Monthly Economic and Financial Market Outlook

Sustaining Growth: Policy Options

September 2017

Executive Summary

Domestic Scene:

- After five consecutive quarters of contraction in Real Domestic Product (GDP), the Nigerian economy exited the first recession in over two decades
- The Q2, 2017 figures that the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) released on Tuesday, September 05, 2017 shows that the GDP recorded a growth rate of 0.55%
- A review of the latest Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) report that the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) published for the month of August 2017 shows that the Nigerian economy maintains its economic growth recovery path witnessed since March 2017
- The Composite Non-Manufacturing Index (CNMI) also expanded to 53.6 points in August 2017 from 54.1 points in July 2017
- The total capital imported into the Nigerian economy increased to US$1.79bn in Q2, 2017 from US$908mn in Q1, 2017 and US$1.04bn in Q2, 2016
- We expect the inflation rate in Nigeria to drop to 15.99% in August 2017 from 16.05% in July 2017
- The favourable price of Bonny Light and oil production should help to boost the external reserves in the short-to-medium term.
- Yields on fixed income securities may trend marginally lower in September 2017 because of the expected decrease in the inflation rate in August 2017 and the liquidity and stability in the foreign exchange market
- We expect to see some profit taking activities in the equity market in September 2017, especially on stocks that have recorded strong appreciation in their share price.

International Scene:

- The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) released a global growth forecast of 3.4% for 2017 and 2018 in its monthly report for August 2017.
- OPEC stated that with the ongoing global growth momentum and its expected continuation in HY2 2017, there is still some room to the upside for global growth levels

1.0 Global Developments:

In the countries we monitored, the prices of government bonds recorded more increases than decreases in August 2017, compared with July 2017.

In the countries we monitored, the prices of government bonds recorded more increases than decreases in August 2017, compared with July 2017. The 17% April 2022 Egypt Government Bond recorded the highest month-on-month price increase of 5.12% to 100.87. This was followed by the 1.75% May 2023 United States (U.S) Government Treasury Note with an increase of 0.87% to 99.65. The 16.39% January 2022 Nigeria Government Bond recorded the highest month-on-month price decrease of 0.91% to 99.70. This was followed by the 3.52% February 2023 China Government Bond, with a price decrease of 0.42% to 99.60. The Kenya, India, Russia, South Africa, China, Nigeria, and U.S Bonds closed the month at positive real yields. Other bonds we monitored closed the month at negative real yields. **The Kenya Government Bond offered the most attractive real yield amongst the selected bonds in August 2017**.

The U.S economy recorded a growth of 3% in Q2 2017.

The US economy grew by 3% in Q2 2017, from the second estimate released by the U.S Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). It is the strongest growth rate since Q3 2015. Increases in consumer spending and non-residential fixed investment were larger than previously estimated, offsetting a drag from government expenditure and investment. The US unemployment rate however rose to 4.4% in August 2017, from 4.3% in the previous month and above market consensus of 4.3%. Similarly, the inflation rate in the U.S increased to 1.7% year-on-year (Y-O-Y) in July 2017, from 1.6% in June 2017. Prices rose at a faster pace for energy, food, medical care commodities and transportation services.

Table 1: Summary of Key Indicators

S/N	Indicators	China	Egypt	India	Kenya	Nigeria	Russia	South Africa	Turkey	USA
1	Bond Price	99.60	100.87	106.39	101.08	99.70	100.10	99.60	92.90	99.65
2	Bond Yield	3.60%	16.71%	6.57%	12.39%	16.47%	7.71%	7.84%	10.40%	1.82%
3	Bond Price MoM Change	(0.42%)	5.12%	0.17%	0.57%	(0.91%)	0.86%	0.51%	(0.11%)	0.87%
4	Bond Yield MoM Change	0.09%	(1.59%)	(0.07%)	(0.16%)	0.28%	(0.28%)	(0.11%)	0.04%	(0.16%)
5	Bond Price YTD Change	(3.97%)	(0.64%)	(0.15%)	4.06%	(2.65%)	1.94%	3.81%	4.15%	2.32%
6	Bond Yield YTD Change	0.75%	0.17%	(0.13%)	(1.07%)	0.80%	(0.56%)	(0.77%)	(0.71%)	(0.38%)
7	Real Yield	2.20%	(16.29%)	4.21%	4.35%	0.42%	3.81%	3.24%	(0.28%)	0.12%
8	Volatility	0.10	1.01	0.16	0.15	0.32	0.28	0.26	0.39	0.22
9	FX Rate MoM Change*	(2.07%)	(1.32%)	(0.44%)	(0.98%)	12.66%	(3.33%)	(1.69%)	(1.92%)	0.59%
10	FX Rate YTD Change*	(5.39%)	(2.85%)	(6.29%)	0.41%	11.30%	(6.00%)	(5.58%)	(1.84%)	11.48%
11	Inflation Rate	1.40%	33.00%	2.36%	8.04%	16.05%	3.90%	4.60%	10.68%	1.70%
12	Policy Rate	4.35%	18.75%	6.00%	10.00%	14.00%	9.00%	6.75%	8.00%	1.25%
13	Debt to GDP	46.20%	85.00%	69.50%	55.20%	18.60%	17.00%	51.70%	28.30%	106.00%
14	GDP Growth Rate	6.90%	4.90%	5.70%	4.70%	0.55%	2.50%	1.10%	5.00%	2.20%
15	Nominal GDP (US$)	11,199bn	336bn	2,264bn	70.53bn	405bn	1,283bn	295bn	858bn	18,569bn
16	Current Acct to GDP	1.80%	(5.90%)	(0.70%)	(5.20%)	(1.80%)	1.80%	(3.30%)	(3.80%)	(2.60%)

-ve means appreciation while +ve means depreciation

Sources – Bloomberg, Central Bank of Various Countries, FSDH Research Analysis and Trading Economics

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1.1 The Global GDP:

The OPEC released a global growth forecast of 3.4% in 2017 and 2018 in its monthly report for August 2017.

The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) released a global growth forecast of 3.4% for 2017 and 2018 in its monthly report for August 2017. The forecasts are based on the latest global economic indicators, which confirm its earlier view on the continuation of the improvement in the global economy. The organization asserted that economic growth momentum in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), United States (US), the Euro-zone and improving economic activity in Japan are all supportive for the global economy. In the non-OECD economies, China is also showing better-than-expected growth, India is forecast to keep a high growth level, and Brazil and Russia are recovering from their two-year recession. Nigeria has also emerged from a recession, with an economic growth rate of 0.55% recorded in Q2 2017.

The cartel opines that the high valuations in global equity and bond markets, in combination with low volatility also pose downside risks.

