



CENTRAL BANK OF NIGERIA

***ECONOMIC REPORT
NOVEMBER 2015***

The Central Bank of Nigeria Economic Report is designed for the dissemination of financial and economic information on the Nigerian economy on current basis. The Report analyses developments in the financial, fiscal, real and external sectors of the economy, as well as international economic issues of interest. The Report is directed at a wide spectrum of readers including economists and financial analysts in government and the private sector, as well as general readers.

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1.0 Summary

Provisional data indicated that growth in money supply moderated in the review period. On month-on-month basis, broad money supply (M_2), at ₦18,367.2 billion, rose by 0.9 per cent. The development reflected the respective increase in net foreign assets and other assets (net) of the banking system. Similarly, narrow money supply (M_1), on month-on-month basis rose by 4.4 per cent to ₦6,980.5 billion due to the increase in both the demand deposits and currency outside banks components. Over the level at end-December 2014, broad (M_2) contracted by 2.9 per cent, while narrow (M_1) money supply rose by 1.1 per cent.

Reserve money (RM) rose by 1.7 per cent to ₦5,639.63 billion at the end of the review month, reflecting the rise in banks' reserves with the CBN.

Available data showed a downward trend in banks' deposit rates, while lending rates trended upward, in November 2015. All deposit rates fell from a range of 2.14 – 9.14 per cent to 1.56 – 6.94 per cent, at the end of November 2015. At 5.20 per cent, the average term deposit rate, fell by 3.32 percentage points below the level at end-October 2015. The average prime and maximum lending rates, however, rose by 0.14 and 0.01 percentage points to 16.98 and 27.02 per cent, respectively. Consequently, the spread between the weighted average term deposit and maximum lending rates widened from 18.49 percentage points to 21.82 percentage points in November 2015. Similarly, the spread between the average savings and maximum lending rates, widened from 23.29 percentage points to 24.22 percentage points, at the end of the review month.

Provisional data indicated that total value of money market assets outstanding in November 2015, stood at ₦9,239.9 billion, showing an increase of 0.8 per cent, compared with the 1.5 per cent increase recorded in October 2015. The development was attributed to the 1.1 per cent increase in the FGN Bonds outstanding. Activities on the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE) were mixed during the review month.

Provisional data indicated that federally-collected revenue, in November 2015, at ₦646.56 billion, was lower than the monthly budget estimate by 20.7 per cent but exceeded the receipt in the preceding month by 35.2 per cent. Oil receipt (gross), at ₦278.26 billion fell below the monthly budget estimate by 38.5 per cent and

constituted 43.0 per cent of total revenue. At ₦368.30 billion or 57.0 per cent of the total, gross non-oil receipts was 1.7 and 77.9 per cent above both the monthly budget estimate and the receipts in the preceding month, respectively. The increase in non-oil revenue relative to the monthly budget estimate was due to the rise in receipts from most of its components.

Federal Government retained revenue and provisional expenditure for November 2015 were ₦248.08 billion and ₦325.94 billion, respectively. Consequently, the fiscal operations of the Federal Government resulted in an estimated deficit of ₦77.86 billion.

Early harvest of tubers, fruits, vegetables and cereals dominated agricultural activities in November 2015. In the livestock sub-sector, farmers re-stocked in preparation for the end of year festivities. Domestic crude oil production, including condensates and natural gas liquids was estimated at average 1.95 million barrels per day (mbd) or 58.50 million barrels, during the review month. Crude oil export was estimated at 1.50 million barrels per day (mbd) or 45.0 million barrels, during the review month. The average price of Nigeria's reference crude, the Bonny Light (37° API), was estimated at US\$44.53 per barrel, indicating a 10.0 per cent decrease relative to the level in the preceding month.

The end-period headline inflation rate (year-on-year), in November 2015, was 9.4 per cent, compared with 9.3 per cent, in the preceding month. Inflation rate on a twelve-month moving average basis was 8.9 per cent.

Foreign exchange inflow and outflow through the CBN in November 2015, was US\$2.48 billion and US\$2.50 billion, respectively, and resulted in a net outflow of US\$0.02 billion. Foreign exchange sales by the CBN to the authorized dealers amounted to US\$2.20 billion and represented a 0.5 per cent decrease below the level in October 2015.

The average exchange rate at the inter-bank segment remained same at ₦196.99 per US dollar as in the preceding month, but showed a depreciation of 15.13 per cent relative to the level in the corresponding period of 2014. At the BDC segment, the average exchange rate, at ₦233.94 per US dollar, depreciated by 4.1 and 33.0 per cent, relative to the levels in the preceding month and the corresponding period of 2014, respectively. Gross external reserves increased by 3.2 per cent above the preceding month's level.

The major international economic developments and meeting of importance to the domestic economy during the review period included: the India-Africa Summit held in New Delhi, India from October 26 – 29, 2015; the 2015 African Economic Conference on Poverty and Inequality held in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo from November 2 – 4, 2015; the signing of ₦2.36 billion (about US\$12.0 million) loan agreement between the African Development Bank Group (AfDB) and LAPO Microfinance Bank Ltd, Nigeria on November 17, 2015; and the 10th United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Biennial Debt Management Conference held in Geneva, Switzerland from November 23 – 25, 2015.

2.0 *Financial Sector Developments*

2.1 **Monetary and Credit Developments**

Growth in broad money supply (M₂) moderated at end-November 2015. Available data indicated a downward trend in banks' deposit rates, while lending rates trended upward. The value of money market assets outstanding rose, owing, largely, to the increase in FGN Bonds outstanding during the review period. Activities on the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE) were mixed during the review month.

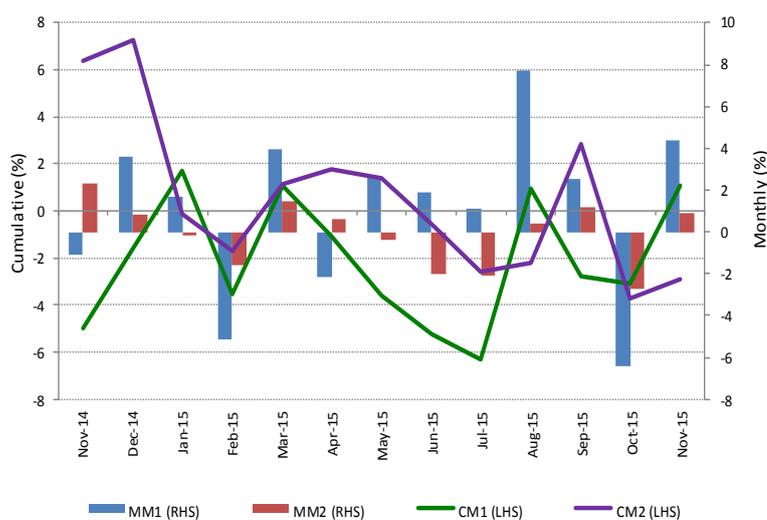
Money supply (M₂) rose on month-on-month basis at end-November 2015.

Provisional data indicated that, relative to the level at the end October 2015, growth in the key monetary aggregate increased at the end of November 2015. On month-on-month basis, broad money supply (M₂), at ₦18,367.2 billion, grew by 0.9 per cent, in contrast to the decline of 2.7 per cent at the end of the preceding month. The development reflected the respective growth of 14.4 and 4.8 per cent in net foreign assets and other assets (net) of the banking system, which more than offset the 22.0 per cent decline in net domestic credit. Over the level at end-December 2014, broad money supply (M₂), contracted by 2.9 per cent, due to decline in net foreign assets and other assets (net) of the banking system.

On month-on-month basis, narrow money supply (M₁), rose by 4.4 per cent to ₦6,980.5 billion, at the end of November 2015, in contrast to the decline of 6.4 per cent at the end of the preceding month. The development reflected the 4.9 and 4.2 per cent growth in currency outside banks and demand deposits, respectively. Over the level at end-December 2014, M₁ grew by 1.1 per cent, in contrast to the 3.1 per cent decline at the end of the preceding month (Fig. 1, Table 1).

Relative to the level at the end of the preceding month, quasi-money fell by 1.1 per cent to ₦11,386.7 billion at end-November 2015, compared with the 0.5 per cent decline at the end of the preceding month. Over the level at end-December 2014, quasi money declined by 5.2 per cent, compared with the decline of 4.1 per cent at the end of the preceding month.

Figure 1: Growth of Narrow Money (M₁) and Broad Money (M₂)¹



At ₦20,470.8 billion, aggregate credit to the domestic economy, on month-on-month basis, fell by 4.1 per cent at end-November 2015, compared with the decline of 0.8 per cent at the end of the preceding month. The development reflected the 22.0 and 2.0 per cent fall in claims on the Federal Government and private sector, respectively. Over the level at end-December 2014, net domestic credit grew by 6.2 per cent at the end of the review period, compared with the growth of 10.8 per cent at the end of October 2015. The development reflected the increase in claims on the Federal Government and private sector.

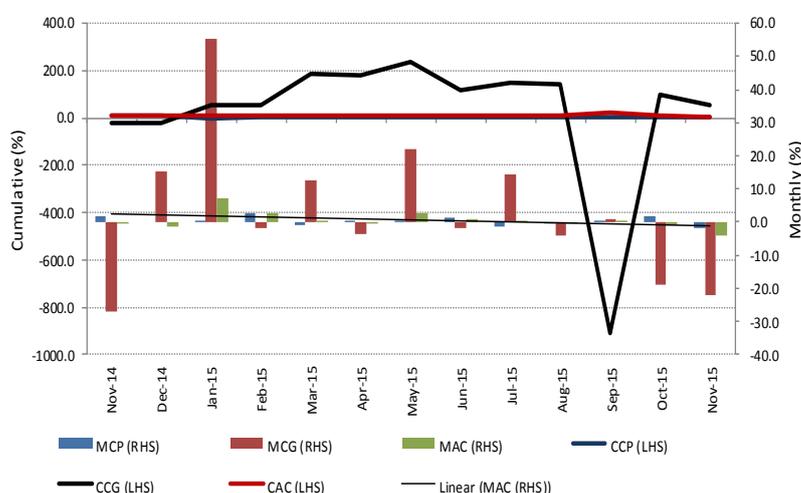
Banking system's credit (net) to the Federal Government, on month-on-month basis, fell by 22.0 per cent to ₦1,764.0 billion at end-November 2015, compared with the decline of 18.9 per cent at the end of the preceding month. The development was attributed to the 33.9 per cent decline in banking system's holding of Government securities. Over the level at end-December 2014, aggregate banking system credit (net) to the Federal Government grew by 53.4 per cent, compared with the growth of 96.7 per cent at the end of the preceding month. The

¹ MM1 and MM2 represent month-on-month changes, while CM1 and CM2 represent cumulative changes (year-to-date).

development reflected the increase in banks' holding of government securities.

