

# **PLATEAU STATE 2024 DEBT SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS AND MEDIUM-TERM DEBT MANAGEMENT STRATEGY**

**DECEMBER, 2024**

## TABLE OF CONTENT

<b>1. Introduction / Summary of Findings.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2. State Fiscal and Debt Framework .....</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1 Plateau State Fiscal Reforms.....	5
2.2 Plateau State Medium Term Fiscal Framework.....	6
2.3 Indicative Three -Year Fiscal Framework .....	7
2.4 Medium Term Budget Forecast.....	8
<b>3. Plateau State Revenue, Expenditure, and Public Debt Trends (2019-2023).....</b>	<b>10</b>
3.1 Revenue, Expenditure, Overall and Primary Balance .....	10
3.2 Existing Public Debt Portfolio .....	13
<b>4. Debt Sustainability Analysis .....</b>	<b>16</b>
4.1 Introduction .....	16
4.2 Borrowing Options.....	16
4.3 DSA Simulation Results .....	17
4.4 DSA Sensitivity Analysis.....	23
<b>5. Debt Management Strategy .....</b>	<b>27</b>
5.1 Alternative Borrowing Options.....	27
5.2 DMS Simulation Results.....	28
5.2.1 Debt/Revenue.....	28
5.2.2 Debt Service/Revenue.....	29
5.2.3 Interest Rate/Revenue.....	29
5.3 DMS Assessment.....	30
5.4 Conclusion.....	30
<b>Annexure I Table of Assumption .....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Annexure II Historical and the Projections in the S1- Baseline Scenario .....</b>	<b>35</b>

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION/SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- 1.1 Government borrows when her revenues fall short of her expenditures. Borrowing to finance infrastructure and public development is a key to faster economic growth. However, if loans are not used optimally or properly managed, public debt becomes a burden thereby hindering economic growth. The Plateau State Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA) is a detailed analysis of the debt profile of the State.
- 1.2 The level of Government debt can have significant implications for a state's economic stability and future growth. Plateau State Government is mindful of the risks associated with unsustainable debt levels and makes deliberate effort to prudently manage and monitor the size and cost of its public debt. This is partly done by periodically undertaking a Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA). The forward-looking nature of the DSA allows it to serve as an "early warning system" of the potential risks of debt distress so that timely preventive actions can be taken.
- 1.3 Plateau State Government conducts an annual DSA exercise in line with the Debt Management Department Law (2007), and in fulfillment of an Eligibility Criteria for the State's participation in the World Bank reform program on State's Action for Business Enabling Reform (SABER). It examines the financing landscape to gauge the sustainability of existing debt, taking into consideration the country's economic indicators, National and State's fiscal policies and global developments. The report provides an overview of the current state of public debt in Plateau, including its historical trends, major drivers, potential risks and challenges, as well as projections for the evolution of key public debt mix in the medium term.
- 1.4 The DSA exercise is done with the view to ascertaining the sustainability of public debt over the medium to long term. Emphasis is placed on key debt burden indicators, such as the ratio of debt to SGDP as well as share of debt to revenues needed to meet debt service obligations.
- 1.5 The result of this year's DSA shows that Plateau State's Debt portfolio appears to be sustainable all through the projection period (2024- 2033) as all the debt indicators (Debt Stock as a share of SGDP, Debt Stock as a share of Revenue, Debt Service as a share of Revenue and Personnel cost as a share of Revenue) are all within their recommended thresholds. This position is as a result of increased federal transfers as seen by the fuel subsidy removal, floating of exchange rate as well as state's strategy of increasing domestic revenue collection through the full operationalization of the Internally Generated Revenue strategy, prudent management of available revenues, increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of government expenditure particularly by allocating more resources to sectors that generate a higher multiplier effect on growth, and the implementation of Government interventions aimed at supporting private sector production.

- 1.6 The Total Revenue rose steadily in the period under review and same is expected to rise in the projected period owing to fiscal policies towards improving IGR by the present administration, Federal Government policies on Fiscal Reforms and the removal of fuel subsidy. Also, the Total Expenditure witnessed a rise over the historical period owing to the present administration's effort to having a functional effective and efficient service delivery. Asides the prompt payment of salaries and wages, MDAs are funded to operate optimally.
- 1.7 The Public Debt stock rose significantly over the historical years with the proceeds being used to fund social projects targeted at improving the standard of living in the State. These borrowing will increase significantly throughout the projection period with a decline in 2033.
- 1.8 The DSA informs decision making at different levels of Government and is a key input into Government's Medium Term Debt Strategy, the State's annual Budget and Medium-Term Expenditure Framework. It is also used to track progress on Government's commitments to debt service obligations. Given the State's own forecasts for the economy and reasonable assumptions concerning the State's revenue and expenditure policies, going forward and as a matter of priority, there is need for Plateau to improve on its Internally Generated Revenue (IGR), and focus its capital expenditure to expand its deficit infrastructures in key sectors which has high returns on investment. This is to stabilize the economy and boost economic growth.

## **2.0 THE STATE FISCAL AND DEBT FRAMEWORK**

### **2.1 PLATEAU STATE FISCAL REFORM**

The Plateau State Strategic Development Framework (PSDF) 2023 - 2027 sets out *Strategic Economic Development agenda* aimed at: promoting economic diversification, reforming public institutions, human capital development, reducing infrastructure deficit and urban renewal/sustainable housing development. These provides government with a clear and progressive foundation for economic growth and development tagged, (“Celebrate” Plateau State). It is centered around Agriculture and Rural Development; Mining and Mineral Development; Industry, Trade, Investment and Tourism; Health; Education; Institutions and Public Sector Reforms; Youth, Women, Sports and Social Development; Physical Infrastructure; Funding and Resource Mobilization.

The Plateau State Agriculture Policy and implementation plan 2022-2027 aims at creating an enabling environment for Agricultural growth and development in the State through the provision of accessible, timely and cost effective agro-inputs and support as well as guaranteeing minimum prices for farm output with the view of ensuring food security on a sovereignty basis and improving the economic well-being of the population.

The SABER program aims to incentivize and strengthen the implementation of business-enabling reforms in the state with emphasis on the private sector development which remains the major vehicle to create a business-friendly environment where more jobs are created thereby increasing revenues to the state and improve the socioeconomic outcomes for citizens.

The fundamental law governing the Public Financial Management in Nigeria and Plateau State in particular is the 1999 Constitution and other laws and regulations that guides its Public Financial Management operations. The laws are the Plateau State Audit Law, 2021, Plateau State Debt Management Law, 2007, the Plateau State Fiscal Responsibility Law, 2014, The Plateau State Revenue Consolidation Law, 2020 which empowers the state to increase IGR and establish a harmonized revenue generation and collection system amongst others. In addition, the Financial Regulation and Instruction issued by State to include; Plateau State Cash Management Strategy which provides detailed rules and guidelines to support accounting, internal audit and stores procedures, Plateau State Arrears Clearance Framework (ACF) geared towards reducing its liabilities in Contractors’ Arrears, Pension and Gratuity, Judgement Debt, Salaries and other Staff Claims and other non-debt liabilities which are short term because they arose from unsettled obligations from previous years. Going forward, it is important for government to strive to meet its recurrent liabilities when they fall due so as to avoid the consequences of accumulating payment arrears that crystalize into domestic debts.

## **2.2 PLATEAU STATE MEDIUM TERM FISCAL FRAMEWORK**

Plateau State has in time past institutionalized the preparation of Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The document serves as a tool for multi-year fiscal Planning and Budget formulation process aimed at enabling the State Government to set fiscal targets and effectively allocate resources to strategic priorities as enshrined in the Plateau State Development Framework 2023-2027. Key elements of the MTEF are the Economic and Fiscal Update (EFU), Fiscal Strategy Paper (FSP) and Budget Policy Statement (BPS) with the current edition covering the period 2025-2027.

The EFU provides economic and fiscal analysis which forms the bases for the budget planning process. It assesses the budget performance and identifies factors affecting implementation. It is aimed at guiding policy makers and decision takers in the State Government. The FSP is directed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of spending within the three core development pillars at fiscally sustainable perspective. It prioritizes projects and programs in a sustainability manner consistent with the development policy objectives of Government. The BPS states the policy goals that will guide Government budget decisions and how realistic are changes in Government's short and long-term objectives to responsible fiscal management.

The 2024 Budget tagged "Budget of Restoration, Infrastructure, Human Capital Development and Promotion of Economic Growth" was prepared bearing in mind the vision and mission of the present administration to salvage the State from infrastructural decay and to intervene in the area of Security, Agriculture, Human Capital Development, Public Health, Industrialization and aggressive revenue mobilization. The Budget size for 2024 is N314,855,148,553.00. Capital Expenditure is N152,469,414,992.00 accounting to 48.4%, while recurrent expenditure is N162,385,733,561.00 representing 51.6%.

## 2.3 INDICATIVE THREE-YEAR FISCAL FRAMEWORK

The three-year fiscal framework for the period 2024-2027 is presented in the table below.

ITEMS	2024	2025	2026	2027
National Inflation	33.69%	32.00%	21.00%	19.00%
National real GDP Growth	3.34%	3.00%	3.10%	3.20%
Oil Production Benchmark	1,500.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00
Oil Price Benchmark	\$77.76	\$75.00	\$75.00	\$75.00
NGN:USD Exchange Rate	800	1400	1400	1400
<b>Other assumptions</b>				
Mineral Ratio	16%	14%	18%	22%
<b>Recurrent Revenue</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>
Statutory Revenue Allocation	78,500,000,000	117,855,033,314	149,668,983,144	182,528,484,424
Net derivation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
VAT	57,924,566,429	65,505,030,141	86,732,910,377	111,809,514,467
IGR	38,890,874,931	35,666,005,712	44,582,507,140	47,257,457,569
Other Federal Account transfers	13,000,000,000	32,038,090,143	32,038,090,143	32,038,090,143
<b>Total Recurrent Revenue</b>	<b>188,315,441,360</b>	<b>251,064,159,310</b>	<b>313,022,490,804</b>	<b>373,633,546,603</b>
<b>Recurrent Expenditure</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>
Personnel Costs	43,950,914,754	58,907,714,583	61,853,100,312	66,182,817,334
Social Contribution and Social Benefits	8,309,000,000	12,546,985,309	12,546,985,309	12,546,985,309
Grants, Contributions and Subsidies	64,559,863,918	65,893,923,146	66,552,862,377	67,883,919,625
Public Debt Service	25,654,945,137	25,858,234,202	26,116,816,544	26,639,152,875
<b>Total</b>	<b>142,474,723,809</b>	<b>163,206,857,240</b>	<b>167,069,764,542</b>	<b>173,252,875,143</b>
<b>Transfer to capital account</b>	<b>2,334,762,662</b>	<b>41,351,347,182</b>	<b>96,446,771,373</b>	<b>150,874,716,571</b>
<b>Capital receipts</b>				
Grants	26,334,460,817	49,286,990,134	49,286,990,134	49,286,990,134
Other capital receipts	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,334,460,817</b>	<b>49,286,990,134</b>	<b>49,286,990,134</b>	<b>49,286,990,134</b>
<b>Reserves</b>				
Contingency Reserve	15,742,754,247	22,868,261,538	25,966,178,112	28,996,730,902
Planning Reserve	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,742,754,247</b>	<b>22,868,261,538</b>	<b>25,966,178,112</b>	<b>28,996,730,902</b>
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>111,131,712,408</b>	<b>222,784,157,090</b>	<b>274,781,664,706</b>	<b>326,179,057,114</b>
Discretionary Funds	27,348,557,701	47,418,230,494	99,415,738,110	150,813,130,518
Non-discretionary funds	83,783,154,707	175,365,926,596	175,365,926,596	175,365,926,596
<b>Financing (Loans)</b>	<b>98,175,246,356</b>	<b>155,014,081,311</b>	<b>155,014,081,311</b>	<b>155,014,081,311</b>
<b>Total Budget Size</b>	<b>314,855,148,533</b>	<b>457,365,230,756</b>	<b>519,323,562,249</b>	<b>579,934,618,047</b>

### Medium Term Policy Objective Targets.

The overall Medium Term Policy objectives are:

- i. Achieve a recurrent to capital expenditure ratio of 40:60 by 2027;
- ii. Create efficient and effective personnel and overhead expenditure to allow greater resource for capital development;
- iii. Grow IGR by a minimum of 12% per annum from 2024 to 2027;

- iv. Loans will only be used for capital expenditure projects with high yielding investments returns;
- v. Long term target of funding of all recurrent expenditure through revenue of a recurrent nature (IGR, VAT and Non-mineral component of Statutory Allocation);
- vi. Critical MDAs with revenue heads be supported to generate more revenue with effective tracking mechanisms in place;
- vii. Target sources of capital receipts and financing outside of loans (e.g. Grants, PPP, Donors etc.);
- viii. Priority given to the core sectors (Agriculture, Health, Education, Mining and Tourism), completion of ongoing capital projects that aligns with the key sectors before new projects are commenced.

## **2.4 MEDIUM-TERM BUDGET FORECAST**

Plateau State has developed a Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) 2025-2027 which provided projections of revenue and expenditure of government based on the following assumptions.

The MTEF forecast is predicated upon a gradual recovery of the economy of the state that will increase revenue. According to the State's own forecasts, the Nigerian economy is expected to gradually recover with real GDP expanding at an average of 3% and domestic inflation decreasing by an average of 5% in the Medium-Term. Such moderate recovery will be supported by higher oil prices in the global markets, an increase in domestic production, prudent fiscal policy and stabilization of the exchange rate relevant for international public-sector financial transactions at its current level. Oil and gas revenue as well as shared resources such as custom duties and VAT, would continue to increase relative to the depressed levels observed in 2020. Thus, improving the state's revenue position.

