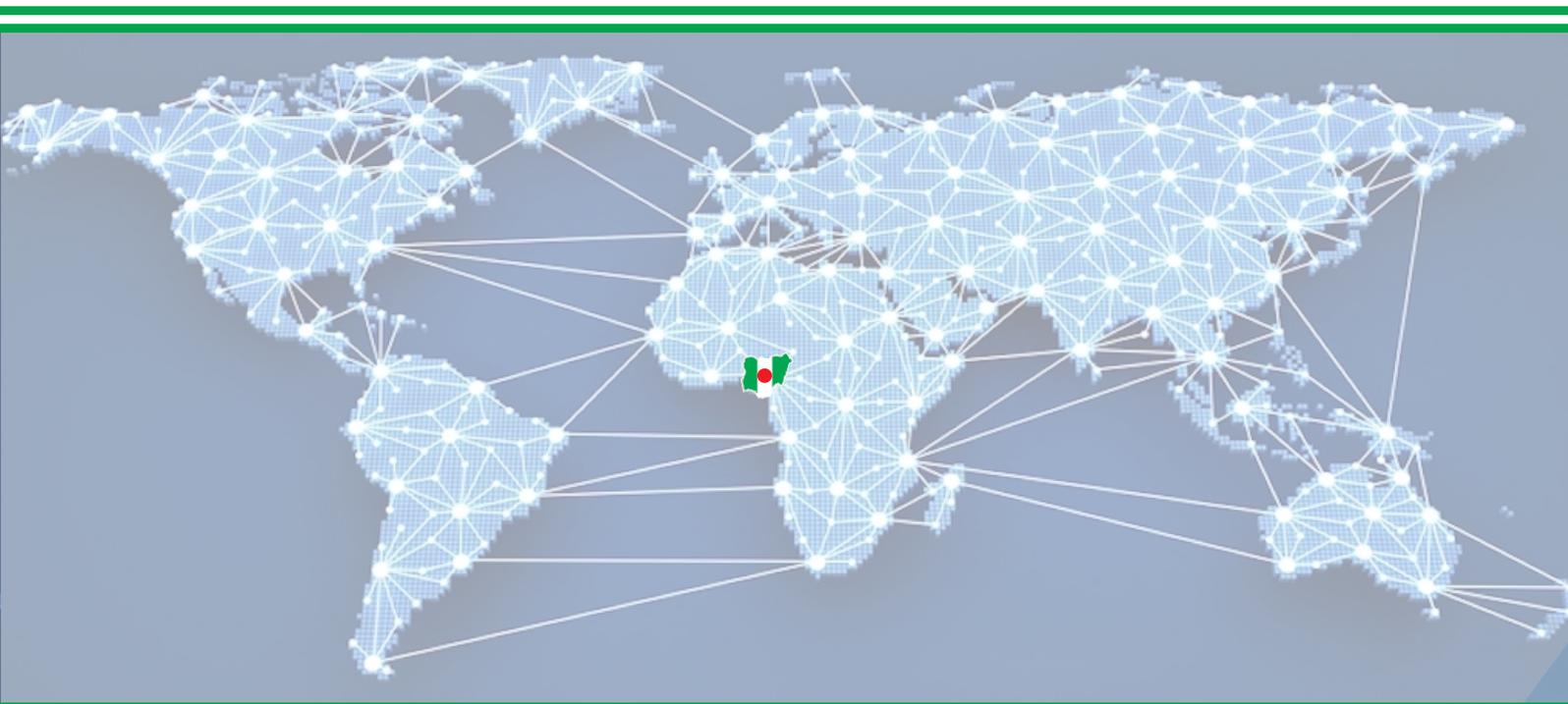


# MEASURING INFORMAL CROSS-BORDER TRADE IN NIGERIA



CENTRAL BANK OF NIGERIA



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## ACRONYMS

AAP	Animal and Animal Products
BMCI	Border Monitoring Coverage Index
BOP	Balance of Payments
BOU	Bank of Uganda
CAI	Chemical and Allied Products
CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria
CET	Common External Tariff
CIF	Cost, Insurance and Freight
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ESSD	External Sector Statistics Division
FAH	Footwear and Headgear
FOB	Free on Board
FOO	Foodstuff
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GTS	General Trading System
HS	Harmonized Commodity Coding and Description System
ICBT	Informal Cross-Border Trade
MAE	Machinery and Equipment
MET	Metal Products
MIS	Miscellaneous Products
MPR	Mineral Products
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NCS	Nigeria Customs Service
NSA	Namibia Statistics Agency
PRU	Plastic and Rubber Products
RWS	Raw Hides, Skins and Leather
SGD	Single Goods Declaration
SGL	Stone and Glass
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
STD	Statistics Department
TEX	Textile Products
TRA	Transportation Equipment
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
VPR	Vegetable Products
WAMA	West African Monetary Agency
WAMZ	West African Monetary Zone
WWP	Wood and Wood Products

## FOREWORD

As opposed to formal exports and imports captured in customs records, Informal Cross-border Trade (ICBT) refers to unrecorded business transactions undertaken across borders. In several African countries, ICBT constitutes a critical component of the informal sector and remains a source of employment and food security. It is also recognized as an important aspect of the economic lives of border dwellers as they help to redress supply/demand imbalances of the commodities being traded. However, collecting reliable data on ICBT is a non-trivial exercise. Generally, countries that have made some progress in capturing information on ICBT have done so through the conduct of special surveys

Over the years, having a reasonable idea of the magnitude and nature of cross-border trade between Nigeria and her immediate neighbours has remained a major concern to policymakers. Besides, owing to its unavailability, data on ICBT included in the published Balance of Payments Statistics (BOP) is based on staff estimates. These developments led to the growing need to capture relevant statistics on ICBT for the purpose of understanding its magnitude, pattern and composition.

Thus, in line with the objective of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) in providing reliable data towards the compilation of credible BOP statistics, a study was commissioned by the Bank, at the instance of the Statistics Department, to monitor and document ICBT across Nigerian international land borders. Information on the nature of Nigeria's ICBT in terms of the types of products being traded was also collected, as this could have

significant impact on food sustainability within the region. This effort represents a pioneer study on ICBT between Nigeria and her immediate neighbours.

The study, which covered the activities of peasants, herders and other small informal traders, involved rigorous physical border monitoring by well-trained enumerators. The activities of this group of economic entities are usually not captured in the official customs' trade statistics but do not necessarily indicate an attempt to evade legal provisions on trade. The study revealed a number of interesting findings which would form significant input to trade and other related policies in the future as well as help firm up the trade numbers being reported in the country's BOP statistics.

This report presents the estimate of the ICBT for twelve (12) calendar months, conducted between June 2013 and May 2014. It highlights the value and direction of informal trade with each of Nigeria's immediate neighbours as well as the major products traded. One of the major challenges faced by the study team was that of insecurity at some border posts. Consequently, some of the north-eastern borders were not covered.

The study team and indeed the Management of the CBN wish to express their sincere gratitude to all other government agencies present at the various border posts that contributed in various capacities in making the study a success. Their contributions, especially in the area of data capture, are significantly appreciated. We look forward to future collaborations in subsequent series of the ICBT surveys.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1. BACKGROUND

Informal cross-border trade (ICBT) among countries is thriving globally, especially in Africa, as reflected in the number of studies being conducted in the region. Often, the bulk of such informal trade in Africa involves little or no intent to deceive the custom authorities, but constitute a set of economic activities embarked upon by peasants and herders to mitigate surpluses and shortages of staple foods, thereby alleviating price fluctuations and contributing to food security and poverty reduction. Some efforts have been made in some non-ECOWAS countries, like Uganda, Malawi and Mozambique, at estimating informal cross-border trade between them and their neighbours. However, no country in the ECOWAS has made any efforts in this direction. It is believed that informal (unrecorded) trade has been on the increase over the years owing to ECOWAS's treaties on free movement of persons, goods, services and capital. It is also believed that the bulk of the transactions on duty-free goods is not of primary concern to the customs authority and, therefore, remains unrecorded. The implication of this development is the underestimation of cross-border trade among ECOWAS member countries and its resultant effects on the current account of the balance of payments statistics of countries in the sub-region.

The main objective of this maiden study was to measure ICBT between Nigeria and her immediate neighbours, namely: Cameroon, Chad, Niger, Benin, and the Gulf of Guinea. It also identified the category of commodities being traded informally across the selected border posts, determined the direction of unrecorded cross-border trade, identified the means of transporting informally traded goods across the country's borders, and identified the active borders used for executing informal trading activities as well as the commodities prevalently traded at those borders. Thus, the study focused on unreported trade of legal goods, which are not captured by customs.

### 2. STUDY SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

The procedures outlined in Ackello-Ogutu (1995) and used for estimating informal cross-border trade in Eastern and Southern Africa were adopted in this study. The procedure involves careful selection of border posts to be monitored based on reconnaissance visits, selection and training of enumerators, selection of monitoring periods, deployment of survey instruments, border monitoring for a 12-month period, data entry, data cleaning, and data analysis. In order to select border sites for monitoring, experienced members of staff of the Statistics Department of the Central Bank of Nigeria were deployed to the prospective border posts to effectively monitor the extent of informal trading activities around those borders. Based on the reconnaissance visits, borders were selected and potential enumerators were identified.

Sixteen (16) active border sites were selected based on the volume of trading activities observed at those borders as well as the ease of access and safety of the enumerators at the borders. The selected sixteen (16) border sites provide trading platforms between Nigeria and three of her key trading neighbour countries, namely: Cameroon, Benin Republic and Niger. The borders are Oron, Seme, Idiroko, Jato Aka, Chikanda, Babana, Jibia, Belel, Illela, Kamba, Zango Daura, Ikang, Maigatari, Kongolam, Mfum, and Gembu. Based on the General Trade System (GTS) procedure for compiling International Merchandise Trade Statistics, which requires that all goods leaving or entering the country are recorded as they cross the customs frontiers, the survey covered all

merchandise into/out of Nigeria carried on foot, bicycles, push carts, motorcycles, vehicles other than lorry, wheel chairs, donkeys, boats and lorries, both in large and small quantities, that was not recorded by customs authorities. Thus, goods properly declared and verified by customs officials on declaration documents as well as transit goods were excluded. All prices used were collected from trading centres/markets that were close to the border posts where informal trade was monitored. However, for large consignments of goods, wholesale prices were used; while, for small quantities, retail prices were used.

In line with extant procedures for conducting ICBT surveys, border monitoring was conducted for selected weeks in each of the twelve months of the survey and estimated for the remaining weeks. The weeks in which the survey was conducted were randomly selected and effectively communicated to the monitors. The survey was conducted over a twelve-month period. June 2013 to May 2014. During the survey weeks, recruited monitors were stationed at the designated border sites for a period of seven days to take stock of unrecorded/informal cross-border movement of goods using a predesigned questionnaire. The stipulated time for monitoring was 7.00 am to 6.00 pm each day. Since the recruited monitors were those familiar with the types of goods moving across the borders, they simply observed, assessed and recorded all such movements of goods in the relevant predesigned questionnaire without necessarily establishing dialogue with the traders.

The completed forms were retrieved by the field supervisors during their visits to the border sites and the data were examined for correctness and consistency. The data contained in the forms were entered into predesigned Microsoft Excel spreadsheet templates. Data on the products were coded in line with the Harmonized Commodity Coding and Description System (HS) in order to facilitate analysis. The methodology used by Minde and Nakhum (1998) was adopted to gross up the trade numbers for the remaining weeks in which the borders were not monitored. Also, in order to adjust the trade data to accommodate the fact that movements of goods in the night were not covered by the monitors, and the fact that it is practically impossible to fully capture all informal trading activities during the day, a coverage index was arrived at and used to uprate the data.

### **3. FINDINGS**

#### **3.1 Total Informal/Unrecorded Imports and Exports**

The total informal trade across the selected borders during the period June 2013- May 2014 stood at N1, 090, 890.58 million (US\$ 6,912.96 million). Of this, total exports amounted to N435, 278.08 (US\$2, 758.35 million), representing 39.9 per cent. Imports accounted for the balance of N 655,612.5 million (US\$4, 154.61 million), giving rise to a negative informal trade balance of N 220, 334.43 million (US\$1, 396.26 million).

#### **3.2 Major Informal Trade Commodities**

Vegetable products accounted for 56.7 per cent (or N618, 271.34 million) of the total informal trade between Nigeria and her neighbours during the survey period. This was followed by animal and animal products (12.6 per cent or N137, 907.53 million), transportation equipment (8.6 per cent or N93, 322.01 million) and foodstuff (6.4 per cent or N69, 560.58 million). Overall, food products (i.e. vegetable products, animal and animal products, and foodstuff) constituted the bulk of the goods traded informally across the borders covered, reflecting the nature of the

predominant economic activities of the communities around the selected borders as well as the need to ensure food security in the region.

### **3.3 Quarterly Trade Flows by Product Category**

Significant seasonal variations were observed in the volume of informal trading activities across the borders, owing partly to the impact of weather on the ease of transportation along the adjoining routes as well as the availability of agricultural products during the harvest period. A quarterly analysis of survey returns showed that the highest level of informal trade was recorded in 2013:Q4 (N 390, 777.63 million), having risen by 78.4 per cent above its level in 2013:Q3. Total informal exports increased by 409.2 per cent to N249, 861.90 million in 2013:Q4 but declined by 68.5 and 26.8 per cent in 2014:Q1 and 2014:Q2, respectively. However, the highest level of imports was recorded in 2014:Q2.

### **3.4 Total Trade Flows by Mode of Transportation**

About 47.7 per cent (or N520, 402. 23 million) of the goods traded informally across the selected borders were transported via lorry, while other vehicles conveyed goods worth of N 411, 341.39 million (representing 37.7 per cent of total informal trade during the survey period). About 7.0 per cent of the goods were conveyed on foot, reflecting the level of informality in the cross-border trade transactions captured during the survey.

### **3.5 Direction of Informal Trade**

The highest level of exports from Nigeria was to Niger Republic, with an export value of N327, 659.09 billion (or 75.3 per cent of the total informal exports). Cameroon and Benin Republic accounted for the balance, as they recorded informal export values of N74, 307.61 million (or 17.1 per cent of total) and N33, 311.39 million (or 7.7 per cent of total), respectively. On the other hand, the total value of informal imports from Niger Republic was N501, 118.53 million, constituting about 76.4 per cent of the total informal imports into the country during the survey period. Cameroon accounted for N 94, 955.32 million (or 14.5 per cent) while Benin Republic accounted for the balance of 9.1 per cent. In terms of trade balance, Nigeria recorded negative informal trade balance with the three countries that were covered during the border monitoring exercise, as the country's trade balance with Niger Republic, Benin Republic and Cameroon stood at N173, 459.45 million, N26, 227.26 and N20, 647.72 million, respectively.