At ₦18,706.8 billion, banking system's credit to the private sector, on month-on-month basis, fell by 2.0 per cent, in contrast to 1.9 per cent growth at end-October 2015. The development relative to the preceding month reflected the 8.0 per cent fall in central banks's claims on the private sector. Over the level at end-December 2014, banking system's credit to the private sector grew by 3.2 per cent (Fig. 2, Table 1).

Figure 2: Growth Rate of Aggregate Domestic Credit to the Economy²



At ₦5,287.2 billion, foreign assets (net) of the banking system, on month-on-month basis, rose by 14.4 per cent at end-November 2015, in contrast with the decline of 9.1 per cent, at the end of the preceding month. The development was attributed to the 11.1 per cent growth in foreign asset holdings of the CBN. Over the level at end-December 2014, foreign assets (net) fell by 24.0 per cent, compared with the decline of 33.5 per cent at the end of the preceding month. The development was attributed to the respective decline of 16.1 and 93.4 per cent in the foreign asset holdings of CBN and DMBs.

Foreign assets (net) of the banking system rose on month-on-month basis at end-November 2015.

² MCP, MCG and MAC represent month-on-month changes in credit to private sector, credit to government (net) and aggregate credit (net) to the domestic economy, respectively, while CCP, CCG and CAC, represent the cumulative changes (year-to-date).

Other assets (net) of the banking system, on a month-on-month basis, grew by 4.8 per cent to negative ₦7,390.8 billion, compared with the growth of 1.5 per cent recorded at the end of the preceding month. The development relative to the preceding month reflected, largely, the decrease in unclassified assets of both the CBN and the DMBs during the month. Over the level at end-December 2014, other assets (net) of the banking system fell by 1.0 per cent at end-November 2015.

Table 1: Growth in Monetary and Credit Aggregates (over preceding month - Percent)

	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15
Domestic Credit (Net)	-0.3	-1.5	7.1	2.6	0.5	-0.3	2.5	0.9	0.6	-0.7	0.6	-0.8	-4.1
<i>Claims on Federal Government (Net)</i>	-27.2	-15.4	55.4	1.6	12.5	-3.6	21.8	-1.8	14.5	-4.0	0.9	-18.9	-22.0
<i>Claims on Private Sector</i>	1.8	0.1	0.2	2.5	-0.7	0.1	0.3	1.3	-1.2	-0.2	0.5	1.9	2.0
<i>Claims on Other Private Sector</i>	2.1	0.1	0.3	2.6	-0.9	0.1	0.6	1.3	-1.3	0.3	-0.3	0.2	0.0
Foreign Assets (Net)	3.8	2.4	-12.5	-1.6	2.5	0.5	-8.9	8.6	-4.4	-3.3	-7.6	-9.1	14.4
Other Assets (Net)	2.3	3.1	-3.8	-4.3	0.2	2.1	-0.7	-14.1	-3.0	4.6	6.1	1.5	4.8
Broad Money Supply (M2)	2.3	0.8	-0.1	-1.6	1.4	0.7	-0.4	-2.0	-2.1	0.4	1.2	-2.7	0.9
Quasi-Money	2.2	5.5	-1.2	0.6	0.1	2.3	0.8	-2.0	-2.6	-3.6	0.4	-0.5	-1.1
Narrow Money Supply (M1)	2.4	-6.2	1.7	-5.1	3.9	-2.1	-2.6	-1.9	-1.1	7.7	2.6	-6.4	4.4
Reserve Money (RM)	-0.2	16.3	-8.2	4.1	4.1	4.5	-0.4	-3.8	-0.2	-0.6	-1.8	-4.2	1.7

2.2 Currency-in-Circulation (CIC) and Deposits at the CBN

At ₦1,633.21 billion, currency-in-circulation rose by 4.7 per cent in the review month, in contrast to the 4.7 per cent decrease at the end of October 2015. The development was due, largely, to the rise in its currency outside banks component.

Total deposits at the CBN amounted to ₦9,240.37 billion, indicating an increase of 18.6 per cent above the level at the end of the preceding month. The development reflected the increase in its components. Of the total deposits at CBN, the share of the Federal Government, banks and the private sector was 51.0, 43.4 and 5.6 per cent, respectively.

Reserve money (RM) rose during the review month.

Reserve money (RM) rose by 1.7 per cent to ₦5,639.63 billion at the end of the review month, reflecting the increase in currency-in-circulation (CIC) and banks' reserves with the CBN.

2.3 Money Market Developments

The money market remained awash with liquidity from the preceding month and payments of matured CBN bills during November 2015. However, no open market operation was conducted in spite of the liquidity surfeit, which was moderated by the regular foreign exchange interventions and sales of short and long-term FGN debt instruments at the primary market. During the review period, short-term interest rates (particularly the Open-Buy-Back and Overnight) trended below the Monetary Policy Rate (MPR).

Provisional data indicated that total value of money market assets outstanding at end-November 2015 stood at ₦9,239.9 billion, indicating an increase, of 0.8 per cent, compared with the 1.5 per cent increase at end-October 2015. The development was attributed to the 1.1 per cent increase in the FGN Bonds outstanding.

2.3.1 Interest Rate Developments

Available data revealed that banks' deposit rates trended downward, while lending rates generally trended upward in November 2015. Deposit rates fell from a range of 2.14 – 9.14 per cent to 1.56 – 6.94 per cent at the end of the review month. At 5.20 per cent, the average term deposit rate fell by 3.32 percentage points below the level in October 2015.

The average prime and maximum lending rates rose by 0.14 and 0.01 percentage points to 16.98 and 27.02 per cent, respectively, at the end of the review month. Consequently, the spread between the weighted average term deposit and maximum lending rates widened from 18.49 percentage points to 21.82 percentage points, in November, 2015. Similarly, the spread between the average savings deposit and maximum lending rates widened marginally from 23.29 percentage points to 24.22 percentage points at the end of the review month.

At the inter-bank call segment, the weighted average rate, which stood at 3.22 per cent in the preceding month, fell by 2.38 percentage points to

Bank's deposit rates trended downward while lending rates generally trended upward in November.

0.84 per cent in the review month. The development was attributed to liquidity surfeit in the market. Similarly, the weighted average rate at the open-buy-back (OBB) segment dropped from 4.45 per cent in the preceding month to 0.89 per cent in the review month, reflecting the liquidity conditions in the market. The Nigeria inter-bank offered rate (NIBOR) for the 30-day tenor, also, fell to 12.71 per cent in the review period, from 13.15 per cent in the preceding month. With the headline inflation rate at 9.4 per cent at end-November 2015, all deposit rates were negative in real terms, while lending rates were positive in real terms (Fig. 3, Table 2).

Figure 3: Selected DMBs Interest Rates (Average)

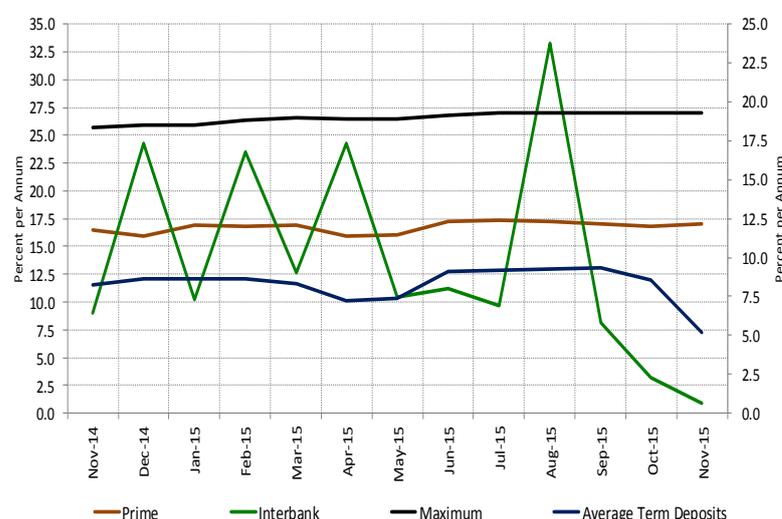


Table 2: Selected Interest Rates (Percent, Averages)

	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15
Average Term Deposits	8.21	8.66	8.66	8.61	8.34	7.23	7.37	9.14	9.15	9.24	9.32	8.52	5.2
Prime Lending	16.5	15.88	16.86	16.77	16.9	15.95	16.08	17.24	17.3	17.29	17.02	16.84	16.98
Interbank Call	8.98	24.3	10.21	23.5	12.59	24.24	10.43	11.19	9.69	33.26	8.12	3.22	0.84
Maximum Lending	25.74	25.91	25.97	26.33	26.61	26.41	26.43	26.84	27.03	27.01	26.99	27.01	27.02

2.3.2 Commercial Paper (CP)

Commercial Paper (CP) outstanding held by DMBs rose by 0.6 per cent to ₦7.34 billion at end-November 2015, compared with ₦7.3 billion at the end of the preceding month. The development was due to the increase in investment in CP by the commercial banks. Consequently, CP constituted 0.08 per cent of the total value of money market

assets outstanding during the review month, same as in the preceding month.

2.3.3 Bankers' Acceptances (BAs)

At the end of the review period, BAs outstanding rose to ₦21.1 billion, compared with ₦16.4 billion at end-October 2015. The development was attributed to increased investment in BAs by commercial banks during the month. Consequently, BAs accounted for 0.23 per cent of the total value of money market assets outstanding at end-November 2015, compared with 0.18 per cent at the end of the preceding month.

2.3.4 Open Market Operations

There was no sale of CBN bills in the review period. However, matured and repaid CBN bills amounted to ₦342.0 billion. Activity at the two-way quote trading platform remained passive during the review month.

2.3.5 Primary Market

Nigerian Treasury Bills of 91-, 182- and 364-day tenors were auctioned twice at the primary market during the review month. Total amount offered, subscribed to and allotted stood at ₦242.9 billion, ₦836.9 billion and ₦242.9 billion, respectively. The auction was over-subscribed with a bid-to-cover ratio of 3.45. The bid rates for all tenors ranged from 3.90 -13.00 per cent, while the stop rates ranged from 5.3424 – 9.4800 per cent. Sale to non-competitive bidders in November 2015 amounted to ₦53.39 billion, while matured and repaid bills amounted to ₦242.9 billion.

2.3.6 Bonds Market

In the review month, existing tranches of the 5- and 10-year FGN Bonds were re-opened. The term to maturity of the bonds ranged from 4 years, 3 months, to 8 years 4 months. Total amount offered, subscribed to and allotted were ₦50.00 billion, ₦154.95 billion and ₦50.00 billion, respectively, compared with a total of ₦80.00 billion allotted in the preceding month. In addition, ₦20.00 billion of the 5-year bond was allotted on non-competitive basis. The bid rates ranged from 6.00 -15.54 per cent, while the marginal rate for the tenors ranged from 10.0100 - 10.2490 per cent.

