CENTRAL BANK OF NIGERIA

ECONOMIC REPORT FIRST QUARTER 2013

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

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1.0 Summary

Available data from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) showed that estimated gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 6.6 per cent, compared with 6.9 per cent in the preceding quarter. The fall in growth rate was attributed, largely, to the decline in the contribution of the non-oil sector.

Broad money supply, (M_2), grew by 3.0 per cent at end-March 2013 relative to the level at end-December 2012, in contrast to a decline of 0.24 per cent at the end of corresponding period of 2012. The development, relative to preceding quarter, reflected largely the 10.5 and 16.2 per cent growth in domestic credit (net) and other assets (net) of the banking system, respectively. Narrow money supply, (M_1), fell by 3.0 per cent, in contrast to a growth of 4.3 per cent at the end of the preceding quarter. Reserve money (RM) fell by 1.05 per cent to ₦3,495.18, from ₦3,532.1 at the end of the preceding quarter.

Available data indicated mixed developments in banks' deposit and lending rates. The spread between the weighted average term deposit and maximum lending rates narrowed to 16.60 percentage points from 17.38 in the preceding quarter. The margin between the average savings deposit and maximum lending rates also narrowed from 23.28 percentage points in the preceding quarter to 22.1at the end of the review quarter. The weighted average interbank call rate, which stood at 11.72 per cent in the preceding quarter, rose to 12.0 per cent, reflecting the liquidity condition in the interbank funds market.

Provisional data indicated that the value of money market assets outstanding declined by 0.7 per cent below the level in the preceding quarter to ₦6,168.65 billion. The development was attributed largely to the fall in government bonds outstanding. Activities on the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE) in the first quarter 2013 were mixed.

Total federally-collected revenue stood at ₦2,425.3 billion, representing a decline of 2.4 and 17.9 per cent below the receipts in the preceding quarter and corresponding quarter of 2012, respectively. At ₦1,849.5 billion, oil receipts, which constituted 76.3 per cent of the total, exceeded both the budget estimate and receipts in the preceding quarter by 15.5 and 1.4 per cent, respectively, but declined by 22.2 per cent below the receipts in the corresponding period of 2012. The increase in oil receipts relative to the preceding period was attributed, largely, to the rise in the

receipts from crude oil/gas exports and domestic crude oil/gas sales and "other" oil revenue during the review period.

Non-oil receipts, at ₦575.8 billion was below the budget estimate and receipts in the preceding quarter by 23.3 and 12.8 per cent, respectively. Federal Government retained revenue was ₦908.1 billion, while total expenditure was ₦1,192.9 billion. Thus, the fiscal operations of the Federal Government resulted in an estimated deficit of ₦284.8 billion or 2.9 per cent of estimated nominal GDP for first quarter 2013, compared with the quarterly budgeted deficit and the preceding quarter's deficits of ₦276.1 billion and ₦76.9 billion, respectively.

Major agricultural activities during the review period included: harvesting of tree crops; tending of irrigation-fed vegetable and clearing of land for the 2013 wet season farming. Nigeria's crude oil production, including condensates and natural gas liquids, was estimated at an average of 2.05 million barrels per day (mbd) or 184.50 million barrels for the quarter. Crude oil export stood at 1.60 mbd or 144.0 million barrels for the quarter, while deliveries to the refineries for domestic consumption remained at 0.45 mbd or 40.50 million barrels. The average price of Nigeria's reference crude, the Bonny Light(37^0 API), estimated at US$115.34 per barrel, rose by 2.3 per cent over the level in the preceding quarter.

The end-period headline inflation rate (year-on-year) was 8.6 per cent, compared with 12.0 and 12.1 per cent recorded at the end of the preceding quarter and the corresponding quarter of 2012, respectively. Inflation rate on a twelve-month moving average basis was 11.4 per cent, compared with 12.2 and 10.9 per cent in the preceding quarter and the corresponding quarter of 2012, respectively.

Foreign exchange inflow and outflow through the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) amounted to US$10.50 billion and US$6.44 billion, respectively, resulting in a net inflow of US$4.06 billion during the quarter. Foreign exchange sales by the CBN to the authorized dealers amounted to US$4.65 billion, compared with US$4.27 billion in the preceding quarter.

The average exchange rate of the Naira vis-à-vis the US dollar at the wDAS window appreciated marginally by 0.01 and 0.1 per cent to ₦157.30 per US dollar relative to its levels at the end of the preceding quarter and corresponding period of 2012. In the bureau-de-change segment of the market, the Naira traded at an average of ₦159.18 per US dollar, compared with ₦159.19 per US dollar in the preceding quarter. In the interbank segment, the Naira exchanged for an *average of ₦157.57 to the US dollar, compared with ₦157.38 and ₦159.20 per US dollar in the preceding quarter and the corresponding quarter of 2012, respectively. Provisional data on non-oil export earnings by Nigerian exporters, at US$1,136.33 million, rose by 15.1 per cent above the level in the preceding quarter.*

The International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook (WEO, April 2013) lowered its projections for global economic growth due largely to significant spending cuts in the United States and the recession in Europe. Consequently, global growth was projected at 3.3 per cent down from 3.5 per cent in January 2013.

The OPEC Reference Basket increased by 2.0 per cent over the level recorded at the end of the fourth quarter of 2012, to close at US$109.48/b at the end of the review period. The Bonny Light(37^0 API), the UK Brent and the Forcados crude closed at US$115.34, US$113.68 and US$116.89 per barrel, respectively, all showing upward trend over their levels at the end of the preceding quarter. However, the West Texas Intermediate (WTI) fell to US$91.07 at the end of the review period, from its level of US$92.16 in the preceding quarter. The increase in the prices of the Bonny Light crude was attributed to improved industrial activities and increased demand for heating oil in Europe.

Global inflation was projected to have eased to about 3.3 per cent. Meanwhile, inflation pressure was projected to remain contained in emerging markets and developing economies.

Other major international economic developments and meetings of relevance to the domestic economy during the quarter included: the meetings of the West African Monetary Zone (WAMZ), the West African Monetary Agency (WAMA) and the West African Institute for Financial and Economic Management (WAIFEM) held in Abuja, Nigeria from January 11 – 18, 2013. In a related development, the 28th meeting of the Committee of Governors of WAMZ and the 43rd meeting of the Committee of Governors of the ECOWAS Member States were held during the review period. The 36th Meeting of the Bureau of the Association of African Central Banks (AACB) was held on February 27th, 2013 at the Headquarters of the Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (BCEAO) Dakar, Senegal. Finally, the annual meeting of the World Economic Forum was held at Davos-Klosters, Switzerland with the theme "Resilient Dynamism" from January 23 – 27, 2013. During the meeting, over 250 sessions were held on issues relating to global economy, global energy, technology, leadership, natural resources, sustainable growth, among others.

2.0 *Financial Sector Developments*

2.1 Monetary and Credit Developments

Provisional data indicated that growth in the key monetary aggregate was modest at the end of the first quarter of 2013. Banks' deposit and lending rates generally exhibited mixed developments during the review quarter. The value of money market assets outstanding declined, due largely, to the significant decline in FGN Bonds outstanding. Transactions on the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE) were mixed during the review quarter.

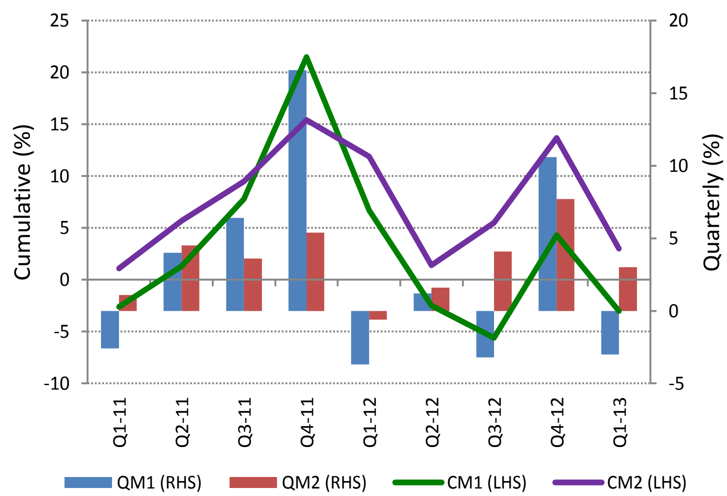
Growth in key monetary aggregate was moderate during Q1 2013.

Provisional data indicated that growth in the major monetary aggregate was moderate at the end of the first quarter of 2013. Relative to the level at the end of the preceding quarter, broad money supply, (M_2), grew by 3.0 per cent to ₦15,584.7 billion at end-March 2013, compared with the growth of 7.6 per cent at the end of the preceding quarter and a decline of 0.24 per cent at the end of the corresponding period of 2012. The outcome, relative to the preceding quarter reflected the 10.5 and 16.2 per cent growth in domestic credit (net) and other assets (net), of the banking system, respectively.

Narrow money supply, (M_1), at ₦6,854.07 billion, fell by 3.0 per cent at the end of the first quarter of 2013, in contrast to a growth of 10.6 per cent at the end of the preceding quarter. The development reflected the 2.7 and 4.5 per cent decline in its demand deposit and currency outside bank components, respectively.

Quasi money, at ₦8,730.63 billion, rose by 8.3 per cent, compared with an increase of 5.1 and 3.3 per cent at the end of the preceding quarter and corresponding period of 2012, respectively (Fig. 1, Table 1).

Figure 1: Growth Rate of Narrow Money (M_1) and Broad Money (M_2)[1]



At ₦15,423.2 billion, aggregate banking system credit (net) to the domestic economy, rose by 10.5 per cent at the end of the first quarter of 2013, compared with the growth of 4.4 per cent and a decline of 0.06 per cent at the end of the preceding quarter and the corresponding quarter of 2012, respectively. The development relative to the preceding quarter's level, reflected, largely, the 112.4 per cent increase in claims on the Federal Government.

Banking system credit to the federal government rose at the end of the first quarter of 2013.

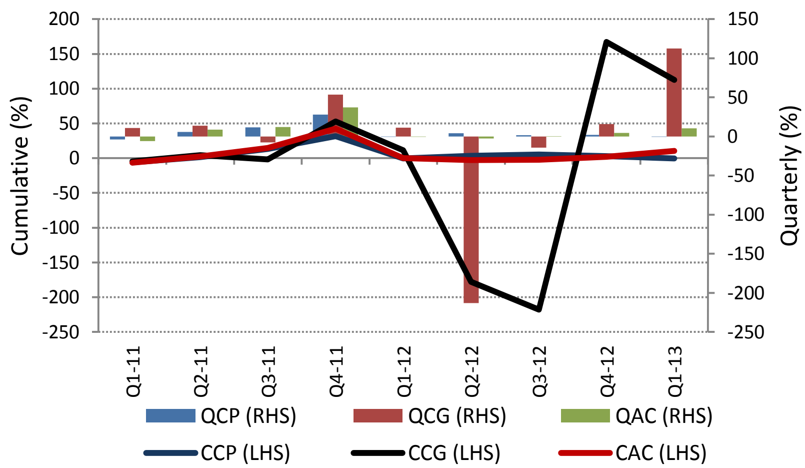
Banking system's credit (net) to the Federal Government, at the end of the review quarter rose by 112.4 per cent to ₦164.8 billion, compared with the growth of 15.0 and a decline of 11.3 per cent at the end of the preceding quarter and corresponding period of 2012, respetively. The development was accounted for, largely, by the increase in banking system's holdings of Federal Government securities.

At the end of first quarter 2013, banking system's credit to the private sector fell by 0.2 per cent to ₦15,285.3 billion, compared with the increase of 2.3 per cent at the end of the preceding quarter and a decline of 0.45 per cent at the end

[1] QM1 and QM2 represent quarter-on-quarter changes, while CM1 and CM2 represent cumulative changes (year-to-date).

of the corresponding period of 2012. The development, relative to the preceding quarter was attributed, wholly, to the 0.2 and 0.6 per cent decline in claims on the core private sector and the State and Local Government, respectively. (Fig. 2, Table 1).

Figure 2: Growth Rate of Aggregate Domestic Credit to the Economy[2]



At ₦9,374.8 billion, foreign assets (net) of the banking system increased by 3.0 per cent at the end of the review quarter, compared with the increase of 10.1 and 2.4 per cent at the end of the preceding quarter and corresponding period of 2012, respectively. The development was attributed, largely, to the 3.1 and 2.7 per cent increase in CBN and DMBs' holdings of foreign assets, respectively.

Foreign assets (net) of the banking system increased at the end of the quarter under review.

At the end of the review quarter, other assets (net) of the banking system rose by 16.2 per cent to negative ₦9,213.3 billion, compared with the growth of 4.6 and 2.6 per cent at the end of the preceding quarter and the corresponding period of 2012, respectively. The increase, relative to the preceding quarter reflected, largely, the rise in unclassified assets of the CBN.

