



# Nigerian Information & Communication Sector

*SUMMARY REPORT: 2010- 2012*



**NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

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## SECTION ONE: Background to Information and Communication Sector

The Information and Communication sector is a dynamic field that has witnessed continuous change around the world and in Nigeria particularly over time. The activity in this sector affects many aspects of everyday life. The Information and communication industry is broadly categorized under the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision four (4) into 4 economic activities, they are:

1. Telecommunications & Information Services
2. Publishing
3. Motion Picture, Sound and Musical Production
4. Broadcasting

*Telecommunications & Information Services:* The industry has undergone significant reforms since 1990, with multiple telecommunications service providers currently active in the market in the form of mobile phone operators, satellite, and internet service providers. The industry has witnessed tremendous growth and dynamism since the 1990 base year estimates and continues to do so in terms of the range of products and services, and in terms of coverage and use.

*Publishing:* The activity of publishing as a sub-sector comprises book publishing, publishing of directories and mailing lists, publishing of newspapers, journals and periodicals, other publishing activities and software publishing. Publishing companies are becoming prominent in the Nigerian economy, in which

companies like University Press Plc, Longman Nigeria Plc and Learn Africa among others are quoted in the Nigeria Stock Exchange.

*Motion Picture, Sound Recording and Musical Production:* This comprises motion picture, video and television programme and sound recording activities. The main challenges to sustainability and profitability in the motion picture remain the level of piracy, high informality and non-registration with regulators.

*Broadcasting:* The sector comprises radio broadcasting, television programming and broadcasting activities. The activities of the sector which was formerly carried out by public corporation or limited liability companies owned by government, has observed a tremendous development, due to an upsurge of many private and public radio and television establishments.

## SECTION TWO: Information and Communication Sector

### Contribution to Gross Domestic Product

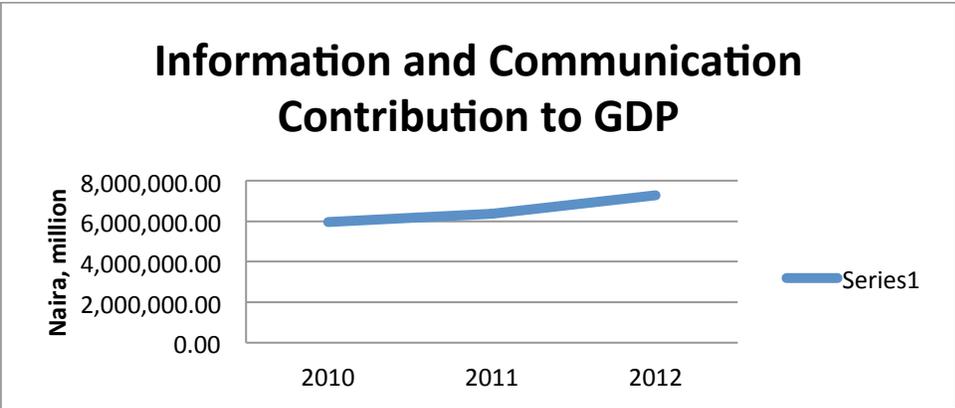


Figure 1 Information and Communication Sector's Contribution to GDP

Information and Communication sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has grown over the period covering 2010-2012, its percentage value however, has lessened due to other sectors' greater contributions to national GDP. In 2010, the sector was valued at N5,955,059.67 million, which was 10.90% of the year's GDP. An increase by 7.13% would take its value to N6,379,560.10 million, at which point its share of GDP was at 10.13%. A further increase by 13.91% or N887,162.58 million would increase its value to N7,266,722.68 million, but keep its share of GDP at 10.13%.

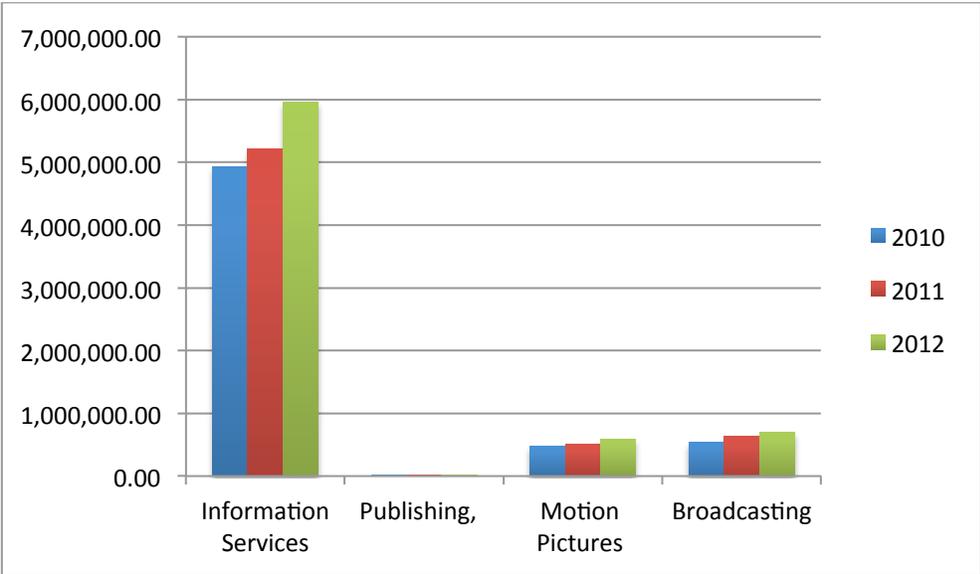


Figure 2 Sub-Sectors' Contribution to GDP (Naira, million)

The sub-sector, Telecommunication and Information Services<sup>1</sup>, was the highest contributor to the sector's value, with a share of 82.82%, 81.71% and 82.03% in 2010, 2011 and 2012. As a share of the entire GDP it was worth 9.03%, 8.28%, and 8.31% in 2010, 2011 and 2012. An increase by 5.69% would take its 2010 value of

<sup>1</sup> Henceforth, 'Information Services'

N4,931,991.14 million to N5,212,685.44 million in 2011. A further increase by 14.35% would give a value of N5,960,901.61 million in 2012.

The least contributing sub-sector was Publishing, which averaged 0.018% to GDP and 0.197% to the sector's value. Publishing's growth was the highest over the period within the sector. It grew by 40.29% in 2011 to N12,312.10 million, but slowed down to a growth of 15.46% in 2012.

Motion Pictures, Sound Recording and Music Production's<sup>2</sup> average share contribution to GDP between 2010 and 2012 was 0.84%, while to the sector was 8.86%. Broadcasting's average share contribution to GDP was 0.99% and to the sector, 10.51% in the same period.

	2010	2011	2012
<b>Information Services</b>	4,931,991.14	5,212,685.44	5,960,901.61
<b>Publishing</b>	8,775.89	12,312.10	14,215.13
<b>Motion Pictures &amp; sound recording etc</b>	479,194.45	515,517.34	588,640.40
<b>Broadcasting</b>	535,098.20	639,045.23	702,965.54
	<b>5,955,059.67</b>	<b>6,379,560.10</b>	<b>7,266,722.68</b>

Table 1 Sub-Sectors' Value Added to GDP (Naira, million)

## Employment

The total number of those employed in the Information and Communication Sector in 2010 stood at 267,999, increasing by 1,800 persons or 0.67% to 269,799 in 2011. In 2012, there was a significant increase in employment in the sector by

<sup>2</sup> Henceforth, 'Motion Pictures'

73,244 persons or 27.15% to reach a total of 343,043 employed in the industry that year.