OPEC stated that with the ongoing global growth momentum and its expected continuation in HY2 2017, there is still some room to the upside for global growth levels. However, the organization added that challenges remain; mainly related to global political developments and upcoming monetary policy decisions, particularly for the U.S and the Euro-zone. The cartel opines that the high valuations in global equity and bond markets, in combination with low volatility also pose downside risks. This is because of the willingness of central banks to reduce monetary stimulus measures. It also added that debt levels remain high in some key economies, an issue that will probably require further attention if interest rates continue to rise gradually, particularly in the US. Finally, the report highlighted that the sustained stability in commodity prices, particularly oil prices, is viewed as necessary for ongoing improvements in global economic growth.

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Table 2: Economic Growth Rate Forecast

	2017F	2018F
World	3.4%	3.4%
OECD	2.0%	2.0%
USA	2.1%	2.2%
Japan	1.4%	1.1%
Euro-zone	2.0%	1.8%
China	6.7%	6.3%
India	7.0%	7.5%
Brazil	0.5%	1.5%
Russia	1.2%	1.4%

Source: OPEC Monthly Report, August 2017; F- Forecast

1.2 Nigeria Exits Recession:

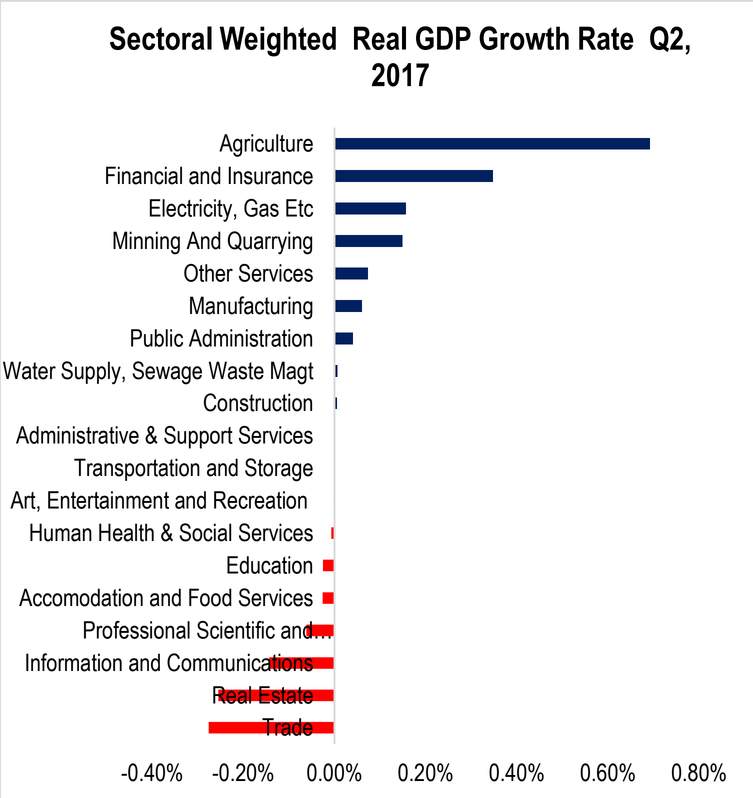
The Q2, 2017 figures that the NBS released on Tuesday, September 05, 2017 shows that the GDP recorded a growth rate of 0.55%.

After five consecutive quarters of contraction in the Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the Nigerian economy exited the first recession in over two decades. The Q2, 2017 figures that the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) released on Tuesday, September 05, 2017 shows that the GDP recorded a growth rate of 0.55%. The growth in the GDP was mainly due to the growth recorded in Agriculture, Financial and Insurance, Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply, and Mining and Quarrying sectors of the Nigerian economy. The Oil sector, which grew by 1.64% in Q2, 2017, recorded the first growth since Q4, 2015. The growth in the Non-Oil sector at 0.45% in Q2 2017 decelerated from a growth rate of 0.72% recorded in Q1, 2017. The Nigerian economy entered into a recession in Q2 2016 following two consecutive quarters of GDP contraction. The recovery in crude oil production and price and the introduction of the Investors' and Exporters' foreign exchange window, which increased the supply of foreign exchange to end users, helped to pull the economy out of recession.

The weak purchasing power in the country was the main driver of the contraction in the Trade sector.

The series of attacks in the crop producing regions in the country led to the deceleration in the growth rate of the Agriculture sector.

An analysis of the GDP by sectoral size shows that Agriculture, Trade, and Information and Communication are the three largest sectors of the economy and they contributed 22.97%, 17.1% and 12.39% respectively in Q2, 2017. Trade and Information and Communication contracted by 1.62% and 1.15% respectively. Although Agriculture grew by 3.01% in Q2, 2017, it recorded the lowest growth rate since Q1, 2015. The weak purchasing power in the country occasioned by high unemployment and inflation rates was the main driver of the contraction in the Trade sector. The performance of the Information and Communication sector was due to the high cost of running communication equipment and services occasioned by the devaluation of the Naira in the face of a fixed tariff regime. Meanwhile, the series of attacks



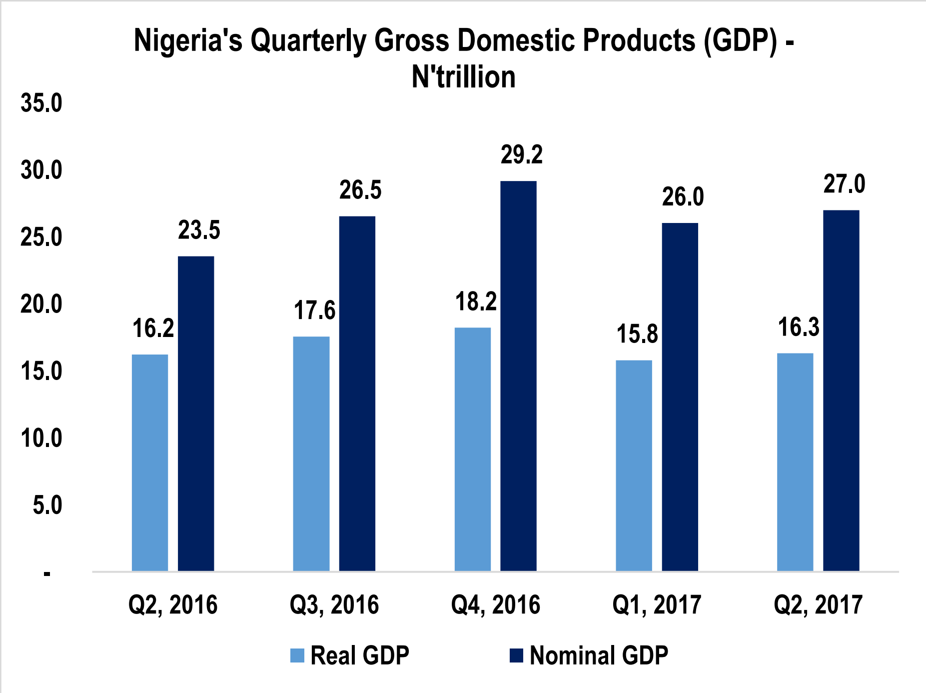
in the crop producing regions in the country particularly in the Middle-Belt and the North, and the poor infrastructure in transportation and storage facilities led to the deceleration in the growth rate of the Agriculture sector. The Real Estate sector, which contributed 7.22% to the GDP, also contracted by 3.53% in Q2, 2017 albeit at a much lower rate when compared with the contraction of 5.27% recorded in Q2, 2016. The Manufacturing sector, which contributed 9.38% to the GDP, recorded a weak growth of 0.64% from a growth of 1.36% recorded in Q1, 2017. This was however a recovery compared with the contraction of 3.36% recorded in Q2, 2016.

