

Comparative Analysis of Budget Performance in Nigeria: Pre and Post-Covid-19 Impact

Sani Abdullahi Sule¹, Mulyanto²

¹ Universitas Sebelas Maret UNS, Indonesia/ Saadatu Rimi University of Education, Kano, Nigeria

² Universitas Sebelas Maret UNS, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This research investigates the pronounced impact of the Covid-19 epidemic on Nigeria's fiscal performance, evaluating the budget dynamics both before and after the pandemic. The findings reveal a persistent pattern of budget underperformance characterized by revenue shortfalls and a reliance on international loans for budget implementation. This is a notable trend, considering Nigeria's status as an oil-producing nation. The study underscores a concerning aspect wherein the country, traditionally recognized for its oil wealth, finds itself in the paradoxical position of servicing significant debt. The fiscal challenges, exacerbated by the pandemic, have necessitated a closer examination of economic policies and their implications. In response to the economic fallout, the Nigerian government enacted the Economic Sustainability Plan (ESP, 2020) as a comprehensive post-Covid-19 recovery strategy. While this plan holds promise for economic revitalization, the effectiveness of its accompanying policies in addressing the root causes of fiscal challenges remains a crucial aspect to monitor. As the nation grapples with the aftermath of the pandemic, there is a pressing need for meticulous policy implementation to ensure that the Economic Sustainability Plan not only alleviates immediate economic concerns but also serves as a catalyst for long-term, inclusive, and sustainable economic development. This study contributes to the ongoing discourse on Nigeria's economic resilience in the face of external shocks, emphasizing the imperative of sound fiscal management and policy efficacy for a robust recovery.

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Corresponding Author:

Name: Sani Abdullahi Sule

Institution: Universitas Sebelas Maret UNS, Indonesia/ Saadatu Rimi University of Education, Kano, Nigeria

Email: sanisule101@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

Government endeavors to realize macroeconomic objectives and goals such as cost steadiness, steady and full business, financial development, foundation improvement, and Adjustment of Installment harmony result in a call for enormous budgets such as shortage, excess, adjusted,

advancement, and supplementary budgets. The budget, as an imperative financial arrangement instrument of the government, speaks to the government's objectives in terms of social and financial approaches. As a result, this instrument coordinates approaches, campaign promises, political commitments, and objectives into choices approximately wage generation, cash dispersion, and use.

The sources of income to finance the government budget are Petroleum items and charges. The budget is based on anticipated income from Petroleum regularly evaluated at per barrel cost and included in charges incomes. Resulting of this, where there are changes within the showcase price of Petroleum items, there's bound to be an alteration on the assessment to reflect the current circumstance. Falete (2017) verified four essential qualities for a budget to perform its commitment – it ought to be well outlined; viably and effectively actualized; satisfactory observing and at long last execution assessment. From the over-named features, the essential point of a budget isn't in its definition or initiation but rather in its execution which is anticipated to meet the requirements and desires of its citizenry.

Method of budgeting has continuously been ascribed to unending deficiencies and limitations with budget usage [1]. Nigeria's budget preparation incorporates budget planning by the official, authoritative endorsement and execution by the diverse services, offices, and parastatal of the government. The usage of a budget by causing consumptions is carried out by services and investing organizations of the government through the use of warrants issued by the Service of Back. This warrant authorizes officers controlling votes to bring about consumption expressed within the endorsed gauges which is subject to any saved things. In a circumstance where the Allotment Act has not come into operation at the start of the year, a temporary Common Warrant may be issued to guarantee unhindered administrations of government at a level not surpassing those of the past year. The challenges to the productivity of budget usage are generally fractional discharge or non-release, delay in discharging affirmed stores for budgeted consumption.

Since the onset of COVID-19 in Nigeria on 27th February 2020, the Nigerian economy has experienced significant instability. Thirteen days after its importation from Italy, accurately Walk 11, the World Wellbeing Association (WHO) announced COVID-19 a worldwide widespread. As the

spread of the infection proceeds globally and locally at an unfathomable scale, the official reactions show up to center primarily on restricting the spread inside the nation through social separation approaches, which incorporate closing instructive teach, restricting work, and confining the development of individuals, giving palliatives to the "vulnerable and poorest of the poor", burden of night-time curfews, and so on. Numerous eyewitnesses accept that as much as the infection keeps spreading, appraisal of the profundity and the breadth of the effect of the widespread on the social and financial life of the country is troublesome, in case not outlandish, until the circumstance returns to ordinary. But, how will the widespread conclusion be? What will be the impact of the repercussions? This instability is unavoidable and has made a solid sense of premonition among the common open, analysts and arrangement creators.

The vulnerability encompassing the development of the infection regardless, indeed as the flare-up continues, a few strands of thinking have risen to look at the macroeconomic effect of it at worldwide, mainland, and national levels. Mention by [2], which is an expansion of [2], investigates seven diverse scenarios of how COVID-19 might advance within the coming year. The paper insinuated to the truth that the advancement of the infection and its economic effect is profoundly dubious subsequently making it troublesome for approach producers to define suitable macroeconomic arrangement response. The scenarios explored within the think about illustrate that control of the outbreak notwithstanding, its effect on the worldwide economy within the brief run would still be noteworthy. Other later ponders with worldwide concern incorporate [3]–[6]. In [6], the financial effect of COVID-19 crisis over businesses, and nations is investigated. Similar appears that within the test of 30 nations secured, a middle decay of -2.8% in GDP in 2020 is watched. In other scenarios, similar appears that GDP is anticipated to drop more than 10%, and in a few nations, more than 15%. Indeed anticipated that coronavirus seem fetched the

worldwide economy US\$2.7 trillion [4]. "A standard worldwide widespread situation sees net household item drop by 2 percent underneath the benchmark for the world, 2.5 percent for creating nations, and 1.8 percent for mechanical countries" [5].

In what looks like unpretentious feedback of the open media and scholastic compositions for centering primarily on the worldwide macroeconomic effect of COVID-19, [7] contends that it "is as it were one portion of the greater picture of financial impact". Citing Africa in particular, with its tall infection burden, ineffectively created framework and safety nets, and frail well-being frameworks, the effect of the widespread is expected to be extreme within the landmass. Utilizing the same contention, a nation-level affect investigation isn't as it were alluring but unavoidable to direct the approach specialists. The likely compounding effect of the widespread on the Nigerian economy is unavoidable for a few reasons. Firstly, the economy is however to fully recover from the repercussions of the retreat experienced in 2016. Furthermore, the economy depends generally on rough oil whose cost has plunged within the universal showcase. Thirdly, the outside trade saves have been drawn down from US\$45.1bn after 2019 to US\$35.3bn after Walk 2020. Fourthly, the country's obligation burden has been mounting since 2015. Fifthly, swelling is still immovably in twofold digits and the naira is beneath weight. At long last, the wellbeing framework capacity is appalling. These and other components have driven the developing concerns and vulnerabilities that COVID-19 will bring to the Nigerian economy. Agreeing with Ozoli (2020), "the financial downturn in Nigeria was activated by a combination of declining oil cost and spillovers from the COVID-19 outbreak".

