

**FISCAL ALLOCATION AND
STATUTORY DISBURSEMENT
AUDIT REPORT SIMPLIFIED**



2007-2011

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CONTENTS

NEITI	1
Introduction	3
Overview	5
The Vertical Sharing Model	9
Disbursement to State Government by Geopolitical Zones	11
Disbursement to Local Government by Geopolitical Zones	12
Supervisory and Regulatory Agencies	14
NNPC Remittances and Deductions	15
Subsidy Regime	18
Beneficiary Agencies	23
Niger Delta Development Commission	24
Natural Resources Development Fund	27
Petroleum Technology Trust Fund	28
Ecological Fund	30
Stabilization Fund	31
TETFUND	32
Pilot States	37
Conclusion	60

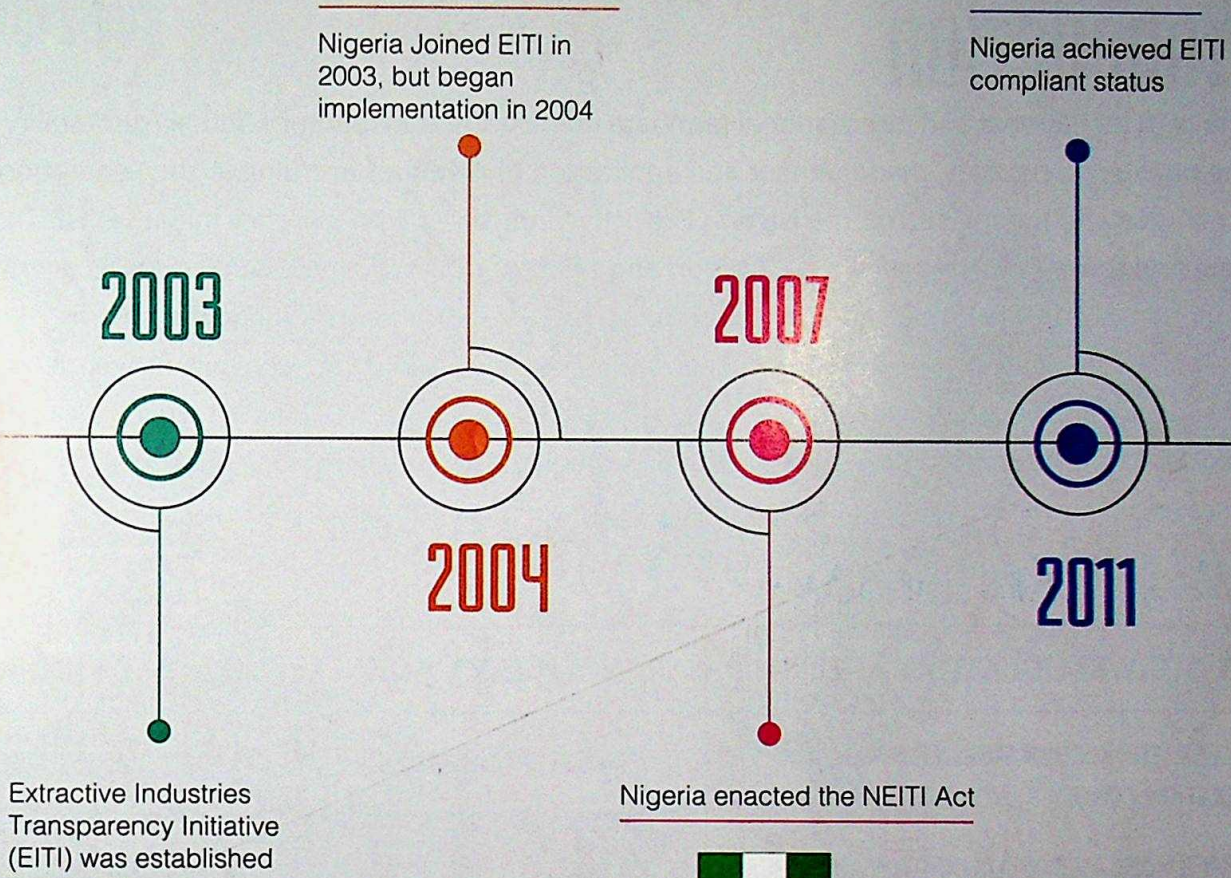
...Promoting transparency, enabling prosperity

Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

NEITI

The Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI) is mandated by law to promote transparency and accountability in the management of Nigeria's oil, gas and mining revenues. It is a major component of the on-going anti-corruption reform in Nigeria. It is the national version of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), which is a global movement aimed at ensuring that extractive resources aid sustainable development.

- **Inform:** providing a framework for reporting and disclosure of payments and receipts in the extractive industry sector
- **Educate:** enlightening and generating useful publications and credible information on revenue flows and practices in the oil and gas and mining sectors
- **Transparency:** growing acceptance of the imperative of promoting accountability and putting an end to corruption in revenue payment and receipts in the sector



As at 2014 **NIGERIA** & 40+ countries were involved in the implementation of EITI globally



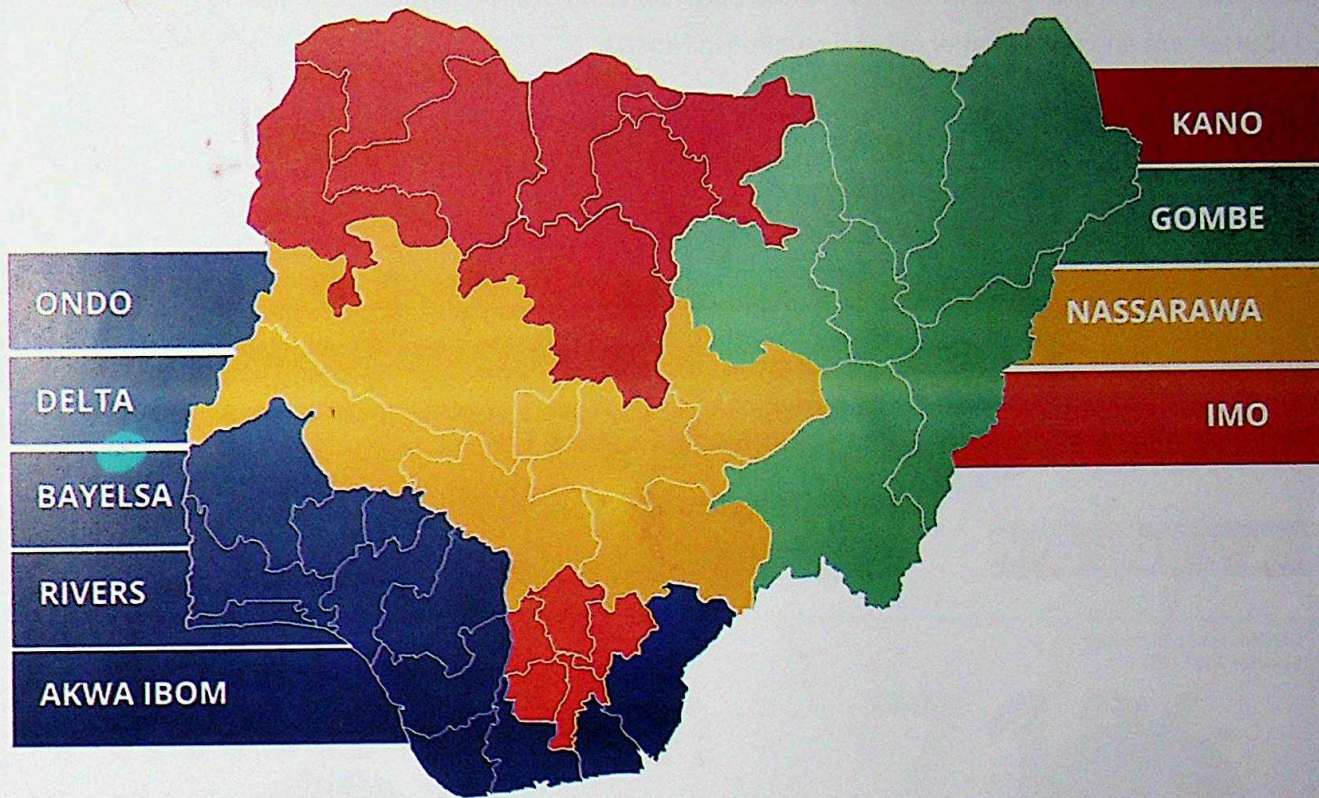
INTRODUCTION

In line with its national and international mandate of ensuring transparency and accountability in the payments, receipts, management and application of revenues accruing to the Federation from oil, gas and mining sector, the Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI), for the first time conducted a Fiscal Allocation and Statutory Disbursement Audit (FASD) covering the period 2007-2011. The audit, which tracked actual disbursement and applications of extractive revenues from the Federation account to the three tiers of government and other government agencies that directly receive allocations from the federation account also covered nine pilot states. The report revealed flagrant abuse of due process and massive fiscal indiscipline in the management of our public finance. It also disclosed monumental missapplication and mismanagement of public resources.

ENTITIES COVERED BY THE AUDIT

SUPERVISORY/REGULATORY AGENCIES	BENEFICIARY AGENCIES/ SPECIAL FUNDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL OF THE FEDERATION (OAGF)❖ REVENUE MOBILIZATION ALLOCATION AND FISCAL COMMISSION (RMAFC)❖ BUDGET OFFICE (BOF)❖ FEDERAL MINISTRY OF FINANCE (FMOF)❖ CENTRAL BANK OF NIGERIA (CBN)❖ NIGERIAN NATIONAL PETROLEUM CORPORATION (NNPC)❖ DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM RESOURCES (DPR)❖ FEDERAL INLAND REVENUE SERVICE (FIRS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ PETROLEUM TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT FUND (PTDF)➤ TERTIARY EDUCATION TRUST FUND (TETFUND)➤ NIGER DELTA DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION (NDDC)➤ PETROLEUM PRODUCTS PRICING REGULATORY AGENCY (PPPRA)➤ PETROLEUM EQUALIZATION FUND MANAGEMENT BOARD (PEF(M)B)➤ ECOLOGICAL FUND (EFO)➤ STABILIZATION FUND➤ EXCESS CRUDE ACCOUNT➤ FGN (DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES)

PILOT STATES



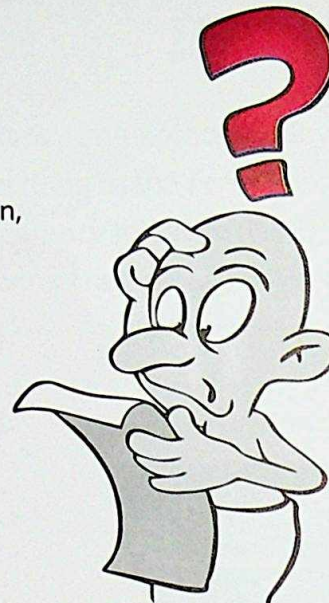
OVERVIEW

What is the FASD Audit?

NEITI's effort to improve public awareness and understanding of the realization, disbursement and utilization of mineral revenue in Nigeria.

Why is it important?

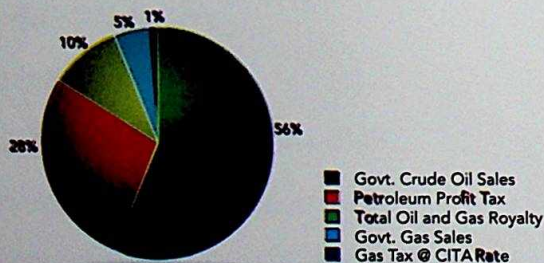
TRANSPARENCY



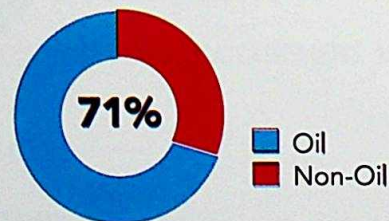
ACCOUNTABILITY

PUBLIC AWARENESS

Contribution to Budgeted Revenue 2007 - 2011

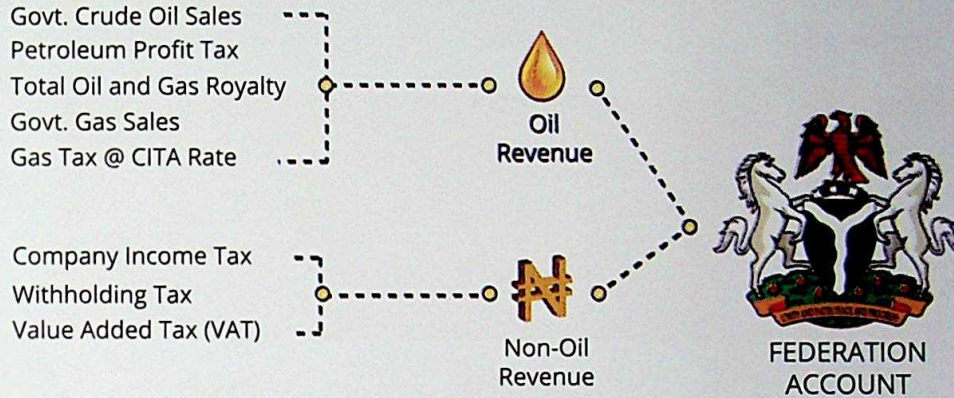


N29 TRILLION GROSS OIL REVENUE 2007-2011



Total Govt. Revenue

HOW REVENUE FLOWS INTO GOVERNMENT COFFERS



#FACTS

80% of Nigeria's oil production comes from 3 States: Akwa Ibom, Delta and Rivers

Akwa Ibom
is the largest oil producing State with **504,000bpd**

71%
of total government revenue comes from oil



find out more at
www.neiti.org.ng

FEDERAL ACCOUNT ALLOCATION COMMITTEE (FAAC) FINDINGS

01

Nigeria is over dependent on oil and gas revenue

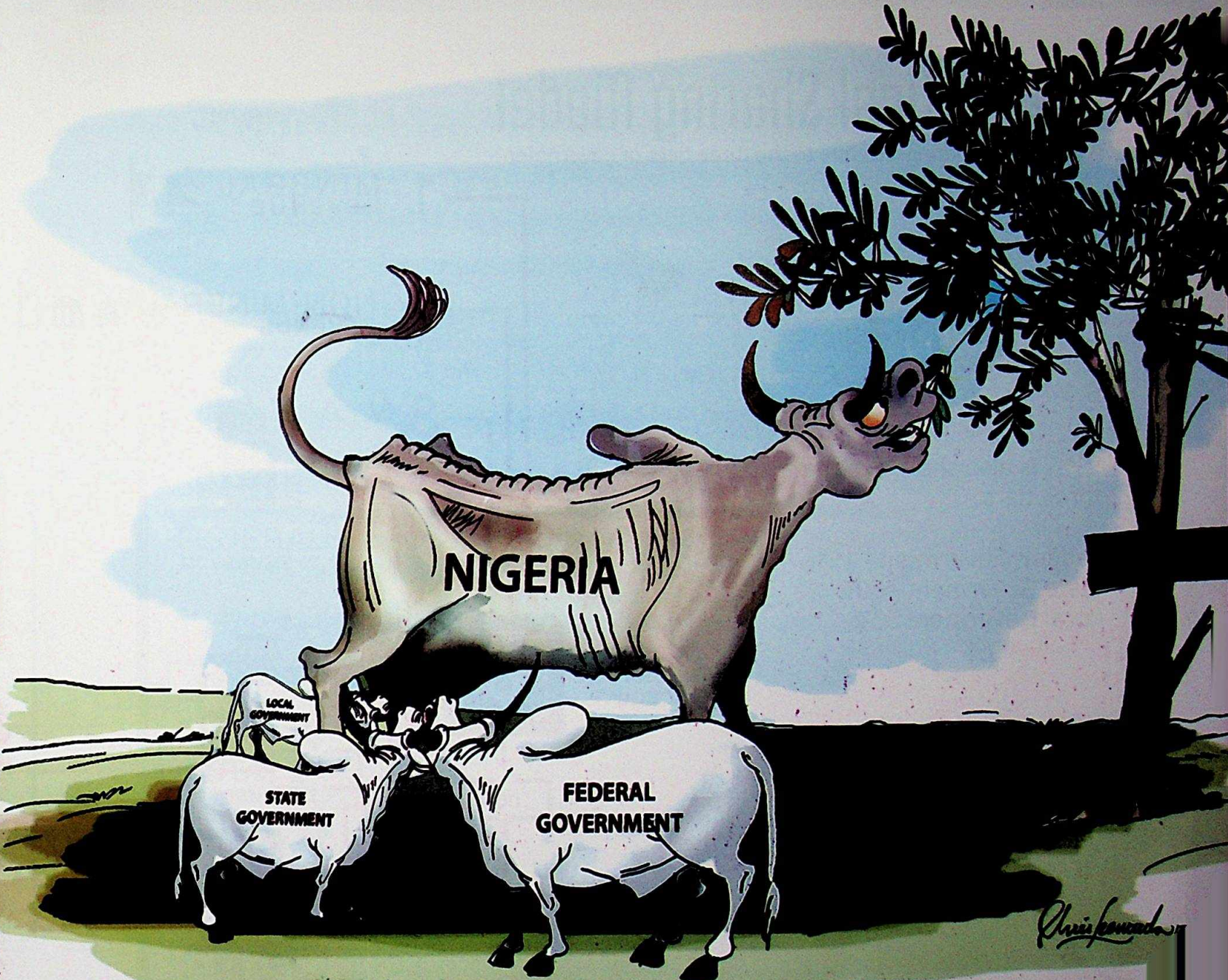
02

Revenue from gas sales is relatively low

03

Lack of investment in non-oil sector has led to over dependence on oil and gas revenue





