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#### HIGHLIGHTS:

□ Performance of the external sector

□ Current Account Balance

□ Capital and Financial Account

□ External Trade

□ Foreign Capital Flows

□ Stock of External Reserves

□ Exchange rate Movement

□ External Debt Sustainability Index

□ International Commodity Prices

# EXTERNAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT REPORT

VOLUME 4, ISSUE 2

QUARTER TWO 2013

## Performance of the External Sector

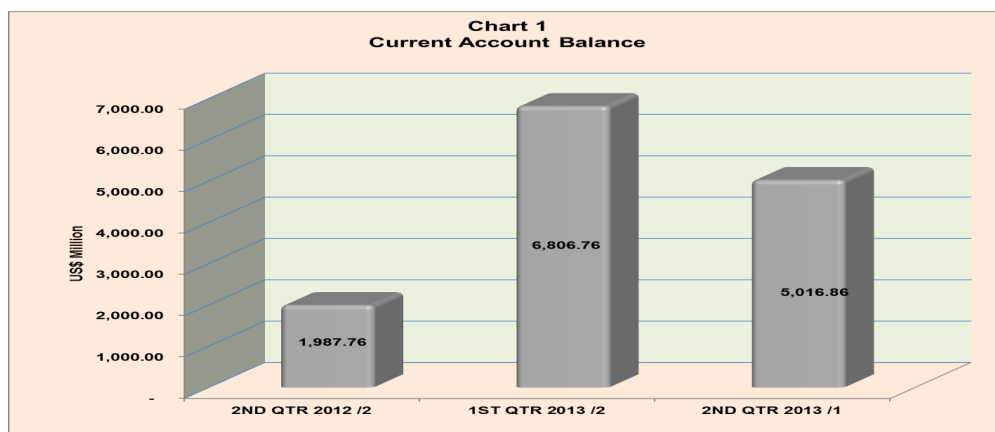
### Summary

This report highlights some major developments in the external sector of the Nigerian economy during quarter two, (Q2) 2013, in comparison with the levels recorded in quarter one, (Q1) 2013 and quarter two, (Q2) 2012. The external account remained strong, though with volatile huge financial inflows, relatively robust external reserves and current account surplus. Notwithstanding, the sector experienced severe pressures in Q2, reflected in huge payments for imports especially fuel and food items, as well as, the negative net outcome in the services and income accounts. Consequently, the overall balance of payments swung into a deficit equivalent to 4.1 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP). External reserves at US\$44.96 billion, declined by 6.1 per cent while trade balance as a percentage of GDP reduced from 15.8 per cent in Q1 2013 to 8.9 per cent. The stock of external debt trended upwards to US\$6.92 billion but within sustainable level. The computed indices of NEER and REER, and major indicators of integration declined in the quarter.

Against this backdrop, there is the need to put in place a comprehensive backward integration production strategy to enhance domestic manufacturing output that would curtail huge import bills, while ensuring that refineries are functional and optimal to reduce fuel importation. In addition, more emphasis should be on value-reorientation towards increased patronage for domestically produced goods.

### Current Account

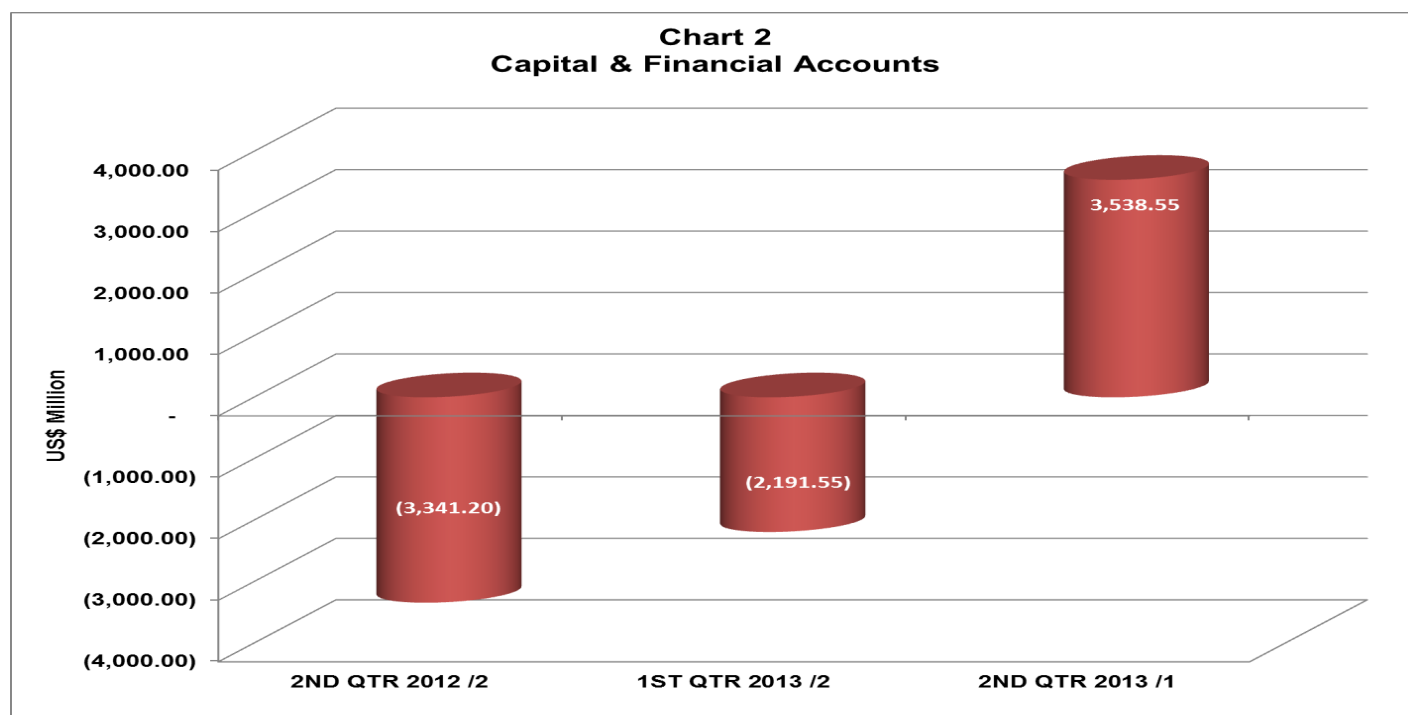
At US\$5.01 billion, the estimated current account balance declined by 26.3 per cent from the level recorded in Q1 2013. This development was traced to the higher import bills and lower export earnings arising from the decline in crude oil production from 2.05 million barrels per day (mbpd) in Q1 2013 to 1.93 mbpd on account of production shut-ins and crude oil theft. Further analysis revealed that aggregate imports increased by 21.3 per cent from US\$11.30 billion recorded in the preceding quarter to US\$13.71 billion. It however, declined by 11.7 per cent when compared with the level recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2012. Aggregate exports declined by 6.4 and 8.8 per cent, respectively, when compared with the preceding quarter and corresponding quarter of 2012. However, the deficit in the income account narrowed significantly from US\$4.97 billion and US\$6.00 billion recorded in Q1 2013 and Q2 2012, respectively to US\$2.95 billion owing to lower repatriation of dividends and distributed branch profits by foreign investors. The deficit in the services account also narrowed relative to Q2 2012 but widened when compared with the level in Q1 2013, while the surplus in the current transfers account increased when compared to the levels recorded in the preceding quarter and the corresponding period of 2012.