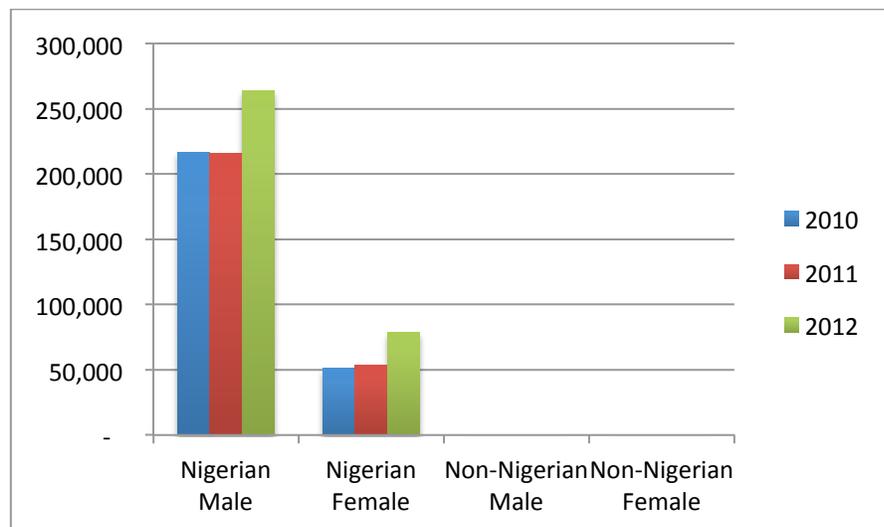


Figure 3 Employment size by sex and nationality, 2010-12

The preponderance of those employed in the Information and communication sector for all three reporting years are Nigerian males, who made up 80.86% of those employed in 2010, 80.03% and 76.91% for 2011 and 2012 respectively. There were 216,694 Nigerian males in ICT sector's workforce in 2010 and that number fell slightly by 788 persons or 0.36% to 215,907 in 2011 and rose by 22.20% in 2012 to reach a total of 263,836.

Although Nigerian Females made up the second highest group, the ratio of Nigerian female workers to men for 2010 and 2011 was about 4.1:1, this reduced in 2012 to 3.3:1. Share of Nigerian females in the ICT workforce rose steadily over the years from 19.02% in 2010 to 22.96% in 2012, at which time 78,757 Nigerian females were employed in the sector.

Non-Nigerian females, making up only 0.04% of the total workforce in 2010 and 2011 and down to 0.03% maintained the same 113 persons for all three years. Lower share was due to an increase in other employment groups. Non-Nigerian

males on the other hand rose by 50% between 2010 and 2011, and stayed steady with the same number of persons in 2012.

## Employee Compensation

Employees' compensation in the Information and Communication sector was captured under two broad categories; 'employee wages and salaries' and 'other benefits'. Other benefits includes social security contributions, director's fees and allowance, overtime and bonuses.

Total employees' compensation in this industry in 2010 stood at N2,923,329.74 million. In 2011, there was a slight decrease of 4.46% or N130,416.76 million in employees' compensation to drive it down to N2,792,912.97 million. Compensation for employees witnessed a brighter turn in 2012 increasing by N579,029.39 million or 20.73 % to arrive at a sum total of N 3,371,942.36 million. The increase in compensation may be attributed to the increase in the total number of employees in the sector in 2012 as demonstrated above.

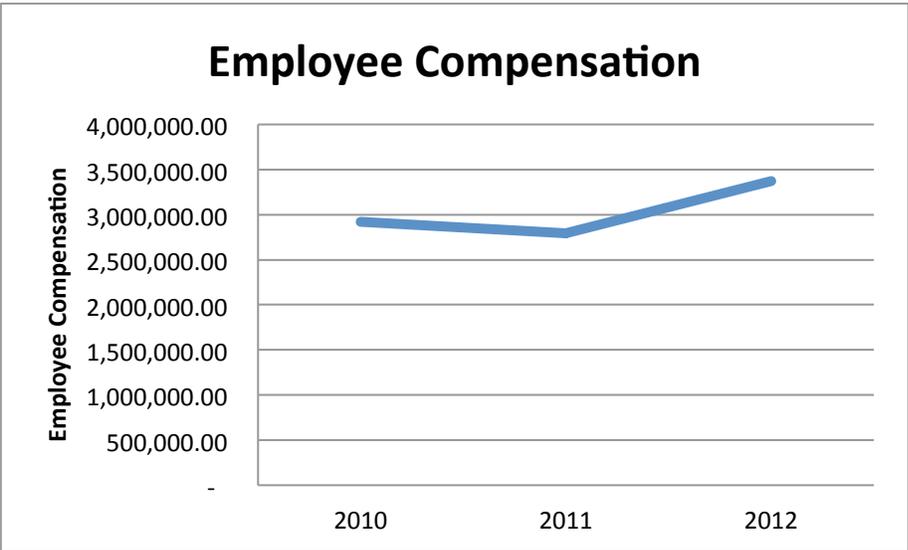


Figure 4 Employee Compensation 2010-12

Disaggregating employees' compensation by 'wages and salary' and 'other benefits', it is apparent wages and salary had the dominant share in employees' compensation across the period under consideration (2010 -2012). In 2010, 2011 and 2012, the share of wages and salary was 92.39%, or N2,700,841.73 million, 92.03% or N2,570,297.52 million and 92.77% or N3,128,225.34 respectively. This implies that less than 8.00% went to other benefits for each of those years.

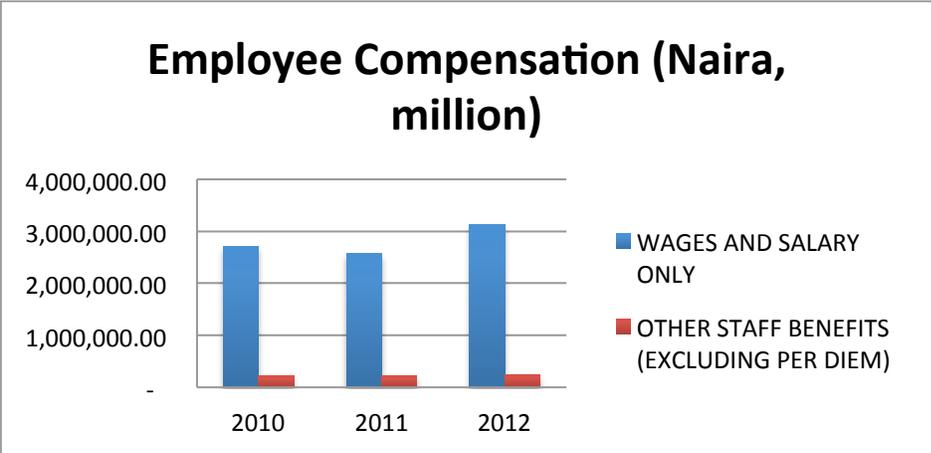


Figure 5 Employee Compensation by Category

## Gross Earnings/Income

The turnover/gross earnings in the Information and Communication sector witnessed consistent growth in the period under consideration (2010 – 2012). The continuous increase in gross earnings, point to the huge growth potential embedded in this sector. The end of 2010 saw a combined total income of N12,752,065.32 million, which increased by 10.16% or N1,295,677 million to reach N14,047,742.12 million by 2011. A further increase by 12.27% saw 2012 close out with total income in the sector at N15,771,871.16 million.