The Vertical Sharing Model

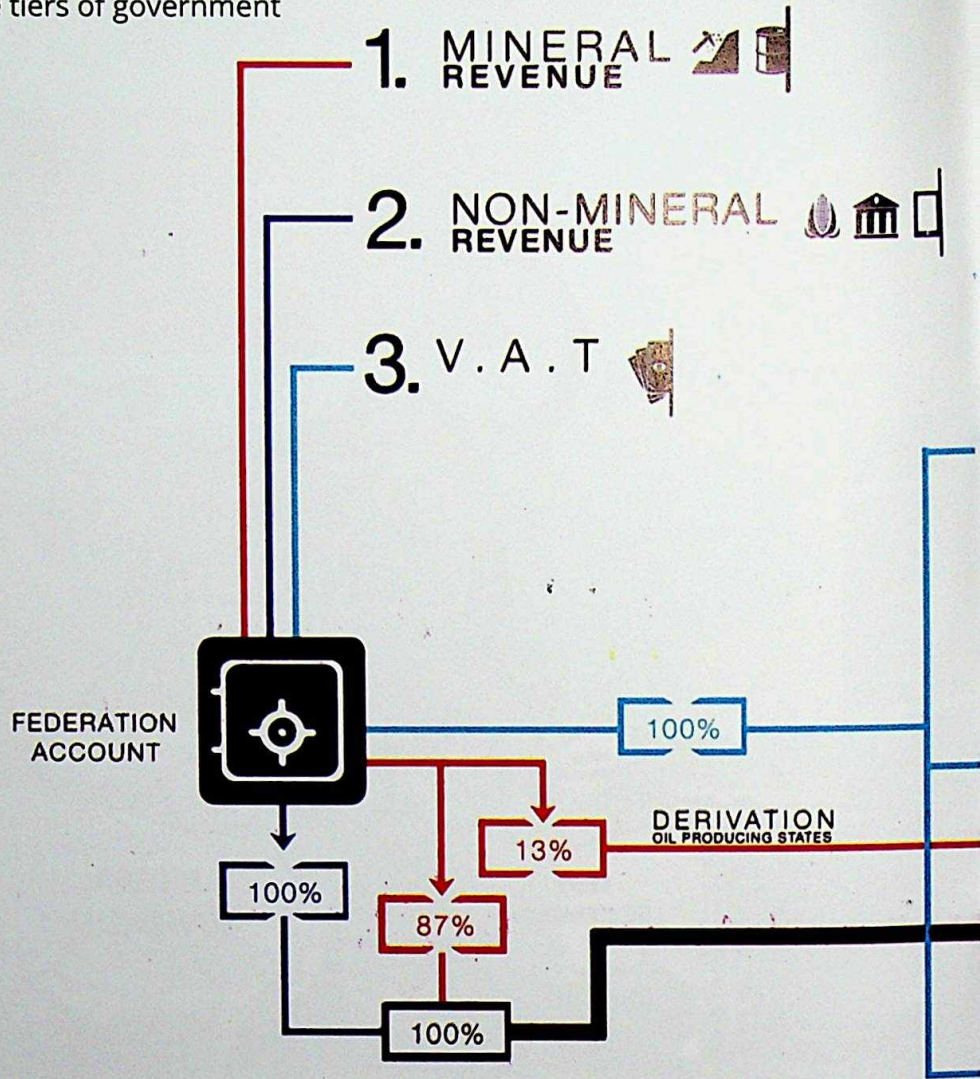
Formula for sharing revenue to the three tiers of government

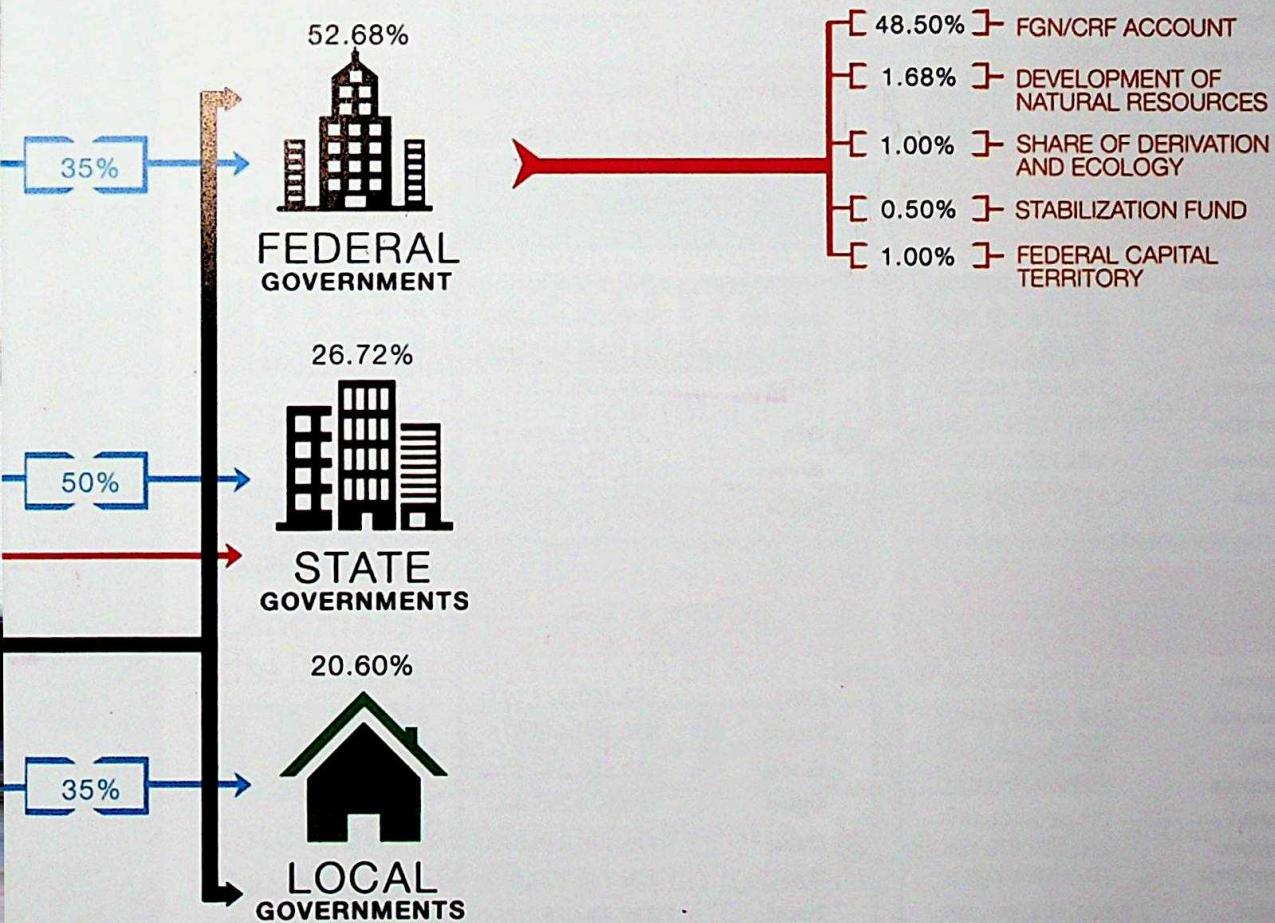
Nigeria's revenue come from:

1. Mineral Revenue (oil and gas)
2. Non-mineral revenue (coal, agriculture...)
3. V.A.T (tax)

V.A.T is also shared to the three tiers:

Federal Government - 15%,
State Government - 50%
Local Government 35%





Disbursement to State Governments by Geopolitical Zones

NORTH CENTRAL

Benue	207,269,709,391
Kogi	192,870,326,399
Kwara	166,833,026,662
Nassarawa	163,680,928,728
Niger	218,565,069,249
Plateau	186,538,188,788
Total	1,135,757,249,217

SOUTH EAST

Abia	198,359,253,572
Anambra	195,443,719,938
Ebonyi	161,052,742,398
Enugu	176,850,463,757
Imo	237,635,838,942
Total	969,342,018,607

NORTH EAST

Adamawa	191,165,483,850
Bauchi	222,118,456,088
Borno	224,193,260,373
Gombe	169,462,195,085
Taraba	186,135,934,739
Plateau	183,760,238,820
Total	1,177,835,568,956

SOUTH SOUTH

Akwa Ibom	972,672,927,257
Bayelsa	640,654,030,286
Cross River	217,356,652,824
Delta	771,796,175,604
Edo	217,111,374,171
Rivers	1,172,124,928,694
Total	3,991,716,088,835

NORTH WEST

Jigawa	212,186,627,048
Kaduna	241,904,830,642
Kano	304,765,866,685
Katsina	230,681,119,521
Kebbi	191,626,484,159
Sokoto	200,060,370,196
Zamfara	187,936,180,069
Total	1,569,161,478,321

SOUTH WEST

Ekiti	162,200,327,197
Lagos	436,345,646,616
Ondo	340,560,246,304
Ogun	188,574,285,400
Osun	175,166,496,848
Oyo	226,346,250,308
Total	1,529,193,252,673

Disbursement to Local Government by Geopolitical Zones

Sharing Criteria



Equal Sharing - All local governments receive 40% of the total allocation equally



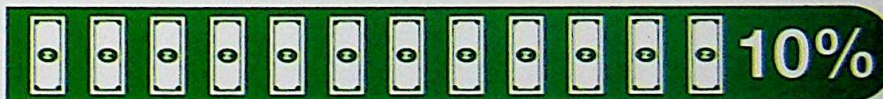
Social Development Factor (SDF) - 10% of the total allocation is shared based on social development factor.



Population - 30% of the total allocation is shared based on the population of the local government



Landmass and Terrain - 10% of the total allocation is shared based on the landmass and terrain of each local government



Internally Generated Revenue - 10% of the total allocation is shared based on IGR effort of each local government

SUMMARY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT DISBURSEMENT 2007-2011

NORTH WEST

186

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

N1.38 Trillion

Highest allocation due to Landmass

NORTH CENTRAL

121

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

N935.9 Billion

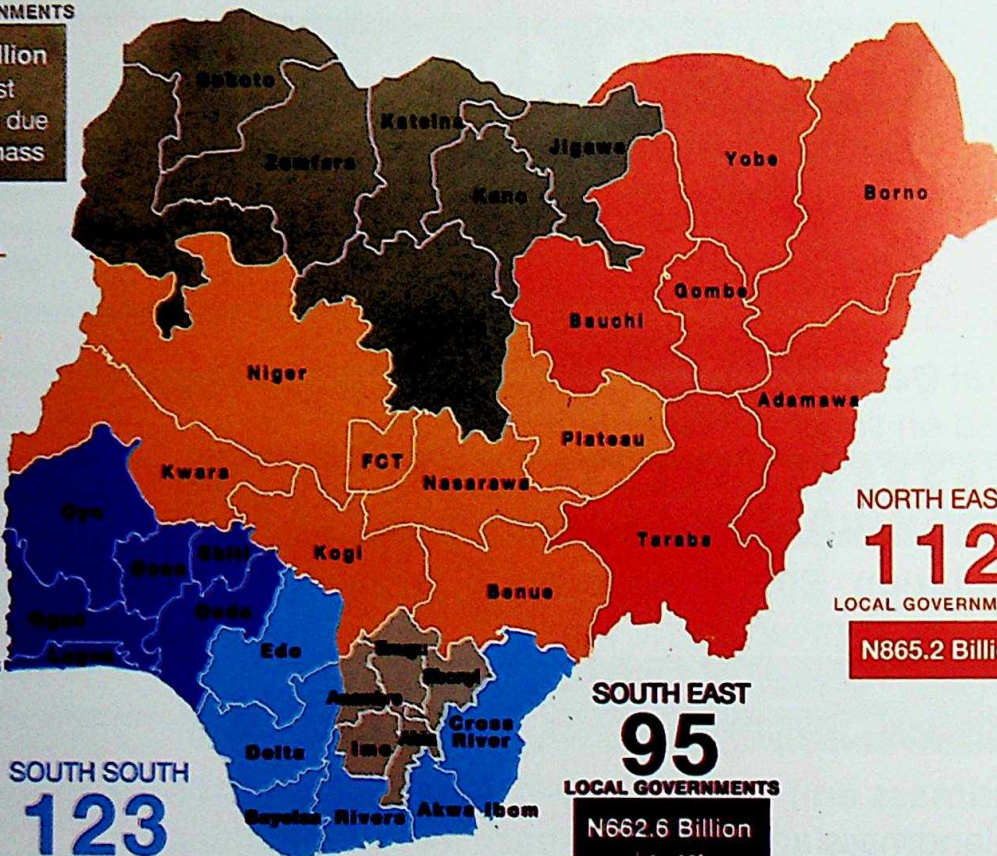
Third highest allocation due to Landmass and IGR

