



ANNUAL REPORT & ACCOUNT **2022**





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OUR VISION

To become Africa's leading private sector think-tank committed to the development of a modern globally competitive and inclusive Nigerian economy



OUR MISSION

To promote and champion the reform of the Nigerian economy into an open, inclusive, sustainable and globally competitive economy

AS A THINK-TANK, THE NESG PERFORMS FOUR KEY STRATEGIC ROLES



DIALOGUE PARTNER

Driving policy change through public private dialogue platforms and engagements



CONNECTOR

Driving policy change through networks and influence
(G-2-G, G-2-B, G-2-C, G-2-B-C) Government-2-Government, Government-2-Business, Government-2-Consumer, Government-2-Business-Consumer



INTERVENER

Driving policy change through interventions, monitoring, influential evaluation and reporting



WATCHDOG

Driving policy change through research and evidence-based engagement

OUR GUIDING PRINCIPLES

1

Commitment to a free market economy

2

Encouragement of private sector investment

3

Governance in the national interest

4

Commitment to the rule of law

5

Creation of an enabling environment

6

Establishment of economic foundation for democracy

7

Dedication to socioeconomic inclusion and shared prosperity.

Board Chairman's Report

2023 Annual General Meeting



Distinguished Members, Partners, Captains of Industry, Guests, Ladies, and Gentlemen. I welcome you all to the 29th Annual General Meeting of the Nigerian Economic Summit Group (NESG).

On behalf of the Board of the NESG, I express our immense gratitude to you all for your commitment and contributions to the work of the NESG over the last 30 years.

With your support, we have contributed extensively to promoting the economic reforms that have continued to move the country from the closed system we confronted in the early 1990s toward a more open, competitive, inclusive, and sustainable economic system characterised by high growth and shared prosperity. Your unflinching commitment to the NESG mandate, mission and reform principles has enabled us to support the entire economic policy reform cycle: from setting economic agendas at the annual economic summit to the work of policy commissions that translate summit recommendations to policy proposals, policy engagements and dialogues that lead to policy change; and all the follow-on support in driving policy implementation and impact, our NESG and its national community of expert citizen volunteers continue to “pay to serve” our dear country in the national interest.

We remain incredibly grateful to our founding fathers for their vision of establishing the NESG and have bequeathed us this assignment to advance the public interest. We also thank our members for their unwavering support and allegiance to being socially responsible and national-interest-oriented corporate citizens dedicated to ideas and ideals of collective responsibility for socioeconomic development. Furthermore, I thank our network of volunteers and experts, at home and in the diaspora, for staying committed to our mission. In addition, we owe our immense gratitude to the leading international Non-Governmental Organisations (the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Ford Foundation, McArthur Foundation and Chatham House, OSIWA, African Climate Foundation), our friends in the international multilateral system (the United Kingdom FCDO, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, UNICEF and other key UN partners) for amplifying, collaborating and giving further effect to the voice of our advocacy. Thank you, the gentlemen of the press, for your continued interest in and support for our work. Finally, we thank, most sincerely, our partners in the public sector, especially the Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning, for their dedication to the partnership.

The Nigerian Economy in 2022

In 2022, the global economy sustained economic growth despite headwinds from the Ukraine war. As a result, despite higher prices and resulting monetary policy tightening worldwide, the global economy grew by 3.2 per cent, representing a slowdown from the 5.5 per cent recorded in 2021. Similarly, Nigeria consolidated its economic recovery and recorded a growth of 3.1 per cent, a slight slowdown from 3.4 per cent in 2021.

The sustained recovery could be attributable to election-related spending and significant improvements in the performance of the non-oil sector; however, the sectoral spread of growth remained skewed in favour of employment-inelastic sectors. Moreover, despite robust economic growth, structural challenges such as elevated inflation rate, exchange rate fluctuation, insecurity, infrastructure deficit and overall harsh business climate remain a constraint to the visible outcome of economic growth on Nigerians.

Specifically, the average inflation for 2022, driven by faster increases in non-food components, rose to 18.8 per cent from 17 per cent in 2021. Likewise, the official exchange rate in 2022 rose to N448.6/US\$ from N435/US\$, while the average parallel market rate depreciated by 30.3 per cent to N736/US\$.

The Monetary Authority addressed inflationary pressure by the operations of a tight stance in 2022 with a consistent increase in the Monetary Policy Rate (MPR) to 16.5 per cent from 11.5 per cent in March 2022. Meanwhile, the fiscal policy was expansionary as the actual fiscal deficit exceeded the budgeted deficit, and total public debt rose to N44 trillion (excluding ways & means) as of Sept-2022. Fiscal sustainability remained a concern as the total expenditure (N12.9 trillion as of Nov-2022) continued to outpace revenue (N6.5 trillion), resulting in a bloated debt service-to-revenue ratio of over 90 per cent. Policy divergence and inconsistency may be connected with policy ineffectiveness, especially in the face of heightened macroeconomic instability.

Furthermore, income inequality has been exacerbated, and socioeconomic conditions deteriorated as 42.6 per cent of Nigerians lived below the monetary poverty line, while another 25 per cent (53 million people) were vulnerable in 2022. When non-monetary poverty is considered, 6 out of 10 Nigerians were multi-dimensionally poor. This fundamental disconnect between economic growth and socioeconomic conditions of Nigerians informed the NESG Macroeconomic Outlook 2023, dubbed "Nigeria in Transition: Recipes for Shared Prosperity", that was launched on January 18.

The report developed a framework that helps identify the interaction between foundational objectives, drivers, thrusts, enablers and outcomes of Shared Prosperity in Nigeria. The Macroeconomic Outlook 2023 highlights the need for urgent reforms around human capital development, macroeconomic stability, markets, institutional and sectoral reforms, social welfare programmes and security of lives and property as a panacea to reduce income inequality.

Outlook for 2023

Amidst evolving global and domestic uncertainties associated with inflationary pressure, monetary policy tightening, geopolitical coalition, weakening of the US dollar, and anticipated positioning of the Chinese Yuan as an international trade currency, Nigeria's economic outlook for 2023 remains optimistic. However, economic growth will be significantly subdued due to political risks and heightened structural issues. Nigeria will experience continued upward pressure in the inflation rate driven by exchange rate depreciation and pass-through from imported inflation. Monetary policy tightening would continue to rein in inflation and reduce the effect of US tightening on Nigeria's financial market. In addition, high debt servicing costs and other fiscal sustainability indicators will deteriorate as public debt stock is projected to hit N77 trillion by May-2023 after the securitisation of the Ways and Means. As a result, the heightened fiscal deficit could amplify Nigeria's sovereign risks in 2023.

The year 2023 presents Nigeria with another unique opportunity to initiate tough economic reforms that would set legacies for Shared Prosperity of the Nigerian people. In partnership with the private sector and civil society, we are optimistic that the government will continue to work assiduously to address the challenges thrown up by these uncertainties. The NESG will continue to provide the platform for these interactions and collaborations and remains committed to Nigeria's sustainable and inclusive economic growth. We must remain motivated and focused on creating an enabling business climate that attracts the investments we need to achieve faster growth, job creation, poverty reduction, and overall shared prosperity across the country.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the just completed 2023 general elections and their specific and broad outcomes have been accentuated by critical and urgent changes that call for more comprehensive electoral and political reforms targeted at the systematic overhaul of the institutions of the state. You will remember the three NESG reform principles: A democratic foundation for a modern Nigerian Economy, the rule of law, and governance in the national interest. Therefore, we call on all institutional actors mandated with the adjudication of electoral petitions, the smooth and peaceful transition of power, and the maintenance of political and socioeconomic order, to abide by the principles of law, justice, fairness, and transparency.

It is clear from the national economic outlook that the next few months will be tough for those at the helm of affairs. The rest of 2023 must remain months of "business unusual" in governance. Even for the victors of the last elections, there is nothing to celebrate; even if there was, there is no time to do so. We must turn our sights on the task at hand – to build our nation and economy – this will demand sacrifices from everyone – but especially from the political class – in laying aside political interest in the collective national interest. The economic reforms needed for our pivot require speed, sensitivity, empathy, decisiveness, honesty, brutal confrontations of our national realities, and an all-hands-on-deck approach to steering the ship of the Nigerian state into the safe, secure, prosperous, and cohesive trajectories of national development. Therefore, the Board of NESG has directed the ramping up of a sustained and focused national advocacy agenda around Shared Prosperity to ensure that as national dialogue partners, watchdog, connectors, and interveners, we hold government at all levels accountable for results and mobilise the collective will of all stakeholders for the task at hand. All NESG policy commissions and platforms are geared up and at hand to ensure our government partners are supported to hit the ground running. We are confident that commitment from all the leading Presidential aspirants at the Presidential Dialogues to work with the NESG post-elections to build the country of our dreams will now translate into real tangible reform planning and action.

I applaud the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Mr 'Laoye Jaiyeola, and the NESG management, employees and volunteers for keeping focused on the NESG objective, working assiduously to realise it, and for the enormous sacrifices of paying to serve.

Once again, thank you all for your unwavering support.

God bless the NESG, and God bless the Federal Republic of Nigeria!

Mr. Niyi Yusuf



Chairman, NESG

Chief Executive Officer's Report

2023 Annual General Meeting



Distinguished Board Members, Members, Invited Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen.

I welcome you to the 2023 Annual General Meeting of the Nigerian Economic Summit Group. 2022 was quite an eventful year due to its strategic implication as the year preceding the general election. We are grateful for your support and commitment to the Group's advocacy efforts in 2022 as we leveraged our strategic roles as dialogue partner, connector, intervener, and watchdog to engage political actors on the key issues capable of shaping our economic trajectory in the coming years.

Corporate Performance Presentation

In 2022, our corporate membership increased by six (6) new members. This was despite renewed economic shocks due to the fallout of the Russia/Ukraine war and the attendant impact on business activities, given the disruptions to the global supply chain. In addition, we have formed new partnerships and maintained relationships with our network of non-state actors to improve NESG's capacity for research and support economic reform initiatives.

We sincerely appreciate all our partners' support in 2022 and look forward to their sustained partnership in 2023. We will continue cultivating new collaborations and reinforce efforts to mobilise a critical mass of stakeholders and champions, who will lend their voices to public policy issues through active engagement in the Policy Commissions.

Strategic Initiatives During the Year 2022

The political and policy environment is fundamental to the economic trajectory of a nation and the realisation of desired economic reforms. This, to a large extent, influenced our policy advocacy and intervention activities in the period under review. Across the various NESG-PPD Platforms, we hosted 33 Public-Private Dialogues with 4,840 stakeholders in attendance. The number of Government MDAs and Development Partners engaged in the year by the NESG's Public-Private Dialogue (PPD) Platforms also increased significantly.

Policy Commissions

In line with the Policy Commissions 2022-2025 Strategic Initiatives, Policy Commissions convened eight pre-summit stakeholder dialogues focused on driving evidence-based policy/ legislation changes and reform implementation across their various sectors and thematic areas. A significant milestone achievement from one of our Policy Commissions in the year, the Tourism, Hospitality, Entertainment, Creative Arts and Sports Industries (THECS) Policy Commission, was the Launch of the National Sports Industry Policy (NSIP) after approval by the Federal Executive Council. The approval of the NSIP is a big win for the Sports Industry Thematic Group (SITG) as it was one of the significant outputs of the Thematic Group's work in 2019. After several dialogues,

meetings, webinars, and reports, the policy was finally approved, becoming Nigeria's first Sports Industry Policy.

National Assembly Business Environment Roundtable (NASSBER)

Leveraging on its unique structure to enable collaborative solutions between the National Assembly, civil society, and the organised private sector, NASSBER has stepped up efforts to initiate and build consensus on the reform of the Nigerian business environment through legislation. NASSBER, through its Regulations Working Group, held a webinar on CAMA 2020 with the theme, "Two Years On Strengthening CAMA 2020". It is a follow-up to the inaugural webinar held in September 2021 to mark the first anniversary of CAMA 2020. The event's purpose will be to assess the impact of CAMA 2020 on the Nigerian business environment, two years after it became law, and deliberate on additional measures and provisions to strengthen the law toward improving Nigeria's business environment. At the request of the Senate Committee Chairman on Agriculture and Rural Development, NASSBER held a legislative retreat to review the Food Safety and Quality Bill, 2022. This resulted in the bill's passage in the Senate and facilitated the bill's concurrence in the House of Representatives. Also, in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Health, NASSBER provided support to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Food and Agriculture Export Alliance (FAEA), and the University of Missouri (UoM) on the delivery of a three-day Food and Feed Safety Strategic Planning Workshop in Nigeria. This engagement kicked off a combined USDA/FAEA/UoM joint plan to support the implementation of Nigeria's Food Safety and Quality Bill, 2022.

NASSBER provided technical assistance to the National Assembly on its priority Bills. On the 5th and 6th of May 2022, representatives of the Securities and Exchange Commission met with the Technical Working Group of NASSBER's Investments Thematic Area to consider the review of the ISB by the TWG set up by the Investments Thematic Lead. The NASSBER technical working group had earlier reviewed the bill and produced

a document that contained the review and the proposed insertions to be made into the ISB.

Further, on September 23 and 24, 2022, NASSBER convened a legislative retreat to discuss the existing challenges with the current Investment and Securities Act, 2007, and the need for a new Act to address the issues affecting the growth of the Nigerian capital market. These efforts culminated in passing the ISB on the House of Representatives and Senate floors.

Debt Management Roundtable (DMR)

The NESG-OSIWA Debt Management Roundtable formally presented its full report in May 2022 on Debt Management and Sustainability in ECOWAS to Nigeria's Debt Management Office (DMO) for possible adoption and implementation. The report provided some background on the ECOWAS fiscal landscape and public debt portfolio, including several policy recommendations for debt sustainability and critical performance indicators. In addition, it proposed a 10-Point action plan under an integrated strategy for revenue optimisation, expenditure efficiency and debt management.

NGF-NESG Economic Roundtable (NNER)

The NNER facilitated a subnational-focused session at the 28th Annual Economic Summit NES#28 themed "Subnational Perspectives to Economic Viability". The outcomes from the session, alongside other subnational-related conversations at NES#28, will be compiled into a Brown Book to be produced alongside the Green Book and disseminated accordingly as an advocacy tool for further policy engagements. The NNER is also exploring collaborations with the Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission (NIPC) to provide technical support around capacity building for State Investment Promotion Agencies (SIPAs), creating a practical coordination framework between NIPC and SIPAs, and other areas as may be required.

Nigeria Triple Helix Roundtable

In July 2022, in a culmination of four years of engagement and planning with the Tertiary Education Trust (TETFund) to drive the

revitalisation of tertiary education in Nigeria, the Executive Secretary of TETFund, Arc Sonny Echono, approved for the Secretariat of the Roundtable to be domiciled in the NESG Abuja Liaison office.

NESG Bridge Fellowship

The pioneer Bridge Fellows who served as Technical Assistants to Thematic Working Groups on the Medium-Term National Development Plan (2021-2025) rounded up their Capstone Projects in March 2022. In June 2022, the second cohort rounded up training at the NESG Academy in collaboration with LEAP Africa. It was assigned to work with Policy Commissions and Roundtables to champion the reform of the Nigerian economy. The Bridge Fellows were also assigned to various subcommittees of the Summit (NES#28). The two cohorts of the fellowship (Set I and Set II) had their closeout ceremony on Tuesday, 15th November 2022, which doubled as the inauguration of the NESG's Community of Practice on Youth, the brainchild of the Bridge Fellowship Alumni.

The Policy Innovation Centre

In 2022, the PIC directly implemented the MacArthur Foundation project titled "Harnessing behavioural insights for improving accountability and Transparency" for public and private sector players. The Centre also assessed the context and behavioural drivers of learning poverty and outcomes for "At-Risk (in-and out-of-school) children" in Nigeria as part of the Bill and Melinda Gate Foundations Grant deliverables.

At NES#28, the PIC hosted a Gender & Inclusion Summit (GS-22) with the theme "Connecting the Dots for a Gender Inclusive Society". The Gender & Inclusion Summit 2022 provided a platform to explore transformative ways to achieve gender equality and accelerate the actualisation of the SDGs and positive outcomes for men and women.

Non-Residential Fellowship Programme

The NRFP is a merit-based fellowship launched by the NESG Research Department in 2022. The NRFP brings together outstanding and high-level intellectuals in academia, research-based institutions, the public sector and the private sector to collaborate, share ideas, produce research outputs and ensure that findings from

its research are applied in practice. In the second and third quarters of 2022, fellowship clusters submitted their draft research reports. The Senior Fellows also contributed to the H1 2022 NESG Economic Policy Review (EPR). The NRFP also hosted policy dialogues during the year, consisting of a panel discussion with experts from different research areas' perspectives.

The 28th Nigerian Economic Summit

The 28th Nigerian Economic Summit focused on the present and future developmental imperatives amid an intensely political atmosphere and an imminent political transition in 2023. Nigeria's sustainable economic growth is constrained by various socioeconomic challenges, including inflation, insecurity, and execution challenges, necessitating urgent action to improve socioeconomic outcomes. The Summit aimed to set an economic policy agenda for accelerated economic growth and transformative political leadership, build consensus on the imperatives for transforming Nigeria's immense human capital, identify critical factors for effectively implementing the national development plan, and elicit economic leadership at the subnational levels.

The discussions were structured around four sub-themes: Delivering Macroeconomic Stability for Growth, Investing in Our Future, Unlocking Binding Constraints to Execution, and Reframing the Agenda for Transformational leadership. The Summit brought together stakeholders from various sectors, including the private and public sectors, academia, development institutions, the international and diplomatic community, and civil societies, to deliberate on Nigeria's developmental priorities and mobilise commitments for broad-based actions.

Over the two days of the Summit, participants converged in five (5) Plenary Sessions, ten (10) Interactive Panels, two (2) Design Workshops, and one (1) Roundtable to deliberate on the Summit theme and continue the dialogue, which had commenced in eleven (11) Pre-Summit Events. In addition, to enrich the deliberations, the Nigerian Economic Summit Group collaborated with

its partners to host four (4) Industry Breakfast Meetings and five (5) Dinner Sessions at the Summit to discuss several platform issues that accentuated the core objectives of NES #28. The Summit was followed by the avant-garde Gender and Inclusion Summit 2022, held on the third day, as organised and delivered by the Policy Innovation Centre (PIC) of the NESG.

Following a highly engaging discourse, NES #28 made profound recommendations, organised around four (4) core thematic outcomes: economic prosperity and sustainability; human capital development; good governance; and responsible, responsive and resilient leadership. Broad Management Direction - Pre and Post-Elections

Given the current reality of the changing political landscape of our dear country and the attendant implications for the policy environment, we have initiated a series of engagements, leveraging our strategic roles, to ensure the priorities of the incoming administration align with the necessary reforms required to improve the well-being of Nigerians and create a more equitable and sustainable future.