2.3.7 CBN Standing Facilities

Developments at the CBN standing facilities window indicated higher activities at the Standing Deposit Facility (SDF) window than at the Standing Lending Facility (SLF) window. Total request for SLF during the month was ₦201.64 billion, compared with ₦719.24 billion in the preceding month. Average daily request stood at ₦11.86 billion for the 17 business days, while interest received amounted to ₦97.66 billion.

SDF totaling ₦2,439.23 billion was received. This represented a daily average of ₦143.48 billion for the 17 business days in the month. In the preceding month, total request for SDF granted was ₦2,271.30 billion. This represented a daily average of ₦126.18 billion for the 18 business days in the month.

2.4 Deposit Money Banks' Activities

Available data indicated that total assets and liabilities of the commercial banks amounted to ₦27,507.77 billion, showing an increase of 0.9 per cent, relative to the level at the end of the preceding month. Funds were sourced mainly through credit from the central bank and increased demand deposits. The funds were used, largely, for acquisition of foreign assets and increase in claims on the Federal Government.

Banks' credit to the domestic economy rose by 1.0 per cent.

At ₦17,823.6 billion, banks' credit to the domestic economy rose by 1.0 per cent, compared with the level in the preceding month. The development reflected, largely, the increase in claims on both the Federal Government and the private sector during the review month.

Total specified liquid assets of commercial banks stood at ₦6,690.32 billion, representing 39.9 per cent of their total current liabilities. At that level, the liquidity ratio remained at the same level as in the preceding month and was 9.9 percentage points above the stipulated minimum ratio of 30.0 per cent. The loans-to-deposit ratio, at 71.8 per cent, was 0.87 percentage points below the level at the end of the preceding month, but was 8.2 percentage points below the maximum ratio of 80.0 per cent.

2.5 Capital Market Developments

2.5.1 Secondary Market

Available data indicated that developments on the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE) were mixed at end-November 2015. The total volume and value of traded securities increased by 24.2 and 19.6 per cent, respectively, to 6.17 billion shares and ₦63.90 billion in 60,090 deals during the review month, compared with 4.96 billion shares and ₦53.42 billion in 61,875 deals recorded in the preceding month. The Financial Services Industry led the activity chart (measured by volume) with 4.9 billion shares valued at ₦36.25 billion, traded in 34,369 deals. These represented 79.4 and 56.7 per cent to the total equity turnover volume and value, respectively, compared with 3.51 billion shares, worth ₦21.81 billion in 31,361 deals recorded in October 2015. The Banking subsector of the Financial Services sector was the most active during the review month (Fig.4, Table 3).

Figure 4: Volume and Value of Traded Securities

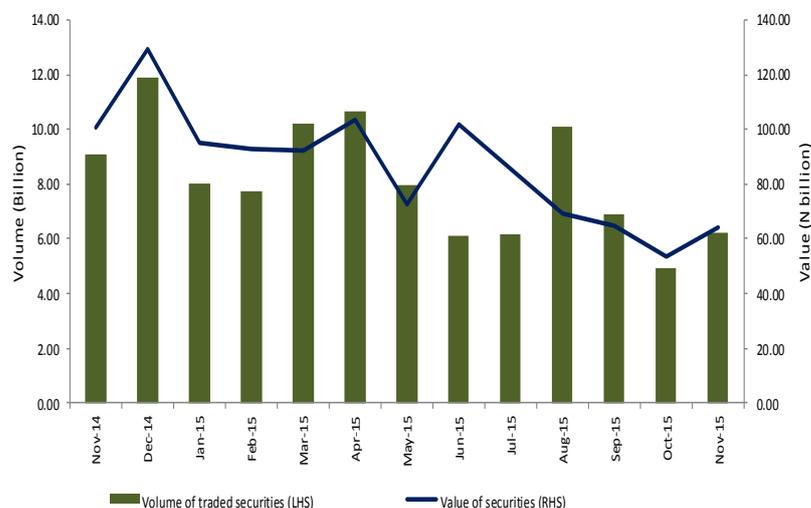


Table 3: Traded Securities on the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE)

	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15
Volume (Billion)	9.1	11.9	8.0	7.7	10.2	10.7	8.0	6.1	6.2	10.1	6.9	4.9	6.2
Value (₦ Billion)	100.4	129.0	94.9	92.7	92.0	103.4	72.7	101.7	85.4	69.4	64.9	53.5	63.9

2.5.2 Over-the-Counter (OTC) Bonds Market

There were no transactions in the OTC Bond market in the review month.

2.5.3 New/Supplementary Issues Market

There were two supplementary equity listings in the review period. Also, three new Exchange Traded Funds (ETF) were admitted at the Exchange during the review month.

Table 4: Supplementary Listing on the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE)

S/N	Company	Additional Shares (Units)	Reasons	Listing
1	Standard Alliance Insurance Plc.	3500,000,000 Units	Convertible preference shares	Supplementary
2	Seplat Petroleum Development Company Plc. (SEPLAT)	10,134,248 Units	Long-Term Incentive Scheme	Supplementary

2.5.4 Market Capitalization

Aggregate market capitalization for all listed securities (Equities and Bonds) stood at ₦16.24 trillion at end-November 2015, indicating a decrease of 1.8 per cent below the level in the preceding month. Similarly, the equity market capitalization fell by 6.1 per cent to ₦9.42 trillion at end-November 2015. Listed equities accounted for 58.0 per cent of the aggregate market capitalization compared with 60.7 per cent recorded at the end of October 2015 (Fig.5, Table 5).

2.5.5 NSE All-Share Index

The All-Share Index, which opened at 29,684.84 at the beginning of the month, closed at 27,385.69, representing a decrease of 6.1 per cent below the level at the end of October 2015. At end-November 2015, apart from the NSE ASEM and NSE Insurance, which increased by 0.02 and 1.24 per cent to 1206.16 and 141.46, respectively, all the other sectoral indices fell below their levels in the preceding month. The Banking, NSE Consumer Goods, NSE Oil/Gas, NSE Lotus, NSE Industrial, NSE Pension and NSE Premium decreased by 9.5, 7.1, 7.9, 3.5, 4.8, 5.8 and 4.5 per cent, to 279.36, 695.24, 313.10, 1,891.84, 2,002.31, 817.40 and 1,510.60, respectively, at end-November 2015 (Fig.5, Table 4).

Figure 5: Market Capitalization and All-Share Index



Table 5: Aggregate Market Capitalization and All Share Index (NSE)

	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15
Aggregate Market Capitalization (trillion)	17.17	17.16	17.02	15.91	15.83	16.71	16.54	16.24
All-Share Index	34,708.11	34,310.37	33,456.83	30,180.27	29,684.84	31,217.77	29,177.72	27,385.69

3.0 Fiscal Operations

Provisional data indicated that federally-collected revenue in November 2015, at ₦646.56 billion, was lower than the monthly budget estimate by 20.7 per cent, but exceeded the receipt in the preceding month by 35.2 per cent. Federal Government retained revenue for November 2015 was ₦248.08 billion, while total provisional expenditure was ₦325.94 billion. Consequently, the fiscal operations of the Federal Government resulted in an estimated deficit of ₦77.86 billion.

3.1 Federation Account Operations

At ₦646.56 billion, federally-collected revenue (gross) in November 2015, was lower than the monthly budget estimate by 20.7 per cent, but exceeded the receipt in the preceding month by 35.2 per cent. The shortfall in federally-collected revenue (gross) relative to the monthly budget estimate was attributed to the decline in receipts from oil revenue during the review month (Fig. 6, Table 6).

At ₦646.56 billion, gross federally-collected revenue in the review month fell below the monthly budget estimate by 20.7 per cent.

Figure 6: Components of Gross Federally-Collected Revenue

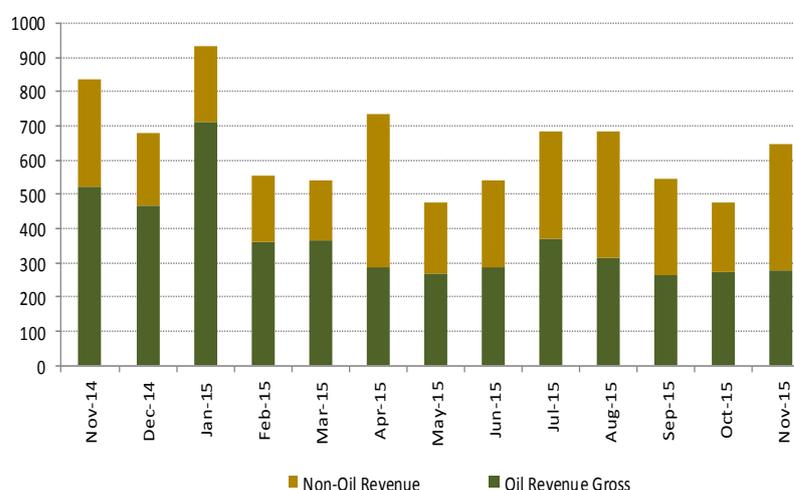


Table 6: Gross Federation Account Revenue (N billion)

	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15
Federally-collected revenue (Gross)	752.8	674.0	692.1	554.8	808.7	472.2	462.5	462.6	679.3	682.6	543.9	478.2	646.6
Oil Revenue	521.7	468.1	486.4	359.7	364.6	286.2	267.2	285.6	369.4	314.9	265.2	271.1	278.3
Non-Oil Revenue	231.1	205.9	205.7	195.1	444.1	186.0	195.3	177.0	309.9	367.7	278.7	207.1	368.3

Oil receipt (gross), at ₦278.26 billion fell below the monthly budget estimate by 38.5 per cent and constituted 43.0 per cent of total revenue.

At ₦278.26 billion or 43.0 per cent of the total, gross oil receipt was lower than the monthly budget estimate by 38.5 per cent, but exceeded the preceding month's level by 2.6 per cent. The decline in oil revenue relative to the monthly budget estimate was attributed to the reduction in crude oil/gas exports, arising from the shut-down and shut-in of production, emergency repairs at some terminals and the drop in the average price of crude oil during the review month (Fig. 7, Table 7).