SOUTH WEST

137

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

N1.09 Trillion



NORTH EAST

112

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

N865.2 Billion

SOUTH EAST

95

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

N662.6 Billion

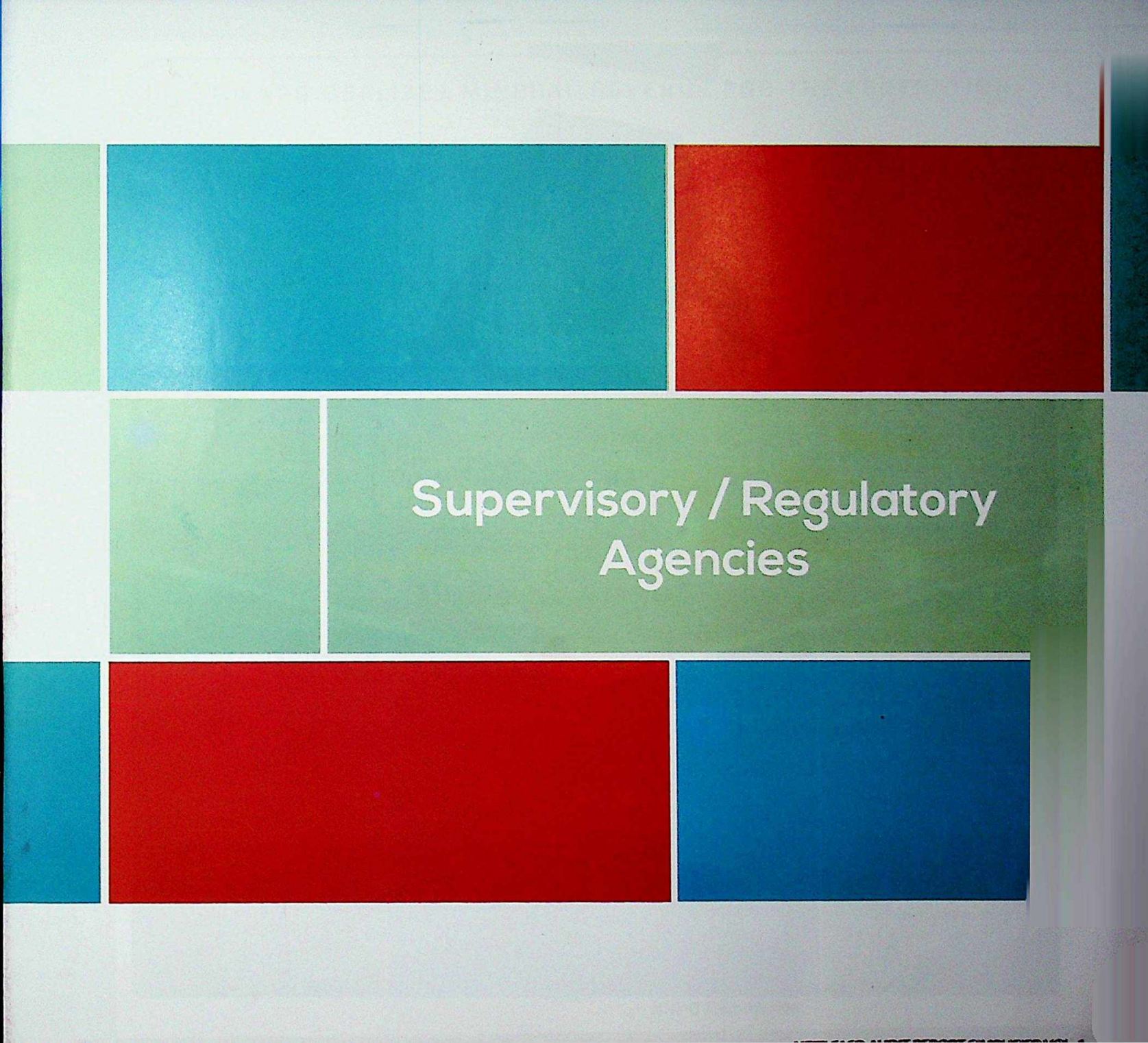
Lowest allocation due to least number of local governments

SOUTH SOUTH

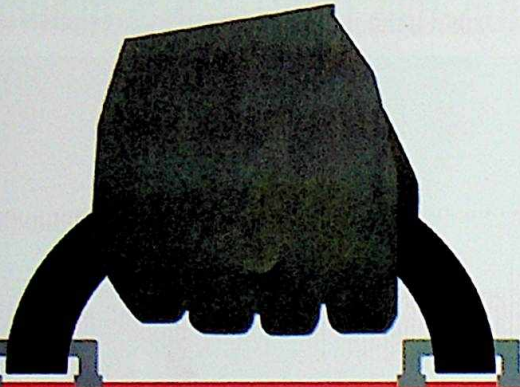
123

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

N875.7 Billion



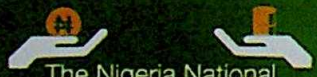
Supervisory / Regulatory
Agencies



Realising Value from Nigeria's Mineral Resources

NNPC REMITTANCES AND DEDUCTIONS

WHO IS NNPC?



The Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation markets crude oil and gas on behalf of the Federation.

It is also Nigeria's agent for executing **Joint Operating Agreements** with international oil companies.



Nigeria's Mineral Revenue comes from



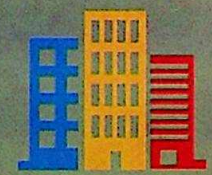
Equity
Crude Oil
Sales & Gas
Sales
(NNPC)



Gas Tax & PPT
(Federal Inland Revenue Service)



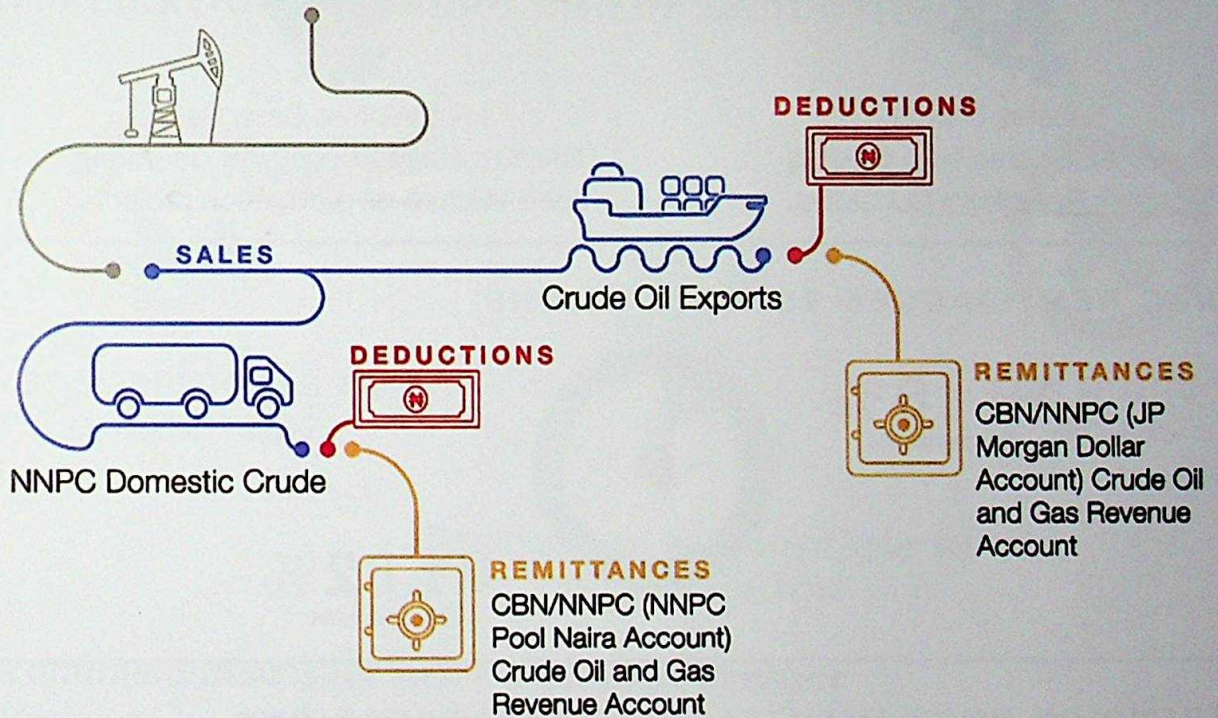
Royalties, Rents, Penalties and Bonuses
(Department of Petroleum Resources)



Office of the Accountant General of the Federation manages Nigeria's oil revenue accounts and issues monthly reports.

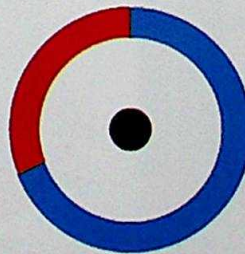
HOW NNPC REALIZES MINERAL REVENUE FOR THE FEDERATION

EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION



NNPC IS IMPORTANT BECAUSE IT REALIZES MOST OF NIGERIA'S MINERAL REVENUE

29%
Other Mineral
Revenue



71%
NNPC Remittance

However, NNPC makes deductions before remitting revenue to the Federation



Subsidy Claims

Costs associated with funding Nigeria's Petroleum Subsidies.

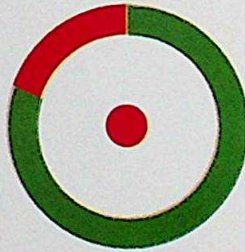


Joint Venture Cash Calls

NNPC's share of costs for operating Joint Venture oil production projects.

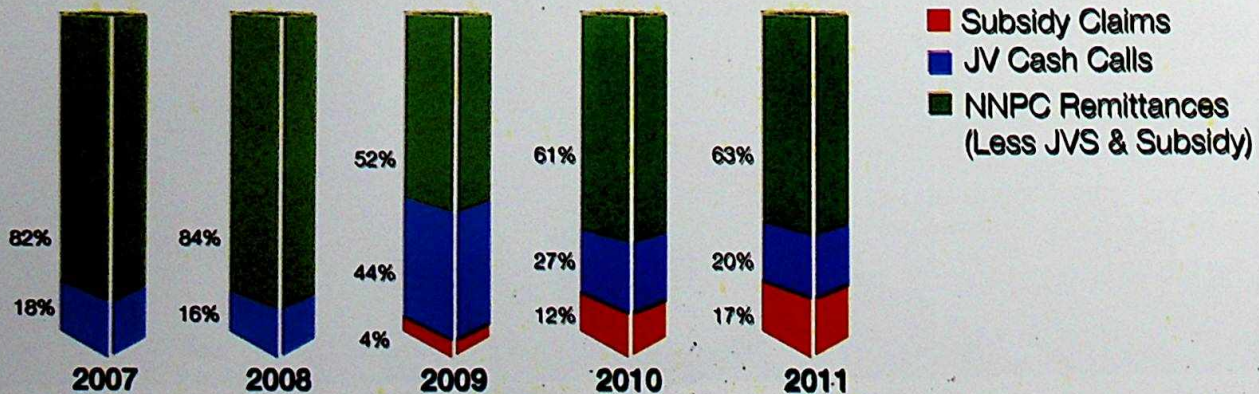
NNPC REMITTANCES VS. DEDUCTIONS

18.18%
Deductions



81.82%
Remittances

TREND OF NNPC REMITTANCES AND DEDUCTIONS

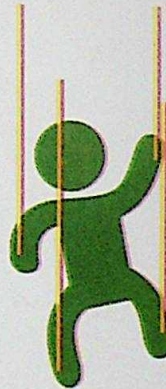


Net Mineral Revenue to the Federation from 2007-2011 totalled **N23.762 trillion** while deductions totalled **N5.279 trillion**

IMPLICATIONS OF NNPC DIRECT DEDUCTIONS



Transparency is not guaranteed



Process is susceptible to manipulation



It is prone to errors

Recommendations for NNPC Deduction Process

01

NNPC claims should be drawn from Petroleum Support Fund like other importers

02

Subsidy payment should be made by CBN through PSF

03

NNPC should review PSC with oil exporters to minimise loopholes

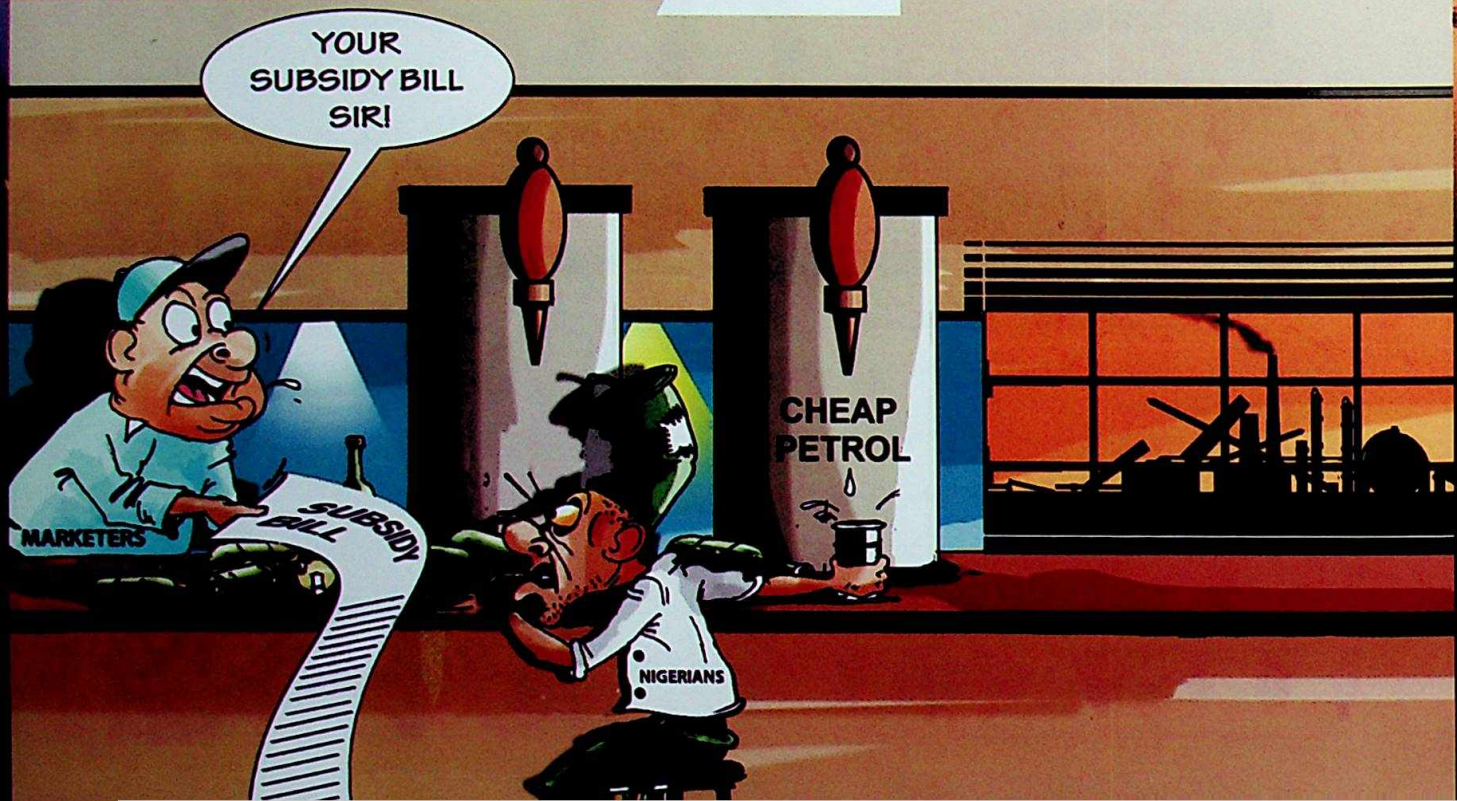
SUBSIDY REGIME

NNPC illegally deducted subsidy claims at source in 2011

01

Marketers/Importers were paid by Debt management Office contrary to the norm in 2011

02

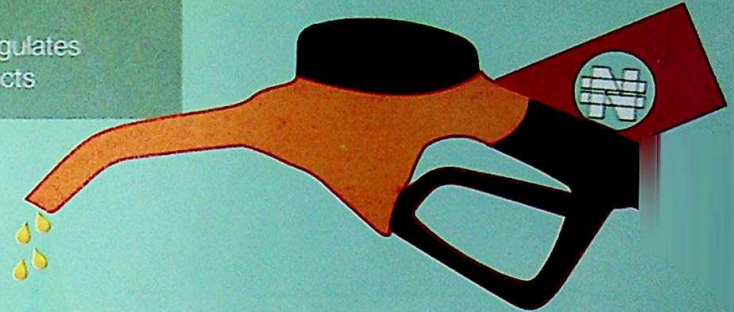


WHAT IS

PPPRA

PETROLEUM PRODUCT PRICING AND REGULATORY AGENCY

Agency that determines pricing policy & regulates supply and distribution of petroleum products