In our role as Dialogue Partner, we hosted a National Economic Dialogue in 2022 on the Critical Challenges Confronting the Nigerian economy, where we proposed seven (7) pragmatic policy actions to address the socio economic challenges in the country. The 28th Nigerian Economic Summit (NES #28) was also focused on the priorities for shared prosperity in 2023 and beyond. In light of Nigeria's upcoming political transition and the attendant implications for the policy reform environment, the need for critical reflections on new strategic priorities for setting the economic policy agenda for sustainable economic development became imperative. Thus, the Summit convened national and global policymakers, business leaders, development partners, civil society leaders and scholars through a hybrid platform of in-person and virtual dialogues to articulate the country's development imperatives that satisfy the need for economic security, social justice, conscientious governance,

political stability and environmental sustainability. We have also hosted a Presidential Dialogue series featuring the presidential candidates of the country's three major political parties. The dialogue provided an opportunity to engage with the presidential candidates on the state of the economy and discuss their strategies for tackling the core issues plaguing the economy. This was meant to ensure that citizens are adequately informed of the policy direction of the incoming government and to set the tone for further discussions on the roadmap toward an inclusive and prosperous Nigeria.

As a Watchdog, we deployed our research capacity to provide an evidence-based and objective assessment of the state of the Nigerian economy. As a result, the NESG Macroeconomic Outlook for 2022 highlighted critical reforms necessary to achieve a paradigm shift in governance and policy design in Nigeria. These include the oil and gas sector deregulation, fuel subsidy, foreign exchange, and sector reforms. Also, the details of our assessment of the historical drivers of the economic challenges confronting the Nigerian economy and the way forward are well articulated in our published report, Understanding the Nigerian economy.

As a Connector, we have continued to provide the much-needed connection between private sector executives and top government and political actors. We have also continued to engage the citizens and other stakeholders on key national policy and reform issues through the NESG radio. Meanwhile, our role as an Intervener has also been strengthened by the various initiatives of the Policy Innovation Centre (PIC) and the National Assembly Business Environment Roundtable (NASSBER).

Moreover, as is our practice in a transition year, we have begun to prepare transition packs to aid the effective onboarding of the new government administration on priority policy and reform issues. We are also supporting the ongoing transition programme of the government, serving as the Private Sector Adviser to the Presidential Transition Council (PTC). In this capacity, the NESG

is a member of the Transition Technical Task Team (TTTT) supporting the Transition Council to coordinate the administrative process of the transition between the current administration and the incoming administration of the President-elect.

Internal Staffing and Operations

The current internal workforce strength is fifty-five (55), with adequate diversity of skills, experience, gender, age and ethnic groups to meet the needs of the Group and its strategic direction. We continued to optimise our workforce for their growth and retention, through specific and intentional engagement activities, towards the success of the Group and its employment branding. Our engagement efforts include: an appropriate on-the-job exposure, a people-first culture that prioritises welfare and well-being; a fair performance management and reward system; a tailored training and development plans for employees' career growth and to close any identified skill-gap; a people-focused workplace policies, and a conducive work environment. For operational efficiency and to improve the overall workplace experience of our people, we leverage technology, ensuring that internal systems and processes are updated and automated in line with best-fit and best practices for a knowledge-based and projectised organisation, that is, we support our people suitably to thrive in their functions.

Conclusion

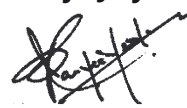
While our advocacy efforts in 2022 were guided by the imperatives of providing an evidence-based assessment of the State of the Nigerian Economy to shape conversations and the policy priorities of political actors leading to the general

elections, 2023 presents an opportunity to consolidate these efforts. Being a transition year, 2023 is unique for our nation. It demands a timely strategic intervention to ensure the incoming administration's priorities align with the strategic imperatives to achieving desired reform of the Nigerian economy and the realisation of shared prosperity. Therefore, one of our strategic priorities for 2023 is to ensure the proper onboarding of the incoming government.

My deep gratitude to everyone volunteering across our various Public-Private Dialogue Platforms. You all have made great sacrifices, worked the extra hours and went the extra mile to help us get to where we are today. Your expert input at every juncture and milestone of this transition process has been extremely helpful, and we are grateful we can always count on this. We are also thankful to our Corporate Members, Partners and Summit Sponsors. Your unwavering support was crucial to the performance of our various strategic roles and the success of our advocacy efforts in 2022. We look forward to your continuous support in 2023.

I sincerely appreciate the Board of Directors and the Board of Patrons' unrelenting support in 2022. You have been a source of inspiration and hope from which the Secretariat draws its strength. I appreciate your support always and look forward to working closely with you in 2023.

'Laoye Jaiyeola

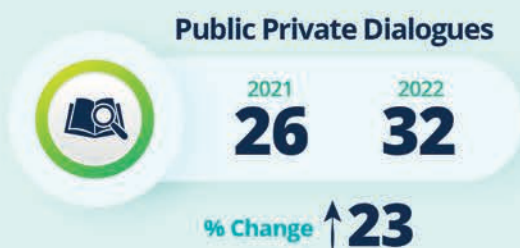
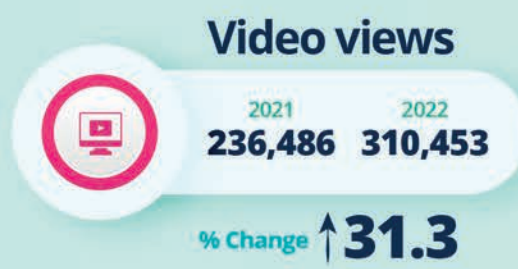


Chief Executive Officer, NESG



CONNECTOR

— A FEW KEY FIGURES —










The NESG Radio is a weekly syndicated podcast that keeps Nigerians informed through curated localised content on economic policies and issues across sectors of the Nigerian economy. The NESG podcast helps to effectively communicate the activities of the Group to a younger audience and extend research-based advocacy in a distillable localised format to all Nigerians. The radio had guests from the private sector, public sector, civil societies, and donor communities speak on issues of national interest. In 2022, NESG Radio recorded 30 episodes, with several episodes translated into local languages for the mass audience. To listen, please visit <https://nesgroup.org/podcast>



30 Episodes recorded on the NESG radio

info@nesgroup.org | +234-01-295 2849 |      OfficialNESG

Available on



**Episodes are syndicated to radio stations across local communities in Nigeria*

“WE PAY T



TO SERVE"



Seated (L-R): Dr. Imo Itsuelli KSG. OON., Mr. Bunmi Oni MON., Mrs. Funke Osibodu, Mr. Dotun Sulaiman MFR., Mr. Pascal Dozie OON. CON., Chief Ernest Shonekan GCFR. KBE., Alh. Ahmadu Joda OFR. CON. CFR, Mr. Dick Kramer OFR., Mr. Faysal El-Khalil OON., Prof. Anya O. Anya OFR., Mr. Felix Ohiwerei.



Board of Directors

as at April 2023

Top Row (L-R): **Frank Aigbogun**
Mike Sangster

Nnanna Ude
Ndidi Nwuneli

Kyari Bukar
Karl Toriola

Middle Row (L-R): **Wonu Adetayo**
Lanre Akinbo

Wassim Elhousseini
Segun Ogunsanya

Juliet Ehimuan-Chiazor
Udeme Ufot

Bottom Row (L-R): **Omoboyede Olusanya** (Vice Chair II)

Amina Maina (Vice Chair III)

Olaniyi Yusuf (Chairman)

'Laoye Jaiyeola (CEO)

Osagie Okunbor (Vice Chair I)

Philip Mshelbila



DIALOGUE PARTNER



THE 28TH NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT

“2023 AND BEYOND: PRIORITIES FOR SHARED PROSPERITY”

Recognising the potential danger of losing focus on Nigeria’s developmental priorities and the momentum of reforms, the Nigerian Economic Summit Group and the Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget, and National Planning brought together stakeholders from various sectors, including the private and public sectors, academia, development institutions, the international and diplomatic community, and civil societies. The objective was to deliberate and identify the necessary imperatives to achieve a prosperous Nigeria. Hence, the 28th Nigerian Economic Summit theme was “2023 and Beyond: Priorities for Shared Prosperity”.

Discussions at the Summit were structured around four sub-themes: **Delivering Macroeconomic Stability for Growth; Investing in Our Future; Unlocking the Binding Constraints to Execution, and Reframing the Agenda for Transformational Leadership**, as stakeholders highlighted the imperatives of Economic Sustainability, Inclusive Growth, Execution, Political Economy and Visionary Leadership as drivers of sustainable socio-economic development. The key Summit objectives were to:

- Set an economic policy agenda for accelerated economic growth, underpinned by sustainable and inclusive development that drives tangible and substantial improvements in human development conditions of Nigerians;
- Deliberate on an actionable framework for transformative political leadership and effective governance that builds Nigerian state capacity to deliver dividends of democracy;
- Build consensus on the imperatives for transforming Nigeria’s immense human capital into a national productive and innovative capacity that creates a secure collective future of possibilities, opportunities and prosperity for all;
- Identify critical factors for effective implementation of the national development plan for sustained economic development and mobilise the commitments for broad-based actions;
- Identify pragmatic initiatives to elicit economic leadership at the subnational levels, adopting

a “Bottom-Up” approach to subnational competitiveness that contributes to national economic growth and development; and

- Articulate the framework within which economic priorities for Nigeria in 2023 and beyond are debated, discussed, and agreed upon.

Over the two days of the Summit, participants converged in five (5) Plenary Sessions, ten (10) Interactive Panels, two (2) Design Workshops, four Industry Breakfast Meetings, and one (1) Roundtable to deliberate on the Summit theme and continue the dialogue, which had commenced in eleven (11) Pre-Summit Events. The Summit was followed by the avant-garde Gender and Inclusion Summit 2022, held on the third day, as organised and delivered by the Policy Innovation Centre (PIC) of the NESG.

Following a highly engaging discourse, NES #28 made profound recommendations, which are organised around four (4) core thematic outcomes: **economic prosperity and sustainability; human capital development; good governance; and responsible, responsive and resilient leadership.**

Economic Prosperity and Sustainability

The Summit participants agreed that achieving macroeconomic stability is crucial for economic growth in Nigeria. This requires maintaining a low and consistent inflation rate, achieving a favourable balance of payments, and ensuring high and steady economic growth that creates job opportunities and reduces poverty. To achieve this goal, the government was advised to prioritise increasing revenue streams, improving debt sustainability ratios, and reducing public spending through measures such as fiscal discipline, zero-based budgeting, and privatisation. The fuel subsidy was identified as a significant financial burden and was recommended to be eliminated immediately. Additionally, Internal Revenue Services across the country were urged to expand their tax base, and the government was advised to harmonise tax management systems and databases for efficiency and compliance. To promote economic

diversification, a conducive environment that fosters private sector-led growth is necessary in various sectors, including agriculture, manufacturing, and services. The establishment of innovation hubs for industrialisation in each state can also drive economic growth. Infrastructure development, particularly in power, transport, and telecommunications, is crucial for enhancing economic growth and competitiveness. The Summit called for the government to introduce policies that boost investor confidence and address challenges that make the business climate unfavourable for businesses. It was emphasised that subnational entities must drive economic growth and development, capitalising on their comparative advantages and playing a more active role in national development. Public-private partnerships were noted as a means of achieving economic development, and collaboration between the public and private sectors is essential to achieving Nigeria's developmental goals.

Human Capital Development

The Summit participants proposed a multifaceted strategy to address the challenges faced by Nigeria in the areas of healthcare, education, and workforce development. One of the recommendations was to increase the Basic Healthcare Provision Fund to 2% of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to enhance healthcare accessibility, quality, and accountability. To supplement public expenditure in healthcare and education, the private sector was encouraged to contribute through health taxes, education bonds, and tax investments. The stakeholders also stressed the significance of unlocking the potential of Nigeria's large youth population to drive economic growth by maximising their productivity and utilising their strengths. Women's self-sufficiency was identified as crucial for economic empowerment, and inclusive policies and strategies were proposed to promote gender equity. To address the needs of the most marginalised members of society, policy interventions should be guided by the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). The participants highlighted the importance of prioritising education, vocational training, entrepreneurship, infrastructure development, digital literacy, and collaboration between industry and academia to develop a workforce capable of delivering Nigeria's future economic

agenda. It was suggested that the government should partner with industry players to ensure digitalisation and technological accessibility for the average Nigerian citizen to achieve effective digital penetration. The Summit emphasised that collaboration is critical for achieving shared prosperity, and different sessions highlighted key areas of human development that require stronger partnerships.

Good Governance

Stakeholders emphasised the need for the reform of the public and civil service to establish a modern, efficient, and effective sector capable of fulfilling citizens' needs and driving economic growth and development. The reforms include investing in the public service, prioritising the training, development, and welfare of public sector actors, streamlining state functions to enhance efficiency, addressing disparities in remuneration between the public and private sectors to improve productivity, and organising staff exchange programmes between the public and private sectors. Additionally, stakeholders highlighted the importance of establishing a Delivery Unit to expedite reforms and enhance public service delivery in addressing policy implementation and continuity challenges.

The stakeholders also recognised the severity of corruption in Nigeria, impeding the country's progress and exacerbating poverty. Therefore, the government is urged to intensify its anti-corruption interventions and promote accountability, transparency, and integrity in governance. Establishing a culture of ethical behaviour, strengthening anti-corruption laws and enforcement mechanisms, and promoting public awareness and participation are among the recommended interventions. Moreover, the stakeholders emphasised the need for digital technologies to enhance government operations and processes, particularly by promptly executing the Nigeria e-Government Master Plan 2020 to elevate public service administration's transparency, efficiency, and quality and encourage citizen involvement in government decision-making.

Responsible, Responsive and Resilient Leadership
The 28th Nigerian Economic Summit outlined the key qualities and actions necessary for new

leadership in Nigeria to achieve sustainable economic growth and development. The leadership should prioritise good governance, citizens' well-being, and policies that create a conducive environment for businesses to thrive. The leaders must also embrace the principle of service, assemble a high-capacity team, lead with a strong vision, build strong public institutions, and adopt innovative policymaking and governance approaches. To achieve a shared national vision, effective communication, education, awareness campaigns, and public participation in planning and execution are crucial. The government must also establish a new social contract with citizens, promoting transparency, accountability, and reducing corruption to restore trust. Managing political forces on the economy is also essential, as political promises can raise unrealistic expectations and harm the economy if not fulfilled. The political process should encourage diversity, inclusivity, and competence in leadership development, and civil society should assess political candidates' competence and capacity before elections. Seamless transition of power is also essential, and a legal framework outlining

the handover process should be developed. Finally, citizens should take ownership of their future by actively participating in political parties, supporting qualified candidates, and initiatives promoting national development.

At NES #28, there was a sense of optimism among participants that Nigeria had the potential to surmount its challenges. Participants stressed the need for immediate, medium, and long-term actions to address the country's various issues and outlined the development imperatives and economic agenda for incoming administrations at all levels of government as Nigeria approaches a government transition in 2023. The Summit allowed the participants to discuss the current realities of the economy and articulate the development imperatives to achieve and sustain macroeconomic stability and growth in the immediate and long-term future. NES #28 emphasised the roles of the federal government, subnational governments, private sector and multi-stakeholder alliances towards shared prosperity.





PRE-SUMMIT EVENTS

- 01 National Economic Dialogue: Critical Challenges
Confronting the Nigerian Economy
20.05.2022
- 02 Open Forum on Public Safety: Towards
Implementation of the Police Act 2020
09.09.2022
- 03 Critical Tax Reforms for Shared Prosperity
10.09.2022
- 04 Financial Inclusion for all by Year 2020:
What Worked, What didn't, Which Way
Forward?
24.09.2022
- 05 Key Drivers for Economic Prosperity:
A Critical Look at Entrepreneurship Policies
25.09.2022
- 06 Repositioning Public Governance In Nigeria
for Global Competitiveness, Investment
Attraction and Sustainable Development
29.09.2022
- 07 CEO Water Mandate: Nigeria Sign-up,
Endorsement and Inaugural Meeting:
A Risk-Based Approach to Water Stewardship
31.08.2022
- 08 **National Youth Economic Dialogues**
Straight Talk I: Youth-Led Conversation on
Economic Growth and Stability
31.08.2022
Straight Talk II: Youth-Led Conversation on
Nigeria's Human Capital Potential
01.09.2022
Straight Talk III: Youth-Led Conversation on
Getting Our Institutions Right
02.09.2022
- 09 Roadmap to Nigeria's COP: A Pragmatic Path to Net Zero
Using the Green Economy, Blue Economy & Forestry
31.08.2022

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY FOR GS-22

The Policy Innovation Centre (PIC) Gender and Inclusion Summit (GS-22) convened le government, business, development, civil society, and academia leaders deliberate on transformative ways to achieve gender equality and accelerate the actualization of the SDGs as well as shared prosperity for men and women. Nigeria ranks 123 out of 146 countries on the global gender index (WEF 2022) indicating the need for coordinated efforts to address gender-inequality-related gaps. The GS-22 which was themed “Connecting the Dots for a Gender Inclusive Society” provided a platform for co-creating contextually relevant recommendations for addressing gaps in Nigeria’s gender-responsive governance, policy and programming.

The GS-22 event hosted three virtual pre-summit events, five summit plenary sessions and one virtual post-summit event. The pre and post-summit events had 1170 attendees combined. The main GS-22 event was held on the third day of the NES 28, as a full-day hybrid (physical and virtual) event with 700 physical and 9,406 virtual attendees. Notable dignitaries at the event were Mrs. Zainab Ahmed (CON), Honorable Minister of Finance, Budget, and National Planning; Dr. Mohammad Mahmood Abubakar, Honorable Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development; Ms. Mary Beth Leonard, United States Ambassador to Nigeria; Ms. Catriona Laing CB, British High Commissioner to Nigeria; Mr. Alexandre Borges-Gomes, Deputy Head of EU Delegation to Nigeria; Mr. Niyi Yusuf, Chairman, NESG; Ms. Sybil Chidiac, Senior Program Officer, Gender Equality Division, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, USA; Shubham Chaudhuri, Country Director for Nigeria, World Bank; Ms. Beatrice Eyong, UN Women Country Representative to Nigeria; HRH Alhaji Samaila Muhammed Mera, Emir of Argungu; and Mr. Suleiman Abubakar, CEO, Sterling Bank Plc, amongst other dignitaries.

The GS-22 sessions explored gender and inclusion topics on financial inclusion, gender-based violence, food security, media, women’s economic empowerment, youth perspectives on inclusion, women’s participation in politics, and the use of behavioural insights to improve gender equality as well as social inclusion for vulnerable groups.

