CENTRAL BANK OF NIGERIA
ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 2010

SUMMARY

This Annual Report reviews the operations of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and appraises the macroeconomic policies in 2010. The Report is structured into two parts. Part I reviews the corporate operations of the Bank, while Part II evaluates the performance of the economy against the challenges in both the domestic and international environments. The thrust of monetary policy and other financial measures was to improve liquidity and enhance the efficiency and stability of the financial system without compromising the primary goal of monetary and price stability. Consequently, the Bank adopted measures to restore confidence in the financial system and unlock the credit potentials of banks. The economy achieved modest growth, despite lingering challenges.

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CORPORATE ACTIVITIES

The CBN Board and Other Committees

The structure of the Board of Directors of the CBN remained unchanged in the year. The Board comprised the Governor, Sanusi Lamido Sanusi (Chairman); four Deputy Governors, namely; Suleiman A. Barau (Corporate Services), Sarah O. Alade (Economic Policy), Kingsley C. Moghalu (Financial System Stability) and Tunde Lemo (Operations); and six non-executive Directors. The non-executive Directors were Dahiru Muhammad, Samuel O. Olofin, Joshua O. Omuya, Stephen O. Oronsaye and Danladi I. Kifasi (Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Finance) who replaced Dr. Ochi C. Achinivu, following his retirement from the civil service, and Ibrahim H. Dankwambo, former Accountant-General of the Federation, who resigned his appointment on 20 December, 2010 and was not replaced by the end of the year.

The Board held six (6) regular meetings, and the Committee of Governors held fifteen (15) regular and three (3) emergency meetings. The Governors' Consultative Committee held two (2) regular meetings. The Committee of Departmental Directors held thirteen (13) regular and six (6) extraordinary meetings, the Audit Committee held five (5) meetings, while the Investment Committee of the Board held three (3) meetings. The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) held six (6) regular meetings and one (1) extraordinary meeting.

MONETARY POLICY, SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES AND THE OPERATIONS OF THE CBN

Monetary management was directed towards improving liquidity and the efficiency of the financial system, without compromising the primary goal of monetary and price stability. The Bank adopted measures to restore confidence in the financial system and unlock the credit potentials of banks. The measures included the continuation of guarantees on inter-bank transactions and the promotion of the activities of the Asset Management Corporation, AMCON, which culminated in the purchase of some non-performing loans from the banks. In order to manage the liquidity conditions in the financial system, the Bank continued the use of the open market operations (OMO), complemented by macro prudential requirements, standing facilities, the policy rate and foreign exchange market interventions, among others.

The Bank adopted measures to restore confidence in the financial system and unlock the credit potentials of banks.

Despite the liquidity easing stance of the Bank, base money M_1 was below the indicative benchmark for fiscal 2010. Similarly, broad money, M_2, was below the target for the year. Aggregate bank credit (net) to the domestic economy grew by 13.4 per cent, compared with 59.6 per cent at the end of the preceding year. Net credit to the Federal Government grew by 64.2 per cent, while credit to the private sector declined by 4.1 per cent.

The structure of the financial system changed with the take-off of AMCON, in the last quarter of 2010. Other institutions included the CBN, the Nigeria Deposit Insurance Corporation (NDIC), the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM), the National Pension Commission (PENCOM), 24 deposit money banks, five (5) discount houses, 866 microfinance banks, 108 finance companies, 690 security brokerage firms, 13 pension fund administrators, five (5) pension fund custodians, 1,959 Bureaux-de-Change, one (1) stock exchange, one (1) commodity and security exchange, 101 primary mortgage institutions, five (5) development finance institutions and 73 insurance companies.

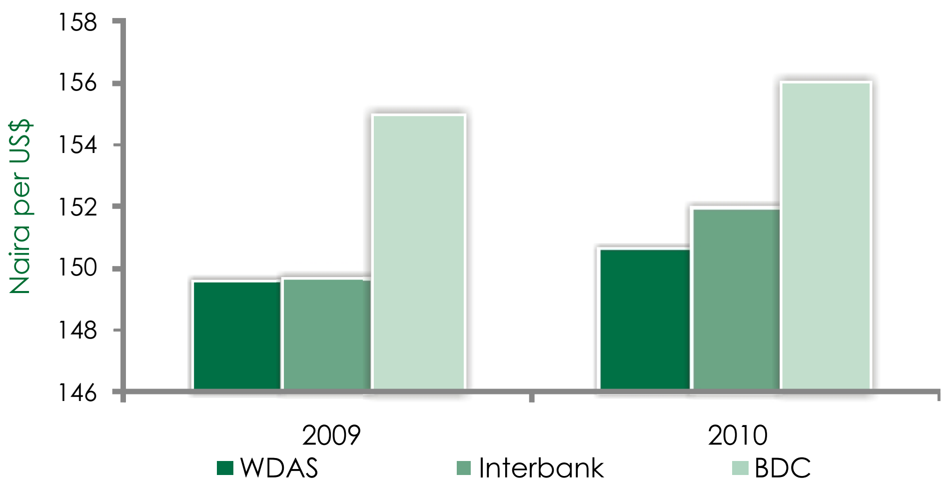
The Bank adopted various approaches in its supervisory and surveillance activities, including regular appraisal of banks' periodic returns, spot checks, monitoring, special investigation and risk-based supervision, among others. The Bank also embarked on the development of a new supervisory framework in order to provide an early warning signal to supervisors on the condition of banks. In addition, a pilot examination, under the risk-based/consolidated supervision framework, which commenced with two deposit money banks in December 2009, was completed in February 2010. The assessment of the health of the banking sector

An assessment of the health of the banking sector indicated that sixteen (16) banks met the stipulated minimum CAR and the assets quality of the banks substantially improved at end-December 2010.