## Capital and Financial Accounts

Estimated capital and financial accounts balance registered a net liability of US\$3.54 billion equivalent to 5.0 per cent of GDP as against net assets of US\$2.19 billion and US\$3.34 billion recorded in Q1 2013 and Q2 2012, respectively (Table 1, Chart 2). Total financial assets representing financial outflows declined by 46.0 and 56.5 per cent, respectively from the levels recorded in Q1 2013 and Q2 2012 as a result of the decline in external reserves by 6.1 per cent. Direct investment abroad declined from US\$0.36 billion and US\$0.59 billion recorded in Q1 2013 and Q2 2012, respectively, to US\$0.15 billion in the review period due to the sluggish global economic recovery. However, portfolio investment abroad increased significantly from US\$1.07 billion and US\$0.79 billion recorded in Q1 2013 and Q2 2012, respectively to US\$2.72 billion in the review period, reflecting the urge of resident Nigerians to take advantage of the cheaper financial assets abroad. Total financial liabilities representing financial inflows increased by 2.8 and 71.8 per cent, respectively when compared with the levels recorded in Q1 2013 and Q2 2012. Foreign direct investment inflows increased from US\$1.29 billion and US\$0.83 billion recorded in Q1 2013 and Q2 2012, respectively to US\$1.47 billion in the review period due to renewed confidence of foreign investors and conducive macroeconomic environment. Short-term capital inflows declined by 4.4 per cent from the level recorded in Q1 2013 but increased by 71.8 per cent when compared with the level recorded in Q2 2012. In addition, the net FDI for Q2 2013 was US\$1.32 billion as against US\$0.94 billion in Q1 2013. The net portfolio investment however, declined from US\$5.76 billion in Q1 2013 to US\$3.81 billion in the review period.

**Chart 2**  
**Capital & Financial Accounts**



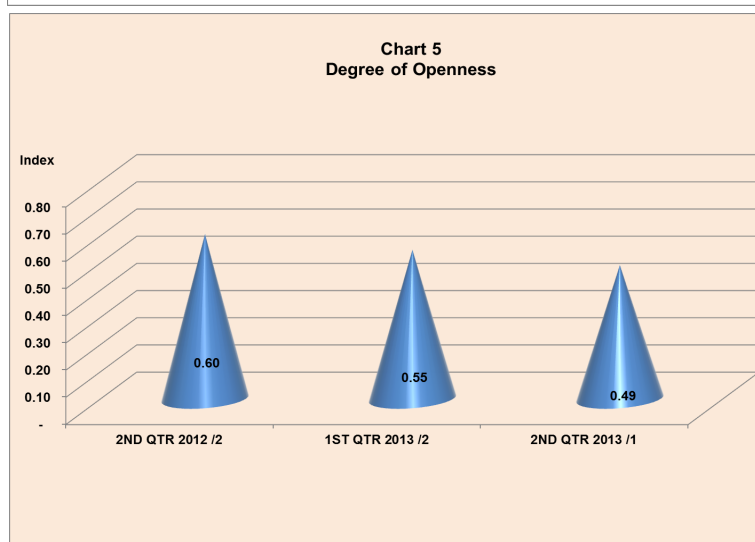
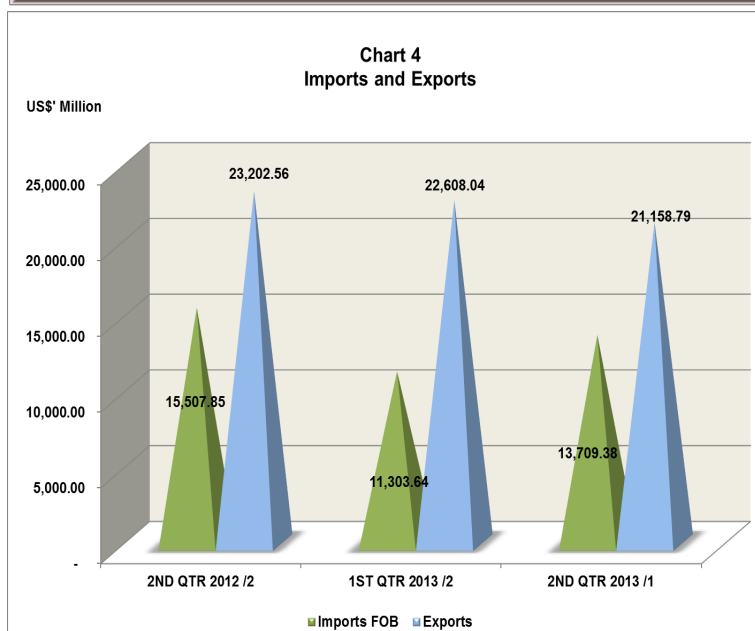
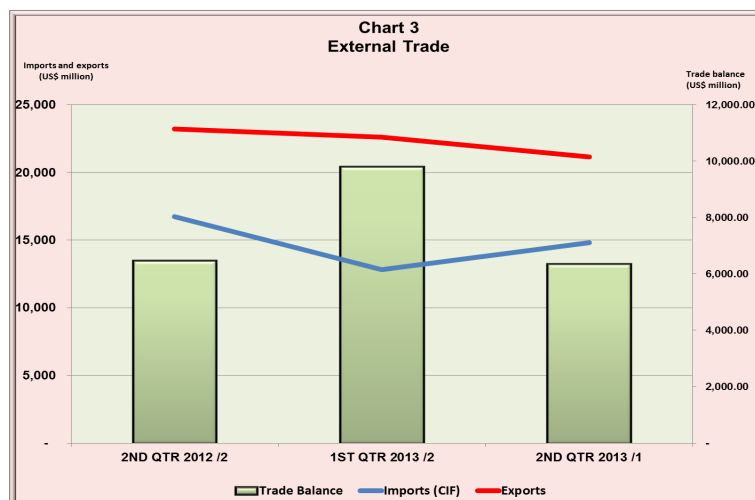
# External Trade

## External Trade

Nigeria's estimated trade balance declined from US\$9.80 billion and US\$6.47 billion in Q1 2013 and Q2 2012, respectively to US\$6.34 billion in Q2 2013. This was attributed to the decline in aggregate exports proceeds and surge in imports. Aggregate exports declined by 6.4 and 8.8 per cent, respectively when compared with the levels in the preceding quarter and the corresponding quarter of 2012 to US\$21.16 billion in the review period. Aggregate imports increased by 11.6 per cent from US\$11.30 billion in Q1 2013 to US\$13.71 billion in the review period but declined by 21.3 per cent relative to the US\$15.51 billion recorded in Q2 2012. (Chart 3).