The Debt sustainability analysis is also predicated on the continuous efforts to mobilize local revenue sources, and policies concerning capital investment, personnel and other operating expenses. It is assumed that that Statutory Revenue and VAT grows by 3% (a careful assumption) given the likely inflation rates and Federal tax reforms. IGR forecast from 2024-2027 are based on the State's approved budget and MTEF document. Thereafter, 2028-2030 are expected to grow by 40%, while 2031-2033 will grow by 55%. This is largely due to the State's expansion of tax base, increased focus on higher yielding taxes, expanding the regulations and an enabling environment for the development of the private sector for employment and wealth creation, as well as the consolidation of revenue which has reduced leakages.

Grants are anticipated to be stable all through the medium term taking into cognizance of the ongoing reforms under the State Action on Business Enabling Reforms (SABER) program and other initiatives evolving, Government is making efforts to create a donor- friendly



environment where accountability, transparency and social justice thrives to enable grants in the system. With this, the state anticipates a 35% surge in grants in the projection period 2028-2033.

On the expenditure, the 2024 figures are based on the approved budget, the 2025- 2027 figures are based on the State MTEF document. However, going forward 2028-2033, the state intends to reflect an average growth of 31% on its Capital expenditure. This is due to government's commitment to build on past achievements while driving the state on the path of continued growth and development, but mindful of the need to keep up with and ensure operation and maintenance cost are sufficient to maintain assets and provide services, overhead costs and other recurrent costs are forecasted to rise by an average of 25% from 2028-2033.

The Public Debt Service is based on the projected amortization schedules for both domestic and external loans over the medium term.

### 3.0 THE STATE REVENUE, EXPENDITURE AND PUBLIC DEBT TREND (2019- 2023)

#### 3.1 REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, OVERALL AND PRIMARY BALANCE

##### 3.1.1 REVENUE

Plateau State recorded a steady rise in Total Revenue for the period under review with FAAC figures dominating the State's revenue profile. The Total Revenue rose from 73 billion in 2019 to 160 billion in 2023, with Gross FAAC constituting 62.3%, IGR is 16.1% and Grants constituting 21.6%.

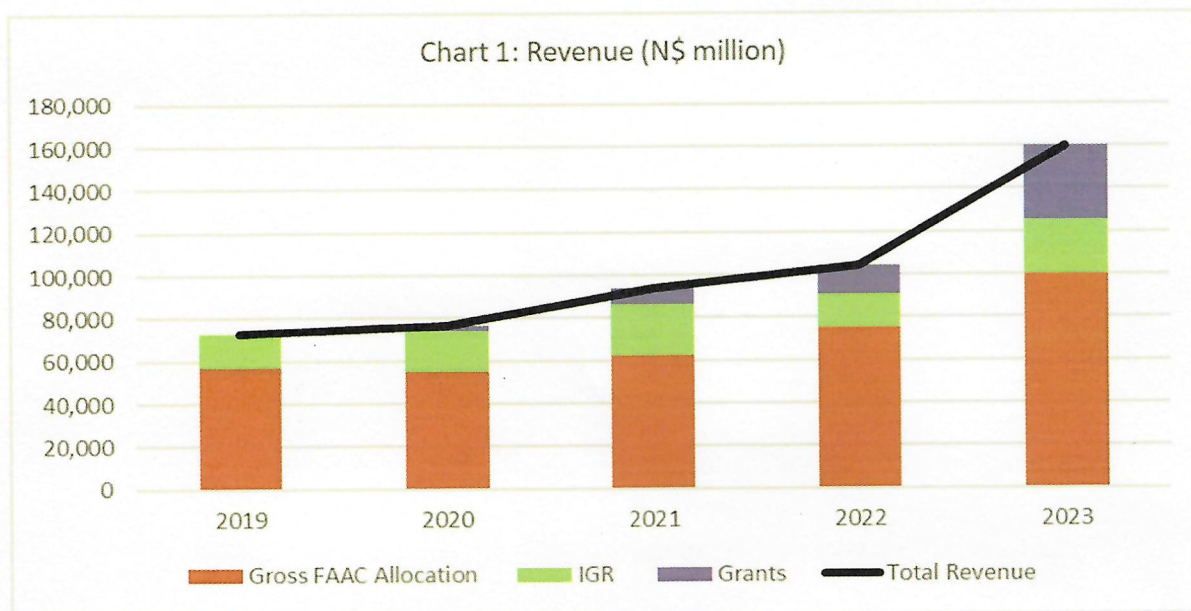
The Statutory Allocation (a component of FAAC) witnessed a decline in 2023 (N33,430.3 billion) compared to what was received in 2022 (39,642.1 billion), this is a reflection of funds collected from various sources which are then allocated to the three tiers of government.

VAT on the other hand rose steady throughout the historical periods (2019-2023). The sum of N12.03 billion was recorded in 2019, N14.66 billion in 2020, N20.86 billion in 2021, N25.06 billion in 2022, while N34.33 billion was recorded in 2023. This could be attributed to improved tax compliance, growth in economic activities, expansion of coverage, introduction of electronic payment platforms and State governments' increased participation in VAT collection.

During the review period, Plateau State's IGR grew by 61% in 2023 amounting to N25,844 billion compared to N15.687.3 billion accounted for in 2022. This improvement is largely due to expansion of tax base, increase in higher yielding taxes as well as the consolidation of revenue which has reduced leakages.

Plateau State have received grants over years rising from N2,435 in 2020 to N34,572 in 2023. This is largely due performance for result projects embarked by the State. The participation in other performance-based programs and the SABER which aims to incentivize and strengthen the implementation of business-enabling reforms across Nigeria with the emphasis on the private sector development which remains the major vehicle to create more jobs, increase revenues in the state and improve economic outcomes for citizens.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total Revenue	73,045	76,688	93,569	104,561	160,212
Gross FAAC Allocation	56,572	55,131	62,498	74,959	99,795
IGR	16,474	19,122	23,926	15,687	25,845
Grants	0	2,435	7,145	13,914	34,572



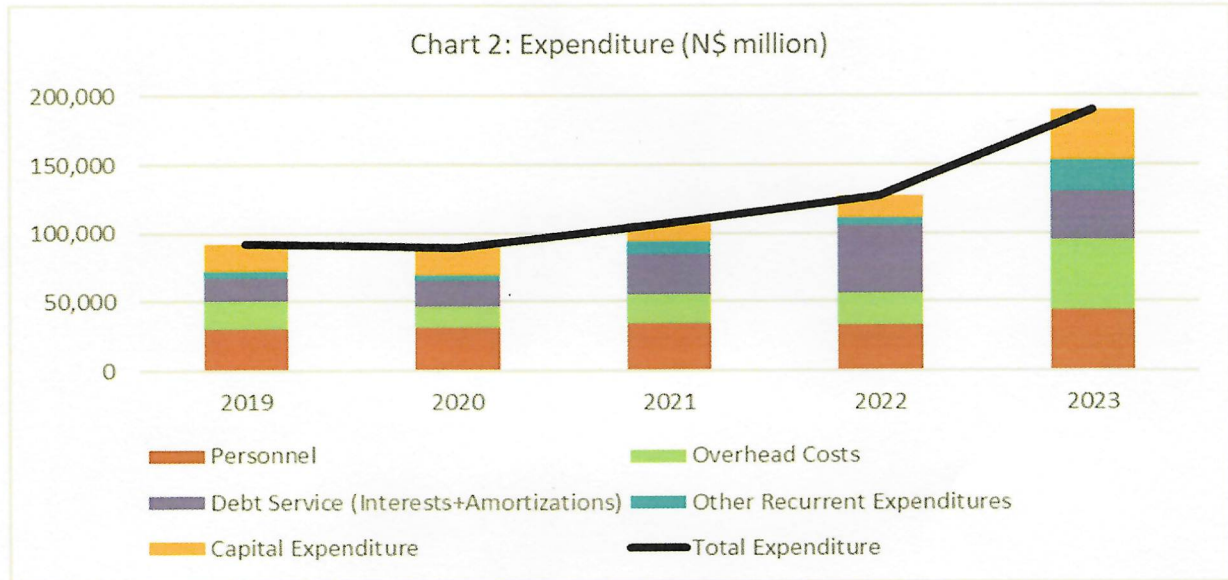
### 3.1.2 EXPENDITURE

Total expenditure includes Personnel cost, Overhead, Debt Service, Other Recurrent and Capital expenditure. The State's total expenditure decreased from N92.01 billion in 2019 to N89.43 billion in 2020, this is occasioned by the decline in overhead cost and debt service due to the COVID-19 pandemic where Private and Government institutions as well as businesses were under lockdown and the Federal Government suspended the debt service repayment of all FGN related domestic indebtedness of state government for 12 months. This figure increased to N107.4 billion in 2021 due to the resumption in debt service repayment on all FGN related indebtedness to states. A further increase in total expenditure was recorded in 2023 at N189.9 billion.

The overheads comprise mainly of operational and maintenance costs for the running of the day-to-day activities of Government. A sharp increase in overhead cost was recorded in 2023 to N51.5 billion as against what was recorded in 2022 N22.3 billion, this underscores the present administration's commitment to making all relevant MDAs functional, effective and efficient in delivering on their core mandates.

Capital Expenditure of the state represents its spendings on projects aimed at correcting infrastructural imbalance in the state. Capital expenditure rose significantly from N16.3 billion in 2022 to N37.1 billion in 2023. This is as a result of the completion of key capital projects in the state which were hitherto suspended, the present administration is committed to funding key critical projects be it new or ongoing projects that have direct bearing in the lives of the citizens.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total Expenditure	92,007	89,473	107,407	127,478	189,865
Personnel	30,361	31,589	34,262	33,670	43,494
Overhead Costs	19,785	14,943	20,713	22,258	51,497
Debt Service (Interests+Amortizations)	17,772	19,381	29,929	49,776	35,112
Other Recurrent Expenditures	4,619	3,545	9,336	5,445	22,682
Capital Expenditure	19,471	20,015	13,167	16,329	37,080

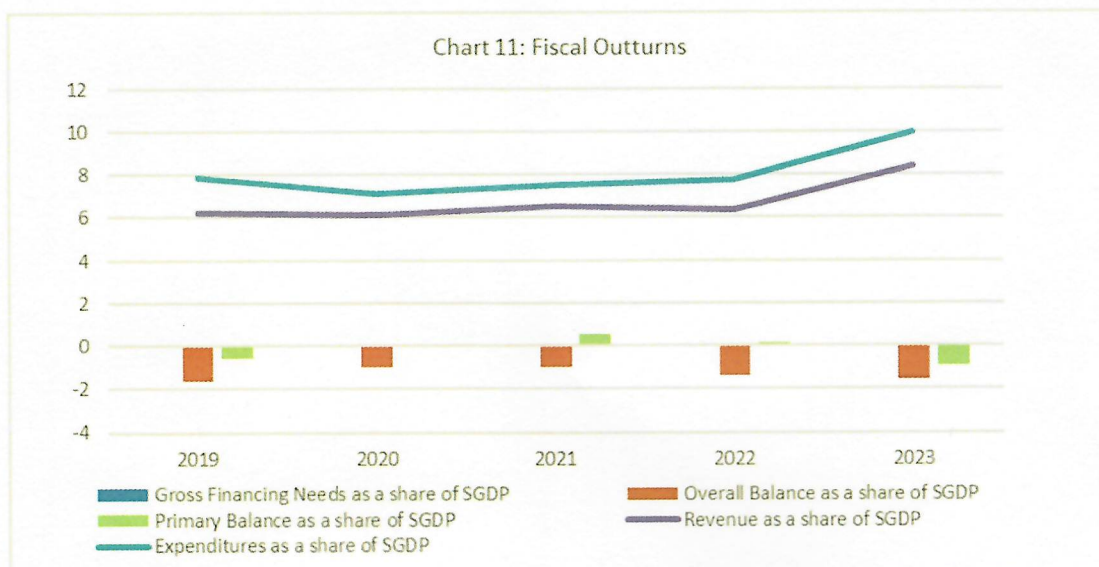


### 3.1.3 THE OVERALL AND PRIMARY BALANCE

The overall and primary balance trends revealed the Gross Financing Needs of the State, which was at its peak in 2023. The gross financing needs is the sum of the budget deficits and funds required to roll over debts that mature over the year.

Plateau State Government should ensure the sustenance of budget reforms programs particularly as it relates to the preparation of realistic budget, ensuring policy-plan-budget, early passage of the budget and continue to monitor the performance of revenues to ensure estimates are consistent with latest development globally and within the Federal Government budget process.

Also, adequate internal controls designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded within statutory authority and use of financial resources by government are established and maintained.

