Nigeria: an economic perspective

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2. Economic overview
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1. Introduction

- Population: 170,123,740
2. Economic overview (1)

Economic indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>$414.5 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP per capita</td>
<td>$2,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP growth</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentage GDP

- Agriculture
- Services
- Industry

GDP growth

- 2008: 0%
- 2009: 5%
- 2010: 8%
- 2011: 9%
2. Economic overview (2)

- **Export commodities:** 95% petroleum, cacao, rubber

- **Import commodities:** machinery, chemicals, transport equipment, manufactured goods, food and live animals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Export - Import</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Exports 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Imports 2011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Agriculture (1)

- Significant growth in non-oil exports
3. Agriculture (2)

- Need to increase productivity
4. Manufacturing (1)

- Textile Industry

1. Present an overview of the critical situation in the African Cotton & Textile Industry

2. Urge the Governments for action
4. Manufacturing (2)

1965~2008(?)

- Closures have accelerated in recent years
- Since 2000, 100,000 jobs have been lost
4. Manufacturing (3)

- African textile industry goes down, Chinese textile industry goes up
4. Manufacturing (5)

- Urgent need: to draw the attention of the Chinese authorities to the serious damage caused by their exporters to the African textile industry
4. Manufacturing (6)

The situation in the West African Textile industry is alarming. Unless urgent steps are taken by the governments, a total collapse is imminent.

- The Textile Industry used to be the largest employer of labor after the government in West-Africa. However, employment has shrunk from 250,000 in 1985 to below 40,000 in 2008.
- The number of textile mills has declined from a peak of over 200 in mid 80’s to less than 40 at present.
- Cotton production is declining and less than 5 % gets transformed into value added textiles.
- Industrial estates in Nigeria which thrived on textile manufacturing activity have turned into ghost towns as mill after mill shut down in the last five years.
- The remaining industry operates at skeleton capacity due to several constraints.
- West Africa is fast on the path of deindustrialization and poverty elevation.
4. Manufacturing (7)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trade Marks</th>
<th>• Chinese companies target popular African textile companies and counterfeit their trade marks which are printed on the cloth selvedge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country of Origin</td>
<td>• Made in Nigeria or Made as Nigeria or Ghana is printed on the cloth selvedge and labels to falsify country of origin declaration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality Certification</td>
<td>• Fake labels come printed with the statutory quality certification markings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Websites</td>
<td>• Chinese textile companies even openly display the African manufacturers’ trade marks on their websites to attract potential importers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designs</td>
<td>• Chinese textile companies copy designs and motifs originally created by African textile companies which have an ethnic and cultural heritage and are duly registered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Making sense of Nigeria

- Enhance consumer growth
- Promoting agriculture
- Promoting manufacturing
A) Impediments and constraints

- Lack of land for commercial agriculture
- Weak supply chain
- Lack of infrastructure
- Lack of regulatory consistency
- Political culture
- Governance and corruption
B) Opportunities

- Power supply
- Housing
- Construction
- Healthcare
6. Conclusion

Consistency in political leadership

Capacity of State

Long-term commitment to youth

Practical regulation

“Nigeria is too important a country to be defined by its problems.”

Attract capital and achieve economic transformation