

Where is the Money?

**A Revenue Remittance Compliance
Index of Federal Government Ministries,
Departments and Agencies
(Vol. 1)**

**By
The GIFT Nigeria Project**



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Departments and Agencies (Vol. I)

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The GIFT Nigeria Project

Implemented By:

OrderPaper Advocacy Initiative

Centre for Transparency Advocacy

HipCity Innovation Centre

CLICE Foundation

Nigeria Institute of Quantity Surveyors

DISCLAIMER

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Operating Surplus (OS): Operating Surplus is the excess of income over expenditure of the government owned corporation from the result of their operation over a period of one fiscal year and it is calculated based on acceptable accounting practices. It can be likened to the dividends paid to investors in the private sector.

Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF): According to the world bank, the MTEF is a transparent planning and budget formulation process within which the legislature and central agencies establish credible contracts for allocating public resources to their strategic priorities while ensuring overall fiscal responsibility.

Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF): This refers to the account of the Federal Government established by the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (As amended) into which all revenue accruing to the federal government is paid.

Audited Financial Statement (AFS): Refers to the scrutiny of a agency's financial statements by an independent auditor. In this case, the auditor must be accredited and approved by the Office of the Auditor General of the Federation.

Scheduled Corporation (SC): Refers to any corporation, agency, company, or organization with controlling Federal Government interest and listed as part of the schedule to the Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2007 or subsequently included by the Minister of Finance through a local notice as provided in the above-mentioned act. The term scheduled corporation is used interchangeably with scheduled agencies throughout this report.

Non-scheduled Corporation: Corporations that are not listed as part of the schedule to the Fiscal Responsibility Act

PAC: Public Accounts Committee

SAIs: Supreme Audit Institutions

SCALE: Strengthening Civic Advocacy and Local Engagement

GIFT: Growth Initiatives for Fiscal Transparency

OAI: OrderPaper Advocacy Initiative

FRA: Fiscal Responsibility Act

FRC: Fiscal Responsibility Commission

Sub-Recurrent Account: this is a sub-component of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

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ABOUT THE GIFT NIGERIA PROJECT

The Growth Initiatives for Fiscal Transparency (GIFT) Nigeria Project is an activity under the Strengthening Civic Advocacy and Local Engagement (SCALE) Project funded by USAID implemented by Palladium in collaboration with Nigeria Resource Partners (RPs). The SCALE Project is designed to enhance local civil society organizations' ability to be positive and responsible change agents in Nigeria. The goal of the project is to "improve public accountability, transparency, and sustainable service delivery in Nigeria" by strengthening the managerial, financial, and advocacy capacity of civil society to engage citizens to influence the Government of Nigeria in key development reforms at national, state, and local levels.

The GIFT Nigeria activity is designed to catalyze reforms around Transparency, Accountability and Good Governance (TAGG) in relation to Public Finance Management (PFM) especially relating to the Extractive Sector of the country. The project will leverage available data to engage state actors; and undertake a series of sustained and vigorous public awareness and communication campaigns that will both spotlight gaps in the sector and mount coordinated pressure on the sector stakeholders to drive the much needed reforms in the extractive sector.

The GIFT Nigeria Project is jointly implemented by OrderPaper Advocacy Initiative (OAI), Centre for Transparency Advocacy (CTA), HipCity Innovation Centre, CLICE Foundation and Nigeria Institute of Quantity Surveyors (NIQS). It will be realized through funding/technical support by Palladium Group and the generous support of the American People through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Now more than ever, as countries continue to grapple with the effects of the 2020 Covid-19 pandemic and the more recent effects the Russia/Ukraine conflict has on the world's recovering economy, strategies and means to curb expenditure and generate more income have become all too important. Nigeria has been faced with hard choices as regards income and spending even as the burden of debts and more borrowing continue to constrict prioritization and effective delivery of public good. Latest data from the Debt Management Office (DMO) puts the country's total public debt at N41.6 trillion as at the first quarter of 2022.¹ The continual resort to borrowing has been justified in official circles which claim that Nigeria's fiscal challenge is defined by revenue shortages rather than borrowings; and that the debt-to-GDP ratio remains at healthy thresholds. Be that as it may, the debate on how to increase the country's revenue amidst a hard-hitting fiscal crisis has led to calls for a reduction in the cost of governance among other suggestions. The debate is informed by a near consensus among stakeholders that Nigeria's biggest public financial challenge is defined by an acute revenue deficiency that is grossly mismatched with her potentials.

However, Nigeria does not need to look too far for solutions to address the issue of revenue generation. The Fiscal Responsibility Act (FRA) which was enacted by the National Assembly on the 30th of July 2007 with the long title, 'An Act to Provide for Prudent Management of the Nation's Resources, Ensure Long-Term Macro-Economic Stability of the National Economy, Secure Greater Accountability and Transparency in Fiscal Operations Within a Medium Term Fiscal Policy Framework and the Establishment of the Fiscal Responsibility Commission to Ensure the Promotion and Enforcement of the Nation's Economic Objectives and for Related Matters' meets this need for revenue generation to a very large extent. The FRA was enacted to ensure long term macro-economic stability of the nation's economy, secure greater accountability, and transparency in fiscal operations within the Medium-Term Fiscal Policy Framework (MTEF) and to establish the Fiscal Responsibility Commission (FRC).

The FRC was established to ensure compliance with the FRA, 2007. Specifically, its core mandate includes promoting prudence and fiscal transparency in the management of the State's resources by ensuring that Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) of the Federal Government that are listed on the Schedule to the Act pay a stipulated percentage of their revenues to the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF). Also, the Commission is mandated to monitor and ensure that MDAs do not spend outside of the amounts appropriated to them. To achieve these objectives, the Commission carries out reconciliation of accounts based on the financial statements of the various MDAs from the previous year which they are mandated to publish latest by the first week of the second quarter of every year. This reconciliation is purposed to lead to the exposition of possible shortfalls in remittances to government coffers by MDAs and an appropriate demand for

¹ Debt Management Office of Nigeria, (Nigeria's Total Public Debt Portfolio as at March31, 2022)
<https://www.dmo.gov.ng/debt-profile/total-public-debts/3938-nigeria-s-total-public-debt-as-at-march-31-2022/file>

compliance. The question of whether these demands are met is altogether a separate issue for advocacy on fiscal reforms which the GIFT Nigeria Project is focused on.

