



Unit = NGN

Revenue

Oil Revenue 2.23tn

Non Oil Revenue 2.43tn

Independent Revenue 2.62tn

Total Revenue
10.49tn
DEFICIT
11.34tn

Other Revenue 794.13bn

Retained Rev from GOEs 2.42tn

Expenditure

Recurrent 8.33tn

Pensions, gratuity and Retirees benefit 854.81bn

Personnel 5.02tn

Overheads 1.11tn

Statutory Deductions 967.49bn

Total Expenditure
21.83tn

Capital Expenditure (including the capital components of statutory transfers)

6.45tn

Government-Owned Enterprises 2.42tn (GOE) Spending

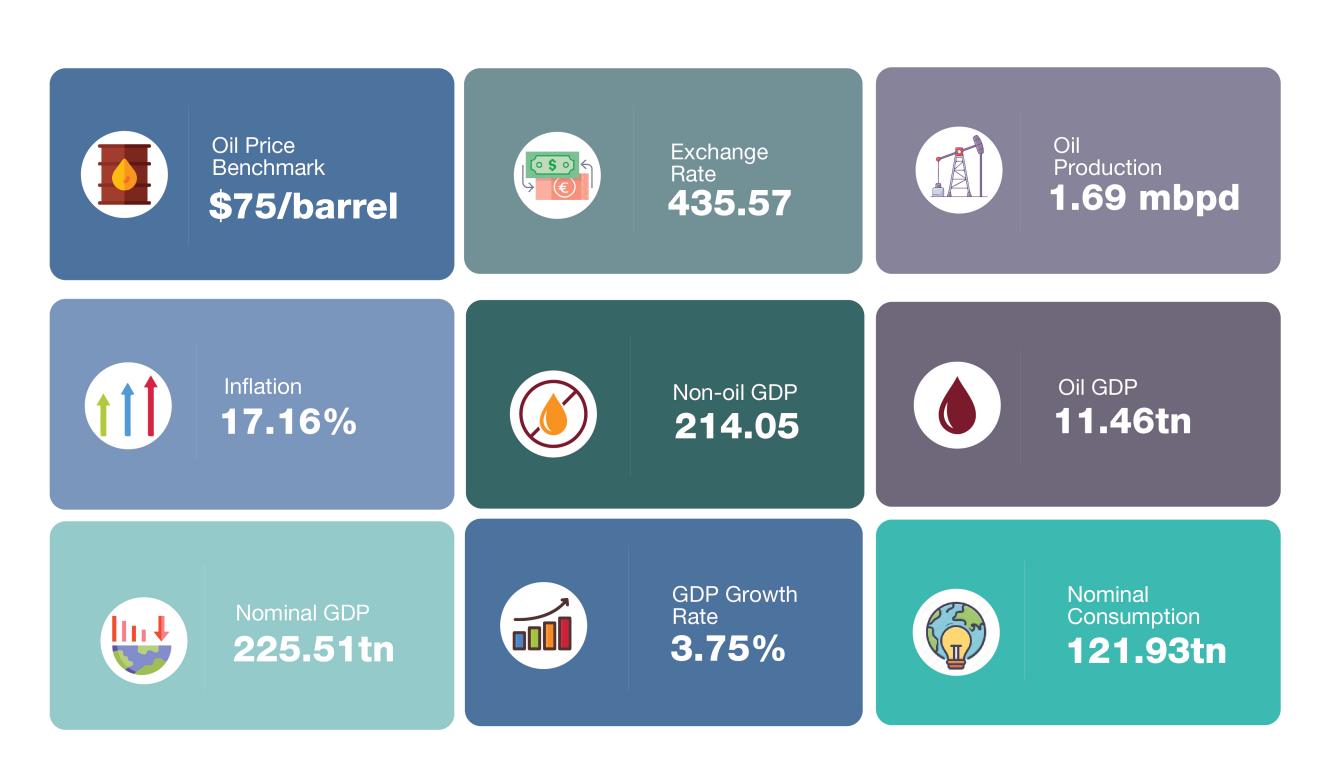
Debt Service 6.31tn

Sinking Fund 247.73bn









Source: Ministry of Finance, Budget & National Planning; NNPC; BOF; NBS





Where will the Money Come from?



