CSEA
Centre for the Study of the Economies of Africa

Weekly Snapshot

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Nigerian All-Share Index increased by 1.46% on a week-to-day basis

The Nigerian Exchange (NGX) weekly market report for the last week of April, covering trading activities from Monday to Friday, ended on a positive note. The NGX All-Share Index appreciated by 1.46% to 105,752.61, up from 104,233.81 reported the previous week. Additionally, market volume increased by 21.6%, amounting to 1.85 billion shares, up from 1.52 billion shares recorded in the prior week. Despite this increase, other indices finished with mixed results. The NGX Oil and Gas, NGX Industrial Goods, and NGX Growth indices recorded notable declines, falling by 0.07%, 3.44%, and 0.41%, respectively. However, the NGX Main Board Index and NGX Consumer Goods Index increased by 2.47% and 8.65%, respectively. This increase can be attributed to increased investor optimism, improved corporate earnings, and sector-specific factors, particularly in selected consumer-focused firms. Conversely, the decline in the NGX Oil and Gas, NGX Industrial Goods, and NGX Growth indices may be due to concerns over energy subsidy policies or instability in global oil prices. This mixed performance highlights the need for targeted incentives or tax relief for industrial producers and oil firms facing cost pressures. Furthermore, policymakers should stabilise the economy with policies that lower inflation and ensure exchange rate stability and predictability.

Money Supply rose by 3.2% in March 2025

The Central Bank of Nigeria's (CBN) Money and Credit Statistics revealed that Money Supply (M3) increased to ₦114.2 trillion in March 2025. The figure represents a 3.2% rise from the ₦110.7 trillion recorded in February 2025 and a 24% increase from the ₦92.19 trillion recorded in the same month last year. Additionally, data from the Central Bank show that the volume of currency circulating outside the banking system rose to ₦4.6 trillion in March, out of a total ₦5.0 trillion in circulation for the same month, indicating that 91.9% of all cash in the economy was held outside banks. This shows a deep dependence on physical currency, particularly within the informal economy. The recent increase in money supply can be attributed to net foreign assets, which rose by 38.9% to ₦45.17 trillion, indicating strong capital inflows. This increase occurred despite aggressive monetary tightening by the CBN, which raised the Cash Reserve Ratio to 50 percent. A persistent rise in money supply has several negative implications for the economy, including delaying the achievement of inflation targets and complicating the CBN’s task of controlling inflation.Moreover, rising liquidity, especially outside productive lending, could weaken the naira if inflation persists. Therefore, the CBN should enhance Open Market Operations (OMO) to mop up excess liquidity and closely monitor the volume of currency circulating outside the banking system to ensure it remains within economically sustainable limits.

Inflation increased to 24.23% in March 2025

According to the National Bureau of Statistics’ Consumer Price Index report for March 2025, Headline inflation rate rose to 24.23%, marking a 1.05 percentage point increase from the 23.18% recorded in February 2025. The report also showed that food inflation stood at 21.79% for the month under review, reflecting a 1.72 percentage point drop from the 23.51% recorded in the previous month. By state profile, food inflation was highest in Oyo State at 34.41%, followed by Kaduna at 31.14%, and Kebbi at 30.85%. Conversely, states such as Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, and Sokoto recorded the slowest rises in food inflation at 12.81%, 14.02%, and 14.83%, respectively. The high food inflation can be attributed to increases in the cost of complementary food staples such as garri, potatoes, and honey. Additionally, the depreciation of the naira and fluctuating exchange rates have raised the cost of imported food and agricultural products. This, coupled with escalating farmer-herder conflicts and banditry, has led to widespread farmland abandonment, particularly in the Middle Belt and Northwest regions. As inflationary pressures continue to rise, increased food prices will have dire consequences, especially for low-income households, which allocate a larger share of their income to food. Reduced purchasing power is also expected to worsen malnutrition, as high prices push families to substitute nutritious foods with cheaper, less healthy alternatives. Therefore, the government must strengthen security in agricultural zones, ensure safe farming areas in affected states, provide subsidised inputs and access to mechanised tools for smallholder farmers, and rebuild rural agricultural infrastructure

ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT		
Quarterly Indicators	'24Q3	'24Q4
GDP Growth Rate (%)	3.46	3.84
Oil GDP Growth Rate (%)	5.17	1.48
Non-oil GDP Growth Rate (%)	3.37	3.96
Unemployment Rate (%)	NA	NA
Foreign Direct Investment (US $ Million)	NA	NA
Portfolio Investment (US $Millions)	NA	NA
Other Investment (US $Million)	NA	NA
External Debt (FGN & States- N'Trillion)	NA	NA
Domestic Debt (FGN + States & FCT N'Trillion)	NA	NA
Manufacturing Capacity Utilization (%)	NA	NA
Imports (N'Billion)	NA	NA
Exports (N'Billion)	15,281.18	16,590.51
Total trade (N'Billion)	20,537.17	20,014.33
Total trade (N'Billion)	35,818.35	36,604.83
Trade balance (N'Billion)	5,255.99	3,423.82
Crude oil Export (N'Billion)	10,310.70	13,783.00
Non-Crude Oil Export (N'Billion)	10,226.47	6,231.33
Monthly Indicators	December 24'	January 25'
Headline Inflation (%)	34.80	24.48
Food Sub-Index (%)	39.84	26.08
Core Sub-Index (%)	29.28	22.59
External Reserves (End Period) (US$ Billion)	40.88	39.72
Official Rate Approx. (N/US$)	1,553.73	1,535.95
BDC Rate Approx. (N/US$)	NA	NA
Manufacturing PMI	50.0	51.3
Non-Manufacturing PMI	52.1	48.6
Average Crude Oil Price (US$/Barrel)	74.72	80.76
Petrol (PMS-N/litre)	1,189.12	NA
Diesel (AGO -N/Litre)	1,447.62	NA
Kerosene (HHK -N/Litre)	2,056.38	NA
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Cooking Gas) (N/5Kg)	7,177.27	NA
MPR (%)	27.50	27.50
CRR (%)	50.00	50.00
T-Bill Rate (%)	18.00	18.00
Savings Deposit Rate (%)	7.51	7.50
Prime Lending (%)	18.56	18.49
Maximum Lending (%)	29.71	29.79
Narrow Money (N'Trillion)	NA	36.89
Broad Money (N'Trillion)	NA	110.97
Net Domestic Credit (N'Trillion)	NA	99.41
Credit to the Government (Net) (N'Trillion)	NA	24.52
Credit to the Private Sector (N'Trillion)	NA	74.89
Currency in Circulation (N'Trillion)	NA	5.24
FAAC (N'Trillion)	NA	NA
Overall Consumer Confidence Index	-31.1	-23.5

NA: Not Available

1. Nigerian All-Share Index increased by 1.46% on a week-to-day basis report from:
https://doclib.ngxgroup.com/market_data-site/other-market-information-site/Week Market Report/Weekly Market Report for the Week Ended 25-04-2025.pdf

2. Money Supply rose by 3.2% in March 2025 report from:
https://www.cbn.gov.ng/rates/mnycredit.html

3. Inflation increased to 24.23% in March 2025 Retrieve From;
CPI_MARCH_2025 (1).pdf

Compiled by the Information and Data Management (IDM) Unit, CSEA
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