The sessions highlighted normative and non-normative facilitators and barriers to a gender-inclusive society as well as recommendations for policy and program implementation.

Normative Barriers to a Gender-Inclusive Society

There was a consensus among stakeholders that social norms impact significantly on gender and inclusion. Limiting gender norms, gender division of labour, patriarchy, negative gender stereotypes, socialization, ageism, social sanctions, gender asset gaps, and religious misinterpretations were barriers to achieving a gender-inclusive society. Patriarchy is a social system that operates on the premise of men’s superiority over women. The expectation that men should be assertive and dominant, while women should be passive and submissive results in women being subjugated and silenced, limiting women’s capacity to contribute meaningfully to society. Gender division of labour which holds that men should be the breadwinners and women should be caretakers results in wage disparities and loss of economic opportunities for women. Tolerance and social acceptability of violence against women are major drivers of gender-based violence. Social norms are reinforced through social sanctions such as negative labelling and social exclusion perpetuated through family, friends, media, and the wider society. Persons with disability and other minority groups experience greater burdens of exclusion.

Non-Normative Barriers to a Gender-Inclusive Society

Non-normative barriers to a gender-inclusive society may be driven by underlying gender norms that shape decision-making for policy and programming. Some of the non-normative challenges relating to gender and inclusion discussed were poor maternity and paternity packages, the weak justice system, limited use of data for gender-related decision-making, gaps in the availability of gender data, gaps in gender budgeting, collateral requirements that limit women and other minority group’s access to financial opportunities, poverty, and non-inclusive programming. A weak justice system also exacerbates the problems of gender-based violence (GBV) by failing to provide survivors with

effective protection and justice. Poor allocation of funds for gender-responsive programming contributes significantly to widening the existing gaps in gender equality in Nigeria.

Policy Recommendations

The GS-22 emphasized the need for evidence-based policies, gender-responsive governance approaches, gender-responsive budgeting, and the strengthening of women's legal protection with considerations for the contextual needs of stakeholders. The need to back the National Gender Policy with requisite action, particularly the 35% quota and affirmative action policy for women, which will empower women to occupy 35% of appointments was emphasized as a strategy for engendering inclusion in decision-making. The use of innovative approaches like behavioural insights to construct more effective solutions for gender and inclusion-related policy problems was also raised.

Programmatic recommendation

The need for gender-responsive programs was a recurrent recommendation across GS-22 sessions. The use of gender data in designing gender-related programming was also highlighted. Much was said about deepening the impact of inclusion programs through an intersectional lens, to ensure that individuals' multiple identities and experiences are taken into account. The importance of gender transformative programs in addressing social norms-related barriers was also emphasized. The provision of support structures like child care and more flexible work hours to accommodate maternal and paternal needs was also raised. The incorporation of novel approaches into gender and inclusion program processes as well as single-digit interest rate for farmers and the provision of capacity-building programs for stakeholders were other recommendations proffered.



THE POLICY COMMISSION STRUCTURE

ENERGY POLICY COMMISSION (EPC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oil and condensates Power Gas Renewable energy 	EDUCATION POLICY COMMISSION (EPC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic Education Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) Workforce Development 	MANUFACTURING AND MINING POLICY COMMISSION (MMPC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manufacturing Mining 	AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY POLICY COMMISSION (AFSPC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Input and Distribution Post-harvest Management Mechanization Sustainable Land Management Market Access Agricultural finance
INFRASTRUCTURE POLICY COMMISSION (IPC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road Water and Sanitation Rail Aviation Ports and Inland waterways Housing and Urban Development 	HEALTH POLICY COMMISSION (HPC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Health Health as a business 	GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS POLICY COMMISSION (GIPC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening Partnership and Collaboration Measuring Performance Supporting the Reforms of Public Institutions 	TRADE, INVESTMENT AND COMPETITIVENESS POLICY COMMISSION (TICPC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade Investment Competitiveness Fiscal Policy and Planning Supply Chain Logistics
FINANCIAL MARKETS AND FINANCIAL INCLUSION POLICY COMMISSION (FMFIPC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FST - Non-Banking FST- Banking Financial Market Financial inclusion 	SUSTAINABILITY POLICY COMMISSION (SPC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Circular Economy Climate change Marine Ecosystem and Blue Economy Environmental Management 	TOURISM, ENTERTAINMENT, CREATIVE ARTS, HOSPITALITY, SPORTS POLICY COMMISSION (THECS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism and Hospitality Creatives and Entertainment Industry Sports Industry 	DIGITAL ECONOMY POLICY COMMISSION (DEPC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e-Governance, Policies, & Regulations Digital Infrastructure & Tech Sector Financing Digital Platforms & Digital Financial Services Digital Skills, Innovation, & Entrepreneurship

3 ROUNDTABLES

National Assembly Business Environment Roundtable (NASSBER)

NGF-NESG Economic Roundtable (NNER)

Nigerian Triple Helix Roundtable

POLICY COMMISSION ACTIVITIES

In its role as a dialogue partner, the NESG strategically functions within workgroups known as “Policy Commissions”, which consist of public and private sector networks and experts who bring their insights to bear on strategic industry and crosscutting issues. Policy Commissions review government policies, conduct policy advocacy and facilitate the execution of programs and initiatives as dictated in the annual work plan, prepared by members, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals, the NES recommendations and the NESG Macroeconomic Outlook. Policy Commissions also facilitate and fast track the adoption of various Nigerian Economic Summit (NES) recommendations.

Agriculture and Food Security Policy Commission
The Agriculture and Food Security Policy Commission (AFSPC) engages in advocacy concerning agriculture specific issues to ensure the formulation, adoption, and implementation of appropriate policies regarding the agro-industrial development space and food and nutrition security as a whole. The overarching objective of the AFSPC is to facilitate the adoption of various NES recommendations to fast-track the economy's growth and development.

In delivering its work plan for the year 2022, the Agriculture and Food Security Policy Commission was involved in the following activities:

- In collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Health and other key stakeholders, the AFSPC hosted an Expert/ Stakeholders Review & Harmonization Workshop on the Food Safety and Quality Bill (2019) on February 24, 2022. The Workshop was held in line with the NESG's support for protecting the lives and health of Nigerians by providing safe foods, which is crucial to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- The AFSPC also held a Workshop on the Expert Review of the Food Quality and Safety Bill on the 31st of May, 2022. The forum was attended by stakeholders across the public and private sectors, including representatives from the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD), the Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH), the Federal Ministry of Justice (FMJ), the National Food Drug Administration

and Control (NAFDAC), and the Standards Organisation of Nigeria (SON).

- The AFSPC, in partnership with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, held a validation workshop on the ‘Rapid Baseline Assessment of all Agricultural Policies and Initiatives to improve Market-led Food System’ on the 30th of August 2022. The workshop sought to generate data on the detailed implementation status of Sustainable Development Goal Two, highlight the nature and causes of the binding constraints, and catalyse the interventions needed to improve market-led food systems.
- The AFSPC also engaged with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) towards providing technical assistance/support for harmonising the Food Safety & Quality Bill and the post-passage implementation roadmap.
- The AFSPC, in partnership with the Federal Ministry of Health, the Food & Agriculture Export Alliance (FAEA), the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the University of Missouri (UoM), and the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) hosted a Food and Feed Safety Strategic Planning Workshop on the 13th and 14th of December, 2022. The inaugural activity was aimed at initiating a USDA/FAEA/UoM joint plan to support the implementation of Nigeria's Food Safety and Quality Bill, 2022. The workshop was also aimed at bringing together Nigerian stakeholders: primarily Government stakeholders, to help inform and validate a roadmap of USDA/FAEA/UoM technical training and assistance activities to be conducted with Nigeria over the next two years (2023-2024). The proposed technical assistance partnership offers an opportunity for experience sharing between the USDA, Nigerian regulators and private industry in the areas of food and feed safety regulatory reform and enforcement and address capacity gaps in implementation.

Energy Policy Commission

The Energy Policy Commission (EPC) is a veritable public-private dialogue platform aimed at addressing and removing bottlenecks, identifying

viable opportunities and developing effective frameworks to expand and scale the energy industry across the renewable energy, oil and condensates as well as power and gas sub-sectors. The overarching mandate of the EPC is to facilitate the adoption of various energy-related Nigerian Economic Summit recommendations to fast-track economic growth and development.

The Energy Policy Commission was engaged in the following activities in 2022:

- The Energy Policy Commission developed a Policy Brief on the Nigerian Electricity and Alternative Electricity Power Sector Supply.
- The Policy Commission sustained evidence-based advocacy engagements with the key players and regulators in the energy sector to drive tangible reform efforts. The Policy Commission organised a Power Sector Experts Workshop on 27th July 2022. At the workshop, short, medium, and long-term solutions underpinning the best and most effective way forward for the Nigerian Power Sector were agreed on.
- As a follow-up to the NESG Power Sector Experts Workshop held on 27th July 2022, the Energy Policy Commission also prepared the following policy documents to engage the Presidency and Presidential Aspirants.
 - *The NESG Power Sector Position - Public Brief;*
 - *The NESG Power Sector Position - Brief for Presidential Aspirants and;*
 - *The NESG Power Sector Position - Brief for Presidency.*
- The Energy Policy Commission and the Sustainability Policy Commission facilitated three webinar events in collaboration with the African Climate Foundation, the Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA), the Federation of Egyptian Industries and the National Business Initiative in supporting Shared Learning on Energy Transitions in Africa - a Dialogue with African Business on the Road to COP27.
- The Renewable Energy Thematic Lead virtually facilitated a session on "Suggestion to reflect on the Launch of Nigeria's Energy Transition

Plan" and "Building project pipelines for Just Transitions and climate action in Africa" at a webinar in a 2-day study tour in Cairo, Egypt. The tour included a 2-day workshop on a series of conversations to highlight best practices, share learnings, and highlight investment opportunities with a focus on Ensuring Just Climate Transitions in Africa and Mobilising Finance.

- The Energy Policy Commission is conducting a review to support the transition of low-income economies from biomass to the use of modern energy cooking services and facilitate the need to understand the complexity and scale of both the opportunities and challenges of modern energy cooking transitions in Nigeria.
- The Energy Policy Commission is conducting a wide-ranging review of the current dynamics and future direction of the financing of electricity production and distribution and its implications for the viability of significant acceleration in the utilisation of electricity for cooking for the next ten (10) years in 3 African countries.

Health Policy Commission

The Health Policy Commission (HPC) has the mandate to stimulate the country's response towards building responsive and resilient health systems to achieve Universal Health Coverage in Nigeria. The overarching objective of the Policy Commission is to facilitate the adoption of the various NES recommendations as it relates to fostering equality in access to health, ensuring quality health services, and financial risk protection.

Public-Private Dialogues and Policy Advocacy initiatives of the Health Policy Commission in 2022 include the following:

- The HPC published a White Paper on Enhancing the Local Production of Medicines and Vaccines in Nigeria. The Policy Commission also reviewed the Nigeria Vaccine Policy (NVP) draft, which seeks to boost the local production of vaccines and foster self-sufficiency in vaccine availability. The White Paper, alongside the review of the Nigeria Vaccine Policy, was sent to the Federal Ministry of Health.

- At the request of the Federal Ministry of Health, the HPC presented its review of the National Vaccine Policy at the Stakeholders Meeting on the Development of the National Strategic Plan for the Nigeria Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Sector. The Ministry communicated its willingness to collaborate with the HPC on developing the proposed National Strategic Plan.
- On the 7th of April, 2022, the HPC, Stop TB Partnership Nigeria, and Anadach Consulting Limited hosted a workshop themed "2022 World Tuberculosis Day Celebration –Invest to End TB, Save Lives".
- The HPC and the Fiscal Policy and Planning Thematic Group held a discovery meeting on the nuances of collaboration on policy issues related to the Sugar/Sin tax introduced in the 2021 Finance Act.
- The HPC met with the Director General of the National Institute for Pharmaceutical Research and Development (NIPRD) to discuss collaborative efforts to enhance the local production of medicines and vaccines in Nigeria.
- In response to the call for Memoranda on the Health Sector Reform Programme, the HPC submitted two policy memos (Enhancing Local Production of Medicines and Vaccines in Nigeria and Healthcare Financing in Nigeria: Realities, Impediments and Recommendations) on the 17th of August to the Secretariat of the Health Reform Committee chaired by the Vice President, Professor Yemi Osinbajo, SAN, GCON.
- On Friday, 26th August 2022, the HPC attended the first Consultative Forum Meeting on Investment Opportunities in the Healthcare Sector with the Honourable Minister of Health.
- In response to the White Paper on Local Production of Medicines and Vaccines in Nigeria submitted by the HPC to the National Institute for Pharmaceutical Research and Development (NIPRD), the HPC was invited by the Institute to a collaborative meeting

on the critical role of Vaccines Research and Development and the pivotal role of the NIPRD in the strategic development of Local Production of Medicines and Vaccines in Nigeria. The meeting was held on 13th September 2022.

- The Ministry of Health invited the Health Policy Commission to a follow-up meeting of Key Stakeholders for the Development of the National Strategic Plan for the Nigeria Pharmaceutical and Medical Devices Manufacturing Sectors on 8th-12th November 2022. The meeting was to provide technical support to the development of the National Strategic Plan for the Nigeria Pharmaceutical and Medical Devices Manufacturing Sector.

Response to the call for Memoranda on the Health Sector Reform Programme In response to the call for Memoranda on the Health Sector Reform Programme, the HPC submitted two policy memos (Enhancing Local Production of Medicines and Vaccines in Nigeria and Healthcare Financing in Nigeria: Realities, Impediments and Recommendations) on the 17th of August to the Secretariat of the Health Reform Committee chaired by the Vice President, Professor Yemi Osinbajo, SAN, GCON.

Manufacturing and Mining Policy Commission

The Manufacturing & Mining Policy Commission (MMPC) acts as a public-private policy dialogue platform for the manufacturing and mining sectors with a view to fast-tracking manufacturing and mining growth of the economy, driving advocacy that focuses on specific issues to ensure the formulation, adoption, implementation of appropriate policies. MMPC also champions the Nigerian Economic Summit (NES) recommendations to spark the intended sectoral growth and development needed in the economy. To achieve this, members of the Policy Commission meet regularly as action-oriented partnerships to deliberate on ways to remove the bottlenecks in the sector. The Manufacturing and Mining Policy Commission's engagements in the year include the following:

- Solid Minerals Diagnostics Report: With support from the Ford Foundation, the NESG Mining Thematic Group developed a

diagnostics report on the Nigerian Solid Minerals Sector. The exercise critically examined the status, strengths, weaknesses and opportunities for improvement in the sector. The diagnostics report was an advocacy tool for more evidence-driven and impactful sectoral policy and reform engagements in the Nigerian solid minerals sector. • A Stakeholder Validation Session on Nigeria's Solid Mineral Sector Governance Landscape and Prospects Report was held on the 7th of June 2022. This session was attended by stakeholders (public and private) sharing recommendations and concepts that would change the outcome of the sector.

Trade, Investment and Competitiveness Policy Commission (TICPC)

The Trade, Investment, and Competitiveness Policy Commission (TICPC) comprises arbiters of specialised competency in trade, investment, competitiveness, tax, and fiscal policy. The Policy Commission is saddled with the mandate to holistically address brewing concerns on the Nigerian business environment, focusing on progressively realising an enabling environment for enhanced economic activities and seamless regulation. In the period under review, the Trade, Investment and Competitiveness Policy Commission was engaged in the following activities:

- The Trade, Investment and Competitiveness Policy Commission engaged the Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Investment in a series of workshops to develop Trade and Investment Policies for Nigeria. The Policy Commission also held a meeting with the World Bank/IFC Nigeria Trade Mission on the 23rd of May, 2022, regarding the trade policy.
- The TICPC participated in the Working Session of the Trade Policy of Nigeria Review Committee (TPNRC) organised by the Nigerian Office for Trade Negotiation (NOTN) held from the 9th to 13th of May 2022. The review team drawn from MDAs, including the NESG, MAN, NASSI, and OWIT, amongst others, presented the final draft of the Trade policy document to the Honourable Minister of Industry, Trade, and Investment on the 11th of August 2022. A

validation meeting on the National Trade Policy was held on the 8th of December, 2022.

- The Fiscal Policy and Planning Thematic Group hosted a Fiscal Policy Roundtable on the Impact Assessment of the 2021 Finance Act on March 10, 2022. The Roundtable engaged relevant stakeholders to assess the likely impact of the 2021 Finance Act on households, firms, sub-sectors, and the macroeconomy at large.
- The Policy Commission participated in a meeting of selected stakeholders organised by the Nigerian Office for Trade Negotiation (NOTN) on the 5th and 6th of April 2022, geared toward developing Nigeria's Free Trade Agreement (FTA) Template.
- The Fiscal Policy and Planning Thematic Group developed a report on the Impact Assessment of the 2021 Finance Act. The report drew upon the contributions of leaders and experts who engaged in dialogue during the Fiscal Policy Roundtable. It is intended as a resource for governments, industry experts, and other stakeholders interested in the impact of the 2021 Finance Act on households, firms and the macroeconomy. The report was presented to the Minister of Finance, Budget and National Planning and is a valuable resource for policymakers in articulating measures to help design and implement subsequent Finance Acts.
- The Policy Commission participated in the stakeholder's consultation meeting on the phase II AfCFTA implementation plan on the 21st of October, 2022. The objective of the consultation was to collect quick interventions from the Country's stakeholders regarding the current Phase II draft documents on the AfCFTA Protocol on Investment, Competition Policy, and Intellectual Property Rights. These Protocols would be reviewed by the AfCFTA/ AU Trade Ministers for onward delivery to the AU General Assembly. The Policy Commission also participated in the validation meeting of the AfCFTA Nigeria Implementation strategy on the 7th of December, 2022.

- The TICPC also participated in the 6th meeting of the enlarged National Focal Point (ENFP), which was held at the Conference room of the Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Investment on the 10th of August 2022, where the working group considered the Nigeria-UK Trade Policy and Market access issues.
- The Fiscal Policy and Planning Thematic Group hosted a Pre-Summit event on Critical Tax Reforms for Shared Prosperity on August 10, 2022.
- The Investment Thematic Group hosted a Pre-Summit event on Repositioning Public Governance in Nigeria for Global Competitiveness, Investment Attraction, and Sustainable Development on August 29 2022.

