CSEA
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Weekly Snapshot

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Nigeria Records USD4.6 Billion BOP Surplus in Q3 2025

According to a recent report by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), Nigeria recorded a balance of payments (BOP) surplus of USD 4.60 billion in the third quarter of 2025, reversing the deficit observed in the previous quarter and signalling a notable improvement in the country's external position. The improvements were largely driven by a current account surplus of USD 3.42 billion, underpinned by higher crude and refined petroleum exports, reduced refined petroleum products imports, and sustained secondary income inflows. The goods account posted a surplus of USD 4.94 billion, with crude oil exports reaching USD 8.45 billion and refined petroleum product exports rising 44% to USD 2.29 billion, reflecting gains in domestic refining capacity.Meanwhile, total goods exports reached USD 15.24 billion, while imports of petroleum products declined by 12.7%. In addition, workers' remittances remained robust at USD 5.24 billion, contributing to a secondary income account surplus of USD 5.50 billion. Overall, these developments reflect a strengthening external position and improving investor confidence, with higher export earnings and remittance inflows supporting macroeconomic stability and alleviating pressures on the foreign exchange market. The BOP outcome also reflects early gains from reforms in the domestic energy sector and foreign exchange management. Therefore, to consolidate these gains, policymakers should sustain investor-friendly policies, promote domestic refining, and enhance export competitiveness. Furthermore, promoting domestic industries through the provision of critical infrastructure, such as reliable and affordable energy and transportation infrastructure, will strengthen the balance of payments, as it will enable businesses to export more.

Inflation Eases in December 2025

According to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased modestly to 131.2 in December 2025, from 130.5 in November 2025, indicating that prices continued to rise, but at a slower pace. Headline inflation on a year-on-year basis declined to 15.15% in December 2025, significantly lower than the 34.80% recorded in December 2024. This outcome is partly explained by a decrease in month-on-month inflation, which fell to 0.54% in December from 1.22% in the preceding month, suggesting a reduced rate of price increase at the end of the year. However, this apparent disinflation must be viewed within the context of a major methodological change implemented by the NBS. This adjustment was designed to avoid an artificial spike caused by base effects following the CPI rebasing exercise and is consistent with international best practices. Consequently, previously released year-on-year inflation rates for January to November 2025 were also revised, reinforcing the need for careful interpretation of trends.Taken together, the data suggest a gradual moderation in inflation momentum, but not a full resolution of underlying inflationary pressures. Structural drivers such as food supply constraints, energy costs, and exchange rate pass-through effects remain contributing factors. Therefore, policymakers should give more focus to month-on-month movements as indicators of current price dynamics while maintaining a cautious and coordinated policy stance. Clear communication of methodological changes, sustained monetary and fiscal discipline, and targeted supply-side interventions to curb food and energy costs and stabilise the exchange rate are critical to anchoring expectations and consolidating disinflation gains

FAAC Disburses ₦2.93 Trillion in November 2025

According to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), the Federation Account Allocation Committee (FAAC) disbursed a total of ₦2.93 trillion to the three tiers of government in November 2025 from the total revenue generated in October 2025. This comprised ₦2.16 trillion from the Statutory Account, ₦49.87 billion from Electronic Money Transfer Levy (EMTL), and ₦719.83 billion from Value Added Tax (VAT). Of the total allocation, the federal government received ₦758.41 billion, state governments ₦689.12 billion, and local governments ₦505.80 billion, while ₦141.39 billion was distributed to oil-producing states from the 13% derivation fund. These allocations reveal that effective revenue mobilisation and timely disbursement are essential for sustaining public service delivery. However, boosting internal revenue mobilisation is very crucial at the subnational level to reduce dependence on FAAC, as most states are largely dependent on FAAC. Thus, there is a need to create an enabling environment for businesses in states to attract investment, which will translate to more tax revenue mobilised at the state and local government levels. To consolidate the current gains in revenue mobilisation, policymakers should strengthen revenue collection efficiency through the digitalisation of tax processes, enhance transparency, and expand non-oil revenue sources. Ensuring there is improved fiscal planning will help stabilise both national and subnational finances, which will support development initiatives across the federation.

ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT		
Quarterly Indicators	**'25Q1**	**'25Q2**
GDP Growth Rate (%)	3.13	4.23
Oil GDP Growth Rate (%)	1.87	20.46
Non-oil GDP Growth Rate (%)	3.19	3.64
Unemployment Rate (%)	NA	NA
Foreign Direct Investment (US $ Million)	126.29	NA
Portfolio Investment (US $Millions)	5204.61	NA
Other Investment (US $Million)	311.17	NA
External Debt (FGN & States- N'Trillion)	70.63	74.89
Domestic Debt (FGN + States & FCT N'Trillion)	78.75	70.63
Manufacturing Capacity Utilization (%)	62.4	62.6
Imports (N'Billion)	15.43	15.29
Exports (N'Billion)	20.598	22.75
Total trade (N'Billion)	36.025	38.037
Total trade (N'Billion)	5.17	7.46
Trade balance (N'Billion)	12.95	11.97
Crude oil Export (N'Billion)	7.64	10.78
Non-Crude Oil Export (N'Billion)	3.17	4.23
Monthly Indicators	**September 25'**	**October 25'**
Headline Inflation (%)	18.02	16.05
Food Sub-Index (%)	16.87	13.12
Core Sub-Index (%)	19.53	18.69
External Reserves (End Period) (US$ Billion)	42.4	43.17
Official Rate Approx. (N/US$)	1475	1422
BDC Rate Approx. (N/US$)	1485	1480
Manufacturing PMI	51.4	54.2
Non-Manufacturing PMI	54.7	55.6
Average Crude Oil Price (US$/Barrel)	70.2	66.5
Petrol (PMS-N/litre)	NA	NA
Diesel (AGO -N/Litre)	NA	NA
Kerosene (HHK -N/Litre)	1867.1	NA
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Cooking Gas) (N/5Kg)	6395.82	NA
MPR (%)	27	27
CRR of Deposit Money Banks (%)	45	45
T-Bill Rate (%)	15.17	15.07
Savings Deposit Rate (%)	7.32	7.43
Prime Lending Rate (%)	11.9	18.89
Maximum Lending Rate (%)	29.84	29.56
Narrow Money (N'Trillion)	39.11	39.35
Broad Money (N'Trillion)	117.78	119.037
Net Domestic Credit (N'Trillion)	96.685	99.199
Credit to the Government (Net) (N'Trillion)	24.16	24.79
Credit to the Private Sector (N'Trillion)	72.53	74.41
Currency in Circulation (N'Trillion)	4.95	5.056
FAAC (N'Trillion)	2.103	2.094

NA: Not Available

1. PMI Signals Economic Expansion in December 2025 report from:
https://www.cbn.gov.ng/Out/2025/STD/Q3 2025 BOP Highlights.pdf

2. Naira Strengthens by 7.4% in 2025 report from:
..\AppData\Local\Temp\562b5088-1540-4b5c-887e-b4c0670dcd83_CPI_December_2025_Report.zip.d83\CPI_December_2025_Report.pdf

3. FAAC Disburses ₦2.93 Trillion in November 2025 report from
..\AppData\Local\Temp\1487eb75-7454-409b-a547-9934d36785b4_FAAC_SEPT_OCT_NOV_2025.zip.5b4\FACC_SEPT_OCT_NOV\FAAC_Report_November_2025.pdf