This Index on Revenue Remittance Compliance therefore zeroes in on the extent of compliance of MDAs to the statutes as captured in Section 49 of the FRA, 2007; and uses the objective criteria of submission of Audited Financial Statements (AFS) as benchmark to make a ranking.

Oke Epia

Executive Director,

OrderPaper Advocacy Initiative

THE REPORT

i. METHODOLOGY, APPROACH AND BENCHMARKING

This Revenue Remittance Compliance Index has been produced to test the assumption that Nigeria's fiscal crisis can be significantly mitigated if MDAs of the Federal Government comply with the FRA, 2007 by remitting what is due to government coffers. It also interrogates the assumption that non-compliance with the law and subsisting regulations fosters waste, leakages and corruption which further aggravates the fiscal crisis the country is faced with. This Index dwells on the mechanisms by which the FRC attempts to shore up the revenue base of the government to enable it deliver effective and improved services to citizens. This includes remittance of both Operating Surplus (OS) and Internally Generated Revenues (IGRs) of MDAs into the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF). OS is the excess of income over expenditure of the government owned corporation from the result of their operation over a period of one fiscal year. It is calculated based on acceptable accounting practices and can be likened to dividends paid to investors in the private sector. The basis for the calculation is the Audited Financial Statement (AFS) of the entities emplaced in the purview of the FRC, including scheduled and non-scheduled corporations. This Index on Revenue Remittance Compliance is therefore benchmarked on the objective criteria of up-to-date submission of Audited Financial Statements (AFS) by MDAs as one of the requirements mandated in Part IV of the FRA, 2007.


The regulation on the OS is captured in the Preface to the Template issued by the FRC, thus: "This template is issued by the Fiscal Responsibility Commission (in collaboration with the office of the Accountant General of the Federation) vide its statutory mandate Part I, S.3(1)(b)&(d) and to "disseminate such standard practices including international good practices that will result in greater efficiency in the allocation and management of public expenditure, revenue collection, debt control and transparency in fiscal matters" and make rules for carrying its functions under Act; it is intended to be used by all scheduled corporations listed in the Appendix to the Fiscal Responsibility Act (FRA) 2007 or any addition thereto by the Minister of Finance as approved by the Act. The Fiscal Responsibility Commission is a statutory Commission established by the Fiscal Responsibility Act 2007²."

The percentage of OS remitted by the corporations varies, ranging from 50% - 100% depending on the amount of funding the agencies receive from the government and the type of service they render. While the FRA, 2007, broadly mandates some listed agencies to remit their OS to the government, a December 2021 Circular from the Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget, and National Planning³, divided MDAs and the amounts to be remitted into three categories based on the peculiarities of the MDAs, the services they render, and amount of support they receive from the government.

² Fiscal Responsibility Commission, in Collaboration with the Office of The Accountant General of the Federation (Operating Surplus Calculation Template, 2007)

³ Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget, and National Planning (Finance Circular, 2021); FMFBNP/OTHERS/IGR/CFR/12/2021

The first category is for those agencies which are fully funded; that is, they receive personnel, overhead and capital allocation from the government. MDAs in this category are mandated to remit 100% of their Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) to the Sub-Recurrent Account, which is a sub-component of the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF). Partially funded agencies are classified as the second group: they receive either capital expenditure or overhead allocation from the government. These agencies are to limit their annual budgetary expenditure from their IGR to at most 50% while they remit 100% of the remaining 50%. The third category is the set of MDAs which are self-funded: that is, they do not receive any allocation from the government. Agencies in this group are to limit their yearly budgetary expenditure to at most 50% of their gross revenue and to remit 80% of the other 50% to the sub recurrent account of the CRF. In the light of the said circular, the number of Scheduled Corporations was reduced by the Government from 122 to 65. While this does not exempt any agency from making remittances to the government, a special priority was given to these 65 agencies which are either fully or partially funded by the government.

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Operating Surplus: Benchmark for Remittances

Fully-funded Agencies

- **Funding Threshold:** Receive personnel, overhead and capital allocation from the government.
- **Remittance Threshold:** Mandated to remit 100% of their Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) to the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF)

Partially-funded Agencies

- **Funding Threshold:** Receive either capital expenditure or overhead allocation from the government.
- **Remittance Threshold:** Mandated to limit annual budgetary expenditure from their IGR to at most 50% and remit 100% of the remaining 50% to the CRF

Self-funded Agencies

- **Funding Threshold:** Do not receive any allocation from the government
- **Remittance Threshold:** Mandated to limit yearly budgetary expenditure to at most 50% of their gross revenue and remit 80% of the other 50% to the CRF

Factfile:
Data sourced from the Operating Surplus Template of the Fiscal Responsibility Commission (FRC)

The responsibility to calculate OS is bestowed on the FRC as contained in the FRA. Accordingly, the Commission designed a template for calculating the OS while taking into cognizance the peculiarities of different agencies. To ensure prudence, it is the function of the FRC to ensure that only expenditure provided for in the annual appropriation act and are allowable are made. This is supposed to largely curb the impunity with which funds are spent on non-budgetary expenses. It is pertinent to note that while the Commission has a responsibility to reconcile what is due as OS by MDAs, it is in the purview of the Office of the Accountant General of the Federation (OAGF) to receive payments and issues receipts accordingly. However, this delineation of roles has been blurred by alleged incursion of the OAGF into performance of reconciliation duties. This has not only constrained the independence of the FRC and its abilities to deliver on its mandate, it has also emboldened non-compliant and recalcitrant MDAs to ignore interventions from the Commission in demanding compliance with the law in ensuring that the AFSs are submitted as at when due and that the items in the statements correspond with broadly with the Appropriation Act as well as other mechanisms contained in its template. This overlapping functions between the FRC and the OAGF needs to be addressed.