Digital Economy Policy Commission

The Digital Economic Policy Commission (DEPC) is charged with enabling Digital Transformation, Digital Government, Digital Trade and Innovation to develop a Digital Economy across all sectors for inclusive and sustainable socio-economic development. DEPC aims to achieve its objective by actively promoting sectoral private-public collaboration, policy development and implementation, and adopting various recommendations from the Nigerian Economic Summit (NES). During the period under review, the Policy Commission remained very active with a series of engagements:

- The Digital Economy Policy Commission collaborated with the Policy Innovation Centre (PIC) toward implementing the FCDO DAP project on building sustainable digital inclusion in 5 states across the country. The project sought to advance the implementation of the National Digital Economy Policy and Strategy 2020-2030, focusing on Developmental regulations, Digital services development and promotion, Digital society and emerging technologies, and Indigenous content promotion and development at the national and state level.
- A White Paper from the Nigerian Start-Up Bill Pre-Summit event hosted in 2021 by the Digital Economy Policy Commission was adopted to engage with the Minister of Communications

and Digital Economy. The White paper was geared toward engaging the Ministry in leveraging the Digital Economy Industry Working Group (DEIWG) to develop the country's start-up ecosystem. This resulted in the Minister's approval to create the Digital Economy Industry Working Group (DEIWG).

- The DEIWG was created to harmonise and harness the work done by both the FMCDE and the NESG to unlock the potential of a fully Digital Economy and deliver benefits to the public, private and social enterprise sectors to support the delivery of the Short, Medium and Long-Term Ministerial Strategy for driving the growth of the Digital Industry in Nigeria.

Creation and Inauguration of the Digital Economy Industry Working Group The Digital Economy Industry Working Group (DEIWG) was inaugurated on the 27th of October 2022 by the Honourable Minister for Communications and Digital Economy as an action group established as a Public Private Dialogue (PPD) platform formed by the NESG and FMCDE to champion close working relationships between the public and private sector leaders in the Information and Communications Industry. The DEIWG will map out government initiatives and policies affecting the private sector regarding the Digital Economy.

NES #28 Design workshop

At the 28th Nigerian Economic Summit, the Digital Economy Policy Commission hosted a Design Workshop on Digital Economy and Transformation to dimension private sector participation and define outcome KPIs in the Nigeria Digital Economy using NDEPS 2020-2030 Implementation Roadmap as Business Case.

NES #28 Roundtable

At the 28th Nigerian Economic Summit, the Digital Economy Policy Commission hosted a Roundtable on Building a Digital Future. The Roundtable leaned towards building a future grounded in a Sustainable Digital Economy and Consolidating on getting Execution right – for a brighter future for our youths. The Roundtable included the government and private sector for the signing of the Nigeria Digital Economy Compact.

Financial Market and Financial Inclusion Policy Commission (FMFIPC)

The Financial Markets and Inclusion Policy Commission (FMFIPC) continually works to facilitate the adoption of various financial sector-specific NES recommendations to improve Nigeria's financial system and position the sector to support the growth and development of the Nigerian economy. In the period under review, the Financial Market and Financial Inclusion Policy Commission was engaged in the following activities:

- The Financial Markets and Financial Inclusion Policy Commission collaborated with the Zedcrest Group to host a hybrid event on Securing and Enriching Nigerians at Scale: Prosperity Inclusion through Financial Sector Innovation on the 26th of April 2022.
- The Financial Market Thematic Group engaged in deliberations geared towards establishing a new Benchmark for the Naira. A research report has been prepared to support the new Benchmark and is currently under review by other industry players.
- The Financial Market Thematic Group developed advocacy strategies for the off-take of the Benchmark, which includes engagement with key stakeholders, including industry players – Financial Market Dealers' Association (FMDA), Association of Corporate Treasurers of Nigeria (ACTN), and the financial market regulatory bodies – Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN).
- Through a series of meetings held during the year, members of the Financial Inclusion Thematic Group focused on identifying the obstacles and articulating a monitoring framework to drive the growth of Financial Inclusion in Nigeria. The Thematic Group also deliberated on ways to engage relevant stakeholders to ensure agreed solutions are implemented.
- The Financial Inclusion Thematic Group, on the 24th of August 2022, hosted an NES #28 Pre-Summit event themed "Financial Inclusion for all by the Year 2020: What Worked, What Didn't, Which Way Forward?"

Infrastructure Policy Commission (IPC)

The Infrastructure Policy Commission (IPC) is structured to address infrastructure-specific issues and recommendations of the annual Nigerian Economic Summit to ensure the formulation, adoption and implementation by the relevant government agencies. The IPC currently works through six thematic groups led by subject and sector experts in Roads, Rail, Aviation, Ports & Inland Waterways, Water and Sanitation, and Housing & Urban Development. The Policy Commission was engaged in the following activities in 2022:

- The Policy Commission engaged the Deputy Director of the Census Department and the Head of the Communication Centre of the National Population Commission (NPC) on Wednesday, August 24, 2022, to understand the dynamics and process of the upcoming housing census in 2023.
- The Water and Sanitation Thematic Group met with the Permanent Secretary and Honourable Minister of the Ministry of Water Resources to discuss and ensure that the CEO Water Mandate project is operationalised.
- The NESG, in collaboration with the UN Global Compact Network Nigeria (UNGCCN), launched the Nigerian CEO Water Mandate on 6th October 2020. The Water Mandate is a UN Global Compact initiative to assist companies in developing, implementing and disclosing water sustainability policies and practices. At the launch, the Honourable Minister of Water Resources, Engineer Suleiman Hussein Adamu and the Chairman of the NESG, Dr Asue Ighodalo, made commitments to support the CEO Water Mandate towards sustainable water resources management in Nigeria.

Inauguration of the CEO Water Mandate Business Council
The CEO Water Mandate Business Council was established to drive collaboration and synergy towards achieving sustainable water resources management. It was inaugurated with a signoff of the CEO Water Mandate Nigeria Business Council on the 31st of August 2022 towards facilitating the attainment of sustainable water resources management and stewardship using a risk-based approach.

Tourism, Hospitality, Entertainment, Creative Arts and Sports Industries (THECS) Policy Commission

The overarching objective of the Tourism, Hospitality, Entertainment, Creatives and Sports Industries (THECS) Policy Commission is to facilitate the adoption of various THECS-related NES recommendations to fast-track the growth and development of the economy. The Policy Commission remained very active in 2022 with a series of engagements:

- In Q1 2022, the Tourism and Hospitality Thematic Group of the Policy Commission held sub-group meetings to develop Position Papers to be presented to the Federal Ministry of Information and Culture, geared towards developing a Working Group (Tourism and Hospitality Industries Working Group) jointly with the Ministry.
- The Tourism and Hospitality Industries Thematic Group, in collaboration with the Travel, Tourism and Hospitality Committee of the Nigerian Bar Association Section on Business Law, hosted an event on June 30th 2022, with the theme “Regulatory Governance Framework for the Tourism and Hospitality Sectors under the Nigerian Constitution”.
- On 9th August 2022, the Policy Commission met with the Honourable Minister and Permanent Secretary of the Federal Ministry of Information and Culture to brief them on the policy recommendations concerning the development of the Tourism, Hospitality, Creative, and Entertainment sectors and seek areas of collaboration with his Ministry.
- In Q3 2022, “Sport Nigeria”, a Limited by Guarantee private sector initiative facilitated by the Nigerian Economic Summit Group, was officially launched to aggregate, facilitate and enable the requisite investment into the sports sector. Established to chart a business-oriented pathway for sports development in Nigeria, Sport Nigeria will complement the government’s efforts at national and subnational levels and leverage the opportunities and potentials for sports industrialisation transformation in the country for the successful development of a thriving sports industry that contributes significantly to the Nigerian economy.

Launch of the National Sports Industry Policy (NSIP) On the 2nd of November, 2022, the Federal Executive Council approved the National Sports Industry Policy (NSIP). The approval of the NSIP is a big win for the Sports Industry Thematic Group (SITG) as it was one of the major outputs of the Thematic Group’s work in 2019. After several dialogues, meetings, webinars, and reports, the Policy was finally approved, becoming Nigeria’s first Sports Industry Policy.

- As a follow-up on the approval of the National Sports Industry Policy (NSIP), on Thursday, 17th of November 2022, the Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development (FMYSO) held an Implementation Strategy Meeting at the Media Centre of its office with the NESG represented. At the meeting, Dr Ikenna Nwosu, the Facilitator of the THECS PC, highlighted the need to:
 - * develop a Policy for each school to dedicate a day for compulsory sports within the Nation. This is expected to be developed by the Ministry of Youths and Sports Development and the Ministry of Education.
 - * Host Retreats with the different Federations
 - * Host Workshops for each federation to understand how they will operationalise the newly approved National Sports Industry Policy, etc.
 - * The NESG, represented by Mrs Ngozi Ngoka, Thematic Lead of the Tourism and Hospitality Industries Thematic Group (THITG), was on the Planning Committee for the 1st United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) Global Conference on Tourism, Culture and the Creative Industries that held in Lagos Nigeria on 14th-16th November 2022.

Sustainability Policy Commission

The overarching objective of the Sustainability Policy Commission (SPC) is to facilitate the adoption of the annual NES recommendations to bridge the gap in sustainability and support the embedding of the green, blue and circular economies in Nigeria. The Sustainability Policy Commission was engaged in the following activities:

- The Sustainability Policy Commission, in preparation for COP27, hosted three events in collaboration with the African Climate Foundation and the National Business Initiative

to gather stakeholders to discuss the Roadmap to Nigeria's COP.

- The Policy Commission leaders also took a study tour to Cairo, Egypt. The tour included a 2-day workshop on a series of conversations to highlight best practices and share learnings and highlights investment opportunities with a focus on Ensuring Just Climate Transitions in Africa and Mobilising Finance for the Implementation of Climate Action.
- The Policy Commission also hosted a pre-summit event titled 'Roadmap to Nigeria's COP: A Pragmatic Path to Net Zero Using the Green Economy, Blue Economy & Forestry' on September 9th, 2022. The session aimed to proffer solutions for Nigeria's pragmatic road to NetZero, engage public and private sector stakeholders on the need to address Nigeria's Climate change issues, and provide a base for conversations ahead of COP27.

Governance and Institutions Policy Commission (GIPC)

The overarching objective of the Governance and Institutions Policy Commission (GIPC) is to facilitate the overhaul of Public Institutions, strengthen partnerships and measure government performance to fast-track economic growth and development. The Governance and Institutions Policy Commission was engaged in the following activities:

- The leadership of the Policy Commission took part in the Chatham House Exchange Series 2 with the theme: Towards Collective Action on Corruption in Nigeria, held on Wednesday, March 16th, 2022.
- The Measuring Performance Thematic Group of the Governance and Institutions Policy Commission has been collaborating with the Aig-Imoukhuede Foundation (AIG) Foundation to develop a Public Sector Performance Index to assess the capabilities and effectiveness of the public sector in delivering public goods and services to Nigerian citizens.



Key Milestones in the Year

In the period under review, some milestones/ achievements were recorded across our Policy Commissions and other PPD platforms. These include:

Creation and Inauguration of the Digital Economy Industry Working Group: The Digital Economy Industry Working Group (DEIWG) was inaugurated on the 27th of October 2022 by the Honourable Minister for Communications and Digital Economy as an action group established as a Public Private Dialogue (PPD) platform formed by the NESG and FMCDE to champion close working relationships between the public and private sector leaders in the Information and Communications Industry. The DEIWG will map out government initiatives and policies affecting the private sector regarding the Digital Economy.

Inauguration of the CEO Water Mandate Business Council: The CEO Water Mandate Business Council was established to drive collaboration and synergy towards achieving sustainable water resources management. It was inaugurated with a signoff of the CEO Water Mandate Nigeria Business Council on the 31st of August 2022 towards facilitating the attainment of sustainable water resources management and stewardship using a risk-based approach.

Launch of the National Sports Industry Policy (NSIP): On the 2nd of November, 2022, the Federal Executive Council approved the National Sports Industry Policy (NSIP). The approval of the NSIP is a big win for the Sports Industry Thematic Group (SITG) as it was one of the major outputs of the Thematic Group's work in 2019. After several dialogues, meetings, webinars, and reports, the Policy was finally approved, becoming Nigeria's first Sports Industry Policy.

The Ernest Shonekan Centre for Legislative Reforms and Economic Development: NASSBER set up this centre to embody all its existing and future initiatives as the expansion to the subnational legislature and the judiciary created opportunities for achieving optimal cross-cutting outcomes for economic development. The centre was named in honour of the Late Chief Ernest Shonekan, whose contributions remain invaluable to the NESG.

Policy Memoranda on Health: In response to the call for Memoranda on the Health Sector Reform Programme, the HPC submitted two policy memos (Enhancing Local Production of Medicines and Vaccines in Nigeria and Healthcare Financing in Nigeria: Realities, Impediments and Recommendations) on the 17th of August to the Secretariat of the Health Reform Committee chaired by the Vice President, Professor Yemi Osinbajo, SAN, GCON.

NESG COMMUNITIES OF PRACTICE

As part of the Group's repositioning of the Policy Commissions in 2019, three (3) stand-alone platforms were created for marginalised groups, including the Micro Small Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), Gender-related issues and Youth. These platforms allow these groups to come together as communities of practice to champion and promote advocacy based on their thematic focus areas.

Community of Practice (CoP) on MSMEs

The Community of Practice on MSME is a Working Group of Public, Private and Development Sector players committed to developing Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Nigeria. The Community of Practice on MSMEs hosted a Pre-Summit event on Key Drivers for Economic Prosperity: A Critical Look at Entrepreneurship Policies on August 25, 2022.

Community of Practice on Youth

The Community of practice (CoP) on youth was inaugurated at the close out ceremony of the NESG Bridge Fellowship Programme on the 15th of November 2022. The CoP exists as a platform housed within the NESG that actively brings together young people passionate about shaping the future of our nation. The Nation and Africa at large are facing enormous challenges that require young people's ability to provide youth-led solutions. The CoP will therefore bring together youths from diverse backgrounds, expertise, education, income, heritage and identity united by a drive to influence change at the national and sub-national levels.

Policy Documents Drafted across Policy Commissions and Communities of Practice

23

33

Total number of Public-Private Dialogues hosted across the NESG's various PPD Platforms

Total number of Stakeholders in attendance at Public-Private Dialogues in 2022

4,840

Government MDAs and Development Partners engaged in the year by the NESG's Public-Private Dialogue (PPD) Platforms include:

- Federal Ministry of Communication and Digital Economy (FMCDE)
- Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment (FMITI)
- Federal Ministry of Information and Culture
- Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH)
- Federal Ministry of Water Resources
- Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD)
- Federal Ministry of Justice (FMJ)
- Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning
- Nigerian Office of Trade Negotiation (NOTN)
- National Population Commission (NPC)
- National Food Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC)
- Standards Organisation of Nigeria (SON)
- The National Institute for Pharmaceutical Research and Development (NIPRD)
- Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)
- Ford Foundation
- World Bank Group
- International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO)
- UN Global Compact Network Nigeria (UNGCCN)
- African Climate Foundation (ACF)
- Kenya Private Sector Alliance
- Federation of Egyptian Industries
- U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
- National Business Initiative
- Aig-Imoukhuede Foundation (AIG)
- Anadach Consulting Limited
- Stop TB Partnership Nigeria
- Zedcrest Group
- Chatham House
- Travel, Tourism and Hospitality Committee of the Nigerian Bar Association Section on Business Law
- Modern Energy Cooking Services Programmes, Loughborough University
- MacArthur Foundation
- African Economic Research Consortium (AERC)
- Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)
- Lagos Business School
- The Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)
- The Open Society Foundations (OSF- Africa)



INTERVENER

National Assembly Business Environment Roundtable (NASSBER)



The National Assembly Business Environment Roundtable (NASSBER) has used its unique position to enable collaborative solutions between the National Assembly, the civil society, and the organised private sector to build consensus in the process of reforming Nigeria's business environment. NASSBER strives to accomplish this by broadening participation, engagement and the quality of output to the nation's legislative process. By ensuring steady advancement of business environment legislation through the National Assembly. NASSBER has, over the years, played a crucial role in securing the passage and signing into law of several key legislations aimed at improving the business environment. It has also facilitated the progress of many other legislations through engagements with the legislators and bureaucracy of both chambers of the National Assembly.

NASSBER has sustained its engagement with the 9th Session of the National Assembly. However, the scope of NASSBER's agenda has been expanded. During the 8th Session of the National Assembly, the NASSBER Agenda focused on improving the business environment to achieve economic development, which requires a stable macroeconomic environment. However, to enhance macroeconomic stability, Nigeria needs to adopt policies that target key macroeconomic indicators with structural reforms that strengthen and improve the functioning of domestic markets and economic sectors. For the NESG, it also ensures that critical dots in the economy are connected for national growth and development. Therefore, a broader perspective is now required to achieve a reform of the economic landscape. As a result, our legislative advocacy will focus on both improving the Business Environment and Achieving Competitiveness.

Key activities in the year include:

Partnerships

NASSBER, in collaboration with the National Judicial Institute (NJI), organised a Virtual Workshop for Judges on "The Role of the Bench in

Nigeria's Economic Development". The Workshop had judicial officers from the Court of Appeal, Federal High Court, and State High Courts in attendance.

NASSBER, through its Regulations Working Group and Trade Working Group, partnered with the GIZ Nigeria's Pro-Poor Growth and Promotion of Employment in Nigeria Programme- SEDIN to hold a Private-Public Dialogue on Franchising in Nigeria. Stakeholders from the public and private sectors identified legal and regulatory gaps. They made recommendations for a technical working group with the specific mandate of bridging the policy, legal and regulatory gaps in franchising in Nigeria.

Technical Support

In the first quarter, the Senate Committee on Works held a Public Hearing on the Public Private Partnership Regulatory Commission Bill (PPPRC Bill). At the Public Hearing, the Committee accepted NASSBER's offer to provide technical assistance to review all the memoranda submitted to the Committee, identify recurring themes from the various stakeholders, and conduct research and analysis of global practices in the delivery of public-private partnerships. NASSBER convened experts from the public and private sectors to provide key insights on the legislation based on their knowledge and expertise at a 1-day Expert Forum on the PPPRC Bill on March 24, 2022.

NASSBER provided technical support for the review of the Investment and Securities Bill, 2022, adopting an inclusive approach to the review process that has strengthened the capital market ecosystem through engagement platforms for both the public and private sector stakeholders. This support will culminate in the passage of the Bill into law which will boost activities in the capital market and provide a well-regulated framework for enhanced economic growth and development.

At the request of the Senate Committee on

Agriculture and Rural Development, NASSBER and the Agriculture and Food Security Policy Commission of the NESG held a Legislative Retreat to review the Food Safety and Quality Bill 2022 and the memorandum submitted at the public hearing for the Bill. The report was delivered to the Chairman and Clerk of the Committees.