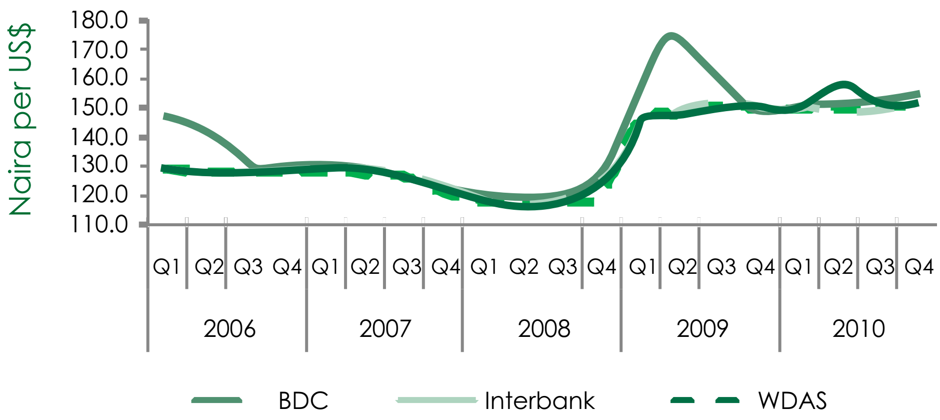
indicated that sixteen (16) out of the twenty-four (24) banks met the stipulated minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of 10.0 per cent. The asset quality of the banks, measured as the ratio of non-performing loans to industry total, improved substantially as it declined from 32.8 per cent at end-December 2009 to 15.5 per cent at end-December 2010. This was below the international threshold of 20.0 per cent and the maximum prescribed by the Contingency Plan for Systemic Distress. All the twenty-four (24) banks met the minimum prescribed liquidity ratio of 25.0 per cent. In furtherance of the CBN directive on the mandatory adoption of the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) by January 1, 2012, the CBN, in conjunction with the NDIC set up a committee to review the approved IFRS Implementation Framework.

The Wholesale Dutch Auction System (WDAS) was sustained as the mechanism for exchange rate management throughout the year. However, the two-tier structure of the BDC segment of the market was reduced to one, with the withdrawal of all the 132 class 'A' licences in November 2010. The policy review was to curb abuses and excessive demand in the foreign exchange market. The average exchange rate at the WDAS and inter-bank segments of the market depreciated by 0.9 and 0.5 per cent to ₦150.3/US$ and ₦151.09/US$, respectively, relative to their levels in 2009. However, the naira strengthened against the US dollar by 5.6 per cent to ₦153.06/US$ at the BDC segment. The end-period exchange rate at the WDAS segment of the foreign exchange market depreciated by 0.7 per cent to ₦150.66/US$, relative to the level at end-2009.

End-period Exchange Rate of the Naira per US Dollar

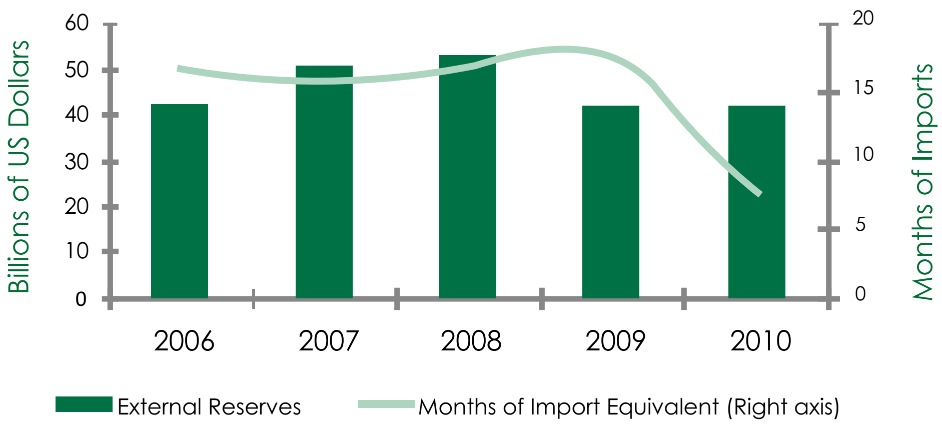


Exchange Rate of the Naira Vis-à-vis the US Dollar (Quarterly Average)



The stock of external reserves declined by 23.7 per cent, from US$42.4 billion at end-December 2009 to US$32.34 billion, and could support 7.2 months of imports, as against the 3 months requirement under the convergence criteria of the West African Monetary Zone (WAMZ).

