

DEBT MANAGEMENT OFFICE
NIGERIA

2024

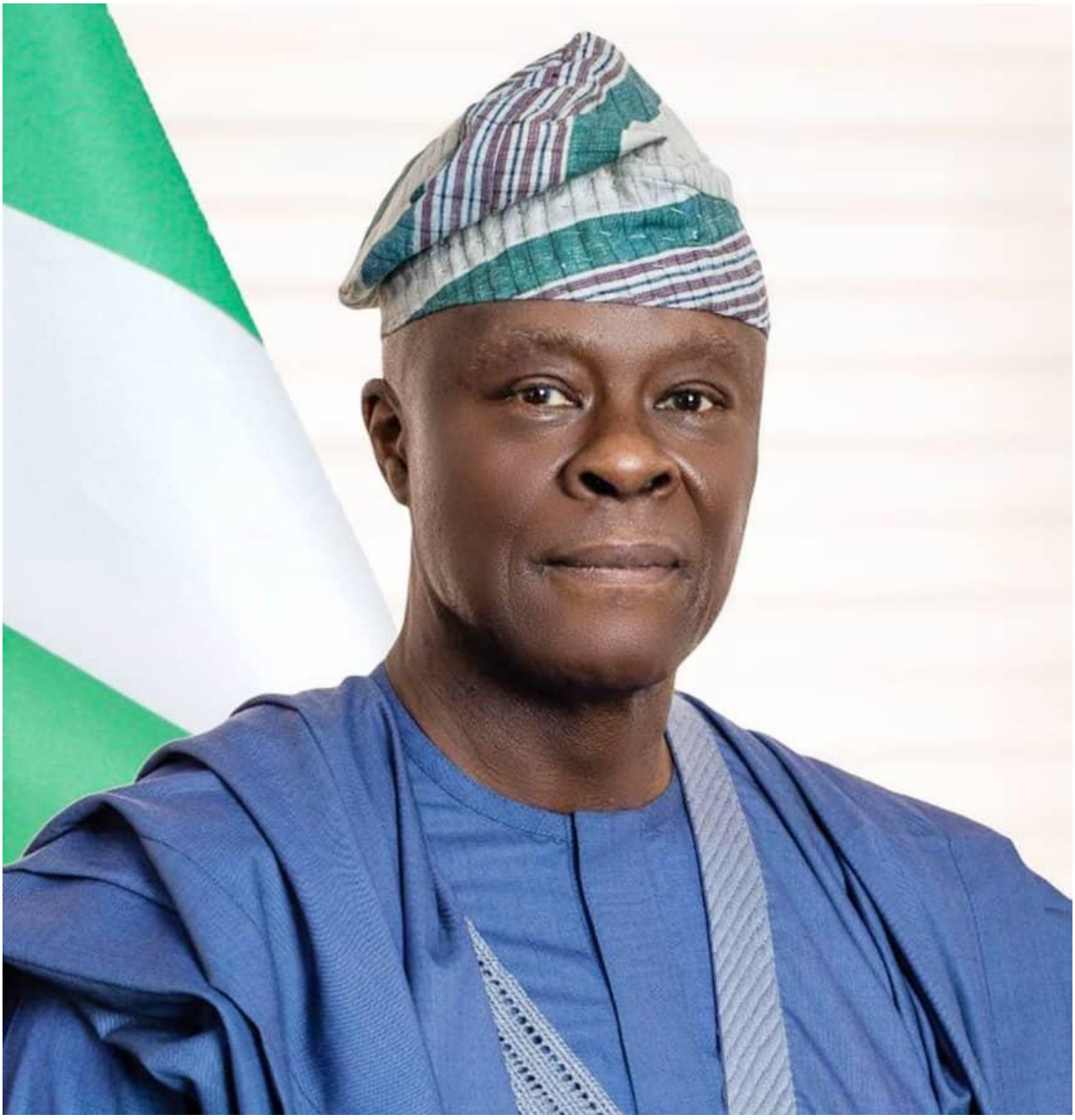
Annual Report and Statement of Accounts



His Excellency
BOLA AHMED TINUBU, GCFR
President, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces
Federal Republic of Nigeria



His Excellency
SEN. KASHIM SHETTIMA, GCON
Vice President
Federal Republic of Nigeria

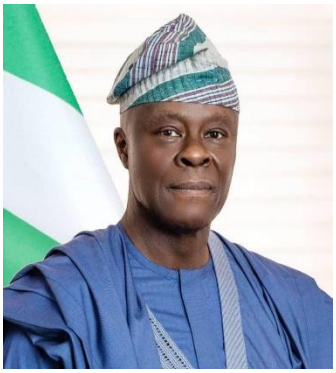


WALE EDUN
Honourable Minister of Finance &
Co-ordinating Minister for the Economy
Federal Republic of Nigeria

DMO SUPERVISORY BOARD



His Excellency
Sen. Kashim Shettima, GCON
Vice President, Federal Republic of Nigeria
CHAIRMAN



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Hon. Minister of Finance and
Coordinating Minister of the Economy
VICE-CHAIRMAN



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& Hon. Minister of Justice
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Accountant General of the Federation
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Patience Oniha
Director-General, DMO
MEMBER & SECRETARY

DMO MANAGEMENT TEAM



Ms. Patience Oniha
Director-General



Mr. Monday Usiade
Director, Market Development Department



Mr. Maraizu Nwankwo
Director, Debt Recording & Settlement Department



Ms. Elizabeth Ekpenyong
Director, Strategic Programmes Department



Mr. Sani K. Abubakar
Director, Organizational Resourcing Department



Mrs. Maryam Shehu Omar
Head, Policy, Strategy & Risk Management Department

MANAGEMENT STAFF OF THE DMO

S/N	Name	Rank	Department/Unit
1.	Oniha, Patience (Ms.)	Director-General	Director-General
2.	Usiade, Monday Isioma. (Mr.)	Director	Market Development Department (MDD)
3.	Nwankwo, Maraizu (Mr.)	Director	Debt Recording & Settlement Department (DRSD)
4.	Ekpenyong, Elizabeth E. (Ms.)	Director	Portfolio Management Department (PMD)
5.	Abubakar, S. Kulo (Mr.)	Director	Organizational Resourcing Department (ORD)
6.	Omar, Maryam Shehu. (Mrs.)	Head of Department	Policy, Strategy and Risk Management Department (PSRMD)
7.	Anyanwu, Francis Ndubuisi	Deputy Director	Team Leader, Subnational Debt Unit (DRSD)
8.	Ekiye, Alfred (Mr.)	Deputy Director	Team Leader, Admin. Unit (ORD)
9.	Said, Jummai U. (Mrs.)	Deputy Director	Team Leader, Domestic Debt Unit (DRSD)
10.	Akodu, Idowu S. (Mrs.)	Deputy Director	Team Leader, Debt Service Unit (DRSD)
11.	Aja, Bartholomew O. (Dr.)	Deputy Director	Team Leader, Contingent Liability & Risk Asset Management Unit (PMD)
12.	Edomobi, Chima (Mr.)	Deputy Director	Team Leader, Market Planning, Regulation & Supervision Unit
13.	Mohammed, Isiaku (Dr.)	Deputy Director	Team Leader, Project Unit
14.	Yakwo, Lami C. (Ms.)	Deputy Director	Sub-National Debt Unit (DRSD)
15.	Mohammed, Bara Adamu (Mr.)	Deputy Director	Team Leader, Securities Issuance Unit (PMD)
16.	Olafisoye, Bose P. (Mrs.)	Deputy Director	Team Leader, Market Research Intelligence &Product Development Unit (MDD)
17.	Oluwasile, Wuraola E. (Mrs.)	Asst. Director	Team Leader, Policy and Strategy Unit (PSRMD)
18.	Masha, Naomi L. E (Mrs.)	Asst. Director	Team Leader, Task Compliance & Operational Risk Management Unit (PSRMD)
19.	Ahmed, Fawzia I. (Mrs.) *	Asst. Director	On Secondment
20.	Onukwuru, Kingsley A. (Mr.)	Asst. Director	Team Leader, Statistics, Analysis & Risk Management Unit (PSRMD)
21.	Yoriyo-Shikmuut, Ruth D. (Mrs.)	Asst. Director	Contingent Liability & Risk Asset Management Unit (PMD)
22.	Olasoji-Onadipe, Olufunmilayo B. (Mrs.)	Asst. Director	Policy & Strategy Unit (PSRMD)
23.	Liman, Balarabe M. (Mr.)	Asst. Director	Admin. Unit (ORD)
24.	Adeoye, Felix O. (Mr.)	Asst. Director	Team Leader, External Debt & Special Accounts Unit (DRSD)
25.	Oshiokhamele, Rachel O. (Mrs.)	Asst. Director	Debt Service Unit (DRSD)
26.	Mamuda Bello A. (Mr.)	Asst. Director	Market Research Intelligence & Product Development Unit (MDD)
27.	Ibrahim, Maimuna Ladi (Mrs.)	Asst. Director	Team Leader, Loans & Other Financing Products (PMD)
28.	Hafizu, Murtala (Mr.)	Asst. Director	Team Leader, Information Technology & Information System Unit (ORD)
29.	Nwogbo Chinwe G. (Mrs.)	Asst. Director	Statistics, Analysis & Risk Management Unit (PSRMD)
30.	Anowuru, Ndubuisi G. (Mr.)	Asst. Director	Institutions & Analysis & Risk Management Unit (SPD)
31.	Adedokun Rizqah A. (Mrs.)	Asst. Director	Team Leader, Human Resource Unit (ORD)
32.	Haruna, Abdulkadir (Mr.)	Asst. Director	Human Resource Unit (ORD)
33.	Umar, Abdulkarim (Mr.)	Asst. Director	Loans & Other Financing Products (PMD)
34.	Bakari-Kumar, Pamela (Mrs.)	Asst. Director	Debt Service Unit (DRSD)
35.	Onu, Chinenye O. (Mrs.)	Asst. Director	Policy & Strategy Unit (PSRMD)
Note- * Officer of Secondment.			

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GLOSSARY

ACOO	Assistant Chief Operations Officer
AEs	Advanced Economies
AfDB	African Development Bank
AFD	Agence Française De Développement
AfDF	African Development Fund
AGTF	Africa Growing Together Fund
AMCON	Asset Management Corporation of Nigeria
APIs	Application Programming Interface
ASI	All-Share Index
ATM	Average Time-to-Maturity
ATR	Average Time-to-Re-fixing
BADEA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
BAS	Bond Auctioning System
BDC	Bureau De Change
BOA	Bank of Agriculture
BoE	Bank of England
BOF	Budget Office of the Federation
BOI	Bank of Industry
BPP	Bureau of Public Procurement
BPs	Basis Points
CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria
CFR	Commander of the Federal Republic
CHF	Swiss Franc
CMC	Capital Market Committee
COO	Chief Operations Officer
COM-SEC	Commonwealth Secretariat
COVID-I9	Corona Virus Disease of 2019
CPI	Consumer Price Index

CPIA	Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CRR	Cash Reserve Ratio
CSCS	Central Securities Clearing System
CS-DRMS	Commonwealth Secretariat-Debt Recording & Management System
DAO	Departmental Administrative Officer
DCSS	Direct-Cash Settlement System
DDU	Domestic Debt Unit
DeMPA	Debt Management Performance Assessment
D-G	Director – General
DFC	Development Finance Corporation
DMDs	Debt Management Departments
DMO	Debt Management Office
DRSD	Debt Recording and Settlement Department
DSA	Debt Sustainability Analysis
ECA	Excess Crude Account
ECB	European Central Bank
ECFA	External Creditors' Funding Account
EDF	European Development Fund
EM	Emerging Market
EMDEs	Emerging Market Developing Economies
EM-LCBI	Emerging Markets Local Currency Bond Index
ETD	Exchange Traded Derivation
ETF	Exchange Traded Funds
EU	European Union
EUR	Euro
FBN	First Bank of Nigeria Limited
FCAS	Federal Government Contracts Administration System
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FCTA	Federal Capital Territory Administration
FCDA	Federal Capital Development Authority
FDIs	Foreign Direct Investments

FEC	Federal Executive Council
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
FIRS	Federal Inland Revenue Service
FMA	Federal Ministry of Aviation
FMBN	Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria
FMFBNP	Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning
FMDA	Financial Markets Dealers Association
FMDQ	Financial Market Dealers Quotation (OTC) Securities Exchange
FMF	Federal Ministry of Finance
FMoT	Federal Ministry of Transport
FSDA	Financial Sector Deepening Africa
FSP	Fiscal Strategy Paper
FX	Foreign Exchange
GBB	Galaxy Backbone
GBP	British Pound Sterling
GCFR	Grand Commander of the Federal Republic
GCON	Grand Commander of the Order of the Niger
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIFMIS	Government Integrated Financial Management Information System
GLs	Grade Levels
GNLG	Green Liquefied Natural Gas
HoD	Head of Department
IA&CU	Internal Audit and Control Unit
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICM	International Capital Market
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ID	Islamic Dinar
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
I & E	Investors and Exporters
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development

IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFEM	Inter-Bank Foreign Exchange Market
IGR	Internally Generated Revenue
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISB	Investments & Securities Bill
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank
IPO	Initial Public Offering
IPP	Independent Power Project
IPPIS	Integrated Personnel and Payroll Information System
IPAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
ISDU	Institutions & Skill Development Unit
IT	Information Technology
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JPY	Japanese Yen
JUN	June
KFW	German Development Bank
KRA	Key Result Area
LAN	Local Area Network
M_3	Broad Money Supply
MAC-DSA	Market Access Country-Debt Sustainability Analysis
MBNP	Ministry of Budget and National Planning
MC	Market Capitalization
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDD	Market Development Department
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MOFI	Ministry of Finance Incorporated
MPC	Monetary Policy Committee
MPR	Monetary Policy Rate
MS	Microsoft
MTDS	Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework

MTN	Medium-Term Note
NASS	National Assembly
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NDCM	Nigeria Domestic Capital Market
NBET	Nigerian Bulk Electricity Trading PLC
NDA	Net Domestic Asset
NDIC	Nigeria Deposit Insurance Corporation
NDMF	National Debt Management Framework
NDP	National Development Plan
NEXIM	Nigerian Export-Import Bank
NFA	Net Foreign Assets
NFEM	Nigeria Foreign Exchange Market
NGN	Nigerian Naira
NGX	Nigerian Exchange Limited
NGX Group	Nigerian Exchange Group Plc
NIPF	National Investor Protection Fund
NNPC	Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation
NOV	November
NSE	Nigerian Stock Exchange
NSIA	Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority
NTA	Nigerian Television Authority
NTBs	Nigerian Treasury Bills
OAGF	Office of the Accountant-General of the Federation
OGP	Open Governance Partnership
OO	Operations Officer
ORD	Organizational Resourcing Department
ORM	Operational Risk Management
OTC	Over-the-Counter
PCOA	Put-Call Option Agreement
PDMMs	Primary Dealer Market Makers
PENCOM	National Pension Commission

PforR	Program-for- Result Financing
PHCN	Power Holding Company of Nigeria
PMD	Portfolio Management Department
POO	Principal Operations Officer
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PLC	Public Limited Company
PRG	Partial Risk Guarantees
PSRMD	Policy, Strategy and Risk Management Department
PV	Present Value
RCMMP	Revised Capital Market Master Plan
rDAS	Retail Dutch Auction System
RHA	Renewed Hope Agenda
S4	Scripless Securities Settlement System
SAN	Senior Advocate of Nigeria
SDF	Standing Deposit Facility
SDN	Sovereign Debt Note
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
SIU	Securities Issuance Unit
SLF	Standing Lending Facility
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SOO	Senior Operations Officer
SNDU	Sub-National Debt Unit
S&P	Standard & Poor's 500 Index
SPD	Strategic Programmes Department
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle
STF	Sub-Treasury of the Federation
SRGIs	Strategic Revenue Generating Initiatives
SSEI	Sustainable Stock Exchange Initiative
TA	Technical Assistance
TBs	Treasury Bonds

TDR	Trade Data Repository
TL	Team Leader
TSA	Treasury Single Account
USD	United States Dollar
USA	United States of America
UK	United Kingdom
WAIFEM	West African Institute for Financial and Economic Management
WAN	Wide Area Network
WAMZ	West African Monetary Zone
WB	World Bank
WEO	World Economic Outlook
WMAs	Ways and Means Advances

DMO'S VISION, MISSION, BROAD OBJECTIVE, CORE VALUES AND BRAND

VISION

To be a Public Debt Management Institution of global reference.

MISSION

To meet the Government's financing needs in a prudent manner that supports economic development, while proactively managing the risks associated with the public debt.

BROAD OBJECTIVE

To use Debt and Debt-related instruments to support Nigeria's development goals, while ensuring that public debt is sustainable.

CORE VALUES

Staff performance in their respective assignments, and engagements with each other, as well as stakeholders will reflect the following core values, as captured in the acronym **R.E.C.I.T.E.**

R - **R**espect: To hold staff and stakeholders in high esteem

E – **E**xcellence: To be outstanding in service delivery

C – **C**ommitment: To be totally devoted to delivering on the DMO's Mandate

I – **I**ntegrity: To be transparent in our operations

T –**T**eamwork: To ensure that all members of staff have collective responsibility for the DMO's mandate and work together towards its achievement.

E-**E**fficiency: To optimize our resources in the execution of our mandate

BRAND

The key attributes of the DMO's Brand – the overarching messages to be conveyed by its name, its work and its people, among both internal and external stakeholders are reflected in the acronym **P.R.I.C.E.**

P - Professional: Knowledge-driven and efficient service delivery.

R - Resourceful: Skillful and prompt in dealing with emerging challenges, difficulties and situations in the workplace.

I - Innovative: A haven for new ideas, originality and creativity.

C - Congenial: Pleasant and friendly staff, delightful work environment.

E - Ethical: Conform to accepted standards of social and professional conduct in the discharge of assigned responsibilities.

MANDATE OF THE DEBT MANAGEMENT OFFICE

The mandate of the Debt Management Office (DMO) as articulated in Part III, Section 6 of the Debt Management (Establishment) Act 2003, specifies that the DMO shall:

i. Maintain a reliable database of all loans taken or guaranteed by the Federal or State Governments or any of their agencies;
ii. Prepare and submit to the Federal Government a forecast of loan service obligations for each financial year;
iii. Prepare and implement a plan for the efficient management of Nigeria's external and domestic debt obligations at sustainable levels compatible with desired economic activities for growth and development and participate in negotiations aimed at realizing these objectives;
iv. Verify and service external debts guaranteed or directly taken by the Federal Government;
v. On an agency basis, service external debts taken by State Governments and any of their agencies, where such debts are guaranteed by the Federal Government;
vi. Set guidelines for managing Federal Government financial risks and currency exposure with respect to all loans;
vii. Advise the Federal Government on the re-structuring and re-financing of all debt obligations;
viii. Advise the Minister on the terms and conditions on which monies, whether in the currency of Nigeria or in any other currency, are to be borrowed;
ix. Submit to the Federal Government for consideration in the annual budget, a forecast of borrowing capacity in local and foreign currencies;
x. Prepare a schedule of any other Federal Government obligations such as trade debts and other contingent liabilities, both explicit and implicit and provide advice on policies and procedures for their management;
xi. Establish and maintain relationships with international and local financial institutions, creditors and institutional investors in Government debts;
xii. Collect, collate and disseminate information, data and forecasts on debt management with the approval of the Board;
xiii. Carry out such other functions which may be delegated to it by the Minister or by Act of the National Assembly; and

xiv. Perform such other functions which in the opinion of the Office are required for the effective implementation of its functions under the Act.

Part III, Section 7 of the DMO (Establishment) Act, 2003 also provides that the Office shall have powers to:

i. Issue and manage Federal Government loans publicly issued in Nigeria upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed between the Federal Government and the Office; and

ii. Do such other things, which in the opinion of the Board relate to the management of the external debts of the Federal Government.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL'S STATEMENT



It is with great pleasure that I present the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts of the Debt Management Office (DMO) for the year ended December 31, 2024. The Report details the activities of the DMO in 2024 and the macroeconomic developments in the global and domestic environments which impacted on them. It also presents the outcome of the Debt Sustainability Analysis and the Debt Management Strategy, both conducted in line with international best practices. The final chapter contains the Audited Financial Statements and Accounts for the year, published in line with the requirements of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards and other relevant public sector financial reporting regulations.

THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

The global economy grew by 3.3 percent in 2024, compared with 3.5 percent in 2023, according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook (WEO) of April 2025. Growth was supported by strong performance in the euro area, Russia, Brazil and Saudi Arabia, which grew by 0.9 percent, 4.1 percent, 3.4 percent and 1.3 percent respectively, compared with 0.4 percent, 4.1 percent, 3.2 percent and -0.8 percent in 2023, as well as by growth in Asia and a rebound in some emerging markets on the back of a strong service sector. Growth in China was below expectations at 5.0 percent, compared with 5.4 percent in 2023, owing to delayed stabilization in the property market and persistently low consumer confidence. Growth in India declined to 6.5 percent from 9.2 percent, due to a sharper than expected deceleration in industrial activity, while the United States grew by 2.8 percent, against 2.9 percent in 2023, supported by strong domestic consumption.

Global inflation declined to 5.7 percent in 2024 from 6.8 percent in 2023. From June 2024, major central banks in advanced economies began cutting policy rates, boosting economic activity, while emerging market economies benefitted from stronger currencies against the US dollar and improved financial conditions. It was on account of these conditions that Nigeria accessed the International Capital Market (ICM) in December 2024 with the issuance of USD2.2 billion in Eurobonds.

THE DOMESTIC ECONOMY

The reforms of the present Administration — the removal of petrol subsidies, foreign exchange policy reforms and monetary policy tightening by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) continued to shape the macroeconomic environment in 2024. According to the National Bureau of Statistics, Nigeria's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) expanded by 3.4 percent in 2024, the fastest growth rate in three (3) years and an improvement on the 2.74 percent recorded in 2023. Growth was recorded at 2.98 percent, 3.19 percent, 3.46 percent and 3.84 percent in the first to fourth quarters respectively, driven primarily by the non-oil sector, notably Information and Communication, Agriculture, Transportation, Trade and Manufacturing.

Headline inflation (year-on-year) rose to 34.8 percent in December 2024 from 28.92 percent in December 2023, with food and non-alcoholic beverages as major contributors.

External Reserves stood at USD40.19 billion as at December 31, 2024, a significant increase of 20.98 percent from USD33.22 billion a year earlier. The increase was due, amongst other factors, to inflows from foreign investors enabled by the foreign exchange reforms of the CBN and competitive yeilds, the introduction of the International Money Transfer Operators (IMTO) channel to boost diaspora remittances, and the USD2.2 billion raised by the DMO through Eurobonds in December, 2024.

FUNDING OF THE 2024 APPROPRIATION ACT

The 2024 Appropriation Act had a deficit of ₦13.39 trillion, to be partly funded by New Borrowings of ₦7.828 trillion, comprising New Domestic Borrowing of ₦6.06 trillion and New External Borrowing of ₦1.77 trillion. Of the approved New Domestic Borrowing, ₦5.71 trillion had been raised as at December 31, 2024. The New External Borrowing of ₦1.77 trillion (USD2.2 billion) was raised in full through a Eurobond issuance in the fourth quarter. The balance of the New Domestic Borrowing of ₦350 billion will be raised in the first half of 2025.

ACTIVITIES IN THE INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL MARKET

On December 9, 2024, the DMO, on behalf of the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN), successfully issued Eurobonds of USD2.2 billion in two (2) tranches: USD700 million for 6.5 years at 9.625 percent per annum and USD1,500 million for 10 years at 10.375 percent per annum. The Offer was oversubscribed at USD9.1 billion. Yields on Nigeria's Eurobonds in 2024 declined by an average of 200 basis points compared with 2023 levels across the twelve (12) instruments trading in the ICM, owing to the moderation in global inflation and the easing of monetary policy by the major central banks of the advanced economies. The ICM represents an important source of funding for the FGN, where it has become a regular issuer with strong investor interest.

ACTIVITIES IN THE DOMESTIC CAPITAL MARKET

As at December 31, 2024, the aggregate face value of outstanding domestic debt, including FGN Securities, State Governments' Bonds and Corporate Bonds, stood at ₦60,157.84 billion, an increase of ₦9,839.58 billion or 19.55 percent over the ₦50,318.26 billion recorded in 2023. The increase is attributed mainly to new issuances of FGN Securities in the domestic market.

- **FGN Bonds:** The DMO issued ₦8,098.49 billion of FGN Bonds with tenors of 3 to 10 years proceeds of which were, utilized to finance part of the 2024 budget deficit, refinance maturing FGN Bonds and redeem the debut ₦100 billion Sovereign Sukuk, which matured in 2024. As was the case in 2023, the issuance of medium-term instruments was maintained due to the high Interest Rate environment, in line with the strategy of reducing borrowing costs.

- **FGN Savings Bonds:** Total subscription rose by approximately 165.83 percent to ₦44.559 billion, from ₦16.762 billion in 2023, while the number of subscribers grew from 7,642 to 17,091. The higher volume and greater market participation are the outcomes of the extensive Town Hall Meetings that the DMO held with retail investors across all the State Capitals in Nigeria.

- **Sovereign Sukuk:** Arrangements towards the issuance of another Sovereign Sukuk to finance road projects, including bridges, as part of the New Domestic Borrowing in the 2024 Appropriation Act reached an advanced stage in 2024. The Sukuk, planned for ₦300 billion, will be issued within Q1 2025. Since September 2017, when the first Sovereign Sukuk was issued, the cumulative amount issued is ₦1.093 trillion and has financed 4,100 kilometers of road projects and nine (9) bridges.

- **Green Bonds:** The DMO is set to issue the third Sovereign Green Bond in the first half of 2025. The target issuance amount is ₦50 billion.

As part of its strategy to introduce new products and deepen the domestic capital market, the DMO issued a new product known as Domestic FGN US Dollar Bond on September 6, 2024. The Bond attracted USD917.405 million against an Offer size of USD500 million, a subscription level of approximately 183.48 percent. The Success of the debut offering is a measure of the level of depth of the local market and investors' confidence in the Nigerian economy.

SECONDARY MARKET TRADING IN FGN SECURITIES

- **FMDQ Securities Exchange:** Trading in FGN Bonds declined, with total face value, consideration and number of deals of ₦12.63 trillion, ₦12.35 trillion and 15,802 respectively, compared with ₦20.25 trillion, ₦20.66 trillion and 23,683 in 2023. The volatility in the Naira Exchange Rate and elevated levels of Interest Rate contributed to this.

- **Nigerian Exchange Limited:** The total face value of FGN Securities traded increased by 39.37 percent to ₦5.295 billion in 2024 from ₦3.799 billion in 2023, while consideration rose by 31.89 percent to ₦5.063 billion from ₦3.839 billion. The number of transactions also increased by 26.01 percent to 1,502 from 1,192, reflecting heightened retail investor demand for fixed-income securities amid rising yields.

It is important to highlight that the higher figures on the FMDQ Securities Exchange is because it is the platform on which institutions trade FGN Bonds.

TOTAL PUBLIC DEBT AND DEBT SUSTAINABILITY

Nigeria's Total Public Debt, comprising the external and domestic debts of the FGN, the thirty-six State Governments and the Federal Capital Territory, stood at ₦144.67 trillion (USD94.23 billion) as at December 31, 2024, compared with ₦97.34 trillion (USD108.23 billion) as at December 31, 2023. This represents an increase in Naira terms of ₦47.32 trillion, or 48.62 percent. The increase was due to new borrowings to finance the 2024 Appropriation Act, the securitization of additional Ways and Means Advances of ₦7.30 trillion, drawdowns on external loans, and the effect of the devaluation of the Naira.

Total Public Debt as a percentage of GDP remained sustainable at 53.72 percent, though higher than the 42.34 percent recorded in 2023. The ratio was within the 70 percent threshold of the Market Access Countries Debt Sustainability Analysis (MAC DSA) of the World Bank and IMF and also the 70 percent convergence criterion for the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

NEW MEDIUM-TERM DEBT MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Nigeria's third Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy (MTDS), 2020–2023, elapsed on December 31, 2023, and a new MTDS for 2024–2027 was formulated and approved by the DMO Supervisory Board and thereafter by the Federal Executive Council. The MTDS is what guides the DMO's borrowing and refinancing activities.

The targets in the MTDS 2020–2023 were mostly outperformed despite the challenging macroeconomic environment and market conditions.

OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE DMO

To ensure adequate staff development and growth, fourteen (14) officers across grades ranging from Senior Operations Officer to the Directorate cadre were promoted, while other eligible staff were also promoted. Staff received training to address both their identified development needs and the operational needs of the DMO. Consistent with the practice since 2018, staff also participated in offshore and regional courses, workshops and seminars organised by development partners (the World Bank and the IMF) and the West African Institute for Financial and Economic Management (WAIFEM) and similar institutions.

The DMO also supported the participation of members of the Senate Committee on Foreign and Local Debts and the House Committee on Loans, Aids and Debt Management at the Joint World Bank–Westminster Foundation for Democracy/WAIFEM Parliament and Public Debt Management Round Table in Ghana.

Four (4) members of staff exited the DMO either in compliance with the Public Service Rules or for personal reasons, and staff were redeployed to fill the gaps.

On Information and Communication Technology (ICT), the DMO completed its migration to the Commonwealth Meridian Version 2.4 Application for debt recording and management and inched closer to redesigning its Bond Auction System and developing a new website.

OUTLOOK

Global growth is projected to decline to 2.8 percent in 2025 before recovering to 3 percent in 2026, amid trade tensions, high tariffs and high levels of policy uncertainty, while the policy rates of major central banks are expected to continue to decline, at different paces. In its April 2025 WEO, the IMF projected growth of 3 percent for the Nigerian economy in 2025, on account of lower global oil prices and internal vulnerabilities, namely inflation, unemployment and food insecurity.

CONCLUSION

I express my deep gratitude to the Chairman of the Supervisory Board of the DMO and Vice President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, His Excellency, Senator Kashim Shettima, GCON; the Vice-Chairman of the Board and Honourable Minister of Finance and Coordinating Minister for the Economy, Mr. Wale Edun; and the other distinguished members of the Board for their continued guidance and support. I also thank the Distinguished and Honourable Members of the National Assembly for their close collaboration with the DMO, as well as our development partners and market operators, including local and foreign investors, for their support during the year. Finally, I thank the Management and Staff of the DMO, whose dedication and hard work delivered the achievements recorded in the year and contributed to the development of the Nigerian economy.

Patience Oniha
Director-General

CHAPTER ONE
THE OPERATING ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Global economic activity was characterized by lingering fragilities and uneven outcome across many countries and regions. This was manifested in the growth rate of 3.2 percent recorded in 2024, compared to 3.3 percent rate in 2023. The decline in Global inflation in 2024 reflect a broad-based decrease in core inflation, unlike the situation in 2023, when headline inflation fell mainly because of lower fuel prices. The performance of the global financial market was mixed in 2024 as changing monetary policy outlook and growth prospects *steered investor appetite.*

1.1 The Global Economy

1.1.1. Output Growth

The Global economy has demonstrated resilience despite the uneven economic activities across countries and lingering fragilities. Global growth estimated at 3.2 percent in 2023 is projected to continue at the same pace in 2024 and 2025 by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in its January 2024 update. The forecast for 2024 is revised up by 0.1 percentage point from the January 2024 World Economic Outlook (WEO) update. The pace of expansion is low owing to factors such as high borrowing costs and withdrawal of fiscal support, longer-term effect from COVID-19 pandemic and Russia's invasion of Ukraine, weak growth in productivity and increasing geo-economic fragmentation.

In 2024, Output growth in advanced economies is projected to rise from 1.7 percent in 2023 to 1.8 per cent in 2024 and remain the same for 2025. The United States (US) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth was 2.8 percent in the period under review compared to 2.9 percent in 2023 while Canada's GDP was revised upward to 1.3 percent, from 1.2 percent in 2023. The United Kingdom's (UK) GDP growth was projected at 1.1 percent in 2024 relative to 0.3 per cent in the previous year. Germany and France were adjusted to 0.0 and 1.1 percent in 2024 from -0.3 and 1.1 percent in 2023 respectively. Growth projections for Italy were kept at the same rate of 0.7 percent for 2023 and 2024. Projections for Spain was adjusted to 2.9 percent in 2024, from 2.7 percent in 2023 while Japan's GDP growth was revised downward to 0.3 percent in the period under review from 1.7 percent in the corresponding period of 2023.

Emerging Markets and Developing Economies (EMDEs) growth rate was reviewed downward from 4.4 percent in 2023 to 4.2 percent in 2024. Similarly, Growth in emerging and developing Asia is expected

to fall from an estimated 5.7 percent in 2023 to 5.3 percent in 2024. India and China with a growth rate of 8.2 and 5.2 percent in 2023 were downgraded to 7.0 and 4.8 percent in 2024 respectively. Meanwhile, Russia maintained a stable growth rate of 3.6 in both years.

The Latin America and Caribbean economies were not left out of the uneven divergences as the growth rate which was estimated at 2.2 percent in 2023 is projected to decline to 2.1 percent in 2024. In Brazil growth is projected at 3.0 in 2024 from 2.9 percent recorded in 2023. However, Middle East and Central Asia had a growth rate of 2.4 percent in the period under review compared to 2.4 percent recorded in 2023.

Growth in Emerging and Developing Europe is projected to remain steady at 3.2 percent in 2024 but to ease significantly to 2.2 percent in 2025.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, Growth is projected to rise from 3.4 percent in 2023 to 3.8 percent in 2024. Nigeria and South Africa growth rate were estimated at 3.3 and 1.1 percent as against 2.9 and 0.7 percent recorded in 2023 respectively.

Global Economic Outlook, the IMF/WEO April 2024 indicated that global output growth was estimated at 3.2 percent in 2023 and is expected to continue at the same pace in 2024. This reflects 0.1 percent point upward from what was predicted in January, 2024.

1.1.2. Inflation

Global inflation in 2024 according to IMF/WEO, (April 2024) is expected to fall from an annual average of 6.8 percent in 2023 to 5.9 percent in 2024. As global disinflation continues to progress, goods prices have stabilized but services price inflation remain elevated in many regions. The decline in global inflation in 2024 reflects a broad-based decrease in core inflation which is expected to drop by 1.3 percentage point in 2024.

However, disinflation is expected to be faster in Advanced Economies (AEs) with a decline of 2 percentage points from 2023 to 2024 than in EMDEs in which inflation is projected to decline from 8.1 percent in 2023 to 7.9 percent in 2024. The AEs are also expected to return sooner to rates near their pre-pandemic (2017-19) average.

As inflationary pressure in most AEs continues to progress, the fall in core inflation is faster for AEs. The drivers of declining core inflation differ by country but include the delayed effect of tight monetary policies, a related softening in labour markets as well as diminishing pass-through effect from earlier decline in relative prices, especially in those for energy.

There is a great deal of variation across EMDEs. Inflation in emerging Asia is projected to be at par with that in advanced economies at 2.1 percent in 2024. For most countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, inflation rates have dropped significantly from their peaks and continue to be on downward trend. In contrast, inflation forecasts for emerging and developing Europe, the Middle East and North Africa, and sub-Sahara Africa remain in double-digit territory on account of outliers amid pass-through of past currency depreciation and administrative price adjustment in Egypt, Iran, and underperformance in agriculture in Ethiopia.

In Nigeria, inflation rose to 34.8 percent in December 2024 compared to 28.92 percent in December 2023. On a year-on-year basis, the headline inflation rate was 5.88 percent point higher than the rate recorded in December 2023.This was due to the increase in prices of food and non-food items. Conversely, Ghana and South African inflation rate decreased significantly from 39.2 and 5.9 percent in December, 2023 to 19.5 and 4.7 percent respectively, in the year under review.

1.2. The Nigerian Economy and Policy Environment in 2024

1.2.1. Developments in Output

The Nigeria's annual growth of real GDP in 2024 according to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) was estimated at 3.4 percent (Year-on-Year) in real terms. This was an increase of 0.66 percent relative to 0.26 percent reported in 2023. The increase in growth was driven mainly by the service sector. The Nigerian economy has been broadly classified into the oil and non-oil sectors and the annual growth rate of oil stood at 5.54 percent higher than the -2.22 percent recorded in 2023. While the Oil sector contributed 5.51 percent to the GDP in 2024, the annual contribution of Non-oil sector to the GDP in 2024 was 94.49 percent lower than the 94.57 percent recorded in 2023, the oil sector under the reference year, contributed 5.51 percent to real GDP compared to 5.40 percent recorded in 2023. The growth in the non-oil sector was driven by Services sector. Within the sector, Financial & Insurance,

Information & Communications, Agricultural (crop production) sector, Transportation, Trade, and Manufacturing drove overall growth.

The quarter-on-quarter real GDP grew by 2.98, 3.19, 3.46 and 3.84 percent in the first, second, third and fourth quarters, respectively, in the year under review. Table 1.1 shows the trend of selected economic indicators between 2020 and 2024.

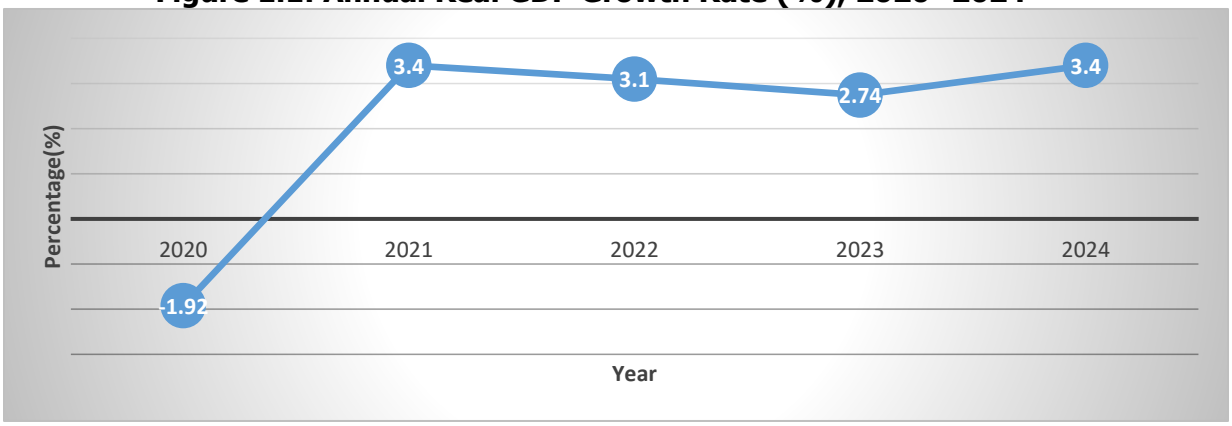
Table 1.1: Selected Macroeconomic Indicators, 2020-2024

Description	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Real GDP Growth Rate (%)	-1.92	3.4	3.1	2.74	3.4
CPI Inflation (end-period) (%)	15.75	15.63	21.34	28.92	34.80
Budget Deficit (% of GDP)	2.76	3.3	6.7	6.11	3.88
External Reserves (US$' billion)	36.48	40.23	36.61	32.26	40.19
End-Period Exchange Rate (₦)	381.00	412.99	448.55	896.25	1,535.32
Total Public Debt-to-GDP Ratio (%)	21.61	22.80	23.20	42.34	53.72
Benchmark Crude oil price (US$)	28	40.0	73.00	75.00	77.96
Equities Market Capitalization (₦' trillion)	21.06	22.30	27.92	40.92	62.76
Bond Market Capitalization (₦' trillion)	13.90	19.8	23.47	34.26	46.50

Sources: FMBNP, NBS, CBN, DMO
Note: Total Public Debt-to-GDP ratio includes FGN, States & FCT's Debt Stock

The Service sector played a key role in driving the performance of the Non-Oil Sector with a contribution of 57.38 percent in 2024, higher than 56.65 percent recorded in 2023. The increase in output was, largely, driven by the non-oil sector, with strong performances in Financial & Insurance, Information & Communications, Agricultural (crop production) sector, Transportation, Trade, and Manufacturing. Figure 1.1 depicts the annual real growth rate for the period 2020 to 2024.