[2] QCP, QCG and QAC represent quarter-on-quarter changes in credit to private sector, credit to government (net) and aggregate credit (net) to the domestic economy, respectively, while CCP, CCG and CAC, represent the cumulative changes (year-to-date).

Table 1: Growth in Monetary and Credit Aggregates (Percent) Over Preceding Quarter

	Sep-11	Dec-11	Mar-12	Jun-12	Sep-12	Dec-12	Mar-13
Domestic Credit (Net)	12.1	37.4	0.2	-2.7	0.4	4.4	10.5
Claims on Federal Government (Net)	-7.5	-56.7	9.9	-213.2	-13.3	15.1	112.4
Claims on Private Sector	11.6	27.7	-0.1	4.1	1.6	2.3	-0.2
Claims on Other Private Sector	12.3	27.6	-0.3	3.9	1.6	2.0	-0.2
Foreign Assets (Net)	3.4	7.0	2.3	3.0	9.9	10.1	3.0
Other Assets (Net)	26.6	-87.4	-3.0	4.7	-3.0	4.7	16.2
Broad Money Supply (M2)	3.6	5.4	-0.2	1.6	4.3	7.6	3.0
Quasi-Money	1.2	-1.3	3.3	2.0	11.5	5.1	8.3
Narrow Money Supply (M1)	6.4	12.8	-3.7	1.2	-3.2	10.6	3.0
Memorandum Items:							
Reserve Money (RM)	-7.6	45.9	-9.2	-0.6	24.1	13.3	-1.1

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

At ₦1,508.51 billion, currency in circulation fell by 7.6 per cent at the end of the first quarter of 2013, in contrast to the growth of 20.9 per cent at the end of the preceding quarter. The development was attributed, largely, to the 4.5 per cent decline in currency outside the banking system.

Total deposits at the CBN amounted to ₦6,396.32 billion, indicating a decline of 0.13 per cent, in contrast to the growth of 6.9 per cent at the end of the preceding quarter. The development reflected largely, the 0.23 and 0.18 per cent fall in the deposits of the private sector and Federal Government, respectively, which more than off-set the marginal increase in deposits of DMBs. Of the total deposits, the shares of the Federal Government, banks and ''others'' were ₦3,879.67 billion (61.0 per cent), ₦1,986.67 billion (31.0 per cent) and ₦529.96 billion (8.0 per cent), respectively.

Reserve money (RM) declined at the end of the first quarter of 2013.

Though DMBs' deposit with CBN rose during the review period, reserve money (RM) fell by 1.1 per cent to ₦3,495.18 billion, from ₦3,532.10 billion at the end of the preceding quarter, owing to the 7.6 per cent decline its currency in circulation component, which more than offset the rise in DMBs deposit with the CBN.

2.3 Money Market Developments

During the review period, money market rates were influenced by the liquidity condition in the banking system as Monetary Policy remained largely restrictive. In line with the monetary tightening stance of the authority, the Monetary Policy Rate (MPR) was maintained at 12.0 per cent. The Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) and Liquidity Ratio (L/R) were also maintained at their previous levels of 12.0 and 30.0 per cent, in the review quarter. Similarly, the Net Open Position (NOP) was also retained at 1.0 per cent, while money market indicators, particularly short tenored instruments were relatively stable during the review period. The Bank's discount window also remained open to authorized dealers to access both the standing deposit facility (SDF) and standing lending facility (SLF).

Provisional data indicated that the value of money market assets outstanding for the first quarter of 2013 stood at ₦6,168.65 billion, showing a decline of 0.7 per cent, in contrast with the increase of 3.1 per cent at the end of the preceding quarter. The development was attributed, largely, to the 6.4 per cent decline in FGN Bonds.

2.3.1 Interest Rate Developments

Available data indicated mixed developments in banks' deposit and lending rates during the first quarter of 2013. The average savings deposit rate fell to 1.70 per cent in the first quarter of 2013 from 1.81 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2012. Similarly, with the exception of the 1 month deposit rate, which rose from 8.09 per cent to 8.20 per cent in the review period, all other rates on deposits of various maturities fell from a range of 5.56 - 8.82 per cent to a range of 5.08 – 8.40 per cent in the first quarter of 2013. At 7.20 per cent, the average term deposit rate fell by 0.51 percentage point below the level in the preceding quarter. The prime and maximum lending rates also fell by 1.01 and 1.29 percentage points to 16.40 and 23.80 per cent in the first quarter. Consequently, the spread between the weighted average term deposit and maximum lending rates narrowed by 0.78 percentage point to 16.60 per cent from 17.38 per cent in the preceding quarter. The margin between the average savings deposit and the

The spread between the weighted - average term deposit and maximum lending rates narrowed.

maximum lending rates, also narrowed from 23.28 percentage points in the preceding quarter to 22.10 percentage points. With the headline inflation rate of 8.6 per cent at end-March 2013, all rates, with the exception of lending rates, were negative in real terms.

Interbank rate trended upwards in Q1 2013.

At the interbank call segment, the weighted average inter-bank call rate, which stood at 11.72 per cent at the end of the fourth quarter of 2012, rose by 0.28 percentage points to 12.0 per cent in the first quarter of 2013, reflecting the liquidity condition in the inter-bank funds market. Similarly, the weighted average rate at the Open Buy Back (OBB) segment rose to 11.70 per cent at the end of the review quarter from 11.56 per cent in the preceding quarter. The Nigeria Inter-bank Offered Rate (NIBOR) for the 7- day tenor rose to 12.40 per cent from 12.34 per cent, while the rate for the 30-day tenor fell to 13.00 per cent from 13.37 per cent in the preceding quarter (Fig. 3, Table 2).

Figure 3: Selected DMBs Interest Rates (Average)

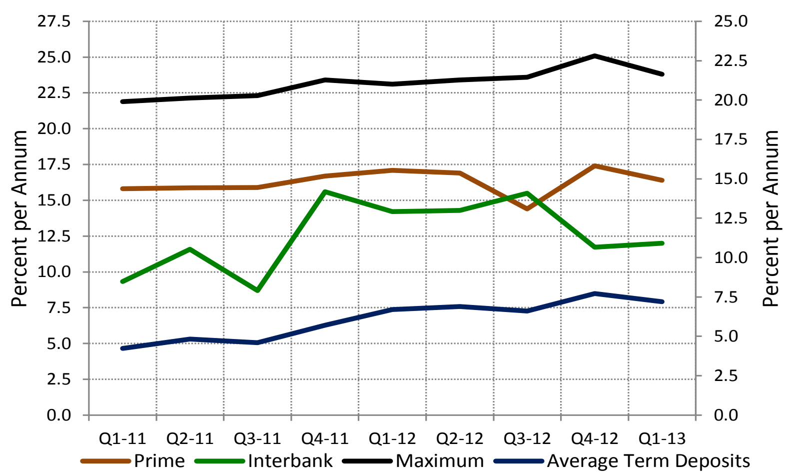


Table 2: Selected Interest Rates (Percent, Averages)

	Q1-11	Q2-11	Q3-11	Q4-11	Q1-12	Q2-12	Q3-12	Q4-12	Q1-13
Average Term Deposits	4.1	4.7	4.6	5.7	6.7	6.9	7.3	7.7	7.2
Prime Lending	15.8	15.8	15.9	16.7	17.1	16.9	16.6	17.4	16.4
Interbank	7.6	10.6	8.7	15.3	14.2	14.3	15.5	11.7	12.0
Maximum Lending	21.9	22.2	22.3	23.4	23.1	23.4	23.6	25.1	23.8

2.3.2 Commercial Paper (CP)

The value of Commercial Paper (CP) held by DMBs declined by 99.25 per cent to ₦0.01 billion at the end of the first quarter of 2013, compared with a decline of 2.5 per cent at the end of the preceding quarter. Thus, CP constituted 0.001 per cent of the total value of money market assets outstanding, compared with 0.019 per cent at the end of the preceding quarter.

Investment in CP by DMBs declined in the first quarter of 2013.

2.3.3 Bankers' Acceptances (BAs)

The value of BAs held by DMBs increased by 2.74 per cent to ₦8.96 billion at the end of the review quarter, in contrast with the decline of 42.23 per cent at the end of the preceding quarter. The development reflected the decline in investments in BAs by deposit money banks and discount houses. Consequently, BAs accounted for 0.16 per cent of the total value of money market assets outstanding at the end of the review quarter, same as at the end of the preceding quarter.

DMBs' holdings of BAs rose during Q1 of 2013.

2.3.4 Open Market Operations

Bills of maturities ranging from 31-280 days were used to mop up excess liquidity at the Open Market Operation (OMO). Total sales in the first quarter of 2013 amounted to ₦4,373.50 billion, while total subscriptions were ₦7,322.47 billion. The bid rates ranged from 9.25 – 13.79 per cent, while the stop rates ranged from 9.99 – 12.75 per cent. The total sale was 76.9 per cent above the level in the preceding quarter.

2.3.5 Primary Market

At the primary market segment, NTBs of 91-, 182- and 364-day tenors, amounting to ₦1,084.52 billion, ₦2,515.73 billion and ₦1,084.52 billion, respectively, were offered, subscribed to and allotted, respectively, in the first quarter of 2013, compared with the respective sums of ₦822.05 billion, ₦2,095.54 billion and ₦822.05 billion in the preceding quarter. The bid rates ranged from 7.50 to 14.00 per cent, 10.00 to 14.60 per cent and 8.99 to 13.25 per cent for the 91-, 182- and 364-day tenor, respectively, while the stop rates ranged from 9.20 – 11.79 per cent.

2.3.6 *Bonds Market*

FGN Bonds of 5-, 7- and 10-year tranches were re-opened and auctioned during the first quarter of 2013. The total amount offered, subscribed to and allotted for the 5-, 7- and 10-year tranches were ₦285.00 billion, ₦607.05 billion, and ₦285.00 billion, respectively. The marginal rates were between 10.68 – 11.08 per cent lower than the rates observed in the preceding quarter. The decrease in the yield during the review period was attributed to a combination of the liqiuidity condition in the system, relative stability of the domestic currency and the fact that the Nigerian Bond market has become a safe haven for portfolio investors from Europe and America due to the attractive yield offered by the market.

Subscription for FGN Bonds of various maturities was moderated during the first quarter of 2013.

2.3.7 *CBN Standing Facilities*

The total Standing Lending Facility (SLF) granted during the review period was ₦2,781.84 billion, compared with ₦1,196.83 billion in the preceding quarter. The increase in the SLF demanded and granted was attributed mainly to the substantial request from one of the banks due to the inability to raise funds at the inter-bank market. The total Standing Deposit Facility (SD) was ₦11,274.54 during the first quarter of 2013, representing an increase of 73.84 per cent above the level in the preceding quarter. The development was attributed to the continued effect of the Bank's decision to remunerate surpluses in excess of the Cash Reserve Requirement (CRR).

2.4 Deposit Money Banks' Activities

Available data indicated that the total assets and liabilities of the DMBs stood at ₦22,319.07 billion at the end of the first quarter of 2013, representing an increase of 4.8 per cent above the level at the end of the preceding quarter. The funds, which were sourced, largely, from accretion to capital account and increased mobilization of deposit liabilities, were used mainly to extend credit to the private sector and acquisition of unclassified assest. Central Bank's credit to the DMBs, largely loans and advances, increased by 4.7 per cent to ₦238.79 billion at the end of the review quarter.

At ₦13,789.69 billion, DMBs' credit to the domestic economy, rose by 4.5 per cent above the level in the preceding quarter.

The development was attributed, largely, to the 19.7 per cent increase in claims on the Federal Government.

Total specified liquid assets of the DMBs stood at ₦6,724.22 billion, representing 44.6 per cent of their total current liabilities. At that level, the liquidity ratio, fell by 5.1 percentage points below the level in the preceding quarter, but was 14.6 percentage points above the stipulated minimum ratio of 30.0 per cent. The loans-to-deposit ratio, at 38.3 per cent, was 4.0 percentage points below the level at the end of the preceding quarter, and 41.7 percentage points below the prescribed maximum ratio of 80.0 per cent.

At 44.6 per cent, the liquidity ratio in Q1 2013 was 14.6 percentage points above the stipulated maximum ratio. Loan-to-deposit ratio fell below the prescribed maximum by 41.7 percentage points.

2.5 Discount Houses' Activities

Total assets/liabilities of the discount houses stood at ₦359.38 billion at the end of the first quarter of 2013, indicating an increase of 4.3 and 2.9 per cent above the levels at the end of the preceding quarter and the corresponding quarter of 2012, respectively.The rise in assets was accounted for, largely, by the increase in claims on "others" and other assets which more than offset the fall in claims on the Federal Government. Correspondingly, the rise in total liabilities was attributed, largely, to the increase in the other amounts owed to and borrowings, which more than offset the decline in capital and reserves.

