RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN CRUDE OIL PRICES AND NIGERIA'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

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CENTRAL BANK OF NIGERIA

A PRESENTATION AT A BREAKFAST MEETING WITH CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY AND CRITICAL STAKEHOLDERS AT INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL, VICTORIA ISLAND, LAGOS ON TUESDAY 27TH JANUARY 2015

PRESENTATION OUTLINE



I. INTRODUCTION

Global Macroeconomic Developments

II. SPILLOVERS TO NIGERIA

Crude Oil Prices, Exchange Rates and FX Reserves

III. POLICY RESPONSES

Reactive and Proactive

IV. OUTLOOK

Resilient Economy. Expect Oil Price Rebound

v. CONCLUSION

Cooperation Needed. No need for panic



I. INTRODUCTION



Global Macroeconomic Developments (January 2014—Date)

- Weak global economic recovery
- Sustained fall in global commodity prices, including oil
- Geopolitical tensions and conflicts
- Rising unemployment in many countries
- End of US Fed's Quantitative Easing Programme
- Weak external demand



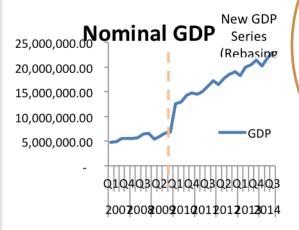
Spillovers to Nigeria—Positive Outcomes







Robust GDP Growth at 6.35% in 2014



ECONOMIC INDICATORS

KEY MACRO

3



Inflation stabilized at 8.0 as at end-Dec., 2014



Budget Deficit decreased to N680.32 billion as at Nov.2014, from N1,153.5 billion in 2013



HOWEVER

Spillovers to Nigeria—Negative Outcomes



Between Jun.30, 2014 and Dec.31, 2014 price of Bonny Light by 50.7% (\$112.78/b to \$55.57/b)

Recorded 15% decline between Dec.31,2014 and Jan.23,2015 (\$55.57/b to \$42.22/b)



Foreign Reserve dropped by 12.3% from US\$39.07 billion (Jul, 2014) to US\$34.26 billion (Jan.22, 2015)



KEY MACRO
ECONOMIC
INDICATORS





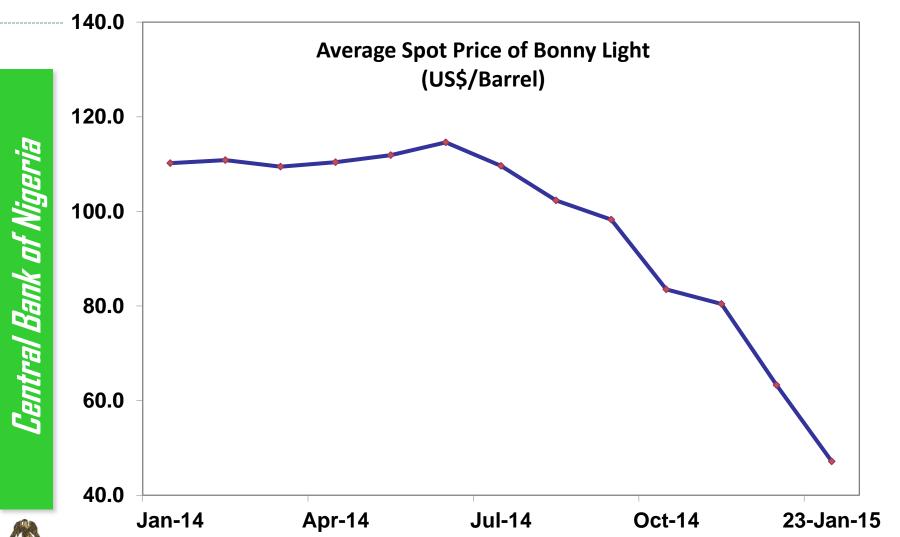
Naira depreciated by 8% and 13% at the Official and Interbank Markets in 2014 and by 5.6% at the Interbank Markets as at Jan.23, 2015



NSE ASI closed at 43,657, a decline of 15.9% in 2014 and 29,687 as at Jan.22, 2015