Figure 1.1: Annual Real GDP Growth Rate (%), 2020 -2024



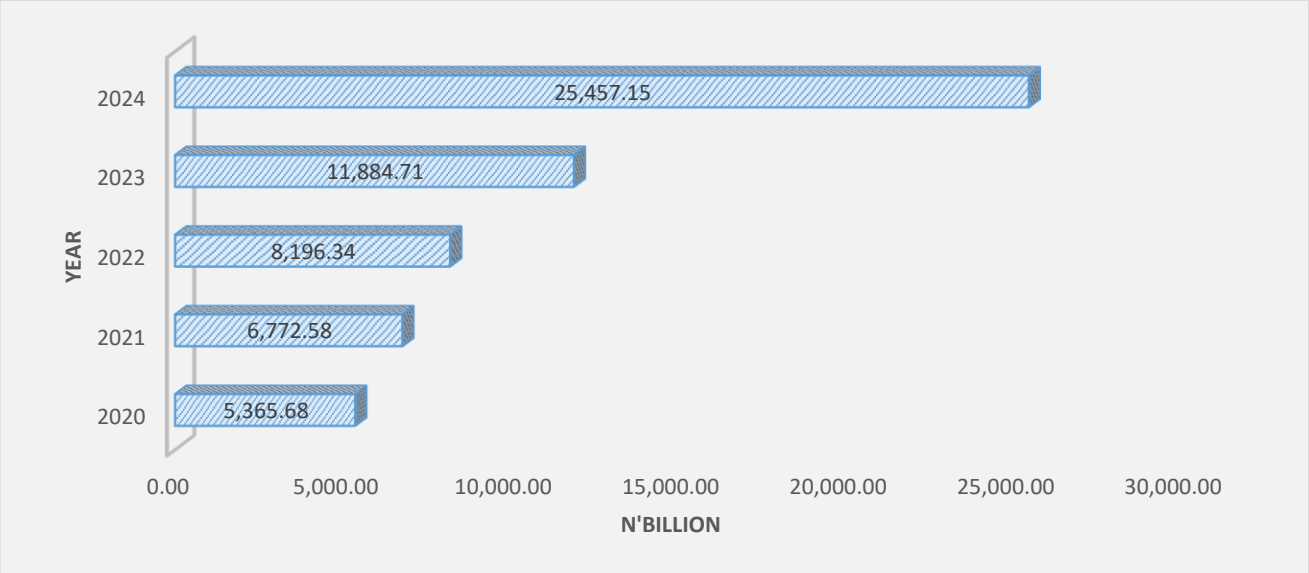
Source: National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)

1.2.2. Fiscal Developments

The goal of Fiscal interventions is to stimulate the economy through carefully calibrated regulatory/policy measures designed to boost domestic value-addition, de-risk the enterprise environment, attract external investment and create the fiscal space for infrastructural development, among other objectives. In doing this, the level and composition of government expenditure is influenced as the Total Expenditure in the 2024 Appropriation Act increased to ₦27.50 trillion, with a fiscal deficit of ₦9.18 trillion (3.88 percent of GDP), compared to the FGN Total Expenditure of ₦24.82 trillion (6.11 percent of GDP), with a deficit of ₦13.78 trillion in the 2023 Appropriation Act.

The approved Revenue of ₦26.62 trillion in 2024 was 124.45 percent higher than the ₦11.86 trillion in 2023. Thus, the actual revenue performance represented 95.64 percent of the Revenue target of ₦26.62 trillion in the 2024 Appropriation Act.

Figure 1.2: Actual Revenue (₦'Bn) Performance of Federal Government, 2020-2024



Source: Central Bank of Nigeria), Office of the Accountant General of the Federation (OAGF) and Budget Office of the Federation (BOF)

The New Borrowing in the 2024 Appropriation Act was ₦7,828.53 billion, out of which ₦6,060.92 billion was allocated to Domestic Borrowing and ₦1,767.61 billion to External Borrowing. The New Domestic Borrowing of ₦6,060.92 billion was partly raised to the tune of ₦5.71 trillion. The balance of ₦350 billion is to be raised in the first half of 2025 through issuance of sovereign Sukuk and Green Bond. The New

External borrowing of ₦1,767.61 billion in the 2024 Appropriation Act was raised in full through issuance of USD2.2 billion Eurobond in the International Capital Market (ICM) in the fourth quarter of 2024. The Eurobond issued were USD 700 million for 6.5 years at 9.625 per annum and USD1.5 billion for 10 years at 10.375 p.a. The offer was oversubscribed at USD 9.1 billion making Nigeria's outing a successful return to the ICM after a two-year break since February, 2022.

1.2.3. Developments in Money Supply and Prices

Analysis of Broad Money Supply (M3) indicated a 42.76 percent expansion to ₦113.14 trillion as at end-December, 2024 despite a decline in money multiplier to 3.46 percent relative to the level in preceding December which recorded N79,252.46 billion. The increase in Broad Money was due to growth in currency outside depository corporation (49.20%), transferable deposits (25.19%) and other deposits (53.13%).

On the asset side, growth in M3 was driven by increases in both Net Foreign Asset (NFA) and Net Domestic Asset (NDA). NFA increased by 193.61 percent to ₦27.42 trillion contributing 22.81 percentage points to the overall growth in M3 relative to the 142.99 percent and contribution of 8.02 percentage points recorded in December 2023.

The NDA reflected the 20.55 percent growth in claims on other sectors as net claims on central government declined by 4.48 percent. In the same vein, the increase in claims on other sectors was occasioned by the rise in claims on public non-financial corporation (15.74%) and claims on private sector (31.30%).

The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) within the year under review embarked on an aggressive 875 basis points hike by raising the Monetary Policy Rate from 18.75 percent recorded in July, 2023 to 27.50 percent in December, 2024 and adjusted the asymmetric corridor for the Standing Lending Facility (SLF) and Standing Deposit Facility (SDF) at +100/-700 around the MPR to +500/-100 around the MPR. Other policy parameters were maintained, with the Liquidity ratio at 30.0 percent while the cash reserve ratio was raised to 50 percent for Deposit Money Banks and 16 percent for Merchant Banks in 2024 from 32.50 and 14 percent respectively, in 2023.

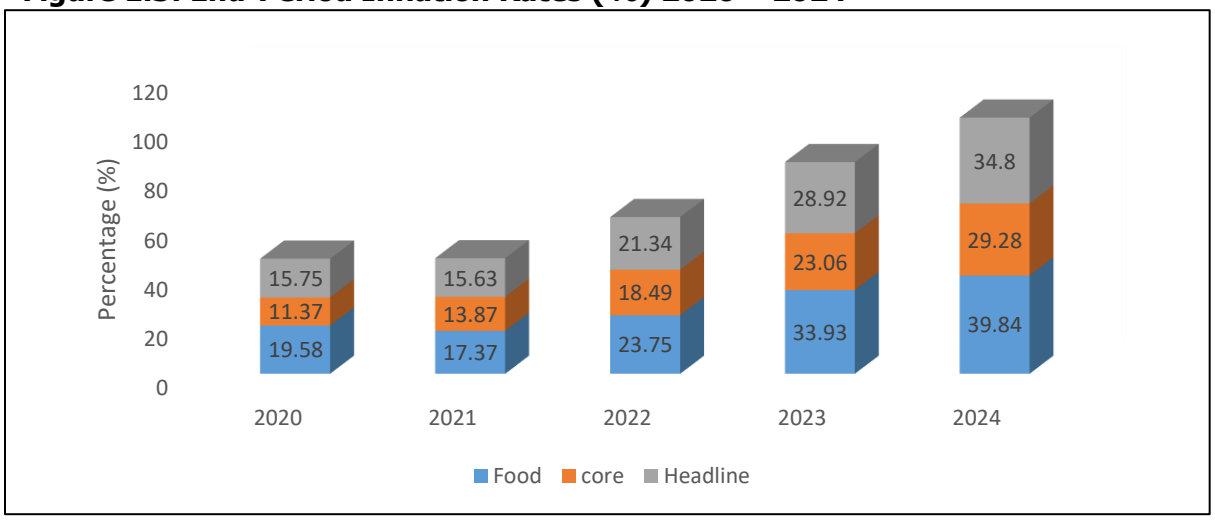
The headline inflation (year-on-year) increased to 34.80 percent in December 2024, from 28.92 percent in December 2023. This was 5.88 percent higher when compared with the rate recorded in 2023. This

increase was driven by the hike in food prices owing to increase in production costs, persisting high transport and logistics cost and demand pressure and other structural issues which continue to impact on output and prices during the period under review. The rise in core inflation (year-on-year) to 29.28 percent from 23.06 percent in the preceding year was attributed to an increase in prices of passenger's transport by road, meal at local restaurant (Accommodation Service class), haircut services, Traveling bags, products for personal care class etc.

In the same vein, food inflation (year-on-year) also inched up to 39.84 percent, compared to 33.93 percent in 2023. The upward trend in food inflation was due mainly to increases in prices of Sweet Potatoes, Yam, Water Yam and other Tubers, Fish, Pinto (Tobacco class), Guinea corn, Grain, Rice, Bread and Cereals and Dried Fish-Sadine, Cat fish- dried etc. In addition, high cost of inputs, including energy prices, and the demand pressure from the end of year festivities drove prices upward.

Figure 1.3 shows the trend in Headline Inflation from 2020 to 2024.

Figure 1.3: End-Period Inflation Rates (%) 2020 – 2024

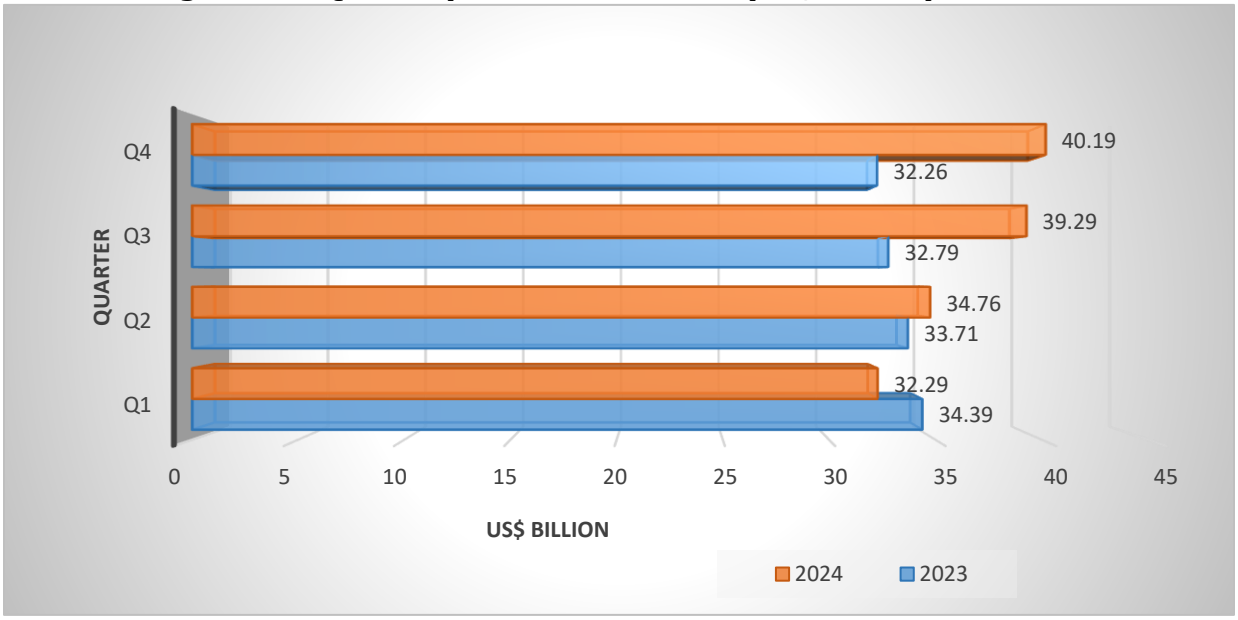


Source: National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)

1.2.4. External Sector Developments

Gross External Reserves as at December 31, 2024 stood at US$40.19 billion compared to US$ 32.26 billion in the corresponding period of 2023. The level of external reserve position could cover 9.6 months for goods and services. This is above international standard benchmark of 3 months import cover.

Figure 1.4: Quarterly External Reserves (US$' Billion) 2023 and 2024



Source: Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN)

The average exchange rate of the naira per US dollar at the Nigerian Foreign Exchange Market (NFEM) window appreciated by 73.36 percent to ₦1,553.73/US$ at end December, 2024 compared to ₦896.25/US$, in the preceding year. The development was attributed to the unification of the exchange rate policy of the government and increased demand pressure in the foreign exchange market, as a result of the dwindling resources from crude oil receipts and capital inflow.

1.2.5. Domestic Capital Market

1.2.5.1 Developments in the Domestic Equities Market

The Nigerian Exchange Limited (NGX) experienced a positive trend in its All Share Index (ASI), which closed at 102,926.40 points on the last trading day of 2024. This represents year-on-year growth of 37.65 percent in ASI when compared with the value of 74,773.77 points recorded in 2023. Also, at the close of the year 2024, the trading activity recorded a volume of 368.629 million units, with a market turnover value of ₦12.82 billion. Notably, the market capitalisation remained robust at ₦62.76 trillion at the year-end 2024, a substantial increase of 53.67 percent from its value of ₦40.918 trillion at the end of 2023. According to the NGX, the significant activities witnessed in the secondary market in 2024 could be attributed to the efforts of their trading license holders, complemented by favourable macroeconomic fundamentals.

1.2.5.2 Developments in the Domestic Bond Market

Trading volumes in FGN Bonds in the Secondary Market decreased in 2024 compared to 2023, as per data from the FMDQ Securities Exchange Limited (FMDQ). The Total Face Value of FGN Bonds traded declined by 37.64 percent, falling from ₦20.25 trillion in 2023 to ₦12.63 trillion in 2024. Correspondingly, consideration dropped by 40.23 percent to ₦12.35 trillion (2024) from ₦20.66 trillion (2023), while transaction volumes decreased by 33.28 percent to 15,802 trades compared to 23,683 in 2023.The decline in wholesale investor activity may be attributable to several factors such as monetary tightening through the CBN's aggressive interest rate hikes in 2024 (a cumulative +875 bps), which diverted capital to short-term instruments; Foreign Exchange illiquidity pressures causing Naira depreciation fears which deterred foreign institutional investors; liquidity strains in the banking sector due to stringent Cash Reserve Requirements (CRR) policies; developed markets offering attractive real yields, redirecting capital away from Nigeria's sovereign bonds; and regulatory uncertainty surrounding pension fund allocations

1.2.5.3 Corporate Bonds Issuances in 2024

In 2024, the Corporate Bonds segment of the domestic securities market witnessed a significant reduction in activity, with three (3) corporates raising a total sum of ₦59.82 billion when compared to ten (10) corporates that issued a total sum of ₦291.11 billion in 2023. This represents a decline of ₦232.17 billion (Table 1.2). This decrease could be attributed to the rising cost of funds in the economy.

Table 1.2: Corporate Bond Issuances in 2023 and 2024

	2023		2024	
S/N	Bond Issuers	Amt. (₦' Billion)	Bond Issuers	Amt. (₦' Billion)
1.	Development Bank of Nigeria Plc	23.00	Flour Mills of Nigeria Plc	46.00
2.	FCMB Group Plc	46.68	UAC of Nigeria Plc	5.82
3.	Flour Mills of Nigeria Plc	46.00	APL Funding SPV Plc	8.00
4.	GNLG Funding SPV Plc	5.54		
5.	Sundry Foods Funding SPV Plc	5.50		
6.	Dangote Industries Funding Plc	112.41		
7.	WEMA Bank Plc	21.00		
8.	Niger Delta Exploration & Production Plc	10.31		
9.	Eat & Go Finance SPV	3.50		
10.	LFZC Funding SPV Plc	18.05		
	Total	**291.99**		**59.82**

Source: Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)

CHAPTER TWO
APPRAISAL OF DEBT MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

The debt management strategy for 2024 is part of the medium-term strategy 2024-2027, which was developed with the main aim of meeting government financing needs at a minimal costs and prudent level of risk while ensuring the public debt portfolio is sustainable as well as broaden the domestic investor-base, by providing alternative asset class to further deepen the FGN Securities market and domestic capital market as a whole. The strategy was targeted at achieving the preferred public debt portfolio mix of maximum of 55% and minimum of 45% for Domestic and External financing respectively by the end of 2027. The Domestic Debt mix ratio stabilized at 88:12 for long to short-term debts as at December 31, 2023 and 82:18 as at December 31, 2024. This exceeded the target, while the actual performance mix for Domestic and External finance was retained at 61:39 as at December 31, 2023, it shifted to 48.52 as at December 31, 2024. The target was impacted by new external borrowings and Naira depreciation.

2.1 Introduction

The Debt Management Strategy adopted for 2024, is part of the medium-term strategy 2024-2027, which was developed with the main aim of meeting government financing needs at minimal costs and prudent level of risk while ensuring that Public Debt Portfolio is sustainable, as well as broaden the domestic investor-base, by providing alternative asset class and further deepen the FGN securities market and the domestic capital market as a whole. The Strategy was targeted at achieving the preferred Public Debt portfolio mix in the medium-term, as well as sustain the initiatives directed at achieving effective public debt management at the sub-national level.

2.1. Key Objectives

The subsisting Strategy was prepared mainly to guide the borrowing decisions of the FGN for the period 2024-2027. The Debt Management Strategy was reviewed and approved by the Federal Executive Council (FEC) on July 31, 2025, following the expiration of the Debt Management Strategy, 2020-2023.

The key objectives of the Debt Management Strategy, 2024-2027 are as follows:

i. Borrowing from External and Domestic sources will be in line with the Funding Structure for New Borrowings in the revised 2024 Appropriation Act, and

ii. The new MTEF, 2024-2027; thereby maintaining a mix of not more than 55% and not less than 45% between Domestic sources and External sources respectively.

iii. Reducing the cost of Debt Service, as measured by the ratio of Interest Payments-to-Revenue ratio. The Strategy recognizes that the achievement of this objective, depends on significant increase in the Government's revenue;

iv. Moderating the level of Debt-related Risks namely Refinancing and Foreign Exchange Risks.

v. Maximizing funds available to Nigeria from Multilateral and Bilateral sources in order to access cheaper and long-tenured funds, whilst taking cognizance of the limited funding envelopes available to Nigeria, due to Nigeria's classification as a Lower-Middle-Income country;

vi. Ensure Debt Sustainability, as measured by the Debt to GDP ratio, (which should be within the WB/IMF's recommended threshold of 55 percent), Interest Payment to Revenue Ratios; and,

vii. Sustaining the issuances of longer-tenured debt instruments in both the domestic debt market and International Financial Markets, and,

viii. To further broaden the Investor base, by providing alternative asset class and further deepen the FGN securities market and the domestic capital market as a whole through the introduction of a new domestic debt instrument (Inflation-linked Bond, though subject to the trends in inflation).

The targets for managing interest and refinancing risks as outlined in the Debt Management Strategy are as follows:

i. Keeping the proportion of debt maturing within one (1) year at not more than 15 percent of the Total Public Debt Portfolio;

ii. Keeping the Average Time-to-Maturity (ATM) for the Total Public Debt Portfolio at a minimum of 10 years; and,

iii. Keeping the Variable Rate Debt as percentage (%) of Total Debt at less than 4.5 percent.

2.2. Implementation Status

The result of the execution of the Debt Management Strategy in 2024, remained fairly stable as the ratio of Domestic to External Debt in the Total Public Debt portfolio was about 48:52 as at December 31, 2024, as against 61:39 actual result of year 2023 due to the target ratios was impacted by large new external borrowings and Naira depreciation.

The Domestic Debt mix ratio also changed to 83:17 for long to short-term debts as at December 31, 2024 compared to 88:12 as at December 2023. The Debt maturing within one year was 13.80% percent of the Total Public Debt as at December 31, 2024, which is within the target of not more than 15 percent

of the FGN's. The variable Rate Debt as % of Total Debt Total Public Debt was 3.94 percent, and within the target of 4.5%. The Average Time-to-Maturity (ATM) adjusted to 10.88 years by end of December, 2024, which is above the threshold of the minimum 10 years, and the Total Public Debt as a percentage of GDP was 53.72 percent, which is above the maximum target of 40 percent stipulated in the strategy.

Table 2.1: The Performance and Key Targets of the Debt Management Strategy

Portfolio Composition		2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2024-2027 Target
	Domestic: External	61:39	50:50	Max.55:Min.45[1]
	Domestic Debt Mix: Long: Short	88:12	83:17	Min. 75:Max. 25[1]
Risks				
Refinancing	Debt maturing in 1 year as % of total debt	10.44%	13.80%*	Max. 15%
	Average Time to Maturity (Years)	12.32 years	10.88years	Min. 10 years
Interest rate	Variable Rate Debt as % of Total Debt	2.66%	3.94%	Max.4.5%
Fiscal Sustainability ratios				
	Total Public Debt as % of GDP	42.34%	53.72%	60%[2]
	Sovereign Guarantees as % of GDP	2.19%	2.09%	Max.5%

Note- [1]The inclusion of Ways and Means Advances in the FGN's Debt Stockl resulted in an increase in the Domestic Debt Stock and also resulted in more long-tenured Debt in the Debt Stock.

2.3. External Debt Management Strategy

The DMO in 2024 continued to execute its mandate to source for funds in accordance with the approved MTEF 2024 -2027, and in line with the debt management strategy for the same period , which stipulates that the Nigerian government would continue to finance part of its deficit through external sources from multilateral, bilateral and commercial sources, to finance development programmes, by addressing critical infrastructure needs, and rebalance the total debt portfolio, so as to achieve the optimal debt portfolio composition of 55:45 for domestic and external debt, respectively, in the medium-term. The External Debt Stock (Multilateral, Bilateral and Commercial, Promissory Notes and Syndicated Loan Sources) showed an increase in the stock of Total External Debt of US$45,780.45 million in 2024 compared to US$42,495.16million as at December 31, 2023, representing about 7.73% percent, while the Total Public

Debt Portfolio was (US$94,225.10). The Multilateral windows constituted the largest proportion of the external borrowings as at December 31 2024. The share of Multilateral sources in the total external debt stock was 48.75 Percent while Bilateral, Commercial (Eurobond), and Syndicated sources represented 13.30 percent, 37.83 percent, and 0.12 percent respectively in the year under review. The Debt Management Office (DMO), on behalf of the FGN, successfully issued Eurobonds in two (2) Tranches in the International Capital Market (ICM) on December 9, 2024: a USD700 million Eurobond for 6.5 years at 9.625 per annum (p.a.) and a USD1,500 million Eurobond, for 10 years at 10.375 p.a. The issuance covered in full the New External Borrowing of ₦1.77 trillion (USD2.2 billion) in the 2024 Appropriation Act. The offer was oversubscribed at USD9.1 billion, making Nigeria's outing a success after a two-year break since February, 2022.

The Yields of Nigeria's Eurobond in the ICM in 2024 decreased compared to levels recorded in 2023 by an average of 200 basis points (bps) across the twelve (12) instruments trading in the ICM. Nigeria's Eurobonds 7.625% NOV 2025, 6.500% NOV 2027 and 7.875% FEB 2033 opened in January 2023 at 10.71%, 11.11%, 12.07% and closed in December at 7.78%, 8.89% and 9.60%, correspondingly, the same instruments opened in January 2024 at 8.33%, 9.29%, 10.18% and closed in December at 7.49%, 8.38% and 9.81%, respectively. This was due to the moderation in global inflation and the easing of monetary policies by the major central banks of the advanced economies.

2.4. Domestic Debt Management Strategy

The Domestic Debt Management Strategy for 2024 continued to focus on issuance of medium to longer-term domestic financing to reduce debt service cost and moderate the Refinancing risk. The target was aimed at achieving a Domestic Debt portfolio mix of 75:25 for long-term and short-term debts. The proportion of long-term debt in the domestic debt portfolio relative to short-term debt was 83:17 as at December 31, 2024. The Total Domestic Debt was USD48,444.65 million (₦74,377,920.32 million) or about 51.41 percent of the Total Public Debt Stock. This comprised Federal Government US$45,860.13 million (₦70,409,863.00) and the 36 States including the FCT US$2,584.52 million (₦3,968,057.32). The threshold of the Domestic to External Debt in the Medium-Term Debt Strategy 2024 -2027 is 55:45.

2.5. Sub-National Debt Management Strategy

The States Fiscal Transparency, Accountability and Sustainability (SFTAS) Program for Results (PforR) aimed at strengthening fiscal transparency, building trust in government, enhancing the monitoring of

fiscal risks and facilitating accountability in public resource management, was formally concluded in April 2024 and succeeded with the States Action on Business Enabling Reform (SABER). The State Action on Business Enabling Reforms (SABER) Program, a performance-based intervention program jointly implemented by the Federal Ministry of Finance, the Secretariat of the Presidential Enabling Business Environment Council (PEBEC), Debt Management Office (DMO) and the (NGF) Secretariat, supported by financing from the World Bank became effective on May 1, 2024. The program sought to improve the sub-national business enabling environment in the participating States of the Federation and FCT. The duration of the program is three (3) years and the Program eligibility criteria (EC) for the participating States are:

a) Annual State budget, prepared under national Chart of Accounts, approved by the State Assembly and published online by end January the next year (Former SFTAS EC).

b) Annual audited financial statement, prepared in accordance with IPSAS, submitted to the State Assembly and published by July the next year (Former SFTAS EC).

c) Annual State Debt Sustainability Analysis and Debt Management Strategy Report (SDSA-DMSR) published end-December as per the criteria set in the verification protocol (former SFTAS DLI).

The DMO, as one of the implementing agencies provided technical assistance to participating States on Sub-national Debt Sustainability Analysis and Debt Management Strategy Report (SDSA-DMSR) to enable the States conduct the exercise, prepare and publish the Reports on their Websites by end of December in each year as per the criteria set in the verification protocol.

2.5.1 Successes of the SABER Program in 2024

The DMO during the year provided capacity building trainings and technical assistance to states supported by the World Bank (WB) which resulted in all 36 states and FCT meeting the minimum qualifying criteria. By this, the following were achieved:

1. **Improved Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA) Framework**

The program facilitated the adoption of a more robust DSA framework by sub-national governments. States were trained to assess debt sustainability, considering key indicators such as debt-to-GDP ratio, debt service-to-revenue ratio, and liquidity risk measures.

2. **Enhanced Debt Management Strategy (DMS)**

Several states successfully developed and implemented Debt Management Strategies tailored to their fiscal realities. This has improved transparency, efficiency, and risk management in states' borrowing and debt servicing.

3. Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening

Through the SABER program, state debt management offices (SDMOs) received technical assistance and capacity building training on best practices in debt management and preparation of Debt Sustainability Analysis & Debt Management Strategy report, this was achieved through the following:

- Successful conduct of sensitization workshop on the role of DMO in the SABER Program for the 36 States and FCT.
- Shared the revised 2024 DSA-DMS toolkit to the 36 States and FCT as well as the notes and Report Template which enabled the States analyze and report on their debt sustainability and debt management strategies.
- On-demand Advisory Services on Sub-national DSA-DMS - The DMO-SABER team collaborated with the World Bank Group in providing technical support and advisory services to the States on the 2024 DSA-DMS Excel Template and Reporting Template.

Published 2024 DSA-DMS Report: all States and the FCT completed their 2024 DSA-DMS templates, prepared and published reports, signed off by their Honorable Commissioners of Finance, and shared the links with the DMO and the World Bank for accessibility, reporting and documentation purposes

CHAPTER THREE
NIGERIA'S TOTAL PUBLIC DEBT

The outstanding Total Public Debt of Nigeria as at December 31, 2024 was ₦144,665,450.94 million (US$94,225.10 million) compared to ₦97,340,708.25 million (US$108,229.34 million) in 2023, representing an increase of ₦47,324,742.69 million or 48.6 percent. The increase was attributed largely to the securitization of the FGN WMAs of the CBN, new domestic borrowings during the year by the Federal and Sub-national Governments, as well as additional disbursements on existing Multilateral and Bilateral loans. The proportion of Total External Debt stock as a percentage of the Total Public Debt was 48.59 percent as at December 31, 2024, while that of the Total Domestic Debt stock was 51.41 percent.

3.1 Total Public Debt Outstanding

Nigeria's Total Public Debt (comprising the External and Domestic debt of the Federal, States Government and the Federal Capital Territory) was ₦144,665,450.94 million (US$94,225.10 million) as at December 31, 2024 compared to ₦97,340,708.25 million (US$108,229.34 million) as at December 31, 2023, representing an increase of ₦47,324,742.69 million (US$ 30,824.02 million) or 48.6 percent in Naira. The increase in the Total Public Debt stock was reflected in both Domestic and External Debt components. The Total External Debt stock stood at ₦70,287,530.62 million (US$45,780.45 million) or 48.59 percent of the Total Public Debt stock, while the Total Domestic Debt stock was ₦74,377,920.32 million (US$48,444.65 million) or 51.41 percent of the Total Public Debt stock. The increase in the Total External Debt stock in the year was largely as a result of disbursements from existing Multilateral and Bilateral creditors and new Loans that became effective in the year. One of the major sources of growth in the Total Domestic Debt stock, was the inclusion of the FGN's ₦7.3 trillion WMAs at CBN which was approved for securitization by the National Assembly (NASS). There were also new issuances of domestic securities (FGN Bonds, NTBs, FGN Savings Bond and Sukuk) by the FGN to fund the 2024 Appropriation Act and other Project commitments of the Government during the year under review, as well as borrowing by the thirty-six (36) States and the FCT.

The FGN's Domestic Debt stock as at December 31, 2024 amounted to ₦70,409,863.00 million, compared to ₦53,258,011.88 million as at December 31, 2023. This represented an increase of ₦17,151,851.12 million or 32.21 percent. This was as a result of issuances of FGN Securities such as the FGN Naira Bonds, Nigeria Treasury Bills, FGN Savings bonds to finance the 2024 Appropriation Act, in

spite of the redemption of the Promissory Notes that matured in 2024 as well as the FGN Sukuk. Table 3.1 shows Nigeria's Total Public Debt Outstanding for the period, 2020-2024.

Table 3.1 Nigeria's Total Public Debt Outstanding, 2020-2024

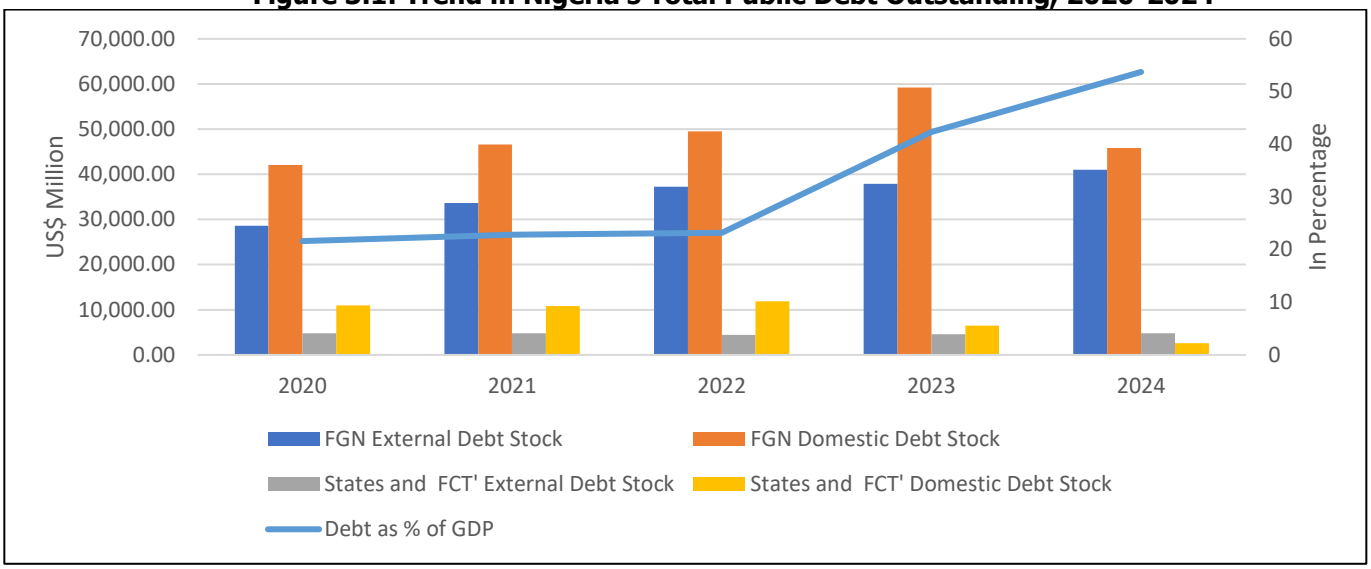
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
External Debt Stock					
Federal Government of Nigeria					
US$' Million	28,574.45	33,620.09	37,238.54	37,885.10	40,980.01
NGN₦' Million	10,886,865.45	13,884,760.97	16,703,347.12	34,073,593.74	62,917,606.96
States and FCT					
US$' Million	4,773.63	4,771.23	4,456.37	4,610.06	4,800.26
NGN₦' Million	1,818,753.03	1,970,470.28	1,998,904.76	4,146,255.69	7,369,923.66
Total External Debt Stock					
US$' Million	33,348.08	38,391.32	41,694.91	42,495.16	45,780.45
NGN₦' Million	12,705,618.48	15,855,231.25	18,702,251.88	38,219,849.44	70,287,530.62
as % of GDP	*8.34*	*9.14*	*9.38*	*16.62*	*26.10*
% of Total	*38.6*	40.08	40.44	39.26	48.59
Domestic Debt Stock					
Federal Government of Nigeria					
US$' Million	42,057.55	46,593.28	49,515.92	59,215.51	45,860.13
NGN₦' Million	16,023,885.38	19,242,557.11	22,210,364.60	53,258,011.88	70,409,863.00
States and FCT					
US$' Million	10,986.91	10,795.04	11,900.01	6,518.67	2,584.52
NG₦' Million	4,186,010.99	4,458,244.14	5,337,751.46	5,862,846.93	3,968,057.32
Total Domestic Debt Stock					
US$' Million	53,044.46	57,388.32	61,415.93	65,734.18	48,444.65
NGN₦' Million	20,209,896.37	23,700,801.25	27,548,116.06	59,120,858.81	74,377,920.32
as % of GDP	*13.27*	*13.66*	*13.82*	*25.71*	*27.62*
% of Total	*61.4*	59.92	59.56	60.74	51.41
Nigeria's Total Public Debt Stock					
US$' Million	**86,392.54**	**95,779.64**	**103,110.84**	**108,229.34**	**94,225.10**
NGN₦' Million	**32,915,514.85**	**39,556,032.50**	**46,250,367.94**	**97,340,708.25**	**144,665,450.94**
as % of GDP	*21.61*	*22.80*	*23.20*	*42.34*	*53.72*

Source: DMO

Note: CBN Official Exchange Rate of US$1/NGN1,535.3176 as at December 31, 2024 was used in converting 2024 figures.

Nigeria's Total Public Debt as a percentage of GDP ratio was 53.72 percent as at December 31, 2024 compared to 42.34 percent in the corresponding period of 2023. This ratio is below Nigeria's self-imposed Limit of 60 percent set under the approved MTDS, 2024-2027 and below the maximum benchmark of 55 percent recommended by the IMF and World Bank for Countries in Nigeria's peer-group, as well as the West African Monetary Zone (WAMZ) convergence threshold of 70 percent. Figure 3.1 shows the trend in total public debt outstanding for the period, 2024-2027.

Figure 3.1: Trend in Nigeria's Total Public Debt Outstanding, 2020-2024



Source: DMO

3.1.1. Total FGN's Debt Outstanding by Original Maturity

Total FGN's Debt stock (debts of the States and FCT are excluded) by Original Maturity as at December 31, 2024 comprised long-term debt of US$83,595.95 million or 91.22 percent, and short-term debt of US$8,044.70 million or 8.78 percent. The FGN's External Debt outstanding by Original Maturity amounted to US$45,780.45 million or 48.59 percent as a percentage of Total FGN's Public Debt which is made up of long-term and short-term instruments only. However, the FGN's Domestic Debt outstanding by Original Maturity comprised both short-term and medium-long term debts. The short-term debt by Original Maturity which was US$8,044.70 million or 8.78 percent of the Total FGN's Debt, consisted of the Nigerian Treasury Bills only. The medium-long term Domestic Debt amounted to US$37,815.50 million or 82.50 percent of the Total FGN's Debt, which comprised FGN Bonds (US$36,107.30 million), FGN Savings Bond (US$47.50 million), FGN Sukuk (US$646.50 million), FGN Green Bond (US$9.80 million) and Promissory Notes (US$1,004.50 million), respectively. Table 3.2 and Figure 3.2 show the Total FGN's Debt outstanding by Original Maturity.

Table 3.2: Total FGN's Debt Outstanding by Original Maturity, 2020 - 2024 (US$'Million)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
External Debt					
Short – term[2]	0.00	0.00	1.56	0.00	0.00
% of total	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
Medium-Long term	28,574.45	38,391.32	41,693.35	42,495.16	45,780.45
% of total	*40.46*	*45.17*	*45.71*	*41.78*	*49.96*
Sub-Total	28,574.45	38,391.32	41,694.91	42,495.16	45,780.45
Domestic Debt					
Short – term[3]	7,716.13	9,876.39	9,860.03	7,251.60	8,044.70
% of total	*10.92*	*11.63*	*10.81*	*10.42*	*8.78*
Medium-Long term[4]	34341.32	36,716.89	39,655.90	51,964.16	37,815.60
% of total	*48.62*	*43.20*	*43.48*	*51.09*	*41.26*
Sub-Total	42,057.44	46,593.28	49,515.93	59,215.76	45,860.20
Total	**70,631.89**	**84,984.60**	**91,210.84**	**101,710.92**	**91,640.65**

Source: DMO

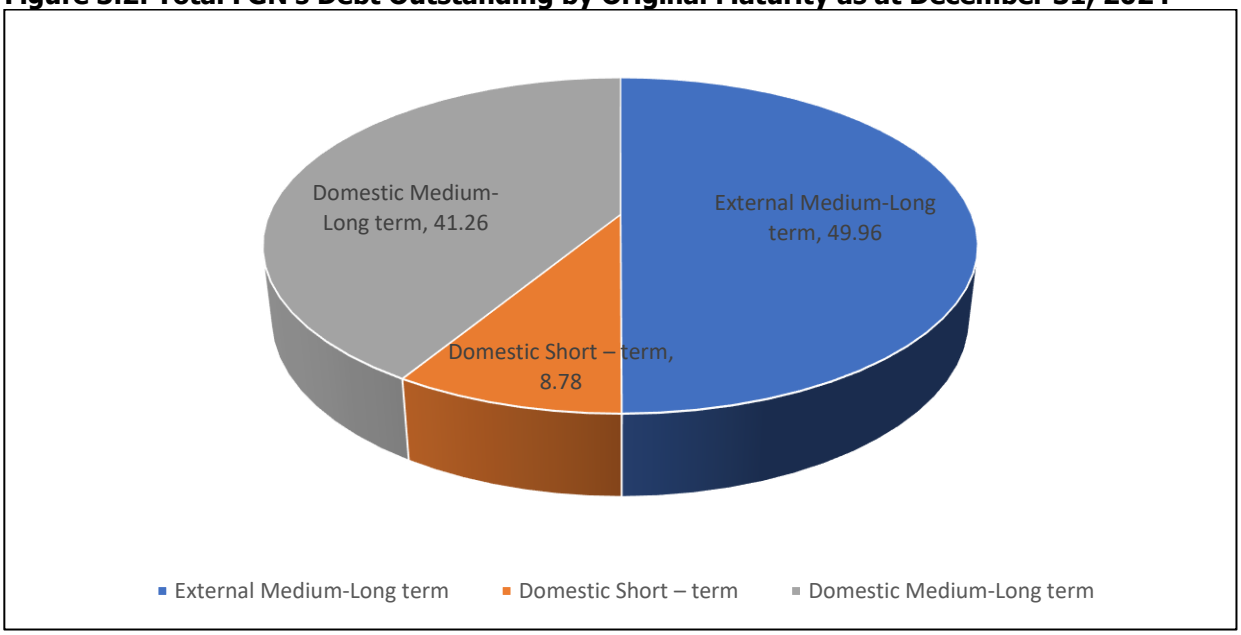
[1] Official CBN Exchange Rate of ₦1,535.3176/US$1 as at 31/12/2024 was used for 2024 figures

[2] Short-term external debt are debt with less than 1-year original maturity

[3] Short-term domestic debt consists of 91-, 182- and 364-days Nigerian Treasury Bills.

[4] Medium-Long term domestic debt consists of FGN Saving Bonds, FGN Sukuk, Promissory Notes and FGN Bonds for 2 or more years.

Figure 3.2: Total FGN's Debt Outstanding by Original Maturity as at December 31, 2024



Source: DMO

3.2. FGN's Total Public Debt - Interest Payments and Rental Payments in 2024

In 2024, the Interest and Rental Payment on FGN's Total Public Debt amounted to US$5,509.28 million, relative to US$8,066.66 million in 2023, reflecting a decrease of US$2,557.38 million or 31.70 percent. Interest and Rental payments were made during the year on both External Debt and Domestic Debt.

External Debt, Interest Payments were made on Multilateral and Bilateral debts, as well as the Commercial debts. For Domestic Debt, Interest and Rental payments were made in respect of FGN Bonds, NTBs, FGN Savings Bond, FGN Green Bond and FGN Sukuk (Table 3.3).

Table 3.3: Total FGN's Public Debt - Interest and Rental Payments, 2020-2024 (US$'Million)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
External Debt	1,138.05	1,119.06	2,405.50	3,503.51	1,859.18
% of Total	*(19.16)*	*18.36*	*32.48*	*43.43*	*33.75*
Domestic Debt	4,802.34	4,974.56	5,000.70	4,563.15	3,650.10
% of Total	*(80.84)*	*81.64*	*67.52*	*56.57*	*66.25*
	5,940.39	**6,093.62**	**7,406.20**	**8,066.66**	**5,509.28**

Source: DMO
Official CBN Exchange Rate of ₦1,535.3176/US$1 as at 31/12/2024, was used for 2024 figures.
Note: States and FCT's Interest payment on External debt was included

3.3. FGN's Total Public Debt - Principal Repayments in 2024

FGN's Total Public Debt principal repayment was US$2,970.67 million in year 2024 from US$2,147.20 million in 2023, representing an increase of US$823.47 million or 38.35 percent, the principal repayments made were on both External Debt and Domestic Debt including their respective deferred principal payments. For External Debt, principal repayments made on Multilateral and Bilateral debts, amounted to US$2,524.75 million or 84.99 percent as a percentage of Total Principal Repayment, whilst those on Domestic Debt were redemptions on Treasury Bonds and Promissory Notes amounting to US$173.10 million or 5.83 percent (Table 3.4).