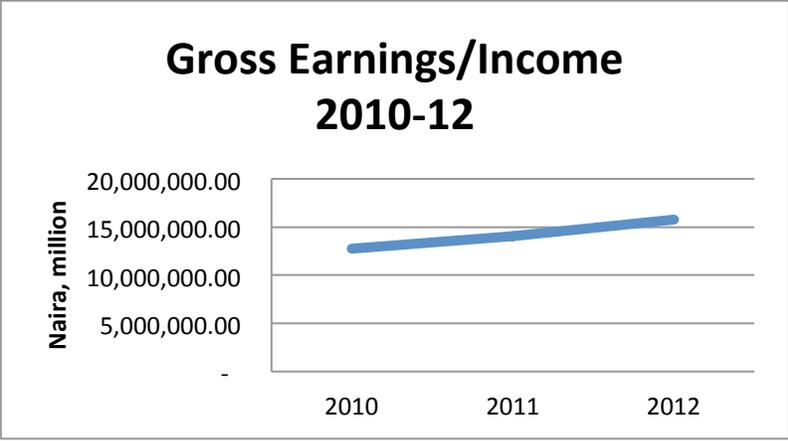


Figure 6 Sector Gross Earnings/Income 2010-12

## Intermediate Inputs

Intermediate inputs in the ICT sector cover a range of items and activities for all four sub-sectors, with many similarities down the list and very few differences. And have therefore been grouped under six main sub-categories: Utility, Administrative Expenses, Rent, Equipment and Machinery, Social benefits and Others.

In 2010, the total amount spent on intermediate inputs in the ICT sector stood at N6,813,613.50 million. This increased by 12.80% or N872,245.81 million to reach N7,685,859.31 million in 2011. Year on year changes between 2011 and 2012 witnessed slower growth rate of 10.93% or N839,855.31 million compared to the previous year change.

Disaggregating spending on the intermediate inputs by sub category shows that Utility had the highest share of spending in 2010, with a total amount of N4,771,131.33 million or 70.02% of the total share. Following Utility was Administrative expenses with 17.23% or N1,174,018.86 million of the total amount spent on intermediate input in that year. Rent, Social Benefits, Equipment and machinery and other costs had shares of N404,456.85 million or 5.94%,

N221,604.30 million or 3.25%, N146,832.64 million or 2.15% and N95,569.51 million or 1.40% respectively in their order of contribution to the total.

Year 2011 witnessed a shift in pattern from what was observed in 2010. With an increase by 291.89%, Administrative Expenses had the highest share to the total amount spent on intermediate inputs in 2011 holding at N4,600,877.34 million or 59.86%. Utility had the second largest share with a total of N956,901.21 million or 12.45%, which was a 79.94% decline from the previous year. All others had shares less than 10%, the lowest being Equipment/Machinery with a share of 3.38%.

In a similar way, year 2012 followed almost the same pattern as observed in 2011. Spending on Administrative expenses still maintained its dominance, howbeit with slower growth rate of 35.67% to reach N4,600,877.34 million but higher share of 73.21%. This was again followed by Utility with a total share of N803,777.48 or 9.43%. A 34.30% decline kept Equipment/Machinery's share of the total at 1.95%.

## Gross Capital Formation

The gross capital formation in the Information and Communication sector consist of five sub categories - purchase or construction of residential buildings, purchase or construction of non-residential buildings, purchase of machineries and equipment and spare parts, purchase of ICT equipment, vehicles and land lease and purchase of office furniture and equipment.

Purchase of machineries, equipment and spare parts dominated spending in gross capital formation activities. A total of N9,424.87 million or a share of 28.20% was expended in the Purchase of machineries, equipment and spare parts in 2010. Purchase of ICT equipment, vehicles and land lease came second with a total of N8,333.42 million or 24.94% of the total share spent in gross capital formation activities in 2010. Purchase of other building structures had the least share in 2010 with 6.19% of the total.

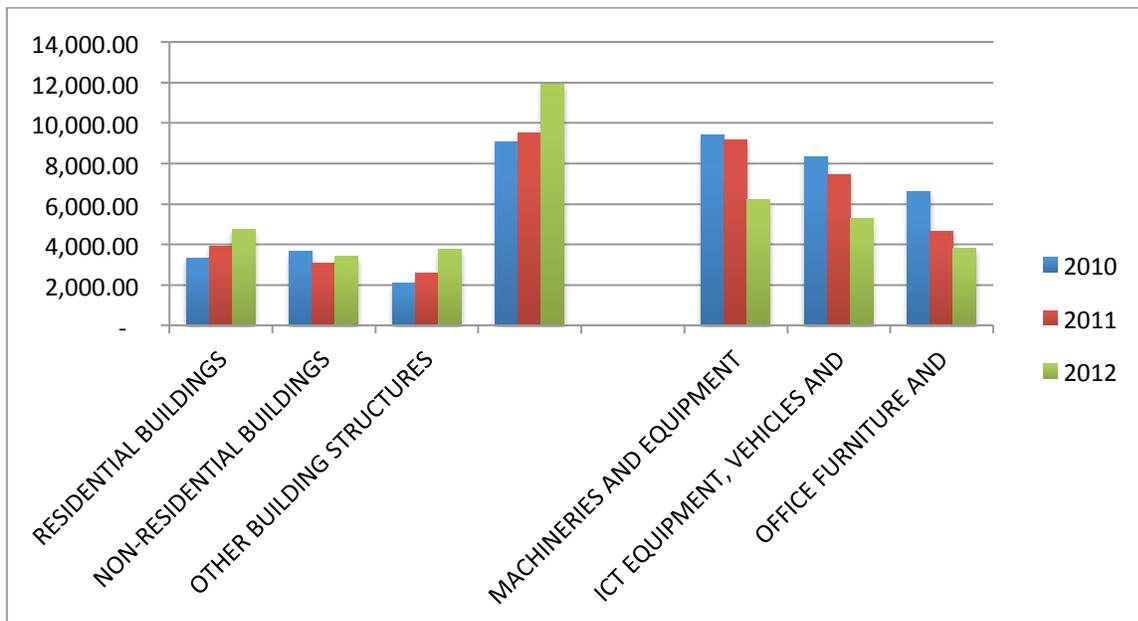


Figure 7 Gross Capital Formation for ICT Sector (Naira, million)

In 2011, there were only two areas of increased spending - purchase or construction of residential buildings which had a growth of 16.40% or N547.55 million to reach a total N 3,885.62 million and purchase or construction of other building structures, which increased by 24.69% to reach N2,578.40 million. Purchase of office furniture and equipment had the greatest percentage decrease of 29.27% to reach N4,667.42 million.

	2010	2011	2012
<b>RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS</b>	3,338.07	3,885.62	4,751.38
<b>NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS</b>	3,655.19	3,055.61	3,440.49
<b>OTHER BUILDING STRUCTURES</b>	2,067.81	2,578.40	3,747.71

	<b>9,061.07</b>	<b>9,519.64</b>	<b>11,939.58</b>
<b>MACHINERIES AND EQUIPMENT AND SPARE PARTS</b>	9,424.87	9,159.69	6,195.03
<b>ICT EQUIPMENT, VEHICLES AND LAND LEASE</b>	8,333.42	7,425.20	5,268.12
<b>OFFICE FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT</b>	6,598.90	4,667.42	3,793.11
	<b>24,357.19</b>	<b>21,252.31</b>	<b>15,256.26</b>
<b>SECTOR TOTAL</b>	<b>33,418.26</b>	<b>30,771.94</b>	<b>27,195.85</b>

**Table 2 Gross Capital Formation for Sector by Sub-Categories (Naira, million)**

In 2012, purchase or construction of buildings category all had positive increases, with the sub-category, purchase or construction of other building structures taking the lead with an increase of 45.35% to reach N3,747.71 million. This was followed by residential buildings with an increase of 22.28% and non-residential increasing by 12.60%. The combined increase for buildings category for 2012 was N2,419.95 million.