Figure 7: Gross Oil Revenue and Its Components

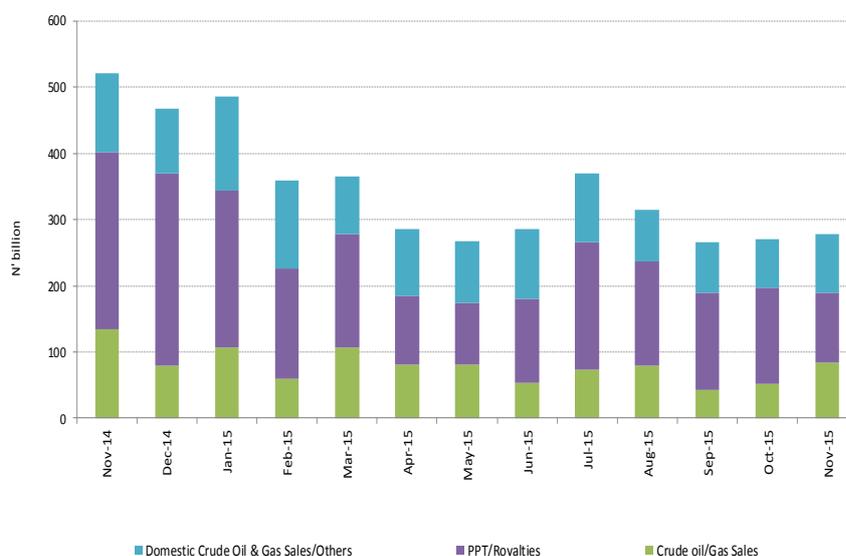


Table 7: Components of Gross Oil Revenue (N' billion)

	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15
Oil Revenue	521.7	468.1	486.4	359.7	364.6	286.2	267.2	285.6	369.4	314.9	265.2	271.1	278.3
Crude oil/Gas Sales	134.7	78.7	107.1	60.3	106.7	80.9	80.4	54.1	73.7	79.7	42.9	51.7	84.7
PPT/Royalties	266.8	291.2	134.8	127.0	77.2	87.7	94.3	126.3	192.4	157.0	146.0	145.8	104.7
Domestic crude oil/Gas sales	112.9	91.4	236.1	165.8	171.4	104.4	83.8	96.7	95.6	71.1	67.5	66.9	82.1
Others	-901.4	6.9	8.5	6.6	9.3	13.2	8.7	8.5	7.6	7.1	8.8	6.7	6.7

At ₦368.30 billion, non-oil receipts (gross) was higher than the monthly budget estimate by 17.0 per cent and constituted 57.0 per cent of total revenue.

At ₦368.30 billion or 57.0 per cent of the total, gross non-oil receipts exceeded both the monthly budget estimate and the receipts in October 2015 by 17.0 and 77.9 per cent, respectively. The rise in non-oil revenue relative to the monthly budget estimate was due to the increase in the receipts from most of its components, particularly corporate tax, customs and excise duty, VAT and education tax. (Fig. 8, Table 8).

Figure 8: Gross Non-Oil Revenue and its Components

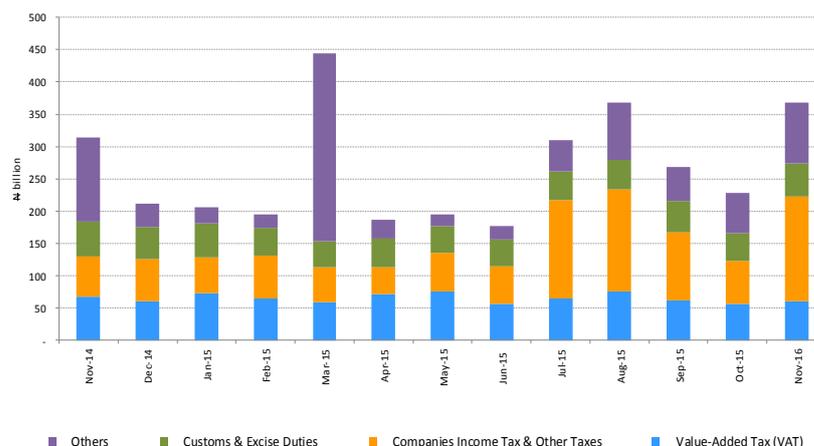


Table 8: Components of Gross Non-Oil Revenue (₦ billion)

	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15
Non-Oil Revenue	314.0	211.3	205.8	195.0	444.1	185.9	195.3	177.0	309.9	367.7	278.7	207.1	368.3
Companies Income Tax & Other Taxes	61.9	65.0	54.2	66.5	54.1	42.1	59.5	57.7	151.9	158.8	105.0	66.5	162.6
Customs & Excise Duties	54.8	50.2	53.6	44.2	40.3	44.3	42.1	41.2	44.7	45.9	48.2	42.4	50.5
Value-Added Tax (VAT)	67.1	60.6	73.5	63.9	58.3	71.2	75.2	56.8	65.0	75.0	62.2	56.4	60.2
Others	130.2	35.5	24.5	20.4	291.5	28.3	18.5	21.3	48.3	88.0	63.4	41.8	95.0

Of the gross federally-collected revenue, a net distributable balance of ₦388.59 billion (excluding VAT and other transfers³) was retained in the Federation Account for distribution as follows: the Federal Government, ₦191.99 billion; states, ₦97.38 billion; and local governments, ₦75.08 billion. The balance of ₦24.14 billion, was shared among the oil producing states, as 13% Derivation Fund.

From the VAT Pool Account, the Federal Government received ₦8.67 billion; while state and local governments, received ₦28.89 billion and ₦20.23 billion, respectively.

In addition, the sum of ₦7.00 billion was distributed as Exchange Gain as follows: the Federal Government, ₦3.46 billion; state and local governments, ₦1.75 billion and ₦1.35 billion,

³ Transfer to Federal Govt. Ind. Revenue, Education Tax, Customs Special Levies (Federation & Non-Federation Account) and National Information Technology Dev. (NITDF)

respectively. The balance of ₦0.43 billion was distributed to the oil-producing states as 13.0% Derivation Fund. Furthermore, the sum of ₦6.33 billion was received by the Federal Government in respect of the 15th equal installment refund by the NNPC.

Overall, total allocation to the three tiers of government, from the Federation and VAT Pool Accounts, in November 2015, amounted to ₦459.71 billion, compared with ₦380.48 billion, in the preceding month.

3.2 The Fiscal Operations of the Three Tiers of Government

3.2.1 The Federal Government

At ₦248.08 billion, the estimated Federal Government retained revenue was below the monthly budget estimate by 19.9 per cent.

Provisional data indicated that the estimated Federal Government retained revenue, for the month of November, amounted to ₦248.08 billion. This was below the monthly budget estimate by 19.9 per cent, but exceeded the receipts in the preceding month by 34.3 per cent. Of the total revenue, Federation Account constituted 77.4 per cent, while FGN Independent Revenue, VAT, NNPC Refund and Exchange Gain accounted for 15.2, 3.5, 2.5, and 1.4 per cent, respectively (Fig. 9, Table 9).

Figure 9: Federal Government Retained Revenue

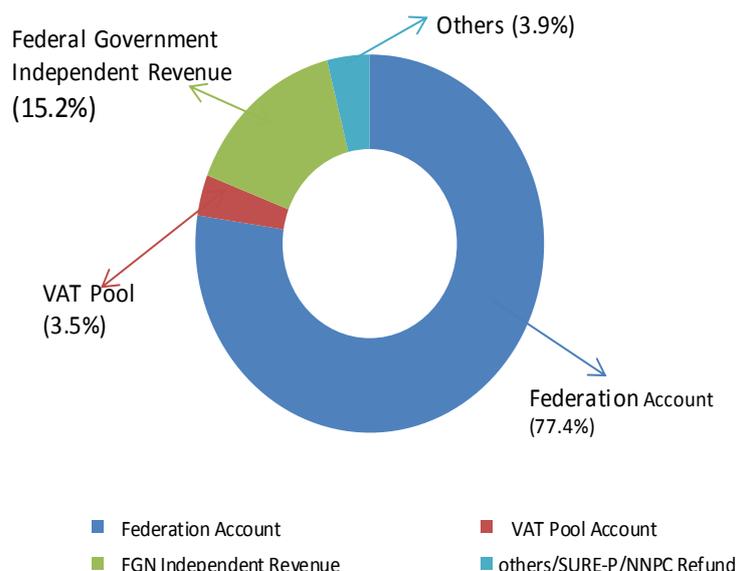
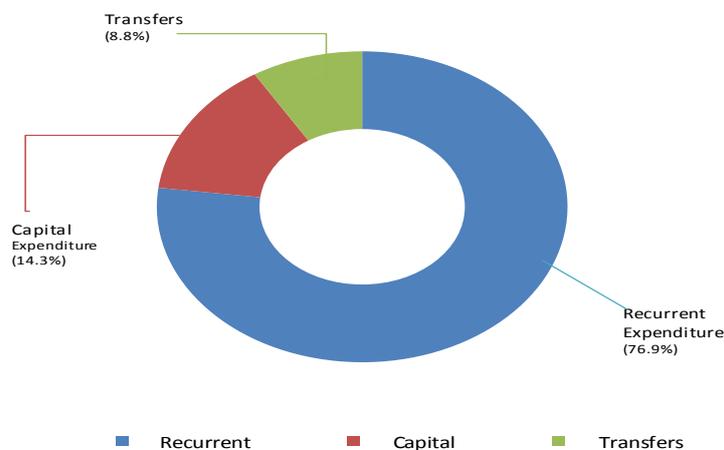


Table 9: Federal Government Fiscal Operations (₦ billion)

	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15
Retained Revenue	266.6	282.6	285.4	218.8	522.9	189.5	166.3	182.9	407.2	228.8	189.9	172.4	248.1
Expenditure	357.1	437.9	393.1	205.3	619.1	230.6	557.6	236.4	423.1	376.9	430.0	247.0	325.9
Overall Balance: (+)/(-)	-90.5	-155.3	-107.8	13.5	-96.2	-41.1	-391.4	-53.5	-15.9	-148.1	-240.1	-74.7	-77.9

At ₦325.94 billion, estimated Federal Government expenditure for November 2015 was lower than the monthly budget estimate by 17.8 per cent, but exceeded the level in the preceding month by 32.0 per cent. A breakdown of total expenditure showed that, recurrent expenditure accounted for 76.9 per cent, while the capital expenditure and transfers components were 14.3 and 8.8 per cent, respectively. Non-debt obligations accounted for 53.7 per cent of the total recurrent expenditure, while debt service, accounted for the balance of 46.3 per cent (Fig. 10).

Total estimated expenditure, at ₦325.94 billion, fell by 17.8 per cent compared with the monthly budget.

Figure 10: Federal Government Expenditure

Thus, the fiscal operations of the Federal Government resulted in an estimated deficit of ₦77.86 billion.

The fiscal operations of the FG resulted in an estimated deficit of ₦77.86 billion.

3.2.2 Statutory Allocations to State Governments

Statutory allocations to the state governments stood at ₦152.60 billion (including 13% Derivation Fund and Vat Pool Account) in November 2015. This was 14.6 per cent higher than the level in the preceding month, but fell short of the monthly budget estimate by 31.0 per cent.

The breakdown showed that, at ₦123.71 billion or 81.1 per cent of the total, state governments' receipts from the Federation Account, was below the monthly budget estimate by 27.1 per cent. However, it exceeded the level in the preceding month by 16.6 per cent.

Similarly, at ₦28.89 billion or 18.9 per cent of the total, receipts from the VAT Pool Account, was below the monthly budget estimate by 43.7 per cent. It, however, exceeded the level in the preceding month by 6.7 per cent.

