

## KEY FACTS

**Official name:** Federal Republic of Nigeria

**Head of State:** President Goodluck Jonathan (from 2010; re-elected 16 Apr 2011)

**Head of government:** President Goodluck Jonathan (from 2010; re-elected 16 Apr 2011)

**Ruling party:** People's Democratic Party (PDP) (since 1999; re-elected 9 Apr 2011)

**Area:** 923,768 square km

**Population:** 164.75 million (2012)\*

**Capital:** Abuja – federal capital since 1991; Lagos – commercial capital.

**Official language:** English

**Currency:** Naira (N) = 100 kobo

**Exchange rate:** N160.78 per US\$ (Jul 2013)

**GDP per capita:** US\$1,631 (2012)\*

**GDP real growth:** 6.33% (2012)\*

**GDP:** US\$268.71 billion (2012)\*

**Inflation:** 12.22% (2012)\*

**Oil production:** 2.42 million bpd (2012)

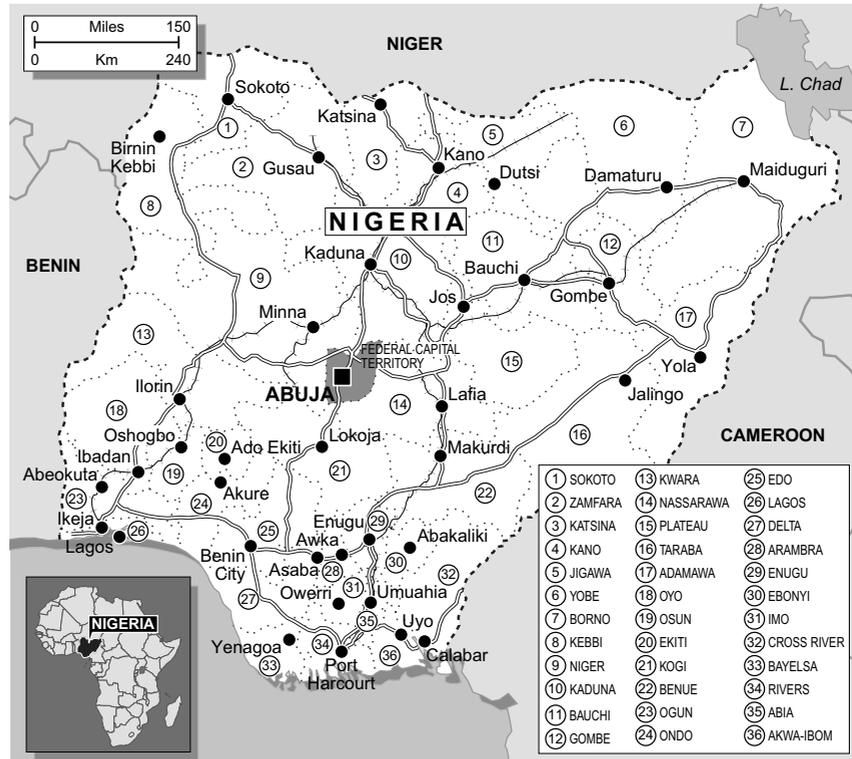
**Natural gas production:** 43.20 billion cum (2012)

**Balance of trade:** US\$42.14 billion (2012)\*

**Annual FDI:** US\$8.84 billion (2011)

\* estimated figure

# Nigeria



**N**igeria is one of Africa's greatest conundrums – why, when it is so well-endowed with human capital and natural resources is it in such a mess? It is the most populous country in Africa, with about 165 million inhabitants, and it has a vibrant entrepreneurial streak and a highly-educated labour force.

There are some 34 different minerals across the country (including gold, iron ore, coal, tin, uranium, phosphates, and limestone), 37.2 billion barrels of proven oil reserves and 5.2 trillion cubic metres of proven natural gas at end 2012. There are also opportunities for fertiliser and liquified gas production. With average production of about 2.4 million barrels of crude oil per day in 2012, Nigeria is the largest exporter of crude oil in Africa and tenth largest in the world. It has a vast land area of 923,768 square km, of which about 70 million hectares are farmland.

According to the *African Economic Outlook 2013* (AEO), published jointly by

the African Development Bank and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Nigerian economy is the largest in West Africa and the second largest in sub-Saharan Africa, predominantly oriented toward the production of agricultural products and crude oil. Agriculture accounts for about 30.9 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP), 70.0 per cent of employment but contributes only about 2.5 per cent of export earnings. Crude oil and natural gas, on the other hand, account for about 15.0 per cent of GDP, 71.0 per cent of export earnings and 79.0 per cent of government revenue, yet less than 10 per cent of employment.

Since 2000, Nigeria has witnessed significant progress in macroeconomic performance, with an average economic growth of 7.0 per cent, driven by the non-oil sector. Despite the robust economic growth, Nigeria continues to face rising unemployment, a high incidence of poverty and a high degree

of social deprivation. The unemployment rate rose from 19.7 per cent in 2009 to 21.1 per cent in 2010 and 23.9 per cent in 2011; income distribution continues to be skewed, with a Gini coefficient of 0.44 in 2011; 63 per cent of Nigerians live below the poverty line of US\$1 per day; 42 per cent do not have access to safe drinking water and 69 per cent do not have access to basic sanitation. Social and economic indicators show huge regional disparities in the country. In a nutshell, the overall economic improvements have not translated into improvements in the welfare of the average Nigerian.

Despite the country's huge agricultural potential, less than 50 per cent of the total farmland in Nigeria is cultivated, and agricultural productivity is low because of the lack of modernisation. Nigeria relies on the importation of food to meet its domestic demand, with the import bill for wheat, rice, sugar and fish estimated at N1 trillion (US\$6.4 billion) per annum.

There is a lack of diversification of the Nigerian economy. The manufacturing base is low and has been dwindling. The share of the manufacturing sector in the GDP declined from 6 per cent in 1985 to about 4 per cent in 2011. The main drivers of economic growth do not require large amounts of labour and thus are not able to absorb the 1.8 million new entrants in the labour force every year.

Nigeria is among the leading exporters of crude oil in the world, but it imports about 85 per cent of its refined petroleum product needs due to low capacity utilisation of its oil refineries (around 30 per cent) and their frequent breakdowns.

The Nigerian economy therefore needs growth in order to reduce the financial burden of imports, create jobs to absorb the growing unemployment, grow incomes, reduce poverty and increase prosperity for all Nigerians.

### Reforms and diversification need

The Nigerian authorities have introduced macroeconomic reforms that have led to macroeconomic stability. These reforms need to be deepened, consolidated and sustained. Price and exchange rate stability, prudent public expenditure management, improved quality of public investment projects, enhanced budgeting, public financial management and procurement processes, prudent debt management practices and an enhanced domestic revenue base are all critical for macroeconomic stability.

Almost more than anything else, the Nigerian economy needs to be diversified to

the non-oil sector. This will help expand the sources of growth and make it broad based, both socially and geographically. Micro-level reforms are needed to address binding constraints to sectoral growth, with a focus on improved technology, skills acquisition, high productivity and access to financing. The agricultural sector will continue to be important given its potential for reducing poverty and creating employment. It also offers the opportunity for linkages to support industrialisation, reduce food imports and enhance food security. Potential also exists in manufacturing, mining, tourism, and the entertainment and hospitality sectors.

In the agriculture sector targeted interventions and reforms are required, including technological innovation, productivity improvement, infrastructure development in agricultural production zones, commercialisation and input supply and distribution systems. Specific interventions should include increasing the area of land under cultivation, increasing the use of improved seeds and fertilisers, enhanced cultural practices, mechanisation of agricultural production and the adoption of a value chain approach to boost agricultural production. These should be complemented with improvements in infrastructure, particularly road transport, energy, irrigation, storage and processing. Moreover, partnerships with private sector operators and farmers associations should be developed, and long-term financing should be provided at a reduced cost to small- and medium-sized enterprises in

the agricultural sector. These measures are incorporated in the Agricultural Transformation Agenda of the current administration.

Apart from agriculture, industrialisation is a key component of Nigeria's economic diversification and structural transformation. It should be based on the country's comparative advantage that it has with its human and physical capital and natural resources. The provision of industrial park clusters with selective and targeted incentives, is key in attaining this objective. A growth identification and facilitation study would help identify target sectors and the required steps for encouraging growth in them.

But before any of the above reforms can be achieved Nigeria's major infrastructure gap has to be addressed. This is particularly so in the electric power industry and road and rail transport. Increased public sector investment in infrastructure, improved project implementation and the leveraging of private investments to complement the efforts of the government through privatisation/concessioning and Public-Private-Partnerships (PPPs) are critical. This is a major priority for the current administration, and improvements have been observed in critical infrastructure development in the country. However, progress in PPPs has been slow.

The AEO notes that Nigeria continues to be ranked very low in the World Bank report Doing Business. This is because of unfavourable physical, institutional and regulatory environments for doing business in the country. The time it takes and

| KEY INDICATORS               |          | Nigeria   |          |          |          |           |
|------------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
|                              | Unit     | 2008      | 2009     | 2010     | 2011     | 2012      |
| Population                   | m        | *147.81   | *151.87  | *158.30  | *160.34  | *164.75   |
| Gross domestic product (GDP) | US\$bn   | 173.40    | 168.00   | 196.80   | 238.90   | *268.71   |
| GDP per capita               | US\$     | 1,142     | 1,112    | 1,261    | 1,490    | *1,631    |
| GDP real growth              | %        | 5.6       | 7.0      | 8.0      | 7.2      | *6.3      |
| Inflation                    | %        | 11.6      | 12.5     | 13.7     | 10.8     | *12.2     |
| Unemployment                 | %        | 14.9      | 19.7     | 21.1     | 23.9     | –         |
| Oil output                   | '000 bpd | 2,170.0   | 2,061.0  | 2,402.0  | 2,457.0  | 2,417.0   |
| Natural gas output           | bn cum   | 35.0      | 24.9     | 33.6     | 39.9     | 43.2      |
| Exports (fob) (goods)        | US\$m    | 83,587.0  | 59,318.0 | 73,698.0 | 92,503.9 | *95,676.6 |
| Imports (fob) (goods)        | US\$m    | 36,867.0  | 29,047.0 | 53,461.0 | 61,652.8 | *53,358.8 |
| Balance of trade             | US\$m    | 472,171.0 | 30,271.0 | 20,237.0 | 30,851.1 | *42,137.8 |
| Current account              | US\$m    | 31,624.0  | 22,889.0 | 13,420.0 | 8,689.1  | *17.7     |
| Total reserves minus gold    | US\$m    | 53,002.0  | 44,763.0 | 34,919.0 | 35,768.4 | *46,405.0 |
| Foreign exchange             | US\$m    | 53,000.0  | 42,382.0 | 32,339.0 | 33,107.2 | *43,830.0 |
| Exchange rate                | per US\$ | 118.54    | 148.90   | 150.30   | 152.98   | 155.24    |

the cost of starting and operating a business, plus trade regulations, taxation, and the state of infrastructure, are often cited as constraints to doing business. They need to be addressed. Various initiatives by the government to tackle these problems have slightly improved the business and investment climate.

