

September, 2025

CIRCULAR LETTER TO:

The Chief of Staff to Mr. Governor,
The Deputy Chief of Staff to Mr. Governor,
The Head of Service,
The Secretary to the State Government,
State Commissioners,
Special Advisers,
The Chairmen of Commissions/Boards/Agencies,
Senior Special Assistants to Mr. Governor,
The Permanent Secretaries/Tutors-General/Directors-General,
The Clerk, Ondo State House of Assembly,
The Chief Registrars,
The State Accountant-General,
The State Auditor-General,
The Auditor-General for Local Government,
The State Statistician-General,
Registrars of State-Owned Tertiary Institutions,
General Managers/Heads of Non-Ministerial Departments,
All Budget Officers.

2026 ADVANCE PROPOSALS AND DRAFT ESTIMATES

Introduction

The Government's Budget plays a critical role in planning the yearly income and spending of public entities, thereby ensuring effective fiscal management and oversight. To uphold this, the Nigeria's 1999 Constitution (as amended), under Section 121 (1), makes it compulsory for each State to seek legislative approval by submitting its annual budget to the State's House of Assembly. Therefore, this office, in compliance with the extant provisions of the Fiscal Responsibility Law of Ondo State (2017), has set in motion, the processes for the preparation of the 2026 estimates in line with the visions and aspirations of the present administration as encapsulated in the "OUR EASE" Agenda.

2. Hence, this Circular outlines the revenue estimation criteria and the procedures for including expenditure items (Personnel Cost, Overhead Cost, and Capital Expenditure) in the 2026 Estimates. All Ministries, Extra-Ministerial Departments and Agencies (MEDAs) are, therefore, enjoined to strictly adhere to these guidelines.

Overview of the Economy

3. The global economy is facing another substantial headwind, emanating largely from an increase in trade tensions and heightened global policy uncertainties. For Emerging Markets and Developing Economies (EMDEs), the ability to boost job creation and reduce extreme poverty has declined. Key downside risks include a further escalation of trade restrictions and continued policy uncertainty which is recently exacerbated by trade policy overhauls by the Donald Trump's administration in the United States of America (USA). These challenges are further amplified by subdued Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) into EMDEs. Global cooperation is needed to restore a more stable international trade environment and scale up support for vulnerable countries grappling with conflict, debt burdens, and climate change. Domestic policy action is also critical to contain inflationary risks and strengthen fiscal resilience. To accelerate job creation and long-term growth, structural reforms must focus on raising institutional quality, attracting private investment, and strengthening human capital and labour markets. Countries in fragile and conflict situations face daunting developmental challenges that will require tailor-made domestic policy reforms and a well-coordinated multilateral support.

4. On the domestic scene, stock values on the Nigeria Stock Exchange gained value, seeing a 16.6% year-to-date return, meaning that the overall value of the stocks listed on the exchange has increased by 16.6% since the beginning of the year.

This massive Return on Investment (ROI) indicates a positive performance of the Nigerian Stock Market. However, this in essence, does not foreclose caution as essential factors like market volatility, economic conditions and global trends may impact future performance.

Performance of Key Macro-Economic Variables: -

National Real GDP Growth

5. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) confirmed that the Nigerian economy grew by 3.4 percent in 2024, driven mainly by increased hydrocarbon output and a vibrant services sector. Agriculture remained subdued, owing to security challenges and sliding productivity. Real GDP is expected to expand by the same rate in 2025 as in 2024, supported by the new domestic refinery, higher oil production and robust services. Against a complex and uncertain external environment, medium-term growth is projected to hover around 3.5 percent, supported by domestic reform gains. Gross and net international reserves increased in 2024 and in the year under review, with a strong current account surplus and improved portfolio inflows. Reforms to the foreign exchange market and foreign exchange interventions have brought stability to the naira.

Inflation

6. Following the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rebasing in January 2025, which had recalibrated headline inflation from about 34% to 24.5%, inflation continued to trend downward through the second quarter. Headline CPI eased to 23.7% in April and 23.0% in May, aided by base effects, a stable exchange environment, lower prices for Premium Motor Spirit (PMS) and core inflation also saw reductions, contributing to the overall downward trend. Throughout Q2, inflation showed consistent downward

trend, reaching 22.97% in May, down from 24.23% in Q1 (IMF). The annual inflation rate dropped for the fifth consecutive month to 20.12% in August 2025, the lowest since July 2022.