3.2.3 Statutory Allocations to Local Government Councils

Provisional allocations to local governments from the Federation Account and VAT Pool Account, stood at ₦96.66 billion in November 2015. This was lower than the budget estimate by 28.0 per cent, but exceeded the level in the preceding month by 22.2 per cent. Of this amount, receipts from the Federation Account was ₦76.43 billion (79.1 per cent of the total), while receipts from the VAT Pool Account, amounted to ₦20.23 billion (20.9 per cent of the total) (Table 10).

Table 10: Statutory Allocation to State Governments and Local Government Councils (₦ Billion)

	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Budget
SG Federation Account	168.6	143.0	171.1	119.3	99.1	117.4	147.5	132.9	115.2	106.1	123.7	169.8
SG VAT	35.3	30.7	28.0	34.2	36.1	27.3	31.2	36.0	29.8	27.1	28.9	51.3
SG Total	203.9	173.7	199.1	153.4	135.2	144.7	178.7	168.9	145.0	133.2	152.6	221.1
LG Federation Account	90.9	78.5	91.2	65.0	56.1	65.0	86.8	80.2	66.8	60.1	76.4	98.3
LG VAT	24.7	21.5	19.6	23.9	25.3	19.1	21.8	25.2	20.9	19.0	20.2	35.9
LG Total	115.6	99.9	110.8	88.9	81.4	84.1	108.6	105.4	87.7	79.1	96.7	134.3
Total Statutory Revenue and VAT	319.4	273.7	309.8	242.4	216.5	228.7	287.3	274.3	232.7	212.3	249.3	355.4

4.0 Domestic Economic Conditions

Agricultural activities in most parts of the country received a boost during November as a result of normal period cessation of rainfall. Harvesting of tubers, fruits, and vegetables dominated activities of farmers in the South during November 2015, while farmers in the North engaged in harvesting of cereals and legumes, and pre-planting operations for dry season farming. In the livestock sub-sector, restocking of livestock continued nationwide in anticipation of the end of year festivities. Crude oil production was estimated at 1.95 million barrels per day (mbd) or 58.50 million barrels during the month. The end-period inflation rate for November 2015, on a year-on-year basis, was 9.4 per cent, compared with 9.3 per cent in the preceding month. The inflation rate on a 12-month moving average basis was 8.9 per cent.

4.1 Agricultural Sector

Agricultural activities in most parts of the country received a boost as a result of the normal rainfall cessation period. The predominant agricultural activities in the Southern States were harvesting of tubers, fruits, and vegetables, while farmers in the Northern States engaged in harvesting of cereals and legumes, as well as pre-planting operations for dry season farming. In the livestock sub-sector, restocking of livestock continued nationwide in anticipation of the end of year festivities. However, the persistent security challenge in the North-East continued to negatively affect agricultural activities in the region.

A total of ₦783.8 million was guaranteed to 5,420 farmers under the Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme (ACGS) in November 2015. This amount represented a decrease of 49.5 and 36.2 per cent below the levels in the preceding month and the corresponding month of 2014, respectively. Sub-sectoral analysis showed that food crops obtained the largest share of ₦472.4 million (60.3 per cent) guaranteed to 3,641 beneficiaries; livestock received ₦123.7 million (15.8 per cent) guaranteed to 505 beneficiaries; while 'Others' got ₦62.3 million (7.9 per cent) guaranteed to 500 beneficiaries. Cash crops received ₦48.6 million (6.2 per cent) guaranteed to 158 beneficiaries; mixed crops

received ₦45.4 million (5.8 per cent) guaranteed to 459 beneficiaries; while fisheries received ₦31.4 million (4.0 per cent) guaranteed to 157 beneficiaries. Analysis by State showed that 29 States and the Federal Capital Territory benefited from the scheme in November 2015 with the highest sum of ₦114.2 million (14.6 per cent) guaranteed to Oyo State, while Bayelsa State received the lowest sum of ₦0.15 million (0.02 per cent).

At end-November 2015, the total amount released by the CBN under the Commercial Agriculture Credit Scheme (CACs) to the participating banks for disbursement stood at ₦324.1 billion.

At end-November 2015, the total amount released by the CBN under the Commercial Agriculture Credit Scheme (CACs), since inception to participating banks for disbursement, amounted to ₦324.1 billion in respect of 407 projects (Table 11).

Table 11: Disbursement of Credit under the Commercial Agriculture Credit Scheme (CACs) November 2015.

Participating Banks	Amount Disbursed (N billion)	Number of Projects/State Governments
UBA Plc	52.76	39
Zenith Bank	58.24	41
First Bank of Nigeria Plc	37.03	91
Unity Bank Plc	24.18	25
Union Bank Plc	20.60	25
Stanbic IBTC Plc	18.55	35
Sterling Bank	20.66	26
Access Bank Plc	16.63	18
Fidelity Bank Plc	14.87	11
Skye Bank Plc	11.77	9
FCMB Plc.	9.47	18
Ecobank	6.38	10
GTBank	17.40	16
Diamond Bank Plc	4.41	16
Heritage Bank	4.81	13
Citibank Plc	3.00	2
Keystone Bank	2.21	4
WEMA Bank Plc	1.18	8
TOTAL	324.14	407

4.2 Petroleum Sector

Crude oil and natural gas production was estimated at an average of 1.95 million barrels per day.

Nigeria's crude oil production, including condensates and natural gas liquids, stood at an average of 1.95 mbd or 58.50 million barrels (mb) in the review month. This represented a decrease of 0.07 mbd or 3.5 per cent, below the average of 2.02 mbd or 62.62 mb, recorded in the preceding month. Crude oil export stood at 1.50 mbd or 45.00 mb and represented a decrease of 4.5 per cent, compared

with 1.57 mbd or 48.67 mb in the preceding month. The fall in crude oil output was attributed to decreased production from onshore and shallow water by the major oil companies in the Joint Venture operations due to current challenges, including cash call funding issues, sabotage and security challenges. Deliveries to refineries for domestic consumption remained at 0.45 mbd or 13.50 million barrels, during the review month.

At an estimated average of US\$44.53 per barrel, the price of Nigeria's reference crude, the Bonny Light (37° API), fell by 10.0 per cent, compared with the level in the preceding month. The average prices of other competing crudes, namely the U.K Brent at US\$43.68 per barrel; the West Texas Intermediate at US\$45.18 per barrel; and the Forcados at US\$44.82 per barrel, exhibited similar trend as the Bonny Light.

The average prices of Nigeria's reference crude, the Bonny Light, and all other competing crudes fell below the levels in the preceding month.

The average price of OPEC's basket of eleven crude streams stood at US\$40.49 per barrel at end-November 2015. This indicated a decrease of 10.12 and 46.42 per cent relative to the average price of US\$45.05/b and US\$75.57/b recorded in the preceding month and the corresponding period of 2014, respectively (Fig. 11, Table 12).

Figure 11: Trends in Crude Oil Prices

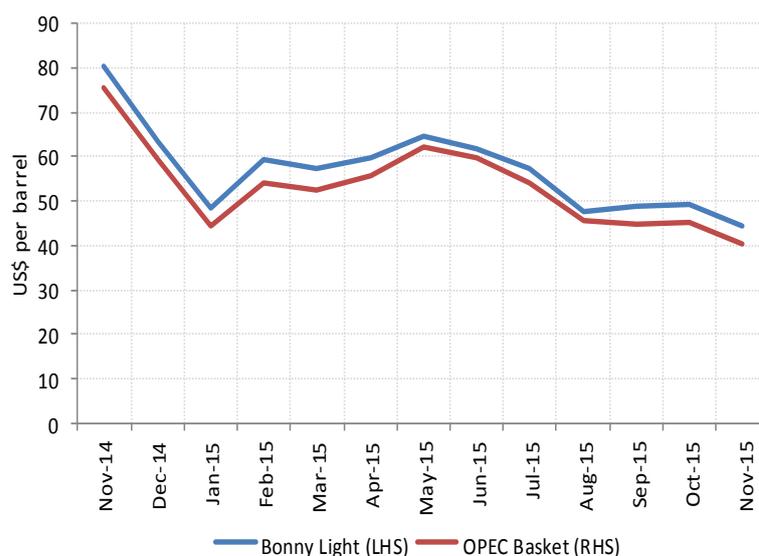


Table 12: Average Crude Oil Prices in the International Oil Market

	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15
Bonny Light	80.3	63.2	48.6	59.2	57.4	59.6	64.7	61.7	57.4	47.5	48.6	49.2	44.5
OPEC Basket	75.6	59.5	44.4	54.1	52.6	0.6	62.2	59.9	54.1	45.5	44.8	45.1	40.5

4.3 Consumer Prices

The general price level rose in November 2015, compared with the level in the preceding month.

Available data showed that the all-items composite Consumer Price Index (CPI) in November 2015, was 178.4 (November 2009=100), and represented 0.7 and 9.4 per cent increase, relative to the levels in the October 2015 and the corresponding period of 2014, respectively. The development was attributed to the increase in the prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages as well as transportation cost due to shortages in supply of fuel.

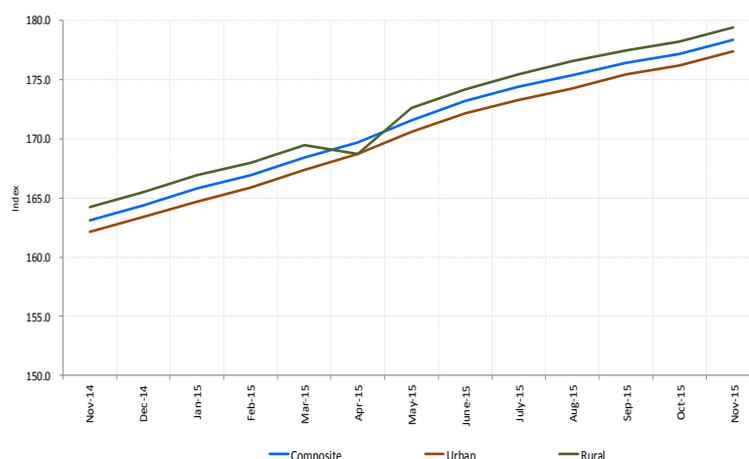
The urban all-items CPI at end-November 2015, was 177.4 (November 2009=100), indicating an increase of 0.7 and 9.4 per cent, compared with the levels in the preceding month and the corresponding period of 2014, respectively. The rural all-items CPI for the month was 179.4 (November 2009=100), indicating a rise of 0.7 per cent, above the level in October 2015 (Fig. 12, Table 13).

The composite food index was 184.1, indicating an increase of 0.8 per cent, compared with the level in the preceding month. The development was accounted for, largely, by increase in the prices of farm produce (yam, potatoes and other tubers, vegetables, rice, fruits, maize and millet) and processed food.