Numerous African countries have generally weak healthcare frameworks, rendering proactive activities to anticipate the spread of the infection of the most extreme significance. Nations escalating their endeavors in spreading instructive campaigns to the common open concerning ideal hones, which incorporate support for appropriate

cleanliness and social separating, disheartening expansive open get-togethers, and encouraging bosses to protect the work security of representatives in require of isolation or treatment. These campaigns ought to look for the help of devout and respectful society pioneers to guarantee the most extreme effect. As China's President Xi Jinping expressed in his broadcast address on February 23, 2020, "It is inescapable that the novel coronavirus scourge will have a noteworthy impact on the economy and society." Amid the G20 gathering in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia on February 24, 2020, Japanese Fund Serve Taro Aso communicated, "The spread of the unused coronavirus constitutes an open well-being emergency that will pose a grave danger to the macroeconomy due to the cessation of generation exercises, disturbances in people's versatility, and the severance of supply chains." In reaction to concerns concerning the supply of parts from China, which proceeds to hook with an unused coronavirus episode, Honda Motor Co. has declared that it'll briefly diminish vehicle generation at two of its household plants in Saitama Prefecture for roughly one week in Walk, as passed on by a representative from Honda on Walk 3, 2020. In expansion to its disturbing effect on human life, the novel strain of coronavirus (COVID-19) has the potential to altogether decelerate not as it were the Chinese economy, but moreover the worldwide economy. China has advanced into the essential fabricating center for various worldwide commerce operations. Hence, any disturbances in China's yield are expected to reverberate over territorial and worldwide esteem chains. The foremost later information from China without a doubt indicates a significant decay in yield, as proven by the 22-point drop within the China Fabricating Obtaining Manager's List (PMI), a basic generation marker, in February. This list is profoundly connected with trade, and such a decrease infers an annualized diminishment in exports of around 2 percent. In other words, the watched decline in February, when extrapolated over the complete year, is equivalent to a 2 percent decrease in the supply of intermediate goods. Shipping

pointers to recommend a decrease in Chinese exports within February. Flights of holder's vessels from Shanghai were significantly lower within the to begin with half of February, with a slight increment within the moment half. In any case, the Shanghai Containerized Cargo List proceeds its a downward direction, demonstrating an abundance in shipping capacity and lessened request for holder vessels.

The circumstance is indistinguishable in Nigeria, where the flare-up of the Crown infection malady (COVID-19) has brought about a total stop within the nation. The number of affirmed cases of crown infection in Nigeria has presently come to 12, with four modern cases being detailed in Lagos State on Thursday. Amid a press conference held in Ikeja, the wellbeing commissioner of Lagos State, Associated Abayomi, reported these unused cases. Abayomi uncovered that out of the 14 people tried, four tested positive for the coronavirus, and one of these modern cases had coordinated contact with the third affirmed case in Nigeria. The commissioner assistant expressed that one of the patients, a Nigerian female, arrived in Lagos on Saturday, Walk 14, 2020, through Turkish aircraft TK1830. Also, a Nigerian male in his 50s, who had not traveled anyplace, is among the four modern cases, as affirmed by Abayomi. In conclusion, the commissioner educated that the ultimate persistent may be a Nigerian male who arrived within the nation on Friday, Walk 13, 2020, through Lufthansa aircraft LH568. These patients are as of now accepting treatment in separation at the Irresistible Illness Healing Center in Yaba, Lagos. In any case, Abayomi said that encouraged tests are being conducted due to a combination of imported cases and neighborhood transmission. The Official of Lagos State is as of now in talks concerning the steps for social separation. Abayomi emphasized that the foremost successful way to moderate the spread of the infection is to avoid its transmission from one individual to another. He also specified that they are as of now observing over 1,300 people to accumulate data approximately their well-being status, with this number relentlessly

expanding. He requested all people who were on the two previously mentioned flights to self-isolate and contact the government. The spin-off to the over, arrange of this think about is to investigate the comparative budget execution sometime recently COVID-19 and after COVID-19 in Nigeria; utilizing Lagos as a case consider. It'll look at the effect of the development of COVID-19 on the budget execution in Lagos state and make projections for financial development for the state and Nigeria at huge.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Overview of Coronavirus

COVID-19, a newly recognized respiratory illness caused by a unique strain of coronavirus, was initially detected in Wuhan, China in December 2019. This extremely contagious illness is distinguished by symptoms including elevated body temperature, persistent cough without mucus, extreme tiredness, muscle pain, and difficulty breathing. In China, approximately 18.5% of COVID-19 cases progress to a severe stage, which is marked by acute respiratory distress syndrome, septic shock, metabolic acidosis that is difficult to manage, and bleeding and coagulation dysfunction (Utibe, 2019). The initial report of a patient with clinical manifestations including fever, cough, and dyspnea was documented on December 12, 2019, in Wuhan, China. Since then, the 2019-nCoV virus has rapidly spread to other countries through various means such as air travel, resulting in COVID-19 becoming a global pandemic (Felix, 2020). Coronaviruses, referred to as CoV, are a collection of respiratory viruses that can result in a range of disorders, from mild symptoms resembling a common cold to a severe condition known as acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) [8]. CoV is a zoonotic pathogen that can be transmitted from animals to humans as well as between humans. Notable past outbreaks include the 2002 SARS epidemic, which resulted in approximately 800 deaths, and the 2012 Middle East Respiratory

Syndrome (MERS-CoV) epidemic, which caused 860 deaths (Lee, 2020). The ongoing epidemic of the new coronavirus (COVID-19) in Wuhan City, China, has become a major worldwide public health concern after eight years. COVID-19 was officially designated as a public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) by the World Health Organization (WHO) on January 30, 2020. Disturbingly, in the initial week of March, an overwhelming number of fresh cases were documented globally, confirming COVID-19 as a pandemic. As of March 9, 2020, there have been more than 110,000 verified instances across 105 nations, leading to over 3,800 fatalities [9]. COVID-19 is primarily transmitted through human-to-human contact via droplets, fecal-oral route, and direct contact, with an incubation period of 2-14 days. Currently, there is no specific antiviral treatment or vaccine recommended for COVID-19. Therefore, implementing preventive measures to control the spread of the infection is of utmost importance. Healthcare workers (HCWs), who have direct contact with patients, are particularly vulnerable to infection in healthcare settings. In late January, the WHO and CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) released recommendations for the prevention and control of COVID-19 specifically for HCWs. Additionally, the WHO has conducted online training sessions and provided materials on COVID-19 in multiple languages to enhance preventive strategies, raise awareness, and train HCWs in preparedness activities [10]. Misunderstandings among HCWs have, in some cases, hindered control efforts and delayed necessary treatment, leading to rapid transmission of the infection within hospitals and potentially endangering patients' lives. Therefore, the COVID-19 epidemic presents an opportunity to assess HCWs' knowledge and perceptions during this global health crisis. Furthermore, we have also examined the impact of various sources of

information on HCWs' knowledge and perceptions of COVID-19 during this peak period.

2.2 *The virus, its origins, and evolution*

The transmission of Coronavirus is believed to occur through the dispersion of respiratory aerosols, which are exhaled when a patient with Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) coughs or sneezes. The viral infection is then disseminated from the droplets expelled during a cough or sneeze by an infected individual into the surrounding environment through the air, subsequently infecting nearby individuals through various modes of entry such as the mouth, nose, or eyes. Additionally, the virus can be transmitted through contact with contaminated surfaces, followed by contact with the mouth, nose, or eyes (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2020).

