CENTRAL BANK OF NIGERIA

2015 Annual Report

31ST DECEMBER, 2015

Central Bank of Nigeria
Corporate Head Office
33, Tafawa Balewa Way
Central Business District
P. M. B. 0187
Garki, Abuja
Website: www.cbn.gov.ng

Contact Centre
Number: +234 700 225 5226

ISSN 1597 - 2976

Vision

"Be THE MODEL CENTRAL BANK delivering PRICE and FINANCIAL SYSTEM STABILITY and promoting SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT".

Mission

To be proactive in providing a stable framework for the economic development of Nigeria, through the effective, efficient and transparent implementation of monetary and exchange rate policy, and management of the financial sector.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF NIGERIA

Established by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Act of 1958, the principal objects of the Bank, as contained in the new CBN Act, 2007, are to:

- *ensure monetary and price stability;*
- *issue legal tender currency in Nigeria;*
- *maintain external reserves to safeguard the international value of the legal tender currency;*
- *promote a sound financial system in Nigeria; and*
- *act as banker and provide economic and financial advice to the Federal Government of Nigeria.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

AS AT 15TH JULY, 2015

GODWIN I. EMEFIELE
Chairman of the Board

JONAH O. OTUNLA
Director

SARAH O. ALADE
Deputy Governor

STANLEY I, LAWSON
Director

ANASTASIA M. DANIEL-NWAOBIA
Director

SULEIMAN A. BARAU
Deputy Governor

MUHAMMED M. KAFARATI
Director

COLLINS C. CHIKELUBA
Director

ADEBAYO A. ADELABU
Deputy Governor

AYULI JEMIDE
Director

ANTHONY A. ADABA
Director

OKWU J. NNANNA
Deputy Governor

YUNUSA M. SANUSI
Secretary to the Board

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE BANK AS AT 15TH JULY 2015

1.	Godwin I. Emefiele, CON	-	*Governor (Chairman)*
2.	Adebayo A. Adelabu	-	*Deputy Governor (Corporate Services)*
3.	Sarah O. Alade (Mrs.), OON	-	*Deputy Governor (Economic Policy)*
4.	Okwu J. Nnanna	-	*Deputy Governor (Financial System Stability)*
5.	Suleiman A. Barau, OON	-	*Deputy Governor (Operations)*
6.	Anastasia M. Daniel-Nwaobia	-	*Director (Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Finance)*
7.	Jonah O. Otunla*	-	*Director (Accountant General of the Federation)*
8.	Muhammad M. Kafarati	-	*Director*
9.	Collins C. Chikeluba	-	*Director*
10.	Anthony A. Adaba	-	*Director*
11.	Stanley I. Lawson	-	*Director*
12.	Ayuli Jemide	-	*Director*
	Yunusa M. Sanusi	-	*Secretary to the Board*

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF GOVERNORS OF THE BANK AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2015

1.	Godwin I. Emefiele, CON	-	*Governor (Chairman)*
2.	Adebayo A. Adelabu	-	*Deputy Governor (Corporate Services)*
3.	Sarah O. Alade (Mrs.), OON	-	*Deputy Governor (Economic Policy)*
4.	Okwu J. Nnanna	-	*Deputy Governor (Financial System Stability)*
5.	Suleiman A. Barau, OON	-	*Deputy Governor (Operations)*
	Yunusa M. Sanusi	-	*Secretary*

MEMBERS OF THE MONETARY POLICY COMMITTEE (MPC) AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2015

1.	Godwin I. Emefiele, CON	-	*Governor (Chairman)*
2.	Adebayo A. Adelabu	-	*Deputy Governor (Corporate Services)*
3.	Sarah O. Alade (Mrs.), OON	-	*Deputy Governor (Economic Policy)*
4.	Okwu J. Nnanna	-	*Deputy Governor (Financial System Stability)*
5.	Suleiman A. Barau, OON	-	*Deputy Governor (Operations)*
6.	Dahiru Balami	-	*Member*
7.	Anastasia M. Daniel-Nwaobia(Mrs.)**	-	*Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Finance, Member*
8.	Abdul-Ganiyu Garba	-	*Member*
9.	Stanley I. Lawson**	-	*Member*

*Jonah O. Otunla retired from civil service, June 12, 2015, and was replaced by Ahmed Idris, the new AGF
**Anastasia M. Daniel-Nwaobia(Mrs.) and Stanley I. Lawson ceased to be members of MPC as at 15th July 2015 following the dissolution of the Board on that date.

10.	Adedoyin R. Salami	-	*Member*
11.	Chibuike C. Uche	-	*Member*
12.	Shehu Yahaya	-	*Member*
	Moses. K. Tule	-	*Secretary*

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE BANK AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2015

A. Departmental Directors

1.	Dipo T. Fatokun	-	*Banking & Payments System*
2.	Agnes O. Martins (Mrs.)	-	*Banking Supervision*
3.	Mahmoud K. Umar	-	*Branch Operations*
4.	Umma Dutse (Haj.)	-	*Consumer Protection*
5.	Ibrahim Mu'azu	-	*Corporate Communications*
6.	Yunusa M. Sanusi	-	*Corporate Secretariat*
7.	Olufemi A. Fabamwo	-	*Currency Operations*
8.	Mudashir A. Olaitan	-	*Development Finance*
9.	Moro D. Arowosegbe*	-	*Finance*
10.	Emmanuel U. Ukeje	-	*Financial Markets*
11.	Kevin N. Amugo	-	*Financial Policy and Regulation*
12.	Mohammed D. Suleiman	-	*FSS 2020*
13.	Oghenekaro A. Olori	-	*Governors' Department*
14.	Chizoba V. Mojekwu (Ms.)	-	*Human Resources*
15.	John I. Ayoh	-	*Information Technology*
16.	Vivian I. Agu (Mrs.)	-	*Internal Audit*
17.	Alvan E. Ikoku	-	*International Training Institute*
18.	Amusa O. Ogundana	-	*Legal Services*
19.	Faozat A. O. Bello (Mrs.)	-	*Medical Services*
20.	Moses K. Tule	-	*Monetary Policy*
21.	Ahmad Abdullahi	-	*Other Financial Institutions Supervision*
22.	Lazarus M. Agbor	-	*Procurement & Support Services*
23.	Uwatt B. Uwatt**	-	*Research*
24.	Lamido A. Yuguda	-	*Reserve Management*
25.	Oluwafolakemi J. Fatogbe(Ms.)	-	*Risk Management*
26.	Ibitayo O. Amu	-	*Security Services*
27.	Sani I. Doguwa	-	*Statistics*
28.	Lametek E. Adamu	-	*Strategy Management*
29.	Olakanmi I. Gbadamosi	-	*Trade & Exchange*
30.	Abwaku Englama***	-	*Secondment to WAMI*

B. Special Advisers to the Governor

1.	Vitus Ukwuoma	-	*Banking Supervision*
2.	Paul N. Eluhaiwe	-	*Development Finance*
3.	Kingsley Obiora	-	*Economic Matters*

---

* Overseeing the Department following the retirement of T. O. Omage (Mrs.)

** On the retirement of C.N.O. Mordi inApril 20, 2015, Mr. S. C. Rapu took over and later retired in November 2015. Consequently, Uwatt B. Uwatt was appointed in the same November 2015.

*** On Secondment to the West African Monetary Institute (WAMI)

4.	Yakubu Umar	-	*Non-Interest Banking*
5.	Thomas O. Odozi	-	*Nigerian Security Printing and Minting (NSPM) Plc.*
6.	Aisha U. Mahmoud	-	*Sustainable Banking*

C. Branch Controllers/Currency Officers

1.	Obiageli A. Obiekwe (Mrs.)	-	*Abakaliki*
2.	Adeyemi A. Bedu	-	*Abeokuta*
3.	John N. Chukwudifu	-	*Abuja*
4.	Samuel O. Ogungbayi	-	*Ado-Ekiti*
5.	Rahmath A. O. Yusuf-Adeyemi (Mrs.)	-	*Akure*
6.	Elizabeth O. Agu (Mrs.)	-	*Asaba*
7.	Onyekachi Iheakwazu	-	*Awka*
8.	Muhammad M. Ladan	-	*Bauchi*
9.	Herbert F. Ekechukwu	-	*Benin*
10.	Asmau N. Babah (Mrs.)	-	*Birnin-Kebbi*
11.	Graham I. Kalio	-	*Calabar*
12.	Ibrahim A. Dibola	-	*Damaturu*
13.	Danjuma A. Mohammed	-	*Dutse*
14.	Patrick O. Okonkwor*	-	*Enugu*
15.	Ishaku K. Jatau	-	*Gombe*
16.	Umar A. Ambursa	-	*Gusau*
17.	Musibau F. Olatinwo	-	*Ibadan*
18.	Monday O. Olotewo*	-	*Ilorin*
19.	Mohammed S. Abdullahi	-	*Jalingo*
20.	Gin Y. M. Kurah	-	*Jos*
21.	Mohammed I. Gusau	-	*Kaduna*
22.	Amina P. Abubakar (Mrs.)	-	*Kano*
23.	Mohammed H. Adamu	-	*Katsina*
24.	Usman S. Sule	-	*Lafia*
25.	James O. Iyari	-	*Lagos*
26.	Musa B. Bafai	-	*Lokoja*
27.	Ibrahim Isyaku	-	*Maiduguri*
28.	Aninyei G. Olisamedua*	-	*Makurdi*
29.	Dangusau K. Mohammed	-	*Minna*
30.	Macduff O. Efetabore	-	*Osogbo*
31.	Romanus K. Aligwe*	-	*Owerri*
32.	Jude N. Ekwebelem	-	*Port Harcourt*
33.	Mohammed L. Idris	-	*Sokoto*
34.	Veronica E. Aqua	-	*Umuahia*
35.	Caulma C. Efegi	-	*Uyo*
36.	Alexander Nwosu*	-	*Yenagoa*
37.	Yahaya A. Lawan	-	*Yola*

* Retired before December 31, 2015

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES IN THE TEXT

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF BOXES

LIST OF APPENDICES

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AACB	Association of African Central Banks
ABS	Analytical Balance Sheet
ACGSF	Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme Fund
ACSS	Agricultural Credit Support Scheme
ADF	African Development Fund
ADPs	Agricultural Development Programmes
AES	African Econometrics Society
AFC	Africa Finance Corporation
AfDB	African Development Bank
AGOA	African Growth Opportunity Act
AIPs	Approvals-In-Principle
AMCON	Asset Management Corporation of Nigeria
AMCP	African Monetary Cooperation Programme
AML/CFT	Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism
ATAP	Agricultural Transformation Action Plan
APRM	Africa Peer Review Mechanism
ATMs	Automated Teller Machines
AU	African Union
AUC	Africa Union Commission
BAs	Bankers' Acceptances
BDCs	Bureaux-de-Change
BoE	Bank of England
BOI	Bank of Industry
BWIs	Bretton Woods Institutions
CAC	Corporate Affairs Commission
CACS	Commercial Agriculture Credit Scheme
CAMA	Companies and Allied Matters Act
CAMEL	Capital Adequacy, Asset Quality, Management, Earnings and Liquidity
CAR	Capital Adequacy Ratio
CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria
CBP	Capacity Building Programme
CBs	Community Banks
CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access
CEPR	Centre for Economic Policy Research
CG	Credit to Government
CIC	Currency-in-Circulation
CIFTS	Central Bank Interbank Funds Transfer System
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CIT	Companies Income Tax

COB	Currency Outside Banks
COBEC	Code of Business Ethics and Conduct
COPAL	Cocoa Producers' Alliance
CPS	Credit to the Private Sector
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CP	Commercial Paper
CRMS	Credit Risk Management System
CRR	Cash Reserve Ratio
CSAR	Country Self-Assessment Report
CSCS	Central Securities Clearing System
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DFIs	Development Finance Institutions
DHs	Discount Houses
DLF	Direct Lending Facilities
DISCOs	Distribution Companies
DMBs	Deposit Money Banks
DMO	Debt Management Office
DS	Development Stocks
ECB	European Central Bank
EBP	Electronic Budgeting and Planning
EBSCO Host	EBSCO Host Research Database
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDCs	Entrepreneurship Development Centres
EEG	Export Expansion Grant
e-FASS	Electronic Financial Analysis and Surveillance System
EFCC	Economic and Financial Crimes Commission
e-FinA	Enhancing Financial Innovation and Access
EMDCs	Emerging Markets and Developing Economies
e-Money	Electronic Money
EMS	Enterprise Management and Security
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning
ETF	Education Tax Fund
FAAC	Federation Accounts Allocation Committee
FCs	Finance Companies
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
FHAN	Finance Houses Association of Nigeria
FIRS	Federal Inland Revenue Service
FITC	Financial Institutions Training Centre

FMF	Federal Ministry of Finance
fob	Free on Board
FRIN	Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria
FSS 2020	Financial System Strategy 2020
G-24	Group of Twenty-Four (G24) Developing Countries
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GENCOs	Generation Companies
GES	Growth Enhancement Scheme
GSM	Global System of Mobile Communications
IAS	International Accounting Standards
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICCO	International Cocoa Organization
ICO	International Coffee Organization
IDA	International Development Assistance
IDMS	Integrated Document Management System
IEA	International Energy Agency
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFT	Interbank Funds Transfer
IGR	Internally Generated Revenue
IIP	International Investment Position
ILN	Interactive Learning Network
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPI	Information Publication Investment
IPOs	Initial Public Offers
IPPs	Independent Power Plants
ISPs	Internet Service Providers
IT	Information Technology
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
JSTOR	Journal Storage
JVCs	Joint Venture Cash Calls
KYC	Know Your Customer
LOKAP	Lagos, Kano, Aba and Port-Harcourt
LPFO	Low Pour Fuel Oil
LR	Liquidity Ratio
LROs	Lead Research Organisations
LVIFT	Large Value Interbank Funds Transfer
M1	Narrow Money
M2	Broad Money
mbd	Million barrels per day
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MFBs	Microfinance Banks

MICR	Magnetic Ink Character Recognition
MMDs	Money Market Dealers
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPC	Monetary Policy Committee
MPR	Monetary Policy Rate
MRR	Minimum Rediscount Rate
MSME	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
MYTO	Multi-Year Tariff Order
NACRDB	Nigerian Agricultural, Cooperative and Rural Development Bank
NACS	Nigerian Automated Clearing System
NAFDAC	National Agency for Food, Drug Administration and Control
NAICOM	National Insurance Commission
NAOC	Nigeria Agip Oil Company
NAPCON	National Petroleum Company of Nigeria
NAPRI	National Animal Production Research Institute
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NCS	Nigerian Custom Service
NDC	Net Domestic Credit
NDIC	Nigeria Deposit Insurance Corporation
NEEDS	National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy
NEER	Nominal Effective Exchange Rate
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NERC	National Electricity Regulatory Commission
NERFUND	National Economic Reconstruction Fund
NEXIM	Nigerian Export-Import Bank
NFAs	Net Foreign Assets
NGC	Nigerian Gas Company
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NIBOR	Nigerian Inter-Bank Offered Rate
NICPAS	Nigerian Cheque Printers Accreditation Scheme
NIMASA	Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency
NITDF	National Information Technology Development Fund
NNPC	Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation
NPC	National Population Commission
NPSC	National Payments System Committee
NSE	Nigerian Stock Exchange
NSPFS	National Special Programme for Food Security
NSPM	Nigerian Security Printing and Minting
NTBs	Nigerian Treasury Bills
NWG	National Working Group

OAGF	Office of the Accountant General of the Federation
OARE	Online Access to Research in the Environment
OBB	Open-Buy-Back
ODA	Overseas Development Assistance
OFIs	Other Financial Institutions
OMO	Open Market Operations
OPEC	Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries
OTC	Over-the-Counter
P&A	Purchase and Assumption
PENCOM	National Pension Commission
PEP	Politically Exposed Person
PHCN	Power Holding Company of Nigeria
PIR	Process Improvement and Redesign
PMIs	Primary Mortgage Institutions
PMS	Portfolio Management System
PoS	Point-of-Sale
PPT	Petroleum Profit Tax
PSI	Policy Support Instrument
PSV	Payments System Vision
QE	Quantitative Easing
RBDAs	River Basins Development Authorities
RBS	Risk Based Supervision
rDAS	Retail Dutch Auction System
REC	Regional Economic Commission
REER	Real Effective Exchange Rate
RRF	Refinancing and Restructuring Fund
RSSF	Real Sector Support Facility
RTEP	Root and Tuber Expansion Project
RTGS	Real Time Gross Settlement
S4	Scripless Securities Settlement System
SBUs	Strategic Business Units
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
SFU	Special Fraud Unit
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SMECGS	Small and Medium Enterprises Credit Guarantee Scheme
SMEDAN	Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency
SMEEIS	Small and Medium Enterprises Equity Investment Scheme
SME-RRF	SME Refinancing and Restructuring Fund
SON	Standards Organisation of Nigeria
SPDC	Shell Petroleum Development Company

SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
SSC	South-South Cooperation
SWETS	SWETS Wise-Database Consolidators
TCs	Travellers' Cheques
TFM	Trust Fund Model
TIB	Temenos Internet Banking
TSA	Treasury Single Account
UAT	User Acceptance Test
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
VAT	Value Added Tax
WABA	West African Bankers Association
WACB	West African Central Bank
WAIFEM	West African Institute for Financial and Economic Management
WAMA	West African Monetary Agency
WAMI	West African Monetary Institute
WAMZ	West African Monetary Zone
WB	The World Bank
wDAS	Wholesale Dutch Auction System

GODWIN I. EMEFIELE CON
Governor, Central Bank of Nigeria

STATEMENT BY THE GOVERNOR

I am delighted to present the Annual Report of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) for the year ended 31st December 2015, the first full-year Report under my leadership as the Governor of the CBN. Indeed, year 2015 has been a very eventful and challenging one for the Bank, the country and the world generally.

To begin with, I wish to acknowledge the immense support of my Deputies and other members of the CBN Board before its dissolution on July 16, 2015. The momentous efforts and invaluable input of the outgoing Board members are sincerely appreciated, as I wish them resounding success in their future undertakings. I also wish to congratulate Dr. O. J. Nnanna on his appointment as a Deputy Governor and welcome him to the fold. His rich experience and proficiency in economics, policy and administration will, certainly, strengthen the management team of the CBN.

In 2015, the global economy remained weak amidst fragile unbalanced growth and poor outlook. The tepid global growth continued to be threatened by strong downside risks due to sharp drop in commodity prices, a slowdown and rebalancing of the Chinese economy, and the aftershocks of the nomalisation of the US monetary policy. Aside the elevated risks to capital flows, following the end of the US Federal Reserve's Quantitative Easing Programme, the key concern for the Nigerian economy was associated with the continued decline in global oil prices. During the review year, the spot price of Nigeria's crude oil fell significantly by 47.3 per cent, from US$100.7 per barrel at end-December 2014 to US$53.1 per barrel by end-December 2015. This exerted a downward pressure on Nigeria's external reserves, which declined from US$34.20 billion to US$28.28 billion over the same period. The sustained fall in oil prices also heightened the vulnerabilities and the structural imbalances of the Nigerian economy, as lopsided predilection for imported goods and unwholesome speculations in the domestic foreign exchange market, caused the naira to slide against major currencies during the year.

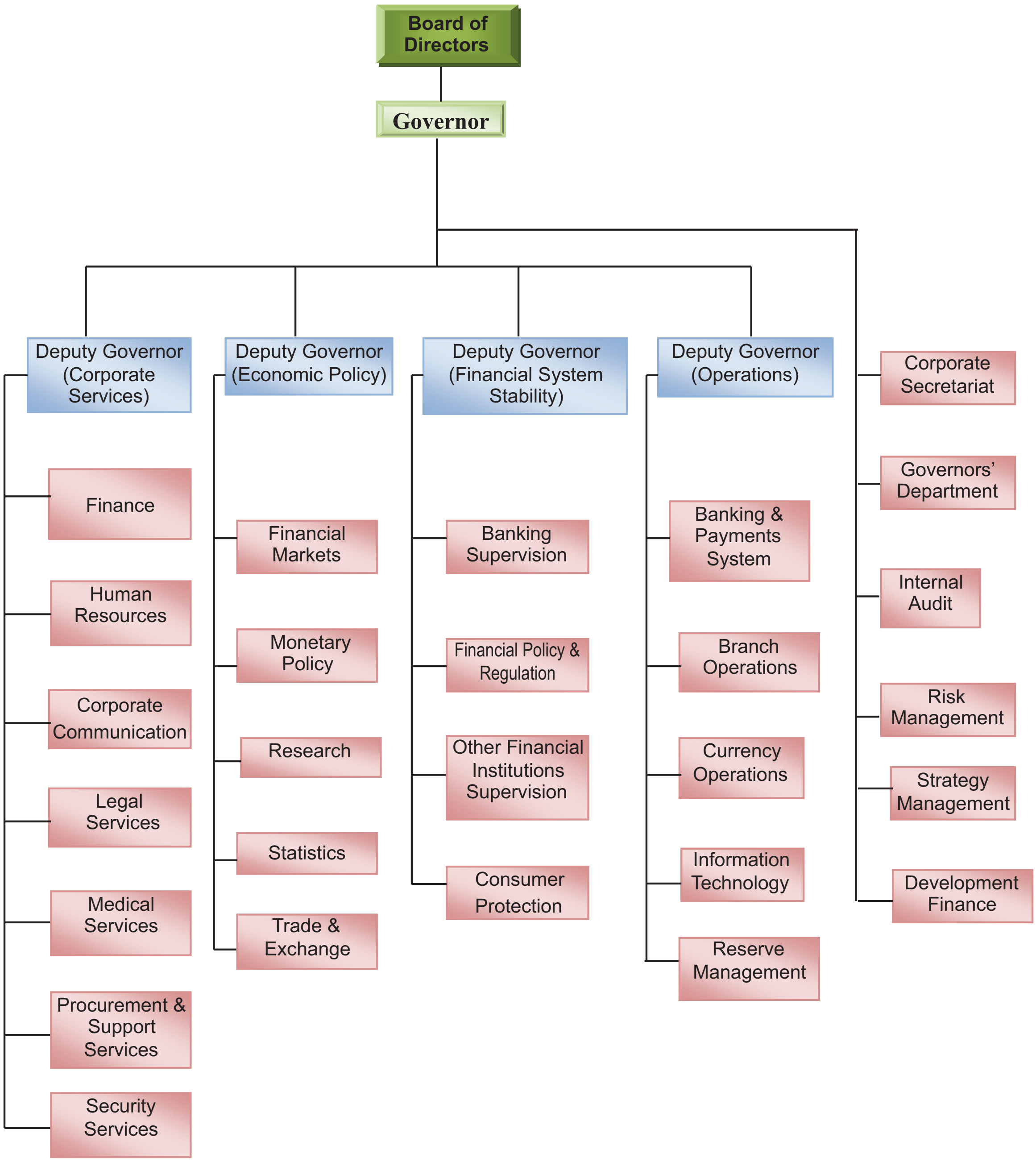
Following the relentless headwinds from the falling oil prices, the growth momentum of the economy moderated to 2.8 per cent in 2015 vis-à-vis the rate of 6.2 per cent in 2014. Driven mainly by growth in the non-oil sector, the 2015 growth was below the global growth rate of 3.1 per cent and 4.0 per cent recorded by emerging and developing countries in 2015. The moderation in growth reflected the stronghold of oil sector in generating foreign exchange and fiscal revenues. On price developments, end-period year-on-year domestic inflation remained single digit, with the headline measure at 9.6 per cent, although this was 0.6 percentage point above the preferred band of 6-9 per cent. During the review year, bank examinations based on fundamental measures of macroeconomic stability showed that the country's financial system remained largely robust; though there is room for improvement.

In the coming year, the non-oil sector is expected to remain impressive in driving domestic growth, especially following the various interventions of the CBN in the real sector. The CBN's development finance initiatives at supporting the real sector has been very significant in this aspect. As part of its developmental function, the Bank signed MoUs with key stakeholders in the power sector and disbursed the first tranches of finance in 2015 to qualifying Generation Companies (GENCOs) and Distribution Companies (DISCOs). The CBN will continue its developmental initiatives aimed at supporting and promoting direct intervention in the real sector, including the agriculture, manufacturing, power, MSME, and aviation sectors. We believe this will boost domestic supply capacity, reduce demand for import-related foreign exchange, and situate the economy more strategically to withstand oil price shocks.

Once again, I will like to conclude by expressing my profound gratitude to the Board, Management and Staff of the Central Bank of Nigeria for their support, dedication, hard work and loyalty, which contributed immensely to the success recorded in 2015. On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Bank, I am also grateful to the Presidency, the leadership of the National Assembly, Honourable Ministers of the Federal Republic, Nigeria's development partners, the organised private sector, as well as other stakeholders, for their sustained support and cooperation.

Godwin I. Emefiele, CON
Governor,
Central Bank of Nigeria
December 2015

Organisational Structure of the CBN as at 31st December, 2015



CENTRAL BANK OF NIGERIA
ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

SUMMARY

This Annual Report reviews the policies and operations of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and the macroeconomic outcomes in 2015, in line with its mandate. The Monetary environment was challenging due to developments in the global and domestic economic and financial conditions. The thrust of liquidity management, as in the preceding years, was to maintain an optimal banking system liquidity that would be conducive to sustainable economic growth. Monetary policy remained tight in the first ten months of 2015, but was eased for the rest of the year amidst growth concerns. Consequently, the Bank implemented a cocktail of policy measures aimed at promoting the efficient functioning of the financial market to enhance a steady flow of credit to the real economy. The measures supported a growth rate of 2.79 per cent and stabilised headline inflation around its target, closing at 9.6 per cent at end-2015. The Report is structured into two parts. Part 1 highlights the corporate operations of the Bank, while Part II appraises the performance of the economy against the backdrop of monetary policy measures taken to engender macroeconomic stability and growth.

CORPORATE ACTIVITIES

The Board of Directors and Other Committees

Membership of the Board of Directors of the CBN changed following the appointment of one (1) Deputy Governor, Okwu J. Nnanna, on February 6, 2015 and the retirement of one (1) Non-Executive Director, Jonah O. Otunla from the Public Service and the Board, effective from June 12, 2015. Consequently, as at July 15, 2015, the number of Board members was twelve (12) and comprised the Governor, Godwin I. Emefiele (Chairman); four Deputy Governors, namely, Adebayo A. Adelabu (Corporate Services), Sarah O. Alade (Economic Policy), Okwu J. Nnanna (Financial System Stability); Suleiman A. Barau (Operations), and seven (7) Non-Executive Directors. The Non-Executive Directors were: Anthony A. Adaba, Collins C. Chikeluba, Ayuli Jemide, Muhammed M. Kafarati, Stanley I. Lawson, Jonah O. Otunla* (Accountant General of the Federation (AGF)) and Anastasia M. Daniel-Nwaobia (Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Finance). The Board was, however, dissolved on July 16, 2015.

The Board held three (3) regular meetings and one (1) extraordinary meeting in 2015. The Committee of Governors held fifty-six (56) meetings, while the Governors' Consultative

*Jonah O. Otunla retired from civil service, June 12, 2015, and was replaced by Ahmed Idris, the new AGF.

Committee held nine (9) meetings. The Establishment and the Financial System Stability Committees held three (3) meetings each, while Finance and General Purpose, the Corporate Strategy, the Investment, and the Pension Fund Management Committees held two (2) meetings each. The Audit & Risk Management, and the Remuneration, Ethics and Anti-Corruption Committees held one (1) meeting each.

The Monetary Policy Committee

In 2015, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) held six (6) regular meetings at which major domestic and international economic and financial conditions were reviewed and appropriate monetary policy decisions taken.

MONETARY POLICY, SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES AND OPERATIONS OF THE CBN

Monetary policy was tight in the first ten months of 2015 in response to the challenging domestic and global economic environment. On the domestic front, the challenges included: dwindling external reserves; low fiscal buffers; and excess liquidity in the banking system, while the global headwinds comprised growth slowdown, monetary policy divergence, and falling crude oil price. These developments had serious implications for domestic macroeconomic stability, particularly inflation, and required proactive intervention by the CBN. Consequently, the monetary policy stance of the Bank varied to reflect prevailing developments. The monetary policy rate ranged between 11.0 and 13.0 per cent in the review period.

The symmetric interest rate corridor of ±200 basis points around the MPR for the standing facilities window was changed to an asymmetric corridor of +200/- 700 basis points around the MPR towards the end of the year, to discourage dumping of funds at the CBN, and promote flow of credit to the real sector. Banks' liquidity ratio (LR) of 30.0 per cent was retained in the review period, while the foreign currency trading position limit of 0.5 per cent was retained. The cash reserve ratio on both private and public sector deposits were harmonised at 31.0 per cent in May 2015 and, subsequently, reduced to 25.0 and 20.0 per cent in September and November 2015, respectively. Open Market Operations (OMO) remained the main intervention mechanism for liquidity management, complemented by reserve requirements; repurchase transactions, and foreign exchange market interventions. To curb sharp practices by banks and stem demand pressure in the foreign exchange market, 41 items were excluded from the list of goods valid for foreign exchange at the official window, but could be sourced at the autonomous sources. Furthermore, the Bank sustained its supervisory and surveillance activities to ensure stability and soundness of the financial system.

Growth in the major monetary aggregates was lower than the indicative benchmarks for fiscal 2015. Broad money supply (M_2) grew by 5.9 per cent and was lower than the indicative benchmark of 15.2 per cent for 2015. Aggregate bank credit and credit to the private sector grew by 12.1 and 3.3 per cent, and were significantly below their targets of

29.03 and 26.06 per cent, respectively. Net foreign assets of the banking system significantly contracted by 18.7 per cent compared with the programmed benchmark of 10.6 per cent, due to the challenging external environment. Developments in interest rates were mixed reflecting the liquidity conditions in the banking system. Rates at all segments of the money market were generally volatile and higher than the levels in 2014 with spikes reflecting the harmonisation of CRR and market reaction to the deadline by the Federal Government for the full implementation of the Treasury Single Account (TSA). The sharp decline in rates in the last quarter of 2015 was, however, due to an accommodative monetary policy to ease monetary conditions in the wake of the full implementation of the TSA.

The ratio of M_2 to GDP, which measures systemic relevance of the financial sector, remained at 21.0 per cent, same as at end-December 2014. Banking system's financing capacity of the economy rose slightly, with aggregate credit to GDP ratio at 22.7 per cent, from the 21.4 per cent in 2014. However, the ratio of private sector credit to GDP fell slightly to 19.7 per cent, from 20.1 per cent in 2014, signifying substantial growth of net claims on the Federal Government, which crowded out private sector credit.

The structure of the financial system was unchanged in 2015 and comprised the CBN, the Nigeria Deposit Insurance Corporation (NDIC), the Asset Management Corporation of Nigeria (AMCON), the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM), the National Pension Commission (PENCOM), the Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria (FMBN), and twenty-five (25) banks made up of twenty (20) commercial banks, four (4) merchant banks and one (1) non-interest bank. Others were one (1) discount house, nine hundred and fifty-eight (958) microfinance banks, sixty-six (66) finance companies, thirty-five (35) primary mortgage banks, two thousand, eight hundred and thirty-nine (2,839) bureaux-de-change (BDCs), three (3) private credit bureaux, twenty-one (21) mobile money operators, one (1) stock exchange, one (1) commodity exchange, one (1) mortgage refinance company, and six (6) development finance institutions.

In furtherance of its mandate to promote a sound financial system and safeguard public confidence in the Nigerian banking system, the Bank intensified its supervisory and surveillance activities. It also sustained the risk-based supervision approach to allow for better evaluation of risk through separate profiling and assessment of inherent risks and risk management of banks and other financial institutions. In addition, it issued various circulars and letters and adopted a forward looking supervisory process that emphasised early identification of risks and system-wide issues. In the other financial institutions sub-sector, the Bank issued the Regulatory and Supervisory Guidelines for Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) in Nigeria during the year.

The Credit Risk Management System (CRMS) was modified to incorporate the Bank

Verification Number (BVN) and Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) as the unique identifiers for individual and corporate borrowers, respectively. To streamline the operations of Bureaux-de-Change (BDCs), the Bank revised the Operational Guidelines for BDCs in Nigeria. Other regulatory and supervisory activities included: revision of the assessment criteria for approved persons' regime for financial institutions in Nigeria; development of a dashboard for monitoring threats and vulnerabilities to financial system stability; and review of retail-online foreign exchange trading guidelines. Following the full adoption of Basel II, the Bank released the revised Guidance Notes on credit, market and operational risks capital requirements, regulatory capital calculation, Pillar III disclosure requirements and a new reporting template for Basel II capital adequacy ratio for the industry.

The Bank intensified efforts at enhancing capacity and information sharing among supervisors of the financial system in Nigeria and in other jurisdictions in the review year. Under the auspices of the Community of African Bank Supervisors (CABS), the Working Group on Cross-border Banking reviewed the template for information gathering among member countries and considered the development of Cross-Border Crisis Resolution Framework. To ensure compliance with extant rules and regulations, and assess the risk profile of the subsidiaries and their possible impact on the parent banks, the Bank conducted joint examinations on Nigerian foreign subsidiaries in West Africa and solo on-site examinations of subsidiaries in other jurisdictions.

To strengthen governance practices in the financial system, industry stakeholders were trained on recent global trends on corporate governance and anti-money laundering. Additionally, a draft code on corporate governance for other financial institutions was at an advanced stage of completion, while guidelines on the governance of the Financial Regulation Advisory Council of Experts (FRACE) on Islamic banking were issued.

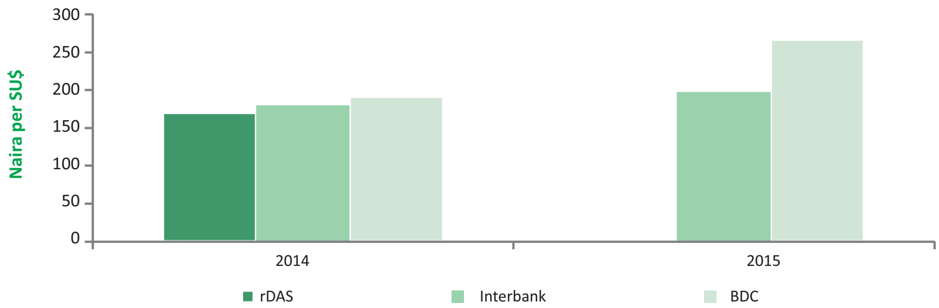
The Bank also implemented the Bank Verification Number (BVN) to address the absence of a unique identifier across the Nigerian Banking Industry. In collaboration with key stakeholders, an anti-fraud solution was deployed with the capability to flag suspicious card transactions based on predefined rules. Similarly, a monitoring solution for effective surveillance of mobile money operators and transactions was implemented. The CBN and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) collaborated with relevant stakeholders to develop a common portal for uploading completed e-dividend mandate forms on the NIBSS Document Management System. This was to reduce the level of unclaimed dividends, eliminate fraud associated with diversion of dividend warrants, and ensure faster, safer and more convenient dividend payment to boost investors' confidence.

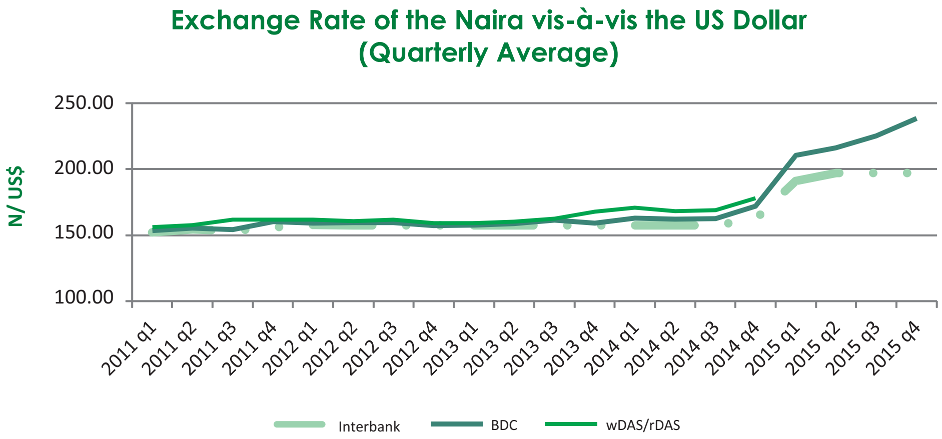
The health of the banking sector was generally sound. The industry average Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) for banks stood at 17.7 per cent, compared with the 15.9 per cent at end-December 2014 and the minimum threshold of 10.0 and 15.0 per cent for banks with national and international authorisation, respectively. The industry average liquidity ratio (LR), was 48.6 per cent, compared with 45.7 per cent at end-December 2014, and exceeded the prescribed minimum LR of 30.0 per cent by 18.6 percentage points. In addition, the asset quality of banks, measured by the ratio of non-performing loans to industry total deteriorated, as it increased from 2.9 per cent at end-December 2014, to 4.9 per cent in 2015, though on a par with the industry threshold of 5.0 per cent. A special Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) examination by the Bank revealed several compliance gaps, for which erring banks in the industry were sanctioned.

The health of the banking sector was generally sound as their asset quality detoriorated substantially at end-December 2015.

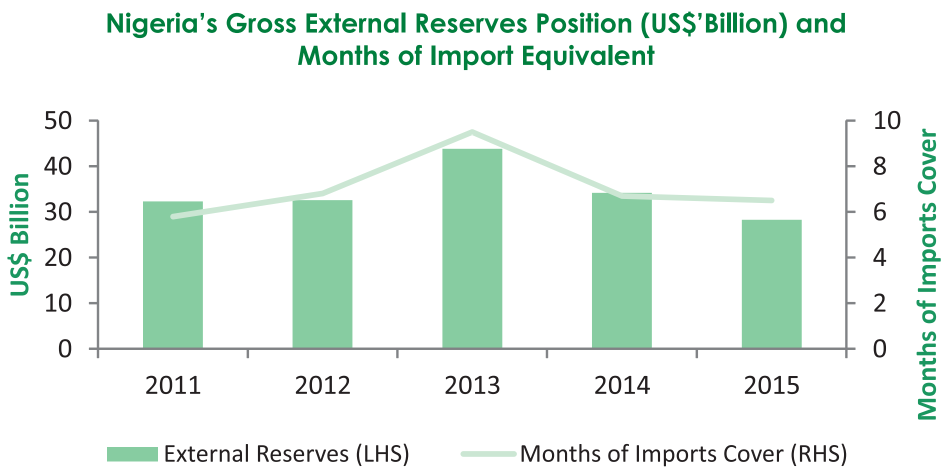
The exchange rate of the naira to the US dollar at the three segments of the foreign exchange market was relatively stable until February 18, 2015. Thereafter, the continued sharp decline in global oil prices and the resultant fall in the country's foreign exchange earnings led to the depreciation of the rates at the interbank and BDC segments. At the rDAS segment, the average exchange rate was ₦169.68/US$ up to mid-February 2015, while the rates at the interbank and BDC segments, relative to January 2015, depreciated by 6.5 and 7.9 per cent to ₦194.48/US$ and N213.03/US$, respectively. As a result of this development, demand pressure intensified as arbitrageurs embarked on speculative activities to take advantage of the rDAS/interbank and rDAS/BDC premia, which widened from 7.1 and 15.6 per cent in January 2015, to 14.6 and 25.6 per cent in February 2015, respectively. The rDAS/BDC premium exceeded the internationally acceptable benchmark of 5.0 per cent. To curtail demand pressure and narrow the premium, the CBN closed the rDAS window, moved from the exchange rate management band of +/- 5% midpoint of ₦168/US$ to a rate of ₦197/US$ and later adopted the inter-bank rate for all eligible foreign exchange transactions. These measures and others stabilised the exchange rate at ₦195.52/US$ dollar in 2015.

End-Period Exchange Rate of the Naira per US Dollar





External reserves declined by 17.4 per cent to US$28.28 billion below the level at end-December 2014. The months of import cover also fell to 6.5 months (goods only), compared with the 6.7 in 2014, but exceeded the international benchmark and the West African Monetary Zone (WAMZ) convergence criteria of 3 months.



The Bank guaranteed 69,436 loans, valued at ₦11.4 billion under the Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme (ACGS) in 2015, bringing the total number of loans guaranteed since the inception of the Scheme in 1978 to 1,001,299, valued at ₦95.9 billion. A total of 28,801 interest draw-back programme (IDP) claims, valued at ₦363.3 million, was settled at end-December 2015, resulting in a cumulative IDP claims of 285,113, valued at ₦2.6 billion settled since its inception in 2004. Under the Trust Fund Model (TFM), the number of placements was fifty-eight (58), valued at N5.65 billion at end-December 2015. Under the Commercial Agriculture Credit Scheme (CACS), the sum of ₦ 73.4 billion was released to seventeen (17)

Six (6) projects valued at ₦0.43 billion were guaranteed under the SMECGS in 2015, bringing the cumulative funds guaranteed under the Scheme to ₦4.2 billion.

banks for on-lending in respect of seventy-five (75) projects in 2015. Cumulatively, the sum of ₦ 336.4 billion had been disbursed under the Scheme by end-December 2015. Six (6) new projects, valued at ₦432.0 million, were guaranteed in 2015 under the Small and Medium Enterprises Credit Guarantee Scheme (SMECGS), bringing the cumulative number of projects guaranteed under the Scheme since its inception in April 2010 to eighty-seven (87), valued at ₦4.2 billion.

The SME Restructuring/Refinancing Fund (SME-RRF) was discontinued and replaced with the Real Sector Support Facility (RSSF). However, five (5) projects, valued at ₦39.5 billion, which were approved prior to the discontinuation were funded. In addition, one project, valued at ₦3.5 billion, was funded under the RSSF. The sum of ₦54.3 billion was accessed by 124 participating financial institutions (PFIs)/States for 347 beneficiaries under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Fund (MSMEDF) in 2015. The sum of ₦13.2 billion was released under the Power and Airline Intervention Fund (PAIF) to the Bank of Industry (BOI) to finance one power project (₦9.9 billion) and an airline project (₦3.3 billion). At end-December 2015, the cumulative amount released to BOI from its inception stood at ₦249.6 billion. Under the Nigeria Incentive-based Risk Sharing System for Agricultural Lending (NIRSAL), 195 Credit Risk Guarantees (CRGs), valued at ₦1.06 billion were approved in 2015, bringing the total number and value of CRGs from its inception to 255 and ₦21.7 billion, respectively, at end-December 2015.

The Bank implemented a telepresence/Web conference solution to facilitate effective communication between Head Office and its Branches and business partners. The solution was aimed at minimising travel and project costs associated with meetings or technical resolutions requiring no site presence of consultants/contractors. Also, the Bank upgraded its certification from the International Code of Practice for Information Security (ISO) 27001:2005 to 27001:2013, following the surveillance conducted by the British Standards Institute (BSI) during the year. In addition, the Bank upgraded its communication network using the Multi-Protocol Label Switching (MPLS) technology to prevent the point of connectivity failures and enabling business continuity. Furthermore, a Disaster Recovery Solution was implemented to ensure that the Bank continued to operate in the event of a disaster that could disrupt the IT infrastructure at the Head Office. In continuation of its zero-tolerance policy on money laundering activities, the CBN developed the Manual of Operations for AML/CFT for relevant SBUs. An automated application for screening foreign transactions against money laundering, the SWIFT Sanctions Screening, was also deployed and went live.

The number of new appointments and hires in the Bank in 2015 were six hundred and fifty-seven (657), which consisted of two hundred (200) female and four hundred and fifty-seven (457) male. This comprised one (1) Deputy Governor appointed by the President, two (2) executives, two hundred and forty-nine (249) senior, and four hundred and five (405) junior staff. The Bank lost the services of two hundred and ninety (290) staff through:

voluntary retirement, six (6); compulsory retirement, one (1); mandatory retirement, two hundred and one (201); withdrawal of service, four (4); resignations, nine (9); and death, thirty (30). Furthermore, the appointments of sixteen (16) staff were terminated, while twenty-three (23) staff were dismissed. The staff strength stood at 6,955 at end-December 2015, compared with 6,588 at end-December 2014.

The CBN's manpower development strategy focused on aligning learning with its strategic business needs to enhance staff competencies. In this regard, three thousand, five hundred and forty-six (3,546) staff participated in three hundred and three (303) training programmes during the review period. Analysis of local training by gender indicated that male staff had 3,812 training slots, while their female counterparts had 1,395 slots, representing 73.2 and 26.8 per cent, respectively. Similarly, 177 male and 53 female staff participated in foreign training slots during the year, indicating 77.0 and 23.0 per cent, respectively. The International Training Institute (ITI) commenced scheduled courses in 2015, offering 29 courses, based on its calendar and hosted 183 seminar/courses organised by other SBUs. The Bank sustained its research and collaborative programmes in 2015 with stakeholders in the economy.

ECONOMIC REPORT

The Global Economy

Global output moderated to 3.1 per cent in 2015, from 3.3 per cent in the preceding year. The subdued growth was attributed primarily to persisting lower energy and commodity prices, a slowdown in the Chinese economy, and the gradual normalisation of monetary policy in the United States.

Growth in the advanced economies strengthened marginally, from 1.8 per cent in 2014 to 1.9 per cent, reflecting US and euro area recovery and a return to positive growth in Japan as output gaps were gradually closing. Growth in the US was 2.5 per cent, compared with 2.4 per cent in 2014, on account of easing financial conditions. The euro area grew by 1.5 per cent, compared with 0.8 per cent in 2014, buoyed by strong private consumption, supported by low oil prices, accommodative financial conditions due to sustained monetary easing by the ECB, and depreciation of the euro.

Global output moderated to 3.1 per cent in 2015, from 3.3 per cent in the preceding year. The subdued growth was attributed primarily to persisting lower energy and commodity prices, a slowdown in the Chinese economy, and the gradual normalisation of monetary policy in the United States.

The emerging markets and developing economies slowed to 4.0 per cent, from 4.6 per cent in 2014, as a result of the weak commodity prices and continued slowdown in the Chinese economy and the spillover effects to other countries allied to China through trade and finance channels. The Chinese economy grew by 6.9 per cent in 2015, down from 7.4 per cent in 2014, due to rapid slowdown in imports and exports, reflecting weak investment and manufacturing activity as a result of the rebalancing of the economy towards consumption and services. The slowdown in China continued to inflict cross-border effects, accounting for the disappointing performance of many Asian and emerging markets and developing economies. Growth in the Latin America and the Caribbean region contracted by 0.3 per cent in contrast to the growth of 1.2 per cent in 2014. In sub-Saharan Africa, growth moderated to 3.5 per cent in 2015, down from 5.0 per cent in the preceding year. The weak performance of the region was primarily due to the effects of the continued low commodity prices, low demand from China (the region's largest trading partner), and tight external financial conditions.

Global inflation remained subdued in 2015 in most regions, due to negative output gap, concerns about deflation and low commodity prices. World trade recorded a growth of 3.2 per cent in 2015, down from 3.3 per cent in 2014. The global financial markets in 2015 were influenced by the eventual normalisation of US monetary policy and the associated capital reversals from Emerging Markets and Developing Countries (EMDCs), leading to considerable volatility and depreciations in stock and currency markets.

The 2015 Spring and Annual Meetings of the Bretton Woods Institutions were held in Washington D. C., USA, from April 7 – 13, 2015 and in Lima, Peru, from October 6 – 13, 2015, respectively. At the sidelines of the meetings were those of the Ministers of the Inter-governmental Group of 24 (G-24), the International Monetary and Finance Committee (IMFC), and the Development Committee, amongst others. The G-24 Ministers noted that growth in the global economy was weaker than expected, but EMDCs remained the key drivers. They stressed the need for an effective, well-sequenced and adequately communicated policy to guard against potential financial risks, especially those related to normalisation of U.S. monetary policy. The IMFC advised that key policy measures be taken to lift short-term and potential growth, preserve fiscal sustainability, reduce unemployment, manage financial stability risks, and support trade. They expressed commitment to implement the Sustainable Development Agenda in order to secure strong, sustainable, inclusive, job-enhancing, and more balanced global output growth.

The 2015 Spring and Annual Meetings of the Bretton Woods Institutions were held in Washington D. C., USA from April 7 – 13, 2015 and in Lima, Peru from October 6 – 13, 2015, respectively.

The Development Committee (DC) noted that structural reforms were required to boost business confidence, investment and job creation, particularly for the youth and to achieve sustainable and inclusive growth. It encouraged the World Bank Group (WBG) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to monitor risks and vulnerabilities closely; to enhance their assistance to countries to support growth and build resilience; and to play their countercyclical role when the need arises. It also called for targeted support, in collaboration with the United Nations (UN) and other partners, in addressing the challenges of countries and regions in turmoil, especially in the Middle East and North Africa and in other fragile and conflict states, in view of the current refugee and migrant crisis in the Middle East and Europe. The African Governors called on the Bretton Woods Institutions (BWIs) to ensure that illicit financial flows (IFFs) have no safe havens in other countries and that parties involved, including multinational corporations, were held accountable.

The 50th Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the 41st Annual Meeting of the AfDB were held in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire from May 25 – 29, 2015. The theme of the 2015 Annual Meetings was "The Next 50 Years – The Africa We Want". The deliberations focused on the identification of options for Africa's economic transformation as emphasised in its Ten Year (2013 – 2022) Strategy to include investment in infrastructure, regional economic integration, private sector development, governance, accountability, skills/technology, greater trade facilitation, and diaspora remittances. The Meeting elected Nigeria's former Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development, Dr. Akinwumi Adesina, as the Eighth President of the Bank Group.

The West African Monetary Zone (WAMZ) held an Extraordinary Meeting of the Committee of Governors in Abuja, Nigeria, on January 22, 2015. The Meeting was preceded by the Technical Committee meeting of the WAMZ on January 21, 2015. The Chairman of the Committee of Governors and Governor, Central Bank of Nigeria, Mr. Godwin I. Emefiele, convened the extraordinary meeting to consider WAMI's 2015 Work Programme and Budget as well as the report on the Status of Implementation of the Restructuring of WAMI. After deliberations on the issues, the Governors, among others, approved WAMI's Work Programme and Budget for 2015, directed WAMI to commence implementation of the Staff Provident Fund for the support staff, pending the outcome of consultations between the Governor of the Bank of Ghana and the Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT) of Ghana, and approved the re-appointment of the Director General of WAMI, Dr. Abwaku Englama, for another two-year term, with effect from February 1, 2015.

The Domestic Economy

Fiscal Operations of Government

Nigeria's fiscal policy thrust in 2015 was to diversify the economy away from oil and address income inequality. The consolidated revenue and expenditure of the General Government in 2015 was ₦7,546.7 billion and ₦9,704.3 billion, respectively. Consequently, the fiscal operations of the General Government resulted in an overall deficit of ₦2,157.7 billion or 2.3 per cent of GDP.

Total federally-collected revenue fell by 31.3 per cent to ₦6,912.5 billion in 2015, being 7.3 per cent of GDP. The development was attributed largely to the decline in oil revenue, arising from the drop in crude oil prices in the international market and incessant oil theft and pipeline vandalism, which adversely affected crude oil production and export. An analysis of the receipts revealed that oil revenue (gross) accounted for ₦3,830.1 billion, representing 55.4 per cent of the total (4.0 per cent of GDP), while non-oil revenue (gross) at ₦3,082.4 billion accounted for 44.6 per cent of total revenue (3.2 per cent of GDP).

The sum of ₦5,845.8 billion, representing a decrease of 22.5 per cent below the level in 2014, was retained in the Federation Account after statutory deductions. Of this amount, ₦747.6 billion, ₦323.4 billion, and ₦405.0 billion were transferred to the VAT Pool Account, FG Independent Revenue, and 'other transfers', respectively, leaving a net revenue of ₦4,369.8 billion for distribution. In addition, ₦15.6 billion was drawn from the Excess Crude Account in respect of the share of Excess Crude, while ₦245.4 billion was drawn from the Exchange Rate Differential Account in respect of the share of Exchange Gain. Furthermore, the sum of ₦435.6 billion was received from the NNPC as NNPC Refunds (including Additional NNPC revenue and NLNG Distribution). These amounts were added to the federally-collected revenue (net) to raise the distributable balance to ₦5,066.4 billion. This was shared as follows: the Federal Government (including Special Funds), ₦2,488.8 billion; state governments, ₦1,223.8 billion; local governments, ₦943.5 billion; and

13% Derivation Fund for oil-producing states, ₦410.3 billion. Similarly, VAT revenue of ₦747.6 billion was shared among the Federal (including the FCT), state and local governments in the ratio of 15.0, 50.0 and 35.0 per cent, respectively.

At ₦3,431.1 billion, the Federal Government-retained revenue was lower than the ₦3,751.7 billion in 2014 and the 2015 budget target of ₦3,718.0 billion by 8.5 and 7.7 per cent, respectively. Aggregate expenditure of the Federal Government, at ₦4,988.9 billion in 2015, increased by 8.8 per cent and was higher than the ₦4,759.0 billion budget benchmark for 2015 by 4.8 per cent. The overall fiscal operations of the Federal Government resulted in a deficit of ₦1,557.8 billion, or 1.6 per cent of GDP, compared with the deficit of ₦835.7 billion, or 0.9 per cent of GDP in 2014. Provisional data on state government finances (including the FCT) and local governments indicated an overall deficit of ₦610.1 billion, or 0.6 per cent of GDP, and ₦0.7 billion or 0.001 per cent of GDP, respectively.

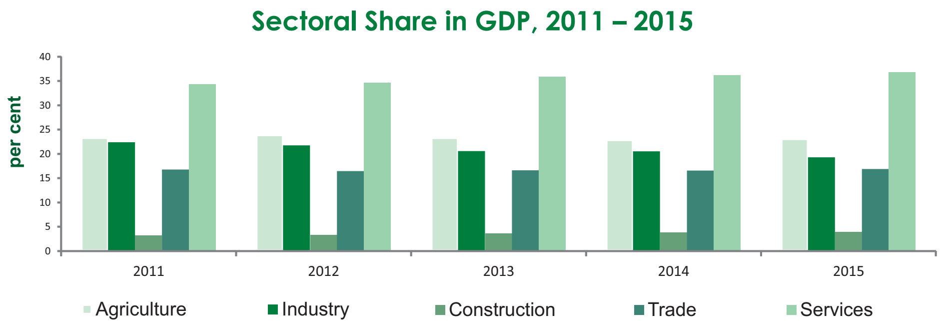
The consolidated Federal Government debt stock, at end-December 2015, was ₦10,948.5 billion, or 11.5 per cent of GDP, compared with ₦9,551.9 billion or 10.6 per cent of GDP in 2014. At US$10.7 billion (₦2,111.5 billion), external debt grew by 10.4 per cent, reflecting additional drawdown on multilateral loans, principally International Development Assistance (IDA) loans. The domestic debt stock grew by 11.8 per cent to ₦8,837.0 billion over the level in 2014.

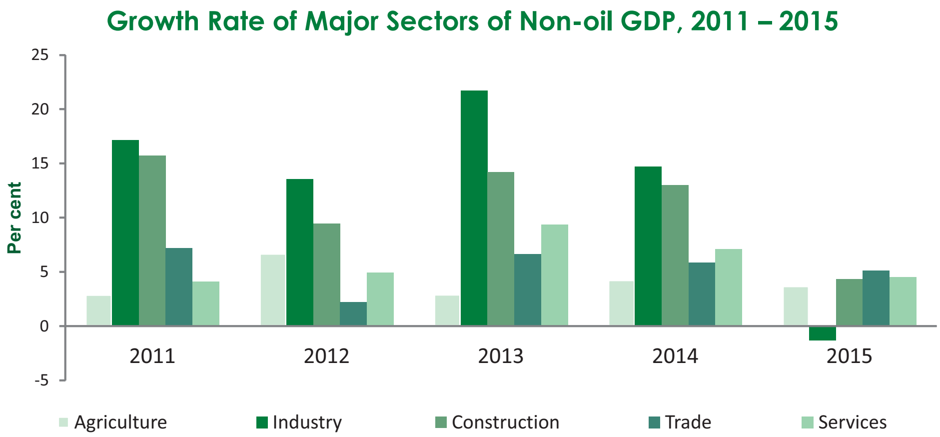
The Real Sector

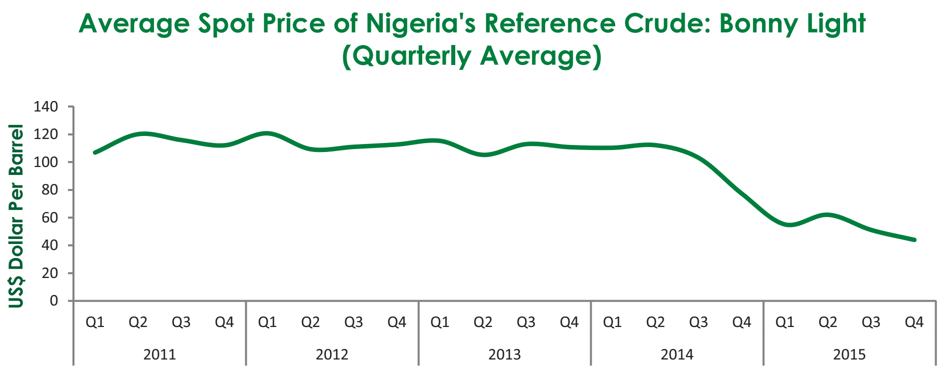
Provisional data from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) showed that Gross Domestic Product (GDP), measured at 2010 constant basic prices, stood at ₦69.0 trillion in 2015, indicating a growth rate of 2.8 per cent, compared with 6.2 per cent recorded in 2014. The Services sector accounted for the highest share at 36.8 per cent of total real GDP in 2015, compared with 36.2 per cent in 2014. Within the services sub-sector, information and communications; real estate; professional, scientific and technical services; finance and insurance; and public administration accounted for 11.2, 7.6, 3.7, 3.1 and 2.4 per cent of total GDP, respectively. The non-oil sector was the main driver of growth in the economy in 2015. Non-oil GDP grew by 3.8 per cent in 2015, compared with 7.2 per cent in 2014. The growth in the sector was driven mainly by the trade sector which grew by 5.1 per cent. This was followed by services with 4.5 per cent; construction, 4.4 per cent; and agriculture 3.7 per cent. Growth in the agricultural sector resulted mainly from increased activities in the crop production sub-sector, due to favourable weather conditions and a decline in insurgency activities in the North-Eastern part of the country. Further analysis of the services sector indicated increased activities in the arts, entertainment and recreation; education; finance and insurance; and information and

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP), measured at 2010 constant basic, prices stood at ₦69.1 trillion in 2015, indicating a growth rate of 2.8 per cent, compared with 6.2 per cent in 2014.

communications sub-sectors, which rose by 9.4, 7.7, 7.1 and 6.2 per cent, respectively. Industrial sector output fell by 3.4 per cent due mainly, to decreased activities in the manufacturing sub-sector.





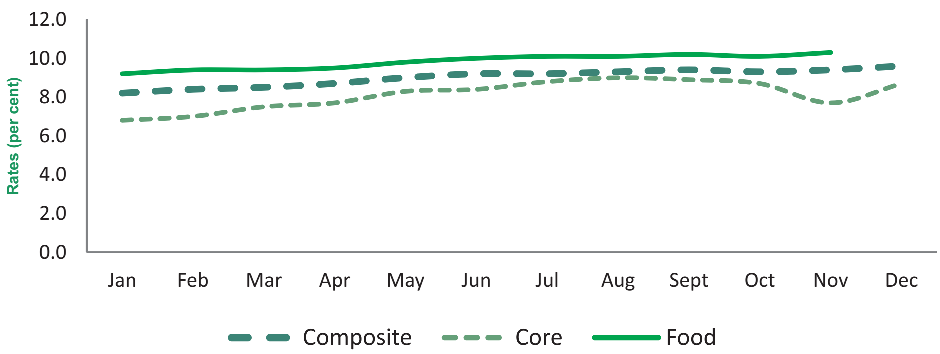


Source: Reuters

Inflation was slightly above the benchmark of 6-9 per cent, though within the single digit in 2015. This was ascribed largely to a tight monetary policy stance and induced fiscal restraint. However, headline inflation (year-on-year) increased steadily from 8.2 per cent at end-January to 8.5 per cent at end-March, 9.2 per cent at end-June, 9.4 per cent at end-September, and 9.6 per cent at end-December 2015. The development was attributed to increase in the prices of various food and non-food items, due to the rise in the cost of transportation and shortage in the supply of goods as a result of persistent fuel scarcity. Similarly, core inflation (all-items, less farm produce) increased from 6.8 per cent at end-January to 7.5 per cent at end-March, 8.4 per cent at end-June, and 8.9 per cent at end-September, before declining to 8.7 per cent at end-December 2015. In the same vein, food inflation, which stood at 9.2 per cent at end-January increased to 9.4 per cent at end-March, 10.0 per cent at end-June, 10.2 per cent at end-September, and 10.6 per cent at end-December 2015.

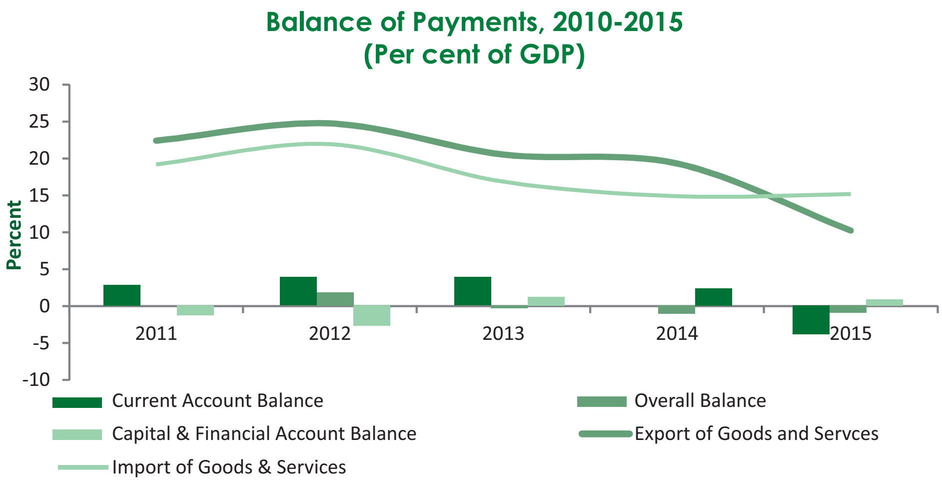
Inflation was slightly above the benchmark of 6-9 per cent, though within the single digit throughout the year.

Trends in Inflation (Composite, Core and Food) in 2015



The External Sector

The external sector was adversely affected by the shock that arose from the continued crash in the international prices of crude oil in 2015 and the subsequent low inflow of foreign exchange into the economy. The negative outcome in the sector was further affected by other challenges in the global economy which included the slowdown in the Chinese economy and the effects of the normalisation of monetary policy in the United States. Consequently, the external sector recorded an overall balance of payments deficit of ₦1,150.13 billion, equivalent to 1.4 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP), compared with ₦1,329.32 billion or 1.7 per cent of GDP in 2014. The current account position weakened from a surplus of ₦142.57 billion in 2014 to a deficit of ₦3,033.48 billion in 2015. The capital and financial account recorded a net outflow of ₦201.97 billion against a net inflow of ₦1,932.25 billion in 2014. The delisting of the FGN Bonds from the JP Morgan GB-Emerging market index, short-term capital reversals and the effect of the US monetary policy normalisation heightened foreign exchange pressure. Consequently, the external reserves depleted by 17.4 per cent to US$28.28 billion in 2015. The stock of reserves could cover 6.5 months of import and 133.9 per cent of short-term debt obligations as against the benchmarks of 3.0 months of import and 100.0 per cent of short-term debt cover. The stock of external debt grew by 10.4 per cent to US$10.72 billion in the review period. To curtail demand pressure and narrow the premium, the CBN closed the rDAS window, excluded forty-one (41) items from foreign exchange at the official source and adopted the interbank rate for all eligible foreign exchange transactions. These measures and others stabilised the exchange rate at an average of ₦195.52/US$ in 2015.



Selected Macroeconomic and Social Indicators

Indicator	2011 /1	2012 /1	2013 /1	2014 /1	2015 /2
Domestic Output and Prices					
GDP at Current Mkt Prices (₦ billion)	63,713.4	72,599.6	81,010.0	90,137.0	95,177.7
GDP at Current Mkt Prices (US$ billion)	414.1	461.0	515.0	568.5	492.5
GDP per Capita (₦)	388,039.6	430,006.6	466,606.0	504,921.3	518,519.1
GDP per Capita (US$)	2,522.0	2,730.2	2,966.1	3,184.6	2,683.1
Real GDP Growth (%)	5.3	4.2	5.5	6.2	2.8
Oil Sector	2.3	-4.9	-13.1	-1.3	-5.4
Non-oil Sector	5.8	5.8	8.4	7.2	3.7
Sectoral GDP Growth (%)					
Agriculture	2.9	6.7	2.9	4.3	3.7
Industry 3/	8.0	2.2	1.8	7.0	(2.2)
Services 4/	5.1	4.1	8.5	6.7	4.7
Oil Production (mbd)	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.1
Manufacturing Capacity Utilisation (%)	56.3	56.8	58.3	59.8	59.9
GDP Deflator Growth (%) 5/	9.5	9.3	5.9	4.7	2.9
Inflation Rate (%) (Dec-over-Dec)	10.3	12.0	8.0	8.0	9.6
Inflation Rate (%) (12-month moving average)	10.8	12.2	8.5	8.0	9.0
Core Inflation Rate (%) (Dec-over-Dec) 6/	10.8	13.7	7.9	6.2	8.7
Core Inflation Rate (%) (12-month moving average) 6/	11.7	13.9	7.7	6.9	8.2
Aggregate Demand and Savings (% of GDP) 7/					
Aggregate Demand	89.9	81.2	94.2	93.4	94.2
Private Final Consumption Expenditure	65.4	58.4	72.9	70.9	72.0
Government Final Consumption Expenditure	8.5	8.2	7.2	7.4	6.2
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	16.0	14.6	14.2	15.1	16.0
Increase in Stock	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7
Net Export of Goods and Non-factor Services	9.9	18.5	5.1	5.9	5.1
Export of Goods and Non-factor Services	31.3	31.4	18.0	18.4	15.8
Import of Goods and Non-factor Services	21.5	12.9	13.0	12.5	10.6
Domestic Saving	30.0	43.7	29.1	35.4	40.1
Gross National Saving	23.5	36.0	20.5	27.2	31.2
Public Finance (% of GDP)					
General Government					
Revenue	13.3	12.3	11.9	9.9	7.9
Expenditure	15.3	13.9	13.6	11.3	10.2
Transfers	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.8
Current Balance	2.2	2.7	4.0	2.7	0.8
Primary Balance	-0.8	-0.6	-0.7	-0.2	-1.1
Overall Balance	-2.0	-1.6	-1.7	-1.4	-2.3
Federal Government					
Retained Revenue	5.6	5.0	5.0	4.2	3.6
Total Expenditure	7.4	6.3	6.4	5.1	5.2
Recurrent Expenditure	5.2	4.6	4.6	3.8	4.0
Of which: Interest Payments	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
Foreign	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Domestic	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	1.4	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.9
Transfers	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Current Balance (Deficit(-)/Surplus(+))	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	(0.4)
Primary Balance (Deficit(-)/Surplus(+))	-1.0	-0.4	-0.4	0.1	(0.5)
Overall Fiscal Balance (Deficit(-)/Surplus(+))	-1.8	-1.3	-1.4	-0.9	(1.6)
Financing	1.8	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.6
Foreign	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Domestic	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.6

Selected Macroeconomic and Social Indicators cont.

Indicator	2011 /1	2012 /1	2013 /1	2014 /1	2015 /2
Banking System	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.9
Non-bank Public	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
Other Funds	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.6
Federal Government Debt Stock 8/	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.6	11.2
External	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.2
Domestic	8.8	9.0	8.8	8.8	9.3
Money and Credit (Growth Rate %)					
Reserve Money	50.8	33.1	37.4	16.5	-2.0
Narrow Money (M_1)	21.5	9.6	-5.2	-11.1	24.1
Broad Money (M_2)	15.4	16.4	1.3	7.2	5.9
Net Foreign Assets	9.7	26.7	-4.3	-16.7	-18.7
Net Domestic Assets	22.8	4.5	9.2	36.6	49.7
Net Domestic Credit	54.8	-3.5	14.5	13.7	12.1
Net Credit to Government	22.6	-138.0	32.5	1.9	151.6
Credit to Private Sector	44.3	6.8	6.9	12.1	3.3
Money Multiplier for M_2	4.8	4.2	3.1	2.8	3.4
Income Velocity of M_2	4.7	4.6	5.1	5.3	4.7
Financial Development Indicators (%)					
M_2/GDP	21.1	21.6	19.6	18.9	21.3
CIC/M_2	11.8	10.5	11.3	10.7	9.3
COB/M_2	9.4	8.4	9.2	8.1	7.3
QM/M_2	49.1	52.1	55.2	62.8	57.2
CIC/GDP	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0
Credit to Private Sector (CP)/GDP	22.5	21.1	20.2	20.4	19.7
Credit to Core Private Sector (CCP)/GDP	21.7	20.2	19.2	19.5	19.0
CP/Non-Oil GDP	27.3	25.1	23.2	22.9	21.0
Banks' Assets/GDP	30.8	29.7	30.6	31.0	29.8
CBN's Assets/GDP	26.6	28.8	18.8	16.4	17.3
Banking System's Assets/GDP	57.4	58.5	49.4	47.4	47.1
Interest Rates (% per annum)					
Monetary Policy Rate (MPR) (end period) 9/	12.00	12.00	12.00	13.00	11.00
Repurchase Rate (Average)	12.62	15.00	15.00	-	16.15
Treasury Bill Rate (Average)					
91-day	9.67	13.64	10.85	10.50	9.39
182-day	10.76	14.38	11.60	11.36	12.16
364-day	11.23	14.63	11.85	11.70	12.93
Inter-bank Call Rate (end-period)	15.50	11.88	11.50	12.86	0.77
Deposit Rates (end-period)					
Savings Rate	1.41	1.66	2.53	3.46	3.33
3-months Fixed	6.80	9.15	7.96	9.48	6.91
6-months Fixed	5.63	10.87	7.44	9.77	5.78
12-months Fixed	7.12	10.63	5.02	9.51	4.88
Prime Lending Rate (end period)	16.75	16.54	17.01	15.88	16.96
Maximum Lending Rate (end period)	23.21	24.61	24.90	25.91	26.84
Government Bond (Average coupon) 10/					
3-year	11.15	14.95	13.01	12.54	-
5-year	12.34	14.10	11.78	-	14.24
7-year	16.22	13.45	11.18	-	-
10-year	14.97	14.73	11.24	13.06	13.79
20-year	-	-	13.02	13.24	15.26

Selected Macroeconomic and Social Indicators cont.

Indicator	2011 /2	2012 /2	2013 /2	2014 /2	2015 /1
External Sector					
Current Account Balance (% of GDP)	3.01	4.34	4.18	0.18	-3.79
Goods Account	7.9	8.5	8.2	3.7	-1.3
Services Account (net)	-5.1	-4.7	-3.8	-4.0	-3.4
Income Account (net)	-5.5	-4.8	-5.0	-3.3	-2.6
Current Transfers	5.3	4.7	4.2	3.8	4.2
Capital and Financial Account Balance (% of GDP)	-1.52	-3.09	1.69	2.41	-0.25
Overall Balance (% of GDP)	0.1	2.78	-0.2	-1.66	-1.44
External Reserves (US$ million)	32,639.8	43,830.4	42,847.3	34,241.5	28,284.8
Number of Months of Import Equivalent	5.8	6.82	9.51	6.67	6.5
Average Crude Oil Price (US$/barrel)	113.8	113.5	111.4	100.7	53.1
Average Official Rate (₦/US$)(wDAS, rDAS & Interbank)	153.86	157.50	157.31	158.55	195.52
End of Period Official Rate (₦/US$)	158.27	157.33	157.26	169.68	197.00
Average Bureau de Change Exchange Rate (₦/US$)	159.31	160.86	162.45	171.45	222.79
End of Period Bureau de Change Exchange Rate (₦/US$)	165.00	159.00	172.00	191.50	267.00
Capital Market					
All Share Value Index (1984=100)	20,730.6	28,078.8	41,329.2	34,696.7	28,642.3
Value of Stocks Traded (Billion Naira)	638.9	809.0	2,350.9	1,334.8	961.2
Value of Stocks/GDP (%)	1.0	1.1	2.9	1.5	1.0
Market Capitalization (Billion Naira)	10,275.3	14,800.9	19,077.4	16,875.1	17,003.4
Of which: Banking Sector (Billion Naira)	1,839.3	2,251.3	2,940.0	2,367.0	1,447.6
Market Capitalization/GDP (%)	16.1	20.4	23.5	18.7	17.9
Of which: Banking Sector/GDP (%)	2.9	3.1	3.6	2.6	1.5
Insurance Sector/GDP (%)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Banking Sector Cap./Market Capitalization (%)	17.9	15.2	15.4	14.0	8.5
Insurance Sector Cap./Market Capitalization (%)	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Social Indicators					
Population (million)	164.2	168.8	173.6	178.5	183.6
Population Growth Rate (%)	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.0	10.6	10.0	7.8	10.4
Life Expectancy at Birth (Years)	51.7	52.1	52.5	52.9	52.9
Adult Literacy Rate (%)	66.9	66.9	-	-	-
Incidence of Poverty	71.5	72.0	-	-	-

1/ Revised
2/ Provisional
3/ Includes Construction
4/ Includes Trade
5/ Based on GDP measured at basic prices.
6/ Core Inflation is measured as the rate of change of all-item Consumer Price Index (CPI) less farm produce.
7/ Computations are based on GDP at Current Market Prices; 2014 provisional ratios are based on estimates.
8/ Includes State Government Debts
9/ MPR replaced MRR with effect from December 11, 2006.
10/ Data from Financial Datahouse Limited

M_1 = Narrow Money; M_2 = Broad Money; GDP = Gross Domestic Product; CIC = Currency in Circulation
COB = Currency Outside Bank; QM = Quasi-Money; CP = Credit to Private Sector, CCP = Credit to Core Private Sector

Sources: Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), Federal Ministry of Finance (FMF), National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE)

CHAPTER ONE

CORPORATE ACTIVITIES OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF NIGERIA

The Bank continued to monitor and review progress in the execution of its strategy across all the Strategic Business Units (SBUs) and reviewed progress in its execution. Consequently, the Bank's vision was refined to: "Be THE MODEL CENTRAL BANK delivering PRICE and FINANCIAL SYSTEM STABILITY and promoting SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT". The Bank sustained efforts at providing a conducive environment for its staff and customers during the review period. It commissioned a number of projects, including a Data Centre in Abuja Branch and the Automated Currency Conveyor Belt System in Asaba Branch. Furthermore, appreciable progress was made in the renovation/refurbishment of CBN branch buildings in fifteen (15) locations, construction of CBN branch buildings in ten (10) locations and the construction of health diagnostic centres in four (4) locations. It completed the CBN Learning Centre in Kano during the review period. The Bank continued its corporate social responsibility, through capacity building and the provision of financial and other forms of assistance to institutions and organisations. It provided financial support towards the implementation of 271 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) projects. The projects covered such critical areas as education and research, community and economic development, women empowerment and health. Other areas included youth and sports development, and disaster relief.

1.1 ADMINISTRATION

1.1.1 The Board of Directors and Other Committees

The membership of the Board of Directors of the Bank changed following the appointment of one (1) Deputy Governor, Okwu J. Nnanna on February 6, 2015 and the retirement of one (1) Non-Executive Director, Jonah O. Otunla from the Public Service and the Board, effective June 12, 2015. Consequently, as at July 15, 2015, the number of Board members was twelve (12), comprising the Governor, Godwin I. Emefiele (Chairman); four Deputy Governors, namely, Adebayo A. Adelabu (Corporate Services), Sarah O. Alade (Economic Policy), Okwu J. Nnanna (Financial System Stability), Suleiman A. Barau (Operations); and seven (7) Non-Executive Directors. The Non-Executive Directors were: Anthony A. Adaba, Collins C. Chikeluba, Ayuli Jemide, Muhammed M. Kafarati, Stanley I. Lawson, Jonah O. Otunla[1] (Accountant General of the Federation (AGF)), and Anastasia M. Daniel-Nwaobia (Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Finance). The Board was, however, dissolved on July 16, 2015.

[1] Jonah O. Otunla retired from the civil service, June 12, 2015, and was replaced by Ahmed Idris, the new AGF.

Prior to the dissolution of the Board on July 16, 2015, it held three (3) regular meetings and one (1) extraordinary meeting in 2015. The Committee of Governors held fifty-six (56) meetings, while the Governors' Consultative Committee held nine (9) meetings. The Establishment and the Financial System Stability Committees held three (3) meetings each, while Finance and General Purpose, the Corporate Strategy, the Investment, and the Pension Fund Management Committees held two (2) meetings each. The Audit & Risk Management, and the Remuneration, Ethics and Anti-Corruption Committees, held one (1) meeting each.

The Board, however, was yet to be reconstituted as at the end of December 2015.

Table 1.1: Board of Directors Meetings : Attendance between January - July, 2015*

S/N	Member	Number of Meetings Attended
1	Godwin I. Emefiele	4 out of 4
2	Adebayo A. Adelabu	4 out of 4
3	Sarah O. Alade	4 out of 4
4	Okwu J. Nnanna	3 out of 4
5	Suleiman A. Barau	4 out of 4
6	Jonah O. Otunla**	2 out of 4
7	Collins C. Chikeluba	4 out of 4
8	Muhammed M. Kafarati	4 out of 4
9	Anastasia M. Daniel-Nwaobia	3 out of 4
10	Stanley I. Lawson	4 out of 4
11	Anthony A. Adaba	3 out of 4
12	Ayuli Jemide	2 out of 4

Source: CBN

* The Board of Directors of the Bank was dissolved by the Presidency, with effect from July 16, 2015.
** Retired from the civil service, June 12, 2015.

1.1.2 The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC)

In 2015, the Monetary Policy Committee held six (6) regular meetings in January, March, May, July, September and November. At these meetings, major developments in the domestic and international economic and financial environments were reviewed and appropriate monetary policy decisions taken and promptly communicated to the financial market and the general public. The attendance at the meetings and key decisions of the Committee are presented in Tables 1.2 and 1.3, respectively.

Table 1.2: Monetary Policy Committee(MPC) Meetings: Attendance in 2015

S/N	Name	Number of Meetings Attended
1.	Godwin I. Emefiele	6 out of 6
2.	Adebayo A. Adelabu	6 out of 6
3.	Sarah O. Alade	6 out of 6
4.	Okwu J. Nnanna	5 out of 6
5.	Suleiman A. Barau	5 out of 6
6.	Dahiru Balami	6 out of 6
7.	Anastasia Daniel-Nwaobia	4 out of 6
8.	Abdul-Ganiyu Garba	6 out of 6
9.	Stanley I. Lawson	4 out of 6
10.	Adedoyin R. Salami	4 out of 6
11.	Chibuike C. Uche	6 out of 6
12.	Shehu Yahaya	6 out of 6

Source: CBN

Table 1.3: MPC Decisions in 2015

Date	MPR (%)	Decisions
January 19 – 20, 2015 Communiqué No. 99	13.00	• Retained the MPR at 13.0 per cent; • Retained the CRR on private sector deposits at 20.0 per cent; • Retained the CRR on public sector deposits at 75.0 per cent; • Retained the liquidity ratio at 30.0 per cent; and • Maintained a symmetric corridor of ±200 basis points around the MPR.

March 23 – 24, 2015 Communiqué No. 100	13.00	▪ Retained the MPR at 13.0 per cent; ▪ Retained the CRR on private sector deposits at 20.0 per cent; ▪ Retained CRR on public sector deposits at 75.0 per cent; and ▪ Retained the liquidity ratio at 30.0 per cent.
May 18 – 19, 2015 Communiqué No. 101	13.00	• Retained the MPR at 13.0 per cent; • Maintained a symmetric corridor of ±200 basis points around the MPR; • Retained the liquidity ratio at 30.0 per cent; and • Harmonised CRR on public and private sector deposits at single rate of 31.0 per cent.
July 23 - 24, 2015 Communiqué No. 102	13.00	▪ Retained the MPR at 13.0 per cent; ▪ Maintained a symmetric corridor of ±200 basis points around the MPR; and ▪ Retained the CRR at 31.0 per cent.
September 21-22, 2015 Communiqué No. 103	13.00	▪ Reduced the CRR from 31.0 to 25.0 per cent; ▪ Retained the MPR at 13.0 per cent; ▪ Retained the symmetric corridor at ±200 basis points around the MPR; and ▪ Retained the liquidity ratio at 30.0 per cent.

Source: CBN

1.1.3 Development of CBN Branches and Intervention Projects

The Bank sustained efforts at providing a conducive environment for its staff and customers during the review period. It commissioned a number of projects, including a Data Centre in Abuja Branch and the Automated Currency Conveyor Belt System in Asaba Branch. Furthermore, appreciable progress was made in the renovation/refurbishment of CBN branch buildings in fifteen (15) locations, the construction of CBN branch buildings in ten (10) locations and the construction of health diagnostic centres in four (4) locations.

The Bank completed the CBN Learning Centre in Kano and intervened in public sector institutions in four (4) locations and in a secondary school in one (1) location. Progress was also made in on-going intervention projects in tertiary institutions in fourteen (14) locations and the construction of centres of excellence in nine (9) locations. The Bank also embarked on new projects, such as the remodelling of the Bank's old building in Enugu Branch, and public sector institutions in five (5) locations as part of its corporate social responsibility. Several other projects in different locations were completed, while others were at different levels of completion, including security and access control systems within the Bank's premises.

1.1.4 Information Technology

The Bank implemented a telepresence/Web conference solution to facilitate effective communication between CBN's head office and its branches, and with its business partners. The Solution was aimed at eliminating travel and project costs associated with meetings or technical resolutions requiring no site presence of consultants/contractors. In 2015, the Bank upgraded its certification from the International Code of Practice for Information Security (ISO) 27001:2005 to 27001:2013, following the surveillance conducted by the British Standardised Institute (BSI) during the year. The CBN has thus sustained its “clear desk” policy as well as its document classification and destruction procedures. In addition, the Bank upgraded its communication network using the Multi-Protocol Label Switching (MPLS) technology to enhance business continuity and prevent point of connectivity failures.

Furthermore, the Disaster Recovery Solution was implemented to ensure that the Bank continues to operate in the event of a disaster that disrupts the function of the IT infrastructure at the Head Office.

1.1.5 Library Operations

The number of library resources consulted by staff increased by 22.8 per cent to 15,378, above 12,521 in 2014. The volume of books in the Bank's library system was 110,826, compared with 110,440 in 2014. The Bank subscribed to 143 print journal titles from Emerald Group, Elsevier, Independent Publishers International (IPI), as well as Taylor and Francis. It continued to subscribe to the following electronic resources that could be accessed remotely: 5,183 electronic books from Springer; 247 electronic Journals from Emerald Group; Sciencedirect; and Taylor and Francis. The Bank also continued to subscribe to databases such as the EBSCO Host, the Journal Storage (JSTOR), the Access to Global Online Research in Agriculture (AGORA), and the Online Access to Research in Environment (OARE). In addition, it subscribed to data and statistical sources, such as the Business Monitor International (BMI), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU). The second edition of the CBN's Library Week 2015 was held in December. The implementation of the Electronic Library Project, Phase I (Koha Library Management System) was concluded, while the second phase of the project was on-going.

1.1.6 Legal Services

The Bank sustained efforts at strengthening its legal and regulatory framework to improve the overall effectiveness of the financial system, in line with its mandate. In that regard, it reviewed relevant bills from the National Assembly; and drafted/vetted memoranda of understanding (MoUs), agreements and guidelines. The Bank also continued the prosecution of cases during the period under review.

The pending cases in court against the Bank at end-December 2015 were five hundred and sixty-five (565). Three (3) of the cases were foreign. Of the remainder, two hundred and fifty-four (254) were garnishee, out of which eleven (11) were made Absolute by the courts and payments made to the judgment creditors from the accounts of the judgment debtors, and two (2) were on appeal. Fifty-seven (57) cases were fallout from the Banking Sector Reform (Project Alpha and New World). Other suits bordered on a wide range of issues arising from breach of contract, alleged wrongful termination, banking/financial operations and revocation of banking licences. A total of one hundred and seven (107) cases were decided in the year under review.

1.1.7 Security Services

The Bank continued with the design and application of effective security policies, procedures and processes as well as ascertaining and embedding effective security protocols in the system. The Bank enhanced its corporate security to guarantee asset protection, personnel safety, and operational resilience. It continued to engage in research on equipment and processes that would enhance the security of CBN's enterprise objectives. New installations and the upgrade of security equipment in the Bank continued in the year.

Given the prevailing crimes of armed robbery, kidnapping, terrorism, fraud, among others, the Bank fortified its security infrastructure and enhanced engagements and collaboration with relevant security agencies. It also developed strategies and deployed firefighting/safety equipment to mitigate the risk of fire and other accidents in all the Bank's locations.

1.1.8 Internal Audit

During the review period, a detailed audit was conducted, involving sixty-one (61) visits to all the twenty-seven (27) departments of the Bank, while eighty (80) visits were made to thirty-seven (37) branches. Fifty-seven (57) processes were also audited. Four hundred and ninety-one (491) currency disposal operations requiring audit witnesses were completed.
The Bank conducted the verification/confirmation of currency stock in twenty-three (23) branches, accelerated currency processing in twenty-one (21) branches and conducted end-of-year currency stock-taking in all branches of the Bank. It also deployed audit management software, named Teammate, which has enhanced the automation of auditing processes and standardised audit approaches across business units of the Bank.

1.1.9 Risk Management

The Bank conducted a Business Continuity Management (BCM) assessment towards ensuring resilience to withstand internal and external threats to its operations. Risk Control Self-Assessments (RCSAs) and Independent Risk Assessments (IRAs) were also conducted for selected departments and branches. These assessments enabled the Bank to prioritise risk control actions aimed at helping it achieve its objectives.

A capacity building programme was held for members of the Risk Champions Network (RCN), to improve their risk management skills. The Network consists of representatives of all business units in the Bank.

The Risk Management Committee (RMC) was approved by the Board, and the Committee held its inaugural meeting in December 2015. The RMC is chaired by the Deputy Governor (Corporate Services), and was set up to support Management in its risk management oversight responsibilities, in line with corporate governance best practices.
The Bank held three (3) meetings of the Chief Risk Officers' (CRO) Forum comprising the CROs of all banks and discount houses (DHs) in Nigeria. The Forum was set up to foster coordinated interaction between banking industry operators and regulators in advancing the practice of risk management and aligning regulatory requirements with risk management best practice. It provides insights and early warning signals on emerging and long-term risks. The Forum's four (4) sub-committees also met several times during the year. In the same vein, the Reputational Risk Forum held meetings to consider and advise the Bank on issues that impact on its reputational risk profile.

1.1.10 Strategic Initiatives and Business Process Management

The CBN continued to monitor the execution of its strategy across all Strategic Business Units (SBUs) and reviewed the progress in the execution of its strategy. Consequently, the Bank's vision was refined to: "Be THE MODEL CENTRAL BANK delivering PRICE and FINANCIAL SYSTEM STABILITY and promoting SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT". Thus, a fifth strategic theme, "promotion of sustainable finance and inclusive growth" emerged to provide the framework for development in critical sectors of the economy.

To ensure that its strategic objectives and initiatives were achieved, the Bank instituted effective governance processes, which include constituting a Corporate Strategy Committee, with the responsibility of considering performance reports. Performance data collection instruments were reviewed and data analysis and reporting templates were developed to give the Management quarterly feedback on the Bank's strategy.

Following the establishment of the Strategy Facilitator Network for SBUs and branches, reporting performance and communication of strategy across SBUs improved substantially, with 89.6 per cent of the staff being aware of the Bank's strategic direction and aspirations.

1.1.11 Communications

The various communication channels of the Bank were sustained to disseminate and enlighten stakeholders and the general public on policies, programmes and other activities of the Bank. The CBN continued the publication of communiqués of meetings of the Monetary Policy Committee to maintain transparency and accountability in the conduct of monetary policy, in line with global best practice. There were stakeholder briefings and engagements with the National Assembly, Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), educational institutions, the business community, and the general public.

The Bank embarked on sensitisation campaigns aimed at educating the public on its initiatives, such as the cashless policy, real sector intervention initiatives, Bank Verification Number (BVN), and issues of consumer protection. States visited were Delta, Katsina, Imo, Ebonyi, Kaduna, Oyo, Kwara, Bauchi, Plateau, Osun and Ondo. In addition, the CBN engaged stakeholders in Abuja and Lagos to educate media practitioners on the essence of the new foreign exchange policy regarding the exclusion of 41 items from the list of imports valid for foreign exchange from the Bank's foreign exchange window, and the need for Bureaux-de-Change operators to insist that their customers provide BVN in the course of transactions.

The Bank sustained its Annual Seminar for Finance Correspondents and Business Editors. The 2015 edition was held in Calabar, from July 28 to 31, 2015 with the theme: "The Impact of Crude Oil Prices on External Reserves and Exchange Rate Management in Nigeria".

1.1.12 Anti-Corruption and Ethical Issues

The Bank conducted an enlightenment campaign on the Code of Business Ethics and Compliance (COBEC) in eleven (11) locations. The CBN received and acted on 3,187 emails on fraud-related enquiries. It developed the Manual of Operations for Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) for relevant SBUs. An automated application for screening foreign transactions against money laundering, the SWIFT Sanctions Screening, was also deployed and went live. The Annual Management Ethics and Anti-Corruption Seminar was conducted for staff of the Bank with 148 staff and 2 Board members in attendance. Seminars were held in some business units to sensitise members of staff on emerging AML/CFT issues.

1.1.13 The Financial System Strategy (FSS) 2020

The Financial Systems Strategy (FSS) 2020, in collaboration with the e-Payment Providers Association of Nigeria (E-PPAN), hosted the 2015 e-Government Summit. The Seminar was designed to create a framework for developing robust models and formulate strategies which would enhance the private and public sectors' administrative productivity/efficiency, transparency in service delivery to ensure sustainable development, and economic growth.

In the review period, a total of eleven (11) Bills were identified by FSS 2020 as crucial in driving the financial system strategy. Three (3) of these Bills were passed by the Seventh (7th) National Assembly (NASS) and were awaiting Presidential assent. They included the Nigerian International Financial Centre Bill (NIFC), the Office of the Nigerian Financial Ombudsman Bill, and the Electronic Transaction Bill. Two (2) other Bills, the Secured Transactions on Moveable Assets Bill and the Payments System Management Bill had been submitted to the Federal Attorney General and Minister of Justice for scrutiny and presentation to the Federal Executive Council (FEC) as Executive Bills to the NASS. The remaining six (6) Bills are the Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria (SMEDAN) Amendment Bill, the Warehouse Receipt and Other Related Matters Bill, the Securitisation and Asset-backed Securities Bill, the Federal Mortgage Bank Amendment Bill, the Mortgage Institutions and Allied Matters Bill, and the Factories Bill.

The FSS 2020 collaborated with the National Planning Commission (NPC), by submitting eleven (11) Transformational Programmes for sponsorship and provision in the Economic Plan of the Federal Government, from 2016 – 2020, under six (6) Sub-sectors including, Micro-economic Stability, Prudent Fiscal Management, Sustainable and Inclusive Economy, boosting Employment, Robust External Reserve, and General Wellbeing.

During the review period, a new implementation framework of the FSS 2020 was developed and approved. Also, the FSS 2020 Secretariat produced the 2015 Newsletter which was circulated to all stakeholders. The objective was to create awareness of the general public on the activities of FSS 2020, through the print and electronic media.

1.1.14 The Shared Services Project

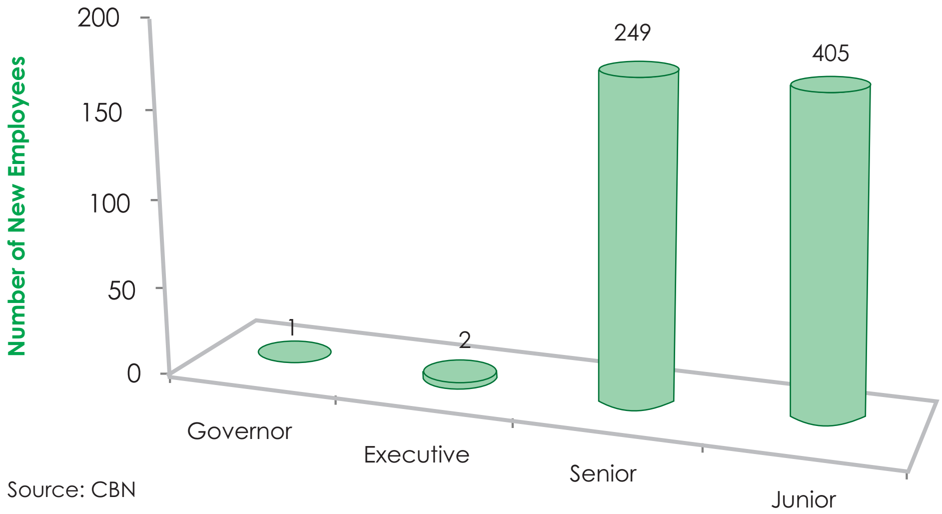
The Bank commenced an industry-wide financial negotiation with vendors on the three (3) shared IT infrastructure initiatives, namely, the Nigerian Shared Financial Services Network (NFSN), the Tier-3 Recovery Data Centre (RDC), and the Shared Power Infrastructure. In this regard, discussions were held with the EKO Distribution Company (EKO DISCO) on the implementation of shared power in pilot locations, including Adeola Odeku Street, Awolowo Road, and Marina area, all in Lagos.

The payment of charges on withdrawals under the implementation of the Bank's cash-less policy was extended to seven (7) locations, namely, Lagos, Abia, Anambra, Kano, Rivers, Ogun and the Federal Capital Territory. The merchant service commission on Point-of-Sale (PoS) transactions was reduced from 1.25 per cent with a cap of ₦2,000 to 0.75 per cent with a cap of N1,200 per transaction, leading to a rise in the value of PoS transactions.

1.1.15 Staff

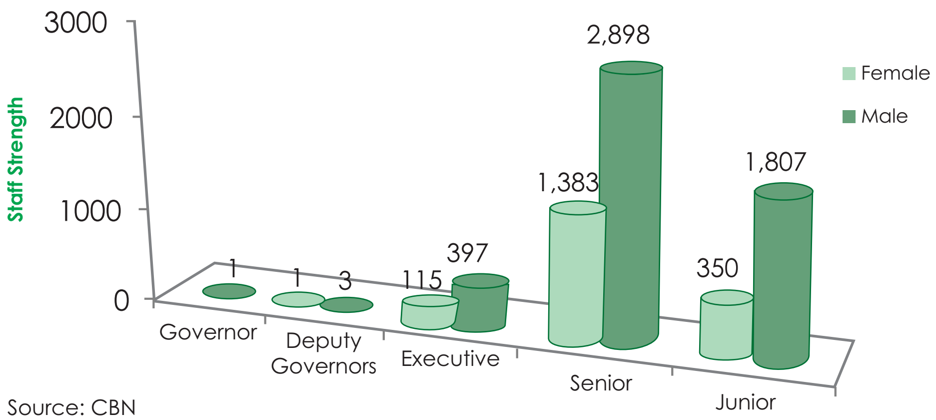
One (1) Deputy Governor was appointed by the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria in the review period. In addition, six hundred and fifty-six (656) Staff were employed and comprised two (2) Executives, two hundred and forty-nine (249) Senior, and four hundred and five (405) Junior staff. By gender, these were made up of two hundred (200) Female and four hundred and fifty-six (456) Male. The Bank, however, lost the services of two hundred and ninety (290) Staff through the following modes of exit: voluntary retirement, six (6); compulsory retirement, one (1); mandatory retirement, two hundred and one (201); withdrawal of service, four (4); resignations, nine (9); and death, thirty (30). Furthermore, the appointments of sixteen (16) Staff were terminated, while twenty-three (23) staff were dismissed. The Staff strength stood at 6,955 at end-December 2015, compared with 6,588 by end-December, 2014.

Figure 1.1: Recruitment of New Employees in 2015



Source: CBN

Figure 1.2: Staff Strength by Category and Gender at end-December, 2015

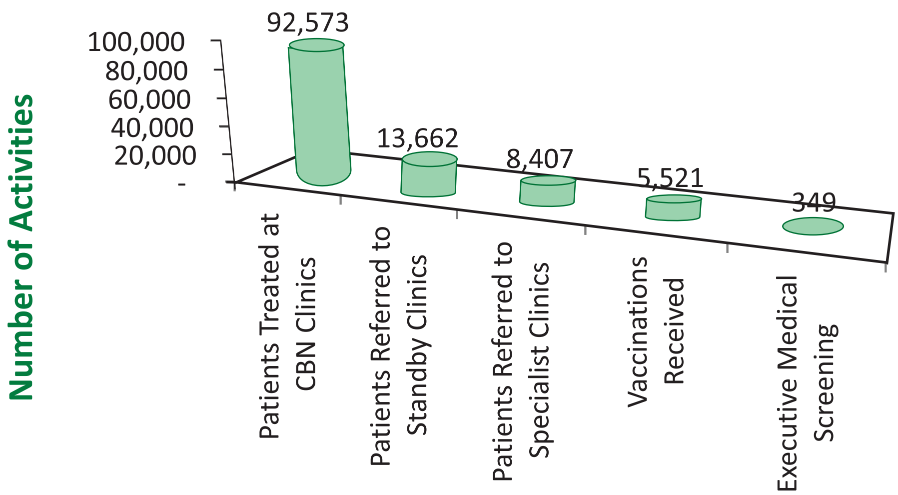


Source: CBN

1.1.16 Medical Services

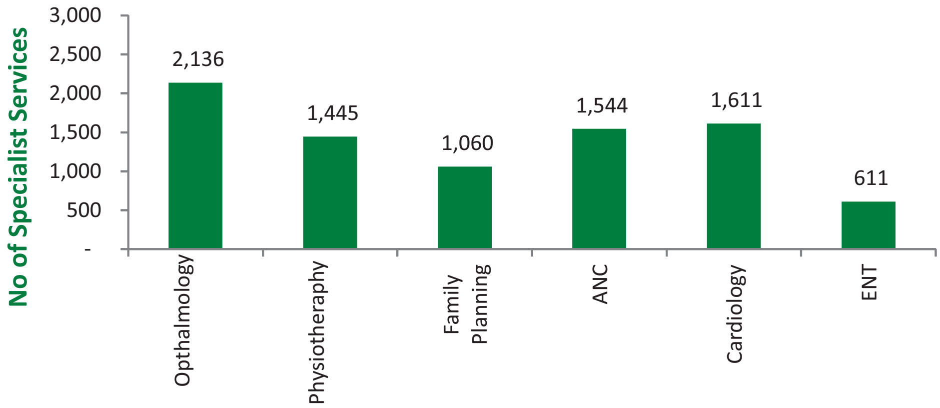
The Bank provided various medical interventions to sustain a healthy and productive workforce. Ninety-two thousand, five hundred and seventy-three (92,573) cases involving staff and their dependants were attended to at the Bank's staff clinics. Of these cases, thirteen thousand, six hundred and sixty-two (13,662) were referred to the various stand-by hospitals, while sixty-seven (67) staff/dependants were treated overseas for complicated conditions that could not be handled locally. Three thousand, three hundred and twenty-seven (3,327) staff and their dependants were vaccinated against cerebrospinal meningitis. A total of two thousand, one hundred and ninety-four (2,194) staff children were administered routine immunisation. Pre-employment screening of four hundred and sixty-one (461) newly employed staff was carried out in the review period. The second annual "Health Week" was organised by the Bank, in which one thousand, four hundred (1,400) staff and one hundred and fifty (150) dependants participated in the sessions; 250 staff participated in aerobics; and 25 pharmaceutical companies and other companies held exhibitions. Also, health screening and treatment of common ailments was extended to more than 500 members of the Kwaita village, Gwagwalada as part of the corporate social responsibility of the Bank. Health education/awareness campaigns on topical health issues, such as the ebola virus disease (EVD), hepatitis B infection, HIV/AIDS, diabetes mellitus and hypertension were organised. Furthermore, the Bank sponsored the medical screening of three hundred and forty-nine (349) executives.

Figure 1.3: Staff Clinic Activities, 2015



Source: CBN

Figure 1.4: Specialist Medical Services, 2015

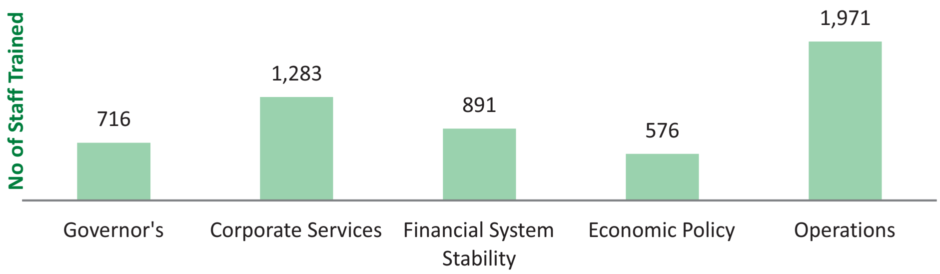


Source: CBN

1.1.17 Training

The Bank's human resources development strategy focused on aligning learning with its strategic business needs and promoting a learning culture with the aim of enhancing staff competency and building required capacity to achieve its mandate. In this regard, three thousand, five hundred and fourty-six (3,546) staff participated in three hundred and three (303) training programmes during the review period. The training distribution pattern involving the five (5) Directorates in the Bank showed that the Operations Directorate recorded the highest of 1,971, followed by the Corporate Services Directorate with 1,283, while the Economic Policy Directorate recorded the lowest of 576. Four hundred and thirteen (413) new appointees and hires were also inducted.

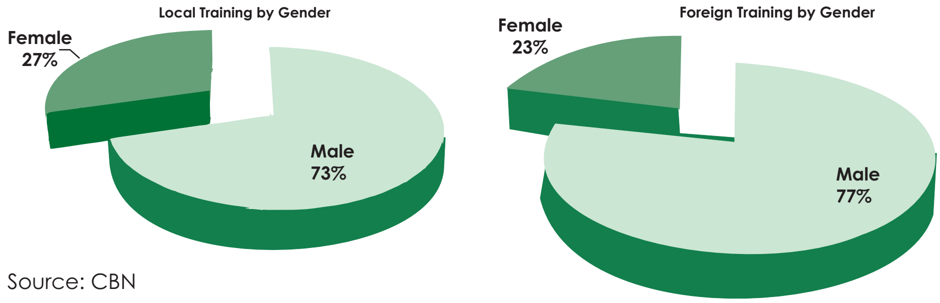
Figure 1.5: Training Distribution by Directorate, 2015



Source: CBN

Analysis of local training by gender indicated that male staff had 3,812 training slots, and female had 1,395 slots, representing 73.2 and 26.8 per cent, respectively. Similarly, 177 male and 53 female staff participated in foreign training slots during the year, indicating 77.0 and 23.0 per cent, respectively.

Figure 1.6: Local and Foreign Training Distribution by Gender, 2015



Source: CBN

1.1.18 The International Training Institute (ITI)

The ITI commenced its scheduled courses in 2015 by offering 29 regular courses, based on its course calendar, and hosted 183 seminar/courses organised by other SBUs. During the review period, the Institute published one (1) staff paper, on "Financial Management Focus on Price Volatility and 'Circuit Breakers' in the Nigerian Equity Market: Implications for Policy", in the Journal of Financial Management and Analysis.

1.1.19 Staff Promotion

The Bank promoted one thousand, two hundred and twelve (1,212) senior staff and four hundred and seventy two (472) junior staff to boost morale and enhance performance.

1.1.20 Recreational Activities

The Bank, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, sponsored various sports competitions, in line with its corporate social responsibility. These included: lawn tennis, football, and golf competitions. The First Bank of Nigeria Football Club won the final of the 30th All Financial Institutions Football Competition held in Enugu, on September 25, 2015. The final of the 35th edition of the Governor's Cup Football Competition for all CBN branches held at the Samuel Ogbemudia Stadium, Benin, on August 22, 2105 was won by the Lagos Branch. It also sponsored the 9th Edition of the CBN Governor's Golf Tournament, which took place at the IBB International Golf and Country Club, Abuja, in November. Staff continued to patronise the workplace gymnasia at the Bank's Corporate Head Office, Abuja, and in some branches of the Bank. The workplace gymnasia attracted an average of ninety-six (96) staff daily

1.1.21 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

The Bank continued its corporate social responsibility, through capacity building and the provision of financial and other forms of assistance to institutions and organisations. It provided financial support towards the implementation of Two Hundred and Seventy-One (271) CSR projects, compared with Two Hundred and Eighty-Eight (288) in the preceding year. The projects covered critical areas, such as education and research, community and economic development, women empowerment and health. Other areas included youth and sports development and disaster relief.

1.1.22 Staff Social Responsibility

The staff of the Bank, through the CBN Staff Alms Fund (C-SAF), sustained their support for the less-privileged in the society by making monthly voluntary contributions to the Fund. During the review period, all the five building projects embarked upon since the Fund was established had been successfully commissioned and handed over to the beneficiaries. The Projects were: a medical clinic for Yangoji Koroko Leprosarium, Kwali, Abuja; a medical clinic at a Rehabilitation Home in Owutu, Lagos; an Orphanage at Al-Ansar Home, Kuje, Abuja; Male Hostel for St. Mary's Orphanage, Gwagwalada, Abuja; and multi-purpose Hall for the Spinal Cord Injuries Association of Nigeria (SCIAN), Amuwo Odofin, Lagos. The balance in the Alms Fund Account at end-December 2015, stood at ₦18,293,070.00.

1.1.23 Nigerian Sustainable Banking Initiatives

In order to integrate the Nigerian Sustainable Banking Principles (NSBP) with the Bank's work ethics and engender a sustainable banking environment, the CBN trained 99 staff on environmental and social risk assessment. In addition, environment and social risk assessments were conducted in nine (9) states of the Federation where the CBN had some intervention projects, to ensure compliance with the NSBP. Also, to promote sustainable waste management in currency disposal, in depth chemical analysis of the currency wastes was carried out with a view to reducing carbon emissions.

The Governor led the Management of the Bank to plant a tree to commemorate the World Environment Day on June 5, 2015 with the theme: "Seven Billion Dreams, One Planet, Consume with Care".

1.2 RESEARCH AND COLLABORATIVE ACTIVITIES

The Bank conducted research and collaborative studies and disseminated information on key issues relating to the Nigerian economy, through its various publications. It published the following titles: "A Bayesian Vector Autoregressive (BVAR) Model of the Nigerian Economy" and "Forecasting Nigerian GDP Growth Ratio using a Dynamic Factor Model in State Space Framework."

The regular publications of the CBN during the review period included but limited to: the 2014 Annual Report; the 2015 Half-Year Economic Report; the Financial Stability Report, 2015; the Quarterly CBN Economic and Financial Review; the 2014 Statistical Bulletin; the bi-annual CBN Journal of Applied Statistics; the Monetary Policy Review, 2015; the Proceedings of the Fiscal Liquidity and Assessment Committee (FLAC) and the Monetary Policy Implementation Committee (MPIC); the Understanding Monetary Policy Series; and the quarterly CBN Bullion.

Furthermore, seven (7) CBN occasional papers, namely: "Mathematical Modelling of Nigeria's Zero Coupon Yield Curve"; "Credit Delivery to Small and Medium Enterprises: Post

Bank Consolidation in Nigeria"; "Effects of Monetary Policy on the Real Economy of Nigeria: A Disaggregated Analysis"; "Analysis of Energy Market Conditions in Nigeria; Framework for Smoothing Money Market Interest Rates"; "Determination of Optimum Liquidity for Effective Monetary Policy in Nigeria"; and "The Impact of Money Market Interest Rates on Equity Prices in Nigeria", were published.

The Bank also organised the 9th Annual Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Finance Conference/Entrepreneurship Award. It also collaborated with the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) to conduct the 2015 National Economic Survey.

The Bank honoured requests to present papers and facilitate training programmes from national and international organisations, such as the Nigeria Deposit Insurance Corporation (NDIC), the Chartered Institute of Bankers of Nigeria (CIBN), the West African Institute for Financial and Economic Management (WAIFEM), the West African College of Supervisors (WACS), the Association of African Central Banks (AACB), and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Staff papers were presented at professional conferences, nationally and internationally, including those of the International Conference on Economic Modelling (ECOMOD); the African Econometric Society (AES); the Nigerian Economic Society (NES); the Nigerian Statistical Association (NSA); the Chartered Institute of Bankers of Nigeria (CIBN); and the Farm Management Association of Nigeria (FAMAN).

The Bank conducted research and collaborative studies, and disseminated information on key issues relating to the Nigerian economy, through its various publications.

1.3 THE CBN BALANCE SHEET

1.3.1 Income and Appropriation

The audited financial statements of the CBN for the year ended 31st December, 2015 indicated that total income was ₦1,222.66 billion. At ₦721.81 billion, net operating income less interest expenses, impairment charges and other operating expenses/losses showed a 54.9 per cent increase over the ₦466.04 recorded in 2014. The increase in net operating income reflected the significant rise in foreign exchange revaluation gains and interest income. Furthermore, the significant increase in income dampened the effect of total operating expense, which rose by 42.4 per cent relative to the level in 2014, thus, bringing the net income for 2015 to ₦108.53 billion, compared with ₦35.42 in 2014. In line with the provisions of the Fiscal Responsibility Act 2011, 20.0 per cent of the net income will be credited to retained earnings (reserves), while the balance will be paid to the Federal Government.

1.3.2 Assets and Liabilities

The size of CBN's balance sheet expanded further in 2015 as total assets/ liabilities increased by 12.3 per cent to ₦15.33 trillion. The increase in assets reflected the 314.5 and 29.3 per cent increase of investment in securities and loans and receivables, respectively. The corresponding increase on the liability side was attributed, mainly, to the rise in deposits held by the Bank.

CHAPTER TWO

MONETARY POLICY, SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES, AND OPERATIONS OF THE CBN

Monetary policy was tight in most of 2015 in response to the challenging global and domestic economic environment. On the domestic front, the challenges included: dwindling foreign exchange reserves, arising from low crude oil prices; low fiscal buffers; and excess liquidity in the banking system, while the global headwinds were growth slowdown and monetary policy divergence. The developments had serious implications for domestic macroeconomic conditions, particularly inflation that required a proactive response by the monetary authorities. Consequently, the monetary policy rate was reduced to 11.0 per cent in November from 13.0 per cent. Also, cash reserve ratios on private and public sector deposits were harmonised to 31.0 per cent in May 2015, and reduced later to 25.0 and 20.0 per cent, in September and November 2015, respectively. The interest rate corridor on standing facilities was widened to +200/-700 basis points around the MPR, towards the end of the year, to discourage the dumping of funds at the CBN window and promote flow of credit to the real sector. Interest rate developments largely reflected liquidity conditions in the banking system as Open Market Operations (OMO) remained the main intervention mechanism for liquidity management, complemented by reserve requirement, repurchase transactions, and foreign exchange market interventions. To curb unwholesome practices by banks and stem demand pressure in the foreign exchange market, forty-one (41) non-essential items were restricted from having access to foreign exchange in the official window, but could source from autonomous sources. Furthermore, the Bank sustained its supervisory and surveillance activities to ensure stability and soundness of the financial system. The payments and settlement landscape improved with increased use of e-money products.