Table 13: Consumer Price Index (November 2009=100)

	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15
Composite	163.1	164.4	165.8	166.9	168.4	169.7	171.6	173.2	174.4	175.4	176.46	177.2	178.4
Urban	162.1	163.4	164.7	165.9	167.4	168.7	170.6	172.2	173.3	174.3	175.45	176.2	177.4
Rural	164.2	165.5	166.9	168.0	169.5	168.7	172.6	174.2	175.5	176.6	177.5	178.2	179.4
CPI - Food	166.8	168.4	169.8	171.1	172.8	174.4	176.3	178.1	179.5	180.6	181.78	182.6	184.1
CPI - Non Food	161.3	162.5	163.7	164.8	166.2	167.2	169.2	170.59	171.64	172.7	173.66	174.4	175.4

Figure.12: Consumer Price Index



The end-period inflation rate for the review month, on a year-on-year basis, was 9.4 per cent, compared with 9.3 and 7.9 per cent in the preceding month and the corresponding period of 2014, respectively. On a twelve-month moving average basis, the inflation rate was 8.9 per cent, indicating a 0.1 percentage point increase, above the level in October 2015 (Fig. 13, Table 14).

The year-on-year headline inflation rate was 9.4 per cent in November 2015.

Figure 13: Inflation Rate

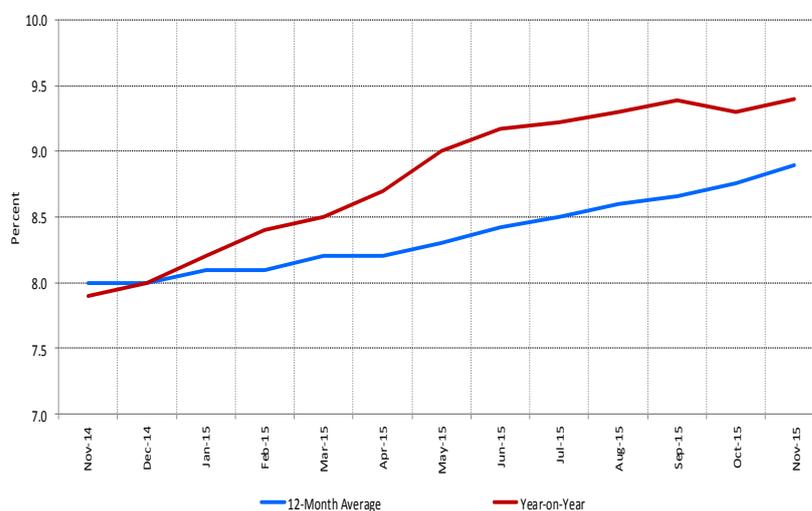


Table 14: Headline Inflation Rate (%)

	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15
12-Month Average	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9
Year-on-Year	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.7	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.4

5.0 External Sector Developments

Provisional data indicated that on month-on-month basis, foreign exchange inflow through the CBN fell by 12.1 per cent, while outflow increased by 6.3 per cent. Total non-oil export receipts by banks fell by 24.7 per cent, below the level in the preceding month. The average exchange rate of the naira at the inter-bank segment was ₦196.99 per US dollar, same as in the preceding month. The gross external reserves fell by 3.2 per cent, below the preceding month's level.

5.1 Foreign Exchange Flows

Provisional data indicated that foreign exchange inflow through the CBN, at US\$2.48 billion, fell by 12.1 and 39.7 per cent, relative to the levels in the preceding month and the corresponding period of 2014, respectively. The development relative to the level in the preceding month was attributed, wholly, to the 48.0 per cent fall in non-oil receipts, during the review month. Aggregate outflow through the CBN, at US\$2.50 billion, rose by 6.8 per cent above the level in the preceding month, but was 50.6 per cent below the level in the corresponding period of 2014. The development relative to the level at end-october 2015 was due, largely, to the increase in CBN's interventions in the interbank foreign exchange market and other official payments (Fig. 14, Table 15). Overall, a net outflow of US\$0.20 billion, was recorded through the CBN, in contrast to the net inflow of US\$0.48 billion in the preceding month.

Foreign exchange inflow through the CBN fell by 12.1 per cent, while outflow rose by 6.8 per cent in November 2015.

Figure 14: Foreign Exchange Flows through the CBN

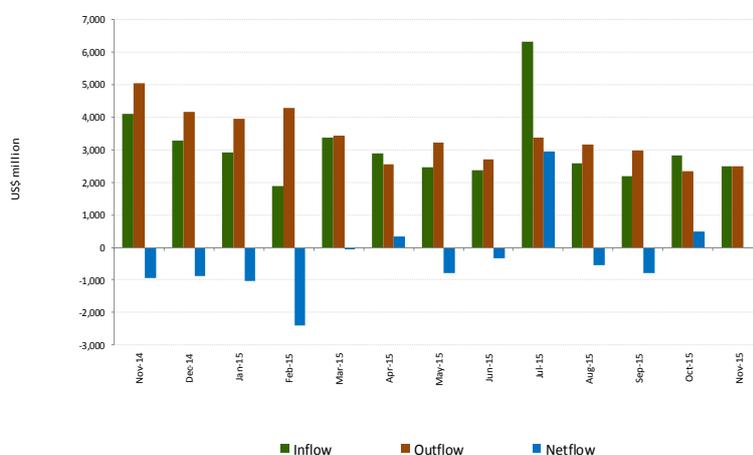


Table 15: Foreign Exchange Flows through the CBN (US\$ million)

	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15
Inflow	4,120.8	3,284.8	2,934.6	1,900.6	3,382.5	2,882.3	2,450.3	2,372.0	6,321.6	2,598.1	2,200.8	2,821.2	2,481.2
Outflow	5,060.2	4,164.4	3,965.5	4,301.3	3,430.7	2,545.9	3,225.7	2,709.1	3,381.2	3,154.0	2,987.1	2,341.1	2,499.8
Netflow	(939.3)	(879.6)	(1,030.9)	(2,400.7)	(48.3)	336.4	(775.4)	(337.1)	2,940.4	(555.9)	(786.3)	480.1	(18.6)

Provisional data indicated that aggregate foreign exchange inflow into the economy was US\$6.58 billion, in November 2015. This represented 6.4 and 48.5 per cent decline below the levels at the end of the preceding month and the corresponding month of 2014, respectively. The development was driven by the fall in inflow from both the CBN and autonomous sources. Of the total inflow, receipts through the CBN and autonomous sources accounted for 37.7 and 62.3 per cent, respectively.

Autonomous inflow through the economy fell by 2.6 per cent below the level in the preceding month.

Non-oil sector inflow, at US\$0.86 billion (13.2 per cent of the total), fell by 48.0 per cent, below the level in the preceding month. Autonomous inflow, which declined by 2.6 per cent, below the preceding month's level accounted for 62.3 per cent of the total,.

At US\$2.77 billion, aggregate foreign exchange outflow from the economy, rose by 6.3 per cent over the level in the preceding month, but exceeded the level in the corresponding month of 2014 by 46.3 per cent. Thus, foreign exchange flows through the economy, resulted in a net inflow of US\$3.81 billion in the review month, compared with US\$4.43 billion and US\$7.62 billion in the preceding month and the corresponding month of 2014, respectively.

5.2 Non-Oil Export Earnings by Exporters

Provisional data indicated that total non-oil export earnings, at US\$244.38 million, decreased by 24.7 and 74.9 per cent, relative to the levels in the preceding month and the corresponding month of 2014, respectively. The development relative to the level in October 2015, reflected the fall in receipts from food products and minerals sectors. A breakdown by sectors, showed that proceeds from manufactured products, agricultural products and industrial sub-sectors, increased from US\$34.06

Total non-oil export earnings by exporters decreased in November 2015.

million, US\$48.28 million and US\$57.04 in the preceding month to US\$38.66 million, US\$54.78 and US\$78.90 million, respectively, in the review month. Proceeds from food products and minerals sub-sectors, however, decreased by 86.4 and 49.2 per cent to US\$8.09 million and US\$63.94 million, respectively, during the review month.

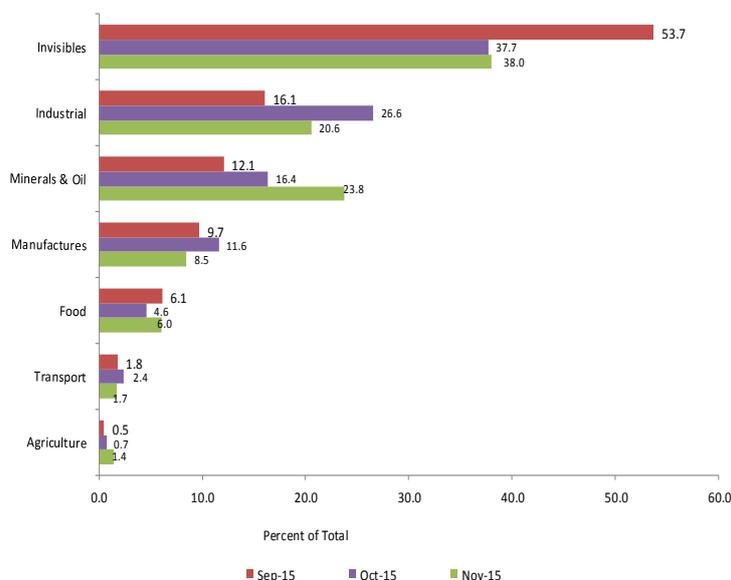
The shares of the various components in the non-oil export proceeds were: industrial (32.28 per cent); minerals (26.16 per cent); agricultural (22.42 per cent); manufactured products (15.82 per cent); food products (3.31 per cent); and transport (0.01 per cent).

5.3 Sectoral Utilization of Foreign Exchange

The invisible sector accounted for the bulk (38.0 per cent) of total foreign exchange disbursed in November 2015, followed by minerals and oil (23.8 per cent). The shares of other sectors in a descending order were: industrial sector (20.6 per cent); manufactured product (8.5 per cent); food products (6.0 per cent); transport (1.7 per cent); and agricultural products (1.4 per cent) (Fig.15).

The invisible sector accounted for the bulk of the total foreign exchange disbursed in November 2015.

Figure 15: Sectoral Utilisation of Foreign Exchange



5.4 Foreign Exchange Market Developments

Relative to the level in October 2015, Demand and Supply for foreign exchange by authorized dealers rose in November, 2015 .

At US\$10.04 billion, provisional data indicated that aggregate demand for foreign exchange, at the inter-bank and BDC segments, rose by 17.3 and 55.5 per cent, relative to the levels in October 2015 and the corresponding period of 2014, respectively.

A total of US\$2.20 billion was sold by the CBN to authorized dealers in November 2015. This reflected an increase of 0.5 per cent above the level in the preceding month, but a decline of 50.0 per cent below the level in the corresponding period of 2014. Of the aggregate sales, inter-bank and BDC sales were US\$1.55 billion and US\$0.25 billion, respectively (Fig.16, Table 16).