Nigeria's Gross External Reserves Position (US$billion) and Months of Import Equivalent



Under the Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme Fund (ACGSF), a total of 5 0,849 loans, valued at ₦7.74 billion, were guaranteed in 2010, bringing the total loans guaranteed since the inception of the Scheme in 1978 to 698,200, valued at ₦42.15 billion. The Bank signed one (1) MoU under the Trust Fund Model (TFM), bringing the total number signed and the total sum pledged under the Scheme to fifty-six (56) and ₦5.52 billion, respectively, at end-December 2010. The CBN established the ₦200 Billion Refinancing and

Restructuring Fund (RRF) to restructure banks' existing loan portfolios to manufacturers and SMEs. Also, a ₦200.0 Billion Small and Medium Enterprise Credit Guarantee Scheme was established to fast-track the development of manufacturing and SMEs, by providing guarantee for credit from banks to promoters. In addition, the Bank established a ₦300.0 Billion Power and Aviation Fund to provide long-term financing for infrastructure development.

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The audited financial statements of the CBN for the year ended 31st December, 2010 indicated that total income was ₦562.2 billion, a decline of 26.1 per cent from the level in 2009. The decline in income largely reflected the fall in interest income, specifically from realized gains on foreign currency. Operating cost increased by 16.3 per cent in 2010, thus, bringing the operating surplus before provisions to ₦46.5 billion, compared with ₦43.9 billion in 2009. In accordance with the provisions of Part II, Section 5 (3) of the CBN Act, 2007 (as amended), the sum of ₦34.9 billion was due to the Federal Government, while the balance accrued to general reserve.

The size of CBN's balance sheet decreased in 2010 as total assets/liabilities declined by 15.6 per cent to ₦6.7 trillion. The assets position reflected the decrease in external reserves (-20.0 per cent) and loans and advances (-17.4 per cent), which more than offset the growth of 9.2, 2.4, 30.8 and 21.0 per cent in Holdings of Special Drawing Rights, other assets, and fixed assets and investments, respectively. The decline in total assets was compensated for on the liability side by the fall in deposits (-18.5 per cent), IMF allocation of Special Drawing Rights (-1.1 per cent) and other financial liabilities (-22.7 per cent). However, Central Bank of Nigeria Instruments grew by 108.4 per cent and, notes and coins in circulation by 16.4 per cent over end-December 2009. The paid-up capital of the Bank remained at ₦5.0 billion while the general reserve fund increased by 16.2 per cent to ₦83.5 billion.

The CBN continued the deployment of Information Technology (IT) infrastructure to improve its operational efficiency. In this regard, the Bank upgraded the two major enterprise applications, Temenos T24 and Oracle e-Business Suite to Release 9 and 11, respectively. In addition, the Bank continued the enhancement of the electronic Financial Analysis and Surveillance System (e-FASS) to support its risk-based, consolidated and cross-border supervision framework. Furthermore, to support monetary policy implementation, a more robust Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) system was considered. Other initiatives included the strengthening of the interface between the Bank and the NIBSS for improved efficiency.

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The Bank recruited six hundred and ninety-eight (698) personnel, which comprised of two (2) executive, five hundred and twenty-nine (529) senior, one hundred and sixty-two (162) junior, and five (5) contract staff. However, the Bank lost the services of twenty-three (23) staff through death, thirty-seven (37) through voluntary retirement, sixty-one (61) through mandatory retirement, and one (1) through resignation. Furthermore, four (4) staff had their appointments terminated and ten (10) were dismissed. Also, one (1) staff was compulsorily retired, two (2) withdrew their services and the tenure of one (1) contract staff expired. The staff strength of the Bank increased to 5,568 in 2010, from 5,010 at end-December 2009.

The Bank's effort at capacity building and staff development was intensified through skills enhancement in 2010.

As part of the incentives to boost staff morale and enhance performance, the Bank promoted seven hundred and fifty-seven (757) members of staff, of which two hundred and sixty-eight (268) were executive, three hundred and eighty-seven (387) senior and one hundred and two (102) junior staff. A total of one hundred and twenty-eight (128) employees were upgraded/converted to various grades, consisting of one (1) executive, ninety-three (93) senior and thirty-four (34) junior staff, while fifty-six (56) appointments were confirmed, comprised of three (3) executive, thirteen (13) senior and forty (40) junior staff. Efforts at capacity building, through staff development and skills enhancement were intensified. Thus, the Bank sponsored staff training programmes, including seminars, workshops, conferences and courses within and outside Nigeria. Staff benefited from a total of six thousand and seventeen (6,017) training slots covering specialized and generic programmes.

ECONOMIC REPORT

The Global Economy

Global output, which contracted in 2009, resumed growth in 2010, although with uncertainties about its sustainability.

