

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA (THE PRESIDENCY)



**2012 AND ESTIMATES FOR Q1- Q2,
2013**

**GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT FOR
NIGERIA**



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PREFACE

This publication provides data on Quarterly Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates for the four quarters of 2012, the annual figure for 2012, and estimate for the first and second quarters of 2013.

Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) are integrated system of macroeconomic accounts designed to describe the entire system of production in a nation on a quarterly basis. They provide a picture of the current economic status of the economy that is more timely and frequent than the one provided by Annual National Accounts (ANA). The key attribute of QNA is that they provide a reasonable level of details of the economy that help government to assess, analyze, and monitor economic growth on a regular basis.

QNA adopts the same concepts, definitions and structure as ANA. In principle QNA covers the entire sequence of accounts and balance sheets as reflected in the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA).

Data for this analysis were obtained from the Quarterly Establishment Survey (QES) conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). This series covers major aggregates of quarterly GDP by kind of economic activities at current and constant (1990) prices.

We are grateful to the various agencies and establishments that made their data available as input to the estimates.

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2012 & Q1 – Q2 2013 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT FOR NIGERIA

Introduction

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), in collaboration with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) had, since 2005, been conducting Establishment Surveys to provide data for the estimation of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the country. In 2008, the two agencies started to improve the GDP series by jointly conducting Quarterly Establishment Surveys (QES) for the four quarters of each year to complement the annual surveys which normally take place in the first and second quarters of the succeeding year.

In 2012, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) conducted the Quarterly Establishment Surveys for the first three quarters of 2012 (Q1 – Q3, 2012) while the fourth quarter survey for 2012 was conducted in first quarter of 2013. These four surveys produced the data that was used for the compilation of the quarterly GDP for the four quarters of 2012 (Q1 – Q4, 2012).

The first quarter GDP estimates for 2013 emanated from the quarterly Economic Survey for quarter one 2013 which was conducted in the second quarter of 2013. Similarly, the second quarter GDP estimates was compiled from the survey conducted in the third quarter of 2013.

The estimate of the four quarters of 2012 would be revised when the annual socio-economic survey for 2012 is conducted.

In subsequent sections of this report, emphasis will be given to the composition of GDP in the second quarter of 2013 and the corresponding quarter in 2012.

Overall GDP Estimates (2012 and Q1 - Q2 2013)

On an aggregate basis, the economy when measured by the Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP), grew by 6.18 percent in the second quarter of 2013, slower than the 6.56 percent recorded in the first quarter of 2013 and 6.39 percent recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2012 as shown in Figure 1. The nominal GDP for the second quarter of 2013 was estimated at N10,204,837.93 million, up from the N9,840,226.91 million estimated for the corresponding quarter of 2012 and N9,493,779.44 million recorded in the first quarter of 2013.

The economy, can be broadly classified into two output groups: Oil and Non-oil sectors. While the oil sector experienced production challenges, the non-oil sector output increased in the second quarter of 2013. The non-oil sector growth was driven by growth in activities recorded in the agriculture, airlines, hotels & restaurants, as well as building & construction sectors.



Oil Sector

The average daily production of crude oil in the second quarter of 2013 was recorded at 2.11 million barrels per day, a decline from 2.29 million barrels per day recorded in the first quarter of the year. Crude production was also lower compared to the 2.38 million barrels per day recorded in the second quarter of 2012. These figures with their associated gas components, resulted in a decline in the growth of the value added of output in oil GDP by 1.15 percent for the second quarter of 2013, a further decline from the -0.54 percent growth recorded in the first quarter of 2013 and -0.78 percent growth recorded in the corresponding period of 2012.

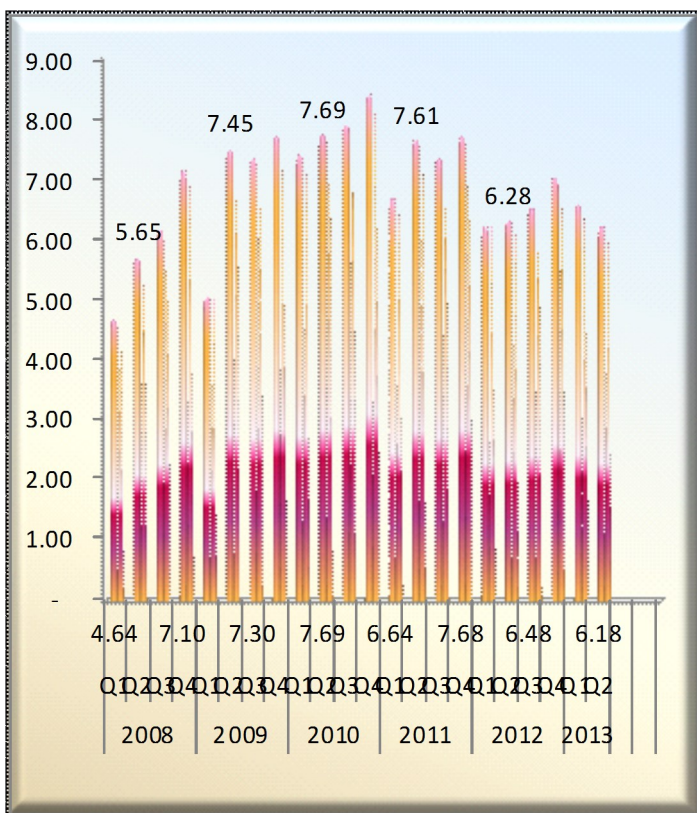


Fig.1: Real GDP Growth Rate (%) (Q1 2008 – Q2, 2013)