Advocacy

The National Assembly Business Environment Roundtable, in collaboration with CLEEN Foundation, convened an Open Forum to deliberate on key sections of the Police Act 2020 that can be implemented in the short term and actions that can trigger the implementation of other provisions of the Act in the medium to long term. The one-day Forum for Public Safety discussed police reforms and their implications for Public Safety in light of the Police Act 2020, as well as charted an action plan for the implementation of identified provisions. The Open Forum attendees were drawn from Nigeria's security institutions; the Nigerian Police Force, the Nigerian Security Civil Defence Corps, Civil Society Organisations, citizens and the Press. NASSBER also advocated for Presidential assent on the Arbitration and Mediation Bill, 2022, passed in the National Assembly. NASSBER received and published quotes on its Twitter page from Prof. Paul Idornigie, Mr Isaiah Bozimo, and Mr Babatunde Fagbohunlu. A publication was also made in respect of the Bill.

Stakeholder Engagements

NASSBER, in collaboration with the Pro-Poor, Growth and Promotion of employment in Nigeria-SEDIN programme of the GIZ upon determining franchising as an effective business strategy for MSMEs, held a public-private dialogue on franchising in Nigeria. The Dialogue, which focused substantially on the legislative and regulatory

framework of franchising, was significant in ensuring that major players in the public and commercial sectors deliberate extensively on critical problems influencing the expansion and development of franchising in Nigeria.

NASSBER, in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Health, organised a technical Workshop for food safety experts to review the Bill in preparation for a sensitisation/engagement exercise with members of the National Assembly. The meeting aimed to articulate the inherent advantages of the Bill in relation to health, agriculture, trade, environment, and economic sectors to ensure a successful and sustained campaign that will lead to the passage of the bill. NASSBER held an Expert Forum on the Food Safety and Quality Bill, 2022. The Bill provides a robust regulatory framework that ensures food safety and quality from "Farm to Table", which is expected to boost the economic value of Nigerian food for export purposes.

NASSBER held a validation meeting with the Joint Tax Board on the 13th of April, 2022. The meeting, attended by the Joint Tax Board, represented by members from the six geopolitical zones and the Thematic Lead, reviewed the provisions of the Bill and provided clarifications for the provisions of the Bill. The overall consensus was that the stakeholders were happy with the provisions of the Bill, and all the comments would be reviewed and inputted into the Bill. As agreed at the meeting, the next steps were that the Bill would be presented to the National Assembly through NASSBER, and the Bill would also be socialised with the Nigerian Governors Forum. NASSBER also sent out documents to the NGF that indicates its interest in meeting with the NGF to familiarise them with the provisions of the Bill.

The Ernest Shonekan Centre for Legislative Reforms and Economic Development

NASSBER set up this centre to embody all its existing and future initiatives as the expansion to the subnational legislature and the judiciary created opportunities for achieving optimal cross-cutting outcomes for economic development. The centre was named in honour of the Late Chief Ernest Shonekan, whose contributions remain invaluable to the NESG.

The Debt Management Roundtable



The Debt Management Roundtable formally presented its full report in May 2022 on Debt Management and Sustainability in ECOWAS to Nigeria's Debt Management Office (DMO) for possible adoption and implementation. The presentation, held at the National Debt Management Office in Abuja, was graced by stakeholders from Nigeria's public and private sectors, including Dr Abel Essien, ECOWAS Commission; Paul Adeyeye, OSIWA and Zainab

Mangga, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Country Office. The report provided some background on the ECOWAS fiscal landscape and public debt portfolio, including several policy recommendations for debt sustainability and key performance indicators. It proposed a 10-Point action plan under an integrated strategy for revenue optimisation, expenditure efficiency and debt management.

NGF-NESG Economic Roundtable (NNER)



The NGF-NESG Economic Roundtable (NNER) is a sub-national platform expression of the NESG in partnership with the Nigeria Governors' Forum aimed at promoting sub-national competitiveness to catalyse sustainable economic growth and development.

The NNER profiled about eight sub-national governments (not directly affected by the coming elections) based on political risks, ease of doing business ranking and factor endowments. The objective was to commence engagement around providing technical assistance to execute projects that facilitate investment promotion.

The concept included creating an award system for showcasing top reformers among sub-nationals, a microsite for increasing online presence, and a 'Brown Book'- the classification of most recent NES recommendations with direct and specific effects on sub-nationals. This process is necessary to assist sub-nationals in implementing policy recommendations made at the Summit, with further engagement via the NES Recommendations Implementation Coordination System.

Key Activities in the Year

Facilitated a subnational-focused session at

NES#28 (Subnational Perspectives to Economic Viability); outcomes from the session alongside other subnational-related conversations at NES#28 will be compiled into a Brown Book to be produced alongside the Green Book and disseminated accordingly as an advocacy tool for further policy engagements.

Supported the engagement process of a technical consultant who provided documentation and knowledge management support for the maiden edition of the Primary Health Care (PHC) Financing Forum, an initiative of the Nigeria State Health Leadership Collaborative (NSHLC), under the aegis of the Nigeria Governors' Forum (NGF). Provided technical support for the 7th edition of the Kaduna Economic and Investment Summit (KADInvest 7.0). Commenced engagements with a consultant to provide technical support for the "What Works Hub" workstream of the NNER.

Currently exploring collaborations with the Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission (NIPC) to provide technical support around capacity building for State Investment Promotion Agencies (SIPAs), creating an effective coordination framework between NIPC and SIPAs, and other areas as may be required.

Nigeria Triple Helix Roundtable

The Nigeria Triple Helix Roundtable (NTHR) was launched on the 20th of September 2019 as a permanent platform for implementing the government-academia-industry collaboration towards fostering economic growth and national development in Nigeria. It is the first practical expression of the Triple-Helix model in the country, coming after the signing of an MoU between the National Universities Commission (NUC) (for academia) and the Nigerian Economic

Summit Group (NESG) (for the industry), and the interactive session and retreat which held thereafter. While the primary objective of the academia-industry collaboration is to revitalise the Nigerian higher education system, the broader long-term objective is to facilitate a tripartite partnership between the government, academia and industry such that the three actors can actively collaborate to develop solutions to critical problems and implement an

The Policy Innovation Centre

The PIC in Nigeria is the first national-level body of its kind to apply behavioural insights and other innovative policy tools in Africa. The PIC is a dedicated not-for-profit initiative within the NESG with the mandate to implement innovative policy tools, including behavioural insights, to improve policies and programmes in Nigeria. It applies behavioural and social sciences lessons, including testing interventions to find evidence to inform better policies and decision-making.

The PIC was involved in many conversations with potential donors and collaborators across sectors:

- a) MacArthur Foundation:** The PIC directly implemented the MacArthur Foundation project titled “harnessing behavioural insights for improving accountability and transparency” for public and private sector players.
- A co-creation behavioural insights intervention workshop on electoral participation was held on March 29, 2022, with 39 stakeholders in attendance.
 - As a follow-up to two design workshops held in 2021, a four-phased course on behavioural insights for transparency and accountability was implemented for MDAs, civil society, community-based, and faith-based organisations from June 21-24, 2022, in



Abuja. Forty-five (45) participants from 35 organisations completed this four-day in-person course, of which six were from government agencies/ministries.

Also, an in-person needs assessment workshop was carried out with private sector players on July 15, 2022, in Lagos to deepen understanding of ways to support the sector in leveraging behavioural insights for accountability.

Through this project, the PIC supports Behavioural Insights-led transparency, accountability and anti corruption initiatives in Nigeria.

- b) ARC-P:** As part of the Bill and Melinda Gate Foundations Grant deliverables, the PIC has assessed the context and behavioural drivers of learning poverty and outcomes for “At-Risk (in-and out-of-school) children” in Nigeria. So far, through secondary data analysis, information on the critical data sources that define risk, describe risk factors, vulnerability, and linkages to learning poverty have been obtained. Both qualitative and quantitative data collection was completed in Abuja, Anambra, Edo, Ekiti, Gombe, and Sokoto, which was done from May 19 to June 31, 2022. Across the six states, two thousand five hundred and forty

eight (2,548) quantitative data were collected on children enrolled in primary school, one thousand three hundred and forty-two (1,342) on children not enrolled in primary school, and two hundred and forty (240) on primary school leadership. A total of one hundred and seventy-two (172) qualitative interviews were also conducted. Data analysis has been completed, and the study summary has been made available to the public.

c) Ford Foundation Funded Research: To consolidate preliminary findings from the Solid Minerals Sector Diagnostics Reports, the PIC carried out a gender analysis of the mining sector. The result of the analysis was disseminated at the stakeholder's validation meeting on June 7 in Abuja.

d) FCDO: The PIC is implementing the FCDO grant, which consists of two projects: Private-public dialogue for inclusive digital transformation:

Objective: This project aims to strengthen the capacity of key players in the digital/tech space and develop an implementable roadmap that can be nested in the National Digital Economy Policy and Strategy 2020-2030.

Activities: A co-creation workshop in 2 phases was conducted. The first phase aimed to investigate ongoing efforts towards sustainable digital transformation across the Nigerian public sector, map out the duplicities with clear actions to eliminate them and identify policy gaps related to digital inclusion and transformation.

The goal of the second phase was to co-create recommendations that would drive inclusive and sustainable digital transformation in Nigeria.

Inclusive digital transformation at the state level:

Objective: This project aims to support the continuous growth of an enabling regulatory condition for inclusive digital transformation in implementing states while aligning with the digital transformation principle of the Mutual Agreement Framework (MAF). These states are Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Lagos and Edo.

Activity: Implementation has commenced in the five (5) states. A comprehensive stakeholder directory has been developed as an output from the stakeholder mapping activity conducted in all the implementing states. All the relevant stakeholders have been engaged, and need assessment and policy analysis are ongoing. The findings from these activities will be used to develop a state specific intervention projected to commence in January 2023.

Gender Summit: The Policy and Innovation Centre hosted a Gender & Inclusion Summit (GS-22) on November 16, 2022, with the theme "Connecting the Dots for a Gender Inclusive Society". The Gender & Inclusion Summit 2022 provided a platform to explore transformative ways to achieve gender equality and accelerate the actualisation of the SDGs and positive outcomes for men and women. The summit convened public, private, and development sector practitioners to co-create actionable strategies for addressing gaps in gender-responsive governance and programming in Nigeria. The full report of the Summit (Purple Book) will be published and made available to stakeholders.

NESG Bridge Fellowship

The NESG Bridge Fellowship Programme, in collaboration with LEAP Africa, is a 15-month programme with mid-level professionals between the ages of 25 to 35 years who have demonstrated interest in research, public policy, community development, social work, business and/or social entrepreneurship. These professionals are drawn from academia and the private and public sectors through a stringent selection process.

At the end of the fellowship, the fellows become Alumni members, serve as members of the NESG Community of Practice on Youth to champion reforms in various thematic areas, and volunteer in Policy Commissions and Roundtables as technical anchors.

Since its inception in 2020, the programme has had two (2) cohorts of Fellows: The first cohort, known as the Bridge Set I (2020/2021 set), had 21 fellows, and the second cohort, the Bridge Set II (2021/2022 set) had 31 fellows. As such, 52 young leaders have been trained with hands-on, pragmatic experience in reform craft, policy formulation and development, as it affects the Nigerian economy.

The pioneer Bridge Fellows who served as Technical Assistants to Thematic Working Groups on the Medium-Term National Development Plan (2021-2025) rounded up their Capstone Projects in March 2022. Bridge Set II rounded up training at the NESG Academy in collaboration with LEAP Africa in June 2022 and was assigned to work with Policy Commissions and Roundtables to champion the reform of the Nigerian economy. The Bridge Fellows were also assigned to various subcommittees of the Summit (NES#28).

The two cohorts of the fellowship (Set I and Set II) had their closeout ceremony on Tuesday, 15th November 2022, which doubled as the inauguration of the NESG's Community of Practice on Youth, the brainchild of the Bridge Fellowship Alumni.



WATCHDOG

Research Outputs and Engagements

The NESG Research and Development Department collates and analyses social and economic data on the Nigerian economy to generate objective and credible reports to support evidence-based policy advocacy. Outputs of the NESG research are used to champion policymaking and review by influencing economic and social policies toward sustainable growth and development of a modern, globally competitive Nigerian economy.

The Thematic areas of our research publications include:

- Economic competitiveness
- Foreign aid and investment
- Inclusive growth, equitable and informal sector
- Infrastructure, energy and power
- Institutions and growth
- Private sector and business environment
- Regional integration and trade

Economic Alerts	-	15
Mini-Macroeconomic Reports	-	3
Collaborative research projects	-	3
Occasional papers	-	5
Macroeconomic Outlook	-	1
Journal	-	2

Internal Research Engagements in 2022 Macroeconomic Outlook Report:

2023 Macroeconomic Outlook theme “Nigeria in Transition: Recipes for Shared Prosperity” was launched on January 18, 2022. The launch, successfully held in Lagos, featured discussions around conceptualising the Shared Prosperity Agenda for Nigeria by developing a framework that helps identify the interaction among foundational objectives, drivers, thrusts, enablers and outcomes of Shared Prosperity in Nigeria. The outlook raised issues around human capital development, macroeconomic stability, markets, institutional and sectoral reforms, social welfare programmes and security of lives and property as a panacea to reduce income inequality.

The Department published a report titled “Understanding the Nigerian Economy - Critical Issues for the Attention of Incoming Administration”. This document brings to the fore the six (6) critical highlights of the current economic conditions in Nigeria. The report was the basis for Economic dialogue with the top three (3) presidential candidates, held on January 13, 16 and February 6, 2023.

- **MacArthur’s Behaviour Theory of Change:** The Research department and PIC collaborated with the MacArthur Foundation to apply

behavioural insights in promoting transparency, which is still ongoing.

- **Reports:** The Research and Development department published a total of nineteen (19) research reports which included 4 Alerts on GDP, 4 on Trade, 1 on Multidimensional poverty, and 3 on Capital importation; 3 mini-reports on foreign exchange reforms, critical sectoral reforms in the last mile, and Oil & Gas deregulation & fuel subsidy reforms; 5 occasional papers on implications of the Russia-Ukraine war: risks and opportunities for Nigeria, Nigeria’s dwindling revenue and reserves in the face of rising oil prices, Cash Crunch and Macroeconomic Stability: A Scenario-Based Outlook for 2023, Naira Redesign Policy: Caught In The Web. Other publications released in the review period year include 1 State of the Economy Report - with the theme “not too late to turn the curve”.

Business Intelligence Report titled “Nigeria’s Economic Uncertainties: Coping Guidelines for Business Survival”. Also, the department has concluded the collaboration with the Open Society Initiative for West Africa (OSIWA) on debt sustainability in Africa. The partnership closed with the publication of a significant report and five (5) policy briefs.

Journal Publication: Two (2) editions of Economic and Policy Review (EPR) journal was published in 2022. The first edition, with the theme “Policies and Reforms for Economic Development in Nigeria”, was released at the end of June 2022. The second edition, “Building Resilience for Shared Prosperity in Nigeria”, was published at the end of November 2022. Meanwhile, the call for articles/paper for the first edition of the Economic and Policy Review Journal 2023 Volume 21: Number 1 with the theme “Priorities for Shared Prosperity in Nigeria” have been sent out. The Journal is expected to be published in June 2023.

Furthermore, several presentations were made, and speeches were produced. This includes six (6) state of the economy presentations to the NESG Board, Economic dialogue and presidential dialogue (3).

Collaborative Research:

a. International Development Research Centre (IDRC) Funded Research: In July 2022, the Nigerian National Advisory Board (NAB) and the NESG began collaborative research on “Investing for Impact in Nigeria: A Deep Dive into Agriculture, Education and Health sectors”, which is to run for fifteen (15 months). The research project included stakeholder engagement and a policy forum with policymakers. The research phase is almost completed, while the validation workshop and stakeholder engagement processes are ongoing.

b. African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) Collaboration:

- i. The AERC approved the two (2) technical proposals presented by the NESG concerning the project on COVID-19 and Human Capital Development. The two (2) projects were “Health Financing and Human Capital Development in Nigeria: A Multi-Level Analysis” and “FDI and Human Capital Development in Nigeria: A Firm-level Analysis in the Manufacturing and ICT sectors”. The research phases of the two projects have been completed. They were presented at the AERC Final Review Workshop in Dakar, Senegal, in March 2023, and feedback is already being inculcated. The advocacy phase will commence after finally closing out the research report.

- ii. In March 2022, the NESG, in collaboration with AERC, organised a “Research Dissemination Workshop” for its research project on “Sectoral Development: Assessing the Conditions that Drive Youth Employment in Key Sectors of the Nigerian Economy” in Abuja.
- iii. In June 2022, the NESG, in collaboration with AERC, hosted a dissemination workshop with the theme “Gender Differentials in Access to Medical Services during COVID-19 Lockdown: Insights from Nigeria.”

c. World Economic Forum: The Research and Development Department signed a partnership agreement with the World Economic Forum in Q1-2023 to administer the 2023 edition of the Executive Opinion Survey of the Global Competitiveness Index. The survey gathers high-quality perceptions data and economic insights on globally comparable proxies for critical aspects of socio-economic development. The insight from the survey will be used to prepare the Global Competitiveness Report, which will be launched in 2024.

d. Ford Foundation Funded Research: The Research and Development department conducted a scenario analysis to explore the country's fiscal and policy governance options for the solid mineral sector's potential to become a money-spinner for Nigeria. In Q2-2022, consultation with industry experts and advocacy with key stakeholders was held in Abuja. The Solid Minerals Sector Diagnostics Report was launched on February 14, 2023.

Non-Residential Fellowship Programme

The Non-Residential Fellowship Programme (NRFP) is a merit-based fellowship that brings together outstanding and high-level intellectuals in academia, research-based institutions, and the public and private sectors to collaborate, share ideas, produce research outputs, and ensure that findings from its research are applied in practice.

The NRFP has six (6) clusters: The Macroeconomy cluster, Trade cluster, SDGs and Human Capital Development cluster, the Digital Economy cluster, Sectoral Deepening-Agriculture and the Governance Institutions Security & Corruption (GISC) cluster. After submitting and approving

the concept notes for the proposed research project in January 2022, each fellowship cluster commenced research. The Senior Fellows also contributed to the H1-2022 NESG Economic Policy Review (EPR).

In 2022, fellowship clusters submitted their draft research reports. Policy dialogues were also organised (between July and September 2022), which consisted of a panel discussion with perspectives from experts in different research areas. research reports. Policy dialogues were also organised (between July and September 2022), which consisted of a panel discussion with perspectives from experts in different research areas.

In the first quarter of 2023, the NRFP clusters continued their research activities. Five out of six clusters submitted their final research reports. Two (2) out of five (5) research reports are ready for publication. The other three (3) final research reports are under review by their respective Faculty.