Global output, which contracted in 2009, resumed growth in 2010, although with uncertainties about its sustainability. Global output increased by 5.0 per cent, from a 0.6 per cent decline in 2009. The development was largely due to higher performance in many emerging economies, strong domestic demand from developing countries, as well as the combined effects of fiscal and monetary interventions adopted in the advanced economies. Global inflation rose in 2010, driven largely by the substantial increase in commodity prices, especially food and oil prices. Generally, commodity prices rose, and global trade which had contracted in 2009 rebounded. The international financial markets which had earlier recovered experienced some instability.

The IMF/World Bank Spring and Annual Meetings as well as the discussion of the Group of

Twenty-Four Countries (G-24) centred on global economic and financial developments, trade, reforms of the Bretton Woods Institutions, and financing for developing countries. The IMF/World Bank meetings deliberated on outcome of multilateral surveillance and mobilization of resources for the Fund's operations. Members observed that the pace of global economic recovery had weakened and become uncertain, due to Euro area sovereign debt problems. It noted the steps taken to enhance the IMF's lending toolkit as part of efforts to strengthen global financial safety nets, and the establishment of the Precautionary Credit Line (PCL) to meet the needs of member countries. The Meeting also constituted a 3rd Constituency for Africa at the World Bank comprised of South Africa, Nigeria and Angola.

The CBN and Bank Negara Malaysia resolved to share expertise and exchange relevant information in the areas of banking supervision, SMEs and microfinance, Non-interest finance and monetary policy, among others. Several bilateral meetings involving Nigeria and several countries, including Cameroun and Namibia were also held in 2010. Nigeria and Cameroun agreed to implement the various recommendations adopted in October 2009 on posts, telecommunications and funds transfers. Nigeria and Namibia signed agreements for regular consultations in order to exchange views on bilateral, regional and international issues of mutual interest.

The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) reviewed progress reports on the Single Currency Programme for West Africa by 2020. The need for inter-agency collaboration among institutions in ECOWAS, such as WAMI, WAMA, BCEAO, WABA, etc, to undertake and conclude necessary studies and other activities for the achievement of the Programme, was noted. The need to reduce public expenditure by member states was also encouraged. However, it was emphasised that reduced public expenditure must not be done to the detriment of capital outlays, due to its implications on output and employment.

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The Domestic Economy

Fiscal Operations of Government

The consolidated expenditure of the three tiers of government was ₦8,370.9 billion in 2010, while the revenue was ₦7,135.8 billion. Consequently, the combined fiscal operations resulted in an overall notional deficit of ₦1,235.0 billion, or 4.2 per cent of GDP.

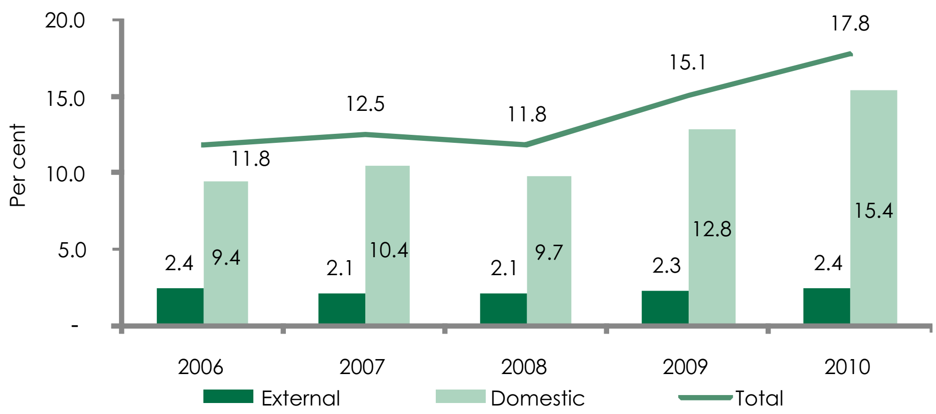
At ₦7,303.7 billion, or 24.8 per cent of the GDP, the federally-collected revenue (gross) grew by 50.8 per cent above the level in 2009. The development was attributed to enhanced receipts from oil and non-oil revenue sources. The impressive oil receipts reflected improved domestic oil production, sustained demand and favourable prices in the international market. Similarly, non-oil revenue rose by 15.4 per cent above the level in the preceding year to ₦1,907.6 billion, or 6.5 per cent of GDP.

The sum of ₦3,865.9 billion was transferred to the Federation Account in 2010, indicating an increase of 36.5 per cent above the level in the preceding year. In order to stimulate economic recovery, the amount was augmented with substantial drawdown on the excess crude account. Thus, the total distributable revenue to the three tiers of government amounted to ₦5,231.2 billion and was shared as follows: Federal Government, including Special Funds, ₦2,335.0 billion; state governments, ₦1,241.8 billion; local governments, ₦1,086.6 billion, and 13% Derivation Fund amounting to ₦567.8 billion. Similarly, the VAT revenue of ₦540.3 billion was shared among the federal, state and local governments in the ratios of 15, 50 and 35 per cent, respectively.

