	Stabilisation Fund	-	-	-	-	11,355
	<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>87,971</b>	<b>56,087</b>	<b>271,232</b>	<b>10,476</b>	<b>148,426</b>
	<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>176,515</b>	<b>152,089</b>	<b>449,974</b>	<b>32,299</b>	<b>280,908</b>

# 2020 STATE REVISED BUDGET FISCAL FRAMEWORK

\* For the revised 2020 Budget, Ogun State will spend **NGN280.90 billion**. There is an opening balance of **NGN21.30 billion** While, **NGN113.55 billion** will be sourced Internally as IGR and **NGN37.79 billion** will be from other statutory revenue (VAT and FAAC), to make a total of **NGN151.34 billion** which result in **NGN108.26 billion** in budget deficit.

\* The deficit of **NGN108.26 billion** will be resolved from Internal Loan of **NGN65.00 billion**, External Loan of **NGN26.10 billion** and Grants of **NGN17.16 billion** total financing, leading to Nil financing gap.



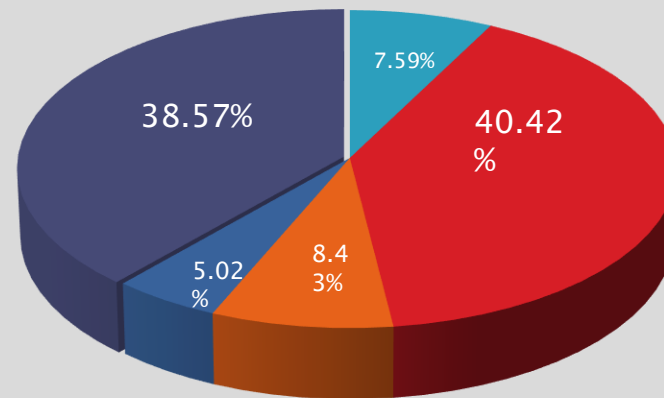
Total amount of budget for the given year. It is the summation of both the Recurrent Expenditure + Capital Expenditure as approved by the Executive Governor.

The summation of all funds the State Government intends to collect as internal and other sources of revenues.

This is the summation of all the financing the government intends to raise through Internal and External Loans.

## REVENUE SOURCES (NGN BILLION)

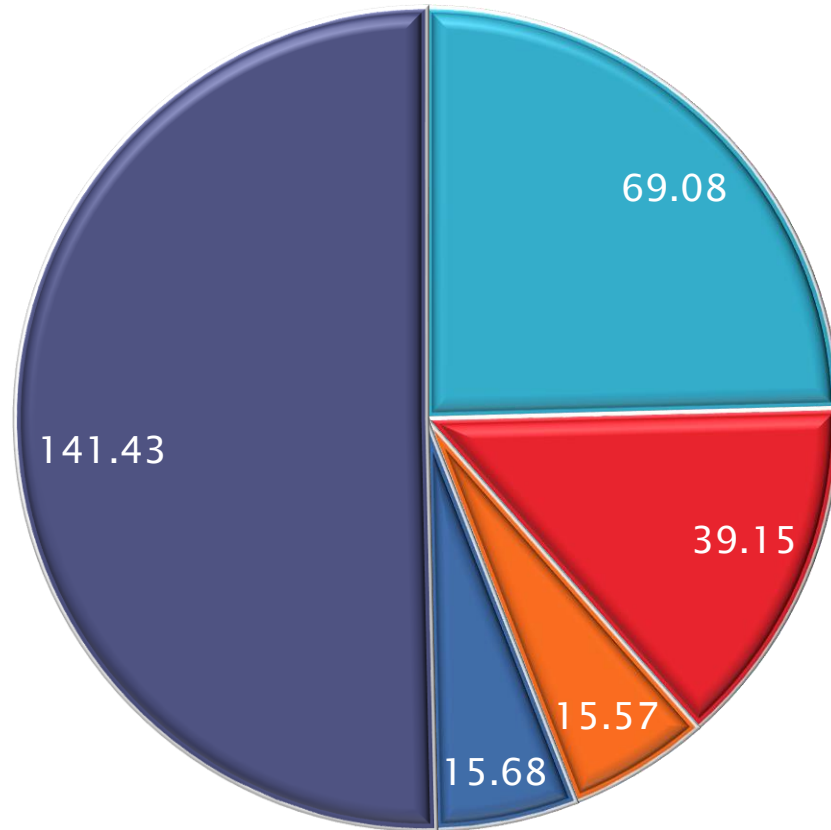
- ▶ **Revenue** is the estimated amount that the government expects to receive in a budget fiscal year from recurring taxes, levies and fees. In other words, it refers to money collected on behalf of citizens.
- ▶ States in Nigeria receive allocations derived from oil revenues, corporate income taxes, VAT and excises and duties from the Federal Government. These are called **statutory allocation, VAT and other statutory revenue**.
- ▶ Revenues that States directly collect and retain for its own use are **called Internally Generated Revenue (IGR)** and they include: personal income taxes, road taxes, property taxes etc.