2.1 MONETARY OPERATIONS

2.1.1 Monetary and Credit Developments

Monetary policy was tight in most of 2015, in response to the challenging global and domestic economic environment. On the domestic front, the challenges included: dwindling foreign exchange reserves, arising from low crude oil price in the international market; low fiscal buffers; and excess liquidity in the banking system, while the global headwinds were growth slowdown, and monetary policy divergence. To promote flow of credit to the real sector, stimulate growth and inject liquidity in banks, following full implementation of the TSA, the MPR was reduced to 11.0 per cent in November. Also, the CRR on private and public sector deposits with banks, which stood respectively at 20.0 and 75.0 per cent in March 2015, were harmonised to 31 per cent in May. This was further reduced to 25 and 20 per cent in September and November 2015, respectively.

Growth in the major monetary aggregate was lower than the indicative benchmark for fiscal 2015. Broad money supply, M_2, grew by 5.9 per cent to ₦20, 029.8 billion at end-December 2015, and was substantially lower than the growth of 20.6 per cent recorded at end-December 2014 and the indicative benchmark of 15.2 per cent for 2015. The corresponding drag in monetary liabilities, largely, reflected the decline of 4.6 per cent in quasi-money as a result of the decline in savings and time deposits in banks. Narrow money (M_1), however, grew by 24.1 per cent to ₦8,571.7 billion due, largely, to the significant growth in demand deposits.

The monetary policy measures implemented in 2015 significantly moderated banking system liquidity, and the level of inflation during the period.

Furthermore, aggregate credit (net) to the economy grew by 12.1 per cent, compared with the programmed growth target of 29.3 per cent for fiscal 2015 and 32.6 per cent at end-December 2014. The development reflected the significant growth in net claims on the Federal Government (151.7 per cent) and claims on the private sector. The growth in credit to the private sector, at 3.3 per cent, significantly fell short of the programmed benchmark of 26.06 per cent, despite the Bank's continued intervention in the real economy, through the provision of funds at single digit interest rates.

Reserve money fell by 2.0 per cent to ₦5,812.7 billion at the end of 2015 and was lower than the programmed benchmark of ₦7,095.5 billion for the fiscal year by 18.1 per cent. The development was due to the decline in net foreign assets of the CBN. The corresponding decline in CBN liabilities was due to the fall in bank reserves at the CBN. However, the currency component grew by 3.3 per cent.

Table 2.1 : Key Policy Targets and Outcomes, 2011- 2015 (Per cent)

	2011		2012 1/		2013 1/		2014 1/		2015 2/	
	Target	Outcome	Target	Outcome	Target	Outcome	Target	Outcome	Target	Outcome
Growth in Base Money	12.67	50.80	8.23	33.06	35.24	37.41	9.30	17.18	16.78	2.00
Growth in Broad Money (M2)	13.75	15.43	24.64	13.72	15.20	1.32	15.02	7.29	15.24	5.90
Growth in Narrow Money (M1)	15.75	21.54	34.71	4.34	17.44	-5.23	16.23	-10.89	9.91	24.14
Growth in Aggregate Bank Credit	27.69	54.76	52.17	1.98	23.58	14.47	28.40	10.97	29.30	12.13
Growth in Bank Credit to the Private Sector	29.09	44.28	47.50	7.77	17.52	6.86	23.07	12.08	26.06	3.29
Inflation Rate	10.10	10.30	11.20	12.30	9.87	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	9.60

Source: CBN
1/ Revised
2/Provisional

2.1.2 Liquidity Management

In 2015, excess liquidity in the banking system persisted, buoyed by the huge maturing CBN bills and the disbursement of statutory revenue and Value Added Tax (VAT) to the states and local governments. Thus, the thrust of policy, as in the preceding years, was aimed at curbing the level of banking system liquidity to achieve the Bank's mandate of price and monetary stability, conducive to sustainable economic growth. Accordingly, the monetary policy stance remained largely restrictive in the first ten months, but was relaxed slightly towards the end of the year to spur growth. In this regard, a cocktail of policy measures aimed at promoting the efficient functioning of the financial market and promoting a steady flow of credit to the real economy were implemented. These measures were: reducing the MPR from 13.0 to 11.0 per cent and changing the symmetric corridor of +/-200 basis points around the MPR to an asymmetric corridor of + 200/- 700 basis points; and harmonising the cash reserve ratio (CRR) on private and public sector deposits from 20.0 and 75.0 per cent, respectively, to 31.0 per cent. The CRR was further reduced to 20.0 per cent. The liquidity ratio (LR) of banks, however, remained at 30.0 per cent in 2015 as in the preceding year.

The net foreign currency trading position limit of 0.5 per cent was maintained to continue limiting DMBs' exposure to the foreign exchange market in the face of the prevailing fragile external environment. Following sustained pressure on the exchange rate, the

Bank's policy of maintaining an official exchange rate mid-point of ₦168/US$ with a widened intervention corridor of +/-5.0 per cent became unsustainable. Consequently, the CBN closed the official foreign exchange window and the retail Dutch Auction System (rDAS), and channelled all demand for foreign exchange to the inter-bank market. Thus, the naira/dollar exchange rate depreciated to ₦197/US$.

Open market operations (OMO) remained the main liquidity management instrument of the Bank, complemented by macro-prudential requirements, standing facilities, and tenored repurchase transactions. The deployment of these domestic money market instruments was supported and strengthened by the Bank's interventions in the foreign exchange market.

The monetary policy measures implemented in 2015, to a large extent, moderated the persistent liquidity surfeit in the banking system and the rate of inflation during the period. The key monetary aggregates underperformed relative to the benchmarks for the year following the contraction in net foreign assets (due to declining foreign receipts) and the tight monetary policy stance that prevailed in most of 2015. Growth in broad money supply (M_2) at 5.9 per cent was below the growth benchmark of 15.2 per cent. Also, aggregate bank credit and credit to the private sector, which grew by 12.1 and 3.3 per cent, were significantly below their respective targets of 29.03 and 26.06 per cent. The net foreign assets of the banking system significantly contracted by 18.7 per cent, compared with the programmed benchmark growth of 10.6 per cent, due to the weak external environment. Despite the increase by 2.2 per cent to ₦6,063.99 billion, from the level at end-December 2014, the reserve money (RM) at end-December 2015 was 14.5 per cent below the programmed benchmark of ₦7,095.49 billion.

The monetary policy measures implemented in 2015, to a large extent, moderated the perennial liquidity surfeit in the banking system as well as the rate of inflation during the period.

2.1.3 Interest Rate Policy and Developments

Interest rates movement in 2015 was generally influenced by the liquidity condition in banks and the policy stance of the Bank. The CBN maintained a tight monetary policy stance in the first ten months of the year, with MPR at 13.0 per cent. The MPR was reduced to 11.0 per cent in November to ease monetary conditions in the market. Similarly, cash reserve ratios for private and public sector deposits stood at 20.0 and 75.0 per cent, respectively in March 2015, but were harmonised to 31.0 per cent by May and reduced to 25.0 and 20.0 per cent in September and November 2015, respectively. The net foreign currency trading position and liquidity ratio were retained at 0.5 and 30.0 per cent, respectively.

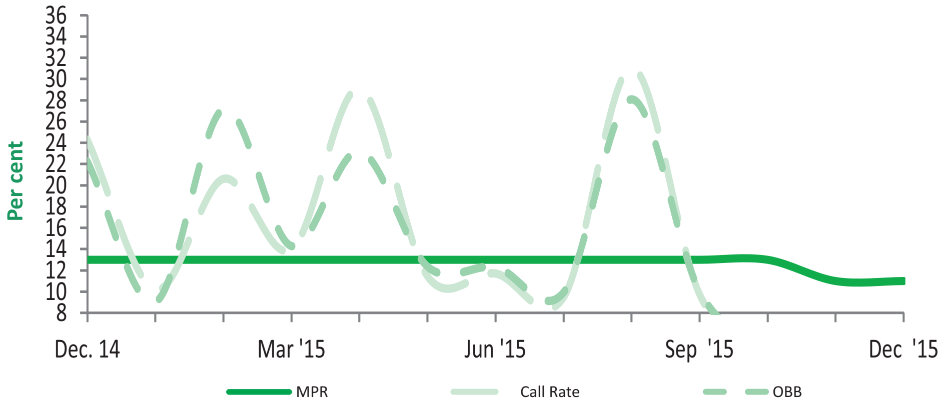
2.1.3.1 Money Market Rates

Developments in money market rates reflected the credit and liquidity conditions in the banking system in 2015. Rates were volatile and the sharp spike in rates in April was attributed to the changes in banks' balances at the CBN, after the CRR on public and private sectors were harmonised, while the spike in August 2015 reflected market reaction following the deadline by the Federal Government for the full implementation of the TSA. The sharp decline in rates in the last quarter of 2015 was, however, due to the liquidity surfeit occasioned by the release of CRR to banks and the non-conduct of OMO to ease monetary conditions in the wake of the full implementation of the TSA.

Money market rates in the review period were generally higher than their levels in the preceding year.

The weighted average inter-bank call rate was 12.74 per cent, compared with 12.47 per cent in 2014, while that of Open-Buy-Back was 13.48 per cent, compared with 11.97 per cent in 2014. The Nigerian Inter-bank Offered Rate (NIBOR), for the 30-day tenor, averaged 14.01 per cent, compared with 12.67 per cent in 2014.

Figure 2.1: Money Market Rates (Per cent), 2015



Source: CBN

2.1.3.2 Deposit Rates

The Average term deposit rate in the review year increased slightly as a result of liquidity squeeze occasioned by the full implementation of the TSA. However, the downward review of the MPR and CRR at the later part of the year saw the average term deposit rate declining to 5.43 per cent in December 2015. Consequently, the average term deposit rate for the year fell by 0.55 percentage point to 7.95 per cent in 2015, compared with 8.50 per cent recorded in 2014.

Table 2.2 : Money Market Rates (Per cent)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE				
Month	**MPR**	**Call Rate**	**OBB**	**NIBOR 30-day**
Dec-14	13.00	24.30	22.28	13.71
Jan-15	13.00	10.22	9.06	13.65
Feb-15	13.00	20.62	27.19	15.14
Mar-15	13.00	13.97	14.31	15.91
Apr-15	13.00	29.11	23.22	15.17
May-15	13.00	11.45	12.37	13.02
Jun-15	13.00	11.72	12.32	14.54
Jul-15	13.00	9.48	9.95	14.10
Aug-15	13.00	31.07	28.10	16.94
Sep-15	13.00	9.74	10.03	15.09
Oct-15	13.00	3.83	4.64	13.15
Nov-15	11.00	0.86	0.92	12.71
Dec-15	11.00	0.77	0.87	9.11
Yearly Average (2015)	12.67	13.62	13.48	14.01
Yearly Average (2014)	12.17	12.47	11.97	12.67

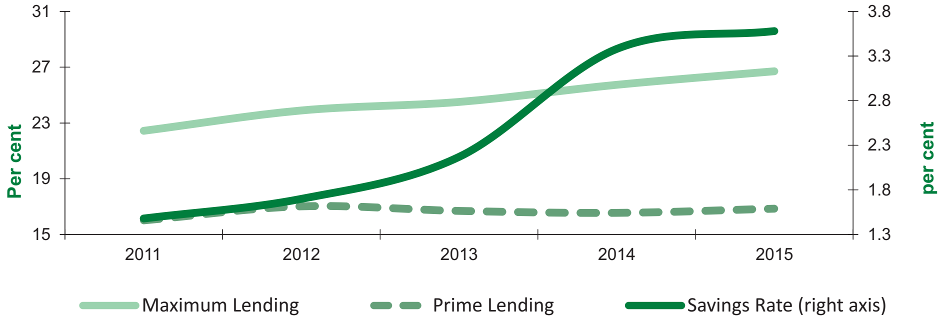
Source: CBN

2.1.3.3 Lending Rates

The weighted average prime and maximum lending rates rose by 0.30 and 0.96 percentage point, respectively, to 16.85 and 26.71 per cent in 2015. Overall, the prime lending rate ranged between 16.08 and 17.29 per cent, while the maximum lending rate ranged from 25.97 to 27.01 per cent during the review period. Consequently, the spread between the average term deposit and maximum lending rates widened to 18.76 percentage points in the review year, from 17.25 percentage points in 2014.

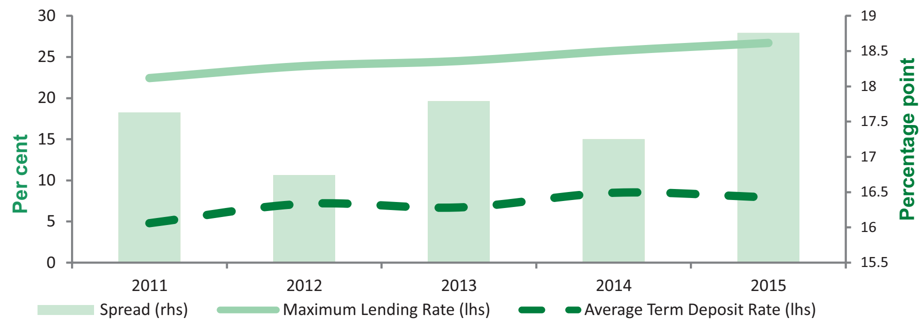
The spread between the average term deposits and maximum lending rates widened to 18.76 percentage points in 2015, from 17.25 percentage points in the preceding year.

Figure 2.2: Average Savings, Prime and Maximum Lending Rates, 2011 - 2015



Source: CBN

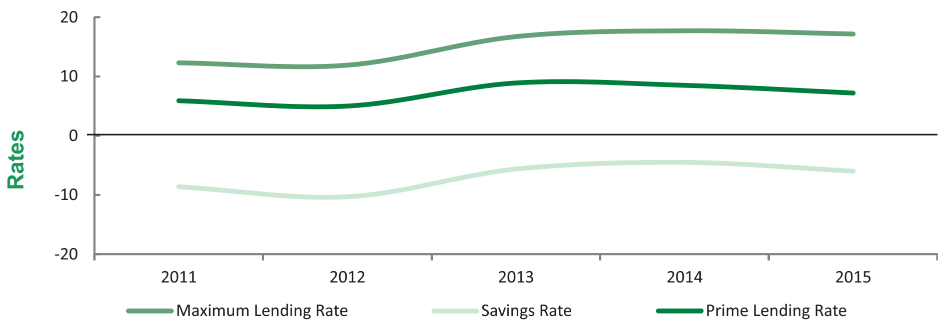
Figure 2.3: Spread Between the Average Term Deposit and Maximum Lending Rates, 2011-2015



Source: CBN

With the year-on-year inflation rate at 9.6 per cent in December 2015, all the deposit rates were negative in real terms, while the lending rates were positive.

Figure 2.4: Real Interest Rates, 2011 - 2015



Source: CBN

2.1.4 Developments in the Payments System

Pursuant to the Bank's payment system strategy to develop a credible, reliable and efficient payments system in Nigeria, the following major initiatives were implemented during the review period:

2.1.4.1 The Bank Verification Number (BVN) Scheme

To address the absence of a unique identifier across the Nigerian Banking Industry, the Bank Verification Number (BVN) scheme was implemented during the review period. The Bank set October 31, 2015 as the deadline for all banks' customers to have a BVN. Any bank customer without the BVN would be deemed to have incomplete KYC requirements. Consequently, all banks were directed to ensure that:

- Every Nigeria resident's bank account without a BVN would be operated as a "NO CUSTOMER INITIATED DEBIT" account, until the account holder obtains and attaches a BVN to the account;
- Every Nigeria resident's bank account without the BVN would continue to receive credit inflows (in cash and electronically) and would neither be deactivated nor confiscated;
- BVN enrolment for Nigerian bank customers in the Diaspora was extended to January 31 2016. This would enable them complete the registration exercise, bearing in mind their widespread locations vis-à-vis the enrolment centres; and
- Security personnel on special assignment were granted concession and allowed to have full access to their accounts, with or without the BVN, until January 31, 2016 to enable them complete the registration exercise bearing in mind the peculiar nature of their duty.

A total of 23,030,269 bank customers had been registered in the BVN central database as at 31st December 2015. Also, 28,303,332 accounts had been linked to the BVN out of 55,316,040 customer accounts.

2.1.4.2 Deployment of an Anti-Fraud Solution

The Bank, in collaboration with key stakeholders, deployed an Anti-Fraud Solution, based on pre-defined rules, with the capability to flag suspicious card transactions. Once a transaction is flagged as suspicious, the system sends a request to the card issuer to confirm the authenticity of the transaction or otherwise. The deployment of the anti-fraud solution would reduce fraud and thereby enhance the safety of the Nigerian financial system.

2.1.4.3 The Global Mobile Payments Monitoring and Regulation (GMPM) System

The Bank implemented a monitoring solution for effective surveillance of Mobile Money Operators and their transactions. The System, managed by NIBSS, accepts and processes daily transactions data of all licensed Mobile Money Operators. The solution would aid fraud management and customer complaints resolution, among others.

2.1.4.4 The e-Dividend Mandate Management Portal

The Central Bank of Nigeria and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, leveraged on the NIBSS Document Management System to develop a common portal for the uploading of completed e-dividend mandate form. The System details the relevant bank account and shareholder/investor information. All Registrars and Nigeria Deposit Money Banks' branches are outlets for uploading completed e-Dividend mandate forms, specifically; an investor may approach either a bank branch or a Registrar's office to process the e-Dividend mandate. The new system was expected to address the challenges inherent in the old process of enrolment for e-dividend, which had contributed to the low adoption of the former. It was also expected to reduce the level of unclaimed dividends and ensure a faster, safer and more convenient dividend payment. In addition, the system would reduce fraud associated with diversion of dividend warrants, thereby, increasing investors' confidence.

BOX 1: THE e-DIVIDEND INITIATIVE

1. Background

Over the years, payment of dividends to shareholders had been fraught with various administrative and infrastructural bottlenecks. The challenge had led to the accumulation of huge sums of unclaimed dividends and generated concerns among investors and other stakeholders in the industry. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) therefore, introduced the e-dividend initiative in 2008 to address the challenges associated with the traditional way of paying dividends to investors/shareholders.

2. Definition and Objectives

The e-Dividend Initiative refers to the payment of dividends due to shareholders through direct credit into a nominated bank account as against the issuance of a paper-based instrument/dividend warrant. The initiative was introduced to improve efficiency, minimise delays and costs associated with payment of dividends, stem observed occurrences of market abuse, and enhance investors' confidence. The initiative was the outcome of deliberations by various stakeholders including the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Nigerian Stock Exchange, the Central Bank of Nigeria, the Nigerian Inter-Bank Settlement System, capital market operators and shareholders' associations, among others.
Specific objectives and benefits of the initiative include:

- Faster and more secured means of payment;
- Elimination of mailing delays and cost;
- Elimination of the hassles of transportation for delivery and lodgment of paper-based dividend warrants;

- Elimination of loss of dividend warrants due to changes of addresses of investors; and
- Reduction in the volume of unclaimed dividends in the country.

3. Recent Developments

Since its launch, widespread implementation had been limited by the lack of awareness among investors and difficulties experienced by investors in the process. In this regard, the recent intensification of collaboration between the SEC, the CBN and other stakeholders on the implementation of the initiative is expected to increase awareness and facilitate nationwide adoption. A major outcome of the collaborative effort was the development of a common portal known as the Electronic Dividend Mandate Management System (e-DMMS) for uploading completed e-dividend mandate forms, with bank account details and other information of shareholders. The Portal is expected to address the challenges of the old process of enrolment which contributed to its low adoption.

The portal was designed for the use of banks and registrars to digitalise the manual process of verification of shareholders' account details and ensure efficiency in the enrolment process for e-Dividend payment. Features of the new enrolment process are:

- All Registrars' outlets and Nigerian banks' branches shall serve as points for upload of completed e-Dividend Mandate forms;

- Where the investor approaches the Registrar;
  i. The Registrar shall validate the investor's shareholder account number, name, signature and Clearing House Number (CHN) and upload a scanned copy of the mandate form onto the portal for immediate access by the shareholder's chosen bank, and

  ii. The bank shall validate the investor's bank account details and the Bank Verification Number (BVN) and approve or reject the mandate online.

- Where the investor approaches the bank;
  i. The bank shall validate the investor's bank account details and Bank Verification Number (BVN) and upload a scanned copy of the mandate form onto the portal for immediate access by the shareholder's chosen Registrar, and

  ii. The Registrar shall validate the investor's shareholder account number, name, signature, and Clearing House Number (CHN) and approve or reject the mandate online.

- The e-dividend mandate registration will be free of charge to shareholders for an initial moratorium period of 90 days, from December 17, 2015 to March 17, 2016. Thereafter, banks would charge the agreed N100 fee for each transaction.

2.1.4.5 The Treasury Single Account (TSA)

The implementation of the TSA received a boost with the deadline of September 15, 2015 set for compliance by the Federal Government. The Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) of the Federal Government complied with the directive, largely, by moving their accounts from banks to the CBN. The Initiative was expected to minimise the cost of government borrowing, facilitate better management of cash resources, and harmonise fragmented government receipts and payments accounts.

2.1.4.6 The Accreditation of Cheque Printers for 2015

In line with the provisions of the Nigeria Cheque Printers' Accreditation Scheme (NICPAS), the Bank, in collaboration with MICR Technical Implementation Committee, conducted the annual accreditation of the cheque printers in Nigeria for 2015. At the end of the exercise, four (4) cheque printers, namely: the Nigeria Security Printing and Minting Company Plc, Tripple Gee and Company Plc, Superflux International Limited, and Euphoria Group Limited were re-accredited, while a new cheque printer, Papi Printing Company Limited was accredited. This brought the total number of accredited cheque printers to five (5), as at 31st December 2015. The cheque printers accreditation scheme ensures that the printers comply with the Nigerian Cheque Standards, reduces risks associated with paper-based payment instruments, and reduces the MICR reject rate, thereby, increasing public confidence in the system.

2.1.4.7 Licensing of Payments System Participants

During the review period, no new Mobile Money Operator (MMO) was licensed, hence, the number of licensed MMOs stood at twenty-one (21). In addition, there were four (4) Domestic Card Schemes, three (3) payment solution service providers, fourteen (14) payment terminal service providers, six (6) switches and two (2) third party processors in Nigeria.

Table 2.3: Licensed Payment System Participants

License -Type	**Number As at 31st December 2015**
Domestic Card Scheme	4
Mobile Money Operators	21
Payment Solution Service Providers	3
Payment Terminal Service Providers	14
Switches	6
Third Party Processors	2
Total	**50**

Source: CBN

2.2 CURRENCY OPERATIONS

2.2.1 Issuance of Legal Tender Currency

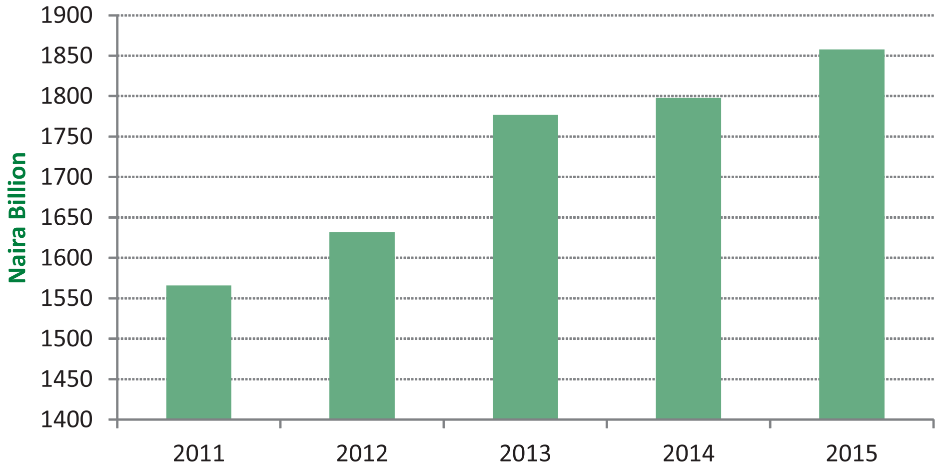
The Bank approved an indent of 2,042.89 million pieces of banknotes of various denominations, 16.1 per cent higher than the level in the preceding year. The Nigerian Security Printing and Minting (NSPM) Plc was awarded the contract for the production of the entire indent. The NSPM delivered 1,646.44 million pieces or 80.6 per cent of the total, with an outstanding balance of 396.45 million, at end-December 2015. The Bank received 761.55 million pieces of the ₦100 commemorative centenary banknote awarded in 2014 from Crane Currency, Sweden. As at December 31, 2015 a cumulative of 811.55 million pieces or 81.0 per cent of the banknotes had been delivered.

To sustain integrity and enhance the quality of banknotes in circulation, the Bank continued its currency processing and sorting activities in 2015. Consequently, a total of 137,395 pieces of counterfeit notes with a nominal value of ₦99.3 million was removed from circulation. This showed an increase of 54.46 and 47.75 per cent in volume and value terms, respectively, over the 2014 figures.

2.2.2 Currency-in-Circulation (CIC)

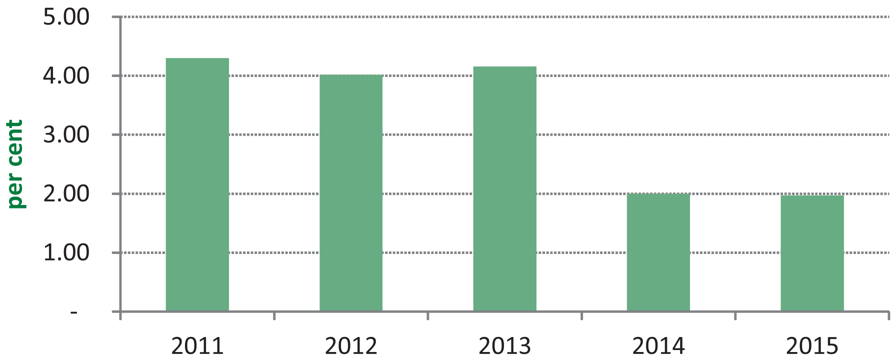
Currency-in-circulation at end-December 2015 stood at ₦1,857.94 billion, representing an increase of 3.3 per cent over the level in 2014. The growth in CIC was due to increased economic activities. The ratio of CIC to nominal GDP, which measures the moniness of the economy, stood at 2.0 per cent in 2015, the same as in 2014.

Figure 2.5a: Currency-in-Circulation, 2011 - 2015



Source: CBN

Figure 2.5b: Ratio of Currency-in-Circulation to GDP, 2011 - 2015



Source: CBN

Table 2.4: Currency Structure, 2011 – 2015

	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
Coins	Volume (million)	Value (₦ billion)	Volume (million)	Value (₦ billion)	Volume (million)	Value (₦ billion)	Volume (million)	Value (₦ billion)	Volume (million)	Value (₦ billion)
₦2	107.87	0.22	107.82	0.22	107.50	0.22	107.54	0.22	107.57	0.22
₦ 1	581.23	0.58	616.31	0.62	616.36	0.62	616.46	0.62	616.49	0.62
50k	529.72	0.26	581.07	0.29	579.70	0.29	579.95	0.29	580.07	0.29
25k	339.12	0.08	347.80	0.09	347.80	0.09	348.23	0.09	348.23	0.09
10k	302.89	0.03	315.31	0.03	315.31	0.03	315.55	0.03	315.57	0.03
1k	12.75	0.0799	16.70	0.0017	16.70	0.0017	31.24	0.0030	31.24	0.0003
Sub Total	**1,873.58**	**1.26**	**1,985.01**	**1.25**	**1,983.37**	**1.25**	**1,998.97**	**1.25**	**1,999.17**	**1.25**
Notes										
₦1000	959.45	959.45	1,071.32	1,071.32	1,133.40	1,133.40	1,068.93	1,068.93	1,011.64	1,011.64
₦500	726.22	363.10	714.98	357.49	955.88	477.94	1,051.75	525.88	1,322.26	661.13
₦200	621.75	124.31	605.34	121.07	380.01	76.00	569.16	113.83	401.63	80.33
₦100	507.90	50.77	355.92	35.59	226.29	22.63	426.34	42.63	558.95	55.90
₦50	777.94	38.89	351.63	17.58	662.04	33.10	327.68	16.38	388.18	19.41
₦20	788.67	15.77	974.93	19.50	1,165.27	23.30	956.74	19.13	1,065.56	21.31
₦10	789.13	7.89	546.91	5.47	639.05	6.39	746.02	7.46	549.54	5.50
₦5	865.38	4.33	490.37	2.45	560.58	2.80	496.74	2.48	299.64	1.50
Sub-Total	**6,036.43**	**1,564.50**	**5,111.40**	**1,630.47**	**5,722.52**	**1,775.56**	**5,643.36**	**1,796.72**	**5,597.40**	**1,856.70**
Total	**7,910.01**	**1,565.76**	**7,096.41**	**1,631.72**	**7,705.89**	**1,776.81**	**7,642.33**	**1,797.97**	**7,596.56**	**1,857.94**

Source: CBN

2.2.3 The Nigeria Cash Holding Scheme (NCHS)

In 2015, the Bank intensified efforts towards reduction of the cost of cash management to the financial system under the Nigeria Cash Holding Scheme. These included: the inauguration of a CBN inter-departmental Committee to develop models for outsourcing of CBN currency processing; raising the capacity of Cash-in-Transit (CIT)/sorting companies by encouraging regional participation; and exit options for the Bank and the management of human and material resources. Also, a stakeholders' meeting was held on May 22, 2015 to prepare the terms for proposal request for the integrated cash management platform. An initial draft for the platform was submitted by the Nigeria Inter-bank Settlement System (NIBSS) prior to the start of the second phase of the project. Phase II of the project entails having in place an appropriate exit strategy for the Bank from the retail end of currency management. In addition, efforts were being made to strengthen the operational efficiency of the Association of Registered Service Providers.

2.3 FOREIGN EXCHANGE MANAGEMENT

The Bank employed the Retail Dutch Auction System (rDAS) as the mechanism for foreign exchange management until February 18, 2015, when the window was closed and all eligible demand for foreign exchange moved to the inter-bank segment. Measures were taken to curb the demand pressure in the foreign exchange market, as well as conserve the external reserves and unwholesome practices by authorised dealers. The continued fall in the price of crude oil since the last quarter of 2014 weakened the external sector in 2015. The external reserves fell from US$34.24 billion at end-December 2014 to US$28.28 billion at end-December 2015. As a result, there was severe pressure on the exchange rate and the premium at the interbank and BDC rates widened, fuelling arbitrage activities in the market. The Bank also excluded 41 items from the list of goods valid for foreign exchange at the official window and limited the usage of naira-denominated cards overseas to US$300.0 per person, per day.

In addition, the weekly foreign exchange cash sale to BDCs was reviewed from US$15,000.00 to US$10,000.00 per BDC in December 2015. The minimum capital requirement of ₦35.0 million for BDCs was maintained and ownership of multiple BDCs prohibited.

2.3.1 Foreign Exchange Flows

Available data showed that total foreign exchange inflow into the economy decreased by 36.3 per cent to US$99.76 billion from the level in 2014. A disaggregation of the inflow showed that the CBN accounted for US$33.53 billion or 33.6 per cent, while autonomous sources accounted for the balance of US$66.23 billion or 66.4 per cent.

Aggregate foreign exchange outflow through the economy during the review period fell by 26.4 per cent to US$41.40 billion. A breakdown showed that the outflow through the CBN was US$38.35 billion, indicating 30.1 per cent below the level in the preceding year. The outflow through autonomous sources, however, rose two-folds above the level in the preceding year, to US$3.05 billion accounting for 7.4 per cent of the total.

The economy recorded a net inflow of US$58.36 billion, compared with US$100.27 billion in 2014. This development was due, largely, to the decline in inflow through the CBN and autonomous sources during the review period.

A disaggregation of inflow through autonomous sources showed that invisible purchases, non-oil export receipts by banks, and capital inflow, accounted for US$61.78 billion, US$4.37 billion and US$0.08 billion, respectively. Invisible purchases comprised over-the-counter (OTC) and ordinary domiciliary account purchases, each of which amounted to US$32.10 billion (52.0%) and US$29.68 billion (48.0%), respectively. A further breakdown of OTC purchases indicated that oil companies, capital importation, home remittances, and other OTC purchases accounted for 29.5, 30.2, 2.6 and 37.7 per cent of the total, respectively. Similarly, at US$3.05 billion, total outflow through autonomous sources consisted mainly of payments for import and invisibles at US$0.69 billion and US$2.36 billion, respectively.

Further analysis showed that inflow and outflow through the CBN were US$33.53 billion and US$38.35 billion, respectively, in 2015, compared with US$46.59 billion and US$54.83 billion, respectively, in 2014. Consequently, the foreign exchange flow through the CBN was a lower net outflow of US$4.82 billion in the review year, compared with the net outflow of US$8.24 billion in the preceding year.

A breakdown of foreign exchange inflow through the CBN indicated that crude oil export receipts decreased by 50.1 per cent to US$19.27 billion, from the level in 2014, due mainly to the slump in crude oil prices since the last quarter of 2014. However, the non-oil component of the inflow through the Bank rose substantially by 79.0 per cent to US$14.26 billion in 2015, over the level in the preceding year. This was attributed, largely, to increased swap contracts and other official receipts, which grew by 43.1 and 149.4 per cent, respectively, above the levels in 2014.

The reduction in foreign exchange outflow through the CBN was due, mainly, to the reduced interventions at the inter-bank segment by the Bank, by 30.1 per cent to US$38.35 billion, from US$54.83 billion in the preceding year.

Aggregate outflow through foreign exchange utilisation in 2015 comprised: rDAS sales, US$3.18 billion; rDAS forwards, US$2.94 billion; inter-bank sales, US$18.31 billion; BDC sales, US$3.94 billion; and swaps, US$4.95 billion. The decline in rDAS sales of 90.2 per cent below the level in 2014 was due to the closure of the official spot segment on February 18, 2015. Similarly, sales in the BDC segment fell by 11.4 per cent, from US$4.45 billion in the preceding year, due to the downward review of the weekly foreign exchange sales per BDC from US$15,000.00 to US$10,000.00. At the rDAS forwards segment, disbursement of foreign contracts fell by 11.1 per cent below the US$3.31 billion recorded in 2014.

The outflow of foreign exchange for payment of external debt service and National Independent Priority Projects (NIPP) rose by 1.2 and 81.8 per cent to US$0.37 billion and US$0.12 billion, respectively, from the levels in the preceding year. Other official payments and drawings on letters of credit (L/Cs), however, fell by 35.8 and 27.6 per cent from the respective levels in the preceding year, to US$3.62 billion and US$0.25 billion. The decrease in other official payments was attributed, largely, to the contraction in the disbursement of foreign exchange to parastatals and estacode, and miscellaneous payments. Also, payments for the Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation/Joint Venture Cash (NNPC/JVC) calls and international organisations and embassies fell respectively by 74.7 and 22.2 per cent to US$0.86 billion and US$0.31 billion below the levels in 2014.

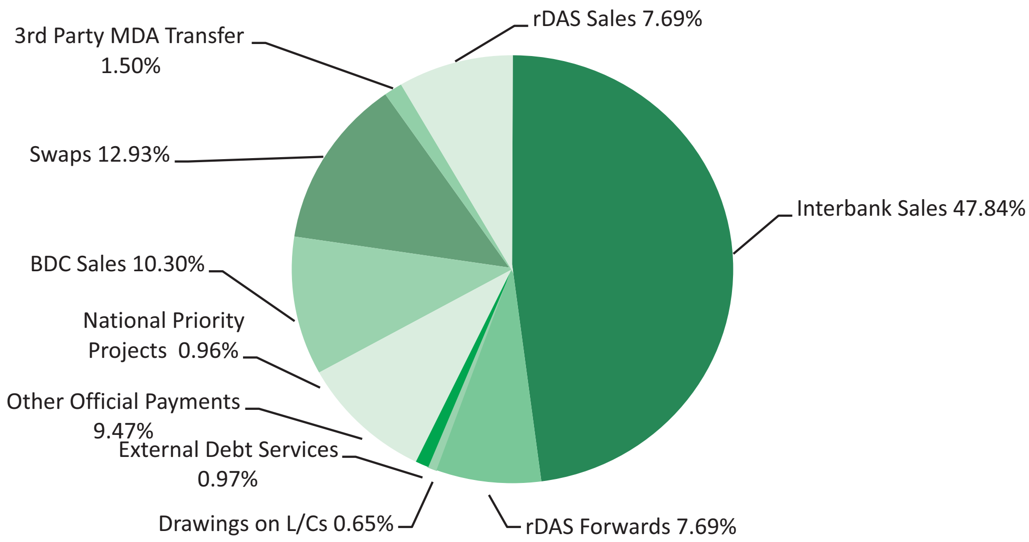
The CBN recorded a net outflow of US$4.82 billion which fell by 41.5 per cent compared with the level in 2014.

Table 2.5: Foreign Exchange Flow Through the Economy (US$' Million), 2014 – 2015

	2014	2015
FOREIGN EXCHANGE FLOWS	156,522.43	99,755.14
INFLOW THROUGH THE ECONOMY		
A. Inflow through the CBN	46,590.28	33,529.46
1. Oil	38,625.32	19,271.40
2. Non-oil	7,964.95	14,258.06
B. Through Autonomous Sources	109,932.15	66,225.68
1. Non-oil Export Receipts by banks	10,534.02	4,365.95
2. Capital Inflow		83.64
3. External Accounts Purchases	336.30	
4. Invisibles Purchases	99,061.83	61,776.08
OUTFLOW THROUGH THE ECONOMY	56,253.51	41,397.15
A. Through the CBN	54,829.37	38,351.96
1. rDAS Utilisation	48,056.42	33,332.45
(I) rDAS Sales	32,564.69	3,184.55
(II) rDAS-Forwards	3,311.83	2,944.12
(III) BDC Sales	4,450.32	3,943.22
(IV) Inter-bank Sales	7,729.58	18,310.57
(V) Swaps	0.00	4,950.00
(VI) Invisibles IFEM	0.00	-
2. Drawings on L/Cs	344.83	249.75
3. External Debt Service	365.11	369.75
4. National Independent Priority Projects (NIPP)	68.36	124.29
5. Other Official Payments	5,642.17	3,623.47
6. Bank Charges		0.66
7. NSIA Transfers	0.00	-
8. Funds Returned to Remitters		78.10
9. 3rd Party MDA Transfers	352.48	573.67
B. Through Autonomous Sources	1,424.14	3,045.19
1. Imports	1,360.12	689.56
2. Invisibles	64.02	2,355.62
NET FLOW THROUGH THE CBN	(8,239.09)	(4,822.50)
NET FLOW	100,268.92	58,357.99

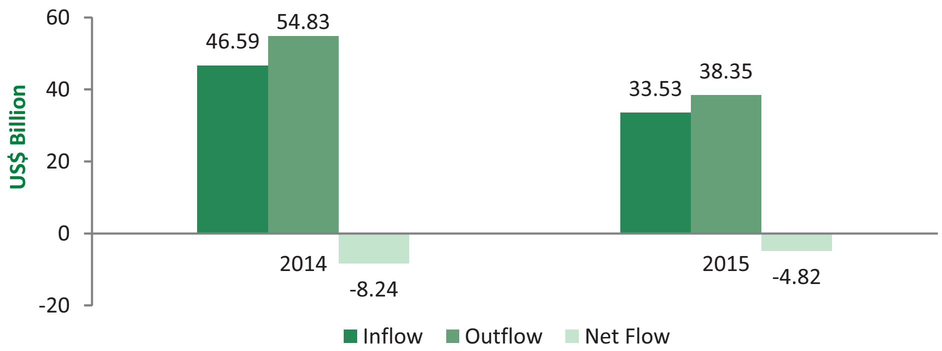
Source: CBN

Figure 2.6: Foreign Exchange Disbursement through the CBN, 2015 (US$' Billion)



Source: CBN

Figure 2.7: Foreign Exchange Flows through the CBN, 2014-2015



Source: CBN

2.3.2 Developments in the Foreign Exchange Market

A total of fourteen (14) auctions were conducted before the closure of the rDAS window on February 18, 2015. The cumulative demand for foreign exchange in 2015 rose significantly by 239.2 per cent to US$182.81 billion, inclusive of demand at the rDAS. This was attributed to speculative demand at the foreign exchange market and increased repatriation of investment income by non-resident investors. Of the total demand, inter-bank accounted for US$170.22 billion, while rDAS was US$8.65 billion. At the BDC segment, demand fell by 11.4 per cent to US$3.94 billion from the level in 2014.

To ensure market stability and mitigate demand pressure, foreign exchange sales by the Bank at the inter-bank segment rose significantly by 136.9 per cent to US$18.31 billion over the level in 2014.

In 2015, swap transactions valued at US$4.95 billion were undertaken by the Bank as against none in 2014. There was no auction under the rDAS-forwards segment in 2015. However, matured contracts valued at US$2.94 billion were redeemed, compared with US$3.31 billion in 2014.

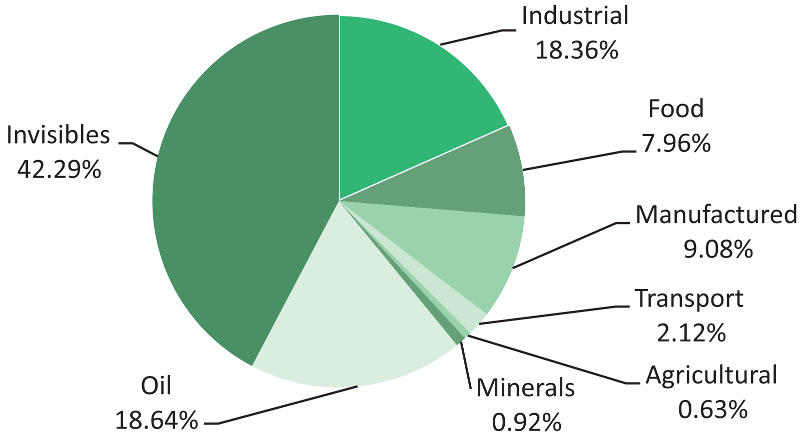
2.3.3 Sectoral Utilisation of Foreign Exchange

Aggregate foreign exchange utilisation in the economy fell by 36.4 per cent to US$43.0 billion in 2015. Visible import declined by 27.8 per cent from US$34.34 billion in 2014 to US$24.79 billion, and accounted for 57.7 per cent of the total. Foreign exchange utilisation under invisible trade also fell by 45.4 per cent to US$18.17 billion in 2015 and accounted for 42.3 per cent of the total.

A breakdown of visible trade import showed that foreign exchange utilisation in the agricultural, oil, transport, manufactured, food and industrial sectors fell by 48.4, 24.1, 54.4, 30.0, 32.3 and 23.4 per cent to US$0.27 billion, US$8.01 billion, US$0.91 billion, US$3.90 billion, US$3.42 billion and US$7.89 billion, respectively in 2015 from the levels in 2014. Similarly, foreign exchange utilisation for import of minerals fell by 13.3 per cent to US$0.39 billion.

A disaggregation of invisible import showed that foreign exchange utilisation for the financial services sector accounted for 78.7 per cent of the total and fell by 46.2 per cent to US$14.29 billion in 2015. Also, foreign exchange utilised by business, communications, construction & other related engineering services and distribution services fell by 63.7, 18.8, 26.4, and 62.5 per cent to US$1.12 billion, US$0.71 billion, US$0.05 billion, and US$0.04 billion, respectively, from the levels in the preceding year. Similarly, payments for tourism, recreational services, transport and other services fell by 46.7, 97.5, 42.9 and 8.6 per cent to US$0.16 billion, US$0.04 million, US$0.88 billion and US$0.32 billion, respectively. However, outflow in respect of health-related and social services rose by 601.1 per cent to US$5.64 million from the levels in 2014.

Figure 2.8: Sectoral Utilisation of Foreign Exchange, 2015

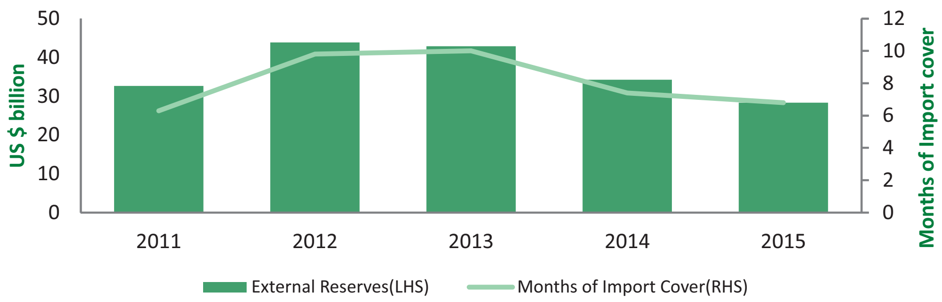


Source: CBN

2.3.4 External Reserves Management

The external reserves at end-December 2015 stood at US$28.28 billion showing a decline of 17.4 per cent, compared with the position at end-December 2014. This was due to the contraction in oil revenue as a result of the slump in crude oil price at the international market, which constricted accretion to the external reserves; and increased interventions by the Bank at the interbank segment of the foreign exchange market to stabilise the exchange rate.

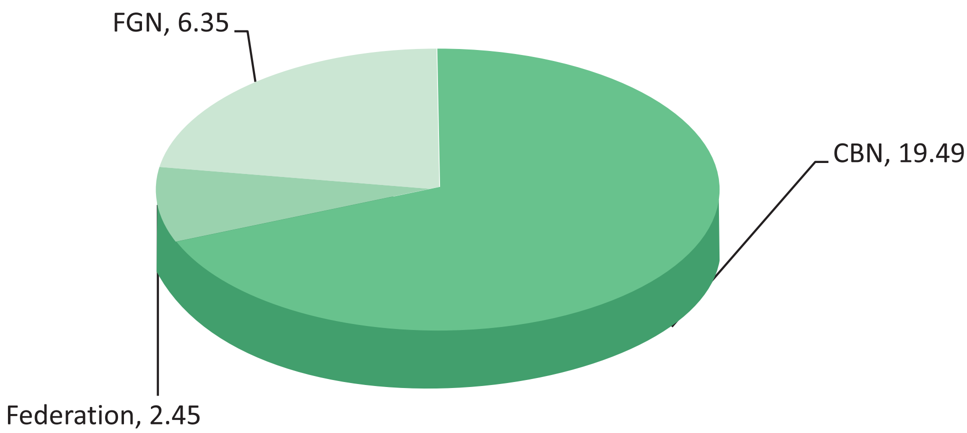
Figure 2.9: Gross External Reserves Position and Months of Import Cover, 2011 - 2015



Source: CBN

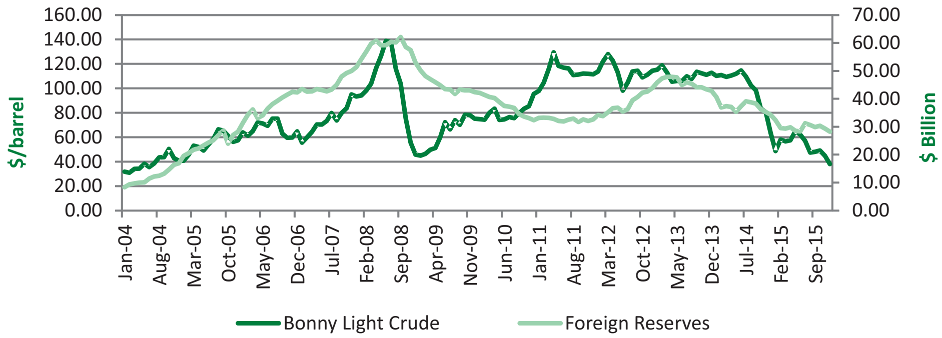
A decomposition of external reserves by ownership showed that the share of CBN, Federal Government and the Federation Account stood at US$19.49 billion, US$6.35 billion and US$2.44 billion, representing 68.9, 22.4 and 8.7 per cent, respectively, of the total, at end-December 2015. The external reserves could finance 6.5 months of import (goods) and 4.7 months (goods and services) at the 2015 level of import, compared with 6.7 months of import (goods) and 3.98 months (goods and services), at end-December 2014.

Figure 2.10: Holdings of External Reserves at end-December, 2015 (US$ Billion)



Source: CBN

Figure 2.11: External Reserves Position and Crude Oil Price



Source: CBN

Aggregate earnings from the management of external reserves in the review period was ₦35.92 billion (US$182.8 million), an increase of 28.6 per cent above ₦27.94 billion recorded in 2014. The externally managed portfolio recorded a gain of ₦16.24 billion and an unrealised loss of ₦7.43 billion, giving a net gain of ₦8.81 billion, compared with a net of ₦8.11 billion recorded in 2014. The total earnings from securities lending operations from the inception of the programme in December 2007 to December 2015 amounted to US$57.52 million. The earnings from securities lending in the review period was US$1.15 million, compared with US$1.19 million in 2014.

The Bank, under its external asset management programme, retained the Master Securities Lending Agreement signed in 2014 with the Global Custodian to participate in its securities purchased by the Fund Managers to eligible borrowers in accordance with pre-defined guidelines.

In terms of performance measurements, the Bank maintained all the previous bonds performance measures. Thus, the World Bank US Treasury Bonds portfolio was measured against the Bank of America Merrill Lynch 1-3 years US Treasury Index, while the Global Government Bonds Short-Duration (USD Hedged) portfolio was measured against the Bank of America Merrill Lynch Global Government Bond G7 1-3 year Index, ex-Italy 100% hedged into USD. The CNH portfolio was measured against the Citigroup DIM Sum off-shore CNY index.

2.4 SURVEILLANCE OF THE ACTIVITIES OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

2.4.1 Banking Supervision

In furtherance of its mandate to promote the safety, soundness and stability of the financial system, and to safeguard public confidence in the Nigerian banking system, the Bank intensified its supervisory and surveillance activities on

The Bank intensified its supervisory and surveillance activities to further safeguard the stability of the banking system and improve public confidence.

banks. It sustained its risk-based supervision approach to allow for better evaluation of risk through separate profiling and assessment of inherent risks and risk management in an institution. In line with its supervisory role of providing guidance for the industry, it issued various circulars and letters. Overall, the CBN adopted a forward-looking supervisory process that emphasised early identification of risks and system-wide issues.

Following the full adoption of Basel II, and in view of the additional capital charges arising from market and operational risks, banks were directed to reassess their capital requirements and submit recapitalisation plans towards ensuring they are well capitalised by June 2016. Also, the Bank released revised Guidance Notes on Credit, market and operational risks capital requirements, regulatory capital calculation, Pillar III disclosure requirements, and a new reporting template for Basel II capital adequacy ratio for the industry. Consequently, the reassessment of banks' capital adequacy returns, based on the revised template, had been completed and further guidance provided for the industry. Furthermore, in compliance with Pillar II requirements, the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process for 2014 was concluded in 2015.

In the other financial institutions sub-sector, the Bank issued the Regulatory and Supervisory Guidelines for Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) in Nigeria during the year. The Guidelines were designed to ensure that DFIs operate in a safe and sound manner. Provisions under the Guidelines included sanctions and questionnaires for major shareholders and appointees to Board and Management positions. Also, the existing DFIs established by Acts of the National Assembly and listed in BOFIA 1991 (as amended) were not required to obtain fresh licences from the CBN. Other DFIs established under any other law or arrangements were, however, required to obtain the CBN licence. Sequel to the issuance of the Guidelines, requests by three (3) institutions for operating licences were being processed by the Bank.

The Bank, in its efforts to ensure effective supervision of the Ecobank Group championed the formation of a College of Supervisors for the Ecobank Group with La Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (BCEAO) and participated in the inaugural meeting held in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire in April 2015.

Furthermore, the CBN participated in the Community of African Bank Supervisors (CABS) Working Group on Cross-border Banking. At its inaugural meeting held in Pretoria, South Africa, on May 18, 2015, the Working Group reviewed the template for information-gathering among member countries. The Group also considered the development of a Cross-border Crisis Resolution Framework to be adopted by member countries.

The Bank also participated in the 15th and 16th meetings of the Legal and Institutional Issues Committee (LIIC) and the College of Supervisors of the West African Monetary Zone (CSWAMZ), held in Ghana in June 2015 and December 2015, respectively. The meetings were aimed at drafting a model banking act for the West African Monetary Zone. Other meetings and activities in which the Bank participated included: the 18th and 19th meetings of the CSWAMZ, held in Ghana in April and October 2015, to strengthen supervisory cooperation for the preservation of financial stability in the Zone; and the drafting of a Crisis Resolution Framework for the West Africa Monetary Zone (WAMZ) and its presentation for consideration by member countries.

The CBN Credit Risk Management System (CRMS) continued to be an important platform for the management of credit information in the Nigerian banking industry. At end-December 2015, the number of borrowers, of ₦1.0 million and above, registered on the CRMS database stood at 157,501, indicating an increase of 25.6 per cent over the 125,371 recorded in the preceding year. Similarly, the number of borrowers with outstanding facilities rose by 26.1 per cent to 61,580 at end-December 2015, compared with 48,837 in the preceding year. Furthermore, following increased compliance by banks, the number of credit facilities in the database rose significantly by 54.1 per cent to 120,750 at end-December 2015.

Table 2.6: Borrowers from the Banking Sector

Description	2014	2015	Absolute Change	% Change
Total No. of Borrowers	125,371	157,501	32,130	25.63
No. of Borrowers with outstanding credit	48,837	61,580	12,743	26.09
No. of Credit/Facilities	78,341	120,750	42,409	54.13

Source: CBN CRMS

Work commenced on the redesign of the current version of the CRMS to permanently address the challenges surrounding ability to uniquely identify borrowers. The new version would incorporate the BVN and the Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) as the unique identifiers for individual and corporate borrowers, respectively.

The three (3) existing private credit bureaux (PCBs) continued to complement the CRMS in credit administration. At end-December 2015, the number of borrowers in their database stood at 45.8 million, compared with 33.2 million at end-December 2014, reflecting increased patronage. The cumulative number of institutional subscribers to the three bureaux stood at 1,102 at end-December 2015, compared with 830 at end-December 2014.

To reposition and streamline the operations of Bureaux-de-Change (BDCs), the Bank revised the Operational Guidelines for BDCs in Nigeria. The new requirements were aimed at ensuring effective regulation, proper structuring, and adequate capitalisation of BDCs.

Highlights of the new requirements in the revised guidelines include the following:

- Review of the release of paid-up capital from 50 per cent upon grant of approval-in-principle (AIP) to 100 per cent upon issuance of final licence;
- Requirement by customers selling US$10,000 and above or its equivalent to disclose the source of the fund to BDCs;
- Possession of the Bank's AML/CFT policy and compliance manual by all BDCs;
- Prohibition of a BDC's from engagement in capital market activities;
- Revocation of BDCs licence if the promoters engage in multiple ownership of BDCs; and
- Introduction of a schedule of penalties for various infractions.

Other regulatory and supervisory activities of the Bank during the review period were: revision of assessment criteria for approved persons' regime for financial institutions in Nigeria; development of a dashboard for monitoring of threats and vulnerabilities to financial system stability; and review of retail-online foreign exchange trading guidelines.

BOX 2: MANAGEMENT OF DORMANT ACCOUNTS AND OTHER UNCLAIMED FUNDS

1. Background

The absence of clear guidelines had resulted in different ways of managing dormant and inactive accounts in Nigeria by deposit-taking financial institutions. The situation raised concerns among bank account holders, regulators and other stakeholders. To address this challenge, the Bank issued "Guidelines" on October 7, 2015, on the management of dormant and inactive accounts, as well as other unclaimed funds in the Nigerian banking system. The essence of the Guidelines was to provide operational standards for banks and Other Financial institutions (OFIs), curb possible abuses in the treatment of dormant and inactive accounts by the institutions, and reinforce the rights of depositors and/or customers.

2. Definition and Objectives

2.1 Definition

The Guideline provides as follows:

a. **Inactive Account:** An account shall become inactive, if there has been no customer or depositor-initiated transaction for a period of six months after the last customer or depositor-initiated transaction. Subsequently, the bank shall implement controls on the account, in line with its precautionary policies, which may include surveillance procedures and second level authorisation. Also, the customer shall not be required to provide any documentation to activate the account. Simple deposit or withdrawal shall suffice to activate the account.

b. **Dormant Account:** A bank account shall be classified as dormant if there was no customer or depositor-initiated transaction in it for a period of one (1) year, after the last customer or depositor-initiated transaction. Subsequently, the Bank shall implement controls consistent with its precautionary policies, including surveillance procedures and second level authorisation. To make such account active, the customer would be required to provide satisfactory evidence of account ownership, means of identification, and proof of present place of residence.

c. **Unclaimed funds** shall be categorised as follows:

- Proceeds of stale, local and/or foreign currency drafts not yet presented for payment by beneficiaries;
- Funds received from a correspondent bank without sufficient details as to the rightful beneficiary and/or a recall of funds made to the remitting bank to which the Nigerian bank's account had not been debited; and
- A judgment debt for which the judgment creditor had not claimed the amount of judgment award.

For the purpose of these Guidelines, customer or depositor-initiated transactions include cash deposits, withdrawals and transfers to or from the account.

2.2 Objectives

The objectives of the Guidelines are to:

- Standardise the management of dormant accounts in Nigeria;
- Eliminate the possibility of banks converting dormant accounts' balances to income;
- Conform to international best practice; and
- Strengthen risk management and internal control processes.

3. Management of Dormant Account Balances

In light of the aforementioned provisions, all deposit-taking institutions are required to comply with the following standards in the treatment and operation of dormant accounts in Nigeria:

- Interest-bearing accounts shall retain their interest earning status during the period of dormancy;
- Deposit-taking financial institutions shall continue to monitor accounts that show tendencies of inactivity and initiate actions for their reactivation or protection from wrong usage. Such actions shall include, but not limited to: SMS, e-mail, visitation, and/or phone calls. In all cases, the cost of the exercise shall be borne by the bank;
- Once accounts become dormant, they shall be reported quarterly to Banking Supervision or Other Financial Institutions Supervision Departments of the CBN in the prescribed format;
- In line with the requirements of the Uniform Account Opening Forms policy, every customer shall provide details of a next-of-kin when opening an account;
- Three months to dormancy, the bank shall notify the account holder of the status of the account. Where the individual account holder could not be reached, the bank shall contact the next-of-kin to assist in locating the account holder(s). In the case of corporate, the Bank shall contact the directors of the entity or seek information from the Corporate Affairs Commission on the Directors;
- Going forward, revalidation of inactive/dormant accounts shall not attract any cost to the account holder (because the banks would have made ample use of the idle funds);
- Dormant account balances shall continue to be reflected in the books of banks as deposit liabilities until they are eventually withdrawn by the account holders or disposed of, on the instruction of account holders;
- Dormant accounts balances shall be covered by Deposit Insurance Scheme;
- Banks that have in the last five (5) years, from the date of the Guidelines, appropriated credit balances in dormant accounts to income are to reclassify such accounts to deposits not later than six (6) months from the effective date of the Guidelines; and
- Banks shall retain records of all dormant accounts irrespective of the number of years of dormancy of the accounts, and shall reactivate such accounts upon request by the bona-fide account holder or his/her legitimate representatives.

4. Management of Unclaimed Funds

a. Where any unclaimed funds remain outstanding in the books of the bank beyond six (6) months, the bank shall pool all such funds into a suspense account. The bank shall warehouse the funds until the beneficiary shows up or the corresponding bank debits its account; and

b. Any other legally payable fund shall, with the prior approval of the CBN, be considered "unclaimed" if it has been in the possession of the bank for a period of six months after becoming due and no claim has been made by the owner. Such fund shall similarly be moved into a suspense account.

5. Limitations/Scope and Sanctions

The following categories of accounts are excluded from the Guidelines:

a. **Savings accounts:** Provided that such accounts are not 'hybrid accounts' which have features of both current and savings accounts. Banks are however, expected to institute controls consistent with their internal policies when a savings account becomes inactive to prevent such accounts from being used for fraudulent purposes;

b. Government-owned accounts; and

c. All individual accounts that are the subject of litigation and/or fraud, e.g., sole trader, partnership, trust account, solicitor client account, etc.

The Bank shall impose appropriate sanctions on a quarterly basis for any contravention of the provisions of the Guidelines.

2.4.2 Prudential Review and Examination

A review of banks' prudential ratios showed that the industry average capital adequacy ratio (CAR) stood at 17.7 per cent, compared with the 15.9 per cent at end-December 2014. The improvement in the CAR was attributed, largely, to increase in the qualifying capital of banks resulting from additional capital raised during the year and capitalised retained earnings. Similarly, the industry average liquidity ratio (LR) was 48.6 per cent, compared with 45.7 per cent at end-December 2014, and exceeded the prescribed minimum LR of 30.0 per cent by 18.6 percentage points. The asset quality of banks, measured by the ratio of non-performing loans to industry total, deteriorated as it increased from 2.9 per cent at end-December 2014, to 4.9 per cent in 2015. The decline in credit quality reflected the adverse effect of recent macroeconomic developments, such as falling global oil prices on banks' credit portfolios.

Prudential examination conducted on the 35 primary mortgage banks (PMBs) showed that thirty-four (34) maintained a capital adequacy ratio (CAR) above the minimum of 10.0 per cent. Also, the ratio of average non-performing loans to total loans improved to 22.4 per cent in 2015, from 27.2 per cent in the preceding year. Similarly, the average liquidity ratio in the sub-sector was 58.2 per cent, compared with 46.1 per cent in 2014.

The ratio of non-performing loans to total loans in the MFBs sub-sector deteriorated with the portfolio-at-risk (PAR) increasing to 47.12 per cent at end-December 2015, from 46.82 per cent at end-December 2014. Similarly, only 66 out of the 850 MFBs, which represented 7.76 percent of the institutions at end-December 2014, remained below the maximum regulatory PAR of 5 per cent compared with 60 out of the 958 MFBs which represented 6.26 per cent of the institutions at end-December 2015. Average CAR also deteriorated to 4.25 per cent at end-December 2015, compared with 5.37 per cent at end-December 2014. The deterioration in quality of risk assets in the sub-sector was largely attributed to increased loan provisioning occasioned by poor loan repayment from loan beneficiaries, due to the general downturn in the national economy.

The average liquidity ratio (LR) in the industry, however, remained high. Although it declined by 7.06 percentage points to 93.70 per cent at end-December 2015, compared with 100.76 per cent at end-December 2014, it remained consistently above the regulatory minimum level of 20 per cent due to a high level of placements and balances held with deposit money banks as well as investments in Treasury Bills, reflecting the lack of focus on core microfinance banking business by operators.

2.4.3 Compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance for Banks and Code for Other Financial Institutions

The Bank continued to monitor compliance with the provisions of the Revised Code of Corporate Governance issued to the industry. As part of the efforts to facilitate compliance, the Bank organised a five-day training programme in the fourth quarter of 2015 for bank directors on corporate governance and anti-money laundering to help keep them abreast with global trends. The training, which was attended by executive and non-executive directors of twenty-one (21) banks, focused, mainly, on: directors' duties and responsibilities; ethics & conflicts of interest; emerging AML/CFT issues: role of board and senior management; and transparency and disclosures.

To further strengthen governance practices in the financial system, a draft Code for other financial institutions in Nigeria was being developed. The Code is intended to cover the operations and activities of development finance institutions, primary mortgage banks, microfinance banks, finance companies, and bureaux-de-change.

The Bank issued guidelines on the governance of the Financial Regulation Advisory Council of Experts (FRACE) on Islamic banking. The Council is an expert advisory organ to advise the CBN on matters of Islamic commercial jurisprudence and relevant matters referred to it by other regulatory agencies in the Nigerian financial sector. Similarly, non-interest financial institutions were directed to have an Advisory Committee of Experts (ACE) as part of their governing structure. The Committee would review and approve products before forwarding them to the CBN Financial Regulation Advisory Council of Experts for approval. Consequently, the Bank issued guidelines on the roles and responsibilities of the ACE.

2.4.4 Financial Crimes Surveillance/Anti-Money Laundering

The Bank, in collaboration with the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) on anti-money laundering continued to coordinate Nigeria's AML/CFT activities in 2015. Following the conduct of the country's maiden ML/FT National Risk Assessment in 2013, the IMC, in compliance with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Recommendation 1 (Assessing risks & applying a risk-based approach), commenced the second AML/CFT National Risk Assessment of Nigeria in the review period. A report of the exercise is expected to be available in 2016.

In compliance with FATF's Recommendations 2 & 40 (National cooperation and coordination and other forms of international cooperation respectively), the CBN leveraged on its cooperation with both domestic and international stakeholders to ensure proper coordination of all anti-money laundering and anti-terrorism related activities. Exchange of information, conduct of onsite verification on the level of compliance with issued regulatory policies, meetings and training received prime attention. To further strengthen domestic collaboration, the CBN hosted the quarterly meetings of the AML/CFT Stakeholders' Consultative Forum where regulators and law enforcement agencies meet regularly to discuss AML/CFT issues.

Similarly, the Bank, along with other stakeholders, was represented at the bi-annual Technical Commission/Plenary Meetings of the Inter-Governmental Action Group against Money Laundering in West Africa (GIABA). At the meetings, the ML/TF issues of each country were discussed, remedial actions were agreed to address the issues, and strategies were adopted to curb the emerging trends within the region. The Bank presented its AML/CFT activities report to GIABA in its plenary sessions in May, 2015 in Côte D'Ivoire and in November 2015 in Dakar, Senegal.

To consolidate on the achievements made so far in combating money laundering and terrorist financing within the country, Nigeria applied for membership of FATF in 2014, with the Bank playing a major role in the process. As part of the requirements for the admission of Nigeria into FATF, the Bank has commenced a self-assessment exercise to evaluate the level of the banking industry's compliance with FATF Recommendations. The exercise, which would be concluded in 2016, sought to address gaps prior the commencement of Nigeria's Mutual Evaluation Exercise (MEE) in 2018.

In another development, the Bank conducted a special AML/CFT examination of branches of the 24 banks to ascertain the level of compliance with the extant AML/CFT laws and regulations. The areas covered in the examination included: compliance with Board-approved AML/CFT compliance regulations and banks' operational programmes; the three-tiered "Know Your Customer"; Suspicious Transactions Reporting (STR); Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs); and assessment of Customer Due Diligence (CDD). The examination results revealed several breaches, including poor risk-profiling of customers (especially PEPs); interlocking roles for Compliance Officers; inappropriate conduct of CDD measures; incidences of failure to file Suspicious Transaction Reports (STRs), Foreign

Transaction Reports (FTRs), and Currency Transaction Reports (CTRs); failure to conduct AML/CFT compliance audit in many branches; and requisite training of employees on AML/CFT.

In the same vein, a review of infractions on ATM-and debit card-related transactions indicated that some customers were obtaining multiple ATM cards to circumvent the prescribed daily spending limits. Following the outcome of the examinations, various banks were sanctioned, including monetary penalties totalling ₦387 million.

To enhance the integrity of the banking system and fundamentally address the issue of unique identifier in the system, the Bank Verification Number became a mandatory requirement for all bank customers during the year under review. A letter was issued to all banks to provide guidance on the handling of money laundering/fraud-related issues identified in the implementation of the Bank Verification Number.

In furtherance of its policy on dud cheques, the Bank issued a letter requiring banks to:

- Recall/cancel all unused cheque books issued to serial issuers of dud cheques;
- Restrict affected customers from use of the clearing system for a period of five (5) years; and
- Forward the names of dud cheques offenders to the three private credit bureaux and the Credit Risk Management System (CRMS).

2.4.5 Special/Follow-up/Target Examinations

The CBN/NDIC Joint Risk Assets Assessment (Target) Examination of all the banks was conducted in 2015, to ascertain the quality of banks' risk assets and adequacy of loan loss provisioning, as well as facilitate CBN's approval of banks' 2014 annual accounts. Also, monitoring/follow-up of banks' responses to major observations of Risk-based Examination Reports was conducted during the year to strengthen the implementation and enforcement of regulatory corrective actions. Similarly, joint CBN and NDIC examiners carried out routine examinations of one (1) non-interest bank and two (2) non-interest banking windows. Consequently, reports of the examinations were issued to the institutions for implementation of recommendations.

Following the CBN's approval of the supervisory letters detailing the observations and recommendations from the Risk Based Supervision (RBS) examinations, the letters were issued to the banks. In summary, a few banks were either upgraded or downgraded in their composite risk rating, while majority of the banks maintained their previous rating.

Examinations of the three private credit bureaux revealed the following major findings:

- A weak capital base;
- Lack of a unique identifier and use of outdated internal policies;
- Inadequate data validation rules which rendered some of the data in the database unreliable;

- Lack of a standardised data reporting template;
- Late rendition of returns by data providers to the credit bureaux;
- Lack of awareness of the services of the credit bureaux by the public; and
- Low level of compliance by users of credit bureaux services.

Furthermore, the Bank collaborated with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) for seminars and public awareness campaigns to educate the general public on the activities of the credit bureaux; conduct on-site examination to reconcile the data in the credit bureaux database with the e-FASS database; and enhance enforcement of compliance with the guidelines and circulars for credit bureaux.

In collaboration with other regulators within the financial system, the Bank, under the auspices of the Financial Services Regulation Coordinating Committee (FSRCC), conducted a consolidated examination of the First Bank of Nigeria (FBN) Group. The exercise was intended to assess, among things, the Group's safety and soundness, as well as its degree of compliance with statutory requirements and regulators' directives. The exercise also allowed for the comparison of notes among regulators and highlighted the need for capacity building in risk-based supervision for examiners in other sectors of the financial system. Furthermore, the CBN conducted four (4) joint examinations on Nigerian bank foreign subsidiaries in West Africa and five (5) solo on-site examinations of subsidiaries in other jurisdictions, with a view to assessing the risk profile of the subsidiaries and their possible impact on the parent banks.

In addition, the two (2) discount houses in operation at the beginning of the year were examined as at end of March 2015 to assess their compliance with the CBN prudential guidelines and other regulations. The reports were issued to the institutions for implementation of the recommendations. Consequently, the Bank took several remedial actions including: request for and directive on the implementation of new recapitalisation plan; issuance of uniform reporting templates; increased enforcement of compliance through on-site examination; and implementation of the BVN scheme.

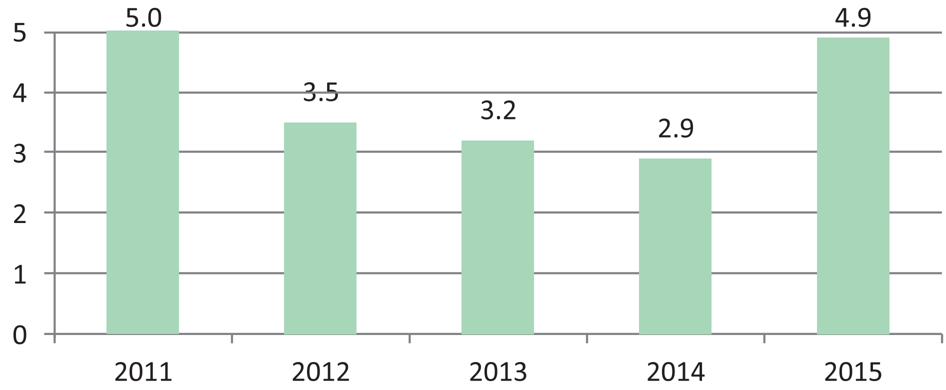
2.4.6 Foreign Exchange Monitoring/Examination

The Bank conducted two (2) routine examinations and a series of spot/ad hoc checks on foreign exchange operations of banks as part of its effort to ensure total compliance with the foreign exchange rules and regulations. The exercise involved review and evaluation of sources as well as utilisation of foreign exchange and revealed some infractions. Consequently, the Bank sought appropriate responses from the banks and applied appropriate sanctions in accordance with the extant rules and regulations, where the responses were found inadequate.

2.4.7 Banking Sector Soundness

The health of banks in the industry remained generally sound as their asset quality, measured by the ratio of non-performing loans to industry total, was below the benchmark of 5.0 per cent at 4.9 per cent in 2015, though it had deteriorated from 2.9 per cent at end-December 2014. The industry average CAR for banks stood at 17.7 per cent, compared with the average of 15.9 per cent at end-December 2014 and the 10.0 and 15.0 per cent benchmarks for banks with national and international authorisation, respectively. The average industry liquidity ratio was 48.6 per cent and exceeded the prescribed minimum of 30.0 per cent by 18.6 percentage points, compared with 45.7 per cent at end-December 2014.

Figure 2.12: Banks' Non-Performing Loans, 2011- 2015 (% of Total Credit)



Source: CBN

2.4.8 Examination of Other Financial Institutions

The Bank conducted on-site examinations of 821 Other Financial Institutions in 2015, compared with 1,124 in the preceding year. Specifically, the exercise involved the RBS, spot-checks and a special/target examination of 6 DFIs, 645 MFBs, 35 PMBs, and 135 BDCs.

Routine Risk-based Examination of the six (6) Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) was conducted during the year. The examination revealed that the Composite Risk Rating of two (2) of the institutions was "High", two (2) "Above" Average" and two (2) "Moderate". Earnings of two (2) institutions were rated "acceptable", while those of the remaining four were rated "weak", arising from significant deterioration in asset quality, high provisions for loan losses, and high and increasing overheads. Each of these four institutions sustained losses over the three years ended December 2014, indicating the need to institute improved enterprise risk management practice, among other corrective measures.

A total of 645 MFBs were examined in 2015. The exercise comprised 475 risk-based examinations, spot checks on five (5) MFBs that applied for voluntary winding-up, and existence checks on 30 institutions that defaulted in rendering returns. A Target Examination for capital verification was conducted on 135 MFBs earlier issued regulatory directive to increase their capital base. Results of the RBS examinations indicated that 46

MFBs had Composite Risk Ratings of "Moderate", 180 "Above Average", and 241 "High." Four (4) of the remaining eight (8) MFBs were found to have closed shop, two (2) were inactive, while two (2) were undergoing restructuring. Two (2) of the five (5) MFBs under voluntary liquidation had commenced legal processes to wind up their operations, in line with the Board Resolutions forwarded to the CBN, while the remaining three (3) lacked the requisite financial resources to complete the process. The result of the existence checks revealed that three (3) of the MFBs were undergoing restructuring, six (6) had IT-related challenges, 10 had closed shop, four (4) had skills gap issues, while seven (7) had problems with the e-FinA. Regulatory intervention had been initiated to address the IT challenges, skill gaps and e-FinA, while Management approval was being awaited to revoke the licences of MFBs which had closed shop.

RBS examination conducted on the 35 PMBs during the year showed that four (4) institutions had Composite Risk Ratings of "Moderate", 12 "Above Average", and 19 "High". Supervisory Letters issued to the institutions contained specific recommendations to improve their risk management control functions and mitigate the inherent risks in their significant activities.

One hundred and thirty-five (135) BDCs were examined during the year. The exercise comprised spot checks and special investigations on one hundred and two (102) and thirty-three (33) BDCs, respectively. Consequently, monetary penalties were imposed on seventy-two (72) BDCs that contravened foreign exchange rules and regulations, while penalties of various amounts were also levied on a total of seventy-one (71) BDCs for various administrative breeches. Also, special investigations of charges bordering on illegal activities by BDC operators were conducted on some BDC accounts with six (6) banks. The erring banks were sanctioned for non-rendition of Suspicious Transaction Reports and failure to observe proper Customer Due Diligence.

Following the findings of the special investigations and the Governor's directive, target examinations were further carried out on thirty-three (33) BDCs for allegations of multiple ownership and contravention of extant foreign exchange laws and regulations, in line with the CBN Press Release on "New Requirements for the Operations of BDCs in Nigeria," dated June 23, 2015. The reports of the target examinations, which were carried out between October and November 2015, were awaiting Management approval.

2.4.9 Financial Literacy and Consumer Protection

As part of the implementation of its financial literacy policy, the Bank initiated the process of integrating its financial literacy programme into the Nigerian school curriculum at both the basic and senior secondary levels. To ensure effective implementation, the Bank, on behalf of members of the Curriculum Development workforce of the Financial Inclusion Secretariat, signed an MoU with the Nigerian Educational Research and Development Council (NERDC). Furthermore, the report on the Financial Literacy Baseline Survey was completed and approved for issuance to the public. Similarly, the Financial Literacy Framework issued in 2013 was reviewed to address identified implementation gaps. The revised framework, which was renamed the National Financial Literacy Framework (NFLF), was approved for implementation.

Other financial literacy activities carried out by the Bank included:

- Collaboration with other stakeholders to engage in different activities to commemorate the Global Money Week (March 9 -17, 2015). Activities undertaken were: a Global Walk for Money; a Financial Literacy Fair/Exhibition; and a reach-out and mentoring programme on financial planning and products for students;

- A 3-day workshop titled, "Product Development and Capacity Building Workshop" was organised in collaboration with the Child and Youth Finance International. The event was aimed at building the technical capacity of commercial banks and other financial institutions in the development of child-friendly financial products for children and the youth in Nigeria;

- World Savings Day (WSD) - an initiative dedicated to creating awareness and encouraging the culture of savings among Nigerians- was commemorated on October 31, 2015;

- The Bank conducted a school mentoring programme in fourteen schools in fourteen states spread across the six geopolitical zones of the Country; and

- Participation at different fora, including: a one day evidence-based learning workshop organised by Mercy Corps, in conjunction with Kano State Government, the 4th Child and Youth Finance International Regional Meeting for Africa, a workshop on development of child-friendly financial products and financial education, and a community development forum organised by the SPEARK Financial Education Initiative.

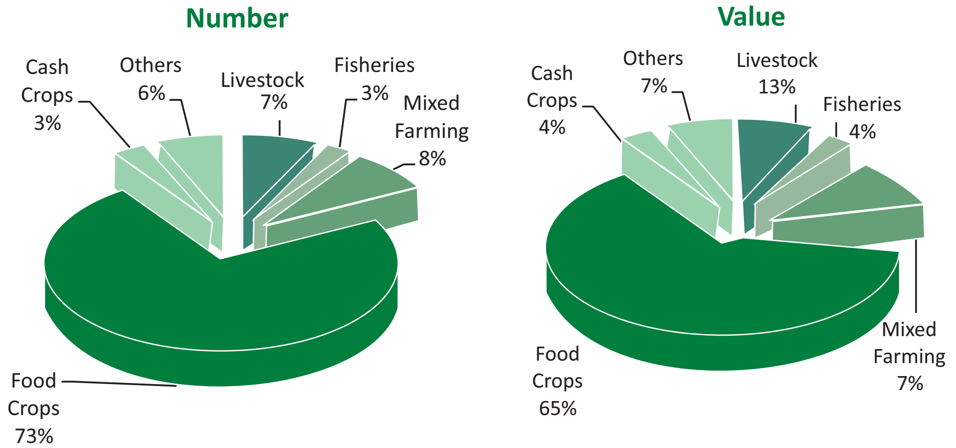
2.5 DEVELOPMENTAL FUNCTIONS OF THE CBN

2.5.1 The Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme (ACGS)

The number of loans guaranteed under the ACGS in 2015 was 69,436 valued ₦11.4 billon as against 72,322 loans valued ₦12.9 billion in 2014. Analysis of the guaranteed loans in 2015 showed that 56,974 loans, valued ₦6.5 billion, were financed by microfinance banks, while 12,462 loans valued ₦4.9 billion were financed by commercial banks. The cumulative number and value of loans guaranteed under the Scheme since its inception stood at 1,001,299 and ₦95.9 billion, respectively, at end-December, 2015.

The distribution of loans guaranteed by purpose for the period showed that food crops dominated with 50,444 loans (72.6%) valued ₦7.4 billion (65.0%), followed by mixed farming, 5,445 loans (7.84%) valued ₦804.5 million (7.35%). Others were: livestock, 5,081 loans (7.32%) valued ₦1.4 billion (12.62%); cash crops, 2,359 loans (3.40%) valued ₦407.6 million (3.56%); fisheries, 1,677 loans (2.42%) valued ₦485.1 million (4.24%); and "others", 4,430 loans (6.38%) valued 829.2 million (7.25%).

Figure 2.13: Number and Value of Loans Guaranteed by Purpose Under the ACGS, 2015 (Per cent)



Source: CBN

A breakdown of the number of loans guaranteed by state showed that Edo with 8,578 loans valued ₦1.09 billion, recorded the highest in 2015. This was followed by Jigawa and Ogun states with 5,216 and 4,352 loans valued ₦233.7 million and ₦873.4 million, respectively, while Bayelsa state, recorded the least with 35 loans valued ₦18.9 million.

In the review year, 56,671 loans valued ₦9.5 billion were fully repaid under the Scheme. This represented an increase of 19.3 and 22.1 per cent by number and value, respectively, compared with 47,502 loans valued ₦7.8 billion in 2014. Analysis of loan repayment by state indicated that Delta state had the highest with 6,087 valued ₦1.8 billion, followed by Edo and Kebbi with 5,916 and 5,872 loans, respectively valued at ₦500.1 million and ₦639.1 million, respectively. Cumulatively, repayments under the ACGS stood 754,219 loans valued at ₦65.9 billion since its inception.

A total of 206 claims, valued ₦30.7 million were settled to lending banks in the period under review, compared with 1,029 claims valued ₦148.4 million in 2014. Cumulatively, the total number and value of claims settled since the Scheme's inception were 17,031 valued ₦631.9 million, respectively.

2.5.2 The Interest Draw-back Programme (IDP) Claims Settlement

A total of 28,801 IDP claims by borrowers who promptly repaid their loans under the ACGS valued ₦363.3 million were settled at end-December 2015, compared with 31,818 valued ₦363.0 million settled in 2014. A cumulative of 285,113 IDP claims valued ₦2.6 billion had been settled as at end-December 2015.

2.5.3 The Trust Fund Model (TFM)

No new memorandum of understanding (MoU) was signed in the year under review. The total pledges and/or placements under the programme at end-December 2015, remained at fifty-eight (58), valued ₦5.6 billion.

2.5.4 The Commercial Agriculture Credit Scheme (CACS)

The sum of ₦73.4 billion was released to seventeen (17) banks for on-lending in respect of seventy-five (75) projects under the Scheme in 2015, compared with sixty-nine (69) projects valued ₦36.9 billion in 2014. This represented increases of 8.6 and 98.6 per cent in number and value of projects, respectively, relative to the preceding year.

The total amount released by the CBN since the Scheme's inception in 2009 to end-December 2015 was N336.4 billion for 420 projects. Agricultural production activities dominated with a share of 248 projects (59.2%) valued ₦171.3 billion (50.9%); processing, 137 projects (32.2%) valued ₦124.4 billion (36.9%); marketing, 16 (3.8%) valued ₦22.0 billion (6.6%); storage 13 (3.1%) valued ₦8.1 billion (2.4%) and input supplies, 7 (1.7%) valued ₦10.6 billion (3.1%). A total of 31 state governments, including the FCT participated in the Scheme. Six (6) state governments, namely Borno, Jigawa, Kaduna, Katsina, Lagos, and Yobe are yet to participate in the Scheme.

Cumulatively, the sum of ₦336.4 billion had been released under the Scheme as at end-December 2015. The exit date of the Scheme, which was originally scheduled for 2015, was extended to 2025 due to its continued relevance and patronage.

The sum of ₦71.1 billion was repaid by seventeen (17) banks for one hundred and seventy two (172) projects in 2015, compared with ₦72.4 billion for 185 projects in 2014.

In the review year, the focus of the Scheme was shifted to seven priority commodities; rice, wheat, sugar, fish, dairy, oil palm, and cotton. A total of 194,556 jobs were created during the year bringing the jobs created under the Scheme, thus far, to 1,132,232.

2.5.5 The Nigeria Incentive-based Risk Sharing System for Agricultural Lending (NIRSAL)

A total of 195 Credit Risk Guarantees (CRGs) valued ₦1.1 billion were approved under NIRSAL in 2015, compared with 18 CRGs, valued ₦6.4 billion in 2014, bringing the total number and value issued from its inception to 255, valued ₦21.7 billion at end-December 2015.

Analysis of the CRGs issued from its inception in 2010 indicated that crop production dominated with 113 CRGs (44.3%) valued ₦4.2 billion (19.5%); mechanization, 90 CRGs (35.3%) valued ₦394.1 million (1.8%); livestock production, 26 CRGs (10.2%) valued ₦3.4 billion (15.8%); agro-processing, 22 (8.6%) CRGs valued ₦10.2 billion (47.2%), and input distribution, 4 CRGs (1.6%) valued ₦3.4 billion (15.6%).

2.5.6 The Small and Medium Enterprises Credit Guarantee Scheme (SMECGS)

Six (6) new projects valued ₦432.0 million were guaranteed in 2015, compared with sixteen (16) projects valued ₦686.9 million in 2014, bringing the cumulative projects under SMECGS to 87, valued ₦4.2 billion, since its inception. The sectoral distribution of projects guaranteed under the Scheme from its inception revealed that agro-allied had three (3) projects, valued ₦50.2 million; health, one (1) project, valued 21.08 million, manufacturing, sixteen (16) projects valued ₦977.3 million; and services, sixty-seven (67) projects valued ₦3.2 billion. Cumulatively, the sum of ₦2.4 billion in respect of 40 projects had been fully repaid since the inception of the Scheme in April 2010.

2.5.7 The N200 Billion SME Restructuring/Refinancing Fund (SME-RRF)

The SME-RRF was discontinued and replaced with the Real Sector Support Fund (RSSF) in November 2015. Five (5) projects valued ₦39.5 billion which were approved prior to the discontinuation of the SME-RRF and funded in the review period. This brought the cumulative disbursements under the old and new Fund to 604 projects, valued ₦381.9 billion at end-December 2015. The sum of ₦29.3 billion was repaid in the period under review, bringing the total repayment from the inception of the SME-RRF to ₦141.5 billion.

2.5.8 The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Fund (MSMEDF)

Disbursement under the MSMEDF gained momentum in 2015 with the number of state governments and participating financial institutions (PFIs) that accessed funds increasing from 18 state governments and five (5) PFIs in 2014 to 19 state governments and 124 PFIs in 2015. At end-December 2015, a net sum of ₦51.1 billion had been disbursed to beneficiaries, compared with ₦4.6 billion disbursed at end-December 2014. This brought the total disbursements since the Fund's inception to ₦59.0 billion.

Table 2.7: Summary of Disbursements under the MSMEDF, 2014 - 2015

S/N	DISBURSEMENTS	(₦)
1	2014 Disbursements	4,629,427,500.00
2	2015 Disbursements	54,370,545,168.00
	Cummulative Disbursement	58,999,972,668.00
	Returns/ Recalls in 2015	(7,910,781,296.50)
	Net Disbursement as at DEC 2015	51,089,191,371.50

Source: CBN

The guidelines for the Fund were revised in the year, based on stakeholders' request for additional incentives to elicit greater participation and encourage banks to fund start-ups.

2.5.9 The Real Sector Support Facility (RSSF)

The RSSF, a ₦300 billion Facility, was established, among other objectives, to provide a long-term, low-interest financing solution to Nigerian SMEs with financing needs from ₦500 million up to a maximum of ₦10 billion. Pursuant to these objectives, the CBN, on November 23, 2015, directed banks to utilise the ₦645 billion realised from the reduction in CRR by 500 basis points from 25 per cent for financing projects under the RSSF.

A total of 264 applications, valued ₦1.2 trillion, were submitted by participating banks for funding under the RSSF in 2015. The applications were, however, returned to the banks to prioritise projects, based on each bank's contribution to the pool of funds. A disbursement of ₦3.5 billion, however, was, made to one project as the application was made prior to the new funding framework of the Bank on RSSF.

2.5.10 The Power and Airline Intervention Fund (PAIF)

In 2015, the sum of ₦13.2 billion was released under the PAIF to BOI to finance one power project (₦9.9 billion) and an airline project (₦3.3 billion), compared with a total of ₦3.7 billion released in 2014. At end-December 2015, the cumulative amount released to BOI since the inception of the PAIF stood at N249.6 billion for 39 power projects (₦128.8 billion) and 16 airline projects (₦120.8 billion). The sum of ₦22.8 billion was repaid as principal repayment for power projects (₦13.1 billion) and airline projects (₦9.7 billion), bringing the cumulative principal repayments since inception of the PAIF to ₦64.2 billion. The PAIF continued to impact positively on the Nigerian economy. In 2015 the Facility provided interest savings of ₦47.0 billion to its beneficiaries, increased power generation by 1,274 megawatts, and enhanced the liquidity position of banks and the airlines that benefitted from it.

2.5.11 Entrepreneurship Development Centres (EDCs)

As part of efforts to develop skills among the youth, create employment and accelerate economic activities in the country, the Bank continued to support capacity building potential of entrepreneurs. The number trained in 2015 increased by 46.5 per cent, compared with the 6,361 trained in 2014. In 2015, the south-west and north-east, EDCs, and the north-central outreach centre in Minna commenced operation. The Outreach Centre in Minna through the assistance of the Niger State Government, provided 1,570 beneficiaries access to loans, which was 12.1 per cent higher than the 1,400 targeted.

At end-December 2015, the Outreach Centres had collectively trained 11,896 participants, exceeding the 2015 target by 4.4 per cent. The south-south EDC trained the highest number, with 2,948 (24.7%), while the south-west EDC trained the lowest number, with 1,434.

2.5.12 The National Collateral Registry (NCR)

In 2015, the framework of the NCR was exposed to stakeholders nationwide following which the draft of the enabling Secured Transactions and Movable Assets Bill, 2015 was concluded. The Bill was approved by the CBN and forwarded to the Federal Ministry of Justice for transmission to the Federal Executive Council (FEC) for legislative action.

2.5.13 The Financial Inclusion Programme

In furtherance of the Bank's efforts to mainstream unbanked Nigerians in financial services, the Financial Inclusion Secretariat, in 2015, facilitated the meetings of the multi-agency Governing Committees on Financial Inclusion. As a result, four (4) working groups: products, channels, special interventions, and financial literacy, were formed to deliver specific milestones. The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and the CBN engaged Brand Fusion Ltd. to conduct the second geospatial mapping survey of the concentration of financial access points in Nigeria. At the end of the exercise, accurate information on the locations of bank branches, ATMs, mobile money agents, microfinance institutions and GPS coordinates of over 50,000 access points was produced for the use of the general public and market players. The Atlas of the Financial Access Points in Nigeria is published online at <www.fspmaps.com>. To facilitate the electronic payment of government subsidies to farmers' bank accounts, the CBN in collaboration with McKinsey and Company, through the Financial Inclusion Secretariat, commenced the pilot for the digitalisation of financial inclusion, namely, the e-Wallet for Farmers in Nigeria targeted at enabling electronic payments for 14 million farmers.

BOX 3: THE ANCHOR BORROWERS' PROGRAMME (ABP)

ABP is an initiative of the CBN in collaboration with key stakeholders-anchor companies (millers) and farmers/out-growers involved in the production and processing of rice, wheat, fish, oil palm, cotton/textile, and sugar. The Programme was flagged off in Kebbi on November 17, 2015 by the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The CBN set aside N40 Billion from the N220 Billion Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Fund (MSMEDF) for farmers to borrow under the ABP at an all-inclusive, single-digit interest rate of 9.0% per annum.

The specific objectives of the Programme were to:

- Transform the agricultural sector by placing emphasis on production, value addition, and exports (PAVE);
- Create an ecosystem that links out-growers (small-holder farmers to local processors);
- Increase banks' capacity to finance the agricultural sector;
- Increase capacity utilisation of agricultural anchor companies involved in the production of identified commodities and the productivity/incomes of out-growers/farmers;
- Reduce the level of poverty among small-holder farmers;
- Create jobs, reduce commodity importation, and conserve external reserves;
- Assist local farmers to increase the production and supply of feedstock to processors; and
- Facilitate the emergence of a new generation of farmers/entrepreneurs.

The Programme is pivoted on out-grower support, training of farmers, extension workers and bankers, and risk mitigation. It involves the identification and selection of small-holder farmers, grouping of out-growers, registration of cooperatives, selection and engagement of banks and insurance companies, execution of MoUs, capacity building for out-growers, banks and extension agents, the opening of accounts, loan application and disbursement, agronomic practices and holding of project management meetings.

At end-December 2015, the sum of ₦1.33 billion, had been disbursed to two thousand, seven hundred and ten (2,710) beneficiaries under the ABP in Kebbi state.

BOX 4: THE NIGERIA ELECTRICITY MARKET STABILISATION FACILITY (NEMSF)

The N213 billion NEMSF financing "window" was introduced by the CBN for settling certain outstanding debts in the Nigerian Electricity Supply Industry (NESI). It is a collaborative initiative involving the Ministries of Petroleum Resources and Power, the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC), and the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC). The facility covers legacy gas debts and the shortfall in revenue during the Interim Rule period (IRP). It is expected that this will guarantee the take-off of the Transitional Electricity Market ("TEM"). The Fund is meant to put the Nigerian Electricity Supply Industry (NESI) on a route to economic viability and sustainability by facilitating the settlement of legacy gas debts and the outstanding payment obligations due to market participants, service providers, and gas suppliers that accrued during the Interim Rules Period (IRP Debts).

Features of the NEMSF:

- The facility is administered through banks and disbursed at 10% per annum interest rate, with a ten-year tenor;
- All licensed parties by the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC) to operate in the electricity market are accepted and regarded to be immediately bound by Performance Agreements signed with the relevant authorities, such as the Bureau of Public Enterprise (BPE);
- Parties are to be subjected to the oversight mechanism developed by NERC; and
- All sector players are required to meet all obligations critical for continued electricity supply.

The sum of N64.8 billion detailed below, was disbursed to the NESI Stabilization Strategy Limited to refinance eighteen (18) participants in 2015.

S/No	NESI PARTICIPANT	No	CUMMULATIVE AMOUNT DISBURSED SINCE INCEPTION (₦)
1.	Distribution Companies	5	41,055,703,962.43
2.	Generation Companies	7	18,457,878,439.89
3.	Gas Companies	6	5,241,925,612.64
	TOTAL	**18**	**64,755,508,014.96**

CHAPTER THREE

THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

Global economy grew at 3.1 per cent, down from 3.3 per cent in 2014, due to the combined effects of low energy and commodity prices, a slowdown and a rebalancing in the Chinese economy, and the gradual normalisation of the United States monetary policy. Global commodity markets weakened, due to slow demand and excess supply. Inflation remained subdued in 2015, reflecting the strong pass-through of low commodity prices to end-users. Developments in the global capital market were mixed in 2015, being predominantly bullish in Europe and Asia, but bearish in North and South America and Africa. The remarkable appreciation of the US dollar caused capital reversals from the emerging markets and developing economies, leading to volatility and depreciation in their currencies and capital markets. Consequently, the central banks of most emerging markets and frontier economies largely maintained high policy rates, to stem capital reversals and restore stability to the financial markets.

3.1 OUTPUT GROWTH

Global output moderated to 3.1 per cent in 2015, from 3.3 per cent in the preceding year. The subdued growth in 2015 was attributed, largely, to persisting low energy and commodity prices, a slowdown in the Chinese economy, and the gradual normalisation of monetary policy in the United States.

Growth in the advanced economies strengthened marginally, from 1.8 per cent in 2014 to 1.9 per cent, as a result of a rebound in Japan and Italy, coupled with improved performance in the United States and France. The development was driven, largely, by low oil prices, which boosted household demand and lowered business energy costs, as well as currency depreciation and accommodative monetary policy. Growth in the United Kingdom and Germany was tepid, in contrast to expectations, and weighed heavily on the region's overall economic activity.

The United States economy grew by 2.5 per cent, up from 2.4 per cent in 2014, on account of relatively easy financial conditions. This boosted domestic demand following a strong pass-through of lower oil prices to end-users, and strengthened housing and labour markets. Growth in the United States was, however, weaker than expected. Growth in the euro area was 1.5 per cent, compared with 0.8 per cent in 2014. The euro area economy was significantly buoyed by stronger private consumption supported by lower oil prices, accommodative financial conditions due to sustained monetary easing by the ECB, and depreciation of the euro. The Japanese economy returned to positive growth, rising by 0.6 per cent in 2015, on the back of fiscal support, accommodative financial conditions, lower oil prices and rising incomes, despite the recession witnessed in the third quarter of 2014. Overall, the modest growth in the advanced economies reflected a strengthening of the US and euro area recovery and a return to positive growth in Japan as output gaps gradually closed.

The emerging markets and developing economies slowed to 4.0 per cent from 4.6 per cent in 2014, as a result of weak commodity prices and the continued slowdown in the Chinese economy and its spillover effects to others through trade and finance. Accordingly, growth in most emerging markets and developing economies continued to be dampened by declining capital flows, tighter external financing conditions, and the weakening of currencies.

Growth in Asia in 2015 declined by 6.6 per cent, compared with the 6.8 per cent recorded in 2014 due, largely, to the slowdown of China. The Chinese economy grew by 6.9 per cent in 2015, down from 7.3 per cent in 2014, due to a rapid slowdown in imports and exports, reflecting weak investment and manufacturing activity as a result of the rebalancing of the economy towards consumption and services. The slowdown to real estate activity and overall poor credit conditions also contributed in slowing growth. The slowdown in China continued to inflict cross-border effects, accounting for the disappointing performance of many Asian and emerging markets and developing economies. The Russian economy contracted by 3.7 per cent, from a growth of 0.6 per cent in 2014, due mainly to falling oil prices, weakening of the ruble, as well as the sanctions by the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).

Growth in the Latin America and the Caribbean region contracted by 0.3 per cent, in contrast to the growth of 1.2 per cent in 2014. The development reflected the region's adjustment to falling commodity prices and increased borrowing costs.

In sub-Saharan Africa, growth moderated to 3.5 per cent in 2015, down from 5.0 per cent in the preceding year. The poor performance of the region was primarily due to the effects of continued low commodity prices, lower demand from China (the region's largest trade partner), and tighter external financing conditions. As a result, there was subdued growth of 3.0 and 1.3 per cent for Nigeria and South Africa, respectively. The weak growth in the South African economy was on account of electricity supply bottlenecks, disruptions in the labour market, as well as declining business confidence. In Nigeria, lower oil prices and capital reversals, leading to a weakened naira, were the downside risks to growth.

Table 3.1: Changes in World Output and Prices, 2011-2015, (Per cent)

	Output					Consumer Prices				
Region/Country	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**
World Output	**3.8**	**3.1**	**3.3**	**3.3**	**3.1**	**3.4**	**4.2**	**3.6**	**3.2**	**3.5**
Advanced Economies	**1.6**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**1.8**	**1.9**	**1.1**	**2.7**	**1.4**	**1.6**	**0.3**
United states	**1.8**	**2.8**	**2.2**	**2.4**	**2.5**	**0.9**	**3.1**	**1.5**	**2.0**	**0.1**
Japan	-0.9	1.4	1.6	0.0	0.6	-2.1	-0.3	0.4	2.7	0.7
Germany	3.0	0.9	0.2	1.6	1.5	1.3	2.5	1.6	0.9	0.2
France	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.1	1.6	2.1	1.0	0.7	0.1
Italy	0.4	-2.5	-1.9	-0.4	0.8	1.6	2.9	1.3	0.1	0.2
United Kingdom	0.9	0.3	1.7	2.6	2.2	3.1	4.5	2.6	1.6	0.1
Euro Area	1.6	-0.7	-0.5	0.8	1.5	1.6	2.7	1.3	0.5	0.2
Other Advanced Economies	**3.3**	**1.9**	**2.2**	**2.8**	**2.1**	**2.7**	**3.1**	**1.5**	**1.6**	
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	4.5	3.4	2.2	0.9	-2.8	7.2	10.1	6.4	7.9	15.9
Regional Groups										
Central and Eastern Europe	5.1	1.4				5.2	5.2	4.2	4.0	
Russia	4.1	3.4	1.3	0.6	-3.7	6.6	8.4	6.8	7.4	15.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.0	3.0	2.8	1.2	-0.3	6.4	6.6	7.4	8.2	12.0
Asia	7.8	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.1	5.0	3.8	3.2	2.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.1	4.4	5.1	5.0	3.5	9.5	9.3	6.6	6.7	6.9
Middle East	3.1	4.1	2.2	2.8	2.5	6.8	9.7	9.2	7.5	6.5
China	9.2	7.7	7.8	7.3	6.9	3.5	5.4	2.6	2.3	1.5

Source: World Economic Outlook (WEO), October 2015, and January 2016

3.2 GLOBAL INFLATION

Inflation in the advanced economies remained subdued and below the central banks' targets, reflecting continuing output gaps, with major concerns for deflation in Advanced Europe. In the advanced economies, inflation declined significantly to 0.3 per cent, from 1.6 per cent in 2014, due to the persistent fall in commodity prices and weakness in global manufacturing which weighed on prices. In the United States, inflation declined significantly to 0.1 per cent in 2015, from 2.0 per cent in 2014. Inflation in the euro area also fell from 0.5 to 0.2 per cent in 2015, on the back of the strong pass-through of low oil prices to end-users, a decline in inflation expectation, as well as persisting output gap occasioned by the slack in economic activity.

In the emerging markets and developing countries, inflation was estimated at 4.2 per cent, down from 4.5 per cent in 2014, reflecting the effects of weak domestic demand and lower commodity prices.

In Asia, the inflation rate declined to 2.5 per cent, from 3.2 per cent in 2014, with remarkable variations among countries of the region. Inflation in Japan declined to 0.7 per cent, from 2.7 per cent in 2014, as a result of falling oil prices which overwhelmed the effects of rising incomes and consumption tax. In China, inflation declined from 2.3 per cent in 2014 to 1.5 per cent in 2015.

Annual inflation in the Latin American and Caribbean region was 12.0 per cent, compared with 8.2 per cent in 2014. Brazil's consumer prices was 8.9 per cent, compared with 6.3 per cent in 2014, due mainly, to flagging business and consumer confidence. Other factors included: cost pressures, arising from supply constraints and regulated pricing; currency depreciation; and declining investment, prompting the tightening of macroeconomic policy. Inflation in Venezuela rose sharply to 159.1 per cent, from 62.2 per cent in 2014, dampening activity and resulting in negative growth of 10.0 per cent.

In the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), consumer prices rose by 15.9 per cent, compared with 7.9 per cent in 2014. Consumer prices in Russia increased by 15.8 per cent in 2015, compared with 7.4 per cent in 2014, due to a weakening of the ruble in response to falling oil prices and significant capital reversal.

In the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, annual consumer prices rose by 6.5 per cent in 2015, compared with 7.5 per cent in 2014, due mainly to waning business confidence attributed, largely, to persisting regional conflicts.

In sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), annual inflation increased marginally to 6.9 per cent from 6.7 per cent in 2014, due, largely, to currency depreciations which exerted upward price pressures.

3.3 GLOBAL COMMODITY DEMAND AND PRICES

Generally, commodity prices softened in 2015, due to weak global demand stemming from continuing slow growth in most regions, and excess supply. The appreciation of the US dollar and the reduction in the commodity positions of financial investors also accentuated the weakness in the commodity market.

The IMF Energy Price Index declined sharply to 97.9, from 177.4 points in 2014, due to supply/demand imbalances in the oil market and a persisting glut of natural gas. The Food and Agriculture Organization's FAO Food Price Index (FPI) averaged 164.0 points, down by 18.7 per cent from the level in 2014, with the greatest year-on-year decline recorded by dairy (28.5%), followed by sugar (20.9%), and vegetable oils (18.8%). Others included cereals and meat price indices, which declined by 15.4 and 15.2 per cent, respectively, compared with their levels in 2014.

The FAO Cereal Price Index declined by 15.4 per cent to 162.4 points from the level in 2014, as excess global supplies, increased competition for export markets and the strengthening of the US dollar continued to weigh down international wheat and maize prices. Consequently, the US maize quotations fell to record lows, although rice prices declined only marginally.

The FAO Vegetable Oil Price Index averaged 147.0 points, down by 18.8 per cent from the 2014 level. The drop in the Index reflected mainly developments in the soybean market. There was a significant drop in soyoil prices, reflecting excess global soybean supplies, notwithstanding an earlier anticipation of reduced production in the United States and Brazil. International palm oil prices were largely stable, as subdued global demand was balanced by supply.

The FAO Dairy Price Index also fell significantly by 28.5 per cent to 160.3 points from the level in 2014. The decline stemmed from tepid import demand which caused a dip in the international prices of all the dairy commodities covered by the Index, with whole milk powder being the most affected. The supply factors included large winter milk production in the European Union (EU) and better than anticipated availability of the product in Oceania.

The FAO Sugar Price index averaged 190.7 points, representing a decline of 20.9 per cent from 241.2 points in 2014. The decline was prompted by excess supply in major sugar-producing countries. Falling international crude oil prices, which led to a reduction in the volume of sugar crops converted into ethanol, effectively increased supplies, thereby weighing down international sugar quotations. During the year, expectations of reduced sugar output in India, Thailand, South Africa and China were not sufficient to reverse the fall in prices.

The FAO Meat Price Index, decreased by 15.2 per cent to 168.1 points, from 198.3 points in 2014. Prices fell for most categories, with the exception of pork, which was stable, due mainly to the opening of EU aid to private storage. Sheep meat prices were markedly lower, due to the onset of peak production in Oceania, while sluggish demand weighed down the prices of poultry and bovine meat.

3.4 WORLD TRADE

World trade recorded a growth of 3.2 per cent in 2015, down from 3.3 per cent in 2014. In the advanced economies, aggregate import grew by 3.9 per cent, while export grew by 3.1 per cent. In the advanced economies, terms of trade rose by 1.36 percentage points to 1.6 per cent in 2015, from 0.24 per cent in 2014. In the emerging markets and developing economies, the volume of imports grew by 1.3 per cent, and export increased by 3.9 per cent. The terms of trade, however, deteriorated from 0.02 per cent in 2014 to negative 4.7 per cent, due to unfavourable price developments.

Table 3.2: World Trade Volumes, 2011 - 2015

(Average Annual Percentage Change in Trade in Goods and Services)										
	Advanced Economies					Emerging and Developing Economies				
Volume of Trade	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Exports	6.2	2.0	2.4	3.6	3.1	7.2	4.6	4.3	3.9	3.9
Imports	5,2	1.7	1.4	3.7	3.9	9.7	6	5.3	4.4	1.3
Terms of Trade	-1.8	-0.4	0.88	0.24	1.6	3.7	0.7	-0.19	0.02	-4.7

Source: WEO, October 2015 and January 2016 updates

3.5 INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL MARKETS

In 2015, the global financial markets were predominantly influenced by the largely accommodative monetary policy of the advanced economies. The eventual normalisation of the US monetary policy, leading to remarkable appreciation of the US dollar and dollar-denominated assets, generated capital reversals from the emerging markets and developing economies. The development led to considerable volatility and depreciations in the stock and currency markets.

3.5.1 Money Markets

Developments in the global money markets were affected by the gradual normalisation of the US monetary policy, which practically ended the asset purchase programme. In addition, improved macroeconomic conditions in the United States had negative spillovers to emerging markets and developing economies, weakening their external reserves and currencies. Growth in most industrial economies strengthened, due to the pass-through of lower oil prices to end-users, leading to a rebound in domestic demand and lowered business energy costs, currency depreciation, as well as monetary easing. The divergence in the financial conditions between the advanced economies on the one hand, and emerging markets and developing economies on the other, and the varying implications of lower oil prices across regions, resulting in acute revenue shortages in oil-exporting countries including Nigeria, added to the risk factors.

There remained a divergence in the monetary policy of the major advanced economies. The euro area and Japan sustained their monetary easing policies, while the United States had begun monetary tightening. In general, monetary policy tightened in most emerging market and developing economies, to stabilise the local currencies, and rein-in inflationary pressures.

3.5.2 Capital Markets

Developments in the global stock market were mixed in 2015. Stocks were predominantly bullish in Europe and Asia, whereas most markets were bearish in North America, South

America and Africa. Growth in the European and Asian stock markets was driven by fairly strong recovery in the U.S and other advanced economies, supported by the falling oil prices, as well as the capital reversals following the normalisation of the US monetary policy. The observed weakness in other economies reflected the subdued activity and slowdown in the emerging market and developing economies, which impacted negatively on their stock markets. The weak demand in commodity-exporting countries indicated a limited pass-through of lower commodity prices to end-users, weighing on the financial markets. In the euro area, the enhanced ECB's asset purchase programme continued to buoy the Euro Zone economy and its stock markets.

Following these developments, the North American S&P 500, the Canadian S&P/TSX Composite, and the Mexican Bolsa indices decreased by 0.7, 11.1, and 0.4 per cent, respectively. In South America, the Argentine Merval increased by 49.1 per cent, while the Brazilian Bovespa and the Columbian COLCAP decreased by 13.3 and 23.7 per cent, respectively. In Europe, the FTSE 100 decreased by 4.9 per cent, while the CAC 40, the German DAX, and the Russian MICEX indices increased by 8.5, 9.6, and 26.1 per cent, respectively. In Asia, Japan's Nikkei 225 and China's Shanghai Stock Exchange-A indices increased by 9.1 and 9.3 per cent, respectively, while India's BSE Sensex index decreased by 5.0 per cent.

In Africa, the Nigerian NSE ASI, the Kenyan Nairobi NSE 20, the Egyptian EGX CASE 30 and the Ghanaian GSE All-Share indices decreased remarkably by 17.4, 21.0, 21.5, and 11.8 per cent, respectively, while the South African JSE All-Share Index increased by 1.9 per cent. The Nigerian equities market was weighed down by a combination of factors, including capital reversals occasioned by falling oil prices, and by waning business and consumer confidence arising from uncertainties surrounding the 2015 general elections and the transition to a new government.

Table 3.3: Selected International Stock Market Indices as at December 31, 2015

Country	Index	31-Dec-14	31-Mar-15	30-Jun-15	30-Sep-15	31-Dec-15	% Change b/w (a) and (e)
AFRICA		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	**(f)**
Nigeria	NSE All-Share Index	34,657.15	31,753.15	33,456.83	31,217.77	28,642.25	-17.4
South Africa	JSE All-Share Index	49,770.60	52,181.95	51,806.95	50,088.86	50,693.76	1.9
Kenya	Nairobi NSE 20 Share index	5,112.65	5,248.16	4,906.07	4,173.52	4,040.75	-21.0
Egypt	EGX CSE 30	8,926.58	9,134.78	8,371.53	7,322.88	7,006.01	-21.5
Ghana	GSE All-Share Index	2,261.02	2,220.37	2,352.23	2,009.52	1,994.91	-11.8
NORTH AMERICA							
US	S&P 500	2,058.90	2,067.89	2,063.11	1,920.03	2,043.94	-0.7
Canada	S&P/TSX Composite	14,632.44	14,902.44	14,553.33	13,306.96	13,009.95	-11.1
Mexico	Bolsa (IPC)	43,145.66	43,724.78	45,053.70	42,632.54	42,977.50	-0.4
SOUTH AMERICA							
Brazil	Bovespa Stock	50,007.41	51,150.16	53,080.88	45,059.34	43,349.96	-13.3
Argentina	Merval	7,830.30	11,242.89	11,656.81	9,814.62	11,675.18	49.1
Columbia	IGBC General	1,512.98	1,304.62	1,331.35	1,218.82	1,153.71	-23.7
EUROPE							
UK	FTSE 100	6,566.09	6,773.04	6,520.98	6,061.61	6,242.32	-4.9
France	CAC 40	4,272.75	5,033.64	4,790.20	4,455.29	4,637.06	8.5
Germany	DAX	9,805.55	11,966.17	10,944.97	9,660.44	10,743.01	9.6
Russia	MICEX	1,396.61	1,626.18	1,654.55	1,642.97	1,761.36	26.1
ASIA							
Japan	NIKKEI 225	17,450.77	19,205.99	20,235.73	17,388.15	19,033.71	9.1
China	Shanghai SE A	3,389.39	3,928.24	4,479.90	3,197.37	3,704.29	9.3
India	BSE Sensex	27,499.42	27,957.49	27,780.83	26,154.83	26,117.54	-5.0

Source: Bloomberg

3.5.3 The International Foreign Exchange Market

In 2015, all the currencies monitored depreciated against the U.S. dollar, on account of the appreciation in dollar-denominated assets, following increased capital outflows from emerging markets and developing economies, and the gradual normalisation of the U.S. monetary policy. There was impressive activity in the advanced economies, due to strengthened recovery in the United States and the euro area and a return to positive growth in Japan as output gaps gradually narrowed. These developments created financial system vulnerabilities and currency depreciations, especially in the emerging market and developing economies. In addition, the lingering lower commodity prices continued to cause fragilities in many commodity-exporting economies. In Asia, the slowdown and rebalancing of the Chinese economy continued to reverberate, with spillovers to other economies in the region, leading to the divergence of monetary policy stance between China and Japan and weak financial markets and currencies in other countries in the region.