The fiscal operations of the Federal Government was implemented under the revised Medium Term Fiscal Framework (MTFF) which incorporated elements of performance-based budgeting. At ₦3,089.2 billion, the Federal Government-retained revenue rose by 16.9 per cent, while aggregate expenditure was ₦4,194.6 billion. The fiscal operations of the Federal Government resulted in an overall notional deficit of ₦1,105.4 billion, or 3.7 per cent of GDP. Provisional data on state government finances indicated an overall deficit of ₦132.1 billion, or 0.4 per cent of GDP), while that of the local governments revealed a surplus of ₦2.5 billion, or 0.01per cent of GDP.

The consolidated Federal Government debt stock, as at December 31, 2010 was ₦5,241.7 billion, or 17.8 per cent of GDP, compared with ₦3,818.5 billion, or 15.1 per cent of GDP in 2009. External debt stock rose by US$0.63 billion to US$4.6 billion, following the additional disbursement of concessional loans from multilateral institutions. Domestic debt grew significantly by 41.0 per cent to ₦4,551.8 billion as a result of substantial borrowing to finance critical infrastructure in 2010.

Consolidated Public Debt Stock (per cent of GDP)



The Real Sector

The real Gross Domestic Product (GDP), measured in 1990 constant basic prices, grew by 7.9 per cent, compared with 7.0 per cent in 2009 and an average annual growth rate of 6.7 per cent for the period 2006 - 2010. The growth was largely accounted for by the performance of the non-oil sector, which grew by 8.5 per cent, and was attributed to sound economic management policies. The performance of the non-oil sector was complemented by a significant increase in oil output and prices. Within the non-oil sector, the agricultural sub-sector contributed 2.4 percentage points to total growth, followed by services with 2.1 percentage points, while wholesale and retail trade, and building and construction accounted for 2.0 and 0.2 percentage points, respectively. Accelerated implementation of the Federal Government amnesty programme ushered in relative peace in the Niger Delta. The resultant increase in crude oil production and funding of critical infrastructure boosted industrial output. Poor infrastructure, however, remained a challenge in the real sector, particularly, inadequate power supply.

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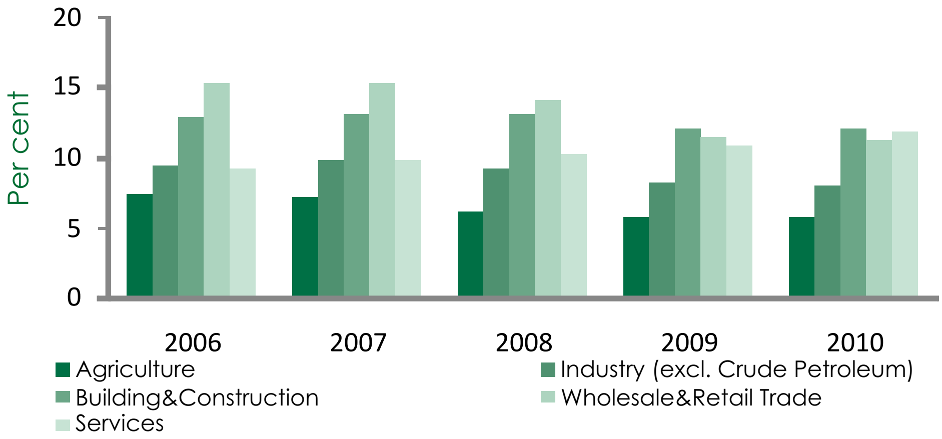
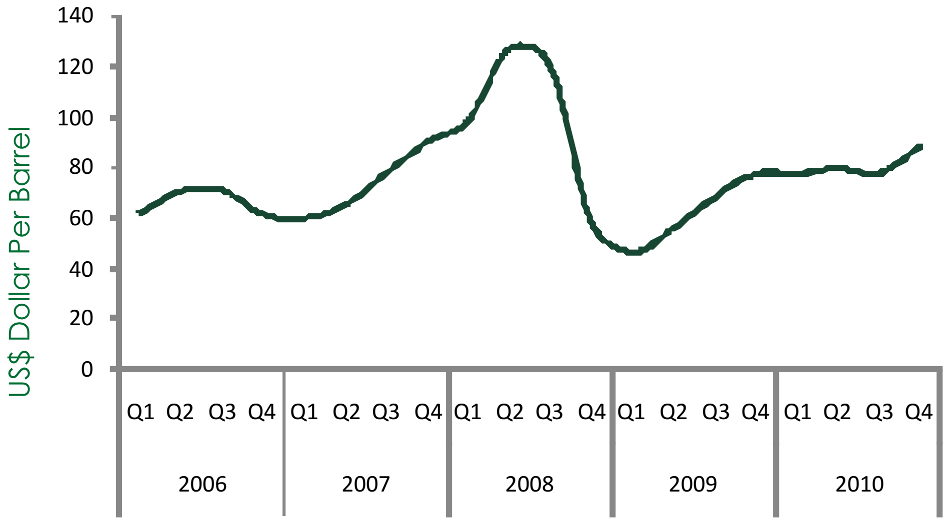
The output growth was driven mainly by the non-oil sector, which grew by 8.5 per cent and complemented by a significant increase in oil output.