- OPENING BALANCE  
7.59%
- TOTAL IGR  
40.42%
- STATUTORY ALLOCATION  
8.43%
- VAT 5.02%
- FINANCING DEFICIT  
38.54%



## 2020 BUDGET EXPENDITURE (NGN BILLION)



■ SALARIES & ALLOWANCES  
NBN69.08

■ OVERHEAD NBN39.15

■ PENSION & GRATUITIES  
NBN15.57

■ PUBLIC DEBT CHARGES  
NBN15.68

■ CAPITAL NBN141.43

## REVIEWED 2020 SECTORIAL BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS

S/N	SECTORS	2019 APPROVED ESTIMATES		ACTUAL AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2019			2020 APPROVED ESTIMATES		ACTUAL AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2020		2020 REVISED BUDGET	
		N	%	N	PERFORMANCE %	% OF TOTAL	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	EDUCATION	88,579	22	34,762	38	23	92,609	21	8,484	29	42,303	15
2	HEALTH	22,547	6	11,643	24	8	47,719	11	2,281	8	54,931	20
3	HOUSING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	53,148	13	8,442	16	6	51,362	11	1,389	5	14,250	5
4	AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY	20,132	5	2,373	14	2	17,504	4	971	3	6,868	2
5	INFRASTRUCTURE	77,490	19	19,798	19	13	102,879	23	2,913	10	64,621	23
6	RECREATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION	10,215	3	2,556	29	2	8,802	2	485	2	4,101	1
7	SOCIAL PROTECTION	23,160	6	9,448	35	6	26,728	6	2,757	9	15,861	6
8	GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICES – EXECUTIVE ORGANS	37,735	9	20,761	57	14	36,304	8	2,568	9	38,689	14
9	GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICES – FINANCIAL & FISCAL AFFAIRS	43,479	11	34,928	80	23	40,416	9	6,038	20	23,018	8
10	GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICES – GENERAL PERSONNEL SERVICE	998	0.2	476	48	0.3	1,124	0.2	90	0.3	994	0.4
11	PUBLIC ORDER & SAFETY	7,887	2	3,049	29	2	10,503	2	358	1	4,170	1
12	ECONOMIC AFFAIRS	3,030	1	666	27	0	2,453	1	214	1	2,070	1
13	JUDICIARY	3,850	1	1,466	42	1	3,497	1	607	2	2,250	1
14	LEGISLATURE	8,074	2	1,721	21	1	8,074	2	355	1	6,769	2
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>400,323</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>152,089</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>449,974</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>29,510</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>280,908</b>	<b>100</b>

# FOCUS AREA OF THE GOVERNMENT

## OGUN STATE GOVERNMENT NIGERIA REVISED ESTIMATES, 2020 ISEYA CLASSIFICATION

		ESTIMATES, 2020	
S/NO	SECTOR	₦	%
1	INFRASTRUCTURE	67,595,505,218.91	24.06
2	SOCIAL WELFARE & WELL BEING	87,811,927,974.23	31.26
3	EDUCATION	42,302,955,845.27	15.06
4	YOUTH EMPOWERMENT, CULTURE & RELIGION	4,016,279,429.16	1.43
5	AGRICULTURE	6,261,159,671.63	2.23
6	OTHERS	72,919,710,237.27	25.96
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>280,907,538,376.47</b>	<b>100.00</b>

→ **INFRASTRUCTURE** I  
 → **SOCIAL WELLBEING** S  
 → **EDUCATION** E  
 → **YOUTH EMPOWERMENT,  
CULTURE & RELIGION** Y  
 → **AGRICULTURE** A

