

# OGUN STATE GOVERNMENT

ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL  
STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST  
DECEMBER, 2021.

TRANSITIONAL ACCRUAL BASIS.



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**OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL  
STATE TREASURY OFFICE  
THE PERMANENT SECRETARY / ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL  
OGUN STATE, NIGERIA**

## **RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

These Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) as issued by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB), provisions of the Finance (Control and Management) 2014 as revised and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (FRCN).

As the Accountant-General, I have the responsibility over general supervision of accounts and the preparation of financial statements that is compliant with accounting standards.

In fulfilling this responsibility, I ensure that proper accounting records are maintained; applicable International Public Sector Accounting Standards are applied; judgements and estimates made are reasonable and prudent; and internal control procedures are instituted to provide reasonable assurances that financial transactions are validly recorded and resources are safeguarded.

These Financial Statements reflect the true and fair view of the financial position of the Government and its operations for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2021 which complies with IPSAS 33 (First Time Adoption of Accrual Basis IPSAS) and the guidelines issued by the FAAC Technical Sub Committee on IPSAS implementation.

Therefore, I accept responsibility for the integrity and objectivity of the Financial Statements and the information contained therein.

**Tunde Aregbesola**  
(Accountant-General/Permanent Secretary)  
Ogun State.  
19 April, 2022



## OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL (STATE)

Block A, New Secretariat Complex, Oke-Mosan, Abeokuta, Ogun State.

### AUDIT CERTIFICATE

The Financial Statements and Accounts of the Government of Ogun State, Nigeria for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2021 have been audited in accordance with section 125 (2) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended), and part 7 paragraphs 35-37 of the Public Administration Law of Ogun State of Nigeria, 2006, the provision of IPSAS 33 (First Time Adoption of Accrual Basis IPSAS) as well as Ogun State Audit Law of No 27 OF 2021.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and INTOSAI Auditing Standards.

In the course of the audit, I evaluated the overall adequacy of the information presented in the General-Purpose financial statements which were prepared in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) Accrual Basis as described in Note 2.1.

I have obtained information and explanation that to the best of my knowledge was relevant and necessary for the purposes of the audit. This audit has provided me with reasonable evidences and assurances which formed the basis for my independent opinion.

In my opinion, the Financial Statements which are in agreement with the books of accounts and records show a true and fair view of the Financial Position of the Government of Ogun State for the year ended December 31, 2021 and the transactions for the fiscal year ended on that date.

#### Special Opinion:

The State is eligible to receive performance-based grant financing from the Federal Government subject to performance against predefined criteria in the World Bank Assisted States Fiscal Transparency, Accountability and Sustainability Program for Results (SFTAS P for R). The expenditure framework (and receipts) are detailed in Note 32 in the attached General-Purpose Financial Statements of Ogun State Government.

In my opinion, Note 32 presents fairly, in all material respects, the expenditures incurred (and funds received) against the SFTAS Program by the State for the year ended December 31, 2021 (2018, 2019, 2020 as required) in accordance with IPSAS as described in Note 2.1

**S.B. Olubanjo**  
Auditor - General  
Ogun State.

2nd June 2022

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31st December 2021

		31st December 2021	31st December 2020
	Notes	₦	₦
<b>Revenue</b>			
Government Share of FAAC (Statutory Allocation)	4A	37,774,397,949.79	34,577,106,463.13
Government Share of VAT	4A	23,613,856,402.65	16,517,951,378.02
Internally Generated Revenue	4A	100,900,104,104.13	50,561,119,457.28
Other Revenue	4A	4,678,600,047.25	7,467,727,979.18
<b>Total Revenue</b>		<b>166,966,958,503.81</b>	<b>109,123,905,277.61</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>			
Employee Benefits (Salaries, Wages ,Pension and Gratuity)	5A	65,527,819,301.38	56,213,334,320.53
Social Benefits	5B	17,934,864,869.70	15,788,261,867.62
Travel and Transport	6	1,456,250,646.52	846,966,269.60
Utilities	7	1,449,756,907.41	1,234,971,835.16
Materials and Supplies - General	8	2,218,657,903.84	1,627,046,929.40
Maintenance Service-General	9	2,412,449,192.99	2,266,624,885.44
Training and Capacity Building	10	634,696,785.70	155,740,519.25
Other Services	11	3,094,583,367.34	2,310,559,993.89
Consulting and Professional Services	12	3,391,953,161.62	1,616,948,098.81
Fuel and Lubricants	13	1,201,070,012.45	1,310,041,280.87
Miscellaneous Expenses	14	15,375,925,934.21	12,866,966,540.57
Grants and Contributions-General	15	2,403,328,184.94	481,434,938.47
Provision for impairment of receivables (Doubtful Debt)	16	8,072,196,266.37	-
Depreciation and Amortization Charges	17	15,868,869,179.66	9,537,299,553.52
Impairment Charges	22	250,000,000.00	-
<b>Total Expenditure</b>		<b>141,292,421,714.13</b>	<b>106,256,197,033.13</b>
<b>Excess of Income over expenses before interest</b>		<b>25,674,536,789.69</b>	<b>2,867,708,244.48</b>
Finance and other Bank Charges	30	11,206,912,370.61	9,416,384,760.02
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) for the Period</b>		<b>14,467,624,419.08</b>	<b>(6,548,676,515.54)</b>



Tunde Aregbesola  
Accountant-General/Permanent Secretary  
19 April, 2022

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31st December 2021

DESCRIPTION	NOTES	31st December 2021	31st December 2020
<b>ASSETS</b>		<b>₦</b>	<b>₦</b>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Receivables	16	32,288,785,065.46	15,083,593,072.77
Reimbursables from the Federal Government	18	21,663,124,217.90	21,663,124,217.90
Inventory	19	1,496,461,832,417.00	1,496,461,832,417.00
Cash and Cash Equivalents	20	34,997,671,747.48	8,859,683,392.75
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>1,585,411,413,447.84</b>	<b>1,542,068,233,100.42</b>
<b>NON CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Property , Plant and Equipment	21	210,400,501,535.06	149,025,443,987.55
Investment Property	22A	8,121,540,967.91	6,194,012,980.00
Biological Assets	22B	320,401,168.70	
Intangible Assets	23	2,664,176,312.11	25,395,004.53
Available for sale financial assets	24	6,613,979,403.42	6,364,136,806.68
<b>TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>228,120,599,387.19</b>	<b>161,608,988,778.76</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>1,813,532,012,835.03</b>	<b>1,703,677,221,879.18</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Liabilities and Accruals	25A	3,246,831,243.40	1,437,215,572.88
Financial Liabilities	26	13,041,114,488.48	11,745,680,162.47
<b>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<b>16,287,945,731.88</b>	<b>13,182,895,735.35</b>
<b>NON CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Liabilities and Accruals	25B	13,801,122,053.05	12,363,906,480.17
Financial Liabilities	27	207,538,470,600.68	119,731,875,915.64
Public Funds	28	480,201,714.84	443,232,837.59
Employee Benefits	29	71,681,980,114.12	61,339,508,562.42
<b>TOTAL NON CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<b>293,501,774,482.69</b>	<b>193,878,523,795.82</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>309,789,720,214.57</b>	<b>207,061,419,531.17</b>
<b>NET ASSETS/EQUITY</b>		<b>1,503,742,292,620.46</b>	<b>1,496,615,802,348.01</b>
<b>NET ASSETS/EQUITY</b>			
Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit)	31	1,503,742,292,620.46	1,496,615,802,348.01
Available for sale reserves		-	-
<b>NET ASSETS/EQUITY</b>		<b>1,503,742,292,620.46</b>	<b>1,496,615,802,348.01</b>



Tunde Aregbesola  
Accountant-General/Permanent Secretary  
19 April, 2022

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31st December 2021

	31st December 2021	31st December 2020
<b>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>₦</b>	<b>₦</b>
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Period	14,467,624,419.08	(6,548,676,515.53)
<b>Add Back:</b>		
Depreciation and Amortization Charges	15,868,869,179.66	9,537,299,553.52
Impairment Charges	250,000,000.00	-
Increase in Employee Benefits	10,342,471,551.70	13,098,563,982.72
Finance and other Bank Charges	11,206,912,370.61	9,416,384,760.02
<b>Changes in Working Capital</b>		
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	-	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Receivables	(17,205,191,992.69)	513,351,081.91
(Increase)/Decrease in Reimbursables	-	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Liabilities and Accruals	3,246,831,243.40	1,437,215,572.88
<b>Cash Generated from Operations</b>	<b>38,177,516,771.75</b>	<b>27,454,138,435.52</b>
Finance and other Bank Charges Paid	(11,206,912,370.61)	(9,416,384,760.02)
<b>NET CASHFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (a)</b>	<b>26,970,604,401.14</b>	<b>18,037,753,675.50</b>
<b>CASHFLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Property , Plant and Equipment	(75,661,645,049.92)	(30,448,357,982.75)
Investment Property	(2,385,772,628.11)	-
Biological Assets	(356,001,298.55)	-
Intangible Assets	(3,977,218,214.77)	(38,092,506.80)
Available for sale financial assets	-	-
<b>NET CASHFLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES (b)</b>	<b>(82,380,637,191.35)</b>	<b>(30,486,450,489.55)</b>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Proceeds from External Loans	7,746,711,435.91	2,214,475,688.00
Proceeds from Internal Loans	90,846,879,432.17	4,934,664,577.47
Repayment of External Loans	(1,207,835,073.01)	(766,379,131.94)
Repayment of Internal Loans	(15,874,703,527.38)	(6,438,681,176.43)
Public Funds	36,968,877.25	55,716,620.12
<b>NET CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (c)</b>	<b>81,548,021,144.94</b>	<b>(203,422.78)</b>
<b>NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS(a+b+c)</b>	<b>26,137,988,354.73</b>	<b>(12,448,900,236.83)</b>
<b>OPENING BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>8,859,683,392.75</b>	<b>21,308,583,629.58</b>
<b>CLOSING BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>34,997,671,747.48</b>	<b>8,859,683,392.75</b>



Tunde Aregbesola  
Accountant-General/Permanent Secretary  
19 April, 2022

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY/NET ASSETS

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	Accumulated Surplus ₱	Available for Sale Financial Assets ₱	Total ₱
Opening balance	31	1,497,417,329,535.53	(801,527,187.52)	1,496,615,802,348.01
Surplus /(Deficit)for the period	31	14,467,624,419.08	-	14,467,624,419.08
Transitional Adjustments	32	(7,590,976,743.36)	-	(7,590,976,743.36)
Fair Value Change in Financial Assets	24	-	249,842,596.74	249,842,596.74
<b>Closing Balance</b>		<b>1,504,293,977,211.24</b>	<b>(551,684,590.78)</b>	<b>1,503,742,292,620.46</b>

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	Accumulated Surplus ₱	Available for Sale Financial Assets ₱	Total ₱
Opening balance	31	1,511,676,489,809.03	-	1,511,676,489,809.03
Surplus /(Deficit)for the period	31	(6,548,676,515.53)	-	(6,548,676,515.53)
Transitional Adjustments	32	(7,710,483,757.97)	-	(7,710,483,757.97)
Fair Value Change in Financial Assets	24	-	(801,527,187.52)	(801,527,187.52)
<b>Closing Balance</b>		<b>1,497,417,329,535.53</b>	<b>(801,527,187.52)</b>	<b>1,496,615,802,348.01</b>



Tunde Aregbesola  
Accountant-General/Permanent Secretary  
19 April, 2022

# STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS (PREPARED ON CASH BASIS)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Actual 2020 ₦		Actual 2021 ₦	Revised/Final Budget 2021 ₦	Supplementary Budget 2021 ₦	Initial/Original Budget 2021 ₦	Variance on Final Budget 2021 ₦
21,305,456,471.18	<b>Opening Balance (A)</b>	8,859,683,392.75	18,405,526,771.63	-	18,405,526,771.63	-
	<b>Revenue from Non Exchange Transactions</b>					
35,625,864,567.95	Statutory Allocation	36,983,325,335.01	39,675,563,607.37	-	39,675,563,607.37	(2,692,238,272.36)
15,901,862,528.43	Value Added Tax Allocation	23,372,295,818.23	19,195,453,008.77	-	19,195,453,008.77	4,176,842,809.46
5,252,362,516.13	Aids and Grants (excluding Covid-19)	4,678,600,047.25	5,154,956,000.00	-	5,159,956,000.00	(476,355,952.75)
<b>2,215,365,463.05</b>	<b>Covid 19 Donations</b>	-	<b>5,000,000.00</b>	-	-	-
<b>7,149,140,265.47</b>	<b>Other Capital Receipts</b>	97,101,627,499.81	134,367,566,858.42	-	134,367,566,858.42	(37,265,939,358.61)
25,350,486,788.09	Direct Taxes (excluding Covid-19)	35,656,006,504.01	74,117,143,372.50	-	74,117,143,372.50	(38,461,136,868.49)
<b>4,861,423,914.74</b>	<b>Direct Taxes (Covid-19)</b>	<b>1,491,963,368.27</b>	-	-	-	-
2,549,129,138.62	Licences	2,771,771,420.15	2,999,606,111.15	-	2,999,606,111.15	(227,834,691.00)
209,540,412.87	Fines	346,696,052.03	882,658,234.55	-	882,658,234.55	(535,962,182.52)
-	Other Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
99,115,175,595.35	<b>Sub-Total (B)</b>	<b>202,402,286,044.75</b>	<b>276,397,947,192.76</b>	-	<b>276,397,947,192.76</b>	<b>(75,482,624,516.28)</b>
	<b>Revenue from Exchange Transactions</b>					
10,999,969,052.22	Fees	26,153,246,590.69	32,165,965,945.23	-	32,165,965,945.23	(6,012,719,354.54)
2,434,913,029.97	Sales (excluding Covid-19)	4,891,495,646.30	3,493,286,969.98	-	3,684,286,969.98	1,398,208,676.32
<b>47,916,657.98</b>	<b>Sales (Covid-19)</b>	<b>32,636,317.81</b>	<b>191,000,000.00</b>	-	-	-
2,446,737,826.35	Earnings (excluding Covid-19)	3,314,976,702.81	4,398,685,854.35	-	4,398,685,854.35	(1,083,709,151.54)
<b>137,144,083.20</b>	<b>Earnings (Covid-19)</b>	-	-	-	-	-
241,577,799.95	Rent of Government Building	120,607,477.86	127,750,366.24	-	127,750,366.24	(7,142,888.38)
164,850,884.63	Rent On Lands and Others	1,790,494,870.19	2,965,483,333.29	-	2,965,483,333.29	(1,174,988,463.10)
89,062,796.34	Investment Income	150,342,181.67	75,513,188.06	-	75,513,188.06	74,828,993.61
1,164,349,321.64	Extra-Ordinary income	1,449,060,391.00	389,783,400.32	-	389,783,400.32	1,059,276,990.68
17,726,521,452.28	<b>Sub-Total (C)</b>	<b>37,902,860,178.34</b>	<b>43,807,469,057.47</b>	-	<b>43,807,469,057.47</b>	<b>(5,746,245,196.95)</b>
116,841,697,047.63	<b>Total Revenue C = (B+C)</b>	<b>240,305,146,223.09</b>	<b>320,205,416,250.23</b>	-	<b>320,205,416,250.23</b>	<b>79,900,270,027.14</b>
138,147,153,518.81	<b>Total Budget Financing D = (A + C)</b>	<b>249,164,829,615.84</b>	<b>338,610,943,021.86</b>	-	<b>338,610,943,021.86</b>	<b>79,900,270,027.14</b>