The emergence of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) is hypothesized to have initially occurred in Guangdong around November 2002. A significant number of individuals affected during November and December of that year had been exposed to the live-game trade. The disease was characterized as an "infectious atypical pneumonia" due to its tendency to manifest in clusters within families and healthcare workers. The etiological agent responsible for SARS was identified as a novel coronavirus that was not previously prevalent in humans. The absence of serological evidence indicating prior infection in healthy individuals suggested that COVID-19 had recently emerged in the human population, with interspecies transmission from animals to humans being the most plausible explanation for its origin. Samples obtained from seemingly healthy animals, such as Himalayan palm civets (*Paguma larvata*) and raccoon dogs (*Nyctereutes procyonoides*), found in live wild-game animal markets in Guangdong revealed the presence of a COVID-19-like virus with a nucleotide homology of over 99%

to the human COVID-19 strain. However, the definitive identification of the wild animal reservoir in nature has not yet been established. Many individuals who had direct contact with animals in these wet markets exhibited antibodies to the related animal COVID-19-like virus, despite having no history of SARS-like illness. Because several individuals affected by SARS in November and December of 2002 had epidemiological connections to the wild-game animal trade, these wet markets in Guangdong probably served as the interface for transmission to humans. The initial interspecies transmissions to humans were likely inefficient, resulting in minimal human disease or transmission between individuals. Eventually, the animal precursor COVID-19-like virus likely underwent adaptation to enable more efficient human-to-human transmission, leading to the emergence of Coronavirus. As eloquently stated by two authors, this event represented "one small step to man, one giant leap to mankind."

2.3 *Covid-19 spillover to the Nigeria economy*

The COVID-19 pandemic had a spill-over effect in Lagos state through five primary channels. Firstly, the pandemic negatively impacted borrowers' ability to repay loans, resulting in Non-Performing Loans (NPLs) that decreased banks' earnings and ultimately impaired their stability and soundness. Consequently, banks became hesitant to lend money as more borrowers struggled to meet their loan obligations before the Covid-19 outbreak. Secondly, oil demand shocks were observed, leading to a significant decline in oil prices. This was particularly evident in the sharp drop in crude oil prices, which plummeted from approximately US\$60 per barrel to as low as US\$30 per barrel in March. The

pandemic caused a reduction in travel, resulting in a sustained decrease in the demand for aviation and automobile fuel. As a consequence, Lagos State experienced a decline in its net oil revenue, which in turn affected its foreign reserves. Thirdly, global supply chain disruptions occurred as numerous importers shut down their factories and closed their borders, particularly in China. Lagos State, being heavily reliant on imports, faced severe consequences due to shortages of vital supplies such as pharmaceuticals, spare parts, and finished goods from China. Fourthly, the national budget was also impacted by the pandemic. The initial budget was planned with an oil price assumption of US\$57 per barrel. However, the sharp decline in oil prices to US\$30 per barrel rendered the budget obsolete, necessitating the formulation of a new budget that accounted for the lower oil prices. Lastly, the Covid-19 pandemic had repercussions on the stock market in Lagos state. The stock market experienced a significant downturn as major market indices plummeted when investors withdrew their investments and sought refuge in safe assets like US Treasury bonds. In a span of merely three weeks after the confirmation of the first coronavirus case on January 28, 2020, investors in the stock market incurred losses of over NGN2.3 trillion (US\$5.9bn). The market capitalization of listed equities, which stood at NGN13.657 trillion (US\$35.2bn) on February 28, 2020, depreciated by NGN2.349 trillion, reaching NGN11.308 trillion (US\$29.1bn) on March 23, 2020. The All-share index registered a decline of 4,515.48 points or 20.8%, closing at 21,700.98 compared to its previous value of 26,216.46. Figure 1 demonstrates the stock market crash, while Table 1 illustrates the one-month movement in the all-share index.



Figure 1. Stock market crash in March, 2020

Table 1: NSE All Share Historical Data (02/03/2020 - 02/04/2020)

Date	Price	Open	High	Low	Vol.	Change %
Apr 01, 2020	21,100.54	21,309.50	21,317.98	20,779.13	154.35M	-0.94%
Mar 31, 2020	21,300.47	21,330.79	21,340.64	21,270.26	422.00M	-0.14%
Mar 30, 2020	21,330.79	21,828.65	21,828.65	21,330.79	466.87M	-2.43%
Mar 27, 2020	21,861.78	21,842.18	21,885.05	21,803.89	251.41M	0.48%
Mar 26, 2020	21,757.47	21,729.48	21,903.00	21,696.88	172.16M	0.13%
Mar 25, 2020	21,729.48	21,743.47	21,814.74	21,663.32	233.07M	-0.05%
Mar 24, 2020	21,741.16	21,703.80	21,770.42	21,703.80	330.10M	0.19%
Mar 23, 2020	21,700.98	22,198.43	22,208.81	21,694.16	464.36M	-2.24%
Mar 20, 2020	22,198.43	22,072.56	22,211.67	22,035.11	379.48M	0.36%
Mar 19, 2020	22,118.90	22,785.19	22,785.19	22,118.90	525.85M	-2.94%
Mar 18, 2020	22,789.64	22,549.09	22,804.70	22,118.37	671.52M	1.09%
Mar 17, 2020	22,543.07	22,705.19	23,008.59	22,497.73	675.82M	-0.71%
Mar 16, 2020	22,705.19	22,745.39	22,797.39	22,618.36	551.48M	-0.13%
Mar 13, 2020	22,734.07	22,729.01	22,813.47	22,550.08	732.62M	0.17%
Mar 12, 2020	22,695.88	23,500.46	23,500.46	22,694.32	1.06B	-3.72%
Mar 11, 2020	23,572.75	24,278.53	24,321.51	23,260.07	1.39B	-3.35%
Mar 10, 2020	24,388.66	25,412.57	25,412.57	24,381.88	594.47M	-4.91%
Mar 09, 2020	25,647.54	26,141.24	26,141.24	25,648.45	185.49M	-2.41%
Mar 06, 2020	26,279.61	26,426.20	26,455.26	26,273.58	361.08M	-0.55%
Mar 05, 2020	26,426.20	26,418.82	26,626.07	26,408.25	431.90M	0.04%
Mar 04, 2020	26,415.54	26,283.35	26,438.78	26,256.24	307.66M	0.61%
Mar 03, 2020	26,255.11	25,816.57	26,344.55	25,816.57	387.42M	1.70%
Mar 02, 2020	25,816.57	26,143.02	26,170.58	25,816.57	325.26M	-1.53%
Highest: 26,626.07	Lowest: 20,779.13	Difference: 5,846.94	Average: 23,265.64		Change %: -19.51	

Source: investing.com

The figures in green color represent ASI gains while the figures in red color represent ASI losses

2.4 Impact of coronavirus on the crude oil price and the Nigerian economy

The International Monetary Fund has revised its forecast for Nigeria's economic growth in 2020, lowering it to 2% from the previous estimate of 2.5%. This adjustment is attributed to the significant decline in oil prices caused by the outbreak of the coronavirus [11]. The West African country is the largest producer on the continent and relies on crude oil for 90% of its exports. The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) predicts that it will take a minimum of three months to resolve a backlog of production, even if crude oil prices rebound. Currently, Nigeria has 50 unsold cargoes, and there is optimism that the decline in oil prices may have reached its lowest point. The fiscal and monetary authorities of Nigeria will soon unveil steps to address the economic consequences of the coronavirus pandemic, as reported by The Guardian.