Discount houses' investment in Federal Government securities of less than 91-day maturity increased by 21.4 per cent to ₦151.63 billion and represented 53.4 per cent of their total deposit liabilities. At this level, discount houses' investment was 6.6 percentage points below the prescribed minimum level of 60.0 per cent for fiscal 2013. Total borrowing by the discount houses was ₦79.4 billion, while their capital and reserves stood at ₦17.6 billion. This resulted in a gearing ratio of 4.5:1, compared with the stipulated maximum of 50:1 for fiscal 2013.

2.6 Capital Market Developments

2.6.1 Secondary Market

Activities on the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE) were mixed during the review quarter. Available data indicated that the volume of traded securities increased by 50.9 and 40.6 per cent to 31.8 billion shares and ₦254.98 billion, respectively, in 383,014 deals, compared with 21.1 billion shares valued at ₦181.4 billion in 265,625 deals in the preceding quarter. The financial sector was the most active on the Exchange (measured by turnover volume) with a traded volume of 13.4 billion shares, valued at ₦95.6 billion in 125,244 deals. The banking sub-sector maintained its dominance as the most active, followed by the conglomerates.

Figure 4: Volume and Value of Traded Securities

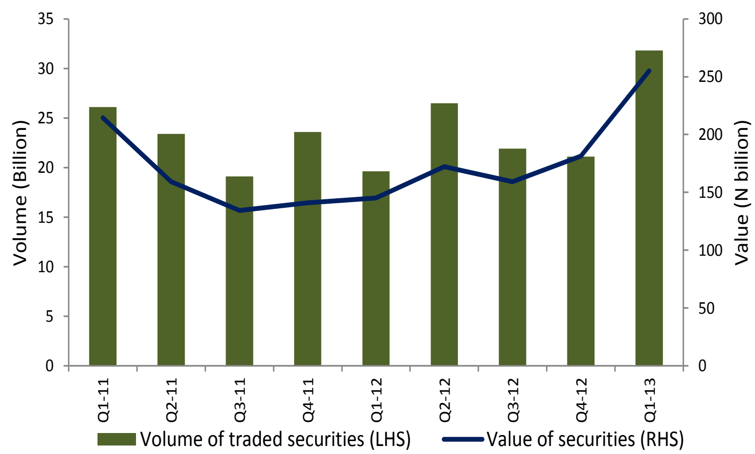


Table 3: Traded Securities on the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE)

	Q1-11	Q2-11	Q3-11	Q4-11	Q1-12	Q2-12	Q3-12	Q4-12	Q1-13
Volume (Billion)	26.1	24.3	19.1	23.6	19.6	26.5	21.9	21.1	31.8
Value (₦ Billion)	214.6	159.1	134.4	140.9	145.1	172.2	159.2	181.4	255.0

2.6.2 Over-the-Counter (OTC) Bonds Market

Provisional data on the Over-the-Counter (OTC) bond market, for the first quarter indicated a turnover of 2.51 billion units, worth ₦2.9 trillion, in 14,641 deals, compared with 1.93 billion units worth ₦2.1 trillion in 11,269 deals in the preceding quarter.

2.6.3 New Issues Market

There were four (4) new and five (5) supplementary listings in the review quarter (see table below).

Table 4: New and Supplementary Listings on the Nigeria Stock Exchange

S/N	Company	Additional Shares (billion)	Reasons	Listings
1	UBA Capital Plc	4.0 Billion	Restructuring Scheme	New
2	African Prudential Registrars	1.0 Billion	Ordinary Shares	New
3	Linkage Assurance Plc	2.89 Billion	Oustanding Ordinary Shares	Supplemenatary
4	Lagos State of Nigeria	80 Billion	Fixed Bond Series 1 due 2019	New
5	Guiness Nigeria Plc	30.96 Million Shares	Bonus Issue	Supplemenatary
6	Crusader Nigeria Plc	3,064.69 Million Shares	Addition to paid up Capital	Supplemenatary
7	IFC Bond	12 Billion	2018 Fixed Rate Senior Unsecured Notes	New
8	Gunea Insurance Plc	740,000 Million	Special Placing	Supplemenatary
9	First City Monument Bank Plc	329,197,001 Million	Acquisition of FinBank Plc	Supplemenatary

2.6.4 Market Capitalization

The total market capitalization for all listed securities (equities and debt) stood at ₦16.4 trillion at the end of the quarter under review. Market capitalization for listed equities stood at ₦10.73 trillion, representing an increase of 19.2 per cent over the level at the end of the preceding quarter. The equities sub-sector, accounted for 65.4 per cent of the total market capitalization.

Market capitalization and All-Share Index trended upwards during Q1 2013.

2.6.5 NSE All-Share Index

The All-Share Index of listed securities, which opened at 28,078.81at the beginning of the quarter, closed at 33,536.25, representing an increase of 19.4 per cent above the level at the end of preceding quarter. At end-March 2013, all the five sectoral indices appreciated. The NSE Consumer Goods, NSE Banking, NSE Insurance, NSE Oil/Gas and NSE Lotus II indices increased by 17.2, 21.4, 1.1, 67.3 and 25.6 per cent, respectively, to close at 983.67, 412.35, 154.53, 198.2 and 2221.15 at the end of the first quarter 2013.

Figure 5: Market Capitalization and All-Share Index

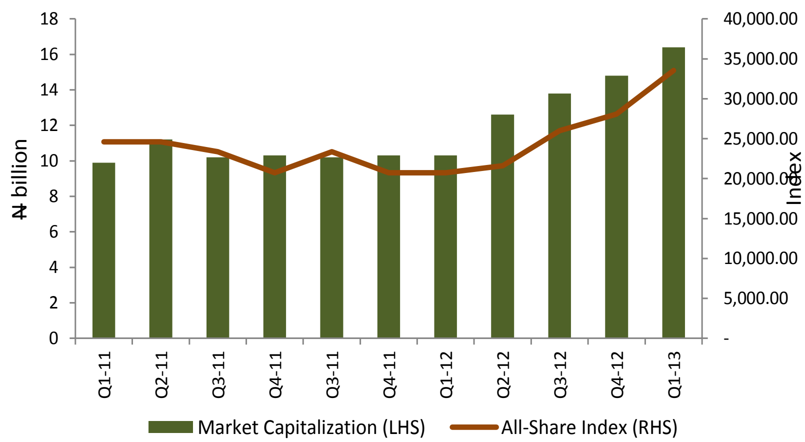


Table 5: Market Capitalization and All Share Index (NSE)

	Q1-11	Q2-11	Q3-11	Q4-11	Q1-12	Q2-12	Q3-12	Q4-12	Q1-13
Market Capitalization (₦ trillion)	9.9	11.2	10.2	10.3	12.0	12.4	13.8	14.8	16.4
All-Share Index (Equities)	24,621.21	24,980.20	23,373.00	20,730.60	29,652.50	21,599.60	26,022.60	28,078.80	33,536.25

3.0 *Fiscal Operations*

3.1 Federation Account Operations

Available data showed that total federally-collected revenue during the first quarter of 2013 stood at ₦2,425.30 billion, representing a decline of 2.4 and 17.9 per cent below the receipts in the preceding quarter and the corresponding period of 2012, respectively. However, relative to the proportionate budget estimate, federally-colledted revenue rose by 3.1 per cent. (Fig. 6, Table 6).

Gross federally collected revenue declined by 2.4 per cent below the level in the preceding quarter.

Figure 6: Components of Gross Federally Collected Revenue

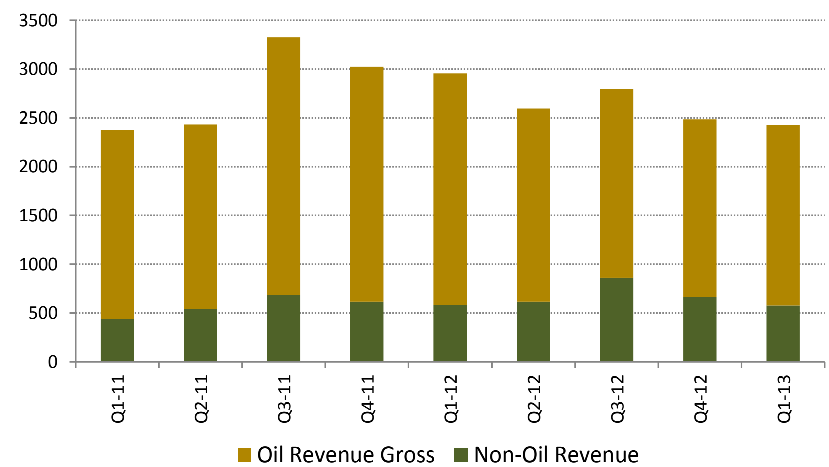


Table 6: Gross Federation Account Revenue (₦ billion)

	Q1-11	Q2-11	Q3-11	Q4-11	Q1-12	Q2-12	Q3-12	Q4-12	Q1-13
Federally-collected revenue (Gross)	2372.3	2433.2	3327.8	3025.1	2955.4	2596.2	2783.0	484.1	2425.3
Oil Revenue	1935.6	1892.4	2642.8	2408.1	2376.0	1981.6	1936.2	1823.6	1849.5
Non-Oil Revenue	436.6	540.9	685.0	617.0	579.4	614.6	666.1	660.5	575.8

At ₦1,849.51 billion, gross oil receipts, which constituted 76.3 per cent of the total, exceeded the proportionate budget estimate and the receipts in the preceding quarter by 15.5 and 1.4 per cent, respectively, but declined by 22.2 per cent below the receipts in the corresponding period of 2012. The rise in oil receipts relative to the preceding period was attributed to the increase in the receipts from crude oil/gas exports, domestic crude oil/gas sales and "other" oil revenue during the period (Fig. 7, Table 7).

Figure 7: Gross Oil Revenue and Its Components

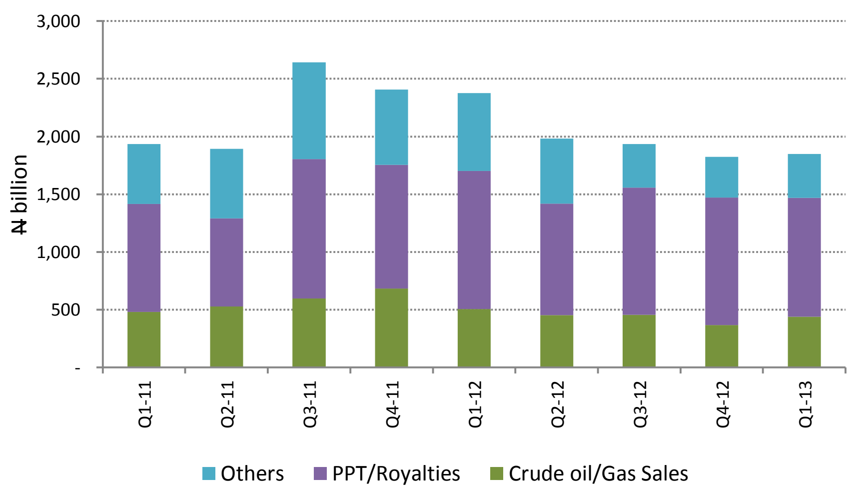


Table 7: Components of Gross Oil Revenue (₦ billion)

	Q1-11	Q2-11	Q3-11	Q4-11	Q1-12	Q2-12	Q3-12	Q4-12	Q1-13
Oil Revenue	1935.7	1892.4	2642.8	2408.1	2376.0	1981.6	1936.2	1823.6	1849.5
Crude oil/Gas Sales	481.1	526.6	596.9	683.4	506.5	452.5	455.2	366.7	439.1
PPT/Royalties	935.9	763.1	1206.5	1070.9	1194.0	966.1	1103.5	1103.9	1030.2
Others	517.8	602.8	839.4	653.8	675.5	562.9	377.4	353.1	380.1

Non-oil receipts, at ₦575.80 billion (23.7 per cent of the total), was below both the proportionate budget estimate and the receipts in the preceding quarter by 23.3 and 12.8 per cent, respectively. The decline in non-oil revenue relative to the preceding quarter, reflected, largely, the fall in Corporate Taxes, Federal Government Independent Revenue, Education Tax and Customs and Excise duties during the review period (Fig. 8, Table 8).

As a percentage of estimated nominal GDP for the first quarter 2013, oil and non-oil revenue were 19.1 and 5.9 per cent, respectively.