Unit = NGN



Total Revenue 10.49tn





Share of Oil Revenue 2.23tn



Dividends (NLNG, BOI) 81.79bn



Independent Revenue 2.62tn





Others 631.26bn



Share of CIT 933.28bn



Share of VAT 383.09bn



Share of Customs 949.59bn



Education Tax (TET FUND) 248.27bn

Source: Budget Office of the Federation





2.24tn

Net GOE Revenues

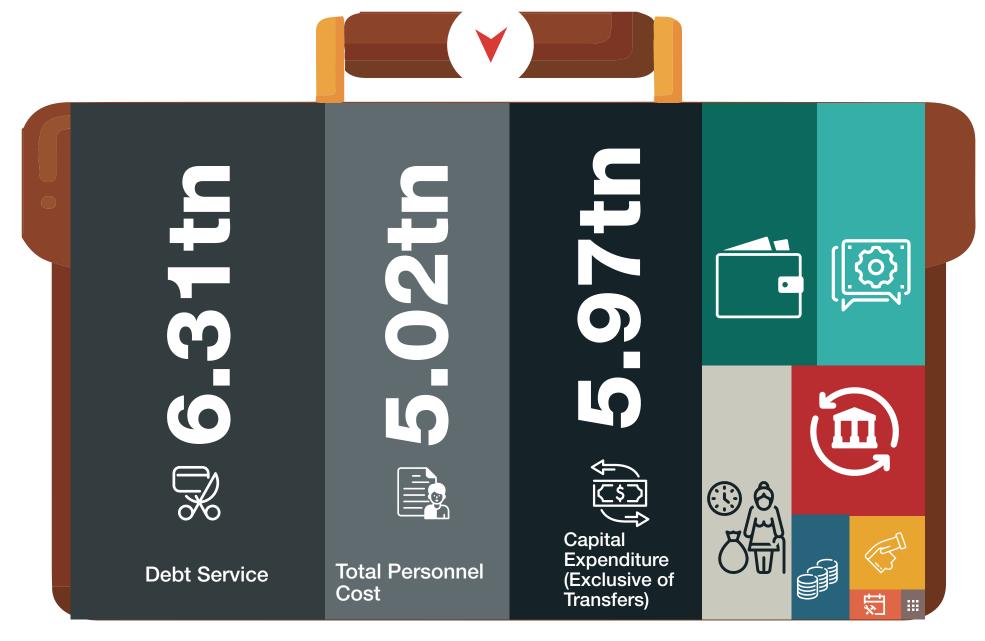
(Including Operating Surplus)

How will the Money be Spent?



Unit = Naira

























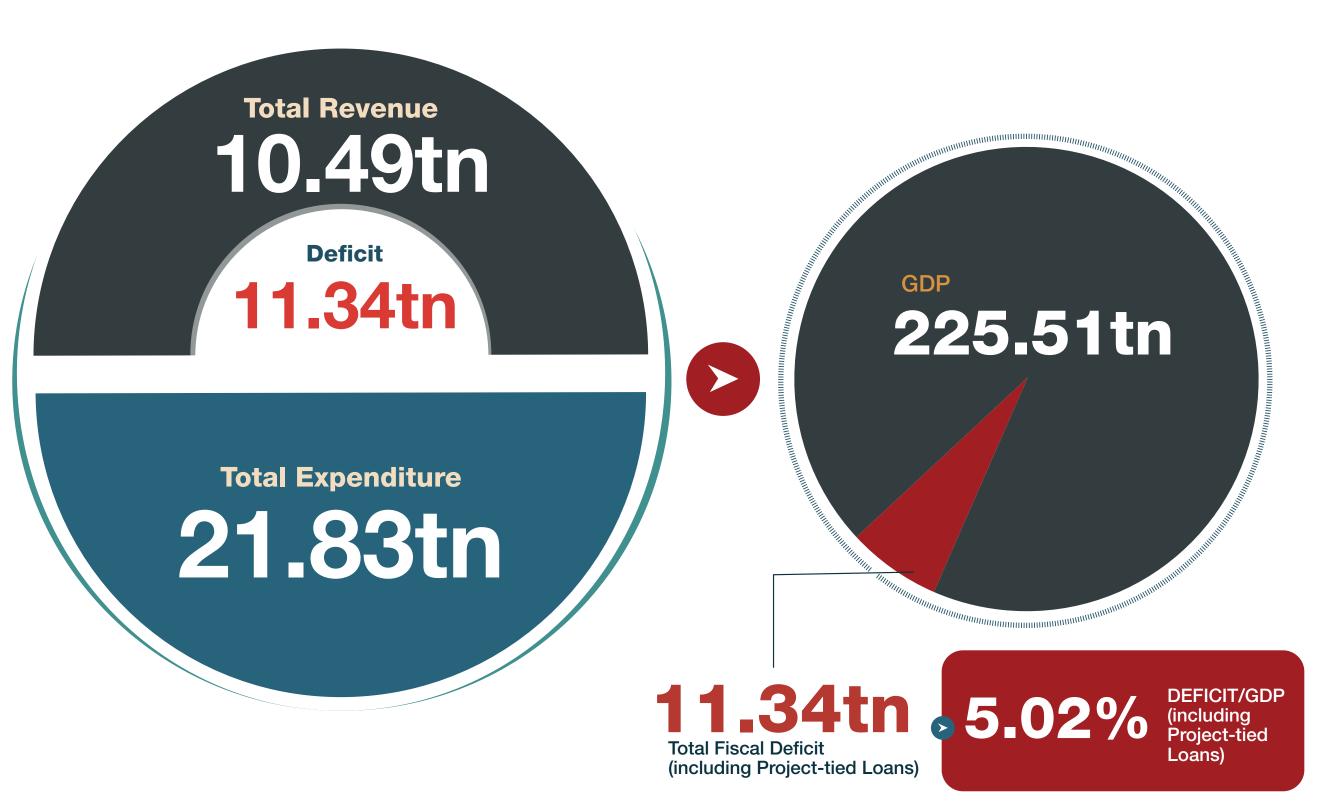
2023 Federal Government Approved Budget

What is Nigeria's Fiscal Deficit in 2023?



Unit = Naira

The fiscal deficit is the difference between the government's total revenue and expenditure. It signals how much money the government will likely borrow during the fiscal year or raise from asset sales.



Note: According to Section 12 (1) of the FRL 2007, fiscal deficit should not exceed 3% of the estimated GDP except there is a clear and present threat to the national security and sovereignty of Nigeria.





2023 Federal Government Approved Budget

Statutory Transfers



Unit = Naira

Statutory transfers are payments made to government institutions which are required by law to receive their funding first from the public purse before others primarily to protect their funding and guarantee independence from the Executive.