### **3.6 Informal Transit Trade**

The total informal transit exports (i.e. goods leaving Nigeria through her immediate neighbours to the ultimate destinations other than the neighbouring country) from Nigeria stood at N25, 937.56 million, dominated by transit exports to other countries in Africa (N23, 808.75 million or 91.79 per cent), apart from Niger, Cameroon and Benin. Of the total informal imports of N655, 612.50 million into Nigeria from Benin, Cameroon and Niger Republic, N464, 560.12 million were transit imports from these countries. The bulk of these transit imports (i.e. goods passing through Nigeria with ultimate destinations other than Nigeria) originated from Europe (N200, 864.12 million or 43.2 per cent), Asia (N159, 420.80 million or 34.3 per cent) and other African countries (N88, 132.69 million or 19.0 per cent).

### **3.7 Total Informal Trade by Border Posts**

The border site located at Kamba was found to be the most active monitoring point in terms of value of informal exports, as it accounted for about 49.9 per cent (N217, 358.27 million) of the total

informal exports. This was followed by Belel, with 15.6 per cent (N 68, 087.05 million) and Kongolam, with 11.4 per cent (N 49, 589.18 million). In terms of informal imports, Kongolam border dominated (27.5 per cent or N180, 290.97 million), followed by Zangon Daura, which contributed 23.6 per cent (N154, 728.51 million). Overall, Kamba border emerged as the most active of the 16 selected border sites, as the value of goods traded informally across the site stood at N239, 592.32 million, constituting about 22.0 per cent of total informal trade. This was followed by Kongolam (N229, 880.15 million or 21.1 per cent) and Zangon Daura (N179, 754.53 million or 16.5 per cent).

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

The analysis of total informal trade by product category revealed that Nigeria was a net importer of vegetable products, animal and animal products and foodstuff during the survey period, as the product categories recorded negative trade balances of N 26, 850.15 million, N 129, 889.87 million and N 4, 659.02 million, respectively. Another category that recorded negative trade balance, but in which Nigeria had comparative advantage was raw hides, skins and leather. These findings indicate the need for the Federal Government to create the necessary environment that would boost domestic production of the products, with a view to ensuring that the country is self-sufficient in the short to medium term and a net exporter in the long run. This would help to further conserve the country's foreign exchange earnings.

In view of the useful findings of the study, it is recommended that an informal cross-border trade survey be conducted at regular intervals as a way of measuring food security around the border communities as well as for the purpose of generating more reliable trade numbers for the country's balance of payments account. It is hoped that other relevant agencies and investors would be spurred by the laudable findings of the study and commit to its continuous funding, as being done in some other African countries. The study team appreciates the Management of the Central Bank of Nigeria for providing the necessary resources for undertaking the study.

## SECTION 1

### 1.0 STUDY BACKGROUND

Globalization of the world economy in the 21st century has ushered in competition and integration of trade and commerce across economic jurisdictions. This has led to the emergence of common markets and increase in the integration of the world economy. In SSA, efforts are being made to integrate regional markets through institutions like the WAMZ. Established in December 2000, the WAMZ programme aims to establish a second monetary zone (for Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria and Sierra Leone) to facilitate the integration of the economies of member countries, making actualization of the ECOWAS Monetary Cooperation Programme (EMCP) intended to usher in a single currency for the whole of ECOWAS sub-region easier. While some progress in reducing tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade has been made through the establishment of the ECOWAS-Common External Tariff (CET) adopted in January 2006, formal trade among most ECOWAS countries is still limited. However, informal/unrecorded trade is thought to be on the increase over the years owing to ECOWAS treaties on free movement of persons, goods, services and capital. As a result, duty-free goods and services are no longer of primary interest to customs' officers at the borders and therefore remain unrecorded. The implication of this development is the paucity of data on cross-border trade among ECOWAS member countries, which had impacted on the quality of data in the current account of their balance of payments statistics and wide divergence in international trade numbers.

These observed inadequacies have serious implications for major external sub-accounts, especially the merchandise trade statistics. Specifically, these statistics are fundamental to the compilation of balance of payments (BOP) statistics and national accounts. The BOP account enables the country to evaluate its financial position in relation to the rest of the world. Under the United Nations' general framework for compiling international merchandise trade statistics, all goods entering or leaving a customs frontier are recorded, except goods in transit. At the moment, the Nigeria Customs Service collects data for formal trade transactions using the Single Goods Declaration (SGD) form and form M submitted by clearing agents on behalf of exporters and importers. However, all transactions involving inflow or outflow of goods under informal trade remain largely unrecorded.

Nigeria is located at the coast of West Africa and shares borders with Cameroon to the east, Chad to the northeast, Niger to the north, and Benin to the west and the Gulf of Guinea along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean to the south. Cross-border trade with these neighbours have been very active, while landlocked neighbouring countries of Niger and Chad rely, to some extent, on Nigeria for imports and exports as a result of their communication advantage. However, there are indications that operational bottlenecks and documentation requirements at the Nigerian ports may have encouraged the reliance of importers in Nigeria on the neighbouring port in Benin Republic. In addition, with the implementation of the common external tariff of the ECOWAS in 2002, and the liberalization of current account of the BOP, substantial number of goods appeared on the tariff exemption list and, therefore, may be brought in using port facilities in other reporting countries.

In recent times, the Nigeria Customs Service recorded increasing role in public sector revenue collection. To meet revenue collection targets, Customs officials focused on revenue-yielding commodities at the points of entry/exit. However, certain classes of goods (mostly industrial and

agricultural items) that cross the borders in large and small volumes remain largely unrecorded. This is corroborated by evidence from a diagnostic study by ECOWAS-WAMA regional team on the harmonization of BOP compilation in the sub-region conducted in 2012. The study revealed that "goods traded with immediate neighbours that are transported by road and relevant to inter-ECOWAS trade goes largely unrecorded because much of it does not attract duty", and as a result of the implementation of the ECOWAS treaties on free movement of persons, goods, services and capitals.

There are also indications that unrecorded cross-border trade exists in large quantities between Nigeria and its neighbours. There is evidence of the smuggling out of petroleum products to Niger, Chad, Cameroon and Benin Republic, where the products are then sold at significantly higher prices. These claims have largely remained unquantified due to paucity of data.

Trade statistics are part of macro-economic statistics, which serve a variety of purposes essential for national and regional planning. External trade data are very important in making decisions for regional and economic integration and form part of the basic convergence criteria for WAMZ and ECOWAS-CET, in which Nigeria plays a leading role. Timely and reliable statistics on external trade are indeed vital for Nigeria in negotiations and implementations of common trade policies in the ECOWAS sub-region as well as for balance of payments purposes. Therefore, there is the need for relevant agencies like the Central Bank of Nigeria, National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and other major stakeholders to place much premium on the production of comprehensive, timely, accurate and reliable foreign trade statistics.

Given the importance of external trade statistics to policy, it is important that the gap created by the absence of records on informal cross-border trade is filled. The main objectives of this maiden study were to:

- a) identify the category of commodities being traded informally across the selected border posts;
- b) determine the direction of unrecorded cross-border trade in Nigeria;
- c) estimate the values of unrecorded cross-border trade flows; and
- d) generate unrecorded cross-border trade estimates for balance of payments (BOP) compilation.

Unrecorded or unreported cross-border trade has far-reaching implications for the reliability of external trade statistics. For the purpose of this study, "unrecorded cross-border trade" is defined as all cross-border trade activities, which should be captured as "foreign trade" under the United Nations' framework but are not captured by official national statistics. This covers goods traded to/from Nigeria without official documentation/declaration due to their volume and other trade agreements with neighbouring countries.

The report is divided into five sections. Following this introduction, section two reviews the experiences of selected African countries in their estimation of ICBT. Section three presents the survey methodology and analytical framework adopted by this study in estimating informal cross-border trade flows in Nigeria. Section four presents the survey findings, while section five concludes the report.

## SECTION 2

### 2.0 COUNTRY EXPERIENCES IN MEASURING INFORMAL CROSS-BORDER TRADE

In this section, the experiences of four countries, namely: Uganda, Namibia, Mozambique and Malawi, in conducting ICBT study are reviewed. The lessons learnt from these countries' experiences were useful to the Nigerian team in the planning and execution of their ICBT survey.

#### 2.1 Uganda

Uganda has been conducting the informal cross-border trade (ICBT) surveys on annual basis since 2005. The surveys were jointly conducted by the Bank of Uganda (BOU) and the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS). The survey was aimed at enhancing external trade statistics for the BOP and national accounts.

The 2013 survey covered 19 border posts and 4 bus terminals where goods taken to the neighbouring countries are loaded and offloaded. The selection of the monitoring sites was based on some factors, like the significance of trade flows passing through the border posts; availability of custom offices and supporting government institutions, such as immigration, police and other security organs; and availability of other necessary infrastructure to support fieldwork. Eight of the border posts shared border with Democratic Republic of Congo, four shared border with Kenya, three posts shared border with Rwanda, and two shared borders with South Sudan and Tanzania. The four bus terminals covered were Kampala/Kigali, Kampala/Juba, Kampala/Bujumbura and Kampala/Bukoba/Dares Salaam.

The data collection procedure followed the General Trading System (GTS) of compiling international trade statistics. The data collectors recorded all merchandise trade into or out of the country carried on foot, bicycles, push carts, motorcycles, vehicles other than lorry, wheelchairs, donkeys and boats both in large and small quantities not recorded by custom authorities, as well as undeclared or under-declared goods on formal customs declaration documents. Informal exports valuation was based on Free on Board (FOB) basis, while informal imports were valued at Cost, Insurance and Freight (CIF). The prices used were collected from trading centres/markets close to the border posts. Large consignments of goods were valued at wholesale prices, while small quantities were valued at retail prices.

Monitoring of border posts was done for two consecutive weeks in each month, and estimates were made for the remaining weeks. A minimum of two enumerators recorded data in every border station during the monitoring weeks. The recording of informal trade was based on direct observation techniques. Verification was done through enquiries made to traders, clearing agents, revenue officers and security personnel and through weighing to ascertain the quantities for some selected items where necessary.

The data were captured on monthly basis and were coded to facilitate their transformation into the Harmonized Commodity Coding and Description System (HS) and Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) nomenclatures. They uprated the data using an uprating methodology based on a key assumption that the different days of each of the two weeks surveyed reflect trade

flows for similar days not covered in the same month. Seasonality effects were taken into consideration for agricultural products.

Their results indicated that informal exports declined by 7.2 per cent in 2013 to US\$421.3 million, and constituted about 14.9 per cent of the total exports in 2013. Their informal imports, however, increased by 1.3 per cent to US\$53.7 million, and constituted about 0.9 per cent of total imports in the country in 2013. Kenya was the leading source of Uganda's informal imports in 2013, accounting for about 49.4 per cent of total informal imports, while DR Congo was second, with 33.0 per cent. Elegu border post accounted for the largest share of total informal exports at US\$106.1 million (25.2 per cent). Similarly, Busia, Mpondwe, Malaba, Elegu and Paidha were the leading entry points for imports in 2013, accounting for US\$42.1 million (78.4 per cent of the total informal imports).

### 2.2 Namibia

The Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) started conducting the ICBT survey in November 2014 in an effort to implement the UN recommendation of obtaining supplementary data on international merchandise trade to complement customs data. The aim was to collect trade data below the customs threshold, compare this data with the data collected through formal trade activities and use it to supplement customs' data. This was meant to measure the volume of trade flows between Namibia and its neighbouring countries – Angola, South Africa and Zambia.

The survey covered six border posts – Oshikango, Omahenene, Calai, Wenela, Ariamsulei and Noordoewer – selected based on a pilot survey conducted in April 2014. The survey used physical questionnaires as a primary tool for collecting data. The instrument captured such information as transaction date, direction of trade flow, name of commodity, country of origin and destination, commodity value and weight. The information was collected from traders with the assistance of customs officials.

The survey results indicated high volume of informal cross-border trade between Namibia and its neighbours that was not captured by customs and therefore not forming part of official statistics. They indicated that Namibia's exports through the six border posts amounted to US\$12.3 million, while expenditure on imports was US\$217,645 in November 2014. Oshikango accounted for most of the export shares, with 72.5 per cent, while Noordoewer had the highest share of informal imports at 35.3 per cent of the total imports. They also showed that about 90.9 per cent of the goods exported were destined for Angola, with 8.9 and 0.2 per cent destined for Zambia and South Africa, respectively. Similarly, 58.2 per cent of imports were sourced from South Africa, while 21.7 and 20.1 per cent were from Zambia and Angola, respectively. The report recommended conducting the survey on annual basis to complement customs data, and adding additional border posts in the next survey.

### 2.3 Mozambique

Mozambique is an economy whose external sector is constrained by both tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade, making formal trade quite cumbersome. The tariff barriers are due to prohibitive import duties aimed at maximizing government revenue, while the non-tariff barriers include complex import/export licensing regulations designed for established companies only. Other

constraints are inadequate knowledge and poor information on the availability of goods in the region, real or perceived low quality of goods, non-competitive prices and high vulnerability to dumping and export subsidies. The natural response to these barriers is the incidence of informal cross-border trade, as a way of overcoming them. Thus, the percentage share of official exports from Mozambique to her neighbouring countries (excluding South Africa) remains low while formal imports with her neighbours are depressed as compared with imports from the developed world. Thus, trade numbers are largely under-reported in the country's national accounts.

In order to gain insights into the magnitude and mode of functioning of informal cross-border trade in the country, the USAID's Regional Development Support Office (REDSO/ESA) in Nairobi, Kenya through TechnoServe Inc., and coordinated by World Vision Relief and Development (WVRD), funded a survey in the mid-nineties. The overall objective of the survey was to generate qualitative and quantitative information about informal cross-border trade and to evaluate its impact on national food security in Mozambique. The five specific objectives of the study were to (i) provide an overall analysis of how the informal traders overcome the major constraints facing formal traders, such as mutually acceptable exchange rates, transportation, information, financing and means of balancing trade between countries; (ii) provide estimates of the magnitude of unrecorded trade highlighting the most important commodities (and categories of commodities) being traded and the trade patterns; (iii) make a comparative analysis of recorded and unofficial (unrecorded) trade volumes highlighting the factors determining the disparity between the two; (iv) provide an overall assessment of the impact of informal cross-border trade on national food security; and (v) recommend steps which should be taken to enhance trade between Mozambique and her neighbours.