Tunde Aregbesola  
Accountant-General/Permanent Secretary  
19 April, 2022

<b>Less Expenditure budgeted by nature of cost</b>						
47,089,417,027.90	Personel Cost (excluding Covid-19)	59,670,190,188.20	72,367,795,618.69	-	72,760,161,564.48	12,697,605,430.49
<b>1,130,220,553.38</b>	<b>Covid -19 Personel Cost</b>	<b>506,173,926.00</b>	<b>392,365,945.79</b>	-	-	-
19,535,800,839.76	Overheads Charges (excluding Covid-19)	27,400,466,740.18	51,478,511,418.88	-	54,933,731,418.88	24,078,044,678.70
<b>3,262,849,940.35</b>	<b>Covid-19 Overheads Charges</b>	<b>613,079,709.84</b>	<b>3,455,220,000.00</b>	-	-	-
11,164,829,562.62	Consolidated Revenue Fund Charges	15,322,142,908.78	20,182,910,593.04	-	20,182,910,593.04	4,860,767,684.26
16,621,445,068.39	Public Debt Charges	28,289,450,971.00	28,371,086,304.53	-	28,371,086,304.53	81,635,333.53
98,804,562,992.40	<b>Sub-Total (E)</b>	<b>131,801,504,444.00</b>	<b>176,247,889,880.93</b>	-	<b>176,247,889,880.93</b>	<b>41,718,053,126.98</b>
<b>Less:Capital Expenditure budgeted by Functions of Government</b>						
2,953,496,394.33	General Public Services	19,086,648,216.63	30,367,773,525.40	-	31,584,773,525.40	11,281,125,308.77
<b>1,177,302,553.92</b>	<b>Covid-19 Capital Expenditure-General Public Services</b>	<b>5,554,669.80</b>	<b>1,217,000,000.00</b>	-	-	-
1,272,132,650.00	Public Order and Safety	960,208,833.83	1,974,995,583.85	-	1,975,040,583.85	1,014,786,750.02
-	<b>Covid-19 Capital Expenditure-Public Order and Safety</b>	-	<b>45,000.00</b>	-	-	-
15,237,946,697.26	Economic Affairs	46,150,799,428.01	61,012,246,719.10	-	64,337,246,719.10	14,861,447,291.09
<b>544,667,207.00</b>	<b>Covid-19 Capital Expenditure-Economic Affairs</b>	-	<b>3,325,000,000.00</b>	-	-	-
603,139,807.24	Environmental Protection	139,263,143.73	1,711,321,842.79	-	1,861,321,842.79	1,572,058,699.06
-	<b>Covid-19 Capital Expenditure-Environmental Protection</b>	<b>500,000.00</b>	<b>150,000,000.00</b>	-	-	-
4,217,137,157.87	Housing and Community Amenities	10,226,525,102.36	22,874,044,075.03	-	22,874,044,075.03	12,647,518,972.67
607,742,795.92	Health	1,098,812,478.31	13,328,062,702.36	-	20,678,562,702.36	12,229,250,224.05
<b>952,330,935.94</b>	<b>Covid-19 Capital Expenditure-Health</b>	<b>388,707,630.47</b>	<b>7,350,500,000.00</b>	-	-	-
185,672,879.83	Recreation Culture and Religion	339,726,151.47	2,781,580,878.92	-	2,873,580,878.92	2,441,854,727.45
-	<b>Covid-19 Capital Expenditure-Recreation Culture and Religion</b>	<b>6,383,600.00</b>	<b>92,000,000.00</b>	-	-	85,616,400.00
2,519,583,160.20	Educaton	3,957,916,925.34	15,348,573,806.04	-	15,897,040,626.85	11,390,656,880.70
<b>194,478,928.38</b>	<b>Covid-19 Capital Expenditure-Educaton</b>	<b>4,200,150.00</b>	<b>548,466,820.81</b>	-	-	-
20,819,321.66	Social Protection	15,390,861.40	180,892,168.62	-	281,442,186.62	165,501,307.22
-	<b>Covid-19 Capital Expenditure-Social Protection</b>	-	<b>100,550,018.00</b>	-	-	100,550,018.00
<b>30,486,450,489.55</b>	<b>Sub-Total (F )</b>	<b>82,380,637,191.36</b>	<b>162,363,053,140.93</b>	-	<b>162,363,053,140.93</b>	<b>79,982,415,949.57</b>
<b>129,291,013,481.95</b>	<b>Total Expenditure G = (E + F)</b>	<b>214,182,141,635.36</b>	<b>338,610,943,021.86</b>	-	<b>338,610,943,021.86</b>	<b>121,700,469,076.55</b>
8,856,140,036.87	<b>Budget Surplus/(Deficit) H = (D - G)</b>	<b>34,982,687,980.48</b>	-	-	-	<b>(41,800,199,049.41)</b>
3,543,355.88	Closing Cash Balances of Other Funds of Government	14,983,766.99				
<b>8,859,683,392.75</b>	<b>CLOSING BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>34,997,671,747.47</b>				

## 5 YEARS FINANCIAL SUMMARY 2017 - 2021

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	IPSAS CASH			IPSAS ACCRUAL	
<b>REVENUE</b>					
Statutory Allocation	29,914,458,128.96	41,342,345,369.49	40,497,703,648.18	34,577,106,463.13	37,774,397,949.79
Value Added Tax	10,891,870,463.29	12,776,510,583.78	13,700,584,447.97	16,517,951,378.02	23,613,856,402.65
Internally Generated Revenue	74,835,979,000.51	84,554,199,593.68	81,420,131,107.30	50,561,119,457.28	100,900,104,104.13
Other Receipts	38,744,167,011.08	22,950,187,056.78	59,243,764,191.82	-	-
Aids and Grants	209,775,822.50	2,171,639,546.63	907,121,103.95	7,487,727,979.18	4,678,600,047.25
Capital Receipts (External and Internal loans)	30,577,109,496.12	-	-	7,149,140,265.47	98,593,590,868.08
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>185,173,359,922.46</b>	<b>163,794,882,150.36</b>	<b>195,769,304,499.22</b>	<b>116,293,045,543.08</b>	<b>265,560,549,371.89</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
Personnel Cost	45,806,090,274.10	44,915,179,988.18	49,870,373,047.32	56,213,334,320.53	65,527,819,301.38
Overhead Cost	37,169,721,556.09	36,176,443,205.75	58,618,542,767.90	50,042,862,712.59	75,732,133,430.08
Public Debt Charges	16,766,349,633.75	18,993,218,182.27	29,290,792,755.99	16,621,445,068.39	28,289,450,971.00
Capital Expenditure	73,213,197,541.98	76,430,169,255.94	35,418,281,381.48	30,486,450,489.55	82,380,637,191.36
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>172,955,359,005.92</b>	<b>176,515,010,632.14</b>	<b>173,197,989,952.69</b>	<b>153,364,092,591.06</b>	<b>251,930,040,893.81</b>

In compliance with WB-SFTAS requirements, Ogun State prepared a five(5) year financial summary of its activities.

However, due to the adoption of a different accounting basis (IPSAS Accrual) in year 2019, the five year financial summary will be split between IPSAS CASH (2017-2018) and IPSAS Accrual (2019-2021).



**OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL  
STATE TREASURY OFFICE  
THE PERMANENT SECRETARY / ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL  
OGUN STATE, NIGERIA**

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 1. General information

The State financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 were authorized for issue by the Accountant General. Ogun State Government's (OGSG's) principal activities are the provision of social, infrastructure, educational, housing, justice, transport, agricultural and health services, waste management and emergency services.

#### 2.1 Statement of compliance with IPSAS and transitional explanations

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accrual basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs). IPSAS 33 (First Time Adoption of Accrual Basis IPSAS) allows OGSG a period of up to three years to recognize and/or measure certain assets and/or liabilities. The Government views the exercise of identifying and measuring legacy assets as very strategic. Hence OGSG has chosen to be diligent in its approach and consequently require more time to fully accomplish the exercise.

In its transition to accrual basis IPSASs, OGSG took advantage of this transitional exemption for its yet-to-be-valued and yet-to-be-recognized assets and liabilities. Coordinated efforts are currently being made to establish *fair value assessment* of all immovable assets controlled by the State. This is to be achieved, in part, through the constitution of a technical committee of relevant and experienced professionals from the Ministry of Works, other Infrastructure related MDAs and finance.

As a result of the foregoing, OGSG is unable to make an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with accrual basis IPSASs in preparing its transitional IPSAS financial statements for this reporting period.

The State financial statements are presented in Nigerian Naira, which is the functional and reporting currency. The accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

#### 2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

##### i) Basis of Accounting

The State financial statements are prepared on an accrual basis.

## **ii) Accounting Period**

The accounting year (fiscal year) shall be from 1st January to 31st December in line with the National Treasury Circular Ref. OAGF/CAD/026/V.1/102 of 30th December, 2013. Each accounting year is divided into 12 calendar months (Period) and shall be set up as such in the accounting system.

## **iii) Consolidation**

### *Controlled entities*

The controlled entities are all those entities over which OGSF has the power to govern the financial and operating policies. These controlled entities are fully consolidated from the date in which control is attained by OGSF. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Inter-entity transactions, balances and unrealized gains and losses on transactions between members of the State are eliminated in full. The accounting policies of the controlled entities are consistent with the policies adopted by OGSF.

## **iv) Interest in joint venture and associates**

Where the State has an interest in a joint venture which is a Joint Arrangement, whereby the ventures have a binding arrangement that establishes joint control over the economic activities of the entity, the State recognizes its interest in the joint venture using the equity method of consolidation. Under the equity method, on initial recognition the investment in an associate or a joint venture is recognized at cost and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognize the investor's share of the surplus or deficit of the investee after the date of acquisition. The investor's share of the investee's surplus or deficit is recognized in the investor's surplus or deficit. Distributions received from an investee reduce the carrying amount of the investment. Adjustments to the carrying amount may also be necessary for changes in the investor's proportionate interest in the investee arising from changes in the investee's equity that have not been recognized in the investee's surplus or deficit. Such changes include those arising from the revaluation of property, plant and equipment and from foreign exchange translation differences. The investor's share of those changes is recognized in net assets/equity of the investor.

OGSF has neither associates nor joint ventures as at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2021.

## **v) Current versus non-current classification**

OGSF presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or



- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The State classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

#### **vi) Comparative Information**

The General-Purpose Financial Statements shall disclose all numerical information relating to previous period.

#### **vii) Revenue recognition**

*Revenue from non-exchange transactions*

*Fees, taxes and fines*

The State recognizes revenues from fees, taxes and fines when the event occurs and the asset recognition criteria are met. To the extent that there is a related condition attached that would give rise to a liability to repay the amount, deferred income is recognized instead of revenue. Other non-exchange revenues are recognized when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

*Transfers from other government entities*

Revenues from non-exchange transactions with other government entities are measured at fair value and recognized on obtaining control of the asset (cash, goods, services and property) if the transfer is free from conditions and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential related to the asset will flow to the State and can be measured reliably.

*Aid and grants*

- Aid and Grants to an Entity is recognized as income on entitlement, while aid and grants to other governments/agencies are recognized as expenditure on commitment.
- Grant should be recognized as either in kind (assets, goods or service) or cash

- Assets related grant for which conditions are fully met should be recognized systematically as income in the GPFS to compensate the cost of the Asset (depreciation) it is intended to represent by applying deferred income method.

### *Subsidies, Donations and Endowments*

Subsidies, Donations and Endowments to an Entity are recognized as income when money is received, or entitlement to receive money is established; except where fulfilment of any restrictions attached to these monies is not probable.

### *Revenue from exchange transactions*

#### *Rendering of services*

The State recognizes revenue from rendering of services by reference to the stage of completion when the outcome of the transaction can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is measured by reference to labor hours or cost incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated labor hours or total cost.

Where the contract outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognized only to the extent that the expenses incurred are recoverable.

#### *Sale of goods*

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods and when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the State.

#### *Interest income*

Interest income is accrued using the effective yield method. The effective yield discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount. The method applies this yield to the principal outstanding to determine interest income each period.

#### *Dividends*

Dividends or similar distributions are recognized when the shareholder's or the State's right to receive payments is established.

#### *Rental income*

Rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and included in revenue.



### **viii) Expenses**

All expenses should be reported on an accrual basis, i.e. all expenses are to be recognized in the period they are incurred or when the related services are enjoyed, irrespective of when the payment is made.

### **ix) Investment property**

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the replacement cost of components of an existing investment property at the time the cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day maintenance of an investment property. Investment properties primary comprise irrigation assets and other rental yielding buildings.

Investment property acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured using the cost model and are depreciated over a 40-year period.

Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit or service potential is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the surplus or deficit in the period of derecognition.

Rental income earned/ received from an investment property is presented is presented in surplus/ deficit as investment income

Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use.

### **x) Property, plant and equipment**

All property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the State recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major overhaul is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in surplus or deficit as incurred. Where an asset is acquired in a non-exchange transaction for nil or nominal consideration the asset is initially measured at its fair value.

#### *Capitalisation*

- The capitalization threshold shall be #50,000 (Fifty Thousand Naira).
- Only amounts spent in connection with the above and whose values are equal or in excess of #50,000 (Fifty Thousand Naira) shall be capitalized.

- All assets equal to or above this amount shall be recorded in the PPE Register. However, in certain cases, it may be appropriate to aggregate individually insignificant value items such as
- Chairs and tables, printers and UPS etc. and apply the capitalization threshold to the aggregate value.
- An item of PPE whose costs are below the capitalization threshold shall be charged appropriately to the following accounts: office supplies- furniture, office supplies- IT equipment, office supplies- household equipment, etc.
- Where an asset's category already exists for a newly acquired asset below the capitalization threshold, such an asset shall be capitalized irrespective of its cost and recorded in the PPE register under the appropriate category.

### *Depreciation*

Depreciation on assets is charged on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset.

The full depreciation charge shall be applied to PPE in the year they are available for use and no depreciation in the year of disposal.