The above developments led to the weakening of major currencies. The British pound, the euro, and the Russian ruble depreciated against the US dollar by 6.25, 10.84, and 19.94 per cent, respectively. In Asia, the Japanese yen, the Chinese yuan and the Indian rupee also depreciated by 0.35, 7.27, and 7.04 per cent against the US dollar, respectively. In North

America, the Canadian dollar and the Mexican peso depreciated by 18.97 and 16.80 per cent, respectively, against the US dollar. The Brazilian real, the Argentine peso, and the Colombian peso equally depreciated by 48.87, 52.66, and 33.58 per cent, respectively against the US dollar.

In Africa, the Nigerian naira, the South African rand, the Kenyan shilling, the Egyptian pound, and the Ghanaian cedi, depreciated against the US dollar by 16.10, 33.79, 12.91, 9.51, and 18.32 per cent, respectively.

In all, the Japanese yen was the least depreciated among the currencies surveyed, while the Argentine peso witnessed the largest depreciation.

Table 3.4 Exchange Rates of Selected Countries (Value in units of currency to US$)

	Currency	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-15	% Change (31Dec13/31 Dec14)	% Change (31Dec14/31Dec 15)
AFRICA					MTM% App/Dep	YTD % App/Dep
	Nigeria Naira	157.27	169.68	197	7.89	16.10
	South Africa Rand	10.52	11.57	15.48	9.98	33.79
	Kenya Shilling	86.3	90.6	102.3	4.98	12.91
	Egypt Pound	6.95	7.15	7.83	2.88	9.51
	Ghana Cedi	2.38	3.22	3.81	35.29	18.32
NORTH AMERICA						
	Canada Dollar	1.06	1.16	1.38	9.43	18.97
	Mexico Peso	13.1	14.75	17.23	12.6	16.8
SOUTH AMERICA						
	Brazil Real	2.36	2.66	3.96	12.71	48.87
	Argentina Peso	6.52	8.47	12.93	29.91	52.66
	Colombia Peso	1929.51	2376.51	3174.5	23.17	33.58
EUROPE						
	UK Pound	0.6	0.64	0.68	6.67	6.25
	Euro Area Euro	0.73	0.83	0.92	13.70	10.84
	Russia Ruble	32.87	60.74	72.85	84.79	19.94
ASIA						
	Japan Yen	105.26	119.78	120.2	13.79	0.35
	China Yuan	6.23	6.05	6.49	-2.89	7.27
	India Rupee	54.78	61.8	66.15	12.81	7.04

Source: Bloomberg
MTM – Month-to-Month
YTD = Year to Date

3.5.4 Central Bank Policy Rates

Monetary policy in 2015 remained largely accommodative in most advanced economies, due to the widening output gap and fears of deflation. The Bank of England and the Federal Reserve Bank largely sustained their low policy rates at 0.50 and 0.25 per cent, respectively. In December, however, the Fed raised its rate by 0.25 per cent after years of record lows. The European Central Bank maintained its interest rate at 0.05 per cent throughout 2015.

On the contrary, interest rates increased in most emerging markets and developing economies during the year to stem pressure in the foreign exchange market and curtail capital reversals as the United States gradually normalised its monetary policy. The Central Bank of Brazil raised its policy rate from 12.25 to 14.25 per cent. In South Africa, the Reserve Bank raised its policy rate from 5.75 to 6.25 per cent. In Ghana, the policy rate was also raised from 21.0 to 26.0 per cent, to curtail pressure on inflation and its currency.

India, however, gradually decreased its policy rate throughout the year, from 8.0 to 6.25 per cent due to growth concerns. The Bank of China also cut its rate on several occasions in 2015, from a high of 5.6 per cent to a low of 4.35 per cent, while the Bank of Japan retained its policy rate at 0.1 per cent throughout 2015. The Central Bank of Nigeria lowered its policy rate from 13.0 to 11.0 per cent in November to stimulate lending to the real sector and spur growth and employment.

Table 3.5: Monetary Policy Rates of Selected Countries, 2014-2015

	Ghana	S. Africa	Kenya	Nigeria	Brazil	Chile	USA	Japan	Euro Area	India	Russia	China	UK	Indonesia
Dec-14	21	5.75	8.50	13.00	11.25	3.00	0.0-0.25	0.0 - 0.1	0.05	8.00	8.25	5.60	0.50	7.75
2015														
January	21.00	5.75	8.5	13.00	12.25	4.25	0-0.25	0-0.10	0.05	8.00	15.00	5.60	0.50	7.75
February	21.00	5.75	8.5	13.00	12.25	4.25	0-0.25	0-0.10	0.05	7.75	15.00	5.35	0.50	7.50
March	21.00	5.75	8.5	13.00	12.75	4.00	0-0.25	0-0.10	0.05	7.50	14.00	5.35	0.50	7.50
April	21.00	5.75	8.5	13.00	13.25	4.00	0-0.25	0-0.10	0.05	7.50	12.50	5.35	0.50	7.50
May	21.00	5.75	8.5	13.00	13.25	4.00	0-0.25	0-0.10	0.05	7.50	12.50	5.10	0.50	7.50
June	22.00	5.75	10	13.00	13.75	4.00	0-0.25	0-0.10	0.05	7.25	11.50	4.85	0.50	7.50
July	22.00	6.00	11.5	13.00	14.25	3.75	0-0.25	0-0.10	0.05	7.25	11.00	4.85	0.50	7.50
August	24.00	6.00	11.5	13.00	14.25	3.50	0-0.25	0-0.10	0.05	7.25	11.00	4.60	0.50	7.50
September	25.00	6.00	11.5	13.00	14.25	3.25	0-0.25	0-0.10	0.05	7.25	11.00	4.85	0.50	7.50
October	25.00	6.00	11.5	13.00	14.25	3.00	0-0.25	0-0.10	0.05	6.75	11.00	4.35	0.50	7.50
November	26.00	6.25	11.5	11.00	14.25	3.00	0-0.25	0-0.10	0.05	6.75	11.00	4.35	0.50	7.50
December	26.00	6.25	11.5	11.00	14.25	3.00	0.25-0.5	0-0.10	0.05	6.75	11.00	4.35	0.50	7.50

Source: Bloomberg

3.6 THE IMPACT OF GLOBAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS ON NIGERIA'S ECONOMY

In 2015, the Nigerian economy was influenced by a combination of global developments with significant consequences. The developments were mainly the lingering lower oil and commodity prices, a slowdown and a rebalancing of the Chinese economy, strengthened recovery in the United States and other advanced economies, particularly Europe and Japan, and growth moderation in the emerging markets and developing economies. Besides, the repercussions of capital flow reversals, due to dollar appreciation, resulting from normalisation of the US monetary policy and low global inflation, and especially the lingering lower commodity prices, all combined to negatively impact the Nigerian economy.

The generally low global inflation impacted consumer prices in Nigeria, especially in respect of products with significant import content. Inflation inched up slightly although still within a single digit range in 2015, supported by tight monetary policy, which stabilised the naira and anchored inflation expectations. The lower crude oil prices in 2015 strained government's financial position, resulting in increased borrowing from the domestic money market to finance fiscal deficits.

Domestic financial markets, although resilient, reacted to developments in the global economic environment. Capital inflows weakened as yields and interest rates in the advanced economies recovered, supported by the normalisation of US monetary policy. Renewed capital outflows intensified pressure on the foreign exchange market and on the country's external reserves throughout the year. The development also affected the domestic stock market as the Nigeria All-Share Index (ASI) declined by 8.25 per cent to 28,642.25 at end-December 2015, from 31,217.77 at end-December 2014. Overall, the unfavourable global developments slowed down growth of the Nigerian economy, from 6.22 per cent in 2014 to 2.79 per cent in 2015.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINANCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENTS

The structure of the financial sector was unchanged in 2015. The Bank varied its policy stance in response to challenging domestic and global economic conditions. The policy rate stood at 13.0 per cent in the first ten months of the year and was reduced to 11.0 per cent in November 2015 to enhance liquidity in banks, flow of credit to the real sector, and stimulate growth. Similarly, the cash reserve ratio (CRR) for private and public sector deposits was harmonised to 31.0 per cent in May 2015, later reduced to 25.0 and 20.0 per cent in September and November 2015, respectively, while liquidity ratio was maintained at 30.0 per cent throughout the year. Growth in broad money (M_2) was sluggish at 5.9 per cent, it fell below the indicative benchmark of 15.2 per cent for fiscal 2015 and 20.6 per cent recorded at end-December 2014. Aggregate credit grew by 12.1 per cent below the benchmark of 29.3 per cent for 2015 and 30.2 per cent at end-December 2014. Indicators of financial developments were mixed at end-2015. Systemic relevance of the financial sector, measured by the ratio of broad money to GDP, stood at 21.0 per cent, the same as in 2014. Banking system financing capacity edged up slightly as the aggregate credit-GDP ratio was 22.7 per cent above the 21.4 per cent in 2014. However, the ratio of private credit to GDP fell slightly to 19.7 per cent, from 20.1 per cent in 2014, reflecting substantial growth in net claims on the Federal Government, which crowded out credit to the private sector. Intermediation efficiency indicator, measured by the ratio of currency outside banks to broad money supply, improved to 7.3 per cent from 7.6 per cent at end-2014, while aggregate financial savings declined. Total money market assets outstanding grew by 22.1 per cent, due to increase in Bankers' Acceptances, Certificates of Deposits and FGN Bonds. Activities on the Nigerian Stock Exchange were mixed in 2015. Total market capitalisation of listed securities rose marginally by 0.8 per cent, while the All Share Index, aggregate volume, and the value of traded securities fell below the levels in the preceding year.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

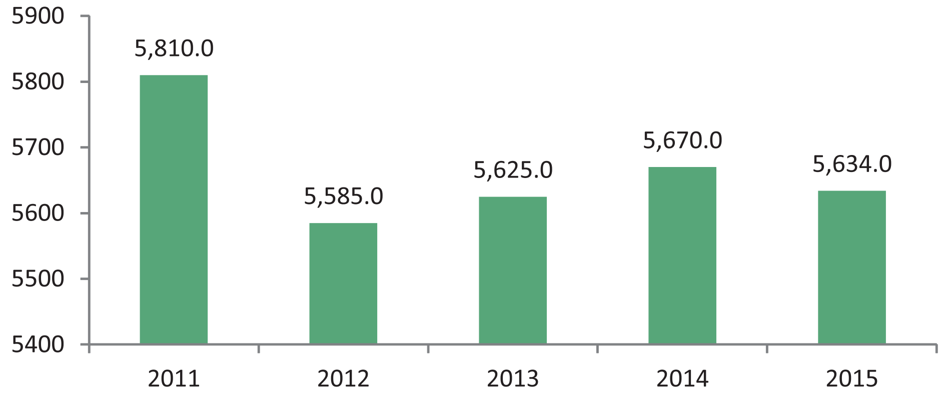
4.1.1 Growth and Structural Changes

The structure of the Nigerian financial sector was unchanged in 2015. The number of licenced banks increased to twenty-five (25) at end-December 2015 from twenty-four (24) in 2014 and comprised twenty (20) commercial banks, four (4) merchant banks and one (1) non-interest bank. Two banks, Enterprise and Mainstreet banks were acquired by Heritage and Skye banks, respectively, during the year, while SunTrust Bank Ltd was issued a commercial

The number of banks increased, while the number of branches and foreign subsidiaries of Nigerian banks reduced.

banking licence. The number of bank branches reduced from 5,670 in 2014 to 5,634 at end-December 2015. Following divestment by Keystone Bank Ltd from its subsidiary in Uganda, United Bank for Africa's (UBA) divestment in Zambia to become a minority shareholder, and the establishment of a subsidiary in Tanzania by Guaranty Trust Bank Ltd, the number of foreign subsidiaries reduced from 61 in the preceding year to 60 at end-December 2015. As a result of the approval granted Access Bank to open new representative offices in India, Lebanon and United Arab Emirate (UAE), the number of representative offices of Nigerian banks abroad increased from seven (7) in the preceding year to ten (10) in the review year.

Figure 4.1: Banks' Branch Network, 2011 - 2015



Source: CBN

Of the three (3) discount houses, Associated Discount House Ltd converted to Coronation Merchant Bank Ltd and began operations in July 2015. Kakawa Discount House also got CBN's approval to transmute into a merchant bank and commenced operation in November 2015 as FBN Merchant Bank Ltd. Consolidated Discount Limited (CDL) was under the administration of an AMCON-appointed administrator.

In the Other Financial Institutions sub-sector, the number of development finance institutions (DFIs) remained at six (6), the same as in the preceding year. However, the Bank of Industry Ltd was issued a retail DFI licence with national authorisation.

Furthermore, the Nigeria Mortgage Refinance Company (NMRC) Plc. obtained a licence to operate as a mortgage refinance company, having obtained approval-in-principle on June 20, 2013. The company also secured the Bank's Management approval to open an account with the CBN.

The number of Primary Mortgage Banks (PMBs) fell to thirty-five (35) at end-December 2015, from forty two (42) in the preceding year. A PMB transformed into a regional bank, while six (6) PMBs failed to recapitalise at the expiry of the stipulated regulatory period for the recapitalisation of PMBs. Consequently, the existing 35 PMBs comprised nine (9) national and twenty-six (26) state PMBs.

Two (2) finance companies (FCs) were licensed during the year, bringing the number of licensed FCs to sixty-six (66), compared with sixty-four (64) at end-December 2014. The Bank also approved the appointment of a liquidator for five (5) out of the forty eight (48) FCs whose licences were earlier revoked in 2012. Furthermore, the CBN extended the deadline for the new minimum capital requirement of ₦100.0 million to end-December 2015.

Following the issuance of additional 55 licences, the number of MFBs rose to 958 at end-December 2015, compared with 903 in 2014. Similarly, the number of bureaux-de-change increased to 2,839. There was one (1) non-Interest bank and one (1) non-interest microfinance bank at end-December, 2015.

4.1.2 Consumer Protection

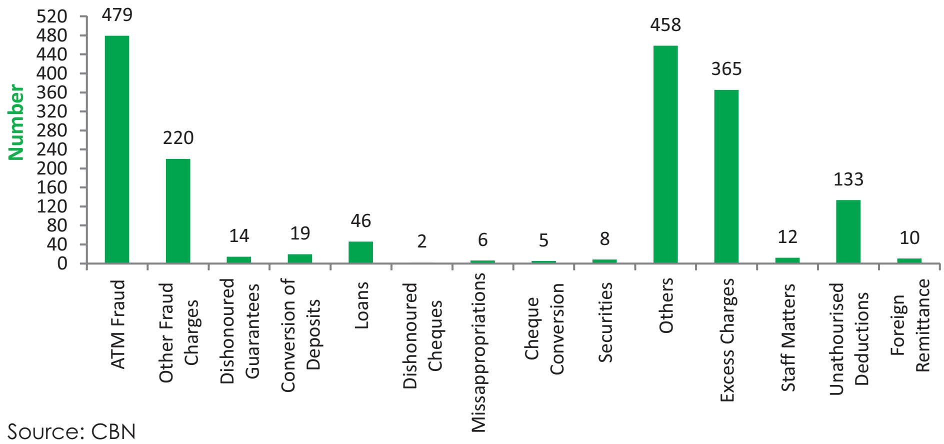
The Bank received 1,777 complaints from consumers against financial institutions, indicating a 46.3 per cent increase over the 1,215 complaints received in 2014. Of this number, complaints against banks and other financial institutions accounted for 95.8 and 4.2 per cent, respectively, compared with 99.4 and 0.6 per cent in 2014. The categories of complaints were on ATM issues, excess charges, dishonoured guarantees, dishonoured cheques, fraudulent withdrawals, and illegal conversion of deposits, among others.

The Bank received 1,777 complaints from consumers against financial institutions, compared with 1,215 received in 2014.

Consequently, thirty-two (32) mediation meetings were held with banks and the concerned customers, compared with eighteen (18) in 2014. This resulted in the resolution and closure of one thousand, one hundred and thirty-eight (1,138) complaints, indicating an increase of 15.3 per cent over the nine hundred and eighty-seven (987) complaints resolved in the preceding year. The remaining cases were at different stages of resolution. In addition, the Bank conducted a compliance examination (CE) of banks during the review year to ascertain the level of compliance with policies, guidelines and directives. The findings of the exercise were communicated to the respective banks for corrective action.

The cumulative value of unverified claims by consumers in respect of complaints lodged against banks in naira and US dollar in 2015 stood at ₦78.7 billion and US$31.7 million, respectively, compared with ₦198.4 billion and US$111.9 million in 2014. The verified claims stood at ₦20.3 billion and US$10.4 million, respectively, compared with ₦19.1 billion and US$1.7 million, respectively, in 2014. The actual refunds by the banks were ₦6.3 billion and US$10.6 million, compared with ₦2.9 billion and US$10.2 million at end-December 2014.

Figure 4.2: Consumer Complaints by Category, 2015

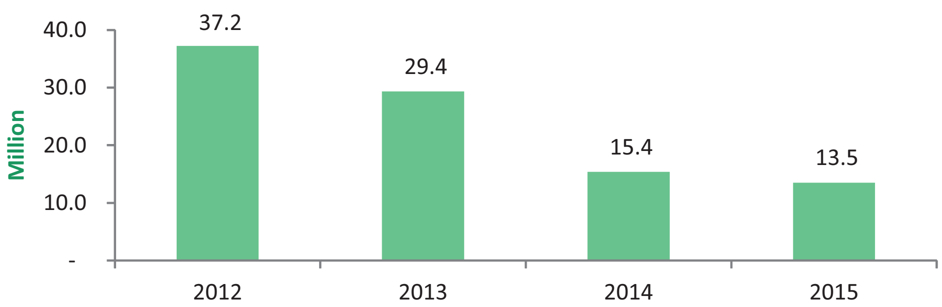


Source: CBN

4.1.3 Cheques

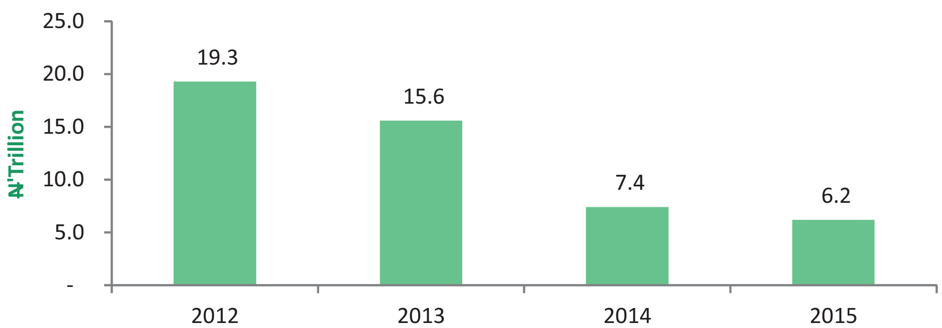
The volume and value of cheques cleared nationwide declined by 12.3 and 16.2 per cent to 13.5 million and ₦6.2 trillion, from 15.4 million and ₦7.4 trillion, respectively, in 2014. The development was attributed to increased use of e-payment channels.

Figure 4.3a: Volume of Cheques Cleared, 2012 - 2015



Source: CBN

Figure 4.3b: Value of Cheques Cleared, 2012 - 2015



Source: CBN

4.1.3 e-Money Products

The volume and value of electronic payments increased by 14.0 and 12.8 per cent to 519,223,279 and ₦4,952.7 billion in 2015 over the levels of 455,635,404 and ₦4,391.4 billion, respectively in 2014.

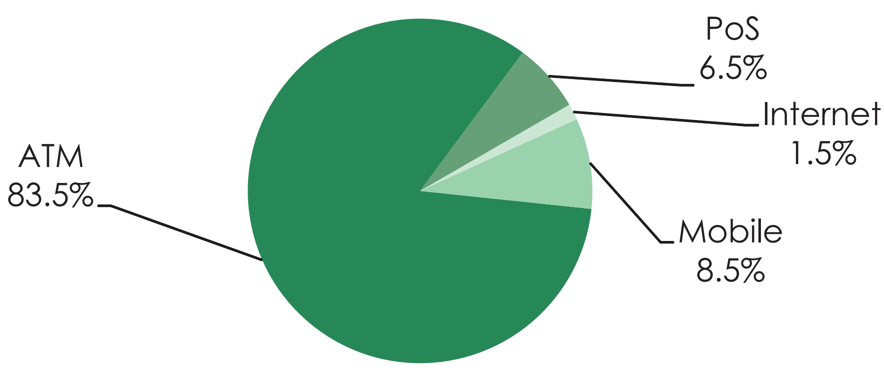
A breakdown of e-payment channels by volume for the review period indicated that ATM remained the most patronised, accounting for 83.5 per cent, followed by mobile payments and PoS terminals, with 8.5 and 6.5 per cent, respectively. The web (internet) was the least patronised, with 1.5 per cent of the total. In terms of value, ATM had a share of 80.2 per cent; Mobile, 8.9 per cent; PoS, 9.1 per cent; and the internet, 1.8 per cent. The rise in e-payment transactions was attributed to increased consumer confidence.

Table 4.1: Share of Categories of e-Payment Channels, 2013 - 2015

e-Payment Channels	Volume (Million)			Value (₦' Billion)		
	2013	**2014**	**2015**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**
ATM	295.3	400.1	433.6	2,828.9	3,679.9	3,970.2
% of Total	91.3	88.1	83.5	88.9	83.5	80.2
Web (Internet)	2.9	5.6	8.0	47.3	74.3	91.6
% of Total	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8
PoS	9.4	20.8	33.7	161.0	312.1	448.5
% of Total	2.9	4.6	6.5	5.1	7.1	9.1
Mobile	15.8	27.7	43.9	142.8	339.2	442.4
% of Total	4.9	6.1	8.5	4.5	7.7	8.9
TOTALS	323.4	455.6	519.2	3,180.1	4,391.4	4,952.7

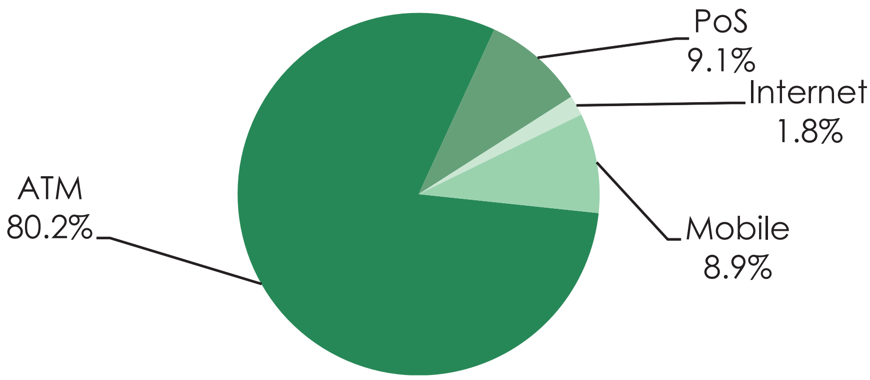
Source: CBN

Figure 4.4a: Volume of Electronic Payment Transactions, 2015, (Per cent)



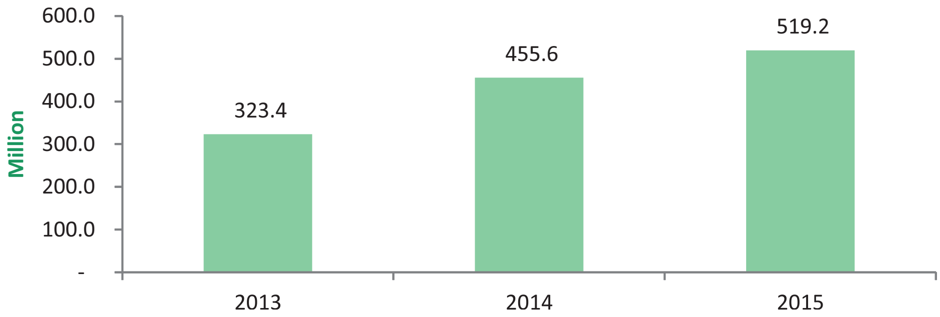
Source: CBN

Figure 4.4b: Value of Electronic Payments, 2015, (Per cent)



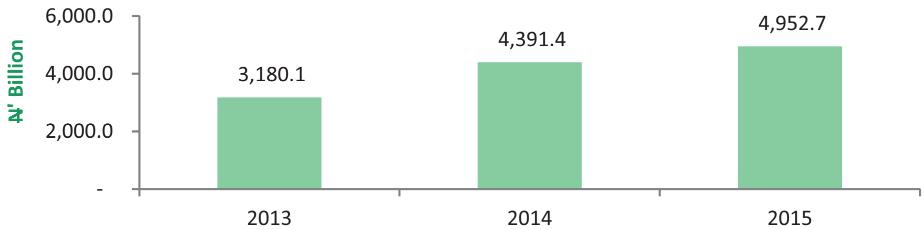
Source: CBN

Figure 4.5a: Volume of Electronic Payments (Million), 2013 - 2015



Source: CBN

Figure 4.5b: Value of Electronic Payments (N' Billion), 2013 - 2015

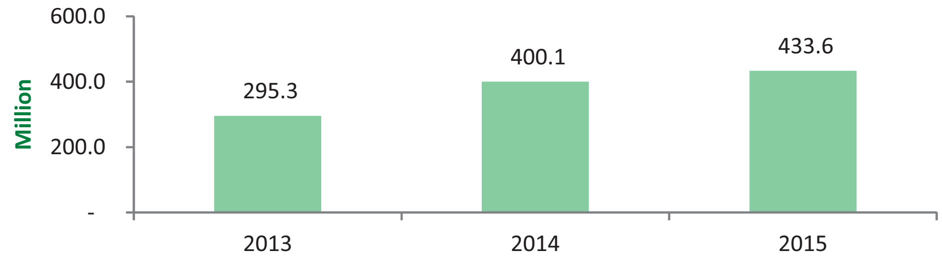


Source: CBN

4.1.4.1 Automated Teller Machine (ATM) Transactions

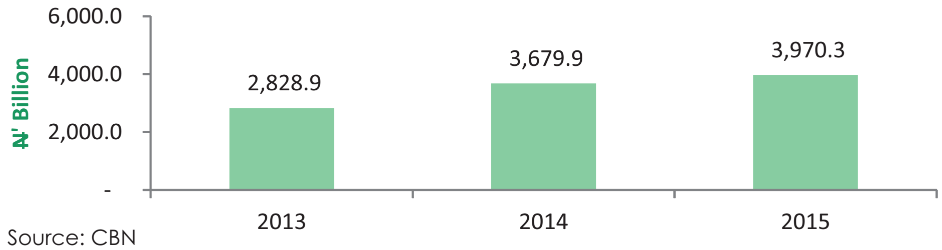
The number of ATMs deployed stood at 16,406 at end-December 2015, indicating an increase of 3.0 per cent above the 15,935 in use as at end-December 2014. The volume and value of ATM transactions increased by 8.4 and 7.9 per cent to 433,587,623 and ₦ 3,970.3 billion at end-December 2015, respectively, from 400,102,507 and ₦3,679.9 billion at end-December 2014.

Figure 4.6a: Volume of ATM Transactions, 2013 – 2015, (Million)



Source: CBN

Figure 4.6b: Value of ATM Transactions, 2013 – 2015, (N' Billion)

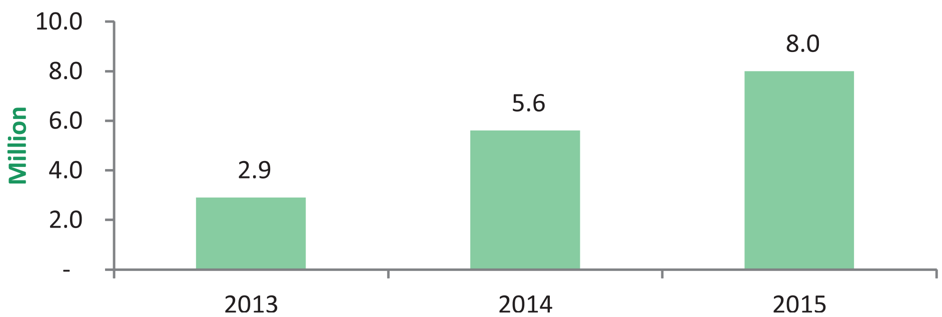


Source: CBN

4.1.4.2 Web Transactions

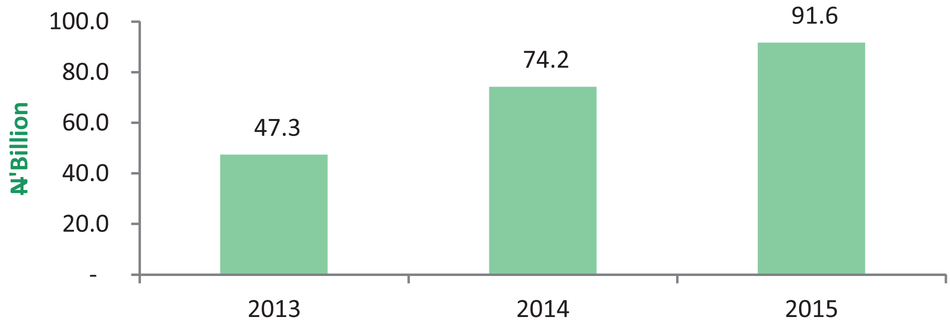
During the review year, the volume and value of transactions on the web increased to 7,981,361 and ₦91.6 billion above the 5,567,436 and ₦74.3 billion recorded in 2014, representing increase of 43.4 and 23.3 per cent, respectively.

Figure 4.7a: Volume of Web Transactions, 2013 – 2015 (Million)



Source: CBN

Figure 4.7b: Value of Web Transactions, 2012 – 2014 (N' Billion)

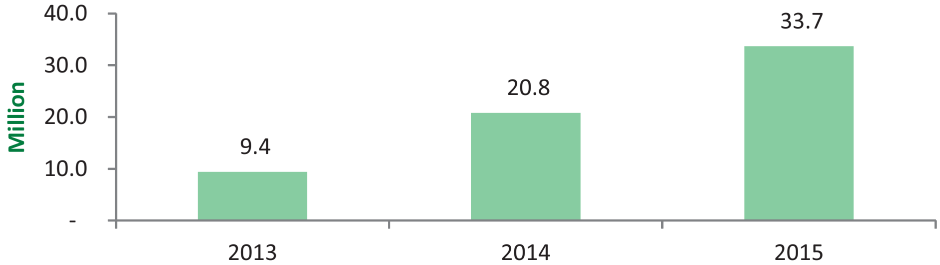


Source: CBN

4.1.4.3 Point-of-Sale (PoS) Transactions

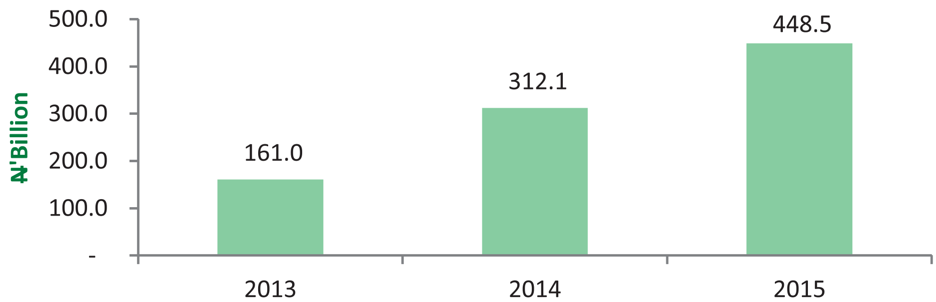
The volume and value of PoS transactions increased to 33,720,933 and ₦448.5 billion above the 20,817423 and ₦312.1 billion recorded in 2014, representing increases of 62.0 and 43.7 per cent, respectively. This was due to increasing public confidence in the use of the channel.

Figure 4.8a: Volume of PoS Transactions, 2013 – 2015 (Million)



Source: CBN

Figure 4.8b: Value of PoS Transactions, 2013 – 2015 (N' Billion)

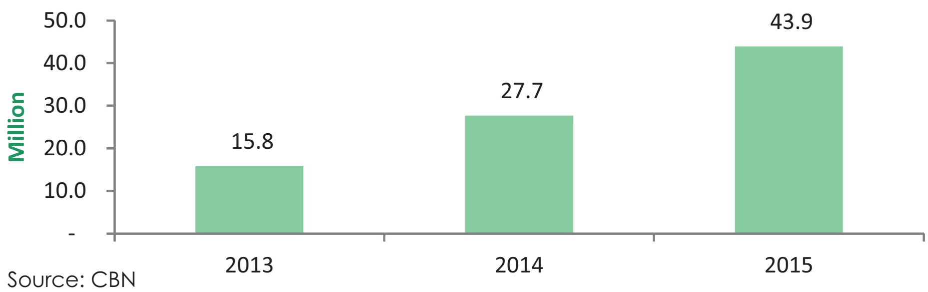


Source: CBN

4.1.4.4 Mobile Payments

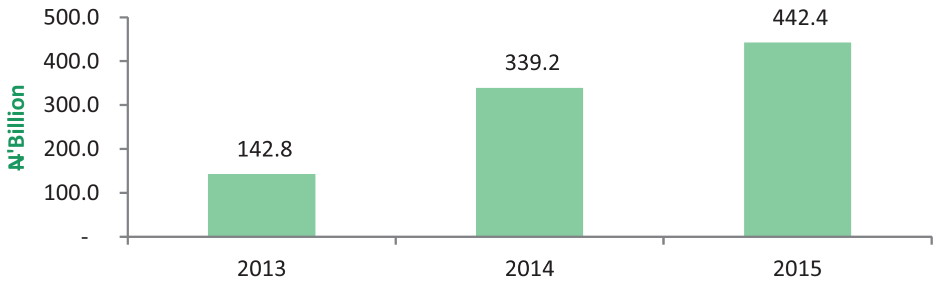
During the review period, the volume and value of mobile payments increased by 58.3 and 30.4 per cent, respectively, to 43,933,362 and ₦442.4 billion above 27,744,797 and ₦339.2 billion, recorded in 2014. The significant increase in transactions was attributed to greater awareness and deeper penetration of mobile payments.

Figure 4.9a: Volume of Mobile Transactions, 2013 – 2015 (Million)



Source: CBN

Figure 4.9b: Value of Mobile Transactions, 2013 – 2015 (N' Billion)



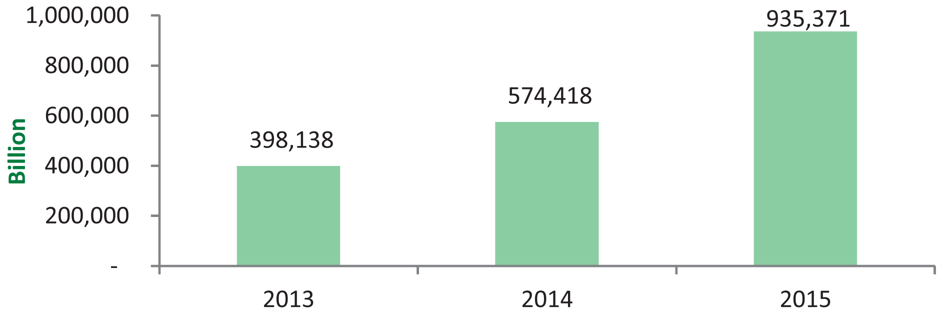
Source: CBN

4.1.5 The Wholesale Payments System

4.1.5.1 The Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) System

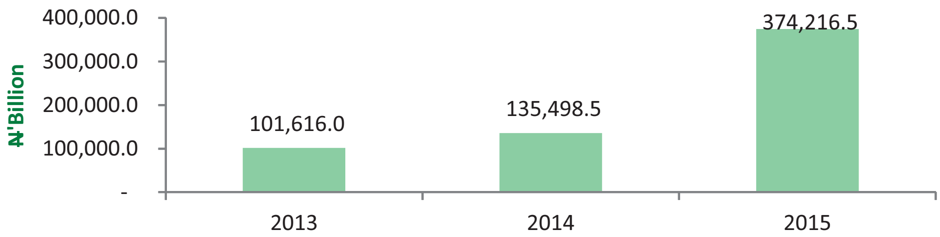
The volume and value of inter-bank transfers through the RTGS System (i.e. the CBN Inter-bank Funds Transfer System-CIFTS) increased significantly by 62.8 and 176.2 per cent, respectively, to 935,371 and ₦ 374,216.5 billion in 2015, above 574,418 and ₦135,498.5 billion, respectively, in 2014. The Federal Government's directive to all MDAs to move their funds from DMBs to CBN, under the TSA arrangement, accounted for the development.

Figure 4.10a: Volume of RTGS Transactions, 2013 – 2015 (Billion)



Source: CBN

Figure 4.10b: Value of RTGS Transactions, 2013 – 2015 (N' Billion)

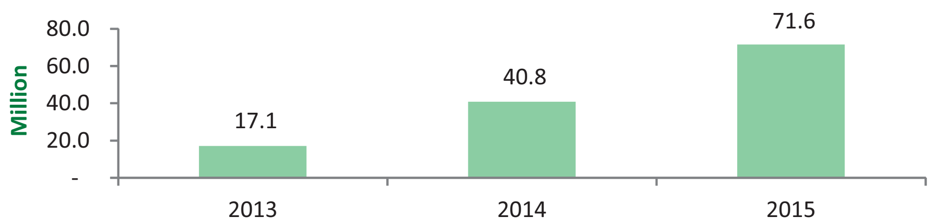


Source: CBN

4.1.5.2 NIBSS Instant Payment (NIP) Transactions

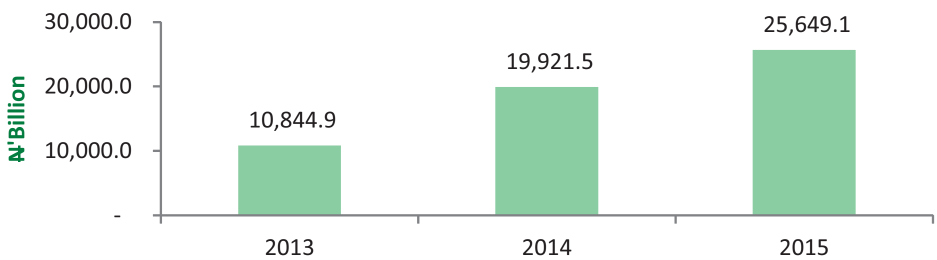
The volume and value of NIBSS Instant Payment transactions increased by 70.5 and 28.8 per cent, respectively to 71,643,166 and ₦25,649.1 billion, respectively, at end-December 2015 over the 40,829,854 and ₦19,921.5 billion, respectively recorded at end-December 2014. The increased use of the platform was attributed to growing public awareness of this mode of payment and users' preference, given its advantage of ease of transfer.

Figure 4.11a: Volume of NIP Transactions, 2013 – 2015 (Million)



Source: CBN

Figure 4.11b: Value of NIP Transactions, 2013 – 2015 (N' Billion)

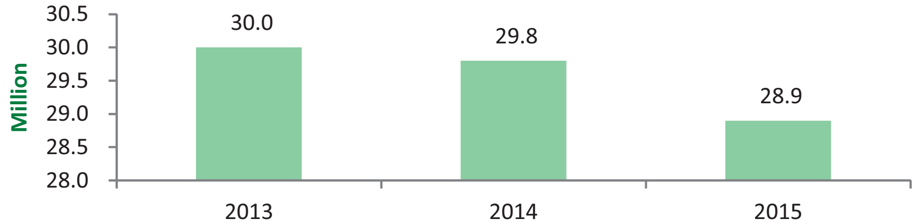


Source: CBN

4.1.5.3 The NIBSS Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT)

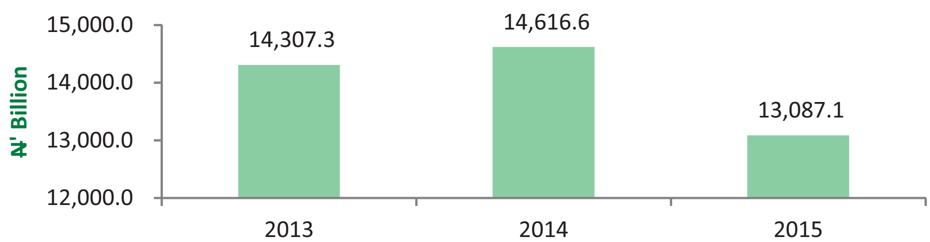
The volume and value of NIBSS Electronic Fund Transfer declined by 2.9 and 10.5 per cent, respectively, to 28,935,605 and ₦13,087.1 billion, from 29,816,817 and ₦14,616.6 billion, respectively, in 2014. The decline was attributed to users' preference for the NIP.

Figure 4.12a: Volume of NEFT Transactions, 2013 – 2015 (Million)



Source: CBN

Figure 4.12b: Value of NEFT Transactions, 2013 – 2015 (N' Billion)



Source: CBN

4.1.6 Institutional Savings

Aggregate financial savings rose by ₦940.5 billion to ₦11,973.4 billion, from the level in 2014. The ratio of financial savings to GDP was 12.6 per cent, compared with 10.3 per cent in 2014. DMBs remained the dominant depository institutions in the financial system, accounting for 95.2 per cent of the total financial savings, the same as in the preceding year. Other savings institutions, namely, PMBs, life insurance companies, pension fund custodians, the Nigerian Social Insurance Trust Fund (NSITF) and microfinance banks accounted for the balance of 4.8 per cent.

4.2 MONETARY AND CREDIT DEVELOPMENTS

4.2.1 Reserve Money (RM)

Reserve money declined by 2.0 per cent to ₦5,812.74 billion and was lower than the programmed benchmark of ₦7,095.5 billion for fiscal 2015. The development was attributed to a decline in the net foreign assets of the CBN. However, this contrasted with the outcome at end-December 2014, when reserve money grew by 16.5 per cent.

The corresponding downward movement in the uses of reserve money reflected the decline of 4.3 per cent in bank reserves, which more than offset the 3.3 per cent increase in the currency component. Currency-in-circulation and bank reserves grew by 1.2 and 24.7 per cent, respectively, at end-December 2014.

Table 4.2: Reserve Money (N' Billion)

	Dec-11	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15
Sources					
Net Foreign Assets	5,823.79	7,393.56	7,043.93	6,244.72	5,545.32
Net Domestic Assets	(295.11)	(1,496.16)	(1,150.06)	466.01	1,090.96
Other Items Net	(2,744.62)	(2,192.91)	(803.62)	(779.78)	(823.54)
Reserve Money	**2,784.07**	**3,704.48**	**5,090.24**	**5,930.95**	**5,812.74**
Uses					
Currency-in-Circulation	1,566.05	1,631.72	1,776.41	1,797.98	1,857.94
Bank Reserves	1,218.02	2,072.77	3,313.83	4,132.97	3,954.80
Reserve Money	**2,784.07**	**3,704.48**	**5,090.24**	**5,930.95**	**5,812.74**

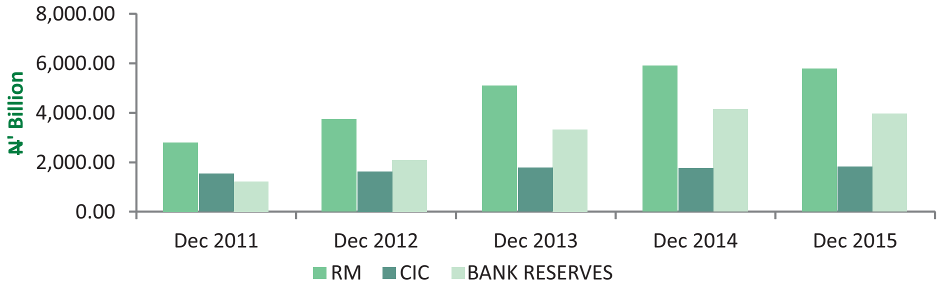
Source: CBN

Table 4.3: Reserve Money (Growth rates %)

	Dec-11	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15
Sources					
Net Foreign Assets	8.4	26.95	(4.73)	(11.35)	(11.20)
Net Domestic Assets	86.88	(406.99)	23.13	140.52	134.11
Other Items Net	-114.97	20.10	63.35	2.97	5.61
Reserve Money	**50.84**	**33.06**	**37.41**	**16.52**	**(1.99)**
Uses					
Currency in Circulation	13.64	4.19	8.87	1.21	3.34
Bank Reserves	160.49	70.18	59.87	24.72	(4.31)
Reserve Money	**50.84**	**33.06**	**37.41**	**16.52**	**(1.99)**

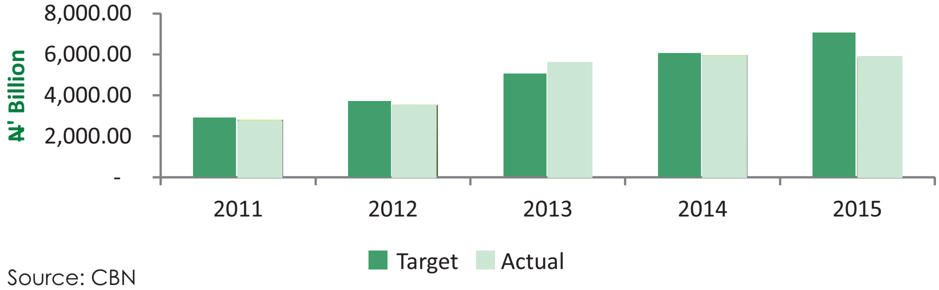
Source: CBN

Figure 4.13a: Reserve Money, 2011 - 2015



Source: CBN

Figure 4.13b: Reserve Money Targets and Outcomes, 2011 - 2015

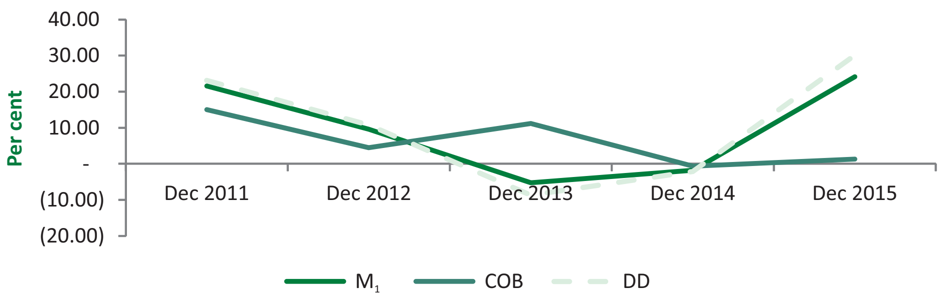


Source: CBN

4.2.2 Narrow Money (M_1)

Narrow money supply (M_1) grew by 24.1 per cent at end-December 2015, in contrast to the 1.8 per cent decline recorded at end-December 2014. The development was due to the significant growth of 30.2 per cent in demand deposits with banks. Consequently, as a ratio of M_1, demand deposits, constituted 83.0 per cent at end-December 2015, compared with 79.1 per cent at the end of 2014. This reflected the continued positive impact of both the cashless and financial inclusion policies of the Bank, which significantly increased the proportion of demand deposits of banks.

Figure 4.14: Components of Narrow Money (M_1) (Per cent), 2011 - 2015

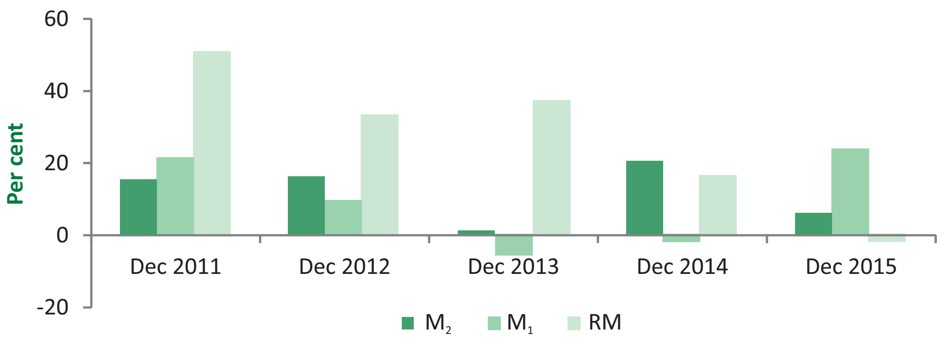


Source: CBN

4.2.3 Quasi-Money

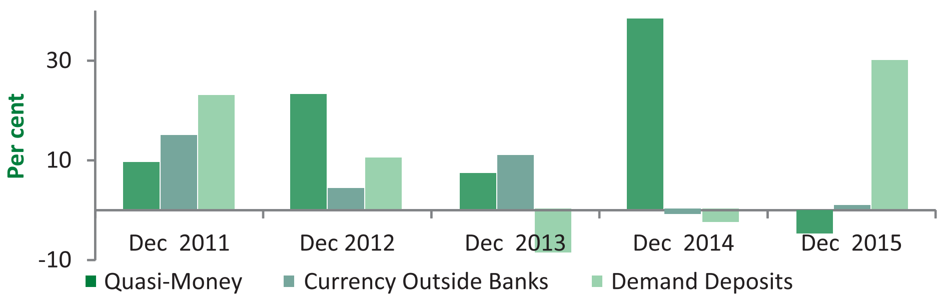
Quasi-money declined by 4.6 per cent to ₦11,458.1 billion at end-December 2015, in contrast to the growth of 38.7 per cent at end-December 2014. The development reflected the decline in aggregate savings (saving and time deposit) in commercial and merchant banks, by 4.8 and 23.0 per cent, respectively, from the levels in 2014 to ₦ 11, 363.5 billion and ₦54.9 billion at end-December 2015.

Figure 4.15: Growth in Monetary Aggregates, 2011 – 2015, (Per cent)



Source: CBN

Figure 4.16: Growth in the Components of Broad Money (M_2), 2011 – 2015, (Per cent)



Source: CBN

4.2.4 Broad Money (M_2)

Despite the Bank's restrictive policy stance to maintain favourable monetary conditions for price stability, credit policies remained supportive of domestic economic activities in 2015. Broad money supply (M_2) grew by 5.9 per cent to ₦20,029. 8 billion at end-December 2015 and was lower than the growth rate of 20.6 per cent recorded at the end of 2014 and the 15.2 per cent programmed benchmark for 2015.

4.2.5 Drivers of Growth in Broad Money

4.2.5.1 Net Foreign Assets (NFAs)

Net foreign assets of the banking system declined in 2015, reflecting the slowdown in foreign investments and the sharp drop in international oil price, which reduced accretion to foreign reserves. Consequently, the net foreign assets holdings of the CBN and banks fell by 11.2 and 84.8 per cent, respectively, to ₦5,545.32 billion and ₦107.99 billion at end-December 2015, below the levels at end-December 2014. Thus, from ₦6, 954.21 billion at end-December 2014, the NFAs of the banking system fell by 18.7 per cent to ₦5, 653.32 billion at end-December 2015. Consequently, the share of NFAs in M_2 fell to 28.2 per cent, from 36.8 per cent at end-December 2014. Also, its contribution to the growth rate of M_2, which was negative 6.9 percentage points at end-December 2015, compared with negative 10.9 percentage points at end-December of 2014.

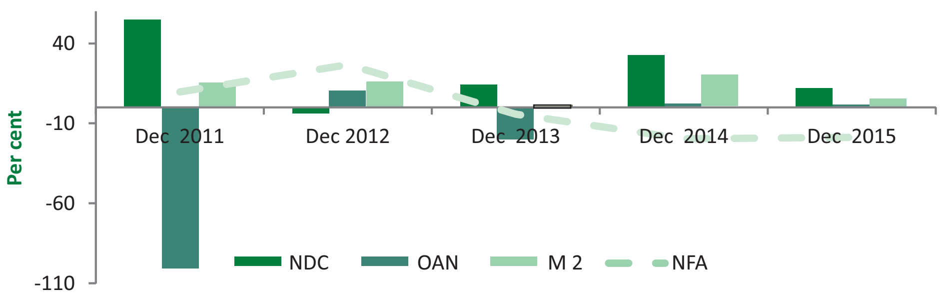
4.2.5.2 Net Domestic Credit (NDC)

Aggregate credit to the domestic economy (net) stood at ₦21, 612.5 billion at end-December 2015, representing 12.1 per cent growth over the level at end-December 2014, compared with the indicative benchmark of 29.3 per cent for fiscal 2015. The growth in aggregate credit was attributed to significant increase in net claims on the Federal Government and credit to a the private sector. Consequently, the NDC contributed 12.4 percentage points to the growth rate of M_2 at end-December 2015, compared with 30.2 percentage points at end-December 2014.

4.2.5.2.1 Net Credit to Government (NCG)

Net claims on the Federal Government increased by 151.6 per cent, compared with the growth of 169.4 per cent recorded at end-December 2014. Growth in net claims on the Federal Government reflected, largely, the banking system holdings of Government securities, especially Federal Government (FGN) Bonds and Treasury Bills, which grew by 35.1 and 2.4 per cent, respectively, at end-December 2015.

Figure 4.17: Growth in Broad Money Supply (M_2), 2011 – 2015, (Per cent)

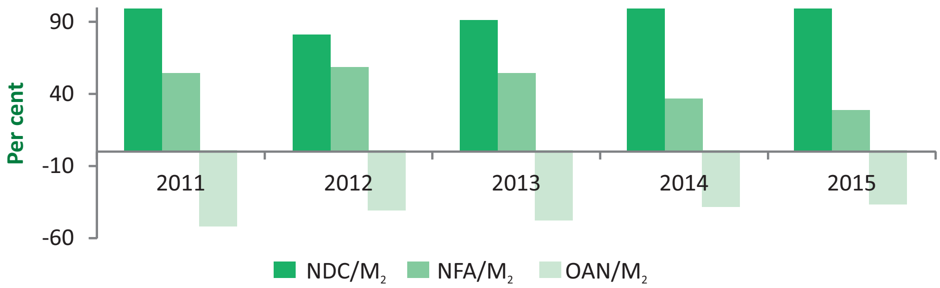


Source: CBN

4

FINANCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENTS

Figure 4.18: Share of NFA, NDC and OAN in M_2, 2011 – 2015, (Per cent)



Source: CBN

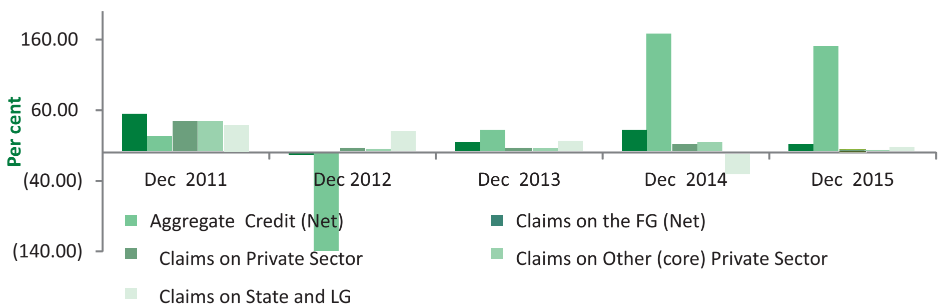
Table 4.4: Contribution to the Growth in M_2, 2011 – 2015 (percentage points)					
	2011	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**
Net Foreign Assets (NFA)	5.48	14.32	-2.49	10.86	-6.88
Net Domestic Credit (NDC)	40.38	-3.42	11.86	30.20	12.37
Other Assets (net) (OAN)	-30.44	5.49	-8.05	1.21	0.42
M_2	**15.43**	**16.39**	**1.32**	**20.55**	**5.90**
Narrow Money (M_1)	10.41	4.88	-2.51	-0.82	8.81
Quasi Money	5.01	11.51	3.83	21.37	-2.91
M_2	**15.43**	**16.39**	**1.32**	**20.55**	**5.90**

Source: CBN

4.2.5.2.2 Credit to the Private Sector (CP)

Banking system claims on the private sector (including states, local governments, and non-financial public enterprises) grew by 3.3 per cent to ₦18,719.3 billion at end-December 2015, compared with the growth of 11.9 per cent at end-December 2014. The development reflected 8.9 and 3.1 per cent growth in claims on states and local governments and, on the core private sector, respectively.

Figure 4.19: Growth in Net Domestic Credit, 2011 – 2015, (Per cent)

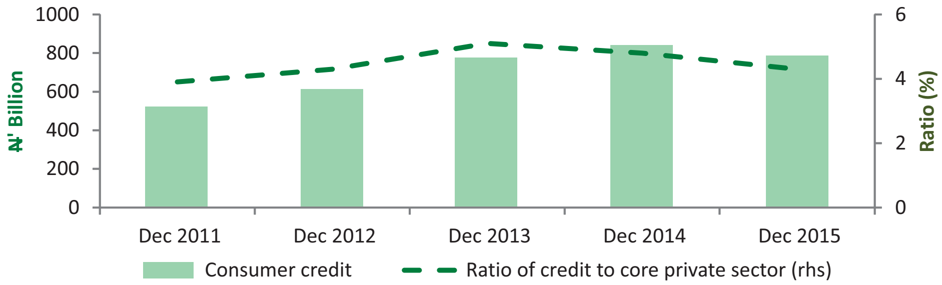


Source: CBN

4.2.5.2.2.1 Outstanding Consumer Credit

Outstanding consumer credit declined by 7.5 per cent to ₦785.5 billion at end-December 2015, from ₦848.8 billion recorded at end-December 2014. At that level, consumer credit constituted 4.3 per cent of banks' outstanding claims on the core private sector, compared with 4.8 per cent at end-December 2014. The development reflected banks' cautious approach to consumer lending.

Figure 4.20: Consumer Credit, 2011 - 2015



Source: CBN

4.2.5.3 Other Assets (Net) (OAN)

Other Assets (net) of the banking system grew by 1.1 per cent, compared with the growth of 2.5 per cent at end-December 2014. The contribution of OAN to the growth of M_2 was 0.42 of a percentage point at end-December 2015, compared with 1.21 percentage points for 2014.

Table 4.5: Composition of Total Monetary Aggregates (M_2), 2011 - 2015 (Per cent)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Net Domestic credit	98.87	82.01	92.65	101.91	107.90
Claims on Federal Government (Net)	-7.75	-15.85	-10.56	6.08	14.44
Credit on Private Sector	106.62	97.86	103.20	95.83	93.46
Claims on Other (core) Private Sector	102.76	93.55	98.09	92.85	90.41
Foreign Assets (Net)	**53.66**	**58.41**	**55.19**	**36.77**	**28.22**
Other Assets (Net)	**-52.53**	**-40.42**	**-47.84**	**-38.68**	**-36.13**
Total Monetary Assets	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Money Supply (M_1)	**50.90**	**47.93**	**44.83**	**36.51**	**42.79**
Currency Outside Banks	9.36	8.40	9.22	7.60	7.27
Demand Deposit	41.54	39.52	35.61	28.91	35.53
Quasi Money	**49.10**	**52.07**	**55.17**	**63.49**	**57.21**
Time & Savings Deposit	49.10	52.07	55.17	63.4	57.21
Of which: Foreign Currency Deposit (FCD)	14.77	17.61	21.70	20.9	16.9
Total Monetary Liabilities (M_2)	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: CBN

4.2.6 Maturity Structure of Banks' Loans and Advances, and Deposit Liabilities

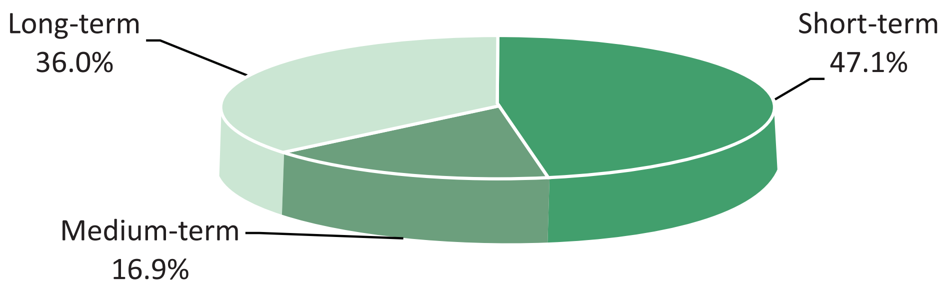
As in the preceding year, short-term maturities remained dominant in banks' outstanding credit and deposits. Outstanding loans and advances maturing one year and earlier accounted for 47.1 per cent of the total, compared with 49.6 per cent at end-December 2014. The share of medium-term (above 1 year and less than 3 years) loans declined slightly to 16.9 per cent, from 19.5 per cent, while long-term (3 years and longer) rose to 36.0 per cent, compared with 30.9 per cent at end-December 2014.

Deposit liabilities showed a similar trend, with short-term deposits constituting 95.4 per cent of the total, compared with 96.3 per cent as at end-December 2014. Deposits of less than 30-day maturity constituted 71.7 per cent, while the share of medium and long-term deposits stood at 1.8 and 2.8 per cent, respectively, compared with 2.7 and 1.0 per cent at end-December 2014. The structure of banks' deposit liabilities explained their preference for short-term claims on the economy.

Table 4.6: Maturity Structure of DMBs' Loans and Advances, and Deposit Liabilities, 2013 - 2015

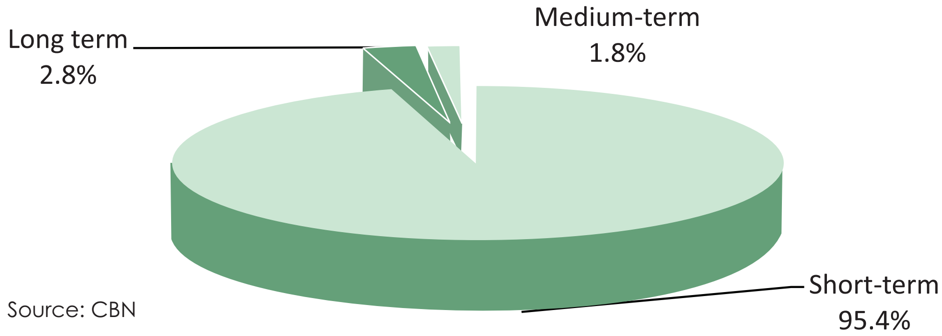
Tenor	Loans (%)			Deposits (%)		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
0-30 days	27.5	24.6	24.4	74.51	73.69	71.7
31-90 days	12.7	12.3	8.6	14.33	13.63	15.04
91-180 days	4.9	7.0	6.9	4.69	5.5	3.87
181-365 days	7.5	5.6	7.2	3.62	3.49	4.78
Short-term	52.6	49.6	47.1	97.15	96.31	95.4
Medium-term - (above 1 year and below 3 Years)	19.1	19.5	16.9	2.84	2.69	1.83
Long-term (3 years and Above)	28.3	30.9	36.0	0.01	1.0	2.77

Figure 4.21a: Maturity Structure of DMBs' Loans and Advances at end-December, 2015 (Per cent)



Source: CBN

Figure 4.21b: Maturity Structure of DMBs' Deposits at end-December, 2015 (Per cent)



Source: CBN

4.2.7 Sectoral Distribution of Credit

Of the total banks' claims on the core private sector in the review year, credit to the priority sectors, such as agriculture, industry and construction, constituted 3.4, 33.3 and 4.1 per cent of the total in December 2015, compared with 3.7, 30.9 and 4.3 per cent, respectively, in December 2014 . As in the preceding year, the services sector accounted for the largest share of 44.6 per cent of total sectoral credit utilisation at end-December 2015, compared with the 47.2 per cent at end-December 2014. In the industry sector; the manufacturing, and oil & gas sub-sectors accounted for 39.8 and 52.1 per cent, respectively.

4.2.8 Financial/Banking System Developments

Indicators of financial sector development were mixed in 2015. Systemic relevance of the sector, measured by the ratio of M_2 to GDP, stood at 21.0 per cent, the same as the ratio recorded at end-December 2014. The banking system's assets/GDP ratio rose marginally to 47.1 per cent, from 46.9 per cent at end-December 2014. However, banks' assets/ GDP ratio fell slightly to 29.8, from 30.7 per cent in 2014, while the CBN assets/GDP ratio rose to 17.3 per cent above 16.2 per cent in 2014.

The banking system's capacity to finance the economy rose slightly, with the aggregate credit to GDP ratio at 22.7 per cent from the 21.4 per cent in 2014. However, the ratio of private sector credit to GDP fell slightly to 19.7 per cent from 20.1 per cent in 2014, signifying substantial growth of net claims on government, which crowded out credit to the private sector. In addition, the intermediation efficiency indicator, measured by the ratio of currency outside bank to broad money supply, improved to 7.3 per cent, from 7.6 per cent at end-December 2014, indicating increased efficiency of non-cash payment methods.

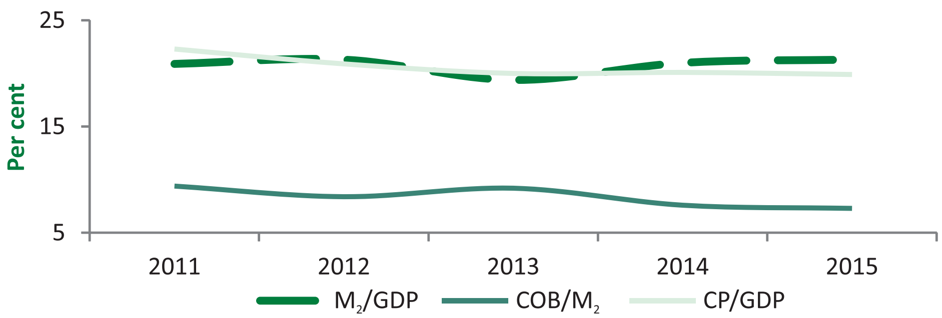
There was a decline in financial savings in 2015, with the ratio of quasi money to GDP at 12.0 per cent, compared with 13.3 per cent recorded in 2014. As a ratio of broad money supply, quasi money constituted 57.2 per cent which was lower than the 63.5 per cent recorded at end-December 2014. The decline in aggregate financial savings reflected, largely, the fall in foreign currency deposits in banks.

Table 4.7: Share of Credit to the Core Private Sector, 2014 – 2015 (Per cent)

ITEM	Dec 14	Dec 15	Percentage Share in Total		% Change Between (1)&(2)
	₦'billion	₦'billion	Dec 14	Dec 15	
	1	2	3	4	
[a] Agriculture	478.91	449.31	3.7	3.4	-6.2
[b] Industry	3,989.00	4,361.03	30.9	33.3	9.3
Mining & Quarrying	18.22	11.71	0.1	0.1	-35.7
Manufacturing	1,647.45	1,736.19	12.8	13.3	5.4
Oil & Gas	2,047.21	2,272.81	15.9	17.4	11.0
of which Downstream, Natural Gas and Crude Oil Refining	2,047.21	2,272.81	15.9	17.4	11.0
Power and Energy	276.12	340.31	2.1	2.6	23.2
of which IPP and Power Generation	276.12	340.31	2.1	2.6	23.2
[c] Construction	556.19	531.74	4.3	4.1	-4.4
[d] Trade/General Commerce	1,045.19	985.69	8.1	7.5	-5.7
[e] Government	732.04	922.89	5.7	7.1	26.1
[f] Services	6,088.09	5,835.55	47.2	44.6	-4.1
Real Estate	551.39	692.21	4.3	5.3	25.5
Finance, Insurance and Capital Market	763.39	791.38	5.9	6	3.7
Education	86.00	74.16	0.7	0.6	-13.8
Oil & Gas	1,098.91	1,155.53	8.5	8.8	5.2
of which Upstream and Oil & Gas Services	1,098.91	1,155.53	8.5	8.8	5.2
Power and Energy	150.88	162.44	1.2	1.2	7.7
of which Power Transmission and Distribution	150.88	162.44	1.2	1.2	7.7
Others	3,437.52	2,959.83	26.7	22.6	-13.9
of which: i. General	1,974.25	1,390.49	15.3	10.6	-29.6
ii. Information & Communication	804.83	816.38	6.2	6.2	1.4
iii. Transportation & Storage	274.41	420.61	2.1	3.2	53.3
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR CREDIT	12,889.42	13,086.20	100	100	1.5

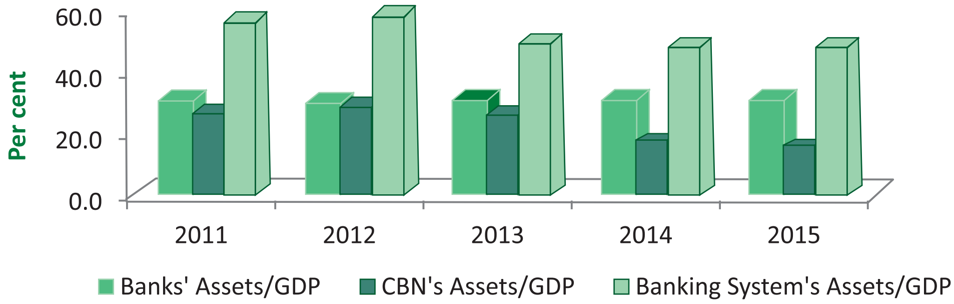
Source: CBN

Figure 4.22a: Ratio of Broad Money (M_2) and Credit to Private Sector (CPS) to GDP and Currency Outside Bank (COB) to M_2, 2011 - 2015



Source: CBN

Figure 4.22b: Ratio of Banking System's Total Assets to GDP, 2011 - 2015



Source: CBN

Table 4.8: Monetary Aggregates and Measures of Financial/Banking Developments, 2011 - 2015

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Aggregates (₦' billion)					
Nominal GDP	63,713.36	72,599.63	81,009.96	90,136.98	95,177.73
Narrow money (M_1)	6,771.58	7,420.95	7,032.84	6,904.79	8,571.70
Broad Money (M_2)	13,303.49	15,483.85	15,688.96	18,913.03	20,029.83
Quasi Money (QM)	6,531.91	8,062.90	8,656.12	12,008.24	11,458.13
Currency in circulation (CIC)	1,566.05	1,631.72	1,776.41	1,797.98	1,857.94
Currency Outside banks (COB)	1,245.14	1,301.16	1,446.66	1,437.40	1,456.10
Credit to Private Sector (CP)	14,183.59	15,151.76	16,191.47	18,123.65	18,719.26
Credit to core Private Sector (Cp)	13,670.37	14,485.88	15,388.76	17,561.69	18,109.86
Net Credit to Government (NCG)	-1,030.72	-2,453.56	-1,656.27	1,150.11	2,893.19
Net Domestic Credit (NDC)	13,152.87	12,698.21	14,535.20	19,273.76	21,612.45
Net Foreign Assets (NFA)	7,138.67	9,043.68	8,658.65	6,954.21	5,653.32
Other Assets Net (OAN)	-6,988.05	-6,258.04	-7,504.89	-7,314.94	-7,235.94
Banks' Assets	19,396.63	21,303.95	24,468.37	27,690.11	28,369.03
CBN's Assets	16,750.71	20,680.45	15,062.62	14,583.36	16,492.27
Banking System's Assets	36,147.35	41,984.40	39,530.99	42,273.46	44,861.30
Net Domestic Assets	6,164.82	6,440.17	7,030.31	11,958.81	14,376.51
Monetary Ratios (Per cent)					
M_2/GDP	20.88	21.33	19.37	20.98	21.04
CIC/M_2	11.77	10.54	11.32	9.51	9.28
COB/M_2	9.36	8.40	9.22	7.60	7.27
Quasi Money/M_2	49.10	52.07	55.17	63.49	57.21
Quasi Money/GDP	10.25	11.11	10.69	13.32	12.04
NDC/GDP	20.64	17.49	17.94	21.38	22.71
CIC/GDP	2.46	2.25	2.19	1.99	1.95
CP/GDP	22.26	20.87	19.99	20.11	19.67
Cp (core)/GDP	21.46	19.95	19.00	19.48	19.03
Banks' assets/GDP	30.44	29.34	30.20	30.72	29.81
CBNs' Assets/GDP	13.76	23.07	25.53	16.71	17.33
Banking System's Assets/GDP	56.73	57.83	48.80	46.90	47.13

Source: CBN

4

FINANCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENTS

4.2.9 Money Multiplier and Velocity of Money

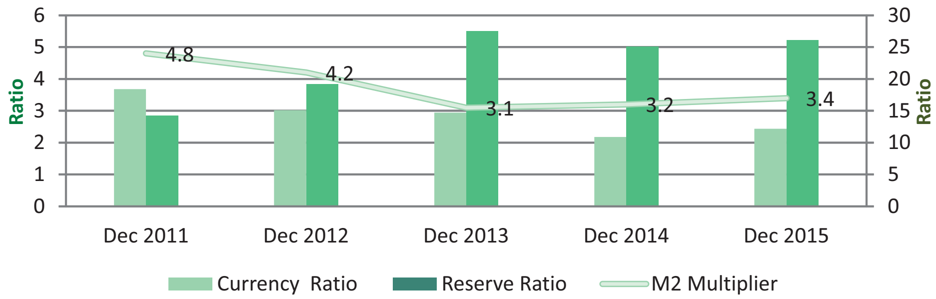
The Broad money multiplier stood at 3.4, a slight increase of 0.3 above the level at end-December 2014. The behaviour of the multiplier reflected, largely, the decline in reserve money, arising largely from the fall in net foreign assets of the CBN. The currency deposit ratio increased slightly to 12.2 per cent, above 10.9 per cent in 2014, while the reserve ratio rose by 100 basis points to 26.1 per cent above the level in 2014. The velocity of broad money, M_2, stood at 4.8, the same as in 2014, reflecting general stability in economic activities during the review period. Velocity averaged 4.8 per cent in the last five years.

Table 4.9: Money Multiplier and Velocity of M_2, 2011 - 2015

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Currency Ratio	18.4	15.1	14.7	10.9	12.2
Reserve Ratio	14.3	19.2	27.5	25.1	26.1
M_2 Multiplier	4.8	4.2	3.1	3.2	3.4
Velocity of M_2	4.8	4.7	5.2	4.8	4.8

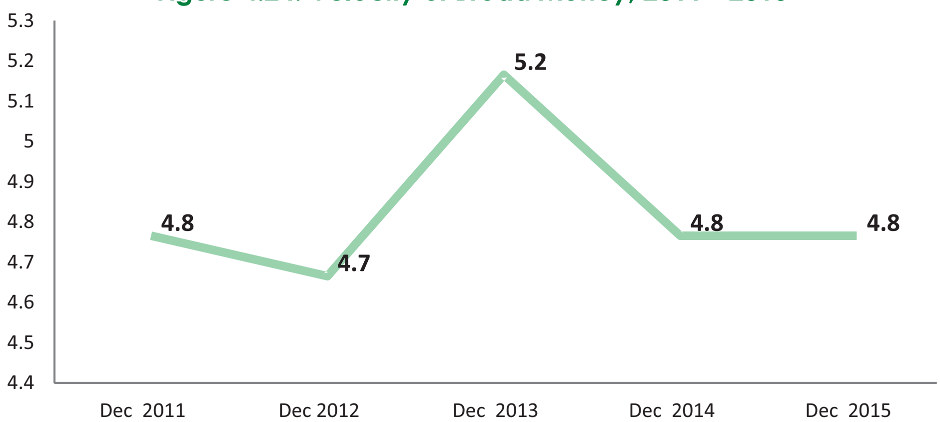
Source: CBN

Figure 4.23: Money Multiplier, Currency Ratio and Reserve Ratio, 2011 - 2015



Source: CBN

Figure 4.24: Velocity of Broad Money, 2011 - 2015



Source: CBN

4.3 OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

4.3.1 Development Finance Institutions (DFIs)

Provisional data indicated that the total assets of the six (6) DFIs increased by 9.2 per cent to ₦962.3 billion, compared with N881.5 billion at the end of the preceding year. Analysis of the total asset base of the institutions indicated that the Bank of Industry (BOI), the Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria (FMBN), the Nigeria Export-Import Bank (NEXIM), the Bank of Agriculture (BOA), the Infrastructure Bank (TIB), and the National Economic Reconstruction Fund (NERFUND) accounted for 74.2, 15.4, 6.2, 2.9, 0.7, and 0.6 per cent, respectively. The combined net loans/advances of the institutions, however, declined by 2.4 per cent to ₦687.0 billion at end-December 2015, compared with ₦703.7 billion at end-December 2014. The development was due, largely, to the increased loan provisioning.

4.3.2 The Asset Management Corporation of Nigeria (AMCON)

The AMCON Amendment Act 2015 institutionalised the Banking Sector Resolution Cost Trust Fund into which the CBN and banks make annual contributions to meet shortfalls in resolution costs. Total recoveries by the Corporation from its inception amounted to ₦602.5 billion, at end-September 2015, comprising cash recoveries of ₦252.9 billion (42.0%) and asset forfeitures valued at ₦349.6 billion (58.0%). The assets forfeited consisted of real estates and other properties valued ₦220.8 billion (63.2%), and securities worth ₦128.8 billion (36.8%).

4.3.3 The Nigeria Mortgage Refinance Company

The Nigeria Mortgage Refinance Company (NMRC) was issued a licence on 18th February, 2015, to operate as a mortgage refinance company. During the review period, the Bank obtained a 'No Objection' from the World Bank for the disbursement of the second tranche of US$100.0 million to the NMRC. At end-December, 2015 a cumulative sum of US$120.0 million had been disbursed. The CBN also approved a request from the Company for 'No objection' to raise ₦140.0 billion through the issuance of bonds. The first series of ₦8.0 billion bonds was, therefore, issued during 2015, paving the way for the refinancing of legacy mortgages by the NMRC. The Company also secured the approval of the Bank to open an account with the CBN.

The Nigeria Mortgage Refinance Company commenced operations during the review period and had so far, refinanced mortgages amounting to ₦1.7 billion, representing 20.8 per cent of its ₦8.0 billion bonds and 4.2 per cent of its total assets. The relatively low volume of mortgages refinanced by the Company was attributed, largely, to non-conformity by most legacy mortgage loans of primary mortgage lenders (PMBs) to the newly established NMRC's underwriting standards.

The Company commenced the process of increasing its capital to avail more PMBs the opportunity to invest in its equity and benefit from its services. It was expected that the second round of capitalisation would increase the pool of mortgage loans eligible for refinancing from the current level of ₦30.0 billion to ₦100.0 billion. The Company also appointed four (4) audit firms to evaluate the legacy mortgages for refinancing and published its Uniform Underwriting Standards to be adopted and applied by mortgage originators as a precondition for refinancing.

4.3.4 Microfinance Banks (MFBs)

Provisional data indicated that the total assets/liabilities of microfinance banks (MFBs) increased by 20.1 per cent to ₦361.0 billion, compared with ₦300.7 billion at end-December 2014. Similarly, the paid-up capital and shareholders' funds of the MFBs increased by 2.1 and 4.8 per cent to ₦84.2 billion and ₦95.4 billion, respectively. The development was attributed to compliance with regulatory directives on the injection of additional capital by some MFBs.

Total deposit liabilities increased by 9.8 per cent to ₦160.1 billion, compared with ₦145.8 billion at end-December 2014. Net loans and advances also increased by 3.0 per cent to ₦167.9 billion, compared with ₦162.9 billion in the preceding year. Similarly, aggregate reserves increased by 30 per cent to ₦11.2 billion, compared with ₦8.6 billion at end-December 2014, reflecting a marked improvement in the performance of MFBs. Investible funds available to the sub-sector was ₦60.3 billion, compared with ₦58.6 billion in the preceding year. The funds were sourced, mainly, from increased other liabilities (₦34.6 billion), deposit liabilities (₦15.0 billion), takings from other banks (₦6.3 billion), and reserves (₦2.6 billion). The funds were utilised, mainly, to increase placements with other banks (₦28.7 billion), acquisition of other assets (₦11.9 billion), bank balances (₦8.3 billion), loans and advances (₦4.9 billion), fixed assets (₦3.3 billion) and both short-and long-term investment (₦3.2 billion).

4.3.4.1 Maturity Structure of Microfinance Banks' (MFBs) Loans & Advances, and Deposit Liabilities

Short-term credit remained dominant in the microfinance bank sub-sector in 2015, driven, largely, by the short-term structure of deposits in the sub-sector. At end-December 2015, short-term loans accounted for 85.0 per cent of the total, indicating a 3.2 percentage points increase above the 81.8 per cent recorded in the preceding year. Loans with maturity of over 360 days accounted for 15.0 per cent, compared with 18.2 per cent at end-December 2014. Similarly, short-term deposits remained the dominant feature of deposits in these institutions as deposits of less than one (1) year maturity accounted for 92.7 per cent, compared with 95.5 per cent at end-December 2014. Deposits of over one (1) year accounted for 7.3 per cent, compared with 4.5 per cent at end-December 2014.

Table 4.10: Maturity Structure of Assets and Liabilities of Microfinance Banks (MFBs), 2014 - 2015 (Per cent)

	2014		2015	
Tenor/Period	**Loans and Advances**	**Deposits**	**Loans and Advances**	**Deposits**
0-30 days	17.5	64.9	22.3	55.3
31-60 days	9.2	6.7	9.1	9.5
61-90 days	13.8	8.9	11.4	11.3
91-180 days	21.4	8.6	22.4	8.2
181-360 days	19.9	6.4	19.8	8.4
Short-Term	**81.8**	**95.5**	**85.0**	**92.7**
Above 180 days but below 1 year	**19.9**	**6.4**	**19.8**	**8.4**
Above 360 days	**18.2**	**4.5**	**15.0**	**7.3**
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100**	**100**

Source: Central Bank of Nigeria

4.3.5 Finance Companies (FCs)

Provisional data indicated that the total assets/liabilities of the sixty-six (66) finance companies (FCs) at end-December 2015 increased by 7.5 per cent to ₦128.6 billion, compared with ₦119.6 billion in the preceding year. Similarly, total paid-up capital and net loans/advances increased by 7.1 and 12.6 per cent, to ₦17.3 billion and ₦55.0 billion, respectively. Total borrowings also increased by 10.3 per cent to ₦75.4 billion over the ₦68.4 billion recorded at end-December 2014. Investible funds available to the sub-sector were ₦15.0 billion, compared with N21.3 billion in the preceding year. The funds were sourced mainly from increased borrowings (₦7.0 billion) and other liabilities (₦3.8 billion), and were utilised mainly to increase loans/advances (₦6.2 billion), other assets (₦3.0 billion), fixed assets (₦2.7 billion), and to reduce long-term loans/liabilities (₦2.2 billion).

4.3.6 Primary Mortgage Banks (PMBs)

The total assets/liabilities of primary mortgage banks (PMBs) increased marginally by 0.2 per cent to ₦389.7 billion, from ₦389.0 billion at end-December 2014. The paid-up capital, deposit liabilities and liquid assets declined by 7.6,10.4 and 9.4 per cent to ₦112.4 billion, ₦121.7 billion and ₦64.7 billion, respectively. The development reflected the reduction in the number of operating institutions following the inability of six (6) PMBs to recapitalise at the expiry of the stipulated regulatory period for the recapitalisation of PMBs, as well as the transformation of one (1) PMB into a merchant bank. Aggregate reserves increased by 10.0 per cent to ₦26.5 billion at end-December 2015, due to improved profitability, while shareholders' funds declined by 4.7 per cent to ₦138.9 billion at the end of the review period. Investible funds available to PMBs amounted to ₦86.9 billion, compared with

₦124.8 billion in the preceding year. The funds were sourced, mainly, from increased long-term loans/NHF (₦19.5 billion), other liabilities (₦9.52 billion), and reserves (₦2.41 billion), as well as a reduction in bank balances (₦6.9 billion) and investments (₦48.6 billion). The funds were utilised, mainly, to increase loans and advances (₦35.9 billion) and other assets (₦18.7 billion), as well as reduce deposits (₦14.1 billion), placements from banks (₦7.3 billion), and paid-up capital (₦9.3 billion).

4.3.7 OTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SUB-SECTOR

To deepen the Know Your Customer (KYC) drive and complement activities of credit bureaux to improve credit risk management operations in the financial system, the Bank intensified its effort to promote BVN enrolment of OFI customers. The enrolment would enhance the achievement of the zero default on credit target set for Participating Financial Institutions in the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Fund (MSMEDF), reduce fraud, and open financial access to millions of Nigerians in the informal sector without a standard means of identification.

A peer review Forum was inaugurated for MFBs, under the joint RUFIN/CBN sponsorship to facilitate institutional synergy, through shared experiences, insights, proffering solutions to common challenges in the microfinance sub-sector and success stories in the MFB world. The Forum was created for participants to learn from the success stories of others and provide a veritable basis for practical business case studies for the MFB operators. It will also avail participating MFB operators the opportunity to learn from each other to avoid similar pitfalls and encourage replication of success.

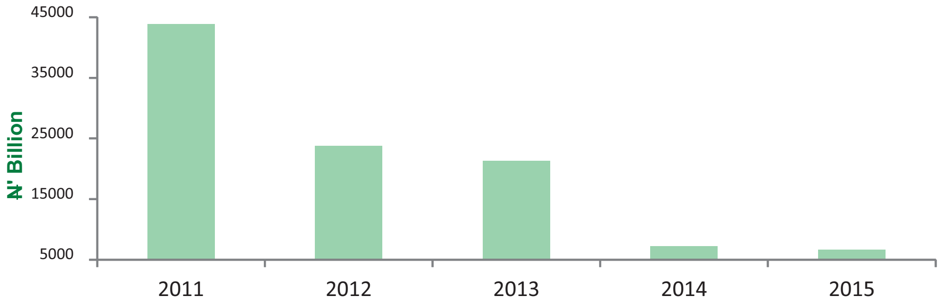
4.4 MONEY MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

Money market activities in the review year reflected the trend in liquidity flows in the banking system. The Bank tightened monetary policy in the early part of the year in a bid to stem inflationary pressures arising from electionary. However, the Bank relaxed its policy stance in the latter part of the year to stimulate economic activity, as a result of the liquidity squeeze occasioned by the harmonisation of the CRR on public and private sectors, and the full implementation of the Treasury Single Account. Furthermore, two important simultaneous actions were taken by the Financial Market Dealers Quote (FMDQ OTC) Plc. and the JP Morgan. While the latter announced its decision to delist Nigeria from its Government Bond Index, the Emerging Markets (GBI-EM), the former temporarily increased the spread in the two-way quote for bonds, from 30k to 100k, in order to increase liquidity.

4.4.1 The Inter-bank Funds Market

At the inter-bank funds market, the value of transactions declined by ₦631.4 billion, or 8.7 per cent, to ₦6,611.40 billion in the review year, from ₦7,242.79 billion in the preceding year. As a proportion of the total value of transactions, the OBB segment remained dominant, accounting for 69.4 per cent, compared with 86.9 per cent in 2014. The interbank call and tenured activities constituted 30.5 and 0.2 per cent, respectively, compared with their respective proportions of 12.6 and 0.5 per cent in the preceding year. The decline in the value of transactions was attributed, largely, to the liquidity surfeit in the banking system, due to the release of the sterilised CRR by the Bank to cushion the impact of the TSA.

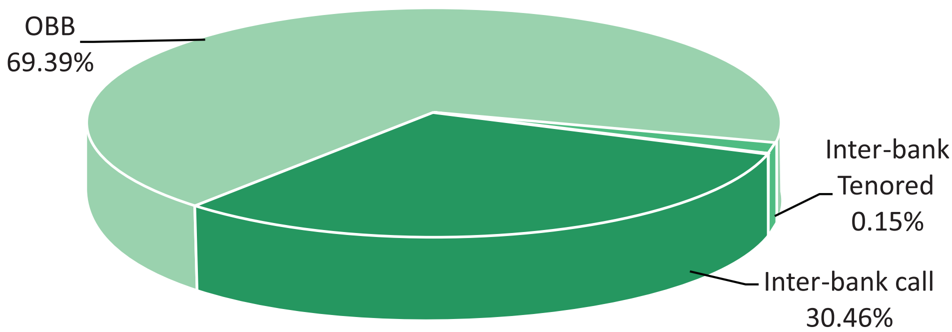
Figure 4.25: Value of Interbank Funds Market Transactions, 2011 - 2015



Source: CBN

A breakdown of the transactions at the inter-bank funds market showed that the value of placements increased by 121.3 per cent to ₦2,013.6 billion in 2015, compared with ₦909.99 billion in the preceding year. The value of transactions at the tenured and OBB segments, however, declined by 79.4 and 27.1 per cent, respectively, to ₦10.0 billion and ₦4,587.83 billion, from their levels in 2014.

Figure 4.26: Share of Interbank Funds Market Transactions, 2015, (Per cent)



Source: CBN

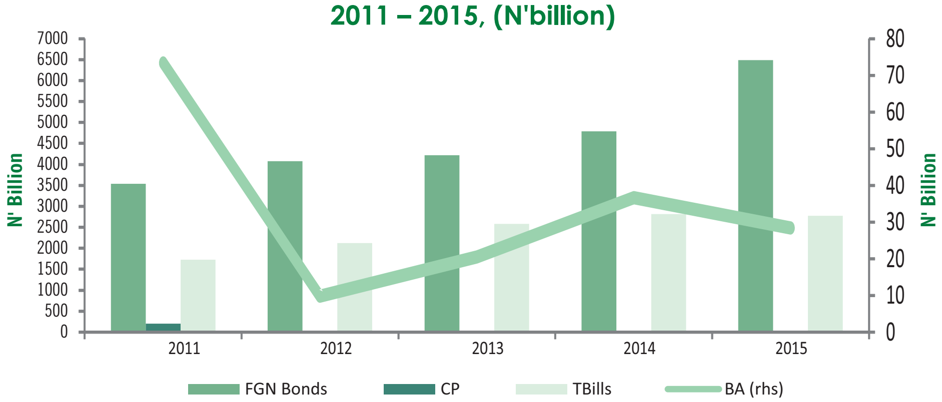
4.4.2 Money Market Assets Outstanding

Total money market assets outstanding at end-December 2015 stood at ₦9,371.8 billion, representing an increase of 22.1 per cent, compared with ₦7, 677.3 billion, at the end of 2014. The development was attributed to the increase in Bankers' Acceptances, Certificate of Deposit (CD), and FGN Bonds outstanding, due to improved market confidence and expected yield.

Government securities constituted 98.8 per cent of total money market assets outstanding, while private sector-issued securities (certificates of deposit, commercial paper and bankers' acceptances) accounted for the balance of 1.2 per cent.

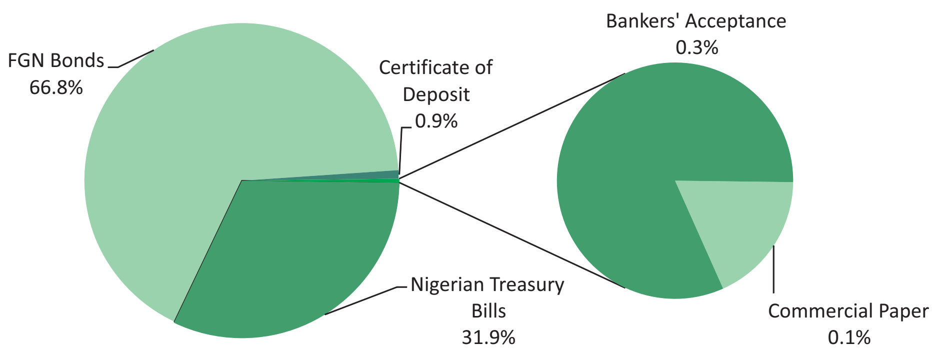
Government Securities constituted 98.82 per cent of the total money market assets outstanding at end-December 2015.

Figure 4.27: Money Market Assets Outstanding, 2011 – 2015, (N'billion)



Source: CBN

Figure 4.28: Composition of Money Market Assets Outstanding, 2015, (Per cent)



Source: CBN

Table 4.11: Composition of Money Market Assets Outstanding, 2014 and 2015

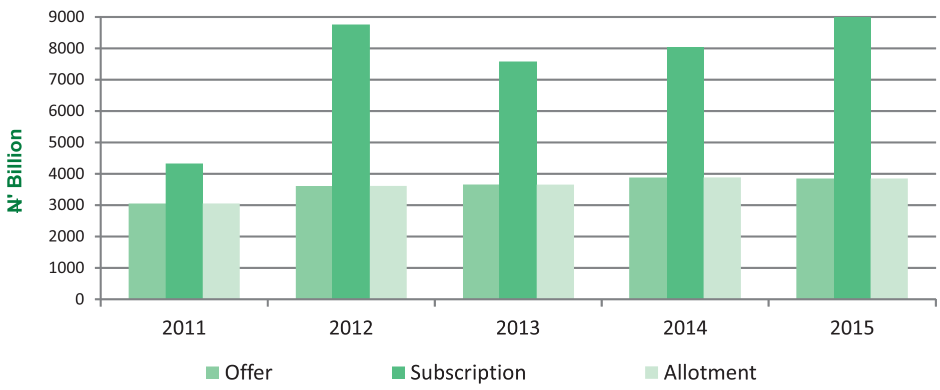
Asset	Share in Total (%) in 2014	Share in Total (%) in 2015
Treasury Bills	36.54	31.90
Certificates of Deposit	0.66	0.90
Commercial Paper	0.13	0.10
Bankers' Acceptances	0.48	0.30
FGN Bonds	62.19	66.80
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**

Source: CBN

4.4.2.1 Nigerian Treasury Bills (NTBs)

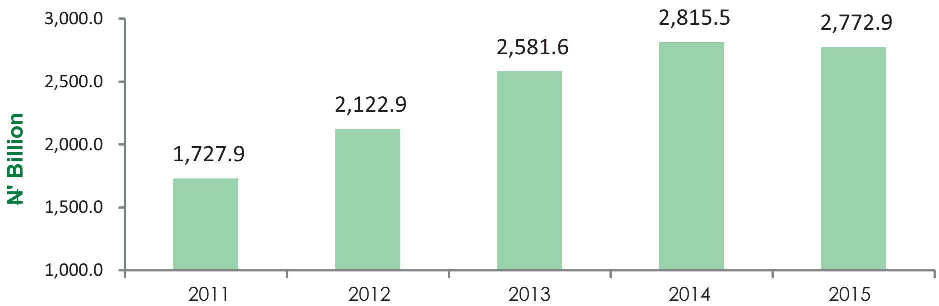
Nigerian Treasury Bills (NTBs) of 91-, 182- and 364-day tenors worth ₦3,845.3 billion were offered and allotted in 2015, showing a decline of ₦34.2 billion, or 0.88 per cent, compared with ₦3,879.5 billion in the preceding year. Total public subscription stood at ₦9,302.3 billion, representing an increase of 15.7 per cent over the ₦8, 043.6 billion in 2014.

Figure 4.29: NTB Issues, Subscriptions and Allotments, 2011 - 2015



Source: CBN

Figure 4.30: Nigerian Treasury Bills Outstanding, 2011-2015



Source: CBN

Analysis of the holdings of NTBs showed that banks took up ₦2,686.5 billion (69.9%); discount houses; ₦79.2 billion (2.1%); while Mandate and Internal Funds customers took up ₦999.5 billion (26%). The CBN took the balance of ₦80.2 billion (2.1%).

Table 4.12: NTB Issues, Subscription, Allotments and Repayments, 2011-2015 (N'Billion)

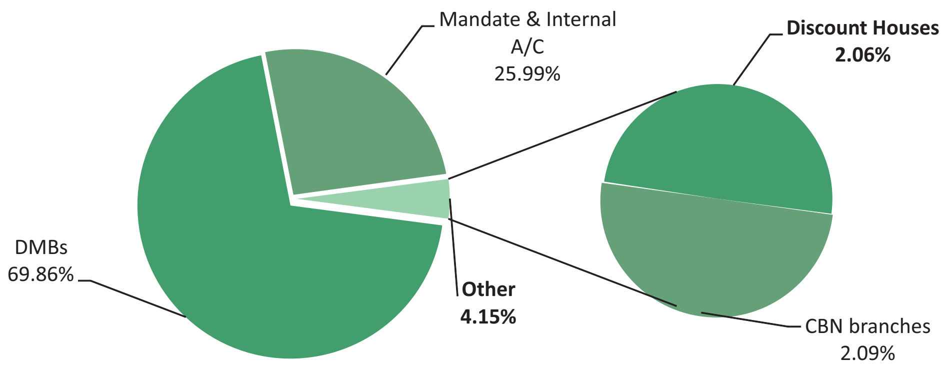
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Offer Amount (₦'bn)	3,048.49	3,609.65	3,650.88	3,879.47	3,845.32
Total Subscription (₦'bn)	6,512.73	8,750.49	7,573.45	8,043.56	9,302.32
Allotment (₦'bn)	3,048.49	3,609.65	3,650.88	3,879.47	3,845.32
DMBs	2001.23	2141.99	1,853.72	1,985.03	2,686.46
Mandate and Internal Fund	702.58	1072.54	1,691.53	1,483.94	999.50
Discount Houses	344.68	231.26	70.35	228.92	79.16
CBN/mmd take-up	0.0	163.86	0.0	181.58	80.20
Average Range of Successful Bid Rates (%)	5.56 – 16.99	10.50 – 7.20	7.50 –13.34	8.00 – 15.99	3.63-15.90
Bid-Cover Ratio[1]	2.14	2.42	2.07	2.07	2.42
Repayments	2597.67	3225.89	3,192.26	1,690.05	3,875.12
Net Flows[2]	-450.82	-383.76	-458.62	-2,189.43	29.8

Source: CBN

[1]Bid-cover ratio equals Subscription divided by Allotments

[2]Net Flow equals Repayments minus Allotments

Figure 4.31: Nigerian Treasury Bills: Breakdown of Allotments, 2015, (Per cent)



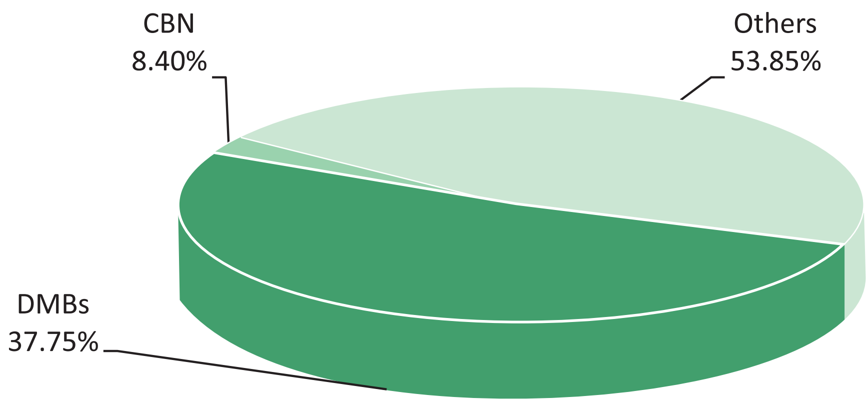
Source: CBN

Table 4.13: Liquidity Flows, 2014 & 2015			
Period	NTBs Allotted (₦bn)	NTBs repaid (₦bn)	Net flow (₦bn)
2015	3,845.32	3,875.12	29.8
2014	3,879.47	1,690.05	-2,189.43

The sum of ₦3,875.1 billion was repaid in the review year, resulting in a net inflow of ₦29.8 billion into the banking system, as against a net outflow of ₦2,189.4 billion in the preceding year. Consequently, the value of NTBs outstanding at end-December 2015 stood at ₦2,772.9 billion, representing a decline of 1.5 per cent below the level in the preceding year.

Analysis of holdings of outstanding NTBs at end-December 2015 showed that banks accounted for 37.8 per cent of the total, compared with 69.9 per cent in 2014. The non-bank investors accounted for 53.9 per cent, while the CBN held the balance of 8.4 per cent.

Figure 4.32 Nigerian Treasury Bills Outstanding: Classes of Holders, 2015 (Per cent)



Source: CBN

4.4.2.2 Commercial Paper (CP)

Commercial Paper (CP) held by banks declined in value from ₦9.8 billion at end-December 2014 to ₦6.3 billion at the end of 2015. Consequently, CP accounted for 0.1 per cent of total value of money market assets outstanding, the same as the 0.1 per cent at the end of the preceding year.

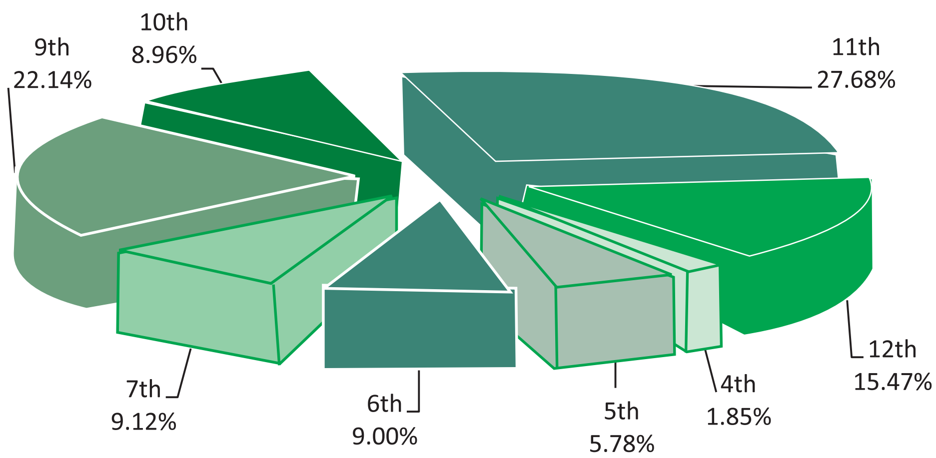
4.4.2.3 Bankers' Acceptances (BAs)

Bankers' Acceptance (BAs) held by the banks increased from ₦8.8 billion in 2014 to ₦28.4 billion at end-December 2015. Thus, BAs constituted 0.3 per cent of the total value of money market assets outstanding, up from 0.29 per cent at end-December 2014.

4.4.2.4 Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) Bonds

New series and re-openings, comprising Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) Bonds series 1 and 2, were auctioned in 2015. Total FGN Bonds offered for sale were worth ₦853.2 billion, while public subscription and sales stood at ₦1,751.9 billion and ₦788.7 billion, respectively. The huge subscription was attributed to the level of liquidity in the banking system, the attractive coupon yields, and investors' confidence in the Nigerian economy despite, dwindling crude oil prices and foreign reserves. Thus, total value of FGN Bonds outstanding at end-December 2015 was ₦6,488.6 billion, compared with ₦4,792.3 billion at end-December 2014, indicating an increase of ₦1,696.3 billion. Of the total outstanding bonds, the 4th FGN Bonds accounted for 1.9 per cent; 5th, 5.8 per cent; 6th, 9.0 per cent; 7th, 9.12 per cent; 9th, 22.1 per cent; 10th, 8.96 per cent, 11th, 27.7 per cent, and 12th, 15.5 per cent.

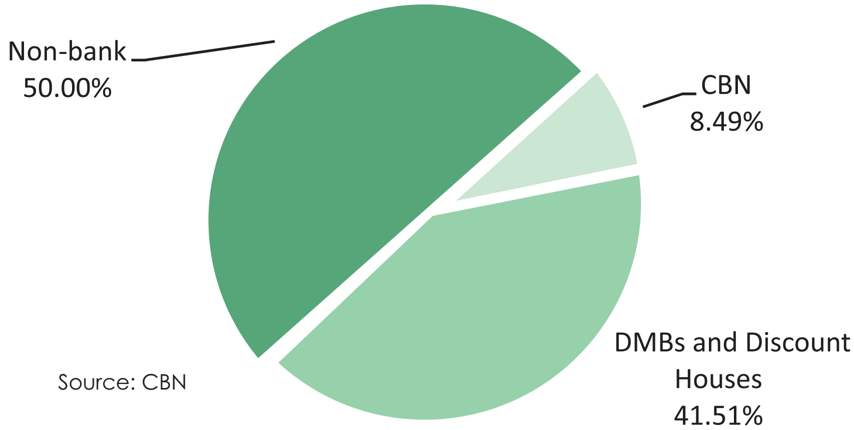
Figure 4.33: Outstanding FGN Bonds, 20105, (Per cent)



Source: CBN

The structure of holdings of FGN Bonds showed that 50.0 per cent was held by the non-bank public, banks and discount houses held 41.5 per cent and the CBN, 8.5 per cent.

igure 4.34: FGN Bonds by Holder, 2015 (Per cent)



Source: CBN

4.4.3 Over-the-Counter (OTC) Transactions

4.4.3.1 OTC Transactions in Nigerian Treasury Bills (NTBs)

Nigerian Treasury Bills (NTBs) worth ₦24,262.83 billion were traded at the secondary market in 2015, compared with bills worth ₦11,262.55 billion in the preceding year. The increase was attributed to foreign investors' divestment/capital flow reversals occasioned by insecurity, and depreciation of the naira currency.

4.4.3.2 OTC Transactions in FGN Bonds

In 2015, FGN Bonds worth ₦8,332.12 billion were traded in 47,311deals at the secondary market, compared with bonds worth ₦7,858.64 billion in 45,735 deals in the preceding year. This represented a growth of 7.0 and 2.0 per cent in value and volume, respectively. The development was attributed to growing investors' confidence in long-term instruments that have increasingly acquired liquidity status.

4.4.4 Open Market Operations (OMO)

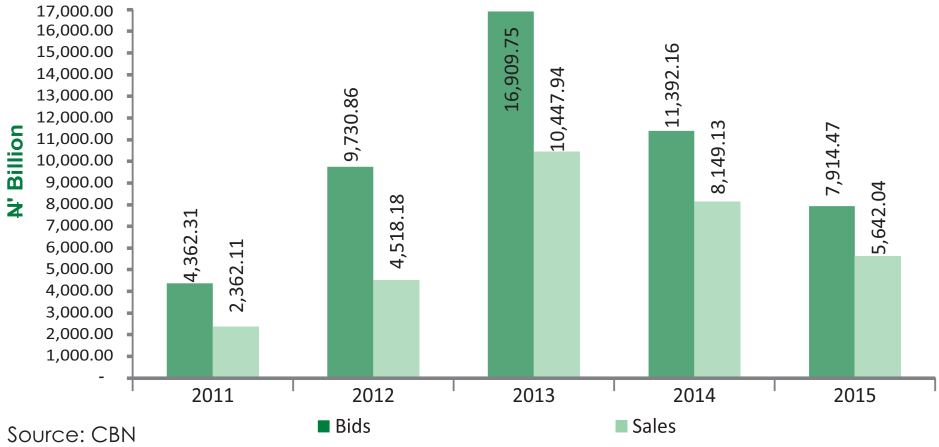
In line with the Bank's tight monetary policy stance occasioned by the need to stem inflationary pressures, OMO bills were used as the main instrument for liquidity management. The auctions were also intended to boost tradeable securities and increase activities in the secondary market.

4.4.4.1 OMO Auctions

OMO auctions were conducted throughout the year, using CBN bills with tenors ranging from 148 to 329 days. The total value of securities offered was ₦3,270.0 billion, while the total subscription and sales amounted to ₦7,914.47 billion and ₦5,645.04 billion, compared with the respective figures of ₦5,540.0 billion, ₦11,392.2 billion, and ₦8,149.1 billion offered, subscribed to and sold in 2014. The decline in the level of activity was attributed to the reduction in the number of OMO auctions towards the end of the year, as the Bank ensured that the banking system remained liquid after the full implementation of the TSA.

The sum of ₦441.3 billion was incurred as the cost of liquidity management from January to December of 2015, compared with ₦353.4 billion in 2014.

Figure 4.35: OMO Issues and Sales, 2011 - 2015



Source: CBN

4.4.4.2 The Two–way Quote Trading in NTBs

There was no transaction at the two-way quote trading segment, as in the preceding year. Activities at the segment had been passive since 2011, due to a shift in operational strategies and its impact on existing market conditions.

4.4.4.3 Repurchase Transactions (Repo)

Request for repo in the review year amounted to ₦54.8 billion, and the interest earned was ₦0.4 billion for tenors ranging from 5 to 43 days. There was no request for repurchase transactions in the preceding year as available banking system liquidity was sufficient to meet the long-term funding requirements of the banks and discount houses.

4.4.5 Discount Window Operations

4.4.5.1 CBN Standing Facilities

The banks and discount houses continued to access the standing facility window to enable them meet their liquidity needs, either through borrowing at the standing lending facility (SLF) or depositing at the standing deposit facility (SDF) the excess in their reserves at the close of each business day. Request for the SDF were dominant, due to the liquidity surfeit in the system during the period. The applicable rates for SLF and SDF were 15.00 and 11.00 per cent, respectively, for the major part of the review year, until November 23, 2015 when the rates were reviewed downwards to 13.0 and 4.0 per cent, respectively, following the adjustment of the MPR and the replacement of the symmetric corridor with an assymetric corridor.

4.4.5.1.1 The Standing Deposit Facility (SDF)

Transactions at the SDF window were relatively low in the early part of the year. However, it increased by December, due to the reduction of the harmonised CRR to 20.0 per cent. The average daily requests for the review year stood at ₦93.7 billion, compared with ₦306.6 billion in 2014. This resulted in an average interest payment of ₦38.9 million, compared with ₦123.4 million in 2014.

4.4.5.1.2 The Standing Lending Facility (SLF)

Standing Lending Facilities were granted on request to the DMBs and DHs to enable them meet their liquidity needs. Patronage of the Bank's facility reflected the liquidity position during the year. The monthly average requests for SLF in 2015 was ₦31.3 billion, based on the 200 transaction days within the period. The monthly average interest payment was ₦ 26.95 million. In the previous year, the monthly average requests for SLF was ₦23.88 billion, resulting in an average monthly interest rates payment of ₦13.51 million.

4.4.5.2 Rediscounting Transactions

In view of the liquidity surfeit in the banking system, there was no request for rediscounting in the review year, as against the ₦132.4 billion paid for tenors ranging from 9 to 85 days in the preceding year.

4.5 CAPITAL MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

4.5.1 Developments in the Nigerian Capital Market

Activities of the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE) during 2015 were in line with its commitment to ensure that the Exchange continued to serve as a platform for promoting the biggest companies and influencing economic growth and development of Nigeria. The Exchange launched a new listing platform – the Premium Boards and the associated Premium Board Index. The Board would feature companies that meet the Exchange's most stringent listing criteria of capitalisation, governance and liquidity. The Board aims at providing opportunity for greater global visibility of eligible African corporates to ease their ability to attract global capital flow at reduced cost.

The NSE Pension Index was launched in the review year with constituents that meet certain criteria (taxable profits, dividends, free float, sector and individual stock weighting), as defined by the PENCOM Investment Guidelines, to ease the replication of equities portfolios. The Index would serve as a performance benchmark for pension asset managers and non-pension asset managers as well as investors and help PENCOM monitor compliance with, and performance of, the equities portfolios held by pension managers. The creation of the Index is also expected to encourage the development of other products such as Exchange Traded Fund (ETF) products and an Index Futures.

The Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE) intensified efforts to ensure that the Exchange continue to promote Africa's biggest companies and influence growth and development of the Nigerian economy.

Other activities of the NSE during the year included: the conclusion of the appointment of the consortium of financial advisers and legal consultants, as well as tax advisers, for the ongoing demutualisation process; the commencement of the post-trade allocation service to NSE operators; and the signing of an agreement with the MSCI to develop a co-branded family of indices. Under the Investor protection programme, the Exchange implemented the Minimum Operating Standards for dealing members. It also carried out financial literacy activities, held corporate citizenship events, and released an electronic rule-book.