### The economy

After robust economic growth over the past decade – averaging about 7.5 per cent growth – the Nigerian economy slowed down in 2012. Economic growth for 2012 is estimated at 6.6 per cent. The non-oil sector continues to drive the economy, with average growth of about 8.0 per cent in 2012, compared to -0.35 per cent for the oil and gas sector. High consumer demand is the main force driving non-oil sector growth.

Factors that contributed to the slow growth in 2012 include: the effects of the partial removal of fuel price subsidies, periodic fuel scarcity, an increase in electricity tariffs, security challenges, weather variations and external shocks resulting from the slowdown of the global economy. Flooding in several parts of the country and the security challenges led to a decline in agricultural output. However, the impact was not as severe as expected because of the variations in gestation and harvesting periods for crops across regions. The decline in agricultural output contributed to slower growth in wholesale and retail trade.

The fiscal consolidation stance of the government has helped to contain the fiscal deficit below 3.0 per cent of GDP. This, coupled with the tight monetary policy stance of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), helped to keep inflation at around 12.0 per cent in 2012. The outlook for growth remains positive. Short- and mid-term downside risks include security challenges arising from religious conflict in some states, costs associated with flooding, slower global economic growth (particularly in the United States and China) and the sovereign debt crisis in the euro area.

Unemployment increased from 21 per cent in 2010 to 24 per cent in 2011. This is because the sectors driving the economic growth are not high job-creating sectors. Furthermore, the oil industry is a capital intensive ‘enclave’ that generates very little employment. Poverty remains widespread, only declining marginally from 48 per cent in 2003/04 to 46 per cent in 2009/10.

During the first three quarters of 2012, Nigeria’s exports increased while its imports decreased, resulting in a 59 per cent improvement in its trade balance relative

to 2011. Foreign capital inflows into Nigeria increased by 77 per cent, with portfolio flows accounting for 76 per cent and foreign direct investment (FDI) 24 per cent. The relatively more attractive interest rates drove the portfolio flows. As of 16 November 2012, foreign reserves amounted to US\$45.7 billion, equivalent to over six months of imports cover. Favourable crude oil prices and high foreign investment in government securities contributed to the high foreign reserves.

The outlook for growth remains positive, estimated at 6.7 per cent and 7.3 per cent for 2013 and 2014, respectively. However, there are a number of short- and mid-term downside risks. These include security challenges arising from religious conflict in some states and the continuing economic cost of flooding. Also, slower economic growth in the United States (which imports 40 per cent of Nigeria’s oil) and in China, together with the sovereign debt crisis in the euro-zone, could depress fuel prices and cause reduced economic growth.

### Hydrocarbons

The lack of transparency and accountability in the oil and gas industry has fuelled a strong perception of corruption and mismanagement of oil resources in Nigeria. To address this, Nigeria opted to join and was accepted as an Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) candidate in 2007. To the surprise of many, it was validated as compliant in 2011. To introduce some fiscal prudence in the management of oil resources, the government established its Sovereign Wealth Fund (SWF) in 2010, with strengthened oversight responsibilities. The SWF is currently operating alongside the Excess Crude Account, where excess oil revenues over the benchmark oil price are lodged. Also, in 2011 the government submitted the Petroleum Industry Bill (PIB) to the National Assembly for consideration. The PIB addresses the issue of transparency in the sector. However, in October 2013 the bill was still at the public hearing stage in the National Assembly where it was struggling to deal with enough space to allow the whole Senate Committee on Petroleum to attend at the same time, as well as a number of postponements that could not be called ‘postponements’ since they involved either a bereavement or a number of members travelling for Haj.

### Politics

Nigeria returned to democratic rule in 1999 after decades of military

dictatorship. Since then it has witnessed successful changes of government through the electoral process. The 1999 election saw the current ruling party (People’s Democratic Party (PDP)) elected into office. It has since survived three consecutive elections, the results of which were all heavily contested by the opposition. In the 2011 elections, Dr Goodluck Ebele Jonathan of the PDP was elected president (as vice president he had served out the term of his predecessor, Umaru Yar’Adua, who died in office). Nevertheless, allegations of unfair practices and rigged elections have dogged the electoral process since independence. Supreme court judgments have been necessary to validate presidential elections since the return to civil rule in 1999.

The current Nigerian political system is heavily influenced by ethnic, religious and class differences. Allegiance is more to interest groups than the party itself, undermining true democratic practice in the country. Divisive issues such as zoning of political appointments in the parties are a distinctive feature of the system. At both the federal and state levels, the dominance of the ruling party is very strong. Despite regular elections, the system is still carefully controlled and manipulated by the ruling class. Moreover, political parties are still deficient in internal democracy. Governance assessment by the Mo Ibrahim Foundation ranked Nigeria 43 out of 52 countries in 2011.

The adequacy of the Nigerian constitution in guaranteeing stable democratic culture and minimising the political wrangling that has characterised the country’s political environment has been questioned. The absence of a constitutional platform for alternative political views has been identified as a reason why some politicians, who feel they have been forced out of power, seek unconstitutional means to undermine the government.

Democratic institutions of governance such as the judiciary and the legislature are critical for ensuring a viable political system. Currently in Nigeria there are questions about the adequacy of both institutions in deepening the democratic process in the country. Opposition politicians are very sceptical of the judiciary in resolving election petitions. The perception in the population is that justice is not only always delayed, but judgments are always in favour of the rich and the politically powerful. Nigerians are questioning the usefulness of the legislature at all tiers of government in the development process. Ordinarily, the legislature is

expected to lead the fight against executive arbitrariness and corruption, but in Nigeria public perception is that the legislature by its nature cannot be effective in this regard. When the integrity of the legislature is called into question, it undermines public confidence. This appears to be the case in Nigeria today.

**Boko Haram**

Human Rights Watch *World Report 2013* reports that attacks by the militant Islamist group Boko Haram and abuses by government security forces has led to spiraling violence across northern and central Nigeria. This violence, which first erupted in 2009, has claimed more than 3,000 lives. The group, which seeks to impose a strict form of Sharia (Islamic law) in northern Nigeria and end government corruption, launched hundreds of attacks in 2012–13 against police officers, Christians, and Muslims who co-operate with the government or oppose the group.

In the name of ending Boko Haram’s threat to Nigeria’s citizens, government security forces have responded with a heavy-hand. In 2012–13, security agents killed hundreds of suspected members of the group or residents of communities where attacks occurred. Nigerian authorities also arrested hundreds of people during raids across the north. Many of those detained were held incommunicado without charge or trial, in some cases in inhuman conditions. Some were physically abused; others disappeared or died in detention. These abuses in turn helped further fuel the group’s campaign of violence.

Boko Haram’s attacks have increased in intensity in 2013, with more seemingly innocent victims, including students. On 6 July least 29 pupils and a teacher were killed in a pre-dawn attack by suspected Islamists on a school in the north-eastern state of Yobe. Bars in Kano suffered a series of explosions on 29 July; at least 28 are people were killed. Similar attacks continued, culminating in an attack killing at least 44 worshippers in a mosque in the north-eastern state of Borno on 12 August.

The military announced that in early August it had killed Boko Haram’s second in command, Momodu Bama. On 19 August at least 35 people were killed in Demba in the north-east, as ever, the Boko Haram were suspected. Up to 50 students were shot dead in their dormitory at the College of Agriculture in Yobe state on 29 September; Boko Haram claimed responsibility. In November the US designated Boko Haram and Ansaru militant groups

as foreign ‘terrorist’ organisations. US regulatory agencies will in future block business and financial transactions with the groups. There are fears that this may encourage the militants to justify their new status by seeking international terror links in a region that is home to an al-Qaeda franchise.

**Risk assessment**

|                    |      |
|--------------------|------|
| Politics           | Fair |
| Economy            | Poor |
| Regional stability | Poor |

**COUNTRY PROFILE**

**Historical profile**

Between the eleventh and fourteenth centuries, a number of Islamic Hausa kingdoms flourished in the area of modern-day Nigeria, while in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the Yoruba Empire developed into a regional power in the south. The Ibo (Igbo), with a diffuse political structure, lived in the east. The Yoruba first made contact with Europeans (Portuguese) in the fifteenth century, who, along with other European nations, began trading in slaves from West Africa. Mid-1800s There were several civil wars in Yorubaland and in the 1850s the British established themselves in Lagos. 1914 The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria, the territory that is now Nigeria, was governed by the British through local leaders. 1919 A post-war League of Nations mandate gave some four-fifths of what was then Kamerun to France, and the remainder, bordering Nigeria, to Britain. It became part of Nigeria. 1922 A legislative council was set up. Much local power was left in the hands of traditional chiefs. 1947 A constitution established a federal system of government which attempted to take into account the interests of the three main regions of the colony – the northern and mainly Muslim Hausa and Fulanis, the predominantly Catholic Ibo in the south-east and the mixed Anglican and Muslim Yoruba in the south and west. 1960 Nigeria became independent. Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa became prime minister of a coalition government. 1963 The Federal Republic of Nigeria was proclaimed. 1966 In January Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa was killed in a coup lead by Major General Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi. In July Ironsi was killed in a counter-coup lead by Lieutenant-Colonel Yakubu Gowon. 1967 Three eastern, Ibo, states attempted to secede, starting the Biafran Civil War, which was to become one of Africa’s most bloody eras. Estimates for the death toll

during the war range between 500,000 and two million.

1970 The Civil War ended with the surrender of the Biafran leaders, lead by Colonel Emeka Ojukwu, who went into exile in Côte d’Ivoire.

1970s The Opec-led doubling of the price of oil in October 1973 and again in 1974, led to Nigeria becoming one of Africa’s wealthiest states. Nigeria experienced a construction and consumer boom until the price of oil plummeted in the early 1980s.