Fully depreciated assets that are still in use are carried in the books at a carrying amount of #10.00

Depreciation is charged at rates calculated to allocate the cost or valuation of the asset less any estimated residual value over its remaining useful life:

Buildings	33.33 – 55 years
Infrastructure assets – others	20 – 22 years
Plant & Machinery	5-10 years
Furniture & Fittings	3 - 5 years
Fixed Asset-General (Motor Vehicles e.t.c)	3 - 5 years
Office & Other Equipment	3 – 4 years
Specialized Asset-General (Lab/Medical Equipment)	10 -15 years

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount, or recoverable service amount, if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount or recoverable service amount.

### *Revaluation*

- The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.
- Surplus arising from the revaluation shall be transferred to the revaluation reserve in the financial position under reserves.

- In case of reservation deficit, it shall be set against the respective asset value and the corresponding entry to either the revaluation reserve, if surplus exists on the same class of asset, or to the statement of financial performance as an expense.

### *Disposal*

The State derecognizes items of property, plant and equipment and/or any significant part of an asset upon disposal or when no future economic benefits or service potential is expected from its continuing use. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the surplus or deficit when the asset is derecognized.

### **xi) Leases**

#### *State as a lessee*

Finance leases are leases that transfer substantially the entire risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the State. Assets held under a finance lease are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the future minimum lease payments. The State also recognizes the associated lease liability at the inception of the lease. The liability recognized is measured as the present value of the future minimum lease payments at initial recognition.

Subsequent to initial recognition, lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized as finance costs in surplus or deficit.

An asset held under a finance lease is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the State will obtain ownership of the asset by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating leases are leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the State. Operating lease payments are recognized as an operating expense in surplus or deficit on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

#### *State as a lessor*

Leases in which the State does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term.

Rent received from an operating lease is recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

## xii) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognized at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a non-exchange transaction is their fair value at the date of the exchange. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in surplus or deficit in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful life of the intangible assets is assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with a finite life are amortized over its useful life:

Software            3-4 years

Intangible assets with a finite useful life are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. Intangible assets with indefinite useful life are tested for impairment at least once year regardless of impairment indicators.

The amortization period and the amortization method, for an intangible asset with a finite useful life, are reviewed at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on an intangible asset with a finite life is recognized in surplus or deficit as the expense category that is consistent with the nature of the intangible asset.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the surplus or deficit when the asset is derecognized.

### *Research and development costs*

The State expenses research costs as incurred. Development costs on an individual project are recognized as intangible assets when the State can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale
- Its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits or service potential
- The availability of resources to complete the asset
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

Following initial recognition of an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortized over the period of expected future benefit. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually with any impairment losses recognized immediately in surplus or deficit.

### **xiii) Impairment of non-financial assets**

#### *Impairment of cash-generating assets*

At each reporting date, the State assesses whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the State estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets.

Where the carrying amount of an asset or the cash-generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in the statement of financial performance in those expense categories consistent with the nature of the impaired asset.

#### *Impairment of non-cash-generating assets*

The State assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that a non-cash-generating asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the State estimates the asset's recoverable service amount. An asset's recoverable service amount is the higher of the non-cash-generating asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable service amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable service amount.

In assessing value in use, the State has adopted the depreciation replacement cost approach. Under this approach, the present value of the remaining service potential of an asset is determined as the depreciated replacement cost of the asset. The depreciated replacement cost is

measured as the reproduction or replacement cost of the asset, whichever is lower, less accumulated depreciation calculated on the basis of such cost, to reflect the already consumed or expired service potential of the asset.

In determining fair value less costs to sell, the price of the assets in a binding agreement in an arm's length transaction, adjusted for incremental costs that would be directly attributed to the disposal of the asset is used. If there is no binding agreement, but the asset is traded on an active market, fair value less cost to sell is the asset's market price less cost of disposal. If there is no binding sale agreement or active market for an asset, the State determines fair value less cost to sell based on the best available information.

For each asset, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the State estimates the asset's recoverable service amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable service amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable service amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in surplus or deficit.

#### **xiv) Financial Instruments**

##### **Financial Assets**

##### **Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial assets within the scope of IPSAS 29 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are classified as financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate. The State determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

The State's financial assets include: cash and short-term deposits; trade and other receivables; loans and other receivables; quoted and unquoted financial instruments.

##### **Subsequent measurement**

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification.

##### ***Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit***

Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through surplus and deficit. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in surplus or deficit. OGSF does not have any 'financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit' as at 31 December 2020.



### ***Loans and receivables***

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Losses arising from impairment are recognized in the surplus or deficit.

### ***Held-to-maturity***

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as held to maturity when the State has the positive intention and ability to hold it to maturity. After initial measurement, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in surplus or deficit. OGSG does not have any 'held to maturity' as at 31 December 2020.

### ***Available-for-sale financial assets***

The State classifies available-for-sale financial assets as non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available for sale or are not classified as loans and receivables, held-to-maturity or financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit.

After initial measurement, available-for-sale financial investments are subsequently measured at fair value with gains or losses recognized directly in net assets through the statement of changes in net assets until the financial asset is derecognized, at which time the cumulative gain or loss is recognized in surplus or deficit.

### **Derecognition**

The State derecognizes a financial asset or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or is waived
- The State has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party; and either: (a) the State has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or (b) the State has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

## **Impairment of financial assets**

The State assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include the following indicators:

- The debtors or a group of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty
- Default or delinquency in interest or principal payments
- The probability that debtors will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization
- Observable data indicates a measurable decrease in estimated future cash flows (e.g. changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults)

### ***Financial assets carried at amortized cost***

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the State first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the State determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the assets carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in surplus or deficit. Loans together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized or transferred to the State. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a future write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to finance costs in surplus or deficit.

## **Available-for-sale financial assets**

For available-for-sale financial assets, the State assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that an investment or a group of investments is impaired.

In the case of financial assets classified as available-for-sale, objective evidence would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost. 'Significant' is evaluated against the original cost of the investment and 'prolonged' against the period in which the fair value was below its original cost. Where there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognized in the surplus or deficit – is removed from the reserve in net assets and recognized in surplus or deficit.

In the case of debt instruments classified as available-for-sale, impairment is assessed based on the same criteria as financial assets carried at amortized cost. However, the amount recorded for impairment is the cumulative loss measured as the difference between the amortized cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognized in surplus or deficit.

## **Financial liabilities**

### **Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities within the scope of IPSAS 29 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit or loans and borrowings, as appropriate. The State determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

The State's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, bank overdrafts, loans and borrowings, financial guarantee contracts.

### *Payables*

Payables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

### *Accrued Expenses*

- These are monies payable to third parties in respect of goods and services received.
- Accrued Expenses for which payment is due in the next 12 months shall be classified as Current Liabilities. Where the payments are due beyond the next 12 months, it shall be accounted for as Non-Current Liabilities.

## **Subsequent measurement**

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification.

Financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit

Financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through surplus or deficit.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the State that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IPSAS 29.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in surplus or deficit.

## **Loans and borrowing**

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in surplus or deficit when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest method amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

Borrowings falling due within 12 months are classified as current liabilities while borrowings falling due over more than 12 months are classified as long-term borrowings.

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized and included in the cost of that asset.

A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

## **Derecognition**

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.



When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in surplus or deficit.

### **Offsetting of financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the State statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

### **Fair value of financial instruments**

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs.

### **xv) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash at bank, deposits on call and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the State statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

### **xvi) Deposits**

- Deposits consist of resource held in custody on behalf of third parties.
- Deposits can also represent payments received in advance for goods/services to be offered later.
- Deposits, for which the services are to be offered within 12 months from the end of the reporting period, shall be classified as Current Liabilities. Where the services are expected to span beyond the next 12 month after the end of reporting period, it shall be accounted for as a Non-Current Deposits and classified as Non-Current Liabilities.

### **xvii) Accounts Receivable:**

#### *a. Receivable from exchange transactions*

- Receivables from exchange transactions are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the

effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

- A provision for impairment of receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Entity will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

*b. Receivables from non-exchange transactions*

- Receivables from non-exchange transactions comprise; fees, taxes, and fines (and any penalties associated with these activities) as well as social benefit receivables that do not arise out of a contract.
- These receivables are initially assessed at nominal amount or face value; that is, the receivable reflect the amount of tax owed, levy, fine charged etc.
- These receivables are subsequently adjusted for penalties as they are charged or possible write down as a result of impairment.
- Interest and penalties charged on tax receivables are presented as tax revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.

**xviii) Prepayments**

- Prepaid expenses are amounts paid in advance of receipts of goods or services.
- They can represent payments made early in the year for benefits to be received over the latter part of the year, or payments made in one year for benefits to be received in subsequent years.
- Prepayments for which the benefits are to be derived in the following 12 months should be classified as Current Assets. Where the benefits are expected to accrue beyond the next 1 months, it should be accounted for as a Long-Term Prepayment and classified as Non-Current Assets.
- Prepayments that are identifiable with specific future revenue or event, e.g. adverts, should be expensed in the period in which the related event takes place; those that relate to specific time periods, e.g. insurance, rent, leasehold premises, should be recognized as an expense in such periods.
- Prepayments not exceeding e.g. #10,000 shall be expensed immediately, except there is a possibility of obtaining a refund or credit within the same financial year. (However, threshold to be determined by the respective tier of government/Entities).

## **xix) Inventories**

Inventory is measured at cost upon initial recognition. To the extent that inventory was received through non-exchange transactions (for no cost or for a nominal cost), the cost of the inventory is its fair value at the date of acquisition.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for, as follows:

- Raw materials: purchase cost
- Finished goods and work in progress: cost of direct materials and labor and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs

After initial recognition, inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale, exchange, or distribution.

Inventories are recognized as an expense when deployed for utilization or consumption in the ordinary course of operations of the State.

## **xx) Provisions**

Provisions are recognized when the State has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Where the State expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of financial performance net of any reimbursement. The provisions primarily arise from ongoing litigations and from long-term environmental obligations for which there is present obligations, outflow are probable and reliable estimates could be made.

## **Restoration / Decommissioning liability**

Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognized as part of the cost of that particular asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the restoration/decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognized in the statement of financial

performance as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

### **Contingent liabilities**

The State does not recognize a contingent liability, but discloses details of any contingencies in the notes to the financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential is remote.

### **Contingent assets**

The State does not recognize a contingent asset, but discloses details of a probable asset whose existence is contingent on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the State in the notes to the financial statements. Contingent assets are assessed continually to ensure that developments are appropriately reflected in the financial statements. If it has become virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits or service potential will arise and the asset's value can be measured reliably, the asset and the related revenue are recognized in the financial statements of the period in which the change occurs.

### **xxi) Changes in accounting policies and estimates**

The State recognizes the effects of changes in accounting policy retrospectively. The effects of changes in accounting policy are applied prospectively if retrospective application is impractical.

The State recognizes the effects of changes in accounting estimates prospectively by including in surplus or deficit.

### **xxii) Employee benefits**

#### **Retirement benefit plans**

The State provides retirement benefits for its employees and political officer holders.

**Defined contribution plans** are post-employment benefit plans under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund), and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The contributions to fund obligations for the payment of retirement benefits are charged against income in the year in which they become payable.

**Defined benefit plans** are post-employment benefit plans other than defined-contribution plans. The defined-benefit funds are actuarially valued based on the projected unit credit method basis. Deficits identified are recovered through lump sum payments or increased future contributions on proportional basis. The contributions and lump sum payments reduce the post-employment benefit obligation.

### **Short and long-term employee benefits**

The cost of all short-term employee benefits, such as leave pay, is recognized during the period in which the employee renders the related service. The State recognizes the expected cost of performance bonuses only when the State has a present legal or constructive obligation to make such payment, and a reliable estimate can be made.

The State provides long-term incentives to eligible employees, payable on completion of years of employment. The State's liability is based on an actuarial valuation. The projected unit credit method has been used to value the obligation. Actuarial gains and losses on the long-term incentives are fully accounted for in the statement of financial performance.

### **xxiii) Unremitted Deductions**

- Unremitted Deductions are monies owed to third parties such as tax Authorities, Unions, Cooperatives, Schemes and Associations, other government agencies, etc. These include: tax deductions and other deductions at source.
- These amounts shall be stated in the GPFS at their repayment value, which shall be treated as Current Liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position

### **xxiv) Foreign currency transactions**

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially accounted for at the ruling rate of exchange on the date of the transaction. Payables and receivables denominated in foreign currency are reported at the statement of financial position reporting date by applying the exchange rate on that date. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of creditors, or from the reporting of creditors at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the period, are recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

### **xxv) Borrowing costs**

Borrowing costs are incurred when acquiring qualifying assets as part of property, plant and equipment. Such borrowing costs are expenses in the year it occurred.

### **xxvi) Related parties**

The State regards a related party as a person or an entity with the ability to exert control individually or jointly, or to exercise significant influence over the State, or vice versa. Members of key management are regarded as related parties and comprise the State Executive Committee Members and Heads of Ministries, Departments and Agencies.

### **xxvii) Service concession arrangements**

The State analyses all aspects of service concession arrangements that it enters into in determining the appropriate accounting treatment and disclosure requirements. In particular, where a private party contributes an asset to the arrangement, the State recognizes that asset when, and only when, it controls or regulates the services the operator must provide together with the asset, to whom it must provide them, and at what price. In the case of assets other than 'whole-of-life' assets, it controls, through ownership, beneficial entitlement or otherwise – any significant residual interest in the asset at the end of the arrangement. Any assets so recognized are measured at their fair value. To the extent that an asset has been recognized, the State also recognizes a corresponding liability, adjusted by a cash consideration paid or received.

### **xxviii) Budget information**

The State currently prepare cash basis budget and all planned costs and income are presented in a single statement to determine the needs of the State. When the State will transit to accrual basis for budgeting purposes, there would be no basis, timing or entity differences that would require reconciliation between the actual comparable amounts and the amounts presented as a separate additional financial statement in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts.

### **xxix) Significant judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty**

The preparation of the State's financial statements in conformity with IPSAS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

#### **Judgments**

In the process of applying the State's accounting policies, management has made judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the State financial statements.

#### **Estimates and assumptions**

In accordance with IPSAS 1 P. 140, the key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimating uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The State based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the State financial statements were prepared. However, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the State. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.



## **Useful lives and residual values**

The useful lives and residual values of assets are assessed using the following indicators to inform potential future use and value from disposal:

- The condition of the asset based on the assessment of experts employed by the State
- The nature of the asset, its susceptibility and adaptability to changes in technology and processes
- The nature of the processes in which the asset is deployed
- Availability of funding to replace the asset
- Changes in the market in relation to the asset

## **Impairment of non-financial assets – cash-generating assets**

The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units and individual assets have been determined based on the higher of value-in-use calculations and fair values less costs to sell. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions. It is reasonably possible that the assumptions may change, which may then impact management's estimations and require a material adjustment to the carrying value of tangible assets.