## **Inventory and Depreciation**

In 2010, the opening inventory in the Information and Communication sector was valued at N 6,258.14 million. It increased significantly by N1240.89 million or 19.83 % to arrive at an opening inventory of N 7,499.03 million in 2011. The year-on-year opening inventory between 2011 and 2012 fell slightly by 1.97% or N 147.88 million to reach N 7,351.15 million.

The closing inventory in 2010, 2011 and 2012 stood at N7,499.03 million, N7,351.15 million and N7,028.89 million respectively. The closing inventory over the periods exhibited consistent decline of 1.97% or N147.88 million between 2010 and 2011. and 4.38% or N322.26million between 2011 and 2012.

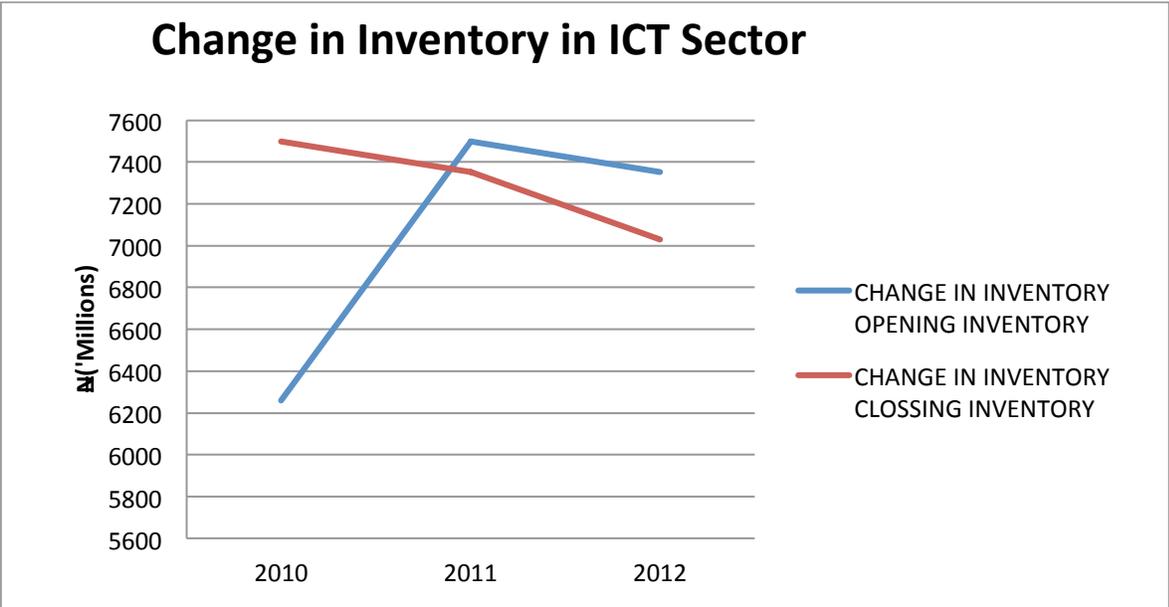
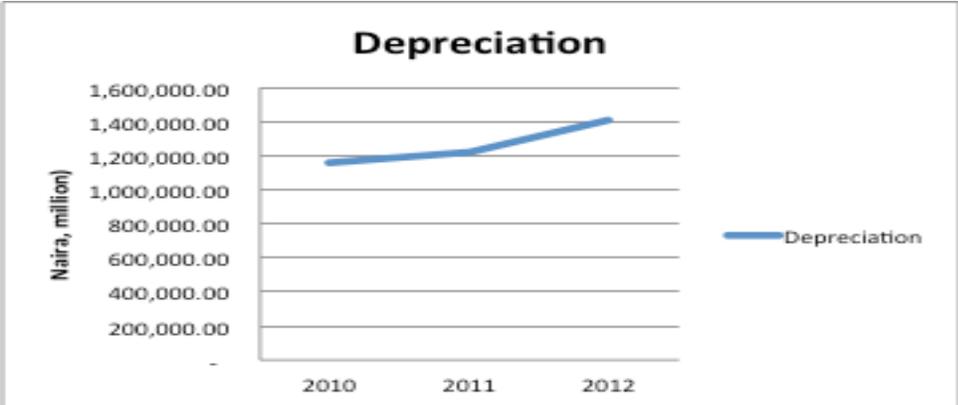


Figure 8 Change in Inventory in ICT Sector

Observing the net values of the opening inventory and closing inventory in the ICT industry between 2010 and 2012 shows a high negative net value of N1,240.89million in 2010 whereas 2011 and 2012 had a positive net value of N147.88 million and N322.26 million respectively.



The **depreciative** value of assets increased in the Information and Communication sector between 2010 and 2012. Starting with a total of the N814,635.53 million in 2010, it increased slightly by 1.29% or N10,477.01 million to amount to N825,112.54 million in 2011 and by another 16.95% increase or N39,815.36 million to reach N964,927.90 million in 2012.

## SECTION THREE: Information & Communication Sub-Sectors

### Employment

The Publishing sub-sector had the highest number of employees across the years, contributing a share of 67.72% or 181,479 persons in 2010, 66.26% in 2011 and 51.98% in 2012. The number of employees in 2010, declined by 1.49% or 2,700 persons. A further decline by 0.25% would take the sub-sector's total employee size to 178,328 in 2012. In 2010 there were 225 non-Nigerian males and 113 non-Nigerian females, these numbers would stay constant for 2011 and 2012. Nigerian females' numbers declined in 2011 by 7.28% at which time Nigerian males declined by only 0.08%. In all three years, Nigerians held 99% of the entire Publishing workforce.

Broadcasting had the second highest share of the total for the sector, with a share of 18.18% in 2010, 18.64% and 34.37% in 2011 and 2012 respectively. A total of 48,717 employees made up the sub-sector in 2010, this increased by 3.23% in 2011 and by a further 134.45% in 2012. This exponential increase in 2012, was due mainly to an increase in Nigerian female numbers from 4,950 in 2011 to 25,315 in 2012, a massive 411.36% increase.

As regards the year on year changes in employment size, between 2010 and 2011, the total number of employees in Information Services increased by a significant 47.21% or 10,463 employees to reach 32,628 in 2011. However, a slower growth rate of 17.59% or 5,738 persons would put 2012 total at 38,366 persons. Females had a faster growth rate than males for 2011 and 2012. An increase by 57.35% would take females' total to 12,039 in 2011, and a further 35.51% to 16,314 in 2012.

Motion Pictures had the least share of employees for the sector in all three years, contributing only 5.84%, 3.00%, and 2.46% in 2010, 2011 and 2012. This was the only sub-sector, where the ratio of men to women was at the lowest, going from 2.23:1 in 2010, 1.32:1 and 1.34:1 in 2011 and 2012 respectively. This closeness was as a result of the huge declines in numbers for both males and females in 2011, males having the greatest decline of 57.29%, while females had only a 27.91% decline.

## Employee Compensation

Information services had the highest share of total employees' compensation for all three reporting years. In 2010, 85.89% of total employees' compensation or N2,510,814.18 million, was paid to information services employees. This would decline by 7.12% to N2,332,130.33 million holding a share of 83.50% for the sector in 2011. This decline was as a result of declines in both wages and salary and other benefits, going down by 7.48% and 2.72% respectively. This was the only recorded total compensation decline for any of the sub-sectors in the years under review. An increase of 22.24% led to a total pay-out in compensation of N2,850,749.05 million for the sub-sector in 2012, while maintaining a share of 84.54% of the sector's total.