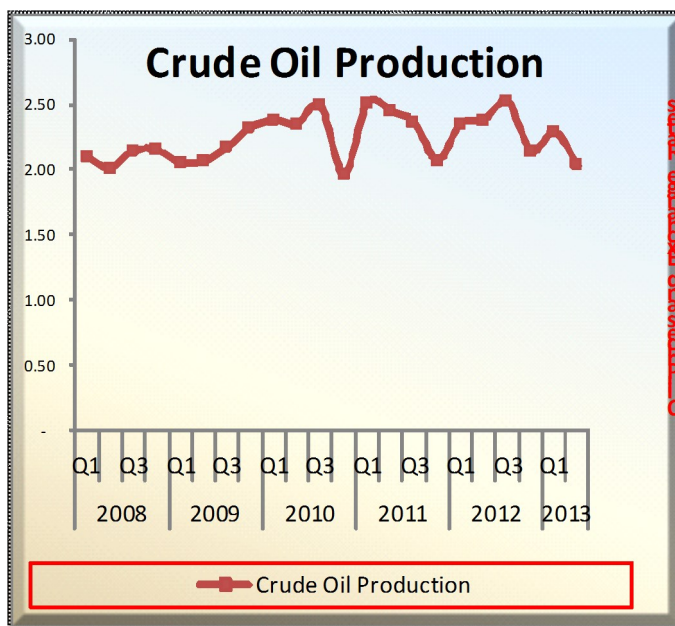


Fig. 2. Oil Sector Indicators (Q1 2008 - Q2, 2013)

Supply disruptions as a result of pipeline vandalisations land still remain a challenge to the Nigerian oil industry. Nevertheless, the sector benefited from the relative stability in international crude oil market price, as well as the Naira exchange rate.

The Oil sector contributed approximately 12.9 percent to real GDP in the second quarter of 2013, lower than the 14.75 percent contribution in the first quarter of 2013, and the 13.86 percent recorded during the second quarter of 2012.

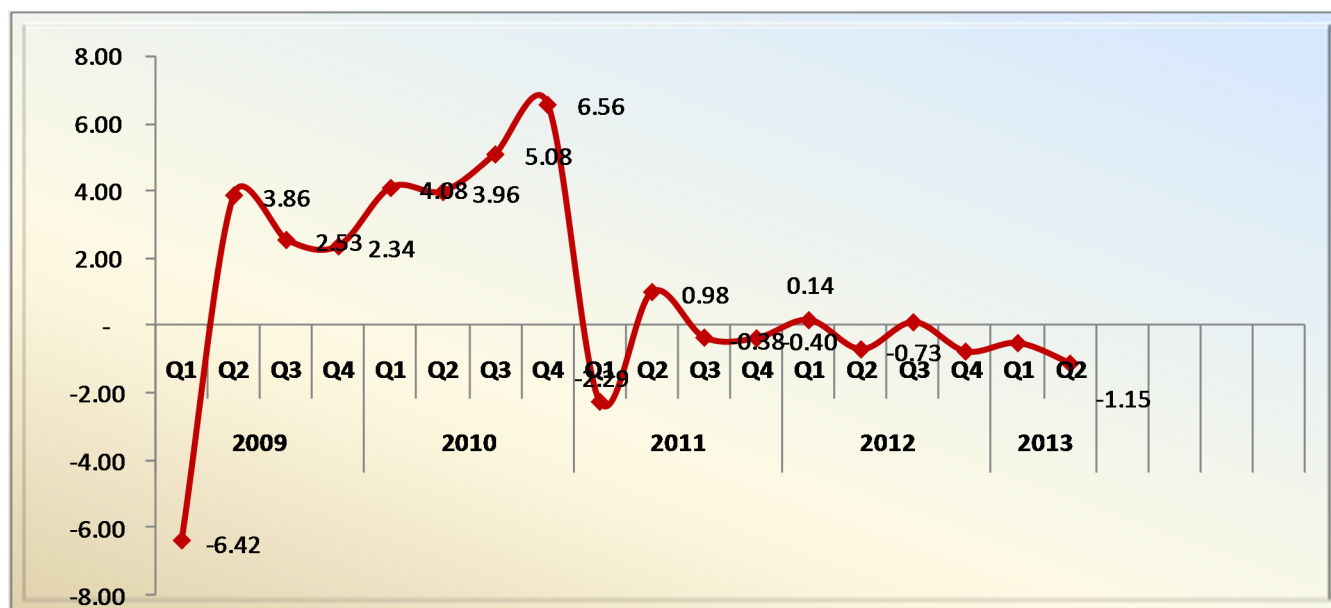


Fig. 3: Oil GDP Growth Rate at 1990 Constant Price (Q1 2008 – Q2, 2013)

Non-oil sector

Despite the persistent challenges facing the oil sector, the non-oil sector continues to sustain the Nigerian economy. In the second quarter of 2013, the non-oil sector recorded 7.36 percent growth in real terms compared with 7.63 percent at the corresponding period in 2012, and 7.89 percent in the first quarter of 2013 as indicated in Figure 4. This relative decline was partly attributed to lower electricity generation during the period which had ripple effects on Other manufacturing, Telecommunications as well as Wholesale and Retail trade. In the following sections, the performance of the major industries in the non-oil sector in the second quarter of 2013 is further analysed to give a better understanding of their contribution to the Nigerian economy.