1975 Yakubu Gowon was overthrown by Brigadier Murtala Ramat Mohammed.

1976 In an attempted coup Murtala Mohammed was assassinated and replaced by Lieutenant-General Olusegun Obasanjo, who had been his deputy.

Obasanjo was instrumental in introducing an American-style presidential constitution, which called for elections for the hand over of by the military.

1979 The first elections under the new constitution saw Alhaji Shehu Shagari, a northerner, become president.

1983 Shagari was re-elected in the August elections, which were widely held to be unfair. In December Major-General Muhammad Buhari seized power in bloodless coup.

1985 General Ibrahim Babangida seized power in another bloodless coup. He was widely supported by intellectuals, the press, some former politicians and the business community. The General pledged to return Nigeria to civilian rule, but the hand-over date was repeatedly postponed.

1993 Elections were held, but were later annulled when it appeared that Chief Moshood Abiola was about to win. Babangida stepped down from office. General Sani Abacha seized power in a *coup d’état*. He began to suppress all opposition.

1994 Abiola declared himself president, but was promptly arrested.

1995 Ken Saro-Wiwa, Nigerian writer and advocate of the Ogoni people in eastern Nigeria, and eight other minority rights activists, were executed. There was international outrage against both the government and Shell Oil Company, which had allegedly polluted Ogoni land. Nigeria was suspended from the Commonwealth and the EU imposed sanctions.

1998 Abacha died and General Abdulsalami Abubaker became Head of State. Chief Abiola died while still in custody.

1999 State legislative, National Assembly and presidential elections were held. Olusegun Obasanjo was declared president.

2000 *Sharia* (Islamic law) was adopted in several northern states despite opposition by the Christian minority. Religious and ethnic tensions grew and hundreds of deaths resulted from clashes between Muslims and Christians. Equatorial Guinea and Nigeria signed a treaty agreeing the demarcation of their maritime border.

2001 The heads of Nigeria's army, navy and air force were asked to retire. President Obasanjo set up a National Security Commission in an attempt to halt the communal violence, sparked mainly by religious differences, which had resulted in thousands of deaths.

2002 Nigeria rejected the International Court of Justice (ICJ) ruling that gave sovereignty of the oil-rich Bakassi peninsula to Cameroon. Clashes in Lagos between northern Hausas and southern Yorubas led to some 100 deaths.

2003 The People's Democratic Party (PDP) won legislative elections with large majorities in the Lower House and the Senate. Olusegun Obasanjo (PDP) won the presidential election with over 60 per cent of the vote. EU observers said the elections were marred by 'serious irregularities'.

2004 The UN brokered talks between Nigeria and Cameroon concerning their disputed border and both countries agreed to start joint security patrols. Religious clashes in the central Plateau State resulted in a local state of emergency; clashes between gangs in the oil city of Port Harcourt led to as many as 500 deaths, according to Amnesty International. Swiss authorities said that they would unfreeze most of the US\$500 million deposited in Switzerland by the ex-dictator Sani Abacha.

2005 Two-thirds of Nigeria's US\$30 billion foreign debt was written off by Paris Club lenders.

2006 The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) announced that 13 banks faced liquidation for failing to meet the N25 billion capitalisation targets. Nigeria ceded the Bakassi Peninsula to Cameroon in accordance with the 2002 ICJ ruling. Foreign workers were kidnapped in the Niger Delta area, and pipelines damaged, by militants demanding more control of the oil revenues. Nigeria was able to pay off the remainder of its Paris Club debt after record oil prices.

2007 Umaru Yar'Adua (PDP) was elected president. The Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (Mend) threatened to resume attacks on oil facilities and to abduct foreign workers in pursuit of their aims to gain more oil revenue for their region. The agreement to hand over parts of the Bakassi Peninsula to Cameroon was rejected by the Senate.

2008 Two leaders of Mend were extradited from Angola. Yar'Adua was confirmed as president following challenges to the elections which were dismissed by a tribunal. Nigeria finally handed over to Cameroon the disputed maritime territory off the Bakassi Peninsula.

2009 Islamist extremist groups, known as Boko Haram (roughly meaning 'Western education is forbidden' in Hausa), established in 2002, began its terrorist actions when it attacked and killed over 140 people across four northern states. The violence was ended after the army shelled the compound in Maiduguri in which many militants were entrenched. The leader of Boko Haram, Mohammed Yusuf, died later in police custody. Hundreds of combatants of Mend surrendered their weapons to the government in an amnesty ceremony. A small faction of Mend said it would continue to resist the oil industry in the Delta region. President Yar'Adua flew to Saudi Arabia for treatment for a heart condition. He left under 'mysterious' circumstances and without informing parliament.

2010 President Yar'Adua died, aged 58 years. Acting-President Goodluck Jonathan was sworn in as president. Namadi Sambo, governor of Kaduna State, was confirmed as vice president by both houses of parliament on 18 May.

The CBN extended loans of US\$3.3 billion to Nigerian Eagle Airlines, which had been at risk of bankruptcy. The bank had already loaned five other Nigerian airlines amounts totalling over US\$2 billion. An agreement was signed for the China State Construction Engineering Corporation (CSCEC) to build a US\$8 billion oil refinery in the Lekki free trade zone in Lagos, with three refineries in total; the refineries should go some way to relieving Nigeria's shortage of refined fuel. In an effort to clean up the Nigerian Stock Exchange, the Securities and Exchange Commission sacked its director general, Ndi Okereke-Onyuike, and suspended its chairman. President Jonathan announced he would stand in the 2011 presidential elections, breaking an unwritten agreement within his party that presidential candidates would rotate between the north (typically Muslim) and the south (typically Christian). A car bomb exploded in Abuja as Nigeria celebrated 50 years of independence. At least 12 people were killed by the explosion. Atiku Abubakar emerged as a consensus candidate from the north to challenge President Jonathan in the ruling party primaries.

2011 President Jonathan won party primaries held in January. Parliamentary elections were held in April; 360 members of the House of Representatives and 109 senatorial seats were in contention, 74

million registered voters chose between 54 political parties. Presidential elections were also held in April, in which incumbent Goodluck Jonathan won a convincing majority with 58.89 per cent of the vote, his closest rival, Muhammadu Buhari (CPC), won 31.98 per cent. Riots broke out in northern states after the results were announced and the Red Cross reported that 'tens of thousands' of people had fled their homes as over 200 people were killed and hundreds arrested. Results of the parliamentary elections were not announced for several weeks. By the end of June a preliminary announcement was that the ruling PDP had won 123 seats and ACN 47 in the house of representatives (HR) and 45 and 13 seats in the Senate respectively. Logistical problems in 15 senatorial and 48 HR constituencies held elections that had been postponed. In July, the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) said it was postponing its announcement of a definitive account of parliamentary elections and requested continued patience from all parties. President Jonathan announced that he would ask parliament to amend the constitution so that a presidential term in office would be extended, but limited to one term only. In August, the Dutch-owned oil company Shell admitted full liability for environmental damage done to the Niger Delta from two massive oil spills originating from its oil wells. The UN estimated an initial US\$1 billion for the cost of the clean-up, which could take up to 30 years. Boko Haram was held responsible for an attack on a Christian church close to Abuja, on Christmas day, killing 40 people.

2012 By the beginning of the year, Nigerian estimates showed Boko Haram had been responsible for some 900 deaths and the attacks and bombings of Christian churches, the police, government buildings and the UN office in Abuja. The parliamentary election results were finally published in April, showing that the PDP had won an unassailable 54.48 per cent of the vote, 152 seats (out of 279) in the house of representatives, and 62.35 per cent (53 seats out of 109) in the senate. On 2 May Chadian President Idriss Déby called for, as a matter of urgency, the creation of a regional force to counter the threat of Boko Haram. A number of West African governments had become concerned by the spread, and increased frequency, of attacks attributed to the group, and its possible connection with Al Qaeda senior leadership, most likely through Al Qaeda in the lands of the Islamic Maghreb. On 16 October, Boko Haram bombed the city of Maiduguri; the army killed 24 militants. On 6 November, over 100 Nigerians were charged with treason

for their protest calling for independence in Biafra.

2013 On 6 July least 29 pupils and a teacher were killed in a pre-dawn attack by suspected Islamists on a school in the north-eastern state of Yobe. Bars in Kano suffered a series of explosions on 29 July; at least 28 people were killed. Similar attacks continued, culminating in an attack killing at least 44 worshippers in a mosque in the north-eastern state of Borno on 12 August; Boko Haram militants were suspected. The military announced that it had killed Boko Haram's second in command, Momodu Bama early in August. On 19 August at least 35 people were killed in Demba in the north-east; the Boko Haram were suspected. President Jonathan sacked nine cabinet ministers on 11 September. Up to 50 students were shot dead in their dormitory at the College of Agriculture in Yobe state on 29 September. Boko Haram claimed responsibility. The US designated Boko Haram and Ansaru militant groups as foreign 'terrorist' organisations. US regulatory agencies will in future block business and financial transactions with the groups.

### Political structure

#### Constitution

The 1979 constitution was amended in 1999, when significant powers were devolved to the 36 states.

The political system is divided into three tiers: the federal or central level, the state level and local government.

Under a presidential system, the president, who is also the commander-in-chief of the armed forces, is vested with executive powers under the constitution of the federal republic. The president and his ministers form the federal executive council with the president as the chairman. A similar structure exists in the states where the governor and his commissioners form the state executive councils. Each state has a legislature, executive and judiciary, although their legislative arm is unicameral.

#### Form of state

Federal republic comprising 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT, Abuja).

#### The executive

The Federal Executive Council is headed by an elected president who serves no more than two four-year terms.

The president is both Head of State and head of government, initiating the policies and programmes of the government and ensuring that they are implemented after they have been passed into law by the legislature. The success or failure of any government depends largely on the incumbent president who combines the

roles of the chief executive with those of the ceremonial Head of State.

Despite his wide-ranging power, the president has restrictions, which include ratification of all his major appointments by the National Assembly. The president is excluded from membership of both houses of the National Assembly.

Although he is empowered to conduct foreign affairs, all treaties require the ratification of the Senate. Only the National Assembly can declare war and peace. While he appoints members of the judiciary, he cannot remove them.