The State reviews and tests the carrying value of assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Cash-generating assets are stated at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of cash flows of other assets and liabilities. If there are indications that impairment may have occurred, estimates of expected future cash flows are prepared for each group of assets. Expected future cash flows used to determine the value in use of tangible assets are inherently uncertain and could materially change over time.

## **Impairment of non-financial assets – cash generating assets**

The State reviews and tests the carrying value of non-cash-generating assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that there may be a reduction in the future service potential that can reasonably be expected to be derived from the asset. Where indicators of possible impairment are present, the State undertakes impairment tests, which require the determination of the fair value of the asset and its recoverable service amount. The estimation of these inputs into the calculation relies on the use estimates and assumptions. Any subsequent changes to the factors supporting these estimates and assumptions may have an impact on the reported carrying amount of the related asset.

## **Fair value estimation – financial instruments**

Where the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, their fair value is determined using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgment includes the consideration of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

## **Provisions**

Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available.

Provisions are measured at the management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date, and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

Provision is made for the estimated cost to be incurred on the long-term environmental obligations, comprising expenditure on pollution control and closure over the estimated life of the landfill. The provision is based on the advice and judgment of qualified engineers.

The increase in the restoration provision due to passage of time is recognized as finance cost in the statement of financial performance.

The cost of ongoing programs to prevent and control pollution and rehabilitate the environment is recognized as an expense when incurred.

## **Held-to-maturity investments and loans and receivables**

The State assesses its loans and receivables and its held-to-maturity investments at the end of each reporting period. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in surplus or deficit, the State evaluates the indicators present in the market to determine if those indicators are indicative of impairment in its loans and receivables or held-to-maturity investments.

Where specific impairments have not been identified the impairment for receivables, held-to-maturity investments and loans and receivables is calculated on a portfolio basis, based on historical loss ratios, adjusted for national and industry-specific economic conditions and other indicators present at the reporting date that correlate with defaults on the portfolio. These annual loss ratios are applied to loan balances in the portfolio and scaled to the estimated loss emergence period.

### **xxx) Public Funds**

- These are balances of Government funds at the end of the financial year.
- They are classified under the Non-Current Liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position and include: Trust Funds, Revolving Funds and other Funds Created by Government.

### **xxxi) Reserves**

Reserves are classified under equity in the Statement of Financial Position and include: Surpluses/ (Deficit) Reserve, Translation Reserve, Revaluation Reserve, Fair Value Reserve and other Reserves.



**xxxii) Contingency Liability**

- A contingency liability is a possible obligation arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by uncertain future event(s) or present obligation arising from past events that are not recognized because either an outflow of economic benefit is not probable or the amount of the obligation cannot be reliably measured.
- Contingent Liabilities shall only be disclosed in the Notes to the GPFS.

**xxxiii) Contingency Assets**

- Contingent assets are possible future assets arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.
- Contingency assets shall only be disclosed in the Notes to the GPFS.

**xxxiv) Transfers to Other Government Entities**

Transfers to other government entities are non-exchange items and are recognized as expenses in the statement of financial performance.



**NOTE 3**  
**REVENUE FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS**  
**DETAILS**

	REF. NOTE	31st December 2021 N	31st December 2020 N
Gross Allocation from Federation Accounts		33,636,153,230.58	30,473,026,273.17
Excess Petroleum Profit Tax		712,972,418.51	1,007,910,187.80
NNPC Refund		-	130,927,183.16
Exchange Gain		181,075,646.05	979,169,024.36
Excess Bank Charges Refund		32,875,330.20	24,852,468.24
Ecological Fund		782,606,018.15	-
Solid Minerals		268,466,759.41	301,852,628.77
Stamp Duty		581,861,629.15	-
Forex Equalization		47,910,912.61	437,962,098.61
Non Oil Proceed		1,520,040,164.38	401,278,723.68
Judgement Debt		10,435,840.75	-
Interventon Fund		-	820,127,875.34
Value Added Tax		23,613,856,402.65	16,517,951,378.02
<b>FAAC - Total</b>		<b>61,388,254,352.44</b>	<b>51,095,057,841.15</b>
Exchange Gain Refund		-	-
Aids and Grants		4,678,600,047.25	7,467,727,979.18
<b>Other Revenue - Total</b>		<b>4,678,600,047.25</b>	<b>7,467,727,979.18</b>
<b>Direct Taxes</b>			
Ministry of Agriculture		37,602,352.67	34,345,089.76
Internal Revenue Service		35,663,760,150.58	30,016,007,100.00
Forestry Plant. Proj. (Area J4)		4,714,900.00	2,383,550.00
Bureau of Transportation		28,948,050.00	23,192,713.75
Miscellaneous		-	-
<b>Direct Taxes - Total</b>		<b>35,735,025,453.25</b>	<b>30,075,928,453.51</b>
<b>Licenses</b>			
Internal Revenue Service		1,056,705,314.46	1,529,147,971.95
Ministry of Agriculture		10,150,220.29	966,857.39
Min. of Forestry		17,497,500.00	11,807,125.00
Forestry Plant. Proj. (Area J4)		1,006,250.00	-
Min. of Commerce & Industries		706,849,052.13	731,337,970.00
Bureau of Transportation		-	-
Ministry of Environment		7,380,000.00	11,066,080.00
Min. of Community Devp. & Co-op		10,812,823.43	10,213,580.00
Ogun State Housing Corporation		22,005,830.00	17,838,622.04
Ogun State Building Production Management Authority		-	29,594,401.56

Ogun State Water Corporation	1,406,770.00	5,691,513.00
Ministry of Physical Planning	179,333,400.00	
Min. of Health	1,621,465.00	5,030,605.00
Ogun State Alternate Medicine Board	16,005,000.00	
College of Health Tech, Ilese	67,087,156.46	15,900,652.20
Ministry of Culture and Tourism	4,892,800.00	7,048,100.00
Min. of Youth & Sports	-	1,053,228.48
Ministry of Information and Strategy	296,050.00	171,500.00
Tai Solarin University of Education	433,922,089.66	-
Gateway ICT Institute Itori	135,390,514.72	66,831,867.00
Min. of Education, Science & Technology	93,144,184.00	101,039,965.00
Ogun State Library Board	460,000.00	197,000.00
Min. of Women Affairs, SW & CD	5,805,000.00	4,192,100.00
<b>Licenses - Total</b>	<b>2,771,771,420.15</b>	<b>2,549,129,138.62</b>
<b>Fines</b>		
Judiciary	61,040,394.82	63,985,483.00
Traffic Compliance & Enforcement.	55,873,824.81	58,728,459.62
Min. of Agriculture	-	-
Min. of Forestry	21,428,796.90	6,504,405.00
Bureau of Transportation	54,586,847.28	-
Forestry Plant. Proj. (Area J4)	244,000.00	688,700.00
Ministry of Environment	18,162,752.53	57,951,800.25
Ogun State Environmental Protection Agency	45,050,161.25	21,500,000.00
Ogun State Housing Corporation	12,463,252.00	-
Ogun State Water Corporation	-	181,565.00
Ogun State Urban & Regional Planning Board	53,593,823.00	-
Ogun State Building Production Management Authority	750,100.00	-
Ministry of Physical Planning	21,940,299.44	-
Min. of Health	-	-
Min. of Education, Science & Technology	-	-
Gateway Industrial & Petro - Gas Institute	1,561,800.00	-
<b>Fines - Total</b>	<b>346,696,052.03</b>	<b>209,540,412.87</b>
<b>Total Non - Exchange Revenue</b>	<b>104,920,347,325.12</b>	<b>91,397,383,825.33</b>



**NOTE 4**  
**REVENUE FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS**  
**DETAILS**

	REF. NOTE	31st December 2021 N	31st December 2020 N
<b>Fees</b>			
Ogun State liaison Office		-	-
Min. of Finance		16,149,207,708.15	-
Office of the Accountant-General		621,449,666.27	245,491,548.26
Office of Auditor General (State)		4,090,100.00	3,260,400.00
Office of Auditor General (L/Govt.)		-	80,000.00
Bureau of Estab.and Training		6,955,250.00	36,774,811.00
Civil Service Commission		3,159,000.00	919,000.00
House of Assembly Service Commission		-	-
Customary Court of Appeal		3,633,900.00	-
Judiciary		1,498,400.00	4,888,550.00
Judicial Service Commission		-	-
Min. of Agriculture		8,573,166.66	26,642,020.79
Min. of Forestry		1,394,625.50	14,329,367.80
O.G.A.D.E.P		-	-
Ogun State Water Corporation		172,500.00	-
Forestry Plant. Proj. (Area J4)		-	8,653,000.00
Min. of Commerce & Industries		76,664,874.00	58,978,500.00
Ministry of Works		12,538,215.00	305,807,715.01
Ministry of Special Duties		7,337,900.00	-
Bureau of Transportation		1,502,170.00	1,114,000.00
Parks & Garages Board		11,335,400.00	5,640,000.00
Ministry of Environment		69,892,000.00	49,013,828.33
Ogun State Environmental Protection Agency		3,440,000.00	33,650,000.00
Min. of Community Devp. & Co-op		4,074,500.00	3,193,500.00
Ogun State Housing Corporation		620,127,818.58	299,033,972.63
OPIC		1,730,132,978.60	287,281,711.34
Bureau of Lands and Survey		16,068,415,249.73	3,522,794,911.03
Ogun State Urban & Regional Planning Board		1,845,789,610.19	1,492,922,758.17
Ogun State Building Production Management Authority		81,776,372.06	-
Ministry of Physical Planning		283,458,246.63	301,529,981.68
Olabisi Onabanjo Univ.Teaching Hosp.		3,199,681.51	4,060,843.06
State Hospital Sokenu, Abeokuta		35,866,485.00	60,472,958.00
State Hospital Ota		-	54,605,100.00
State Hospital Isara		6,475,200.00	9,677,010.50
Min. of Health		56,165,300.00	25,191,574.00
Christian Pilgrims welfare Board		-	-
Muslim Pilgrims welfare Board		6,565,850.00	-

Ministry of Culture and Tourism	145,000.00	-
Min. of Youth & Sports	954,657.92	-
Ogun State Sports Council	-	-
Ministry of Information and Strategy	-	-
State Universal Basic Education Board	1,470,000.00	-
Teaching Service Commission	1,643,805.06	-
Olabisi Onabanjo University	4,290,495,769.84	658,304,056.75
Tai Solarin University of Education	3,252,515,441.74	343,241,704.71
Moshood Abiola Polytechnic	1,381,327,910.57	805,262,405.35
Gateway Stadium Ilaro	-	-
Gateway Stadium Sagamu	-	-
Moshood Abiola University of Science and Technology	-	-
Ogun State Polytechnic Ipokia	-	-
Gateway Polytechnic Igbesa	707,596,534.20	484,655,849.76
Gateway Polytechnic Sapaade	839,543,700.00	552,113,510.00
Abraham Adesanya Polytechnic Ijebu Igbo	373,158,819.10	265,306,758.28
Gateway ICT Institute Itori	313,457,341.40	181,244,413.27
College of Health Technology	471,006,463.60	108,497,052.60
Tai Solarin College of Education, Omu	201,623,200.00	90,762,320.00
Gateway Industrial & Petro - Gas Institute	9,794,797.00	2,644,352.00
Min. of Education, Science & Technology	724,154,982.74	649,923,567.90
Min. of Women Affairs, SW & CD	3,217,000.00	2,006,000.00
<b>Fees - Total</b>	<b>50,296,997,591.05</b>	<b>10,999,969,052.22</b>
<b>Sales</b>		
Min. of Finance	92,633,021.77	-
Ministry of Budget and Planning	-	15,000.00
Bureau of Estab. and Training	7,743,500.00	5,884,003.00
Civil Service Commission	15,572,000.00	1,068,500.00
House of Assembly Service Commission	1,504,000.00	-
Judiciary Service Commission	660,000.00	2,750,000.00
Min. of Agriculture	340,182.00	2,516,650.54
Min. of Forestry	133,728,489.33	89,276,061.85
Agricultural Development Corporation	33,986,031.32	1,208,003.63
Agro services Corporation	11,844,410.00	16,540,520.00
Forestry Plant. Proj. (Area J4)	102,067,450.00	619,000.00
Cassava Rev. Programme.	-	-
OSAMCA	3,047,000.00	-
Min. of Community Devp. & Co-op	670,000.00	15,000.00

Housing Project	930,034,092.00	25,886,350.00
Ogun State Housing Corporation	1,151,778,688.21	387,214,165.27
OPIC	1,362,441,761.80	1,004,016,114.48
Bureau of Lands and Survey	17,795,058.00	13,135,000.00
Hospital Management Board	-	1,025,000.00
Olabisi Onabanjo Univ.Teaching Hosp.	3,674,980.00	3,603,790.00
Ogun State Building Production Management Authority	479,100.00	-
Ministry of Physical Planning	28,706,179.00	-
State Hospital Sokenu, Abeokuta	131,388,543.00	100,185,270.00
State Hospital Ijebu Ode	127,896,848.78	94,003,039.47
State Hospital Ota	92,253,115.00	95,056,571.00
State Hospital Ilaro	14,224,818.00	13,605,175.50
State Hospital Isara	31,725,170.00	23,782,915.00
Min. of Health	11,952,000.00	9,750,000.00
Christian Pilgrims welfare Board	132,000.00	148,500.00
Muslim Pilgrims welfare Board	-	3,750,650.00
Ministry of Culture and Tourism	2,500,000.00	-
Gateway Football Club	-	-
Teaching Service Commission	-	1,054,700.00
Ogun State Broadcasting Corp.	127,162,688.14	114,526,124.97
Ogun State Television	159,187,020.25	146,507,622.41
Ogun State Printing Corporation	627,350.00	652,100.00
State Universal Basic Education Board	2,762,000.00	5,832,550.00
Olabisi Onabanjo University	6,742,238.23	2,231,439.23
Tai Solarin University of Education	30,101,167.10	25,256,661.09
Moshood Abiola Polytechnic	62,511,895.50	32,372,976.50
Ogun State Polytechnic Ipokia	-	-
Gateway Polytechnic Igbesa	23,084,275.00	25,731,856.00
Abraham Adesanya Polytechnic Ijebu Igbo	-	6,434,860.00
Gateway ICT Institute Itori	11,001,164.50	-
College of Health Technology	36,987,716.34	20,706,828.80
Tai Solarin College of Education,Omu	483,311.68	703,600.20
Gateway Industrial & Petro - Gas Institute	182,320.00	41,010.00
Min. of Education, Science & Technology	152,228,929.16	204,713,754.01
Ogun State Water Corporation	291,450.00	1,008,325.00
<b>Sales - Total</b>	<b>4,924,131,964.11</b>	<b>2,482,829,687.95</b>
<b>Earnings</b>		
Office of the Governor	65,724,634.32	121,277,223.61
Civil Service Commission	375,000.00	315,000.00