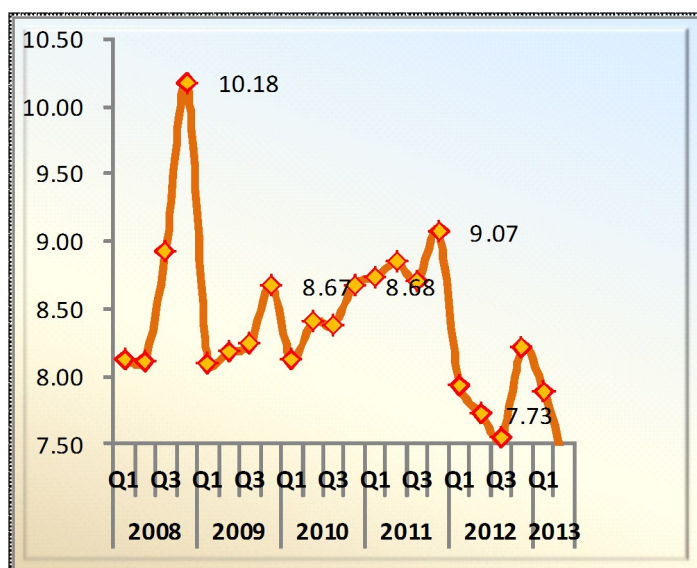


Fig.4: Non-Oil GDP Growth Rate at 1990 Constant Price (Q1-Q4, 2008 – Q2, 2013)

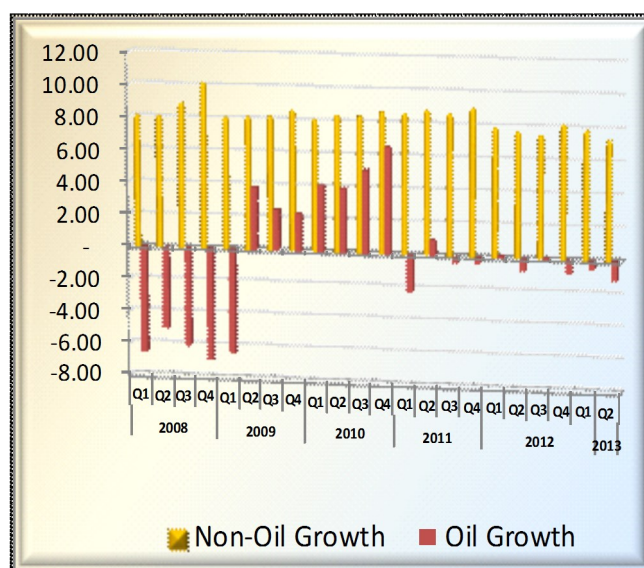


Fig. 5: GDP at 1990 Constant Price – Growth Rate % (Oil & Non-Oil), (Q1-Q4, 2008 – Q2, 2013)

Agriculture

In terms of output, the real agricultural GDP growth in the second quarter of 2013 stood at 4.52 percent, up from the 4.21 percent recorded in the corresponding period of 2012 and also higher than the 4.14 percent recorded during the first quarter of 2013. This represents the highest growth rate in the sector in the last seven quarters.

It should be noted that 2012 was a particularly challenging year for agricultural production in Nigeria. During the year, security challenges had a dampening effect on value added output. This was compounded by the flood that occurred largely during the third quarter of 2012 impacting at least 25 out of the 36 States in Nigeria. While the impact of the floods on agricultural production was considerable, it has not been as severe as initially anticipated, possibly as a result of proactive attempts by the Federal government through the Federal Ministry of Agriculture.

Initiatives such as the dry season farming, supplying seeds and fertilizers directly to farmers, providing mechanised equipment at affordable rates as well as other reforms, resulted in increased output in 2013. Nevertheless, agricultural output remains largely supported by rainfall.