In addition, activities of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) were focused on the implementation of the capital market's 10-year master plan and strengthening the Commission's capacity to discharge its mandate of market regulation and development. In line with its implementation plan, some of the projects initiated included: recapitalisation of registered market operators; development of a corporate governance scorecard, in conjunction with the International Finance Corporation; the take-off of the National Investor Protection Fund (NIPF); dematerialisation of share certificates into an electronic format; and direct payment of dividends into bank accounts.

At end-December 2015, the number of listed securities increased by 1.6 per cent to two hundred and fifty-seven (257), while the number of listed companies declined to one hundred and eighty-four (184), from one hundred and eighty-nine (189) in 2014. Similarly, the number of listed bonds increased to sixty (60), compared with the fifty-two (52) recorded in the preceding year, while the number of listed equities decreased to one hundred and ninety (190), from one hundred and ninety-seven (197) at end-December 2014. The number of listed Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) increased to seven (7), while the number of listed investment Funds remained unchanged at five (5).

4.5.2 The Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE)

Available data on the activities on the Exchange reflected the prevalence of bearish sentiments in 2015, as major market indicators generally trended downwards. The aggregate volume and value of traded securities declined by 14.4 and 29.0 per cent, respectively, at end-December 2015.

Aggregate market capitalisation of the 257 listed securities (equities and debt) rose marginally by 0.8 per cent to close at ₦17.0 trillion, compared with ₦16.9 trillion recorded at end-December 2014. The increase was attributed wholly to the significant rise in the market capitalisation of listed bonds. Market capitalisation of the 190 listed equities fell significantly by 14.1 per cent, from ₦11.5 trillion in 2014, to close at ₦9.9 trillion, and constituted 58.0 per cent of the aggregate market capitalisation, compared with 68.0 per cent in the preceding year. The development was attributed to the effect of persistent bearish sentiments, due to a combination of uncertainty in global oil prices and increasing currency risk. The debt securities component, made up of Federal Government Bonds (₦6.4 trillion), sub-National Bonds (₦561.0 billion), and Corporate Bonds/Debenture (₦205.9

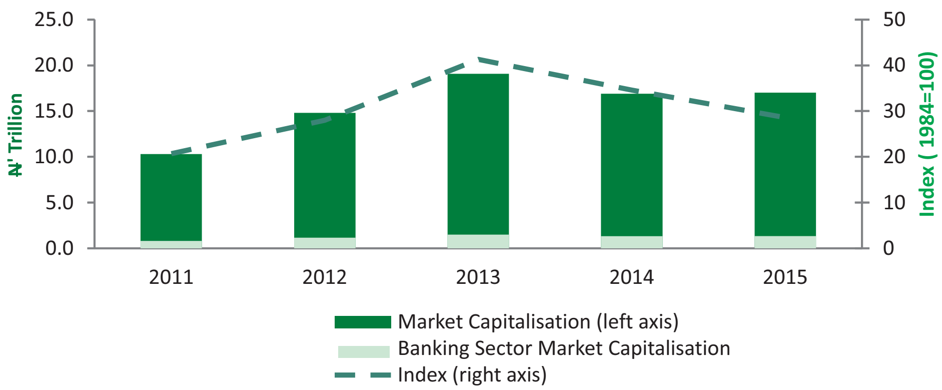
billion), as well as Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) (₦4.0billion), accounted for the balance.

Activities on the floor of the NSE were mixed in 2015.

Activities in the bond market received a boost during the year as corporates, mainly in the financial services sector, raised a total of ₦112.0 billion, while the Federal and State Governments raised ₦76.5 billion and ₦35.8 billion, respectively, in debt capital. Foreign and local participation rates were 54.2 and 45.8 per cent, respectively.

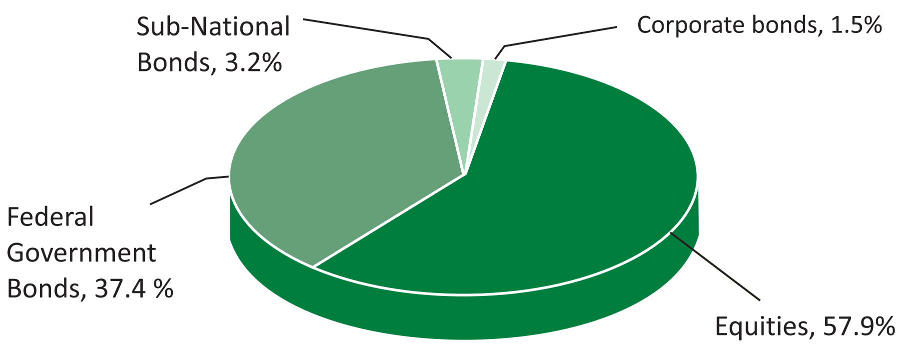
Total market capitalisation as a percentage of the nominal GDP was 18.0 per cent, compared with 19.0 per cent at end-December 2014. The ratio of the value of stocks traded to GDP stood at 1.0 per cent, compared with 1.5 per cent recorded in 2014, while the turnover value as a percentage of market capitalisation was 5.6 per cent, compared with 7.9 per cent at the end of the preceding year.

Figure 4.36: Trends in Market Capitalisation and NSE Value Index, 2011-2015



Source: NSE

Figure 4.37: Aggregate Market Capitalization, (Per cent)



Source: SEC

Table 4.14: Indicators of Capital Market Developments in the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE), 2011 - 2015

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of Listed Securities	250	256	254	253	257
Volume of Stocks Traded (Turnover Volume) (Billion)	90.7	104.2	267.3	108.47	92.9
Value of Stocks Traded (Turnover Value) (Billion Naira)	638.9	809.0	2350.9	1338.6	950.4
Value of Stocks Traded/GDP (%)	1.0	1.1	2.9	1.5	1.0
Total Market Capitalisation (Billion Naira)	10,275.3	14,800.9	19,077.4	16,875.1	17,003.4
Of which: Banking Sector (Billion Naira)	1,839.3	2,251.3	2,939.9	2,367.0	1,447.6
Total Market Capitalisation/GDP (%)	16.06	20.40	23.51	19.00	18.0
Of which: Banking Sector/GDP (%)	1.8	3.1	3.62	2.7	1.5
Banking Sec. Cap./Market Cap. (%)	17.9	15.2	15.4	14.0	8.5
Annual Turnover Volume/Value of Stock (%)	14.2	12.9	11.4	8.1	9.8
Annual Turnover Value/ Total Market Capitalisation (%)	6.2	5.5	12.3	7.9	5.6
NSE Value Index (1984=100)	20,730.6	28,078.8	41,329.2	34,657.2	28,642.3
Growth (In Percent)					
Number of Listed Securities	-5.3	2.4	-0.78	-0.004	0.016
Volume of Stocks	-2.8	14.9	156.5	-59.4	-14.4
Value of Stocks	-19.9	26.6	190.6	-43.1	-29.0
Total Market Capitalisation	3.6	44.0	28.9	-11.5	0.8
Of which: Banking Sector	-32.1	22.4	30.6	-19.5	-38.8
Annual Turnover Value	-21.9	5.7	11.4	-43.1	-29.0
NSE Value Index	-16.3	35.5	47.2	-16.1	-17.4
Share of Banks in the 20 Most Capitalised Stocks in the NSE (%)	40.0	45.0	30.0	30.0	17.0

Source: Securities and Exchange Commission

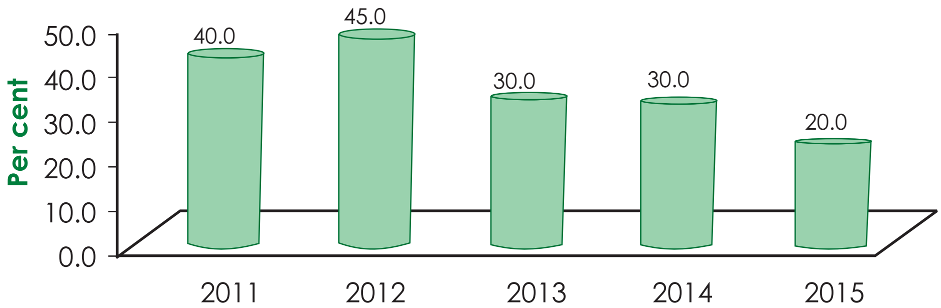
4.5.2.1 The Secondary Market

The secondary market segment of the NSE was bearish in 2015. The cumulative volume and value of securities traded stood at 92.9 billion and ₦950.4 billion, respectively, in 944,951 deals, compared with 108.5 billion and ₦1,338.6 billion, respectively, in 1,211,269 deals at end-December 2014. The bulk of the transactions were in equities, which accounted for 99.9 per cent of the turnover volume, value and number of deals, the same as in 2014.

The secondary market segment of the NSE was bearish, while the bulk of the transactions remained in equities.

Transactions in the financial services sector accounted for the bulk of activities with volume of traded stocks at 72.3 billion shares (77.8%) valued at ₦507.2 billion (53.4%), compared with 81.3 billion shares (74.9%) valued at ₦693.1 billion (51.8%) in 2014. The Industrial Loan sub-sector remained inactive, while the Government Bond and Alternative Securities sub-sectors were active during the review year. The banking sub-sector of the financial sector remained the most active (measured by volume) during 2015. There were six (6) banks in the top twenty (20) most capitalised stocks in the secondary market segment of the NSE, the same as in 2014, accounting for 20.0 per cent of the total capitalisation, compared with 30.0 per cent in the preceding year.

Figure 4.38: Share of Banks in the Twenty-Most Capitalised Stocks in the NSE, 2011 – 2015



Source: NSE

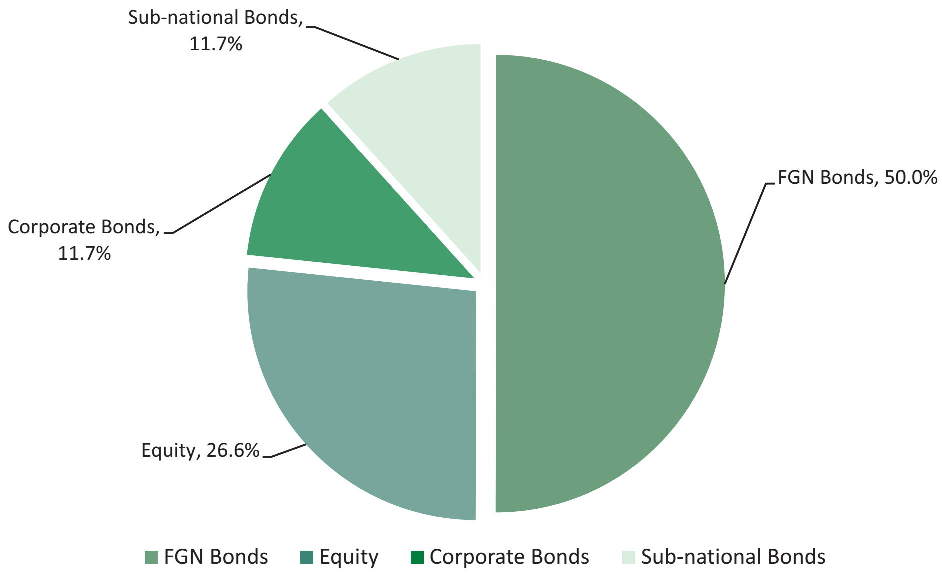
4.5.2.2 The NSE Value Index

The Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE) flagship index, the NSE All-Share Index declined by 17.4 per cent to close at 28,642.25, compared with 34,657.15 in the preceding year. The development reflected the prevalence of bearish sentiments in the Nigerian capital market, fueled by a combination of factors including, falling global crude oil prices, continued depreciation and volatility of the naira exchange rate and uncertainty about the direction of economic policies. Similarly, the NSE-30 Index fell by 17.6 per cent to close the year at 1,287.67, compared with 1,563.22 at end–December 2014. With the exception of the NSE Industrial Index, which rose by 1.3 per cent to close at 2,166.70, all other sectoral indices fell below their levels in the preceding year. The NSE Banking Index was the worst hit, plunging 23.6 per cent to close at 268.49, while the NSE Consumer Goods Index, the NSE Lotus Islamic Index, the NSE Oil/Gas Index, the NSE Insurance Index and the NSE ASeM Index declined by 17.4, 10.9, 6.2, 4.7 and 0.4 per cent, respectively, to close at 746.19; 1,998.85; 356.56; 142.61 and 1,208.65, respectively. The NSE Pension Index, the NSE Main Board Index and the NSE Premium Index, which were all introduced during the year, closed at 815.16, 1,337.85 and 1,584.92, respectively, at end-December 2015.

4.5.2.3 The New Issues Market

The primary market segment was flat in 2015 with no Initial Public Offering (IPO). There were sixty (60) new listings, worth ₦1,017.1 billion and consisted of thirty (30) FG Bonds (₦788.7 billion), sixteen (16) equities (₦66.9 billion), and seven (7) each of corporate bonds (₦100.5 billion) and Sub-national bonds (₦60.9 billion). In contrast, five (5) companies were delisted[2], bringing the total number of listed companies and number of listed equities to 184 and 190, respectively.

Figure 4.39: New Issues by Sector, 2015, (Per cent)



Source: SEC

[2]Two (2) companies through a voluntary process and three (3) due to non-compliance with NSE's post-listing standards.

CHAPTER FIVE

FISCAL POLICY AND GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Nigeria's fiscal policy thrust in 2015 was to diversify the economy away from oil and address income inequality. At ₦6,912.5 billion, Federally-collected revenue (gross) fell by 31.3 per cent below the level in 2014 and constituted 7.3 per cent of GDP, as a result of the decline in oil revenue, arising from the drop in crude oil prices in the international market, and incessant oil theft and pipeline vandalism, which adversely affected crude oil production and export. The net balance of ₦ 4,369.8 billion in the Federation Account, reflected a decrease of 28.0 per cent below the level in FY2014. As a result, the Excess Crude Account (ECA) fell from US$3.32 billion at end-December 2014 to US$2.45 billion at end-December 2015, due to frequent draw-down to augment the shortfall in the budgeted revenue of the three tiers of government. Consolidated expenditure of the general government was ₦9,704.3 billion, or 10.2 per cent of GDP, and aggregate revenue was ₦7,546.7 billion or 7.9 per cent of GDP. This resulted in an overall deficit of ₦2,157.7 billion or 2.3 per cent of GDP, which was financed, largely, from the domestic financial market. At ₦3,431.1 billion, Federal Government-retained revenue fell by 8.5 per cent below the level in FY2014, while aggregate expenditure at ₦4,988.9 billion increased by 8.8 per cent above its level in 2014. Consequently, the fiscal operations of the Federal Government resulted in an overall deficit of ₦1,557.8 billion, or 1.6 per cent of GDP. Provisional data on state governments and the FCT finances indicated an overall deficit of ₦610.1 billion, or 0.6 per cent of GDP, while the local governments recorded a deficit of ₦0.7 billion or 0.001 per cent of GDP. The Federal Government's consolidated debt stock was ₦10,948.5 billion, or 11.5 per cent of GDP, at end-December 2015, compared with ₦9,551.9 billion, or 10.6 per cent of GDP, at end-December 2014. External debt stock rose by US$1.0 billion to US$10.7 billion, following an additional disbursement of concessional loans from multilateral institutions and "others" to finance critical infrastructure. Similarly, domestic debt grew by 11.8 per cent to ₦8,837.0 billion as a result of borrowing for the settlement of government contractual obligations and domestic bond market operations.

5.1 THE FISCAL POLICY THRUST

The 2015 budget, with the theme, "A Transition Budget" was to further promote diversification and tackle income inequality. Specifically, the budget was targeted at creating jobs, restructuring government financing sources, ensuring youth empowerment, national and food security, prioritising spending and supporting the economically disadvantaged through income redistribution. In this regard, the 2015 budget aimed to:

- Enhance infrastructural development, particularly power, road and aviation;

- Industrialise Nigeria and diversify the economy into sectors, such as agro-processing, light manufacturing, and petrochemicals;
- Implement gas industrialisation projects and intensify the refinery rehabilitation programme to improve product yields and capacity utilisation;
- Sustain financing and support for the housing sector to ensure affordable houses and reduce the cost of titling and property registration processes;
- Enhance job creation and youth employment by revitalising the insurance sector and supporting the private sector, particularly the SMEs and agriculture;
- Establish the Development Bank of Nigeria to support the private sector, particularly the access of SMEs to affordable medium to long-term financing;
- Create an inclusive digital economy by developing guidelines and policy documents to strengthen the Information and Communication Technology sub-sector;
- Improve non-oil revenue through the introduction of surcharges on some luxurious items, improving efficiency in tax-collection, widening of the tax base, and strengthening tax administration to plug leakages;
- Rationalise expenditure by cutting non-essential and non-developmental expenditures from the budget; and
- Ensure efficiency and transparency in public financing by advancing the deployment of the Treasury Single Account (TSA) and the Government Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS).

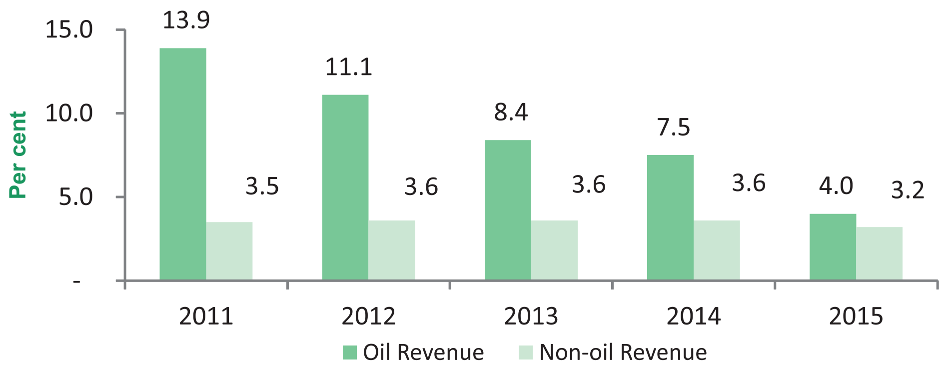
5.2 FEDERATION ACCOUNT OPERATIONS

5.2.1 Federally-collected Revenue

Total federally-collected revenue fell by 31.3 per cent to ₦6,912.5 billion in 2015 and constituted 7.3 per cent of GDP. The development was attributed, largely, to the decrease in oil revenue, due to the plunge in the price of crude oil in the international market since the second quarter of 2014.

Total federally-collected revenue fell by 31.3 per cent to ₦6,912.5 billion in 2015 and constituted 7.3 per cent of GDP.

Figure 5.1: Oil and Non-oil Revenue (Per cent of GDP), 2011 - 2015

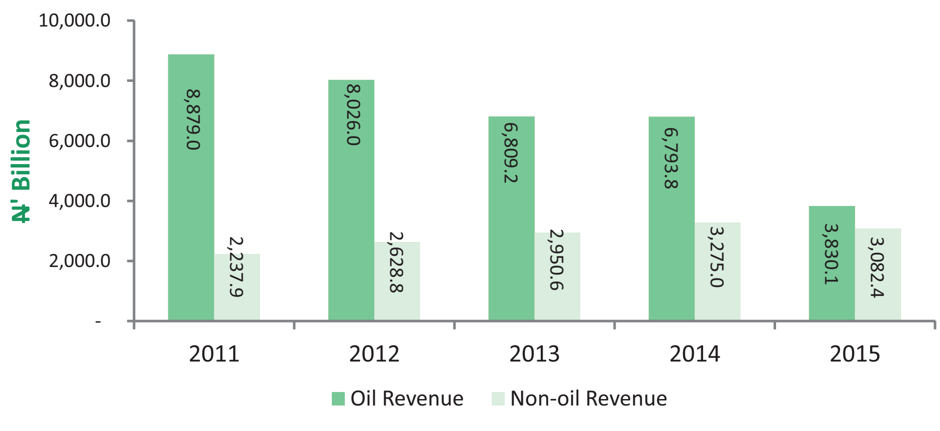


Sources: Computed, based on data from the Federal Ministry of Finance (FMF) and the Office of the Accountant General of the Federation (OAGF)

5.2.1.1 Oil Revenue

Oil revenue (gross) stood at ₦3,830.1 billion, or 4.0 per cent of GDP, representing 55.4 per cent of total federally-collected revenue. This indicated a decline of 43.6 per cent below the level in 2014. A breakdown of oil revenue showed that revenue from petroleum profit tax (PPT)/royalties and domestic crude oil sales fell by 48.2 and 23.3 per cent to ₦1,782.4 billion and ₦1,050.7 billion, respectively, from the 2014 levels. The development was attributed to the persistent drop in the price of crude oil in the international market, and the decline in crude oil production and exports. Specifically, the average price of crude oil remained substantially low at US$53.07 per barrel in 2015 relative to US$100.74 per barrel in 2014. Also, average crude oil production at 2.12 million barrels per day dipped by 0.2 per cent below the 2015 budget benchmark, due to perennial crude oil theft and pipeline vandalism.

Figure 5.2: Federation Account: Composition of Revenue (Naira Billion), 2011 – 2015



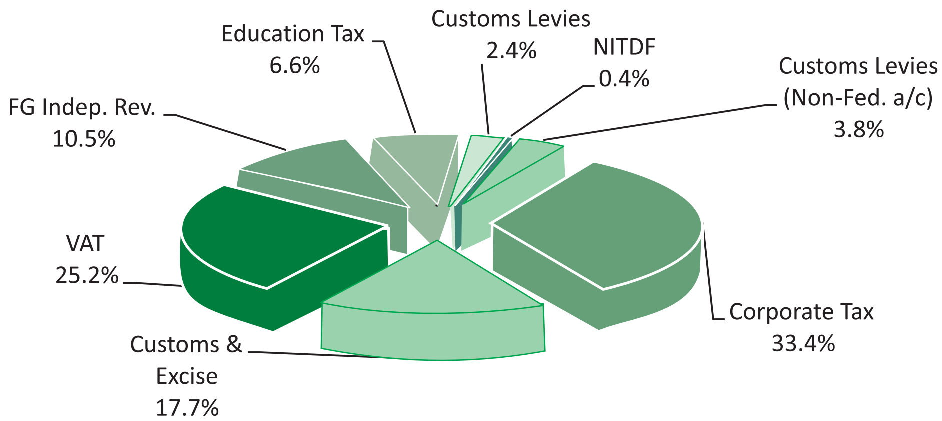
Sources: Computed, based on data from the FMF and the OAGF

The sum of ₦792.8 billion was deducted from gross oil receipts for Joint Venture Cash (JVC) calls, ₦49.5 billion in respect of excess crude/PPT/royalty proceeds and ₦100.7 billion as "others"[3], leaving a balance of ₦2,887.1 billion for distribution to the three tiers of government.

5.2.1.2 Non-oil Revenue

Non-oil revenue (gross) at ₦3,082.4 billion, or 3.2 per cent of GDP, accounted for 44.6 per cent of total revenue, indicating a 5.9 per cent decrease below the level in 2014. A breakdown of the figure indicated that FG Independent Revenue rose by 9.5 per cent to ₦323.4 billion. However, corporate tax (CT), customs/excise duties, value added tax (VAT), and "others"[4] fell by 14.8, 3.5, 1.9 and 1.7 per cent, respectively, to ₦1,029.1 billion, ₦546.2 billion, ₦778.7 billion, and ₦405.0 billion, respectively. The fall in most of the components of the non-oil revenue reflected a slowdown in economic activity.

Figure 5.3: Composition of Non-oil Revenue, 2015



Sources: Computed, based on data from the FMF and the OAGF

The sum of ₦123.7 billion was deducted from the non-oil revenue as cost of collection, leaving a net distributable balance of ₦2,958.7 billion.

5.2.2 Federation Account Distribution

The sum of ₦5,845.8 billion, representing a decrease of 22.5 per cent below the level in 2014, was retained in the Federation Account after statutory deductions. Of this amount, ₦747.6 billion, ₦323.4 billion, and ₦405.0 billion were transferred to the VAT Pool Account,

[3]Includes Excess Oil Revenue, NNPC Refunds, and DPR cost of collection.
[4]Includes Education Tax, Customs Special Levies (Federation and Non-Federation accounts), and National Information Technology Development Fund (NITDF)

FG Independent Revenue, and 'other transfers'[5], respectively, leaving a net revenue of ₦4,369.8 billion for distribution. In addition, ₦15.6 billion was drawn from the Excess Crude Account in respect of the share of Excess Crude, while ₦245.4 billion was drawn from the Exchange Rate Differential Account in respect of the share of Exchange Gain[6]. Furthermore, the sum ₦435.6 billion was received from the NNPC as NNPC Refunds[7] (including additional NNPC revenue and NLNG Distribution). These amounts were added to the federally-collected revenue (net) to raise the distributable balance to ₦5,066.4 billion.

Analysis of the distribution among the three tiers of government showed that the Federal Government (including Special Funds) received the sum of ₦2,488.8 billion; state governments, ₦1,223.8 billion; and local governments, ₦943.5 billion; while the sum of ₦410.3 billion was shared among the oil-producing states as 13% Derivation Fund.

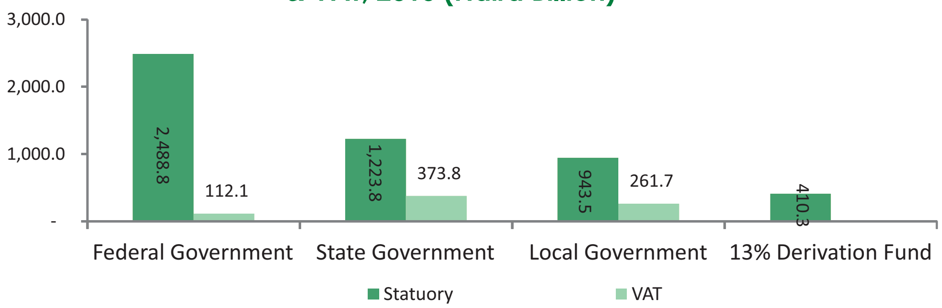
5.2.3 VAT Pool Account Distribution

The sum of ₦747.6 billion was transferred to the VAT Pool Account, representing a decrease of 2.0 per cent below the level in 2014. Analysis of the distribution among the three tiers of government showed that the Federal Government (including the FCT) received ₦112.1 billion (15%), while state and local governments shared ₦373.8 billion (50%) and ₦261.7 billion (35%), respectively.

5.2.4 Cummulative Distribution

Cumulatively, the three tiers of government and the 13% Derivation Fund shared the sum of ₦5,814.0 billion from statutory revenue and VAT in fiscal 2015. This was below the preceding year's distribution of ₦7,724.4 billion and the 2015 budget target of ₦7,485.9 billion by 24.7 and 22.3 per cent, respectively.

Figure 5.4: Cumulative Distribution of Statutory Revenue & VAT, 2015 (Naira Billion)



Sources: Computed, based on data from the FMF and the OAGF

[5]Includes the Education Tax, Customs Levies, and the National Information Technology Development Fund.
[6]Share of difference between the projected and actual exchange rate in 2014. Also includes additional distribution to augment states' and local governments' revenue in the month of October, 2014.
[7]Includes the share of additional revenue remitted by the NNPC in February and April, 2015 and NLNG Distribution of ₦345.0 billion in July 2015.

5.3 GENERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

5.3.1 Aggregate Revenue

Provisional data showed that at ₦7,546.7 billion, the aggregate revenue of general government in 2015 comprised the Federation Account, ₦4,369.8 billion; NLNG Distribution, ₦345.0 billion; Exchange Gain, ₦245.4 billion; NNPC Refunds, ₦90.6 billion; and Excess Crude, ₦15.6 billion; VAT Pool Account, ₦747.6 billion; "Others", ₦529.7 billion; and Federal Government Independent Revenue, ₦323.4 billion. Revenue exclusive to the sub-national (state and local) governments included ₦772.9 billion, ₦27.1 billion, and ₦6.9 billion, respectively, from Internally-Generated Revenue, Grants and state allocations to local governments, respectively.

Table 5.1: Sources of Funds For The Three Tiers of Government, 2015 (Naira Billion)

Source	Federal Government			State Governments			Local Governments	Grand Total
	FG's Share	FCT	Sub-Total	States	13%	Sub-Total		
Statutory Allocation	2,064.8	39.6	**2,104.4**	1,067.3	375.3	**1,442.6**	822.9	**4,369.8**
Share from Excess Crude	7.0	0.1	**7.2**	3.6	2.0	**5.7**	2.8	**15.6**
Exchange Gain	110.8	2.1	**112.9**	57.3	31.0	**88.3**	44.2	**245.4**
NNPC Refunds 1/	81.1	1.6	**82.7**	3.4	1.9	**5.3**	2.6	**90.6**
NLNG Distribution	178.3	3.4	**181.7**	92.2	0.0	**92.2**	71.1	**345.0**
Share of VAT	104.7	7.5	**112.1**	373.8	-	**373.8**	261.7	**747.6**
FG Independent Revenue	323.4	-	**323.4**	-	-	**0.0**	-	**323.4**
Privatisation Proceeds	72.6	-	**72.6**	-	-	**0.0**	-	**72.6**
Internally-Generated Revenue	-	11.5	**11.5**	744.3	-	**744.3**	24.0	**779.8**
Less State Allocation to LG	-	-	**0.0**	6.9	-	**6.9**	-	**6.9**
Net Internally-Generated Revenue	-	11.5	**11.5**	645.5	-	**737.4**	24.0	**772.9**
Grants	-	-	**0.0**	18.1	-	**18.1**	9.0	**27.1**
Share of Stabilisation Fund	-	-	**0.0**	0.0	-	**0.0**	-	**0.0**
State Allocation to LG	-	-	**0.0**	-	-	**0.0**	6.9	**6.9**
Others 2/	506.7	-	**506.7**	22.5	-	**22.5**	0.5	**529.7**
TOTAL	**3,449.3**	**65.9**	**3,515.2**	**2,283.7**	**410.3**	**2,785.9**	**1,245.6**	**7,546.7**

1/Includes additional distribution of revenue from NNPC
2/Includes privatization proceeds, FGN balance in Special Account, unspent balances from previous years, & receipt from TSA/e-collection pool account.
Sources: FMF, OAGF, and CBN Sub-national Governments' Annual Fiscal Survey.

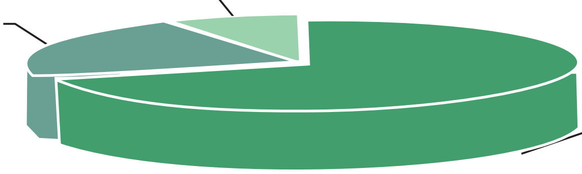
5.3.2 Aggregate Expenditure

At ₦9,704.3 billion, aggregate expenditure of general government declined by 4.7 per cent from the level in 2014. This was attributed to the low capital releases, arising from the drop in revenue. As a proportion of GDP, it represented

At ₦9,704.3 billion, aggregate expenditure of general government declined by 4.7 per cent from the level in 2014.

10.2 per cent, compared with 11.3 per cent in 2014. A breakdown showed that recurrent expenditure, which stood at ₦6,821.8 billion (7.2% of GDP), accounted for 70.3 per cent of the total, capital expenditure at ₦2,116.1 billion (2.2% of GDP), and transfers at ₦766.5 billion (0.8% of GDP) represented 21.8 and 7.9 per cent of the total, respectively.

Figure 5.5: Composition of General Government Expenditure, 2015



Sources: Computed, based on data from the FMF and the OAGF

5.3.3 Consolidated Fiscal Balance and Financing

The fiscal operations of general government resulted in a primary deficit of ₦1,032.6 billion (1.1 % of GDP), and an overall deficit of ₦2,157.7 billion (2.3% of GDP), compared with ₦168.5 billion (0.2% of GDP) and ₦1,219.8 billion (1.4% of GDP), respectively, in 2014. The overall deficit was financed, largely, with borrowing from domestic sources, specifically the banking system and non-bank public.

5.3.4 Consolidated Expenditure in the Primary Welfare Sectors[8]

Consolidated general government spending on the primary welfare sector indicated that provisional expenditure on health decreased below the level in 2014 by 10.6 per cent to ₦572.4 billion and accounted for 5.9 per cent of total expenditure. Furthermore, expenditure on education and agriculture also declined by 22.1 and 33.8 per cent, to ₦1,004.9 billion and ₦209.9 billion, respectively, from the level in 2014. Aggregate expenditure on the primary welfare sector amounted to ₦1,787.2 billion or 1.9 per cent of GDP, and accounted for 18.4 per cent of the aggregate expenditure of the general government.

Aggregate general government expenditure on primary welfare sectors amounted to ₦1,787.2 billion, or 1.9 per cent of GDP, and accounted for 18.4 per cent of the total.

5.4 FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

5.4.1 Overall Fiscal Balance and Financing

The current balance in 2015 indicated a deficit of ₦400.9 billion, or 0.4 per cent of GDP, in contrast to a surplus of ₦324.8 billion, or 0.4 per cent of GDP in the preceding fiscal year.

[8]Classification for identifying poverty-reducing expenditures

The overall fiscal operations of the Federal Government resulted in a notional deficit of ₦1,557.8 billion, or 1.6 per cent of GDP, compared with the deficit of ₦835.7 billion, or 0.9 per cent of GDP, recorded in 2014.

Similarly, the primary balance showed a deficit of ₦497.4 billion, or 0.5 per cent of GDP, relative to the surplus of ₦106.0 billion, or 0.1 per cent of GDP in 2014. The overall fiscal operations of the Federal Government resulted in a deficit of ₦1,557.8 billion, or 1.6 per cent of GDP, compared with the deficit of ₦835.7 billion, or 0.9 per cent of GDP, in 2014. The deficit was within the revised WAMZ primary convergence criterion target of 3.0 per cent. It was financed mainly from domestic sources with the banking system accounting for ₦834.1 billion, or 53.5 per cent of the total financing gap.

Figure 5.6: Federal Government Fiscal Deficit, 2011 - 2015 (Per cent of GDP)

Sources: Computed, based on data from the FMF and the OAGF

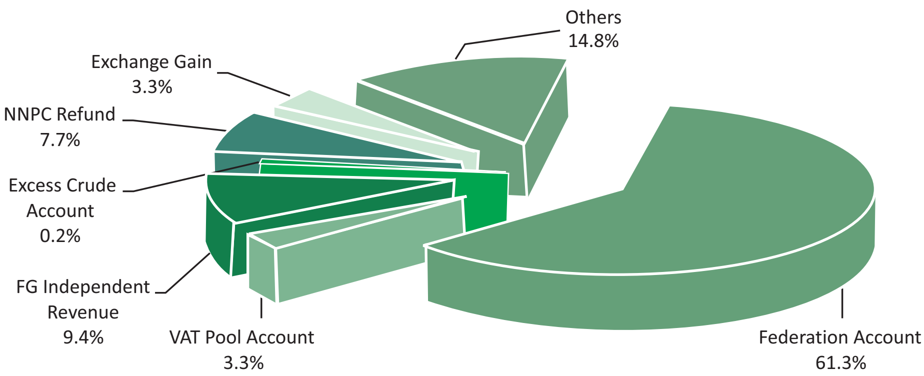
5.4.2 Federal Government-retained Revenue

The Federal Government-retained revenue fell to ₦3,431.1 billion from ₦3,751.7 billion in 2014. Analysis of the revenue showed that the Federation Account accounted for ₦2,104.3 billion, or 61.3 per cent of the total; FG Independent Revenue, ₦323.4 billion (9.4%); and the VAT Pool Account, ₦112.1 billion (3.3%). 'Others'[9] accounted for ₦506.7 billion (14.8%); NNPC Refund[10], ₦264.4 billion (7.7%); Exchange Gain, ₦112.9 billion (3.3%); and Excess crude, ₦7.2 billion (0.2%).

The Federal Government-retained revenue decreased to ₦3,431.1 billion from ₦3,751.7 billion, in FY2014.

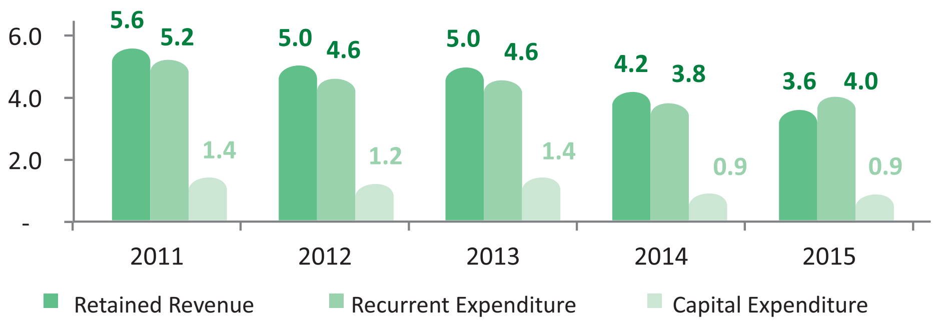
[9]Include FGN Balance in Special Accounts, unspent balances from the previous year and receipts from TSA/e-collection Pool Account.
[10] Includes share of additional revenue from NNPC and NLNG Distribution.

Figure 5.7: Composition of Federal Government-retained Revenue, 2015 (Per cent)



Sources: Computed, based on data from the FMF and the OAGF

Figure 5.8: Federal Government Revenue and Expenditure, 2011 - 2015 (Per cent of GDP)



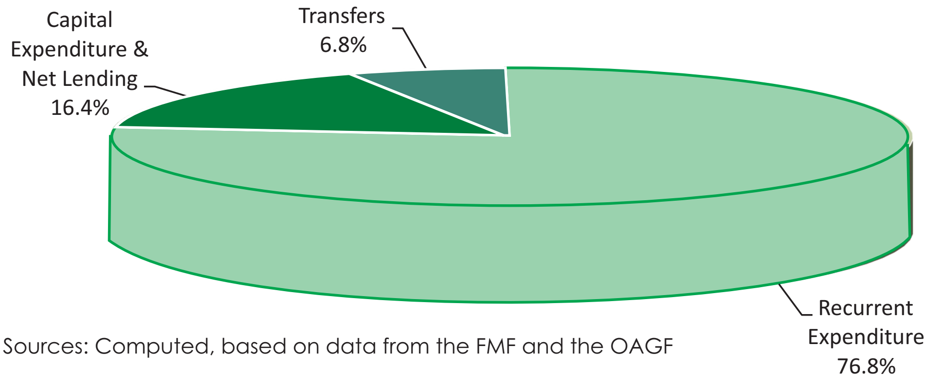
Sources: Computed, based on data from the FMF and the OAGF

5.4.3 Total Expenditure of the Federal Government

The aggregate expenditure of the Federal Government increased by 8.8 per cent to ₦4,988.9 billion in 2015. As a proportion of GDP, it rose by 0.1 percentage points above the preceding fiscal year to 5.2 per cent. The non-debt expenditure rose above the level in 2014 by 7.8 per cent to ₦3,928.5 billion. Total debt service payments amounted to ₦1,060.4 billion, or 1.1 per cent of GDP, representing 21.3 per cent of total expenditure and 30.9 per cent of total retained revenue.

Aggregate expenditure of the Federal Government increased by 8.8 per cent to ₦4,988.9 billion in FY2015 and contributed 5.2 per cent of GDP.

Figure 5.9: Composition of Federal Government Expenditure, 2015 (Per cent)



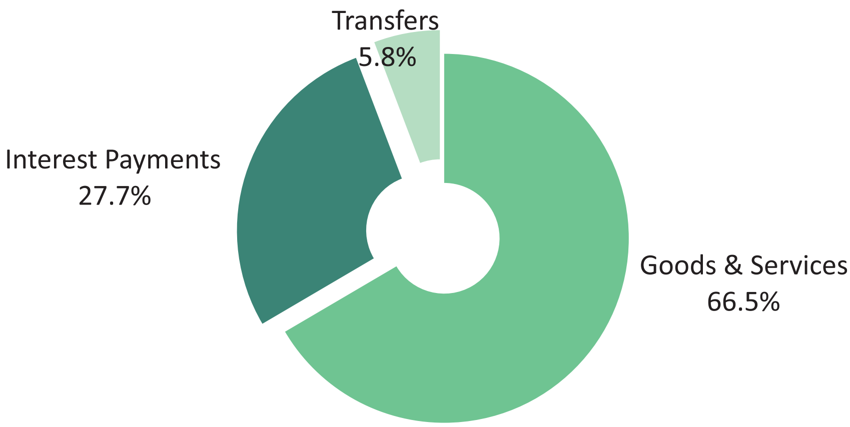
Sources: Computed, based on data from the FMF and the OAGF

5.4.3.1 Recurrent Expenditure

At ₦3,831.9 billion, or 4.0 per cent of GDP, recurrent expenditure rose by 11.8 per cent above the level in 2014 and accounted for 76.8 per cent of total, reflecting the substantial increase in overhead cost. A breakdown of recurrent expenditure revealed that interest payments[11] increased by 12.6 per cent above the level in 2014 to ₦1,060.4 billion (27.7% of the total). In addition, the goods and services component rose by 15.0 per cent to ₦2,550.0 billion (66.5% of the total), while transfers to the special funds (FCT, stabilisation fund, development of natural resources, and ecological funds) and "others", including other statutory deductions, declined by 17.5 per cent to ₦221.5 billion (5.8% of the total). Analysis of the goods and services component showed that personnel cost and pensions amounted to ₦2,077.4 billion (81.5%), and overhead cost was ₦472.6 billion (18.5%). A breakdown of interest payments indicated that ₦63.6 billion was expended on external debt and ₦996.8 billion on domestic debt.

Recurrent expenditure increased to 4.0 per cent of GDP, reflecting the substantial increase in overhead cost in FY2015.

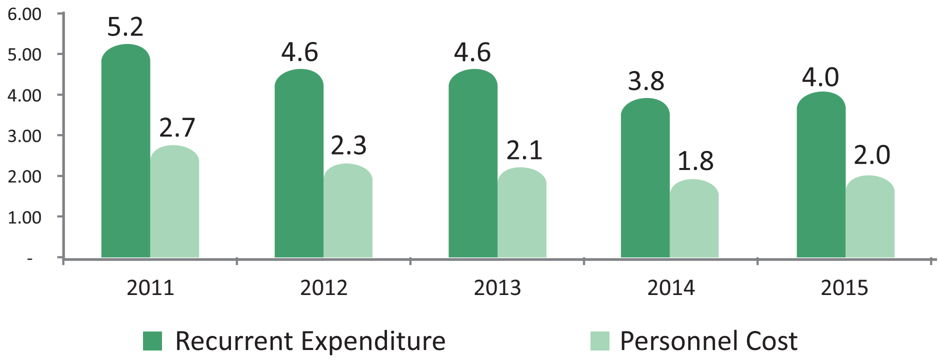
Figure 5.10: Economic Classification of FG Recurrent Expenditure, 2015, (Per cent)



Sources: Computed, based on data from the FMF and the OAGF

[11] Include interest payments on Ways and Means Advances.

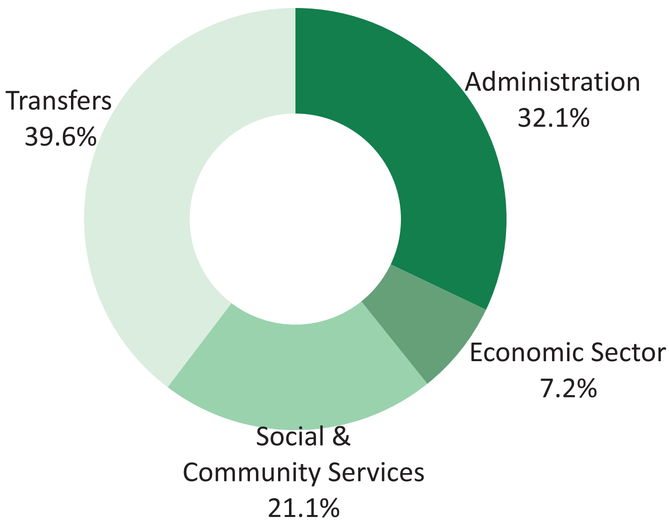
Figure 5.11: Federal Government Recurrent Expenditure & Personnel Cost, 2011 - 2015 (Per cent of GDP)



Sources: Computed, based on data from the FMF and the OAGF

A functional classification of recurrent expenditure showed that the outlay on administration rose by 23.8 per cent to ₦1,229.0 billion and constituted 32.1 per cent of the total. Similarly, expenditure on social and community services increased by 4.2 per cent to ₦807.6 billion and accounted for 21.1 per cent of the total, with education and health constituting 40.3 and 31.9 per cent, respectively. In addition, expenditure on the economic sector, at ₦275.4 billion, rose by 3.4 per cent and accounted for 7.2 per cent of total recurrent expenditure. Within the economic sector, agriculture accounted for 15.0 per cent, while transport and communications, as well as roads and construction, collectively constituted 50.5 per cent of the total. Also, at 39.6 per cent of total recurrent expenditure, transfer payments rose by 9.1 per cent above the level in 2014 to ₦1,520.0 billion.

Figure 5.12: Functional Classification of Federal Government Recurrent Expenditure, 2015 (Per cent)



Sources: Computed, based on data from the FMF and the OAGF

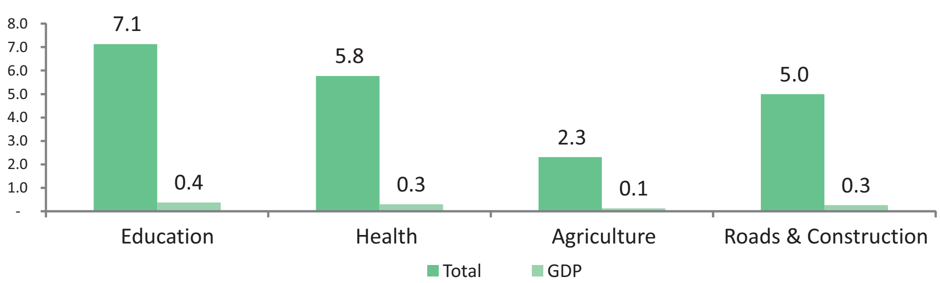
5.4.3.2 Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure rose by 4.5 per cent above its level in 2014 to ₦818.4 billion, and accounted for 16.4 per cent of total expenditure. As a percentage of GDP, it was 0.9 per cent, the same as in the preceding year, reflecting low capital budget implementation due to the shortfall in revenue. A functional analysis of capital expenditure showed that the outlay in the economic sector accounted for ₦348.7 billion, or 42.6 per cent of the total, compared with 50.2 per cent in 2014. Agriculture and natural resources, as well as roads and construction collectively accounted for 59.7 per cent of the sector's outlay. Expenditure on administration was ₦226.8 billion, or 27.7 per cent, while public investment in social and community services amounted to ₦83.0 billion, or 10.2 per cent of the total. Within the social and community services sector, education and health constituted 36.6 per cent of the total apiece. As a ratio of capital spending, expenditure on education fell to 3.7 per cent in 2015, from 5.2 per cent in the preceding year, while the proportion on health also dropped to 3.7 per cent, from 5.2 per cent in 2014. Transfer payments amounted to ₦159.8 billion, or 19.5 per cent of total capital spending.

Capital expenditure rose by 4.5 per cent to ₦818.4 billion and accounted for 16.4 and 0.9 per cent of total expenditure and GDP, respectively.

Analysis of total Federal Government spending on the primary welfare sector indicated that the outlay on health and agriculture increased by 21.7 and 16.8 per cent from the level in 2014 to ₦288.0 billion and ₦115.2 billion, respectively. However, expenditure on education, and roads and construction, fell by 7.5 and 4.0 per cent, respectively, to ₦355.6 billion and ₦248.9 billion, relative to the levels in 2014. Aggregate expenditure on the primary welfare sector amounted to ₦1,007.7 billion, or 1.1 per cent of GDP, and accounted for 20.2 per cent of total expenditure.

Figure 5.13: Federal Government's Expenditure in Key Primary Welfare Sectors, 2015 (Per cent of Total and GDP)



Sources: Computed, based on data from the FMF and the OAGF

5.5 STATE GOVERNMENTS' AND THE FCT's FINANCES[12]

5.5.1 The Overall Fiscal Balance and Financing

Provisional data on state governments' finances (including FCT) indicated an increase in the overall deficit to ₦610.1 billion, from ₦311.0 in 2014.

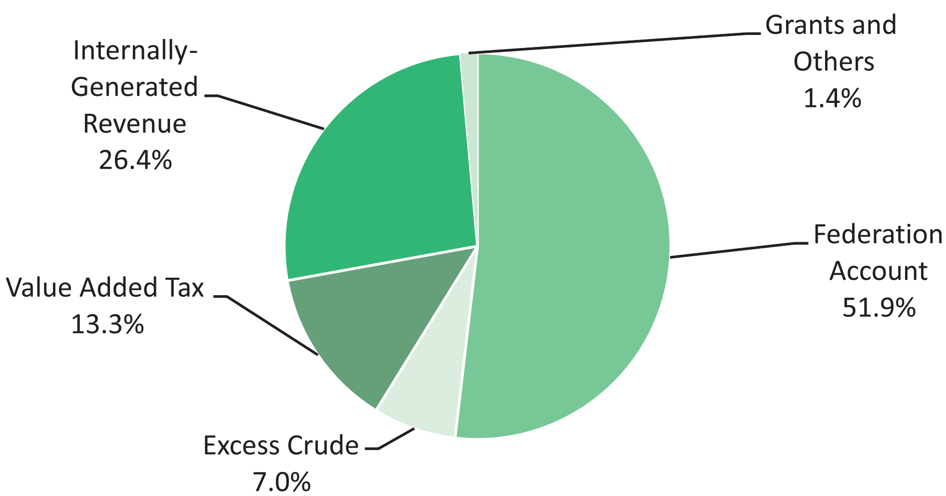
Provisional data on state governments' finances (including the FCT) showed that, the overall deficit increased from 311.0 billion in 2014 to ₦610.1 billion in 2015. As a ratio of GDP, the deficit was 0.6 per cent. The deficit was financed largely through borrowing from the banks (domestic loans).

5.5.2 Revenue

Total revenue of the state governments dropped by 22.1 per cent to ₦2,859.0 billion, or 3.0 per cent of GDP.

Total revenue of the state governments decreased by 22.1 per cent to ₦2,859.0 billion, or 3.0 per cent of GDP, compared with ₦3,672.0 billion, or 4.1 per cent of GDP in 2014. Analysis of the sources of revenue indicated that allocations from the Federation Account (including 13.0% Derivation Fund) was ₦1,482.6 billion, or 51.9 per cent of the total; the VAT Pool Account was ₦381.3 billion, or 13.3 per cent; while Excess Crude[13] totalled ₦198.8 billion or 7.0 per cent. Also included was "Grants and Others" amounting to ₦40.6 billion, or 1.4 per cent. In addition, Internally-Generated Revenue (IGR) amounted to ₦755.8 billion, or 26.4 per cent, reflecting a decrease of 5.7 per cent below the level in 2014.

Figure 5.14: State Governments' and FCT's Revenue, 2015 (Naira Billion)



Sources: Computed, based on data from the FMF and the OAGF

[12]The provisional data are from the CBN survey returns from the 36 states and the FCT.

[13]Includes shares of exchange gain, NNPC Refund, additional revenue from the NNPC and NLNG Distribution

Analysis of the IGR, in terms of tax efforts,[14] showed that Lagos State ranked highest with 68.6 per cent, followed by Enugu and Ogun states, with 53.1 and 50.1 per cent, respectively, while Yobe State ranked the least with 4.4 per cent. In terms of state governments' efforts at increasing internally-generated revenue,[15] Enugu State topped with an increased tax effort of 34.8 per cent, from 18.3 per cent in 2014, followed by Kaduna and Taraba states in the second and third positions, respectively. Overall, the consolidated internally-generated revenue (tax) effort of the state governments rose to 26.4 per cent in 2015 above the 21.8 per cent in 2014.

Table 5.2: State Governments' Revenue 1/

Item	State Governments' Revenue				Share in Overall GDP	
	2014		2015		2014	2015
	Amount (₦' Billion)	Share (%)	Amount (₦' Billion)	Share (%)	%	%
Federation Account 2/	2,122.9	57.8	1,482.6	51.9	2.4	1.6
Excess Crude Revenue 3/	239.8	6.5	198.8	7.0	0.3	0.2
VAT	388.9	10.6	381.4	13.3	0.4	0.4
Internally Generated Revenue	801.3	21.8	755.8	26.4	0.9	0.8
Non-oil excess 4/	75.3	2.1	-	-	0.2	-
Grants & Others 5/	43.8	1.2	40.6	1.4	0.0	0.0
Total	**3,672.0**	**100.0**	**2,859.0**	**100.0**	**4.2**	**3.0**

1/ Including FCT
2/ Including 13% Derivation Fund
3/ Including foreign exchange rate gain and additional funds to the state governments by the NNPC
4/ Including additional funds for the subnational governments
5/ Including stabilization fund
Sources: FMF, OAGF and Fiscal Survey of Sub-national Governments

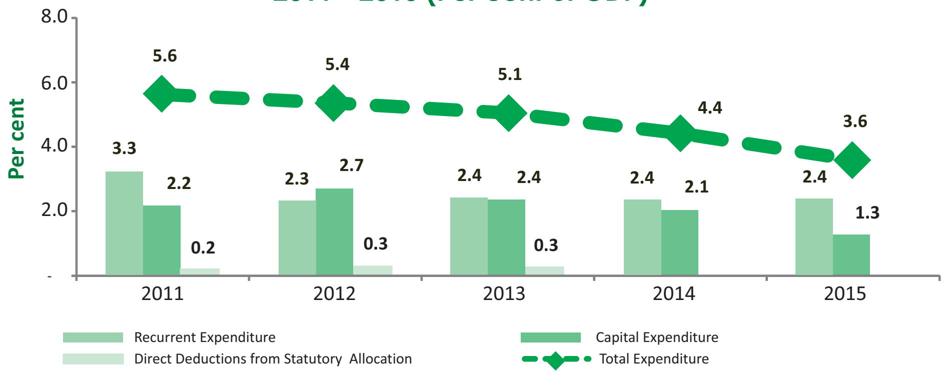
5.5.3 Expenditure

Estimated total expenditure of state governments decreased by 12.9 per cent to ₦3,469.2 billion, or 3.6 per cent of GDP. A breakdown showed that, at ₦2,267.3 billion, or 2.4 per cent of GDP, recurrent expenditure was 6.9 per cent above the level in 2014, and accounted for 65.4 per cent of the total.

The total expenditure of the state governments dropped by 12.9 per cent to ₦3,469.2 billion, or 3.6 per cent of GDP.

[14] Ratio of IGR to total revenue (IGR/TR)
[15] Rate of Change of the IGR/TR ratio.

Figure 5.15: State Governments' Expenditure, 2011 - 2015 (Per cent of GDP)



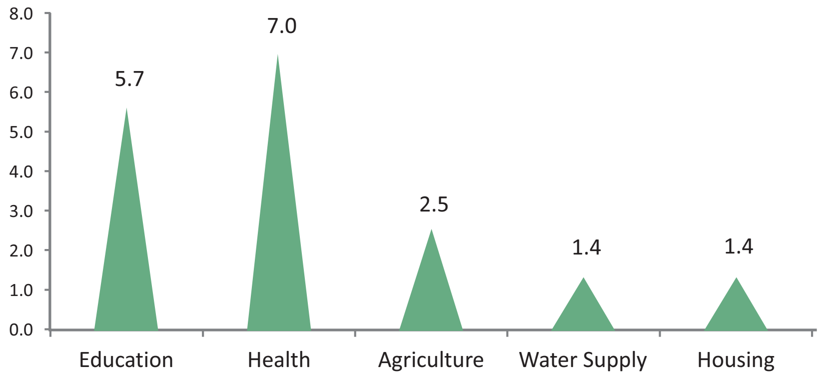
Source: Computed from CBN's Sub-national Governments' Annual Fiscal Survey

At ₦1,201.8 billion, or 1.3 per cent of GDP, capital expenditure was 35.5 per cent below the level in 2014 and accounted for 34.6 per cent of the total.

> *Aggregate expenditure on the primary welfare sectors amounted to ₦624.9 billion, or 0.7 per cent of GDP, and accounted for 18.0 per cent of total expenditure.*

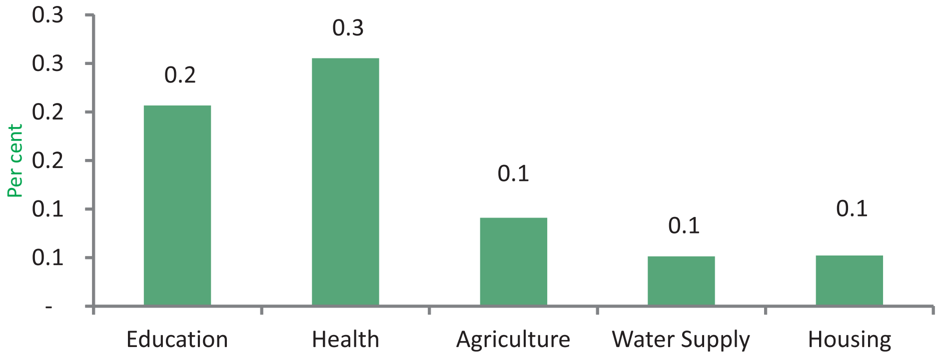
Analysis of spending in the primary welfare sector indicated that provision for housing fell by 60.7 per cent, from ₦126.3 billion in 2014 to ₦49.7 billion, and accounted for 8.0 per cent of the total. Also, expenditure on agriculture, education, and health fell by 55.3, 45.7, and 27.8 per cent to ₦86.7 billion, ₦196.6 billion and ₦243.0 billion, respectively, relative to the levels in 2014. Similarly, expenditure on water supply decreased by 15.2 per cent to ₦48.9 billion, relative to the level in 2014. On the whole, aggregate expenditure in the primary welfare sector amounted to ₦624.9 billion, or 0.7 per cent of GDP, and accounted for 18.0 per cent of total expenditure.

Figure 5.16: : State Governments' Expenditure in Key Primary Welfare Sectors, 2015 (Per cent of Total Expenditure)



Source: Computed from CBN's Sub-national Governments' Annual Fiscal Survey

Figure 5.17: State Governments' Expenditure in Key Primary Welfare Sectors, 2015 (Per cent of GDP)



Source: Computed from CBN's Sub-national Governments' Annual Fiscal Survey

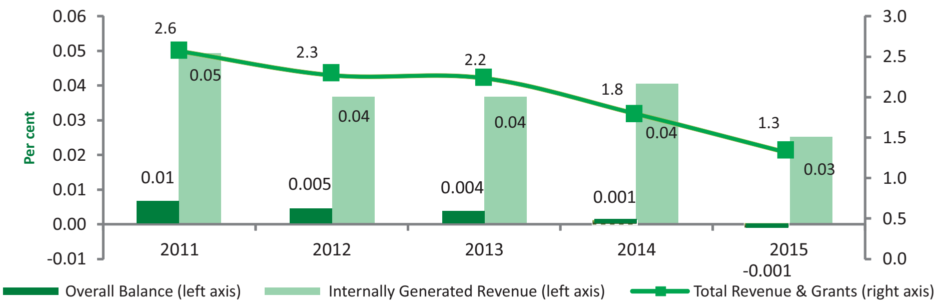
5.6 LOCAL GOVERNMENTS' FINANCES

5.6.1 The Overall Fiscal Balance and Financing

Provisional data on local governments' fiscal operations indicated a deficit of ₦0.7 billion, or 0.001 per cent of GDP.

Provisional data on local governments' fiscal operations indicated a deficit of ₦0.7 billion, in contrast to a surplus of ₦ 0.9 billion in 2014. This was financed, largely, through borrowing from the banks (internal loans).

Figure 5.18: Local Governments' Revenue & Overall Balance, 2011 - 2015 (Per cent of GDP)



Source: Computed from CBN's Sub-national Governments' Annual Fiscal Survey

5.6.2 Revenue

The estimated total revenue of local governments, at ₦1,245.6 billion, represented a decrease of 22.9 per cent below the level in 2014. The revenue comprised allocations from the Federation Account, ₦822.9 billion (66.1%); and the VAT Pool Account, ₦261.7 billion (21.0%). Other sources included Exchange Gain, ₦44.2 billion (3.5%); Excess Crude, ₦2.8

billion (0.2%), and Additional Revenue from the NNPC[16], ₦73.7 billion (5.9%); while Grants/"others" and State allocations amounted to ₦9.5 billion (0.8%) and ₦6.9 billion (0.6%), respectively. In addition, IGR accounted for ₦24.0 billion (1.9%), indicating a decrease of 34.2 per cent below the level in 2014.

A state-by-state analysis of cumulative local governments' IGR showed that Lagos state ranked highest with 17.9 per cent of the total, while Ekiti and Kogi states ranked least, with 0.1 per cent of the total apiece.

Table 5.3: Local Governments' Revenue

Item	Local Governments' Revenue				Share in Overall GDP	
	2014		2015		2014	2015
	Amount (₦' Billion)	Share (%)	Amount (₦' Billion)	Share (%)	%	%
Federation Account	1,125.1	69.7	822.9	66.1	1.26	0.9
Excess Crude	13.6	0.8	2.8	0.2	0.02	0.003
NNPC refund to LGs	26.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exchange Gain	1.1	0.1	44.2	3.5	0.001	0.05
SURE-P	76.5	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
VAT	266.9	16.5	261.7	21.0	0.3	0.3
Internally Generated Revenue	36.5	2.3	24.0	1.9	0.04	0.03
State Allocations	4.1	0.3	6.9	0.6	0.005	0.01
Grants and Others 1/	11.1	0.7	9.5	0.8	0.01	0.01
Non-oil excess revenue	47.5	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Additional Funds from NNPC 2/	5.6	0.0	73.7	5.9	0.01	0.08
Total	1,614.8	100.0	1,245.6	100.0	1.8	1.3

1/Includes other non-statutory allocations
2/ Includes NLNG Distribution
Sources: FMF, OAGF, and CBN Staff Estimates

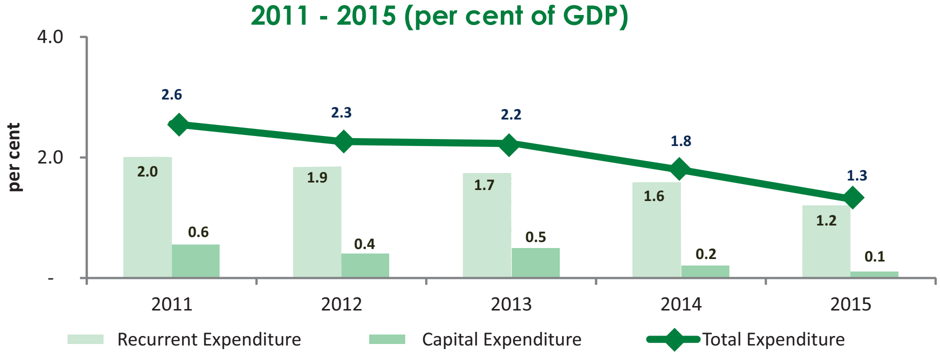
5.6.3 Expenditure

At ₦1,246.3 billion, estimated total expenditure of local governments was below the level in 2014 by 22.8 per cent, and represented 1.3 per cent of GDP. A breakdown indicated that recurrent outlay was ₦1,150.4 billion, or 92.3 per cent of the total, while capital expenditure amounted to ₦95.9 billion, or 7.7 per cent of the total.

The expenditure of the local governments was 22.8 per cent lower than the level in 2014, and represented 1.3 per cent of the GDP.

[16] Includes NLNG Distribution

Figure 5.19: Local Governments' Expenditure, 2011 - 2015 (per cent of GDP)



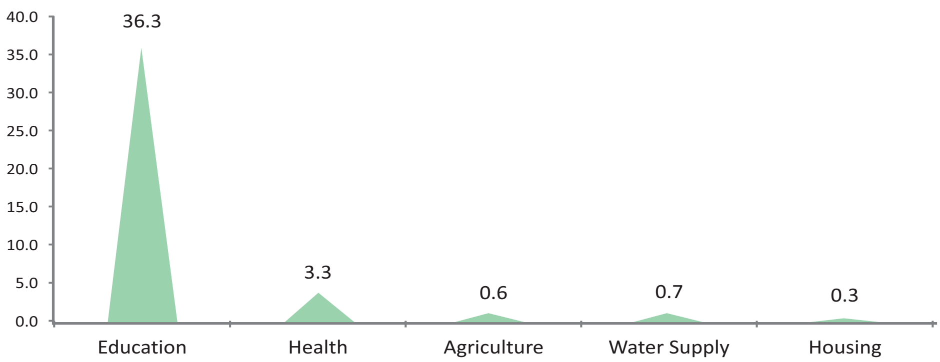
Source: Computed, based on data from the FMF and CBN's Sub-national Governments' Annual Fiscal Survey

A breakdown of recurrent expenditure showed that personnel cost was ₦905.6 billion (78.7% of the total), while overheads and consolidated fund charges/others amounted to ₦150.6 billion (13.1% of the total) and ₦94.2 billion, (8.2% of the total), respectively. A disaggregation of capital expenditure by function revealed that the share of social and community services was ₦52.2 billion (54.4%); economic services, ₦34.2 billion (35.7%); and administration, ₦9.5 billion (9.9%).

Analysis of spending in the primary welfare sector showed that the expenditure on water supply increased above the level in 2014 by 45.2 per cent to ₦9.0 billion. Conversely, expenditure on housing, agriculture, health, and education fell by 91.5, 67.1, 38.2 and 16.5 per cent to ₦3.4 billion, ₦8.1 billion, ₦41.3 billion, and ₦452.7 billion, respectively, relative to the levels in 2014. Overall, at ₦514.5 billion, or 0.5 per cent of GDP, aggregate expenditure in the primary welfare sector decreased by 24.3 per cent below the level in 2014, and accounted for 41.3 per cent of total expenditure.

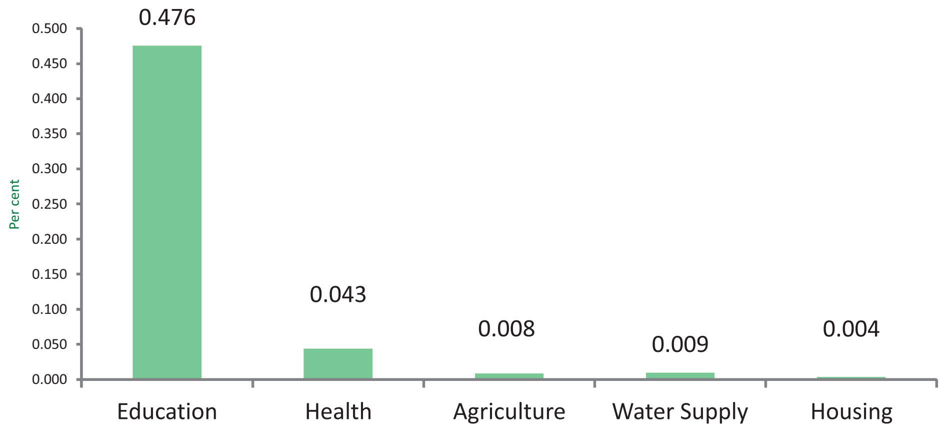
Aggregate expenditure on the primary welfare sector decreased by 24.3 per cent below the level in 2014 and accounted for 41.3 per cent of total expenditure.

Figure 5.20: Local Governments' Expenditure in the Primary Welfare Sector, 2015 (Per cent of Total Expenditure)



Sources: Computed, based on Staff Estimates

Figure 5.21: Local Governments' Expenditure in the Primary Welfare Sectors, 2015 (Per cent of GDP)

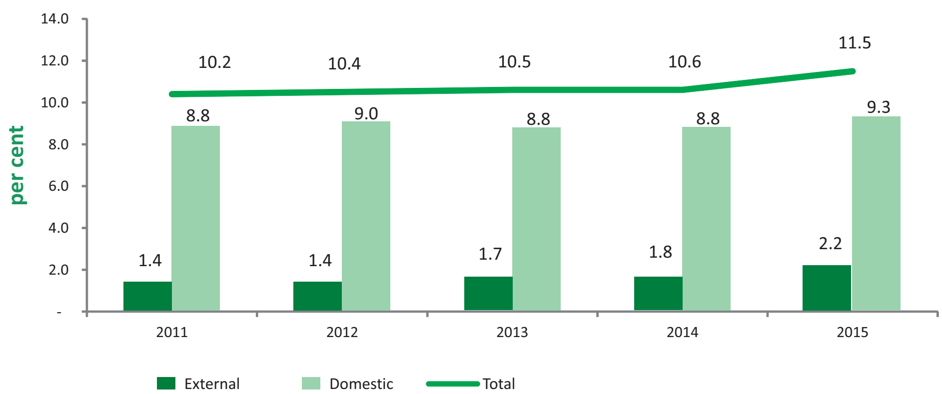


Sources: Computed, based on Staff Estimates

5.7 CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DEBT

The consolidated Federal Government debt stock, at end-December 2015, was ₦10,948.5 billion, or 11.5 per cent of GDP, compared with ₦9,551.9 billion, or 10.6 per cent of GDP in 2014. The increase reflected the additional disbursement of multilateral loans to finance infrastructure and the settlement of contractual obligations with domestic loans. Analysis of the debt stock showed that the domestic component constituted 80.7 per cent, while external debt accounted for 19.3 per cent of the total.

Figure 5.22: Consolidated Public Debt Stock, 2011 - 2015 (Per cent of GDP)



Sources: Computed, based on data from the DMO and the CBN

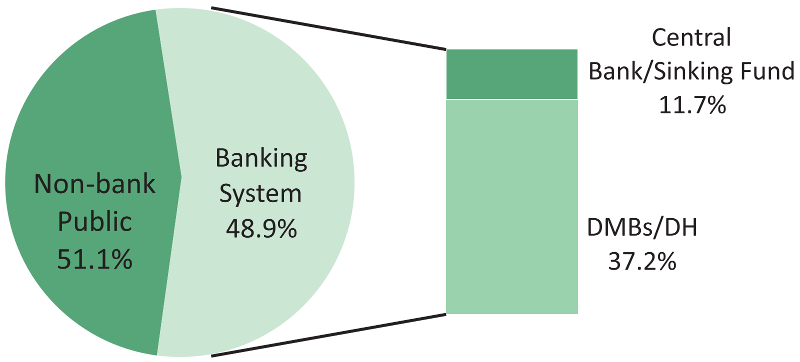
5.7.1 Domestic Debt

The stock of Federal Government domestic debt at end-December 2015 was ₦8,837.0 billion, representing an increase of 11.8 per cent over the level in 2014. The development reflected the substantial increase in FGN Bonds to bridge the FGN financing gap and facilitate the domestic bond market operations. The holding structure of the outstanding domestic debt stock changed in favour of the non-bank public, which increased by 26.6 per cent above the level in 2014 to ₦4,513.5 billion (51.1% of the total). At ₦4,323.5 billion (48.9% of the total), the share of the banking system declined by 0.4 per cent relative to the level in 2014. A disaggregation of the banking system holdings indicated that ₦3,284.0 billion, or 76.0 per cent, was held by the banks and discount house (DH), while ₦1,039.5 billion, or 24.0 per cent, was held by the CBN and the Sinking Fund.

The stock of Federal Government domestic debt outstanding at end-December 2015 stood at ₦8,837.0 billion, representing an increase of 11.8 per cent over the level in 2014.

Analysis of the maturity structure of domestic debt showed that instruments of 5 - 10 years accounted for ₦3,276.0 billion, or 37.1 per cent, followed by instruments with tenors of one (1) year or less, which amounted to ₦2,772.9 billion, or 31.4 per cent; tenors of 3 - 5 years were ₦2,532.2 billion, or 28.7 per cent; and tenors of over ten (10) years were valued at ₦256.0 billion, or 2.8 per cent.

Figure 5.23: Composition of Domestic Debt Stock by Holder, 2015



Source: Computed, based on data from the DMO

5.7.2 External Debt

At US$10.7 billion, Nigeria's external debt at end-December 2015 grew by 10.4 per cent over the level at end-December 2014. The rise reflected the disbursement of additional multilateral loans, principally IDA loans, amounting to US$0.4 billion. Consequently, the stock of IDA debt rose from US$5.9 billion in 2014 to US$6.3 billion and accounted for 58.7 per cent of the total external debt stock. Of the external debt outstanding, debt to multilateral institutions, at US$7.6 billion, accounted for 70.5 per cent, while bilateral and

Eurobond, at US$1.7 billion and US$1.5 billion, accounted for 15.5 and 14.0 per cent, respectively.

5.7.3 Debt Service Payments

Total debt service payments[17] stood at ₦1,082.8 billion, or 1.1 per cent of GDP, made up of ₦64.7 billion, or US$0.3 billion for external, and ₦1,018.1 billion for domestic debt. The external debt service consisted of amortisation[18] of ₦20.4 billion, or 31.5 per cent, and interest payments of ₦44.3 billion, or 68.5 per cent. A breakdown of domestic debt service indicated that amortisation accounted for ₦25.0 billion, or 2.5 per cent, while interest payment was ₦993.1 billion, or 97.5 per cent of the total.

[17]Represents actual debt service payments by the Debt Management Office which may differ from the figures in the Federal Government finances table that indicates contributions to the external creditors' fund.
[18]Principal Repayment

CHAPTER SIX

REAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENTS

The growth momentum of the economy moderated in 2015 as real Gross Domestic Product (GDP), measured at 2010 constant basic prices, grew by 2.8 per cent, compared with 6.2 per cent in 2014. Growth in 2015, as in recent years, was driven, mainly, by the non-oil sector, which rose by 3.8 per cent. Oil sector output, however, fell by 5.5 per cent. Analysis by sector showed that agriculture expanded by 3.7 per cent; construction, 4.4 per cent; trade, 5.1 per cent; and services, 4.5 per cent. However, industry fell by 3.4 per cent. Inflationary pressures were contained within the intended single digit in 2015. This was attributed, mainly, to the efficacy of monetary and other macroeconomic policies of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and an increase in agricultural production, especially in the crop-production sub-sector.

6.1 DOMESTIC OUTPUT

Provisional data from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) showed that Gross Domestic Product (GDP), measured at 2010 constant basic prices, stood at ₦69.0 trillion in 2015. This indicated a growth rate of 2.8 per cent, compared with 6.2 per cent recorded in 2014. The services sector grew by 4.5 per cent, thereby contributing the largest share to growth in GDP. This was followed by agriculture and trade with 3.7 and 5.1 per cent, respectively and construction, 4.4 per cent.

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP), measured at 2010 constant basic prices stood at ₦69.1 trillion in 2015, indicating a growth rate of 2.8 per cent, compared with 6.2 per cent in 2014.

The economic reform programmes of the Federal Government in some sectors, growth of the telecommunications sub-sector, and an increase in agricultural output resulted in an overall increase in domestic output in 2015. However, the GDP growth was moderated by global oil price volatility, which resulted in low oil prices and the sharp decline in fiscal revenues. Other factors that moderated GDP growth in the period under review included: cost of transportation due to recurring fuel scarcity, and exchange rate challenges.

Figure 6.1 GDP Growth Rate, 2011-2015, (Per cent)

Source: National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)

Table 6.1 : Sectoral Contributions to Growth Rates of GDP at 2010 Constant Basic Prices (percentage points)

Activity Sector	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1. Agriculture	**0.7**	**1.6**	**0.7**	**1.0**	**0.9**
Crop Production	0.6	1.6	0.5	0.9	0.7
2. Industry	**1.5**	**0.3**	**-0.02**	**1.2**	**-0.7**
Crude Petroleum	0.4	-0.7	-1.8	-0.2	-0.6
3. Construction	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.2**
4. Trade	**1.2**	**0.4**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**0.9**
5. Services	**1.4**	**1.7**	**3.2**	**2.6**	**1.6**
Information & Communications	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.7
TOTAL (GDP)	**5.3**	**4.2**	**5.5**	**6.2**	**2.8**
NON-OIL (GDP)	**5.9**	**5.8**	**8.4**	**7.2**	**3.8**

Source: NBS

The non-oil sector was the main driver of growth in the economy in 2015. Non-oil GDP grew by 3.8 per cent in 2015, compared with 7.2 per cent in 2014 driven, mainly, by the trade sector, which grew by 5.1 per cent in 2015. Other growth areas were services with 4.5 per cent; construction, 4.4 per cent; and agriculture 3.7 per cent. Growth in the agricultural sector resulted mainly, from increased activities in the crop-production sub-sector, due to favourable weather conditions and a decline in insurgency activities in the North-Eastern part of the country. Further analysis of the services sector indicated increased activities in the arts, entertainment and recreation, education, finance and insurance, and information and communications sub-sectors, which rose by 9.4, 7.7, 7.1 and 6.2 per cent, respectively. Industrial sector output fell by 1.3 per cent due, mainly, to decreased activities in the manufacturing sub-sector.

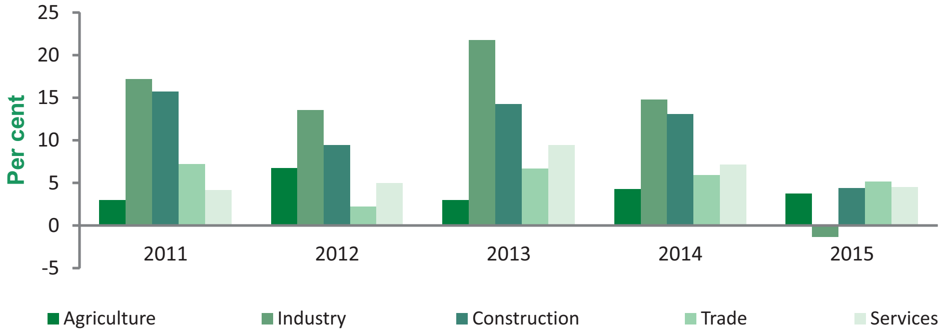
Table 6.2 : Sectoral Growth Rates of GDP at 2010 Constant Basic Prices (Per cent)					
Activity Sector	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**
1. Agriculture	**2.9**	**6.7**	**2.9**	**4.3**	**3.7**
Crop Production	2.9	7.5	2.5	4.1	3.5
Livestock	2.0	-2.7	6.0	5.4	6.0
Forestry	5.0	2.6	5.6	4.6	3.7
Fishing	8.3	7.8	9.0	6.7	5.9
2. Industry	**7.0**	**1.2**	**-0.1**	**6.0**	**-3.4**
Crude Petroleum	2.3	-5.0	-13.1	-1.3	-5.5
Solid Minerals	14.5	19.7	16.5	14.9	7.7
Manufacturing	17.8	13.5	21.8	14.7	-1.5
3. Construction	**15.7**	**9.4**	**14.2**	**13.0**	**4.4**
4. Trade	**7.2**	**2.2**	**6.6**	**5.9**	**5.1**
5. Services	**4.1**	**5.0**	**9.4**	**7.1**	**4.5**
Transport	6.0	-3.4	3.8	4.4	4.5
Information & Communications	2.2	3.1	8.2	7.0	6.2
Utilities	32.5	13.0	18.8	-3.3	-4.0
Accomodation & Food services	9.2	15.9	73.9	18.3	2.3
Finance & Insurance	-26.9	21.0	8.6	8.1	7.1
Real Estate	0.4	5.7	12.0	5.1	2.1
Human Health & Social Services	13.0	4.3	9.6	10.5	2.5
TOTAL (GDP)	**5.3**	**4.2**	**5.5**	**6.2**	**2.8**
NON-OIL (GDP)	**5.9**	**5.8**	**8.4**	**7.2**	**3.8**

Source: NBS

Figure 6.2: Sectoral Shares in GDP, 2011 - 2015

Source: NBS

Figure 6.3: Growth Rate of Major Sectors of Non-oil GDP, 2011 – 2015 (Per cent)



Source: NBS

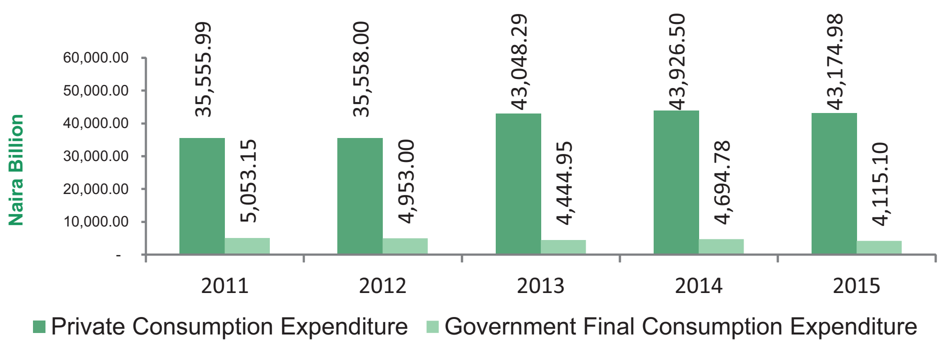
The services sub-sector accounted for the highest share at 36.8 per cent of total real GDP in 2015, compared with 36.2 per cent in 2014. Within the services sub-sector, information and communications; real estate; professional, scientific and technical services; finance and insurance; and public administration accounted for 11.2, 7.6, 3.7, 3.1, and 2.4 per cent of total GDP, respectively. The manufacturing and solid minerals components of the industrial sector had respective shares of 9.5 and 0.2 per cent in 2015, compared with 10.0 and 0.1 per cent in the previous year. The share of agriculture in total GDP was 23.1 per cent in the year under review, compared with 22.9 per cent in 2014.

Figure 6.4: Contributions to Growth Rate of Non-oil GDP, 2011 – 2015 (Per cent)

Source: NBS

At ₦69,780.7 billion in 2015, data from the National Bureau of Statistics revealed that real domestic demand, at 2010 purchasers' price (GDP by Expenditure), rose by 2.7 per cent relative to ₦67,977.5 billion in 2014. Private consumption and government final consumption expenditure stood at ₦43,174.9 billion and ₦4,115.1 billion, respectively, compared with ₦43,312.5 billion and ₦4,133.2 billion in 2014. Government final consumption expenditure fell by 0.4 per cent, and private consumption fell by 0.3 per cent in 2015. Net exports stood at ₦11,336.9 billion in 2015, representing an increase of 20.5 per cent over the level of ₦9,411.5 billion in 2014. Real investment (gross fixed capital formation) stood at ₦10,636.2 in the period under review, representing an increase of 0.6 per cent over the level in the preceding year.

Figure 6.5: GDP (Expenditure Approach) at 2010 Purchasers' Price, 2011 - 2015



Source: NBS

6.2 AGRICULTURE

6.2.1 Agricultural Policy and Institutional Support

The Agricultural Transformation Agenda of the Federal Government remained the platform for policy intervention in the sector in 2015. Following the continued decline in the price of crude oil, the Federal Government intensified efforts at diversifying the economy away from oil towards agriculture. As a result, ₦26.0 billion was released for the 2015 annual dry season farming programme, while six million rice farmers, drawn from 19 states across the country: Kebbi, Kano, Kaduna, Katsina, Zamfara, Sokoto, Bauchi, Gombe, Niger, Kogi, Ogun, Ekiti, Ebonyi, Rivers, Anambra, Delta, Edo, and Bayelsa states, received improved rice seed varieties.

To further boost agricultural production, the Federal Government signed two agreements: one with Flour Tech of India, to acquire and install 10 integrated rice mills across the country; the other, with Alvan Blanch for the establishment of 25 Grain Aggregation Centres (GACs). In addition, some state governments, especially, Kano, began the process of floating a marketing board and modern warehousing facilities in 2015 to ensure effective pricing and storage of rice and other cereals.

Furthermore, the Federal Government intensified efforts at providing access to increased nutritional food for its citizens, through an integrated approach and close partnerships with the Ministries of Agriculture, Health, Education, and Women Affairs. The initiative would enable 80 million Nigerians have access to bio-fortified cassava, maize, orange, and fresh sweet potatoes within the next four years. Nigeria also partnered with the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), to deliver Micronutrient Power (MNP) to 10 million children under the age of five.

The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMA&RD) submitted a Bill to the National Assembly, aimed at developing and implementing a functional fertiliser regulatory system in the country. The Bill, when passed into law, would enable the Federal Government inspectors undertake periodic quality control at fertilizer-production plants, ports of discharge, and market outlets.

To support the development of the fishery subsector, the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development provided various fishermen co-operatives in the country with 24 Yamaha outboard marine boat engines of varying grades of horse power, 50 bundles of fishing nets, 100 units of marine ropes, and 10,000 pieces of SH-20 floats. Similarly, to promote fishing eco-tourism in the country, the Ministry provided financial support for the major fishing festivals.

In 2015, sugar production received a boost with the inauguration of the country's first sugarcane bio-factory, with a capacity for one million seedlings per annum, in Zaria, Kaduna state. The initiative was an integral part of the National Sugar Master Plan.

In the area of human capital development in the agricultural sector, the Federal Government trained 174 women in aquaculture and poultry production, processing, and packaging in the year under review. The initiative was to create more opportunities for self-employment and income-generation.

To attract private investors to set up food processing plants, reduce current high levels of post-harvest losses, link farmers in clusters to food manufacturing plants, create more jobs and drive rapid economic growth, the Federal Government partnered with the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) and the Nigeria Agribusiness Group (NABG) to implement some micro reforms in the agricultural sector. The reforms would attract more foreign direct investment in the nation's agricultural industry. In line with this initiative, Dominion Rice, a United States firm showed interest in 2015 to commit US$40.0 million to rice production in Taraba state.

Access to affordable credit continued to receive attention as dedicated development finance window, the ₦200.0 Billion Fund for Agricultural Finance in Nigeria (FAFIN) was created to provide credit for agricultural value chains. To ensure the Facility reaches farmers easily, 14.5 million farmers out of the planned 20 million had been enlisted to benefit from the Facility. With this initiative, Government planned to reach farmers on a sustainable basis, with a view to promoting agricultural innovation for enhanced livelihood.

6.2.2 Agricultural Production

At 125.5 (2010=100), the provisional aggregate index of agricultural production grew by 3.7 per cent, compared with 4.3 per cent in 2014. The growth was, however, below the national target of 8.0 per cent. Government's commitment to transforming the agricultural sector, as evidenced by the sustained implementation of the initiatives under the Agricultural Transformation Action Plan (ATAP), and the prevalence of clement weather, were the main drivers of growth. The challenge of insurgency in the north east, however, continued to constrain performance in the sector.

6.2.2.1 Crop Production

Crop production grew by 3.5 per cent in the period under review, compared with 4.1 per cent recorded in the preceding year. Staples and 'other crops' increased by 3.5 and 3.4 per cent, respectively, compared with 4.2 and 4.7 per cent, in 2014. Further analysis showed that the output for rice, yam, cassava, wheat, and sorghum increased by 4.0, 3.8, 3.6, 2.5, and 1.6 per cent, respectively. The developments were attributed, largely, to the concerted efforts by Government to diversify the economy towards agriculture. Other factors that boosted growth were the high adoption rate of improved varieties of seedlings, as well as various interventions by some International agro-based organisations to realise the ambition of agricultural national self-sufficiency for Nigeria.

Table 6.3: Growth in Major Crop Production (Per cent)

Crop	2014	2015	Crop	2014	2015
Wheat	2.6	2.5	Plantain	2.1	2.4
Sorghum	4.4	1.6	Potatoes	3.8	0.9
Rice	4.3	4.0	Yam	1.0	3.8
Maize	2.6	1.4	Cassava	4.9	3.6
Millet	2.0	0.8	Rubber	6.3	3.8
Soya -Bean	7.5	3.2	Palm Oil	3.4	3.4
Beans	3.1	3	Cocoa	7.1	4.1

Source: CBN Staff estimates, based on NBS data

6.2.2.2 Livestock

Livestock production grew by 5.9 per cent in 2015, compared with 5.4 per cent recorded in the preceding year. Further analysis indicated that poultry and beef production increased by 4.6 and 8.1 per cent, compared with the respective growth rates of 7.5 and 5.7 per cent in 2014. The growth was driven by new investments in the sub-sector during the year.

6.2.2.3 Fishery

Fishery production increased by 5.9 per cent to 1,048.58 tonnes in 2015 above the level in

2014. The output was close to the estimated annual demand of 1.5 million tonnes. Further analysis showed that catches from artisanal inland rivers/lakes, catches from artisanal coastal/brackish waters, and industrial (trawling) coastal fish and shrimps grew by 5.8, 6.5, and 5.2 per cent, respectively, compared with 10.3, 9.0, and 2.9 per cent, in the preceding year. The development was due to: the improved knowledge in fish farming; the continued utilisation of various construction and/or rehabilitation of fish cage structures and dam reservoirs across the country; as well as increased activities and investment by the private sector.

6.2.2.4 Forestry

Forestry production grew by 3.7 per cent to 211.9 million cubic metres in 2015, compared with the 4.6 per cent growth recorded in 2014. The development was attributed to sustained effort by the Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria (FRIN) in creating awareness of the dangers of deforestation in the country, and the continued supply of improved breeder seedlings to replace the harvested tree stocks.

6.2.3 Agricultural Prices

Nigeria's agricultural export commodities recorded price decreases in 2015. Out of the six commodities monitored, five, namely: soya beans, palm oil, coffee, cotton, and copra recorded percentage price decrease of 24.0, 23.6, 20.2, 15.3, and 13.8, respectively. The decrease in prices was, due, largely to weak demand from Europe and the strengthening of the United States dollar against the currencies of producing countries. The price of cocoa, however, increased by 2.3 per cent due, largely, to high demand and decline in output. Further analysis showed that, the prices of cocoa, copra, and cotton increased by 27.8, 6.7 and 5.7 per cent, respectively. This was due to negative impact of dry weather conditions on cocoa production in West Africa, while the prices of copra and cotton rose due to strong demand. The price indices of soya beans, palm oil, and coffee, however, declined by 5.6, 5.6 and 2.1 per cent, respectively. The price decrease for soya beans was attributed to oversupply of oilseed in the market, while the decrease in the price of palm oil and coffee was attributed to weak demand.

Overall, the aggregate agricultural index, in US dollar terms, stood at 95.3 (2010=100), representing a decrease of 1.0 per cent below the level in 2014. In naira terms, the all-commodities price index increased by 23.5 per cent to 125.3 (2010=100) in 2015.

Available data indicated that the domestic producer prices of Nigeria's major cash crops rose in 2015, ranging from 2.4 per cent for tea to 17.3 per cent for cashew nut. The increase in prices was in response to developments in the international commodities market. The price of palm kernel, however, decreased by 1.6 per cent due to a glut in the market.

6.3 INDUSTRY

6.3.1 Industrial Policy and Institutional Support

To sustain the growth recorded in the industrial sector in the previous year, several policies and programmes were put in place in 2015. The Nigeria Electricity Market Stabilisation Facility (NEMSF), a collaborative initiative among the Ministry of Petroleum Resources, the Ministry of Power, Nigeria Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC), and the Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), was established in 2014, but became operational in 2015. The Facility was designed to ensure the turnaround maintenance of electricity infrastructure and to increase capacity utilisation by power stations. A total of ₦64.8 billion, out of the ₦213.0 billion earmarked for power sector intervention, was disbursed to 18 beneficiaries: five (5) DISCOs, seven (7) GENCOs, and six (6) GASCOs in 2015. The Facility focused on the purchase of electricity meters, the rehabilitation of transformers, as well as the procurement and construction of new distribution sub-stations. In a related development, the Federal Government signed a Partial Risk Guarantees (PRGs) agreement with the World Bank, in support of the 450 megawatts Azura-Edo Independent Power Plant (IPP). The agreement comprised a Debt Mobilisation Guarantee (capped at US$117.0 million) and a Liquidity Guarantee (capped at US$120.0 million).

During the year, the Nigerian Bulk Electricity Trading (NBET) Plc, signed its first Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with Zuma Power, on coal-to-power, for the construction of a 300 megawatts (MW) coal power plant in Itobe, Kogi State. The Project, which was scheduled for take-off in the first quarter of 2016, was the first phase of a 1,200MW electricity generation licence held by Zuma Power.

Furthermore, the Transmission Company of Nigeria (TCN) secured a US$30.0 million grant from the World Bank to undertake a baseline study of electricity demand and evolving an appropriate energy mix in Nigeria. This would help Government address inadequacies in the sector.

The Nigeria Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC) approved a feed-in-tariff regulation for renewable-energy-sourced electricity in a bid to boost renewable energy generation in the country. The regulation, aimed at harnessing renewable energy resources, in line with the Electric Power Sector Reform Act (2005), required electricity distribution companies to source about 50.0 per cent of their total procurement from renewable energy sources, with the balance being sourced from the Nigerian Bulk Electricity Trading Company. With targets of 2,000 megawatts of generating capacity by the year 2020, the regulation was expected to revolutionise the Nigerian renewable energy sector to focus on wind, hydro, biomass, and solar photovoltaic (PV) projects of 1-30 megawatts each, which would be connected to the national grid.

The Federal Government signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) in 2015 with a consortium of the European Union, the German Government, and the United States Government as part of efforts to support skills development in Nigeria's renewable energy, energy efficiency, and rural electrification programmes. With the MoU, a total of €24.5 million (₦5.33 billion) had been earmarked by the consortium to fund activities in the energy sector. The objective of the MoU was to create a skilled workforce by empowering local institutions to offer training courses in renewable energy and energy efficiency for engineers, architects and technicians. The courses would include: off-grid renewable energy design for engineers; energy-efficient building design for architects; and photovoltaic installation for technicians. The fund, domiciled with the Federal Ministry of Power, would be used to promote the Nigerian Energy Support Programme for five years.

Efforts to sustain the implementation of the National Automotive Industry Development Plan (NAIDP) received a boost during the year, with the issuance of 12 new licences for vehicle assembly plants in the country, thereby paving the way for further development of Nigeria's automotive sector. This was expected to boost local production of vehicles and attract foreign direct investment into the sector.

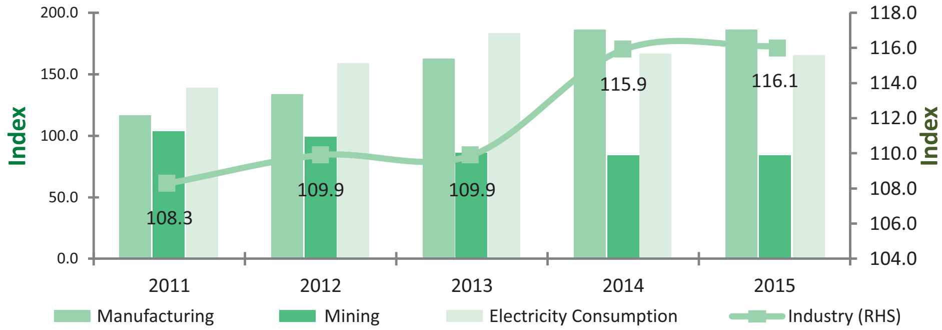
Similarly, to increase the attractiveness of local production and assembling, automakers with local assembly plants were, under the Nigerian Automotive Policy, required to pay zero duty for importing Completely Knocked Down (CKD) parts, while a first and second grade semi-CKD parts attracted 5.0 and 10.0 per cent duty, respectively.

As part of Government's commitment to reviving the cotton and textile industry in 2015, a special committee was constituted to resuscitate the country's ailing cotton and textile industry. Consequently, the Nigeria Investment Promotion Commission (NIPC) partnered with the National Cotton Textile and Garment (CTG) Policy Committee to promote Made-in-Nigeria products. The CBN made a commitment to provide a concessionary single-digit loan, under the Real Sector Support Facility (RSSF), to operators in the sub-sector.

6.3.2 Industrial Production

At 116.1 (2010=100), the industrial production index rose marginally by 0.1 per cent in 2015 above its level in 2014. The sector's performance was attributed to an increase in the activities of the mining and manufacturing sub-sectors. The slow growth, however, was attributed to low business confidence occasioned by the fall in external reserves and in the exchange rate of the naira, as well as uncertainties surrounding the conduct and outcome of the 2015 national election in the first half of 2015. The index of the electricity sub-sector fell by 0.3 per cent, while the indeces of the manufacturing and mining sub-sectors recorded marginal increase of 0.2 and 0.04 per cent, respectively.

Figure 6.6: Index of Industrial Production, 2011 – 2015 (2010=100)

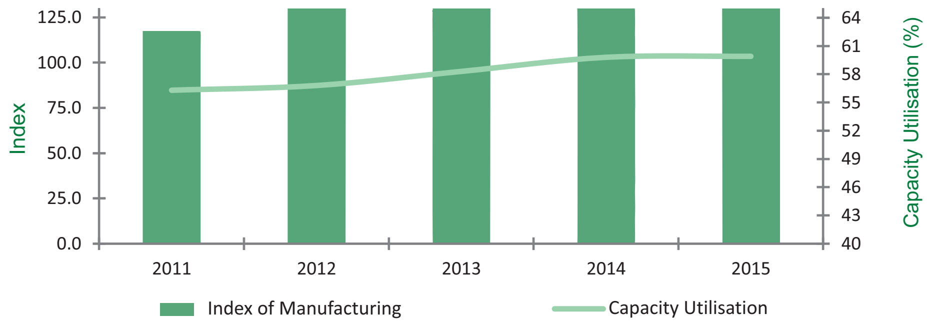


Source: CBN

6.3.2.1 Manufacturing

The index of manufacturing production, at 187.3 (2010=100), showed a marginal increase of 0.2 per cent, compared with the level in 2014. Similarly, the average capacity utilisation of the manufacturing sector in 2015 rose by 0.1 percentage point to 59.9 per cent. The slow growth in the sub-sector was attributed to low investor confidence occasioned by depreciation in the value of the naira and inadequate electricity supply, particularly during the first half of the year. Food; beverages and tobacco; oil refining; and motor vehicles assembly sub-sector accounted, largely, for the decline in performance of the manufacturing sector.

Figure 6.7: Index of Manufacturing Production and Capacity Utilisation, 2011 - 2015

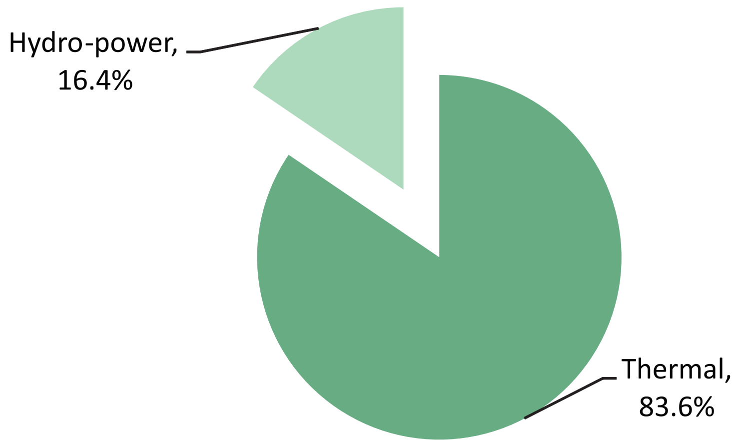


Source: CBN

6.3.2.2 Electricity Generation

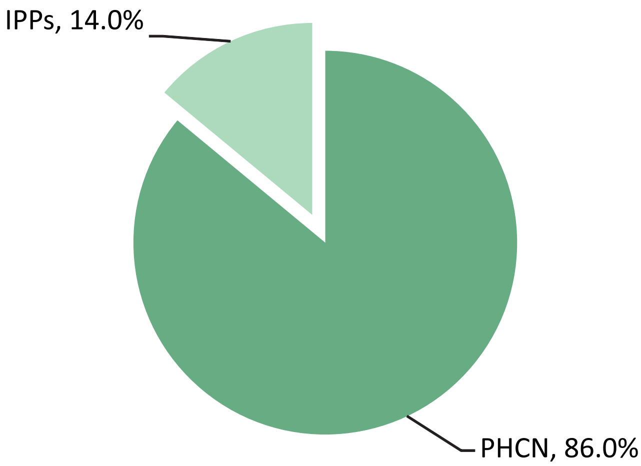
Total installed electricity generation capacity, which stood at 13,584 MW in 2015, increased by 11.1 per cent, compared with the level in 2014. The increase in generation capacity was due to the commissioning of Calabar, Gbarain, and Omaku plants. A disaggregation of the installed capacity showed that thermal power and hydro-power accounted for 86.0 and 14.0 per cent, respectively. Analysis by holding showed that the PHCN had 81.8 per cent, while the Independent Power Plants (IPPs) accounted for the balance.

Figure 6.8: Nigeria's Power System: Composition in 2015 by Source (Per cent)



Sources: The Ministry of Power and the Presidential Task Force on Power (The Presidency)

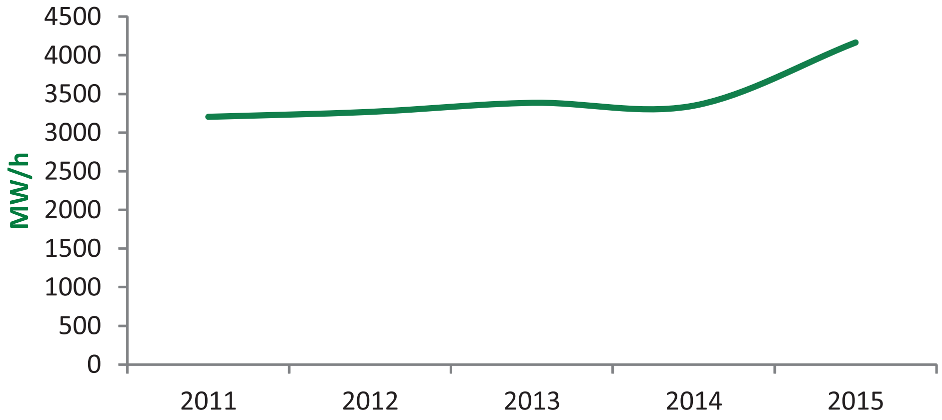
Figure 6.9: Nigeria's Power System: Composition in 2015 by Holding (Per cent)



Sources: The Ministry of Power and the Presidential Task Force on Power (The Presidency)

At 4,165.9MW/h, the estimated average electricity generation showed an increase of 24.4 per cent over the level attained in the preceding year. The increase in power generation was attributed to installed additional generation capacity and improved gas supply to the thermal plants.

Figure 6.10: Electricity Power Generation, 2011 – 2015



Source: CBN

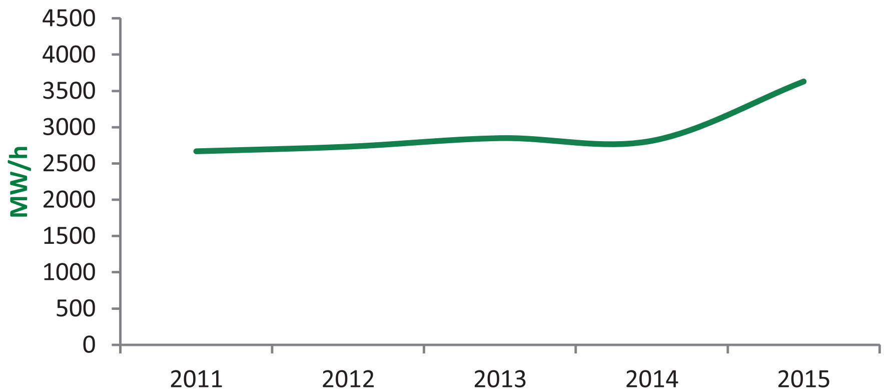
6.3.2.3 Energy Consumption

The estimated index of energy consumption, at 98.7 (2010=100), fell by 12.5 per cent over the level in 2014. In absolute terms, estimated aggregate energy consumed in 2015 stood at 14.1 million tonnes of coal equivalent (tce), compared with 15.7 million tce in the preceding year. The decline in energy consumption during the review period could be attributed to decrease in the consumption of coal, petroleum products and gas which fell by 62.1, 14.6 and 11.3 per cent, respectively.

6.3.2.3.1 Electricity Consumption

The estimated average electricity consumption, which stood at 3,832.5 MW/h in 2015, increased by 27.5 per cent over the level in the preceding year. The development was attributed to improvements in generation capacity and transmission, as well as in distribution infrastructure. Total energy loss during transmission due to system breakdowns was 8.7 per cent, compared with 11.4 per cent in 2014.

Figure 6.11: Electricity Consumption, 2011 – 2015



Source: CBN

6.3.2.3.2 Hydro-power Consumption

At 2,947,681.4 tce, estimated hydro-power consumption rose by 14.4 per cent, over the level in 2014. The development was attributed to improved generation from the hydro-power plants, with electricity generated rising by 42.7, 16.0, and 4.9 per cent at the Kainji, Shiroro, and Jebba power plants, respectively.

6.3.3 The Extractive Industry

6.3.3.1 Oil & Gas

The Federal Government continued efforts at ensuring the availability of petroleum products for domestic consumption. The new direction received a boost with the commencement of operations at the Port Harcourt, Kaduna and Warri refineries in 2015. The refineries, having undergone extensive turn-around maintenance attained a combined production level of about 4.58 billion litres, compared with 2.35 million litres attained in 2014.

Government's efforts at ensuring efficient distribution of petroleum products across the country continued in 2015. To sustain this effort, the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) commenced nationwide consultations with stakeholders including state governments to solicit their support to provide land for the planned expansion of its retail outlets across the country. Under the expansion plan, the NNPC seeks to expand the market share of its retail business from the current 12.0 per cent by building more NNPC retail fuel stations in each senatorial district across the country.

To bridge the upstream Joint Venture funding gap and improve the supply of gas to the domestic market, the NNPC in 2015, initiated the Accelerated Upstream Financing Programme (AUFP) to supplement the Federal Government's Cash-Call commitment. Under the Programme, the NNPC secured a US$1.2 billion multi-year drilling financing package for 36 offshore/onshore oil wells under the NNPC/Chevron Nigeria Limited Joint Venture. The package was financed by a consortium of Nigerian and international lenders, which injected about 127 MMscfd of gas to boost production.

In 2015, the NNPC also embarked on a change agenda, code-named "20 Fixes", which identified twenty critical issues to be addressed in order to reform its operations, improve transparency and re-position the Corporation on the path of profitability. The 20-fixes included: restructuring Joint Venture funding and reducing cash-call demands; improving retail profitability; and deploying and attracting investments. Others were: expanding crude oil marketing and generating electricity profitably; renegotiation of existing contracts, including production-sharing contracts (PSC); streamlining of subsidy management; and improving security of the country's critical petroleum pipelines.

Furthermore, the NNPC commenced direct crude sales and purchase of petroleum products from credible international companies to replace the eleven offshore processing arrangements (OPA). This was to enhance transparency and eliminate middlemen in the crude oil exchange for product matrix.

(a) Crude Oil Production, Refinery Utilisation, Petroleum Products and Prices

i. Crude Oil Production

Nigeria's aggregate crude oil production, including condensates and natural gas liquids, averaged 2.12 million barrels per day (mbd), or 773.50 million barrels (mb) in 2015, compared with 1.94 mbd or 708.10 mb in the preceding year. The increase in crude oil production was due, largely, to improved collaborative surveillance by the Federal Government Joint Task Force, of the oil installations in the Niger Delta area, which curbed incidents of pipeline vandalism and crude oil theft. Aggregate export of crude oil was estimated at 1.67 mbd or 609.55 mb, compared with 1.49 mbd or 543.85 mb in the preceding year.

ii. Refinery Utilisation

The estimated average capacity utilisation of the three (3) refineries stood at 4.90 per cent in 2015, same as in 2014. A breakdown showed that the average capacity utilisation of the Kaduna Refining and Petrochemical Company (KRPC), the Warri Refining and Petrochemical Company (WRPC), and the Port Harcourt Refining Company (PHRC) was 2.98, 7.07, and 4.66 per cent, respectively.

Aggregate production of petroleum products from the refineries was estimated at 0.8 million tonnes in 2015, a decrease of 62.9 per cent from the level in 2014. The decline in output was attributed to the decrease in capacity utilisation, particularly at the KRPC and the WRPC. Analysis of products by refinery showed that the WRPC produced 0.43 million tonnes, while the PHRC and the KRPC produced 0.48 and 0.14 million tonnes, respectively. Of the total, PMS accounted for the largest share at 27.2 per cent, while the shares of fuel oil, Automotive Gas Oil (AGO), Dual Purpose Kerosene (DPK), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), and fuel and losses were 26.92, 19.84, 15.66, 0.77 and 11.97 per cent, respectively.

iii. Petroleum Products Consumption

The volume of petroleum products consumed in 2015 was estimated at 4.86 billion litres. This represented a decrease of 79.7 per cent, compared with 23.88 billion litres in 2014. A breakdown by product showed that consumption was highest on PMS, with 4.36 billion litres (95.2 %); DPK, 0.29 billion litres (6.0 %); AGO, 0.15 billion litres (2.9 %); LPFO, 0.04 billion litres (0.8%); and 'Others', 0.02 billion litres (0.5 %).

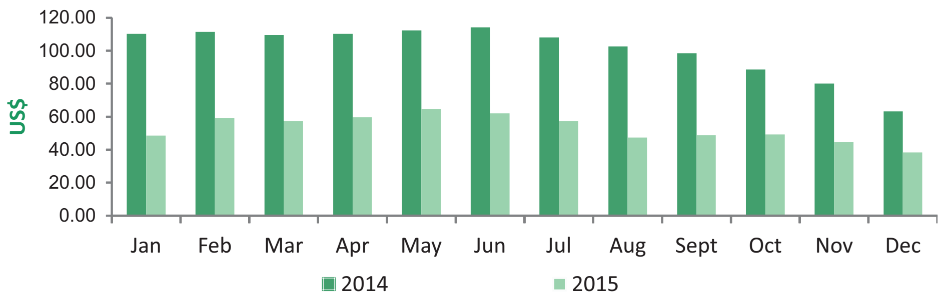
iv. Prices

The average spot price of Nigeria's reference crude, the Bonny Light (370API), stood at US$53.1 per barrel in 2015, compared with the preceding year's average of US$100.7 per barrel, a decline of 47.3 per cent. The West Texas Intermediate (WTI) recorded an average price of US$49.1 per barrel in 2015, representing a decrease of 47.2 per cent, while the UK Brent and the Forcados-related crude prices decreased to US$47.6 and US$47.4 per barrel, respectively. The average price of the OPEC basket of 11 crude streams also fell by 48.6 per cent to US$49.5 per barrel in 2015.

The average spot price of Nigeria's reference crude, the Bonny Light, (37°API) stood at US$53.07 per barrel in 2015, compared with an average of US$100.72 per barrel in 2014.

A trend analysis indicated that average crude oil prices, which opened at US$48.60 per barrel in January 2015, rose in February 2015 to US$59.24 per barrel and thereafter to US$64.74 in May 2015, its highest level during the year. It, however, returned to a decline in June at US$62.01 to a record 12-year low at US$38.22 in December 2015. The fall in crude oil prices was attributed, mainly, to the persistent glut in the international market and the worsening macroeconomic conditions in the advanced economies, which were further exacerbated by the already stifling global economic conditions.

Figure 6.12: Bonny Light Monthly Prices in 2014 and 2015 (US$)



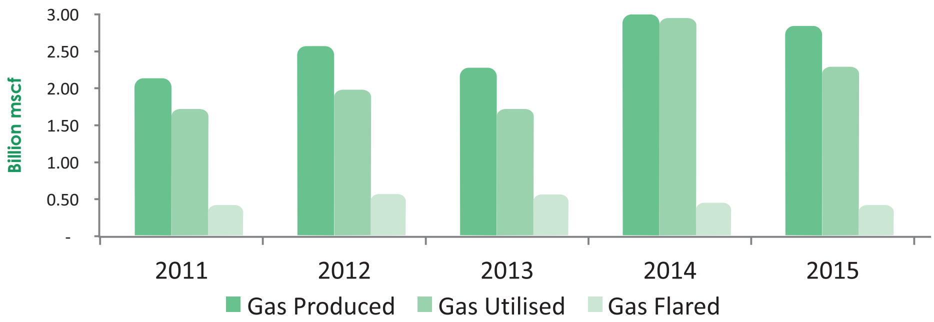
Source: REUTERS

(b) Gas

i Gas Production and Utilisation

The total estimated volume of gas produced in 2015 was 2,929.9 million standard cubic feet (mscf), representing an increase of 17.1 per cent from the level in 2014. Of the total gas produced, 88.3 per cent was utilised, while 11.7 per cent was flared. Of the volume utilised, 32.1 per cent was sold to industries, including power, cement and steel companies; 28.3 per cent was re-injected. Gas sold to the Nigeria Liquefied Natural Gas (NLNG) Company, gas utilised as fuel, and gas converted to natural gas liquids accounted for 21.8, 8.5, and 1.8 per cent, respectively.