ii. NIGERIA'S REVENUE CRISIS SIGNPOSTED BY THE DEBT OVERHANG

Nigeria's revenue crisis is a perfect example of the paradox of resource curse.⁴ The country is rich in natural resource endowments but poor in development indices accentuated by a dysfunctional economic structure perpetuated by a rentier state. Even though petroleum accounts for the mainstay of the economy – about 60% of total earnings and 90% of foreign exchange – the country has not been able to maximize the resource for the benefit of her citizens. The volatility of the resource and the twists and turns of the world economy further exposes Nigeria to fiscal shocks that make both government and citizens vulnerable and helpless. For example, the recent rise in oil prices which saw Saudi Arabia's Aramco becoming the most valuable company⁵ in the world ahead of companies like Apple, Tesla and Google has not had any positive effect on the revenue crisis which Nigeria is currently faced with. Instead, the country has witnessed a reversed fortune: the delisting by American investment bank, JP Morgan, from its emerging market sovereign recommendations over the country's inability to take advantage of the current rise in oil prices⁶. The failure of the Nigeria National Petroleum Company (NNPC) Ltd to transfer any revenue to the Federal Government between January and March 2022 due to payment of petrol subsidies and low

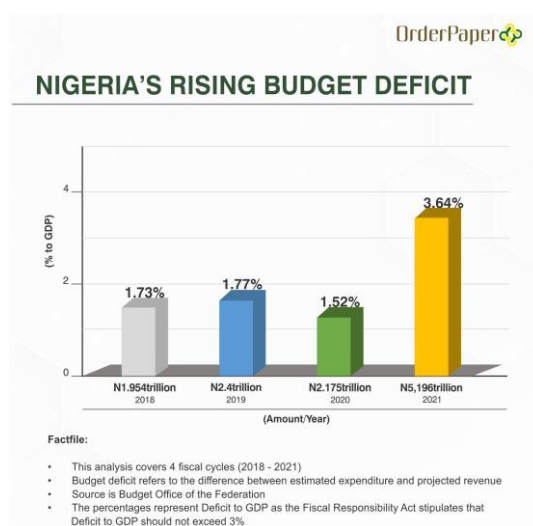
⁴ https://resourcegovernance.org/sites/default/files/nrgi_Resource-Curse.pdf

⁵ The Guardian, Saudi's Aramco Becomes World's Most Valuable Company (The Guardian, 2022) <https://guardian.ng/news/saudi-aramco-becomes-worlds-most-valuable-company/>

⁶ Busola Aro, *JP Morgan Removes Nigeria from Emerging Market List Over Fiscal Woes* (The Cable, 2022) <https://www.thecable.ng/jp-morgan-removes-nigeria-from-emerging-market-list-over-fiscal-woes>

crude oil production was cited as the reason⁷ for the country's delisting. This has left the government with little choices but generous recourse to borrowing year-in and year-out.

The current level of Nigeria's debt and borrowing has become much of a concern that escalates the revenue crisis. Despite Section 12(1) of the FRA, 2007 which provides that the deficit appropriated for in the budget should not exceed three percent of the estimated gross domestic product or any other "sustainable percentage as be determined by the National Assembly for each financial year,"⁸ Nigeria's debt profile has continued to grow over the years. Records show that while the 2019 and 2020 budget deficits were within the permitted range, the 2021 appropriation had a deficit amounting to 3.9% of the nation's GDP, as against the stipulated 3%⁹. The President had excused going over the 3% cap by citing the Covid-19 pandemic and the effect it had on economies around the world. But even before the Covid-19 pandemic, the government had been incurring a rising deficit budget since 2018 which it funded with more and more borrowing over the period. The graphic below illustrates Nigeria's rising budget deficit from 2018 to 2021 with the peak borrowing (2021) overshooting the debt-to-GDP ratio stipulated in the FRA, 2007.



⁷ Rachel Savage, JPMorgan Says Emerging Market Debt At "Mercy" of Fed, Cuts Nigeria from Overweight (Reuters, 2022)

<https://www.reuters.com/business/finance/jpmorgan-says-em-debt-mercy-fed-cuts-nigeria-overweight-2022-05-09/>

⁸ Federal Government of Nigeria, Fiscal Responsibility Act (Fiscal Responsibility Commission, 2007)

⁹ PwC, Assessing the 2021 FGN Budget (PwC, 2021)

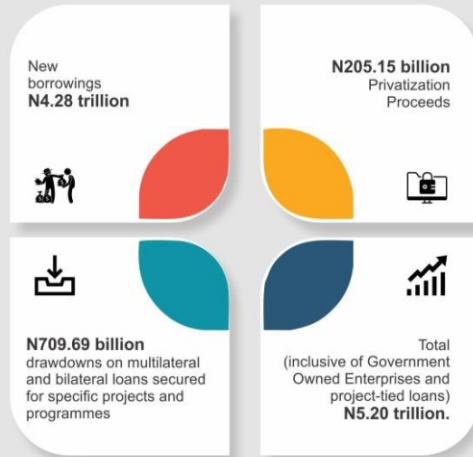
<https://www.pwc.com/ng/en/assets/pdf/assessing-nigeria-2021-fgn-budget.pdf>

To fund the deficit in the above-mentioned budgets, the government sourced for loans from external sources and locally. A focus on the 2021 Appropriation tells the story from a clearer perspective. The proposal laid by the President before the National Assembly on October 8, 2020 indicated a total revenue profile of N8.433trn out of which the oil sector was projected to contribute N2.01 trn. (See illustration below.)



Of this total N8.4trn budget, the deficit component amounted to N5.2trn which was projected to come from diver sources as indicated in the illustration below:

FUNDING THE DEFICIT IN THE 2021 BUDGET



Factfile:

- Total deficit represents 3.64 percent of estimated GDP
- Proposals contained in **President Buhari's** 2021 budget address
- Address presented to a joint session of NASS on October 8, 2020

Worse still, the amount budgeted for debt servicing obligations was a princely N3.12trn, which is almost the same revenue projected to come from both oil and non-oil sectors in the fiscal year (See image below)



It is important to note that the approved budget for 2021 after processing by the National Assembly did not reveal any much change on these fundamentals. In other words, Nigeria's growing budget deficit as a function of the country's huge and growing debt profile presents a gloomy picture of the future. Only recently, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) warned that the Nigerian Government may spend almost one hundred percent of its revenue on debt servicing by the year 2026¹⁰.