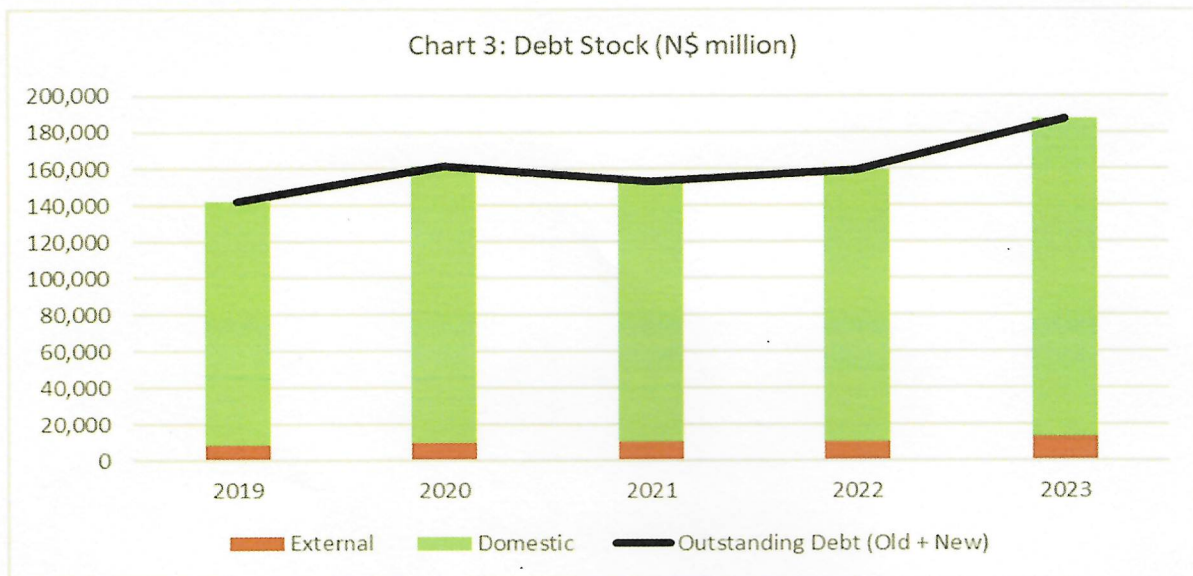


### 3.2 EXISTING PUBLIC DEBT PORTFOLIO

In this report, public debt considers both domestic and external debt, the public debt includes the explicit financial commitments like loans and securities that have paper contracts instruments government promises to pay. The distinction between domestic and external debt is based on the currency of issuance, rather than the residence of the creditor. This means that all debt issued in NGN is defined as domestic debt, while all debt issued in foreign currency is defined as external debt. The state shall use this definition of public debt, which considers non-contingent debts and thus the obligation to repay them is independent of the circumstances, as well as excludes contingent liabilities (i.e., guarantees, state own enterprises non-guaranteed liabilities).

The Plateau State Total Debt stock rose from N142.4 billion in 2019 to N187.5 billion in 2023. This is largely attributed to the increase in government expenditure, the increase in exchange rate and high borrowings to finance various projects. Though, the total public debt as a percentage of state GDP is 10% well within the 25% threshold. Also, debt to revenue and debt service to revenue stood at 117% and 32% within the sustainable thresholds of 200% and 40% respectively. However, this position reflects that plateau state has limited space to absorb shocks, meaning that a slight economic shock could potentially lead to high risks of debt distress.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Outstanding Debt (Old + New)	142,364	161,328	153,216	159,576	187,520
External	8,350	10,091	10,936	10,562	13,587
Domestic	134,014	151,237	142,280	149,013	173,933



The composition of the Plateau State domestic to external stock as at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2023 stood at N173.9 billion and N13.6 billion representing 92.8% and 7.2% respectively of the total public debt. Although the external debt concentration is relatively low at 7.2%, currency risk remains a concern given the persistent depreciation of the Naira. The World bank accounted for more than 60% of the external debt as at 2023 with the remainder from other Multi-lateral and Bi-lateral sources. Similarly, the domestic debt as at 2023, 46.4% comprised of contractors' arrears, pension and gratuity arrears, judgement debt and other debts. While 50.6% was various loans from Federal Government, state bonds and commercial bank loans.

The portfolio mix which consist more of domestic loans which mitigated exposure to currency and exchange rate risk associated with external loans. Most of the domestic loans include financing from the Capital market with fixed-rated obligations and Federal Government interventions at single digit interest rate. A considerable amount (11.9%) of commercial bank loans was accessed in 2023.

### **The 2023 closing debt stock by item in summary**

ITEMS	CURRENCY	SCALE	YEAR 2023
<b>Total External Debt-Stock</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>MILLIONS</b>	<b>35.9</b>
World Bank (WB) (Including International Development (IDA ) and IBRD)			20.9
African Development Bank (AfDB) (including AfDFP and Africa growing Together Fund)			5.1
Bilateral Creditor (1)(Third National Urban Water Project and Rural Access and Agricultural Marketing project)			9.9

Total Domestic Debt-Stocks	NGN	MILIONS	173,932.8
Budget Support Facility			21,106.0
Salary Bailout Facility			8,946.9
Restructured Commercial Bank Loan (FGN Bond)			21,558.5
Excess Crude Account Backed Loan			8,393.9
Commercial Bank Loans			20,487.0
Commercial Agriculture Loan (CBN Development Financing Facility)			114.9
MSMEDF (CBN Development Financing Facility)			2,000.00
Judgement Debts			5,395.4
Contractors' Arrears			17,017.5
Pension and Gratuity Arrears			26,517.2
Other Debts			37,181.4

## 4.0 DEBT SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS

- 4.1 *“The concept of debt sustainability refers to the ability of the government to honor its future financial obligations without recourse to extreme financing. Since policies and institutions governing spending and taxation largely determine such obligations. debt sustainability refers to the ability of government to maintain sound fiscal policies over time without having to introduce major budgetary or debt adjustments in the future. Fiscal policies are deemed unsustainable when they lead to excessive accumulation of public debt, which could eventually cause the government to take action to address the unwanted consequences of a heavy debt burden”.* Debt service takes the first call on resources, it therefore implies that a portion of the State’s revenue is utilized for servicing debt at the expense of allocation for government services, Government should endeavor to strike a balance between revenue and expenditure, so that any debt incurred will not impact negatively on the position of the state leading to serious financial crisis.

### Plateau State Debt burden indicator as at end- 2023

Debt Indicators	Thresholds	Ratio
Debt as % of SGDP	25%	10
Debt as % of Revenue	200%	117
Debt Service as % of Revenue	40%	32
Personnel Cost as % Revenue	60%	27
Debt Service as % of FAAC	No threshold	52
Interest Payment as % of Revenue	No threshold	7
External Debt Service as % of Revenue	No threshold	0

Going by the state’s own projections, plateau state debt appears to be sustainable long term (2024-2033) as all the debt burden indicators are within their recommended thresholds. The Debt Stock as a share of SGDP 12% in 2024, 18% in 2027 and 11% in 2033, debt stock to revenue is 126% in 2024, 138% in 2027 and 61% in 2033, and Debt Service as a share of Revenue is 23% in 2024, 20% in 2027 and 12% in 2033. This position will further see the trajectory of the state’s debt rising in the short to medium term (2024-2028) when majority of the stress test (revenue, expenditure, interest rate and exchange rate shocks) are applied both in the historical and projected years.

## 4.2 BORROWING OPTIONS

Plateau State intends in the its reference Debt Management Strategy (S1) to re-balance its debt portfolio towards a mixture of long to short term maturity for both domestic and external sources. Plateau State forecast an average 70% of its domestic borrowing in Commercial bank loans at 35% interest rate with maturity period of 1 to 7 years, Bonds from the Capital market at 25% for a period of 5- 10years and other CBN intervention funds at 9% single digit and longer repayment period of over 15 years over the period 2024-2033. While 30% of the



borrowing requirement is to be sourced from the concessional windows of both multilateral and bilateral institutions for various infrastructure development projects. The financial institutions include International Development Association, African Development Bank (ADB), African Development Fund (AfDB), etc. This is also assumed at interest rates between 2% to 3% and maturity between 10-40 years.

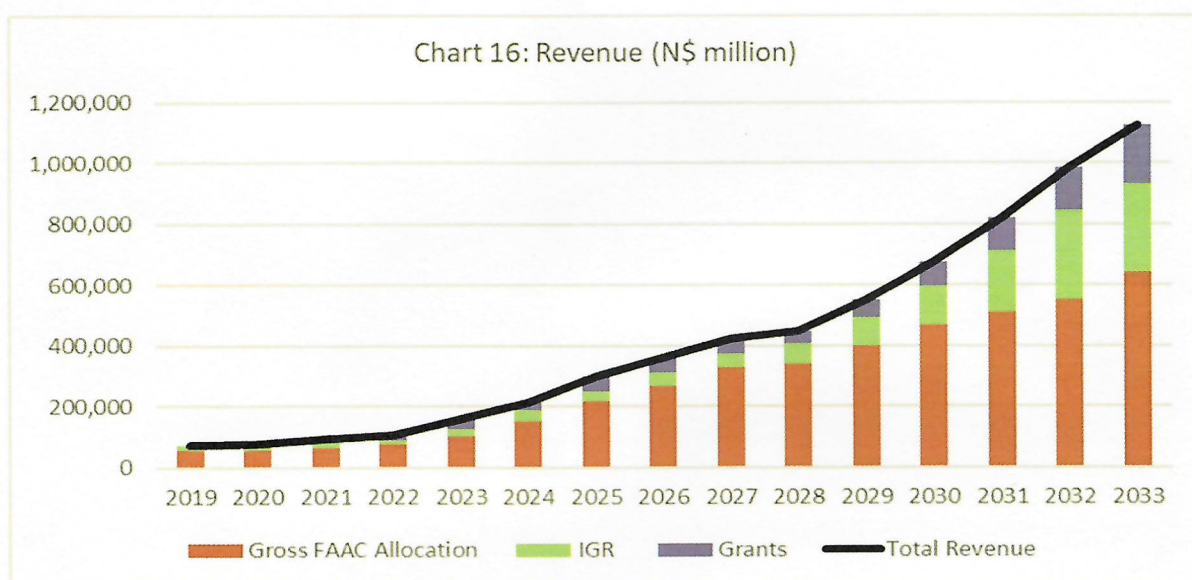
### PLATEAU STATE BORROWING OPTIONS IN THE BASELINE SCENARIO (REFERENCE STRATEGY)

	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
<b>Domestic Financing in NGN (Millions)</b>	<b>54,788.70</b>	<b>81,232.10</b>	<b>80,086.80</b>	<b>70,622.00</b>	<b>58,555.40</b>	<b>50,571.50</b>	<b>37,095.50</b>	<b>24,271.80</b>	<b>11,443.90</b>	<b>13,459.00</b>
Commercial Bank Loans (maturity 1 to 5 years, including Agric Loans, Infrastructure Loans, and MSMEDF)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,470.40	37,095.50	24,271.80	0.00	0.00
Commercial Bank Loans (maturity 6 years or longer, including Agric Loans, Infrastructure Loans, and MSMEDF)	17,788.70	34,982.10	27,361.80	27,061.90	3,931.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	11,443.90	0.00
State Bonds (maturity 1 to 5 years)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,459.00
State Bonds (maturity 6 years or longer)	37,000.00	0.00	52,725.00	0.00	54,624.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Domestic Financing	0.00	46,250.00	0.00	43,560.10	0.00	45,101.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>External Financing in USD (Millions)</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>66.31</b>	<b>87.04</b>	<b>58.11</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
External Financing - Concessional Loans (e.g., World Bank, African Development Bank)	20.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	87.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
External Financing - Bilateral Loans	0.00	0.00	50.00	16.31	0.00	58.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other External Financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total Gross Financing requirement in NGN (Millions)</b>	<b>80,788.70</b>	<b>141,232.10</b>	<b>135,086.80</b>	<b>136,935.03</b>	<b>145,592.04</b>	<b>108,679.89</b>	<b>37,095.50</b>	<b>24,271.80</b>	<b>11,443.90</b>	<b>13,459.00</b>

### 4.3 DSA SIMULATION RESULTS

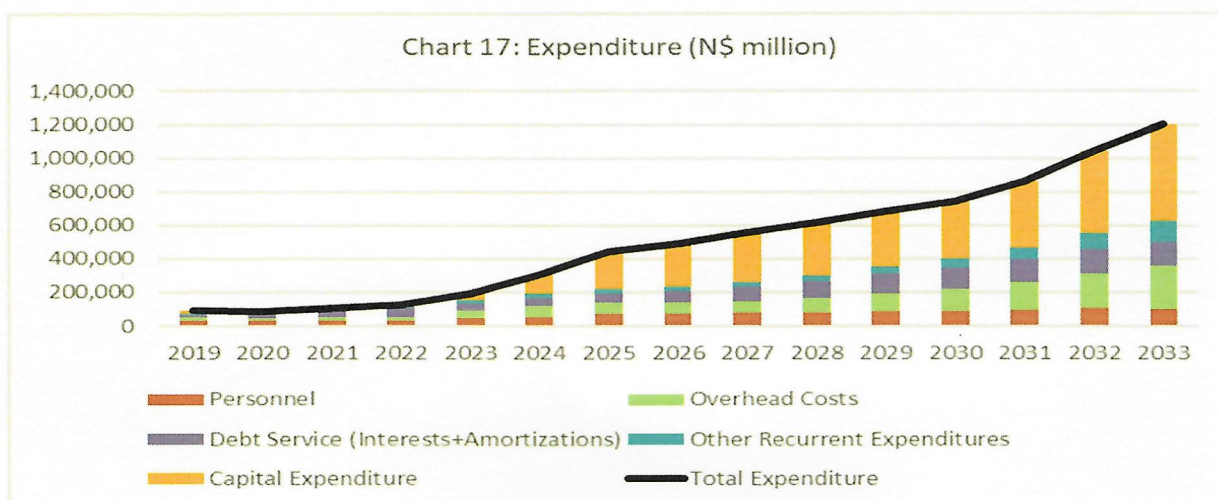
In the baseline scenario, the State debt appears sustainable in the long term. Total revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts) is projected to increase from N160.21 billion in 2023 to N1,126.58 trillion in 2033. FAAC still remains the largest contributor of revenue, estimated at N149.43 billion in 2024 and N641.11 billion in 2033. IGR which was projected at N38.89 billion in 2024, is 50% above what was generated the previous year, is estimated to increase to N291.54 billion in 2033. Similarly, grants are projected to grow from N26.36 billion in 2024 to N193.93 billion by 2033.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Total Revenue	73,045	76,688	93,569	104,561	160,212	214,679	300,351	362,309	422,921	449,335	549,877	676,554	819,461	986,638	1,126,581
Gross FAAC Allocation	56,572	55,131	62,498	74,959	99,795	149,425	215,398	268,440	326,376	339,925	398,866	468,057	512,056	551,442	641,107
IGR	16,474	19,122	23,926	15,687	25,845	38,890	35,666	44,583	47,257	66,160	92,625	129,674	200,995	291,543	291,543
Grants	0	2,435	7,145	13,914	34,572	26,364	49,287	49,287	49,287	43,249	58,387	78,822	106,410	143,653	193,931



Total expenditure will grow from N189.87 billion in 2023 to N1.206.51 trillion in 2033 with capital expenditure taking the largest share, estimated at N580.63 billion in 2033 reflecting a 48% of the total expenditure. As a result of the rise in the State's public debt, debt service projections are estimated to rise from N49.81 billion in 2024 to N136.42 billion in 2033 contributing 11.31% of the total expenditure. This includes flow debt (both domestic and external loans) and non-flow debt (domestic arrears in contract, judgement debts, pensions and gratuity, salaries and other staff claims and other liabilities).