Sectoral Share in GDP

Growth Rate of Major Sectors of Non-oil GDP



Average Spot Price of Nigeria's Reference Crude: Bonny Light (Quarterly Average)

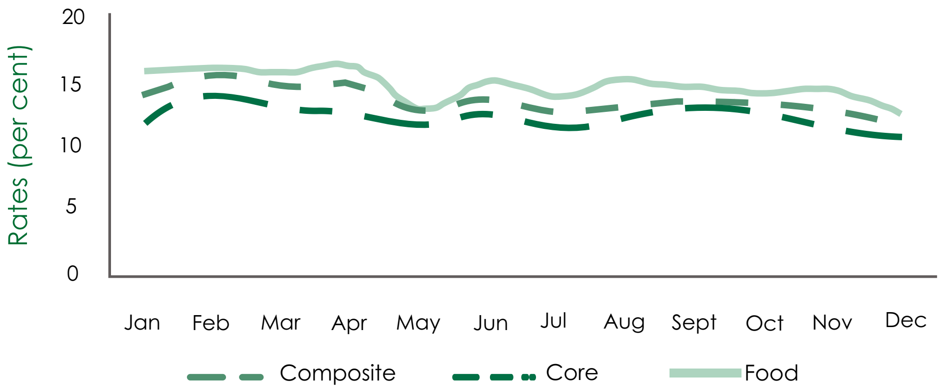


Source: Reuters

Inflationary pressure moderated in 2010, but remained above single digit. The CPI was revised with a new base period as November 2009

Inflationary pressure moderated in 2010, though the rate remained above single digit at 11.8 per cent at end-December, compared with 13.9 per cent at end December 2009. The development was largely attributed to increased agricultural production and relative stability in the supply and prices of petroleum products. The composite Consumer Price Index (CPI) was revised based on the Nigeria Living Standard Survey (NLSS) 2003/04, the new base period being November 2009. The weight assigned to food in the CPI basket was reduced from 63.8 to 50.7 per cent.

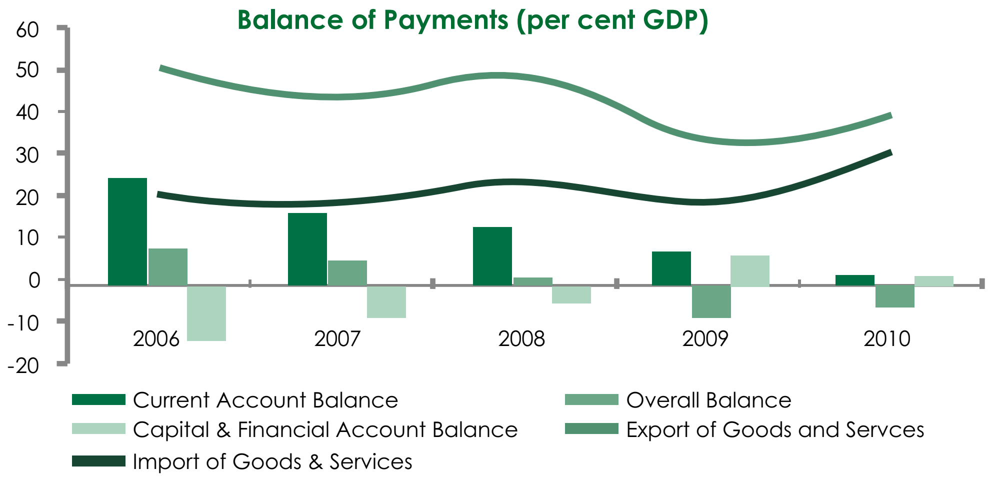
Trends in Inflation (Composite, Core and Food) in 2010



The External Sector

The external sector was under pressure in 2010, as reflected in huge import bills, a large drawdown on external reserves and a declining foreign direct investment (FDI). The overall BOP deficit represented 6.0 per cent of GDP, while the current account surplus narrowed from 7.9 per cent of GDP in 2009 to 1.5 per cent. The drop in the current account surplus reflected the growth in import bills, deteriorating services and income accounts, and current transfers. The stock of external reserves fell by 23.7 per cent to US$32.34 billion at end-December 2010, representing 7.2 months of imports, which was above the 3 months of imports requirement under the convergence criteria of the West African Monetary Zone (WAMZ). The challenge of the sector remained the overdependence on the oil sector and the un-competitiveness of the non-oil sector.

The external sector came under pressure in 2010, as reflected in the huge imports bills, a drawdown on external reserves and a declining foreign direct investment (FDI). The overall BOP deficit increased, while the current account surplus narrowed in 2010.