Figure 6.13: Gas Production and Utilisation, 2011 – 2015 (Billion mscf)



Source: NNPC

6.3.3.2 Solid Minerals

(a) Institutional Support for the Sector

Government intentions to strengthen the solid minerals sub-sector for improved performance intensified in 2015. The Nigerian Mining Cadastre Office (NMCO) issued 777 mining licences during the year. A breakdown showed that the Office approved 38 Reconnaissance Permits (RP), 348 Exploration Licences (EL), 13 Mining Leases (ML), 220 Quarry Leases (QL), and 158 Small Scale Mining Leases.

(b) Solid Minerals Production

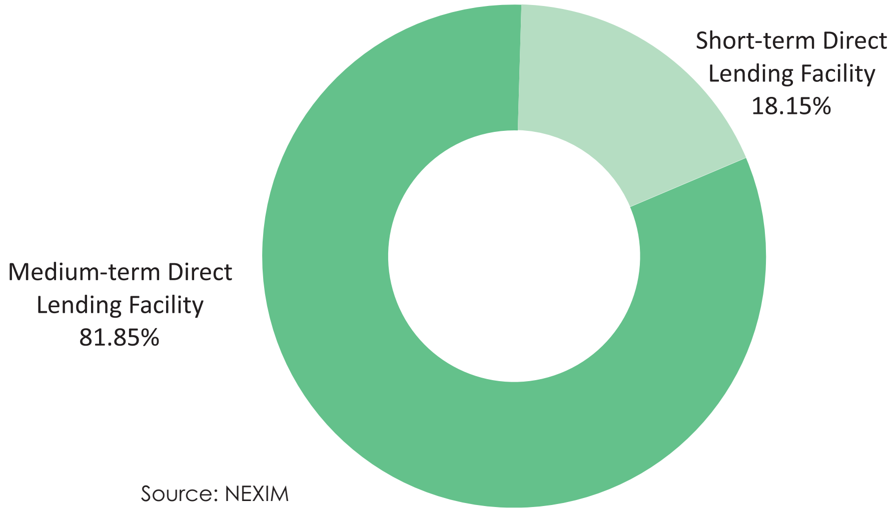
Aggregate production of solid minerals decreased in 2015 relative to the level in the preceding year. Provisional data showed that aggregate output fell from 58.6 million tonnes in 2014 to 42.5 million tonnes, a decrease of 24.4 per cent. The development was attributed to the decreased production of some principal minerals, especially granite aggregates, limestone, laterite, clay, marble aggregate, coal, lead/zinc, and baryte.

6.3.4 Industrial Financing

6.3.4.1 The Nigeria Export-Import Bank (NEXIM)

The total funding support provided to the non-oil export sector, under various facilities of NEXIM in 2015, was ₦9.97 billion for 58 projects, compared with ₦7.73 billion disbursed in 2014 for 55 projects. A breakdown of the disbursement by facility showed that 18.1 and 82.9 per cent, respectively, was disbursed for short-term and medium-term lending facilities, respectively.

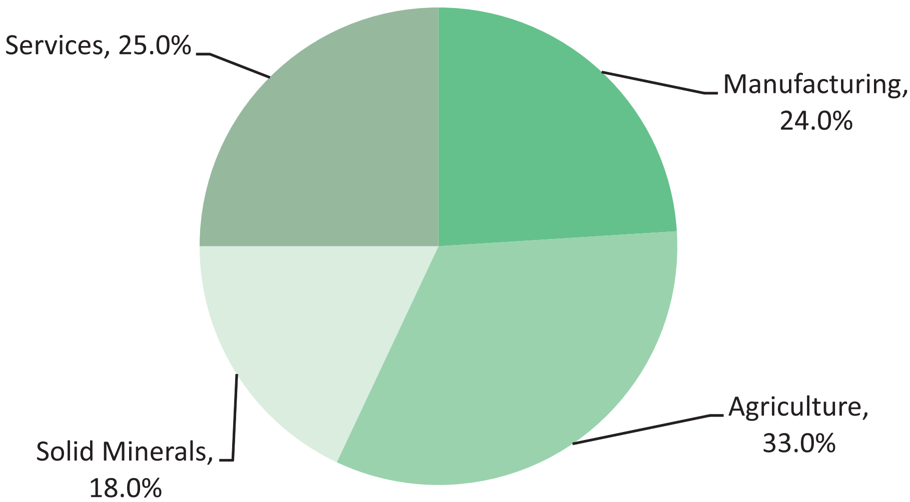
Figure 6.14: Summary of NEXIM Disbursements by Facility, 2015 (Per cent)



Source: NEXIM

A sectoral analysis of disbursements showed that the manufacturing sector received ₦1.61 billion, representing 24.0 per cent of total. This was followed by the agricultural sector, with ₦2.26 billion or 33.0 per cent; services, ₦1.71 billion, or 25.0 per cent; and solid minerals, ₦1.19 billion, or 18.0 per cent of the total. The facilities disbursed by NEXIM were expected to support over 2,352 direct jobs, in addition to many indirect jobs, and to generate about US$16.54 million in foreign exchange earnings, annually.

Figure 6.15: Summary of NEXIM Disbursements by Sector, 2015 (Per cent)



Source: NEXIM

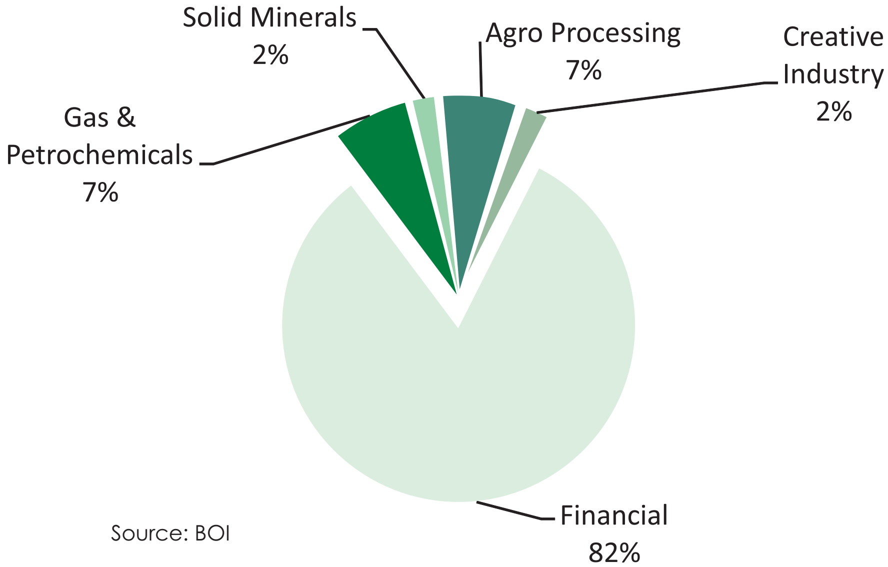
6.3.4.2 The Bank of Industry

The total credit disbursed to the industrial sector under the Bank's various facilities in 2015 declined by 34.2 per cent, amounting to ₦83.9billion, compared with ₦127.6 billion disbursed in 2014.

A sectoral analysis of the disbursements showed that the financial sector received ₦65.5 billion, representing 78.1 per cent of the total. This was followed by the agro-processing sub-sector, ₦5.9 billion, or 7.1 per cent; gas and petrochemicals, ₦5.3 billion, or 6.3 per cent; solid minerals ₦1.7 billion, or 2.1 per cent; creative industry ₦1.2 billion, or 1.4 per cent; as well as engineering and technology, ₦0.38 billion, or 0.5 per cent of the total.

The bank, in the review period, also launched the Cottage Agro Processing (CAP) Fund of ₦5.0 billion for agro-allied oriented SMEs, targeting 1,000 cottage mills across the country comprising 20-30 mills per state, including the FCT; the BOI Nollyfund,a collateral-free fund of ₦1.0 billion for creative industry practitioners, targeting the film production value chain from pre-production to post-production; and the Rice & Cassava Mill Fund of ₦13.06 billion, targeting rice and cassava millers across the country. Also, the bank disbursed a total of ₦5.4 billion to SMEs, in addition to the ₦78 billion disbursed to large-scale enterprises in 2015. These disbursements had promoted thousands of job creation across key sectors of the economy.

Figure 6.16: Summary of BOI Disbursements by Sector, 2015 (Per cent)



Source: BOI

A ₦1billion Fashion Fund was also launched in 2015 to support the fashion value chain, including, but not limited to garments, women's shoes, handbags and jewellery/accessories; a ₦2 billion Graduate Entrepreneurship Fund (GEF) to encourage young Nigerian graduates of tertiary institutions who were in service at the NYSC programme to start up new businesses, as well as the expansion of existing ones for those who are already in business; a ₦10.0 billion Youth Entrepreneurship Support (YES) Programme targeted at aspiring entrepreneurs aged between 18 and 35 years, with a minimum educational qualification of Ordinary National Diploma (OND), who would be trained under BOI's Entrepreneurship Capacity Building Programme to make them eligible for funding on concessional lending terms and conditions.

6.4 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

6.4.1 Aviation Services

6.4.1.1 Policy and Airport Developments

Efforts aimed at improving aviation security were sustained in 2015. In line with this, the Nigeria Civil Aviation Authority (NCAA) approved the transition from aeronautical information services to aeronautical information management. This was to enable a more robust data-driven aeronautical information management and better meet user requirements in terms of integrity, resolution, timeliness, and accessibility. Similarly, the Nigeria Airspace Management Agency (NAMA) entered into partnership with Société Internationale de Télécommunications Aéronautiques (SITA) to improve the safety of aircraft communication between air traffic controllers and pilots. This would enable the country to benefit from SITA's superior VHF data link coverage within Africa and move voice traffic off congested frequencies to enhance data exchange between controllers and pilots.

To improve air travellers' comfort, security and safety at the Murtala Mohammed Airport Terminal 2, the operator, Bi-Courtney Aviation Services Limited (BASL), commissioned the Common User Passenger Processing System in the review period. The System provides faster, more secure, and several customer-friendly features to improve travellers' experience, such as a self-check-in facility, automatic e-gates, and a full-baggage reconciliation system.

In compliance with global standards, Nigeria successfully completed the International Civil Aviation Organisation's Universal Security Audit Programme in 2015. The exercise confirmed the country's adherence to associated security procedures, guidance materials, and security practices.

Two domestic airlines expanded their operating routes into various countries within the African continent. Arik Air began several West African services and increased the frequency of its Lagos-Accra-Monrovia route, while Dana Air began scheduled flights to Accra.

6.4.1.2 Domestic Operations

A total of 10,299,951 passengers were airlifted by domestic airlines in 2015. This represented a 4.0 per cent decline from the 10,680,804 passengers airlifted in 2014. Total aircraft movement for 2015 was 206,593, a 1.0 per cent decline from the 208,230 recorded in 2014.

6.4.1.3 International Operations

The number of passengers airlifted by airlines on international routes in 2015 decreased by 7.0 per cent to 4,349,137, compared with 4,654,941 recorded in 2014. Aircraft movement reduced by 7.0 per cent to 44,964 in the review period, compared with 48,175 recorded in 2014.

Cargo movement at designated airports declined by 0.3 per cent to 189.09 million kg, comparted with the 189.75 million kg recorded in 2014. Mail movement, however, increased by 21.0 per cent to 7.35 million kg in 2015, compared with 6.08 million kg recorded in 2014.

6.4.2 Railway Services

As part of efforts to improve safety of life and enhance operational efficiency, the Nigeria Railway Corporation (NRC) installed the Safe Train Control (STC) System. The STC, a modern railway signal system, effectively controls, monitors, and guides the movement of trains from various locations on the rail tracks to prevent accidents.

Efforts to expand train services to more parts of the country received a boost with the commencement of the Kano-Port-Harcourt Inter-City Mixed Train Service in July 2015. This service was expected to ease the transportation of goods from the northern parts of the country to the eastern parts. Various projects were also commissioned or flagged off during the year. These included the commissioning of a 68-seater, air-conditioned passenger coach service and the flag-off of Makurdi-Port-Harcourt inter-city train services, Presidential flag-off of the Gombe-Kafanchan-Port-Harcourt and Gombe-Kafanchan-Kaduna inter-city train service, the commissioning of Gusau train services and the flag off of Zaria-Kaura-Namoda-Zaria mixed train services. In addition, the Corporation commenced the use of two new 16-seater capacity rail buses for its narrow gauge track, and eighteen, 4-seater motorised rail trolleys. The NRC's world class train control system was also test run in August 2015. Similarly, the NRC commenced the lifting of petroleum products to various parts of the country with the purchase of forty (40) pressurised tank wagons during the year.

A total of 2,581,046 passengers and 161,696 tonnes of freight were moved by rail during the review period.

6.4.3 Maritime Services

.Efforts aimed at curbing the menace of piracy and promoting shipping activities in

Efforts to curb the menace of piracy and promote shipping activities in Nigeria and the Gulf of Guinea received a boost with the submission of the instruments of assent to five protocols of the International Maritime Organisation

Nigeria and the Gulf of Guinea, in line with international best practice, received a boost in 2015 with the submission of five instruments of assent to five protocols of the International Maritime Organisation. This marked a major step towards domesticating the protocols. The instruments included: the Safety of Lives at Sea Protocol 1988 (as amended); the Maritime Pollution (MARPOL) Protocol of 1997; the Protocol of 2005 to the Suppression of Unlawful Acts (SUA) Convention 1988; the Protocol of 1988 to the SUA Convention against Fixed Platforms on the Continental Shelf, and the Protocol of 1988 to the International Convention on Load Lines.

To provide an additional opportunity for single-haulage vessel owners to make necessary changes in the replacement of their fleet and improve their capacity to handle the scrapping of vessels, NIMASA extended the deadline for phasing out single-haulage vessels to December 31, 2020.

The ECOWAS Common External Tariff (CET) (2015-2019), together with its Supplementary Protection Measures (SPM), and its 2015 Fiscal Policy Measures were launched by the Nigeria Customs Service in June, 2015. These Measures comprised: an Import Adjustment Tax (IAT) list which involves additional taxes on 177 tariff lines of the ECOWAS CET, as well as a national list comprising of items whose import duty rates have been reviewed to promote the pace of development in strategic sectors of the economy. With the launch, all imports arriving into the country shall be subjected to rates contained in the CET 2015-2019 and 2015 Fiscal Measures.

The Nigeria Ports Authourity (NPA) launched the electronic Revenue Management System (RIMS) and a self-service customer portal in September 2015, in its renewed effort to plug revenue leakages and enhance process efficiency. The new real-time platforms, which were fully integrated with all existing online platforms of the NPA, were expected to lower the operational costs of the Agency and shorten the time-cycle of documentation.
Provisional data obtained from the NPA indicated that cargo throughput stood at 78,322,558 tonnes in 2015, compared with 86,603,903 tonnes recorded in 2014, representing a decrease of 9.56 per cent.

A total of 5,090 ocean-going vessels, with a total gross registered tonnage (GRT) of 144,207,122, berthed at Nigerian ports in 2015, compared with 5,541 vessels with GRT of 147,852,920 recorded in 2014. This represented a decline of 8.1 and 2.5 per cent in the number of vessels and GRT, respectively.

6.4.4 Communications

The communications sector continued to grow in 2015, driven, mainly, by the Global System of Mobile (GSM) Communications.

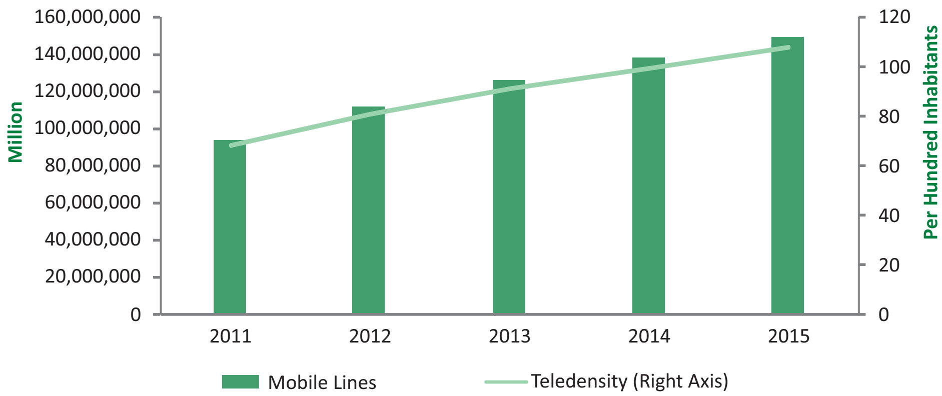
Table 6.4: The Nigerian Telecommunications Market Statistics, 2011 – 2015

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
No. of Active Fixed Wired/Wireless Lines ('000)	753.0	406.0	361.0	183.0	187.2
No. of Active Digital Mobile Lines (million)	94.63	112.78	127.25	138.95	150.8
No. of National Carriers	2	2	2	2	2
No. of Operating ISPs	99	99	99	99	99
No. of Active Licensed Fixed Line Operators	28	25	24	24	24
Number of Licensed Mobile Operators	8	8	8	8	8
Teledensity	68.13	80.85	91.15	99.38	107.87

Source: Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC)

As at December 2015, the combined active subscriber base of the telecommunications sub-sector amounted to 151,017,244 (187,155 fixed wired/wireless and 150,830,089 mobile lines), compared with 139,143,610 active lines at end-December 2014. Consequently, teledensity increased from 99.38 in 2014 to 107.87 lines per 100 inhabitants in 2015, that is, substantially higher than the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) minimum standard of 1:100 threshold. At 148.7 million, the GSM (wireless) segment constituted 98.5 per cent of the total 151.0 million active lines subscribed at end-December 2015. The Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) segment stood at 2.1 million active lines in the year under review, representing 1.4 per cent of the active lines subscribed as at end-December 2015. Data obtained from the NBS indicated that the sector grew by 4.5 per cent and accounted for 8.6 per cent of GDP in 2015.

Figure 6.17: Trends of Mobile Lines and Teledensity, 2011 – 2015



Source: NCC

The Nigeria Communications Commission (NCC) intensified its efforts at enforcing compliance with the regulatory framework in the telecommunication sub-sector. In October 2015, the NCC imposed sanctions against one of the telecommunications companies for flouting the regulator's directive to deactivate 5.1 million pre-registered Subscriber Identification Module (SIM) cards from its network.

As part of the measures to raise the contribution of the telecommunication sector to GDP, the NCC announced that it would issue a new spectrum and telecoms licences in the medium term to create a robust internet infrastructure in all the 36 states and the FCT. The spectrum and telecommunications licences for auction were the 2.6GHz band and infrastructure companies (infracos) in the five geopolitical zones of the country. Others included the 5.4GHz, the 70/80GHz and the 700/800MHz bands for the broadband telecommunications operators. The issuance of the licences would expand broadband services and increase investments in the sector.

Nigeria missed the digital switchover deadline set by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) for countries to switch from analogue to digital terrestrial television broadcasting. The development was largely due to lack of funds and insufficient preparations for the technological shift.

In 2015, three telecommunications companies in Nigeria earned the sum of ₦689.96 billion from the sale of mobile towers, otherwise known as Base Transceiver Stations (BTS), to third party infrastructure companies in a sale and leaseback deal. The deal was designed to promote network sharing, ensure higher quality, sustain reliable mobile services, and lower overall costs. It also aimed at promoting a cleaner environment, through reduced diesel usage and increased investments in alternative energy solutions.

6.5 CONSUMER PRICES.

In 2015, year-on-year inflation rate at 9.6 per cent, was curtailed within single digit benchmark of 6.0 and 9.0 per cent

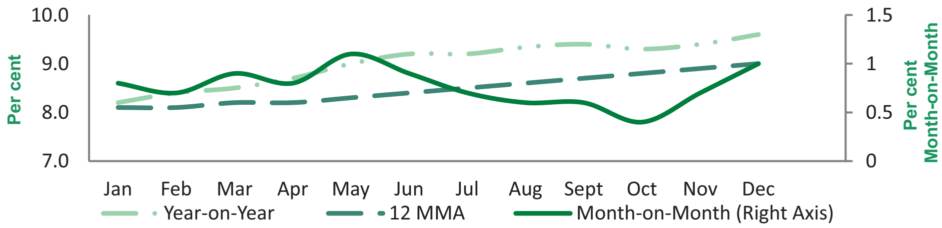
In 2015, the year-on-year inflation rate at 9.6 per cent was curtailed within the single digit benchmark of The Federal Government. The development was due, largely, to tight monetary policy stance and fiscal restraint. The all-items composite consumer price index (CPI) stood at 180.1 (November 2009=100) at end-December 2015, compared with 164.4 at end-December 2014. This represented a year-on-year headline inflation rate of 9.6 per cent at end-December 2015 and a decrease of 1.6 percentage points below the level at end-December 2014.

Analysis of inflationary movements within the year indicated that although the rate remained within the single digit, the year-on-year headline inflation rate increased steadily from 8.2 per cent at end-January to 8.5 per cent at end-March, 9.2 per cent at end-June, 9.4 per cent at end-September, and 9.6 per cent at end-December 2015. The development was attributed to the rise in the prices of various food and non-food items, due to an increase in the cost of transportation, as well as shortages in the supply of goods as a result of persistent fuel scarcity and insurgency in the North-East. On a 12-month moving average basis, headline inflation rose to 9.0 per cent at end-December 2015, from 8.0 per cent at end-December 2014.

Core inflation (all-items, less farm produce) exhibited a trend similar to headline inflation. The rate increased from 6.8 per cent at end-January to 7.5 per cent at end-March, 8.4 per cent at end-June, and 8.9 per cent at end-September, before declining to 8.7 per cent at end-December 2015. The largest contributors to core inflation in the review period were processed food, housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels, clothing and footwear, education, household equipment and maintenance, and transport.

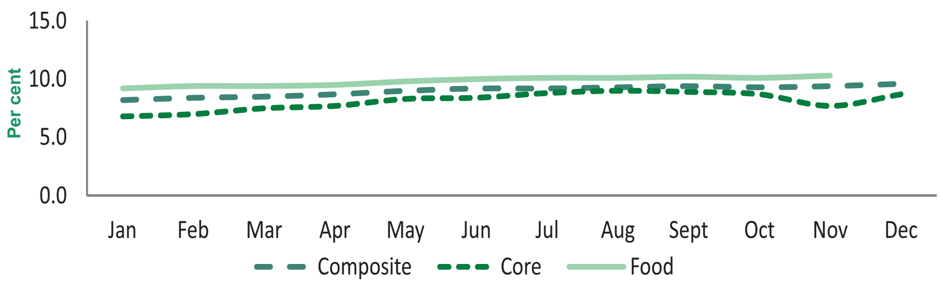
Similarly, food inflation increased from 9.2 per cent at end-January to 9.4 per cent at end-March, 10.0 per cent at end-June, 10.2 per cent at end-September and 10.6 per cent at end-December 2015. Processed food, yam, potatoes and other tubers, vegetables, rice, and maize were the largest contributors to food inflation in 2015.

Figure 6.18: Trends in Inflation, 2015
(Year-on-year, 12-Month Moving Average and Month-on-Month)



Source: NBS

Figure 6.19: Trends in Inflation, 2015
(Composite, Core and Food)



Source: NBS

Further analysis showed that the urban headline inflation rate (year-on-year) significantly increased from 7.9 per cent at end-December 2014 to 9.7 per cent at end-December 2015. Urban core inflation stood at 8.9 per cent at end-December 2015, compared with 6.4 per cent recorded at the end of the previous year. Urban food inflation also increased to 11.1 per cent at end-December 2015, from 9.5 per cent at end-December 2014.

Rural inflation rate (year-on-year) stood at 9.4 per cent, compared with 8.0 per cent at end-December 2014. Similarly, both rural core and rural food inflation rates increased to 8.6 and 10.1 per cent, respectively, at end-December 2015, compared with 6.1 and 8.8 per cent, respectively, at end-December 2014.

Table 6.5: Annual Headline Inflation Rates (Year-on-Year) (Per cent)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
January	12.1	12.6	9.0	8.0	8.2
February	11.1	11.9	9.5	7.7	8.3
March	12.8	12.1	8.6	7.8	8.5
April	11.3	12.9	9.1	7.9	8.7
May	12.4	12.7	9.0	8.0	9.0
June	10.2	12.9	8.4	8.2	9.2
July	9.4	12.8	8.7	8.3	9.2
August	9.3	11.7	8.2	8.5	9.3
September	10.3	11.3	8.0	8.3	9.4
October	10.5	11.7	7.8	8.1	9.3
November	10.5	12.3	7.9	7.9	9.4
December	10.3	12.0	8.0	8.0	9.6
Average	***10.9***	***12.2***	***8.5***	***8.1***	***9.0***

Source: NBS

6.6 UNEMPLOYMENT

Available data from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) showed that new jobs created in 2015 stood at 1,039,128, representing a 22.3 per cent increase, compared with 849,567 jobs created in 2014. The increase in job-creation was driven mainly by informal sector jobs, which accounted for 90.2 per cent of total, with the formal and public sectors accounting for 8.8 and 1.0 per cent, respectively.

The factors accounting for the rise in informal sector job-creation included government's implementation of self-reliance initiatives, the establishment of micro businesses and the engagement of more people in informal and low-skilled economic activities. Also, funding initiatives leading to the successful implementation of various financing initiatives of the CBN, in the context of the small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs) partly contributed to growth in the informal sector.

The labour force population increased to 77.0 million in 2015, from 73.0 million in 2014, representing an increase of 5.5 per cent. However, during the review period, the number of unemployed in the labour force, increased to 10.4 percent, compared with 7.8 per cent 2014, representing an increase of 2.6 percentage points.

Table 6.6: Labour Statistics, 2011 - 2015

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Population (Million)	164.2	168.8	173.6	178.5	183.6
Labour Force	67,256,090	69,105,775	71,105,800	72,931,608	76,957,923
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.0	10.6	10.0	7.8	10.4

Source: NBS

6.7 THE SOCIAL SECTOR

6.7.1 Demography

Nigeria's population was estimated at 186.5 million in 2015, based on the 3.2 per cent growth rate obtained from the 2006 National Census.

6.7.2 Education

The Nigerian Higher Education Sector witnessed a notable expansion in 2015 with the Federal Government's approval of provisional licences for 9 private universities. The newly approved universities included: Augustine University, Ilara, Lagos; Chrisland University, Owode, Ogun state; Christopher University, Mowe, Ogun state; Hallmark University, Ijebu-Itele, Ogun state; Kings University, Ode-Omu, Osun state; Michael and Cecilia Ibru University, Owhrode, Delta state; Mountain Top Unversity, Makogi/Oba, Ogun state; Ritman University, Ikot-Epene, Akwa- Ibom state; and Summit University, Offa, Kwara state. Thus, the number of Nigerian universities increased from 129 to 138, classified into Federal (40), state (39) and private (59) universities. The Federal Government, through the Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFund), made provision to disburse the sum of ₦1.3 trillion to all public universities to improve on the quality of university education with regards to infrastructural and personnel development.

6.7.3 Health

In 2015, the Federal Government commissioned a ₦1.1 billion National Ambulance Service in its bid to boost Maternal Child Healthcare (MCH) in the country. The ambulances are expected to aid transportation of women and children to health facilities where they can access health care, especially in emergency cases. The World Bank funding of ₦99.5 billion also boosted developments in the health sector during the year in terms of significantly improving maternal and child health care services. In addition, the United Nations Population Fund earmarked US$75.0 million to boost reproductive health services and data generation in Nigeria.

During the World Malaria Day 2015, ExxonMobil committed US$10.0 million in grant to raise public awareness on the adverse effects of malaria and to stop its spread in communities most at risk. Similarly, the Rotary Club International donated ₦ 8.1 billion to assist the country in its final push to eradicate the wild polio virus. The fund was used to support polio immunisation campaigns, research and surveillance in the country.

The National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), in collaboration with Globacom Telecommunication Company, launched a mobile health insurance product to boost access to healthcare and reduce out-of-pocket payments for health. The product would assist in enrolling beneficiaries, through the use of mobile phones, and simplifying the process for registration, thereby enabling payments and the choice of healthcare providers by beneficiaries. The product would cover free consultation and medication in over 8,000 accredited hospitals in Nigeria.

6.7.4 Housing and Urban Development

Efforts to bridge the housing stock deficit in Nigeria received a further boost in 2015 as the Nigeria Mortgage Refinancing company (NMRC) raised it authourised capital from ₦1.0 billion to ₦18.0 billion. Furthermore, the company disbursed the sum of ₦1.0 billion to finance new housing construction in 2015 in a drive to facilitate the provision of affordable housing at low mortgage rates. The fund was disbursed as a mortgage loan based on the uniform underwriting criteria set by the company.

CHAPTER SEVEN

EXTERNAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENTS

The external sector shock arising from the continued crash in the international prices of crude oil in 2015 and the subsequent low inflow of foreign exchange into the economy, impacted adversely on the external account. The negative outcome in the account was further affected by other challenges in the global economy which included the slowdown in the Chinese economy and the effects of the normalisation of monetary policy in the United States. Consequently, the external sector recorded an overall balance of payments deficit of ₦1,150.13 billion, equivalent to 1.4 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP), compared with ₦1,329.32 billion or 1.7 per cent of GDP in 2014. The current account position weakened from a surplus of ₦142.57 billion in 2014 to a deficit of ₦3,033.48 billion in 2015. The capital and financial account recorded a net outflow of ₦201.97 billion as against a net inflow of ₦1,932.25 billion in 2014. The delisting of the FGN Bonds from the JP Morgan GB-Emerging market index, short-term capital reversals, and the effect of the US monetary policy normalisation heightened foreign exchange pressure and resulted in a depletion of external reserves by 17.4 per cent to US$28.28 billion in 2015. The stock of reserves could cover 6.5 months of import and 133.9 per cent of short-term debt obligations as against the benchmarks of 3.0 months of import and 100.0 per cent of short-term debt cover. The stock of external debt rose by 10.4 per cent to US$10.72 billion in the review period. To curtail demand pressure and narrow the exchange rate premium, the CBN closed the rDAS window, moved to the interbank foreign exchange market, excluded forty-one (41) items from the market, and adopt the market rate for all eligible foreign exchange transactions. These measures and others stabilised the exchange rate at an average of ₦195.52/US$ in 2015.

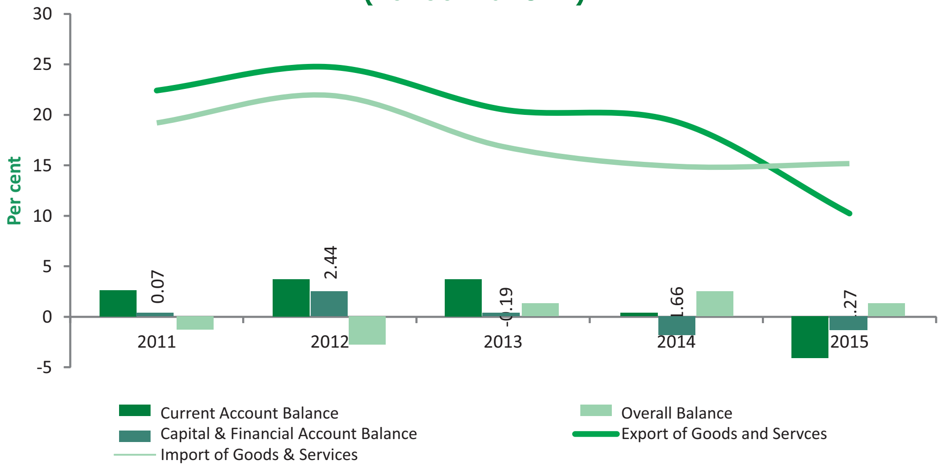
7.1 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

7.1.1 Major Developments

Global and domestic economic developments impacted negatively on Nigeria's external sector in 2015. The combination of weak global demand and sharp fall in crude oil prices weakened the performance of export and yielded a negative shock to the goods account, resulting in a current account deficit of 3.8 per cent of GDP. The uncertainties in the wake of the general election, coupled with anxiety about the economic direction of the new government, foreign capital inflow, particularly short-term capital, registered a decline, resulting in financing pressure. This condition induced external borrowings, as well as a depletion in external reserves by 17.4 per cent. Consequently, the capital and financial account registered a net outflow equivalent to 0.3 per cent of GDP. The stock of external reserves at end-December 2015 was US$28.28

billion and could finance 6.5 months of imports, while the stock of external debt at US$10.72 billion remained within a sustainable threshold. The international investment position (IIP) recorded a net liability of US$61.10 billion, with financial assets worth US$127.44 billion and financial liabilities valued at US$188.55 billion in the review period.

Figure 7.1: Balance of Payments, 2011-2015
(Per cent of GDP)



Source: CBN

7.2 THE CURRENT ACCOUNT

The current account balance deteriorated, swinging from a surplus of ₦142.57 billion (US$0.91 billion) in 2014, to a deficit of ₦3,033.48 billion (US$15.44 billion), equivalent to 3.8 per cent of GDP. The development was attributed to a negative outcome in the goods account and increased repatriation of income and dividends by non-resident investors. The goods account, which was in surplus in 2014, recorded a deficit of 1.1 per cent of GDP in the review period due, largely, to the fall in export arising from the slump in the prices of crude oil. The deficit in the services account shrank by 10.1 per cent to ₦3,232.72 billion, while the deficit in the income account also declined from ₦3,013.61 billion in 2014 to ₦2,496.90 billion in 2015. However, the surplus in the current transfers account increased by 14.8 per cent to ₦3,962.89 billion in 2015, influenced largely by remittance inflow from Nigerians in the diaspora.

The current account balance deteriorated, swinging from a surplus of ₦142.57 billion (US$0.9 billion) in 2014, to a deficit of ₦3,033.48 billion (US$15.44 billion), equivalent to 3.8 per cent of GDP.

Table 7.1: Summary of Balance of Payments (BOP) Statement

	₦' billion					US$' billion				
	2011 /2	2012 /2	2013 /2	2014 /2	2015 /1	2011 /2	2012 /2	2013 /2	2014 /2	2015 /1
CURRENT ACCOUNT	**1,641.46**	**2,736.45**	**2,996.63**	**142.57**	**(3,033.48)**	**10.76**	**17.52**	**19.21**	**0.91**	**(15.44)**
Goods	**5,051.02**	**6,172.47**	**6,634.11**	**3,302.99**	**(1,266.75)**	**33.10**	**39.51**	**42.52**	**21.00**	**(6.45)**
Exports (fob)	15,240.23	15,139.45	15,262.82	12,989.82	9,016.32	99.88	96.90	97.82	82.60	45.89
Imports (fob)	(10,189.21)	(8,966.98)	(8,628.71)	(9,686.83)	(10,283.07)	(66.78)	(57.40)	(55.30)	(61.59)	(52.33)
Services(net)	**(3,259.47)**	**(3,392.67)**	**(3,052.90)**	**(3,595.57)**	**(3,232.72)**	**(21.36)**	**(21.72)**	**(19.57)**	**(22.86)**	**(16.45)**
Credit	521.06	378.04	376.94	313.18	620.90	3.41	2.42	2.42	1.99	3.16
Debit	(3,780.53)	(3,770.71)	(3,429.84)	(3,908.75)	(3,853.63)	(24.78)	(24.14)	(21.98)	(24.85)	(19.61)
Income(net)	**(3,505.31)**	**(3,478.45)**	**(4,014.68)**	**(3,013.61)**	**(2,496.90)**	**(22.97)**	**(22.26)**	**(25.73)**	**(19.16)**	**(12.71)**
Credit	138.10	150.65	138.57	256.83	182.88	0.91	0.96	0.89	1.63	0.93
Debit	(3,643.40)	(3,629.10)	(4,153.25)	(3,270.44)	(2,679.79)	(23.88)	(23.23)	(26.62)	(20.80)	(13.64)
Current transfers(net)	**3,355.22**	**3,435.09**	**3,430.10**	**3,448.77**	**3,962.89**	**21.99**	**21.99**	**21.98**	**21.93**	**20.17**
Credit	3,427.82	3,511.07	3,543.80	3,585.87	4,345.76	22.46	22.47	22.71	22.80	22.12
Debit	(72.61)	(75.98)	(113.70)	(137.09)	(382.86)	(0.48)	(0.49)	(0.73)	(0.87)	(1.95)
CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	**(831.41)**	**(1,949.20)**	**1,209.07**	**1,932.25**	**(201.97)**	**(5.45)**	**(12.48)**	**7.75**	**12.29**	**(1.03)**
Financial account(net)	**(831.41)**	**(1,949.20)**	**1,209.07**	**1,932.25**	**(201.97)**	**(5.45)**	**(12.48)**	**7.75**	**12.29**	**(1.03)**
Assets	**(3,096.42)**	**(5,877.25)**	**(2,161.74)**	**(951.02)**	**(1,506.06)**	**(20.29)**	**(37.62)**	**(13.85)**	**(6.05)**	**(7.66)**
Direct investment (Abroad)	(125.67)	(240.99)	(193.09)	(253.88)	(282.00)	(0.82)	(1.54)	(1.24)	(1.61)	(1.44)
Portfolio investment	(247.64)	(325.93)	(506.58)	(542.45)	(329.41)	(1.62)	(2.09)	(3.25)	(3.45)	(1.68)
Other investment	(2,676.05)	(3,562.42)	(1,616.25)	(1,484.01)	(2,044.78)	(17.54)	(22.80)	(10.36)	(9.44)	(10.41)
Reserve Assets	(47.06)	(1,747.90)	154.18	1,329.32	1,150.13	(0.31)	(11.19)	0.99	8.45	5.85
Liabilities	**2,265.01**	**3,928.05**	**3,370.81**	**2,883.27**	**1,304.09**	**14.84**	**25.14**	**21.60**	**18.33**	**6.64**
Direct Investment in reporting economy	1,360.31	1,113.51	875.10	738.20	602.08	8.91	7.13	5.61	4.69	3.06
Portfolio Investment	792.36	2,687.23	2,130.18	832.39	498.13	5.19	17.20	13.65	5.29	2.54
Other investment liabilities	112.34	127.31	365.52	1,312.68	203.89	0.74	0.81	2.34	8.35	1.04
NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	**(810.06)**	**(787.25)**	**(4,205.70)**	**(2,074.82)**	**3,235.46**	**(5.31)**	**(5.04)**	**(26.95)**	**(13.19)**	**16.47**
Memorandum Items:										
Current Account Balance as % of GDP	3.01	4.34	4.18	0.18	(3.79)	3.01	4.34	4.18	0.18	(3.79)
Capital and Financial Account Balance as % of GDP	(1.52)	(3.09)	1.69	2.41	(0.25)	(1.52)	(3.09)	1.69	2.41	(0.25)
Overall Balance as % of GDP	0.09	2.78	(0.21)	(1.66)	(1.44)	0.09	2.78	(0.21)	(1.66)	(1.44)
External Reserves - Stock (US $ million)	32,339.25	32,639.78	43,830.42	34,241.54	28,284.82	32,639.78	43,830.42	42,847.31	34,241.54	28,284.82
Number of Months of Import Equivalent	5.81	6.82	9.51	6.67	6.49	5.81	6.82	9.51	6.67	6.49
External Debt Stock (US$ million)	4,578.77	5,666.58	6,527.07	9,711.45	10,718.43	4,578.77	5,666.58	6,527.07	9,711.45	10,718.43
Effective Central Exchange Rate (N/$)	152.59	156.23	156.03	157.27	196.49	152.59	156.23	156.03	157.27	196.49
Average Exchange Rate (N/$)	153.86	157.50	157.31	158.55	195.52	153.86	157.50	157.31	158.55	195.52
End-Period Exchange Rate (N/$)	158.27	157.33	157.26	169.68	197.00	158.27	157.33	157.26	169.68	197.00

1/ The conversion for BOP purposes was based on the mid-point or the effective central exchange rate.
2/ Revised
3/ Provisional
Source: Central Bank of Nigeria

7.2.1 The Goods Account

Trade balance dipped from a surplus of ₦3,302.99 billion in 2014 to a deficit of ₦1,266.75 billion, or 1.4 per cent of GDP, reflecting the developments in global demand and prices. For instance, the reference crude oil price slid from an average of US$100.72 in 2014 to US$53.08 in 2015, indicating a decline of 47.3 per cent. The crash in international crude oil prices was driven by low global demand, particularly in China, and increased global supply from the resumption of production by Iran. Consequently, aggregate export, representing 9.6 per cent of GDP, declined by 30.6 per cent, from ₦12,989.82 billion (US$82.60 billion) in 2014 to ₦9,016.32 billion (US$45.89 billion). A disaggregation of export receipts showed that crude oil, gas, and non-oil export declined by 32.2, 21.4 and 29.2 per cent below the ₦10,399.82 billion, ₦1,633.72 billion and ₦956.28 billion respectively, in 2014. The continued dominance of crude oil and gas component was reflected in its share of 92.5 per cent of total export, while non-oil export accounted for the balance. Similarly, aggregate import adjusted for balance of payments accounting or free-on-board (fob) basis, increased above the level in 2014 by 6.2 per cent to ₦10,283.07 billion, due to exchange rate depreciations. However, in US dollar, the value of import declined in the review period. Further analysis of the components showed that crude oil and gas declined by 23.1 per cent and accounted for 16.2 per cent of total, while non-oil accounted for 83.8 per cent, but increased by 14.6 per cent, compared with the levels recorded in 2014. The fall in import, in dollar terms, was as a result of suppressed trade activities during the 2015 general elections, reforms in the foreign exchange market, particularly the exclusion of 41 items from the list of goods and services eligible for funding from official sources, and the resumption of domestic refining of crude oil.

Figure 7.2: Value of Import, Export and Trade Balance, 2011 – 2015, (N' million)

Source: CBN

7.2.1.1 Import (c&f)

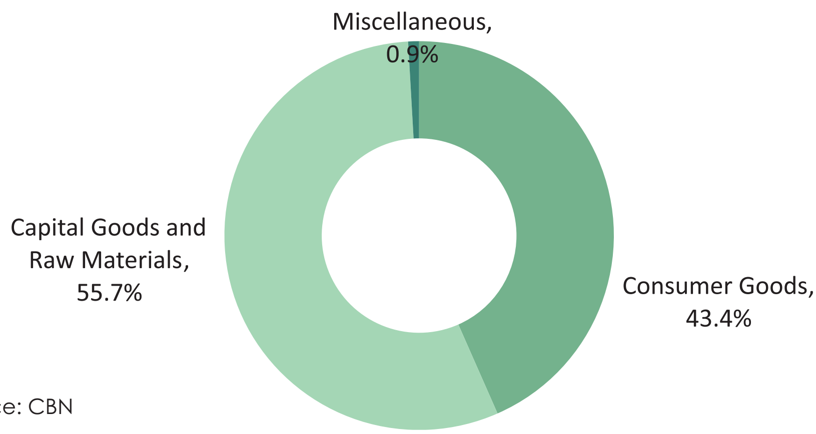
In naira terms, aggregate import unadjusted for balance of payments, rose by 5.1 per cent to ₦11,076.07 billion in 2015, compared with ₦10,538.91 billion in 2014 due largely, to exchange rate depreciation. However, in dollar terms, it declined by 15.9 per cent, from US$67.01 billion in 2014 to US$56.37 billion in 2015. The development was accounted for by the decline in both oil and non-oil components of import. Oil import declined by 37.7 per cent as a result of the decline in fuel importation occasioned by the revival of domestic refineries. Similarly, non-oil import declined by 10.1 per cent due, largely, to suppressed trade activities and the reforms in the foreign exchange market.

A disaggregation of import based on the returns from banks on foreign exchange utilisation, showed a decline in import across all major economic sectors. Total oil sector import which accounted for 32.3 per cent of the total, declined by 25.4 per cent below the level in 2014. Further analysis revealed that the industrial sector import declined by 22.3 per cent, compared with the level in 2014, and accounted for 31.8 per cent of the total. Manufactured products, food, transportation, mineral, and agricultural sectors accounted for 15.7, 13.8, 3.7, 1.6, and 1.1 per cent, respectively.

(a) Import by End-User

The categorisation of import by major groups indicated that capital goods and raw materials valued at ₦6,169.89 billion, dominated aggregate import, accounting for 55.7 per cent of the total, while consumer goods, at ₦4,803.76 billion, was 43.4 per cent. Miscellaneous import with a value of ₦102.43 billion accounted for the balance. A further breakdown showed that capital goods (machinery and equipment), valued at ₦4,674.13 billion, represented 42.2 per cent of the total, while the raw materials (mainly industrial chemicals) category constituted 13.5 per cent. In the consumer goods category, importation of durable goods dominated the group, with a value of ₦2,584.99 billion, and accounted for 23.3 per cent, while non-durable consumer goods, valued at ₦2,218.76 billion, constituted 20.0 per cent of the total.

Figure 7.3: Import by Major Groups, 2015, (Per cent)



Source: CBN

(b) Import by the Harmonised System (HS) Classification

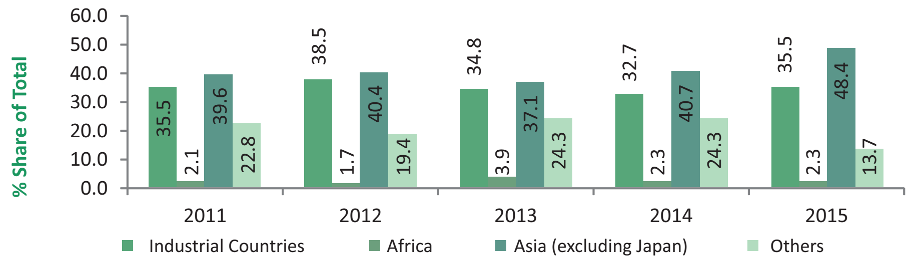
Disaggregation of import by the Harmonised System (HS) classification showed that the importation of machinery and mechanical appliances, valued at ₦3,289.34 billion, contributed the largest share of 29.7 per cent; followed by vehicles, aircraft & other transport equipment, ₦1,193.57 billion (10.8%); and base metals, ₦1,149.82 billion (10.4%). Others were chemical products, ₦1,119.44 billion (10.1%); vegetable products, ₦794.33 billion (7.2%); plastics and rubber, ₦742.87 billion (6.7%); live animals and animal products ₦649.44 (5.9%), and prepared foodstuff and beverages ₦630.34 (5.7%). Wood pulp and articles of stone at ₦300.10 billion, accounted for 2.7 per cent, while mineral products, with a value of ₦271.82 billion, accounted for 2.5 per cent. "Others" accounted for the balance.

(c) Non-oil Import by Country of Origin

A review of the direction of non-oil import to Nigeria showed that China topped the chart as the leading source of import to Nigeria, followed in ranked order by the United States of America, India, United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands, and Italy. Import from Asia (excluding Japan) constituted 48.4 per cent of total non-oil import of which China accounted for the largest share of 32.9 per cent, followed by India, with 8.0 per cent. Thailand had a share of 2.5 per cent, while Korea Republic, Indonesia and Malaysia accounted for 2.3, 1.8 and 1.0 per cent, respectively. Other countries in the group accounted for the balance. Industrialized countries ranked second and accounted for 35.5 per cent of the total, with the United States of America accounting for 11.4 per cent of total import followed by United Kingdom with a share of 5.3 per cent. Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, France and Japan accounted for 4.2, 3.6, 3.0, 2.1 and 1.8 per cent respectively, while other countries in the group accounted for the balance.

Share of import from other countries declined from 24.3 per cent, in 2014 to 13.7 per cent, with Brazil leading the group with a share of 2.9 per cent, followed by United Arab Emirates, 1.9 per cent; Spain, 1.3 per cent; Ireland, 1.2 per cent; and Turkey, and Russia 1.1 per cent each. Import from African countries remained low at 2.3 per cent, same as in the previous year. In this region, import from South Africa accounted for the whole share of 2.3 per cent, highlighting the low level of intra-regional trade within the West Africa sub-region.

Figure 7.4: Non-oil Import by Country of Origin, 2011-2015 (Percentage share of total)



Source: CBN

7.2.1.2 Export (fob)

Aggregate merchandise export at 9.6 per cent of GDP, declined by 30.6 per cent to ₦9,016.32 billion in 2015 from ₦12,989.82 billion in 2014. The development was due, largely, to the slump in crude oil prices at the international market from an average of US$100.72 per barrel in 2014 to an average of US$53.08, a decline of 47.3 per cent in 2015. Consequently, the value of crude oil export declined by 32.2 per cent to ₦7,056.08 billion in 2015, equivalent to 7.5 per cent of GDP. Similarly, proceeds from gas export declined by 21.4 per cent to ₦1,283.48 billion or 1.4 per cent of GDP in 2015. In addition, non-oil export which declined by 29.2 per cent to ₦676.77 billion in 2015 from ₦956.28 billion recorded in 2014, represented 0.7 per cent of GDP. Despite the decline in crude oil export, it remained dominant accounting for 78.3 per cent of the total export, while gas export constituted 14.2 per cent and non-oil export accounted for the balance.

[a] Direction of Oil Export

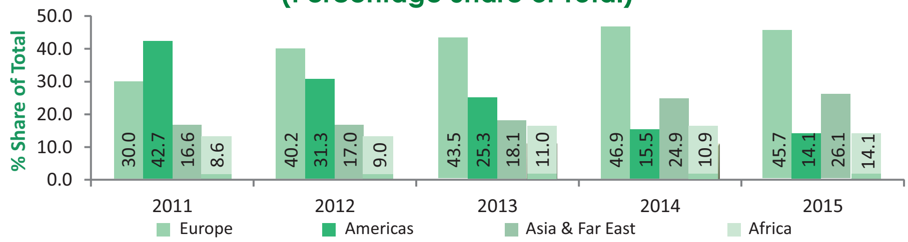
Provisional data revealed a destination shift in Nigeria's crude oil export in the past three years from the Americas to Europe, Asia and Far East, and Africa. On a country-by-country basis, India in 2015 was the largest importer of Nigeria's crude oil, followed by the Netherlands, Spain and South Africa.

Europe remained the major importer of Nigeria's crude oil with a share of 45.7 per cent of total oil export, followed by Asia and the Far East, 26.1 per cent; Africa, 14.1 per cent; and the Americas, 14.1 per cent. In value terms, crude oil export to Europe declined by 32.3 per cent from ₦4,764.86 billion in 2014 to ₦3,226.76 billion in 2015. Among the European countries, The Netherlands' share of Nigeria's crude oil export was 15.4 per cent of the total, Spain, 10.4 per cent, France, 7.1 per cent, the United Kingdom, 4.8 per cent, and Italy, 2.8 per cent. The value of import by Asia and the Far East declined by 29.0 per cent to ₦1,844.17 billion equivalent to 200.98 million barrels. On a country-by-country basis, the share of India remained dominant in this region, accounting for 20.0 per cent of the total. Indonesia, China and Malaysia accounted for 3.4, 1.2 and 0.7 per cent, respectively, while other countries accounted for the balance.

The value of crude oil export to African countries accounted for 14.1 per cent in the review period, compared with 12.7 per cent in 2014. The volume of oil export increased from 97.87 million barrels in 2014 to 108.22 million barrels, while the value declined from ₦1,315.36 billion in 2014 to ₦993.02 billion in 2015. Oil export to South Africa dominated the group with a share of 7.4 per cent, followed by Côte d'Ivoire, 2.9 per cent, and Senegal, 1.4 per cent, while others accounted for the balance.

The value of crude oil export to the Americas declined significantly by 37.6 per cent to ₦992.13 billion, while the volume declined to 108.12 million barrels. Nigeria's crude oil export to Brazil ranked the highest in the group, with a share of 6.9 per cent, followed by the United States of America with 2.9 per cent. The continued decline in the share of crude oil export to the Americas was attributed, largely, to the US breakthrough in energy technology leading to its increased shale oil exploration.

Figure 7.5: Direction of Crude Oil Exports, 2011 - 2015 (Percentage Share of Total)



Source: CBN

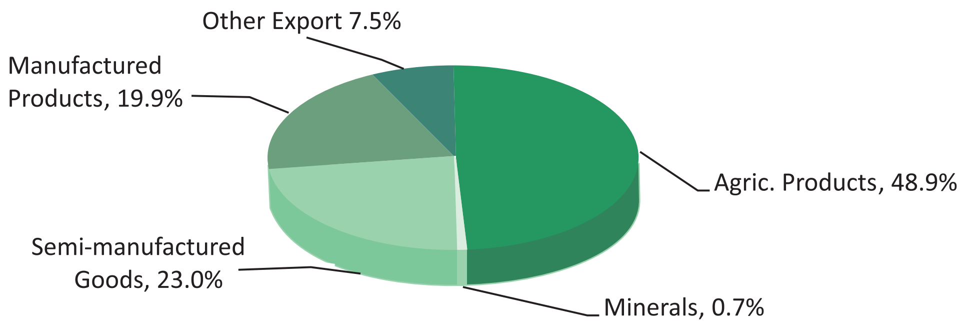
[b] Non-oil Export

The value of non-oil export receipts declined by 29.2 per cent to ₦676.77 billion in 2015, and it represented 0.7 per cent of GDP. The decline in non-oil export was reflected in the drop in agricultural export, particularly live animals and animal products, vegetable products, and, animal and vegetable fats due, largely, to increased local demand and the restrictions placed on some Nigerian agricultural goods from exportation to European markets, due to non-compliance with international standards and limited access to credit for production in the non-oil export ventures.

Analysis of non-oil export by product showed that agricultural produce ranked the highest with a share of 48.9 per cent, valued at ₦331.20 billion, followed by semi-manufactured goods, 23.0 per cent valued at ₦155.38 billion, manufactured goods, 19.9 per cent valued at ₦134.77 billion, other export, 7.5 per cent valued at ₦51.00 billion, while solid minerals accounted for the balance.

Further analysis showed that in the agricultural produce category, proceeds from the export of cocoa beans constituted 21.0 per cent of the total, followed by sesame seed with a share of 14.9 per cent. Fish and crustaceans, cashew nut, rubber and ginger constituted 3.7, 2.8, 2.8, and 1.5 per cent, respectively, while other agricultural products accounted for 1.3 per cent. In the semi-manufactured category, leather and processed skin accounted for 7.3 per cent; cocoa products, 5.0 per cent; aluminum, 3.0 per cent; tin, 2.9 per cent; and others, 0.5 per cent. In the manufactured goods category, export of tobacco accounted for 5.9 per cent of the total; other manufactured products, 4.4 per cent; plastic, 1.8 per cent; plastic footwear, 1.8 per cent; beer and beverages, 1.2 per cent; soap and detergents, 1.1 per cent; and other products accounted for the balance "Other export" accounted for 7.5 per cent of which export of electricity and urea accounted for 3.8 and 1.5 per cent, respectively, while cement/lime products, charcoal and used/re-exported machinery, each accounted for 0.6 per cent.

Figure 7.6: Non-oil Exports by Product, 2015, (Per cent)



Source: CBN

[c] Non-oil Export to the ECOWAS Sub-Region

Analysis of non-oil export to the ECOWAS sub-region revealed that the total value of intra-regional trade declined by 17.1 per cent, to US$265.8 million in 2015, from US$350.8 million in the preceding year. The decline was attributed largely, to the effect of the Ebola Virus Disease which hindered the free flow of goods and services within the sub-region. Export to Ghana, at US$113.18 million, was the highest, accounting for 7.3 per cent, followed by Niger, Côté d'Ivoire, Togo, and Benin with US$44.81 million, US$40.63 million, US$27.71 million, and US$13.55 million, respectively. The dominant export to the sub-region remained tobacco, plastics, rubber, plastic footwear, soap and detergents, and polybags.

[d] Activities of the Top 100 Non-oil Exporters

Total receipts from the top 100 non-oil exporters decreased by 60.8 per cent to US$1.43 billion, compared with earnings in 2014. The development was due to the ban of sub-standard agricultural and manufactured products from Nigeria by some European countries. Olam Nigeria Limited retained the 1st position in 2015 with earnings of ₦143.86 million which accounted for 10.1 per cent of total from the export of cocoa beans and sesame seeds to Japan, China, Spain and Israel. Bolawole Enterprises Nigeria limited retained its 2nd position in 2015 as in the previous year with export proceeds valued at US$90.96 million which accounted for 6.4 per of total.

British American Tobacco (BAT) Nigeria Limited and AIS Trades and Industries Limited were ranked 3rd and 4th, with export receipts valued at US$80.59 million and US$40.80 million, respectively. BAT Nigeria Limited exported Benson and Hedges cigarettes to Liberia and Cote d'Ivore, while AIS Trades and Industries Limited exported cashew nuts and dried hibiscus flower to Guniea and Mexico.

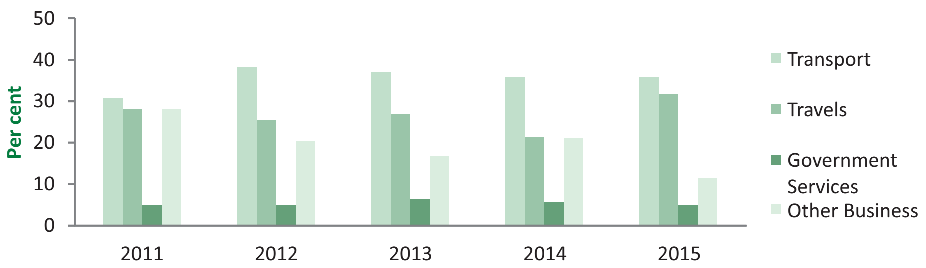
De United Foods Industries, Tulip Cocoa Processing Limited, PZ Cussons Nigeria and Cadbury Nigeria Plc were ranked 24th, 26th, 31st, and 38th from exports earnings of US$23.38 million; US$21.28 million, US$15.65 million and US$7.58 million from the export of noodles; Nigerian natural cocoa cake; hygiene products and cocoa butter, respectively. De United Industries and PZ Cussons Nigeria exported to Ghana, while Tulip Cocoa Processing Limited and Cadbury Nigeria Plc exported to Germany. GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Nigeria Plc, in the 50th position, exported Andrews liver salt and Panadol extra valued at US$7.04 million to Ghana.

From the last 20 exporters on the list, Vahl International & Natural Goods limited at the 80th position earned US$2.07 million through the export of processed rubber to Germany. In the 85th, 90th and 95th positions were OK Foods limited, Eagle Eyes Shipping Limited and Twin Hearts International Limited with earnings of US$1.77 million, US$1.10 million, and US$0.68 million from the export of dried hibiscus flower; Nigerian foods stuff and drinks; and raw cotton; to Mexico, United Arab Emirates and Indonesia, respectively. Venus Processing and Packaging Limited earned US$0.52 million from the export of tissue paper to Ghana placing it in the 100th position.

7.2.2 The Services Account

Transactions in the services account resulted in a lower deficit of ₦3,232.72 billion, equivalent to 3.4 per cent of GDP, compared with ₦3,595.57 in 2014. The development was as a result of lower out-payments in respect of the major components in the account. In dollar terms, transportation, travel, financial, computer, other business and government services declined by 25.8, 1.3, 29.5, 51.6, 60.4 and 29.0 per cent, respectively. The outcome was due, largely, to the drop in payments in respect of freight charges during the review period. In terms of share of total net payments, transportation services, at ₦1,167.35 billion accounted for 36.1 per cent of the total deficits, while payments in respect of travels were ₦1,021.98 billion, representing 31.6 per cent of the total. Other business services, financial, government, communication and computer & Information services accounted for 11.4, 5.3, 5.1, 3.9, and 2.1 per cent, respectively.

Figure 7.7: Percentage Share of Major Invisible Services, 2011-2015



Source: CBN

Table: 7.2 Share of Major Invisible Transactions in Net Deficit (Per cent), 2011-2015					
Items	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**
Transportation Services	30.5	38.6	37.2	35.6	36.1
Travel	28.2	25.9	26.7	21.2	31.6
Insurance Services	3.3	3.4	3.5	1.4	1.8
Communication Services	0.8	1.7	2.6	3.7	3.9
Construction Services	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Financial Services	1.4	1.9	3.6	5.5	5.3
Computer and Information Services	0.8	0.8	1.7	3.1	2.1
Royalties and License Fees	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.5
Government Services	4.9	5.6	6.2	5.5	5.1
Personal, Cultural & Recreational Services	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.4	1.0
Other Business Services	28.3	20.3	16.7	21.2	11.4
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Source: CBN

7.2.3 The Income Account

The net deficit in the income account narrowed by 17.2 per cent, from ₦3,013.61 billion recorded in 2014 to ₦2,496.90 billion, and represented 2.6 per cent of GDP during the review period. The net deficit in respect of investment income fell by 16.6 per cent to ₦2,537.13 billion, largely as a result of the fall in the payment of dividends and distributed branch profits to non-resident investors. However, Interest payments on portfolio investments increased by 29.5 per cent to ₦104.47 billion following a massive capital reversal. The "Other" investment income sub-account recorded a net deficit of ₦42.97 billion, compared to a surplus of ₦81.68 billion recorded in the preceding year, induced, largely, by lower interest earnings on external reserves.

7.2.4 Current Transfers

The net surplus in the current transfers account was sustained, as reflected in the stable inflow of workers' remittances during the review period. In dollar terms, the net surplus declined by 8.0 per cent to US$20.17 billion, equivalent to 4.2 per cent of GDP. General government transfers (net), which comprised payments to foreign embassies and international organisations, declined by 16.6 per cent to US$1.52 billion in 2015 from US$1.82 billion in 2014. The Other sectors sub-account, mainly driven by workers' remittances, declined by 7.3 per cent, reflecting the challenging global economic environment. In naira terms, the surplus in the current transfers account increased by 14.9 per cent to ₦3,962.89 billion, due to exchange rate depreciation. Consequently, all the components of the account recorded increases in their nominal values, in naira terms.

Table 7.3: Current Transfers (Naira Billion), 2013 - 2015

	2013	2014	2015
INFLOWS (credit)			
1.General government (Grants, ODA, Technical Assistance & Gifts)	298.4	295.1	382.6
2. Other sector account remittances and other transfers in kind	3,245.4	3,290.8	4,017.1
OUTFLOWS (debit)			
1.General government (Payments to International Organizations & other payments)	28.3	8.2	29.6
2. Other sector account remittances and other transfers	85.4	128.8	353.3
NET CURRENT TRANSFERS	**3,430.1**	**3,448.8**	**3,962.9**

Source: CBN

7.3 THE CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT

The capital and financial account posted a net financial asset position of ₦201.97 billion (US$1.03 billion), or 0.3 per cent of GDP, compared with N1,932.25 billion (US$12.29 billion) in 2014. Aggregate financial assets, representing 1.6 per cent of GDP, increased significantly by 58.4 per cent to ₦1,506.06 billion in 2015, from ₦951.02 billion in 2014 due, mainly, to increased foreign currency holding by the private sector. Of the aggregate financial assets, direct investment (abroad) increased by 11.1 per cent to ₦282.00 billion and accounted for 18.7 per cent of the total. A further breakdown of direct investment assets showed that equity capital, at ₦276.58 billion, accounted for 98.1 per cent of the total, while reinvested earnings accounted for the balance. Investment in portfolio assets declined by 39.3 per cent below the level in the preceding period to ₦329.41 billion, and represented 21.9 per cent of total external financial assets. Equity securities, valued at ₦263.53 billion, remained dominant and accounted for 80.0 per cent, while the balance was accounted for by debt securities (mainly short term). Other investment assets, driven largely by currency & deposits and trade credits, increased by 37.8 per cent to ₦2,044.78 billion in 2015, from ₦1,484.01 billion in 2014.

Aggregate external financial liabilities, representing financial inflow, declined significantly by 54.8 per cent to ₦1,304.09 billion in the review period, from ₦2,883.27 billion recorded in 2014. The development was influenced by the reduced inflow of FDI, portfolio, and other investment capital by 18.4, 40.2, and 84.5 per cent, respectively. A breakdown of external financial liabilities showed that foreign direct investment inflow, at 0.6 per cent of GDP, was ₦602.07 billion and accounted for 46.2 per cent of aggregate external financial liabilities. Disaggregation of FDI inflow showed that the retained investment earnings component dominated total FDI inflow, accounting for 69.8 per cent of the total, while the injection of equity capital into Nigerian companies at ₦181.15 billion accounted for 30.1 per cent. Other FDI capital accounted for the balance. Portfolio investment inflow, representing 38.2 per cent of total capital flow, declined significantly by 40.2 per cent, from the ₦832.4 billion recorded in 2014 to ₦498.13 billion in 2015. The reversal of short-term capital inflow was as a result of US monetary policy normalization, which enhanced returns on US financial assets, as well as delisting of the FGN Bond from the JP Morgan GB-Emerging Market Index, and a slowdown in the Chinese economy. Debt securities (in form of government bonds), at ₦591.78 billion, declined by 11.4 per cent below its 2014 level while equity securities registered a reversal of ₦93.65 billion, reflecting the adverse developments in the Nigeria's capital market. Under debt securities, the share of long-term securities stood at 81.0 per cent, while short-term securities accounted for the balance.

The ratio of portfolio investment to external reserves, a measure of the level of exposure of the external sector to short-term liabilities, increased from 77.6 per cent to 133.9 per cent due, largely, to lower claims by non-resident investors. Other investment liabilities declined by 84.5 per cent to ₦203.89 billion in the review period due, largely, to the decline in the value of loan facilities extended to DMBs and a higher loan repayment by the private sector. In addition, the placements by non-residents, in form of currency and deposits with the Nigerian banks declined by 74.2 per cent to ₦146.58 billion as a result of the temporary suspension of foreign currency deposits by banks.

At end-December 2015, the external reserves had depleted by 17.4 per cent to US$28.28

billion, mainly as a result of the intervention by the central bank in the foreign exchange market to stem the heightened demand pressure at the market. The level of external reserves could finance 6.5 months of import (goods only) or 4.7 months (goods and services). The external debt stock, at US$10.72 billion, increased by 10.4 per cent above the level in 2014, due to newly contracted debt from bilateral and multilateral sources. Although the public sector external debt had gradually risen over the years, it, however, remained sustainable at 2.2 per cent of GDP. Further analysis revealed that during the review period, Nigeria's external debt stock comprised multilateral, 70.5 per cent, bilateral, 15.5 per cent, and commercial loans, 14.0 per cent.

7.4 CAPITAL IMPORTATION

7.4.1 Capital Importation by Nature of Investment

A review of banks' data on new inflow revealed that a total of US$9.79 billion fresh capital was injected into the economy in 2015, indicating a decline of 53.0 per cent. A breakdown of capital imported by nature of investment showed that portfolio investment remained dominant and accounted for 62.2 per cent, while other investments constituted 22.7 per cent of the total. Foreign direct investment accounted for the balance of 15.1 per cent of which FDI equity was US$1.47 billion. Further analysis showed that portfolio investment inflow, at US$6.09 billion, comprised US$4.69 billion equity capital, US$0.83 billion bonds, and US$0.57 billion money market instruments. “Other investments” category was US$2.22 billion, consisting of loans, (US$1.69 billion), other claims, (US$0.53 billion) and currency and deposit (US$0.008 billion).

Table 7.4: New Capital Inflow (US$' Thousand)

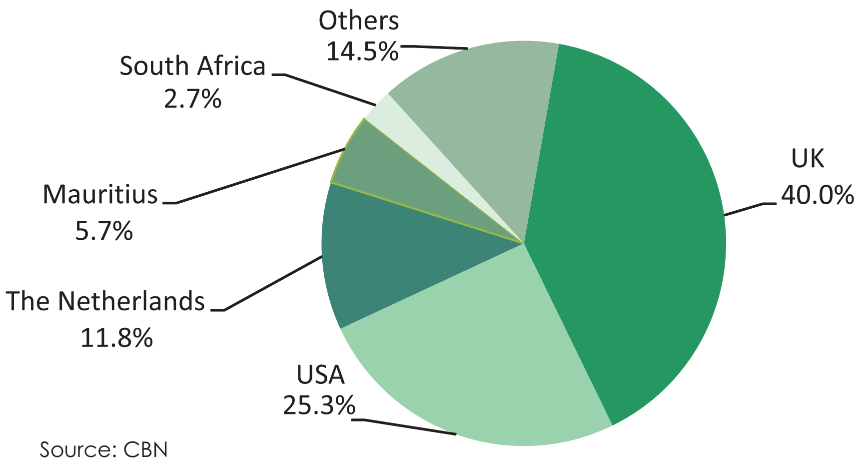
NATURE OF CAPITAL	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Foreign Direct Investment – Equity	1,498,906.99	1,979,333.15	1,646,108.03	2,292,466.24	1,469,093.22
Foreign Direct Investment - Other capital	254,439.30	67,858.63	30,065.76	13,028.87	4,210.41
Portfolio Investment – Equity	3,691,505.55	11,655,835.94	16,865,724.28	11,448,160.95	4,691,540.41
Portfolio Investment – Bonds	66,489.97	585,178.97	1,209,437.74	2,451,604.64	827,143.95
Portfolio Investment - Money Market Instruments	755,126.69	1,172,769.97	1,065,039.37	1,025,018.42	571,955.25
Other Investments - Trade Credits	1,366.51	44,537.43	-	22,030.04	-
Other Investments - Loans	1,611,294.41	1,134,124.00	2,237,431.06	1,428,567.75	1,685,965.41
Other Investments - Currency Deposits	-	30,034.93	4,208.98	-	8,102.66
Other Investments - Other Claims	24,640.31	20,833.06	530,771.34	2,120,050.04	527,581.10
TOTAL	**7,903,769.73**	**16,690,560.07**	**23,588,786.56**	**20,800,926.95**	**9,785,592.41**

Source: CBN

7.4.2 Capital Importation by Country of Origin

Analysis of capital importation by country of origin indicated that inflow from the United Kingdom accounted for 40.0 per cent, followed by the United States of America, 25.3 per cent, The Netherlands, 11.8 per cent, Mauritius, 5.7 per cent, and South Africa, 2.7 per cent. Inflow from other countries accounted for the balance.

Figure 7.8: Capital Importation by Country, 2015 (Per cent)

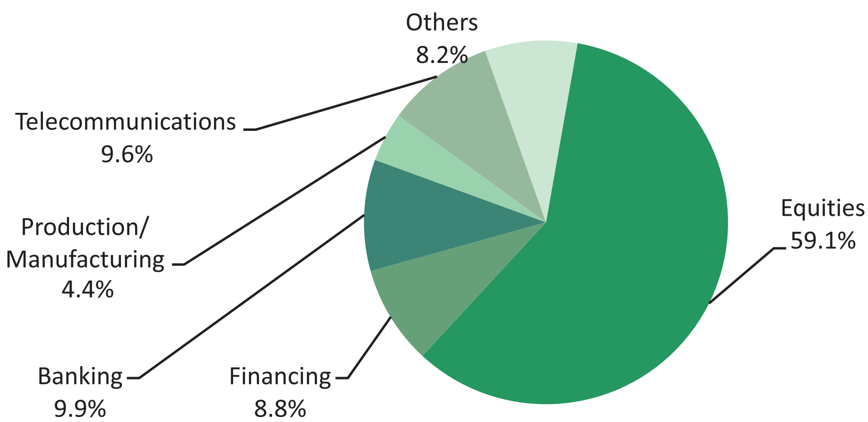


Source: CBN

7.4.3 Capital Importation by Sector

The bulk of the capital importation went to the purchase of shares. Consequently, 59.1 per cent or US$5.78 billion of the injected fresh capital went to equities. This was followed, sectorally, by banking, telecommunications, financing, and production/manufacturing sub-sectors with 9.9, 9.6, 8.8, and 4.4 per cent, respectively. Other sectors accounted for the balance.

Figure 7.9: Capital Importation by Sector, 2015 (Per cent)



Source: CBN

Table 7.5: Capital Importation: Country and Sector Inflows (US$ Million)

Country	2012	2013	2014	2015	Sector	2012	2013	2014	2015
United Kingdom	10,227	12,981	10,953	3,913	Banking	2,041	701	964	964
United States	2,546	4,965	3,742	2,477	Shares	11,871	17,443	13,808	5,780
South Africa	512	472	278	261	Financing	636	2,380	2,726	866
Mauritius	462	733	496	557	Telecommunications	139	977	998	944
The Netherlands	207	263	566	1,152	Prod./Manufacturing	557	620	944	433
Cyprus	41	37	6	31	Services	433	648	569	201
Switzerland	358	836	155	119	Breweries	13	38	-	9
Luxembourg	42	73	78	48	Oil and Gas	157	205	208	32
Germany	20	347	189	52	Trading	421	283	394	175
Denmark	3	-	-	-	Construction	64	55	56	28
Sweden	29	9	63	32	Hotels	23	20	11	2
China	48	117	86	11	Transport	75	-	2	10
United Arab Emirates	49	44	321	62	Marketing	27	3	-	1
Others	2,147	2,737	3,867	1,071	Others	234	210	120	342
TOTAL	**16,691**	**23,588**	**20,800**	**9,786**	**TOTAL**	**16,691**	**23,588**	**20,800**	**9,786**

Source: CBN

7.5 THE INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION (IIP)

In 2015, the estimated net International Investment Position (IIP) posted higher claims by non-resident investors on the economy to the tune of US$61.10 billion, indicating an increase of 19.0 per cent. The stock of financial assets increased by 0.5 per cent to US$127.44 billion, while financial liabilities, which stood at US$178.19 billion in 2014, increased by 5.8 per cent to US$188.55 billion in 2015.

The stock of direct investment assets increased by 14.0 per cent to US$11.69 billion and accounted for 9.2 per cent of total assets. Portfolio investment assets, representing 19.6 per cent of the total, also increased by 7.2 per cent to US$25.01 billion in 2015, due, mainly, to increased investments in equity securities abroad. Other investment assets (largely currency and deposits), valued at US$62.46 billion, increased by 5.9 per cent and accounted for 49.0 per cent of the total. The stock of external reserves, however, declined by 17.4 per cent to US$28.28 billion and constituted 22.2 per cent of the total.

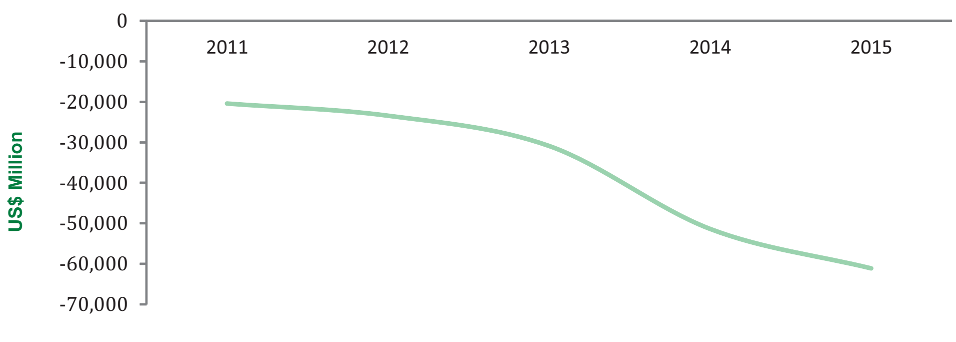
A disaggregation of the stock of external financial liabilities revealed that FDI liabilities, at US$89.74 billion, increased by 3.5 per cent, while that of portfolio investments increased by 4.3 per cent to US$61.99 billion. Other investment liabilities (loans and foreign currency deposits) also increased by 14.8 per cent, and stood at US$36.82 billion at end-December 2015.

Table 7.6: International Investment Position (IIP), 2011 - 2015, (US$' Million)

Type of Asset/Liability	2011	2012	2013	2014 /1	2015 /2
Net international investment position of Nigeria	**(20,412.99)**	**(23,420.99)**	**(30,886.48)**	**(51,366.34)**	**(61,101.65)**
Assets	**91,899.80**	**113,442.78**	**129,678.14**	**126,826.14**	**127,443.72**
Direct investment abroad	**5,864.59**	**7,407.15**	**8,644.65**	**10,258.94**	**11,694.15**
Portfolio investment Abroad	**14,551.02**	**16,637.23**	**19,883.84**	**23,332.99**	**25,009.48**
Equities	12,995.82	14,908.17	17,505.46	20,264.78	21,605.98
Debt Securities	1,555.21	1,729.06	2,378.38	3,068.21	3,403.51
Other foreign assets	**39,144.93**	**56,758.62**	**57,319.23**	**58,992.67**	**62,455.27**
Trade Credits	71.46	80.47	102.92	129.81	68.83
Loans	2,269.29	2,647.60	2,949.95	3,836.82	3,118.98
Currency and Deposits	36,804.18	54,030.56	54,266.36	55,026.03	59,267.46
Reserve Assets	**32,339.25**	**32639.78**	**43,830.42**	**34,241.54**	**28,284.82**
Liabilities	**112,312.79**	**136,863.77**	**160,564.62**	**178,192.48**	**188,545.37**
Direct Investment	**69,241.56**	**76,368.94**	**81,977.41**	**86,671.23**	**89,735.40**
Portfolio Investment	**23,309.58**	**40,510.07**	**54,162.23**	**59,454.99**	**61,990.19**
Equities	11,098.92	21,138.89	26,716.30	27,761.26	27,284.64
Debt Securities	12,210.67	19,371.18	27,445.92	31,693.73	34,705.55
Other Investment Liabilities	**19,761.64**	**19,984.75**	**24,424.99**	**32,066.25**	**36,819.78**
Trade Credits	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	12,835.96	13,130.94	16,709.52	20,743.02	24,750.54
Currency and Deposits	6,925.68	6,853.81	7,715.47	11,323.23	12,069.24

1/ Revised
2/ Provisional
Source: CBN

Figure 7.10: Net International Investment Position (IIP), 2011 - 2015 (US$' Million)



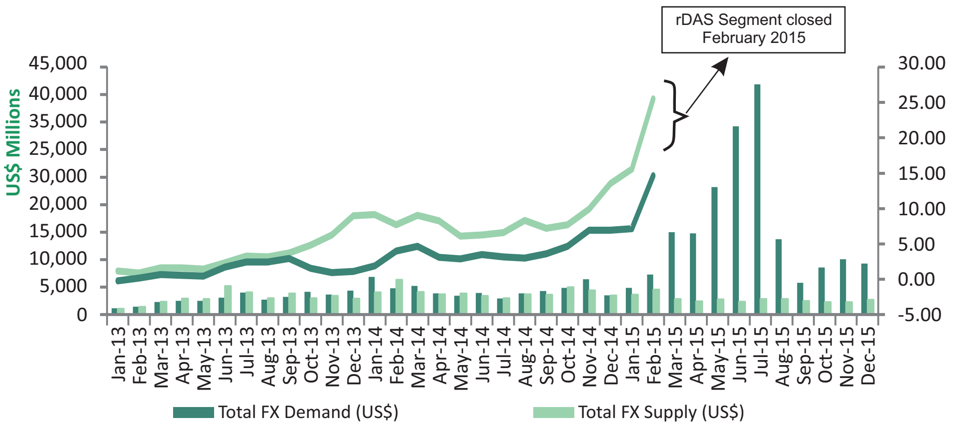
Source: CBN

7.6 EXCHANGE RATE MOVEMENTS

The exchange rate of the naira to the US dollar at the three segments of the foreign exchange market was relatively stable until February 18, 2015. At the rDAS segment, the average exchange rate was N169.68/US$, up to mid-February 2015, while the rates at the interbank and BDC segments, relative to January 2015, depreciated by 6.5 and 7.9 per cent to ₦194.48/US$ and N213.03/US$ respectively. As a result of this development, demand pressure intensified as arbitrageurs embarked on speculative activities to take advantage of the rDAS/interbank and rDAS/BDC premia, which widened from 7.1 and 15.6 per cent, respectively, in January 2015 to 14.6 and 25.6 per cent in February 2015. Thereafter, the CBN closed the rDAS window, moved all eligible transactions to the interbank market and adopted the interbank rate for official transactions. As a result of the measures, the interbank rate remained stable, while the BDC rate depreciated.

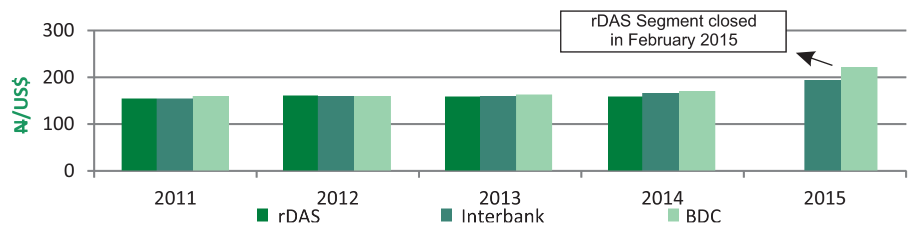
The annualised average exchange rate of the naira to the US dollar at the interbank and BDC segments in 2015 were ₦195.52/US$ and ₦222.79/US$, representing a depreciation of 15.6 and 22.8 per cent, respectively. Thus, the premium between the annual average interbank/BDC rates in 2015 was 13.9 per cent, above the internationally accepted benchmark of 5.0 per cent.

Figure 7.11: Demand and Supply of Foreign Exchange, and Exchange Rate Premium, 2013-2015



Source: CBN

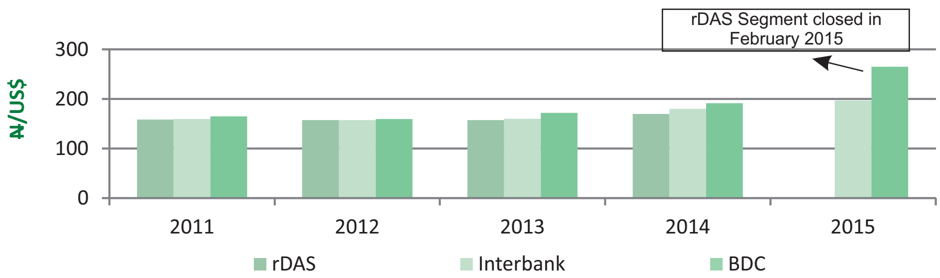
Figure 7.12: Average Yearly Exchange Rate of the Naira per US Dollar, 2011 - 2015



Source: CBN

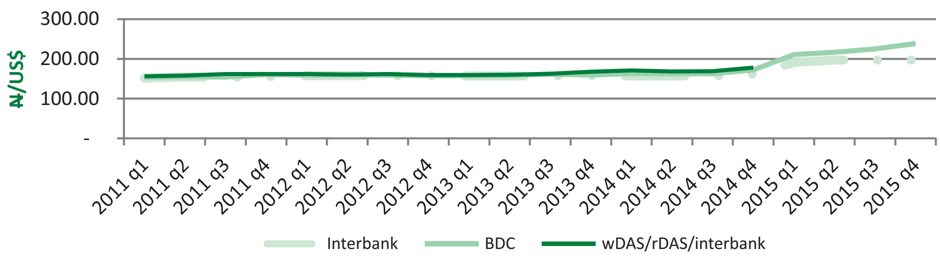
The end-period exchange rate of the naira to the US dollar at the rDAS segment before it was closed remained unchanged, at ₦169.68 per US dollar, from the level in 2014. The interbank and BDC segments closed at ₦197.00/US$ and ₦267.00/US$, indicating a depreciation of 8.6 and 27.7 per cent, respectively, compared with the rates at end-December, 2014. The end-period premium between the interbank/BDC rates was 34.5 per cent.

Figure 7.13: End-period Exchange Rate of the Naira per US Dollar, 2011 - 2015



Source: CBN

Figure 7.14: Exchange Rate of the Naira Quarterly Average vis-à-vis US Dollar, 2011 - 2015

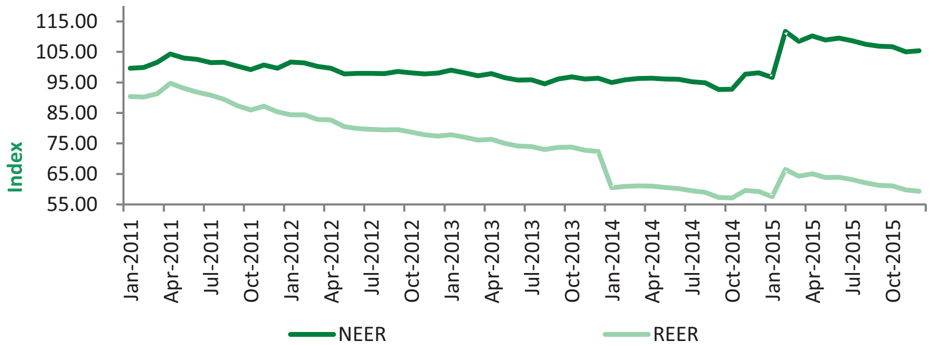


Source: CBN

7.7 THE NOMINAL AND REAL EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATES

The average 13-currency nominal effective exchange rate (NEER) indices rose by 12.0 per cent to 107.14 from the level in 2014, while the average 13-currency real effective exchange rate (REER) indices increased by 4.4 per cent to 62.30 above the level in 2014. In real terms, the increase in REER implied higher inflation in the domestic economy. The REER index opened at 57.59 in January 2015, and closed 3.0 per cent higher in December 2015.

Figure 7.15: Nominal and Real Effective Exchange Rate Indices, 2011 - 2015



Source: CBN

Table 7.7: Nominal and Real Effective Exchange Rate Indices (November 2009=100)

	2014		2015		Percentage Change	
	Monthly Index	Annual Average Index	Monthly Index	Annual Average Index	Monthly Index	Annual Average Index
NEER	98.10	95.57	105.41	107.14	7.45	11.96
REER	59.27	59.66	59.30	62.30	0.05	4.43

Source: CBN

CHAPTER EIGHT

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The 2015 Spring and Annual Meetings of the Bretton Woods Institutions (BWIs) observed that global recovery remained uneven, with divergence across countries and regions. At the sidelines of the Meetings, the African Central Bank Governors urged the BWIs to ensure that illicit financial flows (IFFs) from Africa do not find safe havens in other countries and to ensure that parties involved, including multinational corporations, were held accountable. At the continental level, the Assembly of Governors of the Association of African Central Banks (AACB) reviewed the report of implementation of the African Monetary Cooperation Program (AMCP) and noted the difficulties in meeting the AMCP's primary convergence criteria by member countries, due largely, to unfavourable developments in the global economy. Also, the Continental Seminar of the Association of African Central Banks (AACB) advised African Central Banks to harmonise their monetary, financial and payment system policies to facilitate attainment of the objectives of the African Union. At the sub-regional level, an extraordinary meeting of the Committee of Governors of the West African Monetary Zone (WAMZ) reviewed the status of implementation of the restructuring of the West African Monetary Institute (WAMI) and approved it's 2015 work programme and budget.

8.1 THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY SYSTEM

8.1.1 The IMF/World Bank Annual Spring Meetings

The 2015 Spring and Annual Meetings of the Bretton Woods Institutions (BWI) were held in Washington D. C., USA, from April 7 to 13, 2015 and in Lima, Peru, from October 6 to 13, 2015, respectively. The meetings featured the International Monetary and Finance Committee (IMFFC) of the International Monetary Fund and the Development Committee of the World Bank Group. Other meetings in parallel was the meeting of Ministries of the Inter-Governmental Group of 24 (G-24), among other meetings. The meetings noted that global recovery remained uneven, with divergence across countries and regions. Emerging markets and developing countries (EMDCs) continued to be the major drivers of global growth, although growth moderated in some countries. Weakness in the euro area and Japan continued, while growth in the U.S. improved. The Meetings noted with concern:

- the potential spillover effects on EMDCs from monetary policy normalisation in the U.S. and divergent monetary policies among advanced economies, with implications for exchange rate and capital flow volatility; and

- That domestic policy efforts to improve resilience to external shocks remained critical and must be complemented by adequate financial backstops, including those from the IMF and other international financial institutions (IFIs).

The International Monetary and Finance Committee (IMFC) stressed the need for:

- Key policy priorities that would lift short-term and potential growth, preserve fiscal sustainability, reduce unemployment, manage financial stability risks, and support trade; and

- Commitment to implement the agenda to secure strong, sustainable, inclusive, job-enhancing, and more balanced global growth.

The Development Committee of the World Bank observed that:

- Structural reforms were critical to boost business confidence, investment, and job creation, particularly for the youth to achieve a sustainable and more inclusive growth;

- The World Bank Group (WBG) and the IMF should monitor risks and vulnerabilities closely to enhance their assistance to countries in their efforts to support growth and build resilience, and to continue playing their countercyclical role when needed; and

- There was need for targeted support in addressing the challenges for countries and regions in turmoil, in collaboration with the UN and other partners, especially in the Middle East and North Africa, as well as in other fragile and conflict states, in view of the refugee and migrant crisis in the Middle East and Europe.

The Group of Twenty-Four Developing Countries (G24) Ministers noted that:

- Growth in the global economy was weaker than expected and emerging markets and developing countries (EMDCs) remained the key drivers; and

- Effective, well-sequenced and adequately communicated policy was required to guard against potential financial risks, especially those related to normalisation of U.S. monetary policy.

The African Governors called on the BWIs to ensure that illicit financial flows (IFFs) do not find safe havens in other countries, and to ensure that the parties involved, including multinational corporations, were held accountable.

8.1.2 The African Caucus Meeting of the IMF/World Bank

The African Caucus meeting of the IMF and the WBG took place in Luanda, Angola, from August 27 to 29, 2015. The theme of the high-level dialogue was: "Promoting Economic Transformation for Sustainable Development in Africa". The Meeting sought to coordinate and harmonise actions to effectively safeguard the interests of Africa, and to reap the benefits from their membership of the BWIs.

The Meeting discussed ways by which the BWIs could support Africa's efforts to achieve the following:

- Address the challenges of financing for sustainable development;
- Combat tax evasion and eliminating illicit financial flows;
- Invest in economic transformation and diversification;
- Finance regional transformative infrastructure projects; and
- Enhance the African voice and representation in the BWIs.

8.1.3 The 10th United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)'s Biennial Debt Management Conference

The 10th United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Biennial Debt Management Conference was held in Geneva, Switzerland, from November 23 to 25, 2015. The Conference attracted over 350 participants, including senior national and international policymakers, debt managers, and experts from around the world. It provided a forum for sharing experiences and exchanging views between governments, international organisations, academia, the private sector, and civil society on current issues in public finance, debt management, and debt crisis prevention. The focus was on the rising global debt, which reached an astounding US$199 trillion in 2014, up from US$21 trillion in 1984.

The Meetings:

- Recognised that although external sovereign debt indicators had improved in many poor countries during the 2000s, rising external debt levels would be more difficult to service in an environment of falling commodity prices, rising interest rates, currency depreciation and slowdown in global GDP;

- Expressed concern about the heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) in emerging markets, with corporate debt in poor countries estimated to have reached more than US$18 trillion dollars, of which around US$2 trillion was in foreign currencies; and,

- Noted the risk of renewed sovereign debt crises originating in the private sector spreading to the public in the form of over-indebtedness, leading to a prolonged period of economic and social distress.

8.1.4 The Group of Twenty-Four Technical Group Meeting Held in Beirut, Lebanon, From March 2 to 3, 2015

The Spring 2015 Technical Group Meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Twenty-Four was held from March 2 – 3, 2015 in Beirut, Lebanon. Sessions were held on financing for development (FfD), sovereign debt restructuring, the role and reform of multilateral finance, and enhancing the tax base and international tax cooperation.

The Meeting agreed that:

- A strong domestic public finance pillar was essential for the provision of basic social needs, as well as a sustainable infrastructure, which is essential for growth and development aspirations;

- Private finance was key to increased productivity and job-creation, and would be crucial in meeting development goals. Given the scale of potential pools of resources, however, the enabling environment and an improved risk intermediation mechanism need to be put in place;

- International public finance was essential for ending poverty and providing basic social needs, especially in the least developed countries (LDCs);

- Adequate financial safety nets and appropriate lending frameworks in the IMF would complement any reform effort in the G-24 Group;

- Multilateral development banks (MDBs) have served as a central pillar of the global financing architecture for over half a century and it was clear that they would continue to play a key role in meeting the enormous financing needs across the developing world in the years ahead;

- Most MDBs were not adequately capitalised to cope with the enormous needs of borrower countries, especially for infrastructure investments;

- The issue of governance lay at the core of many of the challenges faced by MDBs, with most institutions dominated by non-borrower countries, despite changing global economic realities; and

- Domestic resource mobilisation was central to the FfD agenda, and it was crucial for developing countries to broaden their tax base to meet growth and development aspirations.

The Meeting identified three key issues impacting on developing countries that needed to be addressed:

- Treaty shopping', whereby multinationals utilised treaties that reduce their tax burdens under the guise of stimulating investment;

- Indirect transfer of interest, whereby capital gains were realised in low-tax jurisdictions (this was especially important with regards to extractive industries); and

- Transfer pricing, which took advantage of weaknesses in the 'arms-length' principle of valuing transactions.

8.1.5 The G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting

The G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors met in Ankara, Turkey, from September 4 to 5, 2015, to review ongoing economic developments, growth prospects, and the recent volatility in financial markets and its underlying economic conditions.

The Meeting:

- Welcomed the strengthening economic activity in some economies, but noted that global growth fell short of expectations. Members pledged to take decisive action to keep the economic recovery on track and promised to monitor developments, assess spillovers, and address emerging risks as needed to foster confidence and financial stability;

- Reaffirmed the role of macroeconomic and structural policies to support efforts to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth. They pledged to continue using monetary policies to support economic activity, consistent with central banks' mandates, but noted that monetary policy alone could not lead to balanced growth;

- Reiterated its commitment to move towards more market-determined exchange rate systems and exchange rate flexibility to reflect underlying fundamentals, and avoid persistent exchange rate misalignments; competitive devaluations, and resist all forms of protectionism;

- Committed to carefully calibrating and clearly communicating actions, especially against the backdrop of major monetary and other policy decisions, to minimise negative spillovers, mitigate uncertainty and promote transparency;

- Welcomed the recommendations and assessment frameworks developed by the IMF, the WBG, and the OECD to help countries strengthen their public investment management processes and enhance the quality of investment. It reiterated the importance of mobilising multilateral and national development bank resources and technical expertise;

- Re-affirmed its resolve to finalise the remaining core elements of the global financial reform agenda and welcomed the work by the Financial Stability Board (FSB), the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), and the Basel Committee on

Banking Supervision (BCBS) on rigorous and comprehensive quantitative impact assessments on a total-loss-absorbing-capacity standard (TLAC) for global systemically important banks, and by the BCBS and the International Organisation of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) on criteria for identifying simple, transparent, and comparable securitisations;

- Resolved to tackle the financing of terrorism channels and reaffirmed commitment to deepen cooperation concerning the exchange of information and the freezing of terrorist assets, in particular to facilitate cross-border freezing requests, and work on the modalities for promoting further transparency of financial flows; and

- Supported the climate change agenda of 2015 by adopting the Climate Finance Study Group (CFSG) report.

8.2 REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS

8.2.1 The African Development Bank (AfDB) Group

The 2015 Annual Meetings of the African Development Bank (AfDB) was held in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire from May 25 to 29, 2015.

The highlights of the Meetings included:

- Identification of options for Africa's economic transformation as emphasized in its Ten-Year (2013 – 2022) Strategy to include investment in infrastructure, regional economic integration, private sector development, governance, accountability, skills/technology, greater trade facilitation, and diaspora remittances;

- The Board of Governors urged the Bank to pay more attention to poverty reduction, inclusive and sustainable growth, as well as continued focus on financial inclusion; and

- The election of Nigeria's former Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, Dr. Akinwumi Adesina, as the eighth President of the Bank Group.

8.2.2 The AfDB Group's Agreement with Nigeria's LAPO Microfinance Bank

The African Development Bank Group (AfDB) and LAPO Microfinance Bank Limited (MFB), Nigeria, signed a loan agreement of ₦2.364 billion (US$12.0 million) on November 17, 2015 to support inclusive growth and local SMEs in Nigeria. LAPO MFB is the largest microfinance bank in Nigeria, with 1.1 million clients and 327 branches currently operating in 26 out of 36 states in the country. Given its history of a group-lending model, based on a community-based approach, LAPO predominantly focused on low-income households and women (with females comprising over 90 per cent of its total client base) by providing an average loan size of US$190.0.

The corporate AfDB loan would support a proposed expansion project of LAPO MfB to achieve its goal of serving 5 million clients (low-income individuals and micro/small enterprises) by 2017 in Nigeria, through provision of access to affordable finance, savings, credit and insurance in urban and rural areas, as well as by expanding its spatial coverage and increasing its number of branches.

8.2.3 The AfDB and the African Carbon Forum 2015

The African Carbon Forum 2015, which took place in Marrakech, Morocco, from April 13 to 15 focused on programmes to mobilise private-sector finance, through the Clean Development Mechanism, and to scale-up other forms of funding climate issues to strengthen sustainable development of African countries. The Forum renewed the call for a strong, new universal climate change agreement and increased the flow of funds, including through market and finance opportunities, sufficient to fulfil Africa's development aspirations. With the imminent approval of a United Nations (UN)-sponsored new climate change agreement in Paris in December 2015, African Ministers stressed the region's requirement for accelerated private and public financing of low-carbon emission.

The Forum agreed that:

- The fnding of climate issues linked to results was essential to stimulate greater funding for both mitigation and adaptation to climate change; and

- Developing countries needed tools like the Clean Development Mechanism, as well as Paris Agreement which would provide the continent with a unique opportunity to anchor carbon markets in the longterm.

8.2.4 The 24th Summit of the African Union

The Summit, involving the African Development Bank (AfDB), held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from January 30 to 31 2015.

The Meeting:

- Resolved to ensure that all the financial resources lost through illicit capital flight and illicit financial flows were identified and repatriated to Africa to finance the continent's development Agenda;

- Urged Members to mount diplomatic and media campaign for the repatriation of illicitly outflown assets;

- Considered the negative impact of the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) epidemic on the economic activities, foreign direct investment flows, tourism revenues, export earnings, tax revenues, and macroeconomic stability in the affected countries and the continent in general;

- Called on bilateral and multilateral creditors for the complete and unconditional cancellation of the external debt that impeded the progress of Ebola-affected countries towards inclusive and sustainable growth; and

- Expressed commitment towards the implementation of the Yamoussoukro Decision on the establishment of a Single African Air Transport Market.

At the Meeting, the AfDB:

- Expressed its support to the African Union (AU) in implementing Africa's commitments to an accelerated agricultural growth and transformation. This would be in the form of innovative financial support to the implementation of the AU Strategy and Roadmap for the realisation of the 2014 Malabo commitments on agriculture and food security;

- Indicated that, while agriculture would contribute a significant share of the 8.0 per cent growth Africa needs for its transformation, policy makers would need to focus on those areas and activities that could lead to the transformation of their economies; and

- Restated its commitment to supporting initiatives aimed at promoting integrated agricultural value chains, improving market linkages and agri-business, supporting youth entrepreneurship in agriculture, and encouraging a paradigm shift towards engaging in agriculture for business and commercial purposes.

8.2.5 The 38th Ordinary Meeting of the Assembly of Governors of the Association of African Central Banks (AACB)

The 38th Ordinary Meeting of the Assembly of Governors of the Association of African Central Banks (AACB) was hosted by the Banque des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale (BEAC), at Malabo, Equatorial Guinea on August 14, 2015. The Meeting was preceded by the meetings of its Technical Committee, the Bureau and the Governors' Annual Symposium, which held from August 10 to 13, 2015.

Highlights of the Meeting included the following:

- The Governors reviewed the reports on the level of implementation of the African Monetary Cooperation Program (AMCP) and noted the difficulties of member countries in meeting the AMCP's primary criteria due largely to the negative developments in the global economy;

- The Assembly approved the study on the implementation strategy of the AUC/AACB Joint Community on the establishment of the African Central Bank;

- They adopted the draft "Terms of Reference" for the 2016 Annual Governors'

Symposium on the theme: "Unwinding of Unconventional Monetary Policies: Implications for Monetary Policy in Africa," as well as the theme for the 2016 Continental Seminar titled; "Financial Stability: New Challenges for African Central Banks";

- The Assembly approved the Work Plan and Budget of the AACB for 2016 and that of the Community of African Banking Supervisors for the 2014 - 2016 period, and the cancellation of the arrears of the contribution amounting to US$20,921 of the Central Bank of Somalia, covering the period of 2003-2008;

- On Africa's representation in the IMF governance structure, the Assembly agreed that the AACB Chairperson should advocate a 3rd Chair for Africa at the African Caucus Meeting held in Angola from August 27-28, 2015, and other fora, including the Annual Meetings of the IMF-World Bank and The Africa-US Forum; and

- The Governor of the BEAC, Vice Chairman of the AACB, was elected as the new Chairman of the Association, while Nigeria, representing West Africa, was elected as Vice Chairman for 2015/2016. Ghana took over from Nigeria as Chair of the West African Bureau.

8.2.6 The Continental Seminar of the Association of African Central Banks (AACB)

The 2015 Continental Seminar of the Association of African Central Banks (AACB) was held in Nairobi, Kenya, from May 13 to 15, 2015. The theme of the Seminar was: "Monetary Policy Frameworks in Africa in a Changing Financial Landscape".

The Seminar:

- Advised African Central Banks to harmonise their monetary, financial, and payments policies to facilitate the attainment of the objectives of the African Union;

- Agreed that monetary policy was a dynamic process and countries were advised to consider moving towards forward-looking monetary policy frameworks, such as inflation-targeting and hybrid frameworks, while keeping in focus country-specific conditions;

- Observed the need to streamline the monetary policy frameworks of AACB countries, in line with on-going regional integration initiatives and putting into consideration country differences by allowing some structural reforms which may take 3 to 10 years;

- Emphasised the need to change the legal framework of central banks to allow reforms to the monetary policy frameworks. Thus, it was recommended that AACB central banks consider adopting the South African Development Community

(SADC)'s model law which had been supported by the ECB, the IMF, the BoE, and legal experts;

- Noted developments in the African financial landscape and listed the key contributors to the trend as including financial innovations, such as the development of robust payment systems, growth in micro-financing, an increase in shadow banking and non-bank financial institutions, liberalisation of capital accounts, the adoption of Islamic finance, and so on;

- Recommended the need for central banks to adjust their toolkits when the financial landscape changes in order to support an effective monetary policy; and

- Emphasised the importance of regulation, supervision and appropriate legal frameworks for operational resilience and effective management of mobile payments.

8.2.7 The 8th Joint Annual Meetings of the African Union Specialised Technical Committee on Finance, Monetary Affairs, Economic Planning and
Integration, and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

The 8th Joint Annual Meetings of the African Union Specialised Technical Committee on Finance, Monetary Affairs, Economic Planning and Integration, and the ECA Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development took place in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from March 25 to 31, 2015. The theme of the Conference was: "Implementing Agenda 2063-Planning, Mobilising and Financing for Development". The Conference was held against a backdrop of intensive activities leading up to the MDGs' 2015 deadline and the global negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda.

The highlights were:

- The inaugural lecture of the Annual Adebayo Adedeji Lecture Series, launched in Abuja in 2014;

- The launching of the 2015 edition of the Economic Report on Africa (ERA), titled: "Industrialising through Trade". The Report built on the key messages of the previous editions of ERA, focusing on industrialisation and structural transformation, which further explored the question of how trade could serve as an instrument for accelerating industrialisation and structural transformation in Africa;

- The Meeting of the Caucus of Central Bank Governors was held in parallel with the Conference of Ministers;

- Dialogue on the identification of concrete follow-up measures on the outcomes of the Abuja 2014 Meeting by the Governors; and

- Discussions on measures that would enhance the role of African Central Banks in financing industrial development for inclusive growth and sustainable development.

8.2.8 The 2015 African Economic Conference (AEC) on Poverty and Inequality

The African Development Bank (AfDB), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) co-organised the 2015 African Economic Conference (AEC) in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo, from November 2 to 4, 2015. The theme of the Conference was: "Addressing Poverty and Inequality in the Post-2015 Development Agenda".

The Conference provided opportunities for researchers, policy-makers, development partners, civil society organisations, and private sector representatives to critically analyse the impact of current inclusive growth strategies on poverty, inequality and human development in Africa.

The following issues underpinned the action plan of the Conference:

- The need for the Continent to make rapid progress in increasing the proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments;

- Improvement and access to safe drinking water and sanitation which remained a challenge; and

- The ratio of girls to boys enrolled in primary schools continued to improve in many African countries, but the transition of girls and boys between different levels of education required urgent attention.

Addressing these challenges was, therefore, recognised as critical to achieving inclusive growth and sustainable development.

8.3 BILATERAL RELATIONS

8.3.1 The India–Africa Summit

The India-Africa Summit was held in New Delhi, India, from October 26 to 29, 2015. The Summit was attended by 54 African Heads of State and Government. The Nigerian delegation was led by His Excellency, President Muhammadu Buhari.

The Summit:

- Observed increased large-scale investments in Africa, measured by the substantial flow of funds and services to Africa through different Indian industrial groups. The Summit also highlighted the significance of the investment value of Indian companies in Africa which ranged from US$30.0 billion to US$35.0 billion. The main areas of cooperation were identified, including infrastructure, agriculture, energy, innovation, and health;

- Recognised that India had approved over US$7.0 billion of concessional credit for nearly 140 projects in more than 40 African countries over the last decade, with about US$3.5 billion reportedly disbursed;
- Agreed that the lines of credit from India be increased, especially on investment in green energy, blue economy, and space. The focus would be to invest in Africa in those areas of technology with a direct bearing on development and which had been successfully implemented in India in form of renewable energy; and
- Identified food security and investment in agriculture as important, given that arable land in Africa was huge compared to India, and represents big opportunities for private Indian investment.

8.3.2 The 3rd Session of the Nigeria-Cameroon Trans-border Security Committee

The 3rd Session of the Cameroon-Nigeria Trans-border Security Committee was held in Yaounde, Cameroon, from February 18 to 20, 2015. The meeting deliberated on security, border control operations, investigations, survey studies and research, diplomacy and justice with the following decisions:

- Both governments would individually and jointly identify and carry out programmes addressing poverty and improved the welfare of communities;
- Sustained sensitisation and awareness in border communities, through the involvement of traditional/religious leaders for confidence-building;
- Greater collaboration, through increased coordinated bilateral maritime exercises, against threats to the waterways of both countries; and
- Coordinated information management, through consultations before making releases to the media, to avoid compromising operational security.

8.3.3 The 4th Session of the Nigeria-Cameroon Trans-border Security Committee

The 4th Session of the Cameroon-Nigeria Trans-border Security Committee was held from November 18 to 20, 2015 in Abuja, Nigeria. The Meeting deliberated on security, border control operations, investigations, survey studies and research, diplomacy and justice.
The Committee:

- Agreed that both countries should continue to undertake infrastructural development in the border areas;
- Identified the need for both countries to carry out an ethnographic survey in order to identify the various groups and communities along the common border, with their peculiar socio-economic and developmental needs, that would guarantee peaceful co-existence in the boarder communities; and
- Reviewed and agreed on the draft agreement on trans-border trade in forestry resources.

8.3.4 A Friendly and Working Visit to the Republic of Cameroon

At the invitation of Paul Biya, President of the Republic of Cameroon, President Muhammadu Buhari of the Federal Republic of Nigeria paid a friendly working visit to Cameroon from July 29 to 30, 2015. During the visit, both presidents agreed to:

- Convene the First Session of the Cameroon-Nigeria Committee on Consular Affairs and Immigration by October 2015 in Abuja, Nigeria, to review the Protocol Agreement on the Free Movement of Goods and Persons signed in 1963; and
- Strengthen the excellent economic and trade relations between the two countries by promoting investment, through convening of the Cameroon-Nigeria Business Forum in Abuja at a future date.

8.3.5 The Nigeria-Cameroon Trans-Border Cooperation Workshop

The Nigeria-Cameroon Trans-border Cooperation Workshop, with the theme: "Insurgency and the Challenges of Trans-Border Management", was held in Uyo, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria, from January 16 to 17, 2015. The Workshop deliberated on alternative solutions to the insecurity and other trans-border challenges between Nigeria and Cameroon.

The objectives of the Workshop were to:

- Transform border areas into zones of exchange and cooperation that could help accelerate the much-desired African Integration;
- Encourage joint exploration and development of trans-border resources for the mutual benefit of the two countries; and
- Establish a platform that would enhance cooperation between the authorities and communities of both countries to address challenges and opportunities in the areas of finance, trade and industry, agriculture and energy.

The Meeting agreed:

- That the decisions of the two countries on Trade and Immigration and related issues be passed down to the local border authorities of the two countries for implementation; and

- To encourage the formalisation of trade across the border, particularly through local municipalities.

8.4 SUB-REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS

8.4.1 The West African Monetary Zone (WAMZ)

An Extraordinary Meeting of the Committee of Governors of the West African Monetary Zone (WAMZ) was held in Abuja, Nigeria, on January 22, 2015. The Meeting was preceded by the Technical Committee meeting of the WAMZ on January 21, 2015. The Chairman of the Committee of Governors of WAMZ and Governor of the Central Bank of Nigeria, Mr. Godwin I. Emefiele, convened the extra-ordinary meeting to consider WAMI's 2015 Work programme and budget, as well as the report on the Status of Implementation of the Restructuring of WAMI.

After deliberations on the issues, the Governors:

- Approved WAMI's Work programme and budget for 2015;

- Directed WAMI to commence implementation of the staff provident fund for support staff, pending the outcome of consultations between the Governor of the Bank of Ghana and the Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT) of Ghana;

- Allocated the positions of Director at WAMI to Member Countries and resolved that the Director positions would be rotated every two years; and

- Approved the re-appointment of the Director General of WAMI, Dr. Abwaku Englama, for another two-year period, with effect from February 1, 2015.

APPENDIX A

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CENTRAL BANK OF NIGERIA

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Directors

Executives:

Mr. Godwin Emefiele (CON)		- Governor
Dr. Sarah Alade (OON)		- Deputy Governor (Economic Policy Directorate)
Alhaji Suleiman Barau (OON)		- Deputy Governor (Operations Directorate)
Mr. Adebayo Adelabu		- Deputy Governor (Corporate Services Directorate)
Dr. Okwu Joseph Nnanna	*	- Deputy Governor (Financial System Stability Directorate)

Non-executives:

Mr. Anthony Adeiza Adaba	
Alhaji Muhammad Musa Kafarati	
Mr. Collins Chike Chikeluba	
Mr. Ayuli Jemide	
Mr. Stanley I. Lawson	
Alhaji Ahmed Idris	**
Mr. Jonah Ogunniyi Otunla	***
Mrs. Anastasia M. Daniel-Nwaobia	****

* Appointed 3 February 2015
** Appointed 25 June 2015
*** Retired 12 June 2015
**** Retired 10 November 2015

The Board of the Bank was dissolved through the pronoucement of the Federal Government of Nigeria and communicated via a statement with effect from 16 July 2015. The Non-Executive Directors of the Bank ceased being directors with effect from the date of the pronouncement.