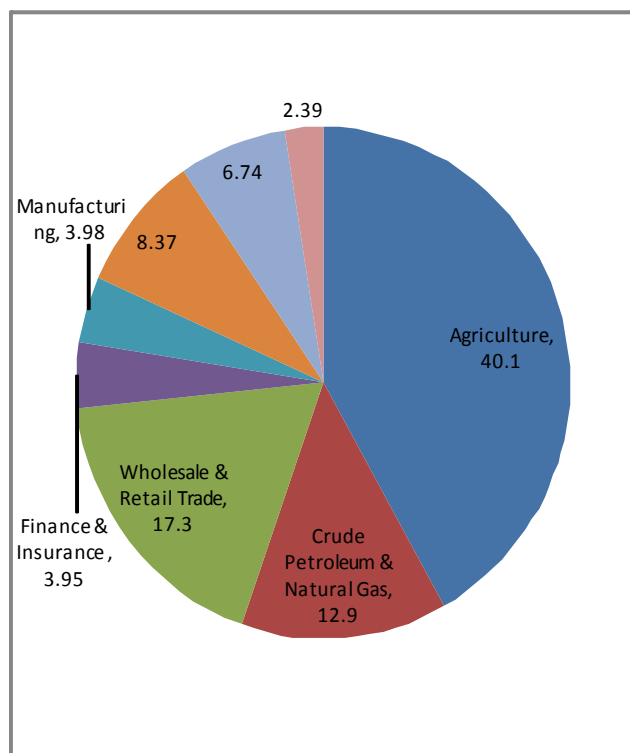


Fig. 7: Percentage Share in GDP at 1990 Constant Basic Prices (Q2 2013)

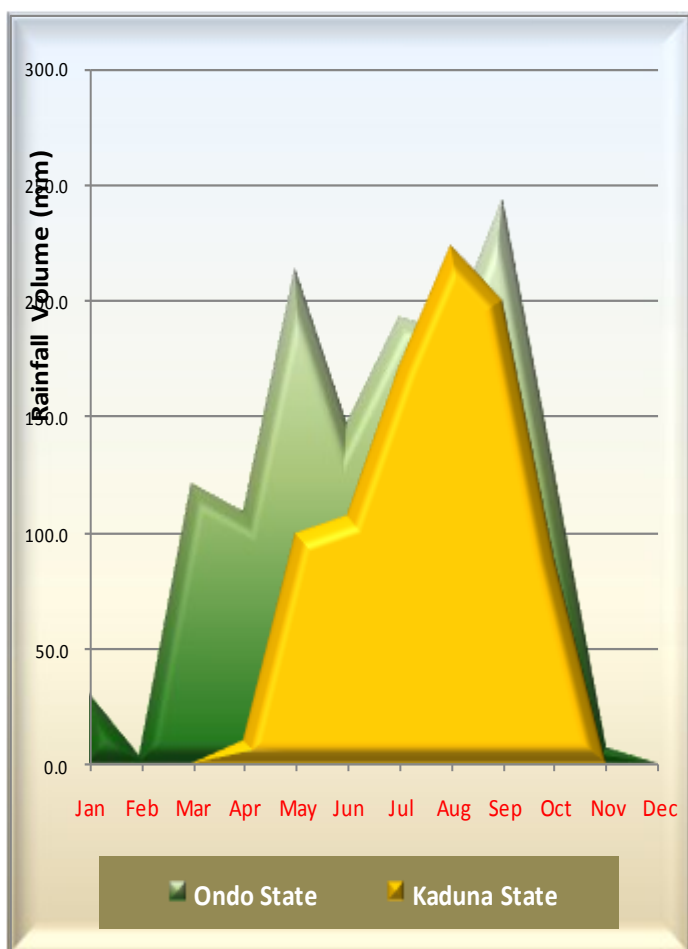


Fig. 6: Rainfall pattern in Kaduna and Ondo States of Nigeria

Agriculture continues to drive the Nigerian economy

Finance & Insurance

The Finance and Insurance sub-sector comprises banking, insurance, pension and stock-broking firms. These firms operate in the various segments of the financial markets such as money market, capital market and the foreign exchange market. They play prominent role in ensuring an efficient financial intermediation in the economy.

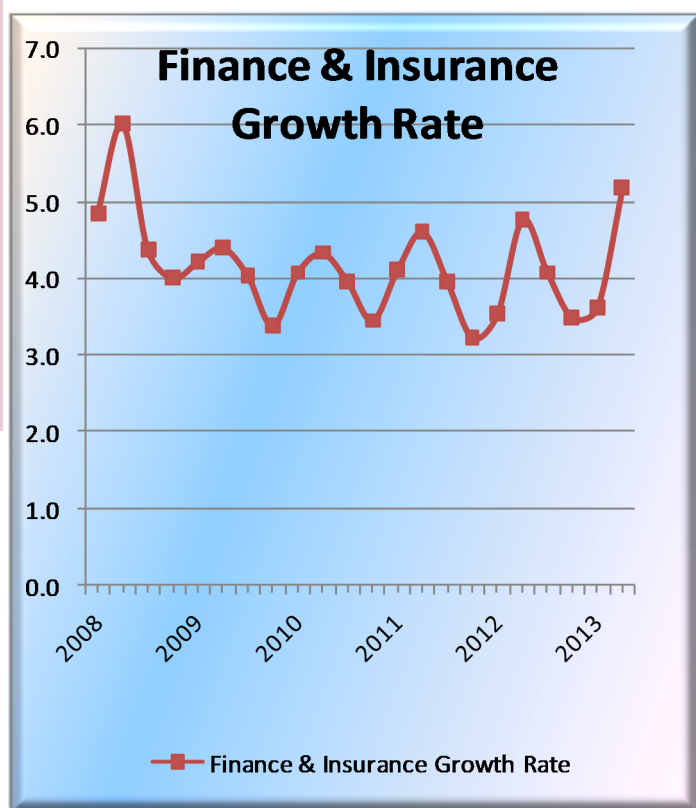


Fig 8: Finance & Insurance Growth Rate (Q1 2008 – Q2, 2013)

As shown in Figure 8, this sector recorded a growth of 5.18 percent in the second quarter of 2013 up from 3.61 percent recorded in the first quarter of 2013 and 5.01 percent recorded in the second quarter of 2012. Although there was considerable activity in both the finance and insurance sub-sectors compared to the corresponding quarter of 2012, the sector contribution to real GDP in Q2 2013 declined slightly to 3.95% as against 3.98% recorded a year earlier.