The Nigerian government was caught off guard by the unexpected oil price shock caused by the coronavirus. This has had a considerable negative effect on the budget and the currency, and as a result, the government may need to make changes to its 2020 budget. Initially, the budget was planned based on a crude oil price of \$57 per barrel, as stated by the finance minister.

Devaluation would increase the costs of importing raw materials, and soft and hard commodities, which would need to be paid for using foreign exchange reserves. The cost of raw materials used in industries will increase, resulting in a decline in purchasing power for daily consumers. If the foreign exchange reserves fall below a certain threshold level, it is quite likely that the Central Bank will intervene to manage the value of the Naira. An even greater uncertainty is whether such intervention will effectively halt the decline, given that Nigeria's foreign exchange reserves system has not had such a sustained period of strength in decades. CBN has

been able to lower its interest rates domestically due to the current low-interest rates in advanced economies. However, if the price of crude oil continues to face challenges, putting further pressure on the naira, there would be a need to raise the interest rates. The confluence of escalating inflation, now hovering around 12 percent, and the looming risk of naira devaluation may compel the Central Bank to adjust interest rates. Nigeria's 2020 budget indicators, including oil production volume of 2.18 million barrels per day, oil benchmark of \$57 per barrel, N305 exchange rate of naira per US dollar, GDP growth rate of 2.93 percent, and inflation rate of 10.81 percent, appear unattainable at present. As a result, there is a high probability that expenditure plans for 2020 will need to be reduced [12].

2.5 Impact of coronavirus on the travel industry

The coronavirus flare-up has driven the governments of numerous nations to force limitations on trivial travel to nations influenced by COVID-19, uncertainly suspending tourism travel, work visas, and migrant visas. A few nations set a total travel boycott on all shapes of internal or outward travel, closing down all airplane terminals within the nation [13]. At the stature of the coronavirus widespread, most airplanes flew nearly purged due to mass traveler cancellations. The travel confinements forced by governments along these lines led to a decrease in the request for all shapes of travel which constrained a few carriers to briefly suspend operations.

Within the to begin with two months since the worldwide lockdown went into impact, the Nigerian travel industry misplaced more than N180 billion and thousands of employees, according to Bankole Bernard, Chief Official Officer of Finchglow Voyages Limited/FCm Nigeria and previous President, National Affiliations of Nigerian Travel Offices (NANTA). "Since the entry of COVID-19 widespread, ticket

deals and bundles have gone down essentially which makes it troublesome to meet our bi-monthly installment commitment to IATA. The developing fear is that more than 50% of the travel and tourism trade may likely collapse and more occupations will be misplaced in case this proceeds and numerous travel operators lose their accreditations because they are incapable of forming payments," said Kayode Adeshola, Official Executive, Capstone Voyages and Visits in Abuja [14].

2.6 *Impact of Coronavirus on the hospitality industry*

Eatery businesses have been influenced by the widespread primarily through the government-declared 'stay-at-home policy' and 'social distancing' development confinement forced by the government in numerous nations. This has driven fast shutdowns in cities and states to control the spread of the coronavirus, which tossed numerous eateries and lodgings over the nation into sudden stun. It is no mystery that the neighborliness industry is one of the segments that have been hit the hardest by COVID-19 widespread, with numerous workers either out of work or losing hours due to travel limitations, the shutdown of businesses, and social removal. The lodgings have been encountering exceptionally moo support. Eatery administrators laid off staff as they closed down their businesses incidentally. Numerous clients remained at domestic, inclined toward eating cooked suppers at domestic. A few eatery administrators criticized the government for forcing the stay-at-home and social separating approach which devastated numerous little eateries and bar businesses in Gwarinpa, Abuja, Nigeria.

2.7 *Impact of Coronavirus on the sport industry*

The sports industry was seriously influenced by the coronavirus flare-up. Within the football fragment, major European football associations in Britain and Scotland reported the quick

suspension of football matches for 6 weeks until 30th April.

With the number of confirmed COVID-19 cases developing cosmically around the world and the resumption of sporting exercises, which isn't close in locate, it is basic to consider the impact of the widespread on the industry, Nigerian wearing environment, and ways to extend sports efficiency locally. On the Nigeria Chief Association, Oma (2020) accepts that it has not been able to live up to its desires, despite having a modest bunch of Nigerian-born football stars making it in Europe and other parts of the world. app Oma said, "Honestly, Nigeria isn't taking any key step to create sports and dynamic financial drivers, like other parts of the world." He made comparisons with other parts of the world where sports trade turns in expansive income. "In Germany, for case, 56,081 individuals were utilized either straightforwardly or by implication within the Bundesliga or Bundesliga 2 within the 2018/2019 season," he included.

2.8 *Impact of Coronavirus on the National and International Shifts in trade and investments*

National and universal shifts in speculations would too pay expansive profits for COVID-19 control. There's impressive proof that the created world will battle to bolster its developing populaces due to the destitution trap of irresistible infection [15]. In any case, adequate prove too proposes that this trap might be broken through speculations in the well-being framework and preventive chemotherapy [16]. Curing COVID-19 has included good things about possibly lessening the dietary needs of cured people by ceasing the nourishing of their parasites.

2.9 *Impact of Coronavirus on the health industry*

The coronavirus forces a considerable burden on the understanding and the society in terms of coordinate and circuitous costs related to restorative care, inability, early mortality,

and negative work results, such as misfortune of efficiency due to presentisms and non-appearance. Financial fetched of illness-related efficiency misfortunes can be noteworthy. These costs can make obstructions getting to administration, influence well-being results, and contribute to the money-related burden of family units. On the other hand, coordinating nonmedical costs, such as nourishment, settlement, and travel costs caused when looking for and getting to well-being care administrations, may too be critical. Thinks about such as [12] have recommended that a wellbeing arrangement system tending to as numerous of the social determinants of wellbeing as conceivable may be vital in containing such social costs.

2.10 Theoretical review

This study is based on the Rational Choice Theory. The Rational Choice Theory, commonly referred to as the Choice theory, is an economic idea that posits individuals consistently make sensible and rational judgments to maximize their gains or pleasure. The hypothesis is predicated on the premise that individuals actively strive to optimize their advantage in every scenario and hence continually endeavor to minimize their losses (Wikipedia, 2020). This study utilized this idea to comprehend and justify the choice of private firms to cease operations due to the COVID-19 epidemic. The primary objective of private business owners is to maximize profits. However, because of the devastating impact of the worldwide pandemic, this aim may not be attainable. The closure of firms would adversely impact their overall performance, including both financial and non-financial aspects. The lockdown in the country would have a detrimental impact on the financial performance of private firms owing to reduced patronage. A decrease in sales would result in reduced profitability. Due to a lack of customers, private business owners are compelled to

terminate employees. Consequently, the personnel would be rendered unemployed.

2.11 Empirical review

The global economic impact of SARS was estimated to result in a loss of around 0.1% of the global GDP [17]. [18] evaluated the short-term effect of SARS on the Chinese economy and appeared that it brought down the GDP development by 1-2 percent. Moreover, [19] assessed the financial results of avian flu and found that it came about almost 0.1 percent and 4 percent misfortune in worldwide GDP and Asian GDP, separately. The financial result of the Ebola plague, an infection overwhelming within the West African locale, was the center of the World Bank Report (2014). The gauges of the computer common balance (CGE) demonstrate that the Ebola infection brought down the GDP in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone by around 2.1 percent, 3.4 percent, and 3.3 percent respectively, during the primary year of the widespread.