Table 3.4: Total FGN's Public Debt - Principal Repayments, 2020-2024 (US$'Million)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
External Debt	418.16	989.97	906.24	1,839.04	2,797.57
% of Total	*(86.44)*	*62.58*	*56.13*	*85.65*	*94.17*
Domestic Debt	65.62	591.80	708.31	308.16	173.10
% of Total	*(13.56)*	*37.42*	*43.87*	*14.35*	*5.83*
	483.78	**1,581.77**	**1,614.55**	**2,147.20**	**2,970.67**

Source: DMO
Note: States and FCT's Interest payment on External debt were included.

CHAPTER FOUR
NIGERIA'S EXTERNAL DEBT

Nigeria's External Debt as at December 31, 2024 was US$45,780.45 million compared to US$42,495.16 million as at December 31, 2023. The External Debt stock comprised Multilateral and Bilateral Loans, as well as Eurobonds and a Syndicated Loan. While the Multilateral and Bilateral Loans are mostly Concessional, the Eurobonds and Syndicated Loan are non-Concessional. The increase in External Debt stock in the year under review was due to the issuance of Eurobonds, syndicated loan, additional disbursements from existing Multilateral and Bilateral loans. The structure of the External Debt by remaining maturity has continued to be dominated by longer-tenored debts, reflecting the low exposure of the External Debt portfolio to refinancing risk.

4.1 External Debt Stock by Source

Nigeria's Total External Debt moved by US$3,285.29 million or 7.73 percent to US$45,780.45 million as at December 31, 2024, from US$42,495.16 million as at December 31, 2023. As part of the funding for the 2024 Appropriation Act, disbursement from Eurobonds and syndicated loans, as well as additional disbursements from existing multilateral and bilateral loans, were recorded during the period. The increase in External Debt Stock was largely as a result of the Issuance of US$2.2 billion Eurobond and cumulative drawdown of US$4.19 million from other Creditors including the US$1.5 billion Loan from the WB, despite principal repayments of US$1.63 billion to the IMF, US$270 million Syndicated Loan and US$899.05 million to other Multilateral, Bilateral and Commercial Creditors. Table 4.1 shows the trend of External Debt outstanding by Source for the period, 2020 – 2024.

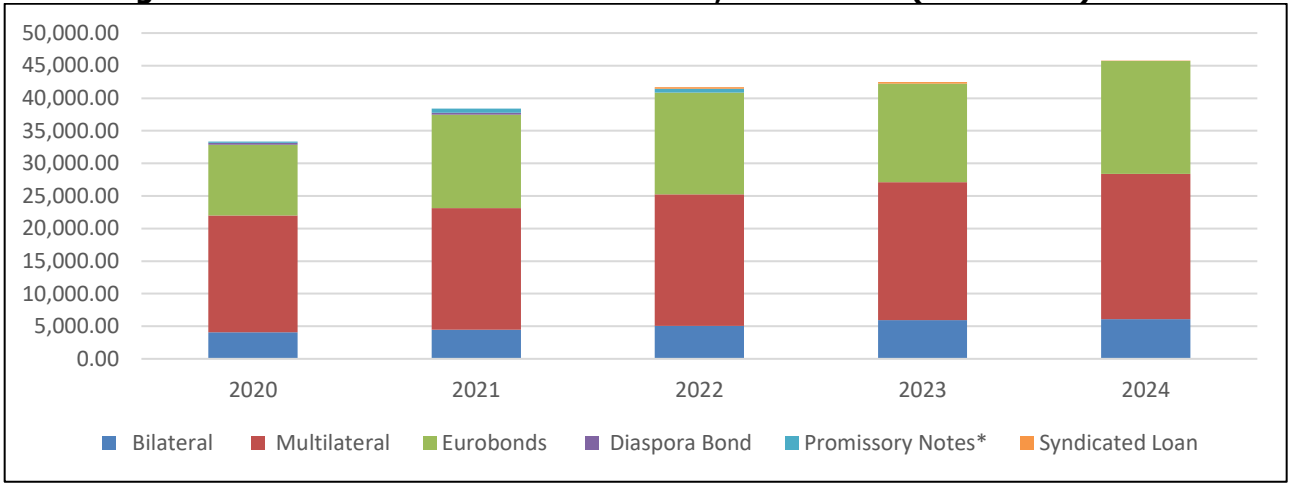
Table 4.1: External Debt Outstanding by Source, 2020-2024 (US$' Million) and in Percentage

Source	2020	%	2021	%	2022	%	2023	%	2024	%
1. Bilateral	4,059.39	12.17	4,466.05	11.63	5,067.19	12.15	5,957.44	14.02	6,090.04	13.30
2. Multilateral	17,933.65	53.78	18,656.28	48.60	20,201.47	48.45	21,149.37	49.77	22,316.77	48.75
Sub-Total	21,993.04	**65.95**	23,122.33	**60.23**	25,268.66	**60.60**	27,106.81	**63.79**	28,406.81	62.05
1. Eurobonds	10,868.35	32.59	14,368.35	37.43	15,618.35	37.47	15,118.35	35.58	17,318.35	37.83
2. Diaspora Bond	300.00	0.90	300.00	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3. Promissory Notes*	186.70	0.56	600.64	1.56	547.91	1.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4. Syndicated Loan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	260.00	0.62	270.00	0.64	54.87	0.12
Sub-Total	11,355.05	**34.05**	15,268.99	**39.77**	16,426.26	**39.40**	15,388.35	**36.21**	17,373.22	37.95
Grand Total	**33,348.08**	**100.00**	**38,391.32**	**100.00**	**41,694.92**	**100.00**	**42,495.16**	**100.00**	**45,780.45**	**100.00**

Source: DMO

Note*These are non-interest-bearing Notes. The balance outstanding as at September 2023, were re-classified as Domestic Debt in 2023, as they are held by Residents.

Figure 4.1: Trends in External Debt Stock, 2020–2024 (US' Million)



Source: DMO

Note*These are non-interest-bearing Notes. The balance outstanding as at September 2023, were re-classified as Domestic Debt in 2023, as they are held by Residents

The strategy for External Borrowing has been to maximize the concessional sources, A result Multilateral and Bilateral creditors have continued to be the main sources of External Debt Borrowing as well as Commercial creditors (Eurobonds) Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1 show the trend of External Debt Stock since 2020-2024, indicating that borrowings were mainly from Multilateral sources and Eurobonds compared to other sources. As shown in Table 4.1, borrowings from Multilateral and Bilateral Creditors constituted US$22,316.77 million or 48.75 percent and US$ 6,090.46 million or 13.30 percent of the Total External Debt Stock by source, as at December 31, 2024, respectively. While the Commercial loans (Eurobonds) accounted for US$17,318.83 million (37.83 percent) of the Total External Debt Stock as at December 31, 2024.

4.1. External Debt Stock by Source (Creditor Category)

As shown in Table 4.2, the Major Creditors (Multilateral) accounted for US$22,316.77 million (48.75 percent) and Eurobonds accounted for US$17,318.35 (17.83 percent) of the Total External Debt Stock by source, as at December 31, 2024. The International Development Association (IDA) constituted the highest in the Multilateral Group with US$ 16,564.45 million (36.18 percent) of the Total External Debt stock, as at December 31, 2024. While China was the highest Bilateral Creditors, with US$ 5,064.64 million (11.06 percent), of the Total External Debt stock. Whereas, the Commercial Debt (Eurobonds) accounted for US$17,318.35 million (37.83 percent) of the Total External Debt Stock, of the Total External Debt Stock as at December 31, 2024.

Table 4.2: External Debt Stock by Instrument as at December 31, 2024 (US$' Million)

Category	Outstanding Debt	Percentage of Total
MULTILATERAL		
International Monetary Fund	800.23	1.75%
World Bank Group		
International Development Association	16,564.45	36.18%
Int'l Bank for Reconstruction and Development	1,243.03	2.72%
African Development Bank Group		
African Development Bank	2,099.60	4.59%
Africa Growing Together Fund	37.68	0.08%
African Development Fund	991.38	2.17%
Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa	4.78	0.01%
European Development Fund	27.41	0.06%
Islamic Development Bank	268.47	0.59%
Int'l Fund for Agricultural Development	279.74	0.61%
Sub-Total	**22,316.77**	**48.75%**
BILATERAL		
China - Exim Bank of China	5,064.64	11.06%
China Development Bank	254.71	0.56%
France (Agence Francaise Development)	592.60	1.29%
Japan (Japan International Cooperation Agency)	53.31	0.12%
India (Exim Bank of India)	19.42	0.04%
Germany (Kreditanstalt Fur Wiederaufbua)	105.78	0.23%
Sub-Total	**6,090.46**	**13.30%**
COMMERCIAL		
Eurobonds	17,318.35	37.83%
Sub-Total	**17,318.35**	**37.83%**
Syndicated Loan	0.00	0.00%
Standard Chartered Bank PLC	0.00	0.00%
UniCredit S.P.A	0.00	0.00%
Deutsche Bank A.G	54.87	0.12%
Sub-Total	**54.87**	**0.12%**
GRAND TOTAL	**45,780.45**	**100.00%**

Source: DMO

4.2. External Debt Stock by Market Based Type

The External Debt Stock by Market type is broken down into Non-marketable based and Marketable based instruments. The Non-Market Based Debt (Loans) constituted 37.95 percent of the Total External Debt Stock, while the Market Based Debt (Eurobond, Syndicated loans and non-concessional Loans) accounted for 62.05 percent as at December 31, 2024 (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3: External Debt Stock by Market Based Type, 2020-2024 (₦' Million)

Instrument Type	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Non-Market-Based (Loans)	21,993.04	23,122.33	25,528.65	24,964.55	17,373.22
% of Total	*65.95*	*60.23*	*61.23*	*58.75*	*37.95*
Market Based (Bonds)	11,355.05	15,268.99	16,166.26	17,526.61*	28,407.23
% of Total	*34.05*	*39.77*	*38.77*	*41.25*	*62.05*
Total	**33,348.09**	**38,391.32**	**41,694.91**	**42,491.16**	**45,780.45**

Source: DMO
Notes
i. Non market-based Debt are Loans obtained from the Concessional Multilateral and Bilateral sources.
ii. Market based Debt comprise Eurobonds issued in the International Capital Market (ICM), Syndicated Loans, Promissory Notes and Non-Concessional Multilateral sources

4.3. Currency Composition of External Debt

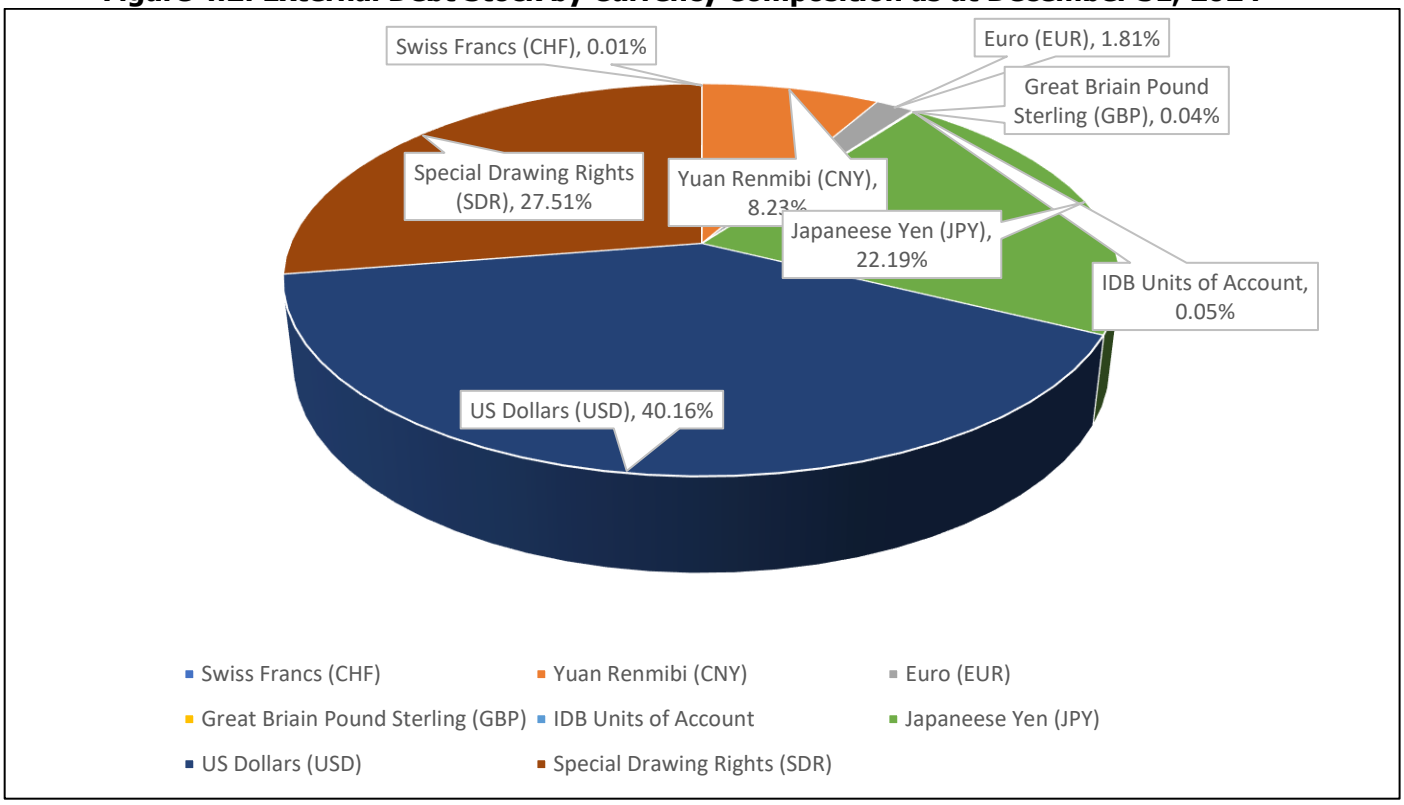
Table 4.4 shows that as at December 31, 2024, the Currency Composition of the External Debt Stock comprises of: Swiss Francs (CHF), Yuan Renminbi (CNY) Euro (EUR), Great Britain Pounds (GBP), IDB Units of Account (Islamic Dinar), Japanese Yen (JPY), United States Dollar (USD) and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs). The major currencies are the US$, SDR and JPY, accounting for 40.16, 27.51 and 22.19 percent of the Total External Debt Stock, respectively. The other currencies (CHF, CNY, EUR, GBP, and IDB) cumulatively accounted for 10.14 percent of the Total External Debt stock.

Table 4.4: External Debt Stock by Currency Composition as at December 31, 2024

Currency	Debt Stock in Original Currency	Naira Exchange Rate	Debt Stock in Naira	US$ Exchange Rate to Naira	Debt Stock in USD	% of Total
Swiss Francs (CHF)	2,598.57	2.42	6,294.77	1,535.31	4.10	0.01%
Yuan Renmibi (CNY)	27,500.39	210.33	5,784,157.60	1,535.31	3,767.42	8.23%
Euro (EUR)	796.81	1,594.88	1,270,822.15	1,535.31	827.73	1.81%
Great Briain Pound Sterling (GBP)	12.95	1,924.82	24,933.43	1,535.31	16.24	0.04%
IDB Units of Account	22.22	1,695.35	37,676.51	1,535.31	24.54	0.05%
Japaneese Yen*(JPY)	1,594.18	9.78	15,596,646.23	1,535.31	10,158.63	22.19%
US Dollars (USD)	18,385.41	1,535.31	28,227,303.83	1,535.31	18,385.41	40.16%
Special Drawing Rights (SDR)	9,659.04	2,002.21	19,339,424.94	1,535.31	12,596.43	27.51%
Total			**70,287,259.46**		**45,780.50**	100.00%

Source: DMO
Notes: i. SDR is a virtual World Bank's currency used in granting loan facilities and it comprises (GBP, EUR and USD)
ii. IDB's Units of Account is disbursed in USD.
iii. * JPY Stock is in multiple of thousand

Figure 4.2: External Debt Stock by Currency Composition as at December 31, 2024



Source: DMO

4.4. External Debt by Remaining/Residual Maturities

The Total External Debt Stock outstanding by Remaining/Residual Maturities are broken down into short-term (equal to and less than 1 year), medium-term (above 1 year and less than 3 years) and long-term maturities (over 3 years). The share of short-term in the Total External Debt stock accounted for US$800.23 million or 1.75 percent, medium-term (US$ 0.00) and long-term (US$44,980.22 million or 98.25 percent). The larger share of longer-term External Debt helps to mitigate the External Debt stock from refinancing risks associated with short-term debts.

Table 4.5: External Debt by Remaining or Residual Maturity as at December 31, 2024 (US$' Millions)

CREDITOR CATEGORY	Short Term (0 - 1YR)	Medium Term (>1 - 3YRS)	Long Term (Over 3 YRS)
Multilateral			
International Monetary Fund	800.23	0.00	0.00
International Bank for Reconstruction & Development	0.00	0.00	1,243.03
International Development Association	0.00	0.00	16,564.45
International Fund for Agricultural Development	0.00	0.00	279.74
African Development Bank	0.00	0.00	2,099.60
African Development Fund	0.00	0.00	991.38

Africa Growing Together Fund	0.00	0.00	37.68
Arab Bank for Economic Development	0.00	0.00	4.78
Islamic Development Bank	0.00	0.00	268.47
European Development Fund	0.00	0.00	27.41
Sub-Total	**800.23**	**0.00**	**21,516.54**
Bilateral			
Exim Bank of China	0.00	0.00	5,064.64
French Development Agency	0.00	0.00	592.60
Japan (JICA)	0.00	0.00	53.31
India (Exim Bank of India)	0.00	0.00	19.42
Germany (KFW)	0.00	0.00	105.78
China Development Bank	0.00	0.00	254.71
Sub-Total	**0.00**	**0.00**	**6,090.46**
Commercial			
Eurobonds	0.00	0.00	**17,318.35**
Sub-Total	**0.00**	**0.00**	**17,318.35**
Standard Chartered Bank PLC	0.00	0.00	0.00
UniCredit S.P.A	0.00	0.00	0.00
Deutsch Bank A.G	0.00	0.00	54.87
Sub-Total			**54.87**
Grand Total	**800.23**	**0.00**	**44,980.22**

Source: DMO

4.5. Sectoral Allocation of External Debt

In line with the vision of the Government to support the development of infrastructure projects and human capital, the proceeds of external borrowings were allocated to the following key sectors: Agriculture, Science and Technology, Water, Energy (Electricity and Gas), Transportation (Rail, Road and Air), Housing, Education, Health, Social Welfare and Environment. Table 4.6 shows sectors with the share in the outstanding External Debt Stock as at December 31, 2024. The share of the proceeds to the sectors shows the Budget Support (Multi Sector) 35.58 percent and 37.83 percent in 2023 and 2024 respectively.

Table 4.6: Sectoral Allocation of External Debt in 2023 and 2024 (US$' Million)

	2023		2024	
Economic Sector	Amount Outstanding	Amount Outstanding	Amount Outstanding	% Share of Total
Agriculture and Rural Development	3,631.49	8.55%	4,385.34	9.58%
Budget Support	3,247.62	7.64%	3,018.86	6.59%
Science & Technology	569.95	1.34%	569.72	1.24%
Education	1,562.53	3.68%	1,695.41	3.70%
Energy and Solid Mineral Development	3,217.81	7.57%	3,418.86	7.47%
Environment	760.35	1.79%	817.70	1.79%
Health & Social Welfare	2,892.23	6.81%	2,992.67	6.54%
Housing & Urban Development	803.10	1.89%	789.61	1.72%
Economic	5,953.95	14.01%	6,180.30	13.50%
Transport	4,737.78	11.15%	4,593.63	10.03%

Budget Support (Multi-Sector)	15,118.35	35.58%	17,318.35	37.83%
Total	**42,495.16**	**100.00**	**45,780.45**	**100.00%**

Source: DMO

4.6. External Debt by Concessionality

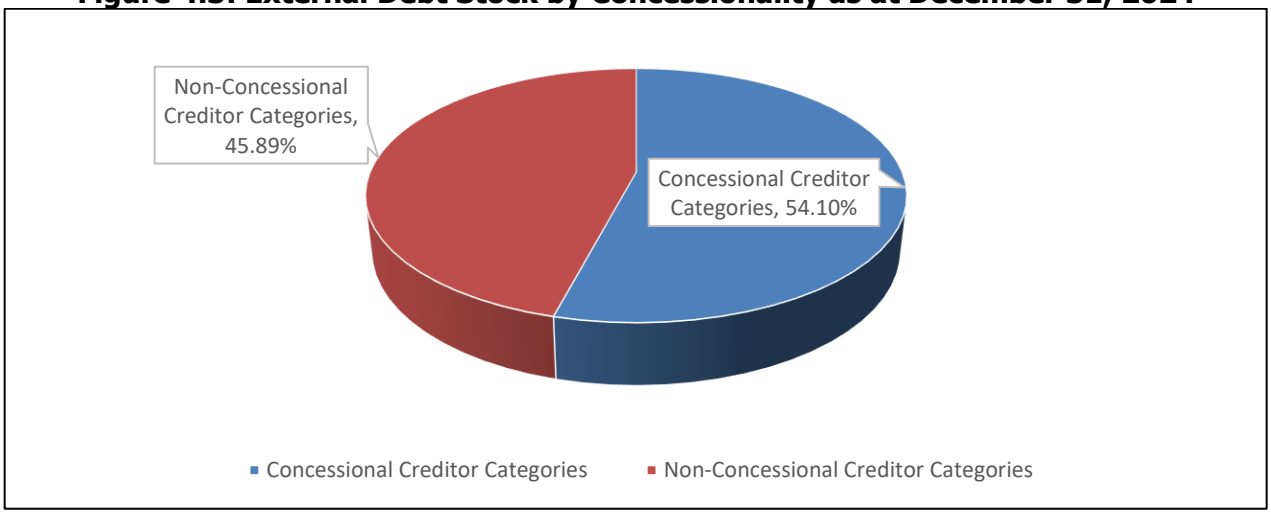
Concessional debts represent 54.10 percent of the Total External Debt Stock, while the non-concessional debts accounted for 45.89 percent as at December 31, 2024, compared to 58.80 percent and 41.20 percent recorded in the corresponding period of 2023, respectively. Table 4.7 show that the concessional debts were sourced mainly from Multilateral and Bilateral creditors, non-concessional windows comprised of the multilateral agencies such as African Development Bank (ADB), Africa Growing Together Fund (AGTF) and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), as well as the Commercial windows through the Issuance of Eurobonds. The International Development Association (IDA) accounted for the largest Creditor from the concessional sources, with 36.18 percent of the Total External Debt Stock as at December 31, 2024.

Table 4.7: Concessional and Non-Concessional External Loans as at December 31, 2024 (US$' Million)

Funding Sources	**Amount Outstanding**	**% of Total Debt**
Concessional Creditor Categories	**24,772.21**	**54.1%**
MULTILATERAL	**18,936.46**	
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	800.23	
International Development Association (IDA)	16,564.45	
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	279.74	
European Development Fund (EDF)	27.41	
African Development Fund (ADF)	991.38	
Islamic Development Bank (IDB)	268.47	
Arab Bank for Economic Development (BADEA)	4.78	
BILATERAL	**5,835.75**	
Exim Bank of China	5,064.64	
French Development Agency (AFD)	592.60	
Japan (JICA)	53.31	
Exim Bank of India	19.42	
Germany (KFW)	105.78	
Non-Concessional Creditor Categories	**21,008.24**	**45.89%**
MULTILATERAL	**3,380.31**	
African Development Bank (ADB)	2,099.60	
African Growing Together Fund (AGTF)	37.68	
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	1,243.03	
BILATERAL		
China Development Bank	254.71	
COMMERCIAL	**17,373.22**	
Eurobonds	17,318.35	
Syndicated Loan	-	
Standard Chartered Bank PLC	-	
UniCredit S.P.A	-	
Deutsche Bank A.G	54.87	
Grand Total	**45,780.45**	**100%**

Source: DMO

Figure 4.3: External Debt Stock by Concessionality as at December 31, 2024



Source: DMO

4.7. External Debt Flows

4.7.1. External Debt Principal Repayments

The External Debt Principal Repayment amounted to US$2,797.57 million as at December 31, 2024 compared to US$1,839.04 million as at December 31 2023, representing an increase of US$958.53 million or 52.12 percent. This was due to the principal repayments of US$1.63 billion IMF, US$270 million Syndicated Loan and US$899.05 million to other Multilateral, Bilateral and Commercial Creditors. The principal repayments made in the year under review, amounted to (US$2,206.96 million) and (US$317.80 million) for Multilateral debts and Bilateral debts respectively, while Syndicated loan was US$272.81 (Table 4.9).

Table 4.8: External Debt Principal Repayments by Creditor Category, 2020-2024 (US$' Million)

Principal Repayments					
	2020	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
A. Official					
1. Multilateral	262.71	311.04	411.23	919.37	2,206.96
2. Bilateral	155.45	178.93	191.22	215.05	317.80
B. Commercial					
1. Eurobonds	0.00	500	0.00	500	0.00
2. Syndicated loans	0.00	0.00	300	30	272.81
C. Promissory notes	0.00	0.00	3.79	174.61	0.00
Total	**418.16**	**989.97**	**906.24**	**1,839.04**	**2,797.57**

Source: DMO

4.7.2. External Debt Interest Payments in 2024

Interest Payments on External Debt in 2024 was US$1,739.05 million compared to US$1,664.47 million in 2023, showing an increase of US$74.58 million or 4.80 percent. The increase is due to interest

payments made on existing Multilateral, Bilateral and Commercial Loans. External Debt Interest Payments by Creditor category is shown in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9: External Debt Interest Payments by Creditor Category, 2020-2024(US$' Million)

Interest Payments					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
A. Official					
1. Multilateral	170.37	185.08	207.39	314.36	406.92
2. Bilateral	96.52	110.76	145.33	129.52	148.13
B. Commercial					
1. Eurobonds	823.22	806.35	1,132.13	1,184.47	1,152.59
2. Diaspora Bond	16.88	16.88	8.44	0.00	0.00
3. Syndicated Loan	0.00	0.00	5.95	36.12	31.42
C. Others*	20.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	**1,127.88**	**1,119.07**	**1,499.23**	**1,664.47**	**1,739.05**

Source: DMO
Note*Outstanding Oil Warrants, which were associated with the London Club debt were exited in 2007, and Agency fees paid to Citibank in respect of Oil Warrants.

4.7.3. External Debt Principal Repayments Projections (2025–2034)

Principal Repayments on External Debt are projected to increase due to the expected redemption of some Eurobonds in 2025 in the period under consideration. The principal repayments maturing are projected to be made in respect of 7.625% US$1.118BN NOV 2025 Eurobond; 6.500% US$1.5BN NOV 2027 Eurobond, 6.125% US$1.25BN 2028 Eurobond, 8.375% US$1.25BN 2029, 7.143% US$1.25BN 2030, 8.747% US$1.00BN 2031, and 7.875% US1.50BN 2032 due to mature between 2025 and 2033. Table 4.10 shows the External Debt Principal Repayment projections in the next 10 years, 2025-2034.

Table 4.10: External Debt Principal Repayment Projections, 2025 – 2034 (US$' Million)

Category of Debt	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Bilateral										
Agence Francaise Development										
Principal	65.54	85.2	85.2	120.57	136.85	130.58	120.31	116.47	106	91.56
Exim Bank of China										
Principal	377.06	391.67	421.86	446.75	459.1	533.38	464.19	464.19	421.88	418.04
China Development Bank										
Principal	-	-	37.35	74.7	74.7	74.7	74.7	74.7	74.7	74.7
Exim Bank of India (EXBI)										
Principal	10.58	13.76	13.76	10.05	6.35	6.35	9.52	-	-	-
Kreditanstalt Fur Wiederaufbua										
Principal	19.42	19.42	19.42	19.42	19.42	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37
SUBTOTAL										
Principal	476.46	513.91	544.1	600.65	625.58	674.55	598.26	589.06	540.46	522.18
Commercial Bank										
Deutsche Bank										
Principal	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32
Syndicated (Arranged by AFC)										
Principal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UniCredit S.P.A										
Principal	-	-	43.78	44.71	44.71	44.71	44.71	44.71	44.71	44.71
SUBTOTAL										
Principal	5.32	5.32	86.45	124.73	124.73	124.73	124.73	124.73	124.73	124.73
Export Credit										
Standard Chartered Bank PLC										
Principal	-	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13
SUBTOTAL										
Principal	-	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13
Multilateral										

AGTF										
Principal	6.15	6.95	7.95	8.95	8.95	10.12	10.12	10.12	10.12	10.12
ADB										
Principal	146.97	155.16	155.16	155.16	155.16	170.33	182.12	214.47	207.41	188.52
ADF										
Principal	32.29	34.86	35.18	37.14	38.59	39.34	39.33	47.03	46.13	47.17
BADEA										
Principal	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.4	0.4	0.41	0.41
EDF										
Principal	4.92	5.01	5.06	5.12	5.14	2.6	-	-	-	-
IBRD										
Principal	17.97	35.58	38.88	40.93	42.3	106.09	169.97	171.38	172.9	174.47
IFAD										
Principal	15.05	17.55	17.55	18.8	20.05	20.05	20.05	20.05	20.05	20.05
IDA										
Principal	497.43	599.65	688.02	710.07	772.7	993.98	1,087.38	1,262.76	1,181.03	1,185.30
IMF										
Principal	815.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDB										
Principal	16.26	21.46	28.69	37.02	38.48	38.81	39.14	38.54	36.05	37.74
SUBTOTAL										
Principal	1,553.01	876.58	976.88	1,013.58	1,081.76	1,381.71	1,548.52	1,764.75	1,674.10	1,663.78
Private										
ICM										
Principal	1,118.35	-	1,500.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	1,700.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
SUBTOTAL										
Principal	1,118.35	-	1,500.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	1,700.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
GRAND TOTAL										
Principal	3,153.15	1,399.94	3,111.56	2,993.09	3,086.19	3,435.12	3,975.63	3,982.67	3,843.41	3,814.81

Source: DMO

4.7.4 External Debt Interest Payment Projections (2025–2034)

Table 4.11 shows an increase in projected External Debt Interest Payment over the 10-year period, as a result of the anticipated payment of the interest in the periods of the Eurobond redemption as it occurs in the due dates.

Table 4.11: External Debt Interest Payment Projections, 2025 - 2034 (US$' Million)

Category of Debt	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Bilateral										
Agence Francaise Development										
Interest	10.64	10.33	9.45	8.39	7.18	5.93	4.95	4.13	3.37	2.79
Exim Bank of China										
Interest	129.22	127.04	122.55	115.71	107.49	98.43	85.87	74.02	61.99	51.05
China Development Bank										
Interest	6.69	34.94	54.18	51.29	46.67	42.32	38.29	33.83	29.38	25.03
Exim Bank of India (EXBI)										
Interest	0.62	1.14	0.86	0.59	0.42	0.29	0.16	-	-	-
Kreditanstalt Fur Wiederaufbua										
Interest	3.69	2.93	2.16	1.4	0.64	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05
SUBTOTAL										
Interest	144.28	141.54	135.12	126.16	115.8	104.78	91.1	78.27	65.46	53.94
Commercial Bank										
Deutsche Bank										
Interest	2.18	1.94	1.74	1.54	1.32	1.11	0.9	0.68	0.47	0.26
Syndicated (Arranged by AFC)										
Interest	2.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UniCredit S.P.A										
Interest	6.64	18.29	17.87	16.19	14.4	12.65	10.91	9.19	7.42	5.67
SUBTOTAL										
Interest	17.91	55.17	73.78	69.01	62.38	56.08	50.1	43.7	37.27	30.96
Export Credit										
Standard Chartered Bank PLC										
Interest	0.29	2.78	3.86	3.45	3.13	2.82	2.52	2.22	1.91	1.6
SUBTOTAL										
Interest	0.29	2.78	3.86	3.45	3.13	2.82	2.52	2.22	1.91	1.6
Multilateral										

AGTF										
Interest	3.09	6.53	9.47	10.58	10.19	9.62	9	8.4	7.76	7.14
ADB										
Interest	129.05	141.48	144.16	139.61	131.41	123.14	113.81	103.81	91.73	80.57
ADF										
Interest	7.2	7.63	7.49	7.3	7.02	6.75	6.48	6.21	5.87	5.54
BADEA										
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EDF										
Interest	0.26	0.22	0.17	0.12	0.06	0.01	-	-	-	-
IBRD										
Interest	87.77	133.49	154.85	156.61	154.36	152.47	145.09	136.21	126.58	117.25
IFAD										
Interest	3.43	4.66	5.62	5.53	5.23	4.91	4.6	4.28	3.96	3.65
IDA										
Interest	175.11	201.81	214.9	215.56	208.98	200.45	191.32	181.83	171.64	161.37
IMF										
Interest	2.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDB										
Interest	10.85	9.88	6.36	2.06	1.85	1.66	1.46	1.26	1.04	0.81
SUBTOTAL										
Interest	419.65	505.7	543.01	537.35	519.1	499.02	471.76	442.01	408.57	376.33
Private										
ICM										
Interest	1,375.59	1,290.32	1,290.32	1,192.82	1,063.91	966.92	815.7	708.37	649.31	538.69
SUBTOTAL										
Interest	1,375.59	1,290.32	1,290.32	1,192.82	1,063.91	966.92	815.7	708.37	649.31	538.69
GRAND TOTAL										
Interest	1,957.71	1,995.51	2,046.09	1,928.79	1,764.33	1,629.63	1,431.18	1,274.57	1,162.53	1,001.51

Source: DMO

4.7.5 External Debt Disbursements

Total External Debt Disbursements in 2024 stood at US$6,390.52 million compared to US$2,858.79 million in the preceding year (2023). The disbursements were largely from Multilateral and Commercial Creditors. Table 4.12 shows External Debt Disbursements by Source from 2020-2024.

Table 4.12: External Debt Disbursements by Source, 2020-2024 (US$' Million)

Source	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Multilateral					
IMF	3,358.90	-	-	-	-
IDA	1,193.48	1,346.69	2,350.97	1,735.17	2,288.40
IFAD	22.03	24.99	34.41	31.40	21.84
AfDB	310.18	20.88	147.34	169.24	-
ADF	27.64	47.58	39.40	35.33	24.74
AGTF	0.08	4.80	13.14	5.17	15.59
IDB	1.65	7.63	25.00	46.65	24.59
BADEA	-	-	-	-	-
IBRD	0.23	1.53	41.61	4.00	766.85
Sub-Total	4,914.18	1,454.10	2,651.87	2,026.96	3,719.73
Bilateral	350.79	551.92	851.01	791.83	403.73
Commercial	181.87	4,000.00	1,509.96	40.00	2,267.06
Promissory Notes*	**-**	426.59	1.56	**-**	**-**
TOTAL	**5,446.84**	**6,432.61**	**5,014.40**	**2,858.79**	**6,390.52**

Source: DMO

4.7.6 Net Resource Flows and Net Transfers on External Debt

Nigeria's Net Resource Flows and Net Transfers on External Debt were US$3,592.95 million and US$1,733.80 million in 2024 compared to US$1,019.76 million and (US$644.71) million in 2023

respectively. The Net inflows in the year were as a result of disbursements from Multilateral, Bilateral and Commercial Creditors (Eurobonds). In addition to the principal and Interest payments to the Multilateral and Bilateral Creditors, the sum of US$1,634.2 million was used to pay the IMF Rapid financing Instrument Loan. Table 4.13 shows Net Resource Flows and Net Transfers on External Debt by Source in 2024.

Table 4.13: Net Resource Flows and Net Transfers on External Debt by Source in 2024 (US$' Million)

CREDITOR CATEGORY	Disbursements in 2024	Principal Repayments in 2024	Net Resource Flow in 2024	Interest Paid in 2024	Net Transfers in 2024
	(A)	(B)	C (A-B)	(D)	E(C-D)
Multilateral	3,719.73	2,206.96	1,512.77	412.83	1,099.94
Bilateral	403.73	317.80	85.93	252.87	(166.94)
Commercial					
Deutsche Bank	67.06	2.81	64.25	0.42	63.83
Syndicated Loan	-	270.00	(270.00)	31.37	(301.37)
Standard Chartered Bank	-	-	-	1.54	(1.54)
Unicredit SPA	-	-	-	7.53	(7.53)
Eurobonds	2,200.00	-	2,200.00	1,152.59	1,047.41
Total	**6,390.52**	**2,797.57**	**3,592.95**	**1,859.15**	**1,733.80**

Source: DMO
(i) Net resource flow equals disbursements less principal repayments.
(ii) Net transfers equal Net Resource flow less Interest payments.

4.8 External Loans Borrowing Programme in 2024

Table 4.14 shows the external loans contracted by the FGN in 2024 to finance strategic economic and social development programmes and projects across the country

Table 4.14: External Loans Signed by the FGN in 2024

S/N	Project Name	Creditor	Currency	Loan Amount
1.	Investment in Digital Creative (I-DACE)	IsDB	USD	3,560,000.00
2.	Nigeria Distribution Access to Renewable Energy Scale-up (DARES) Project.	IDA	USD	750,000,000.00
3.	Nigeria Reform for Economic Stabilization to Enable Transformation (RESET) DPF.	IDA	USD	750,000,000.00
4.	Nigeria Reform for Economic Stabilization to Enable Transformation (RESET) DPF.	IBRD	USD	750,000,000.00
5.	Accelerating Resource Mobilization Reforms Program for Results Operation (ARMOR).	IBRD	USD	750,000,000.00
6.	Ekiti Knowledge Zone Project.	AfDB	USD	80,000,000.00

S/N	Project Name	Creditor	Currency	Loan Amount
7.	Abia State Integrated Development Project. (ABSIIDP)	AfDB	USD	100,000,000.00
8.	Construction and Implementation of a 17MW Hybrid Solar Power Project for the National Assembly (Sinosure cover).	Standard Chartered Bank and Deutsche Bank AG	USD	55,735,969.62
9	Economic Governance and Energy Transition Support Program (EGET-SP) Phase 1	AFDB	USD	500,000,000.00
10	Food Security Emergency Support Loan	JICA	JPY	15,000,000,000.00

Source: Federal Ministry of Finance & World Bank (Data.worldbank.org)

4.9 International Capital Market Operations

4.9.1 Performance of Nigeria's Eurobonds in the Secondary Market

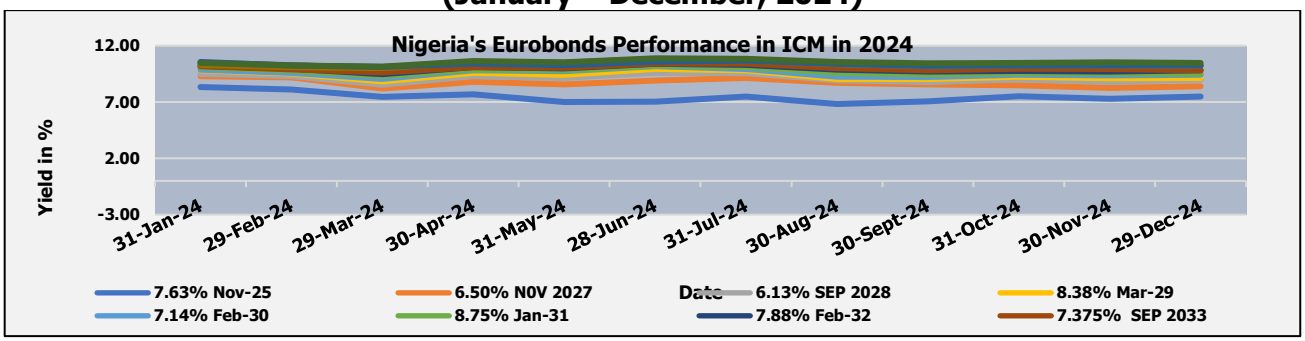
The Yields of Nigeria's Eurobond in the International Capital Market in 2024 decreased compared to levels recorded in 2023. The downward trajectory in the yields in 2024 represents an average of 200 basis points (bps) across the twelve (12) instruments trading in the ICM. As a result, Nigeria's Eurobonds 7.625% NOV 2025, 6.500% NOV 2027 and 7.875% FEB 2033 opened in January 2023 at 10.71%, 11.11%, 12.07% and closed in December at 7.78%, 8.89% and 9.60%, correspondingly, the same instruments opened in January 2024 at 8.33%, 9.29%, 10.18% and closed in December at 7.49%, 8.38% and 9.81%, respectively. Some of the factors that accounted for the drop in the Yields of the instruments include moderation in global inflation and the easing of monetary policies by the major central banks of the advanced economies. The trend in the Yields is shown in Table 4.15 and graphically represented in Figure 4.4.