Broadcasting had the second highest share of employees' compensation, starting with a share of 8.20% in 2010, and increasing to 10.25% and 9.34% for 2011 and 2012 respectively. An increase by N46,568.17 million from 2010, saw total compensation for broadcasting employees go up to N286,291.63 million in 2011. Another 10.00% increase in 2012, took the total compensation package for the sub-sector to N314,927.87 million. In 2011, wages and salary and other benefits experienced increases by 18.96% and 25.07% respectively, but in 2012,

while wages and salary had a 10.89% increase, other benefits experienced a decline, though minimal, by 0.25%.

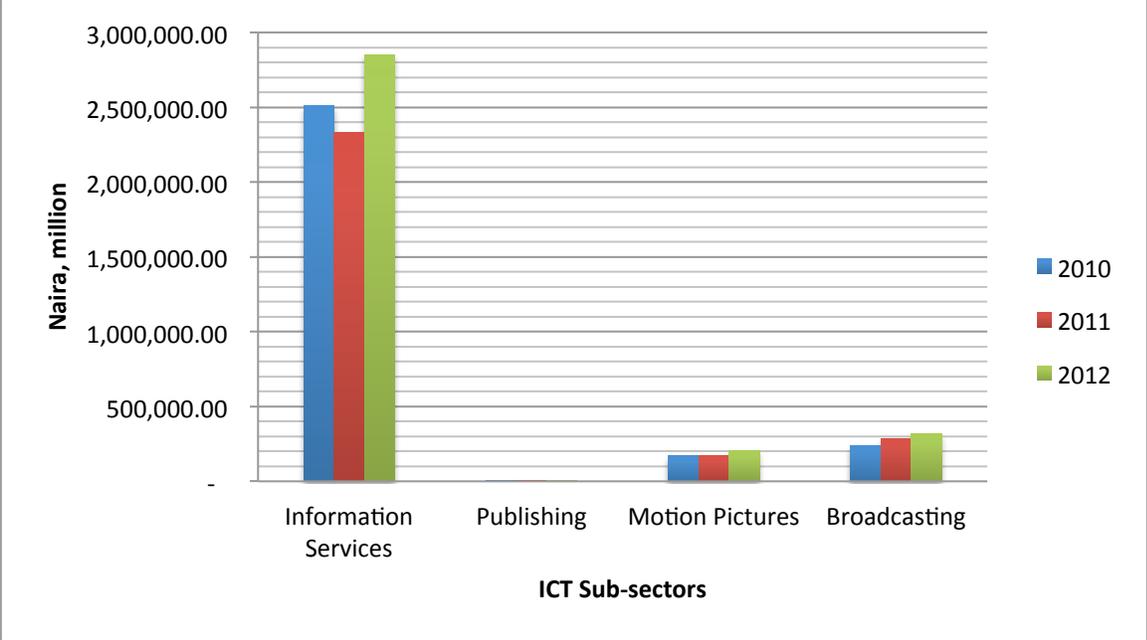


Figure 9 Distribution of Compensation by Sub-sector

Motion Pictures had the third highest share of employees' compensation from 2010-12. The sub-sector had a share of 5.84% of the total compensation of 2010, or N170,820.61 million, which increased by a mere 0.44% to N171,570.68 million in 2011. Even with the number of employees cut down by half between 2010 and 2011, compensation increased by over N60 billion for the sub-sector. With employee numbers going up by only 300 persons in 2012, compensation went on another increase by 18.31%, taking total compensation to N202,983.61 million for that year. Wages and salary had the slowest growth with 0.05% in 2011 and also the highest growth in 2012 with an increase by 19.26%.

Publishing held the least percentage share in all three years, for both wages and salary and other benefits. It went from 0.07% in 2010 to 0.10% in 2011 and 2012. Total compensation here increased by almost half, 48.13% to be exact, in 2011, but grew at slower rate in 2012, rising by only 12.38%. Other benefits had the

higher increase in 2011, growing by 55.13%, while salary and wages had the higher increase in 2012 with an increase of 13.29%.

## Gross Earnings/Income

Gross earnings or income earned for each sub-sector under the Information and Communication sector is examined in this segment. As expected, Information Services took the lead as the major contributor to total gross earnings in the sector in all the years under review (2010 - 2012).

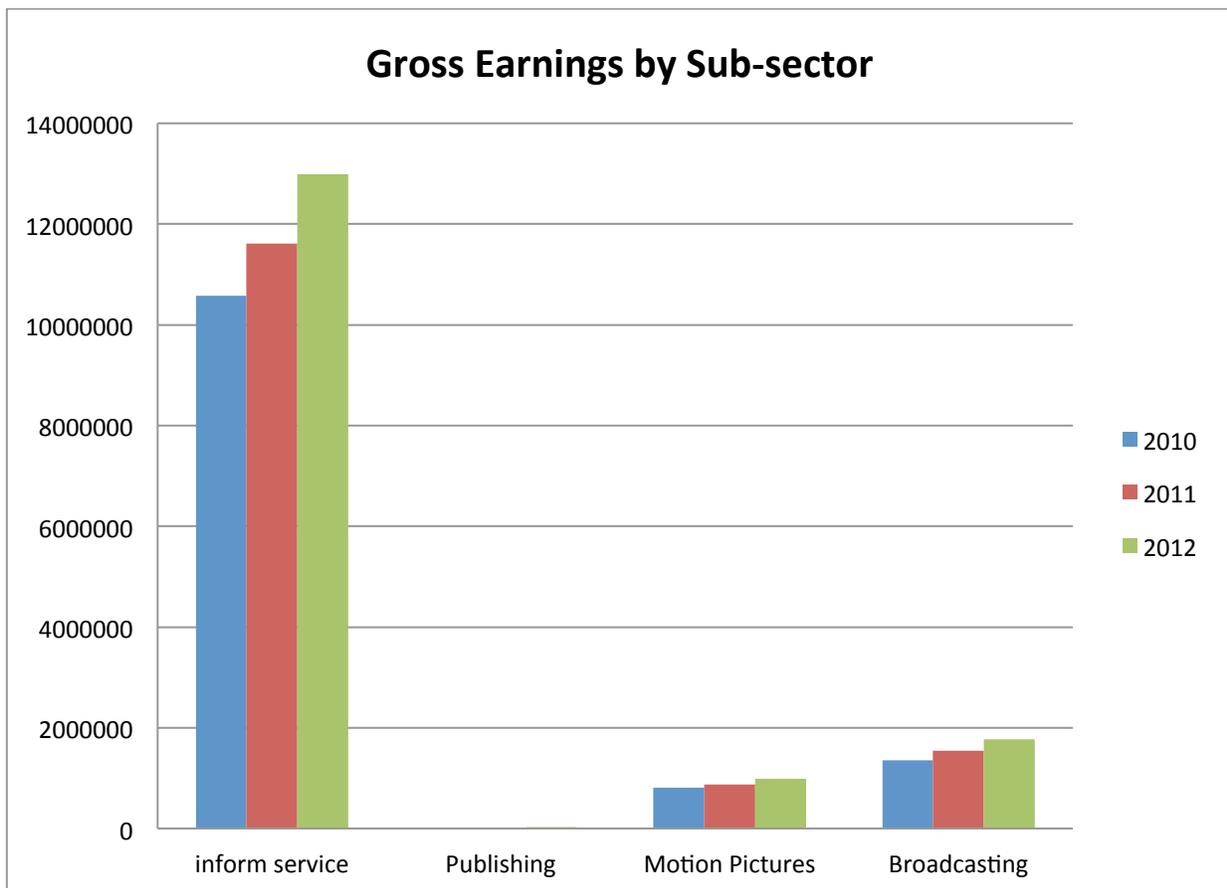


Figure 10 Gross Earnings/Income by Sub-Sector

Information services had the dominant share for the sector in gross earnings across the years under consideration. This sub-sector led in 2010, 2011 and 2012 with gross earnings or share to the total income of N10,572,740.52 million or 82.910%, N11,615,336.79 million or 82.68%, N12,993,052.01 million or 82.38% respectively. Income from services led within the sub-sector with an average of 98.21% across the years.