## Integration of the Economy

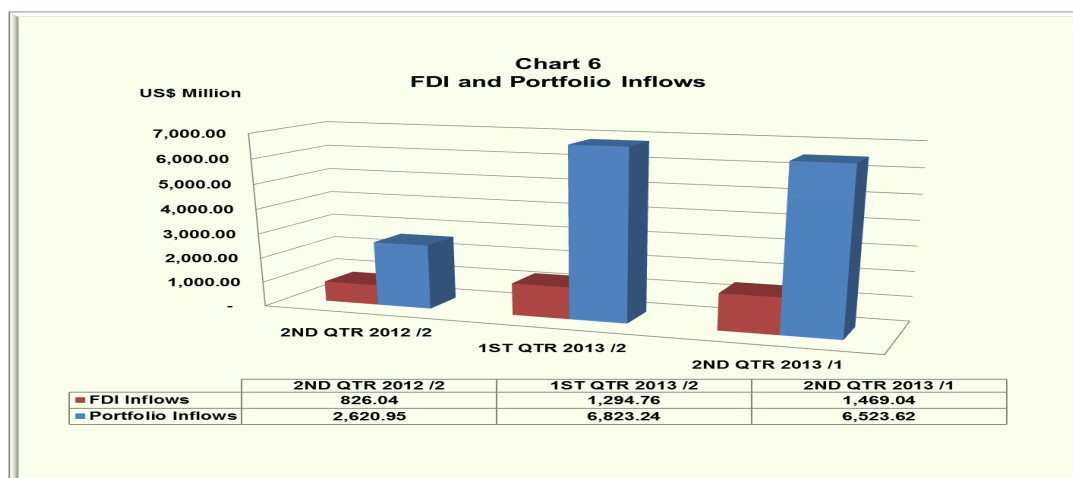
The indicators of integration - share of total trade, trade balance, exports and net flows as percentage of GDP declined in Q2 2013 to 50.6, 8.9, 29.8 and 35.9 per cent, respectively compared with their levels in the preceding quarter. In contrast, imports and total foreign exchange flows as percentages of GDP increased to 19.3 and 71.5 per cent, respectively during the review period. The degree of openness, depicting the share of Nigeria's total external trade to GDP was 49.0 per cent in the review period as against 55.0 and 60.0 per cent recorded in the preceding quarter and corresponding quarter of 2012, respectively (Table 2, Chart 4). The decline in major indicators revealed the uncompetitiveness of the external sector and low productive base of the real economy constrained by supply factors.



## Capital Inflows

### FDI and Portfolio Inflows

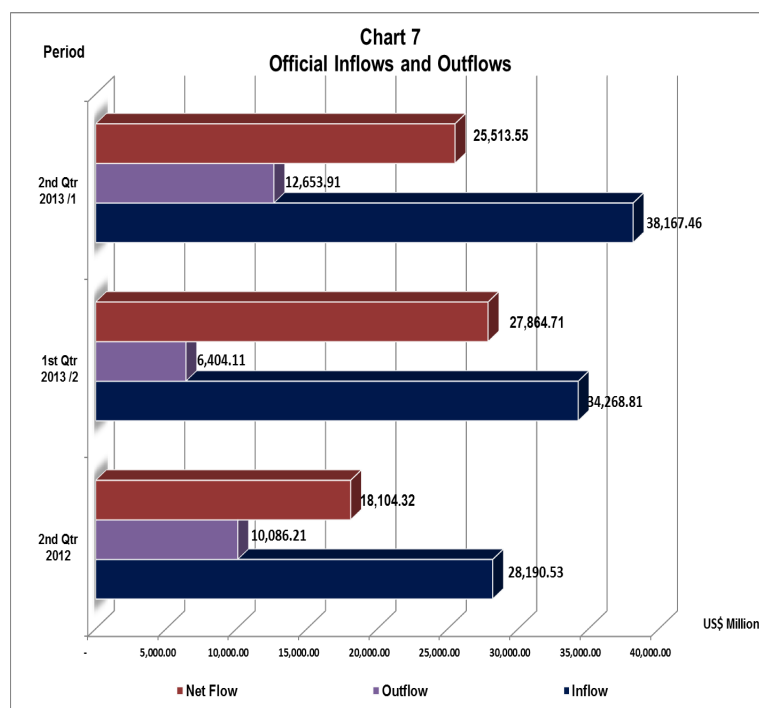
Aggregate foreign capital inflows stood at US\$7.79 billion as against US\$7.58 billion and US\$4.53 billion recorded in Q1 2013 and Q2 2012, respectively. Of the total capital inflows, portfolio inflows remained dominant and accounted for 83.7 per cent of the total, while FDI inflows accounted for the balance. Further analysis revealed that FDI inflows at US\$1.47 billion, increased from US\$1.29 billion and US\$0.83 billion recorded in Q1 2013 and Q2 2012, respectively, while estimated portfolio investment inflow declined by 4.4 per cent from US\$6.82 billion in Q1 2013 to US\$6.52 billion in Q2 2013, but increased significantly over the level recorded in Q2 2012. (Chart 6). The continued dominance of portfolio investment in aggregate foreign capital inflows suggests the need to put in place a durable framework for managing short-term capital inflows.



## Foreign Exchange Inflows and Outflows

### Inflow and Outflow

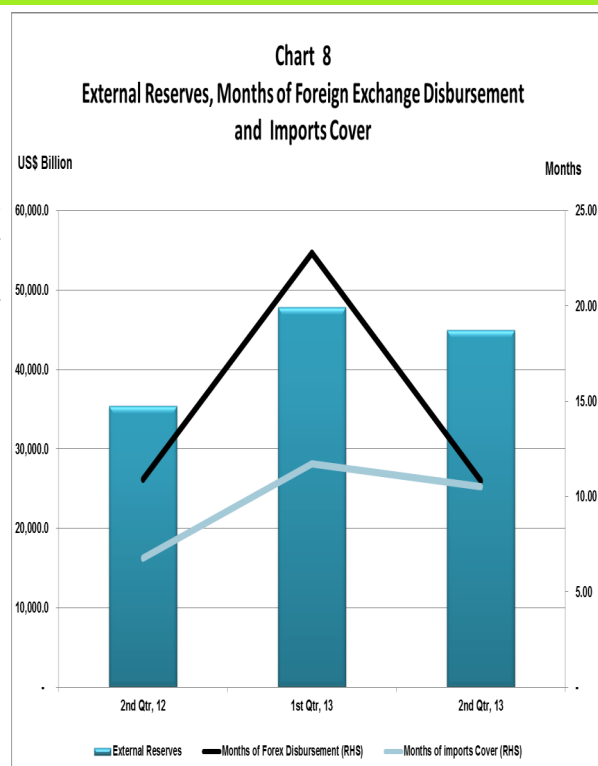
Available data indicated that total foreign exchange inflow to the economy in Q2 2013 stood at US\$38.17 billion as against US\$34.27 billion and US\$28.19 billion recorded in Q1 2013 and Q2 2012, indicating increases of 11.4 and 35.4 per cent, respectively. Total outflows in the review period amounted to US\$12.65 billion as against US\$6.40 billion and US\$10.09 billion recorded in Q1 2013 and Q2 2012 respectively. Consequently, a net-inflow of US\$25.51 billion was recorded in Q2 2013 as against US\$27.86 billion and US\$18.10 billion in Q1 2013 and Q2 2012, respectively (Table 3, Chart 7). Foreign exchange inflow through the CBN stood at US\$9.44 billion in Q2 2013 compared with US\$10.30 billion and US\$12.12 billion, respectively in Q1 2013 and Q2 2012, while inflow through autonomous sources was US\$28.72 billion as against US\$23.96 billion in Q1 2013 and US\$16.07 billion recorded in the same period in 2012. Outflows through the CBN increased by 98.7 and 28.5 per cent from US\$6.31 and US\$9.76 billion in Q1 2013 and Q2 2012 respectively, to US\$12.54 in the review period. Outflow through the autonomous segment increased to US\$0.11 billion as compared with US\$0.09 billion in Q1 2013 but declined by 66.0 per cent when compared with Q2 2012.