One of the NRFP clusters' prioritised activities in 2023 is the production of an individual policy brief by all Senior fellows. The NRFP Senior fellows are currently working on the policy brief, with a submission deadline on May 15, 2023. The Senior fellows are also encouraged to contribute to the NESG EPR H1'2023 before the end of April.

Policy Dialogues Hosted by the Non-Residential Fellowship Programme (NRFP)

In the period under review, the NRFP organised policy dialogues between July and September 2022. These include:

- Fuel Subsidy Reforms in Nigeria: Macroeconomic Implications and Policy Options held on July 14, 2022.
- Central Bank Digital Currencies in Africa: Implications for Financial Inclusion and Intra-African Trade held on August 2, 2022.
- Regulating Energy Transition in Nigeria: Articulating, A Development Policy Approach, held on August 18, 2022.
- COVID-19 Pandemic, Digitalisation and Agri-Food Exports in Nigeria held on August 30, 2022.
- Strengthening Nigeria's Digital Economy: Catalysing Market Innovation via an Enabling Venture Capital Ecosystem held on September 8, 2022.



**NESG Economic and Policy
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- Manuscripts should range from 1,500 to 2,500 words with font size 11, double-spaced in Times New Roman font. Failure to adhere to this word limit could lead to desk rejection
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- All manuscripts should be uploaded to nesgroup.org/callforpapers or sent to wasiu.adekunle@nesgroup.org
- All views expressed in submitted manuscripts are those of the author(s) and do not reflect the views of the Nigerian Economic Summit Group (NESG).of papers;

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LIMITED BY GUARANTEE



ACCOUNTS

THE NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT GROUP (LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

Corporate information

<i>Directors</i>	<p>Mr. Olaniyi Yusuf</p> <p>Mr. Osagie Okunbor</p> <p>Mr. Omoboyede Olusanya</p> <p>Ms. Amina Maina</p> <p>Mr. Laoye Jaiyeola</p> <p>Mr. Frank Aigbogun</p> <p>Mrs. Juliet Ehimuan-Chiazor</p> <p>Mr. Karl Toriola</p> <p>Mr. Kyari Bukar</p> <p>Mr. Lanre Akinbo</p> <p>Mr. Michael Sangster</p> <p>Mr. Nnanna Ude</p> <p>Mrs. Ndidi Nwuneli</p> <p>Dr. Philip Mshelbila</p> <p>Mr. Segun Ogunsanya</p> <p>Mr. Udemé Ufot</p> <p>Mr. Wassim El Hussein</p> <p>Mrs. Wonu Adetayo</p> <p>Mr. Yinka Sanni</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chairman - Vice-chairman - Vice-chairman - Vice-chairman - Chief Executive Officer
<i>Company's secretary</i>	Olaniwun Ajayi LP	
<i>Registered office</i>	6, Oba Elegushi Street Ikoyi Lagos	
<i>Principal place of business</i>	6, Oba Elegushi Street Ikoyi Lagos	
<i>Independent auditors</i>	Crowe Dafinone Chartered Accountants 15, Elsie Femi Pearse Street Victoria Island Lagos	
<i>Bankers</i>	Access Bank Plc First Bank of Nigeria Limited Stanbic IBTC Bank Plc Sterling Bank Plc United Bank for Africa Plc Zenith Bank Plc	
<i>RC No.</i>	303317	

THE NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT GROUP (LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

Report of the directors

The directors present their annual report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31st December, 2022.

Principal activities The Nigerian Economic Summit Group is an independent, non-partisan, not for profit organisation, limited by guarantee, committed to fostering open and continuous dialogue on Nigeria's economic development and growth.

Results for the year The results for the year are shown on page 62.

Future developments The Organisation intends to continue fulfilling the objectives stated in its Memorandum of Association.

Dividend The nature of the Organisation's legal structure does not permit the distribution of any of the surplus of income over expenditure to the guarantors.

Property, plant and equipment The property, plant and equipment values are shown in note 12 to these financial statements.

Directors The directors who served the Organisation during the year under review and up to the date of signing of the financial statements are as stated on page 56.

The following directors resigned during the year.

Mr. Asue Ighodalo	(Resigned, 16 th November 2022)
Dr. Adedoyin Salami	(Resigned, 15 th February 2022)
Mr. Kunle Elebute	(Resigned, 11 th October 2022)
Mr. Foluso Phillips	(Resigned, 16 th November 2022)

Responsibilities of the directors The Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 requires, where the Organisation is registered under the Act, that the directors prepare financial statements, in respect of each financial year, so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Organisation at the end of the year and of the surplus or deficit generated by the Organisation for the year.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors:

- selected suitable significant accounting policies which were consistently applied;
- made judgments and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;
- ensured that the applicable International Financial Reporting Standards have been followed, and in the case of any material departures, that it has been fully disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis, since it was appropriate to assume that the Organisation will continue to exist.
- Ensured that accurate accounting records are kept and that the financial statements comply with the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020.

THE NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT GROUP (LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

Report of the directors (continued)

Responsibilities of the directors (continued)

The directors are also responsible for ensuring that the financial statements so prepared comply with the relevant International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria. The directors are also responsible for the safeguarding of the assets of the Organisation, and therefore, for taking all and any reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Employment of physically challenged persons

It is the Organisation's policy to give equal consideration to all applications for employment, including those that are physically challenged, after taking cognisance of their special aptitudes or disabilities. Employees who become physically challenged during the course of their employment are given reasonable alternatives, having regard to their disability. There were no physically challenged people in the employment of the organisation throughout the year under review.

Health and safety at work for employees

Health and safety regulations are in force within the Organisation and are displayed on various notice boards for the employees' benefit. The Organisation has engaged the services of medical practitioners to treat the illness or accidents, which may arise in respect of any employee, from the operations of the Organisation. The cost incurred on this for the year amounted to ₦ 29.5 million (2021: ₦ 16 million).

Employee involvement and training

The Organisation encourages its employees to improve on their performance and development through on-the-job training and where necessary, by attending both internal and external courses. The cost incurred on staff training during the year under review amounted to ₦ 38.1 million (2021: ₦ 12.2million).

Donations

The Organisation did not make any charitable donations during the year under review (2021: nil).


Research and development activities

The Organisation contributes towards research and development activities in the industry by creating a forum for members in the industry to discuss and exchange ideas.

Independent auditors

Messrs Crowe Dafinone, Chartered Accountants, having indicated their willingness to continue in office, shall do so, in accordance with Section 401(2) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020.

By order of the Board


 Olaniwun Ajayi LP
 Organisation Secretary
 FRC/2013/00000000001615
 Lagos, Nigeria
 14th February, 2023

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT GROUP (LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Nigerian Economic Summit Group (Limited by Guarantee) which comprise, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of financial position as at 31st December, 2022, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows for the year then ended, other explanatory notes, statement of value added and the five year financial summary. These financial statements are set out on pages 62 to 95 and have been prepared using the significant accounting policies set out on pages 69 to 77.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Nigerian Economic Summit Group as at 31st December, 2022 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended on that date, and comply with the applicable International Financial Reporting Standards in the manner required by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, No. 6, 2011 and the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) in the manner required by the Nigerian Standards on Auditing (NSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors responsibilities for the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we obtained is sufficient and appropriate so as to provide a reasonable basis for our audit opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Nigerian Economic Summit Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for professional Accountants (IESBA) code. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA code.

Information other than the financial statements and auditors' report

The directors' report and other information contained therein are the responsibility of management. Our opinion does not cover these reports and accordingly, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. It is our responsibility to read the other information and in doing so, consider whether the information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or with the knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If based on our work we conclude that there is material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

***REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE
NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT GROUP (LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) (continued)***

Responsibilities of directors and management for the financial statements

The directors and the management are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards in the manner required by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, No.6 2011. These responsibilities include: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate significant accounting policies and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

In preparing the financial statements, management and the directors are responsible for assessing the Organisation'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 management either intends to liquidate the Organisation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain a reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that include our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing 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 judgment 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, so as 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 the internal controls 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 Organisation's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of the significant accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



**REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE
NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT GROUP (LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) (continued)**

Auditors' responsibilities for the financial statements (continued)

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's 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 Organisation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 Organisation 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 the manner that achieves fair presentation.


We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, amongst other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in the internal controls that we identify during our audit.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In accordance with Section 407 (1) and (2) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 we confirm that the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records, which have been properly kept.

In accordance with Section 407 (3) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, we confirm that we received all of the information and explanations that were required for the purpose of the audit.

**Lagos, Nigeria
14th February, 2023**


Omolola Samuel
Engagement partner
FRC/2012/ICAN/0000000358
For: Crowe Dafinone
Chartered Accountants



THE NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT GROUP (LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)***Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31st December, 2022***

	Note	2022 N	2021 N
Revenue	7	312,236,760	414,458,409
Other operating income	8	434,878,849	142,745,583
Administrative expenses	9	(757,342,368)	(530,068,581)
Finance income	10	39,247,385	28,621,566
Surplus before tax		29,020,626	55,756,977
Income tax expense	11	-	-
Surplus for the year	22	29,020,626	55,756,977
Items that will not be reclassified to income and expenditure:			
Other comprehensive income:			
Fair value gain on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	13.1	-	5,113,787
Total comprehensive income for the year		29,020,626 =====	60,870,764 =====

The general information, the significant accounting policies and the notes on pages 66 to 90 form an integral part of these financial statements.

THE NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT GROUP (LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

Statement of financial position as at 31st December, 2022

	Note	2022 N	2021 N
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	12	432,678,063	432,479,677
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	13	32,986,416	32,986,416
Total non-current assets		465,664,479	465,466,093
Current assets			
Prepayments	14	23,547,669	27,208,992
Trade and other receivables	15	41,998,675	32,757,124
Cash and cash equivalents	16	1,209,744,207	1,672,277,999
Total current assets		1,275,290,551	1,732,244,115
Total assets		1,740,955,030	2,197,710,208
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Accumulated fund		1,118,191,646	1,089,171,020
Capital development fund		485,101,418	485,101,418
Fair value reserve		(5,892,694)	(5,892,694)
Total equity		1,597,400,370	1,568,379,744
Current liabilities			
Deferred income	17	116,852,663	609,792,611
Trade and other payables	18	22,174,570	5,217,893
Accruals	19	4,527,427	14,319,960
Total current liabilities		143,554,660	629,330,464
Total liabilities		143,554,660	629,330,464
Total equity and liabilities		1,740,955,030	2,197,710,208

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 14th February, 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:



Mr. Olaniyi Yusuf
Chairman
FRC/2014/CPN/00000006690



Mr. Kyari Bukar
Member Board Finance Committee
FRC/2013/IODN/00000002050



Mr. Laoye Jaiyeola
Chief Executive Officer
FRC/2013/MULTI/00000001579

The general information, the significant accounting policies and the notes on pages 66 to 90 form an integral part of these financial statements.

THE NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT GROUP (LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31st December, 2022

	Accumulated fund ₦	Capital development fund ₦	Fair value reserve ₦	Total equity ₦
As at 1 st January, 2022	1,089,171,020	485,101,418	(5,892,694)	1,568,379,744
Income and expenditure:				
Surplus for the year	29,020,626	-	-	29,020,626
Other comprehensive income:				
Fair value changes	-	-	-	-
As at 31st December, 2022	1,118,191,646	485,101,418	(5,892,694)	1,597,400,370
As at 1 st January, 2021	1,033,414,043	485,101,418	(11,006,481)	1,507,508,980
Income and expenditure:				
Surplus for the year	55,756,977	-	-	55,756,977
Other comprehensive income:				
Fair value changes	-	-	5,113,787	5,113,787
As at 31st December, 2021	1,089,171,020	485,101,418	(5,892,694)	1,568,379,744

The general information, the significant accounting policies and the notes on pages 66 to 90 form an integral part of these financial statements.

THE NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT GROUP (LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

Statement of cashflows for the year ended 31st December, 2022

	Note	2022 ₦	2021 ₦
Cash flow from operating activities			
Surplus for the year		29,020,626	55,756,977
Adjustments for non-cash items:			
Depreciation	12	20,470,893	23,193,886
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	(92,334)
Cash inflows before working capital changes		49,491,519	78,858,529
Working capital changes:			
Decrease/(increase) in prepayments		3,661,323	(3,492,912)
Increase in trade and other receivables		(9,241,551)	(23,423,073)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		16,956,677	(65,155,931)
(Decrease)/increase in accruals		(9,792,533)	11,819,960
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities		51,075,435	(1,393,427)
Cash flow from investing activities:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	12	(21,802,150)	(9,881,010)
Proceed from sale of property, plant and equipment		1,132,871	355,000
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(20,669,279)	(9,526,010)
Cash flow from financing activities:			
Grant received in advance		(492,939,948)	560,480,411
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from financing activities		(492,939,948)	560,480,411
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(462,533,792)	549,560,974
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 st January		1,672,277,999	1,122,717,025
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31st December	16	1,209,744,207	1,672,277,999
Represented by:			
Cash in hand		110,900	63,280
Bank balances		1,209,633,307	1,672,214,719
		1,209,744,207	1,672,277,999

The general information, the significant accounting policies and the notes on pages 66 to 90 form an integral part of these financial statements.

THE NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT GROUP (LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st December, 2022

1.0 General information

1.1 Reporting entity

The Nigerian Economic Summit Group was incorporated as a private limited Organisation by guarantee on 8th November 1996, as an independent, non-partisan, not-for-profit organization with a mandate to promote and champion the reform of the Nigerian economy into an open, private sector-led globally competitive economy through its advocacy efforts. It commenced business immediately on the same date.

1.2 Principal activities

The Nigerian Economic Summit Group is an independent non-partisan organisation, committed to fostering open and continuous dialogue on Nigeria's economic development and growth.

1.3 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following material items in the statement of financial position:

- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange of goods and services.
- Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal market at the measurement date under current market condition, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

1.4 Composition of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standard Board, in the manner required by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, No.6, 2011. The financial statements comprise:

- Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
- Statement of financial position
- Statement of changes in equity
- Statement of cash flows
- Notes to the financial statements.

It also includes statements required by local legislation but not prohibited by IFRS. These are:

- Statement of value added
- Five year financial summary

THE NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT GROUP (LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st December, 2022 (continued)

1.0 General information (continued)

1.5 Financial period

These financial statements cover the financial year ended 31st December 2022, with comparative amounts for the financial year ended 31st December 2021.

1.5.1 Frequency of reporting

The Organisation had maintained a 31st December year end (i.e. 12 months) as there was no change in accounting date for the periods covered by these IFRS financial statements.

1.6 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") in the manner required by Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No. 6, 2011.

1.7 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Nigerian Naira which is the Organisation's functional currency. Except otherwise indicated, financial information presented in Naira have been stated in absolute figures.

1.8 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. Areas where critical estimates are made are referred to in note 4.

2.0 New standards, interpretations and amendments

2.1 New and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective

A number of new standards, interpretations and amendments were issued for the first time for periods beginning on (or after) 1st January, 2023. The Organisation has elected not to adopt them in these financial statements. The nature and effect of each new standard, interpretation and amendment yet to be adopted by the Organisation are as detailed below.

Pronouncement	Nature of change	Effective date
<i>IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts</i>	IFRS 17 was issued in May 2017 as replacement for IFRS 4 <i>Insurance Contracts</i> . It requires a current measurement model where estimates are re-measured each reporting period. Contracts are measured using the building blocks of:	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 st January, 2023

THE NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT GROUP (LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st December, 2022 (continued)

2.0 New standards, interpretations and amendments (continued)

2.1 New and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective (continued)

Pronouncement	Nature of change	Effective date
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> discounted probability-weighted cash flows an explicit risk adjustment, and a contractual service margin (“CSM”) representing the unearned profit of the contract which is recognised as revenue over the coverage period. <p>The standard allows a choice between recognising changes in discount rates either in the statement of profit or loss or directly in other comprehensive income. The choice is likely to reflect how insurers account for their financial assets under IFRS 9. An optional, simplified premium allocation approach is permitted for the liability for the remaining coverage for short duration contracts, which are often written by non-life insurers.</p> <p>There is a modification of the general measurement model called the ‘variable fee approach’ for certain contracts written by life insurers where policy holders share in the returns from underlying items. When applying the variable fee approach the entity’s share of the fair value changes of the underlying items is included in the contractual service margin. The results of insurers using this model are therefore likely to be less volatile than under the general model. The new rules will affect the financial statements and key performance indicators of all entities that issue insurance contracts or investment contracts with discretionary participation features.</p>	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 st January, 2023
IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment	<p><i>Property, plant and equipment: Proceeds before intended use:</i></p> <p>The amendments prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling such items, and the cost of producing those items, in profit or loss.</p>	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 st January, 2023

THE NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT GROUP (LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st December, 2022 (continued)

2.0 New standards, interpretations and amendments (continued)

2.1 New and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective (continued)

Pronouncement	Nature of change	Effective date
IAS 1 <i>(Amendment on classification)</i>	The amendment provides a more general approach to the classification of liabilities under IAS 1 based on the contractual arrangement in place at the reporting date.	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 st January, 2023
IAS 8 <i>(Amendment of disclosure of accounting policies)</i>	In February 2021, the International Accounting Standards Board issued amendments to IAS, to help entities distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates.	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 st January, 2023

3 Significant accounting policies

3.1 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition, except for transaction costs relating to financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, which are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

3.1.1 Recognition and measurement

(a) Financial assets

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent remeasurement of financial assets is determined by their designation that is revisited at each reporting date.

The classification of financial assets depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. The company's financial assets comprise of 'financial assets at amortised cost', 'cash and cash equivalents' and 'other receivables'.

At each reporting date, the company assesses whether its financial assets have been impaired. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income where there is objective evidence of impairment.

Financial assets are classified generally based on the business model in which they are managed and its contractual cashflow characteristics. They are classified in the following categories, measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income and fair value through profit or loss.

THE NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT GROUP (LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st December, 2022 (continued)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.1 Financial instruments (continued)

3.1.1 Recognition and measurement (continued)

(a) Financial assets (continued)

Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- A financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flow that are solely payments on principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. However, the company may make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular instruments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income.

The company recognises as financial assets loans and receivables on the date when they are originated and debt securities on the date when they are acquired. All other financial assets are recognised initially on the trade date at which the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

THE NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT GROUP (LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st December, 2022 (continued)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.1 Financial instruments (continued)

3.1.1 Recognition and measurement (continued)

a) Financial assets (continued)

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment for trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Organisation will not be able to collect all the amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization, and default or delinquency in payments (more than 365 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired.

The amount of the provision is the difference between the assets' carrying amount and the recoverable amount net of any costs that may be incurred in recovering the debt. The recoverable amount, if the receivable is more than one year is equal to the present value of expected cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest applicable to similar borrowers. The amount of the provision is recognized as an expense in profit or loss.