Figure 8: Gross Non-Oil Revenue and Its Components

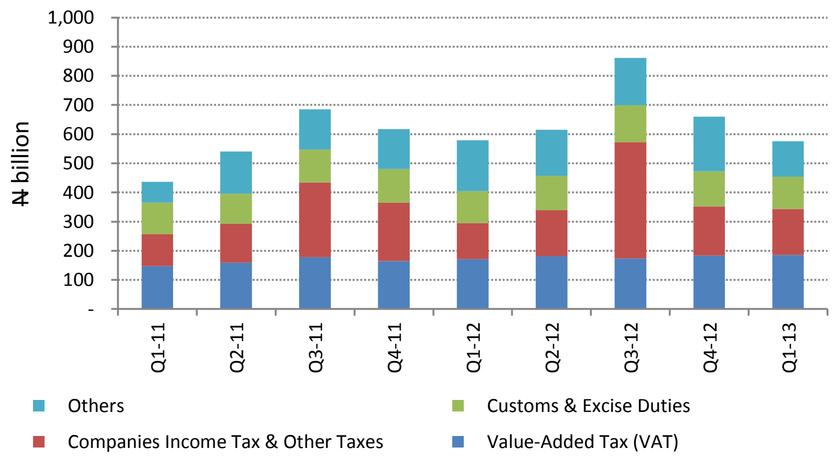


Table 8 Components of Gross Non-Oil Revenue (₦ billion)

	Q1-11	Q2-11	Q3-11	Q4-11	Q1-12	Q2-12	Q3-12	Q4-12	Q1-13
Non-Oil Revenue	436.6	540.9	667.3	617.0	579.4	614.6	861.4	660.5	575.8
Value-Added Tax (VAT)	147.4	159.7	177.7	164.7	171.0	181.8	173.6	183.8	185.5
Companies Income Tax & Other Taxes	109.8	133.5	257.0	200.3	124.4	157.4	398.7	168.1	158.3
Customs & Excise Duties	107.7	102.9	112.9	114.9	109.3	117.7	50.1	121.0	109.9
Others	71.8	144.8	119.8	176.6	174.7	157.7	238.9	187.6	122.0

Of the gross federally-collected revenue during the review quarter, the sum of ₦1,366.70 billion (after accounting for all deductions and transfers) was transferred to the Federation Account for distribution among the three tiers of government and the 13.0% Derivation Fund. The Federal Government received ₦643.79 billion, while the states and local governments received ₦326.54 billion and ₦251.75 billion, respectively. The balance of ₦144.62 billion went to the 13.0% Derivation Fund for distribution by the oil-producing states. Also, the Federal Government received ₦26.72 billion from the VAT Pool Account, while the state and local governments received ₦89.06 billion and ₦62.34 billion, respectively. In addition, the sum of ₦333.81 billion was drawn from the Excess Crude Account (ECA) to bridge the short-fall in revenue for the period and was shared as follows: Federal (₦152.99 billion), state (₦77.60 billion), local governments (₦59.83 billion) and oil producing states (₦43.40 billion). An additional ₦106.65 billion was also distributed among the tiers of government and oil producing states from the Subsidy Re-investment and

The sum of ₦1,366.70 billion out of the federally collected revenue was set aside for distribution by the three tiers of government and the 13.0 % Derivation Fund for oil producing states.

Empowerment Programme, (SURE-P) Fund. Thus, the total allocation to the three tiers of government in the first quarter of 2013 amounted to ₦2,008.12 billion. This exceeded the 2013 quarterly budget estimate by 9.3 per cent.

3.2 The Fiscal Operations of the Three Tiers of Government

3.2.1 The Federal Government

Federal government estimated retained revenue and total expenditure was lower than the proportionate budget estimatefor the quarter.

At ₦908.14 billion, the Federal Government retained revenue for the first quarter of 2013 was lower than both the proportionate budget estimate and receipts in the preceding quarter by 11.0 and 1.6 per cent, respectively. Relative to the receipts in the corresponding period of 2012, Federal Government retained revenue also declined by 10.6 per cent. Of this amount, the Federal Government share from the Federation Account, VAT Pool Account and FGN Independent Revenue were ₦643.87 billion, ₦26.34 billion and ₦35.42 billion, respectively, while "Others" accounted for the balance of ₦202.51 billion (Fig. 9, Table 9).

Figure 9: Federal Government Retained Revenue

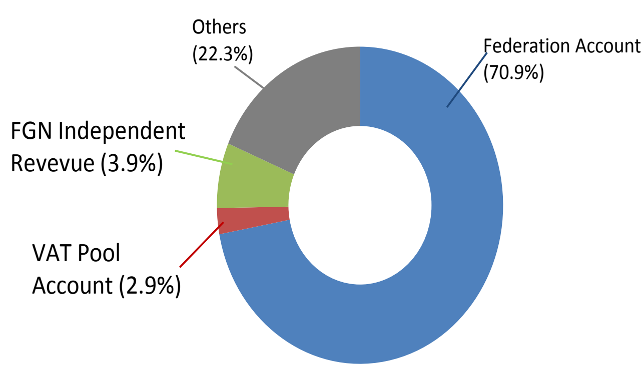


Table 9: Federal Government Fiscal Operations (₦ billion)

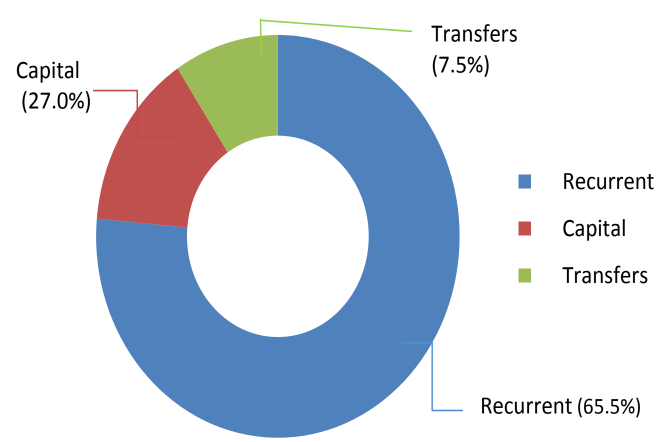
	Q1-11	Q2-11	Q3-11	Q4-11	Q1-12	Q2-12	Q3-12	Q4-12	Q1-13
Retained Revenue	585.9	735.0	1184.2	587.7	1015.7	852.0	762.6	923.0	908.1
Expenditure	872.5	912.5	1345.3	952.8	1101.4	1063.8	1221.7	1130.3	1192.9
Overall Balance: Surplus(+)/Deficit(-)	-286.6	-177.5	-161.1	-365.1	-85.7	-211.8	-459.1	-207.3	-284.8

Total estimated expenditure for the first quarter stood at ₦1,192.92 billion and was lower than the proportionate budget estimate by 8.0 per cent, but higher than the levels in the preceding quarter and corresponding period of 2012 by 5.5 and 8.3 per cent, respectively. The development (relative to the quarterly budget estimate) was attributed to the delay in capital releases during the review period. A breakdown of the total expenditure showed that the recurrent component accounted for 65.5 per cent, capital component 27.0 per cent, while statutory transfers accounted for the balance of 7.5 per cent (Fig. 10). Further breakdown of the recurrent expenditure showed that the non-debt component accounted for 77.4 per cent, while debt service payments accounted for the balance of 22.6 per cent.

Thus, the fiscal operations of the Federal Government resulted in an estimated deficit of ₦284.78 billion or 2.9 per cent of the estimated nominal GDP for the quarter, compared with the 2013 benchmark and the preceding quarter deficits of ₦276.11 billion and ₦207.32 billion, respectively. The deficit was financed mainly from domestic sources.

The fiscal operations of the FG resulted in an estimated deficit of ₦284.78 billion in Q1 2013.

Figure10: Federal Government Expenditure



3.2.2 *Statutory Allocations to State Governments*

Total allocation to state governments (including the Federation Account, 13.0 per cent Derivation Fund and share of VAT receipts) stood at N734.07 billion in the first quarter 2013. This represented a decline of 1.0 per cent below the level in the preceding quarter, but an increase of 4.0 per cent above the level in the corresponding quarter of 2012.

Further breakdown showed that, at N645.01 billion, receipts from Federation Account constituted 87.9 per cent of the total, indicating a decline of 0.2 and 0.5 percentage point relative to the levels in the preceding quarter and the corresponding period of 2012, respectively. At N89.06 billion, receipts from VAT constituted 12.1 per cent of the total, indicating an increase of 0.2 and 0.5 percentage point relative to the levels in the preceding quarter and the corresponding period of 2012, respectively. On a monthly basis, the sum of N205.22 billion, N207.49 billion and N321.36 billion was allocated as statutory allocations and VAT receipts to the 36 state governments in January, February and March 2013, respectively.

3.2.3 *Statutory Allocations to Local Government Councils*

Total receipts by the Local Governments from the Federation and VAT Pool Accounts during the first quarter of 2013, stood at ₦401.68 billion. This amount was below the levels in the preceding quarter and corresponding period of 2012 by 3.8 and 2.4 per cent, respectively. Of the total amount, allocation from the Federation Account was ₦339.34 billion (84.5 per cent), while VAT Pool Account accounted for the balance of ₦62.34 billion (15.5 per cent). On a monthly basis, the sum of ₦113.61 billion, ₦116.49 billion and ₦171.58 billion was allocated to the 774 local governments in January, February and March 2013, respectively.

4.0 Domestic Economic Conditions

Provisional data showed that aggregate output measured by the real gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 6.6 per cent, compared with 6.9 per cent in the preceding quarter. The development was attributed, largely, to the decline in the contribution of the non-oil sector, during the review period. Crude oil production was estimated at 2.05 million barrels per day (mbd) or 184.5 million barrels for the quarter. The end-period inflation rate for the first quarter of 2013, on year-on-year basis, was 8.6 per cent, compared with 12.0 and 12.1 per cent in the preceding quarter and the corresponding quarter of 2012, respectively. The inflation rate on a 12-month moving average basis was 11.4 per cent, compared with 12.2 and 10.9 per cent in the preceding quarter and the corresponding period of 2012, respectively.

4.1 Aggregate Output

Aggregate output (estimate) in the first quarter measured by gross domestic product (GDP) at 1990 basic prices grew by 6.6 per cent, compared with 6.9 per cent recorded in the preceding quarter. The lower output growth rate in the review quarter was attributed to the decline in the contribution of the non-oil sector. Real non-oil GDP was estimated to have grown by 7.9 per cent and accounted for 85.2 per cent of the total GDP in the review quarter. Real oil GDP, comprising crude petroleum and natural gas was estimated to have declined by 13.3 per cent, compared with the decline of 0.2 per cent in the preceding quarter and accounted for 14.8 per cent of the total real GDP (Fig. 11, Table 10).

Figure 11: Real GDP Growth Rate and Share of Oil and Non-oil in GDP

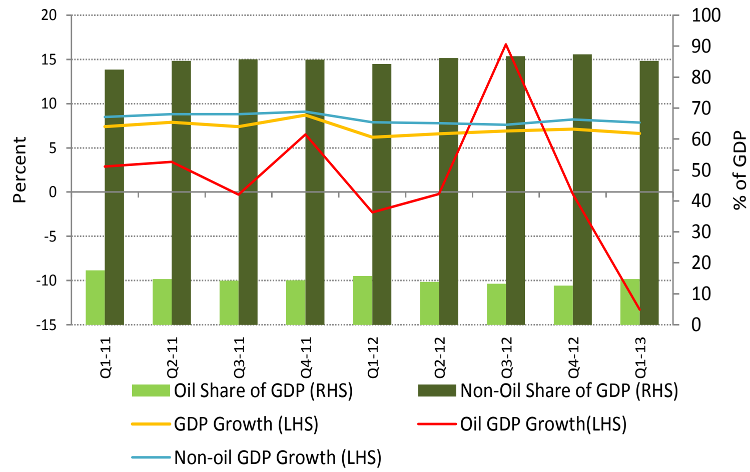


Table 10: Growth Rate of Real GDP and Sectoral Shares (Percent)

	Q1-11	Q2-11	Q3-11	Q4-11	Q1-12	Q2-12	Q3-12	Q4-12	Q1-13
Growth Rate (%)									
Real GDP	7.4	7.7	7.4	8.7	6.3	6.4	6.5	7.0	6.6
Oil (Crude Petroleum/Natural Gas)	2.9	3.4	-0.3	6.5	-2.3	-0.2	16.7	-0.2	-13.3
Non-oil	8.4	8.8	8.8	9.1	8.1	7.6	7.6	8.2	7.9
Share in Real GDP (%)									
Real GDP	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oil (Crude Petroleum/Natural Gas)	17.6	14.8	14.3	14.4	15.8	13.9	13.3	12.6	14.8
Non-Oil	82.4	85.2	85.7	85.6	84.2	86.1	86.7	87.4	85.2

4.2 Agricultural Sector

Available data indicated that agricultural activities in most parts of the country during the first quarter were dominated by preparation of land for early planting. Activities in the northern states included tending of irrigation-fed vegetable and cereal crops, while the southern states engaged in harvesting of tree crops and clearing of land for the 2013 wet season farming. In the livestock sub-sector, farmers were engaged in the rearing of livestock to replace stock sold during the festivities.