This dire prospect arising from Nigeria's current grim reality is avoidable and can be mitigated if the country makes haste and sustains a drive to harness her revenue potentials as clearly provided for in the FRA, 2007.

iii. OPAQUE PETROLEUM SECTOR AND PARLIAMENT'S FUTILE INTERVENTIONS

In line with the GIFT Nigeria Project focus on the petroleum sector, it is important to draw attention to the performance of public entities covered in this Index. But before then, it is helpful to highlight the challenges Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs) like the Office of the Auditor General of the Federation (OAuGF) and even the National Assembly has faced in trying to instill transparency and accountability in the petroleum industry. In March 2022, the media reported how the 2019 Report of the OAuGF indicted the now defunct Nigerian

¹⁰ Oladeinde Olawoyin, Debt servicing may take all of Nigeria's revenue by 2026, IMF warns (Premium Times, 2022)
<https://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/headlines/534010-debt-servicing-may-take-all-of-nigerias-revenue-by-2026-imf-warns.html>

National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) – now Nigerian National Petroleum Company Ltd – for failing to account for 107 million barrels of crude oil in 2019.¹¹ It is not clear if there has been a cogent response from the concerned entity or any unraveling from the Public Accounts Committees (PAC) of either the Senate or House of Representatives which are expected to investigate the report and make a submission on the way forward.

Incidentally, the PAC of the National Assembly has had a running battle with agencies in the petroleum sector.

As a way to ensure efficiency, economy and effectiveness of public spending, the Auditor-General, as enshrined in section 85(5) of the 1999 constitution of the federal republic of Nigeria, is expected to submit annual reports on the accounts of the Federation to Parliament which then refers such reports to the Public Accounts Committee for review as to whether public funds utilized as approved in the annual budget ensuring that the integrity of such budget document is not compromised. Despite these unequivocal provisions, the parliament still struggles to carry out its oversight duties owing to non-compliance by some MDAs. There are examples that directly relate to the defunct NNPC and its subsidiaries, viz¹²:

- i. In December, 2019 via a letter with Reference No: HR/PAC/SCOS/9NASS/PARA.5/001 addressed to the NNPC Group Managing Director, the House mandated the Public Accounts Committee to conduct an in-depth investigative hearing on the deliberate and reckless refusal of non-Treasury funded agencies of government to be audited by the Office of Auditor-General of the Federation (OAuGF)
- ii. The PAC in another letter dated, 24th December, 2019 with Ref. No: HR/PAC/SCOS/9NASS/PARA.5/064 signed by its Chairman, Mr. Oluwole Oke and separately addressed to the NNPC Group Managing Director, and heads of various subsidiary agencies, requested for copies of approved budget (both appropriation and internally generated revenue between 2014 and 2018; audited account and management account; budget performance report; evidence of remittance of audited accounts to the Auditor-General of the Federation; evidence of remittance of internally generated revenue and or operating surplus to Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) account to the Committee ahead of a scheduled public hearing.
- iii. In another letter with Reference No: HR/PAC/SCOS/HR.252/12/2019/001, dated 10th January, 2020 and addressed separately to the NNPC Group Managing Director and heads of the 17 subsidiaries, the PAC invited them to “cause appearance before the Public Accounts Committee on Thursday, 30th January, 2020 at 10:00am.”
- iv. Replying to the Committee’s invitation, the Pipelines and Products Marketing Company (PPMC) via a letter Reference No: PPMC/HQ/MD/11.01 dated 24th January, 2020 and signed by Mohammed S. Umar, stated that: “The letter from

¹¹ <https://punchng.com/nnpc-fails-to-account-for-107-million-barrels-of-crude-says-auditor-general/>

¹² OrderPaper published report

NNPC Corporate headquarters on subject stipulating that NNPC headquarters and all subsidiaries of NNPC including PPMC have a consolidated Group Audited Accounts that is centrally submitted to the Auditor General for the Federation in line with NNPC Act.”

- v. In apparent exasperation, the PAC asked the PPMC Managing Director to “take notice that the Committee shall no longer condone your refusal to honour civil invitation. Be warned that unless you honour this last invitation, the Committee may recourse to its legislative powers under Sections 88 and 89 of the 1999 Constitution (as amended) and extant laws to compel your appearance.”

This chronicle of difficulties the Parliament has had with the NNPC and its subsidiaries is a demonstration of the huge opacity and seeming disposition to be unaccountable to SAIs by the public entities as represented by NNPC (as it then was).

Hiding under the guise of being subsidiaries to evade scrutiny by SAIs is a ploy that has been addressed by the FRC in its OS Template which stipulates that “Corporations with limited liability companies as subsidiaries are expected to report the activities of those entities in their annual reports. Where the subsidiary pays dividend, the dividend received is to be included in the Corporation’s income. Where however the corporations account is consolidated with that/ those of the subsidiaries, such consolidated accounts will not be used for the purpose of determining operating surplus. Therefore, only corporation’s account and each of its subsidiaries as an entity forms the basis of operating surplus.”

iv. THE FRA 2007 AS SOLUTION

The interventions of the FRA, 2007 as implemented by the FRC, has been identified as a solution to mitigate Nigeria’s current fiscal crisis. As clearly spelt out in Section 22 of the Act, MDAs are mandated to remit Operating Surpluses to the CRF. Sub-section 2 specifically says: “The balance of the Operating Surplus shall be paid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Federal Government not later than one month following the statutory deadline for publishing each corporation’s accounts.” According to the Chairman of the FRC, Mr. Victor Muruako, “the establishment of the FRA 2007 at the federal level has helped to reduce financial indiscipline and has led to a remarkable improvement in the area of fiscal management, especially as regards public expenditure, revenue collection, savings and transparency in fiscal activities. For instance, the Commission engages Agencies listed in the Schedule to the Act, which is now 122, to reconcile certain documents/information relating to their Approved Annual Budget; Audited Financial Statement as well as others as stipulated under Part IV of the Act in order to determine the amount of Operating Surplus due and payable into the CRF by the Corporation, under Section 22 of the Act. Payment of Operating Surplus is one aspect of the mandates of the Commission that has added great value to governance through generation of independent revenue to government. Notably, the Commission has caused over NI.7 trillion to be remitted to the CRF even with all the lapses in the Act.” This amount of remittances made at the instance and interventions of the