The techniques for data collection used for estimating ICBT between Mozambique and her neighbours was border monitoring (observation) supplemented by a one-time baseline survey. The first step was exploratory visits to border regions, which revealed that ICBT in Mozambique, like in many African countries, was concentrated in and around established customs points in the vicinity of a number of border towns. This led to the selection of six border sites for regular border monitoring. Out of her 10 neighbouring countries, six were covered, due to the border selection process. Informal cross-border trade was covered over a period of 12 months (December 1995 to November 1996) through observation of unrecorded goods crossing the identified 10 border sites along Mozambique's borders. Border monitoring was supplemented by a baseline survey of informal trade practitioners and the market functions they perform. The valuation of commodities was based on prices collected at border sites (i.e., the prices paid by informal traders to import goods or prices received by informal traders when exporting goods at selected border sites).

The survey findings, which was published in 1999, showed that ICBT in Mozambique was practised by both small and large commercial traders, the latter usually capitalizing on the rent-seeking habits of public officials in charge of immigration and customs at the border-crossing points. The majority of the small ICBT practitioners were engaged in the business either because of the lack of a better alternative income source or were employed but needed additional income to push them through the hard economic times occasioned in part by the structural adjustment programmes under the aegis of Economic Rehabilitation Program. The study also showed that ICBT in Mozambique was driven by the need for Mozambicans to get informal employment as well as the search for alternative or complementary income-earning opportunities. Also prevalent was the demand side, which resulted from an increasing number of poor consumers without purchasing power for goods offered by the formal sector. Informal cross-border trade also reflected comparative advantage in terms of production, processing and storage of agricultural

goods as well as in the industrial sector. Other factors that influenced ICBT were high customs duties coupled with weaknesses in customs administration.

The results of the border-monitoring survey conducted showed that the total ICBT between Mozambique and her immediate neighbours during the 1995/1996 period approximately amounted to US\$135 million. Of this total amount, about US\$37 million were informal exports from Mozambique to her neighbours, whereas about US\$98 million comprised informal imports into Mozambique. The data on the value of informal imports and exports indicated that Mozambique was a net informal importer of both agricultural and non-agricultural goods. The study also found that a significant volume of the informal trade between Mozambique and her neighbouring countries was concentrated on agricultural food commodities. The informal cross-border trade activities were predominant in the southern region of Mozambique bordering Swaziland and South Africa, while the lowest volume of trade was registered with Zambia. In terms of the share of ICBT in total trade (informal and formal), varying values were recorded for the different neighbouring countries, such as Swaziland (89.0 per cent), Malawi (67.0 per cent) and Tanzania (65.0 per cent); while the share was much lower in countries such as South Africa (10.0 per cent) and Zimbabwe (16.3 per cent). Overall, the authors believed that border monitoring could cover only about 65 to 75 percent of the total volume of ICBT between Mozambique and her neighbours.

In terms of its impact on the economy of Mozambique, the study showed that ICBT played an important role in food availability (through informal imports and increased agricultural productivity driven by informal exports). Other areas in which the study showed that the economy benefitted was employment and incomes and poverty alleviation. However, the study showed that the total revenue forgone in the 12 months of border monitoring was about US\$25 million. The study also highlighted the uncontrolled trade in perishable goods and their mishandling by unqualified market intermediaries not only leads to loss in quality and wastage, but may also pose health risks to consumers. Mindful of the need to enhance the positive aspects of ICBT without facilitating its negative implications, the study recommended a gradual liberalization of ICBT affected by a gradual introduction of customs and tax rates that are lower than the costs of evasion, including payment of unofficial rents.

### 2.4 Malawi

Malawi is a small landlocked country in southern Africa bordered by Zambia, Mozambique and Tanzania. The Malawian economy heavily depends on agriculture which contributed about 40% of the gross domestic product (GDP) in the nineties. According to Minde and Nakhumwa (1998), the fact that the country's trade policies are complex, vague, time consuming, not well understood and greatly biased towards large-scale traders and industries provided incentives for informal cross-border trade to thrive in Malawi. Besides, Malawi's landlocked nature implies large transport costs for exports across the neighbouring countries to the nearest seaport and the high cost of road transport makes directly imported manufactured goods or bulky commodities costly. Because Malawi is landlocked, its trade routes are also easily vulnerable to crises in the neighbouring countries, implying that political tensions in the neighbouring countries have grave implications for formal trade in the country (Braun et al., 1991). Responsible for the occurrence of informal cross-border trade in Malawi are reasons such as geographical factors, policy inconsistencies and political factors. Thus, substantial part of cross-border trade in Malawi was not well captured in the national accounts.

As part of a series of studies commissioned by USAID/REDSO/ESA and administered by TechnoServe Inc. (Nairobi) to investigate and record informal cross-border trade in eastern and southern Africa, the Agricultural Policy Research Unit (APRU) at Bunda College of Agriculture, University of Malawi was contracted to conduct a country study aimed at capturing the volume and value of the informal cross-border trade in Malawi, and providing quantitative and qualitative information on the impact of this trade on the local, national, and regional food security. The working definition adopted by the APRU describes ICBT as consisting of those goods that were exchanged across the borders, either bypassing the official customs checks and recording points, or passing through these customs points while deliberately under-valued, mis-specified, or unrecorded.

As in Mozambique, the five specific objectives of the study were to (i) provide an overall analysis of how the informal traders overcome the major constraints facing formal traders, such as mutually acceptable exchange rates, transportation, information, financing and means of balancing trade between countries; (ii) provide estimates of the magnitude of unrecorded trade highlighting the most important commodities (and categories of commodities) being traded and the trade patterns; (iii) make a comparative analysis of recorded and unofficial (unrecorded) trade volumes highlighting the factors determining the disparity between the two; (iv) provide an overall assessment of the impact of informal cross-border trade on national food security; and (v) recommend steps which should be taken to enhance trade between Mozambique and her neighbours.

The methodology used in monitoring the informal cross-border trade in Malawi closely followed the procedures outlined in "Methodologies for Estimating Informal Cross-Border Trade in Eastern and Southern Africa" by Ackello-Ogututu (1995). The initial selection of the routes to be monitored was based on local knowledge of the volume of informal trade along a proposed study site. Other practical issues considered during site selection included communication and transport links, the availability of supporting institutions, and the availability of suitable personnel. The selection of the ten routes (border sites) was based on each route's ranking in terms of the volume of trade passing through and the value of trade per monitoring month. Route monitors were recruited to take stock of informal cross-border trade flows using pre-coded monitoring sheets. In order to familiarize the monitors with the weights and measures as well as to resolve some of the measurement errors noted during the pre-testing period, a training session was held for the monitors.

The selected border sites were surveyed for a period of 12 consecutive months, beginning in April 1995; two weeks were randomly selected in each month for the survey. Night monitoring was not done because of safety considerations. Data were collected through observation but monitors would, at times, stop the traders to seek details or physically check the consignment. Alongside the border monitoring, interviews with key persons were conducted at the border regions with the aim of obtaining a better understanding of their perception, and the nature and trends of informal cross-border trade in each of the monitored routes.

The study encountered some problems, which included the fact that some of the sites initially identified as being significant in terms of informal cross-border trade turned out not to be as active. Also, there was limited cooperation from informal traders and transporters, making it difficult to interact with them when mere observations from a distance proved inadequate.

In terms of mode of transportation, the study identified several modes, such as vehicles other than lorry, bicycles, portage, and canoes depending on the type of commodity being transported, terrain and other conditions along the border. The study also found that majority of the traders were residents of townships or communities close to the border towns where they operated. This minimized their expenses on transport and accommodation as well as storage, sorting and repackaging. The study also found that ICBT thrived in areas that had well established parallel exchange rate markets.

The study estimated total informal exports of US\$13.7 million and informal imports of US\$30.4 million. A comparative analysis of formal and informal cross-border exports between Malawi and her neighbours revealed that the formal trade was estimated at US\$ 9.5 million, which was 69.3% of the informal cross-border trade. Similarly, the total value of formal imports from Malawi's neighbours was estimated at US\$ 18.9 million, which was 62.2% of the total value of informal trade. In all cases, except in the case of trade with Mozambique, the value of trade was usually lower than that of the informal trade. The study noted that the ICBT study was able to monitor only about 60% of the value of the informal cross-border trade in Malawi due to the fact that some of those activities take place in the night.

## SECTION 3

### 3.0 SURVEY METHODOLOGY AND ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

The aim of the survey, which was conducted by the Statistics Department, Central Bank of Nigeria, was to determine the size and pattern of unrecorded merchandise trade between Nigeria and her neighbours. To achieve this objective, the procedures outlined in Ackello-Ogotu (1995) and used for estimating informal cross-border trade in Eastern and Southern Africa were adopted. The procedures involve careful selection of border posts to be monitored based on reconnaissance visits, selection and training of enumerators, selection of monitoring periods, deployment of survey instruments, border monitoring for a 12-month period and data analysis. In this section, we discuss the selection procedure of the monitored border posts, survey organization, data collection techniques and instruments, uprating of survey results and limitations of the survey.

#### 3.1 Selection of Border-monitoring Sites

The study was originally planned to cover all the twenty-five (25) officially designated land borders in the country and their adjoining routes. The borders are located at: Banki, Gamboru-Ngala, Gilbe, Sigal, Duji, Daban-Masar, Baga, Yusufari, Illelah, Kamba, Jibia, Kongolan, Zangon-Daura, Maigatari, Seme, Idiroko, Ikang, Mfum, Oron, Belel, Mambila, Gembu, Jato-Akaa, Chikanda and Babanna. However, some of the border sites could not be covered due to the prevailing security concerns as at the time of the survey and the difficult geographical terrains at those borders. In the light of these adverse factors, eight (8) border sites located at Banki, Gamboru-Ngala, Gilbe, Sigal, Duji, Daban-Masar, Baga and Yusufari were exempted. Owing to resources constraints, the airports and seaports were not included in the survey scope.

In order to circumvent the problems encountered in the conduct of the ICBT in Malawi, in which border sites initially identified as being significant in terms of informal cross-border trade turned out to be inconsequential, experienced staff of the external sector statistics division were deployed to the prospective border posts for at least a day to effectively monitor the extent of informal imports and exports to those borders. The reconnaissance visits to the border sites also allowed the staff to have informal discussions with residents at the border towns as well as government agencies at the border posts prior to the survey. The information collected during the pre-survey visits, which included weighting units for different items at the borders, pricing of goods, market days, transportation modes, potential enumerators, and peak trading periods, was useful for the effective planning prior to the deployment of the monitors.

Based on the pre-survey visits which were conducted during the

**Table 1: Selected Sites for Border Monitoring**

Name of Border	State	Neighbouring Country
1. Oron	Akwa Ibom	Cameroun
2. Seme	Lagos	Benin Republic
3. Idiroko	Ogun	Benin Republic
4. Jato Aka	Benue	Cameroun
5. Chikanda	Kwara	Benin Republic
6. Babana	Niger	Benin Republic
7. Jibia	Katsina	Niger
8. Belel	Adamawa	Cameroun
9. Illela	Sokoto	Niger
10. Kamba	Kebbi	Niger
11. Zangon Daura	Katsina	Niger
12. Ikang	Cross River	Cameroun
13. Maigatari	Jigawa	Niger
14. Kongolam	Katsina	Niger
15. Mfum	Cross River	Cameroun
16. Gembu	Taraba	Cameroun

planning stages of the study, we found that informal cross-border trade activities were concentrated in and around established customs points. Consequently, sixteen (16) active border sites were selected, as shown in Table 1, for the border-monitoring exercise. As earlier noted, the survey scope was limited to the selected border posts due to safety, cost and logistics considerations. The survey covered 16 borders sites which provide trading platforms between Nigeria and three of her key trading neighbour countries, namely: Cameroon, Benin Republic and Niger.

### 3.2 Trade and Valuation

Based on the General Trade System (GTS) procedure of compiling International Merchandise Trade Statistics, which requires that all goods leaving or entering the country are recorded as they cross the customs frontiers, the following transactions were covered during the survey: i) all merchandise into/out of the country carried on foot, bicycles, push carts, motorcycles, trucks/lorries, other vehicles, wheel chairs, donkeys and boats both in large and small quantities that is not recorded by customs authorities; and ii) undeclared or under-declared merchandise of traders on formal customs declaration documents. Goods properly (100 percent) declared and verified by customs officials on declaration documents as well as transit goods were excluded. The valuation of informal exports was based on Free on Board (FOB) basis of valuation, while imports were valued at Cost Insurance and Freight (CIF). All prices used were collected from trading centres/markets that were close to the border posts where informal trade was monitored. However, for large consignments of goods, wholesale prices were used; while, for small quantities, retail prices were used.

### 3.3 Selection of Weeks for Border Monitoring

In line with extant procedures for conducting ICBT surveys, border monitoring was conducted for selected weeks in each of the twelve months of the survey and estimated for the remaining weeks. This was due to budgetary and other resource constraints. In order to avoid selection bias, the weeks in which the survey was conducted were randomly selected and effectively communicated to the monitors. The survey commenced in June 2013 and lasted till May 2014. During the survey weeks, the recruited monitors were stationed at the designated border sites for a period of one week (seven days) in each of the twelve months to take stock of unrecorded/informal cross-border movement of goods using a pre-designed questionnaire. The time chart for the border monitoring weeks of the ICBT is presented in Table 2.

### 3.4 Survey Organization

The survey was conducted by the Statistics Department of the Central Bank of Nigeria with the primary objective of bridging the data gap in the goods sub-account of the country's Balance of Payments Account. At the planning stages of the study, staffs of the Department were deployed to conduct thorough pre-survey assessments on the proposed borders. The essence of the assessment was to collect relevant information that are crucial to the success of the border monitoring in the borders as well as determine the suitability of the border sites for

Month	Week of the Month	Monitoring Date
June, 2013	3	17th-23rd
July, 2013	4	22nd-28th
August, 2013	2	12th-18th
September, 2013	2	9th-15th
October, 2013	3	14th-20th
November, 2013	3	11th-17th
December, 2013	3	16th-22nd
January, 2014	4	20th-26th
February, 2014	3	17th-23rd
March, 2014	4	24th-30th
April, 2014	4	21st-27th
May, 2014	4	19th-25th

reasonable data collection exercise. During the reconnaissance visits, three potential monitors were also identified who were residents of their respective border posts, spoke the local language of the area and were familiar with the types of goods being traded at the border. This was to ensure that the recruited monitors got the necessary cooperation from the traders. The identified potential monitors were subsequently subjected to a screening exercise with a view to recruiting the best hands for the exercise. Depending on the volume of activities observed during the reconnaissance visits, the appropriate numbers of monitors were recruited for each border. The recruited monitors were trained on identification of potential informal traders, survey etiquettes, weighting and pricing metrics, tactics of obtaining information from traders, filling of the ICBT questionnaire and strategies for interacting with government officials at the border posts.