FUNCTIONS

1



Determine pricing policy of petroleum products

2



Regulate supply and distribution of petroleum products

3



Moderate volatility in petroleum product prices while ensuring reasonable returns to operators

4



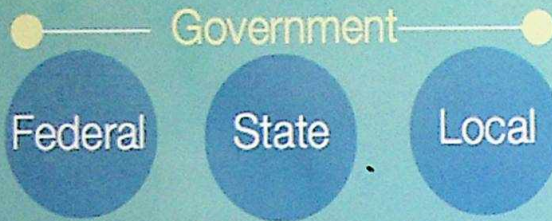
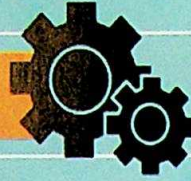
Manage subsidy payments through the **PSF**

PSF

PETROLEUM SUPPORT FUND

Pool of funds provided for in the budget and contributed to by the 3-tiers of government

HOW IT SHOULD WORK

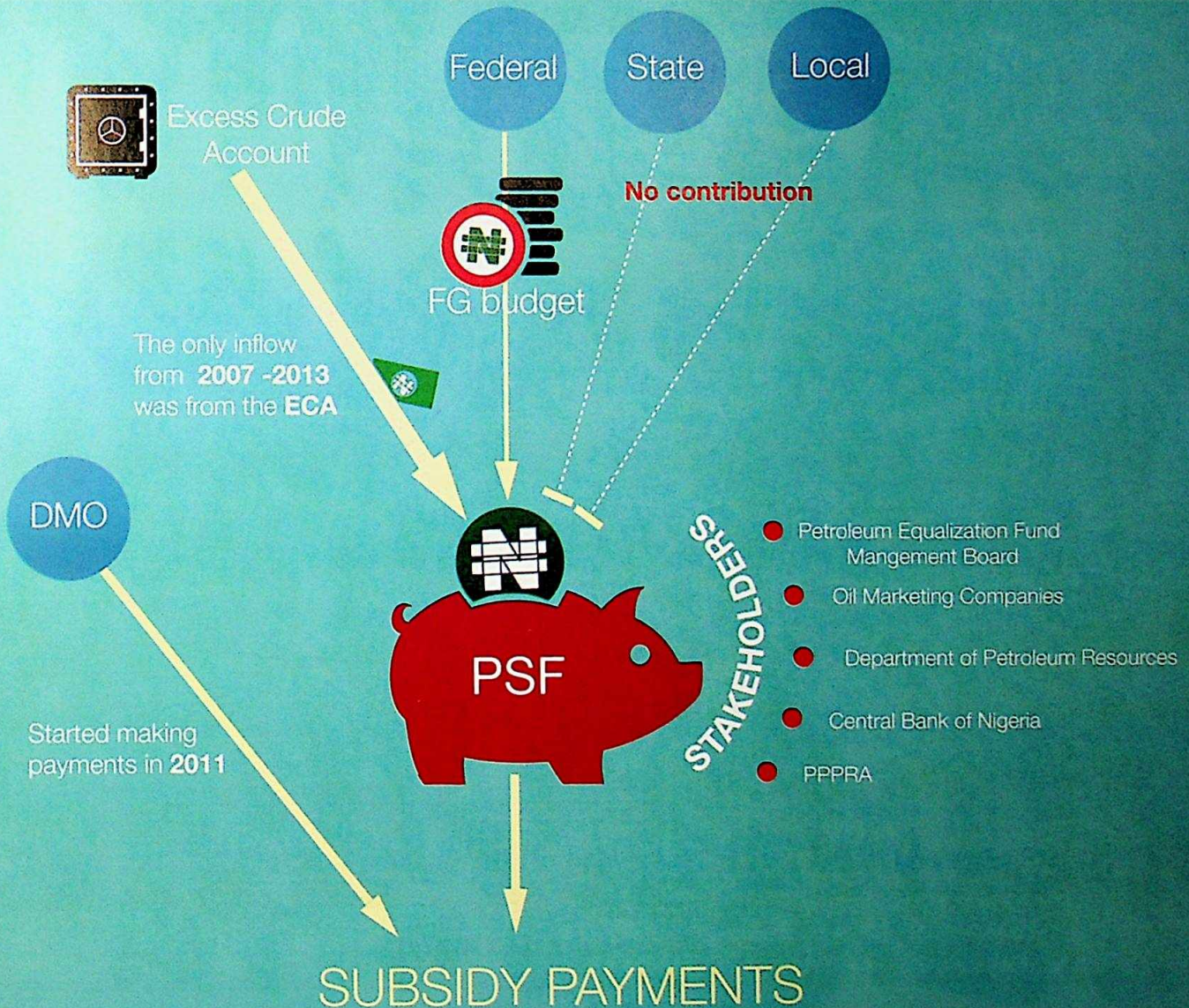
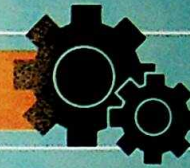


STAKEHOLDERS

- Petroleum Equalization Fund Mangement Board
- Oil Marketing Companies
- Department of Petroleum Resources
- Central Bank of Nigeria
- PPPRA

SUBSIDY PAYMENTS

HOW IT WORKS



AUDIT FINDINGS ON SUBSIDY 2007-2011



NNPC deducts subsidy payments at source from domestic crude sale resulting in a lack of transparency



NNPC subsidy claims increased significantly in **2011**
- the same year DMO began making subsidy payments



NNPC paid **N1.997 Trillion** as subsidy, accounting for 51% of total subsidy payments



find out more at
www.neiti.org.ng

The image features a central light green rectangular area containing the text "Beneficiary Agencies" in white. This central area is surrounded by a grid of other colored rectangles: a teal rectangle to the left, a dark teal rectangle to the right, a light green rectangle above, a dark teal rectangle above, a red rectangle to the right, a red rectangle below, and a blue rectangle below. The overall composition is abstract and geometric.

Beneficiary Agencies

NNDC

Niger Delta Development Commission



13 million barrels of oil
*have poured into the ecosystems
of the Niger Delta over 50 years of oil production...*

NDDC was established in 2000

Mandated to deploy funds from the Federation account to tackle ecological problems caused by oil exploration in the Niger Delta



Total expenditure 2007-2011

N1,004.8 trillion

Recurrent **N42.9 billion**

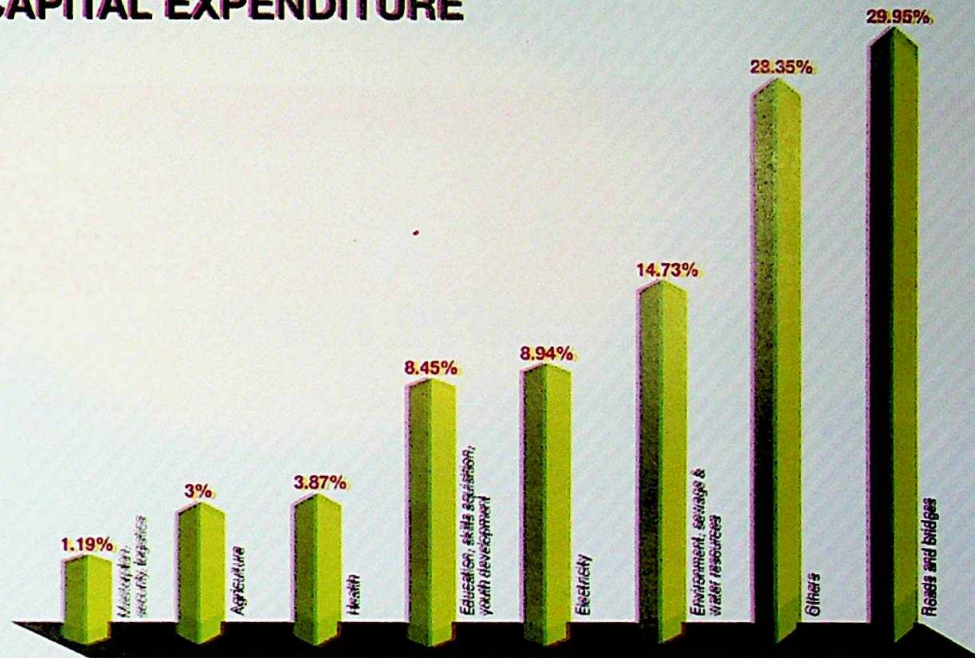
Capital **N961.9 billion**



Total revenue 2007-2011

N594 billion

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE



AUDIT FINDINGS



Transparency and Accountability

As at July 2013 NDDC had not prepared audited accounts for 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012



Project Duplication

22 projects worth **N1.18 Billion** were identified as duplicates

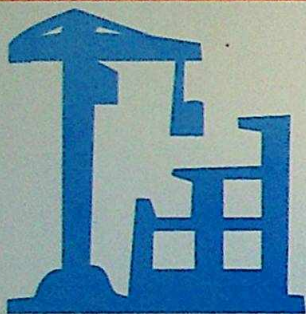


Abandoned Projects

Projects worth **N284.9 Billion** were classified as either **non-performing** or **stagnant**

NDDC

Recommendations



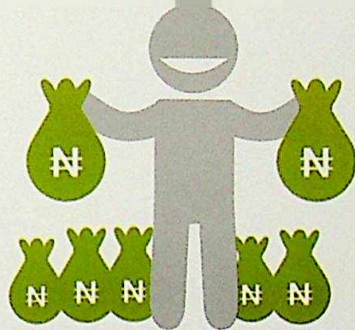
**Carry out a
comprehensive review of
projects**



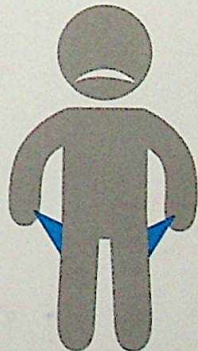
**FGN should make remittances
in accordance with the
NDDC ACT**



find out more at
www.neiti.org.ng



**N365 BILLION RECEIVED
INTO THE ACCOUNT
FROM 2007-2011**



**OWED A TOTAL SUM OF
N339 BILLION
BY THE FEDERAL
GOVERNMENT BASED ON
WITHDRAWALS**

PTDF

Petroleum Technology Development Fund

PTDF was established as a fund for the purpose of training and education of Nigerians in the oil and gas industry. The main statutory income of the fund represents a portion of the total collection by the department of Petroleum Resources (DPR) such as Signature bonuses, Concessional Rental and Royalties.



**632 Projects awarded
between 2007-2011**



246 Projects completed



382 Projects uncompleted



4 Projects revoked



Findings

- 1 Unutilized funds stood at N41.9bn as at Dec. 2011**

Recommendations

- 1 Federal should expand the scope of the agency to include the establishment of skill acquisition centres in all the local government areas of the federation**
- 2 FGN should either implement the provisions of the PTDF Act or review it**

ECOLOGICAL FUND

Ecological Fund is an intervention facility established to address the multifarious ecological problems ravaging communities across the country. The statutory income of the fund represents 1% of accruals into the Federation account.

Findings

1

The agency allocated funds to beneficiaries outside the scope of its mandate

2

NEMA is owed N19.7 billion

3

Only 36 out of 139 projects were completed between 2007 - 2011



STABILIZATION FUND

Stabilizati
Central Bar
from com

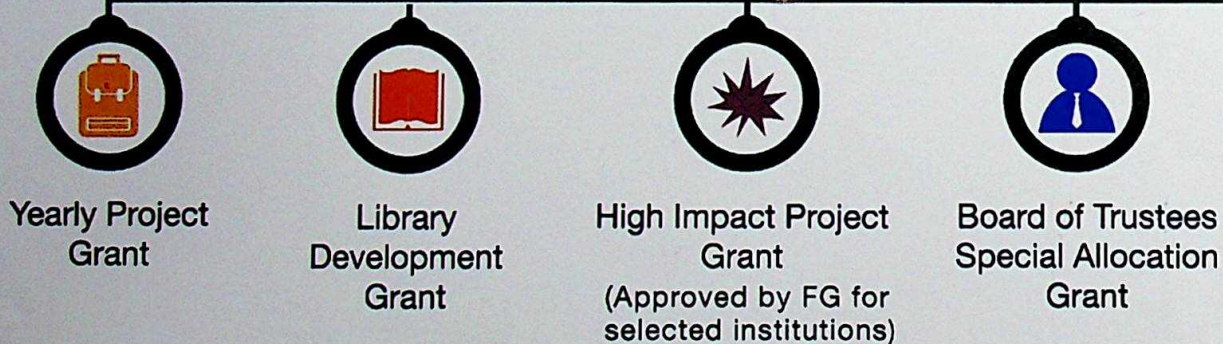
TETFUND

TETFUND was set up with a mandate to engage in the rehabilitation, restoration and consolidation of tertiary education in Nigeria. During the period covered by the FASD Audit (2007-2011) TETFUND was known as Education Trust Fund (ETF). The main source of income available to the Fund is the 2% education tax paid from the assessable profit of Companies registered in Nigeria.

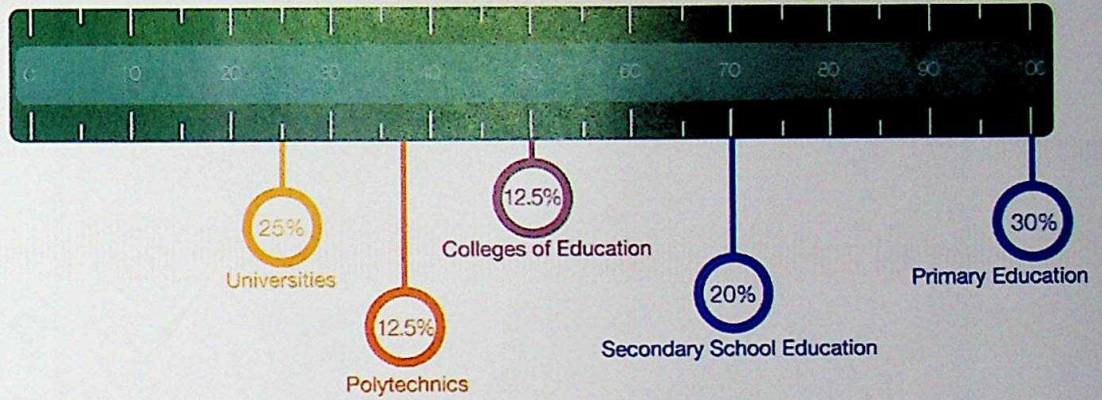
OBJECTIVE

-  1 Monitor and reconcile education tax collected by FIRS.
-  2 Disburse funds to beneficiary educational institutions.