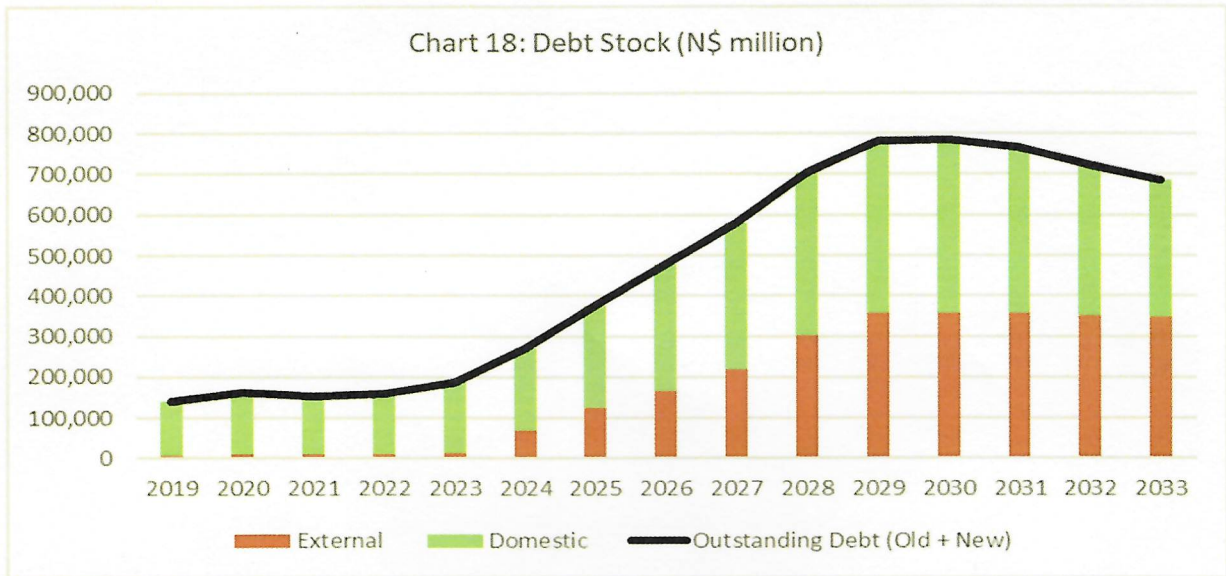
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Total Expenditure	92,007	89,473	107,407	127,478	189,865	303,415	442,921	493,629	560,125	616,525	685,574	747,455	866,053	1,041,095	1,206,510
Personnel	30,361	31,589	34,262	33,670	43,494	52,260	71,455	74,400	78,730	80,304	84,320	88,536	92,962	107,610	102,491
Overhead Costs	19,785	14,943	20,713	22,258	51,497	64,560	65,894	66,553	67,884	84,855	106,069	132,586	165,732	207,165	258,957
Debt Service (Interests+Amortizations)	17,772	19,381	29,929	49,776	35,112	49,809	56,730	63,606	83,937	99,985	119,576	123,619	138,899	144,865	136,420
Other Recurrent Expenditures	4,619	3,545	9,336	5,445	22,682	25,655	25,858	26,117	26,639	33,299	41,624	52,030	70,240	94,824	128,012
Capital Expenditure	19,471	20,015	13,167	16,329	37,080	111,132	222,984	262,953	302,935	318,082	333,986	350,685	398,219	486,630	580,630



For the Plateau State government to implement fiscal policies that will stimulate economic growth and development, characterized by high level of employment stable economy, increase in basic infrastructure in roads, bridges and public transportation, fund social welfare programs such as healthcare, education, social security aimed at providing essential services to citizens as well as respond to emergencies amidst inadequate revenues, Government need to strike a balance between its revenue and expenditure by financing the deficit gaps.

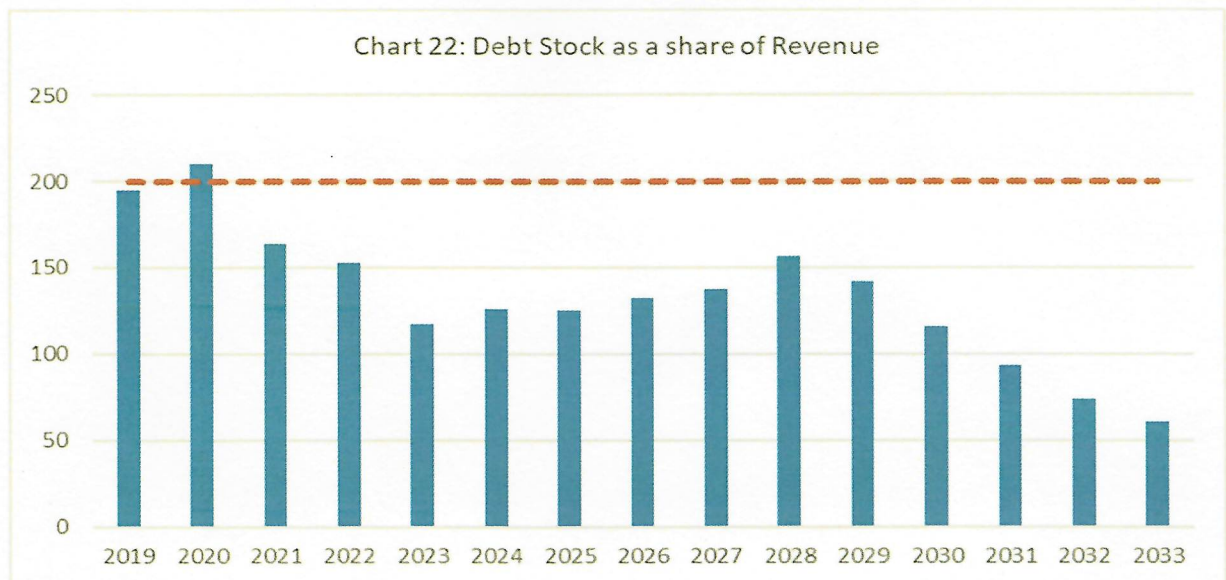
Consequently, the total debt stock rose to its peak from N270.05 billion in 2024 to N784.13 billion in 2030, and gradually declined to N685.21 billion in 2033. The external debt is estimated to rise significantly, amounting to 51% in 2033 compared to the historical years.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Outstanding Debt (Old + New)	142,364	161,328	153,216	159,576	187,520	270,050	376,615	479,614	581,784	703,477	781,027	784,129	764,839	724,279	685,214
External	8,350	10,091	10,936	10,562	13,587	71,022	123,877	167,013	216,742	302,378	359,085	357,684	356,283	352,382	347,665
Domestic	134,014	151,237	142,280	149,013	173,933	199,029	252,738	312,601	365,042	401,100	421,942	426,445	408,556	371,897	337,549



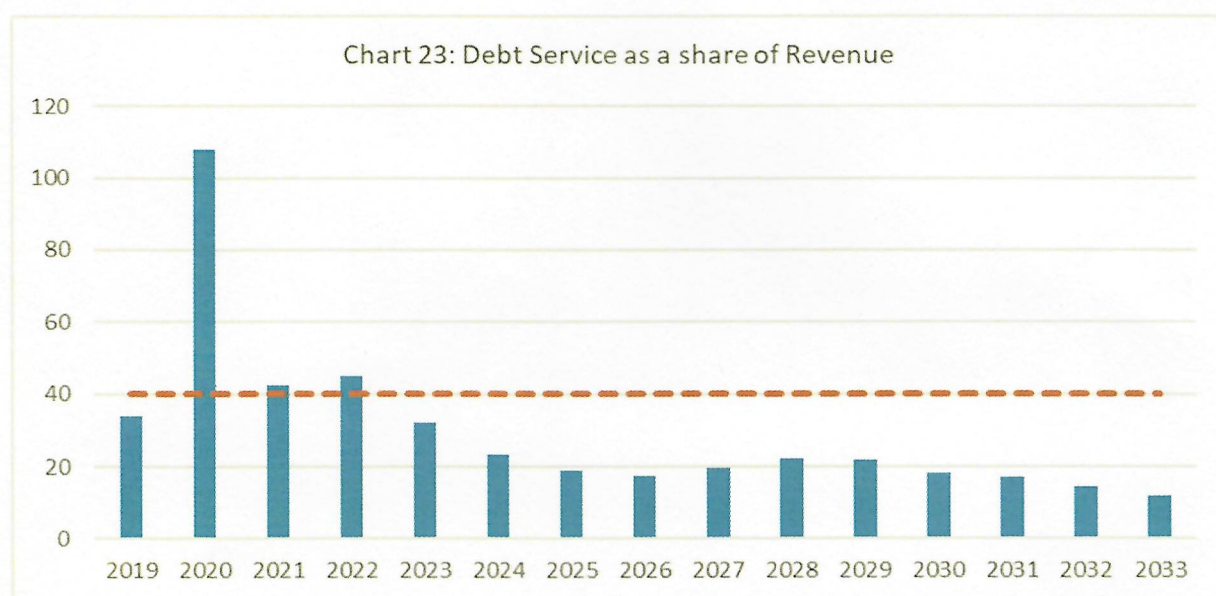
The total public debt as at 2023 (117%) all through the projection period (2024-2033) are within the indicative threshold 200% even when it peaked to 157% in 2028. As Government maintains fiscal discipline and ensure that deficit financing is used only when necessary, as well as investment in productive sectors, such as infrastructure and human capital, that ensures deficit financing leads to long-term economic growth. The fiscal deficit will stabilize, thereby improving the debt to revenue ratio.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Debt as % of Revenue	195	210	164	153	117	126	125	132	138	157	142	116	93	73	61
Threshold	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200



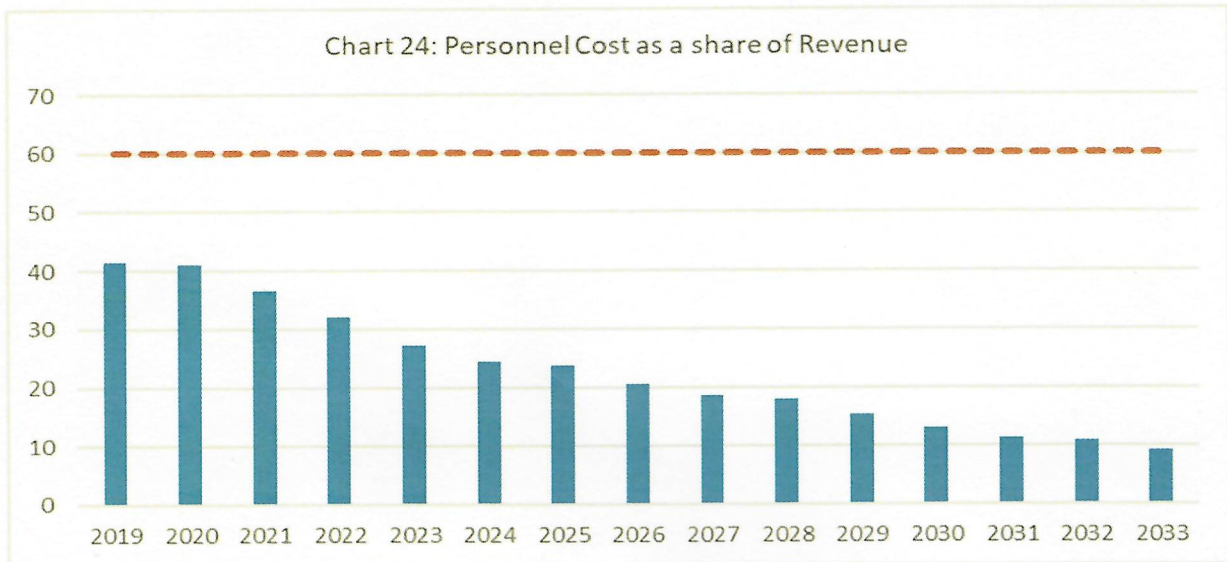
Similarly, the Plateau State debt service to revenue ratio exceeded the 40% benchmark in 2020 historical year, it appears sustainable throughout the projection period gradually declining from 32% in 2023 to 12% in 2033.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Debt Service as % of Revenue	34	108	42	45	32	23	19	18	20	22	22	18	17	15	12
Threshold	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40