Table 4.15: Trends in Nigeria's Eurobonds End-Month Yields (January – December 2024)

Date	7.625% NOV 2025	6.500% NOV 2027	6.125% SEP 2028	8.375% MAR 2029	7.143% FEB 2030	8.747% JAN 2031	7.875% FEB 2032	7.375 % SEP 2033	7.696% FEB 2038	7.625% NOV 2047	9.248% NOV 2049	8.250% JAN 2051
31-Jan-24	8.33	9.29	9.51	9.80	9.87	10.11	10.20	10.18	10.50	10.30	10.56	10.48
29-Feb-24	8.10	9.19	9.31	9.53	9.60	9.78	9.96	9.90	10.28	10.10	10.24	10.24
29-Mar-24	7.47	8.20	8.53	8.83	9.05	9.30	9.47	9.63	10.02	10.01	10.12	10.14
30-Apr-24	7.67	8.79	9.30	9.60	9.81	9.87	10.10	10.11	10.54	10.52	10.42	10.63
31-May-24	7.01	8.56	9.12	9.43	9.73	9.80	9.99	10.04	10.49	10.38	10.28	10.53
28-Jun-24	7.03	8.91	9.59	9.94	10.18	10.21	10.39	10.40	10.81	10.81	10.59	10.88
31-Jul-24	7.48	9.13	9.55	9.80	9.93	10.09	10.30	10.41	10.75	10.70	10.67	10.83
30-Aug-24	6.82	8.71	8.94	9.06	9.25	9.58	9.87	10.01	10.34	10.35	10.37	10.55
30-Sep-24	7.06	8.55	8.76	9.06	9.22	9.45	9.70	9.82	10.16	10.20	10.22	10.45
31-Oct-24	7.52	8.47	9.01	9.25	9.41	9.55	9.76	9.96	10.25	10.27	10.24	10.46
30-Nov-24	7.29	8.26	8.78	9.10	9.35	9.52	9.71	9.93	10.25	10.31	10.28	10.52
29-Dec-24	7.49	8.38	9.00	9.13	9.42	9.50	9.80	9.81	10.22	10.28	10.27	10.48

Source: Bloomberg

Figure 4.4: Trends in Nigeria's Eurobonds End–Month Yields (January – December, 2024)



Sources: Bloomberg

4.9.2 Comparative Performance of other African Sovereigns Eurobonds

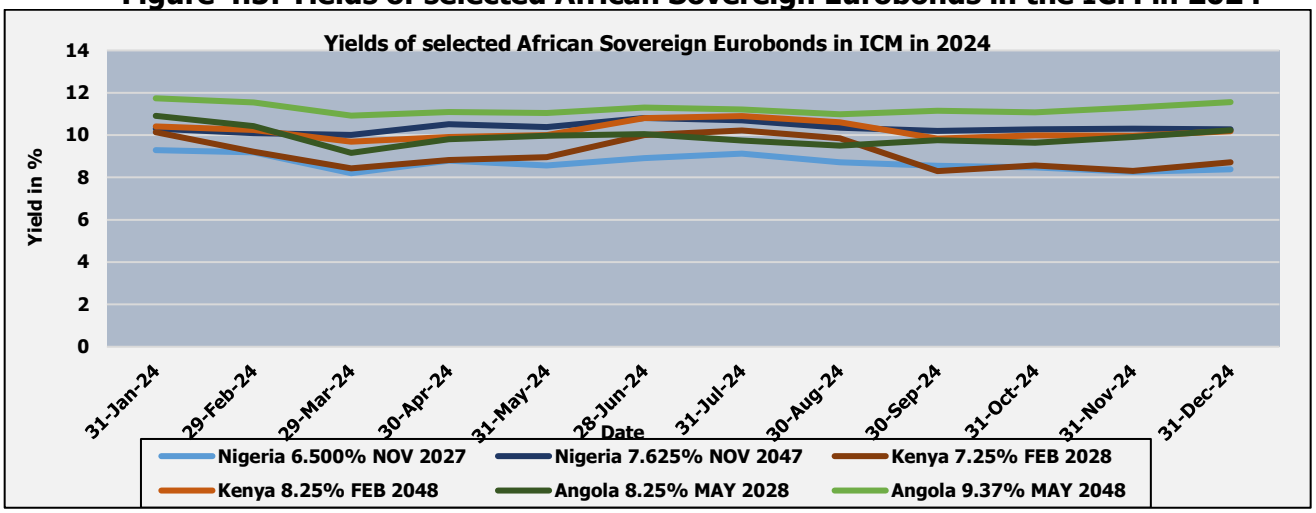
Similar to Nigeria, the Yields of selected African countries' Eurobonds of comparable tenor and time-to-maturity to the Nigeria Eurobonds trading in the ICM decreased in 2024 relative to their levels in 2023 (Table 4.16). Notably, the yields of Nigeria's 6.500% NOV 2027, 7.625% NOV 2047 and that of Kenya's 7.250% FEB 2028, 8.250% FEB 2048 declined by about 200 bps when compared to the levels observed in 2023. Similarly, Angola's 9.370% MAY 2028, 8.250% MAY 2028 decreased by about 150 bps at the end of 2024. Some of the factors that accounted for the decrease in the yields of the debt instruments include consistent cuts in interest rates by the monetary authorities of advanced economies and moderation in the global inflation, among others. The trend in the Yields is graphically represented in Figure 4.5.

Table 4.16: Comparative of Selected African Countries Eurobonds Yields in 2024

Date	Nigeria 6.500% NOV 2027	Nigeria 7.625% NOV 2047	Kenya 7.250% FEB 2028	Kenya 8.250% FEB 2048	Angola 8.250% MAY 2028	Angola 9.370% MAY 2048
31-Jan-24	9.29	10.30	10.14	10.41	10.91	11.74
29-Feb-24	9.19	10.10	9.22	10.25	10.43	11.54
29-Mar-24	8.20	10.01	8.43	9.69	9.16	10.92
30-Apr-24	8.79	10.52	8.82	9.91	9.80	11.09
31-May-24	8.56	10.38	8.96	10.00	9.97	11.05
28-Jun-24	8.91	10.81	10.00	10.80	10.04	11.30
31-Jul-24	9.13	10.70	10.22	10.90	9.74	11.21
30-Aug-24	8.71	10.35	9.85	10.60	9.51	10.99
30-Sep-24	8.55	10.20	8.30	9.84	9.76	11.15
31-Oct-24	8.47	10.27	8.57	9.98	9.64	11.07
31-Nov-24	8.26	10.31	8.31	9.97	9.91	11.31
31-Dec-24	10.28	10.28	8.71	10.19	10.23	11.56

Source: Bloomberg

Figure 4.5: Yields of selected African Sovereign Eurobonds in the ICM in 2024



Source: Bloomberg

4.9.3 New Eurobonds Issued by African Sovereigns in 2024

In 2024, six (6) African sovereigns accessed the ICM to raise funds through Eurobonds Issuance with Nigeria inlcuded. These countries include the Republic of Benin, which issued a 14-year, USD750 million Eurobond with a coupon of 7.96%, and Côte d'Ivoire, which issued a total of USD2.6 billion in two (2) tranches of 9-year and 13-year tenors with coupon rates of 7.625% and 8.25%, respectively. Kenya, on its part, issued a USD1.5 billion, with a 7-year tenor, a coupon rate of 9.75% and a Yield of 10.375%, while the Republic of Senegal issued a USD750 million Eurobond with a 7-year tenor with a coupon rate of 7.75%. In addition, Cameroon and South Africa accessed the ICM on July 23 and November 14, 2024, respectively. Cameroon issued USD550 million with a 7-year tenor and a coupon rate of 9.50%. South Africa raised a total of USD3.5 billion in two tranches: USD2.0 billion with a 12-year tenor at a coupon rate of 7.10%, and USD1.5 billion with a 30-year tenor at a coupon rate of 7.95%. All Issuances were oversubscribed, indicating strong investor demand for African Debt Instruments. The issuance statistics are summarised in Table 4.17.

Table 4.17: Credit Ratings on Eurobonds and Other Bonds Issued by African Sovereigns in 2024

Country	Credit Rating			Date	Amount	Tenor	Coupon (%)	Issued Yield (%)
	Fitch	S&P	Moody's		USD (Billion)			
Benin Republic	B+	B+	B1	Feb. 6, 2024	0.75	14	7.96	8.375
Cote d'voire	BB-	BB-	Ba3	Jan. 23, 2024	1.10	9	7.625	7.875
					1.50	13	8.25	8.50
Kenya	B-	B-	Caa1	Feb. 12, 2024	1.50	7	9.75	10.375
Republic of Senegal	N/A	B	B3	Jun. 2025	0.50	7	7.75	7.75
					0.25			

Cameroon	B	B-	NR	July 23, 2024	0.55	7	9.50	10.75
South Africa	BB-	BB-	Ba2	Nov. 12, 2024	2.00	12	7.10	7.10
					1.50	30	7.95	7.95
Total					**9.65**			

4.8.4 Outlook for the International Capital Market in 2025

The factors that may likely impact capital flows and debt securities issuances in the ICM in 2025 and even beyond are:

i. The ongoing geopolitical uncertainties, particularly the lingering Russia-Ukraine crisis, continue to pose risks to global stability. Additionally, the trade tensions between the United States, Canada, and China, marked by reciprocal tariffs, elevate risks to cross-border trade may potentially disrupt global supply chains. These unresolved conflicts could have significant implications for international trade and economic growth in the coming years.

ii. Global interest rate adjustments raise expectations of moderating global interest rates, easing borrowing costs for emerging and developing economies. As inflationary pressures appear to be softening, analysts widely anticipate that central banks in major economies will begin to reduce policy rates. This downward trend in yields could reopen the Eurobond market for many African sovereigns seeking to finance budgetary needs or refinance maturing obligations.

iii. Monetary Authorities of the major economies have indicated a potential shift toward monetary easing in 2025. The European Central Bank (ECB), during its December 2024 meeting, signaled an end to its restrictive monetary stance, suggesting possible rate cuts in the coming year. Similarly, the Bank of England has projected a gradual easing cycle, with two rate cuts anticipated in 2025. The People's Bank of China (PBoC) has also hinted at a possible reduction in interest rates by 30 to 40 basis points from its current level of 1.5%. At its final 2024 meeting on December 18, the U.S. Federal Reserve cut its benchmark rate by 25 basis points to 4.25%–4.50 %, its third straight cut, but signaled a more cautious outlook for 2025, projecting only two rate cuts amid persistent inflation concerns.

CHAPTER FIVE
NIGERIA'S DOMESTIC DEBT

FGN's Domestic Debt stock as at December 31, 2024 was ₦70,409.86 billion compared to ₦53,258.01 billion as at December 31, 2023, reflecting an increase of ₦17,151.86 billion or 32.21 percent. The increase in the Debt stock was due mainly to the securitization of the WMAs extended by the CBN to the FGN and *the issuance of FGN Bonds to fund the 2024 Appropriation Act. Other factors include refinancing of matured FGN securities and the settlement of local debts and other contractual obligations of the FGN. The FGN's Rental and Debt Service Payments on Domestic Debt in 2024 was ₦5,869.91 billion compared to ₦4,381.21 billion in 2023. The increase of ₦1,488.70 billion or 33.98 percent on debt service payments was as a result of redemption of the Promissory Note that fall due in the year under review.*

5.1. FGN's Domestic Debt Stock

The FGN's Domestic Debt stock outstanding as at December 31, 2024 was ₦70,409.86 billion compared to ₦53,258.01 billion in the corresponding period of 2023, representing an increase of ₦17,151.85 billion or 32.21 percent. The increase in the FGN's Domestic stock was partly due to additional securitization of the Ways and Means Advances extended by the CBN to the FGN in the sum of ₦7.3 trillion in 2024. Also, despite the redemption of the Promissory Notes that matured in 2024, the issuances of some FGN Securities to finance the 2024 Appropriation Act contributed to the growth of the FGN Domestic Debt stock. These include issuance of FGN Naira Bonds and FGN Dollar Bonds, Nigeria Treasury Bills (NTBs), FGN Savings Bond, Sukuk as well as Foreign Denominated Promissory Notes.

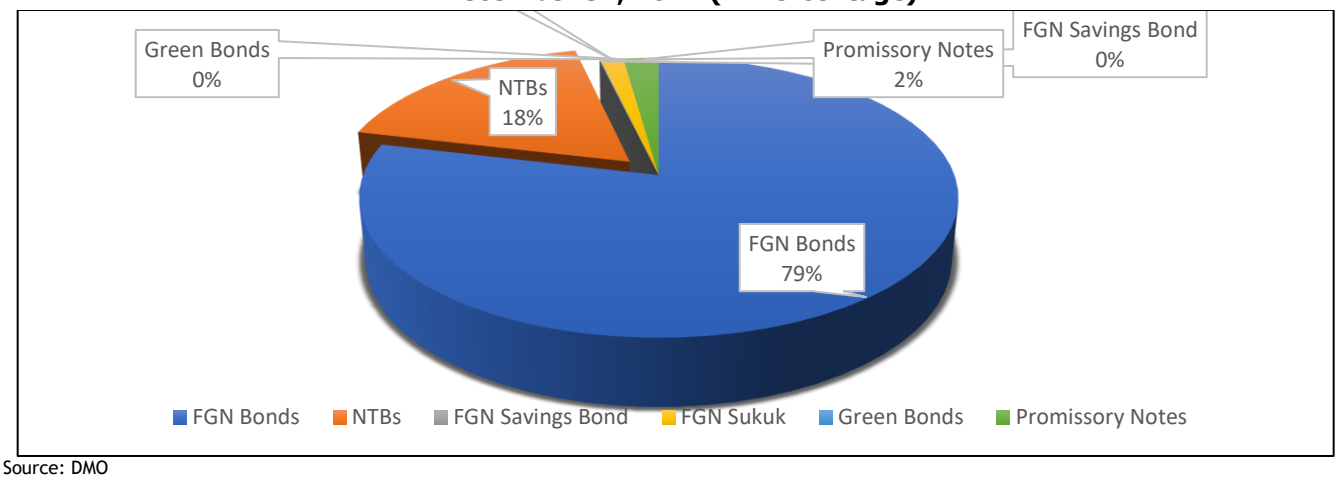
The FGN's Domestic Debt Stock outstanding comprises, FGN Naira Bonds of ₦54,027.63 billion which includes ₦22.72 of Securitized Ways and Means Bond in 2023 and additional ₦7.3 securitized Bond in 2024 as well as FGN Dollar Bonds of ₦1,408.51 billion which amount to a total of ₦55,436.13 billion or 78.73 percent of the FGN's Total Domestic Debt stock as at December 31, 2024. Other components are; NTBs of ₦12,351.12 billion or 17.54 percent, FGN Savings Bonds of ₦72.87 billion or 0.10 percent, FGN Sukuk of ₦992.56 billion or 1.41 percent, FGN Green Bonds of ₦15.00 billion or 0.02 percent and Promissory Notes of ₦1,542.19 billion or 2.19 percent of the FGN's Total Domestic Debt stock. Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 show the composition of the FGN's Domestic Debt Stock outstanding as at December 31, 2024.

Table 5.1: FGN Domestic Debt Outstanding by Instruments, 2020-2024

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Instruments	₦' Billion	₦' Billion	₦' Billion	₦' Billion	₦' Billion
FGN Bonds	**11,830.27**	**13,963.22**	**16,421.56**	**44,240.22**	**55,436.13**
FGN Naira Bond	*11,830.27*	*13,963.22*	*16,421.56*	*21,541.22*	*31,308.62*
FGN Securitized Ways & means Bond				*22,719.00*	*22,719.00*
FGN Dollar Bond	-	-	-	-	*1,408.51*
NTBs	2,720.43	3,786.14	4,422.72	6,522.00	12,351.12
Treasury Bonds	100.98	75.99	50.99	-	-
FGN Savings Bond	12.29	16.42	27.51	39.18	72.87
FGN Sukuk	362.56	612.56	742.56	1,092.56	992.56
Green Bonds	25.69	25.69	15.00	15.00	15.00
Promissory Notes	971.66	762.54	530.03	1,329.06	1,542.19
Local denominated PNote					
Foreign denominated PNote					
Total	**16,023.88**	**19,242.56**	**22,210.37**	**53,258.01**	**70,409.86**
Instruments	% of Total	% of Total	% of Total	% of Total	% of Total
FGN Bonds	73.83	72.56	73.94	83.11	78.73
FGN Naira Bond				*40.45*	*44.47*
FGN Securitized Ways & means Bond				*42.66*	*32.27*
NTBs	16.98	19.68	19.91	12.25	17.54
Treasury Bonds	0.63	0.39	0.23	-	-
FGN Savings Bond	0.08	0.09	0.12	0.07	0.10
FGN Sukuk	2.26	3.18	3.34	2.05	1.41
Green Bond	0.16	0.13	0.07	0.03	0.02
Promissory Notes	6.06	3.96	2.39	2.50	2.19
Local denominated PNote				*1.22*	*0.60*
Foreign denominated PNote				*1.28*	*1.59*
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Source: DMO

Figure 5.1 Composition of FGN's Domestic Debt Stock by Instruments as at December 31, 2024 (in Percentage)



Source: DMO

The share of FGN's Domestic Debt Stock composition continued to grow from 73.83 percent in 2020 to 83.11 percent in 2023 before nose-diving to 78.73 in 2024. However, the share of FGN Bonds, which is the principal instrument for long-term borrowing in the domestic market has continued to move in an upward trend. While the share of NTBs increased marginally from 16.98 percent in 2020 to 17.54 percent

in 2024, the share of Promissory Note declined sharply from 6.06 percent in 2020 to 2.19 percent at the end of 2024.

Table 5.1 shows that the FGN Domestic Debt Stock by instruments was dominated by FGN Bonds and Nigeria Treasury Bills (NTBs) in 2024. The shares of FGN Bonds and NTBs were relatively larger since 2020, at 78.73 and 17.54 percent in 2024, respectively. This is followed by Promissory Notes and the FGN Sukuk with shares of 2.19 percent and 1.41 percent in 2024, respectively. However, while the share of FGN Savings Bond increased marginally from 0.08 percent in 2020 to 0.10 percent in 2024, the share of Green Bond decreased significantly from 0.16 in 2020 to 0.03 percent in 2024.

5.2. FGN's Domestic Debt Stock by Category of Holders

Table 5.2 shows the FGN's Total Domestic Debt outstanding by Holders' Category as at December 31, 2024. The breakdown revealed that the CBN held the largest share of the FGN's total Domestic Debt stock with ₦28,034.60 billion or 39.82 percent owing to the securitization of the Ways and Means. This was followed by Banks and Discount Houses with ₦21,975.60 billion or 31.21 percent and the Non-Bank Public with ₦20,399.68 billion or 28.97 percent respectively.

Table 5.2: FGN's Domestic Debt by Holder's Category, as at December 31, 2024 (₦' Billion)

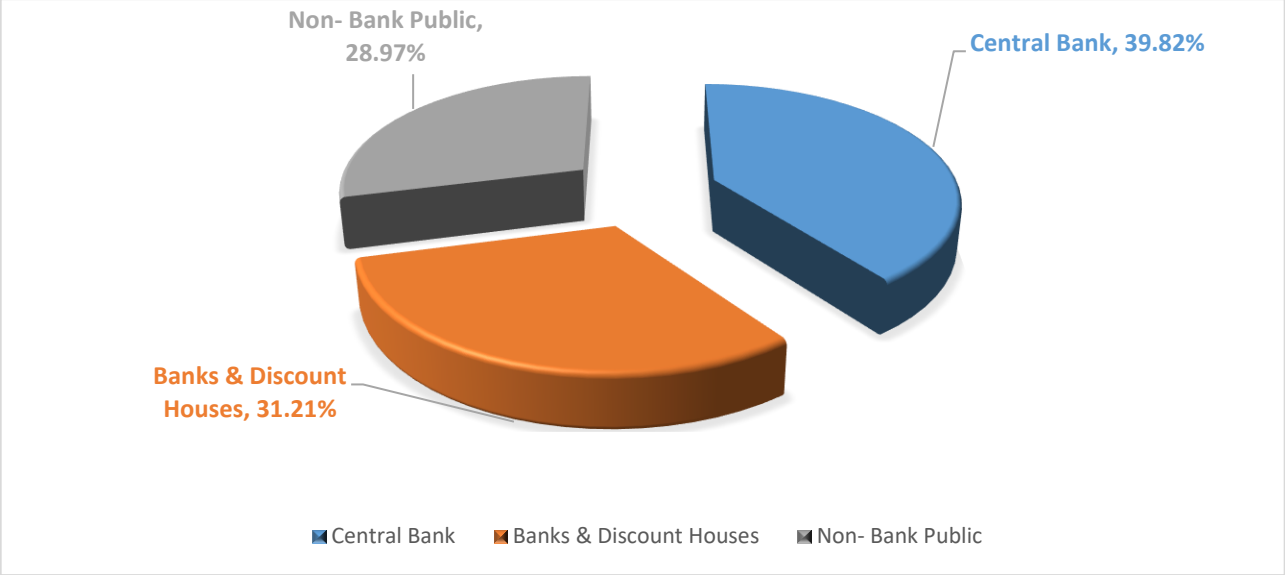
Instrument	Central Bank	Banks & Discount Houses	Non-Bank Public	Amount Outstanding
FGN Bond	**26,607.18**	**14,084.24**	**14,744.71**	55,436.14
**FGN Naira Bond*	*26,607.18*	*14,084.24*	*13,336.20*	*54,027.63*
**FGN Dollar Bond*	-		*1,408.51*	*1,408.51*
Nigerian Treasury Bills (NTBs)	1,427.42	7,891.35	3,032.35	12,351.12
Savings Bond	-	-	72.87	72.87
FGN Sukuk	-	-	992.56	992.56
FGN Green Bond	-	-	15.00	15.00
Promissory Notes	-	-	1,542.19	1,542.19
***Local Denominated P-Notes*		-	*425.65*	*425.65*
***Foreign Denominated P-Notes*			*1,116.54*	*1,116.54*
Total	**28,034.60**	**21,975.60**	**20,399.68**	**70,409.87**
% of Total	*39.82*	*31.21*	*28.97*	*100.00*

Source: DMO

* Addition of FGN Naira and Dollar Bond gives the outstanding amount of FGN Bond

** Summation of local and Foreign Denominated P-Notes gives the outstanding amount of Promissory Notes

Figure 5.2: Composition of FGN's Domestic Debt by Holders' Category as at December 31, 2024



Source: DMO

The Table 5.3 shows that holdings by the CBN decreased from 48.63 percent in 2023 to 39.82 percent in 2024. Bank holding Category experienced a significant increase from 26.98 percent in 2023 to 31.21 percent in 2024. Similarly, holdings by Non-Bank Public (mainly Pension Fund Administrators, Asset and Fund Managers, as well as Insurance companies) increase from 24.39 in 2023 to 28.97 percent in 2024. The increase in the share of the Non-Bank Public was as a result of diversification of the investor base and market development activities of the DMO and other stakeholders.

Table 5.3: FGN's Domestic Debt Outstanding by Holders Category, 2020 -2024 (₦' Billion)

Investor Type	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
CBN	2,543.71	1,440.15	5,241.18	25,901.16	28,034.60
% of Total	*15.88*	*7.48*	*23.60*	*48.63*	*39.82*
Banks	6,929.44	10,073.57	11,538.53	14,367.97	21,975.60
% of Total	*43.24*	*52.35*	*51.95*	*26.98*	*31.21*
Non-Bank Public	6,467.75	7,667.18	5,382.79	12,988.89	20,399.68
% of Total	*40.36*	*39.84*	*24.24*	*24.39*	*28.97*
Sinking Fund	82.98	61.69	47.87	-	-
% of Total	*0.52*	*0.32*	*0.22*	*0.00*	*0.00*
Total	**16,023.88**	**19,242.56**	**22,210.37**	**53,258.01**	**70,409.87**

Source: CBN, DMO

5.3. FGN's Domestic Debt by Residual Maturity

Table 5.4 shows that the FGN's Domestic Debt has been lengthened considerably over the past five years (2020-2024). The medium to long-term FGN Domestic Debt account for larger share of debt stock between 2020 and 2024. In 2024, the short-term debt represents 20.12 percent of the stock, while the medium to long-term account for 79.88 percent. The decrease in the share of Short-term debt from 27.47 percent in 2020 to 20.12 percent in 2024, aligns with the Debt Management Strategy of targeting 75:25 for long-term to short-term debts in the Domestic Debt Portfolio. This has substantially helped to moderate refinancing and interest rate risks associated with short-term debts.

Table 5.4: FGN's Domestic Debt Outstanding by Residual Maturity, 2020 – 2024 (₦' Billion)

Year	Short Term[1]	%	Medium-Long Term[2]	%	Total	%
2020	4,402.36	27.47	11,621.53	72.53	16,023.89	100
2021	4,689.67	24.37	14,552.89	75.63	19,242.56	100
2022	5,968.67	26.87	16,241.69	73.13	22,210.36	100
2023	7,731.51	14.52	45,526.50	85.48	53,258.01	100
2024	14,163.48	20.12	56,246.38	79.88	70,409.86	100

Source: DMO
Notes: [1] Instruments with up to 1-year remaining maturity
[2] Instruments with more than 1-year remaining maturity

5.4. FGN's Domestic Debt Service in 2024

Table 5.5 shows that the Total FGN's Interest, Rental, and Principal repayments on FGN's Domestic Debt was ₦5,869.98 billion in 2024, relative to ₦4,381.21 billion in 2032. The increase of ₦1,488.70 billion or 33.98 percent on debt service payment was as a result of interest and rental payments on FGN's Domestic Debt as well as redemption of Promissory Notes that matured in 2024. While the Interest Payments made in the year on FGN Bonds constituted 79.90 percent of the FGN's Total Domestic Debt Service; other shares of Debt Service accounted for payment made on NTBs (12.73 percent), FGN Green Bond (0.04 percent), FGN Sukuk (2.70 percent), FGN Savings Bonds (0.11 percent) and Promissory Notes (4.53 percent). Table 5.6 shows FGN's Domestic Debt Service for the period, 2020 - 2024, indicating that the largest debt service payment was made on FGN Bonds and NTBs.

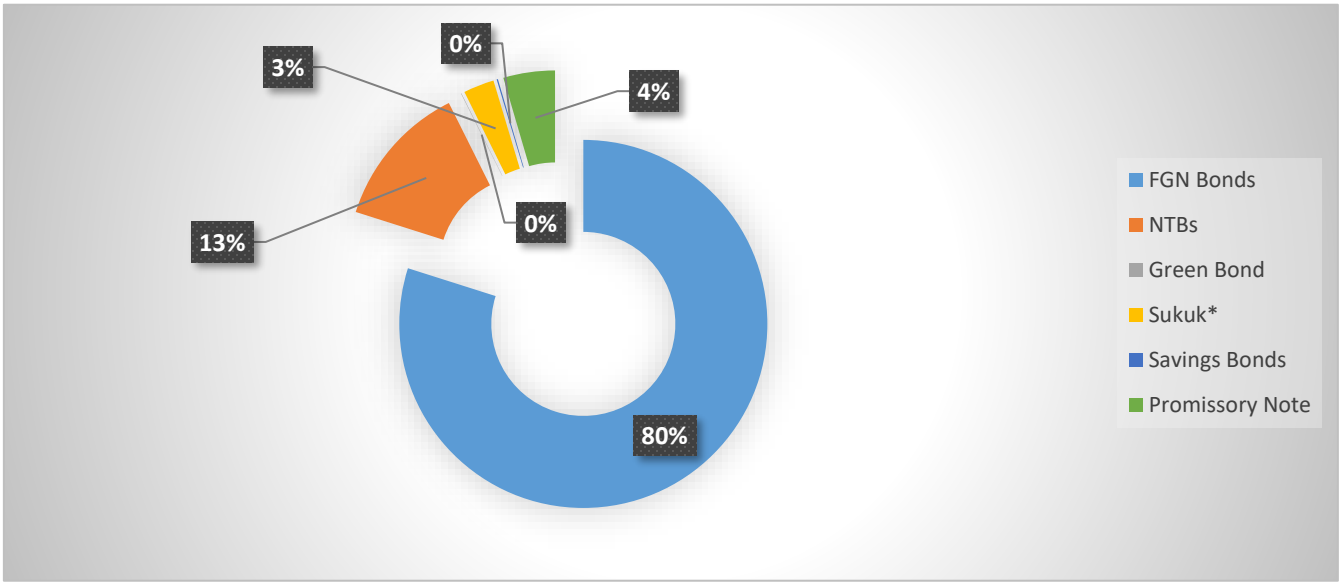
Table 5.5: FGN's Domestic Debt Service in 2024(₦' Million)

Instruments	Principal Repayment	Interest/Rental	Total	% of Total
FGN Bonds	-	4,689,904.92	4,689,904.92	79.90
NTBs	-	747,147.12	747,147.12	12.73
Green Bond	-	2,175.31	2,175.31	0.04
Sukuk*	-	158,429.31	158,429.30	2.70
Savings Bonds	-	6,384.89	6,384.89	0.11
Promissory Note	265,863.94	-	265,863.94	4.53
Total Debt Service	**265,863.94**	**5,604,041.55**	**5,869,905.49**	**100**

Source: DMO

FGN Bonds, NTBs, FGN Savings Bond, Green Bonds, Promissory Notes that matured during period were refinanced.
*Sukuk holders earn periodic rental on investment.

Figure 5.3: Composition of FGN's Domestic Debt Service in 2024 (in Percentage)



Source: DMO

Table 5.6: Trends in FGN's Domestic Debt Service 2020-2024 (₦' Billion)

Year	Domestic Debt Service
2020	1,854.69
2021	2,054.44
2022	2,560.78
2023	4,381.21
2024	5,869.91

Source: DMO

5.5. Size and Composition of the Domestic Debt Market

As at year end December 31, 2024, the aggregate Face Value of outstanding Domestic Debt, including FGN Securities, State Governments' Bonds, and Corporate Bonds, stood at ₦60,157.84 billion. This represents an increase of ₦9,839.58 billion or 19.55 percent compared to the ₦50,318.26 billion recorded in 2023. The increase is attributed to new issuances of FGN Bonds, FGN Savings Bond, FGN US Dollar Bond and Promissory Notes during the period under review. The distribution of FGN Bonds, FGN Savings Bond, Sukuk, Green Bond and Promissory Notes proportionate to the size of the domestic debt market is now 92.15 percent, 0.12 percent, 1.65 percent, 0.02 percent, 2.56 percent, respectively (Table 5.7), representing a total share of 96.5 percent of the Domestic debt market, which is an increment of ₦11,298.79 billion when compared with the figures recorded in 2023. This suggests sustained

heightened interest in securities issued by the FGN. FGN Securities' dominant share of the domestic debt market also suggests a deepening of the domestic capital market as a reliable and sustainable source of funding for the government's fiscal objectives.

Table 5.7: Size and Composition of Domestic Bonds Market: 2022 and 2023

	2023		2024	
Issuer	**Amount Outstanding (₦' Billion)**	**% of Total**	**Amount Outstanding (₦' Billion)**	**% of Total**
FGN Bond	44,260.22	87.96	55,436.13*	92.15
Treasury Bonds	25.99*	0.05	00.0	0.00
Sukuk	1,092.557	2.17	992.56	1.65
Green	15.00	0.03	15.00	0.02
FGN Savings Bonds	39.18	0.08	72.87	0.12
Promissory Notes	1,329.06	2.64	1,542.19	2.56
State Governments	696.88	1.38	383.32	0.64
Corporates	2,861.42	5.69	1,715.77	2.85
Total	**50,320.31**	**100.00**	**60,157.84**	**100**

Sources: SEC and DMO
Note: Corporate is included to show the total size of the Domestic Bond Market and is not part of the Public Debt Outstanding.
*This includes FGN US Dollar Bonds of ₦1,408.51 billion introduced into the domestic debt market in 2024.

5.6. FGN Bonds Primary Market Activities

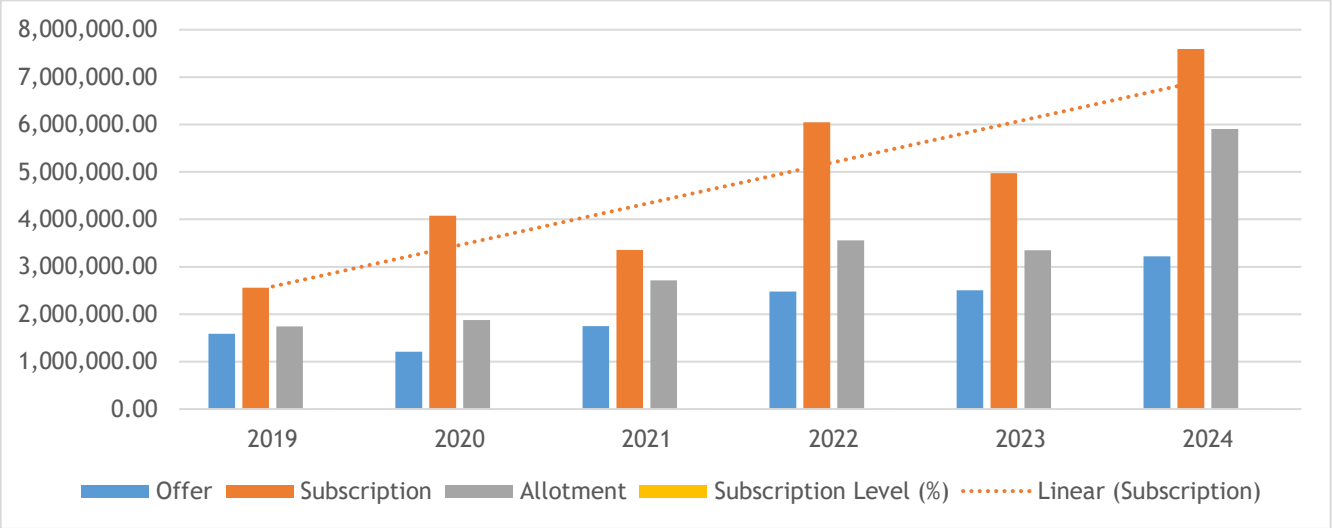
FGN Bonds of 3, 5, 7, 9, 10 and 15-year tenors were issued by the Federal Government in the primary market during the year under review. A total of ₦3,222,500.00 million was offered, with a subscription level of ₦7,595,142.27 million and allotments amounting to ₦5,908,898.55 million. This represented a subscription level of 235.69 percent in 2024, reflecting a strong demand for FGN securities in the primary market (Table 5.8). The high level of subscription indicates that the domestic debt market remained deep and robust, supported by a diversified and expanding investor base comprising Banks, Pension Funds, Fund Managers, Insurance Companies, Government Agencies, and Foreign Investors.

Table 5.8: FGN Bonds Primary Market Issuance, 2020 – 2024 (₦' Million)

Year	Offer	Subscription	Allotment	Subscription Level (%)
2020	1,210,000.00	4,077,215.99	1,879,393.34	336.96
2021	1,750,000.00	3,357,333.42	2,712,148.03	191.85
2022	2,475,000.00	6,048,347.24	3,559,660.52	169.91
2023	2,505,000.00	4,976,588.08	3,346,059.05	198.67
2024	3,222,500.00	7,595,142.27	5,908,898.55	235.69

Source: DMO

Figure 5.4: Summary of Yearly FGN Bonds Offer, Subscription & Allotment, 2019-2024 (₦' Million)



Source: DMO

5.7 FGN Bonds Allotment by Residency

The allotment of FGN Bonds by residency classification in 2024 showed that resident investors accounted for ₦5,782,238.55 million or 97.86 percent of total allotments, compared to ₦5,335,074.42 million or 99.38 percent in 2023. In contrast, non-resident investors increased their participation to ₦126,660.00 million or 2.14 percent in 2024, up from ₦33,333.00 million or 0.62 percent in 2023.

The rise in foreign investor participation reflects growing confidence in Nigeria's fixed income market, supported by ongoing macroeconomic reforms initiated by both the monetary and fiscal authorities, including the liberalisation of the foreign exchange market, removal of fuel subsidies, and fiscal & monetary policy coordination aimed at restoring stability and transparency.

While domestic investors continue to dominate FGN Bond subscriptions, the gradual return of non-resident investors indicates an improving perception of Nigeria's investment climate and the effectiveness of policy measures to attract portfolio inflows. The strong participation of resident investors nonetheless highlights the depth and resilience of the domestic market, which remains the cornerstone of Government financing efforts.

Table 5.9 shows the Allotment of FGN Bonds by Residency Classification.

Table 5.9: Allotment of FGN Bonds by Residency Classification (₦' Million)

	2022		2023		2024	
Classification	**Amount**	**% of Total**	**Amount**	**% of**	Amount	**% of Total**
Residents	3,834,146.06	99.01	5,335,074.42	99.38	5,782,238.55	97.86
Non-Residents	38,333.46	0.99	33,333.00	0.62	126,660.00	2.14
Total	**3,872,479.52**	**100.00**	**5,368,407.42**	**100.00**	**5,908,898.55**	**100**

Source: DMO

5.8 Trend Analysis of FGN Bonds Allotment by Residency

Between 2019 and 2024, the share of non-resident participation in FGN Bond allotments fluctuated, reflecting changing investor sentiment and macroeconomic conditions. Non-resident allotments stood at 4.07 percent in 2019, before declining sharply to 0.37 percent in 2020 amid heightened global uncertainty. Participation rebounded slightly to 2.48 percent in 2021, then fell again to 0.99 percent in 2022 and 0.62 percent in 2023.

In 2024, non-resident participation rose to 2.14 percent, indicating renewed foreign interest in Nigeria's domestic debt market. This increase coincided with ongoing macroeconomic and structural reforms, including the liberalisation of the foreign exchange market, removal of fuel subsidies, and efforts to enhance policy transparency and investor confidence.

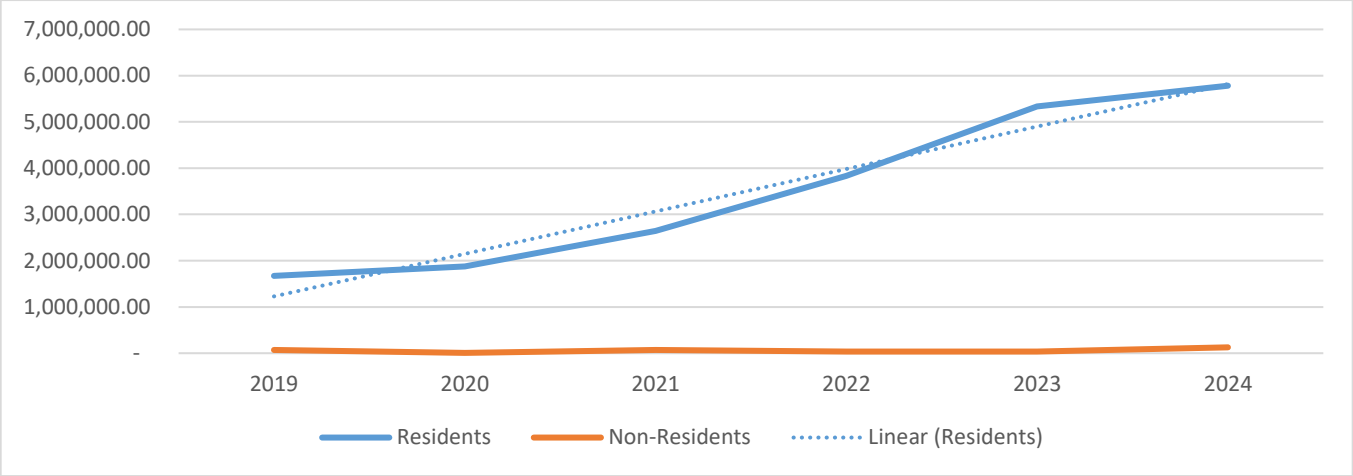
Despite this modest rebound, the market remained predominantly driven by resident investors, whose sustained participation underscores the depth, resilience, and reliability of the domestic investor base as the main source of financing for Government borrowing requirements. (Table 5.10; Figure 5.5).

Table 5.10: Summary of Allotment of FGN Bonds by Residency Classification, 2019-2024 (₦' Million)

Year	Residents	%	Non-Residents	%	Total	%
2019	1,671,581.28	95.93	70,881.18	4.07	1,742,462.46	100
2020	1,872,393.34	99.63	7,000.00	0.37	1,879,393.34	100
2021	2,644,963.03	97.52	67,185.00	2.48	2,712,148.03	100
2022	3,834,146.06	99.01	38,333.46	0.99	3,872,479.52	100
2023	5,335,074.42	99.38	33,333.00	0.62	5,368,407.42	100
2024	5,782,238.55	97.86%	126,660.00	2.14%	5,908,898.55	100

Source: DMO

Figure 5.5: Summary of Allotment of FGN Bonds by Residency Classification, 2019 – 2024 (₦' Million)



Source: DMO

5.9 Analysis of FGN Bonds Auctions by Tenor

FGN Bonds were issued across six original tenors in 2024: 3-, 5-, 7-, 9-, 10- and 15-year instruments. The 7-year tenor dominated issuance with ₦2,017,318.95 million (34.14 percent), followed by the 10-year tenor with ₦1,623,752.41 million (27.48 percent) and the 9-year tenor with ₦1,439,201.87 million (24.36 percent). The 5-year and 3-year tenors accounted for ₦409,971.92 million (6.94 percent) and ₦151,928.40 million (2.57 percent), respectively, while the 15-year tenor contributed ₦266,725.00 million (4.51 percent) (Table 5.11).