Broadcasting had the second highest share in the sector, with incomes mainly from commercial news, advertisements, documentaries, television rights, and sponsored programmes. Income from advertisements contributed 49.39%, 46.98%, and 35.18% in 2010, 2011 and 2012 respectively, making it the highest income earner for the sub-sector each year. Income from documentaries contributed the least to the sub-sector, with an average of 1.60% for all three years. Income from commercial news experienced the highest growth rate in the sub-sector in 2012, with an increase of 276.73%, at which time it held a 34.49% share of the sub-sector's total income. On the whole, the sub-sector experienced consistent growth in its earnings with an initial total of N1,359,681.86 million, it rose by 13.63% or N185,306.59 million to reach N1,544,988.45 million in 2011. A further increase of 14.33% or N221,356.84 million was witnessed between 2011 and 2012 to arrive at a total income of N1,766,345.29 million in 2012.

Motion Pictures was the third highest contributor to the ICT sector total income. Its share contribution went from 6.32% in 2010 to 6.28% in 2012. Its total value was N806,193.31 million in 2010 and went up by 22.88% or N184,478.04 million to reach N990,671.35 million in 2012. The highest income earner in the sub-sector was film exhibitions, which contributed 68.21%, 75.09% and 85.96% in 2010, 2011 and 2012 respectively. Lowest earning

power was from censorship fees, which earned less than 1% of the sub-sector's total income.

The publishing sub-sector contributed the least amount to the sector, with just N13,449.63 million or a share of 0.11% of the total sector earnings in 2010, it went up by 34.94% to reach N18,149.54 million in 2011, with a share of 0.13% of the year's total. In 2012, with an increase of N3,652.97 million or by 20.13% it had a total earning of N21,802.51million. Sale of books was the sub-sectors highest earner in 2011 and 2012; in 2010 'other publishing activities' contributed the most with 39.32% of the total. Sale of newspapers had the second highest contribution for all three years, rising by 114.80% from N1,889.19 million in 2010 to N4,058.00 million in 2011. At a much reduced growth rate of 13.85% it would reach N4,620.00 million in 2012.

## **Intermediate Inputs**

All sub-sectors witnessed increases in 2011 across all categories under intermediate input, except for Utility, where there were major declines in that same year. In 2012, there were declines across all categories in all sub-sectors, except for Administrative Expenses, which experienced very small increases in spending.

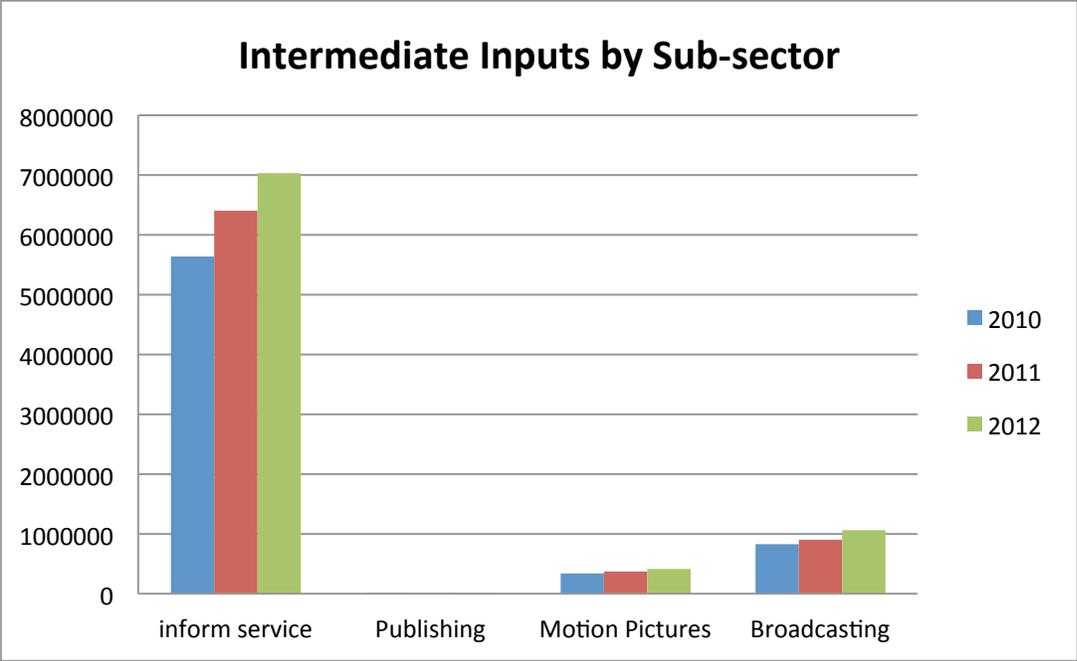


Figure 11 Intermediate Inputs by Sub-Sector

In 2010, Information Services sub-sector incurred expenses in intermediate input up to N5,640,749.38 million or 82.79% of the total share in the sector. The sub-sector grew by 13.51% or N761,901.97 million to reach N6,402,651.35 million in 2011. At a much reduced rate of 9.83% or N629,499,05.35 million, 2012 would see a total of N7,032,150.4 million expended. Utility expenses was the highest in the sub-sector at 70.02% or N3,949,850.71 million in 2010, which would decline by 79.82% to reach N797,139.86 million in 2011. By 2012, it declined by a smaller fraction of N134,170.90 million to N662,968.95 million. Next to Utility was administrative expenses with share contribution of N971,928 million or 17.23%. All other sub categories in the sub-sector contributed less than 10% each to the sector's total.

In 2011, Administrative expenses had the dominant share, contributing a total of N3,832,728.69 million or 59.86%. The second major contributor to intermediate inputs in the Information service sub sector was the Utility sub category. This

category had a share of or 12.45% to the total intermediate inputs in the information services.

In 2012, the pattern of spending on Intermediate Inputs was almost similar to what was obtained in 2011. Administrative expenses, maintained its dominance with a share total of N5,148,547.03 million or 73.21%, followed by Utility with a share total of N662,968.95 or 9.43%. Social Benefits, Other Costs, and Rent had total shares of N381,359.66 million or 5.42%, N379,702.12 million or 5.40% and N322,758.12 million or 4.59% respectively in their order of contribution to the total share. Equipment/Machinery had the least contribution to the total share of the intermediate, inputs with a share of N136,814.51 million or 1.95%.