#### National legislature

The federal, bicameral National Assembly consists of the House of Representatives (lower house), with 360 members elected by majority vote in single-seat constituencies, and the Senate (upper house) with 109 members; three elected from each of the 36 states and one from the federal capital territory (FCT). All members of the National Assembly serve for four-year terms.

Each of the states of the federation has a unicameral legislature.

#### Legal system

Nigeria's legal system is based on English common law, Nigerian customs and tradition, and *Sharia* (Islamic law). *Sharia* predominates in the northern Islamic states.

#### Last elections

16 April 2011 (presidential); 9 April 2011 (parliamentary).

**Results:** Presidential: Goodluck Jonathon (PDP) won 58.89 per cent of the vote, Muhammadu Buhari (CPC) 31.98 per cent, Nuhu Ribadu (ACN) 5.41 per cent, Ibrahim Shekarau (ANPP) 2.4 per cent; 16 other candidates each won less than 1 per cent of the vote.

Parliamentary (house of representatives): People's Democratic Party (PDP) won 54.48 per cent (152 seats, out of 279), Action Congress of Nigeria (ACN) 19 per cent (53), All Nigeria People's Party (ANPP) 8.24 per cent (23), Congress for Progressive Change (CPC) 11.11 per cent (31), five other parties won the remaining 20 seats.

Senate (85 seats in contention), PDP 62.35 per cent (53), ACN 21.18 per cent (18), ANPP 4.71 per cent (four), CPC 7.06 per cent (six); four other parties won the remaining four seats.

#### Next elections

2015 (presidential and parliamentary)

#### Political parties

##### Ruling party

People's Democratic Party (PDP) (since 1999; re-elected 9 Apr 2011)

##### Main opposition party

Action Congress of Nigeria (ACN)

#### Population

164.75 million (2012)\*

The population is expected to reach 278.8 million by 2050.

About 52 per cent of the population is male and 48 per cent female. Approximately 47 per cent of the total population is under 15 years of age.

Much of the population is concentrated in the southern part of the country as well as Kano in the north. There has been an expansion of a number of cities, spurred by development and rural-urban migration.

**Last census:** 21 March 2006:

140,003,542 (provisional)

**Population density:** 128 inhabitants per square km. Urban population 50 per cent (2010 Unicef).

**Annual growth rate:** 2.4 per cent, 1990–2010 (Unicef).

#### Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)

250,000 (UNHCR 2004)

#### Ethnic make-up

Hausas (21 per cent), Yorubas (20 per cent), Ibos (17 per cent) and Fulani (9 per cent) comprise the four major tribes.

#### Religions

Islam (about 50 per cent), Christianity (about 40 per cent), traditional beliefs (about 10 per cent).

#### Education

Primary schooling lasts for six years. Admission to secondary schooling is through examination. Junior secondary school lasts for three years until age 15 with progress on to senior secondary school until age 18. Some students may undertake technical, vocational schooling from age 12 and can undertake academic and specialised subjects and graduate at age 18.

Around 7 per cent of the government's budget is allocated to education.

**Literacy rate:** 67 per cent adult rate; 89 per cent youth rate (15–24) (Unesco 2005).

**Compulsory years:** Six to 15

**Enrolment rate:** 98 per cent gross primary enrolment of relevant age group (including repeaters); 33 per cent gross secondary enrolment (World Bank).

**Pupils per teacher:** 34 in primary schools

#### Health

The Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH) provides policy and technical guidance to the 36 states and the federal capital territory (Abuja), co-ordinating state efforts towards the goals set by the national health policy. Annual health expenditure stands at around 3–4 per cent of GDP, of which government spending is approximately 23 per cent and foreign spending about 7 per cent.

The primary healthcare network has seriously declined with low level coverage of services such as immunisation and supply

of essential drugs. The Health System Fund is a major project implemented by the state and federal ministries of health aimed at institutional development, training and an essential drug programme. Nigeria has a growing problem of HIV/Aids as well as a significant rise of other non-communicable diseases, however, with 65 per cent of the population living below the poverty line, health measures can provide only short-term solutions to systemic problems. Nigeria in 2012 was one of only three remaining countries (with Pakistan and Afghanistan) where polio is endemic. In November 2011, the UN announced that an outbreak of polio had recurred in Northern Nigeria with 53 cases reported by November 2011, compared to a total of 11 in 2010. There has been a history of mistrust by local people to immunisation and the WHO plans to target the population with more health benefits by combining the polio vaccinations with anti-malaria treatments and integrated healthcare. Some 30 million children were vaccinated against polio during 2009, sponsored by the UN Children's fund, the World Health Organisation and the Nigerian health ministry. Improved water sources are available to 39 per cent of the population.

### **HIV/Aids**

An estimated 3.5 million adults and children are living with HIV/Aids and there are over one million orphans due to Aids. In March 2004 it was disclosed, by Dr Chindo Bissala, the co-ordinator of the State Action Committee against Aids (SACA), that 254,000 persons living in Niger State were confirmed as HIV positive. Dr Bissala was not optimistic that much was being done to check the spread of the disease and that generally people failed to recognise the problem. In 2003, the government allocated US\$157 million for prevention and control activities.

**HIV prevalence:** 5.4 per cent aged 15–49 in 2003 (World Bank)

**Life expectancy:** 46 years, 2004 (WHO 2006)

**Fertility rate/Maternal mortality rate:** 5.5 births per woman, 2010 (Unicef); maternal mortality 800 per 100,000 live births (World Bank).

**Birth rate/Death rate:** 39.6 births and 13.9 deaths per 1,000 people

**Child (under 5 years) mortality rate (per 1,000):** 124 per 1,000 live births (WHO 2012); 28.7 per cent of children aged under five-years suffer malnutrition (World Bank).

**Head of population per physician:** 0.28 physicians per 1,000 people, 2003 (WHO 2006)

### **Welfare**

The Nigerian public service schemes, the private sector self-administered and insured scheme, the National Provident Fund (NPF) and the Nigeria Social Insurance Trust Fund (NSITF) schemes, provide for old age, survivorship, invalidity and industrial injury benefits, gratuity and pension. The Workmen's Compensation Act provides for industrial injury benefits. Despite the existence of these bodies, the social security system is virtually non-existent in Nigeria.

The pensions fund management is divided into two categories: government schemes and occupational schemes. The government scheme provides basic social benefits that are not earnings-related, and earnings-related pension provisions. Such schemes are funded mainly through contributions from the government, with minimal contributions from the scheme members. The government policy allows individuals in self-employment to claim premiums paid to any insurance company, provided such premiums do not exceed 10 per cent of the individuals total income. This is in addition to any relief claimed in respect of life assurance policies. The occupational pension schemes consists of private companies' schemes, which are employment related and financed jointly by the employers and employees.

### **Main cities**

Abuja (Federal Capital Territory in central Nigeria – estimated population 1.6 million (m) in 2012). Lagos (former capital; estimated population 10.4m). State capitals: Ibadan (Oyo) (5.5m), Benin City (Edo) (2.6m), Kano (Kano) (2.4m), Port Harcourt (Rivers) (2.3m), Kaduna (Kaduna) (2.2m). Other populous cities: Aba (1.7m), Maiduguri (Borno) (1.2m), Ilorin (Kogi – formerly Kwara) (1.2m), Warri (1.1m), Onitsha (990,712).

### **Languages spoken**

English is used in business and public life. Hausa, Yoruba and Ibo are widely spoken.

### **Official language/s**

English

### **Media**

The constitution guarantees freedom of the press. However the intimidate of journalists and editors by security forces has resulted in beatings and detentions. State authorities have also charged editors and owners with sedition or security implications for articles with which they have taken exception.

Libel is a criminal offence, with the onus of truth of opinion or valued judgement placed on the defendant, so that self-censorship is not unknown.

### **Press**

**Dailies:** There are over a dozen newspapers published in both the morning and evening, although not all are nationally distributed. Three evening papers are published in Lagos and one in Ibadan. In English, government-owned newspapers include *Daily Times of Nigeria* ([www.dailytimes-nigeria.com](http://www.dailytimes-nigeria.com)), *New Nigerian* ([www.newnigeriannews.com](http://www.newnigeriannews.com)) and *Daily Independent* ([www.independentng.com](http://www.independentng.com)). Independent newspapers include *The Guardian* ([www.ngrguardiannews.com](http://www.ngrguardiannews.com)), *Daily Vanguard* ([www.vanguardngr.com](http://www.vanguardngr.com)), *Punch* ([www.punchng.com](http://www.punchng.com)) and the *Daily Sun* ([www.sunnewsonline.com](http://www.sunnewsonline.com)), which is a tabloid.

**Weeklies:** There are several news magazines published including *NewsWatch* ([www.newswatchngr.com](http://www.newswatchngr.com)) and *Tell* ([www.tellng.com](http://www.tellng.com)).

**Business:** In English, several publications are available, *Business Day* ([www.businessdayonline.com](http://www.businessdayonline.com)) and *Financial Standard* ([www.financialstandardnews.com](http://www.financialstandardnews.com)) are dailies, other journals include *Business Eye* ([www.businessseyeng.com](http://www.businessseyeng.com)), and *Business Life* ([www.thenigeriabusiness.com](http://www.thenigeriabusiness.com)).

**Periodicals:** Monthly magazines include *The President* for current affairs, *Ovation* ([www.ovationinternational.com](http://www.ovationinternational.com)) for society and lifestyles and *Genevieve* for young women.

### **Broadcasting**

Both federal and state governments operate radio stations and most operate television services, in English and local languages.

**Radio:** Due to the low literacy rate radio services are the main medium of mass communication and sources of news and information. Radio station must be licensed to operate.

The Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria (FRCN) operates Radio Nigeria ([www.radionigeriaonline.com](http://www.radionigeriaonline.com)) a national network which includes regional programming and the external service Voice of Nigeria ([www.voiceofnigeria.org](http://www.voiceofnigeria.org)) broadcasting in English, French and Arabic as well as five local languages.

There are many other, private stations including Brilla FM (<http://brila-fm.the11sow.com>) from Lagos, Aso Radio from Abuja and Cosmo FM ([www.cosmofm.com](http://www.cosmofm.com)) from Enugu.

**Television:** Licensing rules require locally made content to amount to around 60 per cent which places additional costs on private broadcasters, plus insufficient advertising revenues limits the potential for free-to-air services; pay-to-view TV is growing in popularity.