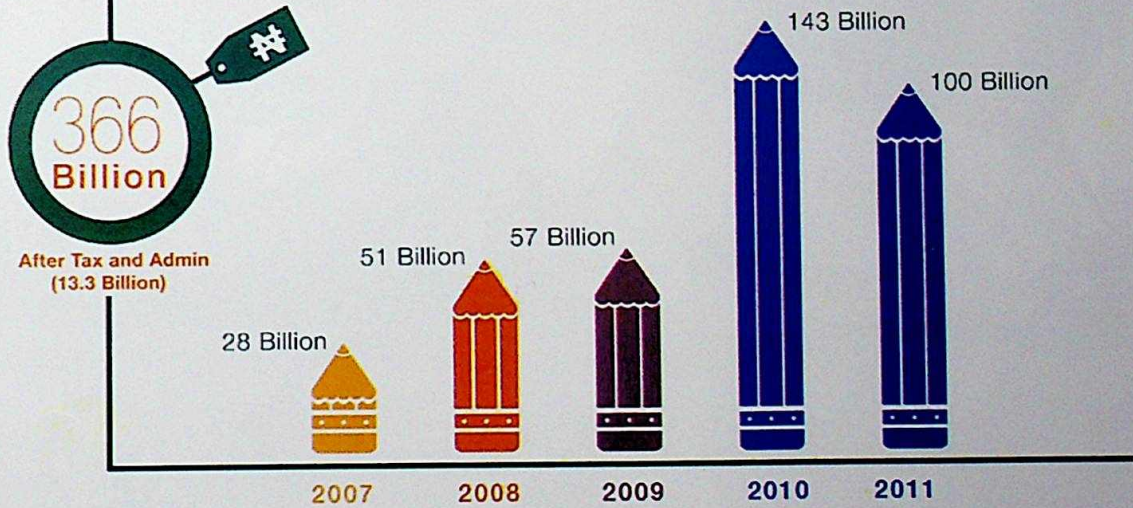
TYPES OF DISBURSEMENT

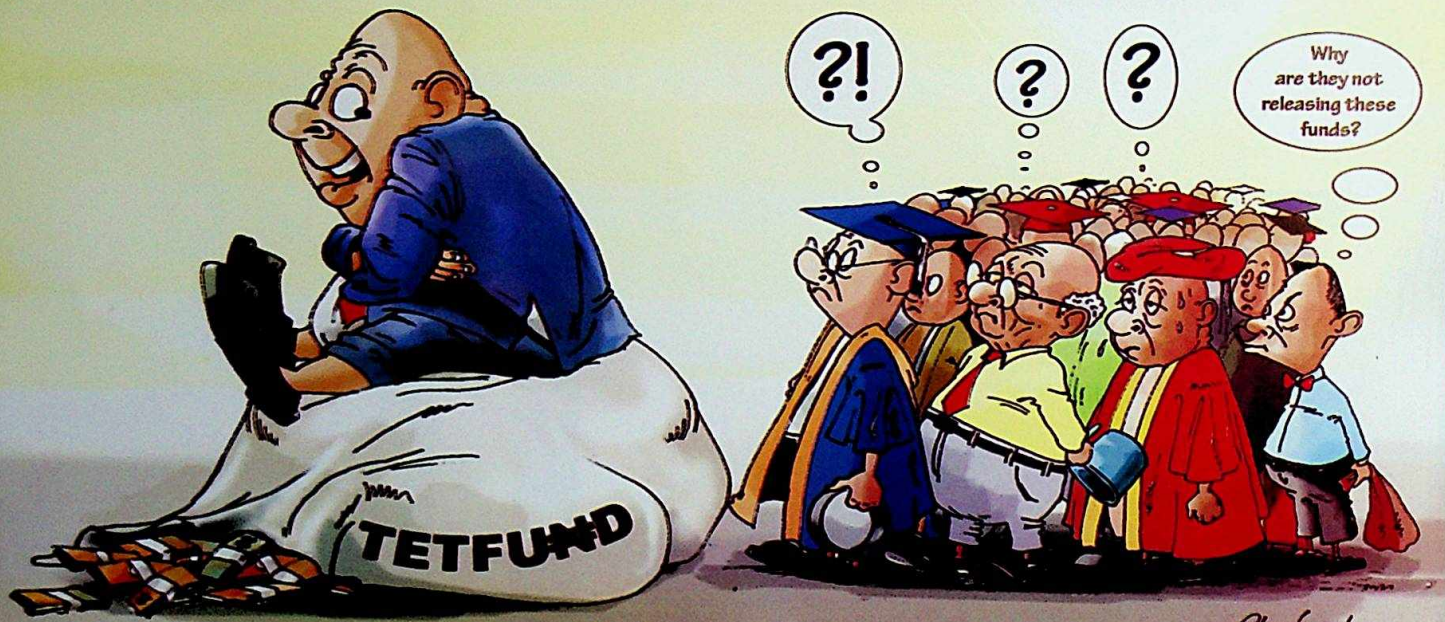


DISBURSEMENTS TO VARIOUS LEVELS OF EDUCATION



TOTAL REVENUE 2007 - 2011





Why are they not releasing these funds?

TETFUND

Chris Kovacs

TETFUND REVENUE DISBURSEMENT



366	Revenue
+ 32.2	Unutilized funds as at January 1, 2007
<hr/>	
398.2	Funds available 2007 - 2011
- 195.6	Funds disbursed for projects
<hr/>	
202.6	Unutilized funds as at December 31, 2011
Billion	

REASONS FOR UNACCESSED FUNDS



Beneficiaries were unable to meet TETFUND requirements

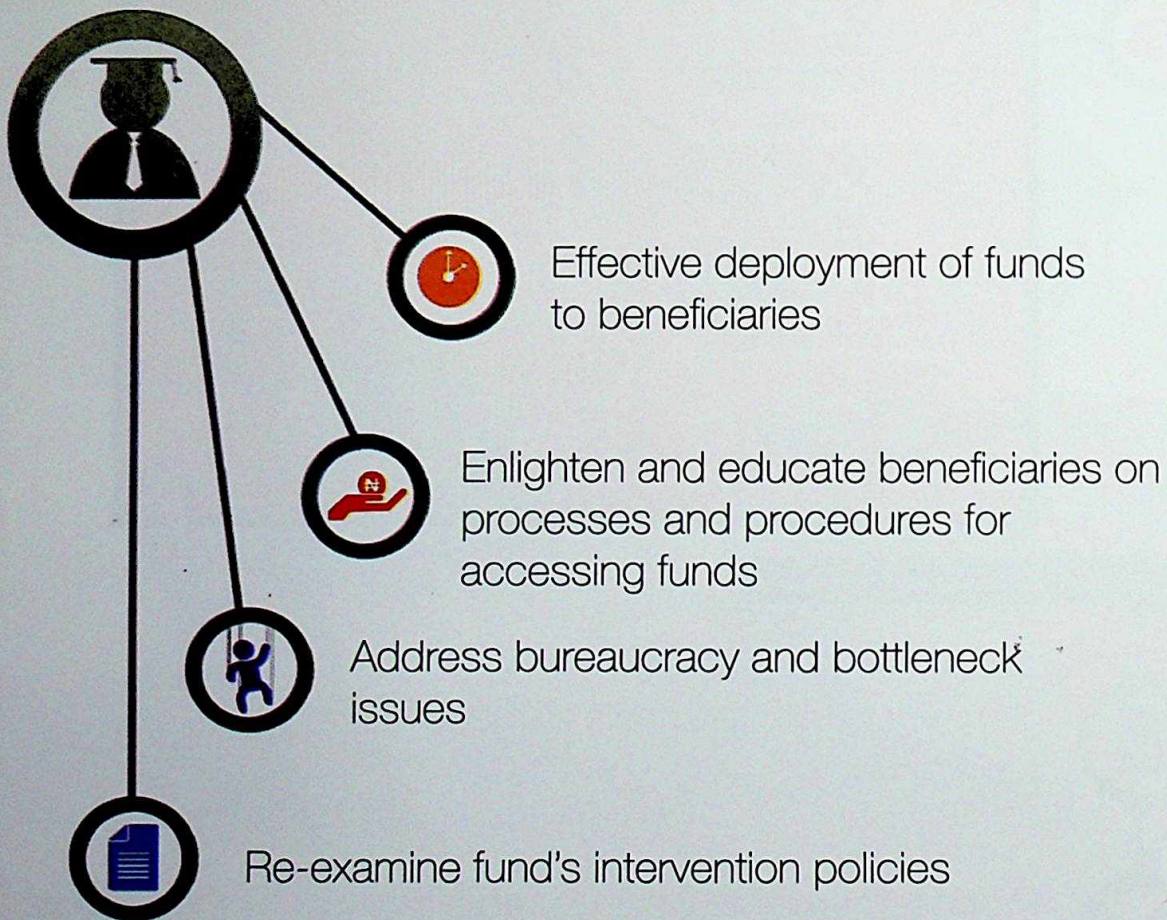


Proposed projects were denied approvals by the various Institutions' Governing Councils



Beneficiaries were unable to account for funds collected at the first stage

RECOMMENDATIONS



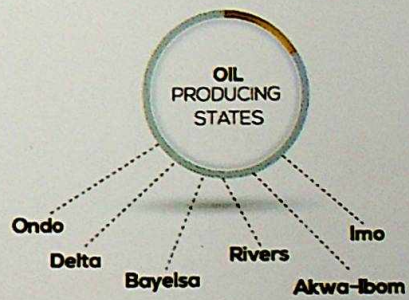
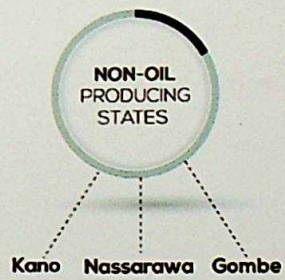
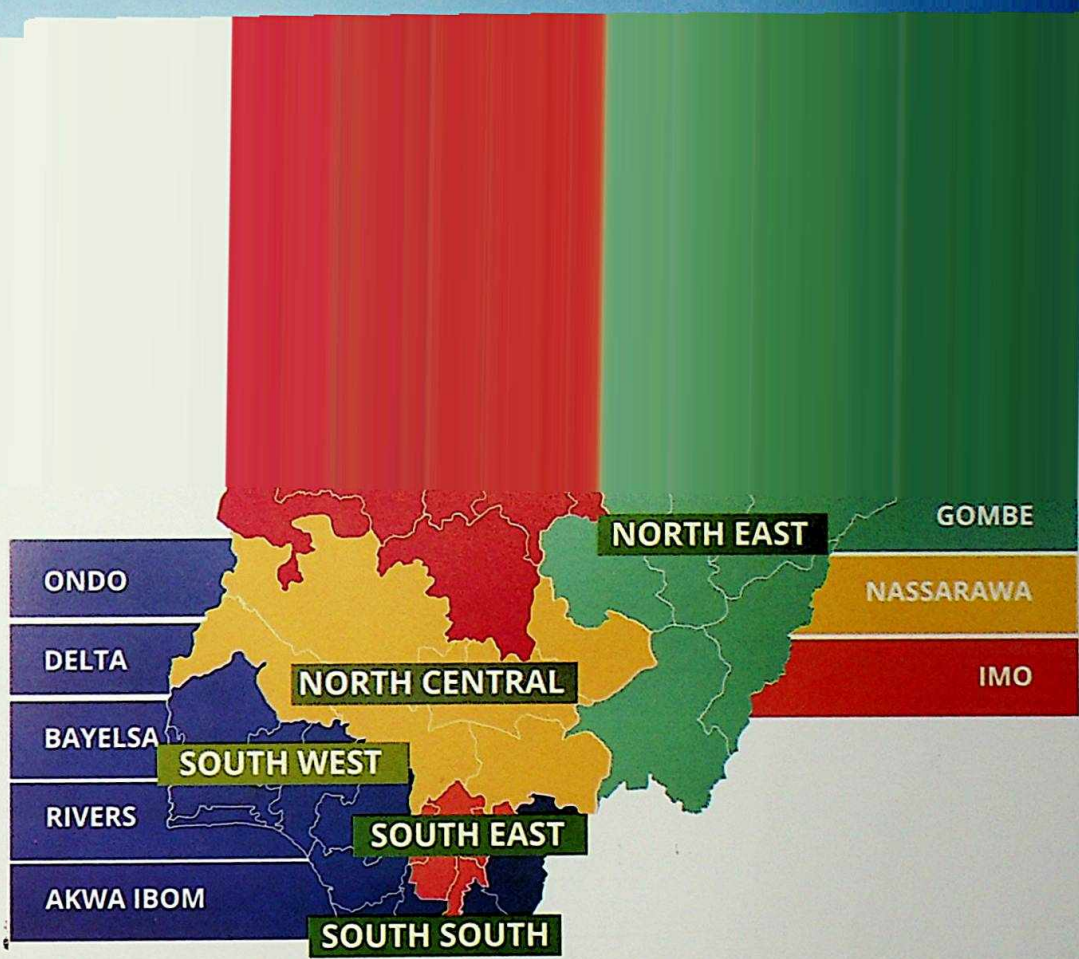
find out more at
www.neiti.org.ng



Pilot States

As statutory beneficiaries of the Federation's revenue, the FASD Audit 2007-2011 purposively focused on nine (9) selected States of the Federation. The selection of the States was based on NEITI and World Bank combination of criteria which includes the following:

- 1 States that share in the 13% derivation paid to oil producing States
- 2 States that are open, friendly and give account of their revenue receipts and its utilization
- 3 States that are vocal in terms of delivery of programmes
- 4 A fair representation of geopolitical zones as well as score cards of State



EXPENDITURE

> RECURRENT



Public Debt

> CAPITAL



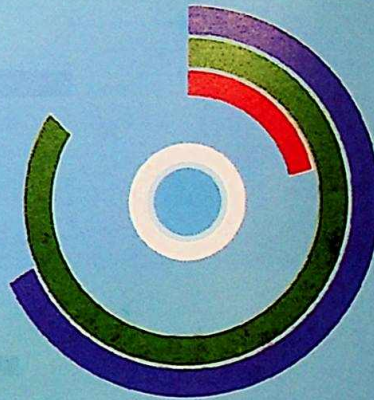
HIGHLIGHTS



STATE WITH HIGHEST RECURRENT EXPENDITURE
IMO STATE **72.5%**



STATE WITH HIGHEST CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
AKWA IBOM STATE **81.5%**



STATE WITH HIGHEST IGR
KANO STATE **23.8%**



find out more at
www.neiti.org.ng



AKWA IBOM

 Geopolitical Zone


South - South

 GDP

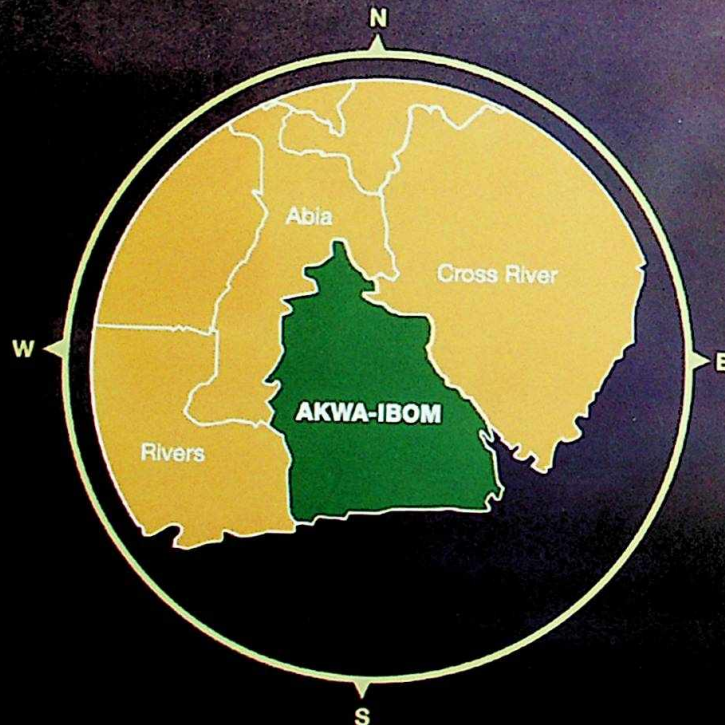
N1.79 Trillion

 Population

4,931,091

 Landmass

6,187.00 (sq km)



 **Revenue**

1.145 Trillion

 **Expenditure**

1.105 Trillion



Federal Statutory Allocation

91%



Internally Generated Revenue

6%



Loans

3%

Recurrent

18.5%

Expenditure that keeps government running - wages, overheads, pensions...