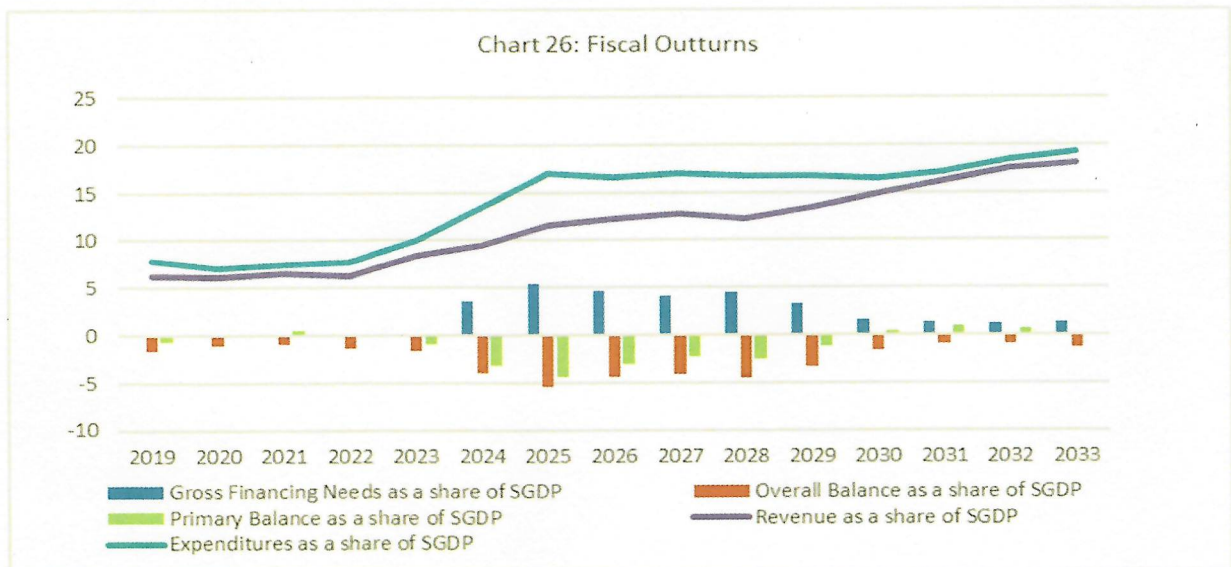


As revenue figures grow and government continue to maintain a balance on recurrent expenditures, personnel cost as a share of revenue is anticipated to decrease gradually in the projected period 2024- 2033. However, this debt burden indicator remains within the 60% threshold despite the implementation of the new minimum wage, which is expected to put a constraint on financial flexibility, operating cash flows and government planned implementation of various professional bodies fringe benefits, promotion and prompt placement of retired officers on pension payroll.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Personnel Cost as % of Revenue	42	41	37	32	27	24	24	21	19	18	15	13	11	11	9
Threshold	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60



Fiscal out-turns refer to the actual results of government's fiscal operations, including revenue collection, expenditure, and borrowing. These out-turn can differ significantly from the initial budget projections due to various factors such as changes in economic conditions, policy decisions, or unforeseen events. Plateau State being part of the National economy has its own fiscal outturns as well as shares in the Nigeria's fiscal outturns which have been impacted by the country's reliance on oil exports. This has led to volatility in government revenue which underscores the realism in projections. Understanding fiscal outturns is essential for policymakers, and investors, as they provide valuable insights into a nation's fiscal health and its ability to achieve its economic objectives.



The Baseline scenario results shows that the Debt as a % of SGDP is projected at 12% in 2024, 18% in 2027, 11% in 2033. The ratio of debt as a % of revenue estimated at 126% in

2024, 138% in 2027, and declining to 61% in 2033. This indicates that the State's debt burden is at a low risk of distress. A situation likely to limit the fiscal space when majority of the stress test are applied.

The debt service as a % of Revenue is estimated at 23% in 2024, 20% in 2027, and 12% in 2033 as against the 40% threshold indicating a low in the state's debt portfolio. The Personnel cost as a % of Revenue remains under the recommended threshold over the projection period 2024 at 24% to 2033 at 9%, a position reflecting the amount of money needed to pay wages and salaries.

Other debt burden indicators Debt Service as a share of FAAC, Interest rate as a share of revenue and External debt service as a share of revenue were projected in 2024 at 33%, 9% and 1% respectively. Though, these indicators have no benchmark, they however reflect the amount of resources government expend to meet up these obligations.

#### **4.4 DSA SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS**

In Debt Sustainability Analysis, sensitivity analysis is a crucial step in assessing a state's debt sustainability. It involves testing the robustness of the DSA results to changes in assumptions, variables, or scenarios. Plateau state being part of the National economy is susceptible to shocks due to government's dependency on Federal transfers, relatively weak economic profile, high committed expenses and elevated liquidity constraints.

This section looks at five specific shocks when compared to the baseline scenario over the period 2024-2033.

- ❖ Revenue shock of 10% (ie 10% lower revenue when compared to baseline);
- ❖ Expenditure shock of 10% (ie 10% increase in expenditure when compared to baseline);
- ❖ Exchange rate shock of 20% (a one-time devaluation of NGN/USD);
- ❖ Interest rate shock of 200 basis point (ie interest rates on all debt are 2% per annum higher than the baseline); and
- ❖ Historical scenario which assumes that the State GDP, revenues and primary expenditure in 2024-2033 grow in line with their respective historical average growth rates observed in 2019-2023.

The impact of the shocks is assessed in terms of four key ratios:

1. Debt as a % of SGDP (Chart 27)
2. Debt as a % of Revenue (Chart 28)
3. Debt Service as a % of Revenue (Chart 29)
4. Personnel cost as a % of Revenue (Chart 30)

### Revenue shock

The 10% revenue shock related to revenue (FAAC and IGR) and Grants is unlikely to be specific and uniform across the revenue types. For instance, in 2020 as a result of the COVID-19, aggregated revenues under this definition would have fallen due to the shutdown of businesses and government institutions as a result of the lock down.

The impact of the shock might be an increased need to borrow, reduces capacity to service existing debts, trigger downward ratings and increases borrowing cost amongst other things.

As shown in charts (27-30), the impact of the revenue shock will affect all the debt burden indicators with the Debt/ Revenue exceeding the threshold in 2028 to 2029 (216% and 206%). The Debt Service/ Revenue peaked in 2030 at 28% but within the threshold; and the Personnel cost to revenue gradually declined to 10% in 2033 even with a shock in revenue. This position gives no comfort, as it depicts the state's debt portfolio at a moderate risk when a debt/ revenue ratio breaches the benchmark. calling for necessary caution to forestall escalating into debt distress.

### Expenditure Shock

Like the revenue shock, the expenditure shock has similar implications on the four ratios in the long term with Debt/SGDP reaching its peak in 2029 at 26%, Debt/ Revenue breaching the benchmark only in 2028 (201%); Debt Service/Revenue peaking in 2020 at 27%; and Personnel cost/Revenue peaks in 2025 at 26%. Taking the trajectory of the state's debt portfolio away from the baseline projections but within recommended thresholds in the long term.

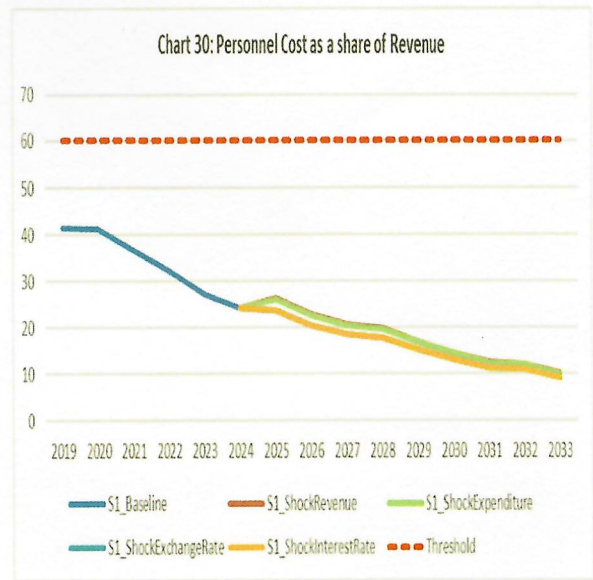
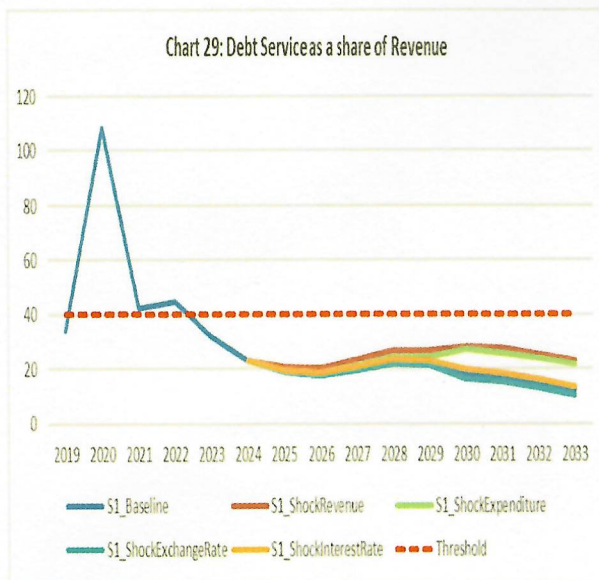
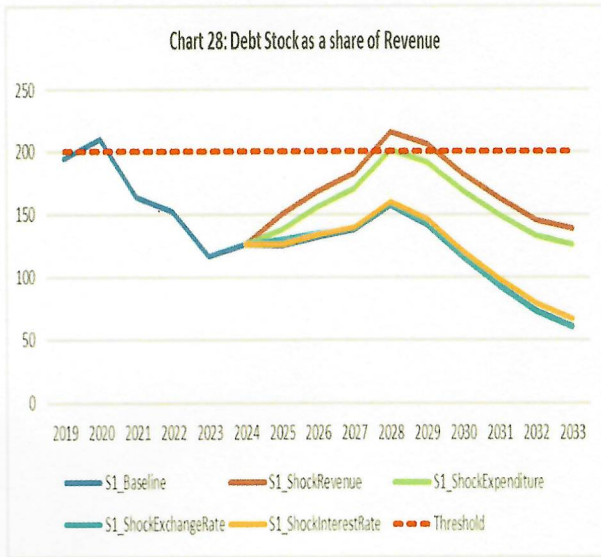
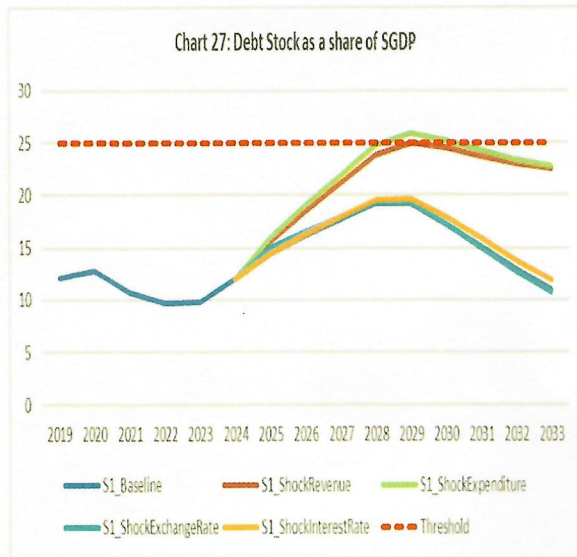
### Exchange Rate shock

The Exchange rate shocks tends to affect the value and servicing cost of foreign debt. Plateau state projected more of the foreign loans not only for the concessionary terms, but mindful that this shock does not reflect a negative impact on the Debt/SGDP, Debt /Revenue, Debt service/ Revenue, Personnel cost/ Revenue ratios at 11%, 59%, 10% and 9% respectively as this does not take the debt portfolio away from the baseline in the long term (2033).

### Interest Rate Shock

The impact of the interest rate shock on the state's debt portfolio is assessed by the effects on the cost of servicing its debt. For Plateau state the interest rate shock has impact on the Debt/Revenue (66%), and Debt Service/Revenue (14%) reflecting a marginal increase from the baseline 61% and 12% respectively in the long term.





The five shocks as simulated all have impacts on the ratios at the magnitudes tested, with the revenue and expenditure shocks affecting the state’s ability to service its debt, Interest Rates shock will affect the cost of borrowing and the debt service burden, the Exchange Rates shock affects the value of foreign-denominated debt and the debt service burden.

The DSA shows that the state is sustainable in the baseline, but at a moderate risk when some of the shocks (Revenue and Expenditure) are introduced throwing debt/revenue ratio to surpass the recommended threshold in year 2028 and 2029. Hence, the state needs to ensure that unsustainability does not crystalize by maintaining high fiscal discipline and ensure that deficit financing is used only when necessary, by implementing fiscal

consolidation measures that would reduce the budget deficit and stabilize the debt-to-revenue ratio through a combination of revenue-enhancing and expenditure-reducing measures which will actualize total revenue above the projected figures.

Having a clear debt management strategy that ensures that debt levels remain sustainable even in extreme shocks and implementing debt management reforms to improve debt transparency, diversify the debt portfolio, and reduce the risk of debt distress are few of the steps the State can take which will significantly contribute to the overall fiscal stability, enabling the Government to better respond to economic shocks or unexpected expenses.

## 5.0 DEBT MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

A Debt Management Strategy is formulated to guide the borrowing activities of the State Government. It compares alternative funding sources available to Government as it pursues the desired structure of debt portfolio considering the costs and risks trade-offs. In the implementation of a strategy, it is important to note that the attainment of the debt portfolio target for external debt largely depends on the Federal Government's provision in the appropriation law and the assessment of the International Capital Market (ICM).