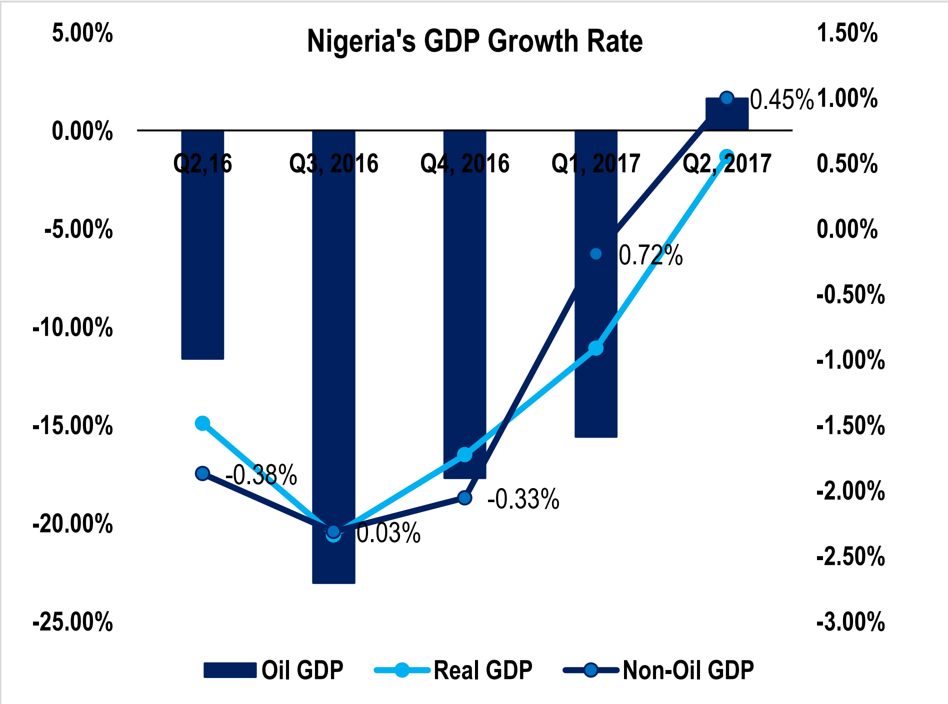
There should also be incentives in the form of tax reliefs and favourable land acquisition laws for the agro-allied industry in order to boost agriculture.

There is the need for the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) to find a lasting solution to the attacks on farm lands in Nigeria in order to increase production. There should also be incentives in the form of tax reliefs and favourable land acquisition laws for the agro-allied industry in order to boost agriculture. Additionally, there should be more focus on agricultural training and research institutes in the country to increase farm yields. Concrete steps should be taken to involve the private sector in the provision of transport and storage facilities to reduce waste and give farm produce easy access to markets. Government may also consider tax holidays and reduction to companies that make use of local agricultural raw materials in their production process. This will increase both human and material employment of local resources in Nigeria.

It is also important to allow for an adjustment in the communication tariff to boost investments and improve facility maintenance.

It is also important to allow for an adjustment in the communication tariff to boost investments and improve facility maintenance. In order to support the growth of real estate, government at all levels should partner with real estate developers, both local and foreign, to support the development of mass housing projects for low and middle income earners. These housing units should be made available through long-term financing structures, which should be guaranteed by the government. This would provide both direct and indirect employment opportunities to Nigerians in real estate, construction and manufacturing sectors. In addition, it will help to protect the revenue of the government against the volatility in the oil industry and ultimately guarantee sustainable economic growth and development.


Nigeria's Quarterly Gross Domestic Products (GDP) - N'trillion
35.0
30.0
25.0
20.0
15.0
10.0
5.0
-
16.2
23.5
17.6
26.5
18.2
29.2
15.8
26.0
16.3
27.0
Q2, 2016
Q3, 2016
Q4, 2016
Q1, 2017
Q2, 2017
Real GDP
Nominal GDP


Nigeria's GDP Growth Rate
5.00%
0.00%
-5.00%
-10.00%
-15.00%
-20.00%
-25.00%
1.50%
1.00%
0.50%
0.00%
-0.50%
-1.00%
-1.50%
-2.00%
-2.50%
-3.00%
Q2,16
Q3, 2016
Q4, 2016
Q1, 2017
Q2, 2017
-0.38%
0.03%
-0.33%
0.72%
0.45%
Oil GDP
Real GDP
Non-Oil GDP

1.3 Purchasing Manager Index (PMI):

The CMI stood at 53.6 points in August 2017, from 54.1 points in July 2017.

A review of the latest Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) report that the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) published for the month of August 2017 shows that the Nigerian economy maintains its economic growth recovery path witnessed since March 2017. The PMI continued on its upward momentum in August 2017. The manufacturing and non-manufacturing activities increased in the month of August 2017, compared with the level of activities recorded in the month of July 2017. The PMI report shows that the Composite Manufacturing Index (CMI) expanded for the fifth consecutive month in the year 2017. For the CMI, the Production Level, New Orders and Employment Level grew at a slower rate; while Supplier Delivery Time and Inventories grew at a faster rate in August 2017. The CMI stood at 53.6 points in August 2017, from 54.1 points in July 2017. The Composite Non-Manufacturing Index (CNMI) also expanded for the fourth consecutive month to 54.1 points in August 2017 from 54.4 points in July 2017. A PMI below the 50 points level suggests a decline in business activity while a PMI higher than the 50 points level suggests an expansion. When the PMI is at the 50 point level, it means that the degree of business activity in the economy is unchanged.

We believe that manufacturing and non-manufacturing activities in the country have increased in the last few months largely because of the CBN's strategy to increase the supply of foreign exchange.