The national, state-owned broadcaster is the Nigerian Television Authority (NTA)

(www.ntaplus.com) operates a number of regional stations to make up a comprehensive network. Other private, regional TV stations include AIT (www.daarnews.com) from Lagos and Abuja, Silverbird TV (www.silverbirdgroup.com) from Lagos and Port Harcourt and Channels TV (www.channelstv.com).

**National news agency:** NAN (News Agency of Nigeria)

**Other news agencies:** APA (African Press Agency): www.apanews.net  
Reuters Africa: http://africa.reuters.com

### Economy

Nigeria has vast wealth in petroleum reserves; however as the most populous country in Africa, with 160.342 million inhabitants its per capita income in 2011 was just US\$1,490. It has Africa's second largest oil reserves (after Libya) at 37.2 billion barrels at the end of 2011; with production at 2.46 million barrels per day; it is one of Africa's biggest petroleum exporters. There were natural gas reserves of 5.1 trillion cubic metres (cum) at the end of 2011, with production of 39.9 billion cum (an increase of 9 per cent on the 2010 production figure), of which, 9 million cum was exported via the new West African Gas Pipeline (WAGP) to Ghana and the remainder converted to liquefied natural gas (LNG) and exported to Asia, Europe and North America.

The exploitation of Nigeria's oil reserves has created political and economic turmoil and has not benefited the majority of its population in tangible ways. There has been a huge loss of oil revenues due to fraud and embezzlement by the ruling elite, as well as wastage and the 'diversion' of oil for illegal sales. High levels of inflation and a lack of investment in non-oil sectors have also contributed to Nigeria's economic woes. Foreign debt was a serious problem until the Nigerian democratic political system was re-introduced and international donors agreed to write-off US\$18 billion in Nigerian debt in 2006.

The structure of the economy reflects the influence of the hydrocarbon sector, with industry accounting for some 40 per cent of GDP, agriculture around 30 per cent and services just over 25 per cent. GDP growth was 6.0 per cent in 2008, increasing to 7 per cent in 2009 and higher still to 8 per cent in 2010, reflecting the marked increase in exports of natural gas; the economy weakened to an estimated 7.2 per cent in 2011. High inflation is a long-term problem, averaging 15 per cent between 2000–05 but falling to 8.2 per cent in 2006 and further still to 5.4 per cent in 2007; it sprang back to 11.6 per cent in 2008 due to higher food and

local fuel prices and continued to grow, to 12.5 per cent, in 2009 and as world trade weakened further to 13.7 per cent in 2010.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) considered that Nigeria had weathered the global economic crisis better than other oil-based economies in 2008, due in large part to economic reforms undertaken before 2008.

In 2010, a new bank was founded, the Asset Management Corporation of Nigeria (Amcon), specifically to siphon off toxic debts owned by domestic banks. This followed a US\$4 billion bailout of nine of the biggest banks in Nigeria in 2009. The bad debts were replaced with government-guaranteed bonds to re-invigorate the banking sector as a whole and make it attractive to new investors. The high global prices for oil in 2008 boosted Nigeria's current account, which rose from US\$31.2 billion in 2007 to US\$42.3 billion in 2008, and gave it the cushion necessary for the external shock of capital outflows of foreign investor equities. Diversification of the economy is a major objective. In 2008, the government announced a new strategy for structural reforms and a national development plan called *Vision 2020*. Not only are there proposals to reform the petroleum industry to produce a single omnibus of laws to provide a framework for the industry, other sectors will be given specific consideration. Among these are agriculture and food security, business, tourism, education, manufacturing, health and housing (with consideration for 20 other sectors). In 2011, the UN Human Development Index (HDI) ranked Nigeria as 156 (out of 187) for development in health, education and income and in 2010, 57.3 per cent of the population was experiencing deprivation in a least one indicator. The inequality and poverty that has caused ethnic tensions and resulted in violence and death between residents, newcomers and migrant workers, as seen in 2009–10, may continue until the economy can generate and maintain an income for the majority of the population. Remittances from migrant workers amounted to US\$10 billion (4.5 per cent of GDP) in 2010 and was estimated to have reached US\$11 billion in 2011. The increased violence by Boko Haram rebel group in 2011–12, in the economically stagnant Muslim north, placed pressure on the government to increase spending on security and could cost Nigeria as much as 2 per cent of GDP. The cost of security to the national budget rose by 20 per cent in 2012 – after a 16 per cent increase in 2010.

### External trade

Nigeria is a member of the Economic Community of West African States (Ecowas), which was set up to promote economic integration among members. It is a member of the Anglophone, West African Monetary Zone (WAMZ), which plans to introduce a common currency. WAMZ will eventually be merged with the Francophone-members' currency to produce a single currency (the eco) for the region.

The oil sector is vital to the economy as it provides over 20 per cent of GDP, 90 per cent of foreign earnings and around 65 per cent of budget revenue.

As Africa's most populous nation, Nigeria is required to import food and goods.

### Imports

Principal imports include fuel (Nigeria does not operate oil refineries), industrial raw materials, machinery, chemicals, vehicles, manufactured goods, food and live animals.

**Main sources:** US (18 per cent of total in 2011), China (14.8 per cent), Antigua & Barbuda (7.1 per cent).

### Exports

Principal exports are crude oil and petroleum products (typically 95 per cent of total), cocoa, rubber, timber and manufactured goods.

**Main destinations:** US (22.5 per cent of total in 2011), India (10.2 per cent), Brazil (8.4 per cent).

### Agriculture

The sector has suffered a relative decline because of the dominance of oil in the economy, but it is still the main area of employment, employing around half the workforce.

Land suitable for arable production has been put at 25 per cent of the total area, of which about 12 per cent is cultivated. The country suffers from soil degradation, deforestation and water pollution.

Key government policies include food self-sufficiency and boosting non-food crops to meet demand from the agri-processing sector. The sector is still dominated by unproductive smallholders raising subsistence crops such as sorghum, maize, cassava, yams, millet, rice and increasing quantities of wheat – up to 70 per cent of which is for private consumption. Nigeria is a leading world producer of cassava and the second largest producer of ginger.

Plantations, sometimes owned by, or in partnership with, multinational corporations, are gaining ground in producing raw materials for commercial use, for example grain for breweries. Irrigation schemes, higher producer prices, the expansion of credit and improvements in the

rural infrastructure are beginning to show positive results.

Cash crops include cocoa, rubber (nearly all exported), coffee, cotton and palm kernels. Cocoa is Nigeria's largest foreign exchange earner after oil. The palm oil sector is being redeveloped. Livestock farming is important, while poultry farming is rapidly increasing.

In 2013 a sharp decline was reported in Northern Nigeria's grain trade, which supplies almost half of the Sahel's cereals. Abnormally high prices of staple grains across the Sahel were causing serious food security concerns in northern Nigeria, northern Benin and south-eastern and central Niger. The widespread flooding of 2012 as well as the Boko Haram insurgency which has disrupted farming, have contributed to the shortage.

Over N30 billion (US\$238 million) is spent annually on fish imports despite the country's large fishing potential. There is extensive fishing in the Niger River network and along the south coast. Nigeria has 15 per cent forest cover and an additional 54 per cent of other wooded land comprising mainly savannah. There are growing forestry operations in the tropical zones in southern Nigeria and north of Port Harcourt. The extensive network of national parks and reserves protect around 5 per cent of its forests.

Nigeria is one of the largest wood producers in Africa showing an annual harvest of more than 100 million cubic metres, most of which is used for fuel consumption. The large-scale industrial forestry sector produces sawn timber, plywood, particleboard and paper mostly to meet local demands.

Northern Nigeria is most threatened by deforestation and government concerns over desertification led to urgent action plans including a US\$44.5 million National Tree Nursery Programme. However in 2008 the National Forest Conservation Council of Nigeria (NFCCN) reported that of the 50 million seedlings planted each year in the 11 northern states, 37.5 million died within two months. The remaining 12.5 million seedlings are insufficient to create a deforestation-reforestation equilibrium. An estimated 40.5 million tonnes is used as firewood in the north annually.

### Industry and manufacturing

Production costs in industry are considerably increased by a lack of basic infrastructure, which compels every factory to have its own standby electricity plant and sometimes a water borehole. Companies also find it difficult to source vital components from abroad with uncertain supplies of foreign exchange, although this

situation is gradually improving thanks to the liberalisation of the economy.

The textile industry used to be one of Nigeria's more productive sectors. However, the Kano Textile Traders Association claims that imports of finished textile materials from China, Pakistan and India have resulted in the collapse of the textile industry. WTO agreements blocking advantageous exports to the US, and Ecowas tariff reductions allowing cheaper imports from neighbouring countries, have reduced the number of textile firms from a high of 250,000 to a current 50,000 with only 65 textile mills remaining. The number of job losses amounts to around 200,000.

Industrial production increased by 4.6 per cent in 2004.

### Tourism

Nigeria is not only one of Africa's largest countries, it is the most populous, roughly divided into the Muslim north and Christian south with different cultural features to attract visitors. The north of the country is a dry, savannah terrain with domestic browsing animals alongside African wildlife. The south has lush forests that fringe the coastline with mangrove swamps. There are two sites included on Unesco's World Heritage List.

Despite the government's recognition of the potential for ecotourism to the economy, few large forest animals have survived. The African species that draw visitors – elephants, lions and hippopotami – have dwindled in numbers and are isolated in scattered localities. Without a co-ordinated strategy to save their habitat most of these species, located in the south, are likely to die out.

The contribution of travel and tourism to the economy averaged 3.8 per cent over 2007–11, and is projected to rise to 3.4 per cent in 2012. Employment in the industry remains low with an average 3.3 per cent (1.9 million jobs) (2007–11), with a projected rise to 3.4 per cent (1.9 million jobs) in 2012. Domestic spending on travel and tourism was US\$5.8 billion, far outstripping foreign receipts of US\$759 million in 2011.

Nigeria has the potential to be a major tourist destination but it is currently underdeveloped and while there are sites of excellence, in hotels, animal reservations and individual tourist attractions, the infrastructure that should link or support them are woefully inadequate. Major capital investment in the country is necessary before the country could benefit from the trade and foreign exchange that tourism could provide.

In 2012 Western governments began to warn their citizens of the risk posed by the terrorist Islamic group Boko Haram, not

only from bombings but also the possible kidnapping of tourists.

### Environment

Drilling operations in the Niger Delta region have created huge pollution problems from oil spills and explosions. Oil exploitation has been a fact of life for many people living in the Delta, particularly the Ogoni people.