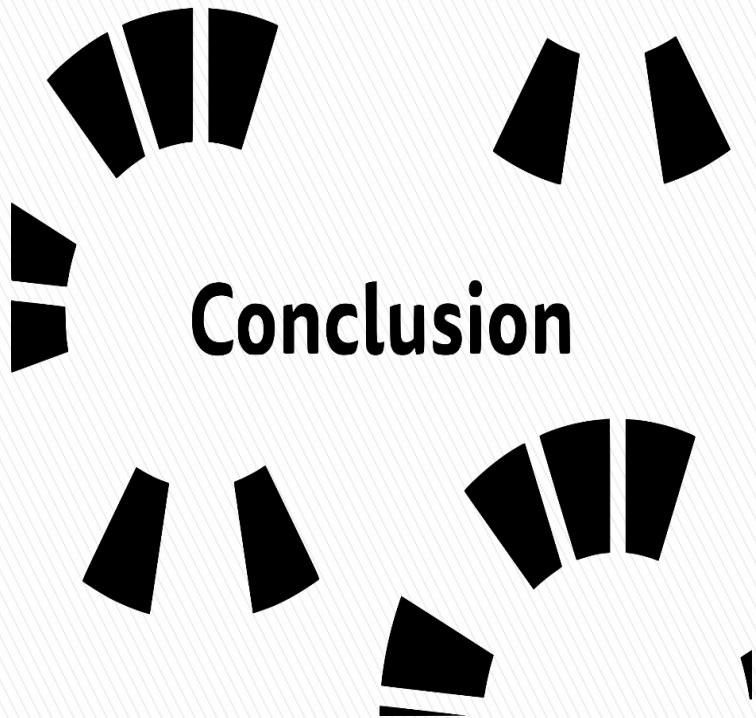
These estimates are in line with the Administration's Five Strategic Pillars, essentially coined I.S.E.Y.A is made of : Infrastructure, Social Wellbeing and Welfare, Education, Youth Empowerment, Agriculture and Others. Further more, sectors like- Agriculture, Housing, Infrastructure and Education are the key pillars that would continue to alleviate the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic. In this direction, the Ogun State Government has prepared for the post-pandemic (the recovery phase), by putting in place legacy structures that would stand the test of time and the allocation of 20% of the 2020 revised budget to the health sector (classified among sectors under social welfare and well-being) to ameliorate the biting effects of the virus.



**SUMMARY OF REVISED ESTIMATES 2020 ACCORDING TO  
FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION**

S/NO		FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION	
		AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
		N	%
1	GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICE	69,269,637,741.77	24.66
2	PUBLIC ORDER & SAFETY	6,420,072,495.50	2.29
3	ECONOMIC AFFAIRS	73,498,709,816.28	26.16
4	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	3,199,433,643.63	1.14
5	HOUSING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	11,322,926,980.16	4.03
6	HEALTH	54,931,072,819.43	19.55
7	RECREATION, CULTURE & RELIGION	4,101,426,399.24	1.46
8	EDUCATION	42,302,955,845.27	15.06
9	SOCIAL PROTECTION	15,861,302,635.19	5.65
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>280,907,538,376.47</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## CITIZENS' ROLE



- ▶ We appeal to citizens to co-operate with the State Government through:
  - ▶ Regular payment of taxes etc. For more details on tax-related stimuli, please visit – [www.ogunstaterevenue.com](http://www.ogunstaterevenue.com)
  - ▶ Timely provision of information to security agencies.
  - ▶ Monitoring of on-going Government projects and reporting observed lapses to appropriate Government Agencies.
  - ▶ Patronage and protection of public facilities and infrastructure.

*for more  
details,  
please visit*



**Budget Execution Archives Ogun State  
Government**

**Official Website: [ogunstate.gov.ng](http://ogunstate.gov.ng)**

**Please link:**

**[http://ogunstate.gov.ng/download-  
category/budget-execution/](http://ogunstate.gov.ng/download-category/budget-execution/)**

**For the Ogun State revised budget 2020  
Town Hall Meeting held on 9<sup>th</sup> July 2020,  
please link :**

**[http://ogunstate.gov.ng/ogun-  
state-fy-2020-9th-july-reviced-  
budget-town-hall-meeting-zoom-  
video/](http://ogunstate.gov.ng/ogun-state-fy-2020-9th-july-reviced-budget-town-hall-meeting-zoom-video/)**

***OGUN STATE MINISTRY OF BUDGET  
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