Figure16: Demand for and Supply of Foreign Exchange

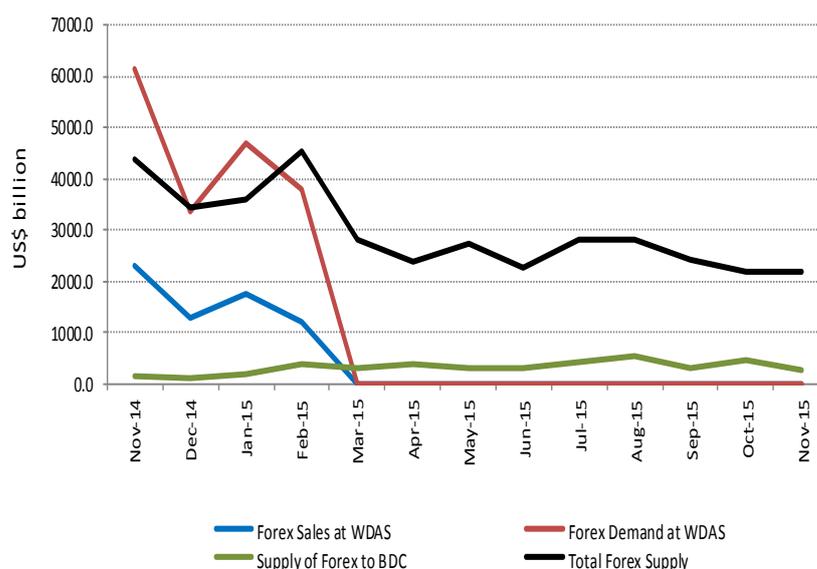


Table 16: Demand for and Supply of Foreign Exchange (US\$ billion)

	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15
Forex Sales at wDAS/rDAS	2,286.9	1,260.2	1,987.4	1,197.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forex Demand at rDAS/wDAS	6,148.8	3,364.9	4,698.8	3,773.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supply of Forex to BDC	145.7	110.4	184.7	371.4	301.6	370.4	309.9	287.4	400.0	531.0	312.6	446.5	246.9
Total Forex Supply	4,395.2	3,430.1	3,587.2	4,524.5	2,807.7	2,366.2	2,727.7	2,260.2	2,825.6	2,813.3	2,406.0	2,187.2	2,197.1

The average exchange rate at the inter-bank segment, remained unchanged at the preceding month's level of ₦196.99 per US dollar, but indicated a 15.13 per cent depreciation relative to the level in the corresponding period of 2014. At the BDC segment, the average exchange rate, at ₦233.94 per US dollar, indicated a depreciation of 4.1 and 33.0 per cent relative to the levels in the preceding month and the corresponding period of 2014, respectively (Figure 17, Table 17).

The naira exchange rate vis-à-vis the US dollar remained unchanged at the Inter-bank but depreciated at the BDC segment of the market during the review month.

Consequently, the premium between the inter-bank and the BDC rates widened from 14.1 per cent, in the preceding month to 18.8 per cent, during the review period. This, however, exceeded the international benchmark of 5.0 per cent by 13.8 percentage points (Figure 18).

Figure 17: Average Exchange Rate Movement

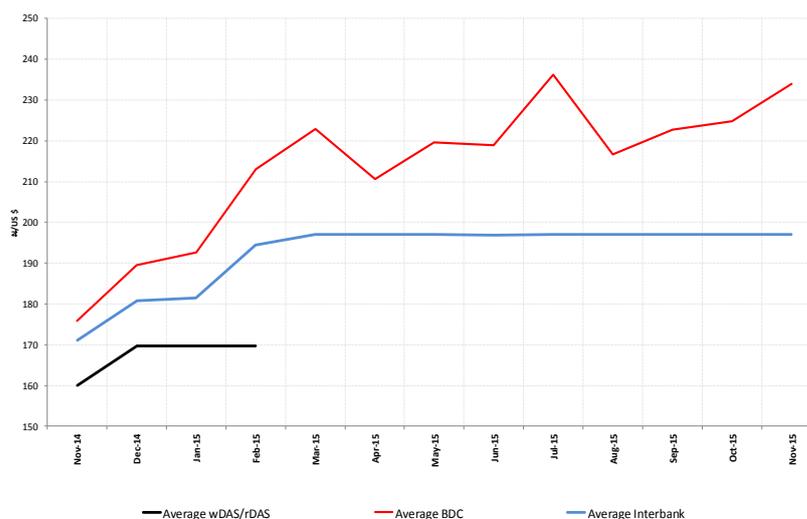
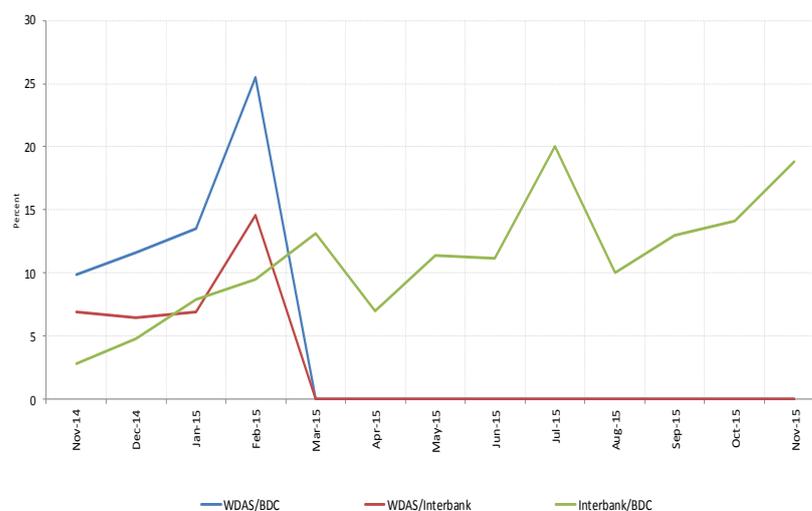


Table 17: Exchange Rate Movements and Exchange Rate Premium

	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15
Average Exchange Rate (N/\$)													
wDAS/rDAS	160.00	169.68	169.68	169.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interbank	171.10	180.74	181.46	194.48	197.07	197.00	197.00	196.92	196.97	197.00	197.00	196.99	196.99
BDC	175.85	189.44	192.60	213.03	222.93	210.70	219.55	218.98	236.30	216.60	222.68	224.83	233.94
Premium (%)													
rDAS/BDC	9.9	11.6	13.5	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
rDAS/Interbank	6.9	6.5	6.9	14.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interbank/BDC	2.8	4.8	7.9	9.5	13.1	7.0	11.4	11.2	20.0	10.0	13.0	14.1	18.8

Figure 18: Exchange Rate Premium



5.5 Gross External Reserves

Gross external reserves fell in November 2015.

The gross external reserves at end-November 2015, stood at US\$29.34 billion, indicating a decrease of 3.2 per cent, below the level in the preceding month. The development was attributed to low accretion due to declining proceeds from the export of crude oil and gas. A breakdown of the official external reserves showed that Federation reserves was US\$2.45 billion (8.3 per cent of the total); Federal Government reserves, US\$6.59 billion (22.5 per cent of the total), and the CBN reserves, US\$20.3 billion (69.2 per cent of the total), (Fig. 19, Table 18).

Figure 19: Gross Official External Reserves

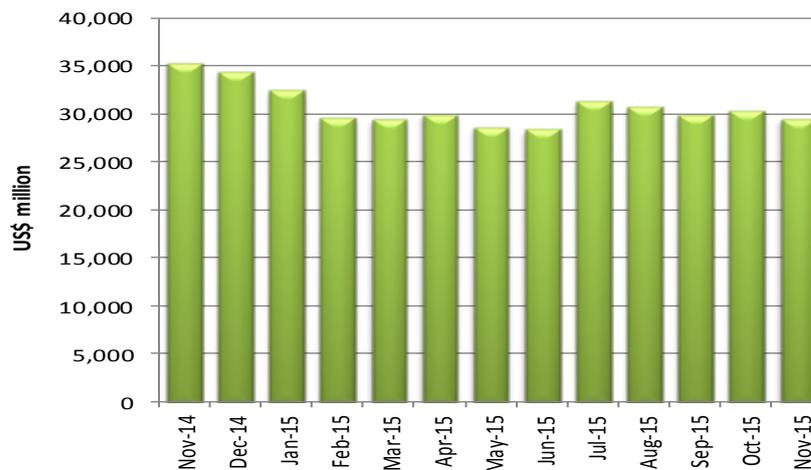


Table 18: Gross Official External Reserves (US\$ million)

Period	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15
External Reserves	29,357.21	29,829.75	28,566.54	28,335.21	31,222.81	30,649.93	29,850.05	30,309.37	29,339.13

6.0 *Other International Economic Developments and Meetings*

World crude oil output and demand in November 2015 was estimated at an average of 94.98 and 94.04 million barrels per day (mbd), compared with 94.13 and 94.02 mbd supplied and demanded, respectively, in October 2015. The rise in supply was attributed to increase in production by both OPEC and non-OPEC countries.

Other major international economic developments and meetings of importance to the domestic economy, during the review period included: the India-Africa Summit held in New Delhi, India from October 26 – 29, 2015. The meeting highlighted the substantial flow of funds and services to Africa through different Indian industrial groups like Mittals, the Tatas and the Exim Bank. The main areas of cooperation were identified to include agriculture, infrastructure, energy, innovation and health.

In another development, the African Development Bank (AfDB), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) co-organised the 2015 African Economic Conference (AEC) in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo, from November 2 – 4, 2015. The theme of the Conference was “Addressing Poverty and Inequality on the Post-2015 Development Agenda”. The Conference adopted the following as key components of its action plan:

- The need to increase the proportion of seats held by women in the national parliament;
- The need to ensure improvement in access to safe drinking water and sanitation; and
- The need to address the challenge of low transition of girls and boys between different levels of education, especially, with the improved enrollment in primary education.

Also, the African Development Bank (AfDB) and LAPO Microfinance Bank Ltd, Nigeria signed a loan agreement of ₦2.364 billion (about US\$12 million)

on November 17, 2015 to support inclusive growth and local Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Nigeria.

With the AfDB's funding, LAPO MfB is expected to deliver multi-faceted developments in areas of:

1. increasing the proportion of poor households and small businesses with access to financial services in Nigeria;
2. deepening its financial sector infrastructure, as it plans to expand their branch network across the country;
3. promoting an inclusive microfinance model that works for the poor;
4. stimulating product development aimed at meeting the diverse needs of low-income households and local enterprises, including a soft loan scheme to provide clients with more convenient and safe lighting (solar power lanterns); and
5. enhancing financial inclusion of women and female entrepreneurs.