## External Reserves

### Stock of External Reserves

The stock of external reserves as at end-June, 2013 stood at US\$44.96 billion as against US\$47.88 billion and US\$35.41 billion in Q1 2013 and Q2 2012, respectively. Thus, the external reserves was depleted by US\$2.92 billion from its level in Q1 2013 due mainly to the sales of foreign exchange to the authorized dealers, payments of JVC cash calls, as well as public sector payments. The stock of external reserves could finance 9.8 months of current import commitments and 10.8 months of foreign exchange disbursements as against 12.7 months and 6.9 months of import cover as well as 22.8 months and 10.9 months of foreign exchange disbursements in Q1 2013 and Q2 2012, respectively. The ratio of short-term capital flows to external reserves increased to 14.5 per cent in Q2 2013 as against 14.2 and 7.4 per cent, respectively in Q1 2013 and Q2 2012. This further highlights the vulnerability of the Nigerian economy to short-term capital inflows (Chart 8).

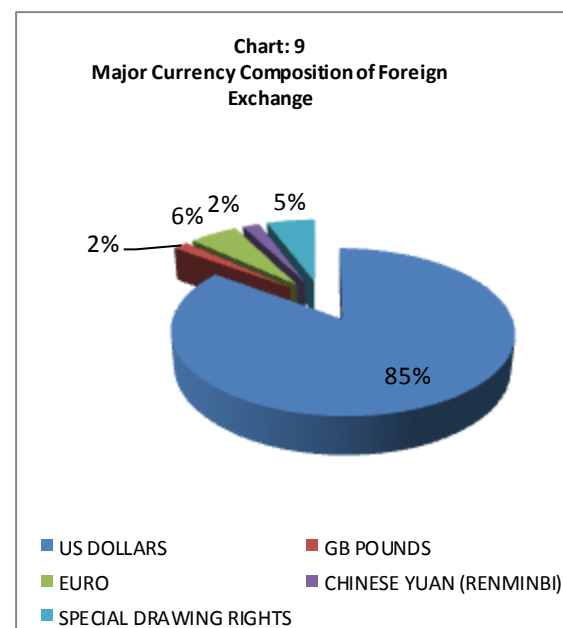


## US Dollar Denominated Investments Dominate

### Currency Composition of Foreign Exchange Reserves

The US dollar holdings in external reserves at US\$38.25 billion constituted 85.1 per cent of the total during the review period. Other currencies in the basket and their shares included Euro US\$2.53 billion (5.6%), SDR units US\$2.52 billion (5.6%), Chinese Yuan US\$0.87 billion (1.9%) and GB Pounds US\$0.76 billion (1.7%) (Chart 9).

Further analysis revealed that the reserves portfolio was dominated by fixed deposits (53.3%), funds under Asset Management (19.6%) and current account (10.1%) as well as Sovereign Wealth Fund (SWF) (2.0%).



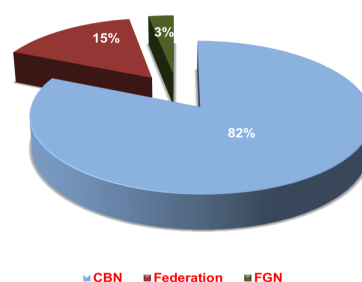
US Dollar  
accounted for 85.1  
per cent of  
Nigeria's Foreign  
Currency Holdings

## Holdings of External Reserves

### Holdings of External Reserves

The structure of the holdings of external reserves showed that the share of the CBN holdings to the total stood at 82.0 per cent while the share of the Federation and Federal Government were 15.0 and 3.0 per cent, respectively (Chart 10).

Chart 10  
Holdings of External Reserves as at end-June, 2013



## Demand, Supply and Major Uses of Foreign Exchange

### Demand and Supply of Foreign Exchange

Aggregate demand for foreign exchange by authorized dealers under the wDAS, and BDC operators during the review period stood at US\$8.13 billion indicating increases of 66.7 and 13.2 per cent over the levels recorded in Q1 2013 and Q2 2012, respectively. A total amount of US\$8.42 billion was supplied in Q2 2013, as against US\$4.56 billion and US\$7.05 billion in Q1 2013 and Q2 2012, respectively. Of the total amount supplied, US\$7.12 billion was allotted to the wDAS while the remaining US\$1.30 billion was to the BDC operators (Table 5, Chart 11).

### Major Uses of Foreign Exchange

During the review period, a total of US\$16.53 billion was utilized as against US\$10.41 billion and US\$12.14 billion in the preceding quarter and the corresponding quarter of 2012, indicating increases of 58.9 and 36.3 per cent, respectively. The amount utilized in the review period consisted of US\$7.83 billion and US\$8.70 billion for visible and invisible trade, respectively (Table 6, Chart 12).

Supply of foreign  
exchange increased

Sectoral Utilization  
of Foreign  
Exchange for the oil  
Sector Imports  
dominated