This issuance pattern reflects a conscious strategy to lengthen the maturity profile of FGN securities while retaining flexibility to issue shorter tenors to meet market demand.

Table 5.12 shows the monthly analysis of FGN Bonds issued by Tenor, and monthly FGN Bonds Issuances, Subscriptions and Allotments in 2024, while Figure 5.13 shows the Monthly Issuances in the year under review.

Table 5.11: Analysis of FGN Bonds Issuance by Tenor in 2024 (₦' Million)

Tenor*	Amount (₦' Million)	% of Total
3-year	151,928.40	2.57
5-year	409,971.92	6.94
7-year	2,017,318.95	34.14
9-year	1,439,201.87	24.36
10-year	1,623,752.41	27.48
15-year	266,725.00	4.51
Total	**5,908,898.55**	**100.00**

Source: DMO
* Represents original Issuance Tenor

Table 5.12: Monthly Analysis of FGN Bonds Issuance by Tenor in 2024 (₦' Million)

Month	3 Year*	5 Year*	7 Year*	9 Year*	10 Year*	15 Year*
January					151,472.03	266,725.00
February			873,527.02		621,382.07	
March	151,928.40		47,886.30		389,050.19	
April		79,915.30	85,050.45		461,848.12	
May		94,840.57	211,750.00	464,124.56		
June		22,125.44	45,383.27	229,498.56		
July		18,885.50	6,180.40	200,649.40		
August		18,349.10	42,189.90	314,212.91		
September		2,732.00	31,079.00	230,716.44		
October		57,236.80	232,360.47			
November		64,029.80	282,625.19			
December		51,857.40	159,286.96			
Total	**151,928.40**	**409,971.92**	**2,017,318.95**	**1,439,201.87**	**1,623,752.41**	**266,725.00**

Source: DMO
* Represents original Issuance Tenor

5.10 Allotment of FGN Bonds by Investor Type in 2024

The breakdown of allotments by investor type in 2024 shows that Fund Managers and Non-Bank Financial Institutions remained the dominant participants**,** accounting for 61.48 percent of total allotments. Deposit Money Banks followed with 23.08 percent, while Pension Funds accounted for 4.40 percent. Other categories included Foreign Investors (2.14 percent), Insurance Companies (0.42 percent), and Government Agencies (8.52 percent). Retail or other institutional investors recorded negligible participation (Table 5.13; Figure 5.7).

This distribution demonstrates sustained strong demand from domestic institutional investors, particularly asset managers, as well as a modest increase in foreign investor participation compared to 2023. The breakdown is shown in Table 5.13 and Figure 5.7 below.

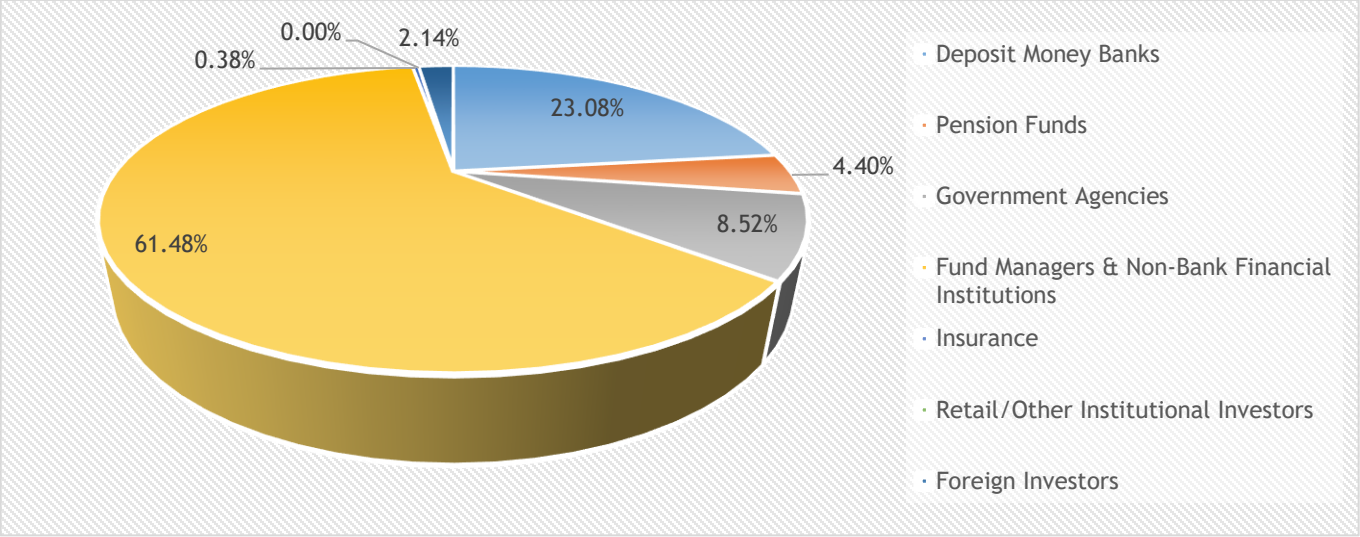
Table 5.13: Summary of FGN Bond Auctions & Allotments by Investor Type in 2024 (₦'Million)

	AMOUNT	RESULT
Total Subscription		**7,595,142.27**
Range of Bids (%)		8.2000% - 19.0000%
Range of Marginal Rates (%)		13.0000% - 22.0000%
Range of Coupons (4)		12.5000%-19.8900%
		% OF TOTAL ALLOTMENT
Deposit Money Banks	1,363,643.18	23.08%
Pension Funds	259,706.67	4.40%
Government Agencies	503,645.29	8.52%
Fund Managers & Non-Bank Financial Institutions	3,632,506.57	61.48%

Insurance	22,736.84	0.38%
Retail/Other Institutional Investors	-	0.00%
Foreign Investors	126,660.00	2.14%
TOTAL ALLOTMENT	**5,908,898.55**	**100.00%**

Source: DMO

Figure 5.7: Allotments of FGN Bonds Issuance by Investor Type in 2024



Source: DMO

5.11 Trend Analysis of FGN Bonds Allotment

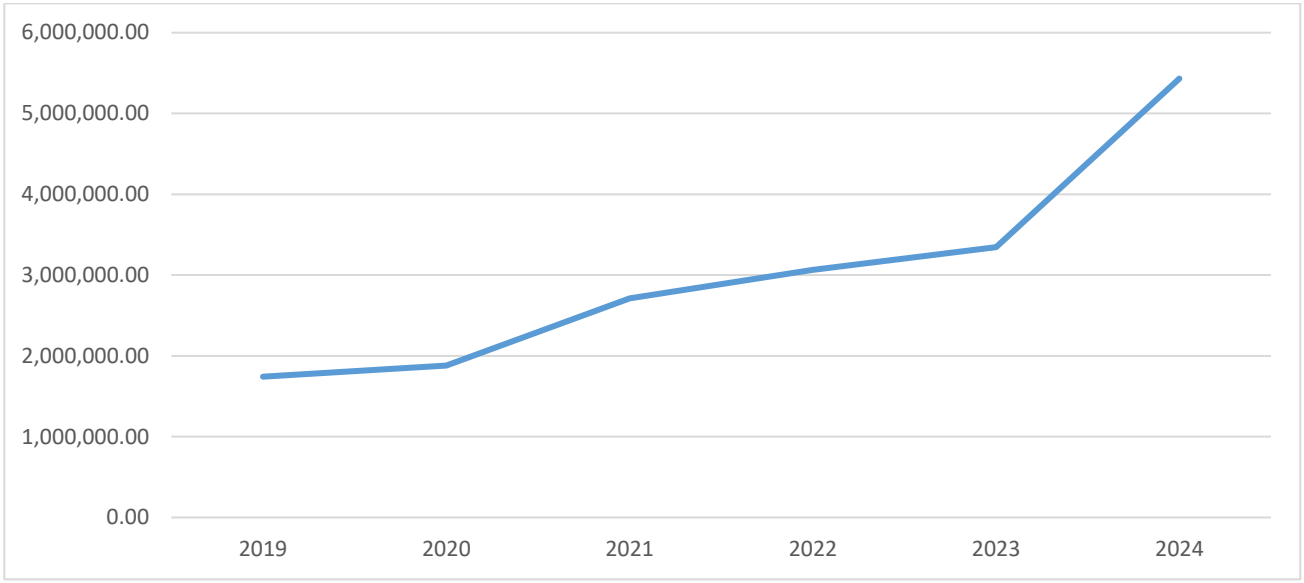
Figure 5.8 and Table 5.8 show the trend of Allotments of the FGN Bonds from 2019 to 2024. The trend of FGN Bonds allotment between **2019 and 2024** reveals a consistent increase in the overall volume of bonds allotted, reflecting Government's growing reliance on the domestic debt market to finance fiscal deficits. Total allotments rose from ₦1,971,030.00 million in 2019 to ₦5,908,898.55 million in 2024, representing a 199.8 percent increase over the six-year period (Figure 5.8).

The upward trajectory in allotments mirrors the Government's expansionary fiscal stance and the strategic use of FGN Bonds as the primary instrument for domestic borrowing. Notably, allotments spiked in 2020 and 2021 as part of financing measures to cushion the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and continued rising thereafter in response to widening fiscal deficits.

In terms of composition, the share of longer-dated instruments (7-, 10- and 15-year tenors) in total allotments increased steadily, underscoring efforts to extend the maturity profile of the public debt portfolio and reduce refinancing risks. Meanwhile, shorter-tenor allotments, though smaller, provided flexibility to accommodate diverse investor preferences. The steady growth in allotments is also

indicative of the depth and resilience of the domestic investor base, which has continued to absorb increased issuance volumes despite periods of macroeconomic uncertainty and reduced foreign investor participation.

Figure 5.8: Analysis of FGN Bonds Allotments, 2019-2024 (₦'Million)



Source: DMO

5.12 FGN Domestic Secondary Bond Market in 2024

5.12.1 Trading of FGN Bonds on the FMDQ Securities Exchange

Trading volumes in FGN Bonds in the Secondary Market decreased in 2024 compared to 2023, as per data from the FMDQ Securities Exchange Limited (FMDQ). The Total Face Value of FGN Bonds traded declined by 37.64 percent, falling from ₦20.25 trillion in 2023 to ₦12.63 trillion in 2024. Correspondingly, consideration dropped by 40.23 percent to ₦12.35 trillion (2024) from ₦20.66 trillion (2023), while transaction volumes decreased by 33.28 percent to 15,802 trades compared to 23,683 in 2023 (Table 5.14). The decline in wholesale investor activity may be attributable to several factors such as monetary tightening through the CBN's aggressive interest rate hikes in 2024 (a cumulative +700 bps), which diverted capital to short-term instruments; Foreign Exchange illiquidity pressures causing Naira depreciation fears which deterred foreign institutional investors; liquidity strains in the banking sector due to stringent Cash Reserve Requirements (CRR) policies; developed markets offering attractive real yields, redirecting capital away from Nigeria's sovereign bonds; and regulatory uncertainty surrounding pension fund allocations

Table 5.14: FGN Bonds Secondary Market Trades on the FMDQ Securities Exchange, 2023-2024

	2023			2024		
Period	Number of Transactions	Face Value (₦' 000)	Considerations (₦' 000)	Number of Transactions	Face Value (₦' 000)	Considerations (₦' 000)
January	2,113	1,678,004,937	1,755,876,864	2,132	1,681,518,728	1,716,176,314
February	2,316	2,066,987,537	2,111,766,088	1,332	987,009,339	939,261,288
March	2,425	1,904,308,511	1,966,005,357	1,291	1,119,512,220	1,060,628,182
April	1,436	1,011,337,965	961,807,425	1,382	1,187,708,036	1,163,810,204
May	1,962	1,542,584,053	1,483,592,643	1,292	981,397,913	949,265,007
June	2,346	1,754,120,235	1,771,685,525	884	720,025,445	690,663,485
July	2,584	2,134,475,965	2,317,894,987	1,041	762,007,830	719,399,920
August	1,633	2,160,564,488	2,266,582,627	1,762	1,178,867,403	1,149,295,769
September	1,431	1,157,915,925	1,193,010,463	1,398	1,086,886,054	1,117,524,684
October	1,842	1,735,587,547	1,769,330,441	1,385	1,101,482,559	1,083,552,334
November	1,816	1,567,437,594	1,536,741,621	1,037	891,782,604	869,411,435
December	1,779	1,535,783,087	1,531,985,480	866	929,515,268	892,573,169
Total	**23,683**	**20,249,107,844**	**20,666,279,520**	**15,802**	**12,627,713,399**	**12,351,561,790**

Source: FMDQ

5.12.2 FGN Securities Traded on The Nigerian Exchange Limited

The Total Face Value of FGN Securities (FGN Bonds, FGN Savings Bond, and Sovereign Sukuk) traded on the Nigerian Exchange Limited (NGX) increased by 39.37percent to ₦5.295 billion in 2024 from ₦3.799 billion in 2023. The Consideration volume rose by 31.89 percent to ₦5.063 billion in 2024 from ₦3.838 billion in 2023, while the number of transactions grew by 26.01 percent to 1,502 in 2024 from 1,192 recorded in 2023 (Table 5.15). This surge reflects heightened retail investor demand for fixed-income securities amid rising yields.

Table 5.15: FGN Bonds Secondary Market Trades on the Nigeria Exchange Limited

	2023			2024		
Period	Number of Transactions	Face Value (₦)	Consideration (₦)	Number of Transactions	Face Value (₦)	Consideration (₦)
January	84	127,949,000	127,469,604	182	405,789,000	386,923,504
February	73	173,304,000	173,427,079	154	378,701,000	361,398,285
March	90	185,897,000	182,378,249	108	446,399,000	432,520,267
April	86	84,743,000	82,576,159	116	286,932,000	266,704,390
May	79	207,003,000	210,291,944	109	564,234,000	553,502,695
June	115	318,787,000	324,652,530	142	683,671,000	667,121,854
July	98	246,583,000	257,428,247	123	840,501,000	838,670,240
August	147	1,377,514,000	1,369,729,667	152	399,342,000	361,119,019
September	105	427,051,000	450,887,027	110	370,396,000	335,556,525
October	133	359,734,000	364,815,449	88	251,902,000	221,049,176
November	113	167,666,000	165,264,371	119	497,565,000	468,277,256
December	69	123,077,000	129,870,899	99	169,489,000	170,098,017
Total	**1,192**	**3,799,308,000**	**3,838,791,225**	**1,502**	**5,294,921,000**	**5,062,941,227**

Source: NGX

5.12.3 Sovereign Yield Curve

As of December 2024, Nigeria's sovereign yield curve had shifted upward by approximately 385 basis points (bps) across all maturities compared to 2023, primarily due to the Central Bank of Nigeria's contractionary monetary policy, as illustrated in Figure 1. Notably, short-term yields increased more sharply. For instance, the 3-year and 5-year yields rose from 13.04 percent and 14.51 percent in 2023 to 20.14 percent and 21.73 percent in 2024, respectively, while long-term yields, such as the 30-year, increased more modestly (from 16.25 percent to 16.98 percent). Resultantly, the yield curve is now downward sloping at the medium to longer end of the curve, a reversal from its 2023 trajectory (Figure 5.9).

Figure 5.9: The FGN Bonds Yield Curve as at end of December, 2023 and 2024



Source: FMDQ

5.13 Market-Wide Developments in 2024

5.13.1 FGN Savings Bond Issuance in 2024

The total subscription for FGN Savings Bonds in 2024 stood at ₦44.559 billion, representing a substantial increase of approximately 165.83 percent compared to ₦16.762 billion recorded in 2023. The number of subscribers also grew significantly from 7,642 in 2023 to 17,091 in 2024, reflecting heightened investor confidence and greater market participation (Tables 5.16 and 5.17). The continued growth in subscriptions indicates increasing recognition of FGN Savings Bonds as a secured and accessible investment vehicle for retail investors. This upward trend has been driven in part by competitive interest rates, increased public awareness, and improved accessibility through digital platforms. Furthermore, the government's strategic efforts to deepen the retail segment of the domestic debt market and

promote a stronger savings culture have also played a key role in fostering sustained investor participation.

Table 5.16: FGN Savings Bond Monthly Issuances and Numbers of Subscribers

Issue Dates	Issue Amount (₦' million)		Number of Subscribers	
	2 - Year	3 – Year	2 – Year	3 – Year
17-Jan-24	**2-Year**	**3–Year**	359	501
14-Feb-24	603.42	1394.30	355	563
13-Mar-24	841.92	1588.66	446	739
9-Apr-24	770.12	2152.05	558	952
15-May-24	1228.30	2985.66	751	1,257
12-Jun-24	1617.72	4325.38	581	1,079
10-Jul-24	1077.96	3232.77	602	997
21-Aug-24	1204.38	2367.20	446	851
11-Sep-24	1356.76	3752.26	418	930
16-Oct-24	843.58	2748.67	525	1,053
13-Nov-24	1024.11	2944.52	502	1,009
11-Dec-24	760.19	2423.63	510	1,107
Total	**876.87**	**2438.44**	**6,053**	**11,038**
Grand Total	**44,558.86**		**17,091**	

Sources: DMO

Table 5.17: FGN Savings Bond Annual Subscriptions and Number of Subscribers (2017 – 2024)

Period	Amount Issued (₦ 'Billion)	Number of Subscribers
2017	7.197	9,862
2018	3.553	3,698
2019	5.763	5,173
2020	3.637	1,476
2021	8.396	2,619
2022	16.589	8,847
2023	16.762	7,642
2024	44.559	17,091
Total	**105.275**	**56,408**

Sources: DMO

5.13.2 Sovereign Sukuk Issuance in 2024

The DMO launched the Sovereign Sukuk Issuance in September 2017 with an initial issuance of ₦100 billion and has raised a total sum of ₦1,092.557 billion through a total of six (6) Issuances (Table 5.18). The proceeds have been exclusively allocated to financing the construction and rehabilitation of critical economic road projects, including bridges identified by the Federal Ministry of Works (FMW) and the Federal Capital Territory Authority (FCTA) across the six (6) geo-political zones and the Federal Capital Territory. Sovereign Sukuk issuances have played a vital role in the Federal Government's efforts to reduce the infrastructure deficit whilst fostering financial inclusion. The DMO did not access the domestic capital market to raise funds through Sukuk in 2024.

Table 4.18: Sovereign Sukuk Issuances (2017 – 2023)

S/N	Issue Date	Sukuk Issued	Amount Issued ₦'Billion	Implementing Agencies	Number/Sections of Road Projects
1.	September 26, 2017	16.47% FGN SUK 2024	100.00	FMW	25
2.	December 28, 2018	15.743% FGN SUK 2025	100.00	FMW	28
3.	June 16, 2020	11.200% FGN SUK 2027	162.557	FMW	44
4.	December 29, 2021	13.00% FGN SUK 2031	250.00	FMW	72
				FCTA	6
5.	December 02, 2022	15.64% FGN SUK 2032	130.00	FMW	63
				FCTA	7
6.	October 13, 2023	15.75% FGN SUK 2033	350.00	FMW	82
				FCTA	14
	Total		**1,092.557**		**341**

Sources: DMO

5.13.2.1 Listing of the 2023 Sovereign Sukuk

The ₦350.00 billion 10-Year 15.75 percent Ijarah Sovereign Sukuk due 2033 issued on October 13, 2023 was listed on the Nigerian Exchange Limited and FMDQ Securities Exchange Limited on March 4, 2024, after meeting the listing requirements set by the Financial Regulation and Advisory Council of Experts (FRACE) of the Central Bank of Nigeria. The listing of the 2023 Sukuk on local exchanges enhances tradability, provides liquidity for investors, supports price discovery, and contributes to the further extension of the Sovereign Sukuk Yield Curve.

5.13.2.2 Redemption of the 2017 Sovereign Sukuk

As part of the DMO's Strategic Objectives of deepening the FGN securities market, diversifying the investor base, and promoting financial inclusion, while also borrowing for targeted capital projects, the DMO issued a 7-year ₦100 billion debut Sovereign Sukuk in the domestic capital market on September 26, 2017. The proceeds of the debut Sovereign Sukuk were used to fund the construction and rehabilitation of twenty-five (25) Road Projects across the six (6) geopolitical zones of the country. The debut Sovereign Sukuk matured on September 26, 2024 and was redeemed on the due date, while the Sale and Purchase Undertaking Deeds were fully exercised by the relevant parties to the agreements.

5.13.3 Domestic FGN US Dollar Bond

The DMO on behalf of the FGN issued its debut Series 1 Domestic FGN US Dollar Bond on September 6, 2024, in the domestic capital market. The Bond attracted USD917.405 million, against the offered size of USD500 million, representing approximately 183.48% of the offer amount. The oversubscription further indicates investors' trust in the Nigerian economy. The introduction of this instrument marked a

new era in Nigeria's financial landscape, enabling issuers to access foreign currency funding within the domestic market while providing investors with a hedge against currency depreciation risks. Some of the rationale for the landmark Issuance includes:

i. Meeting the requirements of the Nigerian economy according to its debt strategy;
ii. Optimising scarce National Resources;
iii. Attracting internationally tradable foreign currency, including diaspora remittances and non-interest-bearing cash holdings, into Nigeria's financial system;
iv. Further operationalising the liberal foreign exchange regime of the FGN;
v. Further deepening the financial market, enhance economic stability; and,
vi. Generally supporting long-term national prosperity.

The Domestic FGN US Dollar Bond Issuance Statistics are as follows:

Instrument Type:	*Domestic FGN US Dollar Bond*
Currency:	*USD*
Amount Offered:	*USD500 million*
Subscription:	*USD917.405 million*
Amount Allotted/Issued:	*USD917.405 million*
Coupon Rate:	*9.75%.*
Issue Date:	*September 6, 2024*
Tenor:	*5 Years.*
Maturity Date:	*September 6, 2029*
Listing:	*Nigerian Exchange Limited and the FMDQ Securities Exchange Limited.*
Status/Security:	*Backed by the full faith and credit of the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) and ranks pari passu with all unsecured FGN obligations.*
Use of Proceeds:	*To fund critical sectors of the Nigerian economy to be approved by the President of Nigeria on the recommendation of the Honourable Minister of Finance and Coordinating Minister of the Economy, subject to appropriation by the National Assembly.*
Liquid Asset Status:	*Qualify as eligible instruments and liquid assets for the computation of liquidity ratios of Deposit Money Banks and other Financial Institutions under the supervision of the Central Bank of Nigeria.*

5.13.4 Sub-National Bond Issuances in 2024

Similar to 2022, Sub-national governments did not access funds from the domestic capital market in 2024. The slow pace of activities by sub-nationals in the fixed income space since 2020 could be attributed primarily to the rising cost of funds resulting from monetary tightening through the CBN's consistent interest rate hikes, especially in 2024. Table 5 presents the bond issuances by sub-national governments from 2020 to 2024.

Table 5.19: Sub-National Bonds Issuances from 2020 – 2024

Period	Total Issuance in in ₦ 'Billion	Number of States
2020	114.88	2
2021	137.33	1
2022	0.00	0
2023	142.86	1
2024	-	0
Total	**395.07**	**4**

Source: SEC

5.13.5 Corporate Bond Issuances in 2024

In 2024, the Corporate Bonds segment of the domestic securities market witnessed a significant reduction in activity, with three (3) corporates raising a total sum of ₦59.82 billion when compared to ten (10) corporates that issued a total sum of ₦291.11 billion in 2023. This represents a decline of ₦232.17 billion (Table 5.20). This decrease could be attributed to the rising cost of funds in the economy.

Table 5.20: Corporate Bonds Issuances in 2023 and 2024

	2023		2024	
S/N	Bond Issuers	Amt. (₦' Billion)	Bond Issuers	Amt. (₦' Billion)
1.	Development Bank of Nigeria Plc	23.00	Flour Mills of Nigeria Plc	46.00
2.	FCMB Group Plc	46.68	UAC of Nigeria Plc	5.82
3.	Flour Mills of Nigeria Plc	46.00	APL Funding SPV Plc	8.00
4.	GNLG Funding SPV Plc	5.54		
5.	Sundry Foods Funding SPV Plc	5.50		
6.	Dangote Industries Funding Plc	112.41		
7.	WEMA Bank Plc	21.00		
8.	Niger Delta Exploration & Production Plc	10.31		
9.	Eat & Go Finance SPV	3.50		
10.	LFZC Funding SPV Plc	18.05		
	Total	**291.99**		**59.82**

Source: SEC

5.14 Recent Developments in the FGN Bond Market in 2024

5.14.1 Benchmark Bonds

In 2024, the Government introduced four new Benchmark Bonds to complement the reopening of existing bonds as part of the Domestic Borrowing Programme. The new bonds are as follows:

- 18.50% FGN FEB 2031
- 19.00% FGN FEB 2034
- 19.94% FGN MAR 2027
- 19.30% FGN APR 2029

By the close of 2024, there were twenty active FGN Benchmark Bonds, as shown in Table 5.21.

Table 5.21: FGN Benchmark Bonds as at end of December 31, 2024

S/N	Bond Name	Tenor Benchmark (Years)
1.	12.50% FGN JAN 2026	2
2.	21.00% FGN MAR 2026	2
3.	16.2884% FGN MAR 2027	3
4.	19.94% FGN MAR 2027	3
5.	13.98% FGN FEB 2028	4
6.	21.00% FGN MAR 2028	4
7.	19.30% FGN APR 2029	5
8.	14.55% FGN APR 2029	5
9.	18.50% FGN FEB 2031	7
10.	12.50% FGN APR 2032	7
11.	19.00% FGN FEB 2034	10
12.	12.1493% FGN JUL 2034	10
13.	12.50% FGN MAR 2035	10
14.	12.40% FGN MAR 2036	15
15.	16.2499% FGN APR 2037	15
16.	15.45% FGN JUN 2038	15
17	14.13% FGN JAN 2042	20
18	14.80% FGN APR 2049	25
19	12.98% FGN MAR 2050	25
20.	15.70% FGN JUN 2053	30

Source: DMO

5.14.2 Initiatives by the Securities and Exchange Commission

As indicated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Investments and Securities Bill (ISB) was passed into law by the National Assembly and awaits the President's assent. The legislation contains regulations aimed at enhancing oversight of SEC as part of its efforts to reform the Nigerian capital market. In addition, SEC carried out several initiatives in 2024, which includes:

i. Launch of the Accelerated Regulatory Incubation Programme to fast-track the registration of Virtual Asset Service Providers in the country. The program aims to provide interim approval for

crypto firms as the Commission works on the onboarding process for these companies pending the enforcement of its digital asset rules.

ii. Amendment of the existing rules on issuance, offering platforms, and custody of digital assets, which, according to SEC, will help to stimulate product innovation across different market segments of the domestic capital market.

iii. Acquisition of chain analysis digital Asset Monitoring and Analytical Tool in collaboration with the Central Bank of Nigeria. The tool is expected to create an enabling structure for digital assets trading in the domestic capital market.

5.14.3 All Share Index

The Nigerian Exchange Limited (NGX) experienced a positive trend in its All Share Index (ASI), which closed at 102,926.40 points on the last trading day of 2024. This represents year-on-year growth of 37.65 percent in ASI when compared with the value of 74,773.77 points recorded in 2023. Also, at the close of the year 2024, the trading activity recorded a volume of 368.629 million units, with a market turnover value of ₦12.82 billion. Notably, the market capitalisation remained robust at ₦62.76 trillion at the year-end 2024, a substantial increase of 53.67 percent from its value of ₦40.918 trillion at the end of 2023. According to the NGX, the significant activities witnessed in the secondary market in 2024 could be attributed to the efforts of their trading license holders, complemented by favourable macroeconomic fundamentals

5.14.4 Initiatives by Nigerian Exchange Limited

The activities of the Nigerian Exchange Limited (NGX) during the year under review include:

(i) Launch of its Impact Board, a dedicated platform for listing sustainability instruments, in furtherance of the NGX's steadfast commitment to integrating sustainability into the core of Nigeria's capital market. The Impact Board is expected to provide diverse capital-raising opportunities for issuers, create new tradeable products for investors and facilitate the listing of sustainability instruments.

(ii) Launch of NGX Invest, a digital platform designed to enhance the efficiency of public offerings, subscriptions and rights issue processes, streamlining operational workflow to better support issuers' capital-raising efforts. This innovation is expected to expedite reconciliation and

allotment processes, reduce unclaimed dividends and boost investor confidence in the Nigerian capital market.

5.14.5 Initiatives by FMDQ Securities Exchange Limited

The FMDQ achieved and implemented several initiatives in 2024, which include:

i. Obtained SEC approval for the Unsponsored Depository Receipts (UNDR) Listing and Trading Framework, along with the FMDQ UNDR Governance Rules, in line with the launch of the FMDQ UNDR Market under the FMDQ Exchange. This milestone underscores the Exchange's commitment to deepening Nigeria's financial markets by expanding the range of investable securities and promoting increased investor participation.

ii. Launched the P-Discovery module, which enhances the PenDealer portal by displaying key trade details of recent transactions in benchmark sovereign securities executed on the FMDQ Bloomberg E-Bond System (E-Bond). This reflects the Exchange's commitment to improving market infrastructure through active engagement with pension fund operators and the National Pension Commission (PenCom), aimed at further optimizing the system.

iii. Hosted the fifth edition of its annual FMDQ-Next Summer Camp Programme, designed to foster financial markets education among primary and secondary school students. The programme was executed through its corporate social responsibility initiative, the FMDQ Next Generation Financial Markets Empowerment Programme.

iv. Launched the Exchange-Traded Derivatives Market with the introduction of two new products: FMDQ FGN Bond Futures and FMDQ Naira-Settled Exchange-Traded FX Futures. These products are expected to enhance risk management and hedging capabilities for market participants.

v. Launched Triple R, a program focused on recycling that aims to strengthen FMDQ Group's commitment to sustainable and responsible business practices.

vi. Enhanced the FMDQ Academy by expanding its offerings through achieving accreditation from the Learning and Performance Institute and the Continuing Professional Development

Certificate Service. Additionally, a new capital market course was launched, expected to strengthen financial market expertise in Nigeria.

5.14.6 Initiatives by Central Securities and Clearing System PLC

The initiatives of the Central Securities and Clearing System Plc. (CSCS) during the year under review, include the following:

i. Collaborated with the Debt Management Office to develop and deploy an automated subscription portal for the Issuance of FGN Savings Bond. The Portal is expected to help enhance data integrity, reporting and reconciliation with relevant stakeholders, as well as improvement in subscription levels.

ii. Launched new Regconnect portal, designed to enhance market efficiency and improve stakeholders' engagement with the CSCS Registrar community. It is envisaged that the platform will provide a seamless experience, fostering greater collaboration across the ecosystem.

iii. Launched Post-Trade Allocation Functionality for Brokers executing custodian trade, which is aimed at ensuring seamless allocation of bulk trades executed by Brokers on behalf of multiple clients under custodial arrangements, directly from the trade day. This initiative is expected to eliminate manual processes, reduce operational risks, and ensure accurate and timely settlement instructions.

CHAPTER SIX
DEBT SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS

The Debt Management Office (DMO) conducted the 2024 Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA) using the Market Access Country-Debt Sustainability Analysis (MAC-DSA) Framework developed by the IMF and World Bank. The analysis assesses Nigeria's capacity to meet its current and future debt obligations under prevailing macroeconomic and fiscal conditions. The outcome indicates that Nigeria's public debt remains **sustainable under the MAC-DSA threshold**, but with **heightened vulnerabilities**, particularly from revenue constraints, exchange rate volatility, and rising debt service costs.

6.1 Introduction

The DMO, in line with its statutory mandate, conducts periodic Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA) to ensure that public debt remains sustainable over the medium to long-term. The 2024 MAC-DSA builds on previous exercises and incorporates updated macroeconomic assumptions and recent policy developments.

Nigeria continues to be classified as a Low-Scrutiny country under the MAC-DSA framework; however, shock scenarios were incorporated due to heightened exposure to macroeconomic risks. The exercise was conducted in collaboration with key stakeholders including the Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and Economic Planning, Central Bank of Nigeria, Budget Office of the Federation, National Bureau of Statistics and the Office of the Accountant-General of the Federation.

6.2 Objectives of the 2024 MAC-DSA Exercise

The key objectives of the exercise include:

- Assessing the sustainability of Nigeria's public debt;
- Evaluating the Government's capacity to meet its debt obligations;
- Identifying risks and vulnerabilities in the debt portfolio; and,
- Providing inputs into fiscal policy frameworks such as MTEF, FSP and MTDS.

6.3 Methodology and Scope

The 2024 MAC-DSA covers a 10-year historical period (2014–2023) and a 5-year projection period (2025–2030), with 2024 as the base year. The scope is the debt stock which covers Gross Public Debt, that is, the General Government Debt, comprising the External and Domestic Debts of the FGN, thirty-six (36) States and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). Under the Baseline, the FGN Domestic Debt stock as at December 2024 includes the Promissory Notes, while External debt incorporated the Eurobonds, syndicated loans and loans from the development financial institutions and banks. The FGN's contingent liabilities, including Guarantees in the sum of N4.93 trillion as of December 2023 was considered in the Alternative Scenario. The baseline also includes 2025 FGN Budget, 2025-2027 MTEF and FSP.

6.4 Summary of the 2024 MAC-DSA Exercise

6.4.1 Baseline Projections

The Total Public debt is projected to decrease from 45.4 percent of GDP in 2025 to 38.3 percent in 2027. The debt service-to-FGN Revenue ratio is expected to drop to 42.32 and 43.71 percent in 2025 and 2026, respectively. The improvement in the ratios under the baseline scenario are supported by strong economic growth, stabilisation in exchange rate and growth in Government revenue. Table 1 presents the results under the Baseline and Alternative Scenarios, with respect to Total Public Debt, Gross Financing Needs, Debt Service-to-FGN Revenue and their assessment from 2025-2030

Table 6.1: Summary of Total Public Debt Sustainability Assessment (Baseline Scenario)

Details	Threshold	2025	2026	2027	2028	2028	2030
Total Public Debt-to-GDP (%)	**60***						
Baseline		45.4	40.4	38.3	41.1	44.3	48.3
Alternative (Shocks)		45.4	42.9	41.7	44.3	48.5	52.9
Gross Financing Needs-to-GDP (%)	**15****						
Baseline		4.0	3.2	3.3	4.0	4.9	5.5
Alternative (Shocks)		4.0	5.0	5.7	4.5	4.4	4.1
Debt Service-to-FGN Revenues (%)	**50*****						
Baseline		42.3	43,7	50.5	50.9	52.0	54.0
Alternative (Shocks)		42.3	51.4	59.4	60.0	61.1	63.5

Source: Debt Management Office

Notes:

i. * Nigeria's Self-imposed Limit
   ** MAC-DSA Threshold in the 2023 DSA
   *** Nigeria's Recommended Threshold in the 2023 DSA
ii. Gross Financing Needs is Primary Deficit plus Debt Interest (interest payment, principal repayment and other charges)
iii. Debt Service as provided by the DMO comprises Principal, Interest and Other Charges, while Revenue is made up of FGN FAAC Allocation and Internal Generated Revenues as provided by the OAGF\BOF.

The risk assessment indicates moderate to high vulnerabilities. The Eurobond Bond (7.375% US$1.5 billion September 2033) average spread of 997.65 basis points (from August 15-Nov15, 2024) exceeded its threshold of 600 basis points, which reflect increase in yield, indicating an increase in the cost of new borrowings. The proportion of Short-Term Debt in the Total Public Debt is higher than its threshold of 1.0 percent, due to more issuance of short-term debt (NTBs), suggesting an element of refinancing risk. The Exchange risk exposure increased as the share of Debt held by Non-Residents at 49 percent exceeds the threshold of 45 percent, while the share of Debt denominated in foreign currency is within its threshold of 60 percent. Table 2 summarises the outcome of the risk's indicators relative to their respective thresholds, showing the likelihood of risk arising from the debt structure characteristics – maturity, currency composition and creditor-base.

Table 6.2: Summary of Total Public Debt Profile Risk Assessment

Details	Threshold	Outcome	Assessment
Bond Spread (in Basis Points) *	600	684	High
Annual Change in Short-term Debt** (in percent of Total Debt)	1.0	1.8	High
Public Debt Held by Non-Residents (in percent of Total Debt)	45	49	High
Public Debt in Foreign Currency *** (in percent of Total Debt)	60	50	Moderate

Source: Debt Management Office

Notes:

i. * Bond Spread in basis points is an average over the last three months from August – October, 2024, in which an increase may be associated with a country macroeconomic conditions and political risks as well as global uncertainties.

ii. ** Change in Short-Term Debt – a higher share of short-term debt to Total Public debt may suggests exposure to refinancing/roll over and interest rate risks.

iii. *** Public Debt in Foreign Currency – a higher share of foreign currency denominated debt increases exposure to exchange rate risk, and this can put pressure on foreign currency reserve.

iv. A country is deemed to be at high risk when outcome is above the threshold or low risk when the outcome is below the threshold. Otherwise, a country is deemed to be at a moderate risk.

6.5 Conclusion

Nigeria's debt is projected to decline to 45.4 percent of GDP in 2025 and is expected to further decrease to 38.3 percent in 2027, from 53.72 percent in 2024. The Debt Service-to-FGN Revenue ratio is also expected to drop to 42.32 and 43.71 percent in 2025 and 2026, respectively, from 60.55 percent in 2024. The improvement in these ratios under the baseline scenario are driven by strong economic performance, stabilisation in exchange rate and growth in Government revenue. At Stress (shock) scenario the Debt-to-GDP ratio will, however, rise to 48.1 percent above the baseline in 2027. The Government initiatives, which include fiscal consolidation through fiscal policy and tax reforms to enhance revenue, efficiency in spending, and exchange rate management are essential to sustaining the Debt-to-GDP and Debt Service-to-FGN Revenue ratios below 50 and 60 percent, respectively in the medium-term. The sustainability of public debt remains moderate, but highly vulnerable to weak revenue mobilisation, exchange rate depreciation and global uncertainty.

6.6 Recommendations

Based on the outcome of the 2024 MAC-DSA, the following recommendations are proposed to strengthen Nigeria's debt sustainability position over the medium to long term:

- Effective implementation of government fiscal policy and tax reform initiative to grow revenues in the coming years, towards meeting the target of 25 percent in 2026, as Nigeria's Tax revenue to GDP ratio is about 11.0 percent in 2024, which is one of the lowest in Africa, based on available data from Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS);
- Efficiency in public expenditure to ensure that funds are directed to growth-enhancing investments and at lowest possible cost;
- Compliance with the provisions of Fiscal Responsibility 2007 threshold on financing (deficit-to-GDP of 3 percent) and Central Bank of Nigeria Act 2007 as it relates to Ways and Means Advances;
- Encourage more funding of infrastructure projects through the Public-Private Partnership arrangements, by allowing the private sector to take some capital projects in the budget that are being funded through borrowing; and
- Reduce borrowing through privatization and/or sale of Government assets.

CHAPTER SEVEN
SUB-NATIONAL DEBT MANAGEMENT

The Total External Debt Stock of the States and the FCT was US$4,800,260,272.70 million as at December 31, 2024 relative to US$4,610.06 million as at December 31, 2023 representing a marginal increase of US$189.99 million or 4.12 percent. The External Debt Stock of Sub-nationals constitute FGN's on-lent loans obtained from Multilateral and Bilateral sources, whose proceeds were utilized by the States and FCT to finance various projects and programmes. The Total External Debt Service of the States and the FCT in 2022 was US$204.87 million compared to the US$178.45 million in 2021, while the Domestic Debt of the States and FCT as at December 31, 2024 was ₦3,968,057,317,490.13 trillion compared to ₦5,862,845,931,217.41 trillion as at December 31, 2023.

7.1 External Debt Stock of States and FCT

The Total External Debt Stock of the States and the FCT was US$ 4,800.26 million as at December 31, 2024 compared to US$4,610.06 million as at December 31, 2023 representing a marginal increase of US$189.99 million or 4.12 percent (Table 7.1 and Figure 7.1). This increase is due to drawdowns from existing creditors for some States. While the Multilateral creditors accounted for US$4,496,653,800.06 million or 93.68 percent of the External Debt Stock of the States and the FCT, the stock of debt owed to Bilateral creditors amounted to US$303,606,472.64 million or 6.32 percent as shown in Table 7.2. The Multilateral and Bilateral loans were contracted by the FGN on behalf of the States and FCT from IDA, IFAD, AfDB, ADF, China Exim Bank and JICA. The loans were utilized by the State Governments and the FCT to finance mainly capital projects in priority sectors, including Education, Health Care, Water Supply and Housing.