Selected Macroeconomic and Social Indicators

Indicator	2006	2007 1/	2008 1/	2009 1/	2010 2/
Domestic Output and Prices					
GDP at Current Mkt Prices (₦' billion) 3/	18,709.8	20,940.9	24,665.3	25,225.1	29,498.0
GDP at Current Mkt Prices (US$' billion) 3/	144.49	176.77	191.80	170.31	196.2
GDP per Capita (₦) 3/	132,604.3	144,474.5	170,515.0	165,633.9	185,759.5
GDP per Capita (US$) 3/	1,030.34	1,223.49	1,286.29	1,106.77	1,235.92
Real GDP Growth (%) 3/	6.0	6.5	6.0	7.0	7.9
Oil Sector	-4.2	-4.5	-6.2	0.5	4.6
Non-oil Sector	9.4	9.5	9.0	8.3	8.5
Sectoral GDP Growth (%)					
Agriculture	7.4	7.2	6.3	5.9	5.7
Industry 4/	-2.5	-2.2	-3.4	2.0	5.3
Services 5/	9.2	9.9	10.4	10.8	11.9
Oil Production (mbd)	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.1
Manufacturing Capacity Utilisation (%)	53.3	53.5	54.7	55.4	55.5
GDP Deflator Growth (%) 6/	20.2	17.7	-1-5	-4.6	8.9
Inflation Rate (%) (Dec-over-Dec)	8.5	6.6	15.1	13.9	11.8
Inflation Rate (%) (12-month moving average)	8.2	5.4	11.6	12.5	13.7
Core Inflation Rate (%) (Dec-over-Dec) 7/	17.3	3.6	10.4	11.2	10.9
Core Inflation Rate (%) (12-month moving average) 7/	12.8	9.2	5.1	9.2	12.4
Aggregate Demand and Savings (% of GDP) 8/					
Aggregate Demand	78.4	96.6	84.9	99.6	87.5
Private Final Consumption Expenditure	63.3	71.8	59.4	71.7	58.9
Government Final Consumption Expenditure	6.9	12.5	12.7	12.7	13.1
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	8.3	9.2	8.3	12.1	11.2
Increase in Stock	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Net Export of Goods and Non-factor Services	21.6	6.5	19.6	3.5	16.8
Export of Goods and Non-factor Services	43.1	33.7	39.7	30.5	40.8
Import of Goods and Non-factor Services	21.5	27.2	20.2	27.0	24.0
Domestic Saving	34.1	18.1	30.5	22.0	31.1
Gross National Saving	29.9	15.8	27.9	15.6	28.0
Federal Government Finance (% of GDP)					
Retained Revenue	10.4	11.2	13.3	10.7	10.5
Total Expenditure	10.9	11.8	13.5	14.0	14.2
Recurrent Expenditure	7.4	7.6	8.8	8.6	10.5
Of which: Interest Payments	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.4
Foreign	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1
Domestic	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.9	1.3
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	3.0	3.6	4.0	4.7	3.0
Transfers	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7
Current Balance (Deficit(-)/Surplus(+))	2.9	3.6	4.5	2.1	(0.1)
Primary Balance (Deficit(-)/Surplus(+))	0.8	0.5	1.4	(2.3)	(2.3)
Overall Fiscal Balance (Deficit(-)/Surplus(+))	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.2)	(3.3)	(3.7)
Financing	0.5	0.6	0.2	3.3	3.7
Foreign	***	***	0.3	0.4	0.3
Domestic	0.2	1.0	0.6	2.9	3.8
Banking System	***	0.8	0.1	0.5	2.5
Non-bank Public	0.2	0.2	0.5	3.2	1.2
Other Funds	0.3	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(0.3)
Federal Government Debt Stock 12/	11.8	12.5	11.7	15.4	17.7
External	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.3
Domestic	9.4	10.4	9.7	13.0	15.4

Selected Macroeconomic and Social Indicators (Cont...)

Indicator	2006	2007 1/	2008 1/	2009 2/	2010 2/
Money and Credit (Growth Rate %)					
Reserve Money	27.8	22.6	58.9	6.7	9.1
Narrow Money (M_1)	32.2	36.6	55.9	3.0	10.6
Broad Money (M_2)	43.1	44.2	57.8	17.5	6.7
Net Foreign Assets	53.9	15.2	17.7	(11.2)	(17.0)
Net Domestic Assets	77.6	-36.1	-142.3	414.6	63.4
Net Domestic Credit	-69.1	276.4	84.3	59.6	13.4
Net Credit to Government	-498.7	-22.3	-31.2	25.9	64.2
Credit to Private Sector	32.1	90.8	59.4	26.6	-4.1
Money Multiplier for M_2	4.1	4.9	5.9	6.5	6.4
Income Velocity of M_2	4.6	3.6	2.7	2.3	2.6
Financial Development Indicators (%)					
M_2/GDP	21.5	27.7	37.2	42.7	38.9
CIC/M_2	19.3	16.5	12.6	11.0	12.0
COB/M_2	16.2	12.7	9.7	8.6	9.4
QM/M_2	43.4	46.4	47.0	53.5	51.8
CIC/GDP	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7
Credit to Private Sector (CP)/GDP	14.3	24.1	32.7	40.5	59.8
Credit to Core Private Sector (CCP)/GDP	13.7	23.7	32.1	39.2	31.6
CP/Non-Oil GDP	22.9	38.5	55.4	67.2	49.6
DMBs Assets/GDP 13/	38.3	52.4	64.5	69.5	58.8
CBN's Assets/GDP 13/	23.6	47.9	35.2	40.5	30.2
Banking System's Assets/GDP	92.0	93.9	105.9	109.9	88.9
Interest Rates (% per annum)					
Monetary Policy Rate (MPR) (end period) 9/	10.0	9.5	9.75	6.0	6.25
Repurchase Rate (Average %)	23.0	9.5	13.34	9.0	9.25
Treasury Bill Rate					
91-day	8.3	6.54	8.20	3.8	3.6
182-day 10/	9.22	7.35	8.77	4.98	4.9
364-day 10/	10.71	8.12	9.00	5.87	5.6
Inter-bank Call Rate (end-period)	8.98	8.99	12.17	4.68	8.03
Deposit Rates (end-period)					
Savings Rate	3.25	3.19	2.92	3.33	1.51
3-months Fixed	10.25	10.29	12.26	13.15	4.63
6-months Fixed	9.93	9.53	12.45	13.34	3.5
12-months Fixed	7.45	7.92	12.41	12.17	3.53
Prime Lending Rate (end period)	17.33	16.46	15.26	19.55	15.74
Maximum Lending Rate (end period)	18.66	18.21	21.15	23.77	21.86
Government Bond (Average coupon) 11/					
3-year	12.71	8.82	10.13	8.03	8.03
5-year	13.50	11.05	10.16	11.04	11.04
7-year	13.34	9.73	***	11.99	11.99
10-year	***	9.60	12.13	-	9.23
20-year	***	***	15.00	11.5	11.5