We believe that manufacturing and non-manufacturing activities in the country have increased in the last few months largely because of the CBN's strategy to increase the supply of foreign exchange. This strategy has improved businesses' and consumers' confidence in the economy. Most of the components of the PMI recorded increased levels of growth in August 2017 compared with July 2017. On the average, the Manufacturing Sub-Sector Indices recorded growth in August 2017 over the level recorded in July 2017.

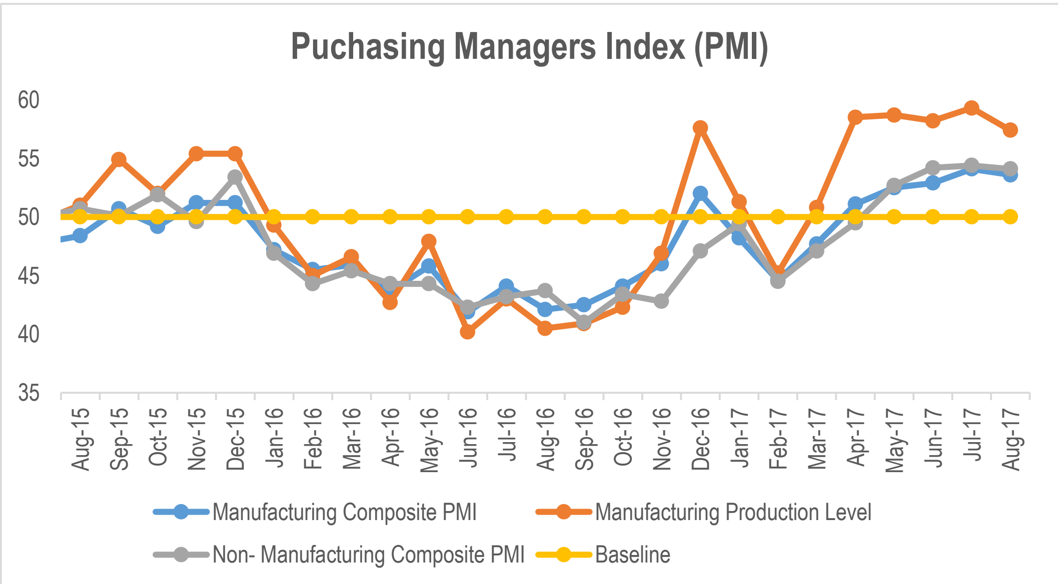


Table 3: Manufacturing Purchasing Manager Index (PMI)

	July 2017	August 2017	Change
Composite PMI	54.1	53.6	(0.5)
Production Level	58.3	57.4	(1.9)
New Orders	52.7	52.3	(0.4)
Supplier Delivery Time	51.3	52.0	0.7
Employment Level	51.8	51.5	(0.3)
Raw Materials/WIP Inventories	53.6	54.9	1.3
New Export Orders	37.5	36.7	(0.8)
Output Prices	60.4	58.8	(1.6)
Input Prices	64.1	64.9	0.8
Quantity of Purchases	48.0	49.0	1.0
Business Outstanding/Backlog of Work	42.1	47.9	5.8
Stocks of Finished Goods	48.5	51.6	3.1

Source: Central Bank of Nigeria

Table 4: Manufacturing Sub-Sector Indices

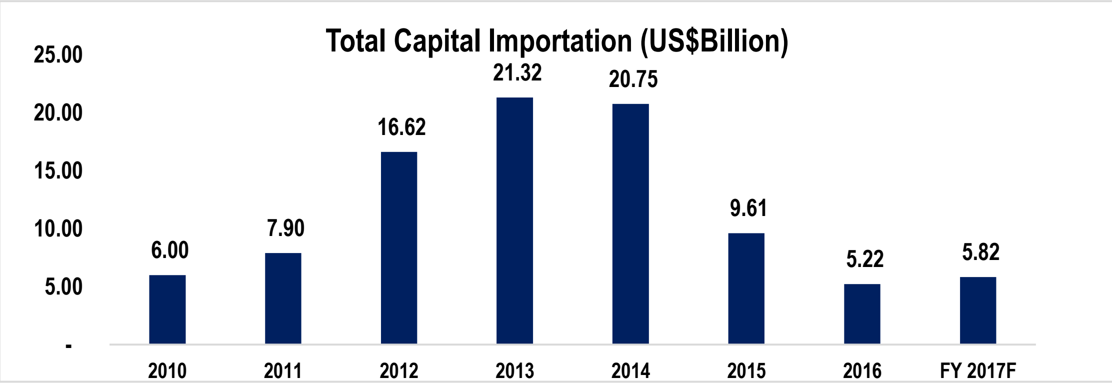
	July 2017	August 2017	Change
Appliances and Components	66.0	61.0	(5.0)
Cement	64.1	51.2	(12.9)
Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products	60.9	59.9	(1.0)
Computer and Electronic Products	65.5	68.2	3.7
Electrical Equipment	53.3	55.5	2.2
Fabricated Metal Products	47.1	48.8	1.7
Food, Beverage and Tobacco Products	56.5	53.2	(3.3)
Furniture and Related Products	48.2	51.9	3.7
Non-metallic Mineral Products	48.9	54.1	5.2
Paper Products	53.5	54.6	1.1
Petroleum and Coal Products	45.2	47.7	2.5
Plastics and Rubber Products	49.8	50.2	0.4
Primary Metal	61.8	42.7	(19.1)
Printing and Related Support Activities	54.8	55.3	0.5
Textiles, Apparel, Leather and Footwear	56.5	56.5	0.0
Transportation Equipment	51.1	17.5	(55.6)

Source: Central Bank of Nigeria

1.4 Capital Importation:

The total capital imported into the country increased to US$1.79bn in Q2, 2017 from US$908mn in Q1, 2017 and US$1.04bn in Q2, 2016

According to the data on Nigerian Capital Importation that the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) released for Q2, 2017, the total capital imported into the country increased to US$1.79bn in Q2, 2017 from US$908mn in Q1 2017. The capital importation figure in Q2, 2017 represents a growth of 97.34% over the figure reported in Q1, 2017 and a growth of 71.98% over the US$1.04bn recorded in Q2, 2016. Cumulatively, a total of US$2.70bn capital was imported into the country in the first half of the year 2017 (HY1, 2017), representing a growth of 54% over US$1.75bn imported in the corresponding period of 2016. Looking at the developments in the HY1, 2017 and based on historical trend, our forecast shows that Nigerian capital importation in full year 2017 (FY 2017) should increase to US$5.82bn, representing a growth of 11.35% over US$5.22bn in 2016. Although our forecast represents the second lowest figures since 2010, it signifies improvements in the foreign investors' perception about the short-to-medium term outlook of the Nigerian economy.



FPI was the main driver of the growth in capital importation in Q2, 2017.

Equity investment accounted for 79.7% and 99.9% of the FPI and FDI, respectively.