Chart 11  
Demand and Supply of Foreign Exchange

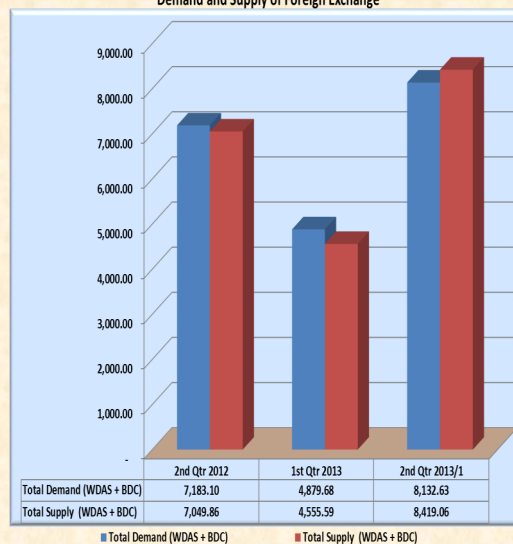
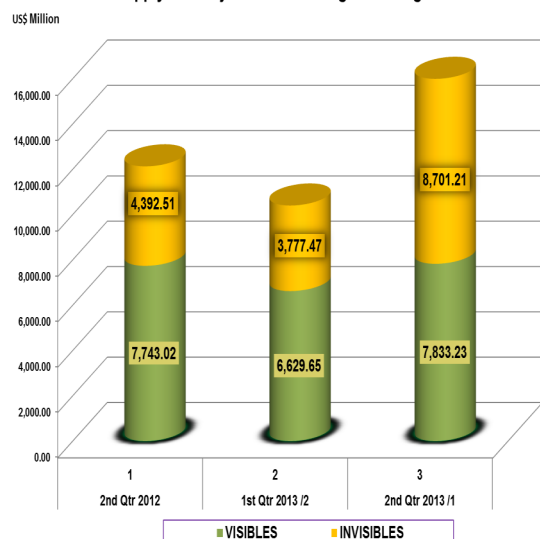


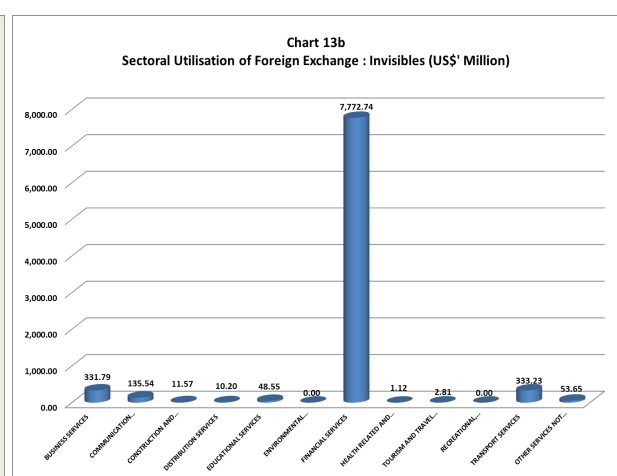
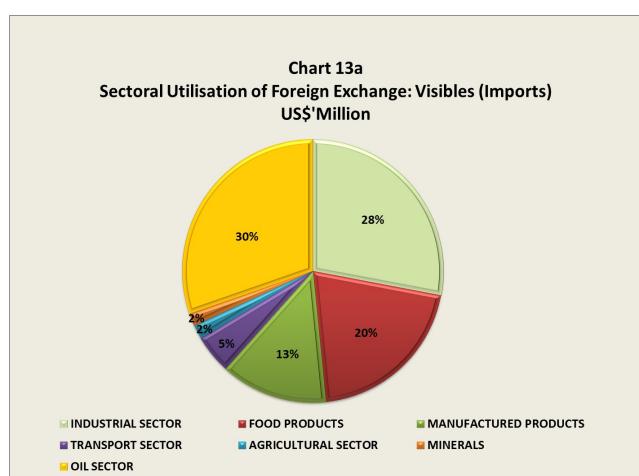
Chart 12  
Supply and Major Uses of Foreign Exchange



## Sectoral Utilization of Foreign Exchange by Sectors

### Sectoral Utilization of Foreign Exchange

Analysis of foreign exchange utilized by sectors revealed that US\$7.83 billion was expended on the importation of visible goods into the country in Q2 2013 as against US\$6.63 billion and US\$7.74 billion in Q1 2013 and Q2 2012, respectively. This represented increases of 18.2 and 1.2 per cent, respectively over the levels in Q1 2013 and Q2 2012. The importation of oil, industrial, food and manufactured products accounted for 30.3, 28.0, 20.4 and 13.3 per cent of the total, respectively (Table 6, Chart 13a). Further analysis revealed that a total of US\$8.70 billion or 52.6 per cent of total foreign exchange was used for services as against US\$3.78 billion in Q1 2013. Of this amount, financial services (banking and other financial services, asset management and money transmission) constituted the bulk, US\$7.78 billion or 89.3 per cent of total, while the balance was accounted for by transportation, communications, business and other services (Chart 13b). With over 50.0 per cent of foreign exchange utilized for the importation of fuel and food, policy should focus on a comprehensive backward integration production strategy, while fasttracking the repair of the existing refineries.



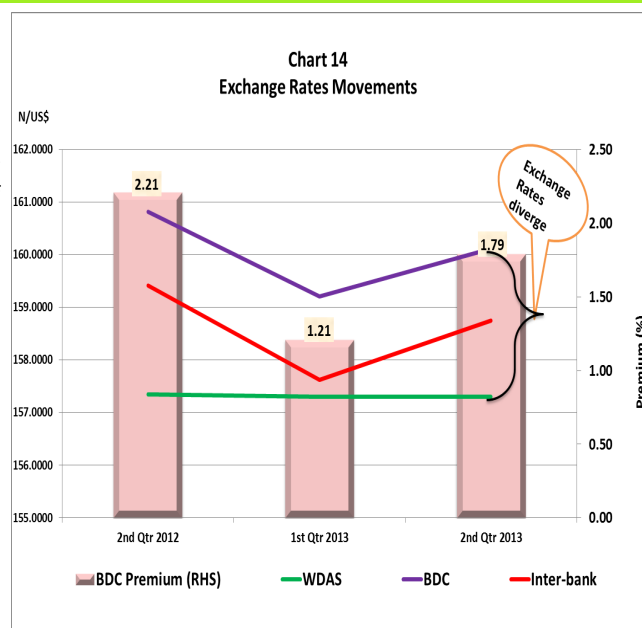
## Exchange Rates Movements

### Official and BDC Rates

The average official exchange rate stabilized at N157.30 to US\$1 as in the preceding quarter. However, the naira depreciated by 0.6 per cent to N160.12 to US\$1 as against N159.21 at the BDC segment of the market in the review period (Table 7). Consequently, the BDC premium widened by 0.42 percentage point to 1.79 per cent from the level in the preceding quarter (chart 14).

### Inter-bank Rate

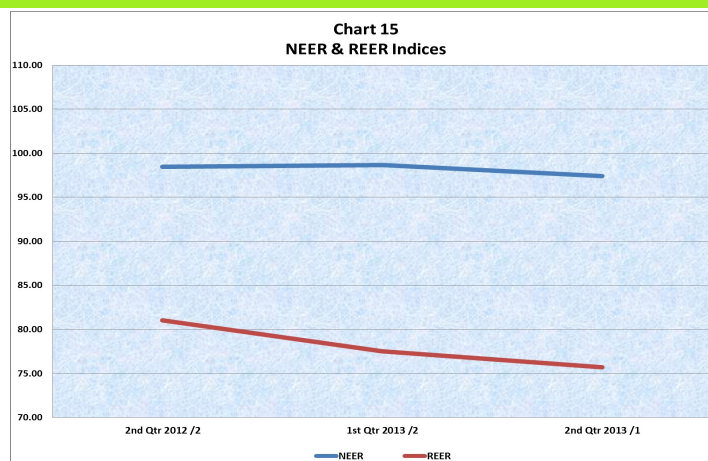
During the review period, the average inter-bank exchange rate stood at N158.75 to US\$1 as against N157.62 and N159.41 recorded in Q1 2013 and Q2 2012 respectively, showing a marginal depreciation of 0.7 per cent and an appreciation of 0.4 per cent when compared with Q1 2013 and Q2 2012, respectively (chart 14).