[20] did an early survey of the macroeconomic impact of COVID-19 utilizing the US information, most particularly relative to past pandemics. Essential macroeconomic results of past plagues such as the 1918-19 Flu, SARS (2003), H5N1 avian flu (2003-19), Ebola (2014-16), and the display of Covid-19 widespread incorporate: drop in GDP development and decay in fabricating generation exercises, among others. They found that the financial fetch of the COVID-19 widespread can be proxied by GDP, most particularly based on the comparison between the current GDP figure and the COVID-19 viewpoint. In light of the April 8th U.S. information, they think about assessed that COVID-19 would lead to yield misfortune which extended between 5-9 percent for the Joined together States and between 4 and 4.5 percent for the worldwide economy. The consider prescribed that distant better; a much better; a higher; a stronger; an improved">a much better

understanding of the transmission channel of the COVID-19 stun to the economy, the interaction between financial choices and the widespread and the approach trade-off would help in lessening the macroeconomic impact of the widespread.

From a critical point of view, [21] displayed the effect of COVID-19 on the macroeconomic approach in arrange to survey the macroeconomic suggestions of the widespread. They declared that COVID-19 would cause a negative supply stun to the world economy by constraining industrial facilities to close down and disturbing worldwide supply chains (OECD, 2020). The infection also discouraged the worldwide request. They found that crown infection caused a drop in requests and automatic unemployment. Social separation impeded the capacity of family units to spend. The macroeconomic effect of a negative supply stun was activated by the coronavirus spread. Financial specialists ended up critical around future development, business, and financial exercises. They concluded that the coronavirus would cause a short-lived negative supply stun. Exceptional approach mediations, counting both money-related and financial might prevent the negative supply stun from extremely influencing work and efficiency.

[22] inspected the conduct of macroeconomic arrangements during the time of COVID-19 for creating nations. They opined that the widespread reflected both around the world open well-being crisis and a worldwide financial emergency whose results outperformed the worldwide monetary emergency of 2008-2009. The consideration found that, to begin with; the human and financial costs of COVID-19 are likely to be higher in creating nations because of the structure of their economies which irritates the effect of shutdowns and diminishment in financial exercises. Moment, components such as

lower well-being care capacity, bigger casual segments, shallower monetary markets, less monetary space, and poorer administration are likely to frustrate the picks up of sundry control measures taken. In arrange to diminish the helplessness of citizens due to the widespread, a practical macroeconomic policy that would fortify money-related transmission and financial space, as well as increment monetary multipliers, is beneficial. This would guarantee macroeconomic steadiness and upgrade the quality of administration.

The World Bank (2020) has clarified the late entry of COVID-19 and the fast spread over Sub-Saharan Africa. They think attested that the moo number of cases recorded within the locale can be best clarified by the deficiently testing capacity in numerous nations which might have downplayed the genuine number of contaminations. This critical see undermines the control measures taken by these African countries and the plausibility of an inborn remedy for the infection which may be practical due to territorial particular characteristics. The ponder anticipated a grave macroeconomic impact of the widespread on the locale which includes a decay in the financial development of Sub-Saharan Africa from 2.4 percent in 2019 to 2.1 and -5.1 in 2020 which might lead to a conceivable subsidence within the locale. Yield misfortune within the region was evaluated to be between US\$37 billion and US\$79 billion whereas the region's three biggest economies—Nigeria, South Africa, and Angola—would witness tireless powerless development and venture resulting in the variances in product costs.

The consideration of the short-run and medium-run particular macroeconomic factors gives an early audit of the impact of COVID-19 on the execution of these factors utilizing information based on macroeconomic reactions to noteworthy widespread occasions for total 'Europe' (i.e. France,

Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, Spain and the Joined together Kingdom). [23] found that the macroeconomic result of COVID-19 is comparative to that of the extraordinary authentic widespread of the final thousand years which caused moo returns to resources, discouraged speculation openings due to overabundance of capital per unit of surviving work, and expanded craving to spare as well as the increment in prudent investment funds in a offered to revamp exhausted riches.

[24] examined the work impact of COVID-19 on U.S. work constrain due to the cliché of social separating and work from domestic which have gotten to be the unused typical amid the widespread. They found that, based on US occupation classifications, as it were approximately 34% of occupations can conceivably be performed at domestic and this accounts for almost 44% of all compensation. The more prominent rate credited to U.S. occupations that cannot be performed from domestic clarified the increment within the number of applications for unemployment advantage within the nation. In this way, the share of occupations that cannot be performed domestically is an imperative variable in foreseeing financial execution amid and post-COVID-19. Consider, concluded that, due to COVID-19, numerous workers are incapable of traveling to work. Subsequently, distinguishing which occupations cannot be performed from domestic would be valuable for approach producers to target social protection installment to those that require them.

KPMG (2020) inspected the financial effect of COVID-19 in Nigeria with accentuation on commerce exercises. Discoveries uncovered that the widespread features a twin stun on the Nigerian oil subordinate economy, specifically, worldwide and household stuns as well as oil cost stun. Consider opined that the twin stuns are anticipated to influence the economy through the

supply, request, and money-related channels. They think about concluded that, not at all like the danger of Ebola, Zika, and SARS infections which blurred with time, the socioeconomic effect of the widespread might still hold on well after the infection had prevailed.

3. METHODS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a detailed account of the research methodology employed in this study. A research methodology refers to the methodical and scientific procedure used to deliver the results of a study to the intended audience, specifically the beneficiaries of the investigation.

3.2 Research Design

Research designs are considered to be a comprehensive approach used by researchers to systematically combine many elements of a study in a logical way to effectively tackle a research challenge. The researcher utilized the survey research strategy in this investigation. This is attributed to the inherent nature of the study, in which the opinions and perspectives of individuals are selected for sampling. According to Singleton & Straits, (2009), Survey research can employ quantitative research methods, such as utilizing questionnaires containing items that are assessed numerically, as well as qualitative research methods, such as utilizing open-ended questions. Surveys are commonly employed in social and psychological research as they are routinely utilized to describe and investigate human behavior.

3.3 Population of the Study

According to Udoyen (2019), a study population refers to a collection of items or persons who possess comparable features. The research population is characterized by its homogenous description, which is the main focus. This study was conducted to analyze the comparative budget performance in Nigeria before and after the onset of COVID-19.

3.4 Sample Size Determination

A research sample is a methodically chosen subset of a population that allows for the generalization of its findings to the entire population. Essentially, it refers to the portion of a whole that symbolizes the entire entity, and its constituents possess similar properties (Udoyen, 2019). The researcher utilized the easy sampling approach to ascertain the sample size in this investigation.

3.5 Sample Size Selection Technique and Procedure

According to Nwana (2005), Sampling techniques are systematic procedures used to pick a certain sample in a controlled manner. This research utilized the convenience sampling approach to choose the budget years.

3.6 Research Instrument and Administration

The research instrument used in this study is the CBN statistical bulletin. A survey could not be carried out as participants are not eligible for this study. The data was divided into pre-COVID and post-COVID data.