*“Public debt management is the process of establishing and executing a strategy for managing government's debt in order to raise the required amount of funding at the lowest possible cost over the medium to long run, consistent with a prudent degree of risk”*

For any Debt Management strategy, its cost is measured by the expected value of a performance indicator as projected in the baseline. The risk is measured by the deviation from the expected value caused by the un-expected shock as projected in the most adverse scenario.

### 5.1 ALTERNATIVE BORROWING OPTIONS

Plateau state considered four Debt Management strategies and their cost and risk implications on the Total Public Debt profile in the future. Both Domestic and External sources were considered, however, the compositions are different for each strategy.

#### Strategy 1

This is the baseline/ reference strategy (S1) which the state considered 70/30 ratio of Domestic/External sources with longer maturities in line with the gross borrowing requirement. The domestic source comprises of Bonds from the capital market, Commercial bank loans and borrowing from FGN/CBN intervention finances. While the external sources are the concessional and semi-concessional funding of the Multilateral window of World Bank, African Development Bank and Bilateral windows over the DMS period. This is also detailed in the previous chapter

#### Strategy 2

Under this strategy (S2), the State considered financing its Budget deficit domestically from both Commercial Banks, Capital Market and FGN.CBN Intervention financing. Though the commercial bank loans are usually not cost effective, they are easily accessible compared to other instruments of for deficit financing. On the other hand, the state is mindful that the FGN/CBN loans are not statutory, but will leverage on any available window owing to their single digit policy.

### Strategy 3

The third strategy (S3) constitutes domestic funding from commercial banks in maturities of 1-5 years and 6 and longer years. This strategy is easily achievable considering the state's capacity and ability to repay. However, it is the most expensive strategy for implementation.

### Strategy 4

The fourth strategy (S4) constitute an average of 82% of Domestic bonds from the capital market and 28% Commercial Bank Loans all through the projection period 2024- 2033.

## 5.2 DMS SIMULATION RESULTS

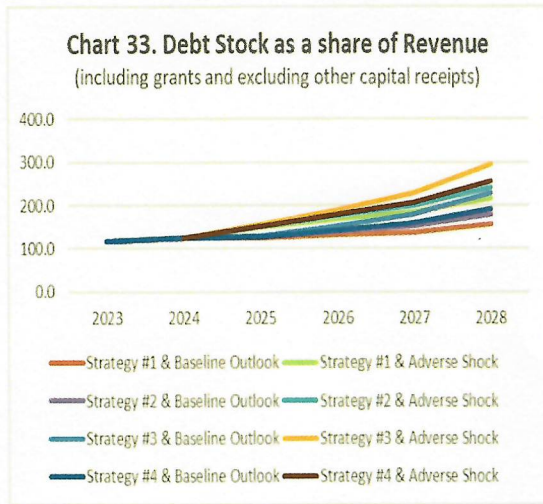
The cost risk trade off charts illustrates the balancing of the cost of a facility with the potential risks involved. It aids in decision making that optimizes costs and risks tradeoff. Sound debt strategy should analyze the benefits derived from utilizing a facility against the potential costs and risks.

In this section, we would illustrate the performance of the four strategies chosen by the Plateau State Government with reference to three debt burden indicators

- i. Debt/Revenue
- ii. Debt Service/Revenue
- iii. Interest Rate/Revenue

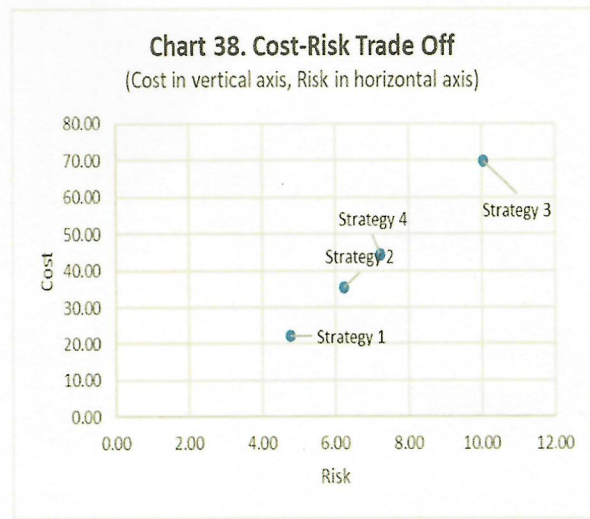
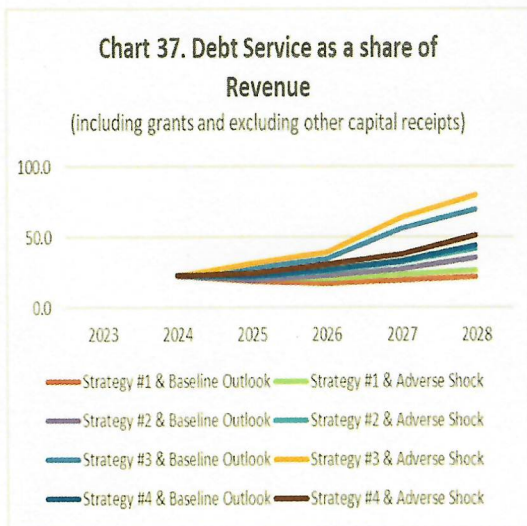
### 5.2.1 Debt/ Revenue

The S1 shows the Debt stock to revenue is estimated to increase from 117% in 2023 to 156.6% with a risk of 59.6%. This is against S2 (179.3%/62.1%), S4 (192.5%/ 63.6%) and S3 (228.5%/ 67.6%) at the end of the Debt Management Strategy period in 2027. This shows that the S1 is the least costly and less risky strategy due to the portfolio mix of both domestic and external Sources of financing from the multilateral and bilateral windows of the World Bank. The state is also deliberate as external financing is dependent on FGN MTEF/Appropriation Act and the availability of these facilities. Never the less, ***the State will consider S1 as the preferred strategy over S2, S4 and S3. This strategy has a portfolio mix of 70/30 ratio of Domestic/External sources with longer maturities in line with the gross borrowing requirement. The domestic source comprises of Bonds from the capital market, Commercial bank loans and borrowing from FGN/CBN intervention finances. While the external sources are the concessional and semi-concessional funding of the Multilateral window of World Bank, African Development Bank and Bilateral windows over the DMS period.***



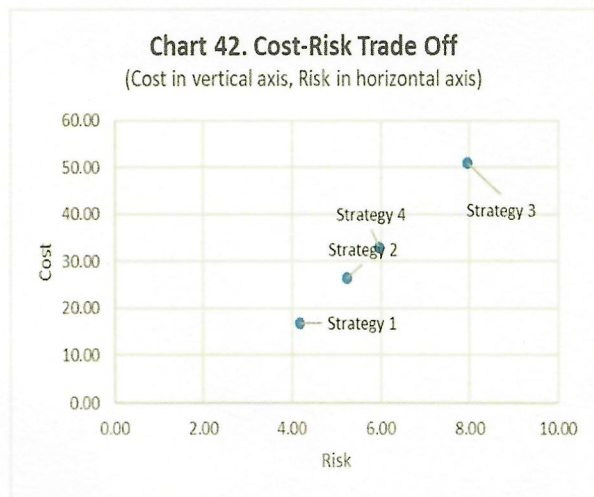
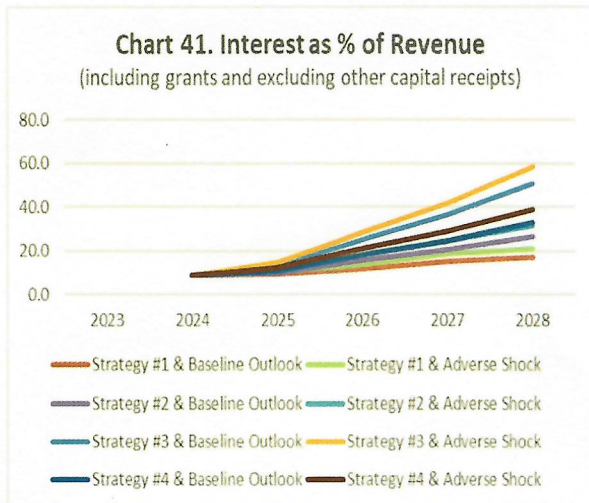
### 5.2.2 Debt Service/Revenue

Debt service as a share of revenue. S1 has the lowest cost at 22.3% at the end of the medium term 2027 when compared to S2, 35.5%, S4, 44.4% and S3 69.8%. The S1 is also has the least risk at 4.8% compared to S2, S4 and S3 whose risks are 6.2%, 7.2% and 10.1% respectively. Considering the cost-risk analysis, the State would consider **Strategy 1 as the preferred strategy for implementation.**



### 5.2.3 Interest/Revenue

Similarly, for this debt burden indicator, S1 is the least costly with the lowest risk (16.9% and 4.2%) when compared to S2 (26.4% and 5.2%), S4 (32.9% and 6.0%) and S3 (50.9% and 8.2%) at the end of the DMS period 2027. In this regard, **the preferred strategy still remains S1 which is most implementable by the state** when compared with other strategies.



### 5.3 DMS ASSESSMENT

Considering the analysis above, it is obvious the best strategy for implementation is S1. Not only does it have the lowest cost and risk in all the performance indicators, it is a strategy that will ensure fiscal discipline. Hence, the State will consider ***the implementation of S1 for a prudent debt portfolio.***

The S1 projected the state debt to be N581.78 billion as against S2 at N641.47 billion, S3 at N671.22 billion and S4 at N752.47 billion at the end of the medium term DMS period 2027. In addition, the cost-risk trade-offs are considered using debt to revenue, debt service to revenue and interest rate to revenue amongst other ratios.

### 5.4 CONCLUSION

The DMS 2024-2027 represents a robust framework for prudent management, as it provides a systematic approach to decision making on the appropriate composition of external and domestic borrowing to finance the budget. The cost-risk trade-offs of the alternative strategies under the DMS have been evaluated within the medium-term context. In order to reduce the cost of carrying debt, Government will continue to priorities concessional financing to the extent possible before considering non-concessional credit.

Continuous efforts to grow the IGR will reduce the State's gross financing needs and hence the need to borrow. Government should consider implementing a medium-term independent revenue mobilization strategy, aimed at targeting IGR to rise by more than the medium term forecast of 12%.

Government is also keen on improving effectiveness and efficiency of public investment through the implementation of the Plateau State Strategic Development Framework that requires projects to go through the stages of: concept, profile, pre-feasibility and feasibility study. This is aimed at ensuring that only ready projects that are technically and

economically viable are included in the State's Investment plan thereby maximizing returns on investment.

The Plateau State Government through its PPP Agency is finalizing all relevant documents that will enable the state to leverage on key PPP projects. This will cut down government expenses and allows same to tap into the private sector funding and expertise which are quite beneficial as well share in the associated risks.

## ANNEXURE I: TABLE OF ASSUMPTION

2024		Projection Methodology	Source
<b>Assumptions:</b>			
<b>Economic activity</b>	State GDP (at current prices)	WBG Estimates for Historical figures and projections for 2024 - 2033.	Debt Management Office, Abuja
<b>Revenue</b>			
	<b>Revenue</b>		
	1. Gross Statutory Allocation ('gross' means with no deductions; do not include VAT Allocation here)	Historical figures 2019 - 2023 are from the AFS, 2024 figure is the approved Budget, 2025-2027 figures are from the State's draft MTEF document. While 2028-2033 calculated using the historical index of the Federation account revenue distribution across State Government.	Plateau State DSA Team, and the Debt Management Office, Abuja
	1.a. of which Net Statutory Allocation ('net' means of deductions)	Gross SRA less deductions from FAAC.	Plateau State DSA Team
	1.b. of which Deductions	Direct deductions from FAAC on current facilities Outstanding to the State.	Plateau State DSA Team.
	2. Derivation (if applicable to the State)(Solid Minerals)	The 2024 figure is the approved Budget, and that is kept constant all through the projection period.	Plateau State DSA Team
	3. Other FAAC transfers (exchange rate gain, augmentation, others)	The 2024 figure is the approved Budget, 2025-2027 are from the State's draft MTEF document. Projections for 2028- 2030 will grow by 20% while projections for 2031-2033 will grow by 25%.	Plateau State DSA Team
	4. VAT Allocation	The 2024 figure is the approved Budget, 2025-2027 are from the State's draft MTEF document. While projections for 2028- 2033 are extrapolated from the FGN MTEF.	Plateau State DSA Team, and the Debt Management Office, Abuja
	5. IGR	The 2024 figure is the approved Budget, figures from 2025 -2027 are from the State's 2024 MTEF document. Projections from 2028-2030 is expected to grow by 40% while a 55% growth is projected from 2031-2033. This is based on the changes made in the Harmonised Revenue Administrative Law and the concerted effort of the PSIRS in activating new revenue lines, increase in the number of processes automated and the enforcement of zero cash policy.	Plateau State DSA Team
	6. Capital Receipts		
	6.a. Grants	2024 figure is the approved Budget, projected figures from 2025-2027 are from the State's 2024 draft MTEF document. While projections from 2028- 2033 are expected to grow by 35%. The State is making frantic effort in creating a donor- friendly environment to enable more grants into the state.	Plateau State DSA Team
	6.b. Sales of Government Assets and Privatization Proceeds	The 2024 figure is the approved Budget. The acquisition of new assets by the new Administration will drive an 80% growth all through the projection period.	Plateau State DSA Team
	6.c. Other Non-Debt Creating Capital Receipts	The 2024 figure is the approved Budget, projected figures from 2025- 2027 are from the State's draft MTEF document. Projections from 2028-2033 are expected to grow by 25%.	Plateau State DSA Team
<b>Expenditure</b>			
	<b>Expenditure</b>		
	1. Personnel costs (Salaries, Pensions, Civil Servant Social Benefits, other)	The 2024 figure is the approved Budget, projections from 2025-2027 are from the State's draft MTEF document, an increase in these figures compared to previous years is occasioned by the planned recruitment for key sectors promotion of existing staff, domestication/ implementation of various professional bodies fringe benefits and the prompt placement of retired Officers on Pension Payroll. While projections for 2028- 2033 are expected to grow by 35%.	Plateau State DSA Team
	2. Overhead costs	Towards an effective service delivery, Overhead cost is expected to grow by 25% from 2028- 2033. 2024 figure is the approved Budget, while the draft MTEF accounted for figures from 2025- 2027.	Plateau State DSA Team
	3. Interest Payments (Public Debt Charges, including interests deducted from FAAC Allocation)	Amortization schedules for principal and interest repayments available to the Debt Management Department and the Arrears Clearance Framework (ACF).	Plateau State DSA Team
	4. Other Recurrent Expenditure (Excluding Personnel Costs, Overhead Costs and Interest Payments)	The 2024 figure is the approved Budget, projections from 2025-2027 are from the State's draft MTEF document, an increase in these figures compared to previous years is occasioned by Government's effort to increase support to key sectors. While 2028- 2030 is projected to grow by 25%, 2031-2033 is projected to grow by 35%.	Plateau State DSA Team
	5. Capital Expenditure	The 2024 figure is the approved Budget, projections from 2025-2027 are from the State's draft MTEF document, a 20% growth is projected for 2028, 2029-2030 is projected to grow by 35% and 2031-2033 is projected to grow by 40%. This is in line with Government's determination to invest in key infrastructure in Agriculture, Mining and Tourism.	Plateau State DSA Team
<b>Closing Cash and Bank Balance</b>	<b>Closing Cash and Bank Balance</b>	Maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet short term obligations.	Plateau State DSA Team