Nigeria's pollution problems are exacerbated by the fact that the country does not have a pollution control policy. Analysts have reported that during oil production, Nigeria flares more natural gas than any other country in the world, contributing to global warming. The government hopes to end gas flaring by 2008.

In June 2010 the African Union backed a proposal to build the 'Great Green Wall' project, of a 15km wide, 7,775km long, continuous belt of trees from Senegal in the west to Djibouti in the east (traversing 11 countries) in an effort to halt the advance of the Sahara Desert. The trees to be used would be drought-adapted, preferably native to the area from a list of 37 possible species, and should help to slow soil erosion and filter rain water.

### Mining

Nigeria used to be one of the world's largest producers of tin, with production based around the highland district of Jos. It is now the smallest of the Association of Tin Producing Countries (ATPC). The country's only tin smelter is at Makeri. Tin reserves are estimated at 16,000 tonnes. Independent estimates place iron ore reserves at 800 million tonnes, averaging 37 per cent metal content.

Deposits of uranium, lead, zinc, tungsten and gold have not yet been exploited. There are 65 sites in Nigeria where gold has been located. The Iperindo gold project in Oshun State has a resource of some 400,000 ounces of gold.

Nigeria Mining Corp has taken up a number of projects including gold, tantalum and tin with the aim of attracting more capital in anticipation of increased private sector involvement.

Work on a new mine was begun in May 2009, which will become the world's second-largest uranium mine, producing 5,000 tonnes per annum. The French-based Areva will provide the majority of the investment of US\$1.5 billion and will take a majority share in its profits. The mine is located in the north in the traditional region of the Tuareg people.

### Hydrocarbons

Proven oil reserves were 37.2 billion barrels in 2011, with production at 2.5 billion barrels per day (bpd); Nigeria is the world's twelfth and Africa's largest producer of crude oil. The economy is heavily

dependent on the petroleum sector, which accounts for over 95 per cent of export earnings and around 85 per cent of government revenue. The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) is the commercial entity through which the government Department of Petroleum Resources (DPR) participates in the oil industry. The NNPC is responsible for all upstream and downstream developments, including exploration, production and distribution activities within the sector. It also regulates and supervises the oil industry. Under the constitution, all hydrocarbon reserves are the legal property of the federal government, therefore all oil companies in production have a portion of their revenue, appropriated by the government; typically this amounts to almost 60 per cent of all revenue generated by the industry.

In February 2012, the principal foreign oil company operating in Nigeria, Shell, estimated that up to 150,000bpd of oil (5 per cent of total production) was being stolen from pipelines each year. In Shell's opinion, theft has reduced the interest of foreign oil companies in further exploration. This was confirmed by a report published by the London-based think-tank Chatham House in September 2013 which said Nigeria's oil was being looted on an 'industrial' scale and that the proceeds were being laundered in world financial centres. The report also estimated that as much as 5 per cent of Nigeria's oil is looted.

The industry has been traditionally located in the south-eastern Niger River Delta, which has become a battleground for indigenous peoples, with militants of the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (Mend) demanding more control and redistribution of profits from oil production. Supplies of oil and gas have been targeted with pipeline vandalism and oil siphoning – which has resulted in a number of major explosions with hundreds of deaths each year. The government estimates that around 300,000bpd of oil is sold illegally on to the black market – with militant take-overs of facilities and foreign workers kidnapped. Such attacks have hampered production, down as low as 1.8 billion bpd in 2008, and forced some oil companies to shut-in (suspend) production. Corruption has been blamed for much of the squandering of the billions of US dollars in oil revenue earned since the 1960s, so much so that of the 20 million people in 3,000 communities living in the Niger River Delta, 70 per cent are reckoned to live on less than US\$1 per day. There were four refineries in operation in 2011, with a combined capacity of 450,000bpd. However in 2009–10

output was only up to 30 per cent of capacity due to poor maintenance, theft and fire. In 2011 capacity increased by 60–75 per cent as improvements were instituted. Nevertheless, imports are required to meet domestic demand. In 2010, a US\$23 billion contract was signed between the NNPC and the China State Construction Engineering Corporation (CSCEC). Under the agreement three oil refineries and a storage complex will be built, adding 750,000 barrels per day to refining capacity. The refineries will be built in Bayelsa, Kogi and Lagos states. China will receive future oil and gas contracts in exchange. Later in July it was announced that the first refinery would be built in the Lekki free trade zone in Lagos. Offshore oil fields are located in the Gulf of Guinea and the Bights of Benin and Bonny. The Shell Company halted production of 225,000bpd at its Bonga deepwater oilfield, 120km off the coast, when it was attacked by militants of the Mend; it resumed production in 2008, following more security provided by government forces. The shutdown had cut Nigeria's total output by 10 per cent. Ongoing exploration is focussed on deep and ultra-deep locations in the Chad basin.

Proven gas reserves were 5.1 trillion cubic metres (cum) in 2011, with production at 39.9 billion cum, which was an increase of 9 per cent over the 2010 figure of 36.6 billion cum. Nigeria is the world's eleventh largest and Africa's second largest source (after Algeria) of natural gas. Nigeria would like to use gas as its principle source of domestic energy, however capital investment has not been forthcoming for the necessary infrastructure projects to collect, process and distribute natural gas. Much of the associated natural gas is flared at source (at oil-heads), losing an estimated US\$1.46 billion per annum in revenue for NNPC, as well as meaning that less is available domestically for energy purposes. The majority of natural gas production is used in exports of liquefied natural gas (LNG), 25.9 billion cum in 2011 and Spain was the single largest recipient with 6.6 billion cum. The West African Gas Pipeline (WAGP), funded by US oil company Chevron Texaco and the governments of Nigeria, Ghana, Togo and Benin, began pumping natural gas to Ghana in 2008, providing 120 million cum in 2010. Togo and Benin are supplied with substantially smaller amounts. Chevron Texaco will manage the pipeline, for a fixed fee, until 2016.

In 2009, Algeria, Niger and Nigeria signed an agreement to build a 2,580km trans-Sahara gas pipeline (TSGP) traversing all three countries. It is estimated it will

cost US\$13 billion and transport up to 30 billion cum of natural gas, destined for Europe. Three foreign energy companies also expressed an interest in investing in the project, Russia's Gazprom, France's Total and the Anglo-Dutch Shell. Days before the TSGP agreement Gasprom formed a joint venture with NNPC to invest US\$2.5 billion in Nigerian natural gas production infrastructure, including pipelines, refineries and gas-fired power stations. By 2012, discussion concerning the TSGP was still on-going.

Coal reserves are plentiful, although production only supplies a tiny percentage of domestic energy requirements. Coal exports are negligible, due to obsolete equipment and a lack of investment following years when the coal sector was a government monopoly.

### Energy

Total installed generating capacity was 5,960MW in 2006, producing over 22.1 billion kilowatt hours, of which 53 per cent was produced by oil, 39 per cent by natural gas and 7 per cent by hydroelectric power.

The state-owned Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN) is responsible for generating, transmission, distribution and sale of electricity in Nigeria. However it is a poorly functioning company and lack of capacity and outages are commonplace. The government is in the process of privatising it, by unbundling aspects of the business.

In 2007 it was estimated, by one government department, that Nigeria must invest US\$20 billion to bring its power infrastructure up to a level for a efficiently functioning economy. In 2008 the Lagos *Independent* newspaper quoted the sum as US\$100 billion, which included the cost of support and ancillary work and workers. The World Bank estimated that Nigeria loses US\$600 million in lost production each year through inadequate supplies of electricity.

Over 50 per cent of the population is not connected to electricity supplies and the population, mainly rural, relies on biomass (wood fuel, kerosene and charcoal) for energy, which has led to considerable deforestation. The Egbin thermal power station, outside Lagos, is the country's largest electricity plant, fuelled by oil. In 2008, of its six installed generators, only four were working and only two worked during peak periods. Other thermal and hydroelectric stations have also been neglected. It is common for international companies setting up in business in Nigeria to provide their own power, as do many individuals who generate electricity for their own domestic and commercial use. In 2005, the Rural Electrification

Agency (REA) was established to improve access to electricity, however corruption by REA officials caused the agency to be abolished in 2009.

Nigeria is a member of the West African Power Pool and has been considering the feasibility of constructing power lines between Nigeria and Niger, Benin and Burkina Faso since 2007.

### Financial markets

#### Stock exchange

Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE). Plans to de-mutalise the NSE were at an early stage in August 2010.

### Banking and insurance

Nigeria's banking sector is the second-largest in Africa behind South Africa, but it has experienced difficulties in recent years. Since the late 1990s, the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) has worked towards cleaning up the banking sector. The end of military rule in 1999 saw international banks return to Nigeria, although they concentrate their operations in Lagos and Abuja supplying services for big businesses and Nigerian expatriates. The CBN does not differentiate between licensing of commercial and merchant banks, which enables merchant banks to issue cheques and allows them to access the CBN's clearing house.

In 2005 the CBN began restructuring the banking sector by setting a minimum capital requirement that has forced banks into consolidation. The IMF is advising the CBN on the banking reform programme. A persistent obstacle to the banking sector's development is Nigeria's culture of fraud; the CBN has been keen to address, the advance fee fraud scams, run by criminal gangs. A Financial Intelligence Unit monitors the banking environment to strengthen the anti-money laundering framework that is under way.

Other problems include the federal and state governments' borrowing from domestic banks, which has severely restricted liquidity in the banking sector.

It was announced in March 2005 that the introduction of the shared currency, the Eco, in Nigeria, Ghana, Guinea, Sierra Leone and The Gambia, which was due in July 2005, would be postponed. The currency was proposed to facilitate trade and growth with an ultimate plan to merge it with the CFA franc.

On 1 January 2006 the CBN announced that 13 banks faced liquidation for failing to meet its N25 billion capitalisation target.

#### Central bank

Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN)

#### Main financial centre

Lagos

### Offshore facilities

Nigeria is on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Financial Action Task Force (FATF) list of non-co-operative countries on money laundering.

### Time

GMT plus one hour

### Geography

Nigeria is bordered to the west by Benin, to the north by Niger, to the north-east by Chad, to the east by Cameroon and to the south by the Bight of Benin (Atlantic Ocean). The main rivers, the Niger and Benue, merge in the centre of the country, dividing it into three main regions of north, south and east. The north consists of dry savannah, the south of jungle, with mangrove swamps nearer the coast, and the east of a plateau leading into the country's only major mountain range along the Cameroon border.