A further analysis of the total capital imported into the Nigerian economy in Q2, 2017 shows that the highest figure occurred in May 2017 (US$616.5mn); followed by June (US$612.6mn) and April (US$563.3mn). Foreign Portfolio Investments (FPIs) was the main driver of the growth in capital importation in Q2, 2017. FPIs represented 42.99% of capital importation at US$771mn; Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs) contributed 15.31% (US$274mn); while Other Investments (Trade Credits, Loans, Currency Deposits, and Other Claims) contributed 41.70% (US$747mn). The breakdown of the capital importation by instruments shows that equity investment accounted for the highest portion of both FPI and FDI in Q2 2017. Equity investment accounted for 79.7% and 99.9% of the FPI and FDI, respectively. Other sectors that attracted foreign capital in Q2, 2017 are: oil and gas; servicing and production/manufacturing. The initiative of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) to create the Investors' and Exporters' Foreign Exchange Window (I&E Window) boosted foreign investors' confidence in the Nigerian economy and helped to attract foreign capital.

1.5 Inflation Rate:

The inflation rate stood at 16.05% in July 2017, from 16.10% recorded in June 2017.

The inflation rate (Year-on-year) dropped marginally to 16.05% in July 2017, from 16.10% in June 2017. This is the sixth consecutive month of a decline in the inflation rate. There was a deceleration in the Month-on-Month inflation rate in July 2017, compared with June 2017. The month-on-month change in the CPI stood at 1.21% in July 2017, lower than 1.58% recorded in June 2017. Year-on-year (y-o-y), the Food Price Index (FPI) stood at 20.28% in July 2017, up from 19.91% in June 2017. The FPI was driven by higher prices of Bread and Cereals; Meat; Fish; Oil and Fats; Coffee, Tea and Cocoa; Potatoes, Yam and Other Tubers; and Vegetables. The Core Index stood at 12.20% in July 2017, lower than 12.50% recorded in June 2017. In July 2017. The largest increase in the Core Index were recorded in Clothing Materials and Articles of Clothing; Furniture and Furnishing; Books and Stationary; Medical Services; Glassware, Tableware and Household Utensils; Accommodation Services; and Household Textiles, respectively.

We expect the August 2017 inflation rate to drop marginally to 15.99%.

Our forecast shows that the inflation rate will remain in the range of 15.5% - 16.2% for the remainder of 2017. **We estimate that the inflation rate would decrease marginally to 15.99% in August 2017 as shown on table 5 below.** This may impact the yields on the fixed income securities.

Table 5: Inflation Rate Actual Vs. Forecast

Month	Jan-17A	Feb-17A	Mar-17A	Apr-17A	May-17A	Jun-17A	Jul-17A	Aug-17F	Sep-17F	Oct-17F	Nov-17F	Dec-17F
Actual/Forecast*	18.72%	17.78%	17.26%	17.24%	16.25%	16.10%	16.05%	15.99%	15.88%	15.69%	15.65%	15.52%

*Source: National Bureau of Statistics and FSDH Research Analysis. * Assumed no increase in fuel and electricity tariff. A- Actual, F - Forecast*

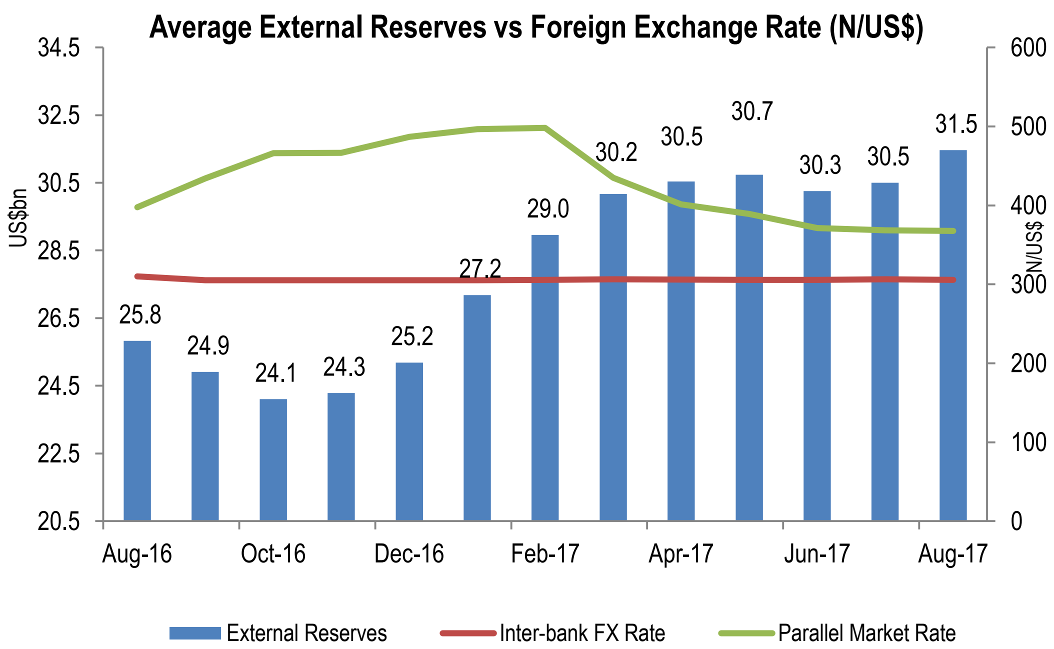
1.6 Movement in the External Reserves:

The external reserves increased by 3.15% to US$31.81bn as at August 29, 2017 from US$30.84bn at end-July 2017.

The accretion to the external reserves continued in August 2017, as the CBN's Investors' and Exporters Windows' (I&E Window) has helped to increase the supply of foreign exchange. The 30-day moving average external reserves increased by 3.15% to US$31.81bn as at August 29, 2017 from US$30.84bn at end-July 2017. The average external reserves stood at US$31.46bn as at August 29, 2017 from US$30.50bn in July 2017.

The favourable price of Bonny Light and oil production should help to boost the external reserves in the short-to-medium term.

The favourable price of Bonny Light and oil production should help to boost the external reserves in the short-to-medium term. The global economic growth recovery is strengthening, with a positive feedback on oil prices. We also expect this to boost the level of the external reserves. With better policy initiatives and implementation, we believe the Nigerian economy can attract more foreign capital up to the levels attained in the year 2013.