Bad accounts shall be written off when there is no possibility of recovery.

Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against administrative expenses in profit or loss.

Other receivables are other loans and advances that are neither loans and advances and cash and cash equivalents. They comprise of advance to suppliers, employee loan and other receivables. They are initially recognised at fair value when there is evidence that the contractual cashflow in the asset will flow to the company.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents shall comprise cash, bank current accounts, and bank deposits free of encumbrance with a maturity date of three months or less from the date of deposit and highly liquid investments with a maturity date of three months or less from the date of investment. Bank overdrafts are included within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

For the purpose of the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise of: cash in hand, cash at bank, short term bank deposits, domiciliary account balance and bank overdraft.

THE NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT GROUP (LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st December, 2022 (continued)

3.0 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.1 Financial instruments (continued)

3.1.1 Recognition and measurement (continued)

a) Financial assets (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

The organisation derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires, or when it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

b) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the liability. Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities is based on amortised cost using the effective interest method. The company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, bank overdraft, short and long term borrowings.

Financial liabilities are presented as if the liability is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date, or if they are held for the purpose of being traded. Other financial liabilities which contractually will be settled more than 12 months after the reporting date are classified as non-current.

(i) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(ii) De-recognition of financial liabilities

The organisation derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(iii) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

THE NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT GROUP (LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st December, 2022 (continued)

3.0 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.1 Financial instruments (continued)

3.1.2 Impairment of financial assets

The Organisation assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is an objective evidence of impairment as a result of an event that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtor is experiencing financial difficulty, default in interest or principal payments, or the probability that they will enter bankruptcy and where there is an indication of a decrease in the estimated future cash flows.

For loans and receivables, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The carrying amount is reduced and the loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

3.1.3 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

3.2 Fair value hierarchy

Fair values are determined according to the following hierarchy:

Level 1: Quoted market prices- financial assets and liabilities with quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.

Level 2: Valuation techniques using observable inputs- quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in inactive markets and financial assets and liabilities valued using models where all significant inputs are observable.

Level 3: Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs- financial assets and liabilities valued using valuation techniques where one or more significant inputs are unobservable. The best evidence of fair value is a quoted price in an active market. In the event that the market for a financial asset or liability is not active, a valuation technique is used.

THE NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT GROUP (LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st December, 2022 (continued)

3.0 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment and other tangible assets are stated at historical cost except for building at revalued amount, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the organisation and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation on assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values on a systematic basis over their estimated useful lives. The average useful lives are expressed in years as follows:

Assets	Estimated Useful Lives (years)
Land	Over the lease period (99 years)
Building	40
Library books	4
Office furniture, fittings and fixtures	5
Office equipment	5
Motor vehicle	4
Plant and machinery	5

The organisation's land is part of the Government's 99 year initiative and is depreciated over the remaining period of the lease.

Each part of an item of office equipment, furniture and other property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately.

The asset's residual values, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed on an annual basis, and are adjusted if appropriate. An asset's carrying amount is written down to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

The carrying amount of asset replaced is derecognized before recognizing the cost of replacement.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These are included in the income statement.

THE NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT GROUP (LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st December, 2022 (continued)

3.0 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.4 Employee benefits

3.4.1 Pension fund obligations

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the organisation pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The organisation has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions, if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current year and prior periods.

For defined contribution plans, the organisation pays 10% while employees pay 8% of annual gross salary as contributions to an administered pension plans in accordance with the Pension Reform Act, 2014. However, additional voluntary contributions are allowed. The organisation has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognized as employee benefit expense when they are due.

3.4.2 Short-term employee benefits

The cost of short-term employee benefits (those payable within 12 months after service is rendered) such as paid vacation, leave pay, sick leave and bonuses are recognised in the period in which the service is rendered and is not discounted. The expected cost of short-term accumulating compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render service that increases their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absences occur. The expected cost of bonus payments is recognised as an expense when there is a legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past performance.

Provisions for leave pay and bonuses are recognised as a liability in the financial statements.

3.5 Taxation

The organisation is exempted from income tax in accordance with the Companies Income Tax Act as amended. It however has obligation to deduct and remit withholding tax at source from suppliers and contractors payments.

3.6 Provisions

Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing or amount, and are recognised when the organisation has a present obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that the organisation will be required to settle that obligation.

Provisions are measured at the directors' estimate of the expenditure required to settle that obligation at the end of each reporting period, and are discounted (at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability) to present value where the effect is material.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

THE NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT GROUP (LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st December, 2022 (continued)

3.0 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.7 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business net of VAT and other related sales taxes.

3.7.1 Membership subscription and summit income

Subscriptions are due on the first day of January of each year; summit income is reported in the year when the summit takes place. Other income is recognized on accrual basis.

By a policy effective 1st January 2015, not less than 50% of the membership subscription is accounted for as capital development fund, except in extenuating circumstances whereby it can be suspended.

3.7.2 Interest and dividend income

Interest income and expense are accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount. Dividend income is recognized when the organisation has a right to receive such dividend which is usually when the dividend is approved by the investing organisation.

3.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, bank balances and other short term highly liquid investments that are convertible to a known amount of cash which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value, all of which are available for use by the organisation unless otherwise stated.

3.9 Foreign currency transactions

In preparing the financial statements of the organisation, transactions in currencies other than the entity's presentation currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date.

3.10 Grants

Grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the organisation will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received.

They are recognized in comprehensive income on a systematic basis over the periods in which the organisation recognized as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, grants whose primary condition is that the organisation should purchase, construct or acquire non-current assets are recognized as deferred revenue in the statement of financial position and transferred to comprehensive income on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

THE NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT GROUP (LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st December, 2022 (continued)

3.0 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.10 Grants (continued)

Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the organisation with no future related costs are recognized in comprehensive income in the period in which they become receivable.

The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a government grant, measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates.

3.11 Related party transactions

Related parties include the related companies, the directors, their close family members and any employee who is able to exert significant influence on the operating policies of the organisation.

Key management personnel are also considered related parties. Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity. The organisation considers two parties to be related if, directly or indirectly one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operating decisions. Where there is a related party transaction with the organisation, the transactions are disclosed separately as to the type of relationship that exists with the organisation and the outstanding balances necessary to understand their effects on the financial position and the mode of settlement.

3.12 Capital development fund

A capital development fund was set up with effect from 1st January, 2015. The fund is to be used for capital development projects. It is funded by 50% of the membership contributions received except in extenuating circumstances whereby it can be suspended. The Board of directors agreed that no amount should be transferred to the fund in 2022 (2021: nil).

4.0 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The organisation makes certain estimates and assumptions regarding the future. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience as other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are:

4.1 Allocation of land cost

At the date of adoption, the organisation separates the cost of the land from the building. The amount allocated to land was based on the best estimate of fair value of land within Ikoyi environment of Lagos State, Nigeria.

4.2 Annual estimation of useful lives and residual values

The estimates of useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment impact on the annual depreciation charge. The useful lives and residual values are based on management experience and the condition of the assets. Consideration is given to management's intended usage policy for the assets in the future and potential market prices of similar assets.

THE NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT GROUP (LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st December, 2022 (continued)

5.0 Financial risk management

5.1 The organisation is exposed through its operations to the following financial risks:

- Liquidity risk
- Reputation risk
- Credit risk
- Equity price risk

In common with all other businesses, the organisation is exposed to risks that arise from its use of financial instruments. This note describes the organisation's objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks and the methods used to measure them. There have been no substantive changes in the organisation's exposure to financial instrument risks, its objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks or the methods used to measure them from previous years unless otherwise stated in this note.

5.2 Principal financial instruments

The principal financial instruments used by the organisation, from which financial instrument risk arises, as well as their carrying amounts are as follows:

	2022 ₦	2021 ₦
Financial assets		
Trade and other receivables	41,998,675	32,757,124
Cash and cash equivalents	1,209,744,207	1,672,277,999
	<u>1,251,742,882</u>	<u>1,705,035,123</u>
	=====	=====
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	1,266,547	228,892
	<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>

5.3 General objectives, policies and processes

The Board has overall responsibility for the determination of the Organisation's risk management objectives, policies and processes. Whilst retaining ultimate responsibility for them, it has delegated the authority for designing and operating processes that ensure the effective implementation of the objectives and policies to the Organisation's Operating Function. The Board receives monthly reports from the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) through which it reviews the effectiveness of the processes put in place and the appropriateness of the objectives and policies it sets.

The Chief Executive Officer also reviews the risk management policies and processes and reports their findings to the Board.

The overall objective of the Board is to set policies that seek to reduce risk as far as possible without unduly affecting the Organisation's competitiveness and flexibility.

THE NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT GROUP (LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st December, 2022 (continued)

5.0 Financial risk management (continued)

5.4 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Organisation, if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Organisation is mainly exposed to credit risk from cash and cash equivalents held with banks and financial institutions. Banks with good reputation are accepted by the Organisation for business transactions.

The maximum exposure of financial assets giving rise to credit risk is as follows:

	2022 ₦	2021 ₦
Trade receivables	20,540,036	23,000,000
Other receivables	21,458,639	9,757,124
Cash and cash equivalents	1,209,744,207	1,672,277,999
	<u>1,251,742,882</u> =====	<u>1,705,035,123</u> =====

The credit quality of trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired is assessed by management with reference to customer credit reports and the historic payment track records of the customer and majority of it being owed by donors.

The age analysis of trade receivables at reporting date is as follows:

	2022 ₦	2021 ₦
30 - 60 days	20,540,036 =====	23,000,000 =====

As at 31st December, 2022 there were no impairment losses recognized in the financial statements as there was no objective evidence that receivables have been impaired.

5.5 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the Organisation's management of working capital. It is the risk that the Organisation will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due. The Organisation's policy is to ensure that it will always have sufficient cash to allow it to meet its liabilities when they become due. To achieve this aim, it ensures that commitments are made according to cash inflow, excessive borrowing from financial institutions are avoided, low level of liabilities are maintained and keeps enough cash balance in bank to meet expected requirements. The liquidity risk of the Organisation is managed centrally by the Organisation's Chief Financial Officer.

THE NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT GROUP (LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st December, 2022 (continued)

5.0 Financial risk management (continued)

5.5 Liquidity risk (continued)

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Organisation's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	Carrying amounts N	Contractual cash flows N	Less than 1 year N	1-2 years N	Above 2 years N
2022					
Trade and other payables	22,174,570	22,174,570	22,174,570	-	-
2021					
Trade and other payables	5,217,893	5,217,893	5,217,893	-	-

5.6 Reputational risk

Reputational risk is the risk of loss caused by a decline in the reputation of the organisation or any of its specific business units from the perspective of its stakeholders - staff, business partners or the general public. Reputational risk can both cause and result from losses in all risk categories such as market or credit risk.

5.7 Equity price risk

The organisation has portfolio investments managed by Stanbic IBTC Stockbrokers Limited and mutual funds managed by ARM Investment Limited. These investments are held in quoted equities which are exposed to market price changes. The investments are regularly monitored through a properly diversified equity-mix for risk-return strategy.

5.8 Capital management

The organisation manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to stakeholder through optimization of an ideal mix of capital structure. The capital structure of the organisation consists of accumulated funds and reserves as detailed in statement of changes in equity.

The organisation is not subject to any externally imposed capital restrictions.

6.0 Determination of fair values

6.1 Fair value hierarchy

A number of the organisation's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. For financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Levels 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to fair value measurements observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

THE NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT GROUP (LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st December, 2022 (continued)

6.0 Determination of fair values (continued)

6.1 Fair value hierarchy (continued)

- Level 1 inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable for the asset or liability.

When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes by the Organisation based on the following methods.

6.2 Trade and other receivables/payables

The fair value of trade and other receivables and trade and other payables approximates to the carrying values due to the short-term maturity of these instruments.

6.3 Financial assets through other comprehensive income

The fair values of equity and debt securities are determined by reference to their quoted closing bid price at the reporting date. The financial assets through other comprehensive income financial instruments are quoted equities on the Nigeria Stock Exchange with readily available market price.

6.4 Cash and cash equivalents

The fair value of bank balances and cash and bank overdrafts approximates to the carrying value due to the short-term maturity of these instruments.

The table below analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorized:

	Level 1 N	Level 2 N	Level 3 N
31st December, 2022			
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	1,209,744,207 =====	- =====	- =====
31st December, 2021			
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	1,672,277,999 =====	- =====	- =====

THE NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT GROUP (LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st December, 2022 (continued)

	2022 ₦	2021 ₦
7. Revenue		
Membership fees (note 7.1)*	183,650,000	185,900,000
Net summit income (note 7.2)	108,375,990	125,911,533
Net project income (note 7.3)	20,210,760	102,646,876
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	312,236,760	414,458,409
	=====	=====
7.1 Membership fees		
Corporate elite	148,000,000	148,000,000
Corporate enhanced	30,500,000	31,000,000
Corporate standard	3,750,000	6,000,000
Individual members	1,400,000	900,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	183,650,000	185,900,000
	=====	=====
<p>*By a policy effective 1st January 2015, not less than 50% of the membership subscription is accounted for as capital development fund, except in extenuating circumstances whereby it can be suspended. The board of directors agreed that no amount should be transferred to the fund in 2022 (2021: nil).</p>		
	2022 ₦	2021 ₦
7.2 Summit income		
Income		
Participation fee	26,880,374	48,940,185
Sponsorship	432,000,000	281,332,030
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Summit income	458,880,374	330,272,215
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Expenditure		
Hotel and other related expenses	184,212,697	116,936,078
Courier, travelling and other expenses	15,388,120	7,063,648
Publicity and publication expenses	150,903,567	80,360,956
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Summit expenses	350,504,384	204,360,682
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net summit income	108,375,990	125,911,533
	=====	=====
7.3 Project income		
Income	1,183,213,049	440,583,191
Expenditure	(1,163,002,279)	(337,936,315)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net project income	20,210,770	102,646,876
	=====	=====

THE NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT GROUP (LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st December, 2022 (continued)

	2022 ₦	2021 ₦
8. Other operating income		
Exchange gain	471,518,849	179,728,896
NESG fellowship fund (note 8.1)	(36,640,000)	(37,075,647)
Other income	-	92,334
	<u>434,878,849</u>	<u>142,745,583</u>
	=====	=====
8.1 NESG fellowship fund		
Income		
Stanbic IBTC	-	5,000,000
	<u>-</u>	<u>5,000,000</u>
	=====	=====
Expenditure		
Salaries and wages	36,000,000	36,000,000
Training	-	3,260,285
Medical support	-	1,000,000
Bridge fellows expenses	640,000	1,815,362
	<u>36,640,000</u>	<u>42,075,647</u>
	=====	=====
Expenses	36,640,000	42,075,647
	<u>36,640,000</u>	<u>(37,075,647)</u>
	=====	=====
Deficit	(36,640,000)	(37,075,647)
	=====	=====

At the Board meeting of the Nigerian Economic Summit Group Ltd/Gte held on 8th December 2015, the organisation was authorised to develop and commence an Internship and Fellowship programme. This is a platform where professionals are employed and seconded by NESG to work with Federal Government parastatals in order to support Nigeria Economy.

In furtherance of the programme a dedicated account was opened with Zenith Bank for the purpose of lodging funds to be utilised in connection with the programme. An initial fund of ₦ 25 million was appropriated from the organisation's reserve into NESG fellowship fund account. This account warehouses the funds received from sponsors and expenses incurred in connection with the programme. As stated in the minutes of meetings held in September 2020, the Bridge fellowship programme was introduced in 2019, these are specialised technical volunteers selected based on required skills, experience e.t.c. They are trained and used to execute the group assignments and projects. The fund had a deficit of income over expenditure of ₦ 36.6 million (2021: ₦ 37 million) which was funded from the operating income of the group.

THE NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT GROUP (LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)***Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st December, 2022 (continued)***

	2022	2021
	₦	₦
9. Administrative expenses		
Directors' remuneration	54,723,226	39,289,024
Salaries and wages	309,028,242	223,030,340
Repairs and maintenance	19,478,908	10,327,721
Printing and stationeries	4,312,330	3,203,272
Transport and travelling	37,226,606	26,854,726
Postage and telephone	25,668,605	18,525,672
Utilities	5,543,535	4,921,575
Entertainment	20,304,027	13,416,750
Insurance	11,554,562	6,145,035
Staff recruitment and training	38,140,082	12,165,548
Donations and gifts	1,849,500	6,286,810
Subscriptions	9,439,895	4,216,545
Medical	29,518,586	16,044,899
Depreciation	20,470,893	23,193,886
Audit fees	2,000,000	2,000,000
Pension contribution	33,175,019	23,785,966
Electricity	24,056,438	9,276,815
Rent and rates	19,763,727	17,047,368
AGM expenses	561,475	1,633,893
Newspapers and periodicals	632,650	380,800
Security expenses	5,178,911	4,883,900
Office expenses	51,149,097	20,642,544
Bank charges	7,853,716	1,175,417
Research and development	-	25,043,333
Information technology	25,704,659	16,018,650
Exchange loss	7,679	558,092
	757,342,368	530,068,581
	=====	=====
10. Finance income		
Interest income	38,058,292	27,691,908
Investment income	1,189,093	929,658
	39,247,385	28,621,566
	=====	=====
11. Income tax expense		

The organisation's income received from members and donor are exempted from companies income tax and this is in accordance to Companies Income Tax Act 2007 Section 23.

THE NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT GROUP (LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st December, 2022 (continued)

12. Property, plant and equipment

<u>Cost</u>	Land ₦	Building ₦	Motor vehicle ₦	Furniture fittings & fixtures ₦	Office equipment ₦	Library books ₦	Plant & machinery ₦	Total ₦
As at 1st January, 2021	226,702,158	260,471,211	13,320,250	59,629,447	51,725,487	1,010,599	4,308,000	617,167,152
Additions	-	-	-	1,488,700	8,392,310	-	-	9,881,010
Disposal	-	-	-	(800,000)	(340,000)	-	-	(1,140,000)
As at 31st December, 2021	226,702,158	260,471,211	13,320,250	60,318,147	59,777,797	1,010,599	4,308,000	625,908,162
Additions	-	-	-	822,375	20,979,775	-	-	21,802,150
Disposal	-	-	-	-	(1,408,250)	-	-	(1,408,250)
As at 31st December, 2022	226,702,158	260,471,211	13,320,250	61,140,522	79,349,322	1,010,599	4,308,000	646,302,062
Depreciation								
As at 1st January, 2021	18,510,193	52,636,891	11,401,448	47,746,062	35,520,740	1,010,599	4,286,000	171,111,933
Charge for the year	2,289,922	6,511,780	1,918,802	5,428,888	7,022,495	-	21,999	23,193,886
Disposal	-	-	-	(786,667)	(90,667)	-	-	(877,334)
As at 31st December, 2021	20,800,115	59,148,671	13,320,250	52,388,283	42,452,568	1,010,599	4,307,999	193,428,485
Charge for the year	2,289,921	6,511,780	-	3,040,603	8,628,589	-	-	20,470,893
Disposal	-	-	-	-	(275,379)	-	-	(275,379)
As at 31st December, 2022	23,090,036	65,660,451	13,320,250	55,428,886	50,805,778	1,010,599	4,307,999	213,623,999
Carrying amount								
As at 31st December, 2022	203,612,122	194,810,760	-	5,711,636	28,543,544	-	1	432,678,063
As at 31st December, 2021	205,902,044	201,322,540	-	7,929,864	17,325,229	-	1	432,479,677

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

There are no indications of impairment at the end of the reporting period, thus, the directors are of the opinion that allowance for impairment is not required, and as such, no impairment is recognised during the year.