3.7 Method of Data Collection

Data was collected using two ways of data collection: primary source and secondary source. The secondary sources encompass a variety of materials such as textbooks, online resources, scholarly journals, published and unpublished works, and government documents. This was employed for this investigation.

3.8 Method of Data Analysis

The replies were examined through the use of frequency tables, while the hypothesis will be evaluated using the statistical software, SPSS v23. Data are analyzed through descriptive approaches using bar charts, line graphs, and percentages

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the analysis of data budgets. The analysis and interpretation were derived from the findings of the study. The data analysis depicts the simple frequency and percentage of the respondents as well as the interpretation of the information gathered. The study analyzed the before-COVID-19 and after-COVID-19 budget performance as indicated in the subsequent sections.

4.2 Analysis of Data

a. Before Covid-19

The actual Budget Deficit of N4.62 trillion in 2019 is 185.69% more than the budget deficit. The Federal Government (FG) had maintained an income of N1.11 trillion in the first quarter of 2019, but it also had spending of N2.51 trillion, creating a N1.4 trillion deficit. Revenue fell by 11.99% to N978.39 billion in the second quarter of 2019, while spending decreased to N2.39 trillion from N2.51 trillion in the first. As a result, the budget deficit increased by 0.58% to N1.41 trillion in the second quarter of 2019.

Table 2. The actual Budget Deficit

	Q4-18	Q1-19	Q2-19	Q3-19	Q4-19
Retained Revenue	1,144.47	1,111.68	978.39	1,738.81	938.72
Expenditure	2,017.63	2,514.02	2,388.38	2,414.03	2,074.46
Current Surplus (+)/Deficit (-)	(213.89)	(812.00)	(626.91)	(252.86)	(575.21)
Primary Surplus (+)/Deficit (-)	(526.02)	(633.97)	(1,046.33)	136.48	(744.06)
Overall Balance: Surplus (+)/Deficit (-)	(873.16)	(1,402.34)	(1,410.47)	(675.21)	(1,135.74)

Source: Fiscal Liquidity Assessment Committee (FLAC). Ministry of Finance & the Office of the Accountant General of the Federation

**Figures are provisional*

The third quarter of 2019 saw an N675.21 billion budget deficit as

total revenue was N1.74 trillion while total spending was N2.41 trillion. The

CBN anticipated total revenue to be N936.72 billion and total expenditure to be N2.07 trillion in the fourth quarter of 2019. The entire budget deficit for 2019 was N4.62 trillion when added together. Remember that the deficit was N1.92 trillion as planned. When examined, it is clear that the actual deficit for 2019 was 185.69% higher than the deficit that was budgeted.

1. Actual Revenue Has been Under-Performing Since 2015

The actual revenue from 2010 to 2019 exceeded the planned revenue in 2010, 2011, and 2014. 2010 saw the best budget performance since 2010 when real revenue was 23% more than anticipated.

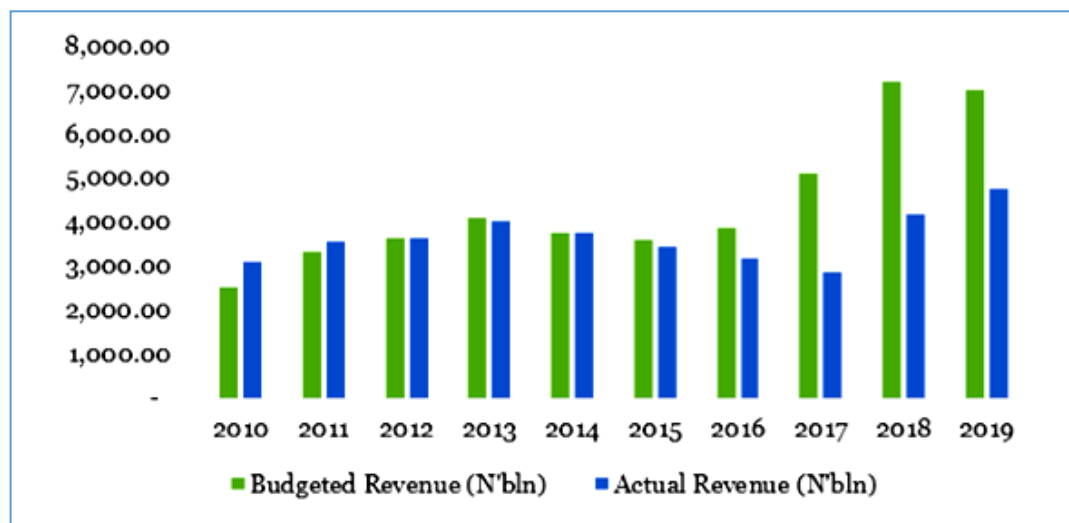


Figure 2. Budgeted Vs Actual Revenue (N'bln) Since 2010
 Source: Based on the Data Obtained from the CBN and Budget Office

The difference between actual and budgeted revenue in 2015, N3.43 trillion versus N3.60 trillion, was 5%, underperforming the budget. Actual revenue fell from N3.43 trillion in 2015 to N3.18 trillion in 2016, a 7% decrease. When compared to the N3.86 trillion in anticipated revenue, it can be seen that the 2016 revenue objective was likewise underperforming, but this time by 17%. The actual revenue fell short of expectations by 44% and 42%, respectively, in 2017 and 2018. By 2019, according to figures received from the CBN, revenue had fallen short by 32%, coming in at N4.77 trillion compared to N6.998 trillion in the

budget. On a CAGR basis, total sales increased by 6.8% from 2015. In terms of actual spending, it translates to the FG spending 2 naira for every 1 naira it receives.

2. Actual Expenditure Grew by 13.49% in 5 Years on CAGR Basis

Although the FG's spending underperformed by 19% in 2010, this improved in 2011 as actual spending outperformed expectations by 5%. Budgeted spending in 2010 was N5.16 trillion, whereas actual spending in 2011 was N4.48 trillion, or N4.71 trillion. Former President Goodluck Jonathan claimed that the increase in spending in 2010 was a result of exceptional expenditures to cover wage increases granted to civil

servants as well as some other exceptional items, like the INEC voters' registration exercise,

when presenting the 2011 budget to the joint session of the National Assembly on December 15, 2010.

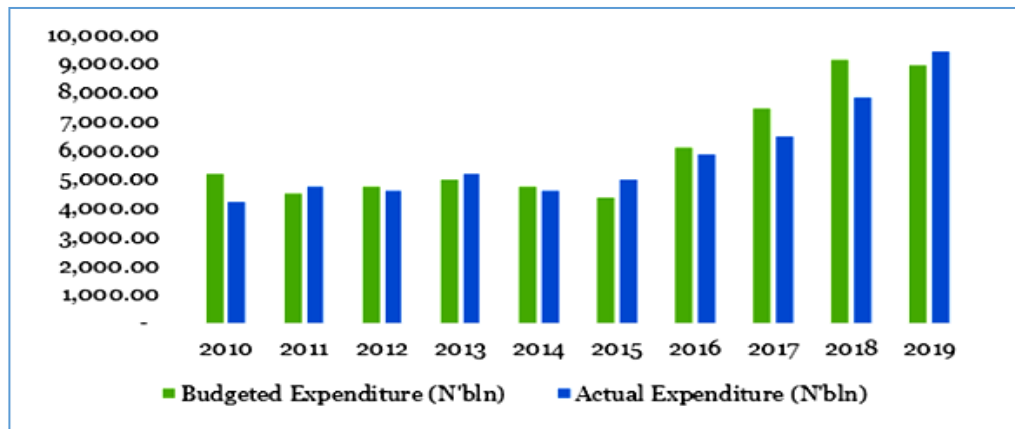


Figure 2. Budgeted Vs Actual Expenditure (N'bln) Since 2010
 Source: Based on the Data Obtained from the CBN and Budget Office

The Federal Government (FG) spent 14% more in 2015 than it had budgeted, with actual spending totaling N4.99 trillion compared to N4.63 trillion in planned spending. Even though spending fell short of expectations in 2017 and 2018, there was still a sizable deficit of N3.61 trillion and N3.63 trillion, respectively. By 2019, real spending had increased by N474.41 billion, or 5%, over the amount that had been budgeted.