### **3.5 Data Collection Techniques and Instruments**

The monitors were stationed at strategic points of the selected border sites to observe and record informal trading activities across the border posts (imports and exports). The stipulated time for monitoring was 7.00am to 6.00pm each day. Since the recruited monitors were those familiar with the types of goods moving across the borders, they simply observed, assessed and recorded all such movements of goods without necessarily establishing dialogue with the traders. Also, assistant monitors were recruited to record ICBT in the adjoining routes to the border sites. The monitors ensured that the recordings of the assistant monitors met the minimum standards set during the pre-survey training. The recordings were done in predesigned questionnaire booklets for imports and exports. The questionnaire collected data on the name of the border, the date and period of recording, the product, mode of transportation, country of origin of the product (imports), country of destination of product (exports), unit of measure, price per unit of measure, quantity of goods and the value of trade.

Apart from recruiting suitable hands for the border monitoring, a number of checks were put in place in order to ensure quality assurance in the data collection process. Members of the ESSD constituted a team of field supervisors who visited the border sites in the periods of border monitoring to ascertain the physical presence of the monitors as well as the correctness of their stock taking. The field supervisors examined the recordings against their observations at the borders and made necessary observations to the field officers. The observations were shared amongst the supervisors for their information and caution. In order to ensure that questionnaire booklets already completed by the monitors or their assistants were not lost, field supervisors retrieved the completed forms at each of their visits and returned same to the ESSD for analysis.

### **3.6 Data Processing and Analysis**

The data for the selected week were captured on the questionnaire for imports and exports on monthly basis. The completed forms were retrieved by the field supervisors during their visits to the border sites and the data were examined for correctness and consistency. The data contained in the forms were entered into predesigned Microsoft Excel spreadsheet templates by staff of the ESSD. Data on the products were coded in line with the Harmonized Commodity Coding and Description System (HS) in order to facilitate analysis. A data-cleaning exercise was done in order to identify and fix data entry errors. The data analysis was done using the pivot table facility in Microsoft Excel and necessary tables were generated as required.

### **3.7 Upgrading Procedures**

Since monitoring was conducted in only one week of the four weeks in each month, the methodology used by Minde and Nakhum (1998) was adopted for grossing up for the remaining

weeks. The adopted grossing-up technique assumed that trade volumes in the non-monitored days were reflected in the trade volumes recorded during the border monitoring days. Thus, the uprating formula used for grossing-up the trade volumes for each month of the survey is of the form:

$$Y_i = [(X_i / 7) * N_i] \quad \text{For } i=1,2,\dots,12 \quad (1)$$

where Y represents the total volume of trade in month i, X represents the total volume of trade in the 7 days in which the border was monitored for month i, and N is the number of days in month i.

Also, in order to adjust the trade data to accommodate the fact that movements of goods in the night were not covered by the monitors, and the fact that it was practically impossible to capture fully ICBT in the day, coverage index was solicited from the monitors. This phenomenon is not strange when conducting ICBT, as the studies conducted for Mozambique and Malawi showed that 65 per cent and 60 per cent of the trade volumes were captured in the countries, respectively. The coverage index arrived at for each of the borders after extensive discussions with field monitors, stakeholders at the borders and the field supervisors are presented in Table 3. The index expresses the level of coverage in each border in percentage terms.

### 3.8 Survey Limitations

The survey findings are to be interpreted with caution due to the following limitations:

(i) As a result of cost constraints, border monitoring was conducted for one week (seven days) in each month while uprating methods were employed to gross up for the remaining days assuming that the trade volumes remained similar in the monitored and non-monitored periods. This assumption may not necessarily hold for all the periods.

(ii) The coverage was limited to informal trade activities through selected Nigerian land and sea borders. Informal trade activities via airports were not covered due to resource constraints.

(iii) The field monitors faced difficulty in accurately estimating the exact quantities of goods that were carried in the case of combined/assorted goods and many animals (e.g. cows) being transported on foot.

(iv) The fact that the survey was conducted during a period of insecurity in some northern parts of the country as well as the closure of some borders may have led to a distortion in the structure of ICBT in those regions.

<b>Border</b>	<b>Coverage Index (%)</b>
<b>1. Oron</b>	<b>80.0</b>
<b>2. Seme</b>	<b>13.0</b>
<b>3. Idiroko</b>	<b>22.0</b>
<b>4. Jato Aka</b>	<b>25.0</b>
<b>5. Chikanda</b>	<b>92.0</b>
<b>6. Babana</b>	<b>80.0</b>
<b>7. Jibia</b>	<b>80.0</b>
<b>8. Belel</b>	<b>30.0</b>
<b>9. Illela</b>	<b>25.0</b>
<b>10. Kamba</b>	<b>20.0</b>
<b>11. Zangon Daura</b>	<b>25.0</b>
<b>12. Ikang</b>	<b>80.0</b>
<b>13. Maigatari</b>	<b>25.0</b>
<b>14. Kongolam</b>	<b>25.0</b>
<b>15. Mfum</b>	<b>70.0</b>
<b>16. Gembu</b>	<b>25.0</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>44.8</b>

## SECTION 4

### 4.0 SURVEY RESULTS

#### 4.1 Total Informal/Unrecorded Imports and Exports

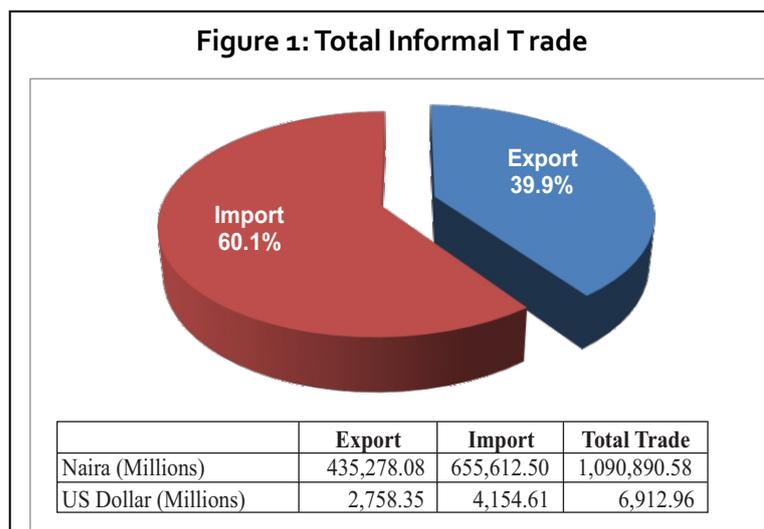
Total informal trade across the selected borders over the period of 12 months (June 2013-May 2014) stood at N1, 090, 890.58 million. Of this, total exports amounted to N435, 278.08 million, representing 39.9 per cent while imports accounted for the balance of N 655,612.5 million (Figure 1).

#### 4.2 Major Informal Trade Commodities

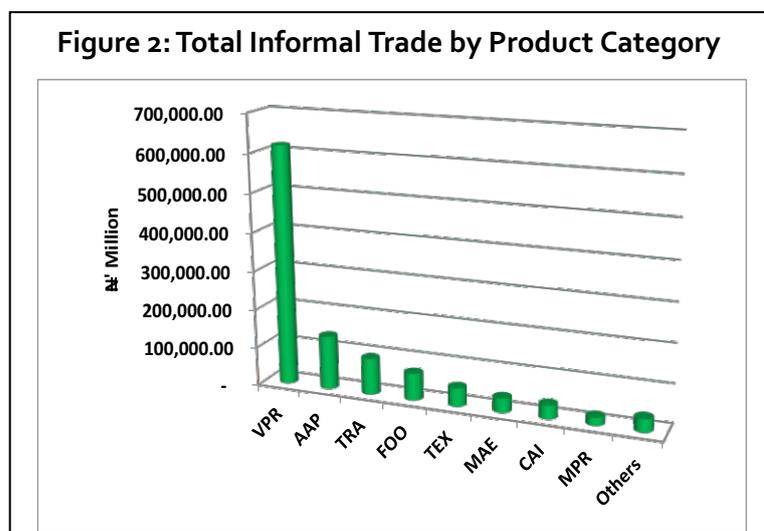
An analysis of the consolidated survey returns from the selected borders showed that vegetable products (VPR) accounted for the bulk (56.7 per cent or N618, 271.34 million) of total informal trade between Nigeria and her neighbours during the period under review (Table 4 and Figure 2). This was followed by animal and animal products, transportation equipment and foodstuff, with 12.6 per cent (N137, 907.53 million), 8.6 per cent (N93, 322.01 million) and 6.4 per cent (N69, 560.58 million), respectively. Other significant products were textiles (4.3 per cent or N46, 907.01 million), machinery and equipment (3.3 per cent or N36, 379. 47 million), chemical and allied products (3.2 per cent or N34, 641.61 million), and mineral products (1.9 per cent or N20, 355.28 million). Other products that accounted for less than 1.0 per cent each included raw hides, skins and leather, accounting for 0.9 per cent or N 9,741.39 million; wood and wood products, contributing 0.7 per cent or N 8,142.62 million; and plastics and rubber products, with 0.7 per cent or N7, 452.72 million.

Largely, food products (i.e. vegetable products, animal and animal products and foodstuff) constituted the bulk of goods traded informally across the borders covered, reflecting the economic activities of the communities around those borders (Table 4).

**Figure 1: Total Informal Trade**



**Figure 2: Total Informal Trade by Product Category**



**Table 4: Total Trade by Main Categories of Products (N' Million)**

Product Category	Export	Import	Total Trade	Share of Total (%)
	N 'Million	N 'Million	N 'Million	
Vegetable Products	295,710.60	322,560.75	618,271.34	56.68
Animal and Animal Products	4,008.83	133,898.70	137,907.53	12.64
Transportation Equipment	684.58	92,637.43	93,322.01	8.55
Foodstuff	32,450.78	37,109.80	69,560.58	6.38
Textile Products	28,165.60	18,741.41	46,907.01	4.30
Machinery and Equipment	24,759.32	11,620.16	36,379.47	3.33
Chemical and Allied Products	13,536.72	21,104.88	34,641.61	3.18
Mineral Products	18,070.00	2,285.28	20,355.28	1.87
Raw Hides, Skins and Leather	303.54	9,437.86	9,741.39	0.89
Wood and Wood Products	7,781.69	360.94	8,142.62	0.75
Plastic and Rubber Products	2,787.73	4,664.99	7,452.72	0.68
Metal Products	3,302.36	176.17	3,478.54	0.32
Footwear and Headgear	1,621.53	661.34	2,282.87	0.21
Miscellaneous Products	1,701.39	341.05	2,042.44	0.19
Stone and Glass	393.42	11.76	405.18	0.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>435,278.08</b>	<b>655,612.50</b>	<b>1,090,890.58</b>	

### 4.3 Quarterly Trade Flows by Product Category

Table 5 presents the values of informal exports by product types over the four quarters in which the survey was conducted. Total informal exports increased by 409.2 per cent to N249, 861.90 million in 2013:Q4 but declined by 68.5 and 26.8 per cent in 2014:Q1 and 2014:Q2, respectively. The highest level of exports was recorded in 2013:Q4 (N249, 861.90 million), followed by 2014:Q1 (N78, 714.52 million). A breakdown of the total informal exports by product category in 2013:Q4 (during which informal exports was at its peak) showed that vegetable products dominated, as it accounted for N224, 923.74 million, followed by foodstuff (N9, 194.52 million) and chemical and allied products (N6, 482.68 million).

The informal exports of vegetable products increased by 675.4 per cent in 2013:Q4 when compared to its level in 2013:Q3 but declined by 91.0 per cent in 2014:Q1. It, however, rose by 6.4 per cent to N20, 243.00 million in 2014:Q2. The export of animal and animal products followed a similar trend, increasing by 71.4 per cent to N1, 043.56 million in 2013:Q4 and declining by 30.7 per cent in 2014:Q1 before rising to N1, 633.12 million in 2014:Q2, indicating a growth rate of about 125.8 per cent (Table 5).

Of the fifteen product categories, eight recorded decreases in 2013:Q4 compared to their levels in the previous quarter, while seven categories recorded increases. However, the effect of the increases recorded by the seven categories outweighed the declines as total informal exports in the quarter rose by 409.2 per cent. In terms of relative contribution to the growth in export during the quarter, vegetable products dominated, having grown by about 675.4 per cent.

In 2014:Q1, informal exports of nine product categories increased, ranging from 6.9 per cent for foodstuff to 1, 516.8 per cent for machinery and equipment. However, informal exports for six product categories declined. Overall, the negative growth rates of the 6 product categories outweighed the increases recorded by the remaining products as the overall informal export

declined by 68.5 per cent during the quarter. Informal exports for six (6) product categories rose during 2014:Q2 while the value for the remaining nine (9) categories declined. Overall, informal exports declined by 26.8 per cent in 2014:Q2 when compared with the level in the previous quarter.