## Value of the Naira and External Competitiveness of the Nigerian Economy

### NEER and REER

Analysis of the trade weighted average of the naira against currencies of the major trading partners showed that the nominal effective exchange rate (NEER) index depreciated marginally to 97.41 compared with 98.68 and 98.48 in Q1 2013 and Q2 2012, respectively, showing a decline in the purchasing power of the naira compared to the trading partners. Similarly, the real effective exchange rate (REER) depreciated to 75.70 as against 77.50 and 81.01 in Q1 2013 and Q2, 2012, respectively, indicating a higher rate of inflation in Nigeria hence, a decline in international competitiveness. Increased domestic production and maintaining low inflation would improve international competitiveness. (Table 8, Chart 15).



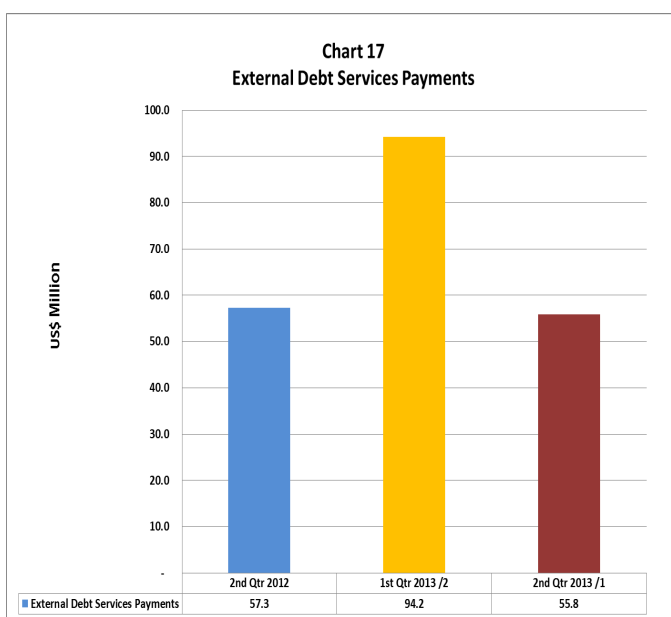
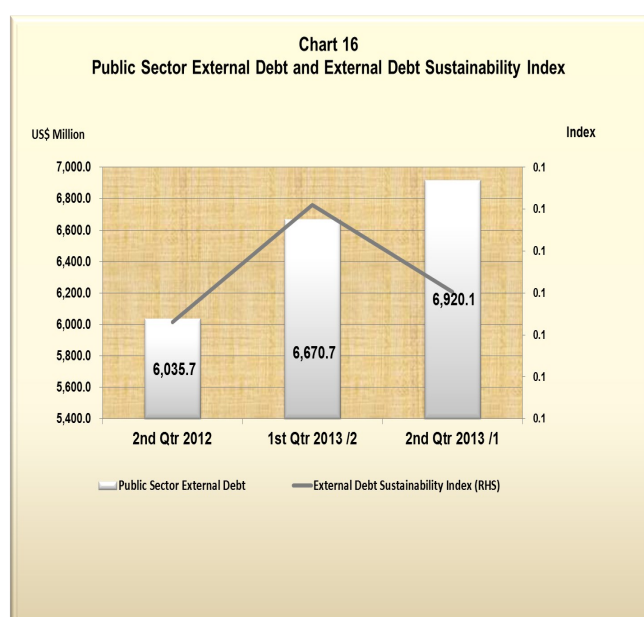
## External Debt Sustainability Index

### Public Sector External Debt

External debt sustainability index, computed as the ratio of external debt to nominal GDP remained at 0.1 per cent in the period under review. The public sector external debt rose to US\$6.92 billion from US\$6.67 billion and US\$6.03 billion in Q1 2013 and Q2 2012, respectively (Chart 16).

### Debt Service Payments

Public sector debt service payments decreased from US\$0.09 billion in Q1 2013 to US\$ 0.06 billion in Q2 2013 (Chart 17).

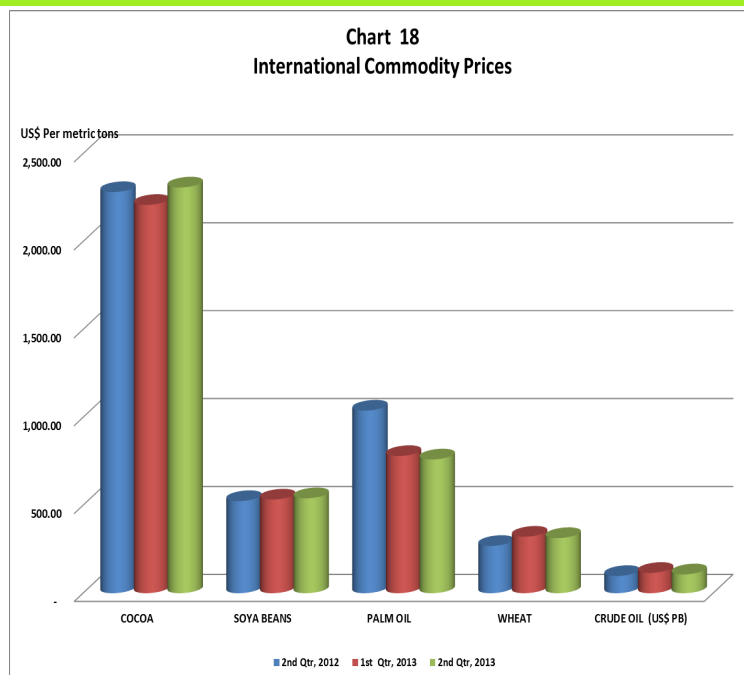




## International Commodity Prices

### International Commodity Prices

The prices of international commodities monitored during the period under review showed mixed development when compared with the levels recorded in the preceding and corresponding quarters. For instance, the price per metric tonne of cocoa which stood at US\$2,208.83 and US\$2,281.65 in Q1 2013 and Q2 2012, respectively, rose marginally to US\$2,307.93. In a similar development, the price per metric tonne of soya beans which stood at US\$ 540.05 in Q2 2013 recorded increases of 1.4 and 3.0 per cents over the levels in Q1 2013 and Q2 2012, respectively. However, the price per metric tonne of palm oil at US\$760.96, recorded decreases of 2.5 and 26.7 per cent below the levels in Q1 2013 and Q2 2012 while, wheat recorded a price decrease of 2.4 per cent below the level in Q1 2013 and an increase of 16.7 per cent, when compared with Q2 2012. The price of crude oil at US\$107.13 per barrel declined by 7.3 per cent when compared with Q1 2013 but increased by 9.2 per cent from the level recorded in Q2 2012 (Table 9, Chart 18).