Exchange Rate Deregulation

7. Since the Exchange Rate Deregulation in May 2023, the Naira's value on the foreign exchange market initially faced significant challenges. The Central Bank of Nigeria adopted a free-floating exchange rate in mid-2023. As of September 2025, the Naira-to-USD exchange rate has shown signs of stabilization and positive growth, averaging around ₦1,500.00 supported by ongoing macroeconomic reforms and improving foreign exchange availability.

Overview of Ondo State Economy

8. Ondo State economy is poised for significant growth with the prospects for the development of its blue economy, modular refineries and bitumen refineries. There are many investment opportunities such as; port storage facilities and vessel maintenance yards, river transport service and logistics support, tourism development and infrastructure, modular refineries and petroleum product distribution. However, Ondo State's revenue, primarily sourced from Federation allocations - largely VAT and other Federation account components - is likely to face moderate headwinds. This is due to the adoption of the new VAT distribution formula, which allocates 50% equally among States, 20% based on population, and 30% based on consumption. As a predominantly civil service and agrarian economy, Ondo State's revenue may be further strained by the exemption of small companies and lower-income earners from Companies Income Tax (CIT) and Personal Income Tax (PIT), which is expected to negatively affect the State's revenue generation.

9. With all the economic outlooks above, it is very important, therefore, that a very careful approach be adopted before crafting the 2026 Budget Estimates. In the light of this, MEDAs must adopt innovative approaches to develop a pragmatic budget that effectively addresses the pressing programmes necessitated by the current economic challenges facing the nation.

2025 Budget Allocation and Performance

10. The detailed analysis of Ondo State 2025 Budget allocation and performance are thus stated below:

Budget allocation

At the start of the year 2025, the total approved budget stood at ₦698.66 billion. This amount includes ₦22.02 billion allocated for Debt Servicing, ₦20.84 billion for Transfers, ₦222.16 billion for Recurrent Expenditure, and ₦433.62 billion for Capital Expenditure.

Revenue performance

The 2025 budget has shown appreciable revenue performance as of mid-year, driven primarily by a 110.80% revenue realization from the Federation Account and 103.74% from Independent Revenue sources. However, Donor-Supported Funds, Loans, and Grants significantly underperformed at just 10.23%, reflecting limited disbursement and low commitment from donor partners.

Expenditure performance

As of mid-year, the State demonstrated moderate performance in its expenditure. Recurrent Expenditure reached 62% execution, indicating positive prospects for meeting the annual targets by the end of 2025. Additionally, other recurrent components—such as Public Debt Charges and Statutory Transfers—achieved a

combined performance of 71%. However, due to the shortfall in donor-supported funding, Capital Expenditure recorded a significantly low performance of just 29%.

2026-2028 Macro Economic Framework

11. The State has considered and adopted the key parameters as well as other macroeconomic projections driving the medium-term revenue and expenditure framework as recommended by the NGF Secretariat in line with the emergent realities. The figures are presented in the table below.

Table 2.0: Macro-Economic Framework Revenue.

2026-2028 MACRO-ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

Macro-Mineral Item	Year				Basis
	2025	2026	2027	2028	
National Real GDP Growth	3.40%	3.20%	3.30%	3.30%	Based on IMF Article IV
National Inflation	24.00%	23.00%	17.00%	15.00%	Based on IMF Article IV
Crude Oil Price Actual	\$70	\$60	\$60	\$60	EIA Forecast for 2025 and 2026, steady into 2027 and 2028
Crude Oil Price Benchmark	\$65	\$55	\$55	\$55	\$5 below forecast Actual Price to allow for fluctuations
Crude Oil Production (MBPD)	1.65	1.7	1.75	1.8	Moderate increase over the period the MTEF (includes lease condensate)
NGN:USD Exchange Rate	1500	1500	1500	1500	Current Rate
Mineral Ratio	18.00%	20.00%	22.00%	24.00%	2025 is based on Jan-Jun actuals. Assumes some efficiency gains in 2025 onwards.

2026 Ondo State Fiscal Framework

12. The 2026 Fiscal Framework for Ondo State projects a total of 373.67 billion naira.

The table below shows a comprehensive analysis.