Corporate Secretary
Yunusa Mohammed Sanusi
Central Bank of Nigeria
Abuja

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Landmark Towers, 5B, Water Corporation Road
Victoria Island, Lagos

Ernst & Young
UBA House, 10th & 13th Floors
57 Marina, Lagos

Head Office
Central Bank of Nigeria
Plot 33, Abubakar Tafawa Balewa Way
Central Business District
Cadastral Zone
Abuja
Federal Capital Territory
Nigeria

CENTRAL BANK OF NIGERIA

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF GOVERNORS'

Introduction

The consolidated and separate Financial Statements of the Central Bank of Nigeria for the year ended 31st December, 2015 were prepared using the International Financial reporting Standards (IFRS).

Results

The Net Income for the year was N108,530 million for the Bank while the Group's Net Income was N123,074 million. In line with the provisions of the Fiscal responsibility Act 2011, 20% of the Net Income of the Bank will be credited to retained earnings while the balance should be paid to the Federal Government of Nigeria.

Corporate Governance

The Board of Directors is the highest policy making organ of the Bank. Board decisions are taken with submissions from various Board Committees and Departmental Directors. The Board of Directors had been dissolved vide Circular Ref. No. SGF.19/S.81/XIX/954 dated 16th July, 2015 from the Presidency. The business and governance of the Bank between July and December, 2015 had been carried out by the Committee of Governors in conjunction with the Presidency in accordance with the Circular which dissolved the Board of Directors. The Committee of Governors therefore had held 56 meetings between January and December, 2015.

The Committees of the Board are:
1. Committee of Governors
2. Finance and General Purposes Committee
3. Audit and Risk Committee
4. Establishment Committee
5. Investment Committee
6. Monetary Policy Committee
7. Corporate Strategy Committee
8. Financial System Stability Committee
9. Remuneration, Ethics and Anti-Corruption
10. CBN Pension Fund Management

Apart from the Committee of Governors which is the executive management of the Bank, the composition of the Committees include the right mix of both the executive and non-executive Directors for effective good governance.

A centralised integrated risk management co-ordination function is performed by the Risk Management Department (RMD). The role of the RMD is to develop, maintain and promote an appropriate risk management policy, framework, approach and culture, methodologies, processes and support systems.

The RMD is also responsible for coordinating and facilitating an integrated and uniform compliance management process in the Group; advancing and facilitating specialised operational risk management process, including business continuity, occupational health and safety and information security.

The Internal Audit Department of the Bank provides independent objective assurance of the adequacy and effectiveness of control, risk management and governance process of the Bank.

Ethics Management

The Central Bank of Nigeria must be, and be seen to be an institution of integrity which maintains the highest ethical standards.

The executive management of the Bank is intensely aware of this core value and expectation and commits itself to creating a working environment that encourages and facilitates honesty, integrity and ethical behavior

The Bank is committed to quality, meritocracy and international best practice.

We present below the state of affairs of the Group and the Bank as at 31st December, 2015, the results and the cash flows of the Group and the Bank in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, CBN Act and other relevant laws.

24/2/2016

Secretary

CENTRAL BANK OF NIGERIA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

STATEMENT OF COMMITTEE OF GOVERNORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RELATION TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In accordance with the provisions of the Central Bank of Nigeria Act, 2007, the Board, but in its absence, the Committee of Governors as approved by Mr. President, are responsible for the preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements which properly present the state of affairs of the Central Bank of Nigeria ("CBN" or the "Bank") at the end of the year and its income and expenditures for the year in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and Central Bank of Nigeria Act.

The responsibilities include ensuring that:

i the Central Bank of Nigeria keeps proper accounting records that disclose, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the Bank and its subsidiaries and comply with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and Central Bank of Nigeria Act..

ii appropriate and adequate internal controls are established to safeguard its assets and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities;

iii the Central Bank of Nigeria prepares its consolidated and separate financial statements using suitable accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates that are consistently applied; and

iv it is appropriate for the consolidated and separate financial statements to be prepared on a going concern basis.

The Committee of Governors accept responsibility for the annual (consolidated and separate) financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and Central Bank of Nigeria Act..

The Committee of Governors are of the opinion that the consolidated and separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the Central Bank of Nigeria and of its income and expenditures and cash flows.

The Committee of Governors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal financial control.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Committee of Governors to indicate that the Central Bank of Nigeria will not remain a going concern for at least twelve months from the date of this statement.

Signed on behalf of the Committee of Governors by:

Governor:	Godwin I. Emefiele (CON)	
FRC Number:	FRC/2013/IODN/00000001080	
Deputy Governor, Corporate Services:	Adebayo Adelabu	
FRC Number:	FRC/2012/ICAN/00000002303	

pwc

EY

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF CENTRAL BANK OF NIGERIA

We have audited the accompanying consolidated and separate financial statements of Central Bank of Nigeria ("the Bank") and its subsidiaries (together "the Group"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at 31 December 2015, and the income statements, statements of other comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated and separate financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and the provisions of the Central Bank of Nigeria Act No. 7, 2007 and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No. 6, 2011 and for such internal control as management determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated and separate financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the consolidated and separate financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated and separate financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated and separate financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated and separate financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated and separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank and the Group as at 31 December 2015, and of their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the provisions of the Central Bank of Nigeria Act No. 7, 2007 and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No. 6, 2011.

For: PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants
Lagos, Nigeria

Patrick Obianwa
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000000880
15 March 2016

For: Ernst & Young
Chartered Accountants
Lagos, Nigeria

Dayo Babatunde, FCA
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000000702
15 March 2016

CENTRAL BANK OF NIGERIA
CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE INCOME STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Notes	Group 2015 N'million	Group 2014 N'million	Bank 2015 N'million	Bank 2014 N'million
Interest and similar income	5	567,164	434,773	566,967	434,712
Interest and similar expense	6	(434,963)	(396,321)	(430,660)	(396,291)
Net interest income		**132,201**	**38,452**	**136,307**	**38,421**
Fees and commission income	7	67,638	142,674	67,638	142,674
Net trading loss	8	(70,916)	(17,034)	(70,916)	(17,034)
Foreign exchange revaluation gains	9	565,881	261,197	565,803	261,025
Other operating income	10	36,155	19,573	22,254	18,679
Total operating Income		**730,959**	**444,862**	**721,086**	**443,765**
Loan impairment	16	3,045	24,001	2,221	24,102
Impairment charge on financial investments	17	(1,493)	(1,830)	(1,493)	(1,830)
Net operating income		**732,511**	**467,033**	**721,814**	**466,037**
Personnel expenses	12	(167,818)	(101,406)	(164,251)	(96,991)
Financial sector intervention expenses	13	(154,305)	(136,968)	(154,305)	(136,968)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	28	(9,517)	(14,427)	(8,832)	(11,191)
Amortisation of intangible assets	27	(2,519)	(2,688)	(2,519)	(2,688)
Currency issue expenses	14	(30,612)	(5,509)	(52,611)	(22,791)
Other operating expenses	15	(254,085)	(172,142)	(230,766)	(159,986)
Total operating expenses		**(618,856)**	**(433,140)**	**(613,284)**	**(430,615)**
Net income before share of associates' profit		**113,655**	**33,893**	**108,530**	**35,422**
Share of profit of associates	25	7,697	6,227	-	-
Net income before tax		**121,352**	**40,120**	**108,530**	**35,422**
Income tax credit/(expense)	18	1,722	(6,520)	-	-
Net income for the year		**123,074**	**33,600**	**108,530**	**35,422**
Attributable to:					
Equity holder of the Bank		123,114	34,498	108,530	35,422
Non-controlling interests		(40)	(898)	-	-
		123,074	**33,600**	**108,530**	**35,422**

The accompanying notes on pages 11 to 84 form an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

CENTRAL BANK OF NIGERIA
CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Notes	Group 2015 N'million	Group 2014 N'million	Bank 2015 N'million	Bank 2014 N'million
Net income for the year		**123,074**	**33,600**	**108,530**	**35,422**
Other comprehensive income					
Other comprehensive income/(loss) to be reclassified to income or loss in subsequent periods net of tax:					
Net gain/(loss) on available-for-sale financial assets	11	36,494	(44)	36,494	(44)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates	25	23,152	5,904	-	-
Net other comprehensive income/(loss) to be reclassified to net income or loss in subsequent periods		**59,646**	**5,860**	**36,494**	**(44)**
Other comprehensive income/(loss) not to be reclassified to income or loss in subsequent periods net of tax:					
Re-measurement (losses)/gains on defined benefit plans	18, 32	(50,099)	9,465	(49,903)	9,198
Share of other comprehensive income of associates	25	-	554	-	-
Net other comprehensive loss/(income) not to be reclassified to income or loss in subsequent periods		**(50,099)**	**10,019**	**(49,903)**	**9,198**
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		**9,547**	**15,879**	**(13,409)**	**9,154**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**132,621**	**49,479**	**95,121**	**44,576**
Attributable to:					
Equity holder of the Bank		132,683	50,347	95,121	44,576
Non-controlling interests		(62)	(868)	-	-
		132,621	**49,479**	**95,121**	**44,576**

The accompanying notes on pages 11 to 84 form an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

CENTRAL BANK OF NIGERIA
CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

		Group		Bank	
	Notes	2015 N'million	2014 N'million	2015 N'million	2014 N'million
Assets					
Cash and bank balances	19e	38,821	3,301	-	-
External reserves	19	5,263,831	5,837,660	5,263,831	5,837,660
IMF Holdings of Special Drawing Rights	20a	456,481	406,403	456,481	406,403
Loans and receivables	21	6,401,502	5,005,685	6,470,909	5,002,834
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	22	9,576	2,404	9,576	2,404
Investment securities:					
Available-for-sale	23a,b	40,647	4,630	40,647	4,630
Held to maturity	23c	793,906	177,642	736,361	177,642
Investments in subsidiaries	24	-	-	28,098	25,588
Investments in associates	25	151,611	125,570	91,968	91,968
Quota in International Monetary Fund (IMF)	20b	484,476	421,713	484,476	421,713
Employee defined benefit assets	32	-	28,751	-	28,665
Other assets	26	1,341,572	1,290,908	1,330,097	1,273,474
Intangible assets	27	5,054	5,041	5,054	5,041
Property, plant and equipment	28	475,983	431,993	411,944	374,448
Total assets		15,463,460	13,741,701	15,329,440	13,652,468
Liabilities					
Bank notes and coins in circulation	31	1,857,788	1,797,832	1,857,805	1,797,842
Deposits	29	8,685,156	6,779,515	8,685,156	6,779,515
Central Bank of Nigeria Instruments	30	2,240,077	2,756,611	2,240,077	2,755,611
IMF allocation of Special Drawing Rights	20d	456,550	406,458	456,550	406,458
IMF related liabilities	20c	484,492	421,727	484,492	421,727
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	22	25,230	24,704	25,230	24,704
Employee benefit liabilities	32	133,790	81,891	133,533	81,832
Current Income tax payable	18	371	672	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	18	5,197	6,586	-	-
Other liabilities	33	1,009,306	917,036	971,312	887,828
Total liabilities		14,897,957	13,192,032	14,854,155	13,155,517
Equity					
Share capital	34	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Retained earnings	34	491,795	535,545	433,893	492,053
Available-for-sale reserve	34	38,984	1,727	36,392	(102)
Foreign currency translation reserve	34	23,296	907	-	-
Bank		559,075	543,179	475,285	496,951
Non-controlling interests		6,428	6,490	-	-
Total equity		565,503	549,669	475,285	496,951
Total liabilities and equity		15,463,460	13,741,701	15,329,440	13,652,468

The accompanying notes on pages 11 to 84 form an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

The consolidated and separate financial statements on pages 5 to 84 were approved and authorised for issue by the Committee of Governors on 24th February, 2016 and were signed in place of the Board, as approved by the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria by:

Godwin I. Emefiele (CON) — Governor
FRC/2013/IODN/00000001080

Adebayo Adelabu — Deputy Governor Corporate Services
FRC/2012/ICAN/00000002303

APPENDIX B

GLOSSARY OF SELECTED TERMS

Approval in Principle: This refers to the granting of an initial permit/permission to any financial institution, pending the time it would meet the necessary requirements for operations to qualify it for a formal licence.

Balance of Payments (BOP): These are records of economic transactions between the residents of a country and the rest of the world during a given period of time. The major components of a BOP are the ***current account, the capital and financial account, and the official settlement balance***. The current account comprises transactions arising from the sale or purchase of goods and services and unrequited transfers, while the capital and financial account is the record of assets and financial transactions. The official settlement account is used to equalise any imbalance that may exist in the current and capital accounts, so that all the BOP accounts sum to zero.

Balance of Payments Position: *see* ***Foreign Exchange and Balance of Payments Position***

Bank Credit is a major determinant of the money supply and is the amount of loans and advances given by the CBN, as well as deposit money banks to economic agents. This is the banking system credit to the economy which can be broken down into bank credit to government (net) and the private sector.

Capital Expenditure: Payment for non-financial assets used in the production process for more than one year. Loan amortisation (capital repayment) is included.

Cost of Capital is the cost incurred in securing funds or capital for productive purposes. The cost includes interest rate, legal, administrative and information search charges. This means that the cost of capital is likely to be greater than or equal to interest rates on loans.

Cost of Funds: This refers to net expenses incurred in raising funds, including a reasonable profit margin. The expenses include the interest on deposits, reserve requirements and other administrative expenses, as a proportion of total funds borrowed.

Credit Risk: Credit risk arises from the potential that an obligor is either unwilling to perform an obligation, or its ability to perform such an obligation is impaired, resulting in a loss to the Bank. In addition to direct accounting loss, credit risk should be viewed in the context of other economic exposures, including opportunity costs, transaction costs, and expenses associated with non-performing assets over and above the accounting loss.

Debentures are fixed interest-bearing securities. They are usually of two types, debenture with a floating charge and debenture with a fixed charge. Debenture holders are creditors to the company rather than owners.

Debt Stock/GDP: This measures the level of domestic indebtedness relative to the country's economic activity.

Discount House is a financial institution devoted to trading in government instruments (treasury bills, bonds, certificates, and other eligible instruments).

Distressed Banks: These are banks with problems relating to illiquidity, poor earnings, and non-performing assets. The extreme case of distress is referred to as insolvency, which implies that a bank's liabilities are more than its assets.

Dutch Auction System (DAS): This is a method of exchange rate determination, through auction, where the bidders pay according to their bid rates. The ruling rate is arrived at with the last bid rate that clears the market where the authorities elect to operate a single exchange rate.

Equity Price Risk: Equity price risk is the risk to earnings or capital resulting from adverse changes in the value of the equity-related portfolios of a financial institution. The price risk could relate to changes in the overall level of equity prices or price volatility that is determined by firm specific characteristics.

Exchange Rate: This is the price of one currency in terms of another.

External Assets: These are the reserves held by the monetary authorities, as well as the banking and non-bank public, in foreign countries. Thus, external assets comprise the external reserves and the private sector holdings of foreign exchange.

External Reserves: These are portions of foreign exchange receipts saved by the monetary authorities for the purpose of enhancing the creditworthiness of the economy, protecting the international value of the domestic currency, and financing temporary shocks in the balance of payments. Reserves are held in the form of monetary gold, the reserve position at the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), and foreign bank balances.

Federation Account: This is an account opened by the Federal Republic of Nigeria into which all revenues of the Federation are paid for eventual distribution to all tiers of government in Nigeria.

Fiscal Deficit refers to the excess of expenditure over revenue of government. It is usually assessed by its size in relation to the nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The fiscal deficits may be financed in various ways – external borrowing and internal borrowing (banking system and non-bank public). It is inflationary when financed by the banking system, especially the central banks.

Fiscal Operations: This refers to government financial transactions involving the collection, spending and borrowing of government for a given period.

Fixed Deposit Rate: When deposits are for a fixed period of time, say, 90 or 180 days, the interest rates paid are called fixed deposit rates. They normally attract higher interest rates; early withdrawals may attract penalties in terms of forfeiture of interest income.

Foreign Exchange: This is a means of international payments. It includes the currencies of other countries that are freely acceptable in effecting international transactions.

Foreign Exchange and Balance of Payments Position: The foreign exchange position is the difference between foreign exchange receipts and foreign exchange disbursements. If receipts are higher than disbursements, there is a net inflow or an accretion to reserves. On the other hand, if receipts are lower, there is a net outflow and the reserves would be depleted. The balance of payments position is the difference between the receipts by the residents of one economy from the rest of the world and the payments by these residents to the rest of the world. An excess of receipts over payments shows a balance of payments surplus, while the reverse represents a deficit. When foreign exchange receipts and payments are adjusted for valuation changes in reserves, the net position would be identical to the balance of payments position.

Foreign Exchange Risk: Foreign exchange risk is the current or prospective risk to earnings and capital arising from adverse movements in currency exchange rates. Foreign exchange risk may also arise as a result of exposures of banks to interest rate risk arising from the maturity mismatch of foreign currency positions.

Government Expenditure: Payment or flow of financial resources out of government.

High-powered Money: *see* ***Monetary Base***

Interbank Interest Rate: This is the rate that applies to transactions among banks, mostly for overnight and other short-term funds.

Interest Rate is the price of money. It is the opportunity cost of holding money and the return for parting with liquidity.

Interest Rate Risk: Interest rate risk arises when there is a mismatch between positions, which are subject to interest rate adjustments within a specified period. Interest rate risk is usually assessed from two perspectives: the earnings perspective which focuses on the impact of variation in interest rate on accruals or reported earnings, and the economic value perspective which reflects the impact of fluctuations in interest rates on the economic value of a financial institution.

Interest rate risk also includes risks associated with the term structure of interest rates and basis risk. Basis risk is also known as spread risk and it arises when a bank prices its assets and liabilities using different interest rate basis. On the other hand, risks associated with the term structure of interest rates are also known as the yield curve risk. The impact of shifts in the yield curve on earnings is evaluated using stress tests.

Internal Balance: This refers to a state of convergence between domestic output and absorption or expenditure. When output is identical with expenditure, internal balance is considered to have been achieved and the rate of inflation is expected to be stable. The achievement of the savings-investment identity is also viewed as internal balance. Monetary and fiscal policies and external debt management measures are usually applied to achieve internal balance.

Key Risk Indicator: A key risk indicator is a risk item that has been assessed to be important, given all relevant factors. This indicator is used to monitor exposure to risks and could be quantitative or qualitative in nature. It should be forward-looking in order to serve as an effective risk mitigant.

Liquidity Ratio: This ratio is defined as the ratio of total specified liquid assets to total current liabilities and reflects the liquidity position of a bank.

Liquidity Risk: Liquidity risk is the potential loss to a bank, arising from either its inability to meet its obligations as they fall due or to fund increases in assets without incurring unacceptable costs or losses. Liquidity risk should not be seen in isolation, because financial risks are not mutually exclusive and liquidity risk is often triggered by consequences of other bank risks, such as credit, market and operational risks.

Market Capitalisation is the market value of a company's issued share capital. It is the product of the current quoted price of shares and the number of shares outstanding. The term is also used as a performance indicator of the capital market.

Maximum Lending Rate: This refers to the rate charged by banks for lending to customers with a low credit rating.

Minimum Rediscount Rate: This refers to the amount that is charged by the CBN for lending to banks in the performance of its function of lender-of-last resort and also as a signal of the desired direction of monetary policy.

Monetary Base (or High-powered Money or Reserve Money) comprises certain liabilities of the CBN and includes currency-in-circulation and total bank reserves. The main sources of monetary base are the net foreign assets of the CBN, net claims on government, claims on deposit money banks, and other assets (net) of the CBN.

Money Supply (or Money Stock) refers to the total value of money in the economy and this consists of currency outside banks with the non-bank public (notes and coins) and deposits with the deposit money banks (DMBs). For purposes of policy, there are two variants of money supply in Nigeria – M_1 and M_2. M_1 is the narrow measure of money supply which includes currency outside banks with the non-bank public and demand deposits (current accounts) at the deposit money banks. M_2 is the broad measure of money supply and includes M_1 and savings and time deposits and foreign currency deposits at the DMBs. Savings and time deposits and foreign currency deposits are also called quasi-money. M_2 measures total liquidity in the economy. Excess liquidity is the amount of liquidity over and above the optimum level of liquidity, determined by the levels of output and prices.

Net Foreign Assets (NFA) constitute the foreign exchange holdings of the CBN and the deposit money banks, after netting out the claims of foreigners. Changes in NFA should reflect developments in the balance of payments. A deficit in the balance of payments would lead to a decrease in foreign asset holdings and, ultimately, the money stock. A surplus in the balance of payments produces the opposite effect.

New Issues are securities raised in the primary market for the first time.

Nominal Exchange Rate: The nominal exchange rate is the price of one currency relative to another.

Nominal Interest Rate: This is the actual rental value paid for the use of money or credit. It includes the effects of inflation and uncertainty.

Offer for Sale is an offer by shareholders to sell existing shares to the public. The sale is effected usually through stockbrokers and does not affect the capital base of a company.

Offer for Subscription is an invitation by a company to the public to subscribe to new issues. This increases the capital base of the company.

Open Market Operations involve the discretionary power of the CBN to purchase or sell securities in the financial markets in order to influence the volume of liquidity and levels of interest rates which, ultimately, would affect money supply. When the CBN sells financial instruments, the liquidity (excess reserves) of the banking system reduces. This restricts the capacity of banks to extend credit or induce monetary expansion. On the other hand, when the CBN purchases such instruments, it injects money into the system and banks' ability to expand credit is enhanced.

Operational Risk: Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events. Operational risk is present in virtually all banking transactions and activities.

Other Assets (net) means the other assets of the CBN and deposit money banks less (their) other liabilities.
Preference Shares are shares of companies on which dividends must be paid before any other shares.

Prime Lending Rate: This is the interest rate applied to loans made to customers with the highest rating. For each bank, this rate also represents the minimum lending rate.

Prudential Guidelines: These are guidelines and practices which all licensed banks are required to adhere to in reviewing and reporting their performance, particularly in the areas of credit portfolio classification and disclosure; the provision for non-performing facilities and interest accrual; the classification of other assets; and off-balance sheet engagements.

Real Exchange Rate: This is the nominal exchange rate deflated by change in relative prices. *See also* ***Nominal Exchange Rate***

Real Interest Rate: This is the nominal interest rate adjusted for expected inflation. In order to encourage savings, real interest rate is expected to be positive.

Recurrent Expenditure: Expenditure on goods and services (other than capital assets) used in the process of production within one year. Interest on loans is included.

Required Reserves are a fraction of commercial and merchant banks' money held for the purpose of backing up their deposit operations and partly to control the level of liquidity in the economy. They are made up of cash reserves and liquid assets and specified in the form of ratios. The cash reserves ratio is the percentage of deposit money banks' cash deposits with the CBN in relation to their total demand, savings and time deposits liabilities. The liquidity ratio is the percentage of banks' liquid assets to their total deposit liabilities.

Reserve Money: *see* ***Monetary Base***

Reserve Requirement refers to the proportion of total deposit liabilities which the deposit money banks are expected to keep as cash in vaults and deposits with the CBN. The CBN can control the money stock by varying the requirement as desirable. Usually, banks keep reserves over and above the legal requirement for safety. The cash ratio requires the deposit banks to keep a certain proportion of their total deposit liabilities as cash balances with the CBN, while the liquidity ratio stipulates the proportion of total deposits to be kept in specified liquid assets, mainly to safeguard the ability of banks to meet depositors' cash withdrawals and ensure confidence in the banking system. The CBN also has powers to call for special deposits from banks for the purpose of controlling liquidity.

Rights Issues are shares offered to companies' existing shareholders in proportion to the number of shares held and usually at below the market price to make the offer attractive.

Savings Deposit Rate: The savings deposit rate is the amount paid by banks for funds withdrawable after giving seven days' notice. This restriction is, however, seldomly applied.

Total Reserves: This is the sum of required reserves and excess reserves.

Vault Cash: Deposit money banks keep "petty cash" in their vaults for emergency transactions before they can access their accounts with the CBN. The amount so kept is called vault cash.

Ways and Means Advances constitute a portion of credit by the CBN to government. These are temporary loans to government to bridge shortfalls in revenue. Statutorily, the CBN must not give more than 12.5 per cent of government's current revenue.

Yield Curve: Shows the relationship between the rate of interest and the time to maturity of different financial assets.

APPENDIX C

POLICY CIRCULARS AND GUIDELINES ISSUED IN 2015

1. BANKING SUPERVISION DEPARTMENT

S/N	Name of Circular	Reference No.	Date Issued
1.	Re: Adoption of the Revised Basel II Guidance Notes and the Reporting Template	BSD/DIR/CON/LAB/08/060	31/12/2015
2.	Re: Common Data Template for Reporting to Credit Bureaux	BSD/DIR/CON/LAB/08/059	17/12/2015
3.	Re: Common Data Template for Reporting to Credit Bureaux	BSD/DIR/CON/LAB/08/058	16/12/2015
4.	Issues Arising from the Introduction of the Bank Verification Number (BVN) in Banks	BSD/DIR/CON/LAB/08/057	10/12/2015
5.	Re: Appeal for Sale of the Emblem for Year 2016 Armed Forces Remembrance Day Celebration	BSD/DIR/CON/LAB/08/056	1/12/2015
6.	Grant of New/Additional Credit Facilities to Obligors with Outstanding Indebtedness Transferred to AMCON	BSD/DIR/CON/LAB/08/055	18/11/2015
7.	Re: The Need for the CBN's Prior Clearance of Prospective Employees of Banks	BSD/DIR/CON/LAB/08/054	11/11/2015
8.	Re: Compliance with the Approved Credit Policy Manual	BSD/DIR/CON/LAB/08/053	10/11/2015
9.	The Need for Banks to Build Adequate Loan Loss Reserves	BSD/DIR/CON/LAB/08/052	11/11/2015
10.	Code of Corporate Governance and Whistle - blowing Returns	BSD/DIR/CON/LAB/08/051	23/10/2015
11.	The Nigerian Police Alert on Armed Robbers' Disguise Strategy as ATM Users	BSD/DIR/CON/LAB/08/050	17/9/2015
12.	Support of Banks to Key Players in the Rice Value Chain	BSD/DIR/CON/LAB/08/049	16/9/2015
13.	Deadline for Transfer of Federal Government Funds to, Treasury Single Account	BSD/DIR/CON/LAB/08/048	7/9/2015
14.	National Balance of Payments: Banking Sector Input	BSD/DIR/CON/LAB/04/016	7/9/2015
15.	Re: Guidelines on the Cluster Structure for Anti - Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) Compliance	BSD/DIR/CON/LAB/08/045	26/08/2015
16.	Re: Observed Security Lapses in Locations Across the Country	BSD/DIR/CON/LAB/08/044	20/08/2015
17.	Common Data Templates for Reporting to Credit Bureaux	BSD/DIR/CON/LAB/08/043	14/08/2015

18.	Re: Monthly Returns on Non-Performing Facilities	BSD/DIR/CON/LAB/08/042	04/08/2015
19.	Granting of Foreign Currency Loans to Non dollar - generating Businesses	BSD/DIR/CON/LAB/08/037	04/08/2015
20.	Re: Recovery of Delinquent Credit Facilities	BSD/DIR/CON/LAB/08/039	22/07/2015
21.	Re: Recovery of Delinquent Credit Facilities - Guidelines for Publication of Delinquent Debtors	BSD/DIR/CON/LAB/08/036	09/07/2015
22.	Re: Baseline Review of Credit File Documentation Standards & Practices, and Review of Significant Non-Performing Loans	BSD/DIR/CON/LAB/08/033	01/07/2015
23.	Inadequate Documentation on Public Sector Loans	BSD/DIR/CON/LAB/08/035	01/07/2015
24.	Compliance with the Approved Credit Policy Manual	BSD/DIR/CON/LAB/08/034	01/07/2015
25.	Re: Public Sector Revenue Accounts with Deposit Money Banks	BSD/DIR/CON/LAB/08/032	30/06/2015
26.	Revised Guidance Notes on Basel II Implementation and the Reporting Template for Capital Adequacy Ratio	BSD/DIR/CON/LAB/08/031	24/06/2015
27.	Re: Currency Substitution and Dollarisation of the Nigerian Economy	BSD/DIR/CON/LAB/08/029	09/06/2015
28.	Small and Medium Enterprises Equity Investment Scheme Reserves	BSD/DIR/CON/LAB/08/027	02/06/2015
29.	Re: New Cash Reserve Requirement	BSD/DIR/CON/LAB/08/024	20/05/2015
30.	Reporting Unethical Conduct/Whistle-blowing	BSD/DIR/CON/LAB/08/017	02/04/2015
31.	Need to Implement Measures to Dissuade The Issuance of Dud Cheques in the Nigerian Banking System	BSD/DIR/CON/LAB/08/016	31/03/2015
32.	Exposure to Marginal Oil Field Operators	BSD/DIR/CON/LAB/08/015	23/03/2015
33.	Guidelines on Bancassurance Products – Referral Model	BSD/DIR/CON/LAB/08/014	16/03/2015
34.	Timeline for the Recapitalisation of Banks that Failthe Capital Adequacy Ratio, based on the adoption of Basel II and Review of the Commencement date of the Framework for the Regulation on the Domestic Systemically Important Banks (D-SIB) in Nigeria	BSD/DIR/CON/LAB/08/013	13/03/2015
35.	Re: Prohibition from Borrowing to Capitalise Banks	BSD/DIR/CON/LAB/08/008	05/02/2015
36.	Consolidated Discount Limited and Subsidiaries/Affiliated Entries	BSD/DIR/CON/LAB/08/007	30/01/2015

37.	Daily Rendition of Net Open Position	BSD/DIR/CON/LAB/08/006	28/01/2015
38.	Re: Public Sector Revenue Accounts in Commercial Banks	BSD/DIR/CON/LAB/08/003	14/01/2015
39.	Cash Reserve Requirement Maintenance Calendar for 2015	BSD/DIR/CON/LAB/08/001	05/01/2015

2. FINANCIAL POLICY & REGULATION DEPARTMENT

S/N	NAME OF THE CIRCULAR/GUIDELINES	DATE ISSUED
1.	Circular to all Banks, Discount Houses and Other Financial Institutions on Compliance with the United States of America's Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) 2010	22/01/2015
2	Circular to All Banks, Discount Houses and Other Financial Institutions: Time Bar for Resolution of Customers' Complaints	16/02/2015
3	Guidelines on the Governance of the Financial Regulation Advisory Council of Experts for Non-Interest (Islamic) Financial Institutions in Nigeria.	20/02/2015
4	Guidelines on the Governance of the Financial Regulation Advisory Committees of Experts for Non- Interest (Islamic) Financial Institutions in Nigeria	20/02/2015
5	Circular to All Deposit Money Banks: Terms and Conditions for Participation by Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) in the Implementation and Execution of the Nigerian Electricity Market Stabilisation Facility ("CBN NEMSF")	04/03/2015
6	Circular to All Banks and Other Financial Institutions: Amendment to Pricing of Commercial Agriculture Credit Scheme (CACS) and Guidelines	15/05/2015
7	Circular to All Non- Interest (Islamic) Financial Institutions: Treatment of Hamish AL JIDDIYAH (EARNEST DEPOSIT)	20/05/2015
8	Circular to All Banks on the Redesign of the Credit Risk Management System (CRMS)	23/06/2015
9	Circular to All Licensed Bureaux De Change (BDCs) in Nigeria on the Use of the Bank Verification Number	16/07/2015
10.	Circular to all Banks, Discount Houses and Other Financial Institutions: Time Bar for Resolution of Customers' Complaints	21/08/2015
11.	Circular to All Merchant Banks: Guidelines on Operation of Group Structure by Merchant Banks in Nigeria	24/08/2015
12.	Circular to All Banks and Other Financial Institutions: Guidelines on the Management of Dormant Accounts and Other Unclaimed Funds by Banks and Other Financial Institutions in Nigeria	07/10/2015
13	Circular to All Banks and Other Financial Institutions: Revised Assessment Criteria for Approved Persons' Regime for Financial Institutions	15/10/2015
14.	Circular to All Banks and Licensed Bureaux De Change (BDCs) on the Use of the Bank Verification Number	21/10/2015
15.	Circular to All Bureaux De Change: Revised Operational Guidelines for Bureaux De Change in Nigeria	30/11/2015
16.	Circular to All Bureaux De Change and Finance Companies: Payment of Annual License Renewal Fee Through Electronic Channels	31/12/2015

3. OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS SUPERVISION DEPARTMENT

S/N	Name of Circular	Reference No.	Date Issued
1.	Implementation of the Treasury Single Account for FGN/MDAs Deposit Balances.	OFI/DIR/GEN/CIR/05/573	12/11/2015
2.	Circular to all Development Finance Institutions (DFIs): Licensing Requirement for Existing DFIs	OFI/DIR/DOC/GEN/05/500	01/09/2015
3.	Regulatory and Supervisory Guidelines for Development Finance Institutions in Nigeria		February 2015

4. BANKING AND PAYMENTS SYSTEM DEPARTMENT GUIDELINES

S/N	Name of Circular	Reference No.	Date Issued
1.	Circular on the Implementation of the Global Mobile Payments Monitoring & Regulation System	BPS/DIR/GEN/CIR/02/011	04/11/2015
2.	Extension of the BVN Registration Deadline for Nigerian Bank Customers in the Diaspora and Other Related Matters	BPS/DIR/GEN/CIR/02/033	02/11/2015
3.	Circular on the Implementation of the e - Dividend Mandate Management System (e - DMMS) Portal	BPS/DIR/GEN/05/009	14/09/2015
4.	Circular on the Framework for the Enrolment of Nigerian Bank Customers in the Diaspora for the Bank Verification Number (BVN) Issuance	BPS/DIR/GEN/05/009	18/08/2015
5.	Circular to Deposit Money Banks, Cheque Printers and Other Stakeholders on the Accreditation of Cheque Printers for 2015/16	BPS/DIR/GEN/CIR/02/033	18/08/2015
6.	Nationwide Rollout of the Cashless Policy to the Remaining 30 States	BPS/DIR/GEN/CIR/02/033	13/07/2015
7.	Sanctions on Erring Banks/ e-Payment Service Providers for Infractions of the Payments System's Rules and Regulations	BPS/DIR/GEN/CIR/02/007	29/07/2015
8.	Circular on the Implementation of Controls on naira-denominated Card Transactions Consummated Overseas	BPS/DIR/GEN/CIR/02/005	06/07/2015
9.	Extension of the Deadline for the Bank Verification Number (BVN)	BPS/DIR/GEN/CIR/02/008	30/06/2015
10.	Establishment of Industry Fraud Desks	BPS/DIR/GEN/CIR/02/004	11/06/2015

11.	RE-Process for Linking the BVN with Customers' Accounts on the Core Banking Application by Banks	BPS/DIR/GEN/05/008	25/05/2015
12.	Guidelines on Mobile Money Services in Nigeria	-	01/04/2015
13.	Regulatory Framework for Mobile Money Services in Nigeria	-	01/04/2015
14.	Regulatory Framework for Licensing of Super - Agents	-	01/04/2015
15.	Commencement of Federal Government's Independent Revenue e - Collection Scheme Under the Treasury Single Account (TSA) Initiative	BPS/CSO/CONDIR/01/079	25/02/2015
16.	Circular on Nigerian-issued Card Present Fraud in Non-EMV Environments	BPS/DIR/GEN/CIR/06/002	19/01/2015
17.	Circular on the Implementation ofthe Two-factor Authentication for Internal Banking Processes	BPS/DIR/GEN/CIR/06/001	19/01/2015

5. MONETARY POLICY DEPARTMENT

S/N	Name of Communiqué
1.	Central Bank of Nigeria, Communiqué No. 99 of the Monetary Policy Committee Meeting of Monday 19 and Tuesday 20, January, 2015
2.	Central Bank of Nigeria, Communiqué No. 100 of the Monetary Policy Committee Meeting of Monday 23 and Tuesday 24, March, 2015
3.	Central Bank of Nigeria, Communiqué No. 101 of the Monetary Policy Committee Meeting of Monday 18 and Tuesday 19, May, 2015
4.	Central Bank of Nigeria, Communiqué No. 102 of the Monetary Policy Committee Meeting of Thursday 23 and Friday 24, July, 2015
5.	Central Bank of Nigeria, Communiqué No. 103 of the Monetary Policy Committee Meeting of Monday 21 and Tuesday 22, September, 2015
6.	Central Bank of Nigeria, Communiqué No. 98 of the Monetary Policy Committee Meeting of Monday 23 and Tuesday 24, November, 2015

Appendix D
Table 1
Selected Interest Rates
(Per cent)

	2011				2012				2013				2014 1/				2015 2/			
	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
Government Securities																				
Treasury Bill Issue Rate	8.89	8.83	9.32	15.67	14.92	14.98	13.08	11.82	10.33	12.28	11.68	11.42	12.28	10.23	10.02	10.77	10.77	9.95	10.36	4.57
Monetary Policy Rate 3/	7.50	8.00	9.25	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	11.00
Deposit Rates (Weighted Average)																				
Savings	1.41	1.40	1.46	1.41	1.67	1.76	1.79	1.66	1.77	2.04	2.43	2.53	3.38	3.42	3.43	3.46	3.76	3.60	3.72	3.33
Call	4.67	6.50	1.73	5.00	6.27	8.85														
Term Deposits Maturing in:																				
7 days	2.04	2.06	2.13	3.39	4.30	4.47	4.84	5.16	5.08	4.45	4.61	5.14	4.88	4.95	4.54	4.45	4.51	4.11	4.24	3.36
1 month	4.21	4.52	4.71	6.58	7.45	7.46	8.09	8.15	7.95	7.58	7.61	7.78	8.30	8.46	8.41	8.58	8.42	9.02	9.08	7.11
3 months	5.36	5.14	5.49	6.80	8.15	7.80	8.79	9.15	7.99	7.49	7.41	7.96	9.47	9.30	9.31	9.48	9.02	10.27	10.61	6.91
6 months	4.44	5.26	4.79	5.63	7.34	8.08	8.23	10.87	7.43	7.07	6.90	7.44	10.14	9.52	9.48	9.77	9.88	10.81	10.89	5.78
12 months	4.25	4.68	4.47	7.12	7.99	7.51	6.77	10.63	6.09	5.32	4.58	5.02	9.30	9.19	9.31	9.51	9.52	10.83	11.21	4.88
Over 12 months	5.16	7.39	7.36	6.13	7.11	6.22	8.04	9.95	7.38	6.19	5.26	6.81	10.28	10.00	9.72	10.14	8.70	9.79	9.87	4.55
Lending Rates (Weighted Average)																				
Prime	15.81	15.76	15.87	16.75	17.27	16.93	16.37	16.54	16.61	16.56	16.76	17.01	16.69	16.50	16.44	15.88	16.84	16.42	17.20	16.93
Maximum	22.02	22.02	22.09	23.21	23.22	23.44	24.67	24.61	24.49	24.58	25.11	24.90	25.80	26.07	25.77	25.91	26.30	26.56	27.01	26.96
Average Term Deposit	4.25	4.84	4.82	5.94	7.06	6.92	7.46	8.99	6.99	6.35	6.06	6.69	8.73	8.57	8.46	8.66	8.54	7.91	9.24	6.12
Spread (Maximum Lending-Average Term Deposit)	17.77	17.18	17.27	17.27	16.16	16.52	17.21	15.62	17.50	18.23	19.05	18.21	17.07	17.50	17.31	17.26	17.77	18.65	17.78	20.84
Inter-bank call Rate (weighted average)	9.33	11.15	9.37	15.50	14.13	14.92	13.50	11.88	10.39	11.59	16.88	10.75	10.50	10.50	10.89	26.15	14.94	17.43	16.76	1.82

/1 Revised
/2 Provisional
/3 MRR was changed to MPR in December 2006
Source: Central Bank of Nigeria

Table 2
Loans Guaranteed under ACGSF by Size and Purpose
(January – December 2015)

Purpose	5,000 & Below		5,001 - 20,000		20,001 - 50,000		50,001 - 100,000		Above 100,000		Total		Percentage of Total	
	No	Amount (₦' Thousand)	No	Amount (₦' Thousand)	No	Amount (₦' Thousand)	No	Amount (₦' Thousand)	No	Amount (₦' Thousand)	No	Amount (₦' Thousand)	No	Amount (₦' Thousand)
LIVESTOCK														
Poultry	-	-	1	20.00	271	8,940.00	600	56,665.00	3,011	1,068,467.50	3,883	1,134,092.50	5.59	9.91
Cattle	-	-	1	20.00	12	570.00	35	3,240.00	115	48,430.00	163	52,260.00	0.23	0.46
Sheep/Goat	-	-	-	-	13	580.00	68	6,340.00	49	18,130.00	130	25,050.00	0.19	0.22
Others	-	-	-	-	25	1,230.00	220	24,170.00	660	207,210.00	905	232,610.00	1.30	2.03
Sub-Total	**-**	**-**	**2**	**40.00**	**321**	**11,320.00**	**923**	**90,415.00**	**3,835**	**1,342,237.50**	**5,081**	**1,444,012.50**	**7.32**	**12.62**
FISHERIES	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**62**	**4,153.00**	**247**	**23,320.00**	**1,368**	**457,616.18**	**1,677**	**485,089.18**	**2.42**	**4.24**
MIXED FARMING	**117**	**233.92**	**76**	**1,262.70**	**1,797**	**83,740.00**	**1,090**	**96,337.00**	**2,365**	**658,928.80**	**5,445**	**840,502.42**	**7.84**	**7.35**
FOOD CROPS														
Vegetables	-	-	39	735.00	780	32,104.00	1,126	96,654.00	1,071	223,384.00	3,016	352,877.00	4.34	3.08
Beans	-	-	19	364.00	162	7,860.00	272	22,516.00	718	188,330.00	1,171	219,070.00	1.69	1.91
Soya Beans	-	-	47	720.00	66	2,242.00	23	1,980.00	22	6,829.00	158	11,771.00	0.23	0.10
Grains	82	397.50	6,004	109,807.00	5,478	217,005.30	5,321	455,492.68	4,785	1,501,790.00	21,670	2,284,492.48	31.21	19.97
Tuber/Roots	-	-	97	1,760.00	6,915	336,850.20	7,332	684,360.75	10,085	3,544,411.30	24,429	4,567,382.25	35.18	39.92
Sub-Total	**82**	**397.50**	**6,206**	**113,386.00**	**13,401**	**596,061.50**	**14,074**	**1,261,003.43**	**16,681**	**5,464,744.30**	**50,444**	**7,435,592.73**	**72.65**	**64.99**
CASH CROPS														
Oil Palm	-	-	-	-	114	5,150.00	181	16,370.00	298	102,270.00	593	123,790.00	0.85	1.08
Rubber	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	80.00	15	6,620.00	16	6,700.00	0.02	0.06
Ginger	-	-	-	-	3	150.00	6	730.00	-	-	9	880.00	0.01	0.01
Cotton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groundnuts	-	-	23	410.00	3	110.00	5	410.00	14	4,100.00	45	5,030.00	0.06	0.04
Cocoa	-	-	57	2,650.00	403	21,280.00	528	49,900.00	708	197,400.00	1,696	271,230.00	2.44	2.37
Sub-Total	**-**	**-**	**80**	**3,060.00**	**523**	**26,690.00**	**721**	**67,490.00**	**1,035**	**310,390.00**	**2,359**	**407,630.00**	**3.40**	**3.56**
OTHERS	**-**	**-**	**2**	**35.00**	**1,777**	**85,444.00**	**1,072**	**99,938.00**	**1,579**	**643,735.00**	**4,430**	**829,152.00**	**6.38**	**7.25**
Total	**199**	**631.42**	**6,366**	**117,783.70**	**17,881**	**807,408.50**	**18,127**	**1,638,503.43**	**26,863**	**8,877,651.78**	**69,436**	**11,441,978.83**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Source: Central Bank of Nigeria

Table 3
Foreign Exchange Flow through the Economy
(US$' Million)

CARTEGORY	2014 2/	2015 1/
INFLOW	**156,522.43**	**99,755.14**
A. Inflow through the CBN	**46,590.28**	**33,529.46**
1. Oil	38,625.32	19,271.40
2.Non-oil	**7,964.95**	**14,258.06**
(i) Drawings on Loans/Grants	0.00	-
(ii) rDAS Purchases	779.00	645.04
(iii) Swaps	4,025.05	5,760.00
(iv) Interest on Reserves & Investments	151.35	162.90
(v) Interest Repatriated from Overseas		0.28
(vi) Refund on World Bank/IBRD/IMF Loans/SDR Allocation	0.00	-
(vii) Eurobond proceeds- Fixed Income Securities	8.98	1.52
(viii) Returned Payments [Wired/Cash]		52.00
(ix) Unutilised Funds from DAS		132.74
(x) Recovered Funds		0.0
(xi) Other Official Receipts	3,000.57	7,483.48
(xii) CBN Interbank Transactions		20.1
B. Through Autonomous Sources	**109,932.15**	**66,225.68**
1. Non-oil Export Receipts by banks	10,534.02	4365.95
2. Capital Inflow		83.64
3. External Accounts purchases	336.30	
4. Invisibles purchases	**99,061.83**	**61,776.08**
(a) Ordinary Domiciliary Accounts	**41,833.13**	**29,676.20**
(b) Total OTC Purchases	**57,228.70**	**32,099.88**
(i) Oil Companies	12,973.37	9,478.99
(ii) Capital Importations	19,829.72	9,700.94
(iii) Home Remittances	1,183.62	826.27
(iv) Other OTC Purchases	23,241.99	12,093.69
OUTFLOW	**56,253.51**	**41,397.15**
A. Through the Central Bank	**54,829.37**	**38,351.96**
1. rDAS Utilisation	**48,056.42**	**33,332.45**
(i) rDAS Sales	32,564.69	3,184.55
(ii) rDAS-Forward	3,311.83	2,944.12
(iii) BDC Sales	4,450.32	3,943.22
(iv) Inter-bank Sales	7,729.58	18,310.57
(v) Swaps	0.00	4,950.00
(vi) Invisibles IFEM	0.00	-
2. Drawings on L/Cs	**344.83**	**249.75**
3. External Debt Service	**365.11**	**369.58**
(i) Principal	174.51	98.53
(ii) Interest	5.21	-
(iii) Others 3/	185.39	271.05
4. National Independent Priority Projects (NIPP)	**68.36**	**124.29**
5. Other Official Payments	**5,642.17**	**3,623.47**
(i) Int'l Organisations & Embassies /4	395.95	308.05
(ii) Parastatals & Estacode	1,519.83	621.65
(iii) NNPC/JVC Cash Calls	3,390.11	859.14
(iv)Contributions, Grants (ESAF - HIPC)	135.55	1,808.97
(v) Miscellaneous/Others	200.74	25.66
6. Bank Charges		0.66
7. NSIA Transfers	**0.00**	**-**
8. Funds Returned to Remitters		**78.10**
9. 3rd Party MDA Transfers	352.48	573.67
B. Through Autonomous Sources	**1,424.14**	**3,045.19**
1. Imports	1,360.12	689.56
2. Invisibles	64.02	2,355.62
NETFLOW THROUGH THE CBN	**(8,239.09)**	**(4,822.50)**
NETFLOW	**100,268.92**	**58,357.99**

1/ Provisional
2/ Revised
3/ Includes penalty charges and service charges
4/ Includes IMF (SDR Charges)
Source: CBN

Table 4
Currency in Circulation
(Naira Billion)

Year	Month	Vault Cash	Currency Outside Banks	Currency in Circulation
2011	December	320.9	1,245.1	1,566.0
	January	382.3	1,093.7	1,476.1
	February	356.9	1,081.7	1,438.6
	March	291.5	1,141.4	1,432.8
	April	311.3	1,111.1	1,422.4
	May	277.4	1,121.6	1,399.0
2012	June	275.4	1,088.3	1,363.7
	July	285.8	1,076.8	1,362.6
	August	287.4	1,080.8	1,368.2
	September	278.7	1,070.2	1,348.8
	October	304.7	1,153.6	1,458.2
	November	290.1	1,140.6	1,431.0
	December	330.6	1,301.2	1,631.7
	January	301.5	1,155.7	1,457.2
	February	273.7	1,163.7	1,437.5
	March	265.9	1,242.6	1,508.5
	April	284.8	1,185.3	1,470.1
	May	297.0	1,160.6	1,457.7
2013	June	297.7	1,127.8	1,425.5
	July	315.7	1,141.6	1,457.3
	August	290.8	1,152.6	1,443.3
	September	305.9	1,168.2	1,474.0
	October	300.0	1,249.5	1,549.5
	November	272.5	1,298.5	1,571.0
	December	329.8	1,446.7	1,776.4
	January	255.2	1,332.9	1,588.1
	February	299.7	1,257.9	1,557.6
	March	288.1	1,285.8	1,574.0
	April	286.3	1,282.9	1,569.2
	May	262.6	1,254.6	1,517.2
2014	June	285.2	1,211.6	1,496.7
	July	285.0	1,282.8	1,567.8
	August	246.5	1,254.6	1,501.1
	September	248.4	1,299.5	1,547.9
	October	270.3	1,263.3	1,533.6
	November	258.7	1,319.2	1,577.9
	December*	431.3	1,366.7	1,798.0
	January	341.4	1,320.3	1,661.7
	February	389.5	1,233.2	1,622.7
	March	347.3	1,471.1	1,818.4
	April	380.3	1,189.0	1,569.2
	May	356.3	1,315.1	1,671.3
2015	June	378.4	1,184.0	1,562.3
	July	390.0	1,184.5	1,574.5
	August	397.6	1,146.9	1,544.6
	September	418.5	1,219.0	1,637.5
	October	358.4	1,202.0	1,560.4
	November	372.5	1,260.7	1,633.2
	December**	401.8	1,456.1	1,857.9

* Revised
** Provisional
Source: Central Bank of Nigeria

Table 5
Money Supply and Its Determinants
(Naira Billion)

Category	Dec-11	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14 1/	Dec-14 1/	Dec-15 2/
				eFASS	FINA	FINA
1.Domestic Credit (net)	**13,152,869.08**	**12,698,205.05**	**14,535,204.72**	**16,530,990.16**	**19,273,756.71**	**21,612,452.09**
(a) Claims on Federal Government (net)	**-1,030,722.73**	**-2,453,557.09**	**-1,656,265.28**	**-1,624,956.54**	**1,150,107.24**	**2,893,189.06**
By Central Bank	-3,514,447.09	-3,574,376.40	-2,289,104.87	-2,141,684.16	-2,141,684.16	-1,653,067.50
By Commercial Banks	2,483,724.36	1,120,543.34	596,989.86	456,749.02	3,214,435.52	4,470,267.34
By Merchant Banks			36,606.47	61,093.00	74,955.88	74,746.83
By Non Interest Banks		275.98	-756.74	-1,114.40	2,400.00	1,242.40
(b) Claims on Private Sector	**14,183,591.82**	**15,151,762.15**	**16,191,470.00**	**18,155,946.70**	**18,123,649.46**	**18,719,263.04**
By Central Bank	4,569,146.02	4,708,311.82	4,599,388.32	4,859,887.74	4,859,887.74	5,061,611.28
By Commercial Banks	9,614,445.80	10,440,956.33	11,543,649.93	13,210,053.57	13,179,598.11	13,568,543.70
By Merchant Banks			37,919.13	63,714.52	62,646.43	62,845.80
By Non Interest Banks		2,493.99	10,512.62	22,290.88	21,517.18	26,262.25
(i) Claims on State and Local Governments 3/	**513,218.66**	**665,879.27**	**779,126.93**	**734,194.86**	**536,367.32**	**583,817.73**
By Central Bank	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
By Commercial Banks	513,218.66	665,879.27	776,698.03	731,794.86	536,367.32	583,817.73
By Merchant Banks			1,428.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
By Non Interest Banks		0.00	1,000.00	2,400.00	0.00	0.00
(ii) Claims on Non-Financial Public Enterprises	**0.00**	**0.00**	**23,578.28**	**25,590.35**	**25,590.35**	**25,588.01**
By Central Bank	0.00	0.00	23,578.28	25,590.35	25,590.35	25,588.01
By Commercial Banks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
By Merchant Banks			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
By Non Interest Banks		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(iii) Claims on Other Private Sector	**13,670,373.16**	**14,485,882.87**	**15,388,764.78**	**17,396,161.50**	**17,561,691.79**	**18,109,857.30**
By Central Bank	4,569,146.02	4,708,311.82	4,575,810.04	4,834,297.39	4,834,297.39	5,036,023.27
By Commercial Banks	9,101,227.14	9,775,077.06	10,766,951.89	12,478,258.71	12,643,230.79	12,984,725.98
By Merchant Banks			36,490.23	63,714.52	62,646.43	62,845.80
By Non Interest Banks		2,493.99	9,512.62	19,890.88	21,517.18	26,262.25
(2) Foreign Assets (net) 4/	**7,138,672.78**	**9,043,678.68**	**8,658,649.73**	**7,214,268.10**	**6,954,214.77**	**5,653,320.37**
By Central Bank	5,823,794.26	7,393,557.68	7,043,927.36	6,244,718.92	6,244,718.92	5,545,320.51
By Commercial Banks	1,314,878.51	1,647,936.45	1,611,727.94	972,774.36	712,557.52	125,384.36
By Merchant Banks		0.00	1,089.63	-6,373.02	-6,373.02	-18,785.78
By Non Interest Banks		2,184.56	1,904.80	3,147.84	3,311.35	1,401.28
(3) Other Assets (net)	**-6,988,047.36**	**-6,258,036.21**	**-7,504,890.90**	**-6,926,771.55**	**-7,314,942.50**	**-7,235,941.34**
Total Monetary Assets	**13,303,494.50**	**15,483,847.53**	**15,688,963.55**	**16,818,486.71**	**18,913,028.98**	**20,029,831.12**
Quasi-Money 5/	**6,531,913.01**	**8,062,901.35**	**8,656,124.80**	**10,566,560.11**	**12,008,237.57**	**11,458,129.82**
Money Supply	**6,771,581.49**	**7,420,946.18**	**7,032,838.75**	**6,251,926.60**	**6,904,791.41**	**8,571,701.30**
Currency Outside Banks	1,245,135.35	1,301,160.63	1,446,660.40	1,366,662.53	1,437,397.09	1,456,096.85
Demand Deposits 6/	5,526,446.14	6,119,785.55	5,586,178.35	4,885,264.07	5,467,394.32	7,115,604.46
Total Monetary Liabilities	**13,303,494.50**	**15,483,847.53**	**15,688,963.55**	**16,818,486.71**	**18,913,028.98**	**20,029,831.12**
GROWTH RATE OVER THE PRECEDING DECEMBER (%)						
Credit to the Domestic Economy (net)	54.76	(3.46)	14.47	13.73	32.82	12.13
Credit to the Private Sector	44.28	6.83	6.86	12.13	12.10	3.29
Claims on Federal Government (net)	22.60	-138.04	32.50	1.89	157.03	151.56
By Central Bank	-21.86	(1.71)	35.96	6.44	(11.96)	22.81
Claims on State and Local Governments	38.78	29.75	17.01	(5.77)	(31.16)	8.85
Claims on Non-Financial Public Enterprises				8.53	-	(0.01)
Credit to the Other Private Sector	44.50	5.97	6.23	13.04	14.12	3.12
Foreign Assets (net)	9.71	26.69	(4.26)	(16.68)	(19.68)	(18.71)
Other Assets (net)	-100.82	10.45	(19.92)	7.70	2.22	1.08
Quasi-Money	9.70	23.44	7.36	22.07	38.73	(4.58)
Money Supply (M1)	21.54	9.59	(5.23)	(11.10)	(1.82)	24.14
Broad Money (M2)	15.43	16.39	1.32	7.20	20.55	5.90

NOTES :
1/ Revised
2/ Provisional
3/ For the purpose of monetary and credit survey, credit to government sector refers strictly to Federal Government and excludes state and local governments.
4/ External assets and liabilities were converted into naira at the official rate on the balance sheet date, except holdings purchased at the AFEM.
5/ Quasi-Money consists of Time, Savings and Foreign Currency Deposits of Commercial, Merchant and Non-Interest Banks, excluding takings from Discount Houses.
6/ Demand Deposits consist of state, local and parastatals deposits at the CBN; state, local and private sector deposits as well as demand deposits of non-financial public enterprises at commercial, merchant and non-interest banks.

Source: Central Bank of Nigeria

Table 6
Banking System Credit to the Economy
(Naira Million)

End of Month	Aggregate Credit to the Economy	Credit to Federal Govt	Credit to Private Sector	Credit to State &Local Governments	Credit to Non-Financial Public Enterprises	Credit to 'Other' Private Sector	Central Bank Credit to					Deposit Money Banks Credit to			
							Federal Government	Private Sector	State &Local Governments	Non-Financial Public Enterprises	'Other' Private Sector	Federal Government	Private Sector	State & Local Governments	'Other'Private Sector
2011															
January	8,580,840.0	-835,866.9	9,416,706.9	391,043.7	0.0	9,025,663.2	-2,823,207.4	532,558.4	0.0	0.0	532,558.4	1,987,340.5	8,884,148.5	391,043.7	8,493,104.9
February	8,311,078.5	-867,211.1	9,178,289.6	355,550.5	0.0	8,822,739.0	-2,965,983.0	424,370.6	0.0	0.0	424,370.6	2,098,772.0	8,753,919.0	355,550.5	8,398,368.4
March	7,996,427.3	-1,450,519.0	9,446,946.3	376,771.7	0.0	9,070,174.6	-3,401,443.7	437,507.5	0.0	0.0	437,507.5	1,950,924.7	9,009,438.9	376,771.7	8,632,667.2
April	8,904,957.0	-995,077.2	9,900,034.2	364,193.4	0.0	9,535,840.7	-2,544,344.0	447,451.8	0.0	0.0	447,451.8	1,549,266.8	9,452,582.4	364,193.4	9,088,388.9
May	8,758,459.8	-1,090,788.9	9,849,248.7	379,327.5	0.0	9,469,921.2	-2,718,423.3	633,818.1	0.0	0.0	633,818.1	1,627,634.4	9,215,430.6	379,327.5	8,836,103.1
June	8,695,736.7	-1,262,213.2	9,957,949.9	420,237.9	0.0	9,537,711.9	-2,733,579.8	726,392.5	0.0	0.0	726,392.5	1,471,366.6	9,231,557.4	420,237.9	8,811,319.4
July	7,920,555.8	-2,031,258.6	9,951,814.4	369,903.9	0.0	9,581,910.5	-3,464,889.4	792,614.9	0.0	0.0	792,614.9	1,433,630.8	9,159,199.5	369,903.9	8,789,295.6
August	9,689,881.4	-1,194,345.0	10,884,226.4	411,873.8	0.0	10,472,352.6	-2,992,863.6	823,353.3	0.0	0.0	823,353.3	1,798,518.7	10,060,873.1	411,873.8	9,648,999.3
September	9,894,881.0	-1,215,856.0	11,110,737.0	400,160.8	0.0	10,710,576.2	-3,248,412.9	870,333.5	0.0	0.0	870,333.5	2,032,556.9	10,240,403.5	400,160.8	9,840,242.7
October	9,769,718.2	-1,868,707.2	11,638,425.3	432,826.2	0.0	11,205,599.1	-3,992,274.9	2,145,513.7	0.0	0.0	2,145,513.7	2,123,567.7	9,492,911.7	432,826.2	9,060,085.5
November	10,847,558.2	-1,555,333.4	12,402,891.6	405,517.0	0.0	11,997,374.6	-3,670,432.3	2,689,502.2	0.0	0.0	2,689,502.2	2,115,098.9	9,713,389.4	405,517.0	9,307,872.4
December	13,152,869.1	-1,030,722.7	14,183,591.8	513,218.7	0.0	13,670,373.2	-3,514,447.1	4,569,146.0	0.0	0.0	4,569,146.0	2,483,724.4	9,614,445.8	513,218.7	9,101,227.1
Monthly Average	**9,376,913.6**	**-1,283,158.3**	**10,660,071.8**	**401,718.8**	**0.0**	**10,258,353.1**	**-3,172,525.1**	**1,257,713.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1,257,713.5**	**1,889,366.9**	**9,402,358.3**	**401,718.8**	**9,000,639.5**
2012															
January	13,162,285.9	-1,479,265.1	14,641,551.0	494,149.6	0.0	14,147,401.4	-3,546,326.9	4,584,940.0	0.0	0.0	4,584,940.0	2,067,061.8	10,056,611.1	494,149.6	9,562,461.4
February	12,849,847.5	-1,160,964.9	14,010,812.4	508,129.6	0.0	13,502,682.7	-3,264,912.7	4,579,149.1	0.0	0.0	4,579,149.1	2,103,947.9	9,431,663.3	508,129.6	8,923,533.6
March	13,264,928.9	-854,957.1	14,119,886.1	538,114.3	0.0	13,581,771.7	-3,202,625.7	4,599,334.1	0.0	0.0	4,599,334.1	2,347,668.6	9,520,552.0	538,114.3	8,982,437.6
April	12,936,330.1	-1,256,292.7	14,192,622.8	552,117.2	0.0	13,640,505.5	-3,494,482.4	4,642,383.4	0.0	0.0	4,642,383.4	2,238,189.8	9,550,239.4	552,117.2	8,998,122.1
May	12,609,078.3	-1,863,509.9	14,472,588.2	572,132.3	0.0	13,900,455.9	-3,998,576.0	4,730,614.1	0.0	0.0	4,730,614.1	2,135,066.1	9,741,974.2	572,132.3	9,169,841.9
June	13,019,453.7	-1,681,604.7	14,701,058.4	586,273.7	0.0	14,114,784.7	-3,723,009.9	4,652,650.4	0.0	0.0	4,652,650.4	2,041,405.2	10,048,408.0	586,273.7	9,462,134.4
July	12,846,189.5	-1,999,193.8	14,845,383.3	592,398.4	0.0	14,252,984.9	-3,897,081.7	4,610,184.7	0.0	0.0	4,610,184.7	1,897,887.8	10,235,198.7	592,398.4	9,642,800.2
August	12,725,514.1	-1,982,468.0	14,707,982.1	580,624.5	0.0	14,127,357.6	-3,518,392.2	4,448,812.6	0.0	0.0	4,448,812.6	1,535,924.1	10,259,169.5	580,624.5	9,678,545.1
September	12,886,595.3	-1,867,404.2	14,753,999.5	599,030.7	0.0	14,154,968.8	-3,412,289.4	4,478,198.7	0.0	0.0	4,478,198.7	1,544,885.2	10,275,800.8	599,030.7	9,676,770.1
October	13,093,616.6	-1,847,500.9	14,941,117.5	615,248.1	27.3	14,325,842.2	-4,114,644.9	4,619,913.5	0.0	27.3	4,619,886.3	2,267,144.0	10,321,204.0	615,248.1	9,705,955.9
November	13,827,813.6	-1,424,740.4	15,252,554.0	644,846.8	54.5	14,607,652.7	-3,712,145.1	4,651,086.7	0.0	54.5	4,651,032.2	2,287,404.7	10,600,121.6	644,846.8	9,956,620.5
December	12,698,205.1	-2,453,557.1	15,151,762.1	665,879.3	0.0	14,485,882.9	-3,574,376.4	4,708,311.8	0.0	0.0	4,708,311.8	1,120,819.3	10,443,450.3	665,879.3	9,777,571.1
Monthly Average	**12,993,321.6**	**-1,655,954.9**	**14,649,276.5**	**579,078.7**	**6.8**	**14,070,190.9**	**-3,621,571.9**	**4,608,798.2**	**0.0**	**6.8**	**4,608,791.4**	**1,965,617.0**	**10,040,478.2**	**579,078.7**	**9,461,399.5**
2013															
January	12,489,950.8	-2,502,762.4	14,992,713.2	680,685.4	0.0	14,312,027.9	-3,538,254.0	4,698,428.5	0.0	0.0	4,698,428.5	1,035,491.6	10,294,284.7	680,685.4	9,613,599.3
February	12,808,673.4	-2,276,494.7	15,085,168.1	649,633.7	0.0	14,435,534.4	-3,351,341.3	4,741,575.2	0.0	0.0	4,741,575.2	1,074,846.5	10,343,592.9	649,633.7	9,693,959.2
March	12,740,967.9	-2,520,968.2	15,261,936.1	662,014.3	0.0	14,599,921.8	-3,375,852.3	4,754,751.8	0.0	0.0	4,754,751.8	854,884.1	10,507,184.3	662,014.3	9,845,170.0
April	13,205,410.9	-2,202,764.5	15,408,175.4	690,871.3	0.0	14,717,304.1	-3,041,688.8	4,795,017.2	0.0	0.0	4,795,017.2	838,924.3	10,613,158.2	690,871.3	9,922,286.9
May	13,235,702.5	-2,249,527.4	15,485,229.9	652,143.0	0.0	14,833,086.9	-3,022,021.9	4,687,396.6	0.0	0.0	4,687,396.6	772,494.5	10,797,833.4	652,143.0	10,145,690.3
June	13,149,382.5	-2,542,654.4	15,692,036.9	661,034.9	0.0	15,031,002.0	-3,519,920.5	4,703,313.2	0.0	0.0	4,703,313.2	977,266.1	10,988,723.7	661,034.9	10,327,688.8
July	13,820,873.5	-1,975,740.9	15,796,614.4	723,398.1	0.0	15,073,216.3	-2,854,748.1	4,651,415.6	0.0	0.0	4,651,415.6	879,007.2	11,145,198.8	723,398.1	10,421,800.7
August	13,187,680.0	-2,913,532.9	16,101,212.8	724,922.2	0.0	15,376,290.6	-3,007,231.7	4,638,051.2	0.0	0.0	4,638,051.2	93,698.8	11,463,161.6	724,922.2	10,738,239.4
September	13,087,907.2	-3,191,362.4	16,279,269.6	704,921.5	0.0	15,574,348.2	-2,990,577.3	4,820,183.7	0.0	0.0	4,820,183.7	-200,785.1	11,459,085.9	704,921.5	10,754,164.4
October	13,627,297.3	-2,649,138.7	16,276,436.0	708,413.3	0.0	15,568,022.7	-2,735,348.5	4,835,381.8	0.0	0.0	4,835,381.8	86,209.8	11,441,054.3	708,413.3	10,732,640.9
November	14,092,904.4	-2,358,883.3	16,451,787.7	732,202.6	0.0	15,719,585.1	-2,606,418.5	4,829,926.2	0.0	0.0	4,829,926.2	247,535.2	11,621,861.5	732,202.6	10,889,658.9
December	14,535,204.7	-1,656,265.3	16,191,470.0	779,126.9	23,578.3	15,388,764.8	-2,289,104.9	4,599,388.3	0.0	23,578.3	4,575,810.0	632,839.6	11,592,081.7	779,126.9	10,812,954.7
Monthly Average	**13,331,829.6**	**-2,420,007.9**	**15,751,837.5**	**697,447.3**	**1,964.9**	**15,052,425.4**	**-3,027,709.0**	**4,729,569.1**	**0.0**	**1,964.9**	**4,727,604.2**	**607,701.0**	**11,022,268.4**	**697,447.3**	**10,324,821.1**

Source: Central Bank of Nigeria

Table 6 Cont.
Banking System Credit to the Economy
(Naira Million)

End of Month	Aggregate Credit to the Economy	Credit to Federal Govt	Credit to Private Sector	Credit to State &Local Governments	Credit to Non-Financial Public Enterprises	Credit to 'Other' Private Sector	Central Bank Credit to					Deposit Money Banks Credit to			
							Federal Government	Private Sector	State &Local Governments	Non-Financial Public Enterprises	'Other' Private Sector	Federal Government	Private Sector	State & Local Governments	'Other'Private Sector
2014 1/															
January	15,585,742.8	-478,512.5	16,064,255.3	791,235.1	33,009.9	15,240,010.4	-1,103,713.9	4,611,683.9	0.0	33,009.9	4,578,674.0	625,201.4	11,452,571.4	791,235.1	10,661,336.3
February	15,681,565.8	-712,493.7	16,394,059.5	748,611.2	26,006.2	15,619,442.2	-1,306,751.9	4,644,813.2	0.0	26,006.2	4,618,807.1	594,258.2	11,749,246.3	748,611.2	11,000,635.1
March	18,100,749.5	1,649,444.7	16,451,304.9	577,941.0	23,587.7	15,849,776.2	-1,281,773.9	4,635,983.4	0.0	23,587.7	4,612,395.7	2,931,218.5	11,815,321.5	577,941.0	11,237,380.5
April	17,889,792.4	1,177,186.9	16,712,605.5	559,163.6	23,587.7	16,129,854.2	-1,546,103.0	4,711,258.2	0.0	23,587.7	4,687,670.4	2,723,289.9	12,001,347.4	559,163.6	11,442,183.8
May	17,432,171.9	736,552.8	16,695,619.1	497,986.0	23,587.7	16,174,045.4	-1,854,662.8	4,701,546.1	0.0	23,587.7	4,677,958.4	2,591,215.7	11,994,073.0	497,986.0	11,496,087.0
June	16,689,493.7	-236,088.9	16,925,582.6	486,924.4	23,587.7	16,415,070.5	-2,913,883.1	4,702,336.0	0.0	23,587.7	4,678,748.3	2,677,794.2	12,223,246.6	486,924.4	11,736,322.2
July	17,403,322.8	171,614.4	17,231,708.3	524,176.7	23,587.7	16,683,943.9	-2,877,803.5	4,695,207.2	0.0	23,587.7	4,671,619.4	3,049,417.9	12,536,501.2	524,176.7	12,012,324.4
August	17,581,836.6	176,365.8	17,405,470.8	484,020.1	23,587.7	16,897,863.0	-2,739,737.3	4,697,098.0	0.0	23,587.7	4,673,510.3	2,916,103.1	12,708,372.8	484,020.1	12,224,352.7
September	17,968,357.8	276,678.6	17,691,679.3	484,483.5	23,587.7	17,183,608.0	-2,579,437.6	4,697,821.7	0.0	23,587.7	4,674,234.0	2,856,116.1	12,993,857.6	484,483.5	12,509,374.1
October	18,692,283.9	904,623.7	17,787,660.2	491,534.7	23,587.7	17,272,537.8	-2,527,660.6	4,950,410.2	0.0	23,587.7	4,926,822.5	3,432,284.3	12,837,250.0	491,534.7	12,345,715.3
November	19,017,136.0	944,524.7	18,072,611.2	487,395.5	23,587.7	17,561,628.0	-2,562,867.5	4,884,003.6	0.0	23,587.7	4,860,415.8	3,507,392.2	13,188,607.7	487,395.5	12,701,212.2
December	19,273,756.7	1,150,107.2	18,123,649.5	536,367.3	25,590.3	17,561,691.8	-2,141,684.2	4,859,887.7	0.0	25,590.3	4,834,297.4	3,291,791.4	13,263,761.7	536,367.3	12,727,394.4
Monthly Average	**17,609,684.2**	**480,000.3**	**17,129,683.9**	**555,819.9**	**24,741.3**	**16,549,122.6**	**-2,119,673.3**	**4,732,670.8**	**0.0**	**24,741.3**	**4,707,929.4**	**2,599,673.6**	**12,397,013.1**	**555,819.9**	**11,841,193.2**
2015 2/															
January	20,148,715.4	1,974,447.4	18,174,267.9	469,908.8	25,588.0	17,678,771.1	-1,737,093.9	4,859,710.4	0.0	25,588.0	4,834,122.3	3,711,541.3	13,314,557.6	469,908.8	12,844,648.7
February	20,485,155.9	1,733,774.2	18,751,381.7	521,919.7	25,588.0	18,203,873.9	-1,723,079.6	4,883,528.4	0.0	25,588.0	4,857,940.4	3,456,853.8	13,867,853.3	521,919.7	13,345,933.6
March	20,635,772.0	1,986,796.4	18,648,975.6	543,223.0	25,588.0	18,080,164.6	-1,563,080.2	4,918,937.3	0.0	25,588.0	4,893,349.3	3,549,876.6	13,730,038.3	543,223.0	13,186,815.4
April	19,990,580.1	1,591,595.9	18,398,984.2	533,324.7	23,587.7	17,842,071.7	-1,545,824.2	4,711,258.2	0.0	23,587.7	4,687,670.4	3,137,420.1	13,687,726.0	533,324.7	13,154,401.3
May	21,042,266.9	2,364,953.4	18,677,313.5	482,234.4	25,588.0	18,169,491.1	-837,716.2	4,933,697.4	0.0	25,588.0	4,908,109.4	3,202,669.6	13,743,616.1	482,234.4	13,261,381.8
June	21,409,774.2	2,512,463.8	18,897,310.4	471,430.1	51,033.5	18,374,846.7	-769,517.4	5,093,071.5	0.0	51,033.5	5,042,038.0	3,281,981.2	13,804,238.9	471,430.1	13,332,808.8
July	21,542,547.3	2,877,269.4	18,665,277.8	500,523.2	25,588.0	18,139,166.6	-359,863.7	5,065,985.1	0.0	25,588.0	5,040,397.0	3,237,133.1	13,599,292.8	500,523.2	13,098,769.6
August	21,393,011.5	2,761,744.3	18,631,267.3	415,028.6	25,588.0	18,190,650.6	-535,177.5	5,107,317.9	0.0	25,588.0	5,081,729.9	3,296,921.8	13,523,949.4	415,028.6	13,108,920.7
September	21,519,790.1	2,787,617.5	18,732,172.6	396,980.5	192,913.6	18,142,278.6	-1,042,187.1	5,275,248.5	0.0	192,913.6	5,082,334.9	3,829,804.6	13,456,924.1	396,980.5	13,059,943.7
October	21,348,605.0	2,261,857.4	19,086,747.6	443,352.1	468,281.2	18,175,114.4	-1,826,265.3	5,535,822.5	0.0	468,281.2	5,067,541.4	4,088,122.7	13,550,925.1	443,352.1	13,107,573.0
November	20,470,803.5	1,763,991.8	18,706,811.7	501,959.2	25,588.0	18,179,264.5	-2,445,764.7	5,092,919.4	0.0	25,588.0	5,067,331.4	4,209,756.5	13,613,892.3	501,959.2	13,111,933.1
December	21,612,452.1	2,893,189.1	18,719,263.0	583,817.7	25,588.0	18,109,857.3	-1,653,067.5	5,061,611.3	0.0	25,588.0	5,036,023.3	4,546,256.6	13,657,651.8	583,817.7	13,073,834.0
Monthly Average	**20,966,622.8**	**2,292,475.0**	**18,674,147.8**	**488,641.8**	**78,376.7**	**18,107,129.3**	**-1,336,553.1**	**5,044,925.7**	**0.0**	**78,376.7**	**4,966,549.0**	**3,629,028.2**	**13,629,222.1**	**488,641.8**	**13,140,580.3**

Table 7
Summary of Deposit Money Banks' Activities
(Naira Million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014 1/	2015 2/	2011	2012	2013	2014 1/	2015 2/
Item										
Reserves 3/	1,756,449.24	3,481,412.44	3,794,118.56	5,522,612.24	5,097,605.47	136.94	98.21	8.98	45.56	-7.70
Aggregate Credit (Net)	12,878,259.06	13,424,886.00	12,207,717.51	16,437,093.55	18,091,452.53	14.81	4.24	-9.07	34.65	10.06
Loans and Advances	6,489,761.77	6,833,636.59	6,677,225.03	12,175,750.47	12,262,502.40	-2.11	5.30	-2.29	82.35	0.71
Total assets	19,396,633.76	21,303,951.77	24,468,368.48	27,581,647.55	28,369,031.69	11.92	9.83	14.85	12.72	2.85
Total Deposit Liabilities	11,452,763.25	13,135,887.35	13,825,188.77	15,234,775.34	17,343,986.35	17.05	14.70	5.25	10.20	13.84
Demand deposits	4,920,850.24	5,072,986.00	5,169,063.97	4,668,215.23	5,885,856.53	28.47	3.09	1.89	-9.69	26.08
Time, Savings & Foreign Currencies Deposits	6,531,913.01	8,062,901.35	8,656,124.80	10,566,560.11	11,458,129.82	9.70	23.44	7.36	22.07	8.44
Foreign Assets (Net)	1,314,878.51	1,650,121.00	1,614,722.37	969,549.18	107,999.86	15.92	25.50	-2.15	-39.96	-88.86
Credit from Central Bank	294,984.06	228,036.25	262,170.55	224,581.43	732,244.52	-29.55	-22.70	14.97	-14.34	226.05
Capital Accounts	3,682,121.44	3,640,682.01	3,915,405.55	4,269,522.17	5,051,419.96	66.03	-1.13	7.55	9.04	18.31
Capital & Reserves	2,486,966.78	2,408,141.11	2,649,166.02	2,963,361.18	3,470,957.43	478.89	-3.17	10.01	11.86	17.13
Other Provisions	1,195,154.66	1,232,540.90	1,266,239.52	1,306,160.99	1,580,462.52	-33.16	3.13	2.73	3.15	21.00
Average Liquidity Ratio (%)	**25.50**	**43.67**	**59.58**	**42.95**	**39.43**					
Average Loan/Deposit Ratio (%)	**46.91**	**45.49**	**38.32**	**57.20**	**68.13**					

1/ Revised
2/ Provisional
3/ Includes CBN Bills held by Deposit Money Banks
Source: Central Bank of Nigeria

Table 8
Deposit Money Banks' Sources and Application of Funds
(Naira Million)

Item	2011		2012		2013		2014 1/		2015 2/	
	Sources	Application	Sources	Application	Sources	Application	Sources	Application	Sources	Application
Assets										
Reserves	0.0	41,578.9	0.0	149,762.6	0.0	558,665.5	0.0	564,016.6	0.0	239,126.2
Foreign assets	-125,026.6	0.0	-115,631.6	0.0	0.0	15,351.8	-99,008.7	0.0	-8,861.6	0.0
Claims on Central Bank					-102,352.9	0.0	-91,290.6	0.0	0.0	80,552.9
Claims on Central Government	0.0	377,661.2	0.0	38,585.6	0.0	482,584.7	-223,863.7	0.0	0.0	334,304.9
Claims on State & Local Government	0.0	107,701.7	0.0	21,032.5	0.0	46,924.3	0.0	8,974.7	0.0	81,858.6
Claims on Private Sector	-206,645.2	0.0	-177,702.4	0.0	-83,189.7	0.0	0.0	47,908.7	-32,665.6	0.0
Claims on Other Financial Institutions	0.0	114,686.0	-31,271.5	0.0	-18,003.5	0.0	-35,528.0	0.0	-7,788.3	0.0
Unclassified Assets	-184,403.4	0.0	-428,197.1	0.0	-87,821.8	0.0	-10,693.0	0.0	-21,036.6	0.0
Liabilities										
Demand Deposits	678,265.6	0.0	26,223.8	0.0	390,518.5	0.0	0.0	-235,663.8	683,584.2	0.0
Time, Savings & Foreign Currency Deposits	94,722.6	0.0	0.0	-118,630.1	288,372.3	0.0	584,899.1	0.0	76,561.7	0.0
Money Market Instruments	12,936.5	0.0	0.0	-130,923.6	0.0	-2,078.6	0.0	-11,529.8	0.0	-5,558.1
Bonds	2,966.2	0.0	0.0	-1,303.1	44,123.0	0.0	137,017.8	0.0	0.0	-20,504.6
Foreign Liabilities	41,827.1	0.0	0.0	-13,473.5	65,366.0	0.0	0.0	-8,456.3	0.0	-70,187.3
Central Government Deposits	0.0	-162,599.8	104,438.1	0.0	100,654.8	0.0	58,033.8	0.0	1,317.9	0.0
Credit from Central Bank	51,554.2	0.0	0.0	-31,297.8	0.0	-13,574.9	0.0	-26,530.6	128,696.0	0.0
Capital Accounts	0.0	-242,626.9	1,722.7	0.0	0.0	-17,796.7	4,572.7	0.0	0.0	-8,060.9
Unclassified Liabilities	0.0	-351,492.9	0.0	-380,178.4	0.0	-43,425.9	0.0	-341,826.8	0.0	-120,358.5
Funds Sourced & Used	**1,398,347.5**	**1,398,347.5**	**885,187.2**	**885,187.2**	1,180,402.5	1,180,402.5	1,244,907.4	1,244,907.4	960,511.9	960,511.9

1/ Revised
2/ Provisional
Source: Central Bank of Nigeria

Table 9
Summary of Microfinance Banks' Activities
(Naira Million, unless otherwise stated)

Item	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 1/
Number of Licensed MFBs	873	879	820	891	958
Number of Reporting MFBs	474	566	820	679	684
Number of Non-Reporting MFBs					
Capital and Reserves	29,094.80	53,282.13	72,963.74	91,008.80	91,376.50
Total Assets	117,872.10	222,766.59	270,896.14	300,731.10	343,883.10
Deposit Liabilities	59,375.90	132,154.70	135,918.73	145,830.02	159,453.50
Loans & Advances (Net)	50,928.30	96,971.56	129,026.97	162,904.99	173,673.00
Investments	8,959.80	14,529.43	14,703.04	15,785.58	17,737.90
Average Loan/ Deposit Ratio (%)	85.77	73.38	94.93	111.71	108.92
Percentage Change (%)					
Number of Reporting Banks	-40.82	19.41	44.88	-17.20	0.74
Capital and Reserves	-33.87	32.46	36.94	-27.31	0.40
Total Assets	-30.80	43.61	21.61	-18.18	14.35
Deposit Liabilities	-21.61	45.64	2.85	-18.56	9.34
Loans & Advances (Net)	-3.67	49.16	33.06	-23.10	6.61
Investments	3.29	32.01	1.19	1.33	12.37
Sectoral Distribution of Loans & Advances					
(i) Agriculture and Forestry	4,679.22	4,511.68	4,803.12	7,735.68	11,761.52
(ii) Mining & Quarrying	329.44	490.52	603.25	187.09	390.88
(iii) Manufacturing	1,728.85	2,318.02	2,937.27	3,156.49	3,372.79
(iv) Real Estate and Construction	1,725.45	4,047.36	2,616.01	5,486.51	5,218.26
(v) Commerce	32,873.24	48,811.69	50,008.04	58,821.75	117,759.41
(vi) Transportation/Communication	3,241.71	3,245.49	3,401.44	4,566.96	3,770.66
(vii) Others	12,118.47	21,848.46	48,257.90	32,155.66	44,973.82
Deposits and Lending Rates (average %)					
(i) Savings deposits	Negotiable	Negotiable	Negotiable	Negotiable	Negotiable
(ii) Time/Term deposits	Negotiable	Negotiable	Negotiable	Negotiable	Negotiable
(iii) Interest rate on Loan & Advances	Negotiable	Negotiable	Negotiable	Negotiable	Negotiable

1/ Provisional
Source: Central Bank of Nigeria

Table 10
Discount Houses' Statements of Assets and Liabilities
(Naira Million)

Item	2011	2012	2013	2014 1/	2015 2/
ASSETS					
CASH AND BALANCES WITH BANKS	**2,415.55**	**4,315.18**	**1,278.47**	**1,111.26**	**633.24**
i) Cash on hand	1.52	1.34	0.20	0.24	2.81
ii) Balances with CBN	1,282.60	2,615.04	93.74	76.10	1.77
iii) Balances with other banks	1,131.43	1,698.80	1,184.53	1,034.92	628.66
CLAIMS ON FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	**223,277.50**	**266,823.58**	**94,394.70**	**91,994.12**	**51,367.34**
i) Treasury Bills	60,768.40	124,865.72	31,359.85	57,554.13	32,302.87
ii) FGN Bonds	162,509.10	141,957.87	63,034.85	34,439.99	19,064.47
iii) Treasury Certificate Maturing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
iv) Treasury Bonds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
v) Eligible Development Stock	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CLAIMS ON STATE GOVERNMENTS	**5,186.80**	**5,696.40**	**2,536.65**	**2,138.98**	**7,544.16**
CLAIMS ON BANKS	**10,807.44**	**2,549.45**	**9,948.59**	**26,211.15**	**39,455.70**
i) Money at Call	10,751.94	250.00	9,948.59	4,671.77	860.00
ii) Loans and Advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	21,539.38	38,595.70
iii) Commercial Bills:	0.00	1,523.78	0.00	0.00	0.00
a) Bankers Acceptances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
b) Promissory Notes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
c) Negotiable Certificate of Deposit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
d) Stabilisation Securities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
iv) Others	55.50	775.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
CLAIMS ON OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Money at Call	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Commercial Bills:	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
a) Promissory Notes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
b) Negotiable Certificate of Deposit/Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CLAIMS ON OTHERS	**35,048.36**	**35,834.56**	**12,276.58**	**929.78**	**337.93**
i) Commercial Bills	12,553.22	12,992.44	9,363.47	0.00	0.00
ii) Loans and Advances	17,898.97	14,685.80	0.00	558.06	322.86
iii) Others	4,596.17	8,156.32	2,913.11	371.72	15.07
OTHER ASSETS	**42,436.16**	**26,121.00**	**12,053.75**	**10,406.46**	**10,155.14**
FIXED ASSETS	**1,581.32**	**3,378.67**	**1,274.14**	**999.57**	**775.93**
TOTAL ASSETS	**320,753.13**	**344,718.83**	**133,762.88**	**133,791.33**	**110,269.44**
LIABILITIES					
CAPITAL AND RESERVES	**49,612.17**	**34,970.52**	**18,044.50**	**31,382.71**	**18,330.32**
i) Paid-up Capital	15,645.23	15,479.99	6,784.60	8,854.12	4,301.58
ii) Statutory Reserves	10,535.84	12,141.60	5,090.19	5,959.39	3,856.87
iii) Share Premium	4,737.30	4,737.30	3,090.28	6,331.24	3,904.73
iv) Other Reserves	11,019.80	11,099.07	1,346.28	1,242.66	0.00
v) General Reserve	7,674.00	(8,487.44)	1,733.15	8,995.29	6,267.14
MONEY-AT-CALL	**152,927.72**	**206,301.85**	**62,559.15**	**45,049.65**	**55,970.79**
i) Commercial Banks	127,372.80	191,790.66	17,521.78	0.00	0.00
ii) Merchant Banks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
iii) Non-Bank Financial Institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	45,049.65	55,970.79
iv) Others	25,554.92	14,511.19	45,037.37	0.00	0.00
v) Associated Treasury Notes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
OTHER AMOUNT OWING TO:	**54,242.50**	**56,458.80**	**40,018.54**	**11,842.45**	**93.68**
i) Commercial Banks	40,672.60	14,908.96	73.55	6,229.20	0.00
ii) Merchant Banks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
iii) Non-Bank Financial Institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,613.25	93.68
iv) Others	13,569.90	41,549.84	39,944.99	0.00	0.00
BORROWINGS	**3,000.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**41,007.20**	**20,642.97**
i) Central Bank of Nigeria	0.00	0.00	0.00	63.78	0.00
ii) Banks	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00	0.00
iii) Discount Houses	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
iv) Non-Bank Financial Institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
v) Corporate Entities	0.00	0.00	0.00	20,206.39	0.00
vi) Individuals	0.00	0.00	0.00	17,737.03	20,642.97
OTHER LIABILITIES	**60,970.74**	**46,987.63**	**13,140.70**	**4,509.31**	**15,231.69**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**320,753.13**	**344,718.81**	**133,762.89**	**133,791.33**	**110,269.44**

1/ Revised
2/ Provisional as at end-October 2015 when last submission of Discount Houses was made on the FinA.
Source: Central Bank of Nigeria

Table 11
Summary of Assets and Liabilities of Finance Companies
(Naira Million)

Item	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 1/	2015 2/
1 Cash and Cash Items	5,821.60	12,799.10	2,669.27	2,605.60	3,188.53	3,169.63
2 Investments	27,123.30	26,806.80	16,868.30	19,448.77	20,158.63	11,143.99
3 Due from other Finance Companies	22,044.00	12,324.10	10,961.88	11,571.86	8,012.35	5,593.85
4. Loans and Advances	30,646.30	33,356.70	23,772.24	46,679.83	48,808.70	49,623.93
5. Fixed Assets	9,046.50	9,814.70	8,584.81	7,548.55	11,576.42	10,893.08
6. Other Assets	19,099.90	19,819.30	15,450.98	15,197.74	27,845.00	26,931.71
Total Assets	113,781.60	114,920.70	78,307.48	103,052.35	119,589.63	107,356.18
1.Capital and Reserves	10,216.10	10,996.00	13,008.69	18,276.15	18,453.12	21,655.86
2. Share Deposits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3. Due to other Finance Companies	8,351.30	8,330.30	574.42	742.62	3,627.71	1,553.09
4. Borrowings	81,232.10	78,552.10	47,578.81	59,220.85	68,420.24	62,028.93
5. Other Liabilities	13,982.10	17,042.30	17,145.56	24,812.73	29,088.56	22,118.30
Total Liabilities	113,781.60	114,920.70	78,307.48	103,052.35	119,589.63	107,356.18

Table prepared based on 36 actual returns and 30 provisional returns of the 66 Finance Companies as at end-2015.
1/ Revised
2/ Provisional
Source: Central Bank of Nigeria

Table 12
Value of Money Market Assets 1/
(Naira Million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 1/	2015 2/
Treasury Bills	1,277,100.0	1,727,910.0	2,122,927.0	2,581,550.6	2,815,523.8	2,772,867.0
Treasury Certificates	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Development Stocks	220.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Certificates of Deposits	0.0	0.0	34,000.0	20,500.0	50,954.0	75,702.8
Commercial Papers	189,216.4	203,008.3	1,050.4	9,324.8	9,848.1	6,291.9
Bankers' Acceptances	79,172.3	73,406.1	9,863.8	20,470.0	36,644.6	28,417.9
FGN Bonds	2,901,600.0	3,541,200.0	4,080,048.8	4,222,037.7	4,792,281.2	5,808,140.8
Total	**4,447,308.7**	**5,545,524.4**	**6,247,890.0**	**6,853,883.1**	**7,705,251.7**	**8,691,420.4**
Growth (%)						
Treasury Bills	60.1	35.3	22.9	21.6	9.1	-1.5
Treasury Certificates	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eligible Development Stocks	-57.7	-100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Certificates of Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	-39.7	148.6	48.6
Commercial Papers	-62.8	7.3	-99.5	787.8	5.6	-36.1
Bankers' Acceptances	27.2	-7.3	-86.6	107.5	79.0	-22.4
FGN Bonds	49.9	22.0	15.2	3.5	13.5	21.2
Total	**31.0**	**24.7**	**12.7**	**9.7**	**12.4**	**12.8**

1/ Revised
2/ Provisional
Source: Central Bank of Nigeria

Table 13
Treasury Bills: Issues and Subscriptions
(Naira Million)

Period	Issues	Subscriber		
		Central Bank	Deposit Money Banks	Non-Bank Public 1/
2011 2/				
January	205,590.00	0.00	167,060.00	38,530.00
February	216,920.00	0.00	169,690.00	47,230.00
March	284,060.00	0.00	205,040.00	79,020.00
April	215,070.00	0.00	147,200.00	67,870.00
May	204,610.00	0.00	130,520.00	74,080.00
June	340,230.00	0.00	206,190.00	134,050.00
July	209,740.00	0.00	155,400.00	54,340.00
August	218,920.00	0.00	140,220.00	78,700.00
September	280,560.00	0.00	201,390.00	79,180.00
October	309,950.00	0.00	165,620.00	144,330.00
November	242,930.00	0.00	138,290.00	104,640.00
December	319,910.00	0.00	174,630.00	145,280.00
Total	**3,048,490.00**	**0.00**	**2,001,250.00**	**1,047,250.00**
Average	**254,040.83**	**0.00**	**166,770.83**	**87,270.83**
2012 2/				
January	316,300.00	163,860.00	91,230.00	61,210.00
February	298,920.00	0.00	176,640.00	122,280.00
March	332,230.00	0.00	217,650.00	114,580.00
April	324,270.00	0.00	223,660.00	100,610.00
May	273,390.00	0.00	180,820.00	92,580.00
June	373,160.00	0.00	249,120.00	124,040.00
July	250,450.00	0.00	151,900.00	98,560.00
August	222,710.00	0.00	140,970.00	81,730.00
September	348,890.00	0.00	253,180.00	95,710.00
October	283,110.00	0.00	159,430.00	123,680.00
November	246,030.00	0.00	116,930.00	129,100.00
December	340,190.00	0.00	180,460.00	159,730.00
Total	**3,609,650.00**	**163,860.00**	**2,141,990.00**	**1,303,810.00**
Average	**300,804.17**	**13,655.00**	**178,499.17**	**108,650.83**
2013 2/				
January	331,296.66	0.00	204,317.08	126,979.58
February	354,924.18	0.00	243,734.06	111,190.12
March	398,285.09	0.00	190,441.99	207,843.10
April	324,269.40	0.00	200,048.22	124,221.18
May	278,388.72	0.00	179,760.34	98,628.38
June	397,845.75	0.00	152,626.18	245,219.57
July	185,451.25	0.00	51,972.97	133,478.28
August	222,705.12	0.00	114,303.78	108,401.34
September	331,217.97	0.00	135,605.36	195,612.61
October	226,109.77	0.00	125,326.54	100,783.22
November	199,782.18	0.00	116,364.93	83,417.25
December	400,605.12	0.00	139,214.85	261,390.28
Total	**3,650,881.21**	**0.00**	**1,853,716.30**	**1,797,164.91**
Average	**304,240.10**	**0.00**	**154,476.36**	**149,763.74**
2014 2/				
January	359,296.66	0.00	291,278.36	68,018.31
February	319,924.18	0.00	256,520.53	63,403.65
March	497,005.48	0.00	341,448.54	155,556.94
April	334,269.40	0.00	228,427.87	105,841.52
May	278,509.28	0.00	195,099.35	83,409.93
June	440,713.48	0.00	165,215.22	275,498.26
July	185,292.04	0.00	70,072.17	115,219.87
August	220,647.81	0.00	148,401.32	72,246.50
September	319,680.77	0.00	70,336.34	249,344.43
October	303,100.00	66,980.00	44,370.00	191,750.00
November	242,900.00	0.00	41,852.12	201,055.55
December	378,130.00	21,260.00	132,010.00	224,850.00
Total	**3,879,469.09**	**88,240.00**	**1,985,031.81**	**1,806,194.96**
Average	**323,289.09**	**7,353.33**	**165,419.32**	**150,516.25**
2015 3/				
January	384,296.66	0.00	319,265.47	65,031.19
February	334,833.44	0.00	200,774.18	134,059.26
March	519,995.04	0.00	388,933.09	131,061.96
April	353,093.49	0.00	269,072.27	84,021.22
May	261,555.23	0.00	155,090.04	106,465.18
June	380,023.16	0.00	212,850.32	167,172.84
July	178,366.05	0.00	104,449.98	73,916.06
August	257,614.38	0.00	105,804.69	151,809.69
September	315,350.60	0.00	198,118.39	117,232.21
October	265,251.80	0.00	183,379.26	81,872.54
November	242,902.74	0.00	203,878.95	39,023.79
December	352,034.71	0.00	344,843.52	7,191.20
Total	**3,845,317.30**	**0.00**	**2,686,460.16**	**1,158,857.14**
Average	**320,443.11**	**0.00**	**223,871.68**	**96,571.43**

1/ Includes Discount Houses, Government Parastatals, Savings type institutions, e.t.c.
2/ Revised
3/ Provision
Source: Central Bank of Nigeria

Table 14
Holdings of Treasury Bills Outstanding
(Naira Million)

Period	Total Outstanding	Central Bank including Rediscount	Deposit Money Banks	Others
2011				
January	837.32	0.00	710.97	126.35
February	837.32	0.00	645.32	192.00
March	100.00	0.00	75.75	24.25
April	837.32	0.00	511.34	325.98
May	837.32	0.00	578.96	258.36
June	901.02	0.00	785.23	115.79
July	977.03	0.00	679.85	297.18
August	1,017.97	0.00	764.25	253.72
September	1,064.27	24.48	658.32	381.47
October	1,106.34	24.48	729.58	352.28
November	1,191.12	24.48	698.25	468.39
December	1,277.10	24.48	925.32	327.30
Average	**915.34**	**8.16**	**646.93**	**260.26**
2012				
January	1,812.80	164.00	1,252.47	396.33
February	1,872.80	164.00	1,304.99	403.81
March	1,947.19	163.89	1,643.02	140.27
April	1,986.19	111.76	1,482.57	391.85
May	2,047.19	111.76	1,494.91	440.51
June	2,084.59	111.73	1,340.87	631.98
July	2,094.59	60.74	1,633.92	399.93
August	2,124.59	60.74	1,594.52	469.33
September	2,132.93	62.32	1,618.20	452.40
October	2,132.93	62.32	1,688.49	382.11
November	2,132.93	62.31	1,636.33	434.29
December	2,122.93	62.32	1,419.58	641.02
Average	**2,040.97**	**99.83**	**1,509.16**	**431.99**
2013				
January	2,197.93	1.65	1,632.16	564.12
February	2,260.93	1.67	1,599.91	659.35
March	2,371.69	0.09	1,716.83	654.77
April	2,371.69	0.12	1,674.27	697.30
May	2,392.44	0.09	1,673.37	718.98
June	2,483.29	0.13	1,649.38	833.77
July	2,483.29	0.72	1,112.43	1,370.13
August	2,483.29	0.60	1,137.32	1,345.36
September	2,483.29	0.01	1,013.82	1,469.46
October	2,483.29	64.91	1,070.09	1,348.28
November	2,483.29	61.32	1,059.96	1,362.01
December	2,581.55	59.02	1,317.88	1,204.65
Average	**2,422.99**	**15.86**	**1,388.12**	**1,019.02**
2014 1/				
January	2,621.55	17.64	2,056.49	547.42
February	2,621.55	5.99	1,916.75	698.81
March	2,735.75	3.36	1,992.06	740.32
April	2,735.75	3.64	2,072.61	659.50
May	2,735.87	2.25	1,686.22	1,047.39
June	2,735.87	1.59	1,526.28	1,208.00
July	2,735.87	1.58	1,960.12	774.17
August	2,735.87	1.58	2,011.34	722.95
September	2,735.87	1.58	1,966.72	767.57
October	2,810.87	1.61	1,993.34	815.92
November	2,810.87	1.62	1,966.68	842.57
December	2,815.52	1.81	1,969.12	844.59
Average	**2,735.93**	**3.69**	**1,926.48**	**805.77**
2015				
January	2,815.52	214.50	1,044.87	1,556.16
February	2,815.52	242.84	1,012.78	1,559.90
March	2,865.52	242.84	1,060.87	1,561.81
April	2,865.52	242.84	1,051.52	1,571.16
May	2,865.52	242.84	1,058.53	1,564.16
June	2,824.95	242.84	1,044.35	1,537.76
July	2,772.87	777.16	851.76	1,143.95
August	2,772.87	824.94	838.42	1,109.50
September	2,772.87	759.57	1,106.62	906.68
October	2,772.87	214.50	1,044.59	1,513.79
November	2,772.87	184.76	1,085.88	1,502.23
December	2,772.87	232.84	1,046.87	1,493.15
Average	**2,807.48**	**368.54**	**1,020.59**	**1,418.35**

1/ Revised
Source: Central Bank of Nigeria

Table 15
Open Market Operations at OMO Sessions

Period	Total Bids (N 'Million)	Amount Sold (N 'Million)	Average Tenor (Days)	Average Yield (%)
2011				
January	255,940.00	140,540.00	176	8.30
February	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
March	170,490.00	94,530.00	33	7.03
April	142,520.00	23,390.00	37	9.17
May	119,340.00	48,610.00	150	9.25
June	80,450.00	25,470.00	157	9.25
July	227,410.00	97,810.00	258	7.85
August	590,150.00	344,670.00	207	8.30
September	327,020.00	170,990.00	43	10.50
October	830,466.00	643,620.00	176	14.25
November	811,600.00	343,670.00	132	15.20
December	806,920.00	428,810.00	184	16.32
Total	**4,362,306.00**	**2,362,110.00**		
Average	**363,525.50**	**196,842.50**	**129**	**9.62**
2012				
January	799,840.0	246,660.0	173	16.36
February	1,124,220.0	297,000.0	238	15.89
March	1,150,240.0	491,600.0	297	15.27
April	973,640.0	304,180.0	289	14.57
May	956,240.0	363,130.0	69	13.99
June	48,220.0	14,110.0	62	14.50
July	17,320.0	50.0	48	14.10
August	137,790.0	4,500.0	69	14.00
September	714,000.0	318,420.0	64	14.25
October	1,330,810.0	882,800.0	75	14.03
November	1,525,360.0	939,540.0	90	13.77
December	952,950.0	650,270.0	112	13.40
Total	**9,730,630.00**	**4,512,260.00**		
Average	**810,885.83**	**376,021.67**	**132**	**14.51**
2013				
January	2,958,460.00	1,756,660.00	77	13.73
February	2,302,710.00	1,351,600.00	105	12.54
March	2,061,290.00	1,265,240.00	118	13.30
April	2,228,780.00	1,516,690.00	169	13.55
May	1,476,320.00	1,127,400.00	159	13.22
June	505,190.00	81,950.00	156	14.09
July	1,078,590.00	508,740.00	161	14.02
August	96,480.00	91,730.00	132	13.37
September	337,350.00	150,510.00	141	13.41
October	1,956,950.00	1,206,860.00	127	12.80
November	1,109,670.00	791,090.00	102	12.52
December	797,960.00	599,470.00	125	12.51
Total	**16,909,750.00**	**10,447,940.00**		
Average	**1,409,145.83**	**870,661.67**	**131**	**13.25**
2014				
January	1,778,090.00	1,091,490.00	115	12.58
February	587,840.00	307,400.00	129	13.74
March	933,680.00	714,580.00	133	13.76
April	424,070.00	285,940.00	122	13.70
May	1,476,730.00	905,990.00	116	11.40
June	1,351,000.00	1,179,540.00	122	11.20
July	812,920.00	810,920.00	129	11.23
August	654,530.00	654,530.00	133	11.24
September	1,096,870.00	989,580.00	141	11.36
October	963,870.00	652,500.00	158	11.55
November	1,010,680.00	830,230.00	163	13.80
December	236,920.00	-	137	
Total	**11,327,200.00**	**8,422,700.00**		
Average	**943,933.33**	**701,891.67**	**133**	**12.32**
2015 1/				
January	1,657,287.09	1,295,880.94	167.64	15.21
February	318,998.68	217,327.54	192.00	15.90
March	620,835.41	543,859.44	187.64	16.07
April	1,027,454.90	933,744.73	260.50	15.81
May	719,156.21	524,540.43	202.33	15.11
June	1,011,258.51	746,365.40	148.00	14.03
July	963,381.34	771,823.73	235.00	15.06
August	226,718.17	73,269.49	329.00	16.02
September	632,433.24	53,081.41	299.83	15.18
October				
November				
December	736,950.00	482,150.00	298.50	8.51
Total	**7,914,473.55**	**5,642,043.11**		
Average	**791,447.35**	**564,204.31**	**232**	**14.69**

1/ Provisional
Source: Central Bank of Nigeria

Table 16
Transactions on the Nigerian Stock Exchange

Items	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 1/
Volume of Stocks ('000)					
Government	0.00	7.41	342.35	282.96	324.36
Industrial	6.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Second-Tier Securities	284,732.96	4,827.16	51,549.94	0.00	0.00
Bonds	0.00	11.00	18.90	0.00	55.00
Equities	90,442,020.83	104,244,687.72	267,336,933.23	108,328,358.88	93,639,474.80
Total	**90,726,760.50**	**104,249,747.89**	**267,388,844.42**	**108,328,641.84**	**93,639,854.16**
Number of Deals					
Government	0	44	1,155	200	127
Industrial	33	0	0	0	0
Second-Tier Securities	253	196	924	0	0
Bonds	0	2	82	0	6
Equities	1,235,181	1,146,932	3,222,478	1,211,069	955,517
Total	**1,235,467**	**1,147,174**	**3,224,639**	**1,211,269**	**955,650**
Value of Stocks (N' Million)					
Government	0.00	7.19	292.34	306.99	382.61
Industrial	17.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Second-Tier Securities	154.67	4.64	61.14	0.00	0.00
Bonds	0.00	1.05	23.06	0.00	58.49
Equities	638,753.91	808,420.62	2,350,499.16	1,334,476.14	960,780.41
Total	**638,925.70**	**808,991.42**	**2,350,875.70**	**1,334,783.13**	**961,221.51**
Market Capitalization (N' Million)	**10,275,344.76**	**14,800,944.40**	**19,077,418.18**	**16,875,102.70**	**17,003,387.95**
Value Index of Equities (1984 = 100)	**20,730.63**	**28,078.81**	**41,329.19**	**34,657.15**	**28,642.25**

1/ Provisional
Source: Nigerian Stock Exchange

Table 17
Market Capitalisation of Quoted Companies: Equities
(Naira Thousand)

C A T E G O R Y	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 1/
A G R I C U L T U R E	**22,162,860.1**	**40,609,786.7**	**90,683,237.5**	**54,852,817.2**	**66,174,672.2**
F I N A N C I A L	**2,013,252,151.8**	**3,048,916,817.5**	**3,992,616,108.9**	**3,215,785,938.9**	**1,887,384,181.7**
Banking	1,839,313,950.9	2,251,306,558.2	2,939,978,141.8	2,366,953,726.0	1,447,631,306.5
Managed Funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Insurance	140,982,339.4	142,403,695.5	173,111,364.9	158,686,954.3	156,890,813.9
Other Financial Institutions	12,074,171.0	635,541,873.2	850,070,935.5	661,696,114.7	253,800,765.4
Mortgage	20,881,690.5	19,664,690.5	29,455,666.7	28,449,143.9	29,061,295.9
M A N U F A C T U R I N G/CONSUMER GOODS	**2,001,395,869.1**	**2,857,577,046.8**	**3,758,912,594.9**	**3,112,978,314.3**	**2,624,173,306.6**
Breweries	1,100,737,056.1	1,575,787,255.9	1,737,545,456.6	1,634,984,422.5	1,342,728,396.5
Food, Beverages & Tobacco	663,727,747.3	985,534,262.4	1,661,498,971.0	1,239,720,223.3	1,005,729,386.3
Textiles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Automobile & Tyres	2,386,334.6	2,386,334.6	2,386,334.6	2,386,334.6	2,386,334.6
Household Durables	13,655,782.5	6,772,561.0	7,032,843.7	5,947,974.5	7,660,366.3
Household Products	220,888,948.5	287,096,632.9	350,448,988.9	229,939,359.4	265,668,822.9
HEALTHCARE	**33,677,670.4**	**54,298,997.9**	**80,495,363.7**	**62,660,093.6**	**52,627,619.5**
CONGLOMERATES	**64,089,327.4**	**106,881,865.3**	**308,527,707.1**	**200,892,189.1**	**106,004,537.7**
C O M M E R C I A L S	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Commercial / Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Footwear	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Machinery (Marketing)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Petroleum (Marketing)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CONSTRUCTION/REAL ESTATE	**129,352,427.9**	**130,365,895.4**	**210,268,356.5**	**158,741,751.6**	**109,158,908.5**
INDUSTRIAL GOODS	**1,912,341,706.0**	**2,459,194,855.3**	**4,198,484,130.3**	**3,769,305,572.4**	**577,987,694.8**
NATURAL RESOURCES	**8,326,882.1**	**7,784,836.5**	**7,990,028.5**	**7,452,662.8**	**6,599,635.2**
OIL &GAS	**217,464,195.0**	**147,524,965.5**	**446,213,032.1**	**752,024,717.5**	**760,255,397.0**
S E R V I C E S	**68,511,321.3**	**56,880,832.7**	**54,803,536.2**	**66,416,361.2**	**103,992,391.7**
Advertising	2,017,748.6	2,219,523.5	2,219,523.5	2,219,523.5	2,219,523.5
Apparel Retailers	244,170.9	244,170.9	232,243.0	221,016.8	210,492.2
Engineering Technology	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Airline Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & Publishing	5,865,418.5	5,802,511.6	6,107,360.2	4,824,962.7	4,771,626.2
Hotel,Hospitality & Tourism	38,013,335.4	23,156,063.4	19,439,689.0	23,811,134.6	66,073,563.4
Automobile and Auto Part s Retailers	1,195,959.2	1,788,062.5	1,729,244.6	905,794.8	588,178.4
Maritime	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Aviation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Road Transport	753,500.0	753,500.0	1,235,740.0	911,735.0	828,850.0
Courier/Freight/Delivery	2,094,825.4	2,321,209.2	2,838,194.8	2,567,165.5	2,730,027.6
Employment Solutions	1,186,175.9	941,409.5	941,409.5	941,409.5	941,409.5
Speciality	5,439,797.9	5,045,590.3	4,876,644.1	3,918,789.8	3,812,275.0
Leasing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Media	4,000,000.0	4,000,000.0	4,000,000.0	6,000,000.0	6,000,000.0
Transport Related Services	7,700,389.4	10,608,791.9	11,183,487.5	8,401,550.0	7,540,686.9
Support and Logistics	0.0	0.0	0.0	11,693,279.0	8,275,759.1
ICT	**62,009,178.3**	**64,412,619.5**	**77,250,803.8**	**76,550,755.9**	**34,097,307.2**
Foreign Listing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PREMIUM BOARD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,522,149,848.6
ETFs	**988,000.0**	**1,012,800.0**	**280,050.0**	**4,520,358.0**	**4,018,648.2**
ASeM	**4,072,137.0**	**4,005,592.1**	**4,005,980.4**	**8,572,994.3**	**8,641,416.0**
Total	**6,537,643,726.3**	**8,979,466,911.2**	**13,230,530,929.8**	**11,490,754,526.8**	**9,863,265,564.8**

1/ Provisional
Source: Nigerian Stock Exchange

Table 18
Value Index of All Common Stocks Listed by Sector on the Nigerian Stock Exchange
(1984 =100)