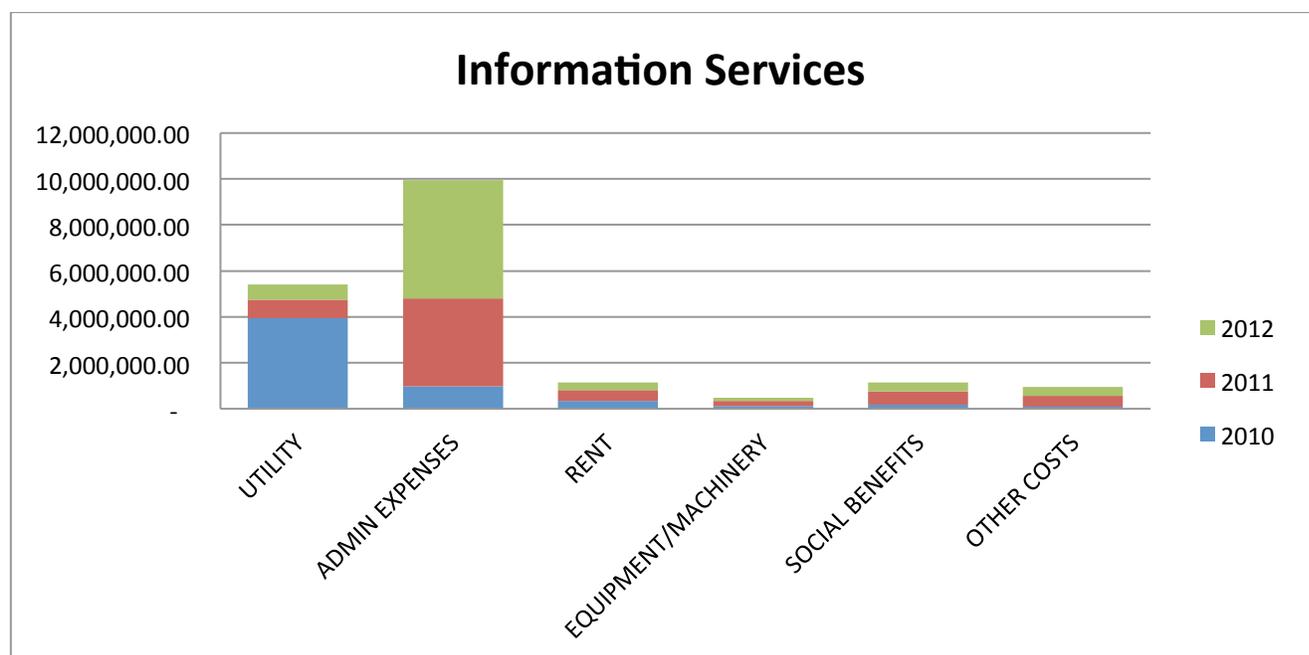


Figure 12 Intermediate Input for Information Services

Broadcasting sub-sector had the second largest share with N824,583.66 million or 12.10% of the total intermediate inputs in 2010. It grew by 9.87% or N81,359.56 million to reach a total of N905,943.22 million in 2011 meanwhile, a further

significant increase of N157,436.53 million or 17.38% was observed in the broadcasting subsector to arrive at an intermediate inputs spending of N1,063,379.75 million in 2012.

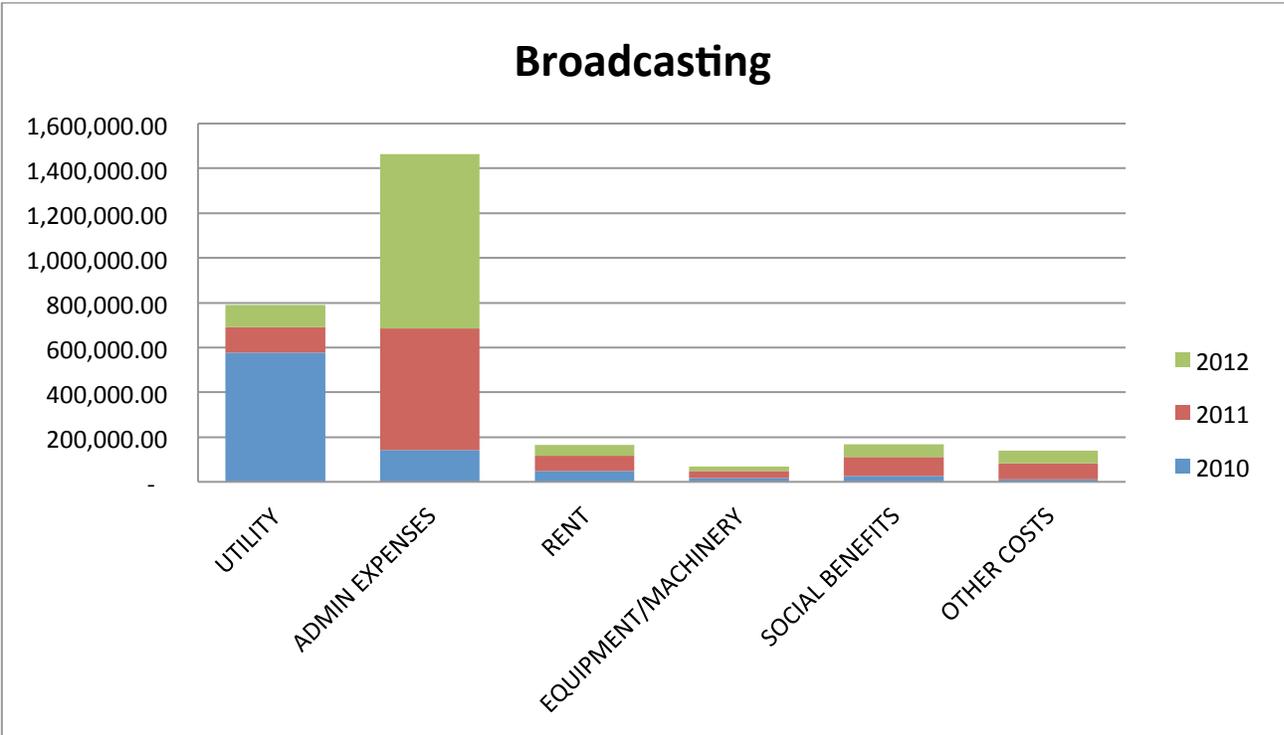


Figure 13 Intermediate Input for Broadcasting

Disaggregating the pattern of spending on intermediate inputs shows that Utility had the highest share with N 577,402.42 million, followed by Administrative Expenses with a distant N142,079.79 million. In 2011, administrative expenses dominated spending on intermediate inputs sub categories with a total of N542,311.99 million of the total shares. Utility was the second largest area of intermediate spending with a share total of N 112,791.31 in the same year.

## Gross Capital Formation

Publishing sub-sector had a share of 69.01%, 67.12% and 62.42% in 2010, 2011 and 2012 respectively of the entire sector's gross capital formation, making it the largest contributor. The sub-sector's highest expenditures were for non-building related purchases, which consumed 84.58% in 2010, 82.70% and 74.19% in 2011 and 2012 respectively. Purchase of machineries, equipment and spare parts had the highest spend across the years, starting at N7,361.99 million in 2010 and increasing by 2.33% in 2011, but who have a decline of 34.06% in 2012.

Information Services had the second highest share in the sub-sector for GCF, with its share percentage of the sector's total going from 19.72% in 2010 to 21.33% in 2012. Again non-building purchases accounted for the highest spends, averaging at 53.53% of the sub-sector across 2010-2012. There was consistent decline in GCF expenditure for the sub-sector across the years, with 2011's 8.96% decline much higher than 2012's 3.31% decline.

The category for the purchase or construction of buildings would make up Broadcasting's highest spending in GCF, increasing by 14.92% in 2011 and a further 16.16% in 2012 to reach N3,946.57 million. The buildings category saw average increases in expenditure by 15.54% across the years, while the non-building purchase category saw average declines in expenditure by 13.13% in the same period. Purchase or construction of residential buildings had the greatest share of the sub-sector, averaging at 58.90% across the period under review.