	2ND QTR 2012 /2	3RD QTR 2012 /2	4TH QTR 2012 /2	1ST QTR 2013 /2	2ND QTR 2013 /1
<b>CURRENT ACCOUNT</b>	1,987.76	8,910.46	4,929.08	6,806.76	5,016.86
<b>Goods</b>	7,694.72	13,873.14	10,384.01	11,304.40	7,449.42
Exports	23,202.56	24,018.32	22,626.09	22,608.04	21,158.79
Crude Oil & Gas	22,387.82	23,349.60	21,844.63	21,644.28	20,326.48
Non-Oil	814.74	668.72	781.46	963.76	832.31
Imports	(15,507.85)	(10,145.18)	(12,242.08)	(11,303.64)	(13,709.38)
Crude Oil & Gas	(5,418.85)	(3,692.44)	(4,425.39)	(3,399.18)	(4,880.32)
Non-Oil	(10,089.00)	(6,452.74)	(7,816.69)	(7,904.46)	(8,829.06)
<b>Services (net)</b>	(5,059.03)	(4,672.45)	(6,249.07)	(4,824.10)	(4,881.49)
<b>Income (net)</b>	(6,000.06)	(5,682.05)	(5,167.45)	(4,971.34)	(2,950.00)
<b>Current transfers (net)</b>	5,352.14	5,391.81	5,961.59	5,297.80	5,398.93
<b>CAPITAL &amp; FINANCIAL ACCOUNT</b>	(3,341.20)	(7,891.02)	(6,047.98)	(2,191.55)	3,538.55
Capital Account (net)	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Account (net)	(3,341.20)	(7,891.02)	(6,047.98)	(2,191.55)	3,538.55
<b>Assets</b>	(7,875.42)	(15,393.92)	(14,869.28)	(9,768.99)	(4,253.22)
Direct Investment Abroad	(590.32)	(491.72)	(664.23)	(357.11)	(152.46)
Portfolio Investment Abroad	(785.74)	(422.03)	(693.38)	(1,067.72)	(2,717.62)
Other Investment	(6,231.50)	(9,293.48)	(10,312.77)	(4,222.28)	(4,323.31)
Reserves Assets	(267.86)	(5,186.69)	(3,198.90)	(4,121.87)	2,940.17
<b>Liabilities</b>	4,534.21	7,502.90	8,821.29	7,577.43	7,791.77
Direct Investment Inflows	826.04	1,479.19	3,084.90	1,294.76	1,469.04
Portfolio Investment Inflows	2,620.95	5,147.85	5,615.36	6,823.24	6,523.62
Other Investment Liabilities	1,087.22	875.87	121.03	(540.57)	(200.89)
<b>Net Errors &amp; Omission</b>	<b>1,353.44</b>	<b>(1,019.44)</b>	<b>1,118.90</b>	<b>(4,615.21)</b>	<b>(8,555.41)</b>
<b>Memorandum Items</b>	<b>2ND QTR 2012 /2</b>	<b>3RD QTR 2012 /2</b>	<b>4TH QTR 2012 /2</b>	<b>1ST QTR 2013 /2</b>	<b>2ND QTR 2013 /1</b>
Trade Balance	6,467.12	12,717.59	9,270.81	9,801.87	6,340.83
Current Account Balance as % of GDP	3.11	13.46	7.26	10.98	7.06
Capital & Financial Accounts as % of GDP	(5.22)	(11.92)	(8.91)	(3.54)	4.98
Overall Balance as % of GDP	0.42	7.84	4.71	6.65	(4.14)
Imports (CIF)	16,735.45	11,300.74	13,355.29	12,806.17	14,817.96
External Reserves— Stock (US\$' Million)	35,412.50	40,640.40	43,830.42	47,884.12	44,957.00
Number of Months of Imports Cover	6.9	12.0	10.7	12.7	9.8
No. of Months of Foreign Exchange Disbursements	10.9	15.1	16.8	22.8	10.8
Public External Debt Stock (US\$' Million)	6,035.66	6,296.17	6,527.07	6,670.72	6,920.10
Effective Central Exchange Rate (N/\$)	156.07	156.14	156.04	156.03	156.03
End-Period Exchange Rate (N/\$)	157.50	157.34	157.33	156.03	156.03

/1 Provisional

/2 Revised

Source: Central Bank of Nigeria. CBN

**Table 2: Degree of Openness**

	2ND QTR 2012 /2	1ST QTR 2013 /2	2ND QTR 2013 /1
Degree of Openness	0.60	0.55	0.49
Total trade as % of GDP	62.40	57.15	50.62
Trade balance as % of GDP	10.10	15.82	8.92
Imports as % of GDP	24.23	18.24	19.29
Export as % of GDP	36.25	36.48	29.77
Total forex flows as % of GDP	59.81	65.63	71.51
Net flows as % of GDP	28.29	44.96	35.90

Source: BOPSO, Statistics Dept. CBN

**Table 3: Inflow and Outflow of Foreign Exchange through the Economy (US\$ Million)**

CATEGORY	2nd Qtr 2012	1st Qtr 2013 /2	2nd Qtr 2013 /1	% change btw	% change btw
	1	2	3	1&3	2&3
<b>Inflow</b>	<b>28,190.53</b>	<b>34,268.81</b>	<b>38,167.46</b>	<b>35.39</b>	<b>11.38</b>
Inflow through CBN	12,119.81	10,304.46	9,442.92	(22.09)	(8.36)
Inflow through Autonomous	16,070.72	23,964.35	28,724.54	78.74	19.86
<b>Outflow</b>	<b>10,086.21</b>	<b>6,404.11</b>	<b>12,653.91</b>	<b>25.46</b>	<b>97.59</b>
Outflow through CBN	9,760.50	6,313.03	12,543.11	28.51	98.69
Outflow through Autonomous	325.71	91.08	110.80	(65.98)	21.65
Net Flow through CBN	2,359.31	3,991.44	(3,100.18)	(231.40)	(177.67)
<b>Net Flow</b>	<b>18,104.32</b>	<b>27,864.71</b>	<b>25,513.55</b>	<b>40.93</b>	<b>(8.44)</b>

/1 Provisional

/2 Revised

Source: Central Bank of Nigeria. CBN

**Table 4: Currency Composition of Foreign Exchange Reserves**

Currencies	2ND QTR 2012	1ST QTR 2013	2ND QTR 2013	Share of Total
<b>US Dollar</b>	29,090,624,874.82	41,270,594,869.64	38,249,837,274.98	<b>85.08</b>
<b>GB Pounds</b>	792,487,810.28	762,517,179.65	760,905,019.36	<b>1.69</b>
<b>Euro</b>	2,431,878,681.45	2,456,242,621.19	2,528,457,217.55	<b>5.62</b>
<b>Swiss Franc (CHF)</b>	1,504,508.79	1,505,873.91	1,518,509.60	<b>0.02</b>
<b>Japanese Yen</b>	19,015,930.62	14,409,559.54	13,721,902.80	<b>0.03</b>
<b>Other Currency Holdings</b>	33,024,668.18	13,337,864.63	14,451,437.63	<b>0.03</b>
<b>Special Drawing Rights (SDR)</b>	2,542,234,534.22	2,506,386,740.78	2,519,438,274.21	<b>5.60</b>
<b>Chinese Yuan (Renminbi)</b>	501,726,888.80	859,129,809.15	868,671,364.10	<b>1.93</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,412,497,897.15</b>	<b>47,884,124,518.48</b>	<b>44,957,001,000.22</b>	<b>100</b>