A total of ₦1,892.9 million was guaranteed to 10,324 farmers under the Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme (ACGS) in the first quarter of 2013. This represented a decline of 41.6 per cent below the level in the preceding quarter, but an increase of 125.1 per cent above the level in the corresponding period of 2012.

A sub-sectoral analysis of the loans guaranteed indicated that the food crops sub-sector received the largest share of ₦1,105.2 million (53.6 per cent) for 7,734 beneficiaries, while the livestock sub-sector got ₦672.9 million (35.5 per cent) for 2,081 beneficiaries. Also, 275 beneficiaries in "others" sub-sector obtained ₦69.8 million (3.7 per cent), while ₦47.9 million (2.5 per cent) was guaranteed for 89 beneficiaries in the mixed crops sub-sector. Furthermore, 86 beneficiaries in the fisheries sub-sector received ₦46.2 million (2.4 per cent), while 59 beneficiaries in the cash crops sub-sector received ₦41.0 million (2.2 per cent). Further analysis showed that 34 states benefited from the scheme during the quarter, with the highest and lowest sums of ₦261.1 million (13.8 per cent) and ₦2.2 million (0.1 per cent) guaranteed to beneficiaries in Katsina and Plateau states, respectively.

At end-March 2013, the total amount released by the CBN under the Commercial Agriculture Credit Scheme (CACS) to the participating banks for disbursement stood at ₦199.2 billion (for two hundred and seventy one projects). The beneficiaries included thirty state governments (Table 11).

Table 11: Disbursement of Credit Under the Commercial Agriculture Credit Scheme (CACS)

S/N	Participating Banks	Amount Disbursed (₦ billion)	Number of Projects/State Governments
1	United Bank for Africa (UBA) Plc	41.8	35
2	Zenith Bank	27	18
3	First Bank of Nigeria Plc	22.3	62
4	Unity Bank Plc	19.5	21
5	Union Bank Nigeria PLC	18.2	21
6	Stanbic IBTC Bank	11.7	23
7	Access Bank Plc	10.30	11
8	Skye Bank Plc	9.2	7
9	Fidelity Bank Plc	8.60	8
10	Sterling Bank Plc	7.10	13
11	GTBank Plc	5.80	9
12	FCMB Plc.	4.80	8
13	ECOBANK	3.80	7
14	Citibank Plc	3.00	2
15	Diamond Bank Plc	2.70	13
16	Mainstreet Bank Plc	2.00	1
17	WEMA Bank	0.70	5
18	Enterprise Bank	0.50	6
19	Keystone Bank	0.20	1
	TOTAL	**199.2**	**271**

4.3 Industrial Production

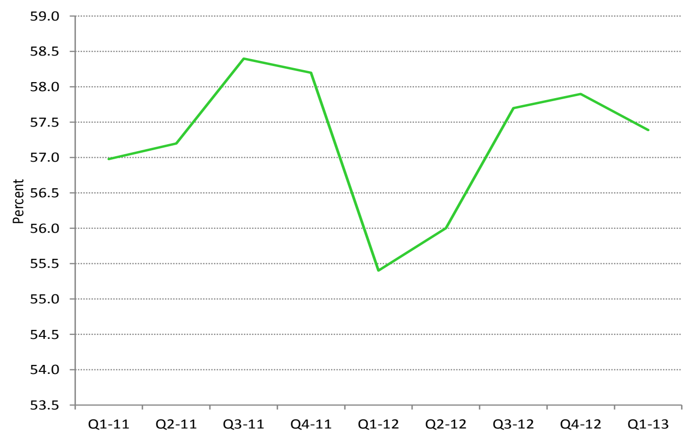
Industrial activities declined during Q1 2013 due to fall in the activities of all sub-sectors.

Industrial activities during the first quarter of 2013 indicated a decline relative to the level in the preceding quarter. At 136.35 (1990=100), the estimated index of industrial production declined by 0.9 per cent below the level attained in the preceding quarter. It however showed an increase of 0.7 per cent compared with the level attained in the corresponding period of 2012. The development reflected the decline in the contribution of all sub-sectors.

Actual industrial capacity utilization declined by 0.49 percentage points relative to the level in the preceding quarter.

The estimated index of manufacturing production, at 106.35 (1990=100), declined marginally by 0.9 below the level attained in the preceding quarter, but increased by 0.4 per cent over the level in the corresponding period of 2012. The maufacturing capacity utilization also declined by 1.3 percentage points below the level in the preceding quarter to 57.39 per cent. The development was attributed to the decline in electricity supply (Fig. 12, Table 11).

Figure 12: Capacity Utilization Rate



At 146.19 (1990=100), the index of mining production decreased marginally by 0.6 per cent below the level attained in the preceding quarter. However, it rose by 0.2 per cent above the level attained in the corresponding period of 2012. The decline in mining production during the quarter was accounted for by the fall in crude oil and gas production.

At 3,486.0 MW/h, estimated average electricity generation fell by 3.1 per cent below the level attained in the preceding quarter. The development was attributed to the shortage in gas supply to the thermal stations and decline in water levels at the hydro stations. At 2,997.9 MW/h, estimated average electricity consumption, increased by 0.7 per cent over the level in the preceding quarter. The development was attributed to the increase in power supply transmission and distribution (Fig. 13, Table 12).

Average electricity generation fell during the quarter under review.

Figure 13: Index of Industrial Production (1990=100)

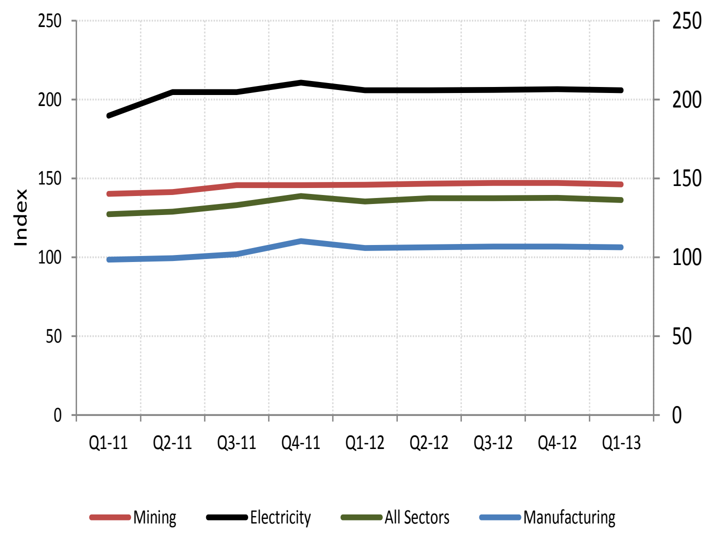


Table 12: Index of Industrial Production and Manufacturing Capacity Utilization Rate

	Q1-11	Q2-11	Q3-11	Q4-11	Q1-12	Q2-12	Q3-12	Q4-12	Q1-13
All Sectors (1990=100)	127.2	128.8	133.0	138.8	135.4	137.3	137.5	137.6	136.4
Manufacturing	*98.5*	*99.3*	*101.8*	*110.3*	*105.9*	*106.3*	*106.7*	*106.8*	*106.4*
Mining	*140.1*	*141.2*	*145.7*	*145.8*	*145.9*	*146.7*	*147.0*	*147.1*	*146.2*
Electricity	*189.8*	*204.8*	*204.8*	*210.6*	*205.9*	*205.9*	*206.1*	*206.6*	*206.6*
Capacity Utilization (%)	57.0	57.2	58.4	58.2	55.4	56.0	57.7	57.9	57.4

4.4 Petroleum Sector

Crude oil and natural gas production rose to 2.05 mbd during Q1 2013.

Nigeria's crude oil production, including condensates and natural gas liquids, was estimated at 2.05 million barrels per day (mbd) or 184.5 million barrels during the first quarter of 2013, compared with 2.00 mbd or (184.0 million barrels) in the preceding quarter. This represented an increase in production level of 0.05 mbd or 2.5 per cent. Consequently, crude oil export was estimated at 1.60 mbd or (144.0 million barrels) in the review period, representing an increase of 3.2 per cent over the 1.55 mbd or (139.5 million barrels) recorded in the preceding quarter. The development was attributed to repairs on damaged oil installations and improved security surveillance. Allocation of crude oil for domestic consumption was 0.45 mbd or 40.5 million barrels during the period under review.

Crude oil export also recorded an increase in Q1 2013.

At an estimated average of US$115.34 per barrel, the price of Nigeria's reference crude, the Bonny Light (37° API), rose by 2.3 per cent, over the level in the preceding quarter. The average prices of other competing crudes, namely the U.K Brent at US$113.68 per barrel and the Forcados at US$116.89 per barrel also exhibited similar trend as the Bonny Light. However, the West Texas Intermediate declined to US$91.07 per barrel during the review period. The average price of OPEC's basket of eleven crude streams also rose by 2.0 per cent from the level in the preceding quarter to US$109.48 per barrel but declined by 6.7 per cent when compared with the level in the corresponding period of 2012. The development was attributed, largely, to improved industrial activities and consumers' increased demand for heating oil in Europe. (Fig. 14, Table 13).

Average crude oil prices, except for the West Texas Intermediate, rose in the international crude oil market in Q1 2013.

Figure14: Trends in Crude Oil Prices

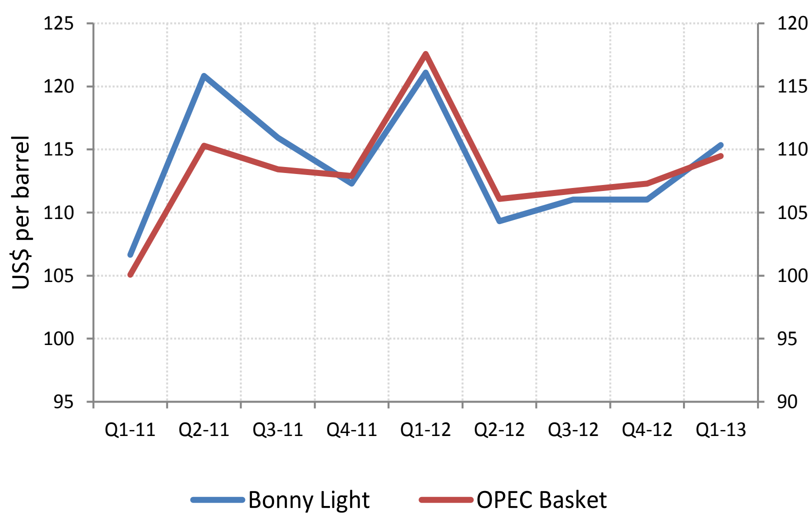


Table 13: Average Crude Oil Prices in the International Oil Market

	Q1-11	Q2-11	Q3-11	Q4-11	Q1-12	Q2-12	Q3-12	Q4-12	Q1-13
Bonny Light	106.66	120.83	115.92	112.28	121.10	109.32	111.04	111.04	115.34
OPEC Basket	100.06	110.31	108.44	107.90	117.58	106.08	106.72	107.29	109.48

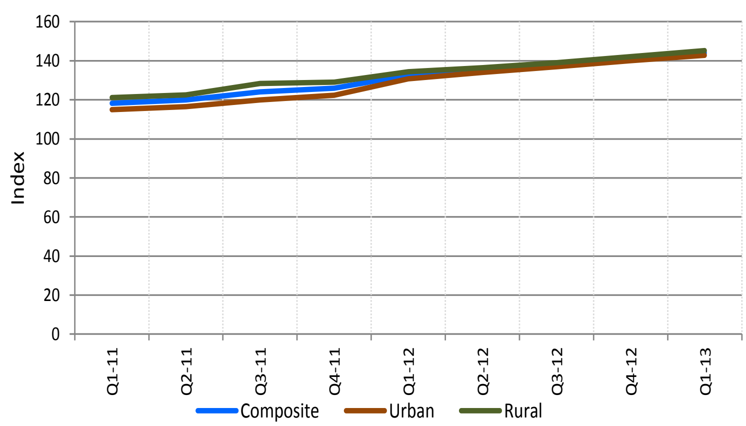
4.5 Consumer Prices[3]

The general price level rose in Q1 2013 relative Q4 2012 on account of the increase in the prices of food items and non-alcoholic beverages, as well as clothing and footwear, gas and other fuel.

Available data showed that the all-items composite Consumer Price Index (CPI) at the end of the first quarter of 2013, was 144.0 (November 2009=100), representing an increase of 2.1 and 8.6 per cent over the levels in the preceding quarter and the corresponding quarter of 2012, respectively. The development was attributed, largely, to the increase in the prices of food items and non-alcoholic beverages as well as housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels; clothing and footwear, furnishings; household equipment and maintenance; education and health.