### Hemisphere

Northern

### Climate

The climate varies from tropical on the coast to sub-tropical in the north. There are two main seasons, the rainy season from April to October and the dry season from November to March, which is characterised by a cool dust haze from the Sahara known as the *harmattan*.

Average temperatures remain fairly constant throughout the year at 29 degrees Celsius (C) in the south. The average day-time temperature in the north is 42 degrees C, but the temperature can drop to as low as 6 degrees C at night.

Humidity is high in the south, with a maximum varying from 100 per cent to 80 per cent. Rainfall is heavy on the coast, ranging from about 180cm a year in the south-west to 430cm in the south-east.

Near-temperate conditions are common on the central plateau and along the hilly north-eastern border with Cameroon.

### Dress codes

Suits or traditional dress are worn for business meetings, but otherwise dress is informal. Women are advised to dress modestly, especially in the Islamic north. For social occasions, dress as for a business meeting.

### Entry requirements

#### Passports

Required by all and must be valid for six months beyond the date of departure.

#### Visa

Required by all; some exceptions are made for citizens of countries located close to Nigeria. Visas should be obtained before arrival, contact the nearest consular office, or see

[www.nigeriabusinessinfo.com/visas.htm](http://www.nigeriabusinessinfo.com/visas.htm) for details.

Business visitors will require a letter of invitation, from an organisation or individual, addressed to the Visa Section of the High Commission or Embassy. A declaration of full compliance of all entry requirements or proof of sufficient funds for expenses (such as traveller's cheques to be cashed in Nigeria), must be lodged. Any individual inviting a visitor must attach photocopies of the first five pages of his/her own passport, while a resident must enclose a copy of his/her residence permit.

### Currency advice/regulations

The import and export of local currency is limited to N20. The import of foreign currency is unlimited but must be declared, its export is limited to N100. Visitors are advised not to use unauthorised currency exchange methods, which are illegal.

Travellers cheques have limited use in cities and larger towns.

### Customs

Laws against exporting Nigerian antiquities are strictly enforced.

### Prohibited imports

Sparkling wines and beer, fruits and vegetables, eggs and cereals, precious metals and textiles including mosquito netting.

### Health (for visitors)

#### Mandatory precautions

Yellow fever vaccination certificate required if coming from an infected area.

#### Advisable precautions

Inoculations and booster should be current for tetanus, polio, hepatitis A, diphtheria, typhoid and yellow fever. There may be a need for vaccinations for tuberculosis, hepatitis B and meningitis and cholera. Use malaria prophylaxis (which will also provide protection for hepatitis B and yellow fever) including mosquito repellents, nets and clothing that fully cover the body after dark. There is a risk of rabies.

Other diseases that require preventative measures are HIV/Aids, hepatitis C and E; to avoid bilharzia, use only well-maintained and chlorinated swimming pools. Use only bottled or boiled water for drinks, washing teeth and making ice. Eat only well cooked meals, preferably served hot; vegetables should be cooked and fruit peeled. Dairy products are unpasteurised and should be avoided, unless cooked.

Walking in bare feet, or even open sandals, can attract parasites, notably jiggers. Visitors should seek advice before accepting treatment involving hypodermic needles or blood transfusions. Medical insurance is essential, including emergency evacuation, and an adequate supply of personal medicines is necessary.

**Hotels**

There is a wide range of hotels available, though rooms are difficult to obtain and expensive in Lagos. Bills must be paid for in foreign currency and a high deposit in advance is required to cover the estimated length of stay. Most major hotels are air-conditioned.

**Credit cards**

Credit cards are not widely used.

**Public holidays (national)****Fixed dates**

1 Jan (New Year's Day), 1 May (Workers' Day), 29 May (Democracy Day), 1 Oct (National Day), 25–26 Dec (Christmas).

**Variable dates**

Easter (Mar/Apr), Eid al Adha, Birth of the Prophet, National Day (first Mon in Oct), Eid al Fitr.

Holidays that fall at the weekend may be taken on Monday.

**Islamic year 1435 (5 Nov 2013–24 Oct 2014):**

The Islamic year contains 354 or 355 days, with the result that Muslim feasts advance by 10–12 days against the Gregorian calendar. Dates of feasts vary according to the sighting of the new moon, so cannot be forecast exactly.

**Working hours****Banking**

Mon: 0800–1500; Tue–Fri: 0800–1330 (some banks work until 1600 or 1700); Sat, some banks only: 1000–1500.

**Business**

Mon–Fri: 0800–1230 and 1400–1630. Some offices also Sat: 0800–1200.

**Government**

Mon–Fri: 0730–1530, some states also Sat: 0800–1300.

**Shops**

Mon–Fri: 0800–1200 and 1430–1800; Sat: 0800–1300.

**Telecommunications****Mobile/cell phones**

There are GSM roaming facilities available, with coverage throughout most of the country.

**Electricity supply**

230V AC, 50 cycles

**Social customs/useful tips**

Because of the prodigious traffic jams, called 'go-slows', which often grip Lagos, it is hard to be punctual, so both Nigerians and expatriates are generally tolerant of latecomers.

Appointments with government officials should be made in advance. With business executives, a more informal attitude prevails. Business cards are exchanged after introduction and business is mostly conducted in English. Meetings can be long and they are less formal than in Europe. It is customary to shake hands on meeting and taking leave.

Confirm the business organisation's status with the Chamber of Commerce, Corporate Affairs Commission, Abuja and the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Tourism, Abuja, before entering into a firm contract.

Local customs and conventions should be adhered to, particularly in Muslim areas in the northern states. Women should not wear trousers.

Gifts are welcomed but not essential, unless hospitality extends to accommodation and/or meals, in which case gifts are expected on departure.

Gratuities are around 10 per cent. A service charge is usually added to restaurant and hotel bills. Tips are not expected by taxi drivers. Giving *dash* or gratuities for other commercial services is widespread, although officially discouraged.

**Security**

Security remains a serious problem in several Nigerian cities, but chiefly in Lagos.

The biggest threat comes from armed robbers. They either attack houses at night or, more frequently, stop cars at gunpoint on urban or country expressways and order the driver to hand over the keys. Petty theft is also common; moneybelts are advisable.

During outbreaks of violence, the capital is likely to be dotted with checkpoints manned by armed police, where visitors should remain calm and courteous. It is not necessary to offer a bribe at these roadblocks.

**Getting there****Air**

**International airport/s:** Abuja Nnamdi Azikiwe (ABV), 35km from city; Kano-Mallam-Aminu Kano (KAN), 8km from city; Lagos-Murtala Muhammed (LOS), 22km from city. All airport facilities include duty-free shop, restaurant, bar, bank, post office, car hire.

It is advisable to be met at Lagos airport by someone you know, or someone who can prove their identity. Also make sure you do not give your passport to anyone but the immigration officer. Check in early for flights as overbooking is common.

**Airport tax:** None

**Surface**

**Road:** There are good roads linking Niger (Maradi, Zinder, Agadez, Niamey) to Kano, and from Benin; there are all-weather roads from Cameroon (Maroua, Mokolo) and Chad (N'Djamna). The southern road from Cameroon (Mamfe) to Enugu is not generally recommended.

**Water:** Nigeria has the biggest port facilities and international sailings in the region.

**Main port/s:** Apapa (Lagos), Port Harcourt, Calabar and the Delta Port complex including Warri, Sapele and Koko.

**Getting about****National transport**

**Air:** There is a number of local airlines providing intercity services. Routes and airlines frequently change.

**Road:** A national road network system of 113,000km links all main centres. Principal main roads connect Lagos and Port Harcourt in the south with Kano and Katsina in the north. The motorway running from Lagos-Ibadan is often congested. There are often long delays in major towns.

Some secondary roads can become impassable during rainy season.

**Buses:** Scheduled coach services include: Kaduna-Jos; Lagos-Umuahia.

**Rail:** There are some 3,500km of railway, mostly single track.

Rail travel is cheap, but slow. There are two classes. Some trains have restaurant cars and buffet facilities and some have air-conditioning.

There are two main rail lines: Lagos-Kano Express (via Ibadan and Minna) with branches to Baro, Kaura Namoda and Nguru, Plateau Express (Lagos-Jos); and Port Harcourt-Kano with branch to Jos and Maiduguri.

**Water:** There are over 8,575 km of waterways including the Niger and Benue rivers, with ferry services on these and along the southern coast.

**City transport**

**Taxis:** Taxis are widely available in Lagos and other main towns. The traditional taxis are usually yellow Peugeots in Lagos (these charge by distance), other colours elsewhere. Also numerous cars belonging to car hire companies. Taxi ranks are mainly found at the big hotels. Fare and tip should be agreed before starting journey. All drivers should have an Identity Card.

Journey time from Lagos Murtala Mohammed Airport to city centre is around 40 minutes, but can take several hours if the traffic is heavy.

**Car hire**

Available in most of the large towns through the main hotels. International driving licence and two passport-sized photographs required; chauffeur-driven services generally recommended.

Be aware that in Lagos the Lagos State Traffic Management Authority (Lastma) has wide powers and frequently stops and seizes vehicles for minor, alleged, offences. On the spot 'fines' are frequently suggested. Owners of vehicles that are impounded have to pay a daily charge to recover them.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY

The addresses listed below are a selection only. While World of Information makes every endeavour to check these addresses, we cannot guarantee that changes have not been made, especially to telephone numbers and area codes. We would welcome any corrections.

### Telephone area codes

The international direct dialling code (IDD) for Nigeria is +234, followed by area code and subscriber's number:

|         |    |               |    |
|---------|----|---------------|----|
| Abuja   | 9  | Katsina       | 65 |
| Akure   | 34 | Lagos         | 1  |
| Bauchi  | 77 | Maiduguri     | 76 |
| Calabar | 87 | Makurdi       | 44 |
| Enugu   | 42 | Minna         | 66 |
| Ibadan  | 22 | Owerri        | 83 |
| Ikeja   | 1  | Oyo           | 38 |
| Ilorin  | 31 | Port Harcourt | 84 |
| Jos     | 73 | Sokoto        | 60 |
| Kaduna  | 62 | Yola          | 75 |
| Kano    | 64 | Zaria         | 69 |

### Useful telephone numbers

Police: 199

Fire and ambulance: 999

### Chambers of Commerce

Abuja Chamber of Commerce and Industry, International Trade Fair Centre, Airport Road, PO Box 86, Abuja (tel: 523-0453; fax: 523-6231; e-mail: anmgbemere@hotmail.com).