3. Fiscal Trend Shows Reliance on a Single Commodity is Unsustainable

It is important to note that Nigeria has only twice since 1981 recorded real revenue that was higher than actual expenditure: in 1995 (revenue: N249.77 billion; expenditure: N248.77 billion) and in 1996 (revenue: N369.27 billion; expenditure: N337.22 billion).

The figure below shows that, even though expenditure growth always outpaces revenue growth; Nigeria's expenditure and revenue are moving in the same general direction. Spending increases along with revenue growth, but more so than income growth. This contradicts Keynes' psychological law of consumption, according to which consumption tends to rise as income rises, albeit at a slower rate than income growth. As a result, the consumption coefficient is greater than 0 but lower than 1.

The only years that the aforementioned rationale did not apply were 2017, when expenditure increased by 10.2% but real revenue decreased by 10.6%, and 2016 when revenue likewise decreased from the N3.43 trillion recorded in 2015 by 7.2%. The nation was in a recession during these times.

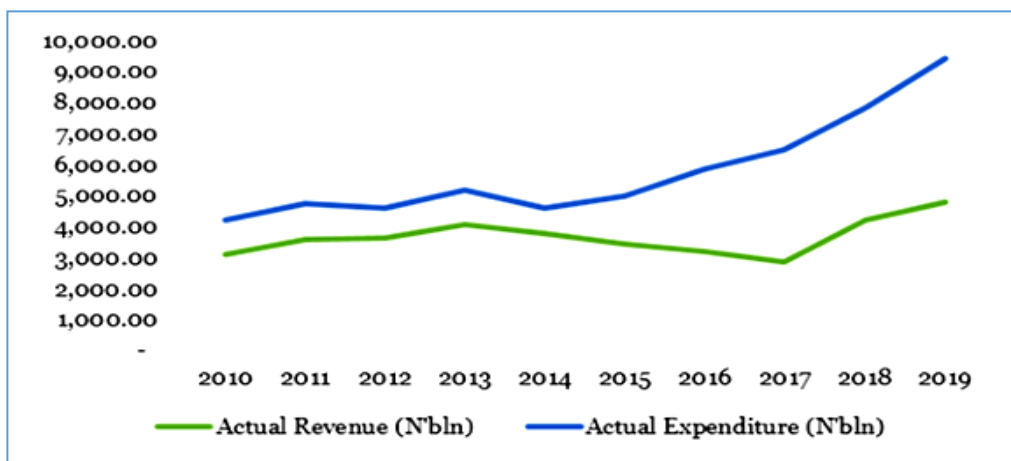


Figure 2. Trend in Actual Revenue and Expenditure Since 2010 (N'bln)
Source: Based on the Data Obtained from the CBN

The overall actual deficit increased by 15.38% yearly based on the compound annual growth rate (CAGR). The deficit climbed at its fastest rate in 2015 and 2016,

when it increased by 86% and 71%, respectively. Remember that the Nigerian economy fell into a recession in 2016 and emerged from it in Q2 of 2017.

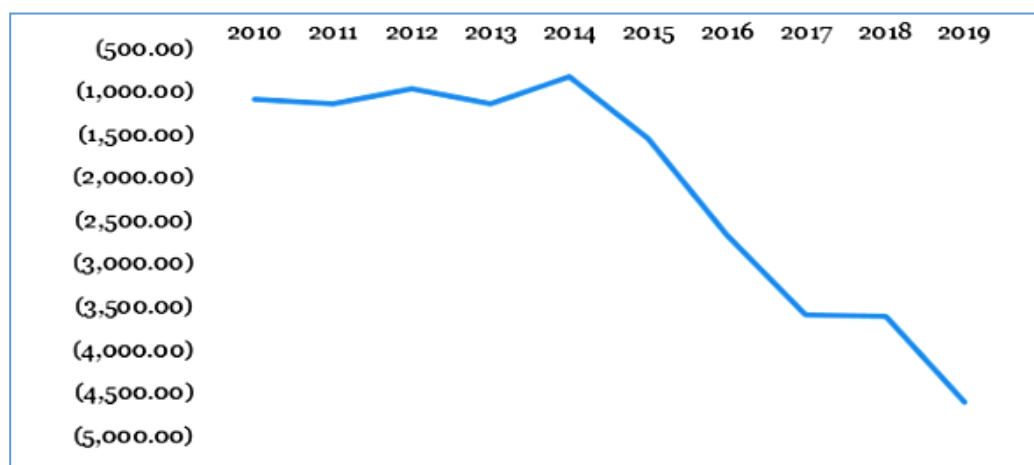


Figure 2. Trend in Actual Deficit (N'bln) Since 2010
Source: Based on the Data Obtained from the CBN

The Nigerian government reported a deficit of N1.1 trillion in 2010, which increased to N1.16 trillion in 2011 by 4.8%. The actual deficit in 2012 was N975.78 billion, but in 2013 it increased by 18.2% to N1.15 trillion. Even though the price of crude oil was at its highest in 2014, the Federal Government nonetheless posted a fiscal operating deficit of N835.71

billion, the lowest amount in ten years.

In 2019, the federal government's revenue is already approximately equal to the deficit that was incurred during that time. The entire deficit was N4.62 trillion, whereas the total actual revenue was N4.77 trillion. Depressingly, the budget of the nation is still primarily influenced by the price of crude oil on the world market at this time. Nigeria

has a revenue issue that will never be resolved by reliance on crude oil.

b. After Covid-19

On October 7, 2021, Nigerian President Muhammadu Buhari gave the Joint Session of the National Assembly a presentation of the 2022 budget.

1. A shortage of about N6.25 trillion, or generally 3.39% of GDP, exists within the 2022 budget. Typically, fair a small bit higher than the 3% cap built up by the Monetary Duty Act of 2007 (FRA). The president did, in any case, suggest that the level of investing was required to assist resolve display security issues and hurry post-recession success. The President has resolved that Nigeria's income issues are partitioned from its obligation supportability issues.
2. The shortage is expected to be paid up by extra borrowing, profit from privatization, and withdrawals from credits gotten for certain ventures. The greatest expense component is non-debt recurrent spending (\$6.83 trillion), of which 60% is related to human costs (\$4.11 trillion).