Wholesale and Retail Trade

Growth in the Wholesale & Retail Trade sector stood at 7.44 percent in Q2 2013, compared to 8.65 percent recorded in the second quarter of 2012 (See Figure 9). Growth was also lower when compared to the first quarter of 2013 which was recorded at 8.22percent. The sector however remains the second largest contributor to GDP, after Agriculture.

While increased agricultural growth has provided some positive multiplier effects for this sector, the decline in growth recorded in the second quarter of 2013 vis-à-vis the first quarter was attributed to lower performance in the electricity sector which impacted negatively on the Wholesale and Retail trade activities during the quar-

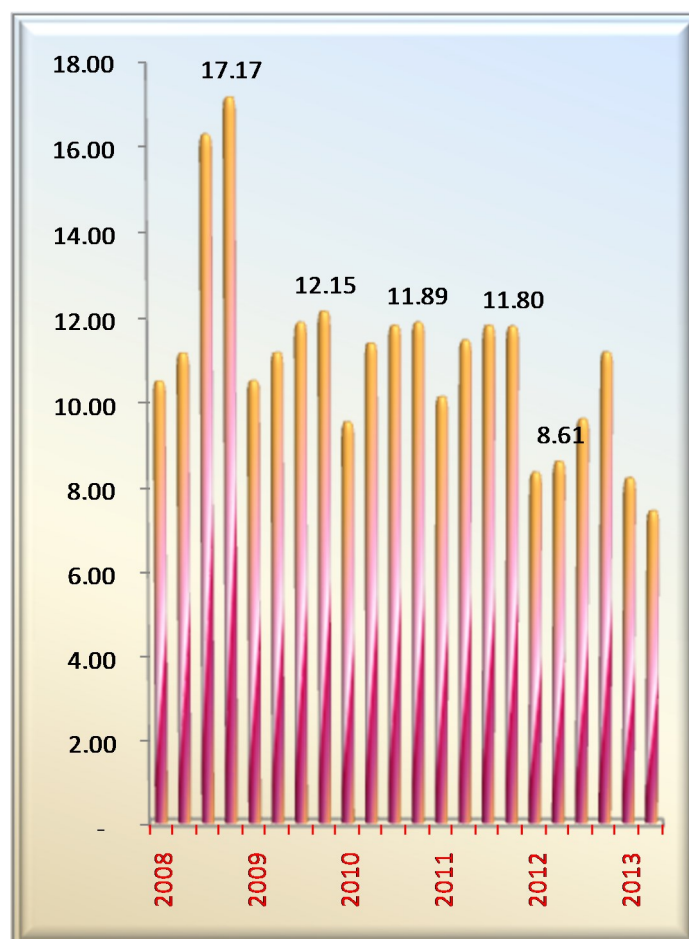


Fig 9: Wholesale and Retail Trade Growth Rate (Q1 2008 – Q2, 2013)

Telecommunications & Post

The telecommunication sector recorded a real GDP growth of 22.12 percent in the second quarter of 2013, down from 24.53 percent recorded in the first quarter of the year, and 29.38 percent recorded in the second quarter of 2012 as shown in Figure 10.

While the telecommunications sector continues to be a key driver of the growth in non-oil sector and the Nigerian economy at large, growth in the sector slowed in the second quarter of 2013 as a result of power supply and other infrastructure constraints. The sector remains a highly competitive market backed by intensive marketing strategies and value added services by operators and has continued to add more services to its activities.

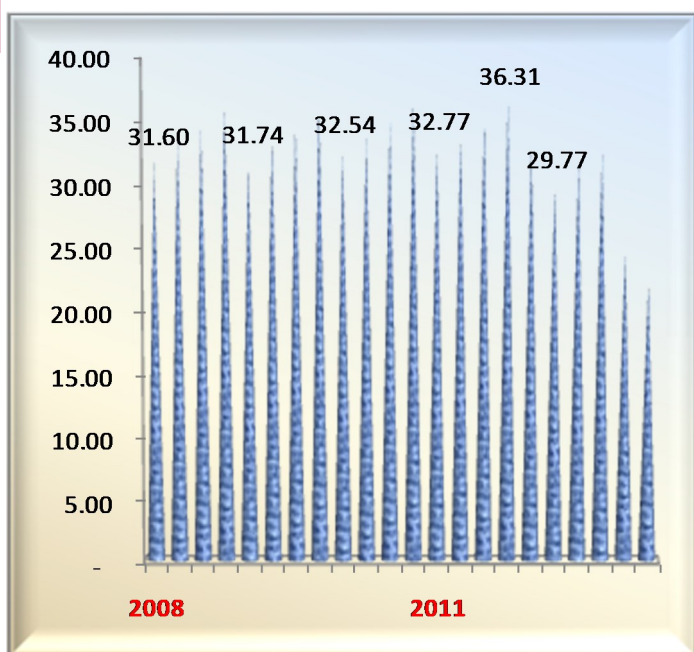


Fig 10: Telecommunication & Post Growth Rate % (Q1 2008 – Q2, 2013)