**Table 5: Quarterly Informal Export by Product Category (₦ Million)**

Product Category	Value					% Change			Relative Contribution to Total Change		
	2013:Q3	2013:Q4	2014:Q1	2014:Q2	Total	2013:Q4	2014:Q1	2014:Q2	2013:Q4	2014:Q1	2014:Q2
Animal and Animal Products	608.78	1,043.56	723.36	1,633.12	4,008.83	71.4	-30.7	125.8	0.9	-0.1	1.2
Chemical and Allied Products	793.93	6,482.68	5,371.91	888.20	13,536.72	716.5	-17.1	-83.5	11.6	-0.4	-5.7
Footwear and Headgear	232.29	202.29	1,094.90	92.05	1,621.53	-12.9	441.3	-91.6	-0.1	0.4	-1.3
Foodstuff	5,584.12	9,194.52	9,826.48	7,845.66	32,450.78	64.7	6.9	-20.2	7.4	0.3	-2.5
Machinery and Equipment	2,624.65	963.33	15,575.35	5,595.98	24,759.32	-63.3	1516.8	-64.1	-3.4	5.8	-12.7
Metal Products	970.46	535.98	1,119.65	676.27	3,302.36	-44.8	108.9	-39.6	-0.9	0.2	-0.6
Mineral Products	3,271.41	3,264.62	6,732.52	4,801.45	18,070.00	-0.2	106.2	-28.7	0.0	1.4	-2.5
Plastic and Rubber Products	1,071.82	277.10	601.55	837.27	2,787.73	-74.1	117.1	39.2	-1.6	0.1	0.3
Raw Hides, Skins and Leather	6.63	55.58	129.44	111.89	303.54	738.4	132.9	-13.6	0.1	0.0	0.0
Stone and Glass	197.16	95.59	34.99	65.68	393.42	-51.5	-63.4	87.7	-0.2	0.0	0.0
Textile Products	307.98	1,017.64	16,275.08	10,564.90	28,165.60	230.4	1499.3	-35.1	1.4	6.1	-7.3
Transportation Equipment	438.49	232.19	4.00	9.91	684.58	-47.0	-98.3	147.6	-0.4	-0.1	0.0
Vegetable Products	29,006.62	224,923.74	20,243.00	21,537.23	295,710.60	675.4	-91.0	6.4	399.3	-81.9	1.6
Wood and Wood Products	3,458.32	1,235.05	465.47	2,622.85	7,781.69	-64.3	-62.3	463.5	-4.5	-0.3	2.7
Miscellaneous Products	496.75	338.05	516.81	349.78	1,701.39	-31.9	52.9	-32.3	-0.3	0.1	-0.2
Grand Total	49,069.42	249,861.90	78,714.52	57,632.23	435,278.08	409.2	-68.5	-26.8			

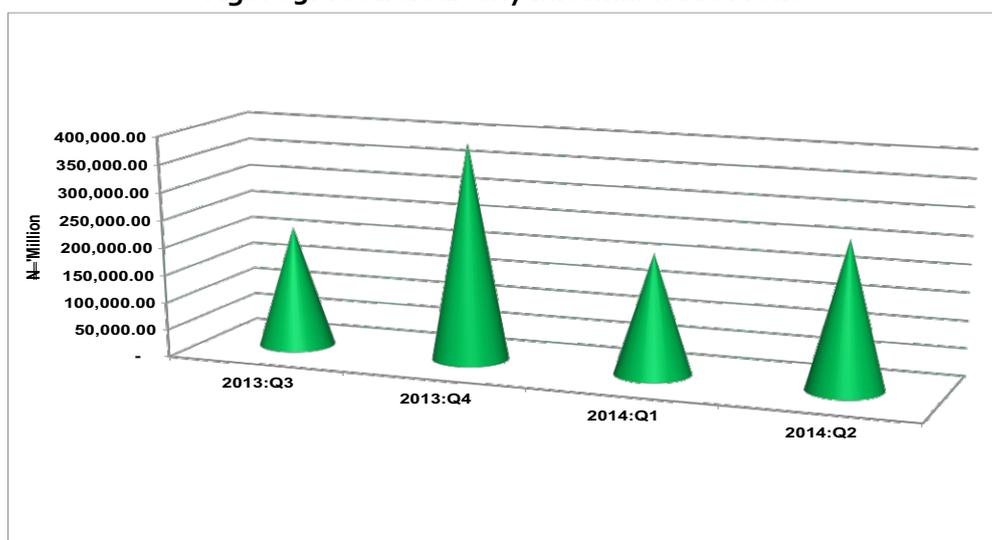
The values of quarterly informal imports during the survey period are presented in Table 4.3. The table shows that six (6) product categories recorded positive growth rates in 2013:Q4, while the remaining nine (9) categories recorded negative growth rates. Overall, total informal imports in 2013:Q4 represented a decline of 17.1 per cent below the level recorded in the previous quarter. In 2014:Q1, total informal imports declined by 2.0 per cent, as 7 product categories recorded negative growth rates. Vegetable products as well as animal and animal products were largely responsible for the decline in informal imports during the quarter. The values of quarterly informal imports during the survey period are presented in Table 4.3. The table shows that six (6) product categories recorded positive growth rates in 2013:Q4, while the remaining nine (9) categories recorded negative growth rates. Overall, total informal imports in 2013:Q4 represented a decline of 17.1 per cent below the level recorded in the previous quarter. In 2014:Q1, total informal imports declined by 2.0 per cent, as 7 product categories recorded negative growth rates. Vegetable products as well as animal and animal products were largely responsible for the decline in informal imports during the quarter.

**Table 6: Quarterly Informal Import by Products (₦ Million)**

Product Category	Value					% Change			Relative Contribution to Total Change		
	2013:Q3	2013:Q4	2014:Q1	2014:Q2	Total	2013:Q4	2014:Q1	2014:Q2	2013:Q4	2014:Q1	2014:Q2
Animal and Animal Products	31,418.40	28,392.08	26,842.34	47,245.88	133,898.70	-9.6	-5.5	76.0	-1.8	-1.1	14.8
Chemical and Allied Products	4,646.63	4,864.07	8,244.65	3,349.53	21,104.88	4.7	69.5	-59.4	0.1	2.4	-3.5
Footwear and Headgear	91.30	282.00	152.02	136.01	661.34	208.9	-46.1	-10.5	0.1	-0.1	0.0
Foodstuff	12,817.85	3,652.20	12,675.32	7,964.42	37,109.80	-71.5	247.1	-37.2	-5.4	6.4	-3.4
Machinery and Equipment	2,166.88	3,461.63	4,302.60	1,689.05	11,620.16	59.8	24.3	-60.7	0.8	0.6	-1.9
Metal Products	36.54	102.97	16.44	20.22	176.17	181.8	-84.0	23.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Mineral Products	751.27	343.26	502.84	687.90	2,285.28	-54.3	46.5	36.8	-0.2	0.1	0.1
Plastic and Rubber Products	479.88	234.19	654.12	3,296.80	4,664.99	-51.2	179.3	404.0	-0.1	0.3	1.9
Raw Hides, Skins and Leather	4,902.54	896.67	3,526.62	112.03	9,437.86	-81.7	293.3	-96.8	-2.4	1.9	-2.5
Stone and Glass	10.91	0.85	-	-	11.76	-92.2			0.0	0.0	0.0
Textile Products	4,609.40	5,858.65	5,401.10	2,872.26	18,741.41	27.1	-7.8	-46.8	0.7	-0.3	-1.8
Transportation Equipment	5,352.40	4,413.10	3,313.52	79,558.42	92,637.43	-17.5	-24.9	2301.0	-0.6	-0.8	55.2
Vegetable Products	102,511.03	88,260.23	72,350.04	59,439.45	322,560.75	-13.9	-18.0	-17.8	-8.4	-11.3	-9.3
Wood and Wood Products	92.36	40.04	121.13	107.41	360.94	-56.7	202.6	-11.3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Products	81.26	113.79	41.59	104.41	341.05	40.0	-63.4	151.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>169,968.66</b>	<b>140,915.72</b>	<b>138,144.34</b>	<b>206,583.78</b>	<b>655,612.50</b>	<b>-17.1</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>49.5</b>			

In 2014:Q2, the value of informal import rose by 49.5 per cent to N206, 583.78 million when compared to the level in the previous quarter, as the informal import values for animal and animal products, metal products, miscellaneous products, mineral products, plastic and rubber products, and transport equipment rose by 76.0, 23.0, 151.0, 36.8, 404.0 and 2, 301.0 per cent, respectively. However, the values of imports for the remaining product categories declined (Table 6).

**Figure 3: Total Quarterly Informal Trade Flows**



Overall, the highest level of informal trade was recorded in 2013:Q4 followed by 2014:Q2 (Figure 3).

#### 4.4 Total Trade Flows by Mode of Transportation

In Table 7, the shares of the different modes of transportation used in conveying informal goods across the borders are presented. The use of lorry was predominant, as goods worth of about N520, 402. 23 million (or 47.7 per cent of total) were transported by this medium.

**Table 7: Total Trade Flows by Transportation Mode (N' Million)**

Mode	Total Trade	% Share of Total
Lorry	520,402.23	47.7
Other Vehicles	411,341.39	37.7
Foot	82,228.69	7.5
Motorcycle	58,062.09	5.3
Push Carts	9,225.27	0.8
Bicycles	4,517.51	0.4
Boat	3,910.19	0.4
Animal	1,203.22	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,090,890.58</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Other vehicles (vehicles other than trucks/lorries) were the second predominant means of transporting informal goods across the selected borders, as they accounted for N411, 341.39 million, representing 37.7 per cent of total trade. Other transport modes and their shares in the total transportation of informally traded goods included human (7.7 per cent of total), motorcycles (5.3 per cent of total), push carts (0.8 per cent of total), bicycles (0.4 per cent of total), boats (0.4 per cent of total), and animals (0.1 per cent of total).

#### 4.5 Direction of Informal Trade

The leading exit country for informal exports from Nigeria during the survey period was Niger Republic, with an export value of N327, 659.09 billion, constituting about 75.3 per cent of the total (Table 8). Cameroon and Benin Republic accounted for the balance, recording informal export values of N74, 307.61 million (or 17.1 per cent of total) and N33, 311.39 million (or 7.7 per cent of total), respectively (Table 8).

On the other hand, total value of informal imports through Niger Republic during the survey period was N501, 118.53 million, constituting about 76.4 per cent of the total informal imports into the country. Cameroon accounted for N94, 955.32 million (or 14.5 per cent), while goods worth of N59, 538.65 million were imported informally from Benin Republic, constituting 9.1 per cent of the total informal imports to the country (Table 8 and Figure 4). In terms of trade balance, Nigeria recorded negative trade balance with the three countries that were covered during the border-monitoring exercise.

**Table 8: Trade Flows by Immediate Neighbouring Country (N' Million)**

Country	Exports		Imports		Total Trade	
	Value	% Share	Value	% Share	Value	% Share
Benin	33,311.39	7.7	59,538.65	9.1	92,850.03	8.5
Cameroon	74,307.61	17.1	94,955.32	14.5	169,262.93	15.5
Niger	327,659.09	75.3	501,118.53	76.4	828,777.62	76.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>435,278.08</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>655,612.50</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,090,890.58</b>	<b>100.0</b>

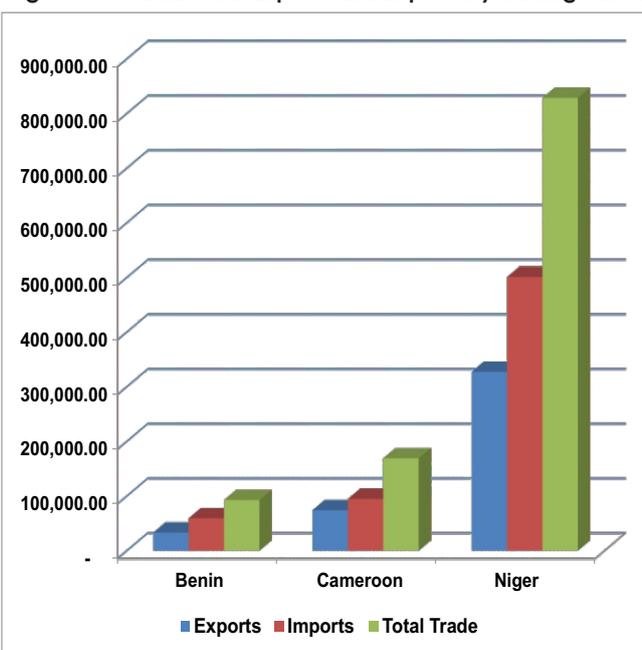
Nigeria's trade balance with Niger Republic, Benin Republic and Cameroon for the period of the survey stood at N173, 459.45 million, N26, 227.26 and N20, 647.72 million, respectively.

A breakdown of the informal exports through the exit countries by border posts is shown in Table 9. It revealed that the bulk (66.3 per cent or N217, 358.27 million) of informal exports to Niger Republic passed through Kamba border. This was followed by Kongolam, which recorded N49, 589.18 million (15.1 per cent). The other borders through which goods were informally exported to Niger Republic included Zangon Daura, Illela, Maigatari and Jibia, accounting for about 7.6, 4.8, 4.6 and 1.5 per cent of the total informal exports, respectively.

Informal exports to Cameroon through the Belel border recorded N68, 087.05 million, and accounted for about 91.6 per cent of total. The remaining balance of 8.4 per cent was accounted for by the other five selected borders with Cameroon, namely: Gembu (5.1 per cent), Ikang (2.6 per cent), Jatoaka (0.4 per cent), Oron (0.2 per cent) and Mfum (0.1 per cent). A breakdown of exports to Benin Republic showed that Seme and Idiroko recorded N23, 776.24 million and N9, 334.45 million, accounting for about 71.4 and 28.0 per cent, respectively, during the period. However, informal exports through Chikanda and Babanawere respectively, N137.83 million and N62.87 million, constituting about 0.4 and 0.2 per cent of total informal exports to the country.

In terms of imports, Kongolam was the leading entry point for informal imports from Niger Republic, recording about N180, 290.97 million or 36.0 per cent of total informal imports through the country. It was closely followed by Zangon Daura, with N 154,728.51 million, accounting for about 30.9 per cent. Informal import from Cameroon through the Belel border was N91, 063.89 million, and accounted for about 95.9 per cent of the total. The balance of 4.1 per cent was accounted for by the remaining five borders: Gembu (1.9 per cent), Ikang (0.7 per cent), Jatoaka (0.8 per cent), Oron (0.6 per cent) and Mfum (0.1 per cent). A breakdown of imports from Benin Republic showed that Idiroko and Seme recorded N29, 093.06 million and N28, 095.75 million, accounting for about 48.9 and 47.2 per cent, respectively, during the survey period (Table 9).

**Figure 4: Total Informal Exports and Imports by Trading Partner**



#### 4.6 Informal Transit Trade (Exports and Imports)

Table 10 shows that a proportion of the informal exports from Nigeria to her immediate neighbours (i. e. N25, 937.56 million out of N435, 278.08 million) were "pass-through exports" meant for other regions of the world. An analysis of the "pass-through exports" from Nigeria to other regions of the world showed that informal exports to other parts of Africa accounted for the bulk of these transactions (N23, 808.75 million or 91.79 per cent). The other major ultimate informal export destinations for Nigerian products included Asia (N1, 997.36 million or 7.7 per cent) and Europe (N97.85 million or 0.4 per cent).