FRC is in spite of difficulties encountered in the Commission's interfaces with MDAs. The illustration below captures some of these as spelt out in the 2019 Annual Report of the FRC:



FRC FINDINGS WHILE MONITORING GOVERNMENT OWNED ENTERPRISES/ SCHEDULED CORPORATIONS



Therefore, it has become expedient to produce this index of revenue remittance compliance using the submission of Annual Financial Statement as threshold. Although the FRA mandates the Commission to compel any person or government institution to disclose information relating to public revenues and expenditure and to cause an investigation in to whether any person has violated any provisions of the Act, the required bite for enforcement by which the Commission can demand that MDAs provide their Audited Financial Statements (AFS) and cause Operating Surplus to be remitted as at when due is lacking. Again, the Act does not mandate a submission of AFS to the FRC by MDAs; rather MDAs are only required to publish the AFS publicly. It is worthy of note, therefore, that several agencies captured in this Index shows have defaulted in that regard and there have been no sanctions against any defaulters.

THE INDEX

As stated earlier, the Index is predicated on the submission of the Annual Financial Statement (AFS) of the agencies to the FRC. This begins the reconciliation process to determine the Operating Surplus due to government coffers. But because this reconciliation is an ongoing process that is organic, metrics can be fluid and so for a research of this nature, the submission of AFS suffices. The table below shows the different MDAs and distinguishes those that have been removed, added, or retained on the list of scheduled agencies. It also includes a few non-scheduled agencies which have made submission of their AFS to the FRC. The outstanding years where AFS have not been submitted are included in the table.

AGENCIES, THEIR STATUS ON SUBMISSION OF AFS AND STATUS ON THE SCHEDULED LIST

S/N	NAME OF AGENCY	STATUS	OUTSTANDING AFS
1	Abuja Security and Commodity Exchange Commission	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies.	2016 – 2021
2	Administrative Staff College of Nigeria	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies	2017 – 2021
3	Advertising Practitioners Council of Nigeria	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies.	2020 – 2021
4	Anambra/Imo River Basin Development Authority	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies.	2017 – 2021
5	Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies.	2019 - 2021

6	Benin/Owena River Basin Development Authority	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies.	2019 – 2021
7	Bureau Of Public Enterprises (BPE)	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies.	2019 – 2021
8	Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN)	Is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies.	2017 – 2021
9	Centre for Black African Arts & Civilization	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies.	2020 – 2021
10	Centre for Management Development	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies.	NIL
11	Chad Basin National Park	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies.	2021
12	Chad Basin Development Authority	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies.	2021
13	Citizenship & Leadership Training Centre	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies.	2021
14	Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC)	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies.	2021
15	Council for the Regulation of Freight Forwarding in Nigeria	Is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies.	2019 – 2021
16	Cross River Basin Development Authority	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies.	2020 – 2021
17	Cross River National Park	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies.	2019 – 2021
18	Department of Petroleum Resources (Now) Nigerian Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission. (NUPRC)	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies.	2018 & 2019
19	Energy Commission of Nigeria	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies.	2021
20	Federal Competition & Consumer Protection Commission (FCCPC)	Was not on the initial list of scheduled agencies and is also not on the revised list, it makes up part of the non-scheduled agencies which make remittances to the government.	2021
21	Federal Airport Authority of Nigeria (FAAN)	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies.	2019 – 2021

22	Federal Housing Authority (FHA)	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies.	2019 – 2021
23	Federal Inland Revenue Services (FIRS)	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies.	2020 – 2021
24	Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria (FRCN)	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies.	2019 – 2021
25	Federal Road Safety Corps	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies.	2021
26	Gashaka Gumti National Park	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies.	2021
27	Gurara Water Management Authority	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies.	2017 – 2021
28	Hadejia-Jamaare River Basin Devt. Authority	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies.	2020 – 2021
29	Industrial Training Fund	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies.	2021
30	Infrastructure Concessionary & Regulatory Commission	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies.	2021
31	Integrated Water Resources Development Agency	This agency was not on the initial scheduled agencies list and was added to the revised list of scheduled agencies.	2017 – 2019
32	Investment & Securities Tribunal	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies.	2019 – 2021
33	Joint Admission & Matriculation Board (JAMB)	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies.	2021
34	Kainji Lake National Park	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies	2016 – 2021
35	Kamuku National Park	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies.	2018 & 2021
36	Lagos International Trade-Fair Complex Management Board	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies.	2020 – 2021
37	Lower Benue River Basin Development Authority	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies.	2020 – 2021
38	Lower Niger River Basin Development Authority	Has been removed from the list of	2021

		scheduled agencies.	
39	National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC)	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies.	2021
40	National Agency for Science and Engineering Infrastructure (NASENI)	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies.	2021
41	National Agricultural Seeds Council	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies.	2019 – 2021
42	National Automotive Design and Development Council	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies.	2021
43	National Biosafety Management Agency (NBMA)	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies.	2020 – 2021
44	National Broadcasting Commission (NBC)	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies.	2021
45	National Business and Technical Examination Board (NABTEB)	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies.	2012 – 2019
46	National Commission for Museum & Monuments	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies.	2021
47	National Council of Arts & Culture	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies	2016 – 2021
48	National Examination Council (NECO)	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies	2021
49	National Film & Video Censor Board	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies.	2019 – 2021
50	National Food Reserve Agency	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies.	2016 – 2021
51	National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA)	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies.	2021
52	National Inland Waterways Authority	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies.	2021
53	National Institute for Policy & Strategic Studies (KURU)	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies.	2021
54	National Institute of Hospitality & Tourism	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies.	2020 – 2021
55	National Insurance Commission	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies.	2018 – 2020