Recurrent Revenue	2025	2026	2027	2028
Statutory Allocation	28,753,049,516	59,477,548,821	61,440,307,932	63,467,838,094
Net Derivation	25,250,000,000	37,097,264,000	38,321,473,712	39,586,082,344
VAT	71,559,000,000	87,255,713,682	90,135,152,234	93,109,612,257
Independent Revenue (IR)	43,345,691,000	43,499,957,000	47,228,958,000	47,228,958,000
Signature Fund	60,000,000,000	0	0	0
Exchange Gain	50,000,000,000	11,501,095,876	11,880,632,040	12,272,692,897
Ecological Fund	5,000,000,000	953,419,143	984,881,975	1,017,383,080
State Infrastructure & Security	0	55,805,930,502	57,647,526,209	59,549,894,573
NLNG Dividend	0	34,453,924,695	35,590,904,210	36,765,404,049
Excess Non-Oil & Solid Minerals	0	7,130,897,000	7,366,216,601	7,609,301,749
Electronic Money Transfer Levy (EMTL)	5,000,000,000	4,789,685,012	5,029,169,262	5,280,627,725
Other FAAC Revenue	0	24,845,291,407	25,665,186,023	26,512,137,162
Total Recurrent Revenue	288,907,740,516	366,810,727,138	381,290,408,198	392,399,931,930
Capital Receipts	198,909,139,484	150,000,000	225,000,000	337,500,000
Financing	210,842,616,000	6,713,000,000	1,600,000,000	1,200,000,000
Total	698,659,496,000	373,673,727,138	383,115,408,198	393,937,431,930

Policy Thrusts and Strategies

13. The government's policy thrusts and priorities for the 2026 fiscal year are designed to focus on deepening reforms and accelerating development through the following strategic approaches:

Policy Thrusts	Strategies
1. Sustained Food Security and Agricultural Transformation	i. Strengthen agricultural value chains, mechanization, and agro-processing. ii. Support smallholder farmers with inputs, finance, and climate-smart practices.
2. Human Capital Development and Skills Enhancement	i. Invest in quality education, healthcare, and vocational training. ii. Expand youth empowerment and digital skills development initiatives.
3. Infrastructure Expansion and Modernization	i. Prioritize transport, energy, water, housing, and ICT infrastructure ii. Promote urban renewal and public-private partnerships in infrastructure delivery.

4. Sustained drive on Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) Mobilization	i. Prioritizing technology-driven, transparent, and efficient tax systems. ii. Broaden the revenue base while blocking leakages and ensuring compliance.
5. Resilient and Inclusive Community Development	i. Strengthen grassroots governance and community-led development. ii. Improve access to basic services and build resilience against climate risks. iii. Enhance security of lives and property through community policing and collaborative safety initiatives.
6. Social Inclusion and Social Protection	i. Expand social safety nets for vulnerable and marginalized groups. ii. Enhance access to affordable healthcare, housing, and education.
7. Economic Diversification and Industrial Growth	i. Promote non-oil sectors, MSMEs, and public-private investments. ii. Foster innovation, research, and development to drive new industries.
8. Prudent Fiscal Management	i. Curtail all fiscal wastes ii. Minimize debt acquisition iii. Strict budget implementation

Guidelines on Preparation and Submission of 2026 Draft Estimates

14. In line with the Ondo State Fiscal Responsibility Law of 2017, the State is required to prepare a comprehensive Medium-Term Revenue Framework (MTRF) and Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). These frameworks would enable the State to project revenue and expenditure, and ensure a cohesive and sustainable financial plan. This integrated strategy aligns policy planning and budgeting over multiple years and consists of two key components:

- i. Medium —Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF): Outlining the State's Fiscal Strategy
- ii. Medium —Term Sector Strategy (MTSS): Providing a detailed plan for sector specific development.