British-Nigerian Chamber of Commerce, Ebani House, 149 Broad Street, Lagos (tel: 264-1266; fax: 266-0298; e-mail: hq@n-bcc.org).

Enugu Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture, International Trade Fair Complex, Abakaliki Road, PO Box 734, Enugu (tel: 250-575; fax: 252-186; e-mail: eccima@infoweb.abs.net).

Ibadan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Commerce House, Ring Road, PO Box 5168, Ibadan (tel: 317-223; fax: 311-647; e-mail: icci@infoweb.abs.net).

Kaduna Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture, Kaduna-Zaria Road, Rigachikun, PO Box 728, Kaduna (tel: 318-794; fax: 318-795; e-mail: kadccima@inet-global.com).

Kano Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Trade Fair Complex, Zoo Road, PO Box 10, Kano (tel: 666-936; fax: 667-138; e-mail: kaccima@hotmail.com).

Lagos Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 1 Idowu Taylor Street, Victoria Island, PO Box 109, Lagos (tel: 774-6617; fax: 262-3665; e-mail: inform@lagoschamber.com).

National Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, 15A Ikorodu Road, Maryland, PO Box 12816,

Lagos (tel: 496-4727, 496-4737; e-mail: naccima@pinet.com.ng).

Port Harcourt Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture, 169 Aba Road, PO Box 71, Port Harcourt (tel: 330-394; fax: 243-307; e-mail: phccima@hotmail.com).

### Banking

Nigerian Industrial Development Bank Ltd (NIMB), PMB 205, 1st Floor, NIMB Building, 4th Avenue, Plot 207, Cadastral Zone AO, Off Herbert Macaulay Way, Central Business District, Abuja (tel: 234-6579; fax: 234-6578).

Commercial Bank (Crédit Lyonnais Nigeria) Ltd, PMB 12829, Plot 146B Ligali Ayorinde, Victoria Island Annex, Lagos (tel: 262-5700; fax: 262-5699).

Ecobank Nigeria plc, 2 Ajose Adeogun St, Victoria Island, Lagos (tel: 262-0910/4; fax: 261-6568, 262-0920).

Investment Banking & Trust Co Ltd (IBTC), PMB 71707, IBTC Place, Walter Carrington Crescent, Victoria Island, Lagos (tel: 262-6520/40; fax: 262-6541/2; e-mail: IBTC@IBTCLagos.com; internet site: <http://www.IBTCLagos.com>).

Lion Bank of Nigeria plc, PMB 12852, 121/125 Broad St, Lagos (tel: 266-914, 266-7735).

Nigerian Industrial Development Bank Ltd (NIDB), PMB 2357, NIDB House, 63/71 Broad St, Lagos (tel: 266-3495, 266-1545; fax: 266-7074, 266-6733).

### Central bank

Central Bank of Nigeria, Central Business District, Cadastral Zone, PO Box 0187, Garki, Abuja (tel: 234-3191; fax: 234-3137; email: info@cenbank.org).

### Stock exchange

Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE). Plans to de-mutalise the NSE were at an early stage in August 2010.

[www.nigerianstockexchange.com](http://www.nigerianstockexchange.com)

### Travel information

ADC Airlines (tel: 271-4020; reservations: 496-1942; internet: [www.adcairlines.com](http://www.adcairlines.com)).

Virgin Nigeria, Head Office, 3rd Floor, Ark Towers, Plot 17, Ligali Ayorinde Street, Victoria Island Extension, Lagos (tel: 460-0505, 271-1111; internet: [www.virginnigeria.com](http://www.virginnigeria.com)).

### Ministry of tourism

Federal Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Area 1 Secretariat Complex, Garki, Abuja (tel: 234-2727).

### National tourist organisation offices

Nigerian Tourism Development Corporation, Old Secretariat, Area 1, Garki, PMB 167, Abuja (tel: 234-2764; fax:

234-2775; e-mail: information@nigeriatourism.net).

### Ministries

Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Area 1 Secretariat Complex, Garki, Abuja (tel: 314-1185).

Federal Ministry of Aviation, New Federal Secretariat Complex, Shehu Shagari Way, Abuja (tel: 523-2112).

Federal Ministry of Commerce, Area 1 Secretariat Complex, Garki, Abuja (tel: 234-1884).

Federal Ministry of Communications, New Federal Secretariat Complex, Shehu Shagari Way, Abuja (tel: 523-7183).

Federal Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Area 1 Secretariat Complex, Garki, Abuja (tel: 234-2727).

Federal Ministry of Defence, Ship House, Central Area, Abuja (tel: 234-0534).

Federal Ministry of Education, New Federal Secretariat Complex, Shehu Shagari Way, Abuja (tel: 523-2800).

Federal Ministry for Federal Capital Territory, Area 11, Garki, Abuja (tel: 523-4014).

Federal Ministry of Finance, Garki, Abuja (tel: 234-4686).

Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Maputo Street, Zone 3 Wuse District, Abuja (tel: 523-0576).

Federal Ministry of Health, New Federal Secretariat Complex, Shehu Shagari Way, Abuja (tel: 523-0576).

Federal Ministry of Industries, Area 1 Secretariat Complex, Garki, Abuja (tel: 523-0576).

Federal Ministry of Information, Radio House, Herbert Macaulay Way, Garki, Abuja (tel: 234-6350).

Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs, Area 1 Secretariat Complex, Garki, Abuja (tel: 234-6884).

Federal Ministry of Justice, New Federal Secretariat Complex, Shehu Shagari Way, Abuja (tel: 523-5194).

Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity, New Federal Secretariat Complex, Shehu Shagari Way, Abuja (tel: 523-5980).

Federal Ministry of Police Affairs, New Federal Secretariat Complex, Shehu Shagari Way, Abuja (tel: 523-0549).

Federal Ministry of Power and Steel, New Federal Secretariat Complex, Shehu Shagari Way, Abuja (tel: 523-7064).

Federal Ministry of Science and Technology, New Federal Secretariat Complex, Shehu Shagari Way, Abuja (tel: 523-3397).

Federal Ministry of Solid Minerals Development, New Federal Secretariat Complex, Shehu Shagari Way, Abuja (tel: 523-5830; fax: 523,6518; e-mail: minsolmindev@linkserve.com).

Federal Ministry of Sports and Social Development, New Federal Secretariat Complex, Shehu Shagari Way, Abuja (tel: 523-5905).

Federal Ministry of Transport, National Maritime Agency Building, Central Area, Abuja (tel: 523-7053).

Federal Ministry of Water Resources, Area 1 Secretariat Complex, Garki, Abuja (tel: 234-2376).

Federal Ministry of Women's Affairs and Youth Development, New Federal Secretariat Complex, Shehu Shegari Way, Abuja (tel: 523-7051).

Federal Ministry of Works and Housing, Mabushi District, Abuja (tel: 521-1622).

#### Other useful addresses

African Petroleum plc, AP House, 54-56 Broad Street, PO Box 512, Lagos (tel: 260-0050/9, 260-0145/9; fax: 263-5290).

Bureau of Public Enterprises, 1 Osun Crescent, Off Ibrahim Babangida Way, Maitama, Abuja (tel: 413-4673; fax: 413-4674; internet: www.bpeng.org).

British High Commission, Dangote House, Aguyi Ironsi Street, Maitama District, Abuja (tel 413-4559-64 (6 lines); fax: 413-4565, 413-3888; email: visa.enquiries.abuja@fco.gov.uk).

Britain Nigeria Business Council, 2 Vincent Street, London, SW1P 4LD (tel: (+44-20) 7828-9661; fax: (+44-20)

7828-9779; email: bnbc-uk@btconnect.com)

Chevron Nigeria Ltd, 2 Chevron Drive, Lekki Peninsular, PMB 12825, Lagos.

Economic Community of West African States (Ecowas), 6 King George V Road, Lagos (tel: 260-0720/5).

Manufacturers' Association of Nigeria, 12th Floor, Unity House, 37 Marina, PO Box 3835, Lagos.

National Council on Privatisation, Secretariat, Bureau of Public Enterprises, 1 Osun Crescent, Off Ibrahim Babangida Way, Maitama District, PMB 442, Garki, Abuja (tel: 413-4660/4670/4673; fax: 413-4671/4672/4674; e-mail: bpegen@micro.com.ng).

National Maritime Authority, 4 Burma Road, Apapa, Lagos.

National Planning Commission, Federal Secretariat, Shehu Shagari Way, Abuja (tel: 523-6628; fax: 523-6625).

National Science & Technology Development Agency, PO Box 12695, Lagos.

Nigerian Communications Commission, 72 Ahmadu Bello Way, Benue Plaza, Abuja (tel: 234-2327, 234-4590/2; fax: 234-4593; email: ncc@cyberspace.net.ng; internet site: www.ncc.gov.ng).

Nigeria Export Processing Zone Authority, 4th Floor, Radio House, Herbert Macaulay Way (South), PMB 037, Garki Abuja (tel: 234-3060; fax: 234-3061).

Nigerian Embassy (USA), 1333 16th Street, NW, Washington DC 20036 (tel:

(+1-202) 986-8400; fax: (+1-202) 462-7124).

Nigeria-São Tomé and Príncipe Joint Development Authority, Plot 1101 Aminu Kano Crescent, Wuse II, Abuja (tel: 524-1069; fax: 524-1052; e-mail: enquiries@nigeriasaotomejda.com; internet site: www.nigeriasaotomejda.com).

Ports Sector Reforms, Bureau of Public Enterprises, 1 Osun Crescent, Off Ibrahim Babangida Way, Maitama, PMB 442, Garki, Abuja (tel: 413-4634/46; fax: 413-4671/2/4; email: husmanbpeng.org).

**National news agency:** NAN (News Agency of Nigeria)

**Other news agencies:** APA (African Press Agency): www.apanews.net

Reuters Africa: <http://africa.reuters.com>

#### Internet sites

Portal site: [www.nigerianation.com](http://www.nigerianation.com)

Africa Business Network: <http://www.ifc.org/abn>

AllAfrica.com: <http://allafrica.com>

African Development Bank: <http://www.afdb.org>

Africa News Online: <http://www.allafrica.com>

Africa Online: <http://www.africaonline.com>

Mbendi AfroPaedia (information on companies, countries, industries and stock exchanges in Africa): <http://mbendi.co.za>

Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People (MOSOP): <http://www.mosopcanada.org/index1.html>