56	National Lottery Regulatory Commission	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies.	2020 – 2021
57	National Lottery Trust Fund	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies.	2021
58	National Oil Spill Detention & Respond Agency (NOSDRA)	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies.	2021
59	National Space Research & Development Agency	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies.	2021
60	National Steel Development Fund Now: Solids Mineral Development Fund	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies.	No AFS has been submitted till date.
61	National Steel Raw Materials Development Agency	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies.	2021
62	National Sugar Development Council	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies.	2021
63	National Theatre, Iganmu Lagos	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies.	2021
64	National Troupe of Nigeria, Iganmu Lagos	Was not on the list of scheduled agencies, it makes part of the non-scheduled agencies.	2020 – 2021
65	National Water Resources Institute	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies.	2021
66	News Agency of Nigeria	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies.	2021
67	Nigeria Agricultural Quarantine Service (NAQS)	Non-scheduled agency	2020 – 2021
68	Nigeria Airspace Management Agency (NAMA)	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies.	2019 – 2021
69	Nigeria Atomic Energy Commission (NAEC)	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies	2021
70	Nigeria Communication Commission (NCC)	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies	2020 – 2021
71	Nigeria Deposit Insurance Commission (NDIC)	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies	2020 – 2021
72	National Drug Law Enforcement Agency	Has been removed from the list of	2016 – 2021

	(NDLEA)	scheduled agencies	
73	Nigeria Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC)	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies	2021
74	National Environmental Standards Regulatory Agency (NESREA)	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies	2019 – 2021
75	Nigeria Immigration Service	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies	2012 – 2021
76	Nigeria Integrated Water Resources Management Commission	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies	2016 – 2021
77	Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC)	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies	2019 – 2021
78	Nigeria Security & Civil Defence Corps	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies	2021
79	Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA)	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies	2020 – 2021
80	Nigerian Tourism Development Corporation (NTDC)	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies	2021
81	Nigerian Agricultural Insurance Corporation	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies	2021
82	National Building & Road Research, Institute	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies	2018 – 2021
83	Nigerian Civil Aviation Authority (NCAA)	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies	2021
84	Nigerian Communication Satellite Limited (NIGCOMSAT)	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies	2021
85	Nigerian Content Development & Monitoring Board (NCDMB)	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies	2017 - 2021
86	Nigerian Copyright Commission	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies	2016 – 2021
87	Nigerian Custom Service	Is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies	2020 – 2021
88	Nigerian Export Processing Zones Authority (NEPZA)	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies	2021
89	Nigerian Export Promotion Council	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies	2021

90	Nigerian Film Corporation (NFC)	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies	2020 – 2021
91	Nigerian Geological Survey Agency	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies	2019 – 2021
92	Nigerian Hydrological Services Agency	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies	2020 – 2021
93	Nigerian Institute of Transport Technology	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies	2021
94	Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies	2020 & 2021
95	Nigerian Maritime Academy of Nigeria	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies	2021
96	Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies	2019 – 2022
97	Nigerian Nuclear Regulatory Authority	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies	2018 – 2021
98	Nigerian Postal Service (NIPOST)	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies	2020 – 2021
99	Nigerian Press Council	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies	2021
100	Nigerian Railway Corporation	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies	2021
101	Nigerian Shippers' Council	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies	2021
102	Nigerian Social Insurance Trust Fund (NSITF)	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies	2010 - 2021
103	Nigerian Television Authority (NTA)	Is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies	2018 – 2021
104	Ogun/Osun River Basin Devt. Authority	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies	2021
105	Oil & Gas Free Zone Authority	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies	2021
106	Okomu National Park	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies	2019 – 2021
107	Old Oyo National Park	Has been removed from the list of	2018 & 2020

		scheduled agencies	
108	Petroleum Products Pricing Regulatory Agency (PPPRA) Midstream and Downstream Petroleum Regulatory Authority	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies	2019 – 2021
109	Raw Materials Research and Development Council	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies	2021
110	Securities And Exchange Commission (SEC)	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies	2020 – 2021
111	Small & Medium Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies	2020 – 2021
112	Sokoto Rima River Basin Development Authority	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies	2019 – 2021
113	Standards Organisation of Nigeria (SON)	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies	2020 – 2021
114	Tafawa Balewa Square Management Board	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies	2021
115	Tertiary Education Trust Fund (Tetfund)	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies	2021
116	Upper Benue River Basin Devt. Authority	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies	2020 – 2021
117	Upper Niger River Basin & Rural Devt. Authority	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies	2020 – 2021
118	Voice of Nigeria	Has been removed from the list of scheduled agencies	2021
119	Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies	2016 – 2021
120	Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies	2020 – 2021
121	National Health Insurance Commission	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies	2016 – 2021
122	National Pension Commission (PENCOM)	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies	2016 – 2021
123	Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NIMET)	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies	2021

124	Nigeria Bulk Electricity Trading PLC (NBET)	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies	2016 – 2021
125	Nigerian Electricity Management Service Agency (NEMSA)	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies	2021
126	National Office for Technology Acquisition and Promotion (NOTAP)	This agency is currently on the revised list of scheduled agencies	2021
127	National Teachers Institute	Was not on the list of scheduled agencies, it makes part of the non-scheduled agencies and has an outstanding AFS from	2019 – 2021
128	National Centre for Women Development	Non-scheduled agency	2018 – 2021
129	Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies	Non-scheduled agency	2021
130	Teachers Registration Council of Nigeria	Non-scheduled agency	2021
131	Veterinary Council of Nigeria	Non-scheduled agency	2020 & 2021
132	Nigeria Christian Pilgrim Commission	Non-scheduled agency	2019 & 2021
133	National Metallurgical Development Centre, Jos	Non-scheduled agency	2020 & 2021
134	National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Services	Non-scheduled agency	2019 & 2021
135	National Youth Services Corp	Non-scheduled agency	2020 & 2021
136	National Agency for The Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons	Non-scheduled agency	2020 & 2021
137	National Institute of Leather and Science Technology	Non-scheduled agency	2020 & 2021
138	National Boundary Commission	Non-scheduled agency	2020 & 2021
139	National Institute for Pharmaceutical Research and Development	Non-scheduled agency	2020 & 2021
140	Council Of Legal Education (Law School)	Non-scheduled agency	2019 & 2021
141	Rural Electricity Agency	Non-scheduled agency	2020 & 2021
142	Petroleum Equalisation Fund (Management) Board	Non-scheduled agency	2020 & 2021
143	Pharmacists Council of Nigeria	Non-scheduled agency	2020 & 2021
144	Federal High Court, Abuja	Non-scheduled agency	2020 & 2021