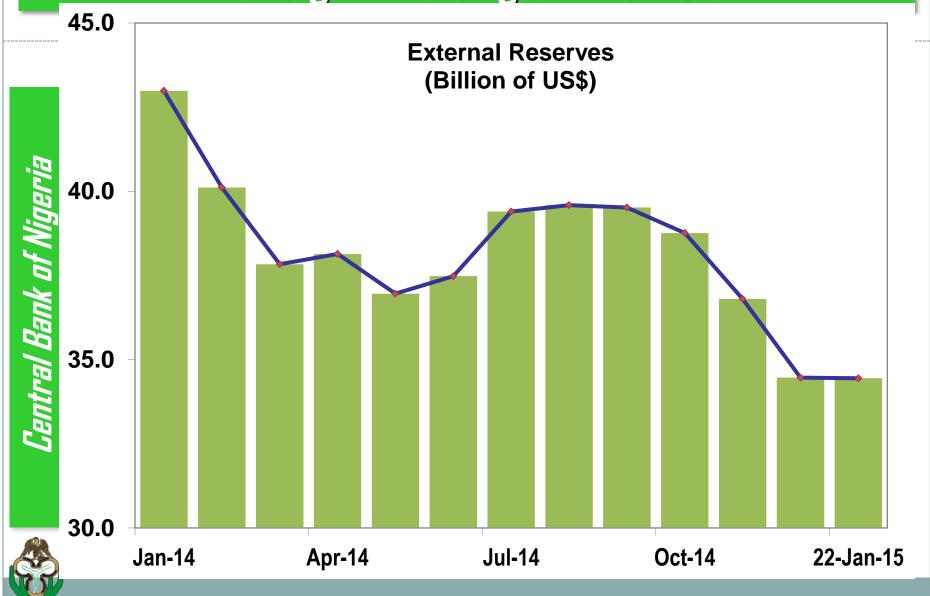


Trend in Global Oil Prices (2014—Date)