1.7 Crude Oil Market and Bonny Light Price:

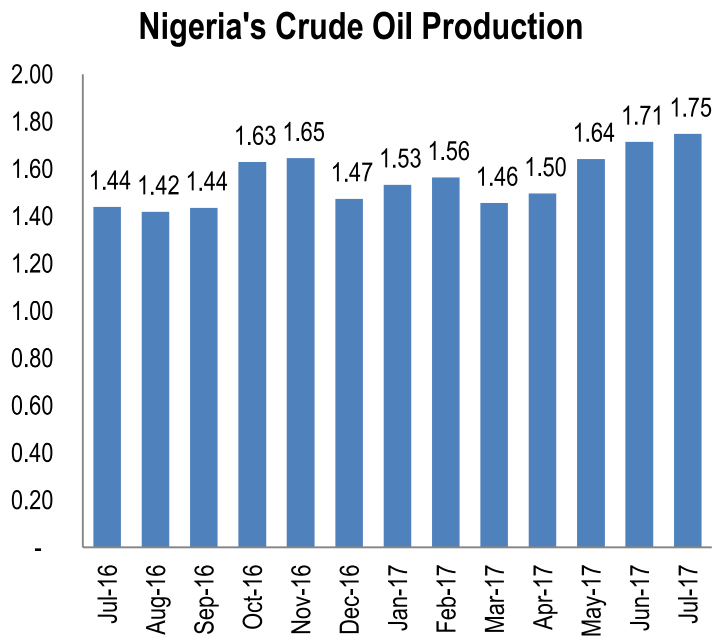
The daily crude oil production in Nigeria increased by 2.34% to 1.75mbpd in July 2017, from 1.71mbpd in June 2017.

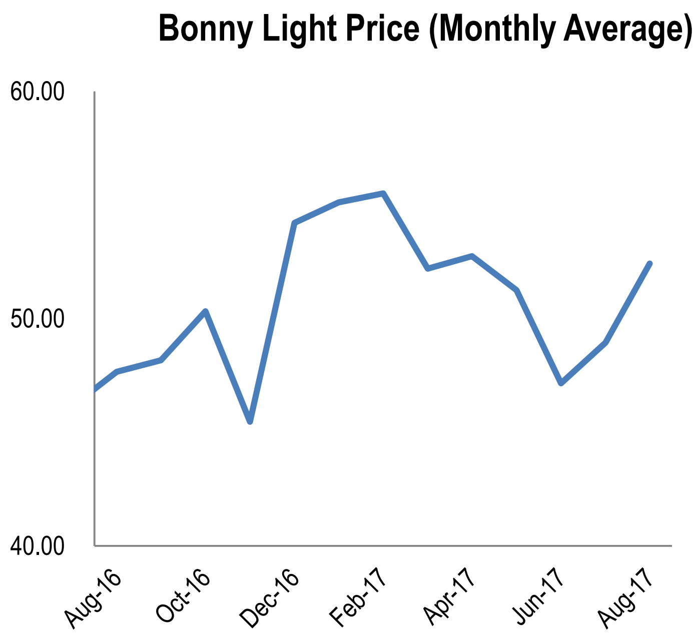
The daily crude oil production in Nigeria increased by 2.34% to 1.75mbpd in July 2017, from 1.71mbpd in June 2017. This is based on the secondary data available from the OPEC report for the month of August 2017. The total OPEC crude oil production from secondary sources was 32.87mb/d in July 2017, a marginal increase of 0.52% from 32.70mb/d over the previous month. Crude oil production output increased mostly from Libya, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Equatorial Guinea, Ecuador, Gabon and Iran; while production recorded the largest drop in Iraq, Angola, Venezuela, Kuwait and United Arab Emirates.

The U.S Energy Information Administration (EIA) in its monthly report for August 2017 indicated that Brent crude oil prices are forecast to average US$51/b in 2017 and US$52/b in 2018. West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil prices are forecast to average US$2/b less than Brent prices in both 2017 and 2018.

The average price of Bonny Light was US$52.474/b in August 2017, an increase of 7.21% from the average price of US$48.94/b recorded in July 2017.

According to the data from Thomson Reuters, the Bonny Light crude oil price increased by 2.02% to US$53.66/b as at end-August 2017, from US$52.60/b at end-July 2017. The average price of Bonny Light was US$52.47/b in August 2017, an increase of 7.21% from the average price of US$48.94/b recorded in July 2017.





1.8 Foreign Exchange Rate:

The value of the Naira depreciated marginally at the various segments of the foreign exchange market in August 2017.

The value of the Naira depreciated marginally as at end-August 2017, compared with end-July 2017 at the various segments of the foreign exchange market. However, the average value of the Naira depreciated in August 2017, compared with July 2017. The premium between the inter-bank and parallel market however converged further in August 2017, compared with July 2017. The creation of the Investors' and Exporters' Foreign Exchange Window (I&E Window) has helped to achieve relative stability in the foreign exchange market. The I&E Window has boosted the supply of foreign exchange and eliminating arbitraging in the foreign exchange market. It has also helped to achieve price discovery and a more efficient method of allocating foreign exchange to end-users at that segment of the market.

The value of the Naira depreciated marginally at the inter-bank market in August 2017, compared with July 2017.

Month-on-month, the value of the Naira depreciated marginally at the inter-bank market to N305.85/US$ as at end-August 2017, a marginal depreciation of 0.07% from N305.65/US$ at end-July 2017. However, the average exchange rate at the inter-bank market appreciated by 0.21% to stand at N305.67/US$ in August 2017, compared with N306.31/US$ in July 2017.

The parallel market rate also depreciated in August 2017, compared with July 2017.

The parallel market rate also depreciated marginally in August 2017, compared with July 2017. The Naira depreciated marginally at the parallel market by 0.27% to close at N368/US$ at end-August 2017, from N367/US$ at end-July 2017. However, the average exchange rate at the parallel market appreciated by 0.27% to stand at N367.50/US$ in August 2017, compared with N368.48/US$ in July 2017.

The long-term stability in the value of the Naira is hinged on improving the infrastructure in the country to support non-oil export growth.

The oil production level and the price of crude oil in the international market remain the major short-term determinant of the stability in the value of the Naira. The long-term stability of the Naira is consequent on diversifying the export base of the economy. This can be achieved through consistent improvement in the infrastructure level, and the deployment of efficient and effective monetary, fiscal, and trade policy that engenders a favourable investment climate.

2.0 Interest Rate and Yield Analysis:

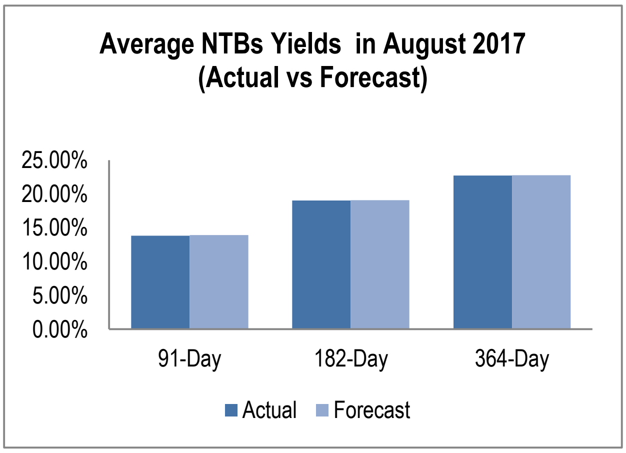
The yields on the fixed income securities recorded mixed performance in August 2017, compared with July 2017.