Table 7.1: Trend in States' & FCT's External Debt Stock, 2019 - 2024 (US$' Million)

Years	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
States' External Debt Stock	4,564.87	4,773.63	4,771.23	4,456.37	4,610.06	4,800.26

Source: DMO

Figure 7.1: Trend in States' & FCT's External Debt Stock, 2019 – 2024 (US$' Million)

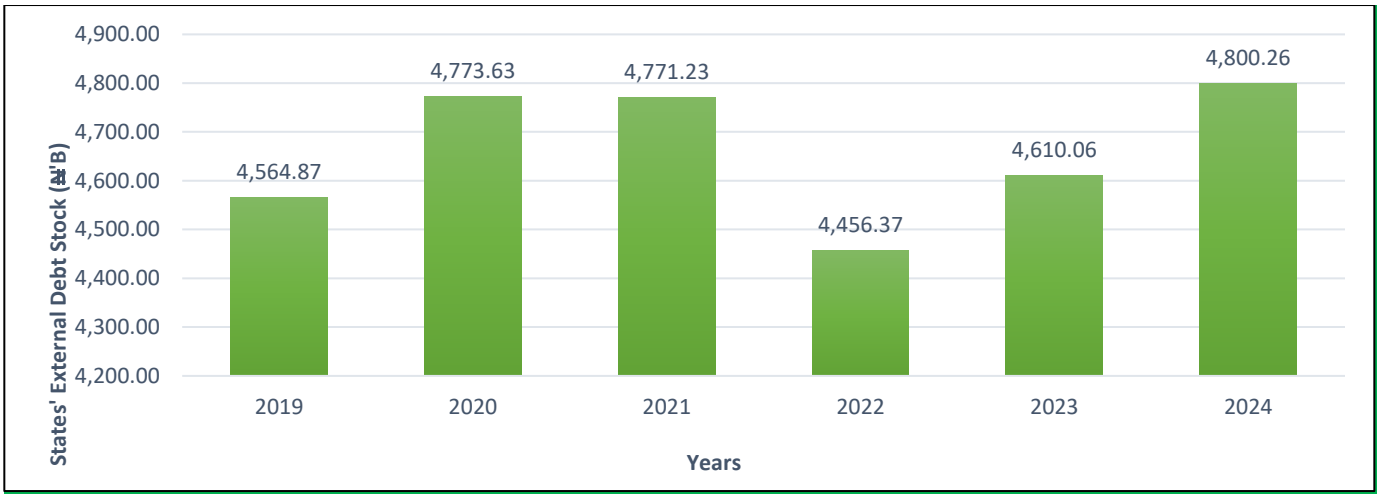


Table 7.2: External Debt Stock of State FCT as at December 31, 2024 (US$'Millions)

Debt Management Office

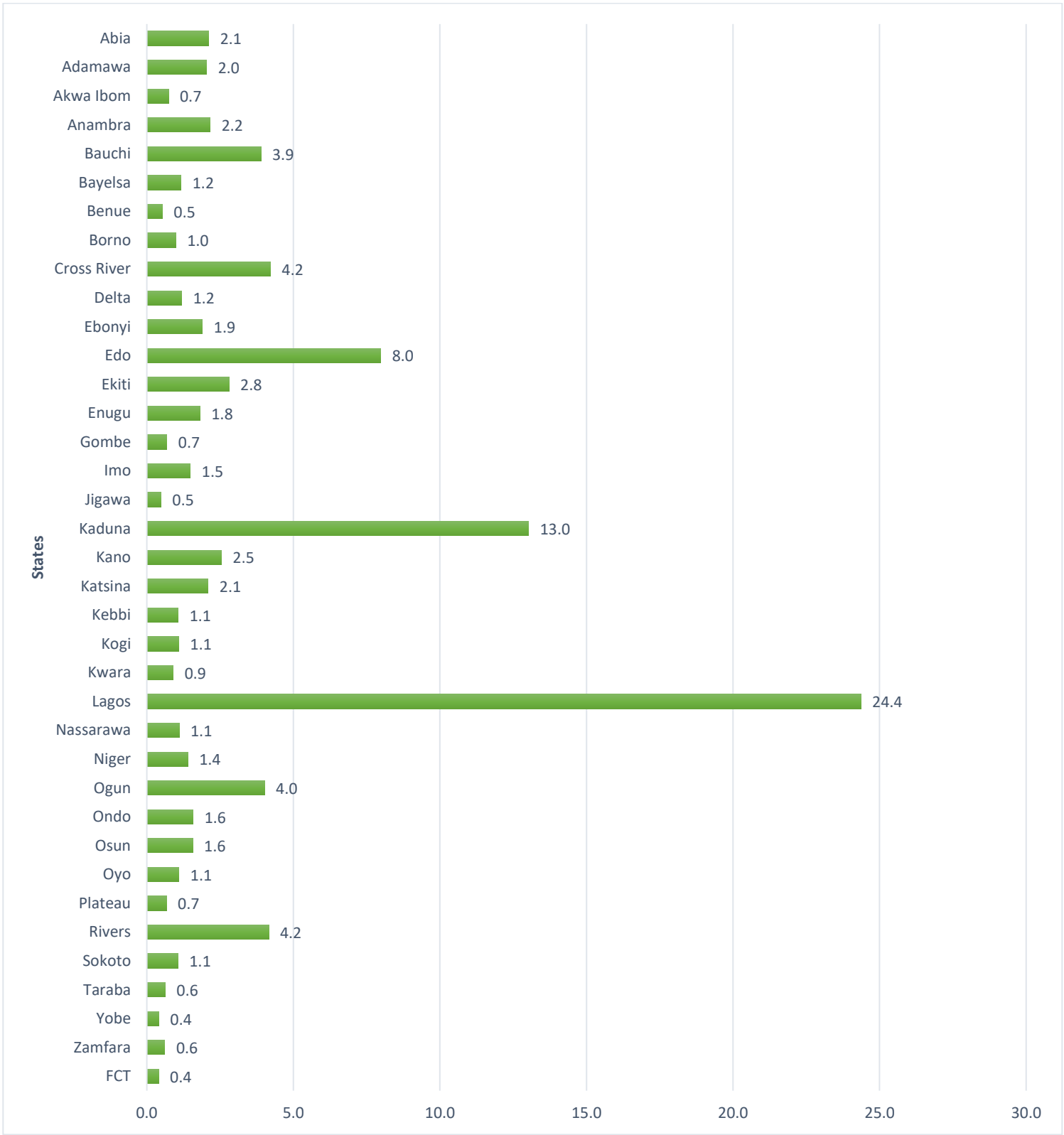
States, FCT and Federal Governments' External Debt Stock as at December 31, 2024

S/No	States and FGN	Multilateral	Bilateral (CHINA EXIM BANK, JICA, INDIA, KFW, IsDB, AFD)	Commercial Eurobonds & Diaspora Bonds	Prommisory Notes	Syndicate Loan	Total
		USD	USD	USD		USD	USD
1	Abia	97,839,245.89	3,635,799.94				101,475,045.83
2	Adamawa	93,920,098.50	4,000,000.00				97,920,098.50
3	Akwa Ibom	31,810,500.31	3,745,350.03				35,555,850.34
4	Anambra	103,687,602.36					103,687,602.36
5	Bauchi	186,813,490.95					186,813,490.95
6	Bayelsa	56,101,728.67					56,101,728.67
7	Benue	25,573,797.95					25,573,797.95
8	Borno	47,470,979.22					47,470,979.22
9	Cross River	175,058,632.27	27,399,999.99				202,458,632.26
10	Delta	57,148,522.71					57,148,522.71
11	Ebonyi	54,328,072.37	36,749,235.23				91,077,307.60
12	Edo	383,049,169.32					383,049,169.32
13	Ekiti	134,586,529.60					134,586,529.60
14	Enugu	83,052,939.52	4,000,000.00				87,052,939.52
15	Gombe	32,996,928.52					32,996,928.52
16	Imo	45,413,325.18	26,019,658.44				71,432,983.62
17	Jigawa	22,970,404.48	372,661.55				23,343,066.03
18	Kaduna	621,260,144.29	3,835,569.17				625,095,713.46
19	Kano	104,975,641.17	17,140,199.76				122,115,840.93
20	Katsina	96,825,244.61	3,635,799.94				100,461,044.55
21	Kebbi	47,718,842.43	3,635,799.95				51,354,642.38
22	Kogi	48,776,790.26	3,635,799.95				52,412,590.21
23	Kwara	39,569,076.46	3,635,799.95				43,204,876.41
24	Lagos	1,052,596,118.18	116,637,190.51				1,169,233,308.69
25	Nassarawa	52,986,697.91					52,986,697.91
26	Niger	63,208,553.50	4,000,000.00				67,208,553.50
27	Ogun	183,062,935.03	9,833,030.59				192,895,965.62
28	Ondo	67,377,071.88	8,443,492.26				75,820,564.14
29	Osun	67,601,128.06	7,535,993.22				75,137,121.28
30	Oyo	49,171,538.90	3,635,799.95				52,807,338.85
31	Plateau	23,727,056.62	8,443,492.26				32,170,548.88
32	Rivers	199,584,231.04					199,584,231.04
33	Sokoto	47,366,223.54	3,635,799.95				51,002,023.49
34	Taraba	30,247,810.30					30,247,810.30
35	Yobe	19,730,404.99					19,730,404.99
36	Zamfara	29,561,575.97					29,561,575.97
37	FCT	19,484,747.12					19,484,747.12
Sub-Total State & FCT		**4,496,653,800.06**	**303,606,472.64**				**4,800,260,272.70**

Source: DMO

Table 7.2 and Figure 7.2 show the breakdown of the External Debt outstanding for the States and the FCT as at December 31, 2024. Lagos State had the highest External Debt of US$1,169,233,308.69 million or 24.40 percent, followed by Kaduna and Edo States with US$625,095,713.46 million or 13.00 percent and US$383,049,169.32 million or 8.00 percent. Benue, Yobe States and FCT had the lowest outstanding External Debt, with US$25,573,797.95 million or 0.50 percent, US$19,730,404.99 million or 0.40 percent, and US$19,484,747.12 million or 0.40 percent, respectively.

Figure 7.2: External Debt Stock of States & FCT as at December 31, 2024 as a Percentage Share of Total



Source: DMO

7.2 External Debt Service of the States and FCT

The Total External Debt Service of the 36 States and the FCT from January - December 2024 was US$100.18 million compared to US$194.08 million in 2023, representing a decrease of US$93.9 million or 48.40 percent. This decrease was due to payment of principal and interest on the outstanding loans during the year under review. Table 7.3 shows the trend of External Debt Service of the States and the FCT from 2018 to 2024.

Table 7.3: External Debt Service of States & FCT, 2018 – 2024 (US$' Million)

S/N	States	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Abia	1.5	1.82	1.72	2.17	2.09	3.20	1.69
2	Adamawa	1.72	1.73	2.55	2.62	2.57	5.18	2.63
3	Akwa Ibom	4.35	1.72	1.74	1.69	1.75	2.66	1.3
4	Anambra	1.62	1.99	2.03	2.00	1.89	2.59	1.71
5	Bauchi	2.63	4.89	5.20	5.05	4.87	9.35	3.72
6	Bayelsa	1.24	1.41	1.42	1.56	1.58	1.52	1.03
7	Benue	0.93	1.04	1.01	1.18	1.23	1.23	0.7
8	Borno	0.65	0. 69	0.75	0.85	0.87	0.95	0.59
9	Cross River	9.12	4.6	7.62	7.88	12.01	8.61	4.66
10	Delta	1.02	1.11	1.04	1.25	1.19	1.03	0.87
11	Ebonyi	1.42	1.65	1.70	1.83	1.91	2.46	1.88
12	Edo	2.97	3.28	3.43	3.39	4.94	7.30	4.61
13	Ekiti	1.94	3.56	3.82	4.06	3.99	3.39	2.4
14	Enugu	2.02	3.1	3.18	3.28	3.23	4.61	2.37
15	Gombe	1.37	1.36	1.69	2.08	1.66	2.59	1.37
16	Imo	1.95	2.08	2.08	2.75	2.52	2.39	2.15
17	Jigawa	1.08	1.13	1.16	1.20	1.20	1.30	0.71
18	Kaduna	7.64	8.7	13.77	16.10	18.46	29.02	12.26
19	Kano	2.25	2.81	2.85	2.92	3.26	3.94	2.35
20	Katsina	4	4.11	4.21	4.26	4.08	3.36	1.95
21	Kebbi	1.55	1.53	1.84	1.99	1.97	1.65	1.08
22	Kogi	1.06	1.16	1.47	1.49	1.72	2.31	1.28
23	Kwara	1.5	1.56	1.55	1.78	1.75	1.55	1.03
24	Lagos	35.2	43.03	57.05	61.81	80.74	51.38	19.45
25	Nasarawa	1.23	1.34	1.34	1.30	1.37	1.47	1.03
26	Niger	1.33	1.56	2.24	2.30	2.15	2.58	1.69
27	Ogun	2.91	2.84	3.04	3.78	5.67	5.58	3.29
28	Ondo	2.4	2.65	2.62	2.62	2.56	3.15	1.52
29	Osun	3.94	4.12	5.20	5.16	4.88	4.79	2.56
30	Oyo	4.84	8.29	10.95	11.18	10.58	8.37	4.9
31	Plateau	0.82	0.89	1.30	1.26	1.29	1.17	0.74
32	Rivers	2.12	9.46	8.36	7.26	6.90	5.64	6.49
33	Sokoto	1.42	1.5	1.47	1.60	1.56	1.42	0.79
34	Taraba	0.8	0.8	1.11	2.25	1.74	2.12	0.85
35	Yobe	1.34	1.36	0.95	1.33	1.28	1.01	0.64
36	Zamfara	0.94	1.12	1.13	1.19	1.08	1.29	0.7
37	FCT	1.44	1.12	1.54	2.03	2.34	1.89	1.19
	Total	**116.24**	**137.56**	**165.90**	**178.45**	**204.87**	**194.08**	**100.18**

Source: DMO

7.3 Collation and Publication of Sub-National Domestic Debt Data

The synergy between the DMO and the sub-nationals results in quarterly publications of the Domestic Debt data of the thirty-six (36) States and the FCT. The States and FCT domestic debt data are reported as part of the Total Public Debt Stock, thus providing a comprehensive picture of Nigeria's Public Debt portfolio for the DMO's stakeholders and the general public.

The breakdown of the Domestic Debt Stock of the 36 States and the FCT as seen in the Table below shows that Lagos, Rivers and Ogun States had the highest domestic debt outstanding as at end December 2024. Lagos accounted for ₦900.19billion (22.69%), while Rivers and Ogun States accounted for ₦364.39 billion or 9.18% and ₦211.86 bn or 5.34% respectively. The States with the lowest domestic debt were Jigawa with ₦1.329billion or (0.03%), Ondo with ₦12.876 billion or (0.32%) and Kebbi with ₦15.322 billion or (0.38%).

The Table below shows the Total Domestic Debts of the 36 States of the Federation and the FCT as at December 31, 2023.

Table 7.4: Total Domestic Debt of the 36 States and the FCT as at December 31,2024

SN	STATE	DEBT STOCK (N)	PERCENTAGE (%)
1	ABIA	66,078,662,682.98	1.67
2	ADAMAWA	81,232,719,282.98	2.05
3	AKWA IBOM	122,193,037,697.65	3.08
4	ANAMBRA	28,684,540,143.05	0.72
5	BAUCHI	143,948,069,260.24	3.63
6	BAYELSA	82,722,072,815.09	2.08
7	BENUE	122,575,619,594.08	3.09
8	BORNO	27,914,959,613.76	0.70
9	CROSS-RIVER	118,134,026,523.31	2.98
10	DELTA	199,575,659,736.39	5.03
11	EBONYI	18,112,026,850.56	0.46
12	EDO	112,998,966,385.30	2.85
13	EKITI	53,528,717,341.06	1.35
14	ENUGU	119,284,430,106.62	3.01
15	GOMBE	89,241,389,619.79	2.25
16	IMO	126,144,102,593.35	3.18
17	JIGAWA	1,329,234,426.88	0.03
18	KADUNA	25,764,761,060.10	0.65
19	KANO	60,649,754,463.22	1.53
20	KATSINA	25,679,586,232.65	0.65
21	KEBBI	15,222,009,996.95	0.38
22	KOGI	41,587,578,673.55	1.05
23	KWARA	59,078,849,493.01	1.49
24	LAGOS	900,191,716,363.58	22.69
25	NASARAWA	26,597,217,075.38	0.67
26	NIGER	140,739,523,757.12	3.55
27	OGUN	211,860,195,068.71	5.34
28	ONDO	12,876,176,042.46	0.32
29	OSUN	84,266,880,137.42	2.12
30	OYO	89,908,362,124.03	2.27
31	PLATEAU	94,088,741,500.68	2.37
32	RIVERS	364,393,017,734.54	9.18
33	SOKOTO	55,409,834,144.35	1.40
34	TARABA	81,387,745,236.16	2.05
35	YOBE	42,055,410,877.07	1.06
36	ZAMFARA	59,044,383,851.89	1.49
37	FCT	63,557,338,984.16	1.60
Total		**3,968,057,317,490.13**	**100**

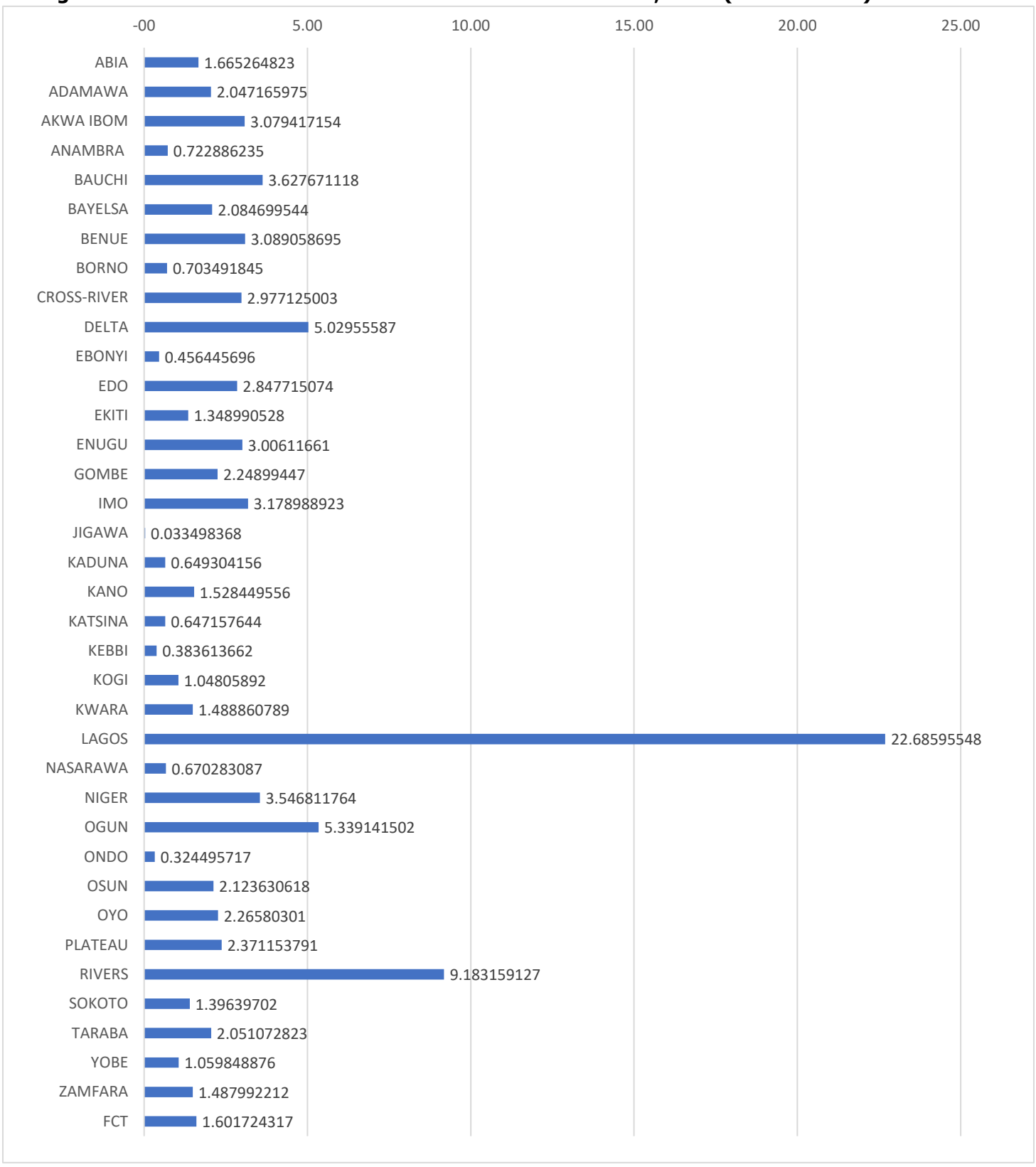
Source: DMO

Notes:

i. Domestic Debt Data Report is generated from the signed-off submissions received from the 36 States of the Federation and Federal Capital Territory (FCT).

ii. Domestic Debt Stock for Thirty-Six (36) States and the FCT are as at December 31,2024.

Figure 7.3: Domestic Debt Stock of States & FCT as at Dec. 31, 2024 (in % of Total)



Source: States and the Federal Capital Territory

7.5 Donor Intervention in Sub-National Debt Management

The State Action on Business Enabling Reforms (SABER) Program, a performance-based intervention program jointly implemented by the Federal Ministry of Finance, the Secretariat of the Presidential Enabling Business Environment Council (PEBEC), Debt Management Office (DMO) and the (NGF) Secretariat, supported by financing from the World Bank became effective on May 1, 2024. The program seeks to improve the sub-national business enabling environment in the participating States of the Federation and FCT. The duration of the program is three (3) years and the Program eligibility criteria (EC) for the participating States are:

a) Annual State budget, prepared under national Chart of Accounts, approved by the State Assembly and published online by end January the next year (Former SFTAS EC).
b) Annual audited financial statement, prepared in accordance with IPSAS, submitted to the State Assembly and published by July the next year (Former SFTAS EC).
c) Annual State Debt Sustainability Analysis and Debt Management Strategy Report (SDSA-DMSR) published end-December as per the criteria set in the verification protocol (former SFTAS DLI).

The Debt Management Office, as one of the implementing agencies provide technical assistance to participating States on Sub-national Debt Sustainability Analysis and Debt Management Strategy Report (SDSA-DMSR) to enable the States conduct the exercise, prepare and publish the Reports on their Websites by end of December in each year as per the criteria set in the verification protocol.

7.5.1 Successes of the SABER Program in 2024

The DMO during the year provided capacity building trainings and technical assistance to states supported by the World Bank (WB) which resulted in all 36 states and FCT meeting the minimum qualifying criteria. By this, the following were achieved:

1. Improved Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA) Framework

The program facilitated the adoption of a more robust DSA framework by sub-national governments. States were trained to assess debt sustainability, considering key indicators such as debt-to-GDP ratio, debt service-to-revenue ratio, and liquidity risk measures.

2. Enhanced Debt Management Strategy (DMS)

Several states successfully developed and implemented Debt Management Strategies tailored to their fiscal realities. This has improved transparency, efficiency, and risk management in states' borrowing and debt servicing.

3. Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening

Through the SABER program, state debt management offices (SDMOs) received technical assistance and capacity building training on best practices in debt management and preparation of Debt Sustainability Analysis & Debt Management Strategy report, this was achieved through the following:

- Successful conduct of sensitization workshop on the role of DMO in the SABER Program for the 36 States and FCT.
- Shared the revised 2024 DSA-DMS toolkit to the 36 States and FCT as well as the notes and Report Template which enabled the States analyze and report on their debt sustainability and debt management strategies.
- On-demand Advisory Services on Sub-national DSA-DMS - The DMO-SABER team collaborated with the World Bank Group in providing technical support and advisory services to the States on the 2024 DSA-DMS Excel Template and Reporting Template.
- Published 2024 DSA-DMS Report: all States and the FCT completed their 2024 DSA-DMS templates, prepared and published reports, signed off by their Honorable Commissioners of Finance, and shared the links with the DMO and the World Bank for accessibility, reporting and documentation purposes.

CHAPTER EIGHT

RISK ANALYSIS OF FGN'S PUBLIC DEBT

The FGN's total Public Debt-to-GDP ratio stood at 52.25 percent as at December 31, 2024 (when States's Domestic Debts are included, the Debt-to-GDP ratio was 53.72 percent). The ratio exceeded the Country Target of 40 percent due to New Borrowings to fund the 2024 Budget, Issuance of Promissory Notes, the issuance of USD$917.405 million of FGN Domestic Dollar Bond in September 2024, as well as the inclusion of ₦7 trillion WMAs at the CBN in the FGN's Domestic Debt Stock in 2024. Interest rate and foreign exchange risks were heightened due to the high-interest rate environment and the depreciation of the naira in 2024. Refinancing risks was also evident, due to high issuance of NTBs in the year, which led to decline in ATM in 2024 when compared to the figure in 2023, and increase in debt maturing in 1 year as a percentage of total in the same period.

8.1. Introduction

The analysis of the Costs and Risks associated with a Public Debt Portfolio forms the basis of Public Debt management. According to the IMF, the main objective of public debt management is to ensure that the government's financing needs, and its payment obligations are met at the lowest possible cost, over the medium to long run, consistent with a prudent degree of risk. This chapter presents the various cost and risk indicators of the Public Debt Portfolio as at December 31, 2024 such as, refinancing risk, interest rate risk, exchange rate risk, credit and contingent liabilities risk.

8.2. Cost and Risk Indicators of FGN's Total Public Debt Portfolio

Table 8.1 shows the Cost and Risk Indicators of FGN's Public Debt portfolio and Performance as at December 31, 2024. The FGN's total Public Debt to GDP ratio, was 52.25 percent as at December 31, 2024 (when States's Domestic Debts are included, stood at 53.72 percent). The ratio exceeded the Country Target of 40% but was within the Market Access Countries Debt Sustainability Framework (MAC-DSF) threshold and ECOWAS Convergence Threshold of 70% respectively. A new Country Debt to GDP Target of 60 percent was proposed in the MTDS 2024 – 2027, which is pending approval.

Table 8.2 highlights the trend analysis of the indicators from 2020 to 2024 against the MTDS 2020 – 2023 Targets. A review shows increase in Debt-to-GDP ratio from 21.61 percent in 2020 to 52.25 percent in 2024, which was due to higher levels of New Borrowings in the period, Issuance of Promissory Notes, issuance of USD$917.405 million of FGN Domestic Dollar Bond in September 2024, as well as the inclusion of ₦30 trillion WMAs (N22.7 trillion in 2023 and ₦7.3 trillion in 2024) at the CBN in the FGN's Domestic Debt Stock. The naira depreciation also impacted on the public debt stock

with increase in external debt in naira terms, which was revealed in the Domestic to External Debt Composition of 48:52 as at December 31, 2024, compared to the target of 70:30 respectively.

The issuance of more short-term instruments in the year, resulted in decline of the Average Time to Maturity (ATM) from 12.77 years in 2023 to 11.05 years in 2024. However, this met the minimum Target of 10 years set in the MTDS 2020 – 2023. Conversely, the Debt Maturing in 1 year as a percentage of Total Debt increased from 10.44% in 2023 to 13.91% in 2024, against a maximum Target of 20%. Long-Term to Short-Term Domestic Debt which was 88:12 in 2023 stood at 82:18 in 2024, but met target of min 75:max 25.

Table 8.1: Cost and Risk Indicators of the Debt Portfolio as at December 31, 2024

Risk Indicators		External Debt	Domestic Debt	Total Debt
Amount (₦' Millions)		72,812,584.86	67,884,815.40	140,697,400.26
Amount (USD' Millions)		47,425.10	44,215.49	91,640.58
Nominal debt as % of GDP		27.04	25.21	52.25
PV as % of GDP[1]		24.25	25.21	49.46
Cost of Debt	Interest payment as % of GDP	1.27	2.48	3.75
	Weighted Av. IR (%)	4.69	9.85	7.18
Refinancing Risk	ATM (years)	9.43	12.64	11.05
	Debt maturing in 1yr (% of total)	7.51	20.20	13.91
	Debt maturing in 1yr (% of GDP)	1.86	5.09	6.95
Interest Rate Risk	ATR (years)	8.81	12.64	10.74
	Debt refixing in 1yr (% of total)	15.21	20.20	17.73
	Fixed rate debt including T-bills (% of total)	91.81	100.00	95.94
	T-bills (% of total)	0.00	18.19	9.18
FX Risk	FX Debt (% of total debt)			51.75
	ST FX Debt (% of reserves)			8.33

Source: DMO (MTDS Analytical Tool)
Note: Exchange Rate used was USD/₦1,535.32 as at December 31, 2024

Table 8.2: MTDS Targets and Performance

S/N	Indicator	Targets	Actual				
		2020-2023	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	**Fiscal Sustainability** i. Total Public Debt/GDP	Max. 40%	21.61%	22.80%	23.20%	40.57%	52.25%
	ii. Sovereign Guarantees/GDP	Max. 5%	2.75%	2.64%	1.88%	2.19%	2.09%
2	**Portfolio Composition** i. Domestic: External Debt mix.	Max 70: Max 30	61:39	60:40	60:40	57:43	48.52
	ii. Domestic Debt. Long Term: Short Term	Min 75: Max 25	73:17	80:20	80:20	88:12	82:18
3	**Refinancing Risk** i. Average Time to Maturity (Years)	Min. 10 Years	10.74 Years	10.28 Years	9.70 Years	12.77 Years	11.05 Years
	ii. Variable Rate Debt as % of Total Debt	Less than 5%	2.75%	2.90%	3.16%	2.96%	4.06%
	iii. Debt maturing in 1 year as % of total debt	Max. 20%	14.50%	14.60%	14.37%	10.44%	13.91%

Source: DMO

8.2.1. Average Cost of FGN's Public Debt

The Weighted Average Interest Rate for the FGN's Total Public Debt was 7.18 percent in 2024 from 7.06 percent in 2023, representing an increase of 0.12 percent. The weighted average interest rate of the External Debt (FGN, States and FCT) increased to 4.69 percent in 2024 from 3.55 percent in 2023, due to increase in commercial debt as a percentage of total external debt from 35.58 percent in 2023 to 37.83 percent in 2024. Also, the weighted average interest rate of the Domestic Debt increased (albeit moderately), to 9.85 percent in 2024 from 9.66 percent in 2023, in line with the high-interest rate environment in the year. Thus, the debt portfolio reveals a higher cost of borrowing which impacts negatively on debt sustainability.

Table 8.3: Trend in Average Interest Rate (Weighted), 2020-2024

Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
External Debt - Average Interest Rate (%)	3.39	2.67	5.40	3.55	4.69
Domestic Debt – Average Interest Rate (%)	11.42	9.79	9.30	9.66	9.85
Total Debt - Average Interest Rate (%)	7.87	6.50	7.70	7.06	7.18

Source: DMO

8.2.2. Refinancing Risk

The FGN Public Debt portfolio is exposed to Refinancing Risk as the debt maturing within one year increased to 13.91 percent in 2024 compared to 10.42 percent in 2023. The increase reflects issuance of more short-term domestic debts (NTBs), in the period under review to meet the large funding needs of the FGN and to avoid locking in long-dated instrument in a high-interest rate environment. The risk is also seen in the Average Time to Maturity (ATM) of Total Debt which reduced in 2024 to 11.05 years compared to 12.32 years in 2023. However, the ATM Target of minimum 10 years was achieved in line with the strategy of

managing the public debt. Table 8.4 shows the trend analysis from 2020 – 2024.

Table 8.4: Trend in Refinancing Risk Indicators, 2020-2024

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Debt Maturing in 1 year (% of Total)	14.50	14.60	14.37	10.42	13.91
External Debt – Average Time-to-Maturity (Years)	13.48	11.70	10.50	10.48	9.43
Domestic Debt - Average Time-to-Maturity (Years)	8.56	9.10	9.00	13.66	12.64
Total Debt - Average Time-to-Maturity (Years)	10.52	10.28	9.70	12.32	11.05

Source: DMO

8.2.3. Interest Rate Risk

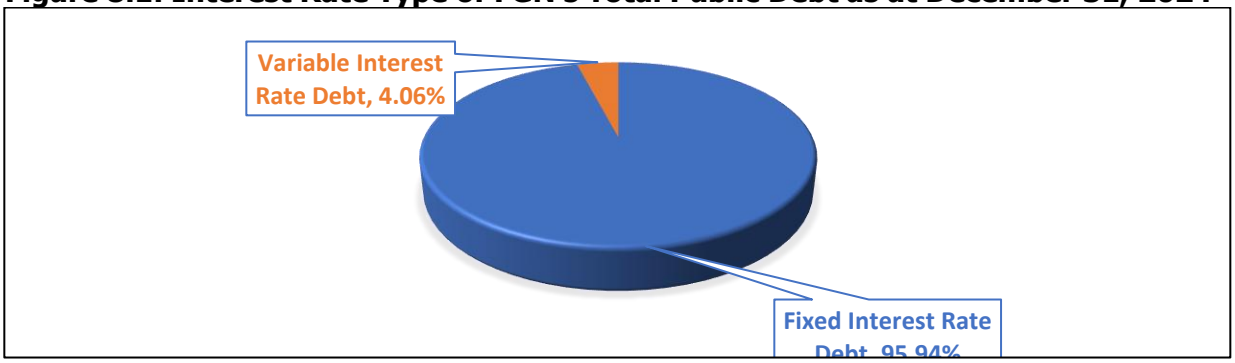
The exposure of FGN's Public Debt to Interest Rate Risk increased slightly in 2024, due to a decrease in the proportion of fixed rate debt to 95.94 percent in 2024 from 97.18 percent in 2023, with increase in variable rate debt to 4.06 percent in 2024 from 2.96 percent in 2023. Also, the Average Time-to-Refixing (ATR) decreased to 10.74 years as at December 31, 2024 from 12.57 years as at December 31, 2023 further indicating heightened interest rate risk in the public debt portfolio. This is as the Portfolio is susceptible to interest rate fluctuations, and need to avoid short term issuances and to focus on longer-tenored domestic and external borrowing. The trend in Interest Rate Risk Indicators, from 2020-2024, is shown in Table 8.5.

Table 8.5: Trend in Average Interest Rate (Weighted), 2020-2024

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Fixed Interest Rate Debt (% of Total)	97.25	97.10	96.84	97.18	95.94
Variable Interest Rate Debt (% of Total)	2.75	2.90	3.16	2.96	4.06
External Debt - ATR (Years)	12.99	11.18	10.60	10.05	8.81
Domestic Debt – ATR (Years)	8.56	9.10	10.00	14.63	12.64
Total Debt - ATR (Years)	10.52	10.04	9.70	12.57	10.74

Source: DMO

Figure 8.1: Interest Rate Type of FGN's Total Public Debt as at December 31, 2024

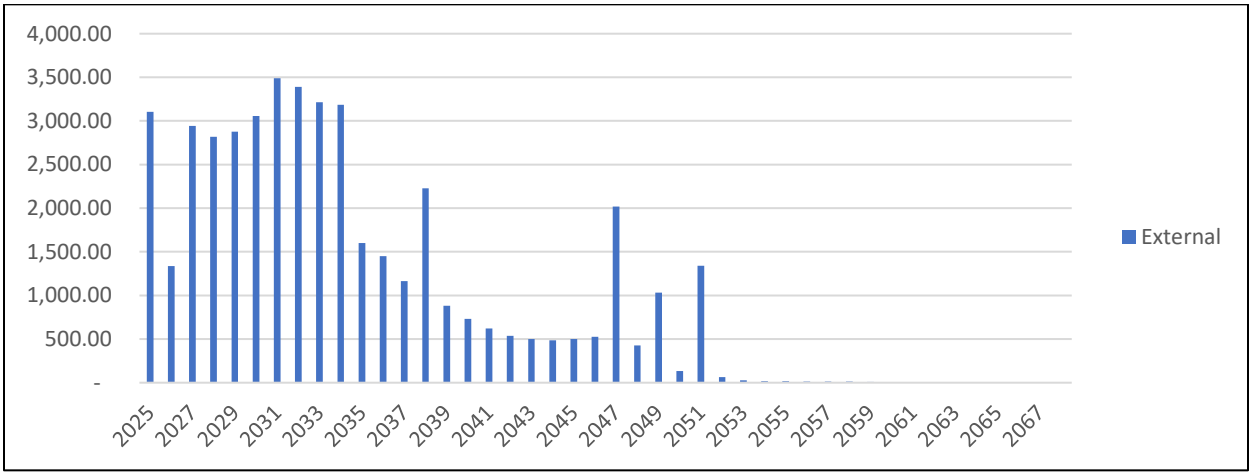


Source: DMO

8.3. Redemption Profile

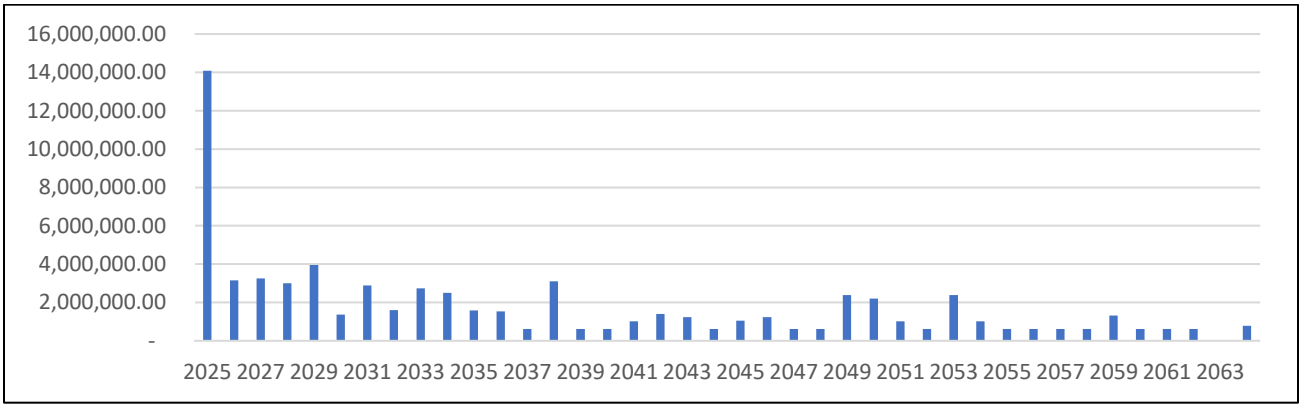
The External Debt Redemption Profile shows relatively high maturities in 2025 and from 2027 to 2034 before smoothening out with additional spikes in 2038, 2047, 2049 and 2051 due to maturities of Eurobonds in the period. This indicates that maturities in the ICM are spread over several years (up to 30 years) to avoid bunching and to create a US Dollar Sovereign Yield Curve for Nigeria in the ICM (Figure 8.2). The Domestic Debt Redemption Profile on the other hand, is evenly spread out, considering issuances of more long-term FGN Bonds when compared to other instruments in the domestic market, except in 2025 which has a high proportion of NTBs that would be redeemed in the period (Figure 8.3).

Figure 8.2: External Debt Redemption Profile (US$' Million)



Source: DMO

Figure 8.3: Domestic Debt Redemption Profile (₦' Billions) Outstanding



Source: DMO

8.4. Exchange Rate Risk (Foreign Exchange Component in the Debt Portfolio)

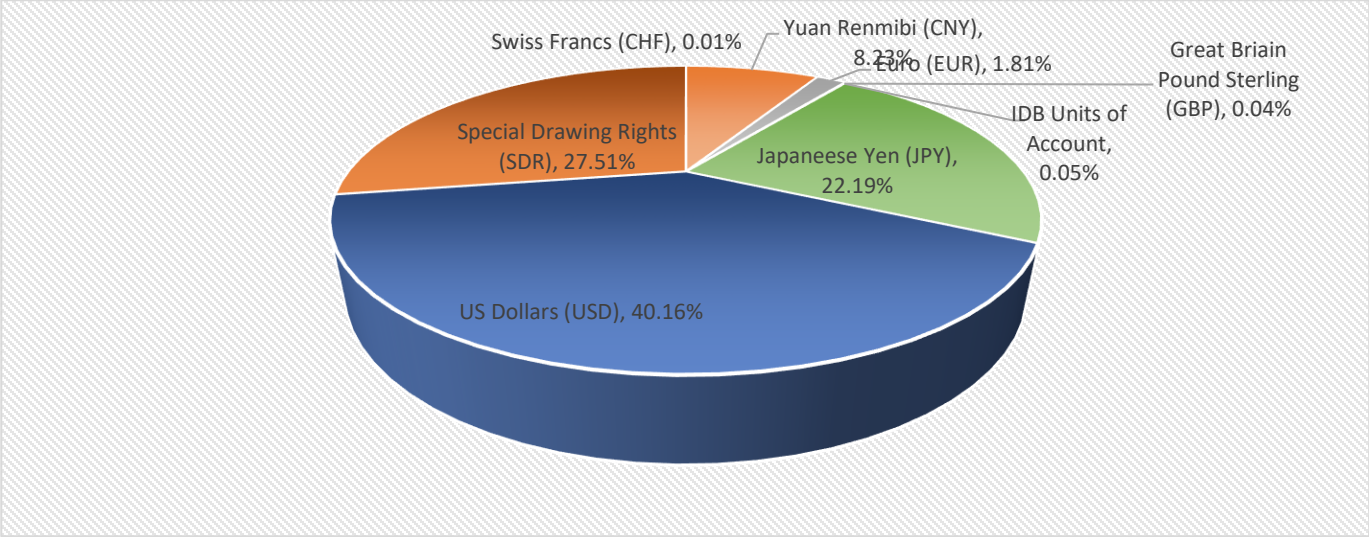
The exposure of the FGN's Public Debt portfolio to Foreign Exchange Rate risk increased in 2024 as shown in the composition of External Debt as a percentage of Total Debt at 49 percent, when compared to 39 percent in 2023 (Table 8.6). The increase was due to Naira depreciation, which increased the External Debt in Naira terms and issuance of USD2.2 billion Eurobonds in the ICM in December 2024 to part finance the 2024 Budget. This also impacted on the Debt Management Strategy of attaining optimal debt composition of 70:30 Domestic to External Debt. Table 8.6 shows the trend in Exchange Rate Risk from 2020 to 2024.