Capital

81.5%

Expenditure on projects and activities that directly impact citizens - roads, hospitals, schools...



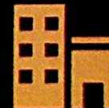
Expenditure on Sectors that Directly Benefit Citizens



Regulation



Processes



Offices

Administration

24.7%



Transport



Energy



Agriculture

Economic Sector

34.6%



Education



Health



Security

Social Sector

8.1%



Environmental Sector

14.1%

BAYELSA

 Geopolitical Zone

South - South

 GDP

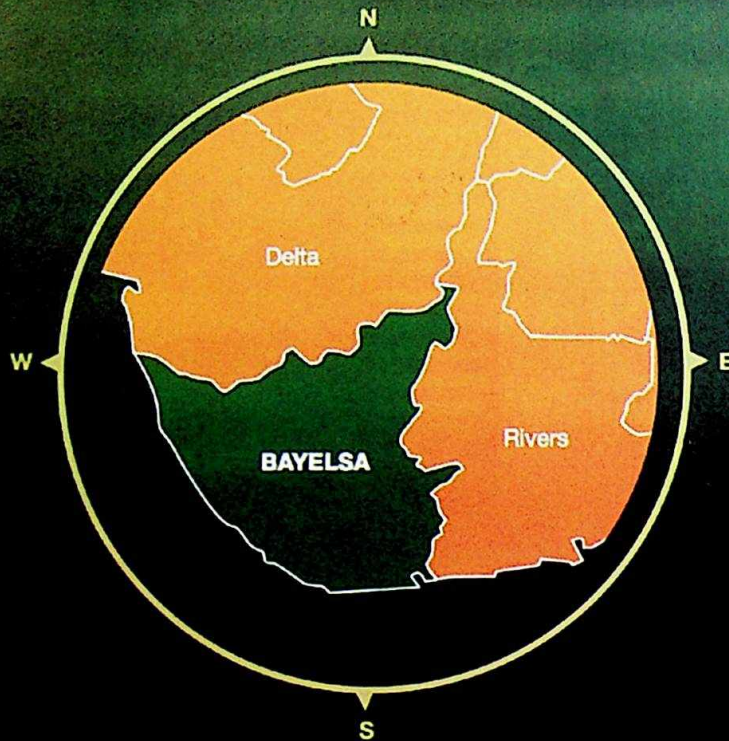
N693.9 Billion

 Population

1.7 Million

 Landmass

10,773.00 (sq km)



 **Revenue**
708.9 Billion

 **Expenditure**
898.5 Billion



Federal Statutory Allocation

96.9%



Internally Generated Revenue

3%



Loans

0.0%

Recurrent

72.2%

Expenditure that keeps government running - wages, overheads, pensions...

Capital

27.8%

Expenditure on projects and activities that directly impact citizens - roads, hospitals, schools...



Expenditure on Sectors that Directly Benefit Citizens



Regulation



Processes



Offices

Administration

4.3%



Transport



Energy



Agriculture

Economic Sector

14.4%



Education



Health



Security

Social Sector

5.9%



Environmental Sector

3.1%

DELTA

 Geopolitical Zone

South - South

 GDP

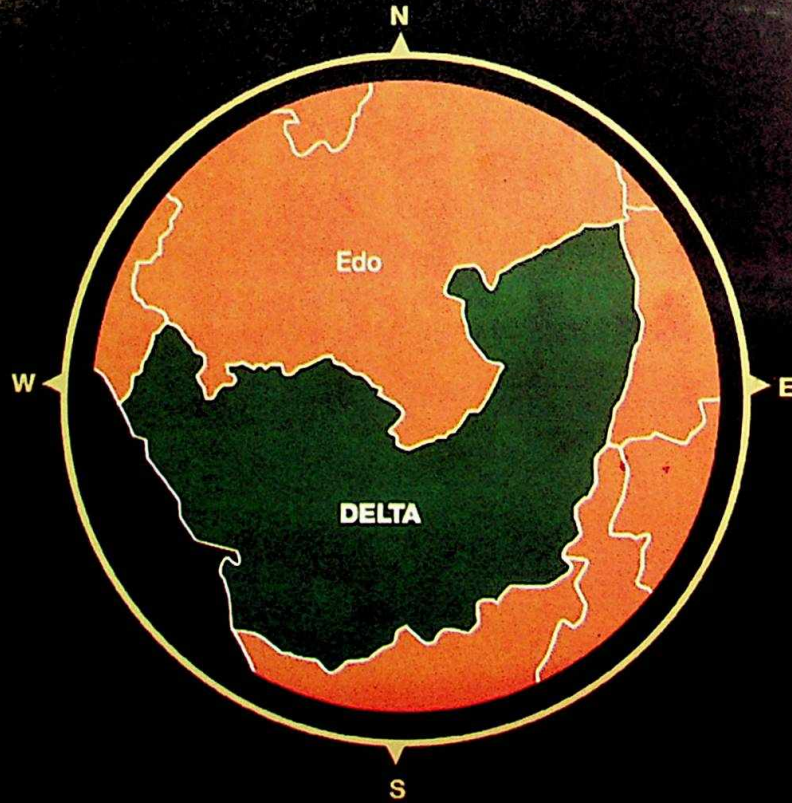
N693.9 Billion

 Population

1.7 Million

 Landmass

18,050.00 (sq km)



 Revenue

 Expenditure



Federal Statutory Allocation
75%



Internally Generated Revenue
15%



Loans
10%

Recurrent
64%

Expenditure that keeps government running - wages, overheads, pensions...

Capital
36%

Expenditure on projects and activities that directly impact citizens - roads, hospitals, schools...



Expenditure on Sectors that Directly Benefit Citizens



Regulation



Processes



Offices

Administration

4.8%



Transport



Energy



Agriculture

Economic Sector

13.5%



Education



Health



Security

Social Sector

4.9%



Environmental Sector

12.6%

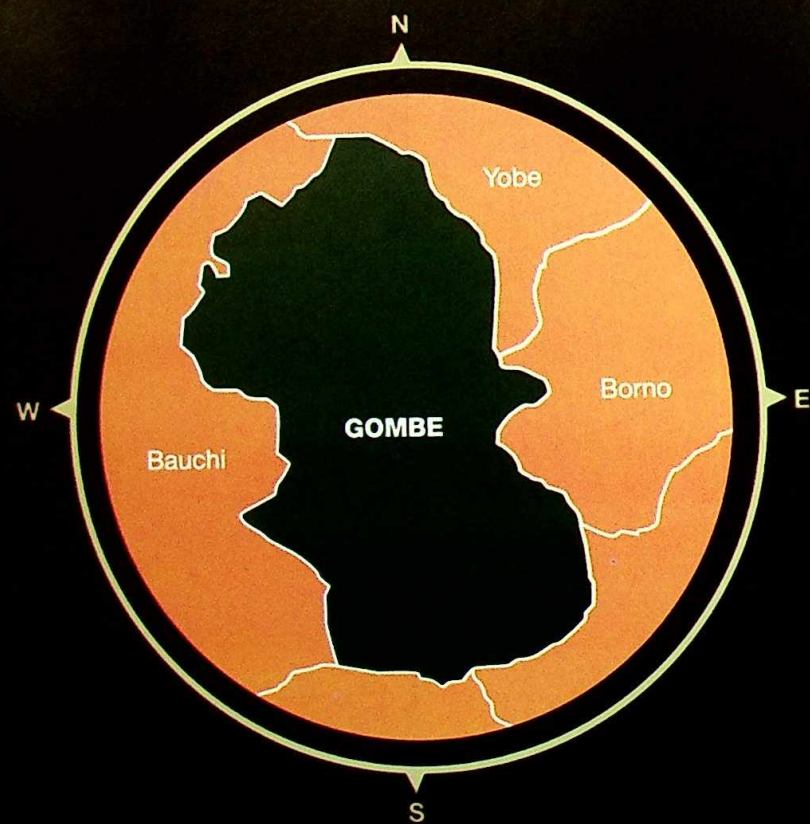
GOMBE

Geopolitical Zone
 North - East

GDP
 N400.2 Billion

Population
 2.37 Million

Landmass
 18,768.00 (sq km)



Revenue
 260.06 Billion

Expenditure
 274.5 Billion

Federal Statutory Allocation
 70%

Internally Generated Revenue
 14%

Loans & Grants
 16%

Recurrent
 55%

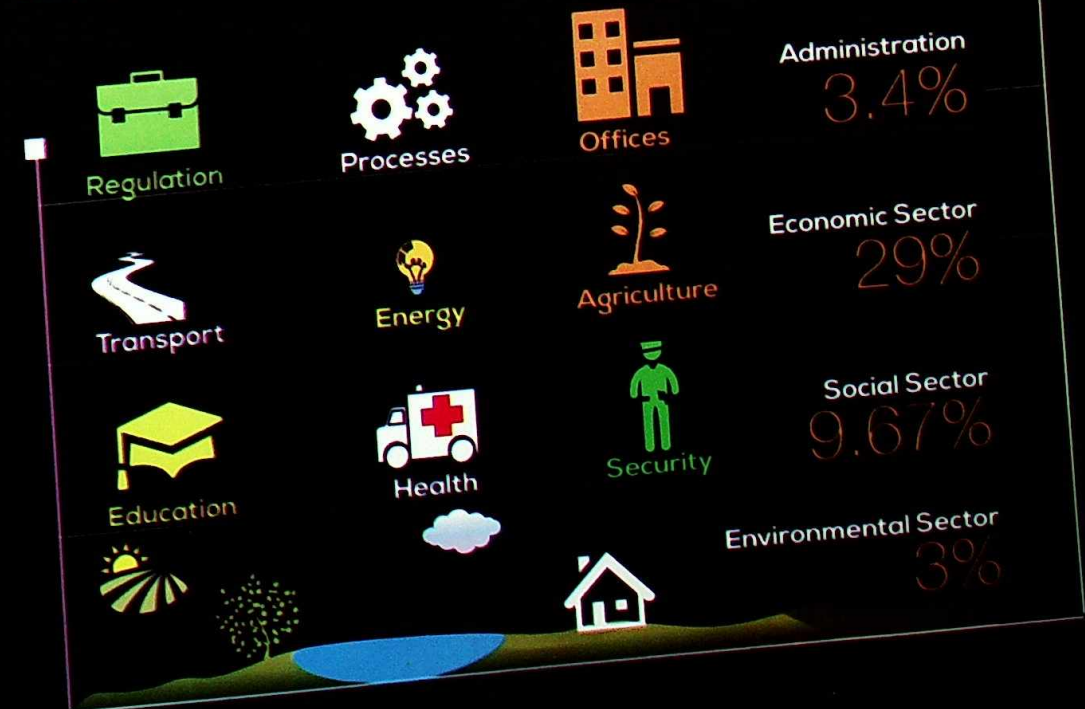
Capital
 45%

Expenditure that keeps government running - wages, overheads, pensions...

Expenditure on projects and activities that directly impact citizens - roads, hospitals, schools...



Expenditure on Sectors that Directly Benefit Citizens



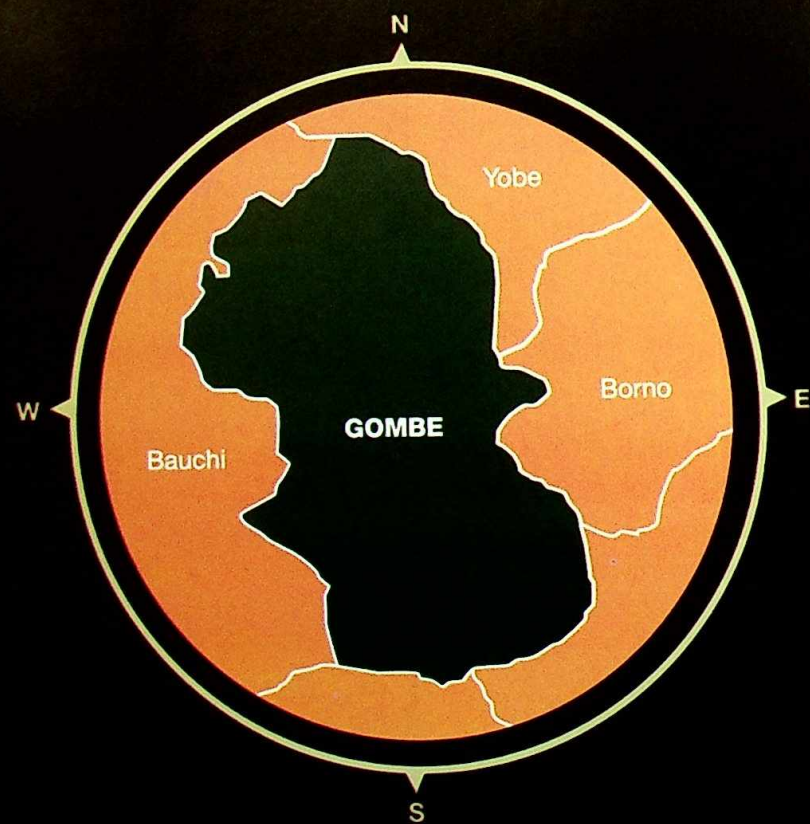
GOMBE

Geopolitical Zone
 North - East

GDP
 N400.2 Billion

Population
 2.37 Million

Landmass
 18,768.00 (sq km)



Revenue
 260.06 Billion

Expenditure
 274.5 Billion

Federal Statutory Allocation
 70%

Internally Generated Revenue
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Loans & Grants
 16%

Recurrent
 55%

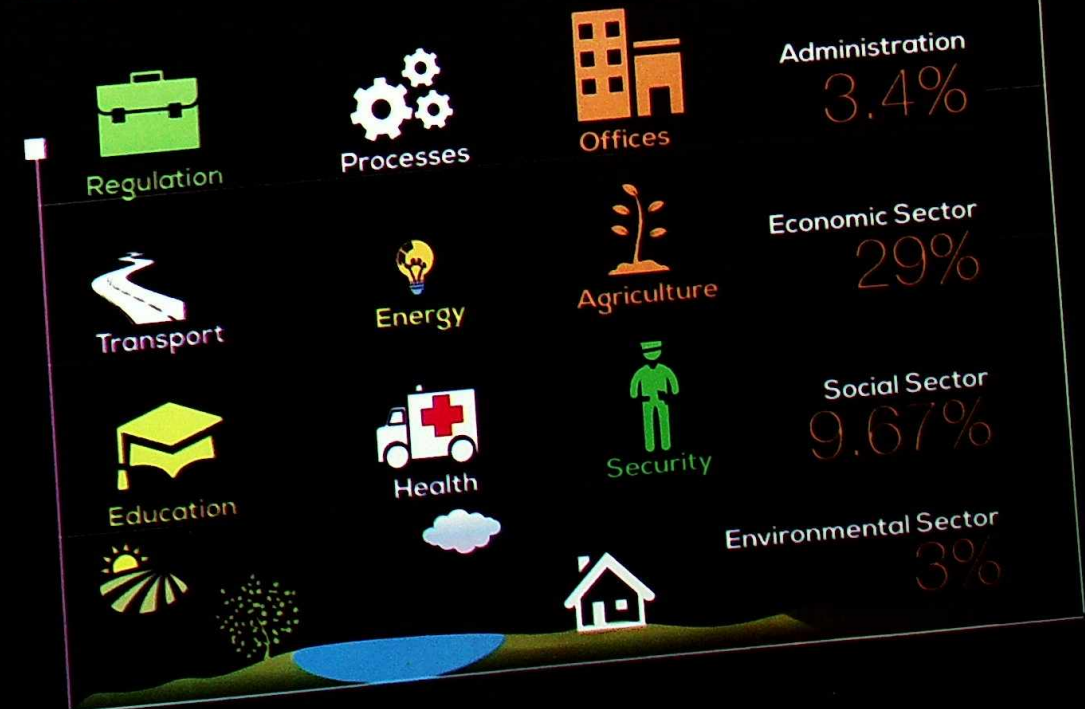
Capital
 45%

Expenditure that keeps government running - wages, overheads, pensions...