Ministry of Justice	124,021,605.54	122,939,627.16
Judiciary	63,565,341.95	46,169,226.34
Min. of Agriculture	73,919,513.44	45,336,519.81
Min. of Forestry	29,318,000.00	29,869,550.00
Agricultural Development Corporation	369,999,775.57	179,330,008.55
Agro services Corporation	13,962,550.00	22,114,400.00
Forestry Plant. Proj. (Area J4)	1,567,100.00	75,260,400.00
O.G.A.D.E.P	-	-
OSAMCA	-	-
Bureau of Transportation	-	-
Parks & Garages Board	-	8,920,500.00
Ogun State Environmental Protection Agency	23,821,200.00	17,780,000.00
Ogun State Waste Management Authority	73,005,606.67	-
Min. of Community Devp. & Co-op	200,000.00	180,000.00
Ogun State Housing Corporation	400,000.00	5,915,000.00
OPIC	293,510,740.49	612,756,669.91
Ogun State Water Corporation	7,818,975.00	38,109,350.22
Hospital Management Board	18,178,681.50	14,268,772.75
Min. of Health	-	-
Olabisi Onabanjo Univ.Teaching Hosp.	652,654,973.57	470,238,057.83
State Hospital Sokenu, Abeokuta	185,592,605.00	130,712,815.00
State Hospital Ijebu Ode	345,210,332.60	188,024,018.40
State Hospital Ota	149,663,713.90	67,935,472.86
State Hospital Ilaro	45,559,314.00	30,709,250.00
State Hospital Isara	25,587,400.00	9,039,535.00
Primary Health Care Devt. Board	-	-
Ministry of Culture and Tourism	8,000,000.00	1,259,000.00
Ogun State Sports Council	1,835,200.00	448,455.00
M K O Abiola Stadium	3,251,000.00	1,600,000.00
Otunba Dipo Dina Int'l Stadium Ijebu Ode	2,714,000.00	938,247.50
Gateway Stadium Ilaro	200,500.00	102,432.50
Gateway Stadium Sagamu	-	260,765.00
Ministry of Information and Strategy	14,621,500.00	8,826,170.00
Bureau of Information Technology	-	-
Ogun State Television	1,931,709.30	148,500.00
Ogun State Signage and Advertising Agency	372,858,195.67	152,873,707.39
Teaching Service Commission	-	6,521,606.00
Ogun State Printing Corporation	100,236,740.00	32,430,025.02
Olabisi Onabanjo University	5,864,433.10	61,525.00

Moshood Abiola Polytechnic	64,879,692.12	74,587,258.20
MAUSTECH	-	-
Ogun State Polytechnic Ipokia	-	-
Gateway Polytechnic Igbesa	20,323,400.00	8,327,492.70
Gateway Polytechnic Sapaade	4,594,348.38	30,703,935.00
Abraham Adesanya Polytechnic Ijebu Igbo	-	3,698,550.00
College of Health Technology	112,762,910.44	9,666,842.80
Min. of Education, Science & Technology	35,816,010.25	14,011,000.00
Ogun State Library Board	1,430,000.00	215,000.00
Human Capital Develop. Programme	-	-
<b>Earnings - Total</b>	<b>3,314,976,702.81</b>	<b>2,583,881,909.55</b>
<b>Rent on Government Buildings</b>		
Office of the Governor	11,245,500.00	-
Office of the Head of Service	7,317,994.18	6,408,999.88
Bureau of Estab.and Training	551,602.00	-
Min. of Forestry	-	900,269.39
Min. of Health	-	2,448,000.00
Agro services Corporation	2,016,800.00	1,397,700.00
Forestry Plant. Proj. (Area J4)	1,318,600.00	453,700.00
Ogun State Market Development Board	46,623,600.00	42,193,083.33
Ogun State Environmental Protection Agency	-	-
Ogun State Housing Corporation	43,197,279.18	38,764,627.77
OPIC	-	145,770,568.58
Bureau of Lands and Survey	-	-
Olabisi Onabanjo Univ.Teaching Hosp.	1,573,625.00	1,150,081.00
OGEPA	-	-
Ogun State Sports Council	-	98,400.00
M K O Abiola Stadium	-	1,387,092.50
Ministry of Culture and Tourism	2,984,977.50	-
Min. of Youth & Sports	1,574,000.00	-
Ministry of Information and Strategy	447,500.00	-
Otunba Dipo Dina Int'l Stadium Ijebu Ode	1,174,000.00	481,277.50
Gateway Stadium Sagamu	582,000.00	124,000.00
Gateway Polytechnic Sapaade	-	-
<b>Rent on Government Buildings - Total</b>	<b>120,607,477.86</b>	<b>241,577,799.95</b>

**Rent On Lands and Others**

Min. of Agriculture	172,347,222.50	32,923,066.41
Ministry of Information and Strategy	-	-
Olabisi Onabanjo University	-	4,005,050.00
Bureau of Lands and Survey	261,393,541.55	123,010,768.22
Min. of Health	-	-
Min. of Forestry	16,125,692.50	-
M K O Abiola Stadium	-	444,000.00
Min. of Youth & Sports	1,113,500.00	-
Otunba Dipo Dina Int'l Stadium Ijebu Ode	-	-
Gateway Stadium Sagamu	60,000.00	-
Ministry of Information and Strategy	-	468,000.00
Ogun State Environmental Protection Agency	1,650,000.00	4,000,000.00
Ogun State Housing Corporation	23,002,841.78	-
OPIC	1,314,802,071.86	-
<b>Rent on Government Land - Total</b>	<b>1,790,494,870.19</b>	<b>164,850,884.63</b>

**Investment Income**

Office of the Accountant-General	-	60,453,366.57
Min. of Agriculture	6,306,927.00	-
OSAMCA	9,662,617.14	-
OPIC	57,197,766.10	7,434,396.97
Ogun State Housing Corporation	202,818.38	-
M K O Abiola Stadium	-	-
Tai Solarin College of Education, Omu	38,359,753.05	21,175,032.80
Abraham Adesanya Polytechnic Ijebu Igbo	37,420,100.00	-
Gateway Industrial & Petro - Gas Institute	1,190,700.00	-
Agro services Corporation	1,500.00	-
<b>Investment Income - Total</b>	<b>150,342,181.67</b>	<b>89,062,796.34</b>

**Extra-Ordinary Items**

Min. of Finance	-	640,905,896.25
Miscellaneous	748,659,510.58	213,109,735.22
Internal Revenue Service	2,850,000.00	-
Ogun State Environmental Protection Agency	10,575,761.31	26,065,756.92
Olabisi Onabanjo Univ. Teaching Hosp.	-	-
Bureau of Lands and Survey	1,429,210.00	-
Min. of Community Devp. & Co-op	-	-
Ogun State Housing Corporation	90,762.46	-



Olabisi Onabanjo University	-	11,331,808.15
Tai Solarin University of Education	-	20,708,554.70
Gateway Polytechnic Igbesa	-	-
Gateway Polytechnic Saapade	377,145,000.00	148,214,300.00
Abraham Adesanya Polytechnic Ijebu Igbo	50,727,507.60	27,327,450.00
College of Health Technology	205,422,629.05	64,517,970.40
Tai Solarin College of Education,Omu	52,160,010.00	8,154,700.00
Gateway Industrial & Petro - Gas Institute	-	4,013,150.00
<b>Extra-Ordinary Items - Total</b>	<b>1,449,060,391.00</b>	<b>1,164,349,321.64</b>
<b>Total Exchange Revenue</b>	<b>62,046,611,178.70</b>	<b>17,726,521,452.28</b>
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>166,966,958,503.81</b>	<b>109,123,905,277.61</b>

#### NOTE 4A

##### Revenue Breakdown Between Allocations and IGR

DETAILS	REF. NOTE	31st December 2021 N	31st December 2020 N
Cash Internally Generated Revenue		74,626,320,416.65	48,686,087,968.72
Accrued Internally Generated Revenue	4B	26,273,783,687.48	1,875,031,488.56
<b>Sub Total of Internally Generated Revenue</b>		<b>100,900,104,104.13</b>	<b>50,561,119,457.28</b>
Statutory Allocation	4C	37,774,397,949.79	34,577,106,463.13
Value Added Tax	4C	23,613,856,402.65	16,517,951,378.02
<b>Sub Total of Allocation</b>		<b>61,388,254,352.44</b>	<b>51,095,057,841.15</b>
Exchange Gain Refund		-	-
Grants, Subventions & Donations	4D	4,678,600,047.25	7,467,727,979.18
<b>Sub-Total of Other Revenue</b>		<b>4,678,600,047.25</b>	<b>7,467,727,979.18</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL OF REVENUE</b>		<b>166,966,958,503.81</b>	<b>109,123,905,277.61</b>

#### NOTE 4B

##### MDA/CLASS OF REVENUE

	31st December 2021 N	31st December 2020 N
Internal Revenue SUBEB (Pry Sch Teachers)	1,479,624,044.06	1,299,278,525.76
Internal Revenue Service Political Functionaries	38,075,880.00	32,390,547.62
Internal Revenue Service Local Government Staff	612,332,763.06	543,362,415.18
Ministry of Finance ( Land Use Charge)	15,553,317,890.36	-
Bureau of Lands and Survey (Plot Allocation /Layout Fees)	8,590,433,110.00	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,273,783,687.48</b>	<b>1,875,031,488.56</b>



Tunde Aregbesola  
Accountant-General/Permanent Secretary  
19 April, 2022

SCHEDULE OF FAAC ALLOCATION FOR THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER,2021

4C

MONTH	STATUTORY ALLOCATION N	EXCESS PPT/ AUGUMENTATION N	EXCHANGE GAIN N	ECOLOGICAL FUNDS N	EXCESS BANK CHARGES REFUND N	STAMP DUTY N	FOREX EQUALIZATION N	NON OIL PROCEEDS N	JUDGEMENT DEBT N	SOLID MINERALS N	SUB TOTAL N	VAT N	TOTAL N
JANUARY	2,548,049,376.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,531,269.88	-	-	2,601,580,646.80	1,801,503,629.83	4,403,084,276.63
FEBRUARY	2,224,089,854.66	-	-	59,930,564.95	3,295,906.34	116,372,325.83	47,910,912.61	1,418,034.98	-	-	2,453,017,599.37	1,730,792,994.06	4,183,810,593.43
MARCH	2,303,467,101.73	-	17,314,081.92	62,548,939.68	5,291,966.98	116,372,325.83	-	191,098,807.76	-	-	2,696,093,223.90	2,080,407,656.80	4,776,500,880.70
APRIL	2,578,234,928.34	127,399,205.18	12,710,426.79	73,452,618.13	3,584,490.77	116,372,325.83	-	-	-	-	2,911,753,995.04	2,131,083,049.17	5,042,837,044.21
MAY	2,181,387,777.85	127,399,205.18	9,712,056.07	-	5,033,462.07	116,372,325.83	-	318,498,012.94	-	268,466,759.41	3,026,869,599.35	2,192,112,491.44	5,218,982,090.79
JUNE	3,499,628,178.55	-	21,537,247.06	153,081,268.28	596,416.07	116,372,325.83	-	-	-	-	3,791,215,435.79	1,863,188,285.08	5,654,403,720.87
JULY	3,715,611,174.38	-	13,770,540.30	-	381,338.04	-	-	-	-	-	3,729,763,052.72	1,690,591,028.46	5,420,354,081.18
AUGUST	2,938,105,346.44	52,277,277.17	16,132,547.32	179,291,762.54	11,902,273.19	-	-	318,498,012.94	-	-	3,516,207,219.60	2,007,849,660.77	5,524,056,880.37
SEPTEMBER	3,429,855,279.81	481,508.63	17,387,811.79	92,421,250.05	-	-	-	-	10,435,840.75	-	3,550,581,691.03	1,971,183,490.45	5,521,765,181.48
OCTOBER	2,243,640,342.25	318,498,012.94	18,576,169.98	-	-	-	-	636,996,025.88	-	-	3,217,710,551.05	1,816,911,729.88	5,034,622,280.93
NOVEMBER	2,881,282,087.69	86,917,209.41	24,177,056.53	77,716,584.74	2,789,476.74	-	-	-	-	-	3,072,882,415.11	2,140,983,354.44	5,213,865,769.55
DECEMBER	3,092,801,781.96	-	29,757,708.29	84,163,029.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,206,722,520.03	2,187,249,032.27	5,393,971,552.30
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33,636,153,230.58</b>	<b>712,972,418.51</b>	<b>181,075,646.05</b>	<b>782,606,018.15</b>	<b>32,875,330.20</b>	<b>581,861,629.15</b>	<b>47,910,912.61</b>	<b>1,520,040,164.38</b>	<b>10,435,840.75</b>	<b>268,466,759.41</b>	<b>37,774,397,949.79</b>	<b>23,613,856,402.65</b>	<b>61,388,254,352.44</b>



Tunde Aregbesola  
Accountant-General/Permanent Secretary  
19 April,2022

**NOTE 4D****Grants, Subventions & Donations**

	<b>31st December 2021</b>	<b>31st December 2020</b>
	<b>N</b>	<b>N</b>
State Fiscal, Transparency, Accountability And Sustainability Program For Result [SFTAS P4R]	2,625,780,000.00	5,488,000,000.00
COVID-19 Grants	98,400.00	1,723,849,463.05
WHO/UNICEF/UNFPA	282,946,609.25	110,034,675.00
Value Chain Development Programme (VCDP)	-	56,301,243.77
Conditional Cash Transfer	10,256,276.51	31,081,087.36
State Operations Coordinating Unit [SOCU]	141,314,804.03	58,461,510.00
NCDC/State Covid 19 Response	50,037,311.99	-
Saving One Million Lives	872,215,860.12	-
Nigeria For Women	633,861,622.99	-
Nigeria Erosion And Watershed Management Project [NEWMAP]	62,089,162.36	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,678,600,047.25</b>	<b>7,467,727,979.18</b>

**NOTE 5A****EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**

DETAILS	REF. NOTE	<b>31st December 2021</b>	<b>31st December 2020</b>
		<b>N</b>	<b>N</b>
Salary		60,040,893,374.20	52,142,825,765.22
Non-Regular Allowances		500,349,864.98	-
Leave Bonus		1,249,040,189.84	1,010,661,459.88
Wardrobe/Outfit Allowance		7,170,000.00	-
Furniture Allowance		109,037,118.68	-
Contributory Pension		3,621,328,753.68	3,059,847,095.43
<b>Total</b>		<b>65,527,819,301.38</b>	<b>56,213,334,320.53</b>

Employee benefits are establishment cost for all employees, including political office holders.