THE NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT GROUP (LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st December, 2022 (continued)

	2022 ₦	2021 ₦
13. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Fair Value	32,986,416	27,872,629
Fair value change (13.1)	-	5,113,787
	<u>32,986,416</u>	<u>32,986,416</u>
	=====	=====
13.1 Fair value reserve		
As at 1 st January,	(5,892,694)	(11,006,481)
Fair value change	-	5,113,787
	<u>(5,892,694)</u>	<u>(5,892,694)</u>
	=====	=====
14. Prepayments		
Prepaid insurance	4,382,806	3,620,618
Prepaid rent	15,480,997	11,723,984
Prepaid expenses	3,683,866	11,864,390
	<u>23,547,669</u>	<u>27,208,992</u>
	=====	=====
15. Trade and other receivables		
Trade receivables (15.1)	20,540,036	23,000,000
Staff advances	21,458,639	9,757,124
	<u>41,998,675</u>	<u>32,757,124</u>
	=====	=====
15.1 Trade receivables		
As at 1 st January,	23,000,000	-
Additions during the year	20,540,036	23,000,000
Receipt during the year	(23,000,000)	-
	<u>20,540,036</u>	<u>23,000,000</u>
	=====	=====
16. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash in hand	110,900	63,280
Local currencies in bank	205,149,932	184,728,504
Foreign currencies in bank	204,519,672	1,080,332,437
Fixed deposit*	799,963,703	407,153,778
	<u>1,209,744,207</u>	<u>1,672,277,999</u>
	=====	=====

* This represents fixed deposit held with Sterling Bank Plc and United Bank for Africa as at year end with interest rate ranging from 4.00% to 6.00% per annum.

THE NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT GROUP (LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st December, 2022 (continued)

	2022 ₦	2021 ₦
17. Deferred income		
Open Society Initiative for West Africa (17.1)	22,331,500	-
Bill & Melinda Gate Foundation (17.2)	-	400,026,400
Membership fee received in advance (17.6)	-	6,000,000
Policy innovation unit (17.3)	36,920,000	140,800,000
John David Catherine T MacArthur (17.4)	57,601,163	52,793,000
Ford Foundation (17.5)	-	9,130,800
Sterling Bank investment (17.7)	-	1,042,411
	<hr/> 116,852,663 <hr/>	<hr/> 609,792,611 <hr/>

17.1 Open Society Initiative for West Africa (OSIWA)

The grant was awarded by OSIWA to provide the government with a set of governance and economic policy agenda which upholds human rights and promote equitable opportunities for all. The term of the grant is for 1 year commencing on the 16th of December, 2022 and ending on the 16th December, 2023, subject to 6 months automatic renewal, if any term of the activities remain uncompleted. The full grant payment of \$50,000 was received on 21st December, 2022. The project is on-going.

17.2 Bill and Melinda Gate Foundation (BMGF)

The Bill and Melinda Gate Foundation provided the grant to support Nigeria's equitable economic recovery and accelerate the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Human Capital Development (HCD) policies. The grant project titled: "Accelerating SDGs and HCD Policy Implementation in Nigeria" commenced officially on 7th November, 2021 and scheduled to end 30th September, 2024. The grant would be disbursed in three (3) instalments of \$ 1,500,066, \$ 1,000,000 and \$ 500,000 respectively. Following the disbursement of the first instalment in December 2021, the project is ongoing.

17.3 Policy Innovation Unit (PIU)

Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors (RPA), on behalf of its sponsored project - Supporting an Enabling Regulatory Environment (SERE); awarded NESG a grant of \$ 720,000 as project support for the role of a Deputy Director within the Policy Innovation Unit (a behavioural science team) of NESG. The duration of the grant is from 1st August, 2021 to 31st July 2024. The grant would be disbursed in 2 instalments of \$ 432,000 and \$ 288,000 respectively. The program is ongoing.

17.4 John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation

This represents the grant of \$ 800,000 approved for the NESG by John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. The purpose of the grant project is to institutionalise behaviour change approaches for reducing corruption in public and private sectors in Nigeria. The project period is from 1st July, 2021 to 30th June, 2024. Payments are to be made in three instalments of \$ 300,000, \$ 250,000 and \$ 250,000 respectively. The project is ongoing.

THE NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT GROUP (LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st December, 2022 (continued)

17. Deferred income (continued)

17.5 Ford Foundation

The \$ 150,000 grant was approved by the Ford Foundation as a support to the NESG for a project to conduct a diagnostic assessment of Nigeria's minerals sector. This is to be conducted over a period of one year beginning 1st September, 2021. The payment was made in two instalments of \$ 100,000 and \$ 50,000 respectively. The project has been completed during the year.

	2022 ₦	2021 ₦
17.6 Membership fee received in advance		
Flour Mills	-	3,000,000
Stanbic IBTC	-	3,000,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	-	6,000,000
	=====	=====

17.7 Sterling Bank investment

This represents outstanding discounted interest income to be earned on investment in Sterling Bank.

	2022 ₦	2021 ₦
18. Trade and other payables		
Trade payables	1,246,660	228,892
Lagos State Internal Revenue	3,189,375	3,189,375
Other payable (18.1)	17,738,535	1,799,626
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	22,174,570	5,217,893
	=====	=====

18.1 Other payable

Withholding tax	16,901,566	1,282,088
Pension payable	804,401	517,538
Pay As You Earn	12,680	-
Salary payable	19,888	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	17,738,535	1,799,626
	=====	=====

19. Accruals

Accrued expenses	4,527,427	14,319,960
	=====	=====

20. Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercises significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions.

The entity made transactions to/from its related parties during the year 2022. These transactions were conducted on an arm's length basis in the ordinary course of business. The transactions made during the year were:

THE NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT GROUP (LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st December, 2022 (continued)

20. Related party transactions (continued)

- Capital development fund: The organisation set aside 50% of membership contribution with effect from 1st January 2015 as capital development fund. This fund is to be used for capital development project. It was agreed that no amount will be transferred to Capital reserve in the year (2021: nil). The balance in this fund account as at 31st December, 2022 is ₦485,101,418.
- Nigerian Economic Summit Group Fellowship Fund: This fund is set aside for internship and fellowship programme and separate bank account is maintained. This is to support government and the economy. The initial fund of ₦25 million was provided by the Organisation while subsequent funds were generated from various sponsors. There was no sponsor to the group in the year (2021: ₦5,000,000).

21. Transactions with key management personnel

- Key management staff are those persons who have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the organisation. Key management includes directors (executive and non-executive).

The compensation paid to key management for employee services is shown below:

	2022 ₦	2021 ₦
Salaries and other short-term benefits	54,723,226 =====	39,289,024 =====

This represents payment made to the executive director

	2022 ₦	2021 ₦
22. Surplus for the year	29,020,626 =====	55,756,977 =====
This is stated after charging/(crediting)		
Depreciation	20,470,893	23,193,886
Auditor's remuneration	2,000,000	2,000,000
Director's emoluments	54,723,226	39,289,024
Exchange gain	(471,518,849)	(179,728,896)
Exchange loss	7,679	558,092
Employee costs (23.1)	409,861,929 =====	275,026,753 =====

23. Information regarding employees

23.1 Employee costs

Salaries and wages	309,028,242	223,030,340
Medical	29,518,586	16,044,899
Pension costs	33,175,019	23,785,966
Staff recruitment and training	38,140,082	12,165,548
	409,861,929 =====	275,026,753 =====

The management staff compensation included in the employee costs is ₦77,262,270 (2021: ₦59,646,583).

THE NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT GROUP (LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st December, 2022 (continued)

23. Information regarding employees (continued)

		2022 Number	2021 Number
23.2 Employees remunerated at higher rates			
₦ 900,001 – ₦ 1,000,000		–	1
₦ 1,100,001 – ₦ 1,600,000		7	6
₦ 1,700,001 – ₦ 1,800,000		1	7
₦ 2,100,001 – ₦ 2,200,000		1	3
₦ 2,200,001 – ₦ 3,500,000		9	6
₦ 3,600,001 – ₦ 5,000,000		2	9
₦ 5,000,001 – ₦ 8,000,000		20	11
₦ 7,500,001 – ₦ 10,000,000		5	7
₦ 10,500,001 – ₦ 21,000,000		6	–
		<u>51</u>	<u>50</u>
		==	==
23.3 Average number of employees during the year			
Administration		19	26
Research		6	10
Programmes		18	7
Publications & IT		8	7
		<u>51</u>	<u>50</u>
		==	==

24. Contingent liabilities

As at the year end, there were no known contingent liabilities that have not been provided for in these financial statements (2021: nil).

25. Capital commitments

There were no capital commitments as at the date of these financial statements (2021: nil).

26. Events after the reporting period

There were no subsequent events after the reporting period which could have material effect on the financial position of the company as at 31st December, 2022 and the profit for the year ended on that date which have not been adequately provided or disclosed.

THE NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT GROUP (LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)***Statement of value added for the year ended 31st December, 2022***

	2022		2021	
	₦	%	₦	%
Revenue	330,236,760		414,458,409	
Operating income	482,653,023		142,745,583	
Finance income	39,247,385		28,621,566	
Bought in goods and services - local	852,137,168 (338,060,494)		585,825,558 (192,558,918)	
Value added	514,076,674		393,266,640	
	=====	===	=====	===
Applied in the following ways:				
To pay employees:				
Salaries, wages and other benefits, including directors' emoluments	464,585,155	90	314,315,777	80
To provide for the maintenance of assets and expansion of operations:				
Depreciation	20,470,893	4	23,193,886	6
Surplus for the year	29,020,626	6	55,756,977	14
	514,076,674	100	393,266,640	100
	=====	===	=====	===

THE NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT GROUP (LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

Five year financial summary

Year ended 31 st December	2022 N	2021 N	2020 N	2019 N	2018 N
Statement of financial position					
Non-current assets	465,664,479	465,466,093	473,927,848	497,417,981	505,498,539
Current assets	1,275,290,551	1,732,244,115	1,155,767,156	1,086,810,566	939,383,071
Current liabilities	(143,554,660)	(629,330,464)	(122,186,024)	(99,727,855)	(112,101,324)
Net assets	1,597,400,370	1,568,379,744	1,507,508,980	1,484,500,692	1,332,780,286
Capital employed					
Accumulated fund	1,118,191,646	1,089,171,020	1,033,414,043	1,000,477,565	972,931,340
Capital fund	485,101,418	485,101,418	485,101,418	485,101,418	352,376,418
Fair value reserve	(5,892,694)	(5,892,694)	(11,006,481)	(1,078,291)	7,472,528
Total equity	1,597,400,370	1,568,379,744	1,507,508,980	1,484,500,692	1,332,780,286
Profit or loss					
Revenue	330,236,760	414,458,409	358,475,972	330,014,001	309,006,074
Surplus before income tax	29,020,626	55,756,977	18,903,738	27,546,225	63,445,319
Income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus for the year	29,020,626	55,756,977	18,903,738	27,546,225	63,445,319
Other comprehensive income: Fair value gain/(loss) on available for sale financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	5,113,787	4,104,550	(8,550,819)	(8,131,690)
Total comprehensive income	29,020,626	60,870,764	23,008,288	18,995,406	55,313,629
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

THE NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT GROUP (LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

Schedules to the financial statements for the year ended 31st December, 2022

	2022 N	2021 N
Membership contribution		
(i) Corporate Elite		
A.G Leventis	4,000,000	-
Axa Mansard Insurance Plc	3,000,000	3,000,000
Central Securities Clearing Systems	3,000,000	3,000,000
Chevron Nigeria Limited	3,000,000	3,000,000
Coca Cola Nigeria Ltd	3,000,000	3,000,000
Coronation Merchant Bank	3,000,000	3,000,000
Deloitte	3,000,000	3,000,000
Ecobank Plc	3,000,000	-
Eunisell Limited	4,000,000	-
Falcon	4,000,000	-
FBN Quest Merchant Bank	3,000,000	3,000,000
First City Monument Bank	3,000,000	3,000,000
Flour Mills Limited	3,000,000	3,000,000
FMDQ OTC Plc	-	3,000,000
Friesland Campina WAMCO Nig PLC	3,000,000	3,000,000
Fsdh Merchant Bank Limited	3,000,000	3,000,000
Habanera Ltd	3,000,000	3,000,000
IBM West African Ltd	3,000,000	3,000,000
IHS Nigeria Ltd	3,000,000	3,000,000
Investment One Fin. Service Ltd.	-	3,000,000
Julius Berger Plc	3,000,000	3,000,000
KPMG Professional Services	3,000,000	3,000,000
Lafarge Africa Plc	3,000,000	3,000,000
Levene Energy Group	3,000,000	-
Mainone cable	-	4,000,000
MRS Holding Limited	3,000,000	4,000,000
MTN Communications Nigeria Limited	3,000,000	3,000,000
Nestle Nigeria Plc	3,000,000	6,000,000
NewGlobe Education	4,000,000	-
Nigeria NLG	3,000,000	3,000,000
Nigeria Breweries Plc	3,000,000	3,000,000
North South Power Coy. Limited	3,000,000	3,000,000
OCP Amca Fertilizer Nig. Ltd	3,000,000	3,000,000
Olam Nigeria Limited	3,000,000	-
Ports & Terminal Multisery Ltd	-	3,000,000
Pricewater House Coopers	3,000,000	3,000,000
Prime Atlantic Limited	3,000,000	3,000,000
Procter & Gamble Nigeria Ltd	3,000,000	3,000,000
PZ Cussons Nigeria Plc	3,000,000	3,000,000
Securied Nigeria Ltd	-	3,000,000
Seplat Petroleum Development Organisation Plc	3,000,000	3,000,000
Seven-Up Bottling Co. Plc	3,000,000	3,000,000
Sparkle MFB	-	4,000,000
SV Gaming (Betking)	3,000,000	4,000,000
Shell Petroleum Development Organisation Limited	-	3,000,000
Siemens	3,000,000	3,000,000
Stanbic IBTC Bank Plc	6,000,000	3,000,000
Standard Chartered Bank	3,000,000	3,000,000
Sterling Bank Plc	3,000,000	3,000,000
Corporate elite carried forward	133,000,000 =====	133,000,000 =====

THE NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT GROUP (LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

Schedules to the financial statements for the year ended 31st December, 2022 (continued)

	2022 ₦	2021 ₦
Membership contribution		
(i) Corporate elite (continued)		
Corporate elite brought forward	133,000,000	133,000,000
Toyota	3,000,000	-
Transnational Corporation Plc	3,000,000	3,000,000
Unified Payment Services	3,000,000	3,000,000
Union Bank of Nigeria Plc	-	3,000,000
Unilever Nigeria Plc	3,000,000	3,000,000
Venture Garden	3,000,000	-
VEROD Capital Management	-	3,000,000
Grand total	148,000,000	148,000,000
Analysed as follows:		
Membership fees	148,000,000	148,000,000
(ii) Corporate enhanced		
Advertisers	2,000,000	-
Airtel Networks Limited	1,500,000	1,500,000
British America Tobacco	1,500,000	1,500,000
CIBN	1,500,000	1,500,000
Citibank Nigeria Limited	1,500,000	1,500,000
Citi Trust	-	1,500,000
CRC Credit Bureau Limited	1,500,000	1,500,000
De United Foods Industry Limited	1,500,000	-
Ekah lakes	1,500,000	2,500,000
Ernst & Young	1,500,000	1,500,000
ICAN	-	1,500,000
Monaccrep (Chartered Institute of Mgt. Accountants)	-	1,500,000
NBC	1,500,000	1,500,000
Next Cash and Carry	1,500,000	1,500,000
Nigeria Exchange Limited	1,500,000	-
Page Credit Limited	1,500,000	1,500,000
Phillips Consulting	1,500,000	-
Phillips Consulting	1,500,000	-
Polaris Bank	1,500,000	-
Saro Africa Int'l Ltd	1,500,000	1,500,000
Signa Alliance	-	1,500,000
The Nigeria Stock Exchange	-	1,500,000
Toyota Nigeria Limited	-	1,500,000
Tropical General Investment (Nig.) Limited	-	1,500,000
Unknown	1,500,000	-
Verraki	1,500,000	1,500,000
Zedcrest Capital Ltd	1,500,000	1,500,000
	30,500,000	31,000,000
Analysed as follows:		
Membership fees	30,500,000	31,000,000

THE NIGERIAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT GROUP (LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

Schedules to the financial statements for the year ended 31st December, 2022 (continued)

	2022 N	2021 N
(iii) Corporate standard		
Accion Microfinance Bank Ltd	750,000	-
Aluko & Oyeboode	-	750,000
Banwo & Ighodalo	750,000	750,000
Corona Schools Trust Council	-	750,000
Jaiz Bank Plc	-	750,000
JMG Limited	750,000	750,000
Promasidor Nigeria	-	750,000
Total Health Trust	750,000	750,000
Udo Udoma	750,000	750,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,750,000	6,000,000
	=====	=====
Analysed as follows:		
Membership fees	3,750,000	6,000,000
	=====	=====
(iv) Individual members		
Daraju Industries Limited	300,000	300,000
Mediterran Shipping (Nwankwo Chuma)	300,000	300,000
Senantra (Bioye Davies)	300,000	300,000
S O & U Limited	500,000	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,400,000	900,000
	=====	=====
Analysed as follows:		
Membership fees	1,400,000	900,000
	=====	=====

ABOUT NESG

The NESG is an independent, non-partisan, non-sectarian organisation, committed to fostering open and continuous dialogue on Nigeria's economic development. The NESG strives to forge a mutual understanding between leaders of thought so as to explore, discover and support initiatives directed at improving Nigeria's economic policies, institutions, and management.

📍 THE SUMMIT HOUSE

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