The urban all-items CPI at the end of the first quarter of 2013, was 145.8 (November 2009=100), indicating an increase of 2.0 and 9.3 per cent over the levels in the preceding quarter and the corresponding quarter of 2012, respectively. Similarly, the rural all-items CPI at the end of the quarter, at 145.3 (November 2009=100), represented an increase of 2.3 and 8.1 per cent over the levels in the preceding quarter and the corresponding quarter of 2012, respectively (Fig. 15, Table 14).

Figure15: Consumer Price Index



[3] New CPI with November 2009 = 100 as base and new weight based on the 2003/2004 Nigeria Living Standard Survey (NLSS) was released by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) on 18th October 2010.

Table 14: Consumer Price Index (November 2009=100)

	Q1-11	Q2-11	Q3-11	Q4-11	Q1-12	Q2-12	Q3-12	Q4-12	Q1-13
Composite	118.3	119.9	124.0	126.0	132.6	135.3	138.0	141.1	144.0
Urban	115.0	116.6	120.0	122.3	130.7	134.1	137.0	140.0	142.8
Rural	121.1	122.6	128.4	129.0	134.4	136.5	139.0	142.1	145.3

The end-period inflation rate for the first quarter of 2013, on a year-on-year basis, was 8.6 per cent, compared with 12.0 and 12.1 per cent in the preceding and the corresponding quarters of 2012, respectively. The inflation rate on a twelve-month moving average basis for the first quarter was 11.4 per cent, compared with 12.2 and 10.9 per cent in the preceding quarter and the corresponding quarter of 2012, respectively (Fig. 16, Table 15).

The headline inflation (y-o-y) was 8.6 per cent in Q1 2013.

Figure 16: Inflation Rate

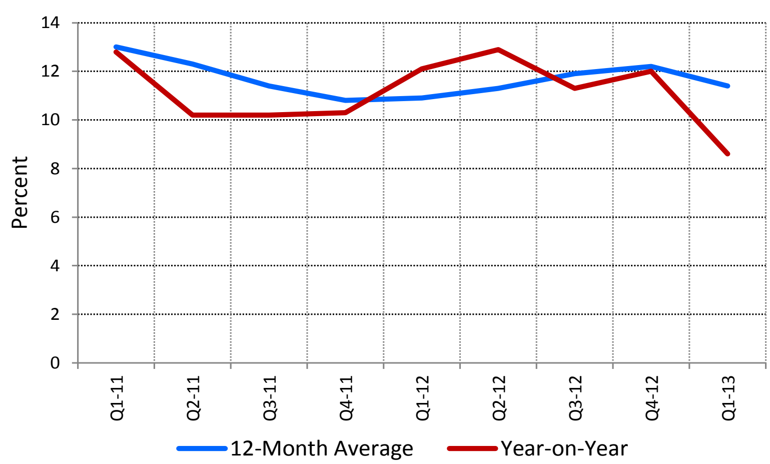


Table 15: Headline Inflation Rate (%)

	Q1-11	Q2-11	Q3-11	Q4-11	Q1-12	Q2-12	Q3-12	Q4-12	Q1-13
12-Month Moving Average	13.0	12.3	11.4	10.8	10.9	11.3	11.0	12.2	11.4
Year-on-Year	12.8	10.2	10.2	10.3	12.1	12.9	11.3	12.0	8.6

5.0 External Sector Developments

Provisional data indicated that foreign exchange inflow through the CBN in the first quarter of 2013 declined by 6.0 and 13.3 per cent below the levels in the preceding quarter and the corresponding quarter of 2012, respectively. Outflows through the Bank also decreased by 17.6 and 34.5 per cent below the levels in the preceding quarter and the corresponding quarter of 2012, respectively. Total non-oil export receipts by banks increased by 15.1 and 9.3 per cent above the levels in the preceding quarter and correspeonding period of 2012, respectively. Relative to preceding quarter, the average Naira exchange rate vis-à-vis the US dollar, appreciated by 0.01 and 0.01 per cent to N157.30 and N159.18 per dollar at the Wholesale Dutch Auction System (WDAS) and Bureau De Change (BDC) segments of the market, respectively. At the interbank segment, the average Naira exchange rate relative to the preceding quarter depreciated to N157.57 per dollar. The gross external reserves rose by 9.2 per cent over the preceding quarter's level.

5.1 Foreign Exchange Flows

Provisional data on foreign exchange flows through the CBN showed that inflow during the first quarter of 2013 amounted to US$10.50 billion, representing a decline of 6.0 and 13.3 per cent below the levels in the preceding quarter and the corresponding period of 2012, respectively. Outflow amounted to US$6.44 billion, reflecting a decline of 17.6 and 34.0 per cent below the levels in the preceding quarter and corresponding period of 2012, respectively. This resulted in a net inflow of US$4.06 billion, compared with a net inflow of US$3.35 billion and US$2.36 billion in the preceding quarter and and the corresponding period of 2012. The decline in inflow relative to the preceding quarter was attributed largely to the 54.1 per cent fall in non-oil receipts. The fall in outflow was attributed to the 4.2 and 74.6 per cent decline in BDC and Swaps sales (Fig. 17, Table 16).

Foreign exchange inflow through the CBN declined by 6.0 per cent, while outflow declined by 17.6 per cent, resulting in a net inflow of US$4.06 billion during Q1 of 2013.

Figure 17: Foreign Exchange Flows Through the CBN

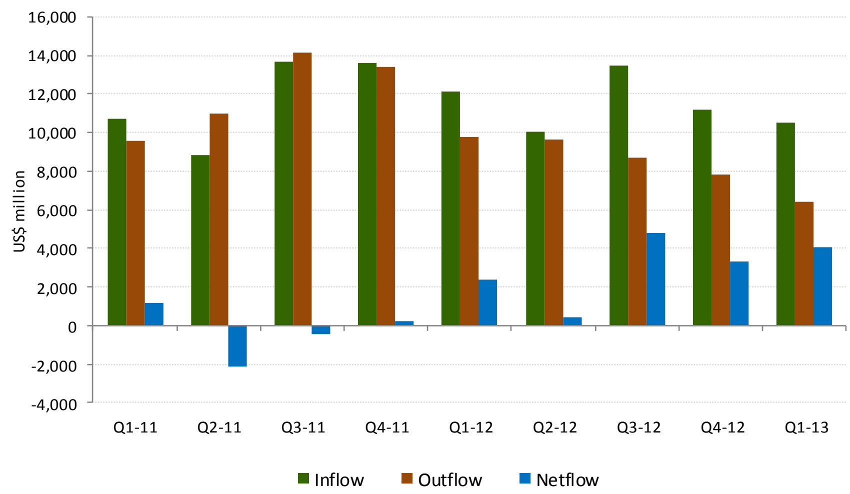


Table 16: Foreign Exchange Flows Through the CBN (US$ million)

	Q1-11	Q2-11	Q3-11	Q4-11	Q1-12	Q2-12	Q3-12	Q4-12	Q1-13
Inflow	10,719.40	8,854.93	13,673.10	13,603.64	12,119.80	10,050.94	13,444.07	11,168.38	10,502.73
Outflow	9,560.41	10,970.56	14,121.60	13,395.68	9,760.50	10,118.35	8,668.74	7,817.12	6,444.07
Netflow	1,158.90	(2,115.63)	(448.50)	207.96	2,359.30	(67.41)	4,775.33	3,351.26	4,058.66

Autonomous inflows into the economy rose by 32.8 per cent in Q1 2013 relative to the preceding quarter.

Provisional data on aggregate foreign exchange flows through the economy indicated that total inflow amounted to US$34.47 billion, representing an increase of 13.5 and 20.9 per cent above the levels in the preceding quarter and the corresponding quarter of 2012, respectively. Oil sector receipts, which accounted for 29.1 per cent of the total, stood at US$10.01 billion, compared with the respective levels of US$10.09 billion and US$11.63 billion in the preceding quarter and corresponding quarter of 2012.

Non-oil public sector inflows, which accounted for 1.4 per cent of the total foreign exchange flows declined significantly by 54.1 per cent below the preceding quarter's level, while autonomous inflow, which accounted for 69.5 per cent, increased by 32.8 per cent above the preceding quarter's level.

At US$6.54 billion, aggregate foreign exchange outflow from the economy fell by 19.9 and 35.2 per cent below the levels in the preceding quarter and corresponding quarter of 2012, respectively. The fall in outflow, relative to the preceding quarter, was accounted for largely, by the 49.3 and 72.9 per cent decline in other official payments and autonomous sources (imports and invisibles), respectively.

5.2 Non-Oil Export Earnings by Exporters

Total non-oil export earnings by Nigerian exporters stood at US$1,136.33 million at the end of the review period. This indicated an increase of 15.1 and 9.3 per cent above the levels in the preceding quarter and the corresponding quarter of 2012, respectively. The development was attributed, largely, to the 66.9 and 70.3 per cent rise in receipts from the industrial sector and manufactured products, respectively. A breakdown of the proceeds in the review quarter showed that industrial, manufactured, agricultural, minerals and food products earned US$634.2 million, US$322.6 million, US$89.9 million, US$67.9 million and US$21.7 million, respectively.

Total non-oil export earnings by exporters increased during the first quarter of 2013 on account of rise in receipt from exports of industrial sector, and manufactured products .

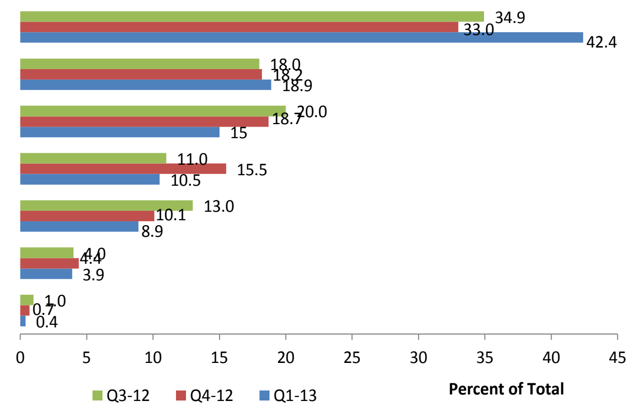
The shares of industrial, manufactured, agricultural and food products as well as mineral and transport in non-oil export proceeds were 55.8, 28.4, 7.9, 6.0 and 1.9 per cent, respectively.

5.3 Sectoral Utilisation of Foreign Exchange

The invisible sector accounted for the bulk (42.4 per cent) of total foreign exchange disbursed in the first quarter of 2013, followed by industrial sector (18.9 per cent). Other beneficiary sectors, in a descending order included: mineral and oil sector (15.0 per cent), manufactured products (10.5 per cent), food products (8.9 per cent), transport sector (3.9 per cent) and agricultural products (0.4 per cent) (Fig.18).

The invisible sector accounted for the bulk of the total foreign exchange disbursed during Q1 2013.

Figure18: Sectoral Utilisation of Foreign Exchange



5.4 Foreign Exchange Market Developments

Demand and Supply of foreign exchange by authorized dealers rose during Q1 2013.

Estimated foreign exchange demand by the authorized dealers in the first quarter stood at US$4.79 billion, indicating an increase of 11.7 per cent above the level in the preceding quarter, but a decline of 36.4 per cent below the level in the the corresponding quarter of 2012. The sum of US$4.65 billion was sold by the CBN during the review period, indicating an increase of 8.9 per cent above the level in the preceding quarter, but a decline of 41.7 per cent below the level in the corresponding quarter of 2012. (Fig. 19, Table 17).

Figure 19: Demand for and Supply of Foreign Exchange

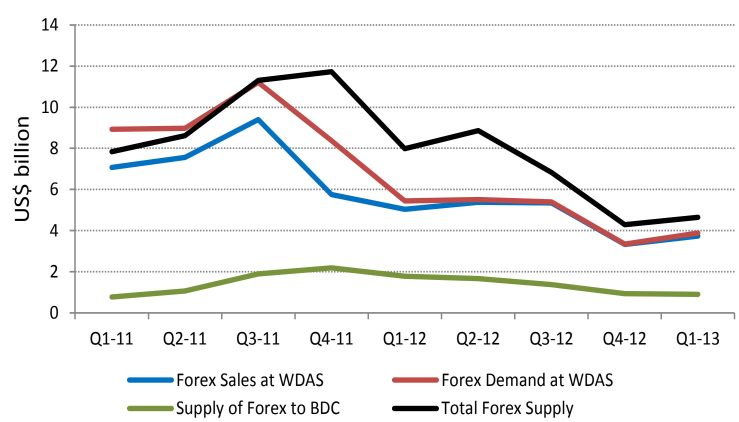


Table 17: Demand for and Supply of Foreign Exchange (US$ billion)

	Q3-11	Q4-11	Q1-12	Q2-12	Q3-12	Q4-12	Q1-13
Forex Sales at WDAS	9.4	5.8	5.0	5.4	5.3	3.3	3.7
Forex Demand at WDAS	11.2	8.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	3.3	3.9
Supply of Forex to BDC	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.9
Total Forex Supply(BDC and WDAS)	12.1	9.5	7.9	8.6	6.8	4.3	4.6

Under the WDAS, the average exchange rate of the Naira vis-à-vis the US dollar appreciated by 0.01 and 0.1 per cent to ₦157.30 from ₦157.32 and ₦157.95 per US dollar recorded in the preceding quarter and the corresponding period of 2012, respectively. In the bureau-de-change segment of the market, the Naira traded at an average of ₦159.18 per US dollar indicating an appreciation of 0.01 and 1.6 per cent above the levels in the preceding and corresponding quarter of 2012, respectively. In the interbank segment, the Naira exchanged for an average of ₦157.57 to the US dollar in the first quarter of 2013, compared with ₦157.38 and ₦159.20 per US dollar in previous quarter and the corresponding quarter of 2012, respectively (Fig. 20, Table 17).