Debt Amortization and Interest Payments	<b>Debt Outstanding at end-2023</b>	
	External Debt - amortization and interest	Profiles from the Debt Management Office.
	Domestic Debt - amortization and interest	Amortization schedules from the Plateau State Debt Management Department.
	<b>New debt issued/contracted from 2024 onwards</b>	
	<b>New External Financing</b>	
	External Financing - Concessional Loans (e.g., World Bank, African Development Bank)	Current available rates are considered for External Financing at 2% interest rate, 40years tenor with 10 years Moratorium.
	External Financing - Bilateral Loans	Current available rates are considered for External Financing at 3% interest rate, 20 years tenor with 5years moratorium.
	Other External Financing	NA
	<b>New Domestic Financing</b>	
	Commercial Bank Loans (maturity 1 to 5 years, including Agric Loans, Infrastructure Loans, and MSMEDF)	Current available rates are considered for Domestic Financing at 35% interest rate, 12 - 60 months tenor without grace period.
Commercial Bank Loans (maturity 6 years or longer, including Agric Loans, Infrastructure Loans, and MSMEDF)	Current available rates are considered for Domestic Financing at 35% interest rate, 72 -120 months tenor with 12 months grace period.	
State Bonds (maturity 1 to 5 years)	Current available rates are considered for Domestic Financing at 25% interest rate, 7 years tenor without grace period.	
State Bonds (maturity 6 years or longer)	Current available rates are considered for Domestic Financing at 35% interest rate, 15 years tenor with 24 months grace period.	
Other Domestic Financing	Current available rates are considered for Domestic Financing based on the CBN Single-Digit Policy of 9%, 30 years tenor with 24 months grace period.	
Proceeds from Debt-Creating Borrowings corresponding to Debt Strategy S1	<b>Planned Borrowings (new bonds, new loans, etc.) for Debt Strategy S1</b>	<b>Comprises of 70% Domestic Borrowing in Commercial Banks, Bonds and CBN Concessional Windows. While 30% External Financing in both World Bank Concessional windows and Bilateral loans</b>
	<b>New Domestic Financing in Million Naira</b>	
	Commercial Bank Loans (maturity 1 to 5 years, including Agric Loans, Infrastructure Loans, and MSMEDF)	Current available rates are considered for Domestic Financing at 35% interest rate, 12 - 60 months tenor without grace period.
	Commercial Bank Loans (maturity 6 years or longer, including Agric Loans, Infrastructure Loans, and MSMEDF)	Current available rates are considered for Domestic Financing at 35% interest rate, 72 -120 months tenor with 12 months grace period.
	State Bonds (maturity 1 to 5 years)	Current available rates are considered for Domestic Financing at 25% interest rate, 7 years tenor without grace period.
	State Bonds (maturity 6 years or longer)	Current available rates are considered for Domestic Financing at 35% interest rate, 15 years tenor with 24 months grace period.
	Other Domestic Financing	Current available rates are considered for Domestic Financing based on the CBN Single-Digit Policy of 9%, 30 years tenor with 24 months grace period.
	<b>New External Financing in Million US Dollar</b>	
	External Financing - Concessional Loans (e.g., World Bank, African Development Bank)	Current available rates are considered for External Financing at 2% interest rate, 40years tenor with 10 years Moratorium.
	External Financing - Bilateral Loans	Current available rates are considered for External Financing at 3% interest rate, 20 years tenor with 5years moratorium.
Other External Financing	NA	
Proceeds from Debt-Creating Borrowings corresponding to Debt Strategy S2	<b>Planned Borrowings (new bonds, new loans, etc.) for Debt Strategy S2</b>	<b>This Strategy is 100% Domestic borrowing in Commercial Bank loans, Bonds and other Domestic financing.</b>
	<b>New Domestic Financing in Million Naira</b>	
	Commercial Bank Loans (maturity 1 to 5 years, including Agric Loans, Infrastructure Loans, and MSMEDF)	Current available rates are considered for Domestic Financing at 35% interest rate, 12 - 60 months tenor without grace period.
	Commercial Bank Loans (maturity 6 years or longer, including Agric Loans, Infrastructure Loans, and MSMEDF)	Current available rates are considered for Domestic Financing at 35% interest rate, 72 -120 months tenor with 12 months grace period.
	State Bonds (maturity 1 to 5 years)	Current available rates are considered for Domestic Financing at 25% interest rate, 7 years tenor without grace period.

	State Bonds (maturity 6 years or longer)	Current available rates are considered for Domestic Financing at 35% interest rate, 15 years tenor with 24 months grace period.
	Other Domestic Financing	Current available rates are considered for Domestic Financing based on the CBN Single-Digit Policy of 9%, 30 years tenor with 24 months grace period.
	<b>New External Financing in Million US Dollar</b>	
	External Financing - Concessional Loans (e.g., World Bank, African Development Bank)	Current available rates are considered for External Financing at 2% interest rate, 40years tenor with 10 years Moratorium.
	External Financing - Bilateral Loans	Current available rates are considered for External Financing at 3% interest rate, 20 years tenor with 5years moratorium.
	Other External Financing	NA
<b>Proceeds from Debt-Creating Borrowings corresponding to Debt Strategy S3</b>	<b>Planned Borrowings (new bonds, new loans, etc.) for Debt Strategy S3</b>	<b>This Strategy is 100% domestic financing from the commercial banks, capital market and CBN intervention fund.</b>
	<b>New Domestic Financing in Million Naira</b>	
	Commercial Bank Loans (maturity 1 to 5 years, including Agric Loans, Infrastructure Loans, and MSMEDF)	Current available rates are considered for Domestic Financing at 35% interest rate, 12 - 60 months tenor without grace period.
	Commercial Bank Loans (maturity 6 years or longer, including Agric Loans, Infrastructure Loans, and MSMEDF)	Current available rates are considered for Domestic Financing at 35% interest rate, 72 -120 months tenor with 12 months grace period.
	State Bonds (maturity 1 to 5 years)	Current available rates are considered for Domestic Financing at 25% interest rate, 7 years tenor without grace period.
	State Bonds (maturity 6 years or longer)	Current available rates are considered for Domestic Financing at 35% interest rate, 15 years tenor with 24 months grace period.
	Other Domestic Financing	Current available rates are considered for Domestic Financing based on the CBN Single-Digit Policy of 9%, 30 years tenor with 24 months grace period.
	<b>New External Financing in Million US Dollar</b>	
	External Financing - Concessional Loans (e.g., World Bank, African Development Bank)	Current available rates are considered for External Financing at 2% interest rate, 40years tenor with 10 years Moratorium.
	External Financing - Bilateral Loans	Current available rates are considered for External Financing at 3% interest rate, 20 years tenor with 5years moratorium.
	Other External Financing	NA
<b>Proceeds from Debt-Creating Borrowings corresponding to Debt Strategy S4</b>	<b>Planned Borrowings (new bonds, new loans, etc.) for Debt Strategy S4</b>	<b>An average of 82% Domestic Bonds with 28% Commercial Bank loans in the projection period.</b>
	<b>New Domestic Financing in Million Naira</b>	
	Commercial Bank Loans (maturity 1 to 5 years, including Agric Loans, Infrastructure Loans, and MSMEDF)	Current available rates are considered for Domestic Financing at 35% interest rate, 12 - 60 months tenor without grace period.
	Commercial Bank Loans (maturity 6 years or longer, including Agric Loans, Infrastructure Loans, and MSMEDF)	Current available rates are considered for Domestic Financing at 35% interest rate, 72 -120 months tenor with 12 months grace period.
	State Bonds (maturity 1 to 5 years)	Current available rates are considered for Domestic Financing at 25% interest rate, 7 years tenor without grace period.
	State Bonds (maturity 6 years or longer)	Current available rates are considered for Domestic Financing at 35% interest rate, 15 years tenor with 24 months grace period.
	Other Domestic Financing	Current available rates are considered for Domestic Financing based on the CBN Single-Digit Policy of 9%, 30 years tenor with 24 months grace period.
	<b>New External Financing in Million US Dollar</b>	
	External Financing - Concessional Loans (e.g., World Bank, African Development Bank)	Current available rates are considered for External Financing at 2% interest rate, 40years tenor with 10 years Moratorium.
	External Financing - Bilateral Loans	Current available rates are considered for External Financing at 3% interest rate, 20 years tenor with 5years moratorium.
	Other External Financing	NA