**Table 9: Trade Flows by Immediate Neighbouring Country and Border (N' Million)**

Neighbouring Country/ Border	Exports		Imports		Total Trade	
	Value	% Share	Value	% Share	Value	% Share
<b>Benin</b>	<b>33,311.39</b>		<b>59,538.65</b>		<b>92,850.03</b>	
Seme	23,776.24	71.4	28,095.75	47.2	51,871.99	55.9
Idiroko	9,334.45	28.0	29,093.06	48.9	38,427.51	41.4
Chikanda	137.83	0.4	2,179.26	3.7	2,317.09	2.5
Babana	62.87	0.2	170.58	0.3	233.45	0.3
<b>Cameroon</b>	<b>74,307.61</b>		<b>94,955.32</b>		<b>169,262.93</b>	
Oron	112.20	0.2	613.21	0.6	725.40	0.4
Jatoaka	262.84	0.4	747.64	0.8	1,010.48	0.6
Belel	68,087.05	91.6	91,063.89	95.9	159,150.94	94.0
Ikang	1,928.89	2.6	663.62	0.7	2,592.50	1.5
Mfum	96.87	0.1	80.28	0.1	177.15	0.1
Gembu	3,819.76	5.1	1,786.69	1.9	5,606.45	3.3
<b>Niger</b>	<b>327,659.09</b>		<b>501,118.53</b>		<b>828,777.62</b>	
Jibia	4,831.68	1.5	13,569.95	2.7	18,401.63	2.2
Illela	15,721.49	4.8	95,700.70	19.1	111,422.19	13.4
Kamba	217,358.27	66.3	22,234.06	4.4	239,592.32	28.9
Zangondaura	25,026.02	7.6	154,728.51	30.9	179,754.53	21.7
Maigatari	15,132.46	4.6	34,594.34	6.9	49,726.80	6.0
Kongolam	49,589.18	15.1	180,290.97	36.0	229,880.15	27.7
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>435,278.08</b>		<b>655,612.50</b>		<b>1,090,890.58</b>	

**Table 10: Transit Exports**

Product Category	Africa	Europe	Asia	Americas	Total
Animal and Animal Products	98.56	-	0.51	-	99.07
Chemical and Allied Products	3,481.90	-	-	-	3,481.90
Footwear and Headgear	140.92	-	-	-	140.92
Foodstuff	4,254.42	-	66.86	33.60	4,354.89
Machinery and Equipment	1,666.78	-	-	-	1,666.78
Metal Products	474.48	-	1,257.26	-	1,731.75
Mineral Products	2,124.41	-	-	-	2,124.41
Plastic and Rubber Products	375.08	-	-	-	375.08
Raw Hides, Skins and Leather	0.02	-	-	-	0.02
Stone and Glass	7.72	-	-	-	7.72
Textile Products	5,748.22	-	-	-	5,748.22
Transportation Equipment	9.82	-	-	-	9.82
Vegetable Products	5,062.91	97.85	492.72	-	5,653.48
Wood and Wood Products	110.99	-	180.00	-	290.99
Miscellaneous Products	252.51	-	-	-	252.51
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>23,808.75</b>	<b>97.85</b>	<b>1,997.36</b>	<b>33.60</b>	<b>25,937.56</b>

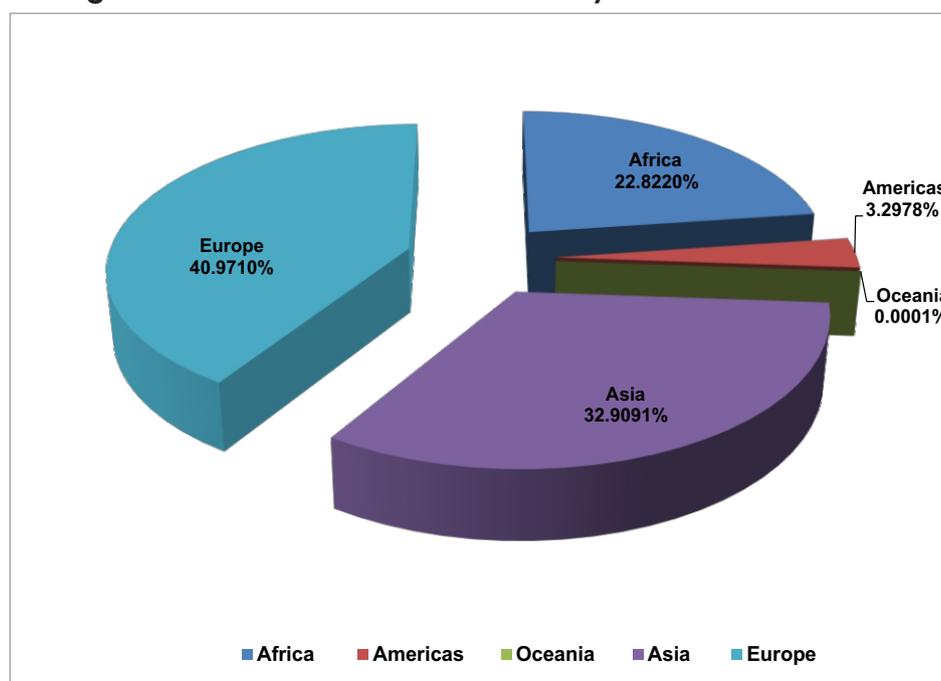
In terms of the category of products, a significant proportion of these transit exports to various regions of the world were in the form of textile products (N5, 748.22 million or 24.1 per cent), vegetable products (N5, 653.48 million or 21.3 per cent), foodstuff (N4, 354.89 million or 17.9 per cent) as well as chemical and allied products (N3, 481.90 million or 14.6 per cent).

Of the total informal imports of N655, 612.50 million into Nigeria from Benin, Cameroon and Niger Republics, N464, 560.12 million were re-exports (transit imports) from these countries. The bulk of these pass-through import transactions originated from Europe (N200,864.12 million or 43.2 per cent), Asia (N159,420.80 million or 34.3 per cent) and other African countries (N88,132.69 million or 19.0 per cent).

**Table 11: Transit Imports**

Product Category	Africa	Americas	Oceania	Asia	Europe	Total
Animal and Animal Products	35,522.40	3,107.94	0.64	532.09	3,555.39	42,718.46
Chemical and Allied Products	1,000.57	214.95	-	11,064.96	764.59	13,045.06
Footwear and Headgear	48.08	4.51	-	248.67	11.43	312.69
Foodstuff	2,960.91	3,304.99	-	7,445.78	20,681.24	34,392.93
Machinery and Equipment	-	611.68	-	390.96	3,935.22	4,937.86
Metal Products	12.22	4.06	-	35.63	-	51.91
Mineral Products	180.00	-	-	449.60	21.82	651.42
Plastic and Rubber Products	459.78	18.39	-	3,055.67	462.42	3,996.27
Raw Hides, Skins and Leather	6,076.50	-	-	3,107.20	1.54	9,185.24
Stone and Glass	-	-	-	-	10.91	10.91
Textile Products	10,010.83	48.63	-	5,728.44	387.33	16,175.24
Transportation Equipment	-	2,907.40	-	2,949.83	85,451.00	91,308.23
Vegetable Products	31,490.07	5,918.78	-	124,297.27	85,568.96	247,275.08
Wood and Wood Products	239.27	-	-	0.94	0.87	241.08
Miscellaneous Products	132.07	0.54	-	113.75	11.39	257.75
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>88,132.69</b>	<b>16,141.87</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>159,420.80</b>	<b>200,864.12</b>	<b>464,560.12</b>

**Figure 5: Total Transit Informal Trade by Ultimate Destination**



The survey results, as shown in Table 11, indicated that the major products that constituted these transit imports were vegetable products (N247, 275.08 million or 53.2 per cent), transportation equipment (N91, 308.23 million or 19.6 per cent), animal and animal products (N42, 718.46 million or 9.2 per cent) as well as foodstuff (N4, 354.89 million or 17.9 per cent).

Generally, about 41.0 per cent of total informal transit trade was transacted with some countries in the European region, while about 32.9 per cent was with Asian countries. Other countries in Africa (apart from Niger Republic, Cameroon and Benin Republic) accounted for about 22.8 per cent.

#### 4.7 Total Informal Trade by Border Posts

Analysis of total informal cross-border trade in Nigeria by border showed that Kamba was the most active border site, as it accounted for about 49.9 per cent (N217, 358.27 million) of the total informal exports (Table 12). This was followed by Belel, with 15.6 per cent (N 68, 087.05 million) and Kongolam with 11.4 per cent (N 49, 589.18 million). The remaining borders each accounted for less than 10.0 per cent of the total informal exports. These were Zangon Daura (5.7 per cent or N 25, 026.02 million), Seme (5.5 per cent or N 23, 776.24 million), Illela (3.6 per cent or N 15, 721.49 million), Maigatari (3.5 per cent or N 15, 132.46 million), Idiroko (2.1 per cent or N 9, 334.45 million), and Jibia (1.1 per cent or N 4, 831.68 million). The borders which individually accounted for less than 1 per cent of the total informal exports were Gembu (0.88 per cent), Jatoaka (0.06 per cent), Chikanda (0.03 per cent), Oron (0.03 per cent), Mfum (0.02 per cent) and Babana (0.01 per cent).

In terms of informal imports, Kongolam dominated, as it accounted for 27.5 per cent (N180,290.97 million) of the total informal imports, followed by Zangon Daura, which contributed 23.6 per cent (N154,728.51 million). Other borders through which goods were imported informally into the country included Illela (14.6 per cent or N95,700.70 million), Belel (13.9 per cent or N91,063.89 million), Maigatari (5.3 per cent or N34,594.34 million), Idiroko (4.4 per cent or N29,093.06 million), Seme (4.3 per cent or N28,095.75 million), Kamba (3.4 per cent or N22,234.06 million), Jibia (2.1 per cent or N13,569.95 million), Chikanda (0.3 per cent or N2,179.26 million), Gembu (0.3 per cent or N1,786.69 million), Jatoaka (0.1 per cent or N747.64 million), Ikang (0.1 per cent or N663.62 million), Oron (0.1 per cent or N613.21 million), Babana (0.03 per cent or N170.58 million) and Mfum (0.01 per cent or N80.28 million).

**Table 12: Trade Flows by Border (N 'Million)**

BORDER	EXPORTS		IMPORTS		TOTAL TRADE	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
<b>Kamba</b>	<b>217,358.27</b>	<b>49.94</b>	<b>22,234.06</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>239,592.32</b>	<b>21.96</b>
<b>Kongolam</b>	<b>49,589.18</b>	<b>11.39</b>	<b>180,290.97</b>	<b>27.50</b>	<b>229,880.15</b>	<b>21.07</b>
<b>Zangondaura</b>	<b>25,026.02</b>	<b>5.75</b>	<b>154,728.51</b>	<b>23.60</b>	<b>179,754.53</b>	<b>16.48</b>
<b>Belel</b>	<b>68,087.05</b>	<b>15.64</b>	<b>91,063.89</b>	<b>13.89</b>	<b>159,150.94</b>	<b>14.59</b>
<b>Illela</b>	<b>15,721.49</b>	<b>3.61</b>	<b>95,700.70</b>	<b>14.60</b>	<b>111,422.19</b>	<b>10.21</b>
<b>Seme</b>	<b>23,776.24</b>	<b>5.46</b>	<b>28,095.75</b>	<b>4.29</b>	<b>51,871.99</b>	<b>4.76</b>
<b>Maigatari</b>	<b>15,132.46</b>	<b>3.48</b>	<b>34,594.34</b>	<b>5.28</b>	<b>49,726.80</b>	<b>4.56</b>
<b>Idiroko</b>	<b>9,334.45</b>	<b>2.14</b>	<b>29,093.06</b>	<b>4.44</b>	<b>38,427.51</b>	<b>3.52</b>
<b>Jibia</b>	<b>4,831.68</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>13,569.95</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>18,401.63</b>	<b>1.69</b>
<b>Gembu</b>	<b>3,819.76</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>1,786.69</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>5,606.45</b>	<b>0.51</b>
<b>Ikang</b>	<b>1,928.89</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>663.62</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>2,592.50</b>	<b>0.24</b>
<b>Chikanda</b>	<b>137.83</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>2,179.26</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>2,317.09</b>	<b>0.21</b>
<b>Jatoaka</b>	<b>262.84</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>747.64</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>1,010.48</b>	<b>0.09</b>
<b>Oron</b>	<b>112.20</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>613.21</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>725.40</b>	<b>0.07</b>
<b>Babana</b>	<b>62.87</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>170.58</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>233.45</b>	<b>0.02</b>
<b>Mfum</b>	<b>96.87</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>80.28</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>177.15</b>	<b>0.02</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>435,278.08</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>655,612.50</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,090,890.58</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Overall, Kamba emerged as the most active of the 16 selected border sites, as the value of goods traded through it stood at N239, 592.32, constituting about 22.0 per cent of the total informal trade with Nigeria. This was followed by Kongolam (N229, 880.15 million or 21.1 per cent), Zangon Daura (N179, 754.53 million or 16.5 per cent), Belel (N159, 150.94 million or 14.6 per cent), and Illela (N111, 422.19 or 10.2 per cent).

A detailed breakdown of the total informal trade by border and category of products traded is presented in the appendix. In the case of Kamba, the predominant product traded across the border during the survey period was vegetable products, same for Kongolam. However, transport equipment was the dominant product category traded in Zango Daura.

## SECTION 5

### 5.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

This report summarised the activities and outcomes of an initiative proposed by the Statistics Department, Central Bank of Nigeria to capture informal cross-border trading activities between Nigeria and her immediate neighbours. The survey was conducted for a year, June 2013 to May, 2014. The survey benefitted from the experiences of countries such as Uganda, Namibia, Mozambique and Malawi that had undertaken such studies in the past. The immediate objective of the survey was to determine the size (volume and value) and pattern of unrecorded merchandise trade between Nigeria and her neighbours. After the reconnaissance visits of staff to the 25 identified border sites, sixteen (16) active border sites were selected for monitoring.

The survey outcomes revealed that the value of informal cross-border trade between Nigeria and her immediate neighbours during the four quarters of the survey stood at N 1, 090, 890.58 million. Of this, the value of informal imports was N655, 612.50 million, accounting for 60.1 per cent of the total informal trade, while informal exports from Nigeria stood at N435, 278.08 million. This implies a negative informal trade balance of N220, 334.42 million.

In terms of product categories of informal trade in Nigeria, vegetable products dominated, accounting for 56.7 per cent (or N618, 271.34 million), followed by animal and animal products (12.6 per cent or N137, 907.53 million), transportation equipment (8.6 per cent or N93, 322.01 million) and foodstuff (6.4 per cent or N69, 560.58 million). Overall, food products (i.e. vegetable products, animal and animal products, and foodstuff) constituted the bulk of goods traded informally across the borders covered, reflecting the nature of the predominant economic activities of the communities around the selected borders as well as the need to ensure food security in the region. Significant seasonal variations were also observed in the volume of informal trade across the borders, as the highest level of informal trade was recorded during 2013:Q4 (N 390, 777.63 million), having risen by 78.4 per cent above its level in 2013:Q3.