Salary is the composition of Basic pay and other allowances (Rent allowance, Transport allowance, Meal allowance and Utility allowance)

Contributory Pension is the employee and employer's share of pension paid/due to Pension Fund Administrators

**NOTE 5B****SOCIAL BENEFITS**

DETAILS	REF. NOTE	<b>31st December 2020</b>	<b>31st December 2019</b>
		<b>N</b>	<b>N</b>
Gratuity		6,064,615,558.46	5,104,867,243.47
Civilian Pension		11,869,949,311.24	10,683,394,624.15
Death Benefit		300,000.00	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>17,934,864,869.70</b>	<b>15,788,261,867.62</b>

**NOTE 6****TRAVEL AND TRANSPORT - GENERAL**

DETAILS	REF. NOTE	31st December 2021 N	31st December 2020 N
Local Travel &Transport:Training		585,927,238.52	175,187,538.06
Local Travel &Transport: Others		556,509,609.26	438,344,562.04
International Travel & Transport: Training		58,276,463.74	120,898,211.00
International Travel & Transport: Others		255,537,335.00	112,535,958.50
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,456,250,646.52</b>	<b>846,966,269.60</b>

**NOTE 7****UTILITIES**

DETAILS	REF. NOTE	31st December 2021 N	31st December 2020 N
Electricity Charges		268,333,494.95	237,894,799.93
Telephone Charges		95,478,926.13	94,371,983.60
Internet Access Charges		163,411,435.89	83,089,539.32
Satellite Broadcasting Access Charges		1,519,000.00	856,975.00
Water Rates		9,121,840.72	12,994,650.00
sewage charges /waste management		889,138,609.72	793,201,502.00
Leased Communication Lines (s)		-	980,000.00
Software charges		22,753,600.00	11,582,385.31
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,449,756,907.41</b>	<b>1,234,971,835.16</b>

**NOTE 8****MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES - GENERAL**

DETAILS	REF. NOTE	31st December 2021 N	31st December 2020 N
Office Stationeries/Computer Consumable		767,809,241.28	620,865,812.08
Books		12,731,026.72	6,245,000.00
Newspapaers		27,839,631.67	28,355,433.69
Magazines & Periodicals		221,556,404.00	271,544,698.08
Printing of Non-Security Documents (Hanzards, Bills)		278,210,867.43	140,526,357.22
Printing of Security Documennts		248,239,485.26	151,276,108.61



Drugs/Laboratory/Medical Supplies	427,324,577.62	216,739,014.32
Field & Camping materials supplies	18,000,000.00	-
Uniform & Other Clothing	60,513,161.50	34,494,243.75
Teaching Aids/Instruction Materials	26,263,628.36	22,208,111.65
Food stuff/catering materials	82,749,880.00	100,640,275.00
Production, Publication And Circulation Of Annual Financial Statements	100,000.00	
Production Of Reports To Public Accounts Committee	500,000.00	
Supplies of Chemicals	46,820,000.00	34,151,875.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,218,657,903.84</b>	<b>1,627,046,929.40</b>

Materials and supplies are consumables procured and used by government organizations in course of service delivery

**NOTE 9**

**MAINTENANCE SERVICE-GENERAL**

DETAILS	REF. NOTE	31st December 2021 N	31st December 2020 N
Maintenance of Motor Vehicle/Transport Equipment		590,722,302.47	602,961,210.50
Maintenance of Office Furniture		149,844,897.80	70,367,500.68
Maintenance of Office Building/Residential Quarters		242,954,266.05	184,556,460.22
Maintenance of Office/IT Equipment		259,964,100.25	181,945,613.66
Maintenance of Plants/Generators		116,613,897.16	144,535,303.72
Other Maintenance Services		342,401,088.94	591,746,563.91
Maintenance of Street Lightings		350,000.00	4,830,250.00
Maintenance of Communication Equipt.		2,616,288.00	5,198,250.00
Maintenance of Market/Public Places		3,912,850.00	4,300,000.00
Minor Road Maintenance		2,974,556.57	1,297,800.00
Maintenance of rising /distribution Mains		2,868,800.00	5,403,350.00
Maint.of Plantation & Pasture		8,355,450.00	15,323,900.00
Maintenance of Public Schools		655,965,428.50	412,505,790.00
Maintenance of Borehole Schemes		1,460,267.25	1,469,302.75
Maintenance of Govt. Chapel & Mosque		7,484,000.00	1,918,000.00
Maintenance of Govt. House Clinic		2,000,000.00	-
Maintenance of Presidential & Other Lodges		21,961,000.00	38,265,590.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,412,449,192.99</b>	<b>2,266,624,885.44</b>

**NOTE 10  
TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING**

DETAILS	REF. NOTE	31st December 2021 N	31st December 2020 N
Local Training		524,162,949.22	137,855,219.25
International Training		110,533,836.48	17,885,300.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>634,696,785.70</b>	<b>155,740,519.25</b>

**NOTE 11  
OTHER SERVICES**

DETAILS	REF. NOTE	31st December 2021 N	31st December 2020 N
Security Services		2,909,322,641.47	2,155,567,168.16
Office Rent		17,777,656.85	20,821,556.54
Residential Rent		380,000.00	400,000.00
Cleaning and Fumigation Services		163,478,768.47	133,771,269.19
Land Use Charges		3,624,300.55	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,094,583,367.34</b>	<b>2,310,559,993.89</b>

**NOTE 12  
CONSULTING AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES**

DETAILS	REF. NOTE	31st December 2021 N	31st December 2020 N
Information Technology Consulting		1,300,000.00	<b>550,000.00</b>
Legal Services		91,808,524.33	25,376,307.00
Architectural Services		-	-
Surveying Services		1,870,000.00	11,529,125.25
Agricultural Consulting		3,060,681.00	-
Auditing Of Accounts		30,853,950.00	16,843,150.00
Consultancy Services/Fees		3,161,452,268.92	1,518,778,050.00
Professional Fees		101,607,737.37	43,871,466.56
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,391,953,161.62</b>	<b>1,616,948,098.81</b>

**NOTE 13  
FUEL AND LUBRICANTS**

DETAILS	REF. NOTE	31st December 2021 N	31st December 2020 N
Motor Vehicle Fuel Cost		548,122,918.60	647,623,301.41
Other Transport/Equipment Fuel Cost		3,073,338.62	64,599,973.69
Plant/Generator Fuel Cost		560,602,170.66	390,014,294.51
Cooking Gas/Fuel Cost		528,500.00	469,300.00
Bank Charges		36,751,205.51	7,362,220.73
Insurance Premium		51,991,879.06	34,759,672.70
Other CRF Bank Charges		-	186,080.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,201,070,012.45</b>	<b>1,145,014,843.04</b>

**NOTE 14  
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES**

DETAILS	REF. NOTE	31st December 2021 N	31st December 2020 N
Refreshment & Meals		743,614,816.37	484,627,209.15
Honorarium & Sitting Allowance		273,470,635.84	455,723,398.42
Publicity & Advertisements		291,952,174.65	151,353,808.22
Medical Expenses - Local		101,222,387.50	85,771,218.50
Postages & Courier Services		70,327,549.63	62,318,571.20
Welfare Packages		3,451,520,199.53	2,536,019,476.96
Subscription to Professional Bodies		14,268,907.25	10,002,055.04
Sporting Activities		134,591,680.00	41,966,800.00
Direct Teaching & Laboratory Cost		4,295,620.00	4,542,437.00
Annual Budget Expenses / Administration		4,729,500.00	-
Contingency		4,313,202,417.88	-
Recruitment and Appointment (Serv. Wide)		-	5,500,000.00
Discipline and Appointment (Service Wide)		-	2,143,200.00
Promotion (Service wide)		-	3,298,750.00
Medical Expenses-International		-	20,000,000.00
Special Days/Celebrations		513,129,658.14	216,150,551.23
Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation		409,923,574.35	79,293,016.25
Research and Documentation		25,671,514.23	16,407,221.38
Pilgrimage and Religious Festivals		17,165,904.00	18,457,495.00
Accreditation & Subscription to Educational Bodies		512,258,448.96	29,061,532.05
Examination Expenses		860,710,167.15	92,428,552.55

Disaster Management	29,053,271.23	34,634,730.00
Sports academy/sign on fees	-	1,000,000.00
Other Expenses	-	1,543,172,341.14
Other Expenses - Unremitted WHT and VAT	3,246,831,243.40	1,437,215,572.88
Public Enlightenment Programme	264,538,262.33	245,411,641.98
Conduct of Survey	6,951,142.70	1,375,000.00
Fair, Festival and Expo	86,496,859.07	22,518,100.00
Contingencies-Other recurrent cost	-	5,265,423,861.62
Motor Vehicle Advances	-	1,000,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,375,925,934.21</b>	<b>12,866,816,540.57</b>

**NOTE 15**

**GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS GENERAL**

	REF. NOTE	31st December 2021	31st December 2020
DETAILS		N	N
Grants to Communities/NGOs		2,880,000.00	150,000.00
Grants to Local Governments		2,378,294,403.60	481,434,938.47
External Financial Obligations		22,153,781.34	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,403,328,184.94</b>	<b>481,584,938.47</b>

Grants to Local Governments are grants made by the State Government to the Local Governments for the augmentation of recurrent expenditures and other operations.

**NOTE 16**

**RECEIVABLES**

	REF. NOTE	31st December 2021	31st December 2020
DETAILS		N	N
Statutory Allocation		3,092,801,781.96	2,354,246,893.27
Excess PPT		-	-
NNPC Refund		-	-
Exchange Gain		29,757,708.29	22,120,904.62
Excess Bank Charges Refund		-	-
Good and Valuable Consideration		84,163,029.78	-
Solid Minerals		-	-
Forex Equalization		-	39,282,107.36
Non Oil Proceed		-	-
Judgement Debt		-	-
Interventon Fund		-	-
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>3,206,722,520.03</b>	<b>2,415,649,905.25</b>



Value Added Tax	2,187,249,032.27	1,945,688,447.85
Internal Revenue Service -Federal MDAs Unremitted PAYE-IPPIS	1,782,863,444.76	3,833,877,182.64
Internal Revenue Service -Federal MDAs Unremitted PAYE- Non IPPIS	4,573,656,566.76	4,573,656,566.76
Internal Revenue SUBEB (Pry Sch Teachers)	2,778,902,569.82	1,299,278,525.76
Internal Revenue Service Political Functionaries	70,466,427.62	32,390,547.62
Internal Revenue Service Local Government Staff	1,155,695,178.24	543,362,415.18
Ministry of Finance ( Land Use Charge)	15,553,317,890.36	-
Bureau of Lands and Survey (Plot Allocation /Layout Fees)	8,590,433,110.00	-
Advances	461,674,591.97	439,689,481.71
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>37,154,258,811.80</b>	<b>12,667,943,167.52</b>
Provision for impairment of receivables (Doubtful Debt)	<b>8,072,196,266.37</b>	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,288,785,065.46</b>	<b>15,083,593,072.77</b>

These are earned revenues and staff related advances not yet collected as at year end.

A provision for impairment of receivables is established at 20% when there is objective evidence that the entity will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms

#### NOTE 17

##### Depreciation and Amortization

DETAILS	REF. NOTE	31st December 2021 N	31st December 2020 N
Building		1,285,747,898.87	677,637,583.10
Plant & Machinery		399,414,458.91	911,228,245.28
Furniture & Fittings		421,513,651.31	260,959,103.46
Infrastructure Assets-Roads and Bridges		8,236,630,711.42	6,145,925,868.52
Infrastructure Assets-Others		659,888,663.98	366,850,946.51
Fixed Asset-General		2,541,007,316.90	1,128,666,971.05
Specialised Asset-General		76,543,664.72	-
Office and Other Equipment		665,841,136.31	-
Investment Property		208,244,640.20	-
Biological Assets		35,600,129.86	-
Intangible Asset Amortization		1,338,436,907.19	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>15,868,869,179.66</b>	<b>9,491,268,717.91</b>

Depreciation expense is systematic allocation of depreciable amount of an item of property, plant and equipment over its useful life. Depreciation begins when the property, plant and equipment is available for use. The useful life of each asset is reassessed at the end of every reporting period and where expectation differs from previous projections, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimates and treated prospectively. Depreciation is charged in the year of construction of acquisition and none is charged in the year of disposal or asset retirement.

**NOTE 18****REIMBURSABLES FROM FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**

DETAILS	REF. NOTE	31st December 2021 N	31st December 2020 N
Refund for the Construction of Federal Government Roads		21,663,124,217.90	<b>21,663,124,217.90</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>21,663,124,217.90</b>	<b>21,663,124,217.90</b>

Reimbursables from Federal Government include amount still outstanding in respect of re-construction of Federal Government roads by the State Government.

**NOTE 19****INVENTORY**

DETAILS	REF. NOTE	31st December 2021 N	31st December 2020 N
Land		1,494,103,832,417.00	1,494,103,832,417.00
Building		2,358,000,000.00	2,358,000,000.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,496,461,832,417.00</b>	<b>1,496,461,832,417.00</b>

These are inventory of government acquired lands and inventory of buildings for commercial sale.

**NOTE 20****CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT**

DETAILS	REF. NOTE	31st December 2021 N
SUBEB FGN-UBEC Sterling		575,534,736.28
Ministry of Budget & Planning FGN CGS		170,448,440.80
Water Corporation(Urban Water Supply Reform)		2,207,746,042.26
Save One Million Lives		870,731,332.83
Ogun State Rural Access And Agricultural Marketing Project [RAAMP]		1,636,266,452.04
Ogun State Economic Transformation Project [OGSTEP]		784,117,940.97
Boards Institutions and Corporations		4,786,651,102.70
Abestone MFB		(1,047.46)
Abigi MFB		-
Access Bank		7,968,890,805.83
Alekun MFB		-
Astra Polaris MFB		3,067,284.02
Diamond Bank		1,211,058.53
Eco Bank		24,128,503.81
Emeralds MFB		-

FCMB	69,766,324.23
Fidelity Bank	156,729,208.70
First Bank	14,918,091,933.66
Foresight MFB	-
Gateway Savings and Loans	3,282,662.23
GTB	30,077,553.33
Heritage Bank	76,898,055.89
Ikene MFB	-
Keystone Bank	2,493,500.48
Lavender MFB	-
Riverside MFB	-
Polaris (Skye) Bank	85,637,733.67
Providus Bank	24,820,995.01
Stanbic Bank	111,294,590.70
Sterling Bank	226,736,707.84
Trust Microfinance Bank	7,580,022.03
UBA	103,164,473.11
Union Bank Plc	14,315,127.35
Unity Bank Plc	51,983,227.27
Wema Bank	446,699,819.75
Zenith Bank	93,271,040.43
Unpresented Cheques	(472,491,003.69)
<b>Sub-Total (a)</b>	<b>34,979,144,624.60</b>
<b>Cash Balances of Other Funds of Government</b>	
Access Bank - Motor Vehicle Revolving	15,772,546.35
UBA- Agric Revolving	2,754,576.52
<b>Sub-Total (b)</b>	<b>18,527,122.87</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,997,671,747.47</b>

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) represent tangible items used in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others or for administrative purposes that are expected to be used by more than one accounting period. The schedule below shows the beginning balances of the various classes of PPE, accumulated depreciation, charge for the year and closing balances. Certain PPE have been grouped together as "Infrastructure assets" and they include road networks and bridges.