Manufacturing

During the second quarter of 2013, manufacturing output decreased relative to the same period in 2012. Real GDP growth in the sector was recorded at 6.81 percent, down from 8.41 percent recorded in the first quarter of 2013, and 7.59 percent recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2012 (Figure 11). This decline was due partly to power

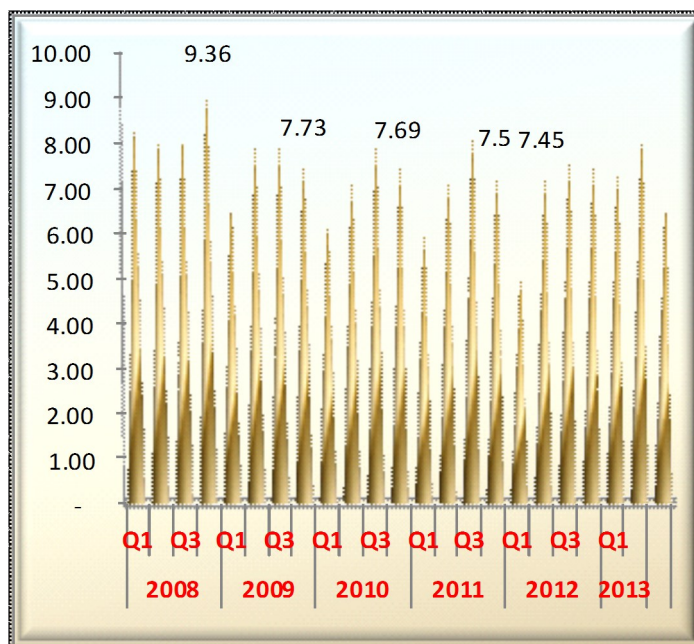


Fig 11: Manufacturing Growth Rate % (Q1 2008 – Q2, 2013)

Real Estate Services

The growth recorded in the real estate services sector stood at 10.88 percent in the second quarter of 2013 compared with 10.06 percent in the first quarter of 2013 indicating higher economic activity. When compared with the corresponding quarter in 2012, which was recorded at 10.81, the growth rates exhibited in the second quarter of 2013 was higher, although marginal.

Real estate development is characterised by two classes of properties; the low end and the high end. The low end being places of low development which are driven by investments from individuals and few corporate bodies mostly in form of residential buildings, while the high end comprises of those areas where aggressive and high valued investments into real estate properties are made.

Real Estate activities continues to boom driven by investments at the low end

Business and Other services

The Business & Other Services sector recorded a real GDP growth of 11.33 percent in the second quarter of 2013 compared to 8.63 percent recorded in the first quarter of 2013, and the 11.26 percent recorded in the second quarter of 2012.

The significant improvement in growth recorded in the second quarter of 2013 relative to its performance in the first quarter indicates higher levels of economic activity, after the usually- slower first quarter. Year-on, economic activity in the sector also improved.

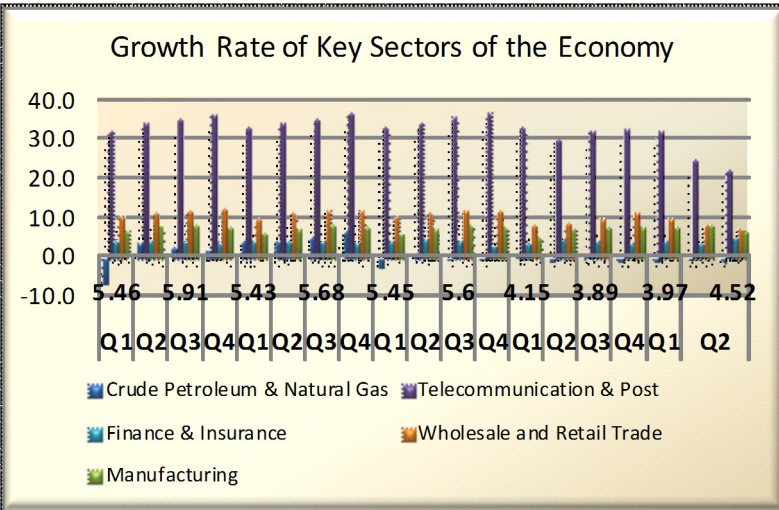


Fig 13: Growth Rate of Key Sectors % (Q1 – Q4, 2012 & Q1 – Q2, 2013)