The use of Lorries was found dominant in the conveyance of goods across the borders, as the total value of exports and imports transported using that medium stood at N520, 402.23 million (or 47.7 per cent of total). Other vehicles apart from lorries conveyed goods worth of N 411, 341.39 million (representing 37.7 per cent of total informal trade during the survey period).

The survey results also revealed that the highest level of exports from Nigeria was to Niger Republic, with an export value of N327, 659.09 billion (or 75.3 per cent of the total informal exports). Cameroon and Benin Republic accounted for the balance, recording informal export values of N74, 307.61 million (or 17.1 per cent of total) and N33, 311.39 million (or 7.7 per cent of total), respectively. On the other hand, the total value of informal imports from Niger Republic was N501, 118.53 million, constituting about 76.4 per cent of the total informal imports into the country during the survey period. In terms of trade balance, Nigeria recorded negative informal trade balance with the three countries that were covered during the border monitoring exercise: the country's trade balance with Niger Republic, Benin Republic and Cameroon stood at N173, 459.45 million, N26, 227.26 and N20, 647.72 million, respectively.

The total informal transit exports from Nigeria stood at N25, 937.56 million, dominated by transit exports to other countries in Africa (N23, 808.75 million or 91.79 per cent), apart from Niger,

Cameroon and Benin. Of the total informal imports of N 655, 612.50 million to Nigeria from Benin, Cameroon and Niger Republic, N 464,560.12 million were transit imports from these countries. The bulk of these pass-through import transactions originated from Europe (N200, 864.12 million or 43.2 per cent), Asia (N159, 420.80 million or 34.3 per cent) and other African countries (N88, 132.69 million or 19.0 per cent).

Of the sixteen (16) borders covered during the survey, Kamba was found to be the most active, since the value of informal exports through the border accounted for about 49.9 per cent (N217, 358.27 million) of the total informal exports. This was followed by Belel, with 15.6 per cent (N 68, 087.05 million) and Kongolam, with 11.4 per cent (N 49, 589.18 million). In terms of informal imports, Kongolam was the most active, accounting for 27.5 per cent or N180, 290.97 million of the total. This was followed by Zangon Daura, which contributed 23.6 per cent (N154, 728.51 million). Overall, Kamba emerged as the most active of the 16 selected border sites, as the value of goods traded informally across the site stood at N239, 592.32 million, constituting about 22.0 per cent of the total informal trade.

Nigeria was a net importer of vegetable products, animal and animal products, and foodstuff during the survey period, as the product categories recorded negative trade balances of N 26, 850.15 million, N 129, 889.87 million and N 4, 659.02 million, respectively. Another category that recorded negative trade balance, but in which Nigeria had comparative advantage, was raw hides, skins and leather.

These findings imply that the country is still dependent on her neighbours to bridge the supply gap for these product categories. The study recommends that the Federal Government should continue to create the necessary environment that would boost domestic production of these products. This would help to further conserve the country's foreign exchange earnings. In view of the useful findings of the study, it is also recommended that an informal cross-border trade survey be conducted at regular intervals as a way of measuring food security around the border communities as well as for the purpose of generating more reliable trade numbers for the country's balance of payments account. It is hoped that other relevant agencies and investors would be spurred by the laudable findings of the study and commit to its continuous funding, as being done in some other African countries.

The study team wish to appreciate the Management of the Central Bank of Nigeria for providing the necessary resources for undertaking this study. It is our hope that the results/findings of the study will be useful for policy purposes to enhance our global competitiveness. We recommend that the study be reviewed every 3-5 years to capture the growing dynamics of cross-border trade and current realities. The scope and coverage of subsequent studies may be enlarged to include shuttle trade through Nigerian international airports/seaports as well as all other land borders not covered in this study.

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### Collaborating Agencies

- 1 Nigeria Customs Service (NCS)
- 2 Port Health Services, Federal Ministry of Health
- 3 Nigerian Agri. Quarantine Service, Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
- 4 Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS)

## APPENDIX

### EXPORT/IMPORTS IN MILLIONS OF NAIRA

Border: Zango Daura																
	Imports															
	AAP	CAI	FAH	FOO	MAE	MET	MIS	MPR	PRU	RWS	SGL	TEX	TRA	VPR	WWP	GRAND TOTAL
Algeria	-	-	-	137.3	-	-	-	-	2.6	-	-	356.8	-	1,068.1	-	1,564.8
Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	266.0	-	-	266.0
Hong Kong	-	-	-	1.8	-	-	-	360.0	-	-	-	14.3	-	3.2	-	379.2
Belgium	-	-	-	280.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	84,081.6	-	-	84,364.8
Benin	41.1	100.0	-	0.3	1,073.6	-	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.4	-	1,235.6
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	229.2	-	-	229.2
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56.0	-	-	56.0
China	-	216.6	-	-	3.5	2.4	-	2,513.6	3,105.0	-	-	-	245.2	1.6	-	6,087.8
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51.2	-	-	51.2
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	265.6	-	-	265.6
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	430.4	-	-	430.4
Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	465.4	-	465.5
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	272.0	-	-	272.0
India	-	-	-	-	134.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	347.2	2,376.4	-	2,858.0
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128.0	-	-	128.0
Japan	-	-	-	-	51.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	740.8	-	-	792.0
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96.0	-	96.0
Libya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164.4	-	-	164.4
Malaysia	19.6	-	-	188.1	-	-	-	-	7.7	-	-	1,256.5	1,280.0	11,387.7	-	14,139.6
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	762.2	-	766.3
Niger	10,238.7	276.6	15.4	710.3	271.2	96.4	61.0	410.0	1.3	41.7	-	4.1	789.2	8,987.7	10.1	21,909.5
Pakistan	-	-	-	25.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,833.4	-	2,125.0	-	3,983.6
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184.0	102.6	-	286.6
Saudi Arabia	46.0	0.8	-	671.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	1,862.5	-	3,799.7	-	6,380.1
Singapore	-	-	-	47.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113.2	-	160.6
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110.6	-	110.6
South Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	313.6	-	-	313.6
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.5	-	7.5
Thailand	15.4	-	-	-	168.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,690.0	-	1,873.4
Turkey	-	-	-	41.9	-	-	-	-	372.8	-	-	45.0	-	226.7	-	686.4
UAE	-	-	-	-	7.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0	-	1,460.4	-	1,473.8
USA	-	-	-	-	417.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,356.2	157.0	-	2,930.4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10,360.8</b>	<b>593.9</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>1,823.4</b>	<b>2,406.5</b>	<b>96.4</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>414.2</b>	<b>3,258.0</b>	<b>3,146.7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,546.1</b>	<b>92,036.2</b>	<b>34,957.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>154,728.5</b>
<b>Exports</b>																
China	-	-	-	-	-	1,257.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.4	180.0	1,487.7
Mali	-	-	-	-	64.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.1	-	71.8
Niger	54.3	85.9	1,002.0	3,537.0	3,435.0	488.7	442.0	495.0	144.0	64.7	168.3	185.0	229.9	12,818.3	316.5	23,466.5
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>1,002.0</b>	<b>3,537.0</b>	<b>3,499.7</b>	<b>1,746.0</b>	<b>442.0</b>	<b>495.0</b>	<b>144.0</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>168.3</b>	<b>185.0</b>	<b>229.9</b>	<b>12,875.8</b>	<b>496.5</b>	<b>25,026.0</b>

Border: Kamba																
Imports																
	AAP	CAI	FAH	FOO	MAE	MET	MIS	MPR	PRU	RWS	SGL	TEX	TRA	VPR	WWP	Grand Total
Benin	923.0	57.4	99.1	56.0	4,885.0	0.3	-	47.4	581.8	130.3	-	1,396.2	540.0	1,027.3	-	9,743.9
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-
Niger	2,764.5	1.0	1.5	5.0	262.5	11.5	-	49.0	0.1	6.4	-	-	-	9,379.4	-	12,480.9
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.2
<i>Grand Total</i>	3,687.5	58.4	100.6	61.0	5,147.5	11.8	-	96.4	581.9	136.6	-	1,405.4	540.0	10,406.9	-	22,234.1
Exports																
Benin	17.6	28.9	1.9	760.3	29.9	7.6	15.5	-	52.2	31.5	-	39.7	180.0	1,330.7	-	2,495.8
Niger	23.6	76.5	1.6	3,489.4	44.9	4.8	156.4	-	15.2	0.6	-	1.5	8.0	211,040.0	-	214,862.5
<i>Grand Total</i>	41.2	105.4	3.4	4,249.6	74.8	12.4	171.9	-	67.4	32.1	-	41.2	188.0	212,370.8	-	217,358.3

Border: Kongolam																
Imports																
	AAP	CAI	FAH	FOO	MAE	MET	MIS	MPR	PRU	RWS	SGL	TEX	TRA	VPR	WWP	Grand Total
Benin	-	-	-	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4
Brazil	-	-	-	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.3
France	-	195.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195.0
India	-	-	-	29.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.8
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	426.9	-	426.9
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,881.7	-	14,881.7
Niger	28,948.9	263.7	-	20.0	-	0.2	-	793.0	-	-	-	-	-	18,692.7	64.2	48,782.6
Thailand	-	-	-	1,450.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,303.8	-	17,754.5
Turkey	-	-	-	17,033.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,170.3	-	98,203.8
<i>Grand Total</i>	28,948.9	458.7	-	18,550.7	-	0.2	-	793.0	-	-	-	-	-	131,475.3	64.2	180,291.0
Exports																
Niger	895.0	22.7	-	2,528.3	-	10.7	57.5	2,224.2	219.1	-	58.8	-	-	37,769.9	5,803.0	49,589.2
<i>Grand Total</i>	895.0	22.7	-	2,528.3	-	10.7	57.5	2,224.2	219.1	-	58.8	-	-	37,769.9	5,803.0	49,589.2

## Measuring Informal Cross-Border Trade in Nigeria

Border: Belel																
	Imports															
	AAP	CAI	FAH	FOO	MAE	MET	MIS	MPR	PRU	RWS	SGL	TEX	TRA	VPR	WWP	Grand Total
Cameroun	8,788.3	6,916.2	-	395.4	-	-	11.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,841.4	27.1	26,979.7
Chad	14,167.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,132.7	-	-	-	16,789.6	-	33,089.4
China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,395.6	-	1,395.6
India	-	-	-	13.2	-	-	87.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,370.4	-	10,471.1
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56.0	-	56.0
Sudan	2,400.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,400.0
Thailand	-	68.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,908.9	-	8,976.9
Vietnam	-	314.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,380.7	-	7,695.2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>25,355.5</b>	<b>7,298.7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>408.6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,132.7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>55,742.6</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>91,063.9</b>
Exports																
Cameroun	143.3	6,865.8	173.5	7,418.5	2,473.3	739.2	40.0	6,040.5	784.1	71.1	-	20,947.0	66.7	5,053.8	31.0	50,847.8
Central African Republic	-	353.7	26.7	622.9	313.9	282.7	-	270.6	37.3	-	-	428.0	-	184.4	-	2,520.2
Chad	45.0	2,749.5	-	3,165.0	282.4	93.4	-	1,285.8	108.9	-	-	5,319.7	-	1,669.4	-	14,719.1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>188.3</b>	<b>9,969.0</b>	<b>200.2</b>	<b>11,206.4</b>	<b>3,069.5</b>	<b>1,115.3</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>7,597.0</b>	<b>930.4</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26,694.7</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>6,907.6</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>68,087.0</b>

Border: Illela																
	Imports															
	AAP	CAI	FAH	FOO	MAE	MET	MIS	MPR	PRU	RWS	SGL	TEX	TRA	VPR	WWP	Grand Total
Algeria	-	-	-	128.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,844.1	-	3,972.1
Benin	31.2	18.2	-	35.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	311.2	-	1,298.1	-	1,694.6
Brazil	-	-	-	1,547.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.4	-	626.4	-	2,180.6
China	-	5,039.5	140.9	433.9	-	-	-	256.0	85.9	-	-	668.7	-	-	-	6,624.9
France	-	-	-	-	3,636.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.7	-	-	3,671.6
Gambia	205.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	205.3
Germany	-	-	-	-	18.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.3
Ghana	-	-	41.6	-	-	-	-	-	16.0	-	-	7,501.9	-	1,045.8	-	8,605.3
India	-	0.4	-	1,401.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,255.7	-	4,657.2
Ivory Coast	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.5	-	13.5
Malaysia	-	1.2	-	302.4	-	-	-	176.0	-	-	-	-	-	4,644.6	-	5,124.1
Mali	18,614.8	-	-	1,586.4	-	-	-	180.0	-	3,927.8	-	-	-	616.6	109.0	25,034.5
Niger	28,172.1	7.5	-	190.0	172.2	-	-	97.4	1.5	74.0	-	475.3	-	3,031.4	10.6	32,231.9
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48.0	-	48.0
Senegal	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.0
South Africa	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.7	-	45.9
Thailand	-	-	-	572.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	548.2	-	1,120.5
Togo	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	97.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	227.0
Turkey	-	-	-	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6
UAE	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
USA	-	-	-	-	194.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	194.5
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>47,023.3</b>	<b>5,067.0</b>	<b>182.5</b>	<b>6,201.9</b>	<b>4,021.9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>124.9</b>	<b>709.4</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>4,017.8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,963.5</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>19,018.0</b>	<b>248.4</b>	<b>95,700.7</b>
Exports																
Burkinafaso	-	84.8	-	-	20.8	-	-	163.1	-	-	-	-	-	327.1	-	595.8
Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,302.1	-	1,302.1
Mali	-	-	-	196.5	-	-	-	216.0	-	-	-	-	-	1,233.4	-	1,645.8
Niger	619.9	141.8	27.5	2,394.8	591.3	4.5	113.3	1,566.0	290.1	66.0	4.9	36.2	-	5,935.7	385.7	12,177.7
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>619.9</b>	<b>226.6</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>2,591.3</b>	<b>612.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>113.3</b>	<b>1,945.1</b>	<b>290.1</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,798.3</b>	<b>385.7</b>	<b>15,721.5</b>