Selected Macroeconomic and Social Indicators (Cont...)

Indicator	2006	2007 1/	2008 1/	2009 2/	2010 2/
External Sector					
Current Account Balance (% of GDP)	25.3	16.8	13.7	7.9	1.5
Goods Account	24.0	22.7	22.1	15.0	10.3
Services Account (net)	- 8.0	-10.2	-10.6	-9.7	-9.8
Income Account (net)	-3.2	- 7.1	-7.2	-8.5	-9.5
Current Transfers	12.2	11.1	9.3	11.0	10.2
Capital and Financial Account Balance (% of GDP)	-13.4	-6.6	-4.1	7.9	1.8
Overall Balance (% of GDP)	9.6	5.5	0.8	7.7	-6.0
External Reserves (US $ million)	42,298.0	51,333.2	53,000.4	42,382.5	32,339.3
Number of Months of Import Equivalent	22.9	21.6	15.9	16.3	7.2
Average Crude Oil Price (US$/barrel)	66.4	74.96	101.15	62.08	80.81
Average WDAS Rate (₦/$1.00)	128.65	125.83	118.5	148.90	150.30
End of Period WDAS Rate (₦/$1.00)	128.27	117.97	132.56	149.58	150.66
Average Bureau de Change Exchange Rate (₦/$)	137.10	127.41	120.81	161.64	153.01
End of Period Bureau de Change Exchange Rate (₦/$)	129.5	121.00	139.00	155.00	156.00
Capital Market					
All Share Value Index (1984=100)	33,358.3	57,990.2	31,450.8	20,827.2	24,770.5
Value of Stocks Traded (Billion Naira)	470.3	2,100.3	2,400.0	685.7	797.6
Value of Stocks/GDP (%)	2.6	8.9	10.0	10.0	2.7
Market Capitalization (Billion Naira)	5,120.9	13,294.8	9,535.8	7,032.1	9,918.2
Of which: Banking Sector (Billion Naira)	2,142.7	6,432.2	3,715.5	2,238.1	2,710.2
Market Capitalization/GDP (%)	28.1	56.0	39.7	28.5	33.6
Of which: Banking Sector/GDP (%)	11.8	27.1	15.5	9.1	9.2
Insurance Sector/GDP (%)	0.3	2.0	1.3	0.8	0.5
Banking Sector Cap./Market Capitalization (%)	41.8	48.4	39.0	31.8	27.3
Insurance Sector Cap./Market Capitalization (%)	1.0	3.2	3.3	2.7	1.5
Social Indicators					
Population (million)	140.0	144.5	149.1	153.9	158.8
Population Growth Rate (%)	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Unemployment Rate (%)	12.3	12.7	14.9	19.7	21.1
Life Expectancy at Birth (Years)	54.0	54.0	54.0	54.0	54.0
Adult Literacy Rate (%)	57.2	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.9
Incidence of Poverty	54.0	54.0	54.0	54.0	54.0

1/ Revised
2/ Provisional
3/ Revised based on National Accounts of Nigeria 1981 to 2005 harmonised series
4/ Includes Building and Construction.
5/ Includes Wholesale and Retail Services
6/ Based on GDP at purchasers' value (GDP at market prices)
7/ Core Inflation is measured as the rate of change of all-item Consumer Price Index (CPI) less farm produce.
8/ Based on GDP at Current Purchasers' Value (Current Market Price).
9/ MPR replaced MRR with effect from December 11, 2006
10/ The 182-day and the 364-day bills were introduced with effect from ______
11/ Financial Datahouse Limited.
12/Includes State Government Debts
13/From Analytical Balance Sheet

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
**** indicates not available.*

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)