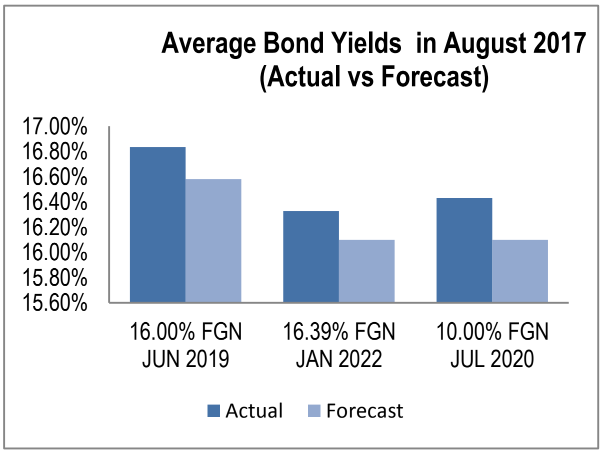
The yields on the fixed income securities recorded mixed performance in August 2017, compared with July 2017. The yields on the Nigerian Government Treasury Bills (NTBs) dropped, while the yields on the selected FGN Bonds increased in August 2017, compared with July 2017.

The fixed income market analysis for the month of August 2017 shows a net outflow of about N401bn, compared with a net outflow of about N631bn in July 2017. The major outflows in August 2017 were the Primary NTBs of about N425bn; Open Market Operations (OMO) and Repurchase Bills (REPO) of N762bn; CBN's Foreign Exchange Sale of about N534bn; and the Bond auction of about N56bn. Meanwhile, in July 2017, the major outflows were the Primary NTBs of about N382bn; Open Market Operations (OMO) and Repurchase Bills (REPO) of N882bn; CBN's Foreign Exchange Sale of about N156bn; and the Bond auction of about N106bn. The major inflows in August 2017 were the matured OMO and REPO Bills of N572bn; matured NTBs of about N485bn; and the Federation Account Allocation Committee (FAAC) injection of about N221bn. In July 2017, major inflows were the matured OMO and REPO Bills of N318bn; matured NTBs of about N237bn; and the Federation Account Allocation Committee (FAAC) injection of about N320bn

The yields on NTBs moved in different direction in July 2017, compared with June 2017.

The yields on NTBs moved in different direction in August 2017, compared with July 2017. At the NTBs auction, average yield on the 91-day was down at 13.82% in the month of August compared with 13.93% recorded in July 2017. The average 182-Day NTB stood at 19.02%, down from 19.11% in July 2017. The average 364-Day NTB yield also closed lower at 22.73%, from 22.80% in July 2017. Meanwhile, the average 30-day NIBOR closed at 19.05% in August 2017, up from 18.93% in July 2017. The average 90-day and 364-Day NIBOR also increased to 21.79% and 23.39%, from 21.11% and 23.24% in July 2017, respectively.





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The yields on the FGN Bonds that we monitored closed higher in August 2017 over the preceding month. The average yield on the 16% FGN June 2019 increased to 16.84% in August from 16.62% in July. The 16.39% FGN Jan 2022 closed at 16.33% in August 2017, marginally higher than 16.13% in July 2017; the 10% FGN Jan 2030 also closed at 16.43% in August 2017, higher than 16.12% in July 2017.

Table 6: Market Liquidity (N'bn)

	July 2017			August 2017		
	Total Inflow	Total Outflow	Net flow	Total Inflow	Total Outflow	Net Flow
Primary Market: NTB	237	382	(144)	485	425	59
Open Market Operations (OMO) & Rev Repo	318	882	(564)	572	762	(190)
BOND	20	106	(86)	0	56	(56)
FAAC	320	0	320	221	0	221
FX Market	0	156	(156)	0	534	(534)
CRR Debit/Credit	0	0	0	0	0	0
TSA Implementation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**895**	**1,526**	**(631)**	**1,278**	**1,400**	**(401)**

Source: Central Bank of Nigeria and Federal Ministry of Finance

Table 7: Average Bond Yields

	16.00% FGN JUN 2019	16.39% FGN JAN 2022	10.00% FGN July 2030
July 2017	16.62%	16.13%	16.12%
August 2017	16.84%	16.33%	16.43%
Change	**0.22%**	**0.20%**	**0.31%**

Source: Financial Market Dealers Quotation

Table 8: Average Interest Rate and Yields

	NIBOR				Treasury Bill Yields		
	Call	30 Day	90 Day	180 Day	91-Day	182-Day	364-Day
July 2017	18.30%	18.93%	21.11%	23.24%	13.93%	19.11%	22.80%
August 2017	30.18%	19.05%	21.79%	23.39%	13.82%	19.02%	22.73%
Change	**11.87%**	**0.12%**	**0.68%**	**0.15%**	**(0.11%)**	**(0.09%)**	**(0.07%)**

Source: CBN and Financial Market Dealers Quotation

2.1 Revised Outlook Going Forward:

Yields on fixed income securities may trend marginally lower in September 2017 because of the expected decrease in the inflation rate in August 2017 and the liquidity and stability in the foreign exchange market.

A total inflow of about N1,246.69bn should hit the money market from the various maturing government securities and FAAC in the month of September 2017. Our expected outflows from the various sources such as government securities and statutory withdrawals are estimated at N802.47bn, leading to a net inflow of about N444.22bn. We expect the inflation rate in August 2017 to trend downward from the level recorded in July 2017. Yields on fixed income securities may trend marginally lower in September 2017 because of the expected decrease in the inflation rate in August 2017 and the liquidity and stability in the foreign exchange market.