15. All Accounting Officers are hereby advised to take note of and strictly adhere to the relevant provisions of Chapter 25 of the Ondo State Financial Regulations and the

Ondo State Public Financial Management Law (2017), particularly regarding the preparation of the annual Estimates and the pre-call circular activities of MEDAs. Furthermore, all budget submissions must conform to the National Chart of Accounts (NCoA) format and coding structure. **Each Budget Officer must ensure that their MEDA's budget proposal is reviewed, approved, and duly endorsed by the Accounting Officer before final submission via the State's Budget Portal: www.ondobudget.org**

Revenue Estimates

16. The commendable efforts of the Ondo State Internal Revenue Service (ODIRS) to increase Internally Generated Revenue in recent years have yielded appreciable results. However, the contributions of the Independent Revenue (IR) to total revenue are still relatively low.
17. In order to substantially increase Independent Revenue, therefore, all the revenue generating MEDAs are advised to introduce full automation for all forms of revenue collection and expand the tax net with data-driven tax administration in order to exceed the limit already achieved and further accelerate the growth of the State's Independent Revenue. Moreover, the ODIRS needs to embark on aggressive enlightenment of the State on the need to comply with the new tax regime that will kick off 1st January, 2026.
18. It is important for MEDAs to note that Independent Revenue Envelopes are as projected by the ODIRS. Hence, any complaints on the envelope should be discussed and cleared with ODIRS before uploading on the portal. All revenue entries on the portal must be rounded off to the nearest one thousand naira.

Expenditure

19. Accounting officers should please ensure that personnel costs, overhead costs, and capital expenditures in the budget follow the guidelines in this Circular. They must

factor into the budget, the issue of promotions, advancements, conversions, and new employments (if any) to avoid supplementary budget requests during implementation.

Personnel

20. Personnel cost budget proposals must be justified and approved in accordance with the Office of Establishments and Training's guidelines to be eligible for inclusion in the Budget. In addition, evidence of clearance from the Office of Establishments and Training must be presented during the Pre-Treasury Board defence.

Consolidated Revenue Fund Charges (CRF Charges)

21. The Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) is a designated budget line under salaries and wages in the State's Chart of Accounts (CoAs) and it is intended for paying salaries of consolidated public officers mentioned in the constitution as amended, such as the Governor, Judges, Members of Statutory Commissions, Permanent Secretaries, all Audit Officers, etc. Therefore, MEDAs must prepare and use separate codes for regular salaries and CRF salaries for public officers mentioned in the constitution as referenced earlier on.

22. It is essential to emphasize the need for the Office of Establishments and Training to allocate adequate funding for consolidated salaries under the CRF Charges. To maintain accuracy and accountability during budget implementation, the Office of the State's Accountant-General should collaborate with the Office of Establishments to ensure all consolidated salary payments are properly classified under the appropriate budget head.

Overhead

23. Flagship inflation remains significantly high at the national level, necessitating urgent intervention from both the Federal and State Governments to cushion its

impact on MEDAs' overhead costs. In line with their fiscal responsibilities, Accounting Officers in all Ministries, Extra-Ministerial Departments, and Agencies (MEDAs) must ensure adequate budgetary provisions for the maintenance of government assets and infrastructure, while ensuring efficient use of allocated resources. It is crucial for MEDAs to shift from an infrastructure strategy focused solely on new construction to a more comprehensive approach that integrates maintenance planning, funding, and execution — even within limited budgetary allocations.

Capital Estimates

24. The State Government has prioritized key initiatives under the National Human Capital Development Framework, focusing on three main areas: Education and Labour Force participation, Health and Nutrition, and the Need for Sustainability. These efforts are to be supported by the 2026 Budget, which will consolidate Human Capital Development projects for job creation and equally address shortfalls in the State's employment generation.

25. The Budget should be strategically structured to ensure the timely completion of ongoing developmental projects, address infrastructure deficits in the economy, and sustain the growth necessary to enhance the standard of living of our citizens. In the light of this, all Ministries, Extra-Ministerial Departments, and Agencies (MEDAs) are strongly encouraged to reflect these priorities in their budget submissions. Accounting Officers must also ensure that all Human Capital Development initiatives and interventions within their MEDAs are clearly captured in the Medium-Term Sector Strategy (MTSS). This is critical, as it has been consistently emphasized that any project or program not included in the MTSS will not be considered for inclusion in the 2026 Budget.

26. For transparency and efficient tracking, Capital Estimates Submissions must adhere to the prescribed format, providing further detailed project information, notably:

- Project completion status (percentage)
- Implementation schedule (commencement and completion dates)

This information should be uploaded to the designated portal as specified.