145	Council for the Regulation of Engineering in Nigeria	Non-scheduled agency	2020 & 2021
146	National Research Institute for Chemical Technology	Non-scheduled agency	2020 & 2021
147	National Agency for The Control of Aids	Non-scheduled agency	2021
148	National Board for Technical Education, Kaduna	Non-scheduled agency	2020 & 2021
149	Universal Basic Education Commission	Non-scheduled agency	2020 & 2021
150	Nigerian Institute of Science Laboratory Technology	Non-scheduled agency	2020 & 2021

Source: Fiscal Responsibility Commission (FRC)

i. THE COMPLIANCE RANKING

A total of **150** MDAs are captured in the data provided for this work by the FRC. This includes Scheduled and Non-scheduled corporations and agencies of the Federal Government. Of this number, **57** are categorized in the **Above Average Compliance** having submitted their AFS up to 2020 leaving only 2021 as outstanding fiscal year to be submitted to the Commission. It is important to point out that some agencies - Centre for Management Development (CMD), National Business and Technical Examination Board (NABTEB) and National Commission for Museums and Monuments.

74 agencies fall in the **Average Compliance** Category. These have not submitted their AFS for the range of years between 2018 and 2020. **19** agencies are captured in the **Below Average Compliance** category with AFS not submitted in the period before 2018 onwards. While most of these are defaulting in the submission of AFS from 2016 to 2020/2021, the Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS) and the National Steel Development Fund (Now Solids Mineral Development Fund) – have submitted their 2021 AFS thereby topping the chart of best performers in this index.

Nine (9) agencies in the petroleum industry (and allied sector) which fall within the focus of the GIFT Nigeria Project present a mixed bag of compliance. The Department of Petroleum Resources (Now Nigerian Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission, NUPRC); the Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation (now Nigerian National Petroleum Company Ltd); the Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency (NIMASA); the Petroleum

Equalisation Fund (Management) Board (now Nigeria Midstream and Downstream Petroleum Regulatory Authority); the Petroleum Products Pricing Regulatory Agency, PPPRA (now Nigeria Midstream and Downstream Petroleum Regulatory Authority); and the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA) posted Average performances. The National Oil Spill Detection & Response Agency (NOSDRA); and the Oil & Gas Free Zone Authority posted Above Average performances. However, Nigerian Content Development & Monitoring Board (NCDMB) stands alone as Below Average having not submitted AFS from 2017 till date.

Illustrations below tell the story:

REVENUE REMITTANCE COMPLIANCE INDEX

ABOVE AVERAGE COMPLIANCE CATEGORY Outstanding AFS of 2021 or Nil

S/NO	NAME OF AGENCY	OUTSTANDING AFS
1	Central Bank of Nigeria	None
2	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
3	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
4	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
5	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
6	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
7	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
8	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
9	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
10	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
11	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
12	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
13	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
14	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
15	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
16	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
17	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
18	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
19	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
20	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
21	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
22	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
23	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
24	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
25	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
26	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
27	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
28	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
29	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
30	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
31	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
32	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
33	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
34	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
35	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
36	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
37	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
38	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
39	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
40	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
41	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
42	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
43	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
44	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
45	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
46	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
47	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
48	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
49	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
50	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
51	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
52	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
53	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
54	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
55	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
56	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
57	Chief Bankers' Conference	None
58	Chief Bankers' Conference	None