As of November 30, the federal government had spent N12.87 trillion out of the N17.126 trillion anticipated for the year, putting Nigeria's 2022 budget performance at almost 75%. During the presentation of the breakdown of the 2023 budget, which President Muhammadu Buhari signed into law on Tuesday, the Minister of Finance, Budget, and National Planning, Mrs. Zainab Ahmed, made this known. Mrs. Ahmed stated that of the N12.87 trillion, N5.24 trillion was used to pay down debt, and N3.94 trillion was used to cover staff expenditures. This information was presented at the budget details presentations on Wednesday in Abuja. "As of

November 30, there had been N12.87 trillion spent. "Of this sum, N5.24 trillion was allocated for debt service, N3.94 trillion for personnel costs, including pensions; N1.81 trillion was spent on statutory transfers, overhead, and service-wide votes; and N1.88 billion was made available for capital expenditures," the official said. The Minister added that as of November 30, 2022, the fiscal deficit was N6.37 trillion. The Minister stated that the fiscal deficit for 2022 was forecast at N8.17 trillion, inclusive of the supplementary budget.

The performance of the 2022 budget has been criticized by experts repeatedly. One of the crucial elements blamed for the 2022 budget's unsatisfactory performance is the ratio of debt service to revenue.

According to reports, the nation's current debt service, which was N1.94 trillion from January to April 2022, is greater than 100% of the country's revenue, which was N1.64 trillion during the same period.

Nigeria's national debt increased to N41.6 trillion in the first quarter of 2022 from N39.56 trillion at the end of December 2021, placing tremendous pressure on debt servicing. According to budget performance data examined by The Guardian, the prorated prediction for gross oil and gas revenue for the entire year 2022 was N9.37 trillion, but as of April 30, 2022, only N1.23 trillion had been realized—a performance of just 39%. The whole deficit was paid for by borrowing, primarily from domestic sources. Recall that on Tuesday, President Muhammadu Buhari signed the N21.83 trillion 2023 Appropriations Bill into law.

According to the reports, oil revenue underperformed because of severe shortfalls in oil output, including shutdowns brought on by pipeline vandalism and crude oil

theft, as well as high fuel subsidy costs caused by higher landing costs for imported goods.

Non-oil taxes also performed on average 92.6 percent below expectations, significantly falling short of targets. According to experts, budget performance following COVID-19 has been less than ideal.

5. CONCLUSION

5.1 Conclusion

This considers inspected the financial significance of coronavirus in Nigeria. The flare-up of the Covid-19 widespread is entering the moment wave as most countries of the world have started the progressive unwinding of the lockdown measures before forced. This has in any case, expanded the number of affirmed cases of the widespread as well as casualty rates due to expanded community transmissions. The proclivity of the Covid-19 widespread to create stuns, which cause financial variances, calls for an understanding of the conduct of macroeconomic factors; as we anticipate to vanquish the infection with the advancement of antibodies and the grasp of the unused typical within the social field.

From the aforementioned, it is clear that while crude oil has historically served as the backbone of the Nigerian economy, evidence indicates that this dependence is unsustainable since the nation has consistently recorded deficits in its fiscal operations, even when the price of crude oil changes in the nation's favor. Using a population of 198 million people, the actual revenue per person in 2019 was N24,000. Because revenue is lacking and spending is rising, the deficit also widens. As a result, debt servicing is now concerning.

States will be able to support an increase in the minimum wage thanks to the new finance laws, which will go into effect on February 1st, 2019. The FG anticipates an increase in revenue. Because the gain in revenue will be offset

by the rise in spending brought on by the increase in the minimum wage, the revenue problem will still exist even after the Finance Act takes effect. Therefore, an increase in the minimum wage offsets an increase in VAT collection. This explains why it is urgently necessary to proclaim a state of emergency in the non-oil sector to turn it into a reliable source of income for the nation.

The country's revenue problem will continue to exist if the non-oil sector does not contribute to raising revenue because, following the Laffer Curve, which explains how higher taxes result in higher revenue, there is a limit to how much can be collected from citizens. However, when taxes are raised to a certain point, a marginal rise will then cause a drop in government revenue due to structural considerations (such as businesses collapsing, workers being laid off due to an increase in the cost of doing business, etc.).

This think has inspected the macroeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 widespread in Nigeria. In assessing the impact of COVID-19-related stuns, the total request and total supply show has given the hypothetical grapple with which to clarify the execution of macroeconomic factors, as initiated by exogenous variables. After an exploratory or drift investigation, energetic standard final squares (DOLS) have been utilized to evaluate whether the setup relationships can be deciphered to causality. This technique is fundamentally propelled by its alluring characteristics which increment the chances of producing solid gauges.

Discoveries from the drift examination have appeared that the Covid-19 widespread has irrelevantly caused a decay in fundamental macroeconomic factors in Lagos. This was ensuing upon the sundry measures taken to contain the spread of the infection. The number of contaminated cases has subsequently had critical relationships with financial action from the point of

view of a drift investigation. Be that as it may, the gauges of the DOLS appear that nexuses between the number of affirmed cases and specialist macroeconomic results are to a great extent inconsequential with the anticipated signs. Additionally, the inconsequential positive sign for the trade rate is conceivable since the depreciation of the naira was a considered approach activity that was not propelled by showcase strengths. The discoveries of this consideration are steady with the writing as the Bretton Wood teach has anticipated that the GDP development in Nigeria would drop by as tall as 5.4% within the year 2020 which would most likely cause financial subsidence within the nation amid the same year (IMF, 2020; World Bank, 2020). Eventually, the contrasts in importance between discoveries of the slant examination and comparing DOLS gauges infer, that time is required some time recently the set-up relationships withstand experimental examination in terms of causality.

5.2 Recommendations

The study suggests a ponder approach activity that would stabilize the variances within the economy and improve the execution of fundamental macroeconomic factors. This would include taking account of the country-specific characteristics to encourage the method. As the nation dispatches its Financial Feasible Arrange (ESP, 2020), it is trusted that the arrangement would quicken Nigeria's financial recuperation, and reestablish and protect basic divisions of the economy from the impacts of the Covid-19 widespread.

The following suggestions for enhancing the federal budget and the Nigerian economy overall were offered as a result of the budget analysis session.

1. The government should launch a comprehensive study into the wasteful elements of ongoing expenses and launch a thorough

rationalization of the expenditures as control measures. Recurrent spending cannot continue to rise at the current rate.

2. The Minister of Finance made it very clear that all government income sources should pay close attention to closing revenue gaps.
3. To achieve inclusive economic growth, the private sector should be more actively involved in the creation of national economic development plans. Enabling the private sector to generate jobs while the government cultivates a healthy business climate is more sustainable.
4. The government should think about securitizing non-interest-bearing loans and assets as a new strategy for increasing the debt stock because it will ease the burden of debt servicing.
5. To increase revenue mobilization, improve tax compliance, and lower tax evasion, the government should find and address any current revenue leaks. The human interface between government organizations and business operators can be minimized by utilizing technology and automation.
6. The federal and state budgets should be combined by the government so that Nigeria has a budget that is indicative of other developing nations in Africa.

5.3 Suggestions for future research

The findings of this study take off space for advanced inquiry particularly because it relates to locks in more upgraded information to survey in case the built-up relationships can be deciphered to causality for superior educated arrangement choices. Besides, leaving the macroeconomic domain and analyzing the microeconomic results of the Covid-19 widespread would progress grant on the understanding of residential financial improvement externalities of the worldwide widespread.

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