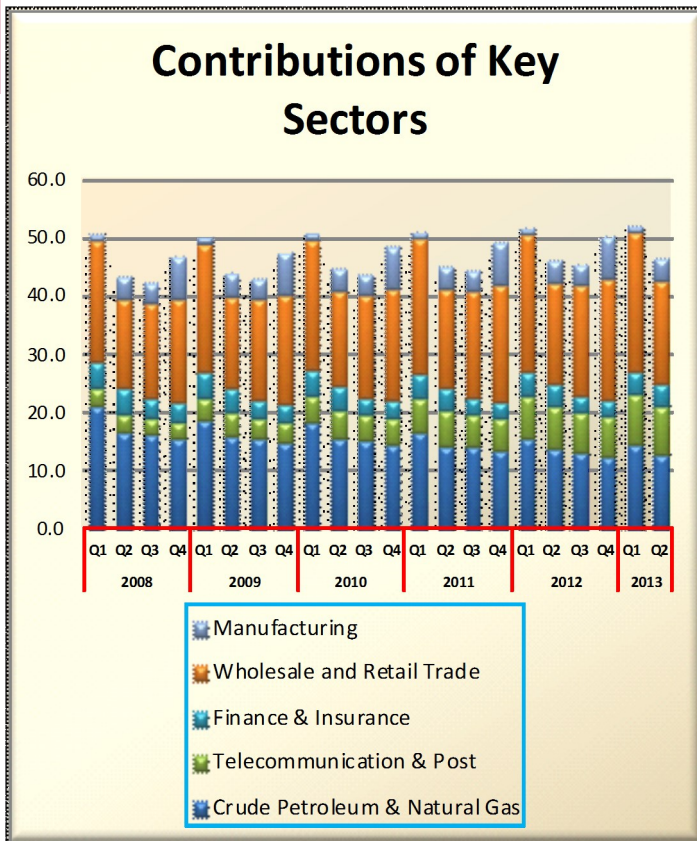


Fig 12: Contribution of key sectors to GDP in percentage (Q1 2008 – Q2, 2013)

Figure 12 shows the percentage contribution of key sectors to the Nigerian economy in the four quarters through 2013 while Figures 13 and 14 show the growth rate of key sectors for the same period.

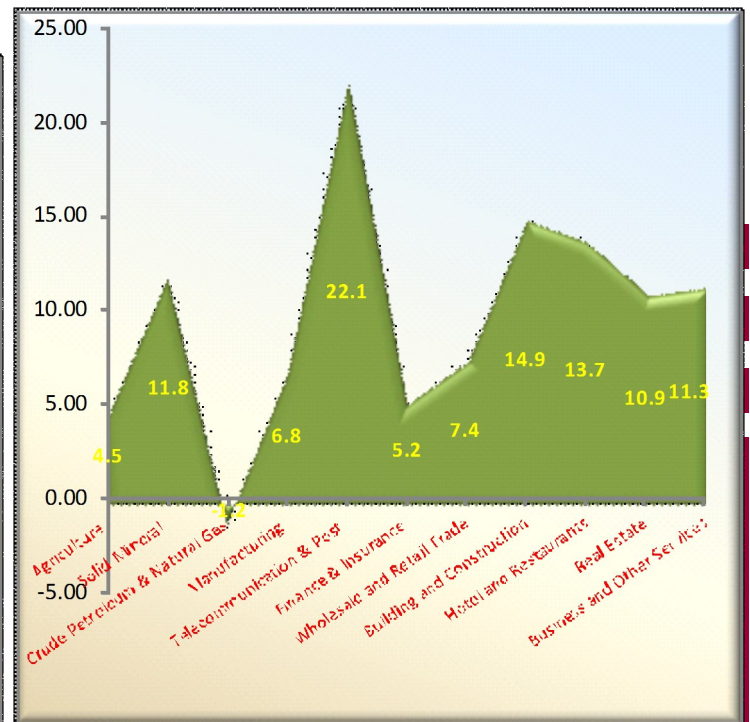


Fig 14: Q2, 2013 Drivers of the Economy

GDP Estimates for 2012, Q1 – Q2, 2013

In what follows, the results of the various computations that gave rise to the analyses of the National Accounts estimates for 2012, and the first two quarters of 2013 are provided (Tables 1- 6).