Category	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 1/	Growth Rate (%)				
						2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 1/
A G R I C U L T U R E	**70.3**	**127.0**	**283.3**	**165.6**	**192.4**	**29.4**	**80.7**	**123.1**	**-41.5**	**16.2**
F I N A N C I A L	**6,383.9**	**9,534.0**	**12,472.0**	**9,710.2**	**5,487.9**	**-29.4**	**49.3**	**30.8**	**-22.1**	**-43.5**
Banking	5,832.4	7,039.8	9,183.8	7,147.1	4,209.2	-31.3	20.7	30.5	-22.2	-41.1
Managed Funds/ Microfinance Banks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
Insurance	447.0	445.3	540.8	479.2	456.2	-3.5	-0.4	21.4	-11.4	-4.8
Other Financial Institutions	38.3	1,987.3	2,655.4	1,998.0	738.0	-3.9	5,090.7	33.6	-24.8	-63.1
Mortgage	66.2	61.5	92.0	85.9	84.5	-8.7	-7.1	49.6	-6.6	-1.6
M A N U F A C T U R I N G	**6,346.4**	**8,935.6**	**11,742.0**	**9,399.7**	**7,630.2**	**-48.5**	**40.8**	**31.4**	**-19.9**	**-18.8**
Breweries	3,490.4	4,927.5	5,427.7	4,936.9	3,904.2	26.3	41.2	10.2	-9.0	-20.9
Food, Beverages & Tobacco	2,104.7	3,081.8	5,190.1	3,743.4	2,924.3	-23.7	46.4	68.4	-27.9	-21.9
Textiles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0						
Automobile & Tyres	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.2	6.9		-1.4	-0.1	-3.3	-3.7
Household Durables	43.3	21.2	22.0	18.0	22.3		-51.1	3.7	-18.2	24.0
Household Products	700.4	897.8	1,094.7	694.3	772.5		28.2	21.9	-36.6	11.3
HEALTHCARE	**106.8**	**169.8**	**251.4**	**189.2**	**153.0**		**59.0**	**48.1**	**-24.8**	**-19.1**
CONGLOMERATES	**203.2**	**334.2**	**963.8**	**606.6**	**308.2**		**64.5**	**188.4**	**-37.1**	**-49.2**
C O M M E R C I A L S	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**						
Commercial / Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0						
Footwear	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0						
Machinery (Marketing)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0						
Petroleum (Marketing)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0						
CONSTRUCTION/REAL ESTATE	**410.2**	**407.7**	**656.8**	**479.3**	**317.4**		**-0.6**	**61.1**	**-27.0**	**-33.8**
INDUSTRIAL GOODS	**6,064.0**	**7,689.9**	**13,115.1**	**11,381.5**	**1,680.6**		**26.8**	**70.5**	**-13.2**	**-85.2**
NATURAL RESOURCES	**26.4**	**24.3**	**25.0**	**22.5**	**19.2**		**-7.8**	**2.5**	**-9.8**	**-14.7**
OIL &GAS	**689.6**	**461.3**	**1,393.9**	**2,270.8**	**2,210.6**		**-33.1**	**202.2**	**62.9**	**-2.7**
S E R V I C E S	**217.2**	**177.9**	**171.2**	**200.5**	**302.4**	**-70.1**	**-18.1**	**-3.8**	**17.1**	**50.8**
Advertising	6.4	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.5		8.5	-0.1	-3.3	-3.7
Apparel Retailers	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6		-1.4	-5.0	-8.0	-8.3
Engineering Technology	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
Airline Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
Printing & Publishing	18.6	18.1	19.1	14.6	13.9	-41.7	-2.4	5.1	-23.6	-4.8
Hotel, Hospitality and Tourism	120.5	72.4	60.7	71.9	192.1	122.5	-39.9	-16.1	18.4	167.2
Automobile and Auto Part s Retailers	3.8	5.6	5.4	2.7	1.7		47.4	-3.4	-49.4	-37.5
Maritime	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
Aviation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
Road Transport	2.4	2.4	3.9	2.8	2.4	-4.5	-1.4	63.8	-28.7	-12.5
Courier/Freight/Delivery	6.6	7.3	8.9	7.8	7.9		9.3	22.1	-12.6	2.4
Employment Solutions	3.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7		-21.7	-0.1	-3.3	-3.7
Speciality	17.2	15.8	15.2	11.8	11.1		-8.5	-3.4	-22.3	-6.3
Leasing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
Media	12.7	12.5	12.5	18.1	17.4	-35.3	-1.4	-0.1	45.0	-3.7
Transport Related Services	24.4	33.2	34.9	25.4	21.9		35.9	5.3	-27.4	-13.6
Support and Logistics				35.3	24.1					-31.8
ICT	**196.6**	**201.4**	**241.3**	**231.1**	**99.1**		**2.4**	**19.8**	**-4.2**	**-57.1**
The Foreign Listing	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**					
PREMIUM BOARD	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**10,241.2**					
ETFs	**3.1**	**3.2**	**0.9**	**13.6**	**11.7**		**1.1**	**-72.4**	**1,460.3**	**-14.4**
ASeM	**12.9**	**12.5**	**12.5**	**25.9**	**25.1**		**-3.0**	**-0.1**	**106.9**	**-2.9**
Total	**20,730.6**	**28,078.8**	**41,329.2**	**34,696.7**	**28,679.1**	**-16.3**	**35.4**	**47.2**	**-16.0**	**-17.3**

1/ Revised
Source: Nigerian Stock Exchange

Table 19
Federation Accounts Operations
(Naira Billion)

	2011	2012	2013	2014 1/	2015 1/
Total Revenue(Gross) 2/	11,116.9	10,654.7	9,759.8	10,068.9	6,912.5
Oil Revenue (Gross)	8,879.0	8,026.0	6,809.2	6,793.8	3,830.1
Crude Oil / Gas Exports	2,287.9	1,780.9	1,559.0	1,896.2	898.6
PPT and Royalties etc.	3,976.3	4,365.4	3,719.0	3,439.6	1,782.4
Domestic Crude Oil Sales	2,608.8	1,874.2	1,510.3	1,370.6	1,050.7
Other Oil Revenue	6.0	5.5	21.0	87.4	98.4
Less:					
Deductions 3/	4,863.6	3,843.7	2,078.2	2,109.2	943.0
Oil Revenue (Net)	4,015.4	4,182.3	4,731.0	4,684.6	2,887.1
Non- Oil Revenue	2,237.9	2,628.8	2,950.6	3,275.0	3,082.4
Corporate Tax	700.5	848.6	985.5	1,207.3	1,029.1
Customs & Excise Duties	438.3	474.9	433.6	566.2	546.2
Value-Added Tax (VAT)	649.5	710.2	795.6	794.2	778.7
FG Independent Revenue	182.5	206.8	274.4	295.3	323.4
Education Tax	101.7	214.6	281.0	193.1	202.1
Customs Special Levies (Federation Account)	156.8	161.5	170.8	89.1	73.6
National Information Technology Development Fund (NITDF)	8.6	12.3	9.8	10.1	11.3
Customs Special Levies (Non-Federation Account)	-	-	-	119.7	118.1
Less:					
Deductions 3/	94.9	245.8	193.2	419.3	123.7
Non- Oil Revenue (Net)	2,143.0	2,383.0	2,757.3	2,855.7	2,958.7
Federally - collected revenue + Transfers	6,158.4	6,565.2	7,488.3	7,540.3	5,845.8
Less	1,073.1	1,276.9	1,499.6	1,469.8	1,476.0
Transfer to Federal Govt. Ind. Revenue	182.5	206.8	274.4	295.3	323.4
Transfer to VAT Pool Account	623.5	681.7	763.8	762.4	747.6
Other Transfers 4/	267.1	388.4	461.5	412.0	405.0
Federally Collected Revenue (Net)	5,085.4	5,288.4	5,988.7	6,070.5	4,369.8
Memorandum Items:					
Deductions:	4,958.5	4,089.5	2,271.5	2,528.5	1,066.7
Oil Revenue	4,863.6	3,843.7	2,078.2	2,109.2	943.0
JVC Cash calls	1,008.8	1,132.6	1,030.9	1,223.7	792.8
Excess Crude Proceeds	1,226.2	2,420.0	50.6	216.0	12.6
Excess PPT & Royalty	1,812.2	-	960.8	579.3	36.9
Others	816.4	291.1	36.0	90.2	100.7
Non -oil Revenue	94.9	245.8	193.2	419.3	123.7
4% FIRS collection cost	28.7	33.9	39.4	39.6	41.6
7% NCS collection cost	29.5	33.2	30.4	48.1	38.2
Cost of collection for VAT	26.0	28.4	31.8	31.8	31.1
Others 5/	10.7	150.2	91.6	299.8	12.7

1/ Provisional
2/ Includes other receipts from Education Tax, FGN Independent Revenue and Levies
3/ As contained in memorandum items
4/ Includes Education Tax and Custom Levies
5/ Includes excess non-oil Revenue
Source: Federal Ministry of Finance (FMF)

Table 20
Federally-collected Revenue Distributions
(Naira Billion)

	2011	2012	2013	2014 1/	2015 1/
Federally Collected Revenue (Net)	5,085.4	5,288.4	5,988.7	6,070.5	4,369.8
Add					
Other Revenue	1,856.5	1,923.6	1,763.5	891.4	696.6
Excess Crude	450.0	387.7	464.2	76.0	15.6
Share of Budgtary Difference	873.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NNPC Refund (incl. additional NNPC Distribution & NLNG Distribution)	0.00	91.4	91.4	135.1	435.6
Recovery of Understated Revenue	0.00	373.9	0.00	0.00	0.00
Excess Non-Oil Revenue	0.00	150.0	0.00	230.7	0.00
Revenue Augmentation	502.4	560.4	781.3	0.00	0.00
Exchange Rate Gain (incl. add. Distr. To states and LGCs)	30.5	75.8	0.00	23.0	245.4
SURE-P	0.00	284.4	426.6	426.6	0.00
Total Revenue	6,941.8	7,212.0	7,752.2	6,961.9	5,066.4
Distributed as Follows					
Statutory Allocation	5,085.3	5,288.3	5,988.7	6,070.5	4,369.8
Federal Government	2,403.9	2,499.5	2,830.8	2,877.1	2,104.3
State Government	1,219.3	1,267.8	1,435.8	1,459.3	1,067.3
Local Government	940.0	977.4	1,107.0	1,125.1	822.9
13% Derivation	522.0	543.7	615.0	609.0	375.3
Excess Crude	450.0	387.7	464.2	76.0	15.6
Federal Government	206.2	177.7	212.7	34.8	7.2
State Government	104.6	90.1	107.9	17.7	3.6
Local Government	80.6	69.5	83.2	13.6	2.8
13% Derivation	58.5	50.4	60.3	9.9	2.0
Share of Diff.Btw. Provisional Distribution and Actual Budget	873.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Federal Government	400.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
State Government	203.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Local Government	156.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13% Derivation	113.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NNPC Refunds (incl. NNPC additional Distribution & NLNG Distribution)	0.00	91.4	91.4	135.1	435.6
Federal Government	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.22	264.4
State Government	0.00	44.9	44.9	34.9	95.6
Local Government	0.00	34.6	34.6	26.9	73.7
13% Derivation	0.00	11.9	11.9	15.1	1.91
Recovery of Understated Revenue	0.00	373.9	0.00	0.00	0.00
Federal Government	0.00	171.4	0.00	0.00	0.00
State Government	0.00	86.9	0.00	0.00	0.00
Local Government	0.00	67.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
13% Derivation	0.00	48.6	0.00	0.00	0.00
Share of Excess Non-Oil Revenue	0.00	150.0	0.00	230.7	0.00
Federal Government	0.00	79.0	0.00	121.5	0.0
State Government	0.00	40.1	0.00	61.7	0.0
Local Government	0.00	30.9	0.00	47.5	0.0
13% Derivation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Federation Revenue Augmentation 2/	502.4	560.4	781.3	0.00	0.00
Federal Government	230.3	256.8	358.1	0.00	0.00
State Government	116.8	130.3	181.6	0.00	0.00
Local Government	90.0	100.4	140.0	0.00	0.00
13% Derivation	65.3	72.9	101.6	0.00	0.00
SURE-P	0.00	284.4	426.6	426.6	0.00
Federal Government	0.00	130.3	195.5	195.5	0.00
State Government	0.00	66.1	99.2	99.2	0.00
Local Government	0.00	51.0	76.5	76.5	0.00
13% Derivation	0.00	37.0	55.5	55.5	0.00
Exchange Rate Gain (incl. add. Distr. to states and LGCs)	30.5	75.8	0.00	23.03	245.4
Federal Government	0.00	34.7	0.00	2.81	112.9
State Government	15.0	17.6	0.00	8.73	57.3
Local Government	11.5	13.6	0.00	6.70	44.2
13% Derivation	4.0	9.9	0.00	4.80	31.0
Total Statutory Revenue Distribution	6,941.8	7,212.0	7,752.2	6,961.9	5,066.4
Federal Government	3,240.8	3,349.5	3,597.2	3,290.0	2,488.8
State Government	1,658.8	1,743.7	1,869.4	1,681.5	1,223.8
Local Government	1,278.8	1,344.4	1,441.3	1,296.2	943.5
13% Derivation	763.4	774.3	844.3	694.2	410.3
VAT POOL	623.5	681.7	763.8	762.5	747.6
Federal Government	93.5	102.3	114.6	114.4	112.1
State Government	311.8	340.9	381.9	381.2	373.8
Local Government	218.2	238.6	267.3	266.9	261.7
Total Statutory Revenue and VAT Distribution	7,565.3	7,893.7	8,515.9	7,724.4	5,814.0
Federal Government	3,334.4	3,451.8	3,711.7	3,404.4	2,600.9
State Government	1,970.5	2,084.6	2,251.3	2,062.7	1,597.6
Local Government	1,497.1	1,583.0	1,708.6	1,563.1	1,205.2
13% Derivation	763.4	774.3	844.3	694.2	410.3

1/ Provisional
2/Augmentation & Arrears of Augmentation
Source: FMF and CBN

Table 21
Summary of General Government Finances
(Naira Billion)

	2011	2012	2013	2014 2/	2015 1/
Total Revenue (Gross)	13,779.1	13,256.7	12,214.8	11,585.2	8,944.8
Oil Revenue (Gross)	8,879.0	8,026.0	6,809.2	6,793.8	3,830.1
Less:					
Deductions	4,863.6	3,843.7	2,078.2	2,109.2	943.0
Oil Revenue (Net)	4,015.4	4,182.3	4,731.0	4,684.6	2,887.1
Add:					
Revenue Augmentation from Excess Crude	1,856.4	1,773.6	1,763.5	660.7	696.6
Revenue from Oil Sources	5,871.8	5,955.9	6,494.5	5,345.3	3,583.7
Non-Oil Revenue (Gross)	2,237.9	2,628.8	2,950.6	3,275.0	3,082.4
of which: VAT	649.5	710.2	795.6	794.2	778.7
International Trade Taxes	438.3	474.9	433.6	566.2	546.2
Corporate Tax	700.5	848.6	985.5	1,207.3	1,029.1
FGN Independent Revenue	182.5	206.8	274.4	295.3	323.4
Less:					
Deductions	94.9	245.8	193.2	419.3	123.7
Non-Oil Revenue (Net)	2,143.0	2,383.0	2,757.3	2,855.7	2,958.7
Add:					
SG Internally-Generated Revenue 3/	495.3	543.4	657.0	801.3	755.8
LG Internally-Generated Revenue 4/	41.3	26.6	29.3	36.5	24.0
Non-oil excess revenue		150.0	-	230.7	0.00
Grants & Others	165.3	131.6	5.2	17.8	49.2
Revenue from Non-Oil Sources	2,844.9	3,234.6	3,448.8	3,942.1	3,787.7
Add:					
Balances in FG Special Accounts for the Previous Year & Others	103.9	126.8	-	0.00	506.7
Total Collected Revenue (Net)	8,820.6	9,317.2	9,943.3	9,287.3	7,878.2
Transfers:					
Education Tax & Other Levies	258.5	376.1	281.0	312.8	320.2
Others 4/	75.6	12.3	9.8	10.1	11.3
AGGREGATE REVENUE	8,486.5	8,928.9	9,652.6	8,964.4	7,546.7
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	9,774.3	10,097.0	11,039.0	10,184.2	9,704.3
Recurrent Expenditure	6,011.9	5,843.4	6,429.2	6,574.6	6,821.8
Goods & Services	5,252.5	5,131.6	5,571.5	5,523.3	5,696.7
Personnel Cost	3,150.7	3,423.9	3,628.5	3,694.7	3,665.8
Pension	216.6	251.6	273.0	325.6	423.7
Overhead Cost	1,933.0	1,270.8	1,349.7	1,248.0	1,130.9
Others	495.3	185.3	320.3	255.0	476.3
Interest Payments	759.4	711.8	857.7	1,051.3	1,125.1
Foreign	41.8	46.4	55.7	61.3	63.6
Domestic	717.6	665.4	802.0	990.0	1,061.5
Capital Expenditure	2,715.5	3,144.4	3,391.7	2,826.9	2,116.1
Transfers	935.9	893.8	1,010.1	782.8	766.5
NDDC	56.1	38.7	61.3	25.8	37.9
NJC	95.0	57.1	67.0	68.0	74.0
UBE	64.6	63.1	76.1	64.6	56.8
Subnational Governments' Transfers	263.6	76.6	-	0.00	0.00
Special funds 5/	260.1	245.6	474.1	268.4	221.5
Other Transfers	196.5	412.7	331.5	356.0	376.3
Others (incl. sub. govt. extrabudgetary exp.)	111.0	215.4	208.0	0.00	0.00
Balances					
Current Balance	1,427.7	1,976.3	3,223.3	2,389.9	724.9
Primary Balance	(528.4)	(456.3)	(528.8)	(168.5)	(1,032.6)
OVERALL BALANCE	(1,287.8)	(1,168.0)	(1,386.5)	(1,219.8)	(2,157.7)
FINANCING	1,287.8	1,168.1	1,385.0	1,219.8	2,157.7
Foreign (Net)	114.6	10.4	31.5	24.4	35.8
Domestic (Net)	1,173.2	1,157.7	1,353.5	1,195.4	2,121.9
Banking System	673.1	227.6	922.8	690.8	1,334.0
CBN/Sinking Fund	6.2	0.00	58.7	0.00	616.0
DMBs	666.9	227.6	864.1	690.8	718.1
Non-Bank Public	355.8	744.4	257.7	195.4	111.9
Other Funds	144.3	185.7	173.0	309.3	676.0

1/ Provisional
2/ Revised
3/ Excludes SG Statutory Allocation to LGs in 2012
4/ Excludes SG Statutory Allocation to LGs in 2012
5/ Includes allocations to FCT, NITDF and NHIS
Source: FMF

Table 22
General Government's Expenditure on Selected Primary Welfare Sectors
(Naira Billion)

SELECTED SECTORS	2014 2/			2015 1/					2014 2/	2015 1/
	Recurrent	Capital	Total	Recurrent	Capital	Total	Changes	% Change	As % of GDP	
Education	1,076.5	212.7	1,289.3	901.3	103.6	1,004.9	(284.4)	(22.1)	1.4	1.1
Health	478.0	162.0	640.0	401.7	170.7	572.4	(67.6)	(10.6)	0.7	0.6
Agriculture	167.3	149.8	317.1	91.6	118.3	209.9	(107.2)	(33.8)	0.4	0.2
TOTAL	1,721.8	524.6	2,246.4	1,394.7	392.5	1,787.2	(459.2)	(20.4)	2.5	1.9

1/ Provisional
2/ Revised
Source: Federal Ministry of Finance and Central Bank of Nigeria

Table 23
Summary of Federal Government Finances
(Naira Billion)

	2011	2012	2013	2014 2/	2015 1/
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RETAINED REVENUE	3,553.5	3,629.6	4,031.8	3,751.7	3,431.1
Share of Federation Account	2,403.9	2,499.5	2,830.8	2,877.1	2,104.3
Share of VAT Pool Account	93.5	102.3	114.6	114.4	112.1
Federal Government Independent Revenue	182.5	206.8	274.4	295.3	323.4
Share of Excess Crude Account (incl. Augment.)	836.9	485.0	570.8	34.8	7.2
Share from SURE-P Distribution	0.00	130.3	195.5	195.5	0.00
Share from Excess Non-Oil	0.00	40.1	0.00	121.6	0.00
NNPC Refund (Incl. Additional NNPC Distribution & NLNG Dist.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.2	264.4
Exchange Gain	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.8	112.9
Others (including TSA/ E -collection Pool Account) 3/	36.7	165.7	45.7	52.0	506.7
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	4,712.1	4,605.4	5,185.3	4,587.4	4,988.9
Recurrent Expenditure	3,314.5	3,325.2	3,689.1	3,426.9	3,831.9
Goods and Services	2,527.3	2,400.3	2,386.8	2,216.8	2,550.0
Personnel Cost	1,722.4	1,663.5	1,721.3	1,656.2	1,869.3
Pension	131.5	147.1	139.7	182.8	208.1
Overhead Cost 4/	673.3	589.6	525.8	377.8	472.6
Interest Payments	527.2	679.3	828.1	941.7	1,060.4
Foreign	41.8	46.4	55.7	61.3	63.6
Domestic	485.4	632.9	772.4	880.4	996.8
Transfers	260.1	245.6	474.1	268.4	221.5
Special funds and others 5/	260.1	245.6	474.1	268.4	221.5
Capital Expenditure & Net Lending	918.5	874.8	1,108.4	783.1	818.4
Domestic Financed Budget	918.5	874.8	1,108.4	783.1	818.4
Budgetary	918.5	744.4	912.9	587.6	601.3
SURE-P/ Loan to Ex Dom Naira Account	-	130.3	195.5	195.5	217.1
Transfers	479.0	405.4	387.9	377.4	338.6
NDDC	56.1	38.7	61.3	25.8	37.9
NJC	95.0	57.1	67.0	68.0	74.0
UBE	64.6	63.1	76.1	64.6	56.8
Others	263.4	246.5	183.4	219.0	169.9
BALANCES					
Primary Surplus(+)/Deficit(-)	(631.3)	(296.6)	(325.4)	106.0	(497.4)
Current Surplus(+)/Deficit(-)	239.0	304.4	342.8	324.8	(400.9)
OVERALL SURPLUS(+)/DEFICIT(-)	(1,158.5)	(975.7)	(1,153.5)	(835.7)	(1,557.8)
FINANCING	1,158.5	975.7	1,153.5	835.7	1,557.8
Foreign (Net)	73.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Domestic (Net)	855.3	975.7	1,153.5	835.7	1,557.8
Banking System	496.4	471.3	510.4	428.8	834.1
Central Bank	6.2	45.4	58.7	0.00	616.0
Deposit Money Banks	490.2	426.0	451.7	428.8	218.1
Non-Bank Public	355.8	273.1	257.7	195.4	111.9
Privatization Proceed	3.0	7.5	0.00	0.00	72.6
Other Funds 6/	229.9	223.8	385.3	211.5	539.2

1/ Provisional
2/ Revised
3/ Includes unspent balances from previous FY, FG balances of special accounts, receipts from NLG & TSA/E-collection Pool Account
4/ Includes 1% Police Reform Deductions in 2015 5/ Includes other statutory deduction in 2015
6/ Includes FG's contribution to the External Creditors' Fund
Source: Federal Ministry of Finance

Table 24
Functional Classification of Federal Government Recurrent and Capital Expenditure
(Naira Billion)

	2011 1/	2012 1/	2013 1/	2014 1/	2015 1/
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	4,712.1	4,605.3	4,711.2	4,587.4	4,988.9
A. RECURRENT EXPENDITURE	3,314.5	3,325.2	3,215.0	3,426.9	3,832.0
A1. ADMINISTRATION	1,262.4	1,159.4	1,111.8	992.8	1,229.0
General Administration	699.2	500.1	546.8	445.2	488.2
Defence	283.2	296.8	272.3	274.5	330.6
Internal Security	280.0	362.5	292.7	273.1	410.2
A2. ECONOMIC SERVICES	310.5	230.1	291.2	266.4	275.4
Agriculture	41.2	33.3	39.4	36.7	41.3
Roads & Construction	195.9	83.3	92.2	116.3	114.6
Transport & Communications	13.1	23.2	18.5	18.3	24.4
Others	60.3	90.3	141.1	95.1	95.1
A3. SOCIAL & COMMUNITY SERVICES	785.4	790.1	844.1	774.8	807.6
Education	335.8	348.4	390.4	343.8	325.2
Health	231.8	197.9	180.0	196.0	257.7
Others	217.8	243.8	273.7	235.0	224.7
A4. TRANSFERS	956.2	1,145.6	967.8	1,392.9	1,520.0
Public Debt Charges (Int)	527.2	679.3	828.1	941.7	1,060.4
Domestic	485.4	632.9	772.4	880.4	996.8
Foreign	41.8	46.4	55.7	61.3	63.6
Pensions & Gratuities	131.5	147.1	139.7	182.8	208.1
FCT & Others	260.1	245.6	0.00	268.4	221.5
Others	37.4	73.6	0.00	0.00	30.0
B. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	918.5	874.7	1,108.4	783.1	818.4
B1. ADMINISTRATION	231.8	190.5	283.6	229.6	226.8
General Administration	138.0	94.9	237.8	147.9	110.2
Defence	28.1	37.5	33.7	33.4	80.6
Internal Security	65.7	58.1	12.1	48.3	36.0
B2 ECONOMIC SERVICES	386.4	320.9	505.8	393.4	348.7
Agriculture & Natural Resources	62.9	63.4	56.4	61.9	73.9
Manuf., Mining & Quarrying	7.6	7.2	4.3	6.6	4.9
Transport & Communications	58.8	59.6	58.4	59.5	44.3
Housing	22.0	27.1	11.4	21.5	16.0
Roads & Construction	150.7	154.2	110.8	142.9	134.3
Others	84.4	9.4	264.5	101.0	75.3
B3 SOCIAL & COMMUNITY SERVICES	92.8	97.4	154.7	111.3	83.0
Education	35.4	47.6	35.4	40.8	30.4
Health	39.5	45.0	32.4	40.7	30.4
Others	17.9	4.8	86.9	29.7	22.2
B4 TRANSFERS	207.5	265.9	164.3	48.8	159.8
Capital Supplementation	207.5	265.9	15.4	16.7	111.5
Net Lending to States/L.G.s/Parast.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grants to States	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.00	0.00	148.9	32.1	48.3
C. STATUTORY TRANSFERS	479.0	405.4	387.9	377.4	338.6
NDDC	56.1	38.7	61.3	25.8	37.9
NJC	95.0	57.1	67.0	68.0	74.0
UBE	64.6	63.1	76.1	64.6	56.8
Others	263.4	246.5	183.4	219.0	169.9

1/ Provisional
Source: Federal Ministry of Finance, Office of the Accountant-General of the Federation and Central Bank of Nigeria.

Table 25
Federal Government Expenditure on Primary Welfare Sectors
(Naira Billion)

	2014 2/			2015 1/					2014 2/	2015 1/
SELECTED SECTORS	Recurrent	Capital	Total	Recurrent	Capital	Total	Changes	% Changes	As % of GDP	
Education	343.8	40.8	384.6	325.2	30.4	355.6	(29.0)	(7.5)	0.4	0.4
Health	196.0	40.7	236.7	257.7	30.3	288.0	51.3	21.7	0.3	0.3
Agriculture	36.7	61.9	98.6	41.3	73.9	115.2	16.5	16.8	0.1	0.1
Roads and Contruction	116.3	142.9	259.2	114.6	134.3	248.9	(10.3)	(4.0)	0.3	0.3
TOTAL	692.7	286.4	979.2	738.8	268.9	1,007.7	28.55	2.9	1.1	1.0
TOTAL EXPENDITURE			4,587.4			4,988.9	401.46	8.8	5.2	5.1

1/ Provisional
2/ Revised
Source: Federal Ministry of Finance and Central Bank of Nigeria

Table 26
State Governments' and FCT's Finances
(Naira Billion)

	2011	2012	2013	2014 1/	2015 2/
Total Revenue plus Grants	3,410.1	3,572.6	3,905.4	3,672.0	2,859.0
Share of Federation Account 3/	1,786.3	1,857.0	2,104.6	2,122.9	1,482.6
Budget Augmentation	510.7	208.0	290.0	0.00	0.00
Exchange Gain/NNPC Refund/SURE-P 4/	18.9	190.5	215.1	211.6	193.0
Additional fund for Sub-national govt.	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.4	0.00
Excess Crude	167.0	143.9	172.3	28.2	5.8
Non-Oil Excess	0.00	0.00	0.00	64.0	0.00
Share of VAT	318.0	347.7	389.5	388.9	381.3
Internally Generated Revenue	509.3	548.1	657.0	801.3	755.8
Share of Stabilization Fund	11.2	1.3	27.6	-	0.00
Grants & Others	88.7	276.1	49.2	43.8	40.6
Total Expenditure	3,541.9	3,845.1	4,046.8	3,983.0	3,469.2
Recurrent Expenditure	2,055.7	1,664.4	1,948.4	2,120.5	2,267.3
Personnel Cost	680.2	806.0	913.4	956.0	890.9
Overhead Cost	484.9	418.1	558.2	687.2	507.7
CRF Charges	70.9	60.4	85.7	65.1	209.5
Pensions	85.1	104.5	133.3	142.7	215.6
Debt Charges	232.2	32.6	29.6	109.6	64.7
Transfer to LGs	68.9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Transfers	208.7	76.6	148.1	137.0	206.4
Others	224.8	166.2	80.0	22.8	172.6
Capital Expenditure	1,375.2	1,965.3	1,890.4	1,862.5	1,201.8
Direct Deductions from Statutory Allocation 5/	111.0	215.4	208.0	0.00	0.00
Current Balance 6/	1,354.4	1,908.2	1,957.0	1,551.6	591.7
Overall Balance 6/	(131.8)	(272.5)	(141.4)	(311.0)	(610.1)
Financing	131.9	272.4	141.4	311.0	610.1
External Loans	41.3	10.4	31.5	24.4	35.8
Internal Loans	170.4	223.4	412.4	261.9	494.3
Other Funds	(79.8)	38.6	(302.4)	24.7	80.0

1/ Revised
2/ Provisional, consisting of 23 returns (including FCT) from annual survey, while the remaining 14 states finances were staff estimates
3/ Gross Statutory Allocation
4/ Includes share of excess non-oil revenue and recovered understated revenue
5/ Includes contribution to external debt fund and other deductions at source
6/ positive (+) sign connotes surplus while negative (-) sign connotes deficit

Sources: State Governments' Ministries of Finance and Office of the Accountant-General of the Federation's reports

Table 27
Functional Classification of State Governments' Recurrent and Capital Expenditure
(Naira Billion)

	2011	2012	2013	2014 1/	2015 2/
Total Expenditure	3,540.9	3,845.1	4,046.8	3,983.0	3,469.2
A. RECURRENT EXPENDITURE	2,055.7	1,664.4	1,948.4	2,120.5	2,267.3
A1. ADMINISTRATION	378.7	371.4	951.3	771.4	1,357.9
General Administration	207.5	216.2	560.9	520.6	1,157.5
State Assembly	43.8	45.0	46.5	109.1	28.9
State Judiciary	34.3	43.3	59.7	83.5	76.9
Others	93.1	66.9	284.2	58.3	94.6
A2. ECONOMIC SERVICES	546.9	472.0	248.2	418.3	194.4
Agriculture, Forestry, Livestock, Fishing & Hunting	71.2	75.9	56.3	115.3	45.0
Industry	13.7	24.0	32.9	9.7	6.3
Commerce	15.4	20.0	5.1	17.3	10.3
Finance	44.8	42.6	53.4	9.0	35.2
Transport	61.0	55.9	30.6	44.8	22.1
Cooperative/Supply	10.0	8.9	0.8	-	10.3
Power (Incl. Rural Electrification)	28.5	54.4	11.8	34.4	6.6
Roads Construction	86.5	64.2	28.0	70.3	49.1
Others	215.8	126.2	29.3	117.5	9.4
A3. SOCIAL SERVICES	462.8	391.5	642.6	735.3	565.5
Education	130.1	142.1	257.3	202.3	130.7
Health	75.8	75.7	165.5	225.6	122.4
Water Supply	20.4	36.0	34.0	28.2	38.4
Information & Culture	18.5	11.8	31.5	95.5	42.2
Social & Comm. Dev.	28.8	18.7	19.9	45.7	85.4
Housing	15.2	22.5	7.9	32.0	38.7
Town & Country Planning	10.6	13.5	5.2	8.1	80.1
Others	163.4	71.2	121.2	97.9	27.6
A4. TRANSFERS	667.3	429.5	106.4	195.5	149.5
Debt Charges (Interest Payments)	232.2	183.1	13.1	50.4	82.6
Pensions & Gratuities	85.1	90.3	79.8	145.1	56.5
Others	350.0	156.2	13.5	-	10.4
B. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	1,375.2	1,965.3	1,890.4	1,862.5	1,201.8
B1. ADMINISTRATION	225.4	315.8	439.6	325.3	97.4
General Administration	90.2	188.2	249.5	276.3	69.6
State Assembly	13.8	25.7	10.2	21.3	8.1
State Judiciary	27.1	24.1	9.3	20.2	18.1
Others	94.3	77.8	170.7	7.5	1.6
B2. ECONOMIC SERVICES	705.5	1,002.7	862.5	671.3	353.9
Agriculture, Forestry, Livestock, Fishing & Hunting	45.2	84.9	69.5	78.6	41.8
Industry	6.5	21.7	15.1	12.3	4.7
Commerce	54.5	61.7	10.6	21.5	82.0
Finance	27.2	40.4	26.0	11.2	6.0
Transport	59.5	136.6	193.8	100.9	171.7
Cooperative/Supply	8.6	10.4	1.1	-	0.6
Power (Incl. Rural Electrification)	66.4	84.0	44.9	113.4	9.6
Roads Construction	263.7	431.5	482.3	320.4	36.5
Others	173.9	131.5	19.1	12.9	1.0
B3. SOCIAL SERVICES	331.5	552.9	445.6	616.0	338.7
Education	82.4	131.2	140.1	160.1	65.9
Health	43.8	84.7	62.7	110.9	120.6
Water Supply	36.6	63.8	34.0	29.5	10.5
Information & Culture	18.4	22.6	17.2	65.3	9.5
Social & Comm. Development	14.0	25.4	19.7	68.8	42.6
Housing	14.0	37.6	33.0	94.3	11.0
Town & Country Planning	50.9	91.2	55.1	27.1	72.6
Others	71.4	96.5	83.8	60.1	5.9
B4. TRANSFERS	112.8	93.9	142.7	249.8	411.8
Capital Repayments	26.3	16.8	99.6	44.5	409.1
Grants to LGs/Parastatals/Higher Inst.	68.9	64.0	40.9	205.3	2.2
Others	17.6	13.1	2.2	0.00	0.5
Direct Deductions from Statutory Allocation	110.0	215.4	208.0	0.00	0.00

1/ Revised
2/ Provisional
Sources: State Governments' Accountants-General and OAGF

Table 28
Summary of State Governments' and FCT's Finances: State-by-State, 2015 1/
(Naira Billion)

S/N	STATES	REVENUE & OTHER RECEIPTS								
		Gross Statutory Allocation	Distribution from Excess Crude	Exchange Gain/NNPC Refund/NLNG Distribution	VAT	Internally Gen. Rev. (IGR)	Grants	Stabilization Fund & Others	Others	TOTAL
		(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1	Abia	30.2	0.1	4.1	7.8	20.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.2
2	Adamawa	28.1	0.1	4.0	8.0	4.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.7
3	Akwa Ibom	143.4	0.7	14.0	9.0	11.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	178.3
4	Anambra	28.1	0.1	4.0	8.8	9.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.4
5	Bauchi	33.7	0.1	4.8	9.2	6.3	0.00	0.00	20.7	74.7
6	Bayelsa	92.6	0.5	9.6	6.9	9.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	118.9
7	Benue	31.5	0.1	4.5	8.8	6.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	51.1
8	Borno	34.9	0.1	5.0	8.7	2.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	51.0
9	Cross River	28.2	0.1	4.1	7.9	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.1
10	Delta	119.1	0.6	12.0	9.4	34.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	175.1
11	Ebonyi	25.0	0.1	3.6	7.2	7.6	0.1	0.00	0.00	43.6
12	Edo	37.1	0.2	4.7	8.3	18.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	68.3
13	Ekiti	25.1	0.1	3.6	7.2	7.8	2.7	0.00	0.00	46.5
14	Enugu	28.2	0.1	4.1	8.4	50.1	2.6	0.00	0.9	94.3
15	Gombe	26.4	0.1	3.8	7.4	3.5	0.7	0.00	0.00	41.9
16	Imo	32.9	0.1	4.5	8.6	5.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	51.6
17	Jigawa	31.5	0.1	4.5	9.1	2.9	5.5	0.00	0.00	53.6
18	Kaduna	36.8	0.1	5.3	10.5	13.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.3
19	Kano	44.7	0.2	6.4	14.1	31.1	0.00	0.00	0.3	96.8

1/ Provisional, consisting of 23 returns (including FCT) from annual survey, while the remaining 14 states finances were staff estimates
2/ Positive (+) sign connotes decrease while (-) sign connotes increase in funds
Sources: CBN Fiscal Survey, FMF & OAGF

Table 28 Contd.
Summary of State Governments' and FCT's Finances: State-by-State, 2015 1/
(Naira Billion)

S/N	STATES	REVENUE & OTHER RECEIPTS								
		Gross Statutory Allocation	Distribution from Excess Crude	Exchange Gain/NNPC Refund/NLNG Distribution	VAT	Internally Gen. Rev. (IGR)	Grants	Stabilization Fund & Others	Others	TOTAL
		(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
20	Katsina	34.6	0.1	5.0	10.4	4.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.3
21	Kebbi	29.6	0.1	4.3	8.0	3.6	4.2	0.00	0.00	49.8
22	Kogi	30.9	0.1	4.5	8.1	3.7	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.2
23	Kwara	25.2	0.1	3.6	7.3	4.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.4
24	Lagos	38.0	0.1	5.4	72.3	253.5	0.0	0.00	0.00	369.4
25	Nassarawa	25.8	0.1	3.7	6.9	5.9	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.4
26	Niger	33.4	0.1	4.8	8.6	4.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	51.1
27	Ogun	26.3	0.1	3.7	8.7	39.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	77.8
28	Ondo	40.9	0.2	5.0	8.3	10.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	64.4
29	Osun	25.8	0.1	3.7	8.2	7.7	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.4
30	Oyo	31.8	0.1	4.5	11.0	21.5	0.00	0.00	0.7	69.5
31	Plateau	29.3	0.1	4.2	8.1	2.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.4
32	Rivers	99.6	0.5	10.4	11.9	94.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	216.9
33	Sokoto	30.9	0.1	4.4	8.4	13.7	2.3	0.00	0.00	59.8
34	Taraba	27.2	0.1	3.9	7.3	15.8	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.3
35	Yobe	28.0	0.1	4.0	7.2	1.8	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.1
36	Zamfara	28.0	0.1	4.0	8.0	3.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.3
37	FCT	39.9	0.1	7.2	7.5	11.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.2
38	Escrow (Disputed Fund)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	1,482.6	5.8	193.0	381.3	755.8	18.1	0.00	22.5	2,859.0

1/ Provisional, consisting of 23 returns (including FCT) from annual survey, while the remaining 14 states finances were staff estimates
2/ Positive (+) sign connotes decrease while (-) sign connotes increase in funds
Sources: CBN Fiscal Survey, FMF & OAGF

Table 28 Contd.
Summary of State Government and FCT's Finances: State-By-State, 2015 1/
(Naira Billion)

S/N	STATES	EXPENDITURE & TRANSFERS											BALANCE		FINANCING				
		RECURRENT							SUB-TOTAL	CAPITAL	Direct Deductions from Statutory Allocations	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	Current	Overall	LOANS			OTHER FUNDS 2/	TOTAL
		Personnel Cost	Overhead Cost	CRF Charges	Pensions	Debt Charges	Other Transfers	Others							Internal	External	Sub-Total		
		(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(12)	(13)	(14)		(16)	(17)				(18)	(19)		(20)	
1	Abia	30.2	18.3	2.3	3.1	0.0	3.5	2.0	**59.4**	29.0	0.0	88.4	**2.8**	**-26.2**	12.0	0.0	**12.0**	14.1	**26.1**
2	Adamawa	24.5	14.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	**42.0**	29.6	0.0	71.6	**2.7**	**-26.9**	33.3	0.0	**33.3**	-6.3	**27.0**
3	Akwa Ibom	68.2	34.8	5.2	5.2	0.0	15.2	0.0	**128.4**	90.1	0.0	218.5	**49.8**	**-40.3**	5.9	0.0	**5.9**	32.8	**38.8**
4	Anambra	12.8	9.8	0.0	8.7	0.0	2.5	3.2	**37.1**	3.3	0.0	40.4	**13.3**	**10.0**	6.8	0.0	**6.8**	-16.7	**-9.9**
5	Bauchi	29.5	16.4	1.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	**50.6**	12.3	0.0	62.9	**24.2**	**11.8**	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	-11.8	**-11.8**
6	Bayelsa	43.6	60.0	13.4	5.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	**125.1**	7.9	0.0	133.0	**-6.3**	**-14.2**	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	14.6	**14.6**
7	Benue	23.9	14.7	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	**41.7**	42.7	0.0	84.4	**9.4**	**-33.3**	30.1	0.0	**30.1**	3.1	**33.3**
8	Borno	33.9	5.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	**40.3**	9.2	0.0	49.5	**10.7**	**1.5**	5.0	0.0	**5.0**	-6.6	**-1.5**
9	Cross River	24.1	22.0	4.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**51.7**	25.7	0.0	77.4	**0.4**	**-25.4**	4.4	0.0	**4.4**	20.9	**25.3**
10	Delta	67.8	23.5	0.4	5.0	5.3	0.0	7.0	**108.9**	40.0	0.0	149.0	**66.1**	**26.1**	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	-24.4	**-24.4**
11	Ebonyi	12.8	8.6	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	**23.3**	31.0	0.0	54.4	**20.3**	**-10.7**	2.8	0.0	**2.8**	7.8	**10.6**
12	Edo	29.2	14.0	2.2	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**50.4**	20.8	0.0	71.2	**18.0**	**-2.9**	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	3.3	**3.3**
13	Ekiti	18.2	25.5	8.6	3.3	0.2	4.4	0.0	**60.1**	33.5	0.0	93.7	**-13.7**	**-47.2**	30.0	0.0	**30.0**	17.1	**47.1**
14	Enugu	23.7	28.5	0.0	4.2	1.1	3.6	0.0	**61.0**	8.2	0.0	69.3	**33.3**	**25.0**	28.4	1.1	**29.5**	-54.7	**-25.2**
15	Gombe	17.0	11.6	0.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	**30.8**	28.1	0.0	58.9	**11.1**	**-17.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	16.9	**16.9**
16	Imo	9.2	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	**25.9**	19.2	0.0	45.2	**25.6**	**6.4**	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	-6.5	**-6.5**
17	Jigawa	15.9	16.3	1.2	1.1	0.4	12.7	0.0	**47.5**	20.8	0.0	68.2	**6.1**	**-14.7**	2.0	0.4	**2.4**	12.2	**14.7**
18	Kaduna	30.8	18.6	4.1	4.1	0.0	22.4	0.4	**80.4**	27.8	0.0	108.3	**-14.2**	**-42.0**	25.3	1.2	**26.5**	15.4	**42.0**
19	Kano	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	35.7	4.1	**40.7**	0.1	0.0	40.7	**56.2**	**56.1**	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	-56.0	**-56.0**

1/ Provisional, consisting of 23 returns (including FCT) from annual survey, while the remaining 14 states finances were staff estimates
2/ Positive (+) sign connotes decrease while (-) sign connotes increase in funds
Sources: CBN Fiscal Survey, FMF & OAGF

Table 28 Contd.
Summary of State Government and FCT's Finances: State-By-State, 2015 1/
(Naira Billion)

S/N	STATES	EXPENDITURE & TRANSFERS											BALANCE		FINANCING				
		RECURRENT							SUB-TOTAL	CAPITAL	Direct Deductions from Statutory Allocations	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	Current	Overall	LOANS			OTHER FUNDS 3/	TOTAL
		Personnel Cost	Overhead Cost	CRF Charges	Pensions	Debt Charges	Other Transfers	Others							Internal	External	Sub-Total		
		(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(12)	(13)	(14)		(16)	(17)				(18)	(19)		(20)	
20	Katsina	21.7	1.1	1.9	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	**30.1**	26.6	0.0	56.7	**24.2**	**-2.3**	21.0	14.9	**36.0**	-33.6	**2.3**
21	Kebbi	20.4	0.9	4.3	2.4	2.8	0.1	0.0	**30.9**	15.6	0.0	46.5	**18.9**	**3.2**	23.5	0.0	**23.5**	-26.8	**-3.3**
22	Kogi	17.9	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**36.0**	7.1	0.0	43.1	**11.2**	**4.1**	8.0	0.0	**8.0**	-12.3	**-4.3**
23	Kwara	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**11.7**	3.2	0.0	14.9	**28.6**	**25.4**	29.9	0.0	**29.9**	-55.3	**-25.3**
24	Lagos	19.0	14.1	59.5	12.0	0.0	101.5	56.7	**262.7**	201.6	0.0	464.3	**106.6**	**-95.0**	0.0	17.8	**17.8**	76.8	**94.5**
25	Nassarawa	6.1	4.8	16.3	17.1	0.0	3.8	15.4	**63.6**	18.2	0.0	81.7	**-21.1**	**-39.3**	0.8	0.0	**0.8**	38.3	**39.2**
26	Niger	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**18.5**	30.0	0.0	48.5	**32.7**	**2.7**	6.0	0.3	**6.3**	-8.9	**-2.6**
27	Ogun	8.2	27.8	4.3	34.1	0.0	0.3	34.2	**108.8**	8.1	0.0	116.9	**-31.0**	**-39.1**	19.9	0.0	**19.9**	19.4	**39.3**
28	Ondo	8.8	18.8	9.3	21.6	0.0	0.2	24.9	**83.6**	7.2	0.0	90.8	**-19.2**	**-26.3**	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	26.3	**26.3**
29	Osun	29.7	8.8	6.6	6.4	5.3	0.0	0.3	**57.2**	100.7	0.0	157.9	**-11.8**	**-112.5**	98.1	0.0	**98.1**	14.5	**112.6**
30	Oyo	12.5	9.4	28.8	27.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	**78.2**	17.6	0.0	95.8	**-8.7**	**-26.2**	7.7	0.0	**7.7**	18.7	**26.3**
31	Plateau	18.5	3.7	10.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	**35.1**	3.7	0.0	38.8	**9.3**	**5.6**	3.7	0.0	**3.7**	-9.4	**-5.7**
32	Rivers	80.3	6.4	9.8	17.8	44.7	0.0	1.9	**161.0**	179.2	0.0	340.2	**55.9**	**-123.3**	53.3	0.0	**53.3**	69.8	**123.1**
33	Sokoto	14.1	3.2	0.0	1.1	4.2	0.0	0.0	**22.6**	7.1	0.0	29.7	**37.2**	**30.1**	8.0	0.0	**8.0**	-38.2	**-30.2**
34	Taraba	3.5	4.0	10.4	7.1	0.0	0.1	10.6	**35.6**	36.8	0.0	72.4	**18.7**	**-18.1**	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	18.3	**18.3**
35	Yobe	19.6	0.5	2.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	**24.3**	4.7	0.0	29.0	**16.8**	**12.1**	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	-12.1	**-12.1**
36	Zamfara	19.6	1.6	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	**22.2**	10.9	0.0	33.1	**21.0**	**10.2**	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	-10.2	**-10.2**
37	FCT	45.9	33.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**79.7**	44.2	0.0	123.9	**-13.5**	**-57.7**	28.2	0.0	**28.2**	29.5	**57.7**
38	Escrow (Disputed Fund)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	**0.0**
	TOTAL	**890.9**	**507.7**	**209.5**	**215.6**	**64.7**	**206.4**	**172.6**	**2267.3**	**1201.8**	**0.0**	**3469.2**	**591.7**	**-610.1**	**494.3**	**35.8**	**530.1**	**80.0**	**610.1**

1/ Provisional, consisting of 23 returns (including FCT) from annual survey, while the remaining 14 states finances were staff estimates
2/ Positive (+) sign connotes decrease while (-) sign connotes increase in funds
Sources: CBN Fiscal Survey, FMF & OAGF

Table 29
State Governments' and FCT's Expenditures on Selected Sectors
(Naira Billion)

	2014 2/			2015 1/			2015 1/		2014 2/	2015 1/
SELECTED SECTORS	**Recurrent**	**Capital**	**Total**	**Recurrent**	**Capital**	**Total**	**Changes**	**% Changes**	**As % of GDP**	
Education	202.3	160.1	**362.4**	130.7	65.9	**196.6**	(165.8)	-45.7	0.4	0.2
Health	225.6	110.9	**336.5**	122.4	120.6	**243.0**	(93.5)	-27.8	0.4	0.3
Agriculture	115.3	78.6	**193.9**	45.0	41.8	**86.7**	(107.2)	-55.3	0.2	0.1
Water Supply	28.2	29.5	**57.7**	38.4	10.5	**48.9**	(8.8)	-15.2	0.1	0.1
Housing	32.0	94.3	**126.3**	38.7	11.0	**49.7**	(76.6)	-60.7	0.1	0.1
TOTAL	**603.3**	**473.5**	**1,076.8**	**375.2**	**249.8**	**624.9**	**(451.8)**	**(204.7)**	**1.2**	**0.7**
TOTAL EXPENDITURE			**3,983.0**			**3,469.2**				

1/ Provisional
2/ Revised
Source: CBN Fiscal Survey, FMF & OAGF

Table 30
Summary of Local Governments' Finances
(Naira Billion)

	2011	2012	2013 1/	2014 2/	2015 2/
A. Gross Revenue	1,636.2	1,648.2	1,810.0	1,614.8	1,245.6
Share of Federation Account 3/	940.0	977.4	1,107.0	1,125.1	822.9
Share of VAT	218.2	238.5	267.3	266.9	261.7
Internally Generated Revenue	31.6	26.6	29.3	36.5	24.0
Grants and Others 4/	72.4	30.0	59.4	11.1	5.3
State Allocation	35.2	8.7	12.8	4.1	6.9
Share of Excess Crude	80.6	69.5	83.2	13.6	2.8
SURE-P	0.0	51.0	76.5	76.5	0.0
NNPC refund to LGs	0.0	34.6	34.6	26.8	0.0
Budget Augmentation	90.0	100.4	140.0	0.0	0.0
Exchange Gain	11.5	13.6	0.0	1.1	44.2
Non-oil excess revenue	0.0	30.9	0.0	47.5	0.0
Additional NNPC Distribution/NLNG Distribution	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	73.7
Others 5/	156.6	67.0	0.0	0.0	4.2
B. Total Expenditure	1,631.9	1,644.8	1,806.9	1,613.8	1,246.3
Recurrent Expenditure	1,279.8	1,345.4	1,414.0	1,432.6	1,150.4
Personnel Cost	973.7	956.5	993.7	1,082.5	905.6
Overhead Cost	204.2	259.5	265.6	183.0	150.6
CRFC & Others	101.9	129.5	154.6	167.1	94.2
Capital Expenditure	352.1	299.4	392.9	181.2	95.9
Administration	130.3	50.6	95.0	51.2	9.5
Economic Services	122.0	111.7	121.6	79.5	34.2
Social & Community Services	92.5	103.1	127.2	48.1	52.2
Transfers	7.4	34.0	49.1	2.5	0.0
C. Current Balance	356.4	302.8	396.1	182.2	95.2
D. Overall Balance	4.2	3.4	3.1	0.9	-0.7
E. Financing	-4.3	-3.4	-3.1	-0.9	0.7
External Loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Internal Loans	6.7	4.3	9.2	3.3	5.6
Opening Cash Balance	-36.2	25.1	-32.8	0.9	-0.5
Other Funds 6/	25.1	-32.8	20.4	-5.2	-4.4
F. Outstanding Debt	**14.9**	**56.8**	**8.3**	**39.7**	12.0
Domestic	14.9	56.8	8.3	39.7	12.0
Local Contractors	6.6	22.8	2.3	5.0	2.5
Staff Salaries	5.4	16.5	4.7	6.6	7.2
Staff Pensions/Gratuities	0.9	11.8	0.8	26.2	1.4
Others	2.1	5.7	0.5	1.9	0.9
Foreign	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1/ Revised
2/ Provisional
3/ Gross
4/ Includes other non-statutory allocations
5/ In 2011 represents share of difference between Provisional Distribution and Actual Budget & in 2012 Recovery of Understated Revenue
6/ Includes Closing Balance

Sources: Federal Ministry of Finance, Office of the Accountant General of the Federation and CBN Staff Estimates

Table 31
Summary of Local Governments' Finances (State-by-State, 2015) 1/
(Naira Billion)

S/N	STATES	REVENUE & OTHER RECEIPTS														
		Gross Statutory Allocation	Share of Excess Oil Revenue	LNG Money	NNPC Refund	Exchange Gain	Additional Funds to LGs	Non-Oil Excess Revenue	VAT	Internally Gen. Rev. (IGR)			State Allocation	Grants and Others 2/	Stabilization Funds & Others	TOTAL
										Tax	Non-Tax	Sub-Total				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Abia	17.1	0.1	1.5	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.4
2	Adamawa	21.5	0.1	1.9	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	30.8
3	Akwa Ibom	28.7	0.1	2.5	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.1
4	Anambra	21.7	0.1	1.9	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.1
5	Bauchi	24.6	0.1	2.1	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.6
6	Bayelsa	10.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3
7	Benue	26.8	0.1	2.3	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	37.8
8	Borno	29.0	0.1	2.5	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.0	42.1
9	Cross River	18.7	0.1	1.6	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3
10	Delta	24.0	0.1	2.1	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	35.4
11	Ebonyi	13.9	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6
12	Edo	18.4	0.1	1.6	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	26.7
13	Ekiti	14.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	21.1
14	Enugu	18.7	0.1	1.6	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.1
15	Gombe	12.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.0	19.7
16	Imo	25.0	0.1	2.2	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.8
17	Jigawa	26.3	0.1	2.3	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.4	38.7

1/ Provisional
2/ Includes other non-statutory allocations
3/ Includes Closing Balance. Also, Positive (+) sign connotes decrease while (-) sign connotes increase in funds
Source: Federal Ministry of Finance and Staff Estimate

Table 31 Contd.
Summary of Local Governments' Finances (State-by-State, 2015) 1/
(Naira Billion)

S/N	STATES	REVENUE & OTHER RECEIPTS														
										Internally Gen. Rev. (IGR)						
		Gross Statutory Allocation	Share of Excess Oil Revenue	LNG Money	NNPC Refund	Exchange Gain	Additional Funds to LGs	Non-Oil Excess Revenue	VAT	Tax	Non-Tax	Sub-Total	State Allocation	Grants and Others	Stabilization Funds & Others	TOTAL
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
17	Jigawa	26.3	0.1	2.3	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.4	38.7
18	Kaduna	29.5	0.1	2.6	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.0	43.2
19	Kano	47.0	0.2	4.1	0.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	13.4	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.0	69.5
20	Katsina	35.8	0.1	3.1	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	51.6
21	Kebbi	22.6	0.1	2.0	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.3	1.7	0.0	34.2
22	Kogi	23.4	0.1	2.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	32.7
23	Kwara	16.5	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	24.0
24	Lagos	28.2	0.1	2.4	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	42.2	2.3	2.0	4.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	79.9
25	Nassarawa	14.7	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	20.9
26	Niger	27.3	0.1	2.4	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	38.9
27	Ogun	19.5	0.1	1.7	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.9
28	Ondo	18.6	0.1	1.6	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.6
29	Osun	25.2	0.1	2.2	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	36.7
30	Oyo	31.8	0.1	2.7	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.7	0.4	0.0	48.4
31	Plateau	19.9	0.1	1.7	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	28.5
32	Rivers	24.7	0.1	2.1	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.4
33	Sokoto	24.9	0.1	2.1	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	35.4
34	Taraba	18.6	0.1	1.6	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	26.4
35	Yobe	18.7	0.1	1.6	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	1.0	1.0	1.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	28.0
36	Zamfara	16.9	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.9	0.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.5
37	FCT	7.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	21.4
TOTAL		**822.9**	**2.8**	**71.1**	**2.6**	**44.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**261.6**	**11.4**	**12.6**	**24.0**	**6.9**	**9.0**	**0.5**	**1245.6**

1/ Provisional
2/ Includes other non-statutory allocations
3/ Includes Closing Balance. Also, Positive (+) sign connotes decrease while (-) sign connotes increase in funds
Source: Federal Ministry of Finance and Staff Estimate

Table 31 Cont'd
Summary of Local Governments' Finances (State-by-State, 2015) 1/
(Naira Billion)

S/N	STATES	REVENUE & OTHER RECEIPTS: Gross Statutory Allocation	Share of Excess Oil Revenue	LNG Money	NNPC Refund	Exchange Gain	Additional Funds to LGs	Non-Oil Excess Revenue	VAT	Internally Gen. Rev. (IGR): Tax	Non-Tax	Sub-Total	State Allocation	Grants and Others	Stabilization Funds & Others	TOTAL	EXPENDITURE & TRANSFERS: RECURRENT: Personnel Cost	Overhead Cost	Transfers	Others	SUB-TOTAL	CAPITAL	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	BALANCE: Current	Overall	FINANCING: OPENING BALANCE	LOANS: Internal	External	Sub-Total	OTHER FUNDS 3/	TOTAL	OUTSTANDING DEBT: Domestic	Foreign	TOTAL
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	32
1	Abia	17.1	0.1	1.5	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.4	16.5	3.1	0.0	3.1	22.6	0.6	23.3	1.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Adamawa	21.5	0.1	1.9	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	30.8	22.2	1.7	0.0	1.1	25.0	0.5	25.5	5.8	5.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3
3	Akwa Ibom	28.7	0.1	2.5	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.1	26.6	1.9	0.0	6.3	34.8	2.2	37.0	6.3	4.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	Anambra	21.7	0.1	1.9	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.1	20.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	23.2	1.0	24.2	7.9	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Bauchi	24.6	0.1	2.1	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.6	28.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	30.2	0.2	30.4	4.4	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	Bayelsa	10.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	10.6	0.9	0.0	0.6	12.2	0.8	13.0	2.1	1.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.7
7	Benue	26.8	0.1	2.3	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	37.8	35.4	1.7	0.0	1.0	38.1	3.8	41.9	-0.3	-4.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	-0.3	-0.1	1.6	0.0	1.6
8	Borno	29.0	0.1	2.5	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.0	42.1	26.2	5.9	0.0	0.1	32.2	6.7	38.9	9.9	3.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5	-0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Cross River	18.7	0.1	1.6	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3	19.6	1.2	1.0	1.8	23.6	1.8	25.3	3.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
10	Delta	24.0	0.1	2.1	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	35.4	29.4	3.7	0.0	0.2	33.4	0.7	34.0	2.0	1.3	-0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.7
11	Ebonyi	13.9	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6	10.4	3.0	0.1	0.7	14.2	0.9	15.0	5.4	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	Edo	18.4	0.1	1.6	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	26.7	20.9	1.9	0.1	0.2	23.2	1.3	24.4	3.5	2.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	-0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
13	Ekiti	14.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	21.1	15.9	0.3	0.0	3.5	19.7	0.4	20.1	1.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	1.7	0.0	1.7
14	Enugu	18.7	0.1	1.6	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.1	17.4	3.0	0.4	2.5	23.3	2.2	25.5	3.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6
15	Gombe	12.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.0	19.7	17.4	5.3	0.5	2.3	25.6	2.0	27.6	-5.9	-7.9	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	Imo	25.0	0.1	2.2	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.8	29.8	1.5	0.1	0.0	31.4	0.7	32.2	4.3	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3
17	Jigawa	26.3	0.1	2.3	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.4	38.7	22.6	7.1	1.5	3.2	34.4	4.5	38.9	4.4	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	Kaduna	29.5	0.1	2.6	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.0	43.2	33.7	2.9	0.0	3.3	40.0	2.0	42.0	3.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	1.0	0.0	1.0

1/ Provisional
2/ Includes other non-statutory allocations
3/ Includes Closing Balance. Also, Positive (+) sign connotes decrease while (-) sign connotes increase in funds
Source: Federal Ministry of Finance and Staff Estimate

Table 31 Cont'd
Summary of Local Governments' Finances (State-by-State, 2015) 1/
(Naira Billion)

S/N	STATES	REVENUE & OTHER RECEIPTS															EXPENDITURE & TRANSFERS							BALANCE		FINANCING						OUTSTANDING DEBT		
										Internally Gen. Rev. (IGR)							RECURRENT										LOANS							
		Gross Statutory Allocation	Share of Excess Oil Revenue	LNG Money	NNPC Refund	Exchange Gain	Additional Funds to LGs	Non-Oil Excess Revenue	VAT	Tax	Non-Tax	Sub-Total	State Allocation	Grants and Others	Stabilization Funds & Others	TOTAL	Personnel Cost	Overhead Cost	Transfers	Others	SUB-TOTAL	CAPITAL	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	Current	Overall	OPENING BALANCE	Internal	External	Sub-Total	OTHER FUNDS 3/	TOTAL	Domestic	Foreign	TOTAL
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	32
19	Kano	47.0	0.2	4.1	0.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	13.4	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.0	69.5	50.8	12.0	0.2	5.7	68.7	4.2	72.9	0.9	-3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
20	Katsina	35.8	0.1	3.1	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	51.6	40.7	5.4	0.1	0.4	46.5	3.7	50.2	5.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21	Kebbi	22.6	0.1	2.0	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.3	1.7	0.0	34.2	17.9	2.6	6.0	1.0	27.6	15.7	43.2	6.6	-9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.4	0.8	0.0	0.8
22	Kogi	23.4	0.1	2.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	32.7	31.9	4.3	0.0	0.5	36.7	0.8	37.5	-4.0	-4.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.1	1.5	0.0	1.5
23	Kwara	16.5	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	24.0	16.6	1.6	0.2	0.1	18.4	0.5	18.9	5.6	5.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
24	Lagos	28.2	0.1	2.4	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	42.2	2.3	2.0	4.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	79.9	44.0	15.9	3.1	0.0	63.0	11.1	74.1	17.0	5.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
25	Nassarawa	14.7	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	20.9	20.9	1.0	0.0	0.9	22.8	0.4	23.2	-1.9	-2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
26	Niger	27.3	0.1	2.4	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	38.9	31.0	3.0	1.6	1.3	36.8	3.4	40.2	2.1	-1.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
27	Ogun	19.5	0.1	1.7	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.9	27.8	2.1	0.0	3.3	33.1	0.8	33.9	-4.3	-5.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
28	Ondo	18.6	0.1	1.6	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.6	22.7	6.3	0.0	4.2	33.3	0.5	33.8	-6.7	-7.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
29	Osun	25.2	0.1	2.2	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	36.7	33.3	1.1	0.0	3.5	38.0	0.9	38.9	-1.3	-2.2	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	Oyo	31.8	0.1	2.7	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.7	0.4	0.0	48.4	37.6	3.2	0.0	2.6	43.4	2.6	46.1	5.0	2.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	-0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
31	Plateau	19.9	0.1	1.7	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	28.5	22.7	6.3	0.0	0.5	29.6	3.1	32.7	-1.1	-4.3	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.5	0.0	0.5
32	Rivers	24.7	0.1	2.1	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.4	25.8	9.8	0.2	2.8	38.7	2.2	40.9	-1.3	-3.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
33	Sokoto	24.9	0.1	2.1	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	35.4	19.1	7.6	4.1	1.6	32.4	5.4	37.8	3.0	-2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
34	Taraba	18.6	0.1	1.6	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	26.4	17.9	3.9	0.4	1.0	23.2	1.0	24.2	3.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	1.1	0.0	1.1
35	Yobe	18.7	0.1	1.6	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	1.0	1.0	1.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	28.0	15.1	3.6	0.5	4.5	23.6	4.7	28.3	4.4	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
36	Zamfara	16.9	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.9	0.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.5	10.8	2.9	0.3	8.1	22.0	0.7	22.7	3.5	2.8	-0.1	0.7	0.0	0.7	-0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
37	FCT	7.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	21.4	16.0	7.7	0.5	1.4	25.5	1.9	27.4	-4.1	-6.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	-0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	**822.9**	**2.8**	**71.1**	**2.6**	**44.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**261.6**	**11.4**	**12.6**	**24.0**	**6.9**	**9.0**	**0.5**	**1245.6**	**905.6**	**150.6**	**21.0**	**73.2**	**1150.4**	**95.9**	**1246.3**	**95.2**	**-0.7**	**-0.5**	**5.6**	**0.0**	**5.6**	**-4.4**	**0.7**	**12.0**	**0.0**	**12.0**

1/ Provisional
2/ Includes other non-statutory allocations
3/ Includes Closing Balance. Also, Positive (+) sign connotes decrease while (-) sign connotes increase in funds
Source: Federal Ministry of Finance and Staff Estimate

Table 32
Local Governments' Expenditure on Selected Primary Welfare Sectors
(Naira Billion)

	2013 2/			2014 2/			2015 1/		
	Recurrent	Capital	Total	Recurrent	Capital	Total	Recurrent	Capital	Total
Education	563.3	24.1	587.4	530.5	11.8	542.3	445.4	7.3	452.7
Health	126.0	19.0	145.0	56.4	10.4	66.8	21.6	19.7	41.3
Agriculture	30.7	19.1	49.8	15.3	9.2	24.5	5.4	2.7	8.1
Water Supply	13.3	10.8	24.1	4.0	2.2	6.2	9.0	0.0	9.0
Housing	15.0	19.5	34.5	24.5	15.6	40.1	3.4	0.0	3.4
TOTAL	**748.3**	**92.5**	**840.8**	**630.7**	**49.3**	**680.0**	**484.8**	**29.7**	**514.5**

1/ Provisional
2/ Revised
Sources: CBN Annual Fiscal Survey and Staff Estimates

Table 33
Consolidated Debt of the Federal Government
(Naira Billion)

Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 1/
External Debt	896.8	1,026.9	1,387.3	1,647.9	2,111.5
Domestic Debt	5,622.8	6,537.5	7,119.0	7,904.0	8,837.0
Total	6,519.6	7,564.4	8,506.4	9,551.9	10,948.5

Domestic Public Debt (end - Period)

Item	2011 2/	2012 2/	2013 2/	2014 2/	2015 1/
COMPOSITION OF DEBT.					
Instruments					
Treasury Bills	1,727.9	2,122.9	2,581.6	2,815.5	2,772.9
Treasury Bonds	353.7	334.6	315.4	296.2	256.0
Development Stocks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FGN Bonds	3,541.2	4,080.0	4,222.0	4,792.3	5,808.1
Special FGN Bonds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Promisory Notes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	5,622.8	6,537.5	7,119.0	7,904.0	8,837.0
HOLDERS					
Banking System	4,286.0	4,139.0	3,921.3	4,339.7	4,323.5
Central Bank	348.0	398.3	468.9	180.2	877.3
Deposit Money Banks (DMBs)	3,790.8	3,580.4	3,293.8	3,982.7	3,284.0
Sinking Fund	147.2	160.3	158.6	176.8	162.2
Non-Bank Public	1,336.8	2,398.5	3,197.7	3,564.3	4,513.5
	5,622.8	6,537.5	7,119.0	7,904.0	8,837.0
TENOR**					
1 year and below	1,729.9	2,122.9	2,581.6	2,815.5	2,772.9
3-5 years	2,580.8	949.4	2,509.4	2,304.4	2,532.2
5-10 years	960.4	3,130.6	1,712.7	2,487.9	3,276.0
Over 10 years	353.7	334.6	315.4	296.2	256.0
Total Debt Outstanding	5,622.8	6,537.5	7,119.0	7,904.0	8,837.0

1/ Provisional
2/ Revised

Table 34
External Public Debt Outstanding
External Debt Stock

Holder	(US$Million)					(₦Billion)				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 1/	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 1/
MULTILATERAL	4,568.9	5,267.4	6,275.2	6,799.4	7,560.4	723.1	828.7	986.8	1,153.8	1,489.4
IBRD	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
IDA	3,936.9	4,622.9	5,329.5	5,858.0	6,290.2	623.1	727.3	838.1	994.0	1,239.2
IFAD	69.3	84.3	92.2	90.6	96.4	11.0	13.3	14.5	15.4	19.0
ADB Group	434.3	438.7	732.5	736.5	1,072.4	68.7	69.0	115.2	125.0	211.3
ADB	53.1	32.2	161.1	150.0	400.0	8.4	5.1	25.3	25.5	78.8
ADF	381.2	406.5	571.4	586.5	672.4	60.3	63.9	89.9	99.5	132.5
Others 3/	122.1	121.5	121.0	114.2	97.8	19.3	19.1	19.0	19.4	19.3
BILATERAL	453.8	703.0	1,025.7	1,412.1	1,658.0	71.8	110.6	161.3	239.6	326.6
Exim Bank of China	0.0	683.0	966.7	1,293.1	1,444.7	0.0	107.5	152.0	219.4	284.6
French Devt. Agency (AFD)	0.0	20.0	59.0	119.0	158.0	0.0	3.1	9.3	20.2	31.1
Others 4/	453.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.3	71.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9
COMMERCIAL 5/	143.8	56.6	21.0	0.0	0.0	22.8	8.9	3.3	0.0	0.0
EUROBOND	500.0	500.0	1,500.0	1,500.0	1,500.0	79.1	78.7	235.9	254.5	295.5
Total Debt Outstanding	5,666.6	6,527.1	8,821.9	9,711.4	10,718.4	896.8	1,026.9	1,387.3	1,647.9	2,111.5
External Debt Service Payments										
Holder	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	2015 1/	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	2015 1/
MULTILATERAL	**172.3**	**126.9**	**143.0**	**152.7**	138.7	**26.5**	**20.0**	**22.5**	**24.2**	27.1
IBRD	36.8	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
IDA	63.6	77.8	96.1	114.6	112.9	9.8	12.3	15.1	18.2	22.1
IFAD	2.0	2.8	3.5	3.6	3.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
ADB Group	**62.7**	**33.0**	**36.9**	**26.3**	15.5	**9.7**	**5.2**	**5.8**	**4.2**	3.0
ADB	55.0	25.1	23.7	12.4	1.8	8.5	3.9	3.7	2.0	0.4
ADF	7.8	7.9	13.2	13.8	13.7	1.2	1.2	2.1	2.2	2.7
Others 3/	7.1	6.4	6.5	8.3	7.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.4
BILATERAL	**51.5**	**45.3**	**40.9**	**48.9**	59.4	**7.9**	**7.1**	**6.4**	**7.8**	11.6
Exim Bank of China	47.0	44.6	40.8	47.1	54.9	7.2	7.0	6.4	7.5	10.7
French Devt. Agency (AFD)	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7
Others 4/	4.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
COMMERCIAL 5/	**69.2**	**45.3**	**37.9**	**12.1**	0.0	**10.6**	**7.1**	**6.0**	**1.9**	0.0
EUROBOND	**16.9**	**33.8**	**33.8**	**91.3**	91.3	**2.6**	**5.3**	**5.3**	**14.5**	17.8
OTHERS 6/	**41.7**	**41.7**	**41.7**	**41.7**	41.7	**6.4**	**6.6**	**6.6**	**6.6**	8.2
Total Debt Service Payments	**351.6**	**293.0**	**297.3**	**346.7**	331.1	**54.1**	**46.1**	**46.8**	**55.0**	64.7

1/ Provisional
2/ Revised
3/ Includes ABEDA, IDB and EDF
4/ Exim Bank of Korea and Nig. ICT Infrast. Backbone Project.
5/ Includes Papalanto & Omotosho, ZTE, Arcatel and SBI Holdings
6/ Includes Bank of England and CITIbank Lazards agency fees and Oil warrants
Source: Debt Management Office

Table 35
Gross Domestic Product at 2010 Constant Basic Prices
(Naira Billion, unless otherwise stated)

Activity Sector	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 /1	Percentage Share in Total Real GDP (%)				
						2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 1/
1. Agriculture	**13,429.38**	**14,329.71**	**14,750.52**	**15,380.39**	**15,952.22**	**23.35**	**23.91**	**23.33**	**22.90**	**23.11**
(a) Crop Production	12,017.19	12,919.54	13,247.80	13,793.45	14,274.94	20.90	21.56	20.96	20.54	20.68
(b) Livestock	999.40	972.76	1,030.94	1,086.85	1,151.32	1.74	1.62	1.63	1.62	1.67
(c) Forestry	142.46	146.09	154.31	161.34	167.26	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24
(d) Fishing	270.32	291.31	317.47	338.75	358.70	0.47	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.52
2. Industry	**12,874.25**	**13,028.05**	**13,014.51**	**13,791.25**	**13,319.13**	**22.39**	**21.74**	**20.59**	**20.54**	**19.30**
(a) Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	8,598.64	8,173.26	7,105.28	7,011.81	6,629.96	14.95	13.64	11.24	10.44	9.61
(b) Solid Minerals	59.42	71.13	82.87	95.21	102.54	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15
(c) Manufacturing	4,216.19	4,783.66	5,826.36	6,684.22	6,586.62	7.33	7.98	9.22	9.95	9.54
3. Construction	**1,817.83**	**1,989.46**	**2,272.38**	**2,568.46**	**2,680.22**	**3.16**	**3.32**	**3.59**	**3.82**	**3.88**
4. Trade	**9,640.90**	**9,853.68**	**10,507.90**	**11,125.80**	**11,697.59**	**16.76**	**16.44**	**16.62**	**16.57**	**16.95**
5. Services	**19,748.68**	**20,729.00**	**22,673.41**	**24,286.89**	**25,374.78**	**34.34**	**34.59**	**35.87**	**36.17**	**36.76**
(a) Transport	736.24	711.08	738.08	770.69	805.46	1.28	1.19	1.17	1.15	1.17
(b) Information and Communication	6,083.05	6,268.51	6,783.07	7,257.06	7,708.11	10.58	10.46	10.73	10.81	11.17
(c) Utilities	294.55	332.94	395.58	382.44	367.31	0.51	0.56	0.63	0.57	0.53
(d) Accommodation and Food Services	268.42	310.95	540.63	639.71	654.22	0.47	0.52	0.86	0.95	0.95
(e) Finance & Insurance	1,394.70	1,687.91	1,833.65	1,982.67	2,123.90	2.43	2.82	2.90	2.95	3.08
(f) Real Estate	4,145.87	4,379.94	4,904.64	5,155.73	5,264.70	7.21	7.31	7.76	7.68	7.63
(g) Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	2,031.47	2,190.07	2,265.11	2,390.44	2,516.07	3.53	3.65	3.58	3.56	3.65
(h) Adnimistrative and Support Services Bussiness Services	13.82	13.37	13.72	13.98	14.47	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
(i) Public Administration	2,307.38	1,838.73	1,828.84	1,874.94	1,644.78	4.01	3.07	2.89	2.79	2.38
(j) Education	1,087.67	1,105.90	1,278.41	1,391.95	1,498.71	1.89	1.85	2.02	2.07	2.17
(k) Human Health & Social Services	374.12	390.30	427.72	472.63	484.34	0.65	0.65	0.68	0.70	0.70
(l) Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	76.81	97.83	112.44	129.18	141.33	0.13	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.20
(m) Other Services	934.60	1,401.47	1,551.53	1,825.45	2,151.38	1.63	2.34	2.45	2.72	3.12
TOTAL (GDP)	**57,511.04**	**59,929.89**	**63,218.72**	**67,152.79**	**69,023.93**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
NON-OIL (GDP)	**48,912.41**	**51,756.64**	**56,113.44**	**60,140.97**	**62,393.97**	**85.05**	**86.36**	**88.76**	**89.56**	**90.39**
TOTAL GDP GROWTH RATE (%)	**5.31**	**4.21**	**5.49**	**6.22**	**2.79**					
OIL GDP GROWTH RATE (%)	**2.33**	**(4.95)**	**(13.07)**	**(1.32)**	**(5.45)**					
NON-OIL GDP GROWTH RATE (%)	**5.85**	**5.81**	**8.42**	**7.18**	**3.75**					
Growths in Total GDP										
Agriculture (%)	**2.92**	**6.70**	**2.94**	**4.27**	**3.72**					
Industry (%)	**6.99**	**1.19**	**(0.10)**	**5.97**	**(3.42)**					
Services (%)	**4.12**	**4.96**	**9.38**	**7.12**	**4.48**					
Finance & Insurance (%)	**(26.93)**	**21.02**	**8.63**	**8.13**	**7.12**					
Manufacturing (%)	**17.82**	**13.46**	**21.80**	**14.72**	**(1.46)**					
Solid Minerals (%)	**14.54**	**19.71**	**16.50**	**14.90**	**7.70**					
Information and Communication (%)	**2.15**	**3.05**	**8.21**	**6.99**	**6.22**					

1/ Provisional
Source: National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)

Table 36
Gross Domestic Product at Current Basic Prices
(Naira Billion, unless otherwise stated)

Activity Sector	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 /1	Percentage Share in Total Real GDP (%)				
						2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 /1
1. Agriculture	**14,037.83**	**15,816.00**	**16,816.55**	**18,018.61**	**19,636.97**	**22.29**	**22.05**	**21.00**	**20.24**	**20.86**
(a) Crop Production	12,484.85	14,071.24	14,862.32	15,812.57	17,189.97	19.82	19.62	18.56	17.76	18.26
(b) Livestock	1,115.60	1,251.93	1,399.48	1,573.05	1,748.03	1.77	1.75	1.75	1.77	1.86
(c) Forestry	153.05	170.16	187.95	207.74	222.83	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.24
(d) Fishing	284.33	322.67	366.79	425.25	476.14	0.45	0.45	0.46	0.48	0.51
2. Industry	**15,626.42**	**16,975.34**	**17,614.29**	**18,402.19**	**15,073.78**	**24.81**	**23.67**	**21.99**	**20.67**	**16.01**
(a) Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	11,039.41	11,315.03	10,296.33	9,616.49	5,990.42	17.53	15.78	12.86	10.80	6.36
(b) Solid Minerals	59.57	71.49	84.64	100.27	109.59	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12
(c) Manufacturing	4,527.45	5,588.82	7,233.32	8,685.43	8,973.77	7.19	7.79	9.03	9.75	9.53
3. Construction	**1,905.57**	**2,188.72**	**2,676.28**	**3,188.82**	**3,472.26**	**3.03**	**3.05**	**3.34**	**3.58**	**3.69**
4. Trade	**10,325.57**	**11,843.53**	**13,702.84**	**15,704.13**	**18,028.90**	**16.39**	**16.51**	**17.11**	**17.64**	**19.15**
5. Services	**21,085.01**	**24,890.35**	**29,282.60**	**33,729.86**	**37,933.06**	**33.48**	**34.71**	**36.56**	**37.88**	**40.29**
(a) Transport	779.35	917.32	1,051.22	1,197.44	1,361.07	1.24	1.28	1.31	1.34	1.45
(b) Information and Communication	6,379.56	7,266.72	8,359.41	9,588.58	10,781.08	10.13	10.13	10.44	10.77	11.45
(c) Utilities	321.12	423.66	563.27	621.99	642.54	0.51	0.59	0.70	0.70	0.68
(d) Accommodation and Food Services	283.38	353.22	648.39	819.78	893.67	0.45	0.49	0.81	0.92	0.95
(e) Finance & Insurance	1,493.74	2,028.76	2,391.17	2,791.39	3,260.50	2.37	2.83	2.99	3.13	3.46
(f) Real Estate	4,584.96	5,545.00	6,677.10	7,475.54	8,187.55	7.28	7.73	8.34	8.40	8.70
(g) Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	2,175.73	2,632.34	2,953.82	3,401.55	3,927.30	3.45	3.67	3.69	3.82	4.17
(h) Adnimistrative and Support Services Bussiness Services	14.81	16.07	17.89	19.72	22.25	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
(i) Public Administration	2,471.24	2,210.05	2,384.90	2,644.23	2,552.45	3.92	3.08	2.98	2.97	2.71
(j) Education	1,110.72	1,252.72	1,549.93	1,804.40	2,116.35	1.76	1.75	1.94	2.03	2.25
(k) Human Health & Social Services	387.19	442.94	518.74	615.03	682.70	0.61	0.62	0.65	0.69	0.73
(l) Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	82.23	117.08	143.49	176.99	210.42	0.13	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.22
(m) Other Services	1,000.97	1,684.48	2,023.27	2,573.21	3,295.20	1.59	2.35	2.53	2.89	3.50
TOTAL (GDP)	**62,980.4**	**71,713.9**	**80,092.56**	**89,043.62**	**94,144.96**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
NON-OIL (GDP)	**51,940.99**	**60,398.90**	**69,796.24**	**79,427.13**	**88,154.54**	**82.47**	**84.22**	**87.14**	**89.20**	**93.64**
TOTAL GDP GROWTH RATE (%)	**15.32**	**13.87**	**11.68**	**11.18**	**5.73**					
OIL GDP GROWTH RATE (%)	**31.38**	**2.50**	**(9.00)**	**(6.60)**	**(37.71)**					
NON-OIL GDP GROWTH RATE (%)	**12.40**	**16.28**	**15.56**	**13.80**	**10.99**					
Growths in Total GDP										
Agriculture (%)	**7.58**	**12.67**	**6.33**	**7.15**	**8.98**					
Industry (%)	**29.86**	**8.63**	**3.76**	**4.47**	**(18.09)**					
Services (%)	**11.17**	**18.05**	**17.65**	**15.19**	**12.46**					
Finance & Insurance (%)	**(21.74)**	**35.82**	**17.86**	**16.74**	**16.81**					
Manufacturing (%)	**26.51**	**23.44**	**29.42**	**20.08**	**3.32**					
Solid Minerals (%)	**14.83**	**20.01**	**18.40**	**18.46**	**9.30**					
Information and Communication (%)	**7.13**	**13.91**	**15.04**	**14.70**	**12.44**					

1/ Provisional
Source: NBS

Table 37
Gross Domestic Product at 2010 Purchasers' Price 1/
(Expenditure Approach)
(Naira Billion)

COMPONENT	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 2/
Domestic demand	**49,034.90**	**49,151.77**	**56,813.59**	**58,017.38**	**57,926.30**
Private Consumption Expenditure	35,555.99	35,558.00	43,048.29	43,312.48	**43,174.98**
Government Final Expenditure	5,053.15	4,953.00	4,444.95	4,133.16	4,115.10
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	8,425.76	8,640.77	9,320.35	10,571.74	10,636.22
Increase in Stocks	**406.17**	**487.90**	**521.87**	**548.62**	**517.50**
Net Export of Goods and Non-Factor Service	**8,739.28**	**11,030.38**	**6,607.39**	**9,411.46**	**11,336.89**
Export of Goods and Non-Factor Services	17,628.39	16,995.71	13,301.44	16,505.09	16,527.91
Less Import of Goods and Non-Factor Services	8,889.11	5,965.33	6,694.05	7,093.63	5,191.03
Gross Domestic Product (At 2010 Purchasers' Prices)	**58,180.35**	**60,670.05**	**63,942.85**	**67,977.46**	**69,780.69**

1/ Revised
2/ CBN Staff Estimate
Source: NBS and CBN

Table 38
Gross Domestic Product at Current Purchasers' Price
(Expenditure Approach)

COMPONENT	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 2/
Domestic demand	**56,995.71**	**58,629.64**	**76,322.62**	**84,094.00**	**94,673.88**
Private Consumption Expenditure	41,686.51	42,394.48	59,048.10	64,671.26	74,196.10
Government Final Consumption Expenditure	5,412.01	5,953.21	5,796.44	5,826.89	6,365.60
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	9,897.20	10,281.95	11,478.08	13,595.84	14,112.17
Increase in Stocks	**432.00**	**540.98**	**595.57**	**648.24**	**630.96**
Net Export of Goods and Non-Factor Service	**6,285.65**	**13,429.01**	**4,091.78**	**5,394.75**	**-127.10**
Export of Goods and Non-Factor Services	19,961.27	22,824.41	14,622.22	16,616.87	10,142.80
Less Import of Goods and Non-Factor Services	13,675.63	9,395.40	10,530.45	11,222.12	10,269.90
Gross Domestic Product (At Current Purchasers' Prices)	**63,713.36**	**72,599.63**	**81,009.96**	**90,136.98**	**95,177.74**

1/ Revised
2/ CBN Staff Estimate
Source: NBS and CBN

Table 39
National Income at 2010 Constant Market Prices
(Naira Billion)

COMPONENT	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 1/
1. Gross Domestic Product					
(At Constant Market Prices)	**58,180.35**	**60,670.05**	**63,942.85**	**67,977.46**	**69,780.69**
Net Factor Income From Abroad	-2,266.66	-2,217.18	-2,538.96	-1,917.96	-1,398.80
LESS					
Other Current Transfers	3,018.28	3,097.77	3,176.34	3,576.89	6,920.21
2. Gross National Income	**57,428.72**	**59,789.46**	**63,305.47**	**66,318.53**	**64,259.29**
LESS					
Consumption of Fixed Capital (Depreciation)	2,870.41	3,414.16	3,255.50	3,550.16	3,649.09
3. Net National Income (Market Prices)	**54,558.31**	**56,375.30**	**60,049.97**	**62,768.37**	**60,610.20**

1/ Provisional
Source: NBS and CBN Staff Estimates

Table 40
Index of Agricultural Production by Type of Activity
(2010=100)

Sub-Sector	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 1/
Crops	105.7	113.6	116.5	121.3	125.3
(a) Staples	107.3	115.1	117.8	122.7	126.6
(b) Other Crops	106.5	114.2	116.7	122.2	125.7
Livestock	106.4	106.2	112.5	118.6	125.1
Fishery	105.9	114.2	124.3	132.7	140.1
Forestry	105.9	108.7	114.7	120.0	122.7
Aggregate	**105.7**	**112.8**	**116.1**	**121.0**	**125.5**

1/ Provisional
Source: Derived from data compiled by NBS

Table 41
Estimated Output of Major Agricultural Commodities
('000 Tonnes, Except Otherwise Stated)

Item	Area planted (Million Ha)						Production ('000Tonnes)					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Crop Production	**145,087.5**	**146,644.5**	**164,433.5**	**172,422.4**	**176,215.7**	**180,009.0**	**167,795.55**	**177,307.42**	**183,990.29**	**188,680.24**	**196,445.00**	**203,300.93**
Staples	**135,423.0**	**136,709.4**	**154,203.5**	**160,280.1**	**164,806.2**	**169,332.3**	**155,064.51**	**163,865.45**	**170,000.23**	**173,880.71**	**181,086.00**	**187,496.44**
Maize	8,950.3	8,102.0	8,102.2	8,392.1	8,443.3	8,392.1	14,240.80	15,160.89	16,199.51	16,798.50	16,998.12	17,240.8
Millet	6,100.9	5,930.3	5,996.8	6,167.4	6,286.3	6,167.4	9,882.00	10,400.76	10,899.24	11,177.23	11,297.71	11,388.0
Guineacorn/Sorghum	9,352.2	9,139.7	9,042.9	9,332.4	9,402.4	9,472.4	13,849.59	14,599.59	15,398.57	15,904.57	16,103.88	16,359.5
Rice	33,124.2	32,756.6	47,701.2	50,056.8	53,456.5	56,856.2	5,420.19	5,690.19	5,971.90	6,209.90	6,464.73	6,725.6
Wheat	17.5	18.4	19.2	20.0	23.1	26.2	79.61	84.61	87.03	89.02	91.30	93.6
Acha	238.7	246.0	253.9	266.9	298.4	329.9	133.63	140.63	145.29	149.29	151.07	155.4
Beans/Cowpeas	11,504.5	11,900.9	12,313.3	13,127.5	13,325.0	13,522.5	6,146.02	6,546.02	6,960.60	7,180.60	7,300.13	7,517.4
Cassava Old	5,049.2	5,361.6	5,654.5	5,829.0	7,041.7	8,254.4	53,056.12	56,256.12	58,980.39	61,249.38	63,961.00	66,257.6
Potatoes	274.3	286.6	298.8	310.3	322.6	334.8	2,218.91	2,368.91	2,511.15	2,611.15	2,693.00	2,718.1
Yam	3,833.7	4,000.1	4,115.2	4,365.4	4,394.3	4,423.2	37,653.44	39,693.44	41,599.35	42,998.35	43,038.00	44,660.5
Cocoyam	55,268.1	57,155.4	58,798.0	59,077.3	59,737.6	60,397.9	3,455.91	3,585.91	3,754.56	3,864.56	3,868.50	4,007.8
Plantain	131.3	137.3	142.9	148.0	160.5	172.9	1,651.05	1,757.93	1,892.17	1,932.17	1,982.17	2,029.3
Vegetables	1,578.1	1,674.3	1,764.6	1,864.6	1,914.6	1,964.6	7,277.26	7,580.47	7,817.38	8,097.38	8,102.38	8,342.8
Other crops	**9,664.6**	**9,935.1**	**10,230.0**	**11,142.3**	**11,409.5**	**11,676.7**	**12,731.04**	**13,441.97**	**14,060.26**	**14,665.39**	**15,359.00**	**15,875.06**
Melon	437.7	450.9	467.0	483.7	535.3	483.7	673.81	710.46	810.21	835.21	864.86	896.5
Groundnnut/Peanut	3,807.7	3,913.0	4,028.6	4,230.1	4,399.1	4,230.1	4,728.52	4,982.43	5,263.76	5,463.76	5,592.52	5,755.3
Benniseed/Sesame	88.4	92.3	96.2	98.2	99.2	98.2	168.00	179.62	188.93	192.93	199.58	208.1
Soya Bean	2,813.0	2,887.8	2,970.7	3,091.4	3,294.0	3,091.4	2,090.14	2,230.72	2,442.03	2,552.03	2,636.34	2,720.5
Cotton	929.2	957.7	982.4	999.8	1,104.1	999.8	787.54	797.65	829.23	850.34	879.66	909.0
Oil Palm	108.2	114.0	124.4	136.8	143.6	136.8	294.56	319.12	356.13	364.13	379.14	395.2
Cocoa	1,165.0	1,192.0	1,221.5	1,327.8	1,403.3	1,327.8	289.94	304.05	342.15	358.15	370.50	385.9
Rubber	5.4	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.1	329.36	348.84	369.42	378.42	390.34	405.3
Sugarcane	162.5	169.7	176.9	189.6	252.2	189.6	3,106.90	3,292.63	3,486.12	3,586.12	3,719.60	3,857.1
Kolanut	124.7	128.2	131.5	138.4	144.9	138.4	107.11	110.85	126.17	130.17	137.48	144.8
Ginger	9.5	9.9	10.3	11.3	11.8	11.3	116.13	123.70	132.23	137.23	141.02	147.8
Cashew	6.4	6.6	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.1	28.53	30.58	32.57	33.58	34.80	36.0
Pinneaple	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.80	5.20	5.54	5.73	6.04	6.3
Palm Produce	5.3	5.6	5.8	6.3	6.3	6.3	5.70	6.13	6.57	6.87	7.11	7.4
Livestock Products							**4,384.96**	**4,666.98**	**4,933.40**	**5,222.90**	**5,506.17**	**5,832.69**
Poultry							166.50	175.15	185.18	194.18	208.80	218.4
Goat Meat							726.72	775.72	810.26	830.26	872.32	940.4
Mutton							663.60	709.60	750.31	781.31	831.68	892.2
Beef							345.31	375.31	396.84	411.84	435.21	470.6
Pork							84.84	89.21	94.08	99.08	105.50	114.0
Milk							1,648.82	1,744.82	1,851.48	1,941.48	2,092.71	2,331.9
Eggs							749.16	797.18	849.25	896.25	959.95	1,083.7
Fishery							**759.16**	**804.22**	**851.94**	**928.03**	**990.25**	**1,048.58**
(1) Artisanal Coastal and Brackish Water Catches							305.00	315.52	330.96	355.96	387.31	412.7
(2) Artisanal Inland Rivers and Lakes Catches							286.39	304.39	319.65	340.65	371.15	392.7
(3) Fish Farming							107.20	119.41	130.56	140.56	155.01	162.5
(4) Industrial (Trawling) Coastal Fish & Shrimps							60.58	64.90	68.78	70.78	76.78	80.8
Forestry ('000 cu meteres)							**165,085.62**	**174,809.02**	**185,132.19**	**195,590.40**	**204,484.41**	**211,988.99**
Roundwood							161,886.20	170,981.59	178,971.68	185,971.68	199,256.38	205,999.1
Sawnwood							2,948.04	3,534.04	4,191.48	4,501.49	4,861.00	5,552.6
Wood Based Panels							215.01	248.01	269.67	289.67	312.67	369.0
Papers & Paperboards ('000MT)							36.37	45.38	49.36	51.37	54.36	68.4

1/ Provisional
Source: NBS

Table 42
Indices of Average World Prices (C.I.F.) of Nigeria's Major Agricultural Export Commodities (Dollar-based, 2010 = 100)

COMMODITY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cocoa[1]	95.1	76.3	77.9	97.8	100.1
Coffee[2]	138.3	95.2	71.2	102.3	81.6
Copra [3]	154.3	98.3	82.4	113.9	98.2
Cotton [3]	149.7	86.1	87.2	80.2	67.9
Palm Oil [3]	125.2	109.3	88.9	86.0	65.7
Soya Beans [3]	125.3	139.2	133.9	118.5	90.0
All Commodities	**99.8**	**81.0**	**79.5**	**96.2**	**95.3**

Sources: 1International Cocoa Organisation Website
2International Coffee Organisation Website
3Index Mundi

Table 43
Indices of Average World Prices (C.I.F.) of Nigeria's Major Agricultural Export Commodities (Naira-based, 2010 = 100)

COMMODITY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cocoa[1]	97.3	80.0	81.5	103.1	131.8
Coffee[2]	141.6	99.7	74.5	107.8	105.0
Copra [3]	157.7	103.0	86.2	120.0	128.0
Cotton [3]	152.9	90.2	91.3	84.4	89.3
Palm Oil [3]	128.1	114.6	93.0	90.6	85.0
Soya Beans [3]	128.3	145.8	140.1	124.8	117.1
All Commodities	**102.1**	**84.8**	**83.2**	**101.5**	**125.3**

Sources: 1International Cocoa Organisation Website
2International Coffee Organisation Website
3Index Mundi

Table 44
Average Prices of Selected Cash Crops
(Naira per Tonne)

COMMODITY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 1/
Benniseed	107,688.3	106,527.0	217,097.1	357,994.1	418,891.1
Cocoa	531,673.3	508,438.6	294,171.4	379,933.6	395,695.8
Coffee (Arabica)	204,279.9	198,251.7	183,623.1	258,908.6	304,194.0
Tea	427,383.9	420,083.9	403,446.3	413,532.4	423,618.6
Cotton	37,722.1	34,270.9	153,890.0	185,788.2	210,686.4
Groundnut (Unshelled)	28,112.8	28,719.6	191,912.9	203,814.3	215,715.7
Ginger (Peeled)	255,015.0	254,873.2	333,284.3	386,035.7	418,787.1
Palm Kernel	71,605.1	70,533.1	69,786.7	68,686.5	67,586.3
Palm Oil (Special)	211,600.5	214,313.1	413,177.4	560,685.4	608,193.4
Soya Beans	75,595.2	88,748.0	135,531.4	151,190.0	161,848.6
Rubber (100% Dry Lump top quality)	145,416.6	148,839.3	140,922.1	145,149.7	149,377.4
Cashew Nut	58,818.7	55,798.0	309,491.7	427,242.9	501,294.1
Wheat	78,250.4	88,274.2	147,291.4	164,742.0	182,192.6

1/ Provisional
Source: CBN Nationwide Survey

Table 45
Index of Industrial Production 1/
(2010 = 100)

Year/Quarter	Manufacturing	Mining	Electricity	Total (All Sectors)
2010	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
1st Quarter	97.85	92.36	99.21	**94.07**
2nd Quarter	98.43	94.32	89.45	**95.46**
3rd Quarter	99.72	99.59	99.24	**99.62**
4th Quarter	104.00	113.73	112.09	**110.85**
2011	**117.74**	**103.60**	**139.76**	**108.27**
1st Quarter	109.47	124.12	140.96	**120.08**
2nd Quarter	117.55	110.63	145.93	**113.18**
3rd Quarter	122.43	96.76	135.28	**104.85**
4th Quarter	121.49	82.90	136.86	**95.00**
2012	**133.7**	**98.7**	**161.2**	**109.9**
1st Quarter	134.7	114.0	174.6	**120.9**
2nd Quarter	132.8	99.6	188.2	**110.6**
3rd Quarter	139.6	106.4	139.4	**116.6**
4th Quarter	127.9	74.7	142.4	**91.3**
2013	**162.85**	**85.90**	**183.99**	**109.89**
1st Quarter	163.17	101.21	173.71	**120.43**
2nd Quarter	162.81	83.51	210.19	**108.61**
3rd Quarter	166.11	90.96	173.09	**114.19**
4th Quarter	159.30	67.92	178.96	**96.33**
2014	**186.85**	**84.85**	**166.72**	**115.94**
1st Quarter	188.32	94.75	180.22	**123.42**
2nd Quarter	185.63	87.95	166.95	**117.74**
3rd Quarter	192.68	87.84	135.74	**119.27**
4th Quarter	180.77	68.85	183.98	**103.33**
2015 2/	**187.26**	**84.88**	**166.15**	**116.07**
1st Quarter	187.01	87.26	129.89	**117.11**
2nd Quarter	178.55	82.13	147.57	**111.35**
3rd Quarter	191.78	93.79	153.83	**123.39**
4th Quarter	191.72	76.33	233.32	**112.45**

1/ Revised
2/ Provisional
Sources: CBN Surveys, NNPC, Federal Ministry of Power and Steel, Ministry of Solid Minerals Development and rebased gross domestic product at 2010 constant basic prices obtained from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS).

Table 46
Index of Manufacturing Production 1/
(Base Quarterly Average, 2010 = 100)

Year/Quarter	Oil Refining	Cement	Food, Beverage and Tobacco	Textile, Apparel and Footwear	Wood and Wood Products	Pulp, Paper and Paper Products	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products	Non-Metallic Products	Plastic and Rubber products	Electrical and Electronics	Basic metal , Iron and Steel	Motor vehicles & assembly	Other Manufacturing	Total Manufacturing
2010	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1st Quarter	99.6	98.6	98.4	91.1	99.7	98.2	99.3	100.4	99.1	99.0	98.8	96.2	99.0	**97.8**
2nd Quarter	99.5	99.3	98.9	92.3	100.3	99.3	99.6	101.3	99.4	99.3	99.2	99.0	99.8	**98.4**
3rd Quarter	99.7	100.5	99.9	99.2	97.0	101.5	100.3	93.9	100.1	100.1	99.8	105.8	100.1	**99.7**
4th Quarter	101.2	101.6	102.9	117.4	102.9	101.0	100.7	104.5	101.4	101.7	102.1	99.0	101.2	**104.0**
2011	**106.2**	**107.7**	**107.3**	**161.3**	**105.6**	**117.0**	**154.6**	**166.8**	**224.7**	**182.1**	**231.5**	**120.2**	**139.3**	**117.7**
1st Quarter	107.0	97.9	103.3	125.0	99.1	109.1	111.1	153.0	213.2	160.8	212.5	118.3	130.3	**109.6**
2nd Quarter	106.8	106.5	107.3	167.8	103.0	114.2	162.9	158.8	222.0	173.7	221.6	121.9	134.1	**117.9**
3rd Quarter	106.3	111.9	108.8	184.1	113.9	120.8	164.6	191.2	230.5	192.1	234.7	116.2	153.4	**122.5**
4th Quarter	104.7	114.3	109.6	168.1	106.5	124.0	179.8	164.0	233.2	201.9	257.0	124.2	139.6	**120.9**
2012	**87.6**	**122.3**	**114.4**	**233.5**	**127.6**	**124.7**	**245.7**	**188.7**	**314.3**	**180.5**	**279.9**	**161.7**	**184.2**	**133.7**
1st Quarter	87.6	120.2	111.5	258.1	129.6	134.2	160.4	197.2	310.3	178.2	283.0	179.9	227.3	**134.7**
2nd Quarter	88.7	123.7	112.5	245.6	125.1	123.3	251.4	179.9	317.3	184.0	280.3	163.1	169.3	**132.8**
3rd Quarter	87.5	123.1	124.2	230.8	133.1	120.1	238.8	205.9	317.0	181.1	280.2	148.6	165.3	**139.6**
4th Quarter	86.7	122.1	109.2	199.5	122.6	121.2	332.0	171.6	312.6	178.9	276.3	155.2	174.9	**127.9**
2013	135.1	170.2	127.8	314.0	138.9	180.7	367.9	249.3	409.0	189.8	317.2	203.0	245.7	**162.8**
1st Quarter	137.3	164.9	125.3	347.8	136.9	183.7	308.6	244.9	401.9	182.4	312.7	209.6	260.1	**163.2**
2nd Quarter	136.0	169.3	127.3	329.8	136.7	178.3	384.9	240.0	410.4	188.9	311.6	204.6	236.8	**162.8**
3rd Quarter	133.8	173.6	132.2	310.2	144.4	179.6	388.7	267.4	413.4	192.7	317.9	195.2	245.1	**166.1**
4th Quarter	133.3	173.1	126.6	268.3	137.7	181.4	389.6	244.6	410.5	195.3	326.6	202.6	240.6	**159.3**
2014	122.1	220.8	135.0	412.1	156.5	206.2	507.6	334.8	532.7	202.1	366.6	255.1	316.8	**186.8**
1st Quarter	116.4	215.4	132.4	467.8	152.3	198.6	436.9	332.3	523.9	193.9	352.9	273.8	345.8	**188.3**
2nd Quarter	126.8	216.8	133.8	426.1	155.2	203.6	533.0	323.3	528.3	196.8	358.2	252.8	299.2	**185.6**
3rd Quarter	145.5	222.4	140.8	403.9	162.7	209.0	542.4	366.7	541.9	209.8	369.7	242.1	317.6	**192.7**
4th Quarter	99.8	228.5	133.2	350.8	156.0	213.8	517.9	317.0	536.5	207.9	385.7	251.8	304.6	**180.8**
2015 2/	**78.7**	**269.6**	**127.8**	**406.6**	**166.4**	**220.3**	**599.9**	**382.4**	**628.0**	**204.8**	**378.0**	**241.4**	**304.6**	**187.3**
1st Quarter	53.7	265.4	131.3	443.3	164.6	212.1	548.7	391.7	643.0	198.4	368.6	279.7	326.2	**187.0**
2nd Quarter	45.0	266.2	125.9	412.6	163.9	217.4	619.6	365.6	618.1	196.1	367.8	251.6	280.1	**178.5**
3rd Quarter	128.8	269.6	128.3	409.9	171.9	223.2	624.4	415.2	630.0	210.9	380.2	215.0	310.8	**191.8**
4th Quarter	87.2	277.2	125.7	360.5	165.1	228.5	606.8	357.1	620.9	213.7	395.5	219.1	301.4	**191.7**

1/ New Report Template
2/ Provisional

Sources: Data Derived from the NBS and CBN Surveys.