Expenditure on projects and activities that directly impact citizens - roads, hospitals, schools...



Expenditure on Sectors that Directly Benefit Citizens







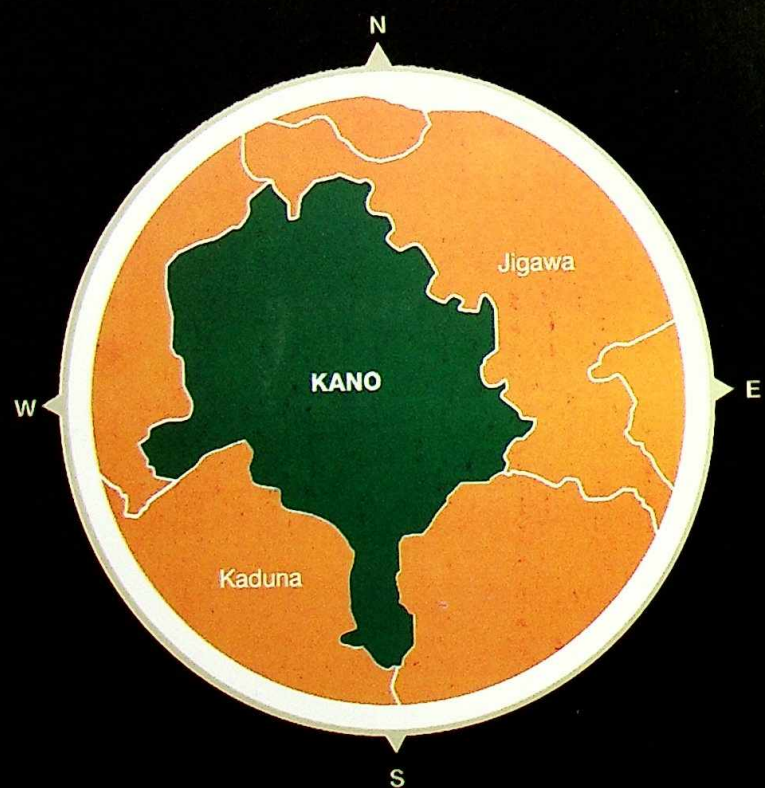
KANO

Geopolitical Zone
North West

GDP
N1.98 Trillion

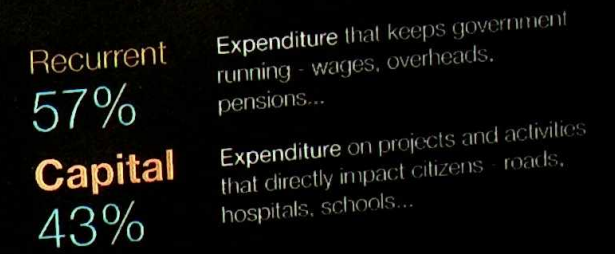
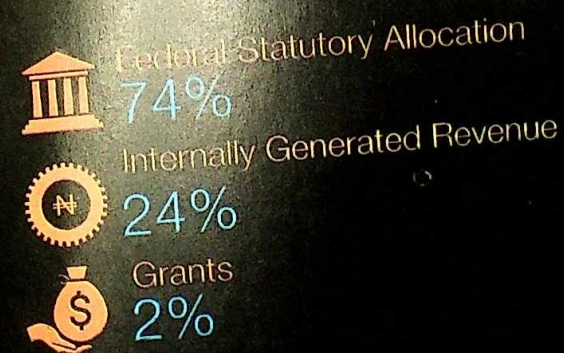
Population
9.4 Million

Land Mass
20,680.00 sq km



Revenue
412.7 Billion

Expenditure
395.7 Billion



Expenditure on Sectors that Directly Benefit Citizens



Regulation



Processes



Offices

Administration
7%



Transport



Energy



Agriculture

Economic Sector
8.2%



Education



Health



Security

Social Sector
17.4%



Environmental Sector



Environmental Sector

Environmental Sector
10%

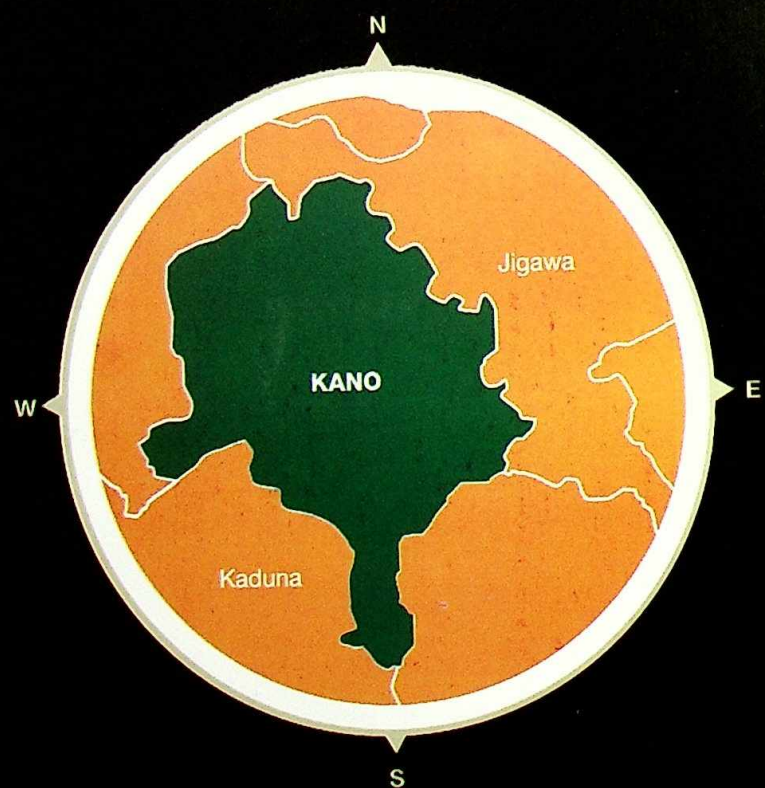
KANO

Geopolitical Zone
North West

GDP
N1.98 Trillion

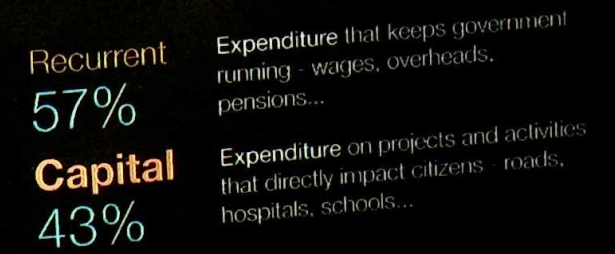
Population
9.4 Million

Land Mass
20,680.00 sq km



Revenue
412.7 Billion

Expenditure
395.7 Billion



Expenditure on Sectors that Directly Benefit Citizens



Regulation



Processes



Offices

Administration
7%



Transport



Energy



Agriculture

Economic Sector
8.2%



Education



Health



Security

Social Sector
17.4%



Environmental Sector



Environmental Sector

Environmental Sector
10%

NASSARAWA

 Geopolitical Zone

North Central

 GDP

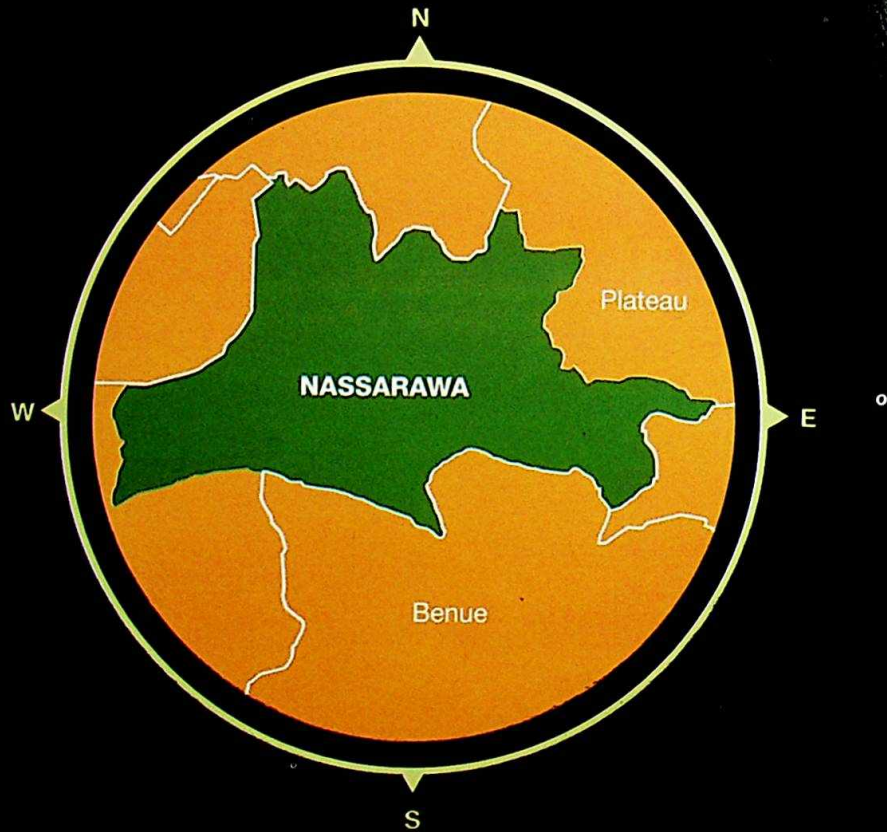
N483.5 Billion

 Population

1.86 Million

 Land Mass

27,117.00 sq km



 Revenue

203.6 Billion

 Expenditure

200.1 Billion



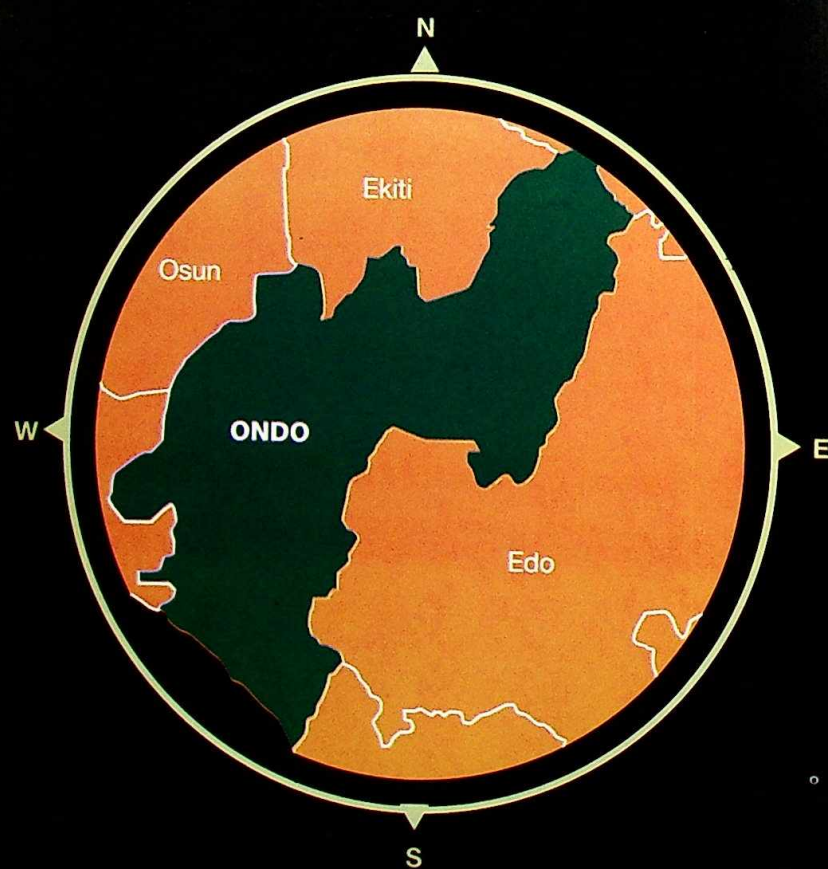
ONDO

Geopolitical Zone
South - West

GDP
N1.35 Trillion




Population
3.44 Million

Land Mass
14,606.00 sq km



Revenue
412 Billion

Expenditure
387.36 Billion

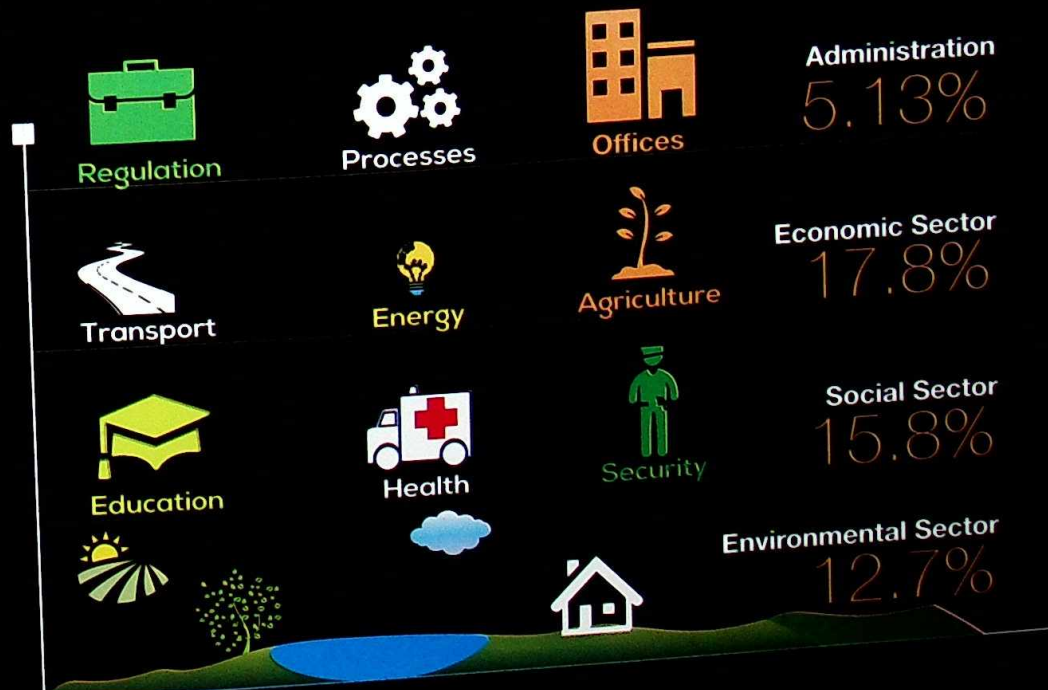
 **Federal Statutory Allocation** 85%
 **Internally Generated Revenue** 8%
 **Loans and Grants** 7%

Recurrent 49%
Capital 51%

Expenditure that keeps government running - wages, overheads, pensions...
 Expenditure on projects and activities that directly impact citizens - roads, hospitals, schools...