Table 3: Implicit Price Deflators: 2012 And Q1 – Q2, 2013

ACTIVITY SECTOR	2012					2013	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2
Crop Production	3,854.87	3,780.96	3,840.65	3,960.06	3,864.28	4,121.22	4,020.28
Livestock	3,919.36	3,281.97	3,830.15	4,201.45	3,804.28	4,255.41	3,520.84
Forestry	3,172.97	3,493.95	3,418.55	3,865.23	3,489.32	3,350.86	3,730.47
Fishing	3,929.28	3,702.83	3,281.24	3,780.40	3,672.28	4,301.00	4,013.03
Coal Mining	554.03	517.26	224.35	484.89	445.53	599.10	575.45
Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	13,909.00	13,007.49	12,522.19	9,974.18	12,267.05	12,860.57	11,353.27
Metal Ores	676.87	315.72	310.13	168.43	331.08	688.31	348.63
Quarrying & Other Mining	2,486.02	1,601.95	1,468.17	1,797.38	1,770.26	2,458.27	1,700.91
Oil Refining	7,356.28	5,486.19	5,856.61	8,385.15	6,758.93	8,103.83	5,850.70
Cement	3,111.93	3,375.75	3,445.18	4,570.60	3,593.75	3,124.28	3,516.48
Other Manufacturing	1,900.03	2,041.38	2,245.84	1,585.21	1,845.88	1,823.40	2,121.78
Electricity	464.10	388.69	273.42	343.31	352.69	506.26	440.58
Water	273.65	322.17	294.32	229.78	279.91	282.86	349.30
Building & Construction	2,276.74	3,382.54	3,051.36	2,549.99	2,766.91	2,288.36	3,413.45
Wholesale and Retail Trade	3,628.84	4,944.41	3,214.59	2,893.75	3,549.81	3,895.76	5,332.82
Hotel and Restaurants	2,910.27	3,111.47	3,177.98	3,219.99	3,104.49	2,911.55	3,217.11
Road Transport	2,305.61	3,541.27	2,784.01	2,974.91	2,903.63	2,288.01	3,820.52
Rail Transport & Pipelines	472.07	542.07	508.94	571.28	535.35	472.30	584.23
Water Transport	249.37	429.49	452.42	323.22	364.69	247.21	469.90
Air Transport	1,203.16	1,668.49	1,654.87	1,360.94	1,461.97	1,281.30	1,781.05
Transport Services	1,575.42	2,838.91	3,227.27	2,828.73	2,616.09	1,579.42	3,067.28
Telecommunications	570.56	687.18	468.15	446.53	534.29	491.58	658.91
Post	367.82	365.69	285.37	343.09	337.33	359.46	376.11
Financial Institutions	2,250.94	2,086.36	2,143.61	2,155.77	2,157.93	2,472.03	2,278.95
Insurance	1,324.13	1,604.56	1,379.83	1,477.90	1,447.07	1,399.86	1,727.07
Real Estate	8,776.77	10,989.29	10,475.27	11,082.63	10,385.43	8,862.09	11,879.29
Business Services (Not Health or education)	9,554.95	10,099.51	10,640.58	11,006.40	10,329.84	9,965.09	11,027.26
Public Administration	4,901.97	5,253.33	4,901.42	5,801.85	5,219.02	5,244.03	5,801.18
Education	3,773.85	4,215.20	4,052.16	4,068.53	4,029.32	3,946.42	4,598.92
Health	3,480.45	4,056.80	3,439.06	3,817.89	3,695.60	3,576.09	4,345.19
Private Non Profit Organisations	792.85	930.93	817.10	924.14	866.10	806.50	969.27
Other Services	7,404.65	4,599.73	4,646.77	5,450.08	5,479.23	8,077.12	4,784.47
Broadcasting	518.21	471.57	394.23	522.88	475.86	511.48	491.48
Implicit Price Deflator	5,020.25	4,924.26	4,508.40	4,017.67	4,561.19	4,892.10	4,295.98

Table 6: 2012 and Q1—Q2 2013 Real Gross Domestic Product (Constant 1990): Sectoral Contribution & Growth Rate (Percentages)

	2012				Total	2013	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2
Contribution to GDP in (%)							
Agriculture	34.47	40.69	42.62	38.20	39.21	33.69	40.06
Solid Mineral	0.32	0.38	0.43	0.37	0.38	0.34	0.40
Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	15.80	13.86	13.42	12.59	13.76	14.75	12.90
Manufacturing	1.12	3.96	3.53	7.12	4.20	1.14	3.98
Telecommunication & Post	7.29	7.28	6.73	7.01	7.05	8.53	8.37
Finance & Insurance	4.07	3.98	2.92	2.83	3.37	3.96	3.95
Wholesale and Retail Trade	23.39	17.12	18.81	20.66	19.92	23.75	17.32
Building and Construction	3.01	2.21	1.68	2.09	2.19	3.27	2.39
Hotel and Restaurants	0.69	0.56	0.53	0.47	0.55	0.74	0.60
Real Estate	2.03	2.03	1.73	1.70	1.85	2.10	2.12
Business and Other Services	1.07	1.12	0.84	0.83	0.95	1.09	0.60
Others	6.74	6.81	6.76	6.13	6.58	6.66	6.74
Sectoral Growth (%)							
Agriculture	4.37	4.21	3.89	3.62	3.97	4.14	4.52
Solid Mineral	11.65	11.72	12.61	13.59	12.52	12.00	11.84
Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	-2.32	-0.73	0.08	-0.79	-0.91	-0.54	-1.15
Manufacturing	5.17	7.59	7.78	7.70	7.55	8.41	6.81
Telecommunication & Post	34.06	29.38	31.57	32.44	31.83	24.53	22.12
Finance & Insurance	3.57	5.01	4.08	3.48	4.05	3.61	5.18
Wholesale and Retail Trade	8.42	8.65	9.62	11.19	9.61	8.22	7.44
Building and Construction	13.28	12.73	11.52	12.55	12.58	15.66	14.87
Hotel and Restaurants	11.45	12.30	12.33	12.54	12.15	13.61	13.69
Real Estate	9.34	10.81	10.24	11.09	10.41	10.06	10.88
Business and Other Services	7.67	11.26	9.11	10.46	9.69	8.63	11.33
Others	4.97	4.84	5.25	5.57	5.18	5.37	5.06
Real Growth at Basic Prices	6.34	6.39	6.48	6.99	6.58	6.56	6.18
Non - Oil Growth	8.14	7.63	7.55	8.21	7.88	7.89	7.36