Table 47
Production of Principal Solid Minerals
(Tonnes)

SOLID MINERALS	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 1/	Absolute Change Between	Percentage Change Between
	1	2	3	4	5	4&5	4&5
Baryte	525,376.83	16,292.33	18,960.16	7,113.24	3,322.64	(3,790.6)	-53.29
Clay	155,468.65	454,947.12	742,029.19	1,711,560.44	1,042,079.02	(669,481.4)	-39.12
Coal	39,213.41	64,348.56	40,359.39	321,555.13	121,952.93	(199,602.2)	-62.07
Marble	10,185.88	15,300.00	40,218.00	31,722.00	16,400.00	(15,322.0)	-48.30
Sand	1,393,856.89	2,581,256.05	3,336,140.36	1,955,345.14	2,968,789.84	1,013,444.7	51.83
Stone Aggregates	4,074,350.91	4,475,905.79	4,631,893.04	4,863,487.69	5,106,662.07	243,174.4	5.00
Gold (G)	2,787.71	0.00	0.01	0.0351	0.0200	(0.0)	-43.02
Granite Aggregates	9,620,746.95	11,388,454.70	15,501,861.75	15,518,461.07	9,443,503.53	(6,074,957.5)	-39.15
Lead/Zinc	2,680.49	3,532.80	15,366.94	34,913.00	13,563.00	(21,350.0)	-61.15
Limestone	8,279,555.17	17,662,349.27	23,482,158.10	25,964,212.26	18,906,749.19	(7,057,463.1)	-27.18
Iron Ore	69,692.84	600.00	2,086.00	1,869.28	5,874.13	4,004.9	214.25
Laterite	2,573,274.26	3,092,789.61	5,643,569.09	6,659,306.89	3,365,151.48	(3,294,155.4)	-49.47
Shale	7,451,773.38	414,608.00	1,062,957.00	1,088,815.00	904,286.00	(184,529.0)	-16.95
Tin Ore (Cassiterite)	85,775.81	846.05	841.63	381.92	881.30	499.4	130.75
Columbite	310,937.31	3,233.33	328.05	413.39	571.89	158.5	38.34
Other Minerals	19,014,203.93	828,444.65	370,219.02	465,480.43	576,722.63	111,242.2	23.90
TOTAL	**53,609,880.42**	**41,002,908.26**	**54,888,987.72**	**58,624,636.91**	**42,476,509.67**	**-16,148,127.24**	**24.38**

/ Provisional
Source: Federal Ministry of Mines and Steel Development

Table 48
Energy Consumption
(Tonnes of Coal Equivalent (TCE))
(2010 = 100)

Type	Weight	2011	2012	2013	2014 /1	2015 /2
Coal	**0.2**	**32,378.5**	**53,132.6**	**33,324.8**	**265,508.1**	**100,696.5**
Percentage Share		0.2	0.3	0.3	1.7	0.7
Hydro - Power	**19.4**	**3,305,962.9**	**3,227,657.5**	**3,038,355.0**	**2,577,031.8**	**2,947,681.4**
Percentage Share		18.7	19.4	23.8	16.5	20.9
Natural Gas	**13.2**	**2,312,667.3**	**2,672,531.8**	**2,571,927.1**	**3,978,261.6**	**3,528,757.6**
Percentage Share		13.1	16.1	20.1	25.4	25.0
Petroleum Products	**67.2**	**12,009,240.0**	**10,659,927.1**	**7,120,510.0**	**8,840,324.5**	**7,547,279.3**
Percentage Share		68.0	64.2	55.8	56.4	53.4
Total	**100.0**	**17,660,248.8**	**16,613,249.0**	**12,764,116.8**	**15,661,125.9**	**14,124,414.8**
Percentage Share		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Index of Energy Consumption(2010 = 100)		**126.8**	**118.5**	**87.8**	**112.8**	**98.7**

/1 Revised
/2 Provisional
Sources: Federal Ministry of Solid Mineral Development; Federal Ministry of Power & Steel, NNPC & PHCN

Table 49
Consumption of Petroleum Products
('000 Liters)

Product	2011 1/	2012 1/	2013 1/	2014 1/	2015 2/
Liquefied Petroluem Gas or Cooking Gas	32,027.3	15,430.3	4,828.5	-	-
Premium Motor Spirit (PMS- Gasoline)	5,417,187.0	5,017,535.1	3,005,599.1	17,399,476.6	4,305,040.2
Dual Purpose Kerosine (DPK)	871,799.5	630,956.8	545,165.9	2,884,122.1	294,636.2
Automative Gas Oil (AGO)	961,695.4	676,727.7	597,351.7	3,219,163.7	99,229.2
Low Pour Fuel Oil (LPFO)	310,907.1	415,447.3	312,620.8	-	54,062.4
Bitumen/Asphalt	NA	64.8	-	-	0.0
Others (Wax, Petroleum Jelly, Grease, Base Oil etc)	32,266.5	12,905.2	55,966.9	-	39,564.0
Total	**7,625,882.7**	**6,769,067.2**	**4,521,532.9**	**23,502,762.5**	**4,792,531.9**

1/ Revised
2/ Provisional (Data up to August 2015)
Source: Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC)

Table 50
Contribution from Local Refineries (Metric Tonnes)

Contribution from Local refineries (MT)					
Refined Products	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	***2014**	***2015 1/**
LPG	126,242	85,104	162,043	69,094	6,955
PMS	1,303,736	1,134,534	1,237,307	625,583	240,533
DPK	760,918	605,878	746,956	385,610	137,572
AGO	1,101,336	963,078	1,019,143	527,125	174,513
FUEL OIL	1,391,981	969,689	1,345,604	641,615	243,408
ASPHALT	33,440.00	(16.00)	(5,289.00)	(21,248.00)	(21,767.00)
FUEL & LOSSES	153,561	279,800	50,442	145,984	108,281
TOTAL	**4,871,214**	**4,038,067**	**4,556,206**	**2,373,763**	**889,495**

1/ Provisional
* 2014 and 2015 does not include contributions from KRPC
Source: PHRC and WRPC

Table 51
Gas Production, Utilisation and Disposal (mscf)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 1/
	1	2	3	4	5
Gas Produced	2,144,035,460.5	2,580,165,626.0	2,325,137,449.0	2,524,268,444.0	2,929,852,323.37
Gas Used as Fuel	103,370,471.5	115,677,106.0	128,523,560.0	154,370,682.0	223,927,839.6
Gas Sold to Industries	832,330,267.8	875,458,449.0	606,542,389.0	712,296,160.0	844,644,871.2
Gas Sold to LNG	252,572,424.0	329,863,143.0	300,877,404.0	391,369,174.0	572,253,391.4
Gas Sold to NGC & EPCL	-	-	-	-	118,747,039.6
Gas Reinjected	409,877,709.7	462,875,916.0	638,506,664.0	643,806,744.0	744,349,558.6
Gas Lifted	84,930,356.5	72,904,179.0	46,898,121.0	104,577,824.0	79,201,862.9
Gas Converted to NGLs	40,256,328.0	47,186,521.0	56,076,709.0	38,795,138.0	46,410,819.8
Total Gas Utilised	1,723,337,557.5	1,991,498,902.0	1,916,531,001.0	2,234,668,430.0	2,629,535,383.1
Gas Utilised as % of Gas Produced	80.4	77.2	82.4	88.5	88.3
Gas Flared	420,697,903.0	588,666,724.0	409,311,430.0	289,600,014.0	325,637,436.8
Gas Flared as % of Gas Produced	19.6	22.8	17.6	11.5	11.7

1/ Provisional
Source: NNPC, DPR, CBN Estimates

Table 52
World Crude Oil Production and Consumption
(Million Barrels Per Day)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Absolute Change Between				Percentage Change Between			
	1	2	3	4	5	(1)&(2)	(2)&(3)	(3)&(4)	(4)&(5)	(1)&(2)	(2)&(3)	(3)&(4)	(4)&(5)
Supply													
OPEC	35.1	36.7	35.9	36.0	38.01	1.60	-0.85	0.10	2.06	4.6	(2.3)	0.3	5.7
Crudes	29.81	31.13	30.20	30.12	31.85	1.32	-0.93	-0.08	1.73	4.4	(3.0)	(0.3)	5.7
NGLs and condensates	5.29	5.57	5.65	5.83	6.16	0.28	0.08	0.18	0.33	5.3	1.4	3.2	5.7
TOTAL NON -OPEC	52.4	52.9	54.2	56.2	56.87	0.49	1.30	2.00	0.67	0.9	2.5	3.7	1.2
Total World Supply	**87.5**	**89.6**	**90.1**	**92.1**	**94.88**	2.09	0.45	2.01	2.82	2.4	0.5	2.2	3.1
Demand													
OECD	45.9	46.1	46.0	45.7	46.21	0.24	-0.10	-0.28	0.48	0.5	(0.2)	(0.6)	1.0
NON - OECD	42.0	42.7	44.2	45.4	46.71	0.73	1.50	1.23	1.28	1.7	3.5	2.8	2.8
Total World Demand	**87.8**	**88.8**	**90.2**	**91.2**	**92.92**	0.96	1.40	1.00	1.72	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.9
Nigeria													
Output	2.17	2.10	1.93	1.94	2.12	-0.07	-0.17	0.01	0.18	(3.2)	(8.1)	0.5	9.3
Exports	1.72	1.65	1.48	1.49	1.67	-0.07	-0.17	0.01	0.18	(4.1)	(10.3)	0.7	12.1
Domestic Consumption	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-

Source: OPEC, Reuters

Table 53
Analysis of Average Spot Prices of Selected Crudes Traded at the International Oil Market
(US Dollar per Barrel)

Crude Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Absolute Change Between				Percentage Change Between			
	1	2	3	4	5	(1)&(2)	(2)&(3)	(3)&(4)	(4)&(5)	(1)&(2)	(2)&(3)	(3)&(4)	(4)&(5)
Bonny Light	113.77	113.47	111.36	100.74	53.07	-0.30	-2.11	-10.62	-47.67	-0.3	-1.9	-9.5	-47.3
UK Brent	111.92	112.30	108.62	99.35	47.60	0.38	-3.68	-9.27	-51.75	0.3	-3.3	-8.5	-52.1
West Texas Intermediate(WTI)	94.69	90.87	96.34	93.03	49.11	-3.82	5.47	-3.31	-43.92	-4.0	6.0	-3.4	-47.2
Forcados	114.52	114.96	112.54	101.33	47.40	0.44	-2.42	-11.21	-53.93	0.4	-2.1	-10.0	-53.2
OPEC Basket	107.46	109.45	105.87	96.29	49.50	1.99	-3.58	-9.58	-46.79	1.9	-3.3	-9.0	-48.6

Source: OPEC, Reuters

Table 54
Composite Consumer price Index
(November 2009 = 100)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	percentage change between			
	1	2	3	4	5	(1) & (2)	(2) & (3)	(3) & (4)	(4) & (5)
All- Item	126.0	141.1	152.3	164.4	180.1	12.0	8.0	8.0	9.6
All- Item Less Farm Produce	124.8	141.8	153.0	162.5	176.7	13.7	7.9	6.2	8.7
All- Item Less Farm Produce & Energy	123.6	139.6	150.8	160.2	173.8	13.0	8.0	6.3	8.4
Imported Food	125.3	137.6	147.4	159.5	177.1	9.8	7.1	8.2	11.1
Food	128.1	141.2	154.3	168.4	186.2	10.2	9.3	9.2	10.6
Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	127.8	140.9	153.9	167.9	185.6	10.3	9.2	9.1	10.5
Alcoholic Beverage, Tobacco & Kola	119.0	126.1	134.7	144.7	157.8	6.0	6.8	7.4	9.0
Clothing & Footwear	122.3	139.1	149.8	161.3	177.1	13.7	7.7	7.7	9.8
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & other Fuel	131.9	153.2	162.2	171.8	184.6	16.2	5.9	5.9	7.5
Furnishing & household Equipment Maintenance	119.9	134.4	144.1	155.5	167.2	12.1	7.3	7.9	7.5
Health	122.8	133.9	143.5	153.5	165.8	9.0	7.2	7.0	8.0
Transport	128.7	140.2	149.6	159.7	176.1	8.9	6.7	6.7	10.2
Communication	106.5	116.3	120.9	125.5	129.3	9.2	3.9	3.8	3.1
Recreation & Culture	113.3	122.1	130.1	139.6	149.4	7.7	6.6	7.3	7.0
Education	114.6	129.1	137.9	147.0	160.8	12.6	6.8	6.6	9.4
Restaurant & Hotels	118.9	126.1	134.4	144.6	157.2	6.1	6.6	7.6	8.7
Miscellaneous goods & Services	122.7	136.0	145.9	156.2	170.3	10.8	7.3	7.0	9.0
CPI, End-December	**126.0**	**141.1**	**152.3**	**164.4**	180.1				

Note: Imported Food component was introduced in 2009.
Source: NBS

Table 55
Urban Consumer Price Index
(November 2009 = 100)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Percentage change between*			
	1	2	3	4	5	(1) & (2)	(2) & (3)	(3) & (4)	(4) & (5)
All- Item	122.3	140.0	151.4	163.4	179.2	14.5	8.1	7.9	9.7
All- Item Less Farm Produce	122.0	139.8	150.4	160.1	174.3	14.6	7.6	6.4	8.9
All- Item Less Farm Produce & Energy	119.6	136.9	147.7	157.0	170.7	14.4	7.9	6.3	8.7
Imported Food	121.1	136.7	146.7	159.2	177.2	12.9	7.3	8.5	11.3
Food	124.5	137.6	151.0	165.4	183.8	10.5	9.8	9.5	11.1
Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	123.8	137.3	150.6	164.9	183.1	10.9	9.7	9.5	11.0
Alcoholic Beverage, Tobacco & Kola	115.2	118.8	127.6	138.1	151.5	3.1	7.5	8.2	9.7
Clothing & Footwear	120.2	141.2	152.2	162.9	178.5	17.4	7.8	7.0	9.6
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & other Fuel	128.0	155.1	164.9	173.8	185.9	21.2	6.3	5.4	6.9
Furnishing & household Equipment Maintenance	119.2	132.1	139.8	151.6	163.3	10.8	5.8	8.4	7.7
Health	122.1	133.6	142.7	152.7	165.6	9.4	6.9	7.0	8.4
Transport	128.2	143.1	153.4	164.0	182.4	11.7	7.2	6.9	11.2
Communication	104.6	113.8	118.7	123.5	127.2	8.8	4.2	4.1	3.0
Recreation & Culture	107.9	122.8	131.1	141.7	152.1	13.8	6.8	8.1	7.3
Education	114.6	129.0	137.7	147.4	161.2	12.6	6.7	7.0	9.3
Restaurant & Hotels	121.1	127.3	135.9	146.4	158.2	5.1	6.8	7.8	8.0
Miscellaneous goods & Services	117.4	137.2	146.8	157.1	170.7	16.9	7.0	7.1	8.7
CPI, End-December	**122.3**	**140.0**	**151.4**	**163.4**	179.2				

Source: NBS

Table 56
Rural Consumer Price Index
(November 2009 = 100)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Percentage change between*			
	1	2	3	4	5	(1) & (2)	(2) & (3)	(3) & (4)	(4) & (5)
All- Item	129.0	142.1	153.3	165.5	181.1	10.2	7.9	8.0	9.4
All- Item Less Farm Produce	127.1	143.5	155.2	164.6	178.7	12.9	8.1	6.1	8.6
All- Item Less Farm Produce & Energy	127.0	141.9	153.4	162.9	176.3	11.7	8.1	6.2	8.2
Imported Food	128.8	138.3	148.0	159.7	177.0	7.4	7.0	7.9	10.9
Food	131.1	144.5	157.4	171.2	188.6	10.2	8.9	8.8	10.1
Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	131.1	144.2	157.0	170.9	188.1	10.0	8.9	8.8	10.1
Alcoholic Beverage, Tobacco & Kola	122.2	132.8	142.0	151.6	164.4	8.7	6.9	6.8	8.4
Clothing & Footwear	124.1	137.1	147.5	159.6	175.5	10.5	7.6	8.3	10.0
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & other Fuel	135.1	151.1	159.5	169.7	183.2	11.8	5.6	6.3	7.9
Furnishing & household Equipment Maintenance	120.6	136.9	148.5	159.4	171.1	13.6	8.4	7.3	7.4
Health	123.4	134.1	144.1	154.2	166.0	8.7	7.5	7.0	7.6
Transport	129.2	135.7	144.1	153.4	167.5	5.0	6.2	6.5	9.2
Communication	108.1	117.0	121.3	126.2	130.0	8.3	3.7	4.0	3.0
Recreation & Culture	117.9	121.2	129.0	137.7	146.9	2.8	6.4	6.7	6.8
Education	114.6	129.1	138.0	146.6	160.4	12.7	6.9	6.2	9.4
Restaurant & Hotels	117.0	125.2	133.3	143.1	156.4	7.0	6.4	7.4	9.3
Miscellaneous goods & Services	127.1	135.0	145.2	155.4	169.9	6.2	7.6	7.0	9.3
CPI, End-December	**129.0**	**142.1**	**153.3**	**165.5**	181.1				

Source: NBS

Table 57
Balance of Payments
(US$' Million)

	2011 /2	2012 /2	2013 /2	2014 /2	2015 /1
CURRENT ACCOUNT	**10,757.46**	**17,515.51**	**19,205.15**	**906.54**	**(15,438.64)**
Goods	**33,102.28**	**39,508.87**	**42,517.47**	**21,002.06**	**(6,447.02)**
Credit	99,878.08	96,904.91	97,818.22	82,595.80	45,887.74
Debit	(66,775.80)	(57,396.04)	(55,300.75)	(61,593.74)	(52,334.76)
Exports fob	***99,878.08***	***96,904.91***	***97,818.22***	***82,595.80***	***45,887.74***
Crude oil & gas	93,890.02	91,274.34	90,574.69	76,515.31	42,443.39
Crude oil	83,060.97	80,412.33	81,142.90	66,127.29	35,911.26
Gas	10,829.05	10,862.01	9,431.79	10,388.03	6,532.13
Non-oil and Electricity	5,988.06	5,630.57	7,243.53	6,080.49	3,444.35
Electricity	*93.72*	*102.60*	*104.10*	*125.03*	*129.37*
Other Non-oil	5,894.34	5,527.98	7,139.43	5,955.46	3,314.97
Imports fob	**(66,775.80)**	**(57,396.04)**	**(55,300.75)**	**(61,593.74)**	**(52,334.76)**
Crude oil & gas /3	(19,349.55)	(19,022.21)	(15,195.58)	(13,806.03)	(8,494.92)
Non-oil	(47,426.26)	(38,373.83)	(40,105.17)	(47,787.71)	(43,839.84)
Trading Partner Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-
Services(net)	(21,361.20)	(21,715.85)	(19,565.79)	(22,862.47)	(16,452.66)
Credit	3,414.81	2,419.78	2,415.81	1,991.35	3,160.03
Debit	(24,776.01)	(24,135.62)	(21,981.59)	(24,853.82)	(19,612.69)
Transportation(net)	(6,521.29)	(8,374.32)	(7,476.26)	(8,004.57)	(5,941.14)
Credit	1,600.67	1,405.66	1,108.28	774.38	1,808.04
Debit	(8,121.96)	(9,779.98)	(8,584.54)	(8,778.94)	(7,749.18)
Of which: Passenger	(2,893.43)	(3,039.69)	(3,237.05)	(3,268.67)	(3,348.89)
Credit	66.00	84.16	78.36	62.17	56.55
Debit	(2,959.43)	(3,123.85)	(3,315.41)	(3,330.83)	(3,405.44)
Of which: Freight	(3,820.04)	(5,529.66)	(4,441.58)	(4,656.05)	(3,716.64)
Credit	1,057.95	868.62	554.39	346.10	450.71
Debit	(4,877.99)	(6,398.28)	(4,995.97)	(5,002.15)	(4,167.35)
Of which: Other	192.18	195.03	202.36	(79.85)	1,124.39
Credit	476.72	452.88	475.52	366.11	1,300.78
Debit	(284.54)	(257.85)	(273.16)	(445.96)	(176.39)
Travel	(6,025.08)	(5,632.04)	(5,369.58)	(5,268.26)	(5,201.29)
Credit	628.40	559.02	542.39	543.13	403.92
Debit	(6,653.48)	(6,191.06)	(5,911.97)	(5,811.39)	(5,605.20)
Business travel	(1,111.06)	(829.84)	(690.22)	(1,155.32)	(1,310.63)
Credit	-	-	-	-	-
Debit	(1,111.06)	(829.84)	(690.22)	(1,155.32)	(1,310.63)
Personal travel	(4,914.02)	(4,802.20)	(4,679.36)	(4,112.94)	(3,890.66)
Credit	628.40	559.02	542.39	543.13	403.92
Debit	(5,542.42)	(5,361.22)	(5,221.75)	(4,656.07)	(4,294.58)
Education related expenditure	(2,694.31)	(2,566.59)	(2,505.88)	(2,238.60)	(2,247.49)
Credit	-	-	-	-	-
Debit	(2,694.31)	(2,566.59)	(2,505.88)	(2,238.60)	(2,247.49)
Health related expenditure	(1,110.91)	(1,042.37)	(997.75)	(835.27)	(746.35)
Credit	-	-	-	-	-
Debit	(1,110.91)	(1,042.37)	(997.75)	(835.27)	(746.35)
Other Personal Travels	(1,108.80)	(1,193.23)	(1,175.73)	(1,039.07)	(896.82)
Credit	628.40	559.02	542.39	543.13	403.92
Debit	(1,737.20)	(1,752.25)	(1,718.12)	(1,582.20)	(1,300.73)
Insurance services	(707.64)	(731.65)	(218.62)	(312.91)	(289.28)
Credit	1.66	1.78	4.12	22.15	43.11
Debit	(709.30)	(733.43)	(222.74)	(335.07)	(332.39)
Communication services	(180.94)	(362.25)	(520.39)	(820.19)	(640.35)
Credit	50.40	50.93	52.08	53.64	77.18
Debit	(231.34)	(413.18)	(572.47)	(873.83)	(717.54)
Construction services	(89.43)	(111.98)	(87.31)	(70.00)	(51.50)
Credit	-	-	-	-	-
Debit	(89.43)	(111.98)	(87.31)	(70.00)	(51.50)
Financial services	(304.24)	(422.66)	(726.17)	(1,227.16)	(865.53)
Credit	16.11	11.34	22.19	14.14	253.56
Debit	(320.36)	(434.01)	(748.37)	(1,241.30)	(1,119.09)
Computer & information services	(166.28)	(177.28)	(315.62)	(698.77)	(338.41)
Credit	-	-	-	-	-
Debit	(166.28)	(177.28)	(315.62)	(698.77)	(338.41)
Royalties and license fees	(214.98)	(252.84)	(260.70)	(252.84)	(252.84)
Credit	-	-	-	-	-
Debit	(214.98)	(252.84)	(260.70)	(252.84)	(252.84)
Other business services	(6,034.85)	(4,371.02)	(3,315.76)	(4,723.95)	(1,871.70)
Credit	36.03	55.36	203.09	100.00	87.53
Debit	(6,070.88)	(4,426.39)	(3,518.85)	(4,823.95)	(1,959.23)

Table 57 Cont'd
Balance of Payments
(US$' Million)

Operational leasing services	(1,884.37)	(1,487.02)	(1,099.95)	(1,123.15)	(576.32)
Credit	-	-	-	-	-
Debit	(1,884.37)	(1,487.02)	(1,099.95)	(1,123.15)	(576.32)
Misc. business, professional, and technical services	(4,150.47)	(2,884.00)	(2,215.81)	(3,600.80)	(1,295.38)
Credit	36.03	55.36	203.09	100.00	87.53
Debit	(4,186.51)	(2,939.37)	(2,418.90)	(3,700.80)	(1,382.91)
Personal, cultural & recreational services	(79.74)	(74.07)	(20.72)	(301.51)	(160.75)
Credit	-	-	-	-	-
Debit	(79.74)	(74.07)	(20.72)	(301.51)	(160.75)
Government Services	(1,036.73)	(1,205.75)	(1,254.65)	(1,182.31)	(839.87)
Credit	1,081.54	335.68	483.66	483.91	486.69
Debit	(2,118.27)	(1,541.43)	(1,738.31)	(1,666.22)	(1,326.56)
Income(net)	(22,972.33)	(22,264.91)	(25,729.78)	(19,162.07)	(12,707.75)
Credit	905.02	964.31	888.06	1,633.04	930.77
Debit	(23,877.35)	(23,229.22)	(26,617.84)	(20,795.11)	(13,638.52)
Compensation of employees	138.33	167.16	167.95	182.90	204.75
Credit	181.96	181.96	191.25	200.08	217.87
Debit	(43.63)	(14.80)	(23.30)	(17.18)	(13.12)
Investment income	(23,110.66)	(22,432.08)	(25,897.73)	(19,344.98)	(12,912.50)
Credit	723.06	782.35	696.81	1,432.96	712.90
Debit	(23,833.72)	(23,214.42)	(26,594.54)	(20,777.94)	(13,625.40)
Direct investment	(22,982.82)	(22,132.00)	(25,148.94)	(19,351.26)	(12,162.11)
Credit	279.81	325.56	315.15	316.70	300.56
Debit	(23,262.63)	(22,457.57)	(25,464.09)	(19,667.96)	(12,462.68)
Income on equity	(22,937.03)	(22,100.99)	(25,085.26)	(19,311.79)	(12,115.41)
Credit	277.26	322.55	312.25	313.74	297.60
Debit	(23,214.29)	(22,423.54)	(25,397.51)	(19,625.53)	(12,413.02)
Dividends and distributed branch profits	(20,049.98)	(19,142.60)	(22,424.40)	(16,680.83)	(10,004.99)
Credit	252.06	293.23	284.17	285.29	270.01
Debit	(20,302.04)	(19,435.83)	(22,708.57)	(16,966.12)	(10,275.00)
Reinvested earnings and undistributed branch profit	(2,887.04)	(2,958.39)	(2,660.86)	(2,630.96)	(2,110.42)
Credit	25.21	29.32	28.08	28.45	27.60
Debit	(2,912.25)	(2,987.71)	(2,688.94)	(2,659.41)	(2,138.02)
Income on Direct Investment Loans (interest)	(45.79)	(31.01)	(63.68)	(39.47)	(46.70)
Credit	2.55	3.01	2.90	2.96	2.96
Debit	(48.34)	(34.02)	(66.58)	(42.43)	(49.66)
Portfolio investment	(402.16)	(585.89)	(908.82)	(513.08)	(531.68)
Credit	18.47	20.50	20.76	24.57	23.13
Debit	(420.63)	(606.40)	(929.58)	(537.65)	(554.81)
Other investment	274.32	285.82	160.03	519.36	(218.71)
Income on debt (interest)	274.32	285.82	160.03	519.36	(218.71)
Credit	424.78	436.28	360.90	1,091.69	389.21
Debit	(150.46)	(150.46)	(200.87)	(572.33)	(607.92)
Current transfers(net)	21,988.71	21,987.40	21,983.24	21,929.02	20,168.79
Credit	22,464.53	22,473.73	22,711.93	22,800.73	22,117.34
Debit	(475.83)	(486.33)	(728.69)	(871.71)	(1,948.55)
General government	1,730.30	1,772.25	1,730.92	1,823.74	1,521.86
Credit /4	1,848.16	1,935.72	1,912.28	1,876.19	1,672.51
Debit	(117.86)	(163.47)	(181.36)	(52.45)	(150.65)
Other sectors	20,258.40	20,215.15	20,252.32	20,105.28	18,646.93
Credit	20,616.37	20,538.01	20,799.65	20,924.54	20,444.82
Debit	(357.97)	(322.86)	(547.33)	(819.26)	(1,797.90)
Workers' remittances	20,574.47	20,503.70	20,748.72	20,761.57	19,385.85
Credit	20,606.98	20,527.92	20,776.32	20,799.01	20,408.18
Debit	(32.51)	(24.22)	(27.60)	(37.44)	(1,022.33)
Other Transfers	(316.06)	(288.55)	(496.40)	(656.28)	(738.92)
Credit	9.40	10.09	23.33	125.54	36.64
Debit	(325.46)	(298.64)	(519.73)	(781.82)	(775.57)
CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	**(5,448.69)**	**(12,476.46)**	**7,748.83**	**12,286.23**	**(1,027.91)**
Capital account(net)	-	-	-	-	-
Credit	-	-	-	-	-
Debit	-	-	-	-	-
Capital transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Credit	-	-	-	-	-
General Government	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Forgiveness	-	-	-	-	-
Other Sector	-	-	-	-	-
Debit	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition/disposal of nonproduced, nonfin assets	-	-	-	-	-
Credit					
Debit					

Table 57 Cont'd
Balance of Payments
(US$' Million)

Financial account(net)	**(5,448.69)**	**(12,476.46)**	**7,748.83**	**12,286.23**	**(1,027.91)**
Assets	**(20,292.63)**	**(37,619.19)**	**(13,854.40)**	**(6,047.04)**	**(7,664.95)**
Direct investment (Abroad)	(823.58)	(1,542.56)	(1,237.50)	(1,614.29)	(1,435.20)
Equity capital	(798.37)	(1,513.24)	(1,209.42)	(1,585.84)	(1,407.61)
Claims on direct investment enterprises	(798.37)	(1,513.24)	(1,209.42)	(1,585.84)	(1,407.61)
Liabilities to direct investors					
Reinvested earnings	(25.21)	(29.32)	(28.08)	(28.45)	(27.60)
Other capital	-	-	-	-	-
Claims on direct investment enterprises					
Liabilities to direct investors					
Portfolio investment	(1,622.92)	(2,086.21)	(3,246.61)	(3,449.14)	(1,676.50)
Equity securities	(1,487.67)	(1,912.36)	(2,597.29)	(2,759.32)	(1,341.20)
Debt securities	(135.24)	(173.85)	(649.32)	(689.83)	(335.30)
Long-term					
Short-term	(135.24)	(173.85)	(649.32)	(689.83)	(335.30)
Other investment	(17,537.69)	(22,802.43)	(10,358.41)	(9,436.07)	(10,406.74)
Trade credits	(7,146.37)	(8,046.68)	(10,291.86)	(12,981.38)	(6,883.16)
Loans	(199.59)	(378.31)	(302.35)	886.87	717.85
Currency and deposits	(10,191.72)	(14,377.44)	235.80	2,658.43	(4,241.43)
Monetary authorities					
General government	(1,429.53)	869.23	(170.05)	678.59	1,350.85
Banks	(2,152.70)	555.23	(639.55)	1,030.46	4,463.84
Other sectors	(6,609.49)	(15,801.91)	1,045.41	949.38	(10,056.12)
Other Assets					
Reserve assets	(308.44)	(11,187.99)	988.12	8,452.47	5,853.49
Monetary Gold					
SDRs					
Reserve Positions in the Fund					
Foreign exchange	(308.44)	(11,187.99)	988.12	8,452.47	5,853.49
Other Claims					
Liabilities	**14,843.94**	**25,142.73**	**21,603.23**	**18,333.27**	**6,637.04**
Direct Invesment in reporting economy	8,914.89	7,127.38	5,608.46	4,693.83	3,064.17
Equity capital	5,748.21	4,071.81	2,890.70	2,021.39	921.93
Claims on direct investors					
Liabilities to direct investors	5,748.21	4,071.81	2,890.70	2,021.39	921.93
Reinvested earnings	2,912.25	2,987.71	2,688.94	2,659.41	2,138.02
Other capital	254.43	67.86	28.83	13.03	4.22
Claims on direct investors					
Liabilities to direct investors	254.43	67.86	28.83	13.03	4.22
Portfolio Investment	5,192.80	17,200.49	13,652.16	5,292.77	2,535.20
Equity securities	2,592.28	10,039.98	5,577.41	1,044.96	(476.62)
Debt securities	2,600.52	7,160.51	8,074.74	4,247.81	3,011.82
Long-term	1,845.44	6,002.19	7,010.18	3,222.80	2,440.21
Short-term	755.08	1,158.32	1,064.56	1,025.01	571.61
Other investment liabilities	736.25	814.86	2,342.62	8,346.68	1,037.67
Trade credits	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	(637.57)	886.73	1,480.96	4,738.91	291.66
General government	1,006.81	644.96	2,203.04	1,128.32	1,009.78
Long-term	1,006.81	644.96	2,203.04	1,128.32	1,009.78
Drawings	1,238.92	803.60	2,367.60	1,261.27	1,114.05
Repayments	(232.11)	(158.64)	(164.56)	(132.95)	(104.27)
short-term					
Monetary authorities					
Banks	687.03	(148.98)	646.54	2,433.18	697.52
Other sectors	(2,331.41)	390.75	(1,368.62)	1,177.42	(1,415.64)
Long-term	(2,331.41)	390.75	(1,368.62)	1,177.42	(1,415.64)
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-
Currency & Deposits	1,373.82	(71.87)	861.65	3,607.77	746.01
Monetary Authority	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	1,373.82	(71.87)	861.65	3,607.77	746.01
Other Liabilities -monetary authority SDR allocation	-	-	-	-	-
NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	**(5,308.77)**	**(5,039.05)**	**(26,953.98)**	**(13,192.77)**	**16,466.56**
Memorandum Items:	**2011 2/**	**2012 2/**	**2013 2/**	**2014 2/**	**2015 1/**
Current Account Balance as % of G.D.P.	**3.01**	**4.34**	**4.18**	**0.18**	**(3.79)**
Capital and Financial Account Balance as % of G.D.P.	**(1.52)**	**(3.09)**	**1.69**	**2.41**	**(0.25)**
Overall Balance as % of G.D.P.	**0.09**	**2.78**	**(0.21)**	**(1.66)**	**(1.44)**
External Reserves - Stock (US $ million)	**32,639.78**	**43,830.42**	**42,847.31**	**34,241.54**	**28,284.82**
Number of Months of Imports Equivalent	**5.81**	**6.82**	**9.51**	**6.67**	**6.49**
External Debt Stock (US$ million)	**4,578.77**	**5,666.58**	**6,527.07**	**9,711.45**	**10,718.43**
Debt Service Due as % of Exports of Goods and Non Factor Services	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Effective Central Exchange Rate (N/$)	**152.59**	**156.23**	**156.03**	**157.27**	**196.49**
Average Exchange Rate (N/$)	**153.86**	**157.50**	**157.31**	**158.55**	**195.52**
End-Period Exchange Rate (N/$)	**158.27**	**157.33**	**157.26**	**169.68**	**197.00**

1/ Provisional
2/ Revised
3/ Covers data on imports of PMS under the Petroleum Support Fund Scheme from the PPPRA, imports of PMS data from the NNPC as well as data on import of AGO, DPK and ATK by other Markets from the NCS
4/ The series on transfers to Government (credit) were revised using more reliable data on Official Development Assistance from the National Planning Commission (NPC)
Source: CBN

Table 58
Balance of Payments
(Naira Million)

	2011 /2	2012 /2	2013 /2	2014 /2	2015 /1
CURRENT ACCOUNT	**1,641,463.22**	**2,736,448.26**	**2,996,626.99**	**142,571.44**	**(3,033,484.84)**
Goods	**5,051,020.86**	**6,172,470.84**	**6,634,107.62**	**3,302,988.65**	**(1,266,752.48)**
Credit	15,240,227.14	15,139,454.23	15,262,822.03	12,989,820.33	9,016,321.14
Debit	(10,189,206.28)	(8,966,983.39)	(8,628,714.40)	(9,686,831.68)	(10,283,073.62)
Exports fob	***15,240,227.14***	***15,139,454.23***	***15,262,822.03***	***12,989,820.33***	***9,016,321.14***
Crude oil & gas	14,326,518.71	14,259,789.74	14,132,595.70	12,033,543.22	8,339,553.53
Crude oil	12,674,132.38	12,562,817.97	12,660,929.59	10,399,821.26	7,056,077.59
Gas	1,652,386.33	1,696,971.77	1,471,666.12	1,633,721.96	1,283,475.93
Non-oil and Electricity	913,708.43	879,664.49	1,130,226.32	956,277.11	676,767.61
Electricity	*14,300.58*	*16,028.87*	*16,243.76*	*19,663.65*	*25,420.03*
Other Non-oil	899,407.85	863,635.62	1,113,982.57	936,613.46	651,347.58
Imports fob	***(10,189,206.28)***	***(8,966,983.39)***	***(8,628,714.40)***	***(9,686,831.68)***	***(10,283,073.62)***
Crude oil & gas /3	(2,952,514.62)	(2,971,840.31)	(2,371,004.48)	(2,171,271.12)	(1,669,136.79)
Non-oil	(7,236,691.66)	(5,995,143.09)	(6,257,709.92)	(7,515,560.55)	(8,613,936.83)
Trading Partner Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-
Services(net)	**(3,259,468.68)**	**(3,392,666.72)**	**(3,052,898.88)**	**(3,595,574.86)**	**(3,232,724.85)**
Credit	521,060.52	378,041.74	376,944.30	313,179.16	620,903.14
Debit	(3,780,529.20)	(3,770,708.45)	(3,429,843.18)	(3,908,754.02)	(3,853,627.98)
Transportation(net)	(995,072.77)	(1,308,319.27)	(1,166,539.93)	(1,258,876.30)	(1,167,354.71)
Credit	244,243.51	219,606.87	172,927.07	121,785.91	355,255.21
Debit	(1,239,316.28)	(1,527,926.14)	(1,339,467.01)	(1,380,662.21)	(1,522,609.92)
Of which: Passenger	(441,503.56)	(474,890.10)	(505,084.54)	(514,062.55)	(658,011.38)
Credit	10,070.83	13,148.99	12,227.17	9,776.83	11,111.31
Debit	(451,574.39)	(488,039.09)	(517,311.71)	(523,839.38)	(669,122.69)
Of which: Freight	(582,893.62)	(863,898.87)	(693,030.60)	(732,255.60)	(730,270.04)
Credit	161,430.79	135,703.81	86,502.70	54,431.06	88,558.43
Debit	(744,324.41)	(999,602.68)	(779,533.30)	(786,686.66)	(818,828.47)
Of which: Other	29,324.42	30,469.69	31,575.20	(12,558.15)	220,926.71
Credit	72,741.89	70,754.07	74,197.20	57,578.02	255,585.47
Debit	(43,417.47)	(40,284.37)	(42,621.99)	(70,136.17)	(34,658.76)
Travel	(919,356.63)	(879,893.37)	(837,828.96)	(828,538.01)	(1,021,982.30)
Credit	95,886.34	87,335.69	84,630.47	85,417.91	79,364.04
Debit	(1,015,242.96)	(967,229.07)	(922,459.43)	(913,955.92)	(1,101,346.34)
Business travel	(169,534.00)	(129,646.22)	(107,696.68)	(181,697.64)	(257,520.16)
Credit	-	-	-	-	-
Debit	(169,534.00)	(129,646.22)	(107,696.68)	(181,697.64)	(257,520.16)
Personal travel	(749,822.63)	(750,247.16)	(730,132.28)	(646,840.38)	(764,462.14)
Credit	95,886.34	87,335.69	84,630.47	85,417.91	79,364.04
Debit	(845,708.96)	(837,582.85)	(814,762.75)	(732,258.29)	(843,826.18)
Education related expenditure	(411,120.21)	(400,978.63)	(390,998.66)	(352,063.59)	(441,601.63)
Credit	-	-	-	-	-
Debit	(411,120.21)	(400,978.63)	(390,998.66)	(352,063.59)	(441,601.63)
Health related expenditure	(169,512.59)	(162,849.62)	(155,681.19)	(131,362.97)	(146,648.44)
Credit	-	-	-	-	-
Debit	(169,512.59)	(162,849.62)	(155,681.19)	(131,362.97)	(146,648.44)
Other Personal Travels	(169,189.82)	(186,418.91)	(183,452.42)	(163,413.82)	(176,212.08)
Credit	95,886.34	87,335.69	84,630.47	85,417.91	79,364.04
Debit	(265,076.16)	(273,754.60)	(268,082.89)	(248,831.73)	(255,576.12)
Insurance services	(107,977.18)	(114,304.92)	(34,112.54)	(49,211.73)	(56,838.67)
Credit	253.03	278.12	642.35	3,484.15	8,470.53
Debit	(108,230.21)	(114,583.04)	(34,754.89)	(52,695.87)	(65,309.20)
Communication services	(27,609.33)	(56,594.32)	(81,197.95)	(128,991.22)	(125,820.52)
Credit	7,690.45	7,956.79	8,126.17	8,435.95	15,165.61
Debit	(35,299.78)	(64,551.11)	(89,324.12)	(137,427.17)	(140,986.14)
Construction services	(13,645.97)	(17,494.64)	(13,622.73)	(11,008.88)	(10,119.05)
Credit	-	-	-	-	-
Debit	(13,645.97)	(17,494.64)	(13,622.73)	(11,008.88)	(10,119.05)
Financial services	(46,424.21)	(66,032.92)	(113,306.46)	(192,994.86)	(170,065.02)
Credit	2,458.67	1,771.84	3,462.95	2,224.32	49,821.06
Debit	(48,882.88)	(67,804.76)	(116,769.42)	(195,219.18)	(219,886.08)
Computer & information services	(25,372.38)	(27,695.67)	(49,246.98)	(109,894.90)	(66,493.59)
Credit	-	-	-	-	-
Debit	(25,372.38)	(27,695.67)	(49,246.98)	(109,894.90)	(66,493.59)
Royalties and license fees	(32,803.43)	(39,501.19)	(40,677.67)	(39,764.08)	(49,679.65)
Credit	-	-	-	-	-
Debit	(32,803.43)	(39,501.19)	(40,677.67)	(39,764.08)	(49,679.65)
Other business services	(920,846.84)	(682,884.66)	(517,366.52)	(742,934.79)	(367,764.49)
Credit	5,497.88	8,649.47	31,688.60	15,726.46	17,198.45
Debit	(926,344.72)	(691,534.13)	(549,055.12)	(758,661.26)	(384,962.94)

Table 58 Cont'd
Balance of Payments
(Naira Million)

Operational leasing services	(287,533.00)	(232,316.79)	(171,627.67)	(176,637.28)	(113,239.35)
Credit	-	-	-	-	-
Debit	(287,533.00)	(232,316.79)	(171,627.67)	(176,637.28)	(113,239.35)
Misc. business, professional, and technical services	(633,313.84)	(450,567.87)	(345,738.85)	(566,297.51)	(254,525.14)
Credit	5,497.88	8,649.47	31,688.60	15,726.46	17,198.45
Debit	(638,811.72)	(459,217.34)	(377,427.45)	(582,023.97)	(271,723.59)
Personal, cultural & recreational services	(12,167.39)	(11,571.49)	(3,233.15)	(47,418.56)	(31,584.42)
Credit	-	-	-	-	-
Debit	(12,167.39)	(11,571.49)	(3,233.15)	(47,418.56)	(31,584.42)
Government Services	(158,192.55)	(188,374.27)	(195,765.98)	(185,941.53)	(165,022.43)
Credit	165,030.64	52,442.95	75,466.68	76,104.46	95,628.23
Debit	(323,223.18)	(240,817.22)	(271,232.66)	(262,045.99)	(260,650.66)
Income(net)	**(3,505,308.47)**	**(3,478,447.54)**	**(4,014,681.40)**	**(3,013,614.16)**	**(2,496,901.60)**
Credit	138,095.92	150,653.55	138,566.78	256,827.45	182,883.90
Debit	(3,643,404.39)	(3,629,101.10)	(4,153,248.19)	(3,270,441.61)	(2,679,785.50)
Compensation of employees	21,107.60	26,115.63	26,206.20	28,765.25	40,229.78
Credit	27,764.72	28,427.36	29,841.22	31,466.47	42,807.91
Debit	(6,657.12)	(2,311.74)	(3,635.01)	(2,701.22)	(2,578.13)
Investment income	(3,526,416.07)	(3,504,563.17)	(4,040,887.61)	(3,042,379.40)	(2,537,131.38)
Credit	110,331.20	122,226.19	108,725.57	225,360.99	140,075.99
Debit	(3,636,747.26)	(3,626,789.36)	(4,149,613.17)	(3,267,740.39)	(2,677,207.37)
Direct investment	(3,506,908.71)	(3,457,683.03)	(3,924,052.11)	(3,043,367.41)	(2,389,691.17)
Credit	42,696.40	50,862.62	49,173.64	49,807.15	59,056.74
Debit	(3,549,605.11)	(3,508,545.65)	(3,973,225.75)	(3,093,174.56)	(2,448,747.92)
Income on equity	(3,499,921.80)	(3,452,837.77)	(3,914,115.74)	(3,037,159.40)	(2,380,515.49)
Credit	42,307.30	50,392.37	48,721.15	49,342.20	58,475.14
Debit	(3,542,229.10)	(3,503,230.14)	(3,962,836.89)	(3,086,501.60)	(2,438,990.63)
Dividends and distributed branch profits	(3,059,392.64)	(2,990,648.96)	(3,498,935.26)	(2,623,389.56)	(1,965,845.87)
Credit	38,461.18	45,811.24	44,339.76	44,867.33	53,052.89
Debit	(3,097,853.82)	(3,036,460.21)	(3,543,275.02)	(2,668,256.89)	(2,018,898.76)
Reinvested earnings and undistributed branch profit	(440,529.16)	(462,188.81)	(415,180.48)	(413,769.83)	(414,669.62)
Credit	3,846.12	4,581.12	4,381.39	4,474.87	5,422.25
Debit	(444,375.28)	(466,769.93)	(419,561.87)	(418,244.71)	(420,091.87)
Income on Direct Investment Loans (interest)	(6,986.91)	(4,845.25)	(9,936.37)	(6,208.01)	(9,175.69)
Credit	389.10	470.25	452.49	464.95	581.60
Debit	(7,376.01)	(5,315.51)	(10,388.86)	(6,672.97)	(9,757.29)
Portfolio investment	(61,364.83)	(91,534.25)	(141,805.94)	(80,691.49)	(104,467.08)
Credit	2,818.89	3,203.10	3,239.23	3,864.16	4,545.04
Debit	(64,183.72)	(94,737.35)	(145,045.17)	(84,555.64)	(109,012.12)
Other investment	41,857.47	44,654.11	24,970.44	81,679.49	(42,973.12)
Income on debt (interest)	41,857.47	44,654.11	24,970.44	81,679.49	(42,973.12)
Credit	64,815.91	68,160.47	56,312.69	171,689.68	76,474.21
Debit	(22,958.44)	(23,506.37)	(31,342.25)	(90,010.19)	(119,447.33)
Current transfers(net)	**3,355,219.50**	**3,435,091.69**	**3,430,099.65**	**3,448,771.81**	**3,962,894.09**
Credit	3,427,824.86	3,511,070.50	3,543,798.94	3,585,865.04	4,345,757.74
Debit	(72,605.36)	(75,978.81)	(113,699.30)	(137,093.23)	(382,863.65)
General government	264,024.17	276,878.62	270,079.77	286,819.50	299,024.45
Credit /4	282,007.59	302,417.54	298,377.83	295,067.51	328,625.93
Debit	(17,983.43)	(25,538.92)	(28,298.05)	(8,248.01)	(29,601.48)
Other sectors	3,091,195.34	3,158,213.07	3,160,019.87	3,161,952.31	3,663,869.64
Credit	3,145,817.27	3,208,652.96	3,245,421.12	3,290,797.53	4,017,131.81
Debit	(54,621.93)	(50,439.89)	(85,401.24)	(128,845.22)	(353,262.18)
Workers' remittances	3,139,422.99	3,203,293.05	3,237,474.65	3,265,165.86	3,809,057.82
Credit	3,144,383.44	3,207,076.94	3,241,781.15	3,271,054.04	4,009,931.86
Debit	(4,960.44)	(3,783.89)	(4,306.50)	(5,888.18)	(200,874.04)
Other Transfers	(48,227.66)	(45,079.98)	(77,454.78)	(103,213.55)	(145,188.18)
Credit	1,433.83	1,576.02	3,639.97	19,743.49	7,199.95
Debit	(49,661.49)	(46,656.00)	(81,094.75)	(122,957.04)	(152,388.13)
CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	**(831,406.39)**	**(1,949,196.86)**	**1,209,069.77**	**1,932,252.67**	**(201,971.06)**
Capital account(net)	-	-	-	-	-
Credit	-	-	-	-	-
Debit	-	-	-	-	-
Capital transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Credit	-	-	-	-	-
General Government	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Forgiveness	-	-	-	-	-
Other Sector	-	-	-	-	-
Debit	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition/disposal of nonproduced, nonfin assets	-	-	-	-	-
Credit	-	-	-	-	-
Debit	-	-	-	-	-

Table 58 Cont'd
Balance of Payments
(Naira Million)

Financial account(net)	**(831,406.39)**	**(1,949,196.86)**	**1,209,069.77**	**1,932,252.67**	**(201,971.06)**
Assets	**(3,096,417.41)**	**(5,877,245.84)**	**(2,161,736.94)**	**(951,016.52)**	**(1,506,058.96)**
Direct investment (Abroad)	(125,668.71)	(240,994.48)	(193,089.72)	(253,879.67)	(281,998.14)
Equity capital	(121,822.60)	(236,413.36)	(188,708.33)	(249,404.79)	(276,575.89)
Claims on direct investment enterprises	(121,822.60)	(236,413.36)	(188,708.33)	(249,404.79)	(276,575.89)
Liabilities to direct investors	-	-	-	-	-
Reinvested earnings	(3,846.12)	(4,581.12)	(4,381.39)	(4,474.87)	(5,422.25)
Other capital	-	-	-	-	-
Claims on direct investment enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities to direct investors	-	-	-	-	-
Portfolio investment	**(247,637.99)**	**(325,927.96)**	**(506,577.06)**	**(542,445.97)**	**(329,409.13)**
Equity securities	(227,001.49)	(298,767.30)	(405,261.65)	(433,956.78)	(263,527.30)
Debt securities	(20,636.50)	(27,160.66)	(101,315.41)	(108,489.19)	(65,881.83)
Long-term	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	(20,636.50)	(27,160.66)	(101,315.41)	(108,489.19)	(65,881.83)
Other investment	**(2,676,046.36)**	**(3,562,423.72)**	**(1,616,248.99)**	**(1,484,008.60)**	**(2,044,784.22)**
Trade credits	(1,090,453.18)	(1,257,132.41)	(1,605,864.65)	(2,041,577.47)	(1,352,448.17)
Loans	(30,455.65)	(59,103.34)	(47,177.08)	139,478.23	141,047.26
Currency and deposits	(1,555,137.54)	(2,246,187.97)	36,792.74	418,090.65	(833,383.31)
Monetary authorities	-	-	-	-	-
General government	(218,129.24)	135,800.39	(26,534.01)	106,721.88	265,424.13
Banks	(328,477.46)	86,744.04	(99,791.19)	162,060.03	877,085.27
Other sectors	(1,008,530.84)	(2,468,732.40)	163,117.94	149,308.74	(1,975,892.71)
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Reserve assets	**(47,064.34)**	**(1,747,899.68)**	**154,178.83**	**1,329,317.72**	**1,150,132.53**
Monetary Gold	-	-	-	-	-
SDRs	-	-	-	-	-
Reserve Positions in the Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange	(47,064.34)	(1,747,899.68)	154,178.83	1,329,317.72	1,150,132.53
Other Claims	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities	**2,265,011.02**	**3,928,048.99**	**3,370,806.71**	**2,883,269.19**	**1,304,087.90**
Direct Invesment in reporting economy	**1,360,307.91**	**1,113,510.58**	**875,102.46**	**738,197.19**	**602,067.82**
Equity capital	877,109.59	636,138.88	451,042.79	317,903.93	181,146.78
Claims on direct investors	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities to direct investors	877,109.59	636,138.88	451,042.79	317,903.93	181,146.78
Reinvested earnings	444,375.28	466,769.93	419,561.87	418,244.71	420,091.87
Other capital	38,823.04	10,601.77	4,497.79	2,048.55	829.17
Claims on direct investors	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities to direct investors	38,823.04	10,601.77	4,497.79	2,048.55	829.17
Portfolio Investment	**792,360.22**	**2,687,232.51**	**2,130,179.91**	**832,392.02**	**498,132.22**
Equity securities	395,550.99	1,568,545.45	870,257.55	164,339.89	(93,649.30)
Debt securities	396,809.23	1,118,687.06	1,259,922.35	668,052.12	591,781.51
Long-term	281,593.01	937,722.73	1,093,816.08	506,848.66	479,467.87
Short-term	115,216.22	180,964.33	166,106.27	161,203.47	112,313.65
Other investment liabilities	**112,342.88**	**127,305.90**	**365,524.34**	**1,312,679.99**	**203,887.86**
Trade credits	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	(97,285.73)	138,533.80	231,078.65	745,287.51	57,307.61
General government	153,627.43	100,762.10	343,745.84	177,450.59	198,408.14
Long-term	153,627.43	100,762.10	343,745.84	177,450.59	198,408.14
Drawings	189,044.70	125,546.43	369,422.55	198,359.60	218,895.79
Repayments	(35,417.27)	(24,784.33)	(25,676.71)	(20,909.01)	(20,487.65)
short-term	-	-	-	-	-
Monetary authorities	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	104,832.74	(23,275.17)	100,881.38	382,665.17	137,053.03
Other sectors	(355,745.89)	61,046.87	(213,548.58)	185,171.75	(278,153.56)
Long-term	(355,745.89)	61,046.87	(213,548.58)	185,171.75	(278,153.56)
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-
Currency & Deposits	209,628.61	(11,227.91)	134,445.69	567,392.48	146,580.25
Monetary Authority	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	209,628.61	(11,227.91)	134,445.69	567,392.48	146,580.25
Other Liabilities -monetary authority SDR allocation	-	-	-	-	-
NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	**(810,056.82)**	**(787,251.40)**	**(4,205,696.75)**	**(2,074,824.11)**	**3,235,455.89**
Memorandum Items:	**2011 2/**	**2012 2/**	**2013 2/**	**2014 2/**	**2015 1/**
Current Account Balance as % of G.D.P.	**3.01**	**4.34**	**4.18**	**0.18**	**(3.79)**
Capital and Financial Account Balance as % of G.D.P.	**(1.52)**	**(3.09)**	**1.69**	**2.41**	**(0.25)**
Overall Balance as % of G.D.P.	**0.09**	**2.78**	**(0.21)**	**(1.66)**	**(1.44)**
External Reserves - Stock (US $ million)	**32,639.78**	**43,830.42**	**42,847.31**	**34,241.54**	**28,284.82**
Number of Months of Import Equivalent	**5.81**	**6.82**	**9.51**	**6.67**	**6.49**
External Debt Stock (US$ million)	**4,578.77**	**5,666.58**	**6,527.07**	**9,711.45**	**10,718.43**
Debt Service Due as % of Exports of Goods and Non Factor Services	-	-	-	-	-
Effective Central Exchange Rate (N/$)	**152.59**	**156.23**	**156.03**	**157.27**	**196.49**
Average Exchange Rate (N/$)	**153.86**	**157.50**	**157.31**	**158.55**	**195.52**
End-Period Exchange Rate (N/$)	**158.27**	**157.33**	**157.26**	**169.68**	**197.00**

Provisional
2/ Revised
3/ Covers data on imports of PMS under the Petroleum Support Fund Scheme from the PPPRA, imports of PMS data from the NNPC as well as data on import of AGO, DPK and ATK by other Markets from the NCS
4/ The series on transfers to Government (credit) were revised using more reliable data on Official Development Assistance from the National Planning Commission (NPC)
Source: CBN

Table 59
Balance of Payments Analytic Presentation
(US$' Million)

	2011 /2	2012 /2	2013 /2	2014 /2	2015 /1
CURRENT ACCOUNT	**10,757.46**	**17,515.51**	**19,205.15**	**906.54**	**(15,438.64)**
Goods	**33,102.28**	**39,508.87**	**42,517.47**	**21,002.06**	**(6,447.02)**
Exports (fob)	*99,878.08*	*96,904.91*	*97,818.22*	*82,595.80*	*45,887.74*
Oil and Gas	93,890.02	91,274.34	90,574.69	76,515.31	42,443.39
Non-oil and Electricity	5,988.06	5,630.57	7,243.53	6,080.49	3,444.35
Imports (fob)	*(66,775.80)*	*(57,396.04)*	*(55,300.75)*	*(61,593.74)*	*(52,334.76)*
Oil and Gas /3	(19,349.55)	(19,022.21)	(15,195.58)	(13,806.03)	(8,494.92)
Non-oil	(47,426.26)	(38,373.83)	(40,105.17)	(47,787.71)	(43,839.84)
Unrecorded(TPAdj)	-	-	-	-	-
Services(net)	**(21,361.20)**	**(21,715.85)**	**(19,565.79)**	**(22,862.47)**	**(16,452.66)**
Credit	3,414.81	2,419.78	2,415.81	1,991.35	3,160.03
Transportation	1,600.67	1,405.66	1,108.28	774.38	1,808.04
Travel	628.40	559.02	542.39	543.13	403.92
Insurance Services	1.66	1.78	4.12	22.15	43.11
Communication Services	50.40	50.93	52.08	53.64	77.18
Construction Services	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Services	16.11	11.34	22.19	14.14	253.56
Computer & information Services	-	-	-	-	-
Royalties and License Fees	-	-	-	-	-
Government Services	1,081.54	335.68	483.66	483.91	486.69
Personal, cultural & recreational services	-	-	-	-	-
Other Bussiness Services	36.03	55.36	203.09	100.00	87.53
Debit	(24,776.01)	(24,135.62)	(21,981.59)	(24,853.82)	(19,612.69)
Transportation	(8,121.96)	(9,779.98)	(8,584.54)	(8,778.94)	(7,749.18)
Travel	(6,653.48)	(6,191.06)	(5,911.97)	(5,811.39)	(5,605.20)
Insurance Services	(709.30)	(733.43)	(222.74)	(335.07)	(332.39)
Communication Services	(231.34)	(413.18)	(572.47)	(873.83)	(717.54)
Construction Services	(89.43)	(111.98)	(87.31)	(70.00)	(51.50)
Financial Services	(320.36)	(434.01)	(748.37)	(1,241.30)	(1,119.09)
Computer & information Services	(166.28)	(177.28)	(315.62)	(698.77)	(338.41)
Royalties and License Fees	(214.98)	(252.84)	(260.70)	(252.84)	(252.84)
Government Services	(2,118.27)	(1,541.43)	(1,738.31)	(1,666.22)	(1,326.56)
Personal, cultural & recreational services	(79.74)	(74.07)	(20.72)	(301.51)	(160.75)
Other Bussiness Services	(6,070.88)	(4,426.39)	(3,518.85)	(4,823.95)	(1,959.23)
Income(net)	**(22,972.33)**	**(22,264.91)**	**(25,729.78)**	**(19,162.07)**	**(12,707.75)**
Credit	*905.02*	*964.31*	*888.06*	*1,633.04*	*930.77*
Investment Income	723.06	782.35	696.81	1,432.96	712.90
Compensation of employees	181.96	181.96	191.25	200.08	217.87

Table 59 Cont'd
Balance of Payments Analytic Presentation
(US$' Million)

Debit	*(23,877.35)*	*(23,229.22)*	*(26,617.84)*	*(20,795.11)*	*(13,638.52)*
Investment Income	(23,833.72)	(23,214.42)	(26,594.54)	(20,777.94)	(13,625.40)
Compensation of employees	(43.63)	(14.80)	(23.30)	(17.18)	(13.12)
Current transfers(net)	**21,988.71**	**21,987.40**	**21,983.24**	**21,929.02**	**20,168.79**
Credit	*22,464.53*	*22,473.73*	*22,711.93*	*22,800.73*	*22,117.34*
General Government	1,848.16	1,935.72	1,912.28	1,876.19	1,672.51
Other Sectors	20,616.37	20,538.01	20,799.65	20,924.54	20,444.82
Workers Remittance	20,606.98	20,527.92	20,776.32	20,799.01	20,408.18
Debit	*(475.83)*	*(486.33)*	*(728.69)*	*(871.71)*	*(1,948.55)*
General Government	(117.86)	(163.47)	(181.36)	(52.45)	(150.65)
Other Sectors	(357.97)	(322.86)	(547.33)	(819.26)	(1,797.90)
Workers Remittance	(32.51)	(24.22)	(27.60)	(37.44)	(1,022.33)
CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	**(5,448.69)**	**(12,476.46)**	**7,748.83**	**12,286.23**	**(1,027.91)**
Capital account(net)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Credit	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Transfers(Debt Forgiveness)	-	-	-	-	-
Debit	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Financial account(net)	**(5,448.69)**	**(12,476.46)**	**7,748.83**	**12,286.23**	**(1,027.91)**
Assets	**(20,292.63)**	**(37,619.19)**	**(13,854.40)**	**(6,047.04)**	**(7,664.95)**
Direct investment (Abroad)	(823.58)	(1,542.56)	(1,237.50)	(1,614.29)	(1,435.20)
Portfolio investment	(1,622.92)	(2,086.21)	(3,246.61)	(3,449.14)	(1,676.50)
Other investment	(17,537.69)	(22,802.43)	(10,358.41)	(9,436.07)	(10,406.74)
Change in Reserve	(308.44)	(11,187.99)	988.12	8,452.47	5,853.49
Liabilities	**14,843.94**	**25,142.73**	**21,603.23**	**18,333.27**	**6,637.04**
Direct Invesment in reporting economy	8,914.89	7,127.38	5,608.46	4,693.83	3,064.17
Portfolio Investment	5,192.80	17,200.49	13,652.16	5,292.77	2,535.20
Other investment liabilities	736.25	814.86	2,342.62	8,346.68	1,037.67
NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	**(5,308.77)**	**(5,039.05)**	**(26,953.98)**	**(13,192.77)**	**16,466.56**
Memorandum Items:	**2011 /2**	**2012 /2**	**2013 /2**	**2014 /2**	**2015 /1**
Current Account Balance as % of G.D.P /4	**3.01**	**4.34**	**4.18**	**0.18**	**(3.79)**
Capital and Financial Account Balance as % of G.D.P /4	**(1.52)**	**(3.09)**	**1.69**	**2.41**	**(0.25)**
Overall Balance as % of G.D.P /4	**0.09**	**2.78**	**(0.21)**	**(1.66)**	**(1.44)**
External Reserves - Stock (US $ million)	**32,639.78**	**43,830.42**	**42,847.31**	**34,241.54**	**28,284.82**
Number of Months of Imports Equivalent	**5.81**	**6.82**	**9.51**	**6.67**	**6.49**
External Debt Stock (US$ million)	**4,578.77**	**5,666.58**	**6,527.07**	**9,711.45**	**10,718.43**
Debt Service Due as % of Exports of Goods Non Factor Services	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Effective Central Exchange Rate (N/$)	**152.59**	**156.23**	**156.03**	**157.27**	**196.49**
Average Exchange Rate (N/$)	**153.86**	**157.50**	**157.31**	**158.55**	**195.52**
End-Period Exchange Rate (N/$)	**158.27**	**157.33**	**157.36**	**169.68**	**197.00**

1/ Provisional
2/ Revised
3/ Covers data on imports of PMS under the Petroleum Support Fund Scheme from the PPPRA, imports of PMS data from the NNPC as well as data on import of AGO, DPK and ATK by other Markets from the NCS
4/ Ratios in the Memorandum items for 2010-2013 were computed using the revised rebased GDP series released by the NBS in July, 2014
Source: CBN

Table 60
Balance of Payments Analytic Presentation
(Naira Million)

	2011 /2	2012 /2	2013 /2	2014 /2	2015 /1
CURRENT ACCOUNT	**1,641,463.22**	**2,736,448.26**	**2,996,626.99**	**142,571.44**	**(3,033,484.84)**
Goods	**5,051,020.86**	**6,172,470.84**	**6,634,107.62**	**3,302,988.65**	**(1,266,752.48)**
Exports (fob)	*15,240,227.14*	*15,139,454.23*	*15,262,822.03*	*12,989,820.33*	*9,016,321.14*
Oil and Gas	14,326,518.71	14,259,789.74	14,132,595.70	12,033,543.22	8,339,553.53
Non-oil and Electricity	913,708.43	879,664.49	1,130,226.32	956,277.11	676,767.61
Imports (fob)	*(10,189,206.28)*	*(8,966,983.39)*	*(8,628,714.40)*	*(9,686,831.68)*	*(10,283,073.62)*
Oil and Gas /3	(2,952,514.62)	(2,971,840.31)	(2,371,004.48)	(2,171,271.12)	(1,669,136.79)
Non-oil	(7,236,691.66)	(5,995,143.09)	(6,257,709.92)	(7,515,560.55)	(8,613,936.83)
Unrecorded(TPAdj)	-	-	-	-	-
Services(net)	**(3,259,468.68)**	**(3,392,666.72)**	**(3,052,898.88)**	**(3,595,574.86)**	**(3,232,724.85)**
Credit	521,060.52	378,041.74	376,944.30	313,179.16	620,903.14
Transportation	244,243.51	219,606.87	172,927.07	121,785.91	355,255.21
Travel	95,886.34	87,335.69	84,630.47	85,417.91	79,364.04
Insurance Services	253.03	278.12	642.35	3,484.15	8,470.53
Communication Services	7,690.45	7,956.79	8,126.17	8,435.95	15,165.61
Construction Services	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Services	2,458.67	1,771.84	3,462.95	2,224.32	49,821.06
Computer & information Services	-	-	-	-	-
Royalties and License Fees	-	-	-	-	-
Government Services	165,030.64	52,442.95	75,466.68	76,104.46	95,628.23
Personal, cultural & recreational services	-	-	-	-	-
Other Bussiness Services	5,497.88	8,649.47	31,688.60	15,726.46	17,198.45
Debit	(3,780,529.20)	(3,770,708.45)	(3,429,843.18)	(3,908,754.02)	(3,853,627.98)
Transportation	(1,239,316.28)	(1,527,926.14)	(1,339,467.01)	(1,380,662.21)	(1,522,609.92)
Travel	(1,015,242.96)	(967,229.07)	(922,459.43)	(913,955.92)	(1,101,346.34)
Insurance Services	(108,230.21)	(114,583.04)	(34,754.89)	(52,695.87)	(65,309.20)
Communication Services	(35,299.78)	(64,551.11)	(89,324.12)	(137,427.17)	(140,986.14)
Construction Services	(13,645.97)	(17,494.64)	(13,622.73)	(11,008.88)	(10,119.05)
Financial Services	(48,882.88)	(67,804.76)	(116,769.42)	(195,219.18)	(219,886.08)
Computer & information Services	(25,372.38)	(27,695.67)	(49,246.98)	(109,894.90)	(66,493.59)
Royalties and License Fees	(32,803.43)	(39,501.19)	(40,677.67)	(39,764.08)	(49,679.65)
Government Services	(323,223.18)	(240,817.22)	(271,232.66)	(262,045.99)	(260,650.66)
Personal, cultural & recreational services	(12,167.39)	(11,571.49)	(3,233.15)	(47,418.56)	(31,584.42)
Other Bussiness Services	(926,344.72)	(691,534.13)	(549,055.12)	(758,661.26)	(384,962.94)
Income(net)	**(3,505,308.47)**	**(3,478,447.54)**	**(4,014,681.40)**	**(3,013,614.16)**	**(2,496,901.60)**
Credit	*138,095.92*	*150,653.55*	*138,566.78*	*256,827.45*	*182,883.90*
Investment Income	110,331.20	122,226.19	108,725.57	225,360.99	140,075.99
Compensation of employees	27,764.72	28,427.36	29,841.22	31,466.47	42,807.91

Table 60 Cont'd
Balance of Payments Analytic Presentation
(Naira Million)

Debit	*(3,643,404.39)*	*(3,629,101.10)*	*(4,153,248.19)*	*(3,270,441.61)*	*(2,679,785.50)*
Investment Income	(3,636,747.26)	(3,626,789.36)	(4,149,613.17)	(3,267,740.39)	(2,677,207.37)
Compensation of employees	(6,657.12)	(2,311.74)	(3,635.01)	(2,701.22)	(2,578.13)
Current transfers(net)	**3,355,219.50**	**3,435,091.69**	**3,430,099.65**	**3,448,771.81**	**3,962,894.09**
Credit	*3,427,824.86*	*3,511,070.50*	*3,543,798.94*	*3,585,865.04*	*4,345,757.74*
General Government	282,007.59	302,417.54	298,377.83	295,067.51	328,625.93
Other Sectors	3,145,817.27	3,208,652.96	3,245,421.12	3,290,797.53	4,017,131.81
Workers Remittance	3,144,383.44	3,207,076.94	3,241,781.15	3,271,054.04	4,009,931.86
Debit	*(72,605.36)*	*(75,978.81)*	*(113,699.30)*	*(137,093.23)*	*(382,863.65)*
General Government	(17,983.43)	(25,538.92)	(28,298.05)	(8,248.01)	(29,601.48)
Other Sectors	(54,621.93)	(50,439.89)	(85,401.24)	(128,845.22)	(353,262.18)
Workers Remittance	(4,960.44)	(3,783.89)	(4,306.50)	(5,888.18)	(200,874.04)
CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	**(831,406.39)**	**(1,949,196.86)**	**1,209,069.77**	**1,932,252.67**	**(201,971.06)**
Capital account(net)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Credit	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Transfers(Debt Forgiveness)	-	-	-	-	-
Debit	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Financial account(net)	**(831,406.39)**	**(1,949,196.86)**	**1,209,069.77**	**1,932,252.67**	**(201,971.06)**
Assets	**(3,096,417.41)**	**(5,877,245.84)**	**(2,161,736.94)**	**(951,016.52)**	**(1,506,058.96)**
Direct investment (Abroad)	(125,668.71)	(240,994.48)	(193,089.72)	(253,879.67)	(281,998.14)
Portfolio investment	(247,637.99)	(325,927.96)	(506,577.06)	(542,445.97)	(329,409.13)
Other investment	(2,676,046.36)	(3,562,423.72)	(1,616,248.99)	(1,484,008.60)	(2,044,784.22)
Change in Reserve	(47,064.34)	(1,747,899.68)	154,178.83	1,329,317.72	1,150,132.53
Liabilities	**2,265,011.02**	**3,928,048.99**	**3,370,806.71**	**2,883,269.19**	**1,304,087.90**
Direct Invesment in reporting economy	1,360,307.91	1,113,510.58	875,102.46	738,197.19	602,067.82
Portfolio Investment	792,360.22	2,687,232.51	2,130,179.91	832,392.02	498,132.22
Other investment liabilities	112,342.88	127,305.90	365,524.34	1,312,679.99	203,887.86
NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	**(810,056.82)**	**(787,251.40)**	**(4,205,696.75)**	**(2,074,824.11)**	**3,235,455.89**
Memorandum Items:	**2011 /2**	**2012 /2**	**2013 /2**	**2014 /2**	**2015 /1**
Current Account Balance as % of G.D.P /4	**3.01**	**4.34**	**4.18**	**0.18**	**(3.79)**
Capital and Financial Account Balance as % of G.D.P /4	**(1.52)**	**(3.09)**	**1.69**	**2.41**	**(0.25)**
Overall Balance as % of G.D.P /4	**0.09**	**2.78**	**(0.21)**	**(1.66)**	**(1.44)**
External Reserves - Stock (US $ million)	**32,639.78**	**43,830.42**	**42,847.31**	**34,241.54**	**28,284.82**
Number of Months of Imports Equivalent	**5.81**	**6.82**	**9.51**	**6.67**	**6.49**
External Debt Stock (US$ million)	**4,578.77**	**5,666.58**	**6,527.07**	**9,711.45**	**10,718.43**
Debt Service Due as % of Exports of Goods Non Factor Services	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Effective Central Exchange Rate (N/$)	**152.59**	**156.23**	**156.03**	**157.27**	**196.49**
Average Exchange Rate (N/$)	**153.86**	**157.50**	**157.31**	**158.55**	**195.52**
End-Period Exchange Rate (N/$)	**158.27**	**156.05**	**157.33**	**157.36**	**197.00**

1/ Provisional
2/ Revised
3/ Covers data on imports of PMS under the Petroleum Support Fund Scheme from the PPPRA, imports of PMS data from the NNPC as well as data on import of AGO, DPK and ATK by other Markets from the NCS
4/ Ratios in the Memorandum items for 2010-2013 were computed using the revised rebased GDP series released by the NBS in July, 2014
Source: CBN

Table 61
Visible Trade 1/ (Naira Million)

Items	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 /2
Imports (cif)	**10,995,863.63**	**9,766,556.74**	**9,439,424.71**	**10,538,914.51**	**11,076,068.57**
Crude Oil and Gas	3,043,596.72	3,064,255.92	2,429,376.10	2,215,166.03	1,725,224.96
Non-Oil	7,952,266.90	6,702,300.81	7,010,048.60	8,323,748.48	9,350,843.62
Exports (fob)	**15,240,227.14**	**15,139,454.23**	**15,262,822.03**	**12,989,820.33**	**9,016,321.14**
Crude oil and Gas	14,326,518.71	14,259,789.74	14,132,595.70	12,033,543.22	8,339,553.53
Non-Oil sector	913,708.43	879,664.49	1,130,226.32	956,277.11	676,767.61
Total Trade	**26,236,090.76**	**24,906,010.97**	**24,702,246.73**	**23,528,734.84**	**20,092,389.71**
Crude oil and Gas	17,370,115.43	17,324,045.66	16,561,971.81	14,248,709.25	10,064,778.48
Non-Oil	8,865,975.33	7,581,965.30	8,140,274.93	9,280,025.59	10,027,611.22
Balance of Trade	**4,244,363.51**	**5,372,897.50**	**5,823,397.32**	**2,450,905.82**	**(2,059,747.44)**
Crude oil and Gas	11,282,921.98	11,195,533.81	11,703,219.60	9,818,377.19	6,614,328.57
Non-Oil	(7,038,558.47)	(5,822,636.32)	(5,879,822.28)	(7,367,471.37)	(8,674,076.01)
Effective Central Exchange Rate (N/$)	**152.59**	**156.23**	**156.03**	**157.27**	**196.49**

1/ Revised
2/ Provisional
The figures include estimates made for informal/unrecorded imports and exports

Source: CBN

Table 62
Import by Major Groups
(Naira Million)

IMPORT GROUP	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 2/
Consumer Goods	**4,761,834.69**	**3,730,909.57**	**4,200,916.69**	**4,551,525.19**	**4,803,755.49**
Durable	2,443,926.59	1,742,813.93	2,319,468.15	2,470,806.42	2,584,993.39
Non Durable	2,317,908.11	1,988,095.64	1,881,448.54	2,080,718.77	2,218,762.10
Capital Goods And Raw Materials	**6,169,788.36**	**5,981,149.68**	**5,144,015.17**	**5,894,221.56**	**6,169,886.16**
Capital Goods	4,794,072.11	4,001,348.56	3,905,741.24	4,453,125.26	4,674,134.32
Raw Materials	1,375,716.25	1,979,801.11	1,238,273.92	1,441,096.30	1,495,751.85
Miscellaneous	**64,240.57**	**54,497.49**	**94,492.85**	**93,167.76**	**102,426.92**
Total	**10,995,863.63**	**9,766,556.74**	**9,439,424.71**	**10,538,914.51**	**11,076,068.57**

1/ Provisional
2/ Revised
The figures include estimates made for informal imports – shuttle trade

Source: CBN

Table 63
Non-Oil Import by Country of Origin (cif)

	Value (Naira Million)					*Percentage Share of Total (%)*				
	2011	2012	2013	2014 2/	2015 1/	2011	2012	2013	2014 2/	2015 1/
Industrial Countries	**2,824,014.16**	**2,577,564.69**	**2,440,290.13**	**2,723,204.06**	**3,321,871.03**	**35.5**	**38.5**	**34.8**	**32.7**	**35.5**
United States of America	903,939.23	671,524.29	857,444.06	933,618.54	1,070,348.47	11.4	10.0	12.2	11.2	11.4
Japan	143,949.92	156,510.38	144,235.99	170,035.29	167,398.93	1.8	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.8
France	238,660.83	115,864.42	186,212.10	169,413.23	194,593.58	3.0	1.7	2.7	2.0	2.1
Germany	-	-	-	376,226.20	396,864.44	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	4.2
Switzerland	47,501.51	-	-	55,988.85	-	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
Belgium	276,587.88	202,971.51	239,530.36	214,959.37	278,291.30	3.5	3.0	3.4	2.6	3.0
Norway	50,619.33	-	-	-	103,956.24	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Italy	159,872.05	756,447.42	144,666.46	198,824.83	281,323.93	2.0	11.3	2.1	2.4	3.0
Netherlands	252,957.45	177,947.88	213,252.79	257,332.82	333,189.85	3.2	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.6
United Kingdom	393,900.02	254,008.40	344,702.66	346,804.92	495,904.28	5.0	3.8	4.9	4.2	5.3
African	**165,726.30**	**115,299.49**	**272,026.14**	**194,300.13**	**217,641.50**	**2.1**	**1.7**	**3.9**	**2.3**	**2.3**
Cote d'Ivoire	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ghana	-	-	56,836.79	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Niger	-	-	62,056.29	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
South Africa	165,726.30	115,299.49	153,133.06	194,300.13	217,641.50	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.3
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asia (excluding Japan)	**3,150,419.22**	**2,710,393.49**	**2,597,435.97**	**3,384,777.41**	**4,530,051.51**	**39.6**	**40.4**	**37.1**	**40.7**	**48.4**
China, P.R	1,588,806.98	1,834,740.31	1,714,876.31	2,138,195.90	3,079,040.36	20.0	27.4	24.5	25.7	32.9
Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
India	495,915.13	456,342.82	440,765.88	572,065.72	744,076.00	6.2	6.8	6.3	6.9	8.0
Indonesia	61,289.58	54,855.58	84,769.00	134,512.16	165,216.19	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.8
Korea, Republic of	689,446.12	136,811.19	183,016.52	375,541.23	211,212.55	8.7	2.0	2.6	4.5	2.3
Singapore	-	42,000.13	48,265.68	-	-	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0
Malaysia	-	-	58,582.40	-	93,389.67	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.0
Thailand	238,411.10	185,643.46	67,160.18	164,462.41	237,116.74	3.0	2.8	1.0	2.0	2.5
Taiwan, Province of China	76,550.30	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	**1,812,107.22**	**1,299,043.14**	**1,700,296.37**	**2,021,466.87**	**1,281,279.57**	**22.8**	**19.4**	**24.3**	**24.3**	**13.7**
Russia	55,168.95	38,843.49	58,047.24	83,551.09	103,936.73	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1
Turkey	81,773.43	46,939.20	68,857.11	98,228.64	101,423.59	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.1
Isreal	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ukraine	-	49,659.92	84,642.28	72,448.62	-	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.0
Lebanon	140,676.20	-	-	-	68,488.19	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
United Arab Emirates	129,444.45	80,524.06	104,188.13	150,896.41	180,635.66	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.9
Sweden	94,630.69	70,414.68	53,043.98	56,549.62	91,522.81	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.0
Ireland	85,336.23	67,916.85	86,490.79	97,488.81	116,460.56	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
Spain	73,965.23	70,010.10	91,364.66	104,726.21	117,164.40	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	835,062.42	681,271.70	742,334.66	874,586.39	-	10.5	10.2	10.6	10.5	0.0
Saudi Arabia	54,834.46	-	49,681.00	75,290.15	66,442.75	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.7
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Zealand	-	-	49,486.86	63,899.29	73,058.56	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.8
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Canada	-	-	70,140.88	75,464.22	92,138.00	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Australia	-	-	-	53,589.22	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Brazil	261,215.16	193,463.12	242,018.77	214,748.20	270,008.34	3.3	2.9	3.5	2.6	2.9
TOTAL	**7,952,266.90**	**6,702,300.81**	**7,010,048.60**	**8,323,748.48**	**9,350,843.62**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

1/ Provisional
2/ Revised
The figures include estimates made for informal imports – shuttle trade

Source: CBN

Table 64
Non-Oil Import by H. S. Section
(Naira Million)

Section	2011	2012	2013	2014 1/	2015 2/
01 - Live animals; animal products	661,513.57	471,046.87	533,893.03	2,014.00	649,439.11
02 - Vegetable products	951,051.51	973,806.08	658,201.43	749,707.26	794,331.92
03 - Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible	79,262.85	55,678.93	97,562.21	141,726.92	144,655.40
04 - Prepared foodstuffs; beverages, spirits and vinegar; tobacco and manufactured	626,080.17	487,563.76	591,791.86	638,360.58	630,335.68
05 - Mineral products	537,430.26	288,179.54	398,437.36	330,157.86	271,820.34
06 - Products of the chemical or allied	883,775.47	706,293.91	933,197.06	972,665.59	1,119,442.14
07 - Plastics and articles thereof; rubber and articles thereof	742,411.40	486,796.83	653,630.84	746,851.98	742,872.92
08 - Raws hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles thereof; saddlery and	9,412.58	6,054.53	6,372.36	10,007.74	15,394.95
09 - Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal; cork and articles of cork;	25,069.02	21,042.43	22,138.67	24,513.14	30,436.97
10 - Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; waste and scrap of paper or	312,079.44	206,511.46	234,473.90	273,212.67	300,101.95
11 - Textiles and textiles articles	116,403.05	107,663.89	133,339.48	182,759.87	187,546.25
12 - Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking sticks, seat sticks, whips	33,120.57	19,514.13	28,055.74	44,822.87	68,409.61
13 - Articles of stone, plaster,cement,asbestos, mica or similar materials; ceramic	129,326.51	133,450.37	171,148.48	191,761.63	192,985.88
14 - Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals,	1,360.19	871.84	1,552.84	1,667.48	1,722.58
15 - Base metals and articles of base metal	1,029,155.21	1,746,192.68	975,289.00	1,133,362.74	1,149,817.98
16 - Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts thereof; sound	2,984,981.95	2,857,272.76	2,386,192.99	2,854,224.75	3,289,342.84
17 - Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment	1,704,955.21	1,058,156.34	1,410,388.86	1,482,401.01	1,193,573.02
18 - Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical	104,134.95	85,919.47	109,159.39	116,499.50	191,218.45
19 - Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	136.82	8.98	322.17	99.97	1,480.27
20 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles	64,103.75	54,488.51	94,170.68	93,067.79	100,946.65
21 - Works of art, collectors pieces and antiques	99.14	43.42	106.35	119.14	193.67
	10,995,863.63	**9,766,556.74**	**9,439,424.71**	**9,990,004.51**	**11,076,068.57**

/ Revised
2/ Provisional
The figures include estimates made for informal imports – shuttle trade

Source: CBN

Table 65
Direction of Crude Oil Export

Region/country	Quantity (Thouand Barrels)					Value (N Million)				
	2011	2012	2013	2014 1/	2015 2/	2011	2012	2013	2014 1/	2015 2/
CANADA	44,035	22,009	13,777	3,046	8,606	678,891.86	332,815.78	279,101.61	40,938.95	78,972
U.S.A	227,428	147,213	73,763	24,048	22,265	3,506,278.78	2,226,138.71	1,425,564.64	323,186.04	204,304
PANAMA	-	3,839	-	-	905	-	58,050.70	-	-	8,307
ATLANTIC COAST	-	436	-	-	-	-	6,588.44	-	-	-
MEXICO	-	-	1,853	-	-	-	-	30,379.07	-	-
SUB-TOTAL: NORTH AMERICA	**271,463**	**173,497**	**89,393**	**27,094**	**31,777**	**4,185,170.64**	**2,623,593.63**	**1,735,045.32**	**364,124.99**	**291,582.41**
ARGENTINA	11,369	-	9,321	954	12,264	175,273.84	-	152,846.98	12,816.99	112,532
URAGUAY	906	2,856	3,895	4,750	11,427	13,962.60	43,189.99	79,429.21	63,839.59	104,849
BRAZIL	63,410	75,331	67,836	80,160	49,957	977,591.89	1,139,142.01	1,061,466.44	1,077,303.65	458,400
COLOMBIA	-	-	-	-	640	-	-	-	-	5,874
PERU	3,896	7,600	9,498	4,799	-	60,062.25	114,929.76	157,311.25	64,497.99	-
CHILE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUERTO RICO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VENEZUELA	-	1,044	-	-	2,059	-	15,789.79	-	-	18,893
SOUTH AMERICA FOR ORDERS	-		987	-	-	-	-	16,178.16	-	-
SUB-TOTAL: SOUTH AMERICA	**79,580**	**86,831**	**91,537**	**90,664**	**76,347**	**1,226,890.58**	**1,313,051.55**	**1,467,232.04**	**1,218,458.23**	**700,548.41**
BAHAMAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL: CENTRAL AMERICA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGIN ISLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL: CARRIBEAN ISLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OMSP MEDITERRANEAN	-	4,198	-	-	-	-	63,480.35	-	-	-
GERMANY	6,373	12,541	15,011	17,595	13,035	98,254.00	189,646.40	263,838.86	236,464.67	119,603
FRANCE	43,313	36,920	42,958	49,384	54,730	667,760.74	558,295.85	712,553.20	663,693.75	502,196
ITALY	38,965	56,162	56,325	35,395	21,629	600,722.12	849,268.68	845,651.82	475,686.33	198,470
NETHERLANDS	58,385	92,107	84,954	101,954	118,440	900,126.99	1,392,833.12	1,547,134.51	1,370,188.89	1,086,794
POTUGAL	9,206	4,875	5,777	7,918	2,211	141,923.18	73,724.05	141,623.44	106,412.91	20,287
N, WE	5,017	1,901	1,647	948	999	77,352.73	28,741.81	22,908.74	12,743.20	9,170
SPAIN	50,836	57,616	50,072	79,648	80,234	783,742.59	871,263.43	858,866.01	1,070,411.14	736,220
UNITED KINGDOM	24,678	42,789	41,651	31,488	36,902	380,463.78	647,054.35	740,948.16	423,176.55	338,608
SWITZERLAND	-	4,761	-	-	-	-	71,988.82	-	-	-
SCOTLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DENMARK	-	1,945	7,633	4,745	6,403	-	29,409.29	109,616.86	63,773.21	58,753
IRELAND	2,460	7,513	2,498	905	997	37,921.26	113,603.72	14,751.88	12,157.27	9,146
BULGARIA	-	-	-	220	-	-	-	-	2,953.44	-
TURKEY	650	2,979	3,877	10,792	2,697	10,019.73	45,045.75	31,574.99	145,033.45	24,749
MALTA	-	-	-	907	-	-	-		12,185.69	-
WESTERN EUROPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWEDEN	-	5,701	12,240	11,483	10,523	-	86,209.56	185,412.25	154,323.22	96,559
BELGIUM	950	-	-	-	-	14,652.78	-	-	-	-
CROATIA	-	499	-	565	-	-	7,546.71	-	7,596.63	-
NORWAY	-	1,389	1,834	600	1,001	-	21,008.34	36,045.21	8,063.61	9,186
EUROPE FOR ORDERS	5,794	-	-	-	1,855	89,321.55	-	-	-	17,017
SUB-TOTAL EUROPE	**246,626**	**333,895**	**326,477**	**354,546**	**351,656**	**3,802,261.45**	**5,049,120.25**	**5,510,925.93**	**4,764,863.96**	**3,226,758.74**
AUSTRALIA	18,093	19,918	16,964	10,390	-	278,936.48	301,198.69	264,835.23	139,630.41	-
NEW ZEALAND	-	998	-	-	-	-	15,087.83	-	-	-
SUB-OCEANIA/PACIFIC	**18,093**	**20,916**	**16,964**	**10,390**	**-**	**278,936.48**	**316,286.53**	**264,835.23**	**139,630.41**	**-**
JAPAN	649	2,517	1,027	-	-	9,998.32	38,063.38	-	-	-
INDIA	98,389	93,757	108,577	136,420	153,462	1,516,870.24	1,417,775.57	1,715,271.86	1,833,392.90	1,408,147
INDONESIA	17,821	28,646	25,737	35,137	25,935	274,753.83	433,186.36	361,184.22	472,221.31	237,973
KOREA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TAIWAN	9,550	996	948	917	-	147,230.10	15,064.85	-	12,321.90	-
CHINA	4,801	7,816	7,780	11,412	9,462	74,023.50	118,189.88	111,657.92	153,373.46	86,820
SINGAPORE	2,923	4,442	3,203	2,306	4,461	45,063.47	67,172.35	46,790.80	30,986.74	40,930
THAILAND	-	948	5,705	6,127	649	-	14,332.95	62,441.19	82,336.96	5,951
MALAYSIA	-	-	-	949	5,017	-	-	-	12,750.04	46,037
ISRAEL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U.A.E	1,900	-	-	-	-	29,296.22	-	-	-	-
OMSP (S) ASIA	-	1,000	-	-	1,996	-	15,114.75	-	-	18,311
SUB-TOTAL: ASIA & FAR EAST	**136,033**	**140,122**	**152,977**	**193,267**	**200,980**	**2,097,235.69**	**2,118,900.09**	**2,297,345.99**	**2,597,383.31**	**1,844,170.55**
GHANA	10,991	7,815	9,240	4,940	2,232	169,454.06	118,184.43	145,762.64	66,389.51	20,483
COTE D'IVOIRE	10,373	21,933	5,210	22,104	22,202	159,914.39	331,665.46	377,516.65	297,060.62	203,719
SENEGAL	5,530	5,594	5,496	5,840	10,377	85,255.23	84,584.27	107,392.65	78,489.59	95,218
CAMEROUN	12,168	9,973	20,177	12,891	8,894	187,601.10	150,806.67	208,624.56	173,249.66	81,609
MEDITERRANEAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOROCCO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EQUITORIAL GUINEA	2,455	-	-	-	-	37,855.33	-	-	-	-
BENIN REPUBLIC	-	1,529	30,503	950	-	-	23,120.41	-	12,764.50	-
SOUTH AFRICA	26,230	28,242	14,071	51,149	56,842	404,396.97	427,072.44	546,248.58	687,406.48	521,580
WAF FOR OTHERS	2,540	-	-	-	5,238	39,160.46	-	-	-	48,062
TOGO	-	425	-	-	2,435	-	6,432.23	-	-	22,346
SUB-TOTAL: AFRICA	**70,288**	**75,511**	**84,697**	**97,874**	**108,220**	**1,083,637.54**	**1,141,865.91**	**1,385,545.07**	**1,315,360.36**	**993,017.48**
TOTAL	**822,082**	**830,772**	**762,045**	**773,834**	**768,979**	**12,674,132**	**12,562,818**	**12,660,930**	**10,399,821**	**7,056,078**

1/ Revised
2/ Provisional
The figures are Compiled from various editions of the NNPC Annual Statistics Bulletin

Source: CBN

Table 66
Non-Oil Export by Products 1/
(Naira Million)

Product	2011	2012	2013	2014 1/	2015 2/	% Share in Total				
						2011	2012	2013	2014 1/	2015 2/
(1) Agricultural Produce	**485,748.45**	**406,997.40**	**448,725.20**	**413,501.96**	**331,199.77**	**53.2**	**46.3**	**39.7**	**43.2**	**48.9**
Cashew Nuts	32,496.76	18,767.44	22,556.79	26,307.61	19,170.50	3.6	2.1	2.0	2.8	2.8
Cocoa Beans	231,968.74	159,737.51	203,841.61	182,992.86	141,789.33	25.4	18.2	18.0	19.1	21.0
Coffee	-	6.44	-	13.82	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-
Cotton	21,918.83	32,569.59	21,205.07	6,516.75	5,062.31	2.4	3.7	1.9	0.7	0.7
Cow Horn/Bones	7.18	27.04	129.10	356.95	417.14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Fish & Crustaceans	17,772.51	17,781.16	19,819.54	19,215.70	24,757.04	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.0	3.7
Ginger	5,046.80	3,889.59	5,365.36	8,248.01	10,206.33	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.5
Groundnuts	22.64	1,328.00	2,623.10	38.47	2.32	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Gum Arabic	13,167.20	12,502.76	11,928.06	1,661.56	1,258.86	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.2	0.2
Rubber	92,936.04	70,553.64	45,128.66	24,133.13	19,082.42	10.2	8.0	4.0	2.5	2.8
Sesame Seeds	64,672.46	84,333.59	107,556.41	134,006.36	100,586.36	7.1	9.6	9.5	14.0	14.9
Other Agricultural Products	*5,739.29*	*5,500.63*	*8,571.52*	*10,010.74*	*8,867.16*	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.3
(2) Minerals	**5,128.33**	**5,126.04**	**3,533.31**	**5,415.86**	***4,416.03***	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**0.7**
Copper	276.76	151.73	61.86	148.73	27.18	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lead	2,339.48	940.16	2,290.96	3,553.24	2,139.39	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3
Manganese	30.17	-	-	9.41	211.33	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0
Quartz	-	-	-	15.53	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
Zinc	959.83	1,422.08	663.29	788.90	1,095.73	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Zirconium	379.08	134.16	145.11	99.72	181.31	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Minerals	1,143.02	2,477.91	372.09	800.32	761.09	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
(3) Semi-Manufactured	**276,183.27**	**287,328.19**	**327,232.96**	**334,422.34**	**155,379.29**	**30.2**	**32.7**	**29.0**	**35.0**	**23.0**
Aluminium	24,780.44	27,398.86	33,018.97	29,147.05	20,180.74	2.7	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0
Cocoa Products	38,752.72	28,356.28	40,066.01	46,973.62	33,890.35	4.2	3.2	3.5	4.9	5.0
Copper	10,135.93	6,966.67	23,583.38	21,095.67	4,341.92	1.1	0.8	2.1	2.2	0.6
Cotton Products	1,304.14	2,132.98	2,038.68	1,936.17	1,831.25	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Furniture/Processed Wood	1,532.73	1,123.87	925.79	1,346.58	1,429.83	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Lead	5,146.90	13,584.52	13,292.21	16,098.39	14,227.80	0.6	1.5	1.2	1.7	2.1
Leather & Processed Skins	160,777.86	174,478.60	176,233.23	168,203.98	49,572.78	17.6	19.8	15.6	17.6	7.3
Palm Products	817.61	1,428.87	1,982.85	786.39	335.15	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
Poly Products	13,027.91	3,576.78	5,190.82	3,341.12	2,234.00	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3
Steel/Iron	2,090.18	1,268.26	5,174.57	1,251.08	272.31	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0
Textured Yarn/Polyester	3,362.15	2,629.53	2,514.17	1,461.46	38.75	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0
Tin	4,181.08	10,935.61	15,421.40	36,227.71	19,651.13	0.5	1.2	1.4	3.8	2.9
Wheat Bran Pellets	3,636.24	1,404.68	704.13	764.73	3,494.17	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5
Zinc	559.92	817.85	362.55	501.71	432.62	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other Semi-Manufactured Products	6,077.45	11,224.83	6,724.20	5,286.67	3,446.49	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.5
(4) Manufactured	**99,965.83**	**128,317.66**	**144,803.15**	**163,082.01**	**134,767.69**	**10.9**	**14.6**	**12.8**	**17.1**	**19.9**
Aluminium Products	7,410.87	9,416.67	13,455.04	9,970.72	1,530.82	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.2
Asbestos Products	563.49	360.43	202.47	321.01	409.37	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Beer/Beverages	1,958.98	4,707.04	7,030.23	7,769.53	7,826.85	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.2
Carpet/Rug	169.42	85.13	117.78	191.72	148.20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Copper	1,167.55	1,608.50	1,274.29	1,193.12	1,097.90	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Confectionery				-	68.97					0.0
Electrical	98.64	188.18	-	1,023.97	1,319.32	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	0.2
Empty Bottles	3,026.38	4,965.58	4,333.84	4,665.35	5,057.75	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7
Furniture	877.47	633.89	301.25	210.42	220.06	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Glass	274.50	591.93	623.39	691.78	176.22	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Insecticide	2,999.48	5,036.32	5,725.05	7,261.09	4,701.35	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7
Milk Products	5,505.77	6,040.11	6,201.36	6,809.48	5,243.77	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8
Paper Products	337.97	494.77	1,140.27	1,777.48	1,055.55	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Pharmaceuticals	842.21	413.44	(135.72)	637.85	789.86	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.1
Plastic	7,797.32	15,011.56	15,673.89	19,006.49	12,345.65	0.9	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.8
Plastic Footwear	18,152.42	21,110.20	18,711.63	21,703.24	11,867.71	2.0	2.4	1.7	2.3	1.8
Soap & Detergents	2,437.77	2,536.95	3,666.46	4,144.69	7,601.77	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.1
Steel/Iron Products	1,816.05	1,670.11	832.21	1,022.54	2,175.92	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Textiles	5,046.13	6,321.34	3,172.32	2,415.31	531.31	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.1
Tobacco	24,990.75	26,382.64	33,467.73	37,634.14	39,727.66	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.9	5.9
Vehicles	546.60	184.37	750.20	944.61	1,135.19	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other Manufactured Products	13,946.08	20,558.51	28,259.45	33,687.47	29,736.49	1.5	2.3	2.5	3.5	4.4
(5) Other Exports	**46,682.55**	**51,895.21**	**205,931.69**	**39,854.94**	**51,004.83**	**5.1**	**5.9**	**18.2**	**4.2**	**7.5**
Cement/Lime Products	161.34	75.14	461.41	1,187.72	4,286.91	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6
Charcoal	1,469.00	1,318.40	1,709.89	1,777.99	3,856.42	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6
Fertilizer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum Products	6,263.69	1,330.50	161,351.97	1,245.81	1,196.39	0.7	0.2	14.3	0.1	0.2
Urea	8,619.17	10,850.88	5,708.15	2,358.95	10,419.41	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.2	1.5
Used/Re-Exported Machinery	127.95	482.33	352.75	1,201.01	4,314.64	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6
Electricity	14,300.58	16,028.87	16,243.76	19,663.65	25,420.03	1.6	1.8	1.4	2.1	3.8
Other Products	15,740.82	21,809.08	20,103.76	12,419.81	1,511.03	1.7	2.5	1.8	1.3	0.2
TOTAL	**913,708.43**	**879,664.49**	**1,130,226.32**	**956,277.11**	**676,767.61**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Revised
2/ Provisional
The figures include estimates made for informal exports
Source: CBN

Table 67
Top 100 Non-Oil Exporters in Nigeria in 2015

S/N	Exporter	FOB Value (USD)	Exported Products	Destination
1	OLAM NIGERIA LIMITED	143,862,086.75	COCOA BEANS, SESAME SEEDS	JAPAN, CHINA, SPAIN, ISREAL
2	BOLAWOLE ENTERPRISES NIG. LIMITED	90,957,558.65	GOOD FERMENTED NIGERIAN COCOA BEANS (2013-14 CROPS)	NETHERLANDS, CANADA
3	BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO NIGERIA LIMITED	80,589,314.74	BENSON & HEDGES LIBERIA CIGARETTES	LIBERIA, COTE'DVOIRE
4	AIS TRADES & INDUSTRIES LIMITED	40,804,960.38	NIGERIAN RAW CASHEW NUTS, DRIED HIBISCUS FLOWER	GUINEA, MEXICO
5	SARO AGRO ALLIED LIMITED.	40,804,960.38	NIGERIAN COCOA BEANS	NETHERLANDS
6	WACOT LIMITED	38,129,394.72	PREMIUM QUALITY HULLED SESAME SEEDS, CASHEWNUTS	CANADA, NETHERLANDS
7	FATA TANNING LIMITED	37,777,297.00	CRUST/FINISHED GOAT AND SHEEP LEATHER A-54	INDIA
8	STARLINK GLOBAL AND IDEAL LIMITED	37,088,944.99	NIGERIAN RAW COCOA BEANS	NETHERLANDS
9	ETC AGRO COMPANY NIGERIA LIMITED	35,698,650.00	PREMIUM QUALITY COLOUR SORTEXED SESAME SEEDS	INDIA, TURKEY
10	NOTORE CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED	33,118,104.66	FULLY REFRIGERATED ANHYDROUS AMMNONIA	MORROCCO
11	RUBBER ESTATES NIGERIA LIMITED	32,432,270.29	NIGERIAN SESAME SEEDS	BENIN, JAPAN
12	MAMUDA INDUSTRIES (NIG) LIMITED	31,546,691.00	NIGERIAN DRIED COCOA BEANS, FINISHED LEATHER	NETHERLANDS, ITALY
13	EMILOLA INVESTMENTS LIMITED	31,484,011.73	UTZ CERTIFIED NIGERIAN RAW COCOA BEANS	NETHERLANDS
14	ATLANTIC SHRIMPERS LIMITED	30,277,840.46	SEAFROZEN SHRIMP	NETHERLANDS
15	SFURNA GLOBAL LIMITED	29,513,254.41	ALUMINIUM ALLOY, DRIED GINGER	JAPAN, EGYPT
16	GUINNESS NIGERIA PLC	29,284,121.71	MALTA GUINNESS (330ML CAN)	CAMEROON
17	METAL AFRICA STEEL PRODUCTION	27,950,544.00	REMELTED LEAD INGOTS	INDIA
18	AGRO TRADERS LIMITED	27,002,324.03	TECHNICALLY SPECIFIED NATURAL PROCESSED RUBBER	ITALY
19	OLATUNDE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	26,966,749.94	NIGERIAN CLEANED SESAME SEEDS (CROP 2014)	JAPAN
20	THE OKOMU OIL PALM COMPANY PLC.	26,584,283.88	PROCESSED HIBISCUS FLOWERS - CROP 2014/2015 (HPS QUALITY), RUBBER	TURKEY, ITALY
21	WEST AFRICAN TANNERY COMPANY LIMITED	25,599,339.00	FINISHED GOAT LEATHER A - 587	INDIA
22	SUN AND SAND	24,190,500.00	NICKEL ALLOY INGOTS	INDIA
23	GONGONI COMPANY LIMITED	23,819,978.28	NIGERIAN DRIED RAW CASHEW NUT (NEW CROP 2015)	UAE
24	DE UNITED FOODS INDUSTRIES LIMITED	23,378,863.31	NOODLES ONION AND JUMBO CHICKEN FLAVOUR	GHANA
25	FLOUR MILLS OF NIGERIA PLC	22,205,862.59	WHEAT BRAN PELLETS	MEXICO
26	TULIP COCOA PROCESSING LIMITED	21,277,353.40	NIGERIAN NATURAL COCOA CAKE	GERMANY
27	FTN COCOA PROCESSORS LIMITED.	20,639,675.60	COCOA BUTTER	GERMANY
28	NESTLE NIGERIA PLC	17,846,911.21	MAGGI SHRIMP TABLET FORT 24 (60X10G)	GHANA,NIGER
29	COURTYARD FARMS LIMITED	17,617,489.86	FERMENTED COCOA	NETHERLANDS
30	OLOKUN (PISCES) LIMITED	17,473,031.07	FROZEN SOLE FILLET	BELGIUM
31	PZ CUSSONS NIGERIA PLC	15,651,015.13	CB JELLY, ROBB INHALER, CAMEL LIQUID AND SOAP	GHANA
32	CRISWEL EQUITY NIGERIA LIMITED	15,612,665.68	COCOA BUTTER	GHANA

Table 67 Cont'd
Top 100 Non-Oil Exporters in Nigeria in 2015

S/N	Exporter	FOB Value (USD)	Exported Products	Destination
70	A & P FOODS LIMITED	3,328,411.99	HAANSBRO BISCUITS CNFECTIONSRIES	GHANA, CAMEROON
71	AARTI STEEL NIGERIA LIMITED	3,082,639.37	ALUMINIUM BASE METAL INGOTS	THAILAND
72	OANDO MARKETING PLC.	2,851,272.21	NIGERIAN PROCESSED RUBBER CRUMBS (NSR 10)	SOUTH AFRICAN
73	ESUVIC NIGERIA LIMITED.	2,796,044.63	ZIRCON SAND	CHINA
74	SEVEN-UP BOTTLING COMPANY PLC	2,696,393.33	VARIOUS CARBONATED SOFT DRINKS	BENIN
75	MULTI-NORMS SERVICES VENTURES LIMITED	2,643,178.20	ALUMINIUM INGOTS	GHANA
76	NIGERITE LIMITED	2,268,434.72	ALUMINIUM INGOT	SPAIN
77	ABVEE INDUSTRIES LIMITED	2,249,690.67	POMO TOMATO PASTE	GHANA
78	MAVIGA WEST AFRICA LIMITED	2,157,433.30	COCOA BUTTER	USA
79	JAI WOOD INDUSTRIES LIMITED	2,114,426.16	NIGERIAN TROPICAL PROCESSED WOOD IROKO	UAE
80	VAHL INTERNATIONAL & NATURAL GOODS LIMITED	2,065,798.24	PROCESSED RUBBER	GERMANY
81	AVON CROWNCAPS & CONTAINERS (NIG) PLC	1,964,720.20	METAL PACKING PRODUCTS	GHANA, TOGO
82	KENYANG MINING COMPANY LIMITED	1,944,269.05	ASH AND RESIDUES CONTAINING MAINLY ZINC	ITALY
83	KGM INDUSTRIES (NIG) LIMITED	1,864,880.09	POLYPROPYLENE RANDOM COPOLYMER -J5905	GHANA
84	HENRY GARBER & MENE VENTURES LIMITED	1,841,428.20	NIGERIAN RAW CASHEW NUTS	VIETNAM
85	OK FOODS LIMITED	1,769,010.04	DRIED HIBISCUS FLOWER (HIBISCUS SABDARIFFA)	MEXICO
86	TOUTON NIGERIA LIMITED	1,747,742.47	NIGERIA COCOA BEANS,GINGER	UK, MORROCCO
87	METCEM LIMITED	1,746,454.30	INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIALS (FOAMQUEST XP112B)	CAMEROON
88	SAPELE INTEGRATED INDUSTRIES LIMITED	1,710,230.18	NIGERIAN WHITE WHOLE CASHEW KERNELS	NETHERLANDS
89	WORX PLASTIC RECYCLING AND TRADING NIGERIA LIMITED	1,178,705.64	HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE RESIN	CAMEROON
90	EAGLE EYES SHIPPING LIMITED	1,095,247.09	NIGERIAN FOOD STUFF AND DRINKS	UAE
91	T. SCHMITT LIMITED	883,144.01	RAW COTTON (GRADE TWO), DRIED HIBISCUS FLOWER	INDONESIA, MEXICO
92	WINNING INVESTMENTS LIMITED	783,847.62	LEAD OXIDE ORE	NETHERLANDS
93	SARSOLI INDUSTRIAL COMPANY LIMITED	741,502.14	LITHOPONE,PIGMENTS, ZINC OXIDE	GHANA
94	VITUADECH NIGERIA LIMITED	719,636.78	ALUMINIUM SULPHATE	GHANA
95	TWIN HEARTS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	682,518.00	RAW COTTON (GRADE TWO)	INDONESIA
96	KT FOODS LIMITED	675,192.00	SOLAR 200 VISI ELECTRIC COOLERS (COCA-COLA BRANDED & WHITE UN-BRANDED)	CHINA
97	MIDLAND GALVANISING PRODUCTS LIMITED	657,363.19	NON ARMOURED CABLES PVC/PVC	BENIN
98	NIGERIAN CARTON & PACKAGING MFG. CO. LIMITED	591,571.66	TISSUE PAPER	GHANA, TOGO
99	ORANGE DRUGS LIMITED	572,645.78	DEVON LUXURY SOAP	GHANA
100	VENUS PROCESSING & PACKAGING LIMITED	521,376.14	TISSUE PAPER	GHANA
TOTAL VALUE		**1,428,396,812.20**		

Table 68
Exchange Rate Movements
(Naira per US Dollar)

Month	CBN WDAS/RDAS Rate					Bureaux de Change					Interbank Rate				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
January	151.55	158.39	157.30	157.29	169.68	156.13	164.62	159.12	171.71	196.13	152.47	161.31	156.96	160.23	181.78
February	151.94	157.87	157.30	157.31	169.68	155.11	160.85	158.70	169.45	213.03	152.86	158.59	157.52	163.62	194.48
March	152.51	157.59	157.31	157.30	Closed	157.09	159.41	159.80	171.52	222.93	155.21	157.72	158.38	164.62	197.07
April	153.97	157.33	157.31	157.29	Closed	157.05	159.37	159.81	170.25	210.70	154.60	157.44	158.20	162.19	197.00
May	154.80	157.28	157.30	157.29	Closed	158.05	159.67	159.57	166.85	219.55	156.17	158.46	158.02	161.86	197.00
June	154.50	157.44	157.31	157.29	Closed	158.32	163.43	160.98	167.17	218.98	155.65	162.33	160.02	162.82	196.92
July	151.86	157.43	157.32	157.29	Closed	163.71	163.32	162.43	167.71	237.15	152.41	161.33	161.12	162.25	196.97
August	152.72	157.38	157.31	157.29	Closed	163.10	162.24	162.28	170.36	216.64	153.79	158.97	161.15	161.99	197.00
September	155.26	157.34	157.32	157.30	Closed	158.23	159.80	163.14	168.64	222.68	156.70	157.78	161.96	162.93	197.00
October	153.26	157.32	157.42	157.31	Closed	161.25	159.00	165.00	169.43	224.98	159.82	157.24	159.83	164.64	196.99
November	155.77	157.31	157.27	160.00	Closed	160.35	159.32	167.14	175.85	232.40	158.83	157.58	158.79	171.10	196.99
December	158.21	157.32	157.27	169.68	Closed	163.30	159.26	**171.40**	**188.45**	258.30	162.17	157.33	159.05	**180.33**	196.99
Average	**153.86**	**157.50**	**157.31**	**158.55**		**159.31**	**160.86**	**162.45**	**171.45**	**222.79**	**155.89**	**158.84**	**159.25**	**164.88**	**195.52**
End-Period	**158.27**	**157.33**	**157.26**	**169.68**		**165.00**	**159.50**	**172.00**	**191.50**	**267.00**	**159.70**	**157.25**	**159.90**	**180.00**	**197.00**

Notes: The CBN closed down the retail Dutch Auction System (rDAS) segment of the FOREX market on February 18, 2015.
The Interbank Rate became the reference official exchange rate on February 18, 2015.

Table 69
International Investment Position of Nigeria
(US$' Million)

Type of Asset/Liability	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 2/
Net international investment position of Nigeria	**(20,112.46)**	**(12,230.34)**	**(31,869.58)**	**(51,366.34)**	**(61,101.65)**
ASSETS	**92,200.32**	**124,633.42**	**128,695.04**	**126,826.14**	**127,443.72**
Direct investment abroad	***5,864.59***	***7,407.15***	***8,644.65***	***10,258.94***	***11,694.15***
Equity Capital and Reinvested Earnings	5,864.59	7,407.15	8,644.65	10,258.94	11,694.15
Other Capital	-	-	-	-	-
Portfolio investment abroad	***14,551.02***	***16,637.23***	***19,883.84***	***23,332.99***	***25,009.48***
Equity Securities	12,995.82	14,908.17	17,505.46	20,264.78	21,605.98
Monetary Authority	-	-	-	-	-
General Government	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	12,995.82	14,908.17	17,505.46	20,264.78	21,605.98
Other Sector	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Securities	1,555.21	1,729.06	2,378.38	3,068.21	3,403.51
Bonds and Notes	-	-	-	-	-
Monetary Authority	-	-	-	-	-
General Government	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Other Sector	-	-	-	-	-
Money Market	1,555.21	1,729.06	2,378.38	3,068.21	3,403.51
Monetary Authority	-	-	-	-	-
General Government	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	1,555.21	1,729.06	2,378.38	3,068.21	3,403.51
Other Sector	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Derivatives	-	-	-	-	-
Monetary Authority	-	-	-	-	-
General Government	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Other Sector	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	**39,144.93**	**56,758.62**	**57,319.23**	**58,992.67**	**62,455.27**
Trade Credit	71.46	80.47	102.92	129.81	68.83
Monetary Authority	-	-	-	-	-
General Government	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Other Sector	71.46	80.47	102.92	129.81	68.83
Loans	2,269.29	2,647.60	2,949.95	3,836.82	3,118.98
Monetary Authority	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term					
Short-term					
General Government	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term					
Short-term					
Banks	2,269.29	2,647.60	2,949.95	3,836.82	3,118.98
Long-term					
Short-term	2,269.29	2,647.60	2,949.95	3,836.82	3,118.98
Other Sector	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term					
Short-term					
Currency and Deposits	36,804.18	54,030.56	54,266.36	55,026.03	59,267.46
Monetary Authority	-	-	-	-	-
General Government	8,562.12	9,431.35	9,261.30	9,939.89	8,589.04
Banks	10,757.22	11,312.46	10,672.90	11,703.36	7,239.52
Other Sector	*17,484.84*	*33,286.75*	*34,332.16*	*33,382.78*	*43,438.90*
Reserve Assets	***32,639.78***	***43,830.42***	***42,847.31***	***34,241.54***	***28,284.82***
Gold					
Special Drawing Rights	*2,571.92*	*2,574.57*	*2,579.58*	*2,426.28*	*2,323.05*
Reserve Position in the Fund (IMF)					
Foreign Exchange	*30,067.86*	*41,255.85*	*40,267.73*	*31,815.26*	*25,961.77*

Table 69 Cont'd
International Investment Position of Nigeria
(US$' Million)

LIABILITIES	**112,312.79**	**136,863.77**	**160,564.62**	**178,192.48**	**188,545.37**
Direct investment in Reporting Economy	***69,241.56***	***76,368.94***	***81,977.41***	***86,671.23***	***89,735.40***
Equity Capital and Reinvested Earnings	67,486.93	74,546.45	80,126.09	84,806.89	87,866.84
Other Capital	1,754.63	1,822.49	1,851.32	1,864.34	1,868.56
Portfolio Investment in Reporting Economy	***23,309.58***	***40,510.07***	***54,162.23***	***59,454.99***	***61,990.19***
Equity Securities	11,098.92	21,138.89	26,716.30	27,761.26	27,284.64
Monetary Authority	-	-	-	-	-
General Government	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Other Sector	11,098.92	21,138.89	26,716.30	27,761.26	27,284.64
Debt Securities	12,210.67	19,371.18	27,445.92	31,693.73	34,705.55
Bonds and Notes	9,112.43	15,114.63	22,124.81	25,347.61	27,787.81
Monetary Authority	-				
General Government	9,112.43	15,114.63	22,124.81	25,347.61	27,787.81
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Other Sector	-	-	-	-	-
Money Market	3,098.23	4,256.55	5,321.12	6,346.13	6,917.74
Monetary Authority	-	-	-	-	-
General Government	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	3,098.23	4,256.55	5,321.12	6,346.13	6,917.74
Other Sector	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Derivatives	-	-	-	-	-
Monetary Authority	-	-	-	-	-
General Government	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Other Sector	-	-	-	-	-
Other Liabilities	**19,761.64**	**19,984.75**	**24,424.99**	**32,066.25**	**36,819.77**
Trade Credit	-	-	-	-	-
Monetary Authority	-	-	-	-	-
General Government	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Other Sector					
Loans	12,835.96	13,130.94	16,709.52	20,743.02	24,750.54
Monetary Authority	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term					
Short-term					
General Government	5,436.06	6,081.02	8,284.06	9,412.38	10,422.16
Long-term	5,436.06	6,081.02	8,284.06	9,412.38	10,422.16
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	3,179.90	3,030.92	3,677.46	6,110.64	6,808.16
Long-term	3,179.90	3,030.92	3,677.46	6,110.64	6,808.16
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-
Other Sector	4,220.00	4,019.00	4,748.00	5,220.00	7,520.22
Long-term	4,220.00	4,019.00	4,748.00	5,220.00	7,520.22
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-
Currency and Deposits	6,925.68	6,853.81	7,715.47	11,323.23	12,069.24
Monetary Authority	-	-	-	-	-
General Government	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	6,925.68	6,853.81	7,715.47	11,323.23	12,069.24
Other Sector	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Revised
2/ Provisional
Source: CBN

Table 70
International Investment Position of Nigeria
(Naira Million)

Type of Asset/Liability	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 2/
Net international investment position of Nigeria	**(3,183,139.13)**	**(1,908,545.16)**	**(4,970,969.72)**	**(8,715,840.01)**	**(12,006,474.03)**
			-	-	-
ASSETS	**14,592,268.61**	**19,449,045.84**	**20,073,658.65**	**21,519,859.63**	**25,042,691.07**
Direct investment abroad	**928,171.15**	**1,155,886.18**	**1,348,379.46**	**1,740,737.61**	**2,297,900.01**
Equity Capital and Reinvested Earnings	928,171.15	1,155,886.18	1,348,379.46	1,740,737.61	2,297,900.01
Other Capital	-	-	-	-	-
Portfolio investment abroad	**2,302,946.92**	**2,596,239.74**	**3,101,451.93**	**3,959,141.16**	**4,914,363.61**
Equity Securities	2,056,809.05	2,326,420.40	2,730,475.86	3,438,527.57	4,245,574.33
Monetary Authority	-	-	-	-	-
General Government	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	2,056,809.05	2,326,420.40	2,730,475.86	3,438,527.57	4,245,574.33
Other Sector	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Securities	246,137.87	269,819.34	370,976.07	520,613.59	668,789.28
Bonds and Notes	-	-	-	-	-
Monetary Authority	-	-	-	-	-
General Government	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Other Sector	-	-	-	-	-
Money Market	246,137.87	269,819.34	370,976.07	520,613.59	668,789.28
Monetary Authority	-	-	-	-	-
General Government	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	246,137.87	269,819.34	370,976.07	520,613.59	668,789.28
Other Sector	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Derivatives	-	-	-	-	-
Monetary Authority	-	-	-	-	-
General Government	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Other Sector	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	**6,195,350.94**	**8,857,182.88**	**8,940,567.40**	**10,009,875.82**	**12,272,459.78**
Trade Credit	11,310.35	12,556.84	16,053.09	22,026.80	13,525.41
Monetary Authority	-	-	-	-	-
General Government	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Other Sector	11,310.35	12,556.84	16,053.09	22,026.80	13,525.41
Loans	359,153.37	413,157.61	460,129.06	651,032.38	612,879.06
Monetary Authority	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-
General Government	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	359,153.37	413,157.61	460,129.06	651,032.38	612,879.06
Long-term	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	359,153.37	413,157.61	460,129.06	651,032.38	612,879.06
Other Sector	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-
Currency and Deposits	5,824,887.22	8,431,468.43	8,464,385.25	9,336,816.64	11,646,055.31
Monetary Authority	-	-	-	-	-
General Government	1,355,100.72	1,471,762.43	1,444,563.26	1,686,600.30	1,687,745.75
Banks	1,702,513.33	1,765,308.66	1,664,743.17	1,985,826.23	1,422,564.82
Other Sector	2,767,273.17	5,194,397.34	5,355,078.82	5,664,390.11	8,535,744.74
Reserve Assets	**5,165,799.60**	**6,839,737.04**	**6,683,259.86**	**5,810,105.05**	**5,557,967.67**
Gold	-	-	-	-	-
Special Drawing Rights	407,049.37	401,761.65	402,359.02	411,691.66	456,479.91
Reserve Position in the Fund (IMF)	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Exchange	4,758,750.23	6,437,975.39	6,280,900.84	5,398,413.39	5,101,487.75

Table 70 Cont'd.
International Investment Position of Nigeria
(Naira Million)

LIABILITIES	**17,775,407.74**	**21,357,591.00**	**25,044,628.37**	**30,235,699.64**	**37,049,165.10**
Direct investment in Reporting Economy	**10,958,654.46**	**11,917,373.56**	**12,786,712.78**	**14,706,375.05**	**17,633,006.75**
Equity Capital and Reinvested Earnings	10,680,954.09	11,632,973.66	12,497,946.96	14,390,033.18	17,265,833.95
Other Capital	277,700.37	284,399.90	288,765.83	316,341.87	367,172.80
Portfolio investment in Reporting Economy	**3,689,137.58**	**6,321,596.66**	**8,448,142.88**	**10,088,323.28**	**12,181,072.65**
Equity Securities	1,756,592.25	3,298,724.20	4,167,169.14	4,710,530.67	5,361,431.94
Monetary Authority	-	-	-	-	-
General Government	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Other Sector	1,756,592.25	3,298,724.20	4,167,169.14	4,710,530.67	5,361,431.94
Debt Securities	1,932,545.33	3,022,872.45	4,280,973.73	5,377,792.62	6,819,640.71
Bonds and Notes	1,442,197.25	2,358,637.33	3,450,994.17	4,300,981.64	5,460,305.22
Monetary Authority	-	-	-	-	-
General Government	1,442,197.25	2,358,637.33	3,450,994.17	4,300,981.64	5,460,305.22
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Other Sector	-	-	-	-	-
Money Market	490,348.07	664,235.13	829,979.57	1,076,810.97	1,359,335.49
Monetary Authority	-	-	-	-	-
General Government	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	490,348.07	664,235.13	829,979.57	1,076,810.97	1,359,335.49
Other Sector	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Derivatives	-	-	-	-	-
Monetary Authority	-	-	-	-	-
General Government	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Other Sector	-	-	-	-	-
Other Liabilities	**3,127,615.71**	**3,118,620.78**	**3,809,772.70**	**5,441,001.31**	**7,235,085.71**
Trade Credit	-	-	-	-	-
Monetary Authority	-	-	-	-	-
General Government	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Other Sector	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	2,031,508.93	2,049,083.21	2,606,326.02	3,519,675.36	4,863,480.36
Monetary Authority	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-
General Government	860,348.91	948,943.17	1,292,135.25	1,597,092.64	2,047,954.44
Long-term	860,348.91	948,943.17	1,292,135.25	1,597,092.64	2,047,954.44
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	503,273.28	472,975.09	573,604.85	1,036,853.12	1,337,802.89
Long-term	503,273.28	472,975.09	573,604.85	1,036,853.12	1,337,802.89
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-
Other Sector	667,886.74	627,164.95	740,585.92	885,729.60	1,477,723.03
Long-term	667,886.74	627,164.95	740,585.92	885,729.60	1,477,723.03
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-
Currency and Deposits	1,096,106.78	1,069,537.57	1,203,446.69	1,921,325.95	2,371,605.35
Monetary Authority	-	-	-	-	-
General Government	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	1,096,106.78	1,069,537.57	1,203,446.69	1,921,325.95	2,371,605.35
Other Sector	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Revised
2/ Provisional
Source: CBN