Border: Malgatar																
	Imports															
	AAP	CAI	FAH	FOO	MAE	MET	MIS	MPR	PRU	RWS	SGL	TEX	TRA	VPR	WWP	Grand Total
Benin	-	-	-	87.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87.6
Brazil	-	-	-	1,013.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,135.4
India	37.4	132.4	-	830.4	-	-	-	9.6	-	-	-	-	-	122.4	-	11,715.2
Niger	9,068.8	163.1	-	436.0	-	-	-	232.0	-	-	-	-	-	8,290.8	-	18,190.6
Thailand	-	-	-	27.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	429.0	-	456.5
Turkey	12.0	0.9	-	195.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,801.1	-	3,009.0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>9,118.1</b>	<b>296.3</b>	-	<b>2,589.5</b>	-	-	-	<b>241.6</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>22,348.7</b>	-	<b>34,594.3</b>
	<b>Exports</b>															
Benin	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4
Brazil	-	-	-	33.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.6
Cameroun	-	-	-	-	-	176.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176.0
India	0.5	-	-	66.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	440.4	-	507.8
Niger	898.4	55.9	-	2,396.5	40.4	71.9	57.5	337.8	19.6	-	-	-	18.3	10,375.5	45.1	14,316.9
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97.9	-	97.9
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>899.3</b>	<b>55.9</b>	-	<b>2,496.9</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>247.9</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>337.8</b>	<b>19.6</b>	-	-	-	<b>18.3</b>	<b>10,913.8</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>15,132.5</b>

Border: Jibia																
	Imports															
	AAP	CAI	FAH	FOO	MAE	MET	MIS	MPR	PRU	RWS	SGL	TEX	TRA	VPR	WWP	Grand Total
Brazil	-	-	-	598.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	598.8
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108.0	-	108.0
Ivory Coast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61.3	-	61.3
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,071.2	-	2,071.2
Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,996.2	-	1,996.2
Niger	1,595.8	-	-	63.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,137.3	-	5,796.2
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85.0	-	85.0
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,405.1	-	1,405.1
Turkey	-	-	-	1,448.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,448.2	-	1,448.2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,595.8</b>	-	-	<b>2,110.0</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>9,864.2</b>	-	<b>13,569.9</b>
	<b>Exports</b>															
Burkinafaso	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.1	-	34.1
Mali	-	-	-	17.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.7	-	22.6
Niger	0.2	-	-	340.2	-	-	34.8	207.5	-	-	-	-	-	4,191.3	0.9	4,775.0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0.2</b>	-	-	<b>358.2</b>	-	-	<b>34.8</b>	<b>207.5</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>4,230.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>4,831.7</b>

# Measuring Informal Cross-Border Trade in Nigeria

Border: Idiroko																
	Imports															
	AAP	CAI	FAH	FOO	MAE	MET	MIS	MPR	PRU	RWS	SGL	TEX	TRA	VPR	WVP	Grand Total
Belgium	-	-	-	10.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.3
Benin	104.1	86.2	5.8	177.6	-	-	0.0	4.1	0.3	0.9	16.6	-	-	1,449.0	2.0	1,846.7
Brazil	1,224.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,526.2	-	3,750.5
China	44.1	675.2	12.7	661.1	23.1	4.0	8.4	6.6	2.2	-	8.4	-	-	410.0	0.9	1,856.7
Colombia	-	2.0	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2
France	43.6	103.4	-	418.9	-	-	3.5	19.6	1.5	-	14.0	-	-	130.6	0.9	736.7
Germany	19.3	-	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.2
Ghana	-	82.8	-	7.9	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	92.0
Hongkong	40.9	316.9	-	32.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.9	-	455.9
India	44.2	37.1	6.0	97.2	-	31.7	2.2	8.0	0.8	-	13.8	-	-	10,560.5	-	10,601.4
Indonesia	1.8	1,009.9	3.6	93.8	-	-	7.1	22.0	-	-	-	-	-	74.6	0.0	1,212.7
Italy	83.0	2.2	-	38.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	-	125.6
Ivorycoast	0.2	148.6	-	101.4	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	172.0	-	-	411.1	-	833.5
Japan	-	-	-	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.6
Malaysia	125.9	5.8	-	26.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	701.6	-	839.9
Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48.9	-	-	0.7	-	49.5
Morocco	0.4	0.3	-	108.6	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	111.5
Netherlands	39.0	1.5	-	5.2	-	-	-	13.6	-	10.9	-	-	-	0.6	-	70.8
New Zealand	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6
Oman	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6
Pakistan	-	-	-	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.5
Portugal	-	-	-	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0
Singapore	24.6	0.8	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	0.4	-	37.4
South Africa	-	78.3	-	95.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	1,979.6	-	2,154.4
Spain	10.7	8.6	-	52.0	-	-	7.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.7	-	110.3
Switzerland	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Thailand	3.8	95.4	-	31.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,993.0	-	2,123.4
Togo	-	453.7	-	8.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.8	-	-	0.8	-	469.2
Tunisia	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7
Turkey	27.5	32.4	-	110.6	-	-	0.1	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	37.7	-	210.5
UAE	0.1	0.7	-	0.9	-	-	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4
UK	5.6	-	-	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.7
USA	139.1	206.0	4.5	88.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.6	-	-	454.7	-	917.2
Vietnam	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	387.6	-	388.2
Grand Total	1,983.4	3,348.0	35.6	2,211.0	23.1	35.6	32.7	29.8	48.1	4.1	11.8	305.8	-	21,020.5	3.7	29,093.1
Exports																
Benin	814.1	811.2	92.6	2,889.6	1,863.1	45.2	153.0	739.2	365.6	42.7	21.4	140.4	-	524.3	626.6	9,129.0
Niger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	113.2	-	115.4
Togo	1.0	0.2	-	1.2	80.4	0.8	0.5	3.3	2.5	0.0	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	90.0
Grand Total	815.1	811.4	92.6	2,890.8	1,943.5	46.1	153.5	744.6	368.0	42.7	21.4	140.4	-	637.5	626.7	9,334.4

Border: Gembu																
Imports																
	AAP	CAI	FAH	FOO	MAE	MET	MIS	MPR	PRU	RWS	SGL	TEX	TRA	VPR	WWP	Grand Total
Cameroun	12.4	21.4	-	3.6	-	-	10.8	0.9	-	-	-	10.2	-	1,527.3	-	1,586.5
China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166.0	-	166.0
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.6	-	-	-	6.6
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.5	-	12.5
Italy	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.3	-	-	-	10.4
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.7	-	4.7
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,710.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,786.7</b>
Exports																
Cameroun	-	0.6	2.0	2.3	422.7	5.9	38.0	2,036.6	131.8	25.1	-	980.2	171.0	3.5	-	3,819.8
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>422.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>2,036.6</b>	<b>131.8</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>980.2</b>	<b>171.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,819.8</b>

Border: Iking																
Imports																
	AAP	CAI	FAH	FOO	MAE	MET	MIS	MPR	PRU	RWS	SGL	TEX	TRA	VPR	WWP	Grand Total
Cameroun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	663.6	-	663.6
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>663.6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>663.6</b>
Exports																
Cameroun	8.9	1,417.9	-	34.0	66.0	-	-	270.0	7.5	-	-	-	-	81.1	43.5	1,928.9
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>1,417.9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>270.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>1,928.9</b>

Border: Chikanda																
Imports																
	AAP	CAI	FAH	FOO	MAE	MET	MIS	MPR	PRU	RWS	SGL	TEX	TRA	VPR	WWP	Grand Total
Benin	50.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,126.2	-	2,176.6
Gambia	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	-	2.6
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,126.2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,179.3</b>
Exports																
Benin	-	-	-	14.3	-	11.9	2.7	-	2.6	-	-	-	-	23.8	-	55.2
Burkinafaso	-	-	-	6.8	51.8	8.5	9.7	-	5.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	82.6
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>137.8</b>

Border: Jato Aka																
Imports																
	AAP	CAI	FAH	FOO	MAE	MET	MIS	MPR	PRU	RWS	SGL	TEX	TRA	VPR	WWP	Grand Total
Cameroun	44.9	-	190.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	332.1	-	179.8	-	747.6
Grand Total	44.9	-	190.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	332.1	-	179.8	-	747.6
Exports																
Cameroun	-	-	-	-	-	-	159.0	-	-	-	-	64.2	-	39.7	-	262.8
Grand Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	159.0	-	-	-	-	64.2	-	39.7	-	262.8

Border: Oron																
Imports																
	AAP	CAI	FAH	FOO	MAE	MET	MIS	MPR	PRU	RWS	SGL	TEX	TRA	VPR	WWP	Grand Total
Cameroun	311.5	-	-	6.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	294.8	-	613.2
Grand Total	311.5	-	-	6.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	294.8	-	613.2
Exports																
Cameroun	0.5	1.3	36.4	4.5	0.5	0.8	-	-	33.1	-	-	21.6	0.9	12.7	-	112.2
Grand Total	0.5	1.3	36.4	4.5	0.5	0.8	-	-	33.1	-	-	21.6	0.9	12.7	-	112.2

Border: Babana																
Imports																
	AAP	CAI	FAH	FOO	MAE	MET	MIS	MPR	PRU	RWS	SGL	TEX	TRA	VPR	WWP	Grand Total
Benin	54.8	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112.8	-	170.6
Grand Total	54.8	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112.8	-	170.6
Exports																
Benin	-	-	-	16.4	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	46.3	-	62.9
Grand Total	-	-	-	16.4	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	46.3	-	62.9

Border: Mfum																
Imports																
	AAP	CAI	FAH	FOO	MAE	MET	MIS	MPR	PRU	RWS	SGL	TEX	TRA	VPR	WWP	Grand Total
Cameroun	1.2	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78.9	-	80.3
Grand Total	1.2	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78.9	-	80.3
Exports																
Cameroun	25.8	0.2	-	9.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61.5	-	96.9
Grand Total	25.8	0.2	-	9.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61.5	-	96.9

Monthly Informal Cross Border Imports by Product													
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Grand Total
AAP	5,569.71	7,697.61	18,151.08	14,604.12	7,479.26	6,308.70	5,579.45	5,582.10	15,680.79	24,568.24	15,301.04	7,376.60	133,898.70
CAI	704.25	2,089.99	1,852.40	1,946.76	1,047.27	1,870.04	5,463.81	1,040.80	1,739.65	549.25	1,878.64	921.64	21,104.48
FAH	28.85	36.46	25.99	122.87	98.72	60.41	51.77	9.41	90.85	19.02	27.53	89.46	661.34
FOO	3,972.29	7,238.98	1,606.58	1,238.41	1,281.57	1,132.22	4,726.66	3,644.36	4,304.30	4,392.98	1,737.07	1,834.37	37,109.80
GKC	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.41	-	-	-	-	-	0.41
MAE	123.57	72.26	1,971.05	2,189.17	0.85	1,271.61	3,502.22	786.85	13.54	654.14	597.41	437.50	11,620.16
MET	4.00	-	32.54	86.55	2.02	14.40	10.16	2.10	4.17	16.42	2.83	0.98	176.17
MIS	-	7.10	74.16	2.64	12.08	99.06	35.05	6.21	0.03	8.95	95.14	0.32	340.74
MOK	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	-	-	-	-	-	0.31
MPR	2.94	77.29	671.04	232.07	26.74	84.45	414.59	68.64	19.61	280.95	175.84	231.11	2,285.28
PRU	9.44	12.93	457.52	200.37	20.29	13.53	192.87	445.14	16.10	295.48	2,975.55	25.76	4,664.99
RWS	24.91	1,233.76	3,643.86	49.09	483.47	364.11	1,709.49	1,002.45	814.68	-	39.23	72.80	9,437.86
SGL	-	10.91	-	-	-	0.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.76
TEX	719.90	1,118.30	2,771.20	3,558.80	299.49	2,000.35	4,993.96	184.25	222.89	684.64	624.06	1,563.56	18,741.41
TRA	-	-	5,352.40	2,457.90	1,955.20	-	805.20	914.80	1,593.52	1,380.00	78,113.60	64.82	92,637.43
VPR	12,311.48	27,266.56	62,932.99	25,579.24	30,743.44	31,937.55	31,504.57	18,153.54	22,691.92	17,858.42	25,693.34	15,887.69	322,560.75
WWP	-	64.14	28.22	2.22	25.30	12.51	94.82	11.76	14.55	43.30	1.39	62.72	360.94
Grand Tot	23,471.35	46,926.28	99,571.04	52,270.23	43,475.70	45,169.79	59,085.33	31,852.42	47,206.60	50,751.79	127,262.67	28,569.32	655,612.50

Monthly Informal Cross Border Exports by Product													
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Grand Total
AAP	251.74	245.35	111.69	124.71	49.71	869.14	368.56	251.13	103.67	646.91	601.96	384.26	4,008.83
CAI	303.13	258.90	231.91	1,022.47	241.39	5,218.82	1,988.46	3,056.59	326.86	158.19	217.48	512.54	13,536.72
FAH	64.61	90.18	77.50	77.00	58.57	66.72	35.52	95.83	963.55	21.75	13.79	56.51	1,621.53
FOO	2,546.80	1,129.90	1,907.42	1,618.96	754.38	6,821.19	2,257.98	6,135.25	1,433.25	2,092.07	2,434.83	3,318.76	32,450.78
GKC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAE	986.95	1,147.91	489.80	446.97	242.97	273.39	419.05	14,432.14	724.17	1,458.65	1,581.44	2,555.89	24,759.32
MET	143.52	203.61	623.34	362.05	6.29	167.63	751.14	226.79	141.72	241.23	239.03	196.01	3,302.36
MIS	252.42	66.80	177.52	54.82	81.19	202.04	233.92	233.14	49.76	82.18	85.53	182.06	1,701.39
MOK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MPR	1,192.90	745.40	1,333.10	600.14	1,487.55	1,176.93	770.16	3,741.95	2,220.41	1,231.41	1,994.64	1,575.41	18,070.00
PRU	608.92	286.64	176.25	113.85	48.04	115.20	148.44	289.37	163.74	415.09	207.85	214.32	2,787.73
RWS	0.80	0.72	5.11	47.18	0.20	8.20	95.26	31.82	2.36	96.18	14.47	1.23	303.54
SGL	74.06	75.68	47.43	24.16	70.37	1.06	7.21	24.68	3.10	1.23	0.86	63.59	393.42
TEX	183.18	80.04	44.76	111.09	255.86	650.68	4,145.71	6,932.97	5,196.40	8,362.98	1,167.42	1,034.49	28,165.60
TRA	227.00	1.20	210.29	-	149.92	82.27	-	4.00	-	-	-	9.91	684.58
VPR	13,904.28	9,529.58	5,572.76	204,638.86	1,259.59	19,025.29	7,639.33	9,096.11	3,507.57	5,027.51	5,866.82	10,642.90	295,710.60
WWP	1,220.48	1,535.34	702.50	1,065.14	17.28	152.63	133.45	241.96	90.07	335.26	1,013.94	1,273.65	7,781.69
Grand Tot	21,960.80	15,397.25	11,711.38	210,307.39	4,723.32	34,831.19	18,994.18	44,789.74	14,930.60	20,170.65	15,440.05	22,021.53	435,278.08