NOTE 21

	Land	Building	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & Fittings	Infrastructure Assets- Roads and Bridges	Infrastructure Assets- Others	Motor Vehicle	TOTAL
	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦			₦
<b>Deemed Cost</b>								
<b>2020 Opening Balance</b>	3,519,609,332.00	19,913,196,400.03	1,987,273,001.09	400,000,000.00	108,817,389,011.27	-	-	134,637,467,744.39
<b>Addition (2020)</b>	-	2,672,464,244.53	2,568,868,225.29	382,877,310.38	14,101,128,359.18	7,337,018,930.23	3,386,000,913.14	30,448,357,982.75
<b>Reclassification</b>	-				-			-
<b>Retirement</b>	-				-			-
<b>31st Dec,2020 Closing Bal.</b>	<b>3,519,609,332.00</b>	<b>22,585,660,644.56</b>	<b>4,556,141,226.38</b>	<b>782,877,310.38</b>	<b>122,918,517,370.45</b>	<b>7,337,018,930.23</b>	<b>3,386,000,913.14</b>	<b>165,085,825,727.14</b>
<b>ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION</b>								
<b>2020 Opening Balance</b>	-	(597,455,637.56)	(397,454,600.22)	(100,000,000.00)	(5,440,869,450.56)	-	-	(6,535,779,688.35)
<b>Charge in the Year</b>	-	(677,637,583.10)	(911,228,245.28)	(260,959,103.46)	(6,145,925,868.52)	(366,850,946.51)	(1,128,666,971.05)	(9,491,268,717.91)
<b>Reclassification</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Retirement</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Adjustment</b>	-	-	-	(33,333,333.33)	-	-	-	(33,333,333.33)
<b>31st Dec,2020 Closing Bal.</b>	-	(1,275,093,220.66)	(1,308,682,845.49)	(394,292,436.79)	(11,586,795,319.09)	(366,850,946.51)	(1,128,666,971.05)	(16,060,381,739.59)
<b>31st Dec,2020 Carrying Amt.</b>	<b>3,519,609,332.00</b>	<b>21,310,567,423.90</b>	<b>3,247,458,380.89</b>	<b>388,584,873.59</b>	<b>111,331,722,051.36</b>	<b>6,970,167,983.72</b>	<b>2,257,333,942.09</b>	<b>149,025,443,987.55</b>

## NOTE 21

	Land	Building	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & Fittings	Infrastructure Assets- Roads and Bridges	Infrastructure Assets- Others	Fixed Asset- General	Specialised Asset- General	Office and Other Equipment	TOTAL
Deemed Cost	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦
<b>2021 Opening Balance</b>	3,519,609,332.00	22,585,660,644.56	4,556,141,226.38	782,877,310.38	122,918,517,370.45	7,337,018,930.23	3,386,000,913.14	-	-	165,085,825,727.14
<b>Addition (2021)</b>	-	20,268,316,824.89	236,832,280.51	481,663,643.54	41,814,096,858.03	5,860,754,349.29	4,237,021,037.55	765,436,647.18	1,997,523,408.93	75,661,645,049.92
<b>Reclassification</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Retirement</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>31st Dec,2021Closing Bal.</b>	<b>3,519,609,332.00</b>	<b>42,853,977,469.45</b>	<b>4,792,973,506.89</b>	<b>1,264,540,953.92</b>	<b>164,732,614,228.48</b>	<b>13,197,773,279.52</b>	<b>7,623,021,950.69</b>	<b>765,436,647.18</b>	<b>1,997,523,408.93</b>	<b>240,747,470,777.06</b>
<b>ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION</b>										
<b>2021 Opening Balance</b>	-	(1,275,093,220.66)	(1,308,682,845.49)	(394,292,436.79)	(11,586,795,319.09)	(366,850,946.51)	(1,128,666,971.05)	-	-	(16,060,381,739.59)
<b>Charge in the Year</b>	-	(1,285,747,898.87)	(399,414,458.91)	(421,513,651.31)	(8,236,630,711.42)	(659,888,663.98)	(2,541,007,316.90)	(76,543,664.72)	(665,841,136.31)	(14,286,587,502.41)
<b>Reclassification</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Retirement</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Adjustment</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>31st Dec,2021 Closing Bal.</b>	-	(2,560,841,119.53)	(1,708,097,304.40)	(815,806,088.10)	(19,823,426,030.51)	(1,026,739,610.49)	(3,669,674,287.94)	(76,543,664.72)	(665,841,136.31)	(30,346,969,242.00)
<b>31st Dec,2021 Carrying Amt.</b>	<b>3,519,609,332.00</b>	<b>40,293,136,349.92</b>	<b>3,084,876,202.49</b>	<b>448,734,865.82</b>	<b>144,909,188,197.97</b>	<b>12,171,033,669.03</b>	<b>3,953,347,662.75</b>	<b>688,892,982.46</b>	<b>1,331,682,272.62</b>	<b>210,400,501,535.06</b>



Tunde Aregbesola  
Accountant-General/Permanent Secretary  
19 April,2022

**NOTE 22A  
INVESTMENT PROPERTY**

DETAILS	REF. NOTE	31st December 2021 N	31st December 2020 N
Building		6,194,012,980.00	6,194,012,980.00
Addition for the year		2,385,772,628.11	-
Impairment		(250,000,000.00)	-
Depreciation		(208,244,640.20)	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>8,121,540,967.91</b>	<b>6,194,012,980.00</b>

Investment property is land or a building (or part of a building – or both) held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation, or both, rather than for use in the production or supply of goods or

**NOTE 22B  
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS**

DETAILS	REF. NOTE	31st December 2021 N	31st December 2020 N
Opening		356,001,298.55	-
Depreciation		(35,600,129.86)	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>320,401,168.70</b>	<b>-</b>

Biological Assets are life assets, e.g. animals or plants that are used in agricultural activities. Example, Sheep, trees in a plantation forest, plants, dairy cattle, chicken, bushes, vines

**NOTE 23  
INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

DETAILS	REF. NOTE	31st December 2021 N	31st December 2020 N
Software/ Research and Development		38,092,506.80	38,092,506.80
Addition for the year		3,977,218,214.77	-
<b>Gross Carrying Amount</b>		<b>4,015,310,721.57</b>	<b>38,092,506.80</b>
<b>Amortisation</b>			
Opening Balance		12,697,502.27	-
Charge for the year		1,338,436,907.19	12,697,502.27
<b>Accumulated amortization</b>		<b>1,351,134,409.46</b>	<b>12,697,502.27</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>		<b>2,664,176,312.11</b>	<b>25,395,004.53</b>

Intangible assets are identifiable non-monetary assets without physical substance. Intangible assets are amortized over the period of agreement or if shorter, over its useful life. The amortization expense is recognized in the Statement of Financial Performance under the heading 'Depreciation and Amortization'



**NOTE 24  
FINANCIAL ASSTES**

DETAILS	REF. NOTE	31st December 2021 N	31st December 2020 N
Gateway Holdings Limited (Shares)		60,000,000.00	60,000,000.00
Gateway Holdings Limited		2,432,530,205.22	2,432,530,205.22
Plant Gate Limited		500,000,000.00	500,000,000.00
Crown Agents		93,172,094.38	93,172,094.38
Wema Bank/Odua Groups		466,669,000.00	1,290,000,000.00
Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority		2,811,765,507.08	2,811,765,507.08
Gain/(Loss) on Financial Asset (Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority)		233,964,259.10	-
Gain/(Loss) on Financial Asset (Crown Agent)		2,544,937.64	-
Gain/(Loss) on Financial Asset (Wema Bank/Odua Groups)		13,333,400.00	(823,331,000.00)
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,613,979,403.42</b>	<b>6,364,136,806.68</b>

Financial assets are investments and instruments that entitle the government to receive cash or the equity instruments of other entities.

IPSAS 29 requires Financial assets to be designated subsequent to initial recognition at Held to maturity, Available for sale, Loans and receivables and Fair value through surplus or

The investments listed above are designated as "Available for sale financial assets" and are recognized at fair value and with fair value changes recognized in net assets/equity in

**NOTE 25A  
LIABILITIES AND ACCRUALS - WHT & VAT**

DETAILS	REF. NOTE	31st December 2021 N	31st December 2020 N
<b>Current</b>			
<b>Opening balance</b>		-	-
Additions for the period		3,246,831,243.40	1,719,431,781.38
Remittance		-	(282,216,208.50)
<b>Closing balance</b>		<b>3,246,831,243.40</b>	<b>1,437,215,572.88</b>

**NOTE 25B  
LIABILITIES AND ACCRUALS - WHT & VAT**

DETAILS	REF. NOTE	31st December 2021 N	31st December 2020 N
<b>Non - Current</b>			
<b>Opening balance</b>		12,363,906,480.17	10,962,797,685.78
Addition		1,437,215,572.88	1,401,108,794.39
Remittance		-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>		<b>13,801,122,053.05</b>	<b>12,363,906,480.17</b>

Liabilities and accruals which consist of unpaid bills to third parties.

Withholding Tax and Value Added Tax Arrears represent amount deducted at source not yet remitted to appropriate authorities



**NOTE 26  
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES-LOAN**

DETAILS	REF. NOTE	31st December 2021 N	31st December 2020 N
<b>Current</b>			
FG-Restructured Loan		6,407,244,488.37	5,529,172,640.08
FBN- Salary Bailout		962,671,406.94	953,363,952.89
Access Bank- Infrastructural Loan		1,193,824,872.96	974,251,164.96
Sterling Bank- Socio Economic Dev. Intervention Loan		750,423,940.66	2,582,799,447.91
Federal Government Budget Support Facility		266,711,686.17	126,476,092.56
Sterling Bank- Restructured O/D		1,418,571,426.71	1,253,449,485.87
Wema Bank- Accelerated Agric Development Scheme		375,000,000.00	326,167,378.20
FBN Term Loan		-	-
WEMA Term Loan		1,666,666,666.67	-
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>13,041,114,488.48</b>	<b>11,745,680,162.47</b>
<b>External Loans</b>			
Foreign Loan		-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>13,041,114,488.48</b>	<b>11,745,680,162.47</b>

**NOTE 27  
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES-LOAN**

DETAILS	REF. NOTE	31st December 2021 N	31st December 2020 N
<b>Non-Current</b>			
<b>Internal Loans</b>			
FG-Restructured Loan		25,110,725,269.47	31,517,969,757.85
FBN- Salary Bailout		5,289,751,331.59	5,780,620,583.26
Access Bank- Infrastructural Loan		5,315,845,518.30	5,993,511,239.57
Sterling Bank- Socio Economic Dev. Intervention Loan		17,111,026,638.37	17,240,406,914.61
Federal Government Budget Support Facility		20,948,418,195.38	17,373,816,866.71
Sterling Bank- Restructured O/D		127,996,132.06	1,325,319,316.48
Wema Bank- Accelerated Agric Development Scheme		863,565,573.77	1,173,832,621.80
FBN Term Loan		-	-
WEMA Term Loan		2,077,186,964.93	-
Access Bank- CBN-DCRR		40,000,000,000.00	-
FBN-CBN-DCRR		35,000,000,000.00	-
CBN: Bridge Finance		6,014,360,914.28	-
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>157,858,876,538.15</b>	<b>80,405,477,300.28</b>
<b>External Loans</b>			
Foreign Loan		49,679,594,062.53	39,326,398,615.36
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>207,538,470,600.68</b>	<b>119,731,875,915.64</b>

Financial liabilities are measured at initial recognition at fair value, which is the net amount received after deducting any directly related transaction cost. They are measured and carried subsequently at amortised cost with the exception of foreign loans. Foreign loans are amounts stated after due reconciliation with Debt Management Office (DMO)

**NOTE 27A  
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES-MOVEMENT**

	31st December 2021 N	31st December 2020 N
<b>FG-Restructured Loan</b>		
Opening balance	37,047,142,397.93	41,818,577,316.53
Interest based on effective rate	5,128,266,595.39	5,886,004,316.88
Repayment (Principal & Interest)	(10,657,439,235.48)	(10,657,439,235.48)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>31,517,969,757.84</b>	<b>37,047,142,397.93</b>
<b>FBN- Salary Bailout</b>		
Opening balance	6,733,984,536.15	6,648,102,069.14
Addition	-	309,486,375.00
Interest based on effective rate	262,192,298.39	148,046,859.97
Repayment (Principal & Interest)	(743,754,096.01)	(371,650,767.96)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>6,252,422,738.53</b>	<b>6,733,984,536.15</b>
<b>Access Bank- Infrastructural Loan</b>		
Opening balance	6,967,762,404.53	6,998,714,186.26
Addition	-	289,187,630.84
Interest based on effective rate	269,873,552.87	165,182,764.01
Repayment (Principal & Interest)	(727,965,566.14)	(485,322,176.58)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>6,509,670,391.26</b>	<b>6,967,762,404.53</b>
<b>Sterling Bank- Socio Economic Dev. Intervention Loan</b>		
Opening balance	19,823,206,362.52	20,649,786,896.88
Interest based on effective rate	1,000,479,964.51	1,096,679,501.12
Repayment (Principal & Interest)	(2,962,235,748.00)	(1,923,260,035.84)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>17,861,450,579.03</b>	<b>19,823,206,362.52</b>
<b>Federal Government Budget Support Facility</b>		
Opening balance	17,500,292,959.27	17,539,993,592.90
Interest Capitalization Adjustment to Opening Balance	3,776,657,659.09	-
Interest based on effective rate	867,627,969.69	570,568,084.01
Repayment (Principal & Interest)	(929,448,706.50)	(610,268,717.64)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>21,215,129,881.55</b>	<b>17,500,292,959.27</b>

**Sterling Bank- Restructured Overdraft**

Opening balance	2,578,768,802.35	-
Addition	-	2,835,990,571.63
Interest based on effective rate	329,754,677.33	371,553,989.40
Repayment (Principal & Interest)	(1,361,955,920.91)	(628,775,758.68)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>1,546,567,558.77</b>	<b>2,578,768,802.35</b>

**Wema Bank- Accelerated Agric Development Scheme**

Opening balance	1,500,000,000.00	-
Addition	-	1,500,000,000.00
Interest based on effective rate	173,257,239.28	56,806,090.43
Repayment (Principal & Interest)	(434,691,665.51)	(56,806,090.43)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>1,238,565,573.77</b>	<b>1,500,000,000.00</b>

**Foreign Loans**

Opening balance	39,326,398,615.36	31,568,927,095.72
Exchange Rate Adjustment to Opening Balance	3,814,319,084.27	6,309,374,963.58
Addition	7,746,711,435.91	2,214,475,688.00
Interest	354,218,549.19	303,631,961.64
Repayment (Principal & Interest)	(1,562,053,622.20)	(1,070,011,093.58)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>49,679,594,062.53</b>	<b>39,326,398,615.36</b>

**NOTE 27B  
DETAILS OF INTERNAL LOANS & BORROWINGS**

DESCRIPTION	BALANCE B/F 01/01/2021 N	INT. CAPITALIZATION	ADDITION N	PRINCIPAL REPAYMENT N	CLOSING 31/12/2021 N
FG-Restructured Loan	37,047,142,397.93		-	5,529,172,640.09	31,517,969,757.84
FBN- Salary Bailout	6,733,984,536.15		-	481,561,797.62	6,252,422,738.53
Access Bank- Infrastructural Loan	6,967,762,404.53		-	458,092,013.27	6,509,670,391.26
Sterling Bank- Socio Economic Dev. Intervention Loan	19,823,206,362.52		-	1,961,755,783.49	17,861,450,579.03
Federal Government Budget Support Facility	17,500,292,959.27	3,776,657,659.09		61,820,736.81	21,215,129,881.55
Sterling Bank- Restructured Overdraft	2,578,768,802.35		-	1,032,201,243.58	1,546,567,558.77
Wema Bank- Accelerated Agric Development Scheme	1,500,000,000.00		-	261,434,426.23	1,238,565,573.77
FBN-Term Loan			4,832,518,517.89	4,832,518,517.89	-
WEMA -Term Loan			5,000,000,000.00	1,256,146,368.40	3,743,853,631.60
Access Bank- CBN-DCRR			40,000,000,000.00	-	40,000,000,000.00
FBN-CBN-DCRR			35,000,000,000.00	-	35,000,000,000.00
CBN: Bridge Finance			6,014,360,914.28	-	6,014,360,914.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>92,151,157,462.75</b>	<b>3,776,657,659.09</b>	<b>90,846,879,432.17</b>	<b>15,874,703,527.38</b>	<b>170,899,991,026.63</b>

Financial liabilities above are measured at initial recognition at fair value, which is the net amount received after deducting any directly related transaction cost. Reconciliation with Debt Management Office (DMO) revealed an additional loan obligation of N3.7billion. This amount is the capitalisation of unpaid interest due on Federal Government Budget Support Facility from 2016-2019. As required, the capitalised amount has been accommodated and adjusted for in Year 2021 Statement of Changes in Net Asset and Equity.