Expenditure on Sectors that Directly Benefit Citizens



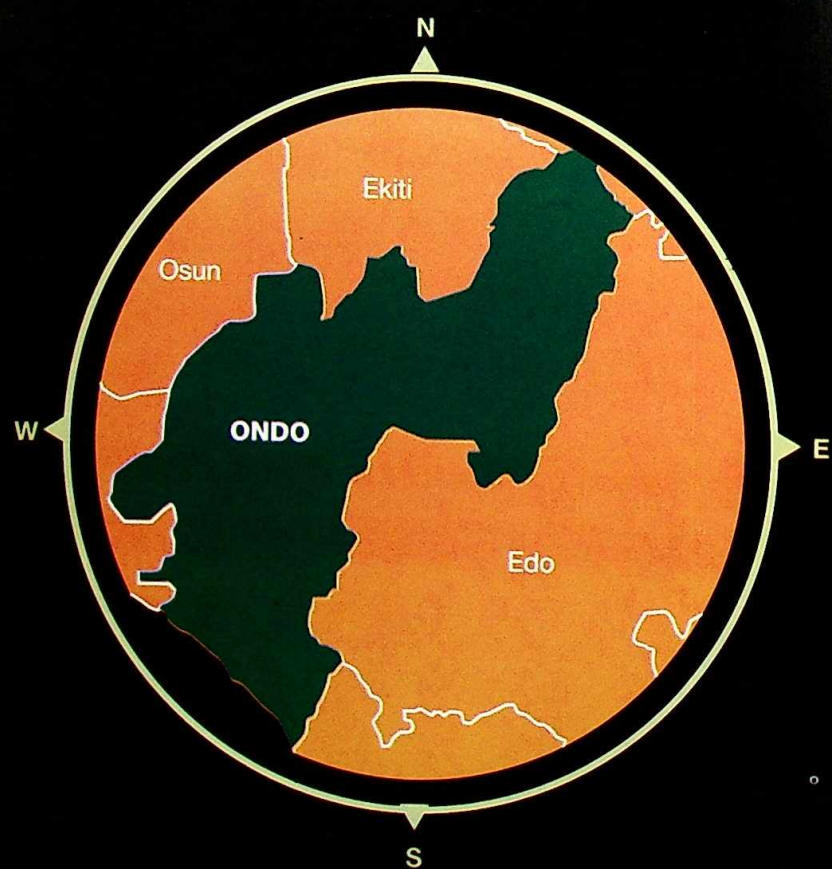
ONDO

Geopolitical Zone
South - West

GDP
N1.35 Trillion




Population
3.44 Million

Land Mass
14,606.00 sq km



Revenue
412 Billion

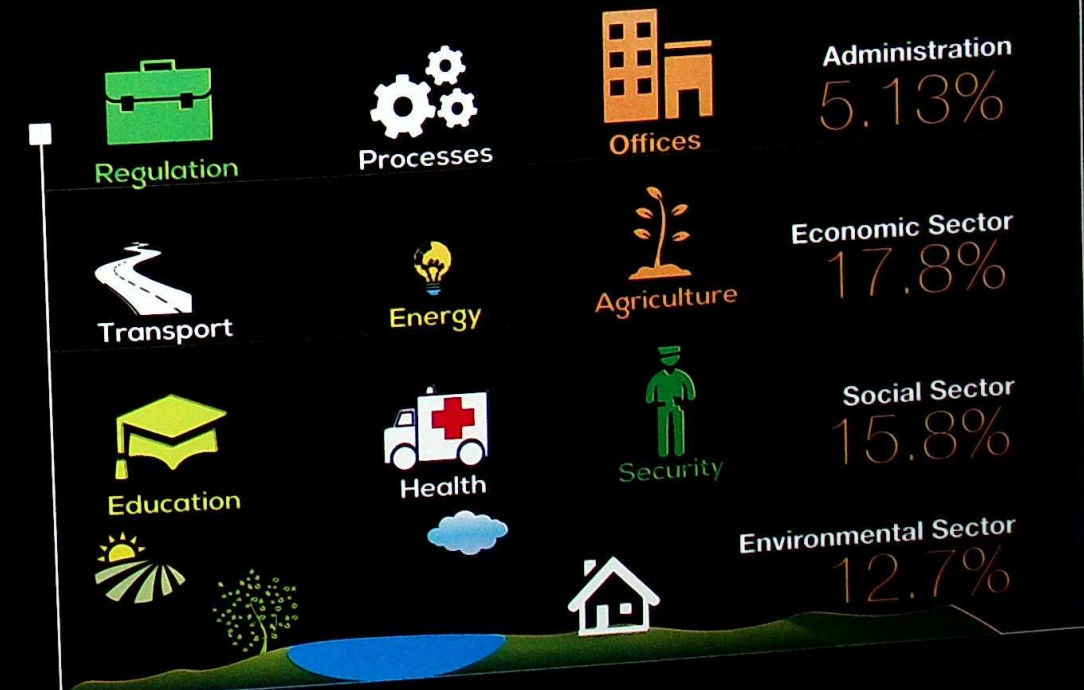
Expenditure
387.36 Billion

-  Federal Statutory Allocation **85%**
-  Internally Generated Revenue **8%**
-  Loans and Grants **7%**

- Recurrent** **49%**
Expenditure that keeps government running - wages, overheads, pensions...
- Capital** **51%**
Expenditure on projects and activities that directly impact citizens - roads, hospitals, schools...



Expenditure on Sectors that Directly Benefit Citizens



RIVERS

 Geopolitical Zone


South - South

 GDP

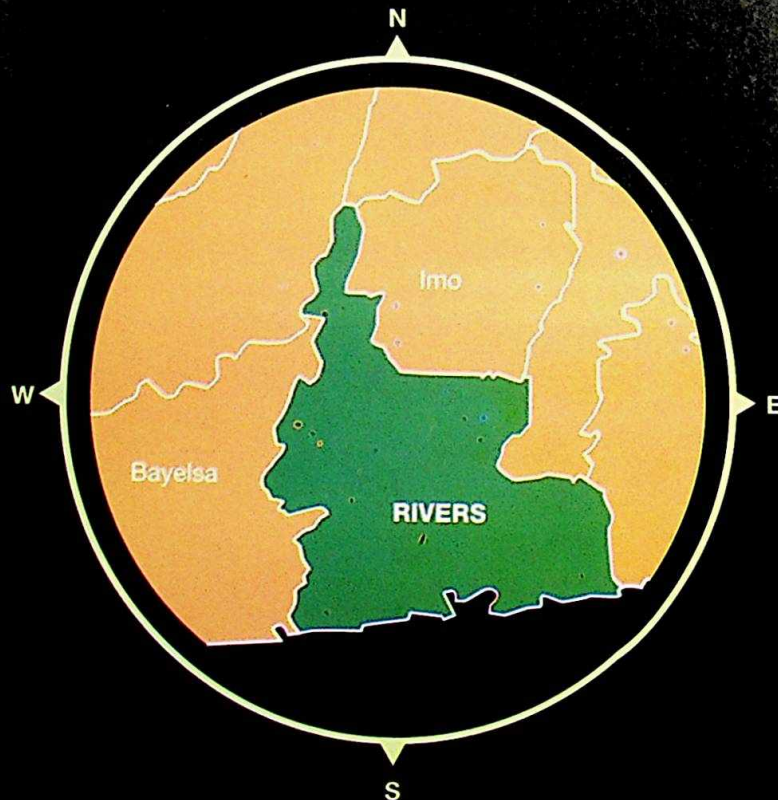
N3.37 Trillion

 Population

5.19 Million

 Land Mass

11,077.00 sq km



Revenue

1.511 Trillion



Expenditure

1.491 Trillion



Federal Statutory Allocation

76%



Internally Generated Revenue

15%



Loans

7%

Recurrent

28%

Capital

72%

Expenditure that keeps government running - wages, overheads, pensions...

Expenditure on projects and activities that directly impact citizens - roads, hospitals, schools...



Expenditure on Sectors that Directly Benefit Citizens



Regulation



Processes



Offices

Administration

15.7%



Transport



Energy



Agriculture

Economic Sector

11.5%



Education



Health



Security

Social Sector

9.1%



Environmental Sector

35.9%

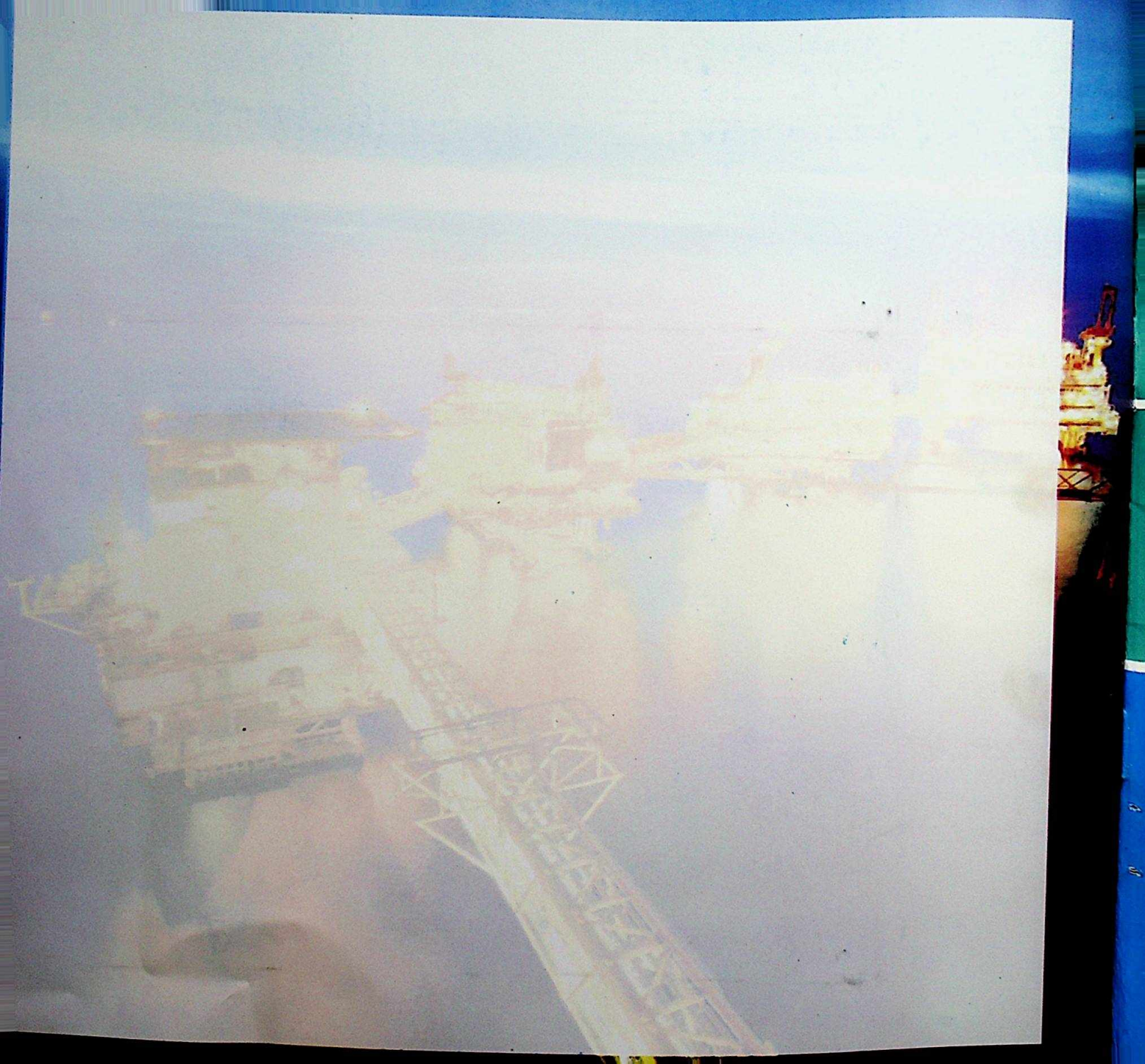
There is an increasing public demand for reforms in the Extractive Sector as a result of the information contained in the 2007-2011 Fiscal Allocation and Statutory Disbursement Audit (FASD) report. The audit report discloses losses and leakages in the way Nigeria's revenue from the extractive sector is being managed. Therefore the information in this book should be used to hold government accountable, push for reforms in the oil and gas sector, ensure that revenues from the extractive sector is prioritized to guarantee human and social welfare and bring about sustainable development.

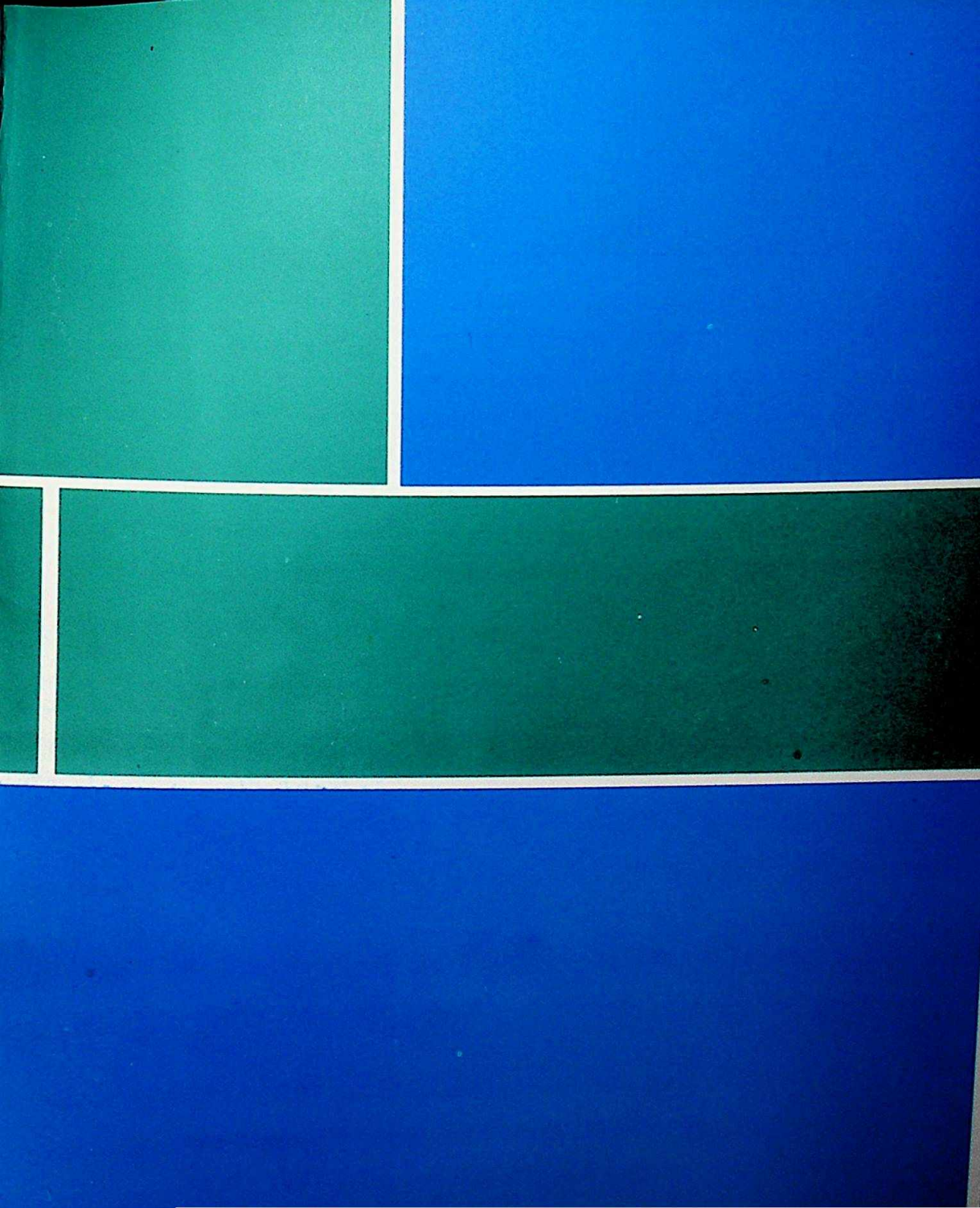


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