AVERAGE COMPLIANCE CATEGORY Outstanding AFS from 2018 to 2020

S/NO	NAME OF AGENCY	OUTSTANDING AFS
1	Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria	2020 - 2021
2	Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria	2019 - 2021
3	Administrative Staff College of Nigeria	2019 - 2021
4	Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE)	2019 - 2021
5	Centre for Bank African Arts & Culture	2020 - 2021
6	Council for the Regulation of Freight Forwarding in Nigeria	2019 - 2021
7	Cross River Basin Development Authority	2020 - 2021
8	Cross River National Park	2019 - 2021
9	Department of Petroleum Resources (DPR)	2019 - 2021
10	Department of Petroleum Resources (Downstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission) (DPR/DC)	2019 - 2021
11	Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	2019 - 2021
12	Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	2020 - 2021
13	Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria (FRCN)	2019 - 2021
14	Health Service Commission (HSC)	2020 - 2021
15	Investment & Securities Tribunal	2019 - 2021
16	Kenya National Park	2019 - 2021
17	Lagos International Trade Fair Complex Management Board	2020 - 2021
18	Lower Niger Basin Development Authority	2020 - 2021
19	National Agricultural Seeds Council	2019 - 2021
20	National Biodiversity Management Agency (NBMA)	2020 - 2021
21	National Film & Video Censor Board	2019 - 2021
22	National Institute of Hospitality & Tourism	2020 - 2021
23	National Insurance Commission	2018 - 2020
24	National Lottery Regulatory Commission	2020 - 2021
25	National Troop of Nigeria, Igbaku Lagos	2020 - 2021
26	Nigeria Agricultural Quarantine Service (NAQS)	2020 - 2021
27	Nigeria Airports Management Agency (NAMA)	2019 - 2021
28	Nigeria Communication Commission (NCCC)	2020 - 2021
29	Nigeria Deposit Insurance Commission (NDIC)	2020 - 2021
30	Nigeria Environmental Standards Regulatory Agency (NESREA)	2019 - 2021
31	Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) NOW	2019 - 2021
32	Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) NOW	2020 - 2021
33	Nigeria Ports Authority (NPA)	2020 - 2021
34	Nigeria Building & Road Research Institute	2019 - 2021
35	Nigeria Customs Service	2020 - 2021
36	Nigeria Film Corporation (NFC)	2020 - 2021
37	Nigeria Geological Survey Agency	2019 - 2021
38	Nigeria Investment Promotion Commission	2020 - 2021
39	Nigeria Nuclear Regulatory Authority	2019 - 2021
40	Nigeria Nuclear Regulatory Authority	2020 - 2021
41	Nigeria Hydrological Services Agency	2020 - 2021
42	Nigeria National Authority (NTA)	2018 - 2021
43	Onyiah National Park	2019 - 2021
44	Old Onyiah National Park	2018 & 2020
45	Petroleum Products Pricing Regulatory Agency (PPPRA) NOW	2019 - 2021
46	Petroleum Products Pricing Regulatory Agency (PPPRA) NOW	2020 - 2021
47	Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)	2020 - 2021
48	Small & Medium Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria	2020 - 2021
49	Sokoto Koro River Basin Development Authority	2020 - 2021
50	State's Organisation of Nigeria (SON)	2020 - 2021
51	Upper Niger River Basin & Rural Dev. Authority	2020 - 2021
52	Upper Niger River Basin & Rural Dev. Authority	2020 - 2021
53	Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria	2020 - 2021
54	National Centre for Women Development	2019 - 2021
55	National Centre for Women Development	2019 - 2021
56	National Centre for Women Development	2019 - 2021
57	National Centre for Women Development	2019 - 2021
58	National Centre for Women Development	2019 - 2021
59	National Centre for Women Development	2019 - 2021
60	National Centre for Women Development	2019 - 2021
61	National Centre for Women Development	2019 - 2021
62	National Centre for Women Development	2019 - 2021
63	National Centre for Women Development	2019 - 2021
64	National Centre for Women Development	2019 - 2021
65	National Centre for Women Development	2019 - 2021
66	National Centre for Women Development	2019 - 2021
67	National Centre for Women Development	2019 - 2021
68	National Centre for Women Development	2019 - 2021
69	National Centre for Women Development	2019 - 2021
70	National Centre for Women Development	2019 - 2021
71	National Centre for Women Development	2019 - 2021
72	National Centre for Women Development	2019 - 2021
73	National Centre for Women Development	2019 - 2021

BELOW AVERAGE COMPLIANCE CATEGORY Outstanding AFS pre 2018

S/NO	NAME OF AGENCY	OUTSTANDING AFS
1	Abuja Security and Commodity Exchange Commission	2016 - 2021
2	Administrative Staff College of Nigeria	2017 - 2021
3	Anambra/Imo River Basin Development Authority	2017 - 2021
4	Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN)	2017 - 2021
5	Cross River Water Management Authority	2017 - 2021
6	Integrated Water Resources Development Agency	2017 - 2019
7	Kainji Lake National Park	2016 - 2021
8	National Council of Arts & Culture	2016 - 2021
9	National Food Reserve Agency	2016 - 2021
10	National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA)	2016 - 2021
11	Nigeria Immigration Service	2016 - 2021
12	Nigeria Integrated Water Resources Management Commission	2016 - 2021
13	Nigeria Content Development & Monitoring Board (NCDMB)	2017 - 2021
14	Nigeria Copyright Commission	2016 - 2021
15	Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria	2016 - 2021
16	National Pension Commission (PENCOM)	2016 - 2021
17	Nigeria Bulk Electricity Trading PLC (NBET)	2016 - 2021
18	National Seed Development Fund (New Seeds) (NSDF)	No Submission
19	Nigeria Social Insurance Trust Fund (NSITF)	2010 - 2021

EXTRACTIVES (PETROLEUM & ALLIED) INDUSTRY COMPLIANCE LEVELS

S/NO	NAME OF AGENCY	STATUS
1	National Oil Spill Detection & Response Agency (NOSDRA)	ABOVE AVG
2	Oil & Gas Free Zone Authority	ABOVE AVG
3	Department of Petroleum Resources (Downstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission) (DPR/DC)	AVG COMPLIANCE
4	Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) NOW - Nigerian National Petroleum Company Ltd	AVG COMPLIANCE
5	Nigeria Maritime Administration and Safety Agency	AVG COMPLIANCE
6	Petroleum Equalisation Fund (Management) Board (NOW - Nigeria Midstream and Downstream Petroleum Regulatory Authority)	AVG COMPLIANCE
7	Nigeria Content Development & Monitoring Board (NCDMB)	BELOW AVG
8	Petroleum Products Pricing Regulatory Agency (PPPRA) NOW - Nigeria Midstream and Downstream Petroleum Regulatory Authority	AVG COMPLIANCE
9	Nigeria Ports Authority (NPA)	AVG COMPLIANCE

Factfile:

- Index developed solely per submission of Annual Financial Statements (AFS) to the Fiscal Responsibility Commission (FRC) on the basis of which reconciliation is done.
- Standing of MDAs on the categories is not tantamount to compliance on remittance as this Index does not cover the results of reconciliation.
- Data obtained from the Fiscal Responsibility Commission (FRC)

Factfile:

The Extractive Sector is highlighted for the purpose of the GIFT Nigeria Project (listing is in no particular order of ranking)

ii. FINDINGS/RECOMMENDATIONS

What has come out clearly from the index is that the search for revenue to deliver public services by the government can be addressed to a large extent if MDAs remit their due Operating Surpluses and Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) to the public coffers. As can be gleaned from the table, the lack of submission of the Annual Financial Statements has created room for opacity, lack of transparency and accountability by public entities. It then can be implied that issues of prudence in public expenditure would arise following reconciliation of the AFS by the FRC. It therefore can be summarized that government can get badly needed revenues if full attention is paid to remittances by agencies.

Even the FRC has the mandate to intervene in this respect, a lack of powers to cause compliance with provisions of the FRA has greatly impeded the performance of the Commission. In this regard, the following recommendations suffice:

1. It is important MDAs are properly acquainted with the provisions of the FRA and functions of the FRC
2. The powers to enforce the FRA should be bestowed on the commission
3. Arising from (2) above, a speedy passage of the FRA (Amendment) Bill before the National Assembly is an urgent necessity.

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