Except at the inter-bank segment, the Naira exchange rate vis-à-vis the US dollar appreciated at both the BDC and wDAS segment of the foreign exchange market in Q1 2013.

The premium between the wDAS and the bureau-de-change rates remained unchanged at 1.2 per cent per cent during the review period as recorded in the previous quarter, while that between the wDAS and interbank widened to 0.2 per cent from 0.04 per cent in the preceding quarter, (Fig. 21, Table 18).

The premium between the WDAS and the BDC rates remained unchanged as in the previous quarter, while that between wDAS and interbank widened in the review period.

Figure 20: Average Exchange Rate Movements

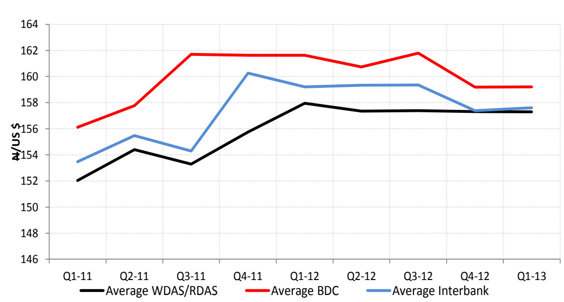
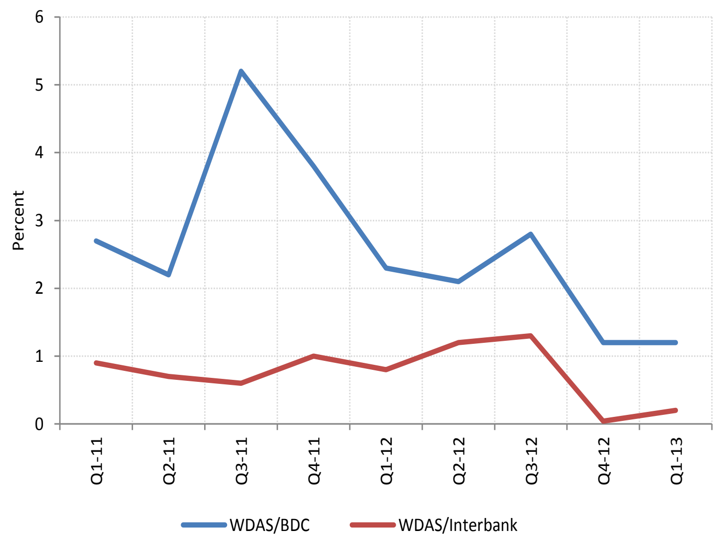


Table 18: Exchange Rate Movements and Exchange Rate Premium

	Q1-11	Q2-11	Q3-11	Q4-11	Q1-12	Q2-12	Q3-12	Q4-12	Q1-13
Average Exchange Rate (₦/US$)									
WDAS/RDAS	*152.0*	*154.4*	*153.3*	*155.9*	*158.0*	*157.4*	*157.3*	*157.3*	*157.3*
BDC	*156.1*	*157.8*	*161.7*	*161.6*	*161.6*	*160.7*	*159.0*	*159.2*	*159.2*
Interbank	*153.5*	*155.5*	*154.3*	*160.3*	*159.2*	*159.3*	*157.2*	*157.4*	*157.6*
Premium (%)									
WDAS/BDC	*2.7*	*2.2*	*5.2*	*3.7*	*2.3*	*2.1*	*2.8*	*1.2*	*1.2*
WDAS/Interbank	*0.9*	*0.7*	*0.6*	*2.8*	*0.8*	*1.2*	*1.3*	*0.04*	*0.2*

Figure 21: Exchange Rate Premium



5.5 Gross External Reserves

Gross external reserves rose during the first quarter of 2013.

The gross external reserves as at March 28, 2013 stood at US$47.88 billion, indicating an increase of 9.2 per cent above US$43.83 billion recorded at the end of the preceding quarter. A breakdown of the reserves showed that CBN reserves stood at US$37.86 billion (79.1 per cent), Federal Government reserves was US$1.50 billion (3.1 per cent) and the Federation Account portion (Excess Crude) was US$8.52 billion (17.8 per cent) (Fig. 22, Table 19).

Figure 22: Gross External Reserves

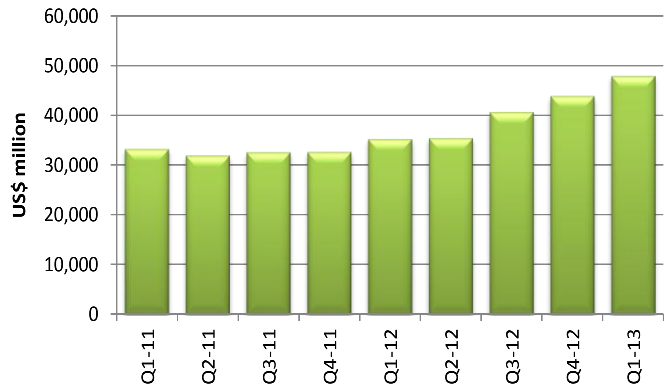


Table 19: Gross External Reserves (US$ million)

	Q1-11	Q2-11	Q3-11	Q4-11	Q1-12	Q2-12	Q3-12	Q4-12	Q1-13
External Reserves	33,221.8	31,890.5	31,740.2	32,639.8	35,190.8	35,412.5	40,636.8	43,849.5	47,876.8

6.0 Global Economic Conditions

6.1 Global Output

The April 2013 edition of the World Economic Outlook of the International Monetary Fund lowered its projections for global economic growth due to government spending cuts in the United States and recession in Europe. Global output growth was projected at 3.3 percent; a downward revision from its Janaury 2013 projection of 3.5 per cent. In advanced economies, growth was forecast at 1.2 per cent, emerging economies (5.3 per cent), Middle East and North Africa (3.1 per cent), Latin America and the Carribean (3.4 per cent)and Sub-Saharan Africa (5.6 per cent). In the United States, real output growth was forecast to expand by about 2.0 per cent due to resilient private demand. However, across-board public spending cuts in the US could slow down recovery in the future. In Asia, growth was expected to improve due to recovering external demand and strong domestic demand above pre-crisis levels. In Nigeria, the IMF projected an output growth of 7.2 per cent driven mainly by the implementation of power sector reforms and the rebound in economic activities despite the effects of the 2012 floods.

6.2 Global Inflation

The observed ease of inflationary pressure observed in 2012 continued through to 2013. Global inflation moderated from to about 3.3 per cent and projected to remain contained in emerging market and developing economies driven by lower food and energy prices. IMF staff estimates point to slack in emerging Asian economies in 2013, although output was increasing appreciably above pre-crisis trends. In the United States, inflation was projected to ease from about 2.0 per cent to 1.8 per cent. Euro area Inflation was also expected to decline from 2.3 per cent to 1.5 per cent in 2013. In Japan, inflation was projected to rise above zero with higher outcomes in the medium-term in response to increases in the consumption tax and the Bank of Japan's (BOJ) new quantitative and qualitative easing framework. Inflationary pressures were projected to remain fairly high in some economies and regions (Argentina, Venezuela, parts of the

MENA region and sub-saharan African economies), spurred by food prices in some cases (India).

6.3 Global Commodity Demand and Prices

World Crude Oil demand was estimated at 89.02 mbd in the first quarter of 2013, representing a decline of 1.2 per cent compared with an average of 90.11mbd in the preceeding quarter of 2012. Similarly, World Crude Oil output was estimated at 89.98 mbd, representing a decline of 0.3 per cent below the level recorded in the preceeding quarter. Despite

the decline in world crude oil output, there was excess supply of 0.96mbd, driven mainly by non-OPEC output growth in the US, Canada, Brazil, Russia, South Sudan and China.

The OPEC Reference Basket price of eleven selected crude streams rose by 2.0 per cent from their levels in the previous quarter to close at US$109.48/b in the first quarter of 2013. The prices of the Brent and Bonny light crude oil prices also exhibited similar trend to close at US$113.68 and US$115.34 per barrel.

6.4 International Financial Markets

Performances of global financial markets were largely impressive during the review period, as major market indices in both developed and emerging economies rose substantially. In Europe, the FTSE 100, CAC 40 and DAX indices increased by 6.54, 0.26 and 0.48 per cent, respectively, while the MICEX index decreased by 3.15 per cent. In Asia, Japan's Nikkei 225 and China's Shanghai Stock Exchange-A indices increased by 15.47 and 2.75 per cent, respectively, while India's BSE Sensex index decreased by 3.83 per cent.

In Africa, the Nigerian All-Share, Kenyan Nairobi NSE 20 and Ghanaian GSE All-Share indices increased by 17.67, 17.40 and 44.66 per cent, respectively, while the South African JSE AS and Egyptian EGX CSE 30 indices decreased by 0.05 and 7.42 per cent, respectively. In North America, the S&P 500 index and S&P/TSX Composite indices increased by 6.82 and 1.23 per cent, respectively, while the Mexican Bolsa index decreased by 0.84 per cent. In South America, Argentine Merval index increased by 14.49 per cent, while the Brazilian Bovespa and the Columbian IGBC General indices decreased by 10.63 and 4.57 per cent, respectively.

Most of the currencies depreciated against the US Dollar during the review period. In Europe, the British Pound, Euro and Russian Ruble depreciated against the U.S. Dollar by 6.76, 2.82 and 1.85 per cent, respectively. In North America,the Canadian Dollar depreciated against the US Dollar by 3.04 per cent, while the Mexican Peso appreciated against the U.S. Dollar by 3.99 per cent. In Africa, the Kenyan Shilling appreciated against the U.S. Dollar by 0.70 per cent; while the Nigerian Naira, South African Rand, Egyptian Pound and Ghanaian Cedi depreciated against the U.S. Dollar by 0.74, 7.90, 6.40 and 1.83 per cent, respectively.

In South America, the Brazilian Real appreciated against the U.S. Dollar by 1.56 per cent, while the Argentine and Colombian Peso depreciated against the U.S. Dollar by 3.99 and 3.30 per cent, respectively. In Asia, the Japanese Yen and Chinese Yuan depreciated against the U.S. Dollar by 7.86 and 24.15 per cent, respectively. The Indian Rupee appreciated against the U.S. Dollar by 1.32 per cent.

6.5 Other International Economic Developments and Meetings

Other major international economic development and meetings of importance to the domestic economy during the review quarter included: the World Economic Forum annual meeting held from January 23-27, 2013 at Davos-Klosters, Switzerland with the theme "Resilient Dynamism". Some of the issues discussed were on building resilient insitutions, restoring economic dynamism, reinforcing critical systems, and unleashing entreprenuershiop innovation and the upcoming general election in Germany as well as debt threshold levels in the United States .

The meeting of the West African Monetary Zone (WAMZ), the West African Monetary Agency (WAMA) and the West African Institute for Financial and Economic Management (WAIFEM) was held at Abuja, Nigeria from January 11-18, 2013. The

Meeting was preceded by the 28th meeting of the Committee of Governors of the WAMZ.

Furthermore, the Committee of Governors of Central Banks of ECOWAS member states held its 43rd meeting in Abuja, Nigeria on January 17, 2013. The meeting was attended by Member Central Banks, Ministries of Finance and Economic Planning of member States, ECOWAS Commission, UEMOA Commission, West African Bankers' Association (WABA), African Development Bank (ADB), ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (EBID), West African Monetary Institute (WAMI), AFRISTAT and West African Institute for Financial and Economic Management (WAIFEM). The Committee of Governors discussed the fragile global economic conditions characterized by the Eurozone debt crisis, fiscal challenges in the United States, the declining growth in the emerging and developing countries as well as the decline in world commodity prices.

The 5th meeting of the inter-institutional sub-committee on ECOWAS Single Currency Programme was held in Abuja, Nigeria from January 21-23, 2013. The Meeting undertook a comprehensive review of the roadmap of on-going implementation activities undertaken by individual regional institutions since the 4th meeting held from December 8 – 9, 2011 in Dakar, Senegal. Major issues covered included; signing of the charter of the West African Capital Market Integration Council (WACMIC); selection of a consultant to conduct feasibility study on cross border inter-bank payments system and the need for amendments to existing multilateral surveillance system following lessons from the Eurozone crisis.