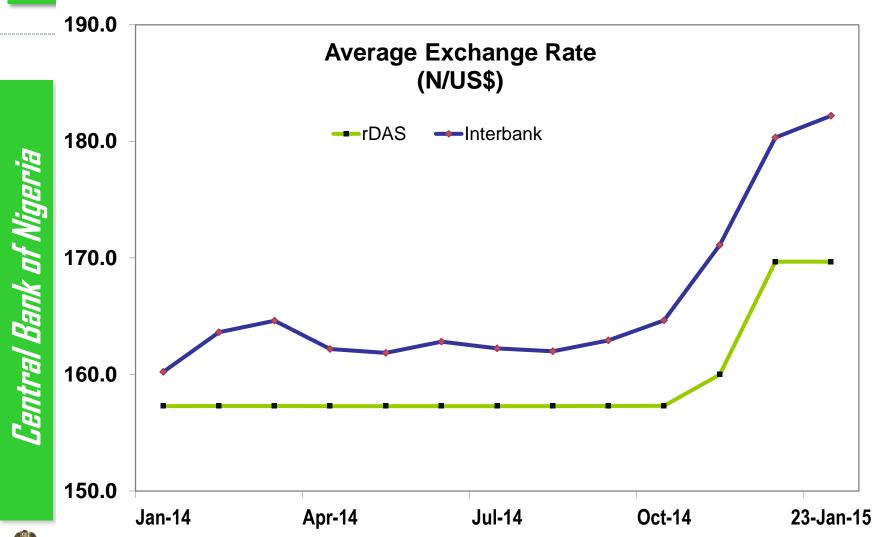




Spillovers to Domestic Economy: Foreign Exchange Reserves

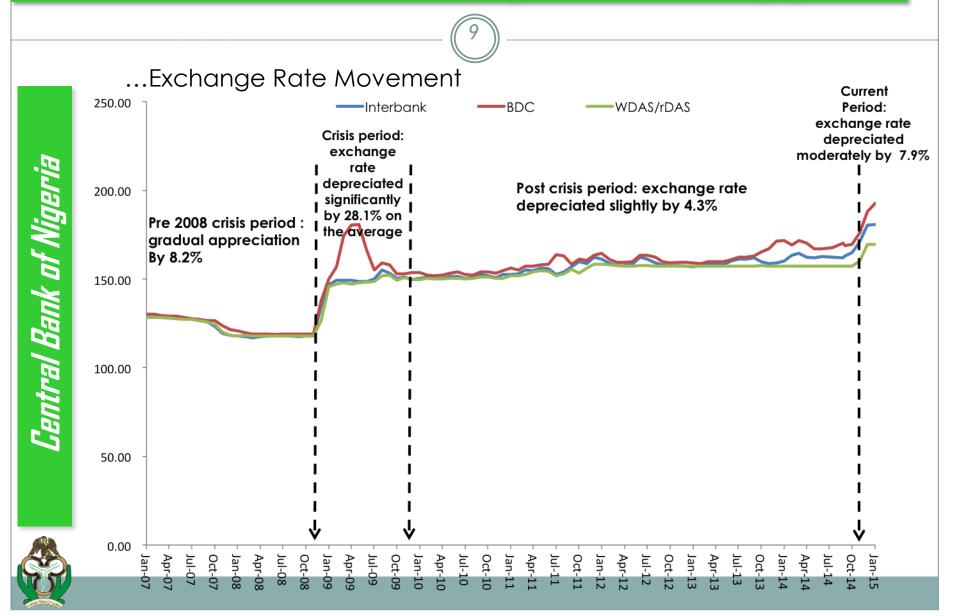


Spillovers to Domestic Economy: Exchange Rate Movements



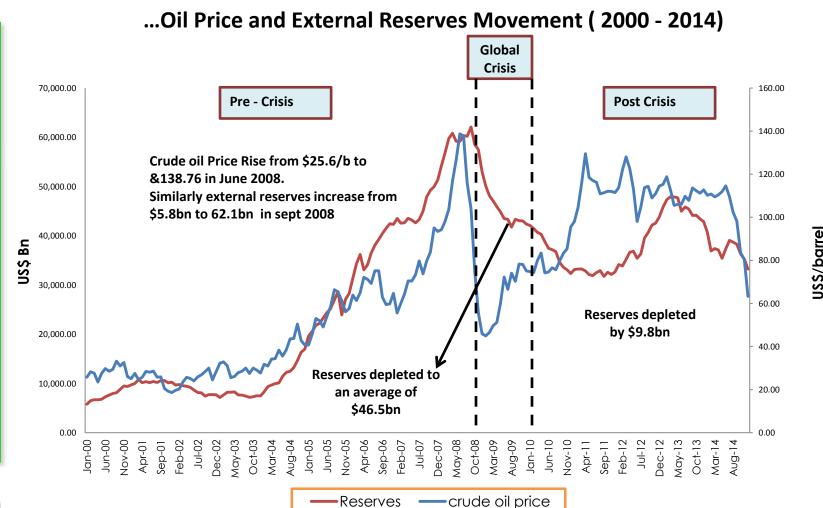


...What does history teach us? (1)



...What does history teach us? (2)







...What does history teach us? (3)



...Crude Oil Price, Exchange Rate and Reserves

As crude oil price rises, external reserves increase

Exchange rate appreciates with increase in external reserves

 Similarly, external reserves dwindle as crude oil prices decline, which may lead to depreciation.



entral Bank of Nigeria

Spillovers to Rest of the World: Exchange Rate Movements

Emerging Markets Exchange Rate Movements Against the US Dollar

	S/N	Country	Currency Unit	Currency Unit/US Dollar			% Appreciation/(Depreciation)	
				31-Dec-13	31-Jan-14	31-Dec-14	•	(5)/(6)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	1	Brazil	Real	2.36	2.43	2.66	(11.12)	(8.65)
	2	Chile	Peso	526.50	551.73	607.66	(13.36)	(9.20)
	3	China	Yuan/Renminb	6.05	6.06	6.21	(2.47)	(2.35)
	4	Columbia	Peso	2,026.00	2,012.00	2,378.00	(14.80)	(15.39)
	5	Czech Republic	Koruna	19.91	20.32	22.82	(12.75)	(10.98)
	6	Egypt	Pound	6.95	6.96	7.15	(2.82)	(2.63)
	7	Ghana	Cedi	2.35	2.40	3.22	(27.02)	(25.54)
1	8	Hungary	Forint	216.03	231.52	259.59	(16.78)	(10.81)
	9	India	Rupee	61.77	62.69	63.04	(2.02)	(0.56)
	10	Indonesia	Rupiah	12,180.00	12,215.00	12,390.00	(1.69)	(1.41)
	11	Kenya	Shilling	86.55	86.60	90.80	(4.68)	(4.63)
	12	Korea	Won	1,056.20	1,082.26	1,090.84	(3.18)	(0.79)
	13	Malaysia	Ringgit	3.28	3.35	3.50	(6.29)	(4.29)
	14	Mexico	Peso	13.09	13.44	14.70	(10.97)	(8.57)
	15	Morocco	Dirham	8.17	8.29	9.05	(9.76)	(8.41)
	16	Peru	Nuevo sol	2.80	2.82	3.00	(6.62)	(5.91)
	17	Philippines	Peso	44.42	45.43	44.87	(0.99)	1.25
	18	Poland	Zloty	3.02	3.14	3.52	(14.41)	(10.92)
	19	Russia	Ruble	32.85	35.31	59.28	(44.59)	(40.43)
	20	South Africa	Rand	10.48	11.34	11.55	(9.32)	(1.88)
	21	Taiwan	Dollar	29.83	30.37	31.68	(5.86)	(4.14)
	22	Tanzania	Shilling	1,581.00	1,628.00	1,740.00	(9.14)	(6.44)
	23	Thailand	Baht	32.76	33.02	32.90	(0.43)	0.36
	24	Tunisia	Dinar	1.65	1.60	1.86	(11.64)	(14.12)
	25	Turkey	Lira	2.14	2.29	2.33	(8.13)	(1.84)
1	26	Nigeria ^{1.}	Naira	159.90	162.50	183.10	(12.67)	(11.25)
1		1. Inter-bank ra	te					