## ANNEXURE II: HISTORICAL AND THE PROJECTIONS IN THE S1- BASELINE SCENARIO

Indicator	Actuals					Projections									
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
<b>BASELINE SCENARIO</b>															
<b>Economic Indicators</b>															
State GDP (at current prices)	1,171,424.00	1,255,582.00	1,433,219.00	1,647,210.00	1,908,179.00	2,253,886.00	2,607,453.00	2,964,628.00	3,298,518.00	3,670,015.00	4,083,351.00	4,543,238.00	5,054,920.00	5,624,231.00	6,257,660.00
Exchange Rate NGN/US\$ (end-Period)	253.19	305.79	306.50	326.00	379.00	1,300.00	1,200.00	1,100.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
<b>Fiscal Indicators (Million Naira)</b>															
<b>Revenue</b>	<b>113,233.05</b>	<b>87,523.70</b>	<b>105,391.03</b>	<b>121,180.38</b>	<b>189,972.67</b>	<b>295,727.68</b>	<b>441,845.71</b>	<b>497,661.91</b>	<b>560,125.06</b>	<b>616,525.38</b>	<b>685,574.25</b>	<b>747,455.42</b>	<b>886,053.22</b>	<b>1,051,094.73</b>	<b>1,206,509.97</b>
1. Gross Statutory Allocation ('gross' means with no deductions; do not include VAT Allocation here)	42,998.34	35,395.68	36,976.83	39,642.08	33,430.28	78,500.00	117,855.03	149,668.98	182,528.48	221,090.81	258,676.25	302,651.21	314,101.92	334,299.25	404,730.12
1.a. of which Net Statutory Allocation ('net' means of deductions)	28,269.80	16,681.26	20,095.01	16,954.91	10,820.35	52,965.39	95,928.19	135,437.24	172,710.48	211,272.81	248,858.25	292,833.21	304,283.92	324,461.25	394,912.12
1.b. of which Deductions	14,728.54	18,714.42	16,881.81	22,687.16	22,609.93	25,534.61	21,926.84	14,231.74	9,818.00	9,818.00	9,818.00	9,818.00	9,818.00	9,818.00	9,818.00
2. Derivation (if applicable to the State)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3. Other FAAC transfers (exchange rate gain, augmentation, others)	1,544.61	5,074.45	4,662.52	10,253.26	32,038.09	13,000.00	32,038.09	32,038.09	32,038.09	38,445.71	46,134.85	55,361.82	69,202.27	86,502.84	90,128.55
4. VAT Allocation	12,028.56	14,660.37	20,858.46	25,064.15	34,327.07	57,924.57	65,505.03	86,732.91	111,809.51	80,388.85	94,054.95	110,044.29	128,751.82	130,639.63	146,248.37
5. IGR	16,473.66	19,122.38	23,926.02	15,687.30	25,844.93	38,890.00	35,666.01	44,582.51	47,257.46	66,160.44	92,624.62	129,674.47	200,995.43	291,542.91	291,542.91
6. Capital Receipts	40,187.88	13,271.10	18,967.20	30,533.59	64,332.30	107,413.11	190,781.55	184,639.42	186,491.52	210,439.57	194,083.58	149,723.62	173,001.77	208,110.09	273,860.01
6.a. Grants	0.00	2,434.92	7,144.91	13,914.09	34,571.78	26,364.46	49,286.99	49,286.99	49,286.99	43,249.33	58,386.59	78,821.90	106,409.57	143,652.92	193,931.44
6.b. Sales of Government Assets and Privatization Proceeds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	12.50	15.63	19.53	35.16	63.28	113.91	205.03	369.06	664.30
6.c. Other Non-Debt Creating Capital Receipts	11,922.12	2,537.12	279.02	683.60	115.44	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	21,563.06	26,953.83	33,692.29	42,115.36	52,644.20	65,805.24
6.d. Proceeds from Debt-Creating Borrowings (bond issuance, loan disbursements, etc.)	28,265.76	8,300.00	11,543.26	15,935.90	29,645.08	80,788.65	141,232.06	135,086.80	136,934.99	145,592.03	108,679.88	37,095.53	24,271.82	11,443.92	13,459.03
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>92,006.66</b>	<b>89,473.17</b>	<b>107,407.06</b>	<b>127,477.86</b>	<b>189,864.71</b>	<b>303,415.22</b>	<b>442,920.73</b>	<b>493,629.42</b>	<b>560,125.06</b>	<b>616,525.38</b>	<b>685,574.25</b>	<b>747,455.42</b>	<b>886,053.22</b>	<b>1,041,094.73</b>	<b>1,206,509.97</b>
1. Personnel costs (Salaries, Pensions, Civil Servant Social Benefits, other)	30,360.53	31,589.11	34,262.18	33,669.81	43,493.96	52,259.91	71,454.70	74,400.09	78,729.80	80,304.40	84,319.62	88,535.60	92,962.38	107,610.50	102,491.02
2. Overhead costs	19,784.96	14,942.54	20,713.11	22,258.23	51,496.82	64,559.86	65,893.92	66,552.86	67,883.91	84,854.90	106,068.63	132,585.78	165,732.23	207,165.28	258,956.60
3. Interest Payments (Public Debt Charges, including interests deducted from FAAC Allocation)	11,906.75	13,606.67	21,038.04	25,135.56	11,747.47	18,532.77	27,525.14	41,841.55	64,355.44	76,086.73	88,446.15	89,626.09	95,336.95	92,860.97	83,895.44
3.a. of which Interest Payments (Public Debt Charges, excluding interests deducted from FAAC Allocation)	254.20	2,172.07	7,081.46	11,386.18	2,645.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.b. of which interest deducted from FAAC Allocation	10,842.46	7,812.25	11,456.58	13,749.38	9,102.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4. Other Recurrent Expenditure (Excluding Personnel Costs, Overhead Costs and Interest Payments)	4,618.55	3,545.24	9,336.45	5,444.91	22,681.84	25,654.95	25,858.23	26,116.82	26,639.15	33,298.94	41,623.67	52,029.59	70,239.95	94,823.93	128,012.30
5. Capital Expenditure	19,471.08	20,015.31	13,166.58	16,329.34	37,079.77	111,131.71	222,984.35	262,953.19	302,935.08	318,081.83	333,985.93	350,685.22	398,219.48	486,630.46	580,630.46
6. Amortization (principal) payments	5,864.79	5,774.30	8,890.70	24,640.01	23,364.85	31,276.02	29,204.38	21,764.90	19,581.68	23,898.59	31,130.26	33,993.14	43,562.24	52,003.60	52,524.15
<b>Budget Balance ('+' means surplus, '-' means deficit)</b>	<b>21,226.39</b>	<b>-1,949.47</b>	<b>-2,016.03</b>	<b>-6,297.49</b>	<b>107.96</b>	<b>-7,687.53</b>	<b>-1,075.01</b>	<b>4,032.49</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>20,000.00</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
Opening Cash and Bank Balance	2,366.31	23,592.70	21,643.23	19,627.20	13,329.71	13,497.67	5,750.14	4,675.12	8,707.61	8,707.61	8,707.61	8,707.61	8,707.61	28,707.61	38,707.61
Closing Cash and Bank Balance	23,592.70	21,643.23	19,627.20	13,329.71	13,497.67	5,750.14	4,675.12	8,707.61	8,707.61	8,707.61	8,707.61	8,707.61	28,707.61	38,707.61	38,707.61

**Financing Needs and Sources (Million Naira)**

<b>Financing Needs</b>	<b>81,048.65</b>	<b>141,494.56</b>	<b>135,352.43</b>	<b>137,204.53</b>	<b>167,190.24</b>	<b>135,696.98</b>	<b>70,901.72</b>	<b>66,592.21</b>	<b>64,457.17</b>	<b>79,928.58</b>
i. Primary balance	-38,927.40	-85,840.05	-67,713.48	-53,267.41	-67,204.93	-16,120.57	52,717.51	92,306.98	90,407.39	56,491.01
ii. Debt service	49,808.79	56,729.53	63,606.46	83,937.12	99,985.32	119,576.41	123,619.23	138,899.19	144,864.56	136,419.59
Amortizations	31,276.02	29,204.38	21,764.90	19,581.68	23,898.59	31,130.26	33,993.14	43,562.24	52,003.60	52,524.15
Interests	18,532.77	27,525.14	41,841.55	64,355.44	76,086.73	88,446.15	89,626.09	95,336.95	92,860.97	83,895.44
iii. Financing Needs Other than Amortization Payments (e.g., Variation in Cash and Bank Balances)	-7,687.53	-1,075.01	4,032.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	0.00
<b>Financing Sources</b>	<b>81,048.65</b>	<b>141,494.56</b>	<b>135,352.43</b>	<b>137,204.53</b>	<b>167,190.24</b>	<b>135,696.98</b>	<b>70,901.72</b>	<b>66,592.21</b>	<b>64,457.17</b>	<b>79,928.58</b>
i. Financing Sources Other than Borrowing	260.00	262.50	265.63	269.53	21,598.22	27,017.11	33,806.19	42,320.39	53,013.25	66,469.55
ii. Gross Borrowings	80,788.65	141,232.06	135,086.80	136,934.99	145,592.03	108,679.88	37,095.53	24,271.82	11,443.92	13,459.03
Commercial Bank Loans (maturity 1 to 5 years, including Agric Loans, Infrastructure Loans, and MSMEDF)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,470.40	37,095.50	24,271.80	0.00	0.00
Commercial Bank Loans (maturity 6 years or longer, including Agric Loans, Infrastructure Loans, and MSMEDF)	17,788.70	34,982.10	27,361.80	27,061.90	3,931.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	11,443.90	0.00
State Bonds (maturity 1 to 5 years)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,459.00
State Bonds (maturity 6 years or longer)	37,000.00	0.00	52,725.00	0.00	54,624.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Domestic Financing	0.00	46,250.00	0.00	43,560.10	0.00	45,101.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
External Financing - Concessional Loans (e.g., World Bank, African Development Bank)	26,000.00	60,000.00	0.00	50,000.00	87,036.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
External Financing - Bilateral Loans	0.00	0.00	55,000.00	16,313.03	0.00	58,108.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other External Financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Residual Financing	-0.05	-0.04	0.00	-0.04	-0.01	-0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03

**Debt Stocks and Flows (Million Naira)**

<b>Debt (stock)</b>	<b>142,363.90</b>	<b>161,328.22</b>	<b>153,215.65</b>	<b>159,575.84</b>	<b>187,519.98</b>	<b>270,050.47</b>	<b>376,614.93</b>	<b>479,613.71</b>	<b>581,784.02</b>	<b>703,477.45</b>	<b>781,027.07</b>	<b>784,129.46</b>	<b>764,839.03</b>	<b>724,279.36</b>	<b>685,214.24</b>
External	8,350.20	10,090.94	10,935.92	10,562.40	13,587.15	71,021.81	123,877.36	167,013.12	216,742.11	302,377.71	359,085.08	357,684.05	356,283.02	352,381.99	347,665.31
Domestic	134,013.70	151,237.28	142,279.73	149,013.44	173,932.83	199,028.65	252,737.57	312,600.59	365,041.91	401,099.74	421,941.99	426,445.41	408,556.02	371,897.37	337,548.94
<b>Gross borrowing (flow)</b>	<b>80,788.65</b>	<b>141,232.06</b>	<b>135,086.80</b>	<b>136,934.99</b>	<b>145,592.03</b>	<b>108,679.88</b>	<b>37,095.53</b>	<b>24,271.82</b>	<b>11,443.92</b>	<b>13,459.03</b>					
External	26,000.00	60,000.00	55,000.00	66,313.03	87,036.64	58,108.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Domestic	54,788.65	81,232.06	80,086.80	70,621.96	58,555.39	50,571.48	37,095.53	24,271.82	11,443.92	13,459.03					
<b>Amortizations (flow)</b>	<b>12,912.78</b>	<b>69,110.51</b>	<b>25,413.06</b>	<b>33,086.68</b>	<b>39,492.47</b>	<b>31,276.02</b>	<b>29,204.38</b>	<b>21,764.90</b>	<b>19,581.68</b>	<b>23,898.59</b>	<b>31,130.26</b>	<b>33,993.14</b>	<b>43,562.24</b>	<b>52,003.60</b>	<b>52,524.15</b>
External	179.46	215.80	205.36	319.48	390.37	1,583.19	1,681.23	1,541.13	1,401.03	1,401.03	1,401.03	1,401.03	1,401.03	3,901.03	4,716.68
Domestic	12,733.33	68,894.71	25,207.71	32,767.20	39,102.10	29,692.83	27,523.15	20,223.77	18,180.65	22,497.56	29,729.23	32,592.11	42,161.21	48,102.57	47,807.47
<b>Interests (flow)</b>	<b>11,958.62</b>	<b>13,759.68</b>	<b>14,331.20</b>	<b>13,822.61</b>	<b>11,947.87</b>	<b>18,532.77</b>	<b>27,525.14</b>	<b>41,841.55</b>	<b>64,355.44</b>	<b>76,086.73</b>	<b>88,446.15</b>	<b>89,626.09</b>	<b>95,336.95</b>	<b>92,860.97</b>	<b>83,895.44</b>
External	51.87	153.01	98.08	120.62	200.87	689.00	1,116.00	2,123.00	3,430.00	4,919.39	6,660.12	8,403.38	8,403.38	8,403.38	8,328.38
Domestic	11,906.75	13,606.67	14,233.12	13,701.99	11,747.00	17,843.77	26,409.14	39,718.55	60,925.44	71,167.34	81,786.03	81,222.71	86,933.57	84,457.59	75,567.06
<b>Net borrowing (gross borrowing minus amortizations)</b>	<b>49,512.64</b>	<b>112,027.68</b>	<b>113,321.90</b>	<b>117,352.38</b>	<b>127,144.16</b>	<b>77,403.86</b>	<b>12,271.15</b>	<b>12,606.92</b>	<b>7,542.89</b>	<b>11,547.03</b>					
External	24,416.81	58,318.77	53,458.87	64,912.00	85,635.61	56,707.36	-1,401.03	-1,401.03	-3,901.03	-4,716.68					
Domestic	25,095.82	53,708.91	59,863.03	52,440.38	41,508.55	20,696.50	14,008.06	16,507.95	11,443.92	13,459.03					

**Debt and Debt-Service Indicators**

Indicator1_baseline	Debt Stock as % of SGDP	12.15	12.85	10.69	9.69	9.83	11.98	14.44	16.18	17.64	19.17	19.13	17.26	15.13	12.88	10.95
Indicator2_baseline	Debt Stock as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts)	194.90	210.37	163.75	152.62	117.04	125.79	125.39	132.38	137.56	156.56	142.04	115.90	93.33	73.41	60.82
Indicator3_baseline	Debt Service as % of SGDP						2.21	2.18	2.15	2.54	2.72	2.93	2.72	2.75	2.58	2.18
Indicator4_baseline	Debt Service as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts)						23.20	18.89	17.56	19.85	22.25	21.75	18.27	16.95	14.68	12.11
Indicator5_baseline	Interest as % of SGDP						0.82	1.06	1.41	1.95	2.07	2.17	1.97	1.89	1.65	1.34
Indicator6_baseline	Interest as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts)						8.63	9.16	11.55	15.22	16.93	16.08	13.25	11.63	9.41	7.45
	Personnel Cost as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts)						24.34	23.79	20.53	18.62	17.87	15.33	13.09	11.34	10.91	9.10
Adverse Shock Scenario is defined by the worst performance indicator measured in year 2028																
	For Debt Stock as % of SGDP the adverse shock is: Expenditure															
Indicator1_shock	Debt Stock as % of SGDP						11.98	15.92	19.04	21.85	24.67	25.85	25.16	24.24	23.31	22.79
	For Debt Stock as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts) the adverse shock is: Revenue															
Indicator2_shock	Debt Stock as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts)						125.79	150.44	168.14	183.44	216.17	206.18	182.34	162.58	145.48	139.15
	For Debt Service as % of SGDP the adverse shock is: Expenditure															
Indicator3_shock	Debt Service as % of SGDP						2.21	2.18	2.25	2.75	3.03	3.32	4.05	4.23	4.20	3.93
	For Debt Service as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts) the adverse shock is: Revenue															
Indicator4_shock	Debt Service as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts)						23.20	20.99	20.24	23.50	27.03	26.92	28.38	27.61	25.61	23.28
	For Interest as % of SGDP the adverse shock is: Expenditure															
Indicator5_shock	Interest as % of SGDP						0.82	1.06	1.52	2.16	2.38	2.56	2.46	2.45	2.31	2.09
	For Interest as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts) the adverse shock is: Revenue															
Indicator6_shock	Interest as % of Revenue (including grants and excluding other capital receipts)						8.63	10.18	13.57	18.35	21.12	20.63	17.86	16.46	14.37	12.75

 31/12/2024

Hon. (Mrs) Grace Shwarta Dongkum  
Commissioner of Finance