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Accountant-General/Permanent Secretary  
19 April, 2022

Due to exchange rate differences, an end of the year reconciliation of Ogun State Government external debt stock with the Debt Management Office (DMO) was conducted. The reconciliation exercise resulted in an increase of #3.8billion in the carrying amount of the external debt stock as at 31st December,2021. This difference has been accommodated and adjusted for in the Year 2021 Statement of Changes in Net Assets and Equity. The schedule below shows the DMO reconciled Foreign loan stock as at 31st December, 2021.

**NOTE 27C**

**DETAILS OF EXTERNAL LOANS & BORROWINGS**

DESCRIPTION	BALANCE B/F 01/01/2021 N	EXCHANGE RATE DIFFERENCE N	ADDITIONAL DRAWDOWN N	PRINCIPAL REPAYMENT N	CLOSING 31/12/2021 N	EXCHANGE RATE N	CLOSING 31/12/2021 N	CLOSING 31/12/2021 N
OGUN STATE SMALL EARTH DAM	84,250,122.24	26,667,932.26	-	29,402,154.38	81,515,900.12	412.99	197,379.84	
OGUN HEALTH SYSTEMS REHAB. PROJ (ADF) 1	186,358,510.22	18,079,344.42	-	9,016,338.99	195,421,515.65	412.99	473,187.04	
OGUN HEALTH SYSTEMS REHAB. PROJ (ADF) 2	18,752,518.33	953,713.27	-	894,541.23	18,811,690.37	412.99	45,549.99	
OGUN HEALTH SYSTEMS REHAB. PROJ (ADF) 3	292,200,296.39	14,860,014.60	-	13,938,325.10	293,121,985.89	412.99	709,755.65	
OGUN HEALTH SYSTEMS REHAB. PROJ (ADF) 4	1,286,546,228.60	143,522,816.87	-	63,880,226.48	1,366,188,818.99	412.99	3,308,043.34	
OGUN HEALTH SYSTEMS REHAB. PROJ (ADF) 5	1,243,163,268.77	63,221,447.62	-	59,277,838.73	1,247,106,877.66	412.99	3,019,702.36	
HEALTH SYSTEMS DEV. PROJECT-IDA	332,909,132.84	22,484,980.75	-	15,785,944.39	339,608,169.20	412.99	822,315.72	
COMM. BASED URBAN DEV. PROJECT-IDA	3,604,618,656.90	242,932,627.97	-	93,330,227.83	3,754,221,057.04	412.99	9,090,343.73	
NATIONAL FADAMA II-IDA	1,843,375,315.15	149,553,521.81	-	70,883,982.54	1,922,044,854.42	412.99	4,653,974.32	
NAT. URBAN WATER SECTOR REFORM-IDA	13,850,687,911.01	934,048,425.19	-	444,681,178.35	14,340,055,157.85	412.99	34,722,523.93	
HIV / AIDS PROGRAMME	602,289,359.74	33,947,783.07	-	31,722,823.81	604,514,319.00	412.99	1,463,750.50	
HEALTH SYSTEMS PROJECT ADD. FUND.	657,082,324.33	44,272,921.87	-	15,379,496.33	685,975,749.87	412.99	1,660,998.45	
NATIONAL FADAMA III	1,306,608,268.97	94,814,058.60	-	29,700,970.66	1,371,721,356.91	412.99	3,321,439.64	
NAT. URBAN WATER SECTOR REFORM ADD. FUND	-	10,361,534,360.93	-	263,770,822.05	10,097,763,538.88	412.99	24,450,382.67	
HIV / AIDS (ADDITIONAL FUNDING) II	9,584,641,013.87	(7,949,984,069.70)	-	38,912,862.14	1,595,744,082.03	412.99	3,863,880.68	
OGUN STATE URBAN WATER SUPPLY REFORM AFD	2,218,440,000.00	(815,925,898.25)	-	-	1,402,514,101.75	412.99	3,396,000.15	
OGUN STATE URBAN WATER SUPPLY REFORM AFD	1,140,000,000.00	924,950,000.00	-	-	2,064,950,000.00	412.99	5,000,000.00	
OGUN STATE VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	1,074,475,688.00	(1,074,475,688.00)	-	-	-	-	-	
OGUN STATE URBAN WATER SUPPLY REFORM AFD	-	-	4,675,047,005.83	-	4,675,047,005.83	412.99	11,320,000.50	
COMM. AND SOCIAL DEV. PRO ADD. FUND	-	417,122,337.93	135,973,131.92	27,257,340.00	525,838,129.85	412.99	1,273,246.64	
OGUN STATE ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION-IDA	-	161,738,453.06	1,299,424,846.12	-	1,461,163,299.18	412.99	3,538,011.33	
OGUN STATE RURAL ACCESS AND AGRICULTURAL MARKETING PROJECT [RAAMP]	-	-	1,636,266,452.04	-	1,636,266,452.04	412.99	3,962,000.17	
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,326,398,615.36</b>	<b>3,814,319,084.27</b>	<b>7,746,711,435.91</b>	<b>1,207,835,073.01</b>	<b>49,679,594,062.53</b>		<b>120,292,486.65</b>	

**NOTE 28  
PUBLIC FUNDS**

DETAILS	REF. NOTE	31st December 2021 N	31st December 2020 N
Agric Revolving Scheme		63,512,254.50	63,372,270.50
Teachers Motor Vehicle		85,004,657.52	44,933,831.62
Govt Staff Motor Vehicle		331,684,802.82	334,926,735.47
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>480,201,714.84</b>	<b>443,232,837.59</b>

These are balances of funds created by Ogun State Government at the end of the financial year

**NOTE 29  
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**

DETAILS	REF. NOTE	31st December 2021 N	31st December 2020 N
Gratuities		31,874,258,390.59	25,809,642,832.13
Contributory Pension		28,230,883,527.04	24,689,976,236.68
Leave Bonus		6,847,167,916.08	5,657,380,510.53
Outstanding Deductions		10,276,160,903.09	5,182,508,983.08
Payment of Outstanding Gratuities		(1,073,899,193.94)	-
Payment of Outstanding Deductions		(4,472,591,428.74)	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>71,681,980,114.12</b>	<b>61,339,508,562.42</b>

**NOTE 30  
FINANCE AND OTHER BANK CHARGES**

DETAILS	REF. NOTE	31st December 2021 N	31st December 2020 N
Interest on Domestic Loan		9,966,198,256.24	8,294,841,605.82
Interest on Foreign Loan		354,218,549.19	303,631,961.64
Other Bank Charges		886,495,565.18	2,607,408,249.33
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>11,206,912,370.61</b>	<b>11,205,881,816.79</b>

Finance charges are credit and bank related expenses.



**NOTE 31****ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)**

DETAILS	REF. NOTE	31st December 2021 N	31st December 2020 N
Balance as at 1 January		1,497,417,329,535.52	1,511,676,489,809.03
Surplus for the period Jan- Dec		14,467,624,419.08	(6,548,676,515.54)
Transitional Reserve		-	-
Net Transitional Adjustments	32	(7,590,976,743.36)	(7,710,483,757.97)
<b>Balance as at 31st December</b>		<b>1,504,293,977,211.24</b>	<b>1,497,417,329,535.52</b>

**NOTE 32****TRANSITIONAL ADJUSTMENTS**

DETAILS	REF. NOTE	31st December 2021 N	31st December 2020 N
WHT & VAT Arrears	31	-	(1,401,108,794.39)
Interest Capitalization Adjustment to Opening Balance	27 & 27B	(3,776,657,659.09)	
Exchange Rate Adjustment to Opening Balance	27 & 27C	(3,814,319,084.27)	(6,309,374,963.58)
<b>Total</b>		<b>(7,590,976,743.36)</b>	<b>(7,710,483,757.97)</b>

WHT & VAT arrears for 2019 which were not previously recognised have been treated as an adjustment to the accumulated surplus.(See Note 31)



**NOTE 32**

**SFTAS PROGRAM-FOR-RESULTS (P for R) DISCLOSURE NOTES**

Ogun State participated in the World Bank assisted States Fiscal Transparency, Accountability and Sustainability Program for Results (SFTAS PforR) having met the Eligibility Criteria for 2019. The amount of Grant earned is determined by Disbursement Linked Results achieved by the State as defined in Subsidiary Grant Agreement dated 24th December,2019

The achievement of performance by the State is verified by an Independent Verification Agent. The Program Expenditure Framework for SFTAS Program comprises expenditures incurred in the following budget lines:

	2021			2020			2019			2018		
	Personnel	Overheads	Total	Personnel	Overheads	Total	Personnel	Overheads	Total	Personnel	Overheads	Total
	Naira '000											
Ministry of Finance	202,101,552.35	3,228,472,614.85	3,430,574,167.20	195,478,846.53	1,858,168,582.97	2,053,647,429.50	182,632,141.15	2,646,868,292.65	2,829,500,433.80	186,501,585.47	4,448,551,454.53	4,635,053,040.00
Ministry of Budget and Planning	97,230,968.43	199,213,420.10	296,444,388.53	69,269,668.13	161,632,725.75	230,902,393.88	90,226,053.49	146,586,667.06	236,812,720.55	77,913,201.58	336,199,600.00	414,112,801.58
State Board of Internal Revenue	547,291,279.05	845,777,485.00	1,393,068,764.05	412,885,293.08	752,500,000.00	1,165,385,293.08	469,561,607.23	905,140,000.00	1,374,701,607.23	372,106,222.16	1,195,044,431.30	1,567,150,653.46
Office of the Accountant - General	210,067,174.74	157,337,865.00	367,405,039.74	221,186,370.70	185,956,853.44	407,143,224.14	198,706,298.60	58,799,182.00	257,505,480.60	165,934,382.54	62,492,580.00	228,426,962.54
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,056,690,974.57</b>	<b>4,430,801,384.95</b>	<b>5,487,492,359.52</b>	<b>898,820,178.44</b>	<b>2,958,258,162.16</b>	<b>3,857,078,340.60</b>	<b>941,126,100.47</b>	<b>3,757,394,141.71</b>	<b>4,698,520,242.18</b>	<b>802,455,391.75</b>	<b>6,042,288,065.83</b>	<b>6,844,743,457.58</b>

The State was found eligible to participate in the Program for 2018, 2019 and 2021 for verification and disbursements has been made. Verification and disbursement for 2021 is to occur in 2022.

The disbursements below were received as grants from the Federal Government in the State's (Consolidated Revenue Fund) and are reflected in the activity and balances under Note 20

	2021	2020	2019
Amount earned for 2018 performance		1,080,000,000.00	-
Amount earned for 2019 performance		4,408,000,000.00	-
Amount earned for 2020 performance	2,625,780,000.00	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,625,780,000.00</b>	<b>5,488,000,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>



Tunde Aregbesola  
Accountant-General/Permanent Secretary  
19 April, 2022

## COVID-19 RELATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

	Actual 2021 ₦	Revised/Final Budget 2021 ₦	% Performance
<b>Income</b>			
Covid 19 Donations	-	5,000,000.00	-
Direct Taxes (Covid-19)	1,491,963,368.27	-	-
Sales (Covid-19)	32,636,317.81	191,000,000.00	17.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,524,599,686.08</b>	<b>196,000,000.00</b>	
<b>Recurrent Expenditure</b>			
Covid -19 Personal Cost	506,173,926.00	392,365,945.79	129.01
Covid-19 Overheads Charges	613,079,709.84	3,455,220,000.00	17.74
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,119,253,635.84</b>	<b>3,847,585,945.79</b>	
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>			
Covid-19 Capital Expenditure-General Public Services	5,554,669.80	1,217,000,000.00	0.46
Covid-19 Capital Expenditure-Public Order and Safety	-	45,000.00	-
Covid-19 Capital Expenditure-Economic Affairs	-	3,325,000,000.00	-
Covid-19 Capital Expenditure-Environmental Protection	500,000.00	150,000,000.00	0.33
Covid-19 Capital Expenditure-Health	388,707,630.47	7,350,500,000.00	5.29
Covid-19 Capital Expenditure-Recreation Culture and Religion	6,383,600.00	92,000,000.00	6.94
Covid-19 Capital Expenditure-Educaton	4,200,150.00	548,466,820.81	0.77
Covid-19 Capital Expenditure-Social Protection	-	100,550,018.00	-
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>405,346,050.27</b>	<b>12,783,561,838.81</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,524,599,686.11</b>	<b>16,631,147,784.60</b>	

A total income of #196 million was budgeted as the aggregate contributions for covid19 Response. Actual receipts was in excess of the budgeted amounts by #1.33 billion on account of State contributions from Internally Generated Revenue.

A total expenditure of 1.52 billion was executed against the budget of 16.6billion due to reduction of the spread of covid-19 in Nigeria and the relaxation of covid-19 protocols.