Motion picture's contribution to GCF was less than 1.00% from 2010 to 2012. It's greatest purchase was in machineries, equipment and spare parts in 2010, which would fall by 31.21% to reach N56.08 million in 2011. In 2012, it fell by another 32.92%, which would put purchase and construction of non-residential buildings at the top of the sub-sector with a total of N65.26 million.

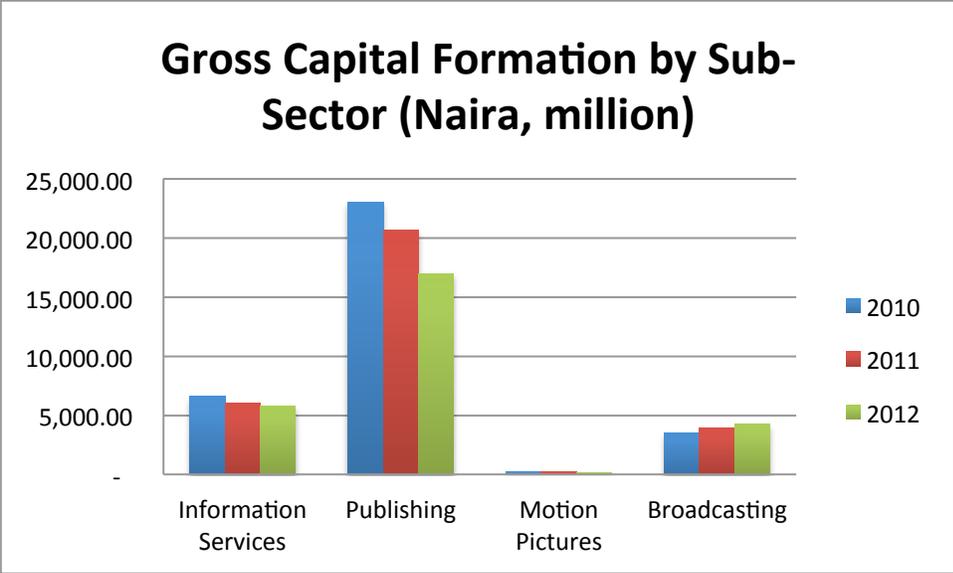


Figure 14 Gross Capital Formation by Sub-Sector (Naira, million)

## Inventory and Depreciation

The opening inventory in all the sub-sectors of the Information and Communication sector in 2010 are N4,321.10 million, N1,769.94 million, N142.47million and N25.63 million for publishing, information service, motion pictures and broadcasting respectively. Publishing subsector had the highest opening inventory with an overwhelming share of 69.03% to the total.

The Information services sub-sector opening inventory grew by 23.67% or N418.92 million to reach N2,188.86 million at the close of 2010 and opening of 2011. A decline by 24.18% would take closing inventory for 2011 and opening inventory of 2012 to N1,659.57 million. An increase of 44.73% would close the inventory for 2012 at N2,401.90 million.

Publishing's closing inventory valuation showed increases at the close of 2010 and 2011 but fell at the close of 2012. Opening inventory experienced an increase of 18.57% to close at 2010 and open at 2011 with N5,122.62 million.

A further increase in the change of inventory by N392.54 million would put closing inventory at N5,515.16 million at the end of 2011. A decline of N1,083.71 million in opening inventory valuation of 2012, would close the year at N4,431.45 million.

Opening inventory valuation in broadcasting in 2010 was N25.63 million, which went up by 9.76% to close at a value of N28.13 million for the year. An increase by 44.00% or N12.38 million would take the closing inventory valuation of 2011 to N40.50 million. Between 2011 and 2012, broadcasting's closing inventory value declined by N12.38 million or 30.55% to close at N28.13 million in 2012.

Motion Pictures opening inventory was valued at N142.47 million, which would increase in value by N16.96 million or 11.90% to reach N159.43 million at the close of the 2010 and start of 2011. By the close of 2011 it would be devalued by N23.51 million or 14.75% to reach N135.91 million. The increased difference in value between closing stock in 2011 and 2012 would come to N31.50 million, which was a 23.18% increase between the two years.

**Depreciation** increased every year for all sub-sectors of the Information and Communication sector. Information Services had the highest amount of depreciation compared to other activities such as publishing, motion pictures and broadcasting in the ICT sector. With a depreciative value of N776,370.26 million in 2010, Information services assets were further devalued by 0.54% in 2011 and by an even higher 19.28% in 2012, to reach N915,480.91 million.

Broadcasting had the second highest percentage increase, going up by 19.43% to N33,328.93 million in 2011, but had the lowest percentage increase in 2012 to reach N36,662.65 million.

Motion Pictures' assets depreciated by 7.82% in 2011, and by a further 14.11%, almost twice the previous year or by N1,560.39 million to reach N12,615.95 million in 2012.

Publishing had the highest depreciation percentage increase in 2011, going from N104.25 million to N145.53 million, a 39.60% increase. This would slow down in 2012 to a 15.71% increase. However, publishing had the least share contribution to the sector's total depreciation value.

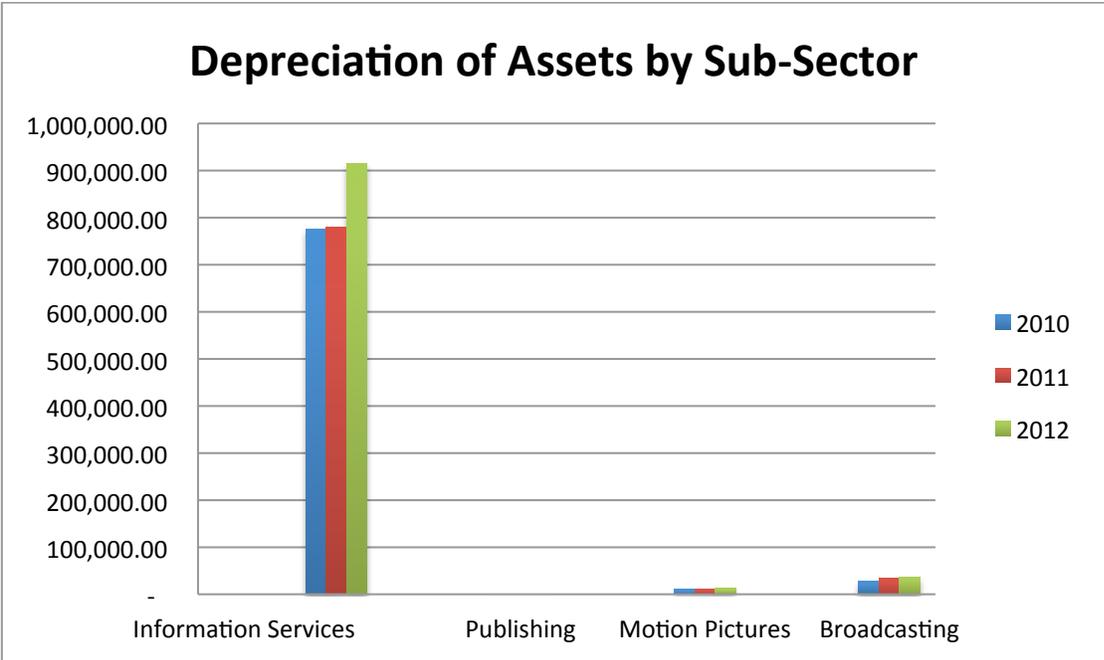


Figure 15 Depreciation of Assets by Sub-Sector