Table 8.6: Trend in Foreign Exchange Component of Debt Portfolio, 2020-2024

Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Domestic Debt (%)	61	60	60	61	51
External Debt (%)	39	40	40	39	49
Total Debt	100	100	100	100	100

Source: DMO

Figure 8.4: Currency Composition of External Debt as at December 31, 2024



Source: DMO

Figure 8.4 presents the breakdown of the External Debt Portfolio in 2024, which comprised of the United States Dollar (US$), British Pound Sterling (GBP), Euro (EUR), Swiss Franc (CHF), Chinese Yuan (Renminbi), Islamic Dinar (ID), Japanese Yen (JPY) and SpecialDrawing Rights (SDR), each representing 40.16, 0.04, 1.81, 0.01, 8.23, 0.05, 22.19 and 27.51 percent respectively. With US dollar debt having the highest composition, followed by SDR, the exposure of the Debt Portfolio to Exchange Rate Risk is minimized owing to Nigeria's export earnings which are denominated in USD. In addition, the External Creditors' Funding

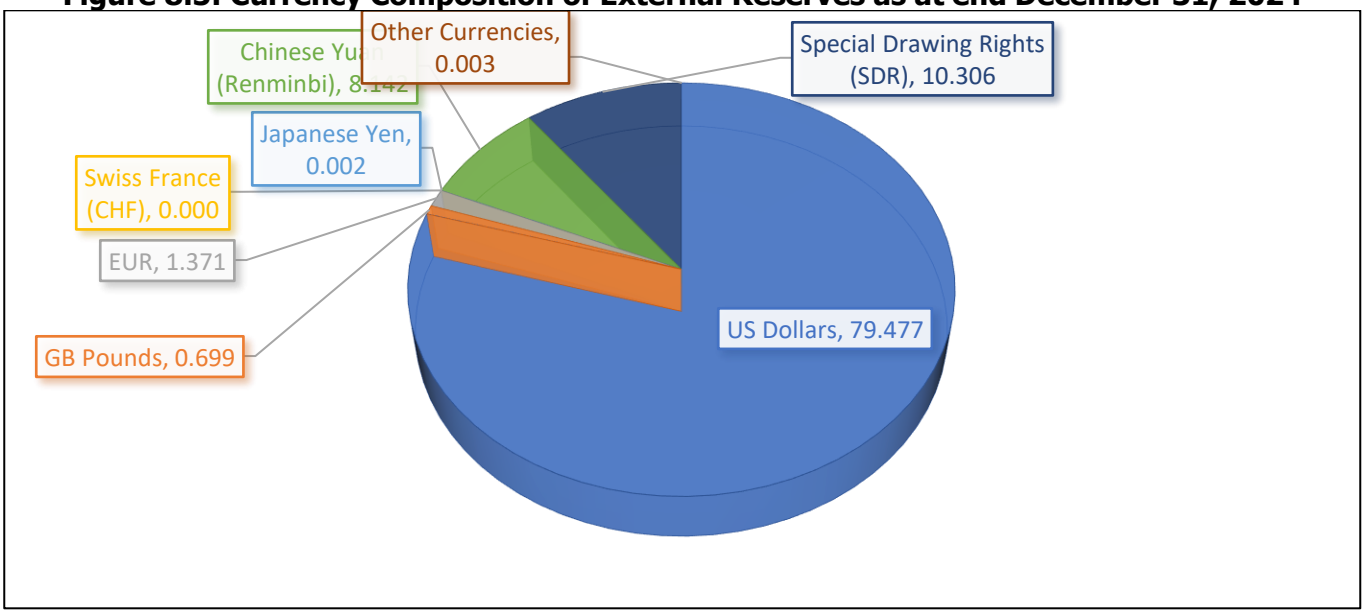
Account (ECFA) from which External Debt Service is made is also denominated in USD, thereby further mitigating the Exchange Rate Risk arising from the exposure of the External Debt portfolio to the USD.

Table 8.7: Currency Composition of External Reserve Asset as at December 31, 2024

S/N	Currency	US$ Equivalent	Percentage
1	US Dollars	31,940,061,058.61	79.477
2	GB Pounds	280,943,621.29	0.699
3	EUR	551,027,075.64	1.371
4	Swiss France (CHF)	-	0.000
5	Japanese Yen	701,395.12	0.002
6	Chinese Yuan (Renminbi)	3,271,895,827.25	8.142
7	Special Drawing Rights (SDR)	4,141,870,527.23	10.306
8	Other Currencies	1,061,425.67	0.003
Total		**40,187,560,930.81**	**100.000**

Source: CBN

Figure 8.5: Currency Composition of External Reserves as at end December 31, 2024



Source: CBN

Table 8.7 and Figure 8.5 shows that Nigeria's External Reserves stood at US$40.19 billion as at December 31, 2024, with composition in percentages broken into USD (79.477 percent), GBP (0.699 percent), Euro (1.371 percent), Yen (0.002 percent), Yuan (8.142 percent), SDR (10.306 percent) and Other Currencies (0.003 percent). When compared to the Currency Composition of the External Debt portfolio (Table 8.8), there is a close match of currencies, indicating that the external debt portfolio was also not susceptible to exchange rate fluctuations.

Table 8.8: Composition of External Debt & Reserve Assets as at December 31, 2024 (in percent)

	USD	GBP	Euro	CHF	IDB	JPY	Yuan	SDR	Others
External Reserve: Currency Composition	79.477	0.699	1.371	0	0	0.002	8.142	10.306	0.003
External Debt: Currency Composition	40.16	0.04	1.81	0.01	0.05	22.19	8.23	27.51	Nil

Source: DMO and CBN

8.5. Credit Risk (FGN's On-lent Loans to MDAs)

The Principal Outstanding FGN On-Lent loans to various MDAs amounted to ₦171.06 billion as at December 31, 2024, a slight decline when compared to the ₦171.09 billion as at December 31, 2023. The DMO manages the credit risks associated with the On-Lent loans through a Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) executed with benefitting MDAs that ensures close monitoring and timely repayment of loans when due.

8.6. FGN's Contingent Liabilities

The FGN's Contingent Liabilities increased by 14.24 percent to ₦5,632.43 billion in 2024 from ₦4,930.20 billion in 2023. The increase was largely due to exchange rate fluctuations. The FGN's exposure to Contingent Liabilities as a percentage of GDP was 2.09 percent in 2024, a decline when compared to 2.14 percent in 2023, which can be attributed to higher GDP growth in the period. Table 8.9 shows the trend analysis from 2020 – 2024.

Table 8.9: Federal Government Contingent Liabilities 2020- 2024 (₦ Billion)

S/N	Liability Type	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.	Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria	5.238	5.238	5.238	5.238	5.238
2.	FCDA- Katampe Infrastructure Project	7.441	7.441	7.441	7.441	-
3.	Nigeria Mortgage Refinance Company Plc	26.839	24.990	22.951	20.700	18.22
4.	Lekki Port LFTZ Enterprise – Lekki Deep Sea Port	-	24.600	26.913	445.199	898.16
5.	Power Sector Contingent Liabilities Put-Call Option Agreement (PCOA)	401.637	663.013	642.960	1,226.576	2,093.83
6.	Power Sector Contingent Liabilities – Partial Risk Guarantees (PRG)	90.842	98.272	107.513	215.574	368.00
7.	Payment Assurance Facility for Nigeria Bulk Electricity Trading Plc	971.711	1,022.594	-	-	-
8.	Legacy FGN Exposure from PHCN Successor Companies	962.064	1,040.756	1,102.062	2,283.046	-
9.	NNPC – AKK Gas Pipeline Project	931.181	1,007.347	1,062.308	-	-
10.	Bank of Industry	-	-	-	-	1,196.17
11.	Pension Arrears for MDAs	785.269	684.991	684.991	726.427	1,052.82
	Total	**4,184.998**	**4,580.722**	**3,738.682**	**4,930.199**	**5,632.43**

Source: DMO

Notes:

i. **Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria**
FGN Guarantee of FMBN Bond issued to enable the Bank raise funding from the capital market to refinance mortgages created from the sale of Federal Government non-essential houses under the monetization programme of the Government.

ii. **FCDA – Katampe Infrastructure Project**
The Guarantee was issued, on behalf of the Federal Capital Development Authority (FCDA), in favour of FBN Capital Limited and FBN Trustees Limited, in respect of a bank facility granted to Deanshanger Projects Limited for the provision of integrated civil infrastructure to Katampe District, Abuja. The facility has been fully repaid and closed out.

iii. **Nigeria Mortgage Refinance Company Plc**
The Guarantee is to enable NMRC raise long-term funds from the capital market by issuing notes to refinance or purchase mortgages created by Eligible Mortgage Lenders. ₦29 billion (₦8 billion -Series 1; ₦11 billion - Series 2 and ₦10 billion - Series 3) has been utilized out of the total Guarantee available in the sum of ₦440 billion.

iv. **Lekki Port LFTZ Enterprise**
FGN Guarantee in favour of Lekki Port LFTZ Enterprise (Concessionaire) to cover the investment of US$1.354 billion by the Concessionaire to fund the construction of a Deep-Sea Port at Lekki Lagos, Nigeria, on a Build, Own, Operate and Transfer basis, for forty-five years, for and on behalf of the Nigerian Ports Authority. Only $585 million (equivalent to ₦898,160,796,000.00) has been withdrawn from the Guarantee amount.

v. **Power Sector Contingent Liabilities - Put-Call Option Agreement**
Figures are based on Nigeria Bulk Electricity Trading Plc (NBET's) submissions on Put-Call option Agreements (PCOA) with Gencos.

vi. **Power Sector Contingent Liabilities – Partial Risk Guarantees**
Figures are based on NBET's submissions on Partial Risk Guarantees (PRG) issued to Gencos.

vii. **Payment Assurance Facility for Nigeria Bulk Electricity Trading (NBET) Plc**
FGN Guarantee to the Central Bank of Nigeria for providing ₦1,301,000,000,000.00 to the Nigeria Bulk Electricity Trading Plc (NBET) for settlement of invoices from Power Generation Companies. The Facility has been fully implemented and closed out.

viii. **Legacy FGN Exposure from PHCN Successor Companies**
Figures provided by BPE on FGN's exposure in respect of the debt component of the purchase price of the PHCN successor companies. US$2,538,430,000.00. The exposure has closed out and did not materialize.

ix. **NNPC – AKK Gas Pipeline Project**
FGN Guarantee for the Ajaokuta-Kaduna-Kano (AKK) Gas Pipeline Project undertaken by the Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC). The Guarantee was cancelled in 2023 due to non-utilization.

x. **Bank of Industry**
FGN Guarantee in respect of the 750 million Euro Bank of Industry (BOI) Eurobonds

xi. **Pension Arrears for MDAs**
Data provided by PENCOM to DMO: Outstanding Retirement Benefits Liability of the FGN for certain categories of its employees. The last employee would be retiring in 2039

CHAPTER NINE
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ON-LENT LOANS

The FGN through the DMO provides On-Lent Loans to various MDAs to support the development of critical sectors and promote growth and economic development. The total outstanding on-lent loans to MDAs as at December 31, 2023 stood at ₦171.09 billion.

9.1. Introduction

To address Nigeria's infrastructure deficits, the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) obtains loans through the Debt Management Office (DMO), which are then on-lent to various Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) for the execution of approved projects. Key sectors supported by these loans include transportation (roads and railways), agriculture, healthcare, education, and security, among others. The DMO manages these loans through signed Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with the MDAs to ensure timely and complete repayment, thereby reducing the risk of default.

9.2. Analysis of FGN's On-lent Loans to MDAs

Table 9.1 shows that the number of MDAs benefiting from the On-Lent loans were eleven (11) as at December 31, 2024 with the principal loan outstanding of ₦171.06 billion out of ₦220.62 billion. When compared to the principal outstanding of ₦171.09 billion as at December 31, 2023, it declined by ₦30 Million due to the repayment made by the Federal Capital Territory Administration for the ₦15 billion FGN Funding of Health and Education Projects in the FCT. The DMO carries out project monitoring visits to facilities funded by the On-Lent loans to ensure compliance and adequate utilization for purposes to which they were intended.

Table 9.1 Principal Outstanding on On-lent Loans as at December 31, 2024

S/N	MDA	FACILITY	LOAN AMOUNT (N)	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OUTSTANDING (N)
1	Federal Capital Territory Administration (FCTA)	₦15 billion FGN Funding of Health and Education Projects in the FCT	15,000,000,000.00	842,028,943.63
2	Federal Ministry of Finance (FMF)	₦6.3 billion Pioneer Consumer Car Finance Scheme for Public Servants	6,300,000,000.00	1,882,841,431.80
3	Federal Ministry of Transport (FMoT)	₦12.5 billion Nig. Railway Revitalization (25 Locomotives)	12,500,000,000.00	12,500,000,000.00
4	Ministry of Defence	₦35 billion Funding of Peace Keeping Operations	35,000,000,000.00	11,275,102,824.49
5	Ministry of Mines and Steel Development	₦2.24 billion Ajaokuta/NIOMCO Staff Salary Arrears	2,239,175,142.72	2,239,175,142.72
6	Nigerian Television Authority (NTA)	₦4.5 billion Loan for Upgrading of NTA's Broadcast Equipment's	4,500,000,000.00	2,431,265,480.82
7	Federal Capital Territory Administration (FCTA)	₦20 billion Seed Money for Infrastructural Development of Four Districts of the FCT	20,000,000,000.00	20,000,000,000.00
8	Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria (FMBN)	₦5 Billion for the development of the housing sector of the economy granted to FMBN.	5,000,000,000.00	5,000,000,000.00
9	Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE)	Settlement of ₦63.03 billion Loan Facility granted to Transcorp Plc for NITEL/MTEL Buy-Out	63,030,000,000.00	60,480,000,000.00
10	Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE)	NITEL/MTEL Terminal Benefits	54,552,000,000.00	52,002,000,000.00
11	Bank of Industry (BOI)	Indebtedness of the defunct Nig. Bank for Commerce and Industry to the FGN	2,500,711,000.00	2,410,293,267.05
TOTAL			**220,621,886,142.72**	**171,062,707,090.51**

Source: DMO

CHAPTER TEN

INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES

The new DMO 5th Strategic Plan, 2023-2027 prepared at the expiration of the 4th Strategic Plan 2018-2022 took into cognizance the evolving role of the DMO and the need to align public debt management activities with government economic policy. Formulated the MTDS 2024 – 2027 following the expiration of the MTDS 2020 – 2023, the 2023 Debt Sustainability Analysis is held constant for 2024, trainings for Staff and other external Stakeholders, as well as enhanced its business processes by improving the ICT infrastructure during the period under review. DMO continued efforts to ensure timely and accurate collation and publication of the sub-national domestic debt data in 2024 as well continued to build capacity of the Sub-nationals in Public Debt Management.

10.1. The DMO's 5th Strategic Plan, 2023-2027

The new Strategic plan was prepared at the expiration of the 4th Strategic plan in 2022. The Strategic goals for the 5th Strategic plan are:

i. Achieve the Targets in the Debt Management Strategy compatible with the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) 2024-2026 and National Development Plan (NDP) 2021-2025;

ii. To strengthen mechanisms and systems for more effective monitoring and management of the total public debt to identify threats to public debt sustainability at all tiers of government;

iii. Deploy appropriate Technology and Processes that will enable the DMO deliver on its mandate (products and services) more effectively;

iv. Structure the DMO's activities to align with its evolving role and complemented by Human resources with the required competencies to deliver up-to date debt management services;

v. Enhance the DMO Brand;

vi. Employ off-Balance sheet product to support Economic development, and

vii. Proactively manage the Cost and Risks of the Public Debt Portfolio and Credit Risk associated with On-lent loans.

10.2. Debt Sustainability Analysis (2024)

The 2023 MAC DSA Exercise was conducted by the DMO from December 18-22, 2023 in conjunction with other stakeholders, namely: the Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning (FMFBNP), Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), Budget Office of the Federation (BOF), National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), and the Office of the Accountant-General of the

Federation (OAGF). The World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) also participated in the exercise.

The 2023 MAC-DSA has identified the fact that Nigeria's Public Debt is vulnerable to Revenue. In addition, following the new exchange rate regime, which resulted in the devaluation of Naira, exchange rate risk is another key factor to monitor in order to ensure that Public Debt is sustainable. Substantial increase in Government revenue, moderation in fiscal deficits and new borrowings with lower interest rates and stable foreign exchange rate would support a sustainable Public Debt path in the medium to long-term for Nigeria.

10.3 Medium Term Debt Strategy (MTDS)

The Debt Management Office (DMO) in collaboration with relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) of the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) formulated the MTDS 2024 – 2027 (pages 1 – 29 of file), following the expiration of the MTDS 2020 – 2023 (pages 30 – 80 of file). The World Bank and International Monetary Fund (WB/IMF) provided Technical Support during the Workshop.

The MTDS is formulated every four years by the DMO. It seeks to link the borrowing operations of the FGN to Nigeria's macroeconomic framework to ensure sustainable debt levels. The MTDS 2024 – 2027 was initially formulated in March 2024 using the macroeconomic projections in the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) 2024 – 2026 but had to be updated, following the volatile macroeconomic environment in 2024, occasioned by fluctuations in exchange rate. The update was done using the projected macroeconomic data in the approved MTEF 2025 – 2027 and 2025 Appropriation Act to reflect current realities.

10.3.1 MTDS 2020 – 2023

A review of the performance of the MTDS 2020-2023 in terms of the Cost and Risk Indicators of the FGN Debt Portfolio as at December 31, 2023, and compared with the set Targets are shown in Table 1. The position for December 31, 2024 is also provided for ease of comparison.

Table 10.1: Review of the Performance of the MTDS 2020 – 2023 and Position as at Dec. 31, 2024

S/N	Indicator	Targets	Actual					Remarks
		2020-2023	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
1	Fiscal Sustainability i. Total Public Debt/GDP	Max. 40%	21.61%	22.80%	23.20%	40.57%	53.72%	The increase in the Debt/GDP ratio was due to the inclusion of ₦30 trillion Ways and Means Advances at the CBN and exchange rate fluctuation. It however, stayed within the MAC-DSF threshold and ECOWAS Convergence Threshold of 70% respectively. The DMO has proposed a new Target of 60% which is pending approval.
	ii. Sovereign Guarantees/GDP	Max. 5%	2.75%	2.64%	1.88%	2.19%	2.09%	On Target as at December 31, 2023 and 2024.
2	Portfolio Composition i. Domestic: External Debt mix.	Max 70: Max 30	61:39	60:40	60:40	61:39	50.50	The increase in the External Debt in 2023 and 2024 was due to the devaluation of the Naira.
	ii. Domestic Debt. Long Term: Short Term	Min 75: Max 25	73:17	80:20	80:20	88:12	83:17	The Domestic Debt Target mix of 75:25 was exceeded in December 2023 and remains on track in December 2024.
3	Refinancing Risk i. Average Time to Maturity (Years)	Min. 10 Years	10.74 Years	10.28 Years	9.70 Years	12.32 Years	10.88 Years	Exceeded Target
	ii. Variable Rate Debt as % of Total Debt	Less than 5%	2.75%	2.90%	3.16%	2.66%	3.94%	Within the Target
	iii. Debt maturing in 1 year as % of total debt	Max. 20%	14.50%	14.60%	14.37%	10.44%	13.80%	Within the Target

Source: DMO

10.3.2 Process for Determination of the Debt Management Strategy

Four (4) Alternative Debt Strategies were formulated and simulated using the WB/IMF MTDS Analytical Tool to assess cost-risk trade-offs and Table 2 presents the results of the simulation exercise of the Four (4) Alternative Strategies.

Table 10.2: Summary of the Results of the four (4) Strategies

Risk Indicators		2024	As at end 2027			
		Baseline	S1	S2	S3	S4
Nominal debt as %of GDP		52.25	38.55	38.14	38.64	39.02
Present value debt as % of GDP		49.46	36.88	36.08	37.11	37.34
Interest payment as % of GDP		3.75	4.17	3.93	4.19	4.44
Implied Interest Rate (%)		7.18	12.90	12.24	13.19	13.94
Refinancing Risk	Debt maturing in 1yr (% of Total)	13.91	12.71	8.16	11.50	17.72
	Debt maturing in 1yr (% of GDP)	6.95	4.90	3.11	4.44	6.91
	ATM External Portfolio (Years)	9.43	8.93	9.75	8.63	9.09

	ATM Domestic Portfolio (Years)	12.64	10.47	10.75	8.84	7.94
	ATM Total Portfolio (Years)	11.05	9.82	10.32	8.76	8.37
Interest Rate Risk	ATR (years)	10.74	9.59	10.13	8.54	8.14
	Debt refixing in 1yr (% of Total)	17.73	15.60	10.79	14.34	20.68
	Fixed rate debt including NTBs (% of Total)	95.94	96.93	97.18	96.98	96.86
	NTBs (% of Total)	9.18	8.50	3.94	7.44	13.69
FX Risk	FX debt as % of Total Debt	51.75	42.26	42.61	39.76	37.50
	ST FX debt as % of Reserves	8.33	7.28	7.28	7.28	7.28

Source: MTDS Analytical Tool

Based on the results above, S2 is preferred and recommended for approval because it utilises higher concessional borrowing compared to borrowing from commercial sources in terms of external borrowing. It projects significant reduction in the Issuance of short-term securities (NTBs) relative to medium-to-long term securities, in the case of borrowing from domestic Sources. It also includes introduction of new products, such as Environmental Social and Governance (ESG) Compliant Securities and Issuance of Sukuk in the International Capital Market (ICM). Further analysis of the results shows S2 having optimum cost-risk tradeoffs due to the following:

i. Lower debt levels relative to other Strategies, with nominal debt-to-GDP at 38.14% and PV of debt-to-GDP at 36.08%.
ii. Lower Interest payments at 3.93% of the GDP compared to other Strategies.
iii. Lower Implied Interest Rate (cost of borrowing) at 12.24% compared to other Strategies.
iv. Lower Refinancing Risk, with 8.16% of total debt maturing within a year compared to other Strategies.

However, S2 presents higher FX risk with FX Debt at 42.61% of the Total Public Debt by end 2027 relative to other Strategies.

10.3.3 Debt Management Targets

In line with best practice, the DMO has set Debt Management Targets in MTDS 2024-2027 approved by the FEC, that will guide the public debt management operations during the period. Annual reviews are advised to adjust for macroeconomic changes which may affect the implementation. Table 3 outlines the proposed Targets.

Table 10.3: MTDS 2024-2027 End Period Targets

		End-Dec. 2024	MTDS 2024 – 2027 Targets	Remarks
Fiscal Sustainability	Nominal Debt as % of GDP	52.25	60	The Debt/GDP Ratio which was 40.57% as at Dec. 31, 2023 stood at 52.25% as at Dec. 31 2024, due to movements in Exchange Rate, New Borrowings to fund the 2024 Budget, and securitization of additional N7.3trillion Ways and Means
	Interest Payment as % of GDP	3.75	Max. 4.5	New Target
	Sovereign Guarantees/GDP (%)	2.09%	Max. 5	Maintain Target set in MTDS 2020-2023
Debt Portfolio Composition	Domestic: External Debt Mix.	48:52	55:45	Based on the projected Debt Stock composition under S2, a 55:45 composition is advised
	Domestic Debt – Long Term vs.		Min 75: Max 25	Maintain Target set in MTDS 2020-
Refinancing Risk	Debt maturing in 1yr (% of total Debt)	13.91	Max. 15	The Strategy is to minimize short term debt.
	Debt maturing in 1yr (% of GDP)	6.95	Max. 5	New Target
	Average Time to Maturity Total Portfolio (years)	11.05	Min. 10	Maintain Target set in MTDS 2020-2023
Interest Rate Risk	Average Time to Refixing (years)	10.74	Min. 10	New Target i.e. not in previous MTDS
	Debt refixing in 1yr (% of total)	17.73	Max. 15	New Target i.e. not in previous MTDS
	Nigerian Treasury Bills (% of total)	9.18	Max. 10	New Target i.e. not in previous MTDS
FX Risk	FX debt as % of total	51.75	Max. 45	New Target i.e. not in previous MTDS
	Short Term FX debt as % of External Reserves	8.33	Max. 10	New Target i.e. not in previous MTDS

Source: MTDS Analytical Tool

10.3. DMO's Supervisory Board Activities

The Vice President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria is the Statutory Chairman of the DMO Supervisory Board, with the Honourable Minister of Finance as Vice Chairman. The other members include; the Attorney-General of the Federation and Honourable Minister of Justice, Chief Economic Adviser to the President, Governor of the CBN, Accountant-General of the Federation, and the Director-General of DMO, who doubles as the Secretary to the Board. The DMO Supervisory Board meeting did not hold in the period under review.

10.4. Staffing Issues

10.4.1. Staff Exit

In 2024, a total of four (4) members of staff exited the DMO in compliance with statutory provisions of the Public Service Rules. Two exited upon attaining mandatory retirement age

of sixty (60) years, while the other two, retired in line with the 8-year tenure rules under the Revised Public Service Rules, 2021.

10.4.2. Recruitment of Staff

There was no recruitment of new staff into the DMO in 2024.

10.4.3. Repositioning/Redeployment Exercise

With the exit of the Director, Organisational Resourcing Department (ORD), the Head, Policy, Strategy and Risk Management Department (PSRMD) was redeployed to Head the ORD, while the Team Leader, Policy and Strategy Unit of the PSRMD was elevated to head the PSRMD in acting capacity. Accordingly, seven (7) other members of staff were redeployed across departments for effective and efficient job delivery. Meanwhile, Assistant Director, Domestic Debt resigned his appointment from the service the Debt Management Office in the year under review.

10.4.4. Staff Promotion Exercise

The 2024 Promotion Exercise was conducted successfully for all Candidates. The outcome of the exercise showed that Fourteen (14) officers were promoted to different Grade Levels. One (1) Deputy Director (GL 16) was promoted to the rank of Director (GL 17); four (4) Assistant Directors (GL 15) were promoted to the rank of Deputy Director (GL 16); Four (4) Chief Operations Officers (GL 14) were promoted to Assistant Directors (GL 15), while Five (5) Operations Officers I (GL 9) were promoted to the rank of Senior Operations Officers (GL 10).

10.4.5. Training for DMO's External Stakeholders

As part of its External Stakeholders training programme, the DMO supplemented the participation of some members of the Senate Committee on Foreign and Local Debt, the House Committee on Loans, Aids and Debt Management, and one Staff each in the Secretariats of both Committees in 2024, in the Joint World Bank-Westminster Foundation for Democracy/WAIFEM Parliament and Public Debt Management Round Table Discussion in Koforidua, Ghana.

10.4.6 DMO Staff Training

All members of staff participated in relevant trainings, in accordance with their training needs from the second to the fourth quarter of the year. The Trainings were carried out between February and December, 2024 in the following areas: -

- Islamic Finance;
- Training on Meridian System;
- Succession Planning & Change Management;
- Implementing Government Debt Management Strategies;
- Design Government Debt Management Strategies;
- Fiscal Policy Analysis;
- Liability Management;
- Debt Management Performance Assessment (DEMPA);
- Public Debt Management;
- Enhancing Efficiency and Effectiveness in the Administration of Public Resources – The Role of the Internal Auditor;
- Strategic Organisational Management;
- Communication Skills and Team Building for Effective Organisational Development;
- Budget Monitoring and Evaluation: Legislative Oversight and Effective Governance;
- Improving State-Owned Enterprise Sustainable Debt Management;
- Strengthening Financial Reporting in Nigeria's Commercial Public Sector Entities through Full IFRS Adoption;
- Entrepreneurship Development Programme for Retiring Officers;
- Business and Financial Writing Skills;
- Corruption Risk Assessment;
- Leadership Techniques for Building Performance in organisation,
- Organisational Behaviour and Business Communication; and,
- Course on Work Ethics, Productivity and Safety/Security Awareness for Drivers, VIP Security Officers.

10.5 Sub-National Debt Management Activities

10.5.1 Capacity Building for Sub-National

The State Action on Business Enabling Reforms (SABER) Program, a performance-based intervention program jointly implemented by the Federal Ministry of Finance, the Secretariat of the Presidential Enabling Business Environment Council (PEBEC), Debt Management Office (DMO) and the (NGF) Secretariat, supported by financing from the World Bank became effective on May 1, 2024. The program seeks to improve the sub-national business enabling environment in the participating States of the Federation and FCT. The duration of the program is three (3) years and the Program eligibility criteria (EC) for the participating States are:

Annual State budget, prepared under national Chart of Accounts, approved by the State Assembly and published online by end January the next year (Former SFTAS EC);

Annual audited financial statement, prepared in accordance with IPSAS, submitted to the State Assembly and published by July the next year (Former SFTAS EC); and,

Annual State Debt Sustainability Analysis and Debt Management Strategy Report (SDSA-DMSR) published end-December as per the criteria set in the verification protocol (former SFTAS DLI),

The Debt Management Office, as one of the implementing agencies provide technical assistance to participating States on Sub-national Debt Sustainability Analysis and Debt Management Strategy Report (SDSA-DMSR) to enable the States conduct the exercise, prepare and publish the Reports on their Websites by end of December in each year as per the criteria set in the verification protocol.

10.5.2. Successes of the SABER Program in 2024

The DMO during the year provided capacity building trainings and technical assistance to states supported by the World Bank (WB) which resulted in all 36 states and FCT meeting the minimum qualifying criteria. By this, the following were achieved:

1. **Improved Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA) Framework**

The program facilitated the adoption of a more robust DSA framework by sub-national governments. States were trained to assess debt sustainability, considering key indicators such as debt-to-GDP ratio, debt service-to-revenue ratio, and liquidity risk measures.

2. **Enhanced Debt Management Strategy (DMS)**

Several states successfully developed and implemented Debt Management Strategies tailored to their fiscal realities. This has improved transparency, efficiency, and risk management in states' borrowing and debt servicing.

3. **Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening**

Through the SABER program, state debt management offices (SDMOs) received technical assistance and capacity building training on best practices in debt management and preparation of Debt Sustainability Analysis & Debt Management Strategy report, this was achieved through the following:

- Successful conduct of sensitization workshop on the role of DMO in the SABER Program for the 36 States and FCT.

- Shared the revised 2024 DSA-DMS toolkit to the 36 States and FCT as well as the notes and Report Template which enabled the States analyze and report on their debt sustainability and debt management strategies.

- On-demand Advisory Services on Sub-national DSA-DMS - The DMO-SABER team collaborated with the World Bank Group in providing technical support and advisory services to the States on the 2024 DSA-DMS Excel Template and Reporting Template.

- Published 2024 DSA-DMS Report: all States and the FCT completed their 2024 DSA-DMS templates, prepared and published reports, signed off by their Honorable Commissioners of Finance, and shared the links with the DMO and the World Bank for accessibility, reporting and documentation purposes.

10.6 Collation and Publication of Sub-National Domestic Debt Data

The synergy between the DMO and the sub-nationals results in quarterly publications of the Domestic Debt data of the thirty-six (36) States and the FCT. The States and FCT domestic debt data are reported as part of the Total Public Debt Stock, thus providing a comprehensive picture of Nigeria's Public Debt portfolio for the DMO's stakeholders and the general public.

The breakdown of the Domestic Debt Stock of the 36 States and the FCT as seen in the Table below shows that Lagos, Rivers and Ogun States had the highest domestic debt outstanding as at end December 2024. Lagos accounted for ₦900.19 billion (22.69%), while Rivers and Ogun States accounted for N364.39 billion or 9.18% and ₦ 211.86 bn or 5.34% respectively. The States with the lowest domestic debt were Jigawa with ₦1.329billion or (0.03%), Ondo with ₦12.876 billion or (0.32%) and Kebbi with ₦15.222 billion.

Table 10.4 Total Domestic Debt of the 36 States and the FCT as at December 31,2024

SN	STATE	DEBT STOCK (N)	PERCENTAGE (%)
1	ABIA	66,078,662,682.98	1.67
2	ADAMAWA	81,232,719,282.98	2.05
3	AKWA IBOM	122,193,037,697.65	3.08
4	ANAMBRA	28,684,540,143.05	0.72
5	BAUCHI	143,948,069,260.24	3.63
6	BAYELSA	82,722,072,815.09	2.08
7	BENUE	122,575,619,594.08	3.09
8	BORNO	27,914,959,613.76	0.70
9	CROSS-RIVER	118,134,026,523.31	2.98
10	DELTA	199,575,659,736.39	5.03
11	EBONYI	18,112,026,850.56	0.46
12	EDO	112,998,966,385.30	2.85
13	EKITI	53,528,717,341.06	1.35
14	ENUGU	119,284,430,106.62	3.01
15	GOMBE	89,241,389,619.79	2.25
16	IMO	126,144,102,593.35	3.18
17	JIGAWA	1,329,234,426.88	0.03
18	KADUNA	25,764,761,060.10	0.65
19	KANO	60,649,754,463.22	1.53
20	KATSINA	25,679,586,232.65	0.65
21	KEBBI	15,222,009,996.95	0.38
22	KOGI	41,587,578,673.55	1.05
23	KWARA	59,078,849,493.01	1.49
24	LAGOS	900,191,716,363.58	22.69
25	NASARAWA	26,597,217,075.38	0.67
26	NIGER	140,739,523,757.12	3.55
27	OGUN	211,860,195,068.71	5.34
28	ONDO	12,876,176,042.46	0.32
29	OSUN	84,266,880,137.42	2.12
30	OYO	89,908,362,124.03	2.27
31	PLATEAU	94,088,741,500.68	2.37
32	RIVERS	364,393,017,734.54	9.18
33	SOKOTO	55,409,834,144.35	1.40
34	TARABA	81,387,745,236.16	2.05
35	YOBE	42,055,410,877.07	1.06
36	ZAMFARA	59,044,383,851.89	1.49
37	FCT	63,557,338,984.16	1.60
Total		**3,968,057,317,490.13**	**100**

Source: DMO

Notes:

i. *Domestic Debt Data Report is generated from the signed-off submissions received from the 36 States of the Federation and Federal Capital Territory (FCT).*

ii. *Domestic Debt Stock for Thirty-Six (36) States and the FCT are as at December 31,2024.*

10.6.2 Review of the Activities of the Debt Management in the Sub-Nationals

As a result of additional efforts and strategy employed, the SPD in the year under review, achieved completeness of Domestic Debt Data as all the 36 States and the FCT submitted their domestic debt stock as and when due compared to previous years.

10.7 ICT Infrastructure

In the bid to further consolidate on the gains made in the adoption of ICT as a tool to enhance the DMO's business process, the following milestones were achieved in 2024;

- The DMO IT Digital Transformation Project was almost completed as at December 31, 2024. The only remaining task under this project is the redesigning of the Bond Auction System. The project redesign has been completed and was successful. The Test Auction was successfully executed in January and February 2025 FGN Bond Auction, while the Live Production Auction using the new application is to be done in the March and April 2025 FGN Bond Auction.

- The DMO is now using the updated Commonwealth Meridian Version 2.4 Application for Debt Recording and Management Exercises. This was successful after completing the tasks of updating and validating the Meridian Database as at December 31, 2024. The project completion, training and knowledge sharing by Commonwealth Secretariat is expected between Quarter 2 to 3 of 2025.

- The DMO Website was fully supported and maintained with regular data updates. All information and updates were successfully carried out on the website and DMO pages on the social media within the year under review. This has continued to improve the DMO's outreach to the public and stakeholders. The full migration to the upgraded DMO website is to be completed in the 2nd Quarter of 2025.

- The DMO's Wide Area Network (WAN) is fully secured with Sophos Firewall, while the Local Area Network (LAN) and the Workstations are secured with the configuration and integration of the Acronis Antivirus. It comes with a lot of additional features over the Sophos Anti-Virus.

- The DMO maintained its external and internal communication with relevant stakeholders using the provided IT Tools of Govmail, Virtual Meeting Interfaces and IT Telephony System. These systems enable the organization to communicate easily with external stakeholders from anywhere around the world.

ICT Services were maintained optimally with over 95% uptime thus contributing significantly in the DMO's achievement of its objectives in 2024.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND ACCOUNTS

Debt Management Office

Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

DEBT MANAGEMENT OFFICE NIGERIA
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

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Corporate information

Supervisory Board

Chairman	**Sen Kashim Shettima** Vice President, Federal Republic of Nigeria
Vice Chairman	**Olawale Edun** Hon. Minister of Finance, Budget and National Planning
Member	**Lateef Fagbemi** Attorney General of the Federation
Member	Chief Economic Adviser to the President
Member	**Dr. Shamsedeen Babatunde Ogunjimi** Accountant General of the Federation
Member	**Olayemi Cardoso** Governor, Central Bank of Nigeria
Member/Secretary	**Patience Oniha** Director - General & Chief Executive, DMO

Principal Officers

Patience Oniha	Director - General
Monday Usiade	Director, Market Development Department
Maraizu Nwankwo	Director, Debt Recording and Settlement Department
Elizabeth Ekpenyong	Director, Strategic Programmes Department
Sani Kolo Abubakar	Director, Organisational Resourcing Department
Omar Maryam Shehu	Acting Head, Policy Strategy & Risk Management Department

Registered Office

Ist Floor, NDIC Building
Plot 447/448 Constitution Avenue
Central Business District, Garki - Abuja

Independent auditor

KPMG Professional Services
KPMG Tower
Bishop Aboyade Cole Street
Victoria Island
PMB 40014, Falomo
Lagos

Principal banker

Central Bank of Nigeria

Financial Highlights

	31-Dec-24 ₦' 000	31-Dec-23 ₦' 000	Change ₦' 000	%
Statement of financial position				
Property, Plant and Equipment	317,977	324,670	(6,693)	(2)
Intangible asset	12,473	17,463	(4,990)	(29)
Other receivables	77,832	122,133	(44,301)	(36)
Prepayments	4,125	2,640	1,485	56
Cash and Cash equivalents	14,930,284	4,463,592	10,466,693	234
Total Assets	**15,342,692**	**4,930,498**	**10,412,194**	**211**
Liabilities				
Account payables and accruals	401,201	371,263	29,938	8
Total Liabilities	**401,201**	**371,263**	**29,938**	**8**
Net Assets	**14,941,491**	**4,559,235**	**10,382,256**	**203**
Equity				
Capital fund	665,033	602,360	62,673	10
Accumulated financial performance	14,276,458	3,956,875	10,319,583	261
Total Equity	**14,941,491**	**4,559,235**	**10,382,256**	**228**
Statement of Financial Performance				
Total income	17,762,191	3,718,814	14,043,377	378
Total expenditure	7,442,608	4,267,420	3,175,187	74
Surplus/(Deficit)	**10,319,583**	**(548,606)**	**17,218,564**	**(1,981)**

Report of the Supervisory Board

1 Financial statements

The Supervisory Board of Debt Mangement Office ("DMO") present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 to the public. The report discloses the state of affairs of the Office.

2 Legal form and address

The Debt Management Office (DMO) was established by the Federal Government of Nigeria on 4 October 2000 to centrally coordinate and manage Nigeria's public debt. The Office was initially created administratively and subsequently given statutory backing by the Debt Management Office (Establishment, etc.) Act, 2003, which formalized its existence and functions. The DMO is a statutory government agency operating under the supervision of the Federal Ministry of Finance and is responsible for managing the Federal Government's domestic and external debt obligations. The Office is domiciled in Nigeria.

3 Principal activities

The Debt Management Office (DMO) is responsible for the central coordination and management of Nigeria's public debt. Its principal activities include advising the Federal Government on debt strategy and borrowing plans, maintaining a comprehensive database of domestic and external debt, and managing the issuance of government securities such as Federal Government bonds, Treasury bills, and Sukuk. The DMO also negotiates and services external loans, ensures timely debt servicing, conducts risk analysis to maintain debt sustainability, and provides debt-related information to support fiscal policy formulation and transparency.