Sources: Financial Markets Dept. and Reserves Management Dept., CBN

**Table 5: Demand and Supply of Foreign Exchange (US\$' Million)**

	2ND QTR 2012	1ST QTR 2013	2ND QTR 2013/1	PERCENTAGE CHANGE BTW	
	1	2	3	1&3	(2) & (3)
<b>WDAS Demand</b>	5,511.76	3,911.96	6,836.74	24.04	74.77
<b>BDC Demand</b>	1,671.34	967.73	1,295.89	-22.46	33.91
<b>Total Demand (WDAS + BDC)</b>	<b>7,183.10</b>	<b>4,879.68</b>	<b>8,132.63</b>	<b>13.22</b>	<b>66.66</b>
<b>Sales to WDAS</b>	5,378.52	3,587.86	7,123.18	32.44	98.54
<b>Sales to BDC</b>	1,671.34	967.73	1,295.89	-22.46	33.91
<b>Total Supply (WDAS + BDC)</b>	<b>7,049.86</b>	<b>4,555.59</b>	<b>8,419.06</b>	<b>19.42</b>	<b>84.81</b>

/1 Provisional

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Sources: Central Bank of Nigeria. CBN

**Table 6: Sectoral Utilization of Foreign Exchange by DMBs for 'Valid' Transactions (US\$)**

	2ND QTR 2012	1ST QTR 2013 /2	2ND QTR 2013 /1	Percentage Share of Total 2ND QTR 2013	Percentage Change Between	
	(1)	(2)	(3)		(1) & (3)	(2) & (3)
<b>A. VISIBLES (IMPORTS)</b>	<b>7,743,016,587.91</b>	<b>6,629,654,163.47</b>	<b>7,833,229,202.27</b>	<b>47.38</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>18.15</b>
INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	1,950,503,393.47	1,850,758,658.59	2,190,689,463.37	27.97	12.31	18.37
FOOD PRODUCTS	1,591,815,714.70	1,167,283,666.11	1,600,472,495.04	20.43	0.54	37.11
MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS	1,132,463,551.86	1,108,662,161.76	1,038,574,665.51	13.26	-8.29	- 6.32
TRANSPORT SECTOR	470,289,084.62	380,796,520.27	374,407,515.26	4.78	-20.39	- 1.68
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR	78,270,663.41	21,091,353.48	136,803,801.93	1.75	74.78	548.63
MINERALS	186,941,375.16	44,740,490.29	119,877,440.09	1.53	-35.87	167.94
OIL SECTOR	2,332,732,804.69	2,056,321,312.97	2,372,403,821.07	30.29	1.70	15.37
<b>B. INVISIBLES</b>	<b>4,392,505,699.24</b>	<b>3,777,468,231.23</b>	<b>8,701,209,522.13</b>	<b>52.62</b>	<b>98.09</b>	<b>130.35</b>
BUSINESS SERVICES	293,783,197.44	257,963,654.30	331,790,232.25	3.81	12.94	28.62
COMMUNICATION SERVICES	78,422,885.35	127,162,225.38	135,544,224.92	1.56	72.84	6.59
CONSTRUCTION AND RELATED ENGINEERING SERVICES	17,376,632.44	262,350.70	11,567,558.41	0.13	-33.43	4,309.20
DISTRIBUTION SERVICES	15,267,136.53	7,988,133.10	10,198,596.78	0.12	-33.20	27.67
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	37,923,066.06	55,975,747.17	48,550,336.17	0.56	28.02	-13.27
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FINANCIAL SERVICES	3,658,507,004.79	3,039,031,261.70	7,772,741,839.88	89.33	112.46	155.76
HEALTH RELATED AND SOCIAL SERVICES	1,016,261.94	273,788.53	1,120,874.36	0.01	10.29	309.39
TOURISM AND TRAVEL RELATED SERVICES	23,346,921.93	13,534,259.22	2,809,796.30	0.03	-87.97	-79.24
RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND SPORTING SERVICES	66,597.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TRANSPORT SERVICES	218,081,574.40	213,612,368.31	333,231,482.43	3.83	52.80	56.00
OTHER SERVICES NOT INCLUDED ELSEWHERE	48,714,420.86	61,664,442.82	53,654,580.63	0.62	10.14	-12.99
<b>TOTAL (A+B)</b>	<b>12,135,522,287.15</b>	<b>10,407,122,394.70</b>	<b>16,534,438,724.40</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>36.25</b>	<b>58.88</b>

/1 Provisional

/2 Revised

**Source: Central Bank of Nigeria. CBN**

**Table 7: Average Exchange Rates (Naira per US\$)**

	WDAS	BDC	Inter-bank	BDC Premium (RHS)
<b>2ND QTR 2012</b>	157.35	160.82	159.41	2.21
<b>1ST QTR 2013</b>	157.30	159.21	157.62	1.21
<b>2ND QTR 2013</b>	157.30	160.12	158.75	1.79
<b>Appreciation/Depreciation - 2nd Qtr 2013/1st Qtr 2013</b>	0	-0.57	-0.71	
<b>Appreciation/Depreciation - 2nd Qtr 2013/2nd Qtr 2012</b>	0.03	0.44	0.42	

Source: Trade and Exchange Department, CBN

**Table 8: NEER and REER Indices (November, 2009 =100)**

Items	2nd Qtr 2012 /2	1st Qtr 2013 /2	2nd Qtr 2013 /1
<b>NEER</b>	98.48	98.68	97.41
<b>REER</b>	81.01	77.50	75.70

Source: IMF IFS web site, National Bureau of Statistics, FMD– CBN and  
External Sector Indicators Statistics Office, Statistics Department, CBN

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**Table 9: International Commodity Prices**

	2ND QTR, 2012	1ST QTR, 2013	2ND QTR, 2013	Percentage Change	
	1	2	3	(1) & (3)	(2) & (3)
<b>Cocoa (US\$/MT)</b>	2,281.65	2,208.83	2,307.93	1.2	4.5
<b>Palm Oil (US\$/MT)</b>	1,038.73	780.26	760.96	-26.7	-2.5
<b>Wheat (US\$/MT)</b>	268.96	321.45	313.79	16.7	-2.4
<b>Soya Beans (US\$/MT)</b>	524.24	532.84	540.05	3.0	1.4
<b>Crude Oil Price (US\$ PB)</b>	98.06	115.61	107.13	9.2	-7.3

Sources: International Cocoa Organization/International Monetary Fund