27. Accounting Officers are advised to note that bulk budgeting, such as making lump sum provisions without itemizing the details, will not be permitted. For example, the description "implementation of "X" programme/project across the State" is considered a lump sum. The required idea is to provide detail of each programme/project, including location, number of units and the associated cost.

This requirement is emphasized annually, and projects intended for recurrent expenditure must not be listed under capital expenditure. For example, some health-related projects like purchase of drugs are recurrent in nature, hence, concerned MEDAs should consult Budget Office for appropriate code.

28. In the 2026 budget, all procurement provisions must be clearly itemized, specifying the type, number, and unit cost of items (e.g, laptops, desktops, vehicles, air conditioners, furniture and fittings, etc). In the same way, furniture and fittings must be properly broken down into either chair, table, cabinets, air-conditioner etc. and must include the type, the number intended to be purchased and price per unit. More so, all capital items should be in accordance with government preference and should be backed up with the required documents, comprising the Bureau of Public Procurements Benchmark Prices, Bill of Quantity (BOQ), Bill of Engineering Measurement and Evaluation (BEME), etc.

29. Fundamentally, all spending units must update their monthly revenue and expenditure profiles on the Budget portal before the Pre-Treasury Board Meeting. Please note that entries for actual revenue and expenditure must be presented exactly the way it was incurred i.e. no rounding off.

30. Consultations with key stakeholders concerning the 2026-2028 Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and the 2026 Budget have been concluded and all Citizen Requests gathered during the engagement process are expected to be incorporated into the budget proposals of all Ministries, Extra-Ministerial Departments, and Agencies (MEDAs), as applicable. The details of these requests will be shared with the respective MEDAs once the Budget Office has compiled them.

Tertiary Institutions/Parastatals

31. To ensure the sustainability of the State's tertiary institutions and parastatals, tertiary institutions are encouraged to generate sufficient revenue to meet all their recurrent needs, thereby reducing their complete reliance on the State Government.

32. Giving this context, continued focus will be placed on requiring all Parastatals and Tertiary Institutions to develop and submit to the Administrative Secretary, Budget Office, a detailed Workplan outlining strategies to generate and boost their independent revenue to fully cover their recurrent expenditure and submit a comprehensive document detailing revenue sources and projected expenditure for the upcoming fiscal year to the Budget Office.

33. At present, a considerable amount of revenue generated by school authorities is not accurately recorded. To resolve this, we will prioritize automated revenue management and tracking system to ensure informed decision making for subvention allocations next year.

Revenue Retaining Agencies (Inclusive of All Tertiary Institutions)

34. We will continue to uphold the directive of the State's House of Assembly requiring all Revenue Retaining Agencies (RRA), (including all State-owned tertiary Institutions) to submit details of their expected Independent Revenue as well as the proposed disbursement of the expenditure for inclusion and capturing into the 2026 Budget.

35. This effort is designed to complement, not supersede, the autonomy of Revenue Retaining Agencies (RRA) as stipulated in extant legislations. By ensuring precise revenue and expenditure tracking, we can optimize our financial reporting and improve the State's national ranking.

Open Government Partnership (OGP) and Human Capital Development (HCD)

36. It will be recalled by all Accounting Officers that the Ondo State Government had joined the Open Government Partnership (OGP), with the primary objective of upholding the Principles of Transparency, Accountability and Citizens' participation in government. This is to ensure openness in the management of the economy through proper disclosure and inclusiveness leading to optimal resource utilization and reduction in corruption through citizens' participation in decision-making. As a result of this, MEDAs are enjoined to make sure that their projects/programmes are in tandem with the principles of OGP by involving their stakeholders in the conceptualization and implementation of projects in 2026 fiscal year.

37. Relevant MEDAs are urged to include budgetary allocations to support efforts against violence targeting women, girls, and other vulnerable groups. **The Ministries of Health, Women Affairs and Social Development, Education, Agriculture, Justice and Ondo State Agency Against Gender Based Violence, in**

particular, are encouraged to prioritize the wellbeing of vulnerable populations in their budget planning.

38. MEDAs are equally advised to explore PPP arrangements as a viable alternative for critical project delivery, given the current financial constraints and the imminent dwindling State revenue under the new tax regime that will commence as from January, 2026. The under listed are some of the various options available:

- a Concession, Joint venture, Franchising;
- b Leasing etc.