Exacerbating Pressures on the Exchange Rate



Demand pressure on the domestic currency

- Lopsided dependence on imports
 - Toothpicks, tomatoes paste, furniture, rice, fish, sugar, etc.
- Speculative and rent-seeking activities
- Increased foreign exchange outflows
 - repatriation of capital and interest on capital invested
- Excess liquidity arising from election year spending



Policy Responses to Ongoing Economic Developments



... Current Policy Responses to Oil Related External Shocks

- Reclassification of eligible goods and services at the rDAS Window.
- •Conduct of special intervention in the foreign exchange market to stabilize rates.

•Pre-qualification of customer FX bid applications to forestall frivolous demand.



Policy Responses to Ongoing Economic Developments



... Current Policy Responses to Oil Related External Shocks

- Re-capitalization of BDC sector to streamline its operation and enhance transparency
- •Reduction in the amount of weekly forex cash sales to BDCs but recently increased to US\$30,000 weekly
- •Temporary downward review of banks' foreign currency trading position limit to 0% but adjusted at 0.5% of shareholders funds unimpaired by losses to prevent speculative activities
- •Introduction of maximum utilization period of 72 hours for interbank funds to prevent hoarding of Foreign exchange



Expectations from Critical Stakeholders



Stakeholders' Role

 Need to moderate demand. No need to panic and frontload demand for foreign exchange. The CBN stands ready to meet genuine demand.

Stop speculative demand for foreign exchange.

•CBN will not hesitate to suspend dealership licenses of banks fueling speculative demand and involved in forex malpractices as well as infractions.



Outlook for 2015—Domestic



... Outlook - Domestic

- UN, WESP 2015 projected Nigeria's growth at 6.1 and 5.9% in 2015 and 2016
- •GDP growth rate projected at 5.5% (FGN 2015 Budget), and 7.3% (WEO Oct. 2014)
- •Continuing deterioration in oil prices would have negative impact on Nigeria's oil export earnings and public revenue
- Volatility in other commodity prices could weaken resource inflows needed to promote financial stability and inclusive growth
- Inflation is expected to be under control in 2015



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Outlook for 2015—Global

[18]

Outlook for Real Output

	2012	2013	2014	2015F	
World Output	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	
Advanced Econ.	1.2	1.3	1.7	2.7	
United States	2.8	1.9	2.6	3.4	
Euro Area	-0.7	-0.5	0.7	1.4	
Japan	1.4	1.5	-0.3	1.6	
Emerging and Dev. Econs	5.0	4.7	4.3	4.1	
Russia		1.3	0.0	-5.4	
China	7.7	7.7	7.4	6.7	
India	4.7	4.4	5.6	6.5	
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.9	4.9	NA	NA	
Nigeria	6.58	6.87	6.35	5.5*	
Source: IMF . NBS & Staff Forecast					



Source: IMF, NBS & Staff Forecast

Outlook for 2015—Challenges

19)

... Global Headwinds in 2015

- Weak global economic recovery and demand in major advanced and emerging economies- such as UK, Euro Area, Japan, Russia and China,
- •Global output has been projected at 3.0% in 2015 as growth declined from 3.1% in 2012 to 3.0% in 2013, while it slightly increased to 3.1% in 2014 from the projected 3.5%
- Increased global supply of crude oil culminated in oil price fall;
 - o Non-OPEC member effects, and
 - The production of shale oil in the US
- Volatile commodity prices



Conclusion



- Unfolding scenario is not new to the Bank as a similar development was witnessed during the GFC
- The Bank calls on all stakeholders to join hands with the CBN to address the threats and risks
- The Bank will continue to monitor developments and respond appropriately as the need arises
- Successful management of the current situation requires effective collaboration among all stakeholders
- NO NEED TO PANIC





Thank You for Your Kind Attention