Finally, the 10th United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Biennial Debt Management Conference was held in Geneva, Switzerland from November 23 - 25, 2015. The Conference focused on the heightened threats to future debt sustainability in many emerging and developing economies, especially as the global debts continue to grow. The Conference recognized that although external sovereign debt indicators had improved in many poor countries, rising external debt levels may become more difficult to service in a world of falling commodity prices, rising interest rates, currency depreciations and a slowdown in the growth of global Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

APPENDIX TABLES

Table A1: Money and Credit Aggregates (N billion)

	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15
Domestic Credit (Net)	20,695.6	21,210.5	21,409.8	21,542.6	21,393.0	21,519.8	21,348.6	20,470.8
<i>Claims on Federal Government (Net)</i>	2,100.3	2,558.7	2,512.5	2,877.3	2,761.7	2,787.6	2,261.9	1,764.0
Central Bank (Net)	(1,037.1)	(644.0)	(769.5)	(359.9)	(535.2)	(1,042.2)	(1,826.3)	(2,445.8)
Commercial Banks	3,137.4	3,202.7	3,282.0	3,163.3	3,228.2	3,829.8	4,018.7	4,137.3
Merchant Bank	57.6	45.5	61.3	72.5	67.4	80.9	68.2	71.2
Non Interest Banks	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
<i>Claims on Private Sector</i>	18,595.2	18,651.8	18,897.3	18,665.3	18,631.3	18,732.2	19,086.7	18,706.8
Central Bank	4,907.5	4,908.2	5,093.1	5,066.0	5,107.3	5,275.2	5,535.8	5,092.9
Commercial Banks	13,593.4	13,649.3	13,713.0	13,510.4	13,431.6	13,362.9	13,457.7	13,519.7
Merchant Bank	71.5	71.5	68.5	66.1	66.6	66.1	67.5	68.3
Non Interest Banks	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.7	25.8	24.9	25.8	25.9
<i>Claims on Other Private Sector</i>	18,038.3	18,146.0	18,374.9	18,139.2	18,190.7	18,142.3	18,175.1	18,179.3
Central Bank	4,883.9	4,884.6	5,042.0	5,040.4	8,081.7	5,082.2	5,067.5	5,067.3
Commercial Banks	13,060.1	13,167.1	13,241.5	13,009.9	13,016.5	12,965.9	13,014.3	13,017.7
Merchant Bank	71.5	71.5	68.5	66.1	66.6	69.1	67.5	68.3
Non Interest Banks	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.7	25.8	24.9	25.8	25.9
<i>Claims on State and Local Governm</i>	533.3	482.2	471.4	500.5	415.0	397.0	443.4	502.0
Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial Banks	533.3	482.2	471.4	500.5	415.0	397.0	443.4	502.0
Merchant Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non Interest Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Claims on Non-financial Public Enta</i>	23.6	23.6	51.0	25.6	25.6	192.9	468.3	25.6
Foreign Assets (Net)	6,017.1	5,479.7	5,951.5	5,687.1	5,498.1	5,083.1	4,622.2	5,287.2
Central Bank	5,277.8	5,083.1	5,796.0	5,543.9	5,635.5	5,242.6	4,718.6	5,240.0
Commercial Banks	748.2	405.5	159.9	148.8	(136.7)	(159.6)	(95.6)	64.0
Merchant Bank	(10.5)	(10.4)	(5.9)	(7.2)	(2.1)	(1.3)	(2.3)	(18.3)
Non Interest Banks	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4
Other Assets (Net)	(7,445.1)	(7,496.2)	(8,549.8)	(8,804.9)	(8,399.6)	(7,884.9)	(7,766.4)	(7,390.8)
Total Monetary Assets (M2)	19,267.6	19,194.0	18,811.4	18,424.7	18,491.6	18,718.0	18,204.4	18,367.2
Quasi-Money 1/	12,422.8	12,524.3	12,269.0	11,953.6	11,522.0	11,569.4	11,514.7	11,386.7
Money Supply (M1)	6,844.8	6,669.6	6,452.4	6,471.1	6,969.6	7,148.6	6,689.6	6,980.5
<i>Currency Outside Banks</i>	1,312.0	1,315.3	1,184.0	1,184.5	1,146.9	1,219.0	1,202.0	1,260.7
<i>Demand Deposits 2/</i>	5,532.7	5,354.4	5,358.4	5,286.5	5,822.7	5,929.6	5,487.6	5,719.8
Total Monetary Liabilities (M2)	19,267.6	19,194.0	18,811.4	18,424.7	18,491.6	18,718.0	18,204.4	18,367.2
<i>Memorandum Items:</i>								
Reserve Money (RM)	6,202.0	6,179.8	5,945.8	5,931.4	5,895.6	5,788.3	5,546.5	5,639.6
<i>Currency in Circulation (CIC)</i>	1,692.3	1,671.5	1,562.3	1,547.5	1,544.6	1,637.5	1,560.4	1,633.2
<i>DMBs Demand Deposit with CBN</i>	4,509.9	4,508.3	4,382.4	4,356.9	4,351.1	4,150.8	3,986.2	4,006.4

1/ Quasi-money consist of Time, Savings and Foreign Currency Deposit at Deposit Money Banks excluding Takings from Discount Houses.

2/ Demand Deposits consist of State, Local and Parastatals Deposits at CBN, State, Local Government and Private Sector Deposits as well as Demand Deposits of non-financial Public Enterprises at Deposit Money Banks.

**Table A2: Money and Credit Aggregates
(Growth Rates)**

	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15
	Growth Over Preceding December (%)							
Domestic Credit (Net)	9.7	12.4	11.1	11.8	11.0	11.7	10.8	6.2
<i>Claims on Federal Government (Net)</i>	177.3	233.8	64.1	150.2	140.1	142.4	96.7	53.4
<i>Claims on Private Sector</i>	2.7	3.0	4.3	3.0	2.8	3.4	5.3	3.2
<i>Claims on Other Private Sector</i>	2.8	3.4	-12.1	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.5
<i>Claims on State and Local Government</i>	-0.6	-10.1	-12.1	-6.7	-22.6	-26.0	-17.3	-6.4
<i>Claims on Non-financial Public Enterprises</i>								
Foreign Assets (Net)	-12.6	-9.6	-14.4	-18.2	-20.9	-26.9	-33.5	-24.0
Other Assets (Net)	-5.7	-6.4	-16.9	-20.4	-14.8	-7.8	-6.2	-1.0
Total Monetary Assets (M2)	1.8	1.4	-0.5	-2.6	-2.2	-1.0	-3.8	-2.9
Quasi-Money 1/	3.5	4.3	2.2	-0.5	-4.1	-3.7	-4.1	-5.2
Money Supply (M1)	-1.1	-3.6	-5.3	-6.3	0.9	3.5	-3.1	1.1
<i>Currency Outside Banks</i>	-8.7	-8.5	-17.6	-17.6	-20.2	-15.2	-16.4	-12.3
<i>Demand Deposits 2/</i>	0.9	-2.3	-2.0	-3.3	6.5	8.5	0.4	4.6
Total Monetary Liabilities (M2)	1.8	1.4	-0.5	-2.6	-2.2	-1.0	-3.8	-2.9
<i>Memorandum Items:</i>								
Reserve Money (RM)	4.0	3.6	0.3	0.0	-0.6	-2.4	-6.5	-4.9
<i>Currency in Circulation (CIC)</i>	-5.9	-7.0	-13.1	-12.4	-14.1	-8.9	-13.2	-9.2
<i>DMBs Demand Deposit with CBN</i>	8.2	8.2	6.1	5.4	5.3	0.4	5.3	-3.1
	Growth Over Preceding Month (%)							
Domestic Credit (Net)	-0.3	2.5	0.9	0.6	-0.7	0.6	-0.8	-4.1
<i>Claims on Federal Government (Net)</i>	-3.6	21.8	-1.8	14.5	-4.0	0.9	-18.9	-22.0
<i>Claims on Private Sector</i>	0.1	0.3	1.3	-1.2	-0.2	0.5	1.9	-2.0
<i>Claims on Other Private Sector</i>	0.1	0.6	1.3	-1.3	0.3	-0.3	0.2	0.0
<i>Claims on State and Local Government</i>	-1.8	-9.6	-2.2	6.2	-17.1	-4.4	11.7	13.2
<i>Claims on Non-financial Public Enterprises</i>								
Foreign Assets (Net)	0.5	-8.9	8.6	-4.4	-3.3	-7.6	-9.1	14.4
Central Bank	-1.4	-3.7	14.0	-4.4	1.7	-7.0	-10.0	11.1
Banks	17.2	-46.4	-60.8	-8.0	-196.0	16.1	-39.5	-148.9
Other Assets (Net)	2.1	-0.7	-14.1	-3.0	4.6	6.1	1.5	4.8
Total Monetary Assets (M2)	0.7	-0.4	-2.0	-2.1	0.4	1.2	-2.7	0.9
Quasi-Money 1/	2.3	0.8	-2.0	-2.6	-3.6	0.4	-0.5	-1.1
Money Supply (M1)	-2.1	2.6	-1.9	-1.1	7.7	2.6	-6.4	4.4
<i>Currency Outside Banks</i>	-10.8	0.3	-10.0	0.1	-3.2	6.3	-1.4	4.9
<i>Demand Deposits 2/</i>	0.2	-3.2	0.1	-1.3	10.1	1.8	-7.5	4.2
Total Monetary Liabilities (M2)	0.7	-0.4	-2.0	-2.1	0.4	1.2	-2.7	0.9
<i>Memorandum Items:</i>								
Reserve Money (RM)	4.5	-0.4	-3.8	-0.2	-0.6	-1.8	-4.2	1.7
<i>Currency in Circulation (CIC)</i>	-6.9	-6.9	-6.5	0.8	-1.9	6.0	-4.7	4.7
<i>DMBs Demand Deposit with CBN</i>	9.5	-0.3	-2.7	-0.6	-0.1	-4.6	-4.0	0.5

Table A3: Federal Government Fiscal Operations (N billion)

	Mar-15	Apr-15	May	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15
Retained Revenue	522.9	189.5	166.3	182.9	407.2	228.8	195.0	184.7	248.1
<i>Federation Account</i>	186.6	146.5	132.1	151.8	218.9	202.1	166.6	151.3	192.0
<i>VAT Pool Account</i>	8.4	10.3	10.8	8.2	9.4	10.8	9.0	8.1	8.7
<i>FGN Independent Revenue</i>	274.9	6.7	1.4	2.2	2.3	6.5	8.8	16.5	37.6
<i>Excess Crude</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Others /SURE-P/NNPC Refund</i>	53.0	26.0	21.9	20.6	176.6	9.4	8.6	8.8	9.8
Expenditure	619.1	230.6	557.6	236.4	423.1	376.9	430.0	247.0	325.9
<i>Recurrent</i>	496.2	226.7	359.9	227.5	390.1	342.1	345.5	162.6	250.8
<i>Capital</i>	78.6	0.0	161.7	0.6	5.6	5.8	56.0	56.1	46.5
<i>Transfers</i>	44.3	3.8	36.0	8.3	27.4	29.0	28.5	28.3	28.6
Overall Balance: Surplus(+)/Deficit(-)	-96.2	-41.1	-391.4	-53.5	-15.9	-148.1	-235.0	-62.3	-77.9