A seminar organised by the AfDB's African Development Institute with the theme "US Trade Policy under the New Administration: What Does it Mean for Africa?" was held in Tunis on February 21, 2013. At the seminar, a report by African Development Bank (AfDB) revealed that Africa's trade with the United States, grew by more than 500 per cent between 2001 and 2011, though many African countries missed out on that five-fold growth. The context of the seminar was the upcoming renewal of the African Growth Opportunity Act (AGOA); a measure designed to provide incentives for US-

Africa trade and originally signed in May 2000. Research shows that, despite AGOA, the US-Africa trade remains dominated by a small group of Sub-Saharan countries. All exports from sub-Saharan Africa to the US in 2011 totalled US $79 billion, of which almost 80 per cent came from just three countries – Nigeria (47 per cent), Angola (19 per cent) and South Africa (13 per cent). US exports were similarly concentrated, with those same three countries receiving 68 per cent of the 2011 total of US $20.3 billion.

In addition, the 36th Meeting of the Bureau of the Association of African Central Banks (AACB) was held on February 27th, 2013 at the Headquarters of the Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (BCEAO) Dakar, Senegal. The Bureau approved the Draft Terms of Reference (TORs) of the 2013 Continental Seminar (scheduled to hold in Lesotho May 6th-7th, 2013) with the theme being "The Role of Central Banks in Promoting Sustainable Economic Growth in Africa".

In another development, the Climate Investment Fund (CIF) approved an additional US$50 million for Nigeria on an African Development Bank-supported programme of financial intermediation for renewable energy and energy efficiency through local banks, as part of the country's national Investment Plan endorsed by the CIF in 2010. The Fund is expected to stimulate investment in downstream opportunities that would lead to greater energy efficiency through a range of technologies.

Finally, the Board of Directors of the African Development Bank (AfDB) approved a senior loan of US $100 million to Indorama Eleme Fertilizer & Chemicals Limited (IEFCL) to build and operate a gas to urea fertilizer plant located in Port Harcourt, Nigeria, that would serve markets in Benin, Brazil, Ghana, India, Nigeria, South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The project is expected to allow Nigeria, which relies heavily (80 per cent) on imported fertilizer, to progressively become self-sufficient and a major exporter. Ultimately, the project will act as a catalyst to support job creation in the area, promote small and medium enterprise linkages through the distribution supply chain for the domestic market.

APPENDIX TABLES

Table A1: Money and Credit Aggregates

	Dec-11	Mar-12	Jun-12	Sep-12	Dec-12	Mar-13
			₦ billion			
Domestic Credit (Net)	**13686.7**	**13688.9**	**13308.2**	**13371.3**	**13957.4**	**15423.2**
Claims on Federal Government (Net)	-496.9	-474.5	-1385.4	-1564.0	-1327.9	164.9
Central Bank (Net)	-3514.5	-3236.4	-3969.9	-3598.6	-4081.1	-3153.7
DMBs and Non Interest Banks	3017.6	2761.8	2584.5	2034.7	2753.2	3318.6
Claims on Private Sector	14183.6	14163.4	14693.6	14935.3	15285.3	15258.3
Central Bank	4569.1	4642.9	4645.2	4659.5	4841.8	4754.7
DMBs and Non Interest Banks	9614.4	9520.6	10048.4	10275.8	10443.5	10503.6
Claims on Other Private Sector	13670.4	13625.3	14107.3	14336.2	14619.4	14596.4
Central Bank	4569.1	4642.9	4645.2	4659.5	4841.8	4754.7
DMBs and Non Interest Banks	9101.2	8982.4	9462.1	9670.0	97775.7	9841.7
Claims on State and Local Government	513.2	538.1	586.3	599.0	665.9	661.9
Central Bank						
DMBs and Non Interest Banks	513.2	538.1	586.3	599.0	665.9	**661.9**
Claims on Non-financial Public Enterprises	--	--	--	--	--	--
Central Bank	--	--	--	--	--	--
DMBs and Non Interest Banks	--	--	--	--	--	--
Foreign Assets (Net)	**7138.7**	7301.6	7525.2	8267.4	9098.7	9374.8
Central Bank	5823.8	5750.6	6028.3	6388.6	7448.6	7680.7
DMBs and Non Interest Banks	1314.9	1550.9	1496.9	1878.8	1650.1	1694.1
Other Assets (Net)	-7521.9	-7725.5	-7354.9	-7574.4	-7927.5	**-9213.3**
Total Monetary Assets (M2)	**13303.5**	**13265.0**	**13483.4**	**14064.2**	**15128.7**	15584.7
Quasi-Money 1/	6531.9	6748.0	6883.7	7672.8	8062.9	8730.6
Money Supply (M1)	**6771.6**	6516.9	6599.7	6391.4	7065.8	6854.1
Currency Outside Banks	1245.1	1141.4	1088.3	1070.2	1301.2	**1242.6**
Demand Deposits 2/	5526.4	5375.6	5511.4	5321.2	5764.6	5611.4
Total Monetary Liabilities (M2)	**13303.5**	**13265.0**	**13483.4**	**14064.2**	**15128.7**	**15584.7**
Memorandum Items:						
Reserve Money (RM)	2784.1	2527.6	2512.5	3117.1	3532.1	3495.2
Currency in Circulation (CIC)	1566.0	1432.8	1363.7	1348.8	1631.7	1508.5
DMBs Demand Deposit with CBN	1218.02	1094.8	1148.7	1768.3	1900.4	1986.7

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

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

Table A2: Money and Credit Aggregates (Growth Rates)

	Q4-11	Q1-12	Q2-13	Q3-12	Q4-12	Q1-13
	Percentage Change Over Preceding Quarter					
Domestic Credit (Net)	37.4	0.2	-2.7	0.4	4.4	10.5
Claims on Federal Government (Net)	-56.7	9.9	-213.2	-13.3	15.1	112.4
Claims on Private Sector	27.7	-0.1	4.1	1.6	2.3	-0.2
Claims on Other Private Sector	27.6	-0.3	3.9	1.6	2	-0.2
Claims on State and Local Government	28.3	4.9	8.9	2.2	11.2	-0.6
Claims on Non-financial Public Enterprises	--	--	-	-	-	-
Foreign Assets (Net)	7	2.3	3	9.9	10.1	3.0
Other Assets (Net)	-87.4	-3.3	-4.7	-3	4.7	16.2
Total Monetary Assets (M2)	**5.4**	**-0.2**	**1.6**	**4.3**	**7.6**	**3.0**
Quasi-Money 1/	-1.3	3.3	2	11.5	5.1	8.3
Money Supply (M1)	12.8	-3.7	1.2	-3.2	10.6	-3.0
Currency Outside Banks	23.1	-8.3	-4.6	-1.7	21.6	-4.5
Demand Deposits 2/	10.7	-2.6	2.4	-3.4	8.3	-2.6
Total Monetary Liabilities (M2)	**5.4**	**-0.2**	**1.6**	**4.3**	**7.6**	3.0
Memorandum Items:						
Reserve Money (RM)	45.9	-9.2	-0.6	24.1	13.3	-1.05
Currency in Circulation (CIC)	16.7	-8.5	-4.8	-1.1	21	-7.55
DMBs Demand Deposit with CBN	115.2	-10.1	4.9	53.9	7.5	4.54
	Percentage Change Over Preceding December					
Domestic Credit (Net)	57.2	0.2	-2.7	-2.3	1.98	10.5
Claims on Federal Government (Net)	55.7	9.9	-177.85	-214.8	-167.2	112.4
Claims on Private Sector	44.3	-0.1	3.6	5.3	7.77	-0.18
Claims on Other Private Sector	44.5	-0.3	3.2	4.87	6.94	-0.16
Claims on State and Local Governments	38.8	4.9	14.23	16.72	29.8	-0.6
Claims on Non-financial Public Enterprises						
Foeign Asset (Net)	9.7	2.3	5.41	15.8	27.5	3.03
Other Asset (Net)	-103.9	-3.3	2.22	-0.698	5.39	16.24
Total Monetary Assets (M2)	**15.4**	**-0.2**	**1.4**	**5.7**	**13.7**	**3.0**
Quasi-Money 1/	9.7	3.3	5.4	17.5	23.4	8.28
Money Supply (M1)	21.5	-3.7	-2.54	-5.6	4.3	-3
Currency Outside Banks	15	-8.3	-12.59	-14.1	4.5	-4.5
Demand Deposits 2/	23.1	-2.6	-0.27	-3.7	4.3	-2.66
Total Monetary Liabilities (M2)	**15.4**	**-0.2**	**1.4**	**5.7**	**13.7**	**3.0**
Memorandum Items:						
Reserve Money (RM)	5.84	-9.2	-9.76	11.96	26.9	-1.05
Currency in Circulation (CIC)	13.64	-8.5	-12.92	-13.87	4.2	-7.55
DMBs Demand Deposit with CBN	160.49	-10.1	-5.69	45.18	56	4.54

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

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

Table A3: Federal Government Fiscal Operations (₦ billion)

	Q1-11	Q2-11	Q3-11	Q4-11	Q1-12	Q2-12	Q3-12	Q4-12	Q1-13
Retained Revenue	**735.0**	**1184.2**	**587.7**	**825.5**	**967.2**	**852.0**	**762.6**	**923.0**	**908.1**
Federation Account	501.1	738.73	423.2	576.17	576.17	659.75	642.8	620.75	643.79
VAT Pool Account	23	25.59	15.55	24.62	24.62	26.18	24.99	26.47	26.72
FGN Independent Revenue	103.4	45.06	39.51	15.85	125.43	101.26	7.75	83.54	35.76
Excess Crude	94.5	371.29	0	0	34.37	0	40.93	79.02	0
Others	13	3.55	109.4	208.87	206.64	64.8	46.16	113.2	201.9
Expenditure	**912.5**	**1345.3**	**952.8**	**902.5**	**954.7**	**1063.8**	**1221.7**	**1130.3**	**1192.9**
Recurrent	751	939.26	727.91	642.46	714.26	775.03	930.23	710.83	781.85
Capital	85	346.39	136.18	203.54	155.38	245.51	263.02	347.74	321.73
Transfers	76.5	59.69	88.68	56.47	85.04	43.3	28.3	71.7	89.34
Overall Balance: Surplus(+)/Deficit(-)	**-177.5**	**-161.1**	**-365.1**	**-77.0**	**12.6**	**-211.8**	**-459.1**	**-207.3**	**-284.8**

Table A4: Gross Domestic Product at 1990 Basic Prices

	Q4-2011	Q1-2012	Q2-2012	Q3-2012	Q4-2012	Q1-2013
			₦ billion			
Real GDP	**246.28**	**182.12**	**200.40**	**243.90**	**263.93**	194.20
Oil GDP	*33.34*	*28.78*	*27.80*	*32.30*	*33.19*	28.79
Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	33.34	28.78	27.80	32.30	33.19	28.79
Non-oil GDP	*212.94*	*153.34*	*172.56*	*211.60*	*230.53*	*165.41*
Agriculture	97.26	62.78	81.33	103.80	100.93	64.91
Industry (excluding crude petroleum/natural Gas)	18.25	2.65	8.70	9.75	19.74	2.79
Building & Construction	4.89	5.49	4.42	4.11	5.51	6.22
Wholesale & Retail Trade	48.95	42.60	34.19	46.21	54.27	45.79
Services	43.59	39.87	43.93	47.74	50.08	45.70
			Relative Share (%)			
Real GDP	*100.00*	*100.00*	*100.00*	*100.00*	*100.00*	*100.00*
Oil GDP	13.54	15.80	13.90	13.25	12.65	14.82
Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	13.54	15.80	13.90	13.25	12.65	14.82
Non-oil GDP	86.46	84.20	86.10	86.75	87.35	85.18
Agriculture	39.49	34.47	47.10	42.58	38.24	33.43
Industry (excluding crude petroleum/natural Gas)	7.41	1.44	5.04	3.98	7.50	1.44
Building & Construction	1.99	3.01	2.56	1.68	2.40	3.20
Wholesale & Retail Trade	19.87	23.39	19.81	18.94	23.50	23.58
Services	17.70	21.89	25.45	19.57	21.70	23.53
			Growth Rate (%)			
Real GDP	7.68	6.17	6.58	6.86	7.10	6.63
Oil GDP	*-0.4*	*-2.3*	*-0.2*	*-0.83*	*-0.17*	*0.03*
Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	-0.40	-2.30	-0.20	-0.83	-0.17	0.03
Non-oil GDP	9.07	7.93	7.80	8.40	8.23	7.87

Source: National Bureau of Statistics.

[1] *Provisional.*