39. Over the past few years, many MEDAs, have struggled to secure funding for projects anticipated to be supported by the Development partners or Donor Agencies despite significant allocations. Going forward, all MEDAs requiring donor agency support must have their funding commitments confirmed and regularized prior to inclusion in the 2026 Budget. The primary reason for these difficulties is the absence of clear, formalized memoranda of understanding with these partners, which would specify the exact timeline for fund disbursement. Nevertheless, the Government's mandate that MEDAs actively seek and establish partnerships with trustworthy and reputable local and international development entities to ensure successful implementation of projects/programmes is still sacrosanct.

40. In line with the above, MEDAs are implored to liaise with the Technical Aids and Assistance Coordinating (TAAC) Department of Economic Planning and Coordinating Office, the Ondo State Investment Promotion Agency (ONDIPA), and the Ministry of Justice for further guidance on any of these arrangements that they may be inclined to consider from the outset.

Inclusion of Nutrition in Sectoral Budget Submissions

41. In line with the government's commitment to improving human capital development and achieving national and international development goals, relevant MEDAs are hereby directed to explicitly integrate nutrition-related interventions into their 2026 Budget proposals. This includes, but is not limited to, programs and activities that contribute to improve maternal and child nutrition, food security, school feeding, public health nutrition and cross-sectoral coordination on nutrition outcomes. In addition, to conform with the requirements of the World Bank, all nutrition-related budget must be properly tagged to ensure easy tracking in the 2026 Budget. Relevant MEDAs should contact Budget Office on how to properly tag their nutrition budget.

Impact Assessment of Public Expenditure

42. The main objective of having a financial plan (Budget) for a period of time is to improve the quality of life of the populace. As a result of this, there is the need to periodically measure the effectiveness of government's programmes/projects. In effect, MEDAs are enjoined to clearly define their goals and objectives and the desired outputs and outcomes of proposed interventions. In other words, it is required of agencies to identify measurable Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) in the Capital Budget. MEDAs are encouraged to collaborate with the Monitoring and Evaluation Department of the Economic Planning and Coordinating Office for additional guidance and support.

43. All capital executing MEDAs are kindly advised to put into consideration the needs of the vulnerable populations, including People with Disabilities (PWDs).

Budget Defence Plan and Schedule

44. All Accounting Officers are to note that the 2026 Budget defence process will be structured to facilitate coordinated review of cross-cutting projects/programmes

across MEDAs, eliminating duplication and ensuring efficient resource allocation. MEDAs must ensure their proposals align with the government's primary focus and direction, providing comprehensive details and justifications for budget items, particularly when seeking budget ceiling increase.

45. To facilitate a seamless Year 2026 Budget Preparation Process, all Accounting Officers are enjoined to provide functional laptops and internet modems with data to their Budget Officers. Realistic figures based on the Bureau of Public Procurement (BPP) benchmark price, Bill of Quantities (BOQs) and Bill of Engineering Measurements and Evaluation (BEME) are necessary pre-requisite for the defence of the proposals, even if the project is on-going.

46. It should be noted that the portal is automated, hence, operators should only input figures while other manipulations would be generated automatically by the system.

47. MEDAs are required to maintain constant interaction with the Budget Office, Office of Establishments, Ministry of Finance, Office of the State Accountant-General, ODBPP, Ondo State Internal Revenue Service (ODIRS) and the schedule officer on Budget in the House of Assembly until the 2026 Appropriation Bill is signed into Law.

48. The deadline for the submission of all Budget proposals is Friday, 10th October, 2025 after which the portal would be closed and inaccessible to MEDAs for budget entry. Indicative envelopes will be uploaded on the portal as from Monday, 6th October, 2025. Therefore, Budget Officers are to download the 2026 Budget envelope of their MEDA on the portal and present same to their **Accounting Officers**.

49. All MEDAs are to complete all entries online, on or before the set date. In addition, MEDAs are free to print copies of what is uploaded for its defence at the Pre-Treasury Board level.

50. All relevant MEDAs must submit their contributions to the Budget speech of Mr. Governor on or before Pre-Treasury Board defence. Non-compliant MEDAs would be prevented from participating in the defence process.

51. For further clarification on this Budget Call Circular, please contact the Administrative Secretary, Ondo State Budget Office.

52. Thank you.

S.R. Aworere,
Administrative Secretary.