4 Supervisory Board and their statutory positions

The following are the supervisory board that held office as at 31 December 2024:

Name	Designation	Position
Sen. Kashim Shettima	Chairman	Vice President, Federal Republic of Nigeria
Olawale Edun	Vice Chairman	Hon. Minister of Finance
Sen. Abubakar Atiku Bagudu	Vice Chairman	Hon. Minister of Budget and National Planning
Lateef Fagbemi	Member	Attorney - General of the Federation
Olayemi Cardoso	Member	Governor, Central Bank of Nigeria
Dr. Oluwatoyin Sakirat Madein	Member	Ag Accountant General of the Federation.

None of the supervisory board had any interest in the equity of the entity as at 31 December 2024 and as at the date of this report.

5 Going Concern

In the opinion of the Supervisory Board, the state of DMO's affairs was satisfactory and no events have occurred since the financial position date which would affect the financial statements as presented

6 Property and Equipment

Information relating to changes in property and equipment is given in Note 21a to the financial statements. In the supervisory board's opinion, the disclosures regarding DMO's properties are in line with the accounting policy of the entity.

7 Operating results

The summarised results are presented below:

	31 December 2024 N'000	31 December 2023 N'000
Total Income	17,762,191	3,718,814
Total Expenditure	7,442,608	4,267,420
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	**10,319,583**	**(548,606)**

8 Format of the Financial Statements

The Financial Statements are presented in accordance with the reporting and presentation requirements of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards; in compliance with the Financial Reporting Council Act No 6, 2011.

9 Events after the reporting period

There were no events after the reporting period which could have a material effect on the financial position of the Office as at 31 December 2024 which have not been recognised or diclosed.

Report of the Supervisory Board Cont'd

10 Donations
There was no donations during the year

11 Equal employment opportunity
The Office pursues an equal employment opportunity policy. It does not discriminate against any person on the ground of race, religion, color, or physical disability

12 Training and development
The Office places great emphasis on the training and development of its staff and other stakeholders and believes that its employees are its greatest assets. Training courses are geared towards the developmental needs of staff and the improvement of their skills set to face the increasing challenges in the financial sector.

13 Health, safety and welfare at work
DMO prioritizes the health, safety and welfare of its employees in their place of work.

14 Internal Control over Financial Reporting (ICFR)
In accordance with Sec. 7(2f) of the Financial Reporting Council Act , 2011 (as amended); and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria's Guidance on Management Report on Internal Control. Debt Managenent Office (DMO) is required to assess and report on the effectiveness of Internal Control over Financial Reporting. However, the office (DMO) obtained a waiver on 7 March 2026 for the assessment and reporting of Internal Control over financial reporting for the year ended 31 December 2024.

15 Auditors
Messrs. KPMG Professional Services have indicated their willingness to continue in the office in accordance with the extant rules governing the audit of the Federal Government owned Agencies and Parastatals.



Patience Oniha
Director-General and Secretary to the Supervisory Board
FRC/2018/ICAN/00000018421

30 June 2026

Responsibility of the Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board accept responsibility for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards and in the manner required by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011 (as amended) and the Debt Management Office Establishment Act 2003.

The Supervisory Board further accept responsibility for maintaining adequate accounting records as required by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011 (as amended) and the Debt Management Office Establishment Act 2003 and for such internal control as the Supervisory Board determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

The Supervisory Board have made an assessment of the office's ability to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe the Company will not remain a going concern in the year ahead.

Patience Oniha
FRC/2018/ICAN/00000018421
Director General/ Chief Executive Officer
30 June 2026

Feyisayo Olumide-akinyemi
FRC/2025/PRO/ICAN/001/732531
Head, Finance and Accounts
30 June 2026

KPMG Professional Services
KPMG Tower
Bishop Aboyade Cole Street
Victoria Island
PMB 40014, Falomo
Lagos

Telephone 234 (201) 271 8955
234 (201) 271 8599
Internet home.kpmg/ng

Independent Auditor's Report

To the of the Supervisory Board of Debt Management Office

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Debt Management Office (The DMO) , which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024;
- the statements of financial performance;
- the statement of changes in net assets/equity;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended,
- the statement of comparison of budget and actual and
- the notes, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the the DMO as at 31 December 2024, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance withIPSAS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSAS Accounting Standards) and in the manner required by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011 (as amended).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the the DMO in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (IESBA Code), as applicable to audits of the financial statements of public interest entities, together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to audits of the financial statements of public interest entities in Nigeria. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

The Supervisory Board are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Corporate Information, Supervisory Board Report, Statement of Supervisory Board Responsibilities, and Other National Disclosures but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

KPMG Professional Services, a partnership registered in Nigeria and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee.

Registered in Nigeria No BN 986925

A list of partners is available for inspection at the firm's address.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Supervisory Board for the financial statements

The Supervisory Board are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IPSAS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSAS Accounting Standards) and in the manner required by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011 (as amended) and for such internal control as the Supervisory Board determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Supervisory Board are responsible for assessing the DMO's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Supervisory Board either intend to liquidate the DMO or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the DMO's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Supervisory Board.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Supervisory Board' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the the DMO's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our

auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the DMO to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Supervisory Board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Signed:

Elijah Oladunmoye, FCA

FRC/*2013/PRO/ICAN/004/00000019769*

For: KPMG Professional Services

Chartered Accountants

2 September 2026

Lagos, Nigeria.



Statement of financial performance

	Notes	2024 ₦' 000	2023 ₦' 000
Income			
Appropriation/Subventions	8	1,393,764	890,123
FGN bond floatation receipts	9	16,337,242	2,772,667
Other income	10	31,184	56,024
Total Income		**17,762,191**	**3,718,814**
Expenditure			
Operating expenses	11	557,530	285,937
Personnel cost	12	925,935	750,899
SFTAS expenses	13	58,433	136,948
		1,541,898	**1,173,784**
Other expenditures			
Bank charges	14	486	447
FGN bond floatation expenses	15	5,862,524	3,093,086
Return to consolidated revenue fund	16	37,701	104
		5,900,710	**3,093,636**
Total expenditure		**7,442,608**	**4,267,420**
Surplus/(Deficit) for the period		**10,319,583**	**(548,606)**

Statement of financial position	Notes	31-Dec-24 ₦' 000	31-Dec-23 ₦' 000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant & Equipment	24	317,977	324,670
Intangible asset	25	12,473	17,463
		330,451	**342,133**
Current assets			
Other receivables	17	77,832	122,133
Prepayments	18	4,125	2,640
Cash and Cash equivalents	19	14,930,284	4,463,592
		15,012,241	**4,588,365**
Total assets		**15,342,692**	**4,930,498**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Account payables and accruals	20	401,201	371,263
		401,201	**371,263**
Net assets			
Capital Fund	23	665,033	602,360
Reserves		14,276,458	3,956,875
Total net assets		**14,941,491**	**4,559,235**
Total net assets and liabilities		**15,342,692**	**4,930,498**

The accompanying notes in pages 16-29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the suprervisory board on 30 June 2026 and were signed on behalf of the Supervisory board by:

Patience Oniha
FRC/2018/ICAN/00000018421
Director General/ Chief Executive Officer
30 June 2026

Feyisayo Olumide-akinyemi
FRC/2025/PRO/ICAN/001/732531
Head, Finance and Accounts
30 June 2026

Statement of changes in net assets for the year ended 31 december 2024

	Capital Fund ₦' 000	Reserve ₦' 000	Total ₦' 000
Balance as at 1st January 2024	602,360	3,956,875	4,559,235
Capital receipt	62,673	-	62,673
Surplus for the year	-	10,319,583	10,319,583
Balance at 31 December 2024	**665,033**	**14,276,458**	**14,941,491**

Statement of changes in net assets for the year ended 31 december 2023

	Capital Fund ₦' 000	Reserve ₦' 000	Total ₦' 000
Balance as at 1st January 2023	495,715	4,505,481	5,001,196
Capital receipt	106,644	-	106,644
Deficit for the year	-	(548,606)	(548,606)
Balance at 31 December 2023	**602,360**	**3,956,875**	**4,559,235**

The significant accounting policies on pages 18 to 20 and the accompanying explanatory notes on pages 21 to 26 form integral parts of these Financial Statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

	Notes	2024 ₦' 000	2023 ₦' 000
Cash Flows from Operating activities:			
Inflows			
Cash received from Appropriation/Subventions	8	1,393,764	890,123
FGN Bond floatation receipts	9	16,337,242	2,772,667
Cash received from Refunds	10a,10b	31,184	17,391
Cash paid to operating expenses	11a, 11b	(454,849)	(181,805)
Cash paid for Personnel cost	12	(925,935)	(750,899)
Cash paid for SFTAS expenses	13	(58,433)	(136,948)
Cash paid for Bank charges	14	(486)	(447)
Cash paid for FGN Bond floatation expenses	15	(5,862,524)	(3,093,086)
Cash paid as return to consolidated revenue fund	16	(37,701)	(104)
Cash received from/ (paid) to other receivables	27	44,301	(67,916)
Cash received from/(paid) to suppliers	26	29,938	(28,799)
Cash paid for prepaid expenses	28	(1,485)	-
Net Cash flow from operating activities		**10,495,019**	**(579,822)**
Cash Flow from Investing activities:			
Purchase of Property Plant & Equipment	24	(91,000)	(77,478)
Purchase of Intangible asset	25	-	(19,957)
Net Cash Flow from Investing activities		**(91,000)**	**(97,435)**
Cash Flow from Financing activities:			
Capital fund received	23a	62,673	106,644
Net Cash Flow from Financing activities:		**62,673**	**106,644**
Net decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalent		10,466,692	(570,612)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		4,463,592	4,995,571
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	10	-	38,633
Cash and Cash Equivalent at 31 December	19	**14,930,284**	**4,463,592**

STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS 2024				
	A	B	C	D
	FINAL BUDGET (APPROPRIATION ACT)	BUDGET RELEASES	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE	BUDGET PERFORMANCE FINAL BUDGET:EXPENDITURE (A-C)
PERSONNEL	925,934,803.17	925,934,803.17	925,934,803.17	-
OVERHEAD				
MAINTENANCE OF OFFICE FURNITURE	1,000,000.00	916,200.00	916,200.00	83,800.00
NEWSPAPERS	1,500,000.00	1,406,756.25	1,406,756.25	93,243.75
LOCAL TRAVEL & TRANSPORT: TRAINING	30,000,000.00	29,903,824.72	29,903,824.72	96,175.28
REFRESHMENT & MEALS	100,000,000.00	99,927,816.20	99,927,816.20	72,183.80
HONORARIUM & SITTING ALLOWANCE	1,000,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	920,000.00
LOCAL TRAVEL & TRANSPORT: OTHERS	60,000,000.00	59,958,296.99	59,958,296.99	41,703.01
DRUGS & MEDICAL SUPPLIES	208,000.00	0.00	0.00	208,000.00
MAINTENANCE OF OFFICE BUILDING / RESIDENTIAL QTRS	40,000,000.00	39,200,288.00	39,200,288.00	799,712.00
LOCAL TRAINING	48,474,627.75	47,826,250.00	47,826,250.00	648,377.75
OFFICE RENT	15,320,981.75	15,320,981.75	15,320,981.75	-
INTERNET ACCESS CHARGES	3,000,000.00	2,680,438.42	2,680,438.42	319,561.58
MAINTENANCE OF MOTOR VEHICLE / TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	15,000,000.00	5,840,351.08	5,840,351.08	9,159,648.92
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY CONSULTING	1,100,000.00	818,993.75	818,993.75	281,006.25
UNIFORMS & OTHER CLOTHING	3,600,000.00	3,332,000.00	3,332,000.00	268,000.00
PUBLICITY & ADVERTISEMENTS	3,000,000.00	2,031,515.59	2,031,515.59	968,484.41
POSTAGES & COURIER SERVICES	1,112,868.21	821,728.06	821,728.06	291,140.15
WELFARE PACKAGES	15,000,000.00	14,145,502.62	14,145,502.62	854,497.38
OFFICE STATIONERIES / COMPUTER CONSUMABLES	58,919,018.25	57,410,910.00	57,410,910.00	1,508,108.25
SECURITY CHARGES	1,300,000.00	0.00	0.00	1,300,000.00
MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL COST	30,040,000.00	27,720,000.00	27,720,000.00	2,320,000.00
MAINTENANCE OF OFFICE / IT EQUIPMENTS	1,500,000.00	1,024,000.00	1,024,000.00	476,000.00
AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS	18,500,000.00	5,676,000.00	5,676,000.00	12,824,000.00
SUBSCRIPTION TO PROFESSIONAL BODIES	3,050,000.00	2,771,650.58	2,771,650.58	278,349.42
TELEPHONE CHARGES	5,204,000.00	4,775,000.00	4,775,000.00	429,000.00
PRINTING OF NON SECURITY DOCUMENTS	5,000,000.00	4,998,990.00	4,998,990.00	1,010.00
INSURANCE PREMIUM	5,000,000.00	1,541,127.05	1,541,127.05	3,458,872.95
TOTAL OF OVERHEAD COST	**467,829,495.96**	**430,128,621.06**	**430,128,621.06**	**37,700,874.90**
TOTAL RECURRENT EXPENDITURE	**1,393,764,299.13**	**1,356,063,424.23**	**1,356,063,424.23**	**37,700,874.90**
CAPITAL				
COMPUTER DESTOP & ACCESSORIES	29,136,150.39	29,136,150.39	28,327,228.25	808,922.14
PROCUREMENT OF UTILITY VEHICLES	62,672,500.00	62,672,500.00	**62,672,500.00**	-
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (2023)	**91,808,650.39**	**91,808,650.39**	**90,999,728.25**	**808,922.14**

***The 2023 Capital Budget year was extended to December 31, 2024 and this accounted for the Capital Expenditure for the year 2024**

*** The approved budget was prepared on a cash basis, whereas the financial statements were prepared on an accrual basis. Consequently, the budgeted amount and budget releases are not directly comparable.**

1 Corporate Information

The Debt Management Office (DMO) was established on 4th October, 2000 to centrally coordinate the management of Nigeria's debt, which was hitherto being done by a myriad of establishments in an uncoordinated fashion. This diffused debt management strategy led to inefficiencies.

The DMO was established to achieve the following mandates/objectives:
- Good debt management practices that make a positive impact on economic growth and national development, particularly in reducing debt stock and cost of public debt servicing in a manner that saves resources for investment in poverty reduction programs;
- Prudently raising financing to fund government deficits at affordable costs and manageable risks in the medium- and long term;
- Consciously avoiding debt crisis and achieving an orderly growth and development of the national economy.

1.1 Financial Period

These Financial Statements cover the financial period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024 with comparative figures for the year ended 31 December 2023.

1.2 Going Concern

The Supervisory Board believes that there is no intention or threat from any party to curtail significantly its line of operation in the foreseeable future. Thus, these financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Accrual Basis – International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). These are prepared in line with the Treasury Circulars issued by the Office of the Accountant-General of the Federation and the requirements of the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria in accordance with the Federal Government Roadmap on migration to IPSAS accrual basis of financial reporting.

2.2 Functional and Presentation Currenncy

These Financial Statements are presented in Nigerian Naira, which is the functional currency of the Office.

2.3 Composition of the Financial Statements

The Financial Statements are prepared on the historical cost basis under the Accrual Basis of Accounting. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below. The Financial Statements are presented in Naira.

The General-purpose Financial Statements comprise:
- Statement of Financial Position
- Statement of Financial Performance
- Statement of Changes in Net Assets/Equity
- Statement of Cashflows
- Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts
- Notes to the Financial Statements

2.4 Use of Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of Financial Statements in conformity with IPSASs for not-for-profit organisations requires the use of judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the Financial Statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the Financial Statements are disclosed in notes.

DMO Board should select and apply the Office's accounting policies so that the Financial Statements
comply with all the requirements of each applicable IPSASs.
Where there is no specific requirement, DMO Board should develop policies to ensure that the Financial Statements provide information that is:

* Relevant to the decision making needs of all users; and
* Reliable in that:
  - represent faithfully the results and financial position of the Office;
  - reflect the economic substance of events and transactions;
  - are free from bias; and
  - are complete in all material respects.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions of accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

2.5 Basis of Measurement

These Financial Statements are prepared on the historical cost basis under the Accrual Basis of Accounting. The Statement of Financial Performance, Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual amounts by function, and notes forming parts thereof have been prepared on the format of Accrual Basis IPSAS – Financial Reporting under the Accrual Basis of Accounting. The Statement of Cash Flows as required by IPSAS 2- Statement of Cash Flows has also been presented.

2.6 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New and amended standards and interpretation

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, the following new and amended IPSAS Standards had been issued but were not yet effective. These standards are expected to have an impact on the entity in the future reporting periods. These are as follows:

a) IPSAS 12: Stripping costs in the production phase of a surface mine (released in November 2024)

b) IPSAS 50: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources (released November 2024)

Standard	Release Date	Effective Date	Summary
IPSAS 12 – Stripping costs in the production phase of a surface mine	Nov-24	1-Jan-26	Provides explicit guidance on identification, recognition, measurement and amortisation of stripping costs incurred in surface mining, clarifying when such costs should be capitalised versus expensed. This does not impact the operations of DMO.
IPSAS 50 – Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources	Oct-24	1-Jan-26	Introduces requirements for accounting for exploration and evaluation expenditures for mineral resources. Defines which expenditures may be capitalised and how they should subsequently be tested for impairment and disclosed. This does not impact the operations of DMO.
Improvements to IPSAS, 2024 (Amendments Package)	Apr-24	Various effective dates, mainly 1 January 2025 and 1 January 2026	A package of narrow-scope amendments to existing IPSAS Standards to improve clarity, consistency, and alignment with recent IFRS amendments. These amendments do not introduce new standards, but refine definitions, disclosure requirements, and cross-references across multiple IPSAS.

3 Material Accounting Policy Information

3.1 Basis of Preparation

The General-Purpose Financial Statements shall be prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with IPSAS and other applicable standards as may be defined by relevant Statutes.

Material Accounting Policy Continued

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

3.3 Reporting Currency
The General-Purpose Financial Statements shall be prepared in Nigerian Naira.

3.4 Comparative Information
The General purpose financial statements shall disclose all numerical information relating to previous period.

3.5 Budget Figures
These are figures from the total budget in accordance with the Appropriation Act or similar legislations.

3.6 Revenue
Public Entity recognizes revenues from non-exchange transactions such as fees, taxes and fines when the event (specify event) occurs and the asset recognition criteria are met. Other non exchange revenues are recognized when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the Entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

3.7 Other Operating Revenue
Other operating revenues arises from exchange transactions in the ordinary course of the Entity's activities. Revenues comprise the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of an Entity's activities. Revenue is shown net of tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

3.8 Sales of Goods
Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership has been transferred to the buyer, usually when goods are delivered.

3.9 Other Revenue
Other revenue consists of gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment. Any gain on disposal is recognized at the date control of the asset is passed to the buyer and is determined after deducting from the proceeds the carrying value of the asset at that time.

4.0 Aids and Grants
Aid and Grants to an Entity is recognised as income on entitlement, while aid and grants to other governments/agencies are recognised as expenditure on commitment.

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

Material Accounting Policy Continued

4.2 Transfers from Other Government Entities

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

4.3 Expenses

All expenses shall be reported on an accrual basis of accounting. That is all expenses are to be recognized in the period they are incurred or when the related services are enjoyed,

4.4 Employee Benefits/Pension Obligations:

Under the Defined Benefits Scheme:

Provision has been made, where applicable, using an actuarial valuation for retirement gratuities. The actuarial valuation determines the extent of anticipated entitlements payable under employment contracts and brings to account a liability using the present value measurement basis, which discounts expected future cash outflows. To the extent that it is anticipated that the liability will arise during the following year the entitlements are recorded as Current Liabilities. The remainder of the anticipated entitlements are recorded as Non-Current Liabilities.

Under the Defined Contribution Scheme

Public Entities makes pension and national insurance contributions on behalf of employees in line with Pension Act 2014. The contributions are treated as payments to a defined contribution pension plan. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a separate pension Entity fund managed by Pension Fund Administrators (PFAs). The Entity has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the pension Entity does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The contributions are recognized as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

4.5 Foreign Currency Transactions

Foreign currency transactions throughout the year shall be converted into Nigerian Naira at the ruling (Central Bank of Nigeria –CBN) rate of exchange at the dates of the transactions.Foreign currency balances, as at the year end, shall be valued at the exchange rates prevailing on that date. Foreign Exchange gains/losses are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

4.6 Statement of Cashflows

This statement shall be prepared using the direct method in accordance with the format provided in the General-purpose financial statements. The Cashflow statement shall consists of three (3) sections:

Material Accounting Policy Continued

a. Operating activities section include cash received from all income sources of the Government and record the cash payments made for the supply of goods and services.
b. Investing activities section are those activities relating to the acquisition and disposal of non-current assets.
c. Financing activities section comprise the change in equity and debt capital structure of the Government.

4.7 Cash & Cash Equivalent

Cash and Cash Equivalent means cash balances on hand, held in bank accounts, demand deposits and other liquid investments with an original maturity of 6 months or less in which the Entity invests as part of its day- to-day cash management and which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash & Cash Equivalent is reported under Current Assets in the statement of financial position.

4.8 Accounts Receivable

Receivables from exchange transactions are recognized when revenue is earned and measured initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Entity will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Receivables from Non-exchange Transactions: Receivables from non-exchange transactions comprises; fees, taxes and fines (and any penalties associated with these activities) as well as social benefit receivables that do not arise out of a contract. These receivables are initially assessed at nominal amount or face value; that is, the receivable reflect the amount of tax owed, levy, fine charged or social benefit debt payable. These receivables are subsequently adjusted for penalties as they are charged and tested for impairment. Interest and penalties charged on tax receivables are presented as tax revenue in the statement of financial performance.

4.9 Prepayments

Prepaid expenses are amounts paid in advance of receipt of goods or services. They can represent payments made early in the year for benefits to be received over the latter part of the year, or payments made in one year for benefits to be received in subsequent years. Prepayments for which the benefits are to be derived in the following 12 months should be classified as Current Assets. Where the benefits are expected to accrue beyond the next 12 months, it should be accounted for as a Long-Term Prepayment and classified as Non-Current Assets. Prepayments that are identifiable with specific future revenue or event, e.g. adverts, should be expensed in the period in which the related event takes place; those that relate to specific time periods, e.g. insurance, rent, leasehold premises, should be recognised as an expense in such periods. Prepayments not exceeding N100, 000 shall be expensed immediately, except there is a possibility of obtaining a refund or credit within the same financial year.

Material Accounting Policy Continued

5.0 Impairment of Securities

Entity determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment is impaired in line with the provisions of the Financial Regulations, if this is the case, Entity calculates the amount of impairment as being the difference between the recoverable value of the investment and the carrying value and recognises the amount in the statement of financial performance.

5.1 Property and equipment

a Initial recognition and measurements

All PPE are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items and bringing it to the state of usage. Where an asset (other than land) is acquired in a non-exchange transaction for nil or nominal consideration the asset is initially recognized at fair value, where fair value can be reliably determined, as income in the statement of financial performance (unless there are restrictions on the asset's use in which case income is deferred). All land held by Government owned entities is not included in the Entity's financial statements unless that land is to be used for development purposes. The following shall constitute expenditure on PPE. Amounts incurred on the purchase of such assets, Consumables are to be wholly expensed irrespective of their amounts, Construction Cost- including materials, labour and overheads. Improvements to existing PPE, which significantly enhance their useful life and Other associated costs.

b Depreciation

The cost of PPE shall be written off, from the time they are brought into use, on a straight line basis over their expected useful lives less any estimated residual value as follows:

Lease Properties	Over term of lease
Buildings	2%
Plant and Machinery	10%
Motor Vehicles	25%
Office Equipment	15%
IT Equipment	33.33%
Furniture and Fittings	15%
Specific cultural and heritage assets	Not to be depreciated

The full depreciation charge shall be applied to PPE in the months of usage regardless of the day of the month the transactions was carried out. However, there shall be no depreciation in the year of disposal. Fully depreciated assets that are still in use are carried in the books at a net book value of N1,000.00. An asset's carrying amount is

Material Accounting Policy Information continued

c Cost

The cost of an item of PPE shall comprise: its purchase price, including import and non-recurring costs and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its location and working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

a. PPE shall be stated at cost or at their professional valuation less accumulated depreciation and impairment.

d Capitalisation

The capitalisation threshold shall be N50, 000 (Fifty thousand naira). Only amounts spent in connection with the above and whose values exceed (Fifty thousand naira) N50, 000 shall be capitalised. All assets equal to or above this amount shall be recorded in the Fixed Assets Register (Non-current Asset Register). However in certain cases, it may be appropriate to aggregate individually insignificant value items such as chairs and tables, printers, UPS, etc. and apply the capitalisation threshold to the aggregate value.
Fixed assets whose costs are below the capitalization threshold shall be charged appropriately to the following accounts: office supplies – furniture, office supplies – IT equipment, office supplies – household equipments, etc. Where an asset's category already exists for a newly acquired asset below the capitalisation threshold, such an asset shall be capitalised irrespective of its cost and recorded in the fixed assets register under the appropriate category. Notwithstanding, the capitalization of PPE depends on provisions in the capital budget.

e Revaluation

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

5.2 Intangible Assets

These shall consist of assets that are not physically tangible which have been acquired and held for use from which benefits are derivable beyond a financial year. The cost of an item of intangible asset shall comprise: its purchase price, including non-recurring costs and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its state of intended use. Any trade

Softwares acquired externally	3 years
Goodwill acquired	4 years
Copyrights	4 years
Trademarks	4 years
Other Intangible assets	4 years
Intangible asset with infinite life	not amortized

Material Accounting Policy Information continued

5.3 Unremitted Deductions

Unremmitted Deductions are monies owed to third parties such as tax authorities, schemes and associations and other government agencies. These include: tax deductions and other deductions at source. These amounts shall be stated in the General purpose financial statements at their repayment value, which shall be treated as Current Liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position.

5.4 Payables

Payables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. These are monies payable to third parties in respect of goods and services received. Accrued Expenses for which payment is due in the next 12 months shall be classified as Current Liabilities. Where the payments are due beyond the next 12 months, it shall be accounted for as Non-Current Liabilities.

5.5 Public and Trust Funds

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

5.6 Reserves

Reserves are classified under equity in the Statement of Financial Position and include: Accumulated Surpluses/(Deficit) and the Revaluation Reserves.

5.7 Contingent Liability

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

5.8 Leases

Finance leases

These are leases which effectively transfer to the lessee Entity substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased item. They are capitalised at the present value of the minimum lease payment. The leased assets and corresponding liabilities are disclosed while the leased assets are depreciated over the period the Entity is expected to benefit from their use.

Operating Leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the statement of financial performance on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Material Accounting Policy Information continued

5.9 Financial Instruments

These form part of the Government's everyday operations. These financial instruments include Bank Accounts, Short Term Deposits, Trade and Accounts Receivable, Trade and Accounts Payable and Term Borrowings, all of which shall be recognized in the Statement of Financial Position. Revenue and expenses in relation to all financial instruments shall be recognized in the Statement of Financial Performance.

6.0 Transfer to Other Government entities

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

6.1 Service Concession Arrangement Assets

Service Concession Assets are operated by third parties under the terms of Service Concession Arrangements. On classification the original service concession asset is measured at its fair value and any difference between its fair value and its book value is recognized in the Statement of Financial Performance. Since the fair value of assets previously transferred under Service Concession Arrangements is not reliably available, Government has chosen to adopt the standard prospectively from 1st January 2016. If the terms of the arrangement require Government to compensate the operator for the concession asset by making payments and the payments are separable between the asset and service portions of the payment then the fair value of the original service concession asset is the fair value of the asset portion of the payments. If however the asset and service portions of the payments are not separable, the fair value is determined using estimation techniques.

Service Concession Arrangement Liabilities

When Government recognizes a Service Concession Arrangement asset it also recognizes a liability of an equal amount. The liability is split between a financial liability and a performance obligation. The financial liability arises from the payments due from an entity under the terms of the Service Concession Arrangement and the performance obligation from the rights granted to the operator under the terms of the Service Concession Arrangement to earn revenues from the Service Concession Assets(s) or associated asset(s).

7 Financial risk management

(a) Introduction and overview

Debr Management Office (DMO) financial instruments consists mainly of cash and cash equivalents, other receivable (WHT receivables from CBN) and account payables.The risks arising from financial instruments to which the DMO is exposed to are financial risks which includes credit risks, liquidity risks and market risks

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the DMO if a beneficiary or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the DMO's cash and cash equivalents. The carrying amount of the financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting year represented below is the worst case scenario of credit risk exposure. The counterparty to DMO's financiak assets is Central Bank of Nigeria, hence credit risk is minimal.

Cash and cash equivalents

DMO have cash and cash equivalents with maturity profile of less than three (3) months, held with Central Bank of Nigeria which is assessed to have Nigeria sovereign risk rating. The total exposure as at 31 December 2024 is N14.9 billion (2023: N4.4 billion).

Other Receivables

These represent withholding tax (WHT) receivables from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN). WHT is applied to commissions paid by the Debt Management Office (DMO) to Primary Dealers and Market Makers (PDMMs). Payments to PDMMs are executed via monthly debit order instructions to the CBN on their current accounts, with WHT deducted on each commission payment. The WHT on these commissions is recorded as a receivable, pending collection from the CBN, after which it will be remitted to the tax authorities.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the potential loss arising from the DMO's inability to meet its obligations as they fall due without incurring unacceptable cost or losses. Liquidity risk is the risk that operations cannot be funded and financial commitments cannot be met timely and cost effectively. Liquidity risk management deals with the overall time profile of the current statement of financial position as well the expected future structure.

Liquidity risk management process

The availability of funding through liquid cash positions with the Central Bank of Nigeria ensures that the DMO has the ability to fund day-to-day operations. Furthermore the payables and other financial committments are backed by budget releases from the appropriation act every year by the federal government of Nigeria.

The following are the contractual maturities of the reporting periods of financial assets and financial liabilities:

31 December 2024	Note	Carrying amount ₦' 000	Nominal Inflow/Outflow ₦' 000	3months or less ₦' 000	Above 3 months ₦' 000
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	19	4,463,592	4,463,592	4,463,592	-
Other Receivables	17	122,133	122,133	122,133	-
Total		**4,585,725**	**4,585,725**	**4,585,725**	-
Financial liabilities					
Accounts payables and Accruals	20	401,201	401,201	401,201	-
Total		**401,201**	**401,201**	**401,201**	-
Liquidity gap				**4,184,524**	-
Cumulative				**4,184,524**	**4,184,524**

Financial risk management continued

31 December 2023	Note	Carrying amount ₦' 000	Nominal Inflow/Outflow ₦' 000	3months or less ₦' 000	Above 3 months ₦' 000
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	19	4,463,592	4,463,592	4,463,592	-
Other Receivables	17	122,133	122,133	122,133	
Total		**4,585,725**	**4,585,725**	**4,585,725**	-
Financial liabilities					
Accounts payables and Accruals	20	371,263	371,263	371,263	-
Total		**371,263**	**371,263**	**371,263**	-
Liquidity gap				**4,214,462**	-
Cumulative				**4,214,462**	**4,214,462**

(d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as interest rate will affect the DMO's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing returns.

(i) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk refers to the potential impact of adverse movements in exchange rates on the DMO's financial position. The DMO's exposure to currency risk is minimal, as its cash balances are maintained in Naira with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN).

During the financial year, the CBN unified all existing foreign exchange windows into a single NAFEM rate to promote stability of the Naira. Despite holding most cash in Naira, the DMO maintains payables settled in foreign currency (USD) which includes fees due to international rating agencies and stock exchanges in connection with the year's issuance of securities, bloomberg and reuters subscriptions settled in USD.

The amounts presented below represent the Nigerian Naira equivalents of the respective foreign currency–denominated assets and liabilities. As at 31 December 2024, the Debt Management Office had no foreign currency–denominated assets or liabilities. Accordingly, the entity was not exposed to foreign exchange risk during the year ended 31 December 2024.

31 Decemmber 2023	Note			NGN ₦' 000	Total ₦' 000
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	19	-	-	61,955	61,955
Total assets		-		**61,955**	**61,955**
Financial liabilities					
Accounts payables and Accruals	20	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities		-	-	-	-
Net on balance sheet exposure		-	-	**61,955**	**61,955**

Sensitivity analysis for foreign exchange risk

As shown in the table above, the DMO is primarily exposed to changes in dollar exchange rates in the settlement of payables in USD. The sensitivity analysis for currency rate risk shows how changes in the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market rates at the reporting date.

	2024 ₦' 000	2023 ₦' 000
Effect of a 10% appreciation of the Naira against US Dollar in profit or loss	-	(6,195)
Effect of a 10% depreciation of the Naira against US Dollar in profit or loss	-	6,195

Financial risk management continued

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or fair value of financial instruments. Interest rate risk arises when the entity invests in interest bearing financial instruments. DMO does not hold any interest bearing assets hence it is not exposed to the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in the prevailing market interest rate.

7.1 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

IPSAs 30 specifies that general disclosures such as the carrying amounts of financial instruments by category, have to be provided in the statement of financial position or notes. Debt Management Office's financial instruments as disclosed below are not designated at fair value.

	Notes	Carrying Amount 2024 N'000	Fair Value 2024 N'000	Carrying Amount 2023 N'000	Fair Value 2023 N'000
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	19	14,930,284	14,930,284	4,463,592	4,463,592
Other receivables	17	77,832	77,832	122,133	122,133
Total		**15,008,116**	**15,008,116**	**4,585,725**	**4,585,725**
Financial liabilities					
Account payables and accruals	20	401,201	401,201	371,263	371,263
Total		**401,201**	**401,201**	**371,263**	**371,263**

8 Appropriation/Subventions		2024 ₦' 000	2023 ₦' 000
Recurrent:			
	Overhead	467,829	139,224
	Personnel	925,935	750,899
		1,393,764	890,123

9 FGN Bond floatation receipts		2024 ₦' 000	2023 ₦' 000
FGN domestic bond floatation account		2,846,725	1,255,748
Cost Of Issuance of Domestic Dollar Bond		12,675,546	-
WHT on FGN Bond commission received for remittance to FIRS		144,732	918,600
FGNSAP Account	a	670,239	598,319
		16,337,242	2,772,667

a. This amount represents inflows received from the Federal Government to finance the Federal Government of Nigeria Securities Awareness Programme (FGNSAP). FGNSAP is a public education initiative led by the Debt Management Office (DMO) aimed at sensitising and encouraging Nigerian citizens to invest in Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) securities. These securities include FGN Bonds, FGN Savings Bonds, Green Bonds and other approved Federal Government debt instruments.

10 Other income		2024 ₦' 000	2023 ₦' 000
Salary Refund/In lieu of notice	a	-	102
Refunds	b	31,184	17,289
Gain on Foreign Exchange Translation		-	38,633
		31,184	56,024

11 Operating expense		2024 ₦' 000	2023 ₦' 000
Administrative expenses	a	407,868	176,876
Repairs & Maintenance	b	46,981	4,929
Depreciation	24	97,692	101,637
Amortisation	25	4,989	2,495
		557,530	285,937

a Administrative Overheads	2024 ₦' 000	2023 ₦' 000
Local travel and transport: training & others	89,862	31,794
Communication, telephone and postages	4,775	4,241
Newspaper/Magazine/Books and periodical	1,407	1,789
Office Stationeries/Computer consumables	57,411	6,999
Printing of Non-security documents	-	-
Uniforms and other clothing	3,332	1,800
Refreshment and meals	99,928	16,020
Security services	4,999	60
Office rent	15,321	15,321
Financial consulting	-	3,783
Auditing of accounts	30,396	-
Information technology consulting	819	773
Motor vehicle fuel and lubricant	27,720	8,960
Local training	47,826	12,368
Welfare packages	14,146	22,653
Subscription to professional bodies	2,772	1,432
Publicity and advertisement	2,032	105
Insurance premium	1,541	4,234
Internet access charges	2,680	1,840
Honorarium & Sitting allowance	80	120
Postages and courier service	822	-
Research and development expense	-	42,583
	407,868	176,876

22a Movement in Payables	2024 ₦' 000	2023 ₦' 000
Opening Balance	371,263	400,062
Closing Balance	401,201	371,263
(Increase)/decrease in payables	**(29,938)**	**28,799**

23 Capital	2024 ₦' 000	2023 ₦' 000
Capital Funds	665,033	602,360
	665,033	**602,360**

23a Movement in Capital Fund	2024 ₦' 000	2023 ₦' 000
Opening Balance	602,360	495,715
Capital Fund Received during the year	62,673	106,644
Closing Balance	**665,033**	**602,360**

24 Property and Equipment

	Asset under Construction ₦' 000	Motor Vehicle ₦' 000	Computer/IT Equipment ₦' 000	Office Furniture & Equipment ₦' 000	Total ₦' 000
Cost:					
As at 1 January, 2023	120,037	323,910	228,779	156,102	828,828
Additions	-	-	62,482	14,996	77,477.87
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 December, 2023	**120,037**	**323,910**	**291,260**	**171,098**	**906,306**
As at 1 January, 2024	120,037	323,910	291,260	171,098	906,306
Additions	-	62,673	28,327	-	91,000
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 December, 2024	**120,037**	**386,582**	**319,588**	**171,098**	**997,305**
Accumulated Depreciation:					
As at 1 January, 2023	-	190,373	188,763	100,862	479,998
Charge for the year	-	57,482	24,454	19,701	101,637
Disposal Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2023	**-**	**247,855**	**213,218**	**120,563**	**581,635**
As at 1 January, 2024	-	247,855	213,218	120,563	581,635
Charge for the year	-	47,310	29,931	20,451	97,692
Disposal Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2024	**-**	**295,165**	**243,149**	**141,014**	**679,328**
NBV at 31 December 2023	**120,037**	**76,055**	**78,043**	**50,535**	**324,670**
NBV at 31 December 2024	**120,037**	**91,417**	**76,439**	**30,084**	**317,977**

25 Intangible Assets

	Total ₦' 000
Cost:	
At 1 January 2023	4,662
Additions during the year	19,957
As at 31 December 2023	**24,619**
At 1 January 2024	24,619
Additions during the year	-
As at 31 December 2024	**24,619**
Accumulated Amortization:	
At 1 January 2023	4,662
Charge for the year	2,495
As at 31 December 2023	**7,157**
At 1 January 2024	7,157
Charge for the year	4,989
As at 31 December 2024	**12,146**
NBV at 31 December 2023	**17,463**
NBV at 31 December 2024	**12,473**

26 Changes in Payables	2024 ₦' 000	2023 ₦' 000
Opening Balance	371,263	400,062
Closing Balance	401,201	371,263
Cash received/(paid) to suppliers	**29,938**	**(28,799)**

27 Changes in Recievables	2024 ₦' 000	2023 ₦' 000
Opening Balance	122,133	54,217
Closing Balance	77,832	122,133
Cash received from/ (paid) to other receivables	**(44,301)**	**67,916**

28 Changes in Prepayment

	2024 ₦' 000	2023 ₦' 000
Opening Balance	2,640	2640
Closing Balance	4,125	2640
Cash paid for prepaid expenses	**1,485**	-

Other national disclosures

To pay employees				
Wages, salaries and other benefits	925,935	8%	750,899	245%
To provide for enhancement of assets and growth:				
Depreciation and amortisation	102,682	1%	104,132	34%
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	10,319,583	91%	(548,606)	-179%
Value added	**11,348,199**	**100%**	**306,425**	**100%**

	1,541,898	1,173,784	1,197,541	1,057,688	962,694
Other expenditures					
Bank Charges	486	447	317	4,108	6,445
FGN Bond Floatation Expenses	5,862,524	3,093,086	2,302,971	2,716,722	1,646,018
Return To Consolidated Revenue Fund	37,701	104	15,559	5,499	155
	5,900,710	3,093,636	2,318,847	2,726,329	1,652,618
Total expenditure	7,442,608	4,267,420	3,516,388	3,784,017	2,615,312
Surplus/(Deficit) of Income over Expenditure	10,319,581	(948,606)	264,440	1,474,125	361,130

Statement of financial position	**2024** **₦' 000**	**2023** **₦' 000**	**2022** **₦' 000**	**2021** **₦' 000**	**2020** **₦' 000**
Non-current assets					
Property, Plant & Equipment	317,977	324,670	348,830	258,601	288,373
Intangible Assets	12,474	17,463	-	-	389
	330,451	342,133	348,830	258,601	288,762
Current assets					
Other Receivables	77,832	122,133	54,217	17,147	48,793
Prepayments	4,125	2,640	2,640	2,640	2,640
Cash and Cash Equivalent	14,930,284	4,463,592	4,996,571	5,828,366	2,969,682
	15,012,241	4,588,365	5,052,428	5,848,152	3,021,115
Total assets	15,342,692	4,930,498	5,401,258	6,106,753	3,309,877
Net assets and liabilities					
Net assets					
Capital Grant	665,033	602,360	495,715	409,080	228,593
Reserves	14,276,458	3,956,875	4,505,481	4,240,909	2,766,586
Total net assets	**14,941,491**	**4,559,235**	**5,001,196**	**4,649,989**	**2,995,179**
Liabilities					
Account payables and Accruals	401,201	371,263	400,062	1,456,765	314,698
	401,201	371,263	400,062	1,456,765	314,698
Total net assets and liabilities	15,342,692	4,930,498	5,401,258	6,106,753	3,309,877