Table 9: Expected Inflow and Outflow Analysis – September 2017 (N'bn)

Date	07-Sep-17	14-Sep-17	21-Sep-17	28-Sep-17	Others	Total
Inflows	135.41	469.23	281.75	123.52	236.78	1,246.69
Outflows	-	270.28	225.52	-	306.67	802.47
*Source: FSDH Research Analysis, *Statutory Allocation (FAAC), ** Cash Reserve Requirement (CRR) Debit*						**444.22**

Table 10: Revised Yields – Actual Vs Forecast

	Treasury Bills (Primary Market)			FGN Bonds (Secondary Market)		
	91-Day	182-Day	364-Day	Jun-19	Jan-22	Jul-30
JanA-17	14.45%	19.02%	22.95%	16.27%	16.08%	16.26%
FebA-17	14.23%	18.81%	22.69%	16.02%	16.05%	16.19%
MarA17	14.08%	18.81%	22.81%	15.79%	15.80%	15.90%
AprA-17	14.05%	18.94%	23.23%	16.01%	15.85%	15.86%
MayA-17	13.97%	18.79%	23.02%	17.15%	16.79%	17.00%
JunA-17	13.97%	19.05%	20.81%	16.45%	16.11%	16.03%
JulA-17	13.93%	19.11%	22.80%	16.62%	16.13%	16.12%
AugA-17	13.82%	19.02%	22.73%	16.84%	16.33%	16.43%
SepF-17	13.80%	18.99%	22.72%	16.75%	16.32%	16.35%
OctF-17	13.76%	18.80%	22.68%	16.66%	16.23%	16.26%
NovF-17	13.72%	18.76%	22.64%	16.62%	16.19%	16.22%
DecF-17	13.59%	18.63%	22.51%	16.49%	16.06%	16.09%

Source: CBN, FMDQ, and FSDH Research Forecasts

We anticipate a marginal drop in yields on the NTBs, particularly the 364-day tenor.

The following factors will influence yields on fixed income securities in September 2017:

- The liquidity and stability in the Foreign Exchange market
- The plan of the Debt Management Office to refinance domestic debt, particularly NTBs with foreign debt
- The expected marginal decrease in the inflation rate for August 2017

2.2 Strategy:

Investors should take advantage of the current yields on the 182-Day and 364-Day Treasury Bills.

- Investors should take advantage of the current yields on the 182-Day and 364-Day Treasury Bills.
- Investors should also maintain a balanced portfolio in other fixed income securities, particularly in bonds in order to minimise reinvestment risk.

The average prices on the FGN Eurobonds were higher in August 2017 than in July 2017. Consequently, the average yields of the bonds closed lower in the month of August 2017 than in July 2017. The current yields on all the FGN Eurobonds are lower than their respective coupons.

Table 11: FGN Eurobonds

	10-Year 6.75% FGN Eurobond January 2021		10-Year 6.375% FGN Eurobond July 2023		5-Year 5.125% FGN Eurobond July 2018	
Date	**Price (US$)**	**Yield**	**Price (US$)**	**Yield**	**Price (US$)**	**Yield**
01-Aug-17	107.345	4.452%	104.570	5.463%	101.845	3.113%
02-Aug-17	107.531	4.394%	105.061	5.368%	101.876	3.062%
03-Aug-17	107.585	4.373%	105.238	5.332%	101.876	3.056%
04-Aug-17	107.406	4.425%	104.967	5.384%	101.856	3.072%
07-Aug-17	107.374	4.433%	104.904	5.396%	101.861	3.060%
08-Aug-17	107.655	4.347%	104.934	5.390%	101.861	3.054%
09-Aug-17	107.452	4.406%	104.724	5.430%	101.814	3.087%
10-Aug-17	106.939	4.556%	104.090	5.553%	101.776	3.123%
11-Aug-17	106.835	4.586%	104.003	5.569%	101.793	3.098%
14-Aug-17	106.986	4.538%	104.330	5.505%	101.667	3.233%
15-Aug-17	107.018	4.527%	104.241	5.522%	101.667	3.227%
16-Aug-17	107.064	4.512%	104.352	5.500%	101.594	3.292%
17-Aug-17	107.319	4.429%	104.542	5.462%	101.708	3.157%
18-Aug-17	107.300	4.433%	104.576	5.455%	101.708	3.151%
21-Aug-17	107.320	4.425%	104.721	5.426%	101.845	2.989%
22-Aug-17	107.438	4.388%	105.283	5.316%	101.845	2.983%
23-Aug-17	107.345	4.414%	105.268	5.319%	101.845	2.962%
24-Aug-17	107.171	4.462%	105.375	5.296%	101.845	2.956%
25-Aug-17	107.252	4.436%	105.305	5.310%	101.856	2.936%
28-Aug-17	107.275	4.427%	105.293	5.311%	101.856	2.936%
29-Aug-17	107.281	4.425%	105.510	5.269%	101.845	2.942%
30-Aug-17	107.406	4.385%	105.651	5.242%	101.845	2.914%
31-Aug-17	107.583	4.324%	105.946	5.183%	101.845	2.907%

3.0 Equity Market:

3.1 The Secondary Market:

Profit taking activities depressed the equity market in August 2017.

Profit taking activities depressed the equity market in August 2017, after five consecutive months of rally. Month-on-Month (MoM), The Nigerian Stock Exchange All Share Index (NSE ASI) depreciated by 0.95% (a loss of 1.01% in US$) to close at 35,504.62 points. This is the first MoM depreciation since February 2017. **The Year-to-Date (YTD) performance of the Index remains positive, closing August with a YTD gain of 32.11%.** Similarly, the market capitalisation recorded a MoM loss of 0.94% (a loss of 1.01% in US$) to close at N12.23trn (US$40.01bn).

The Year-to-Date (YTD) performance of the Index remains positive, closing August with a YTD gain of 32.11%.

Market activities decreased in the month of August 2017, compared with July 2017. The volume of stocks traded decreased by 8.24% to 7.48bn in August 2017 from 8.15bn in July 2017. Access Bank Plc, Zenith Bank Plc and Guaranty Trust Bank Plc were the three most highly traded stocks in August 2017. The value of stocks traded on The NSE in August 2017 increased by 117.59% to N198.43bn.

All the Sectoral Indices dropped in August 2017, compared with July 2017, except the NSE Consumer Goods Index.

All the Sectoral Indices dropped in August 2017, compared with July 2017, except the NSE Consumer Goods Index. MoM, The NSE Consumer Goods Index appreciated by 11.68%, with a YTD appreciation of 32.87%. The NSE Oil and Gas Index recorded the highest MoM depreciation of 11.37%, with a YTD depreciation of 4.40%. The loss in the NSE Oil and Gas Index is mainly attributed to the decrease in the share prices of 11 Plc (-34.74%), Forte Oil Plc (-20.58%) and Oando Plc (-14.66%). The NSE Industrial Index recorded a MoM loss of 4.69%, with a YTD gain of 28.62%.

Table 12: Nigerian Equity Market: Key Indicators

Month	Volume (bn)	Value (N'bn)	NSEASI	Market Cap. (N'trn)	Banking*	Insurance*	Consumer Goods*	Oil/Gas*	Industrial*
July	8.15	91.19	35,844.00	12.35	445.33	141.02	847.88	337.27	2,152.88
August	7.48	198.43	35,504.62	12.23	439.69	137.54	946.88	298.93	2,051.96
Change	(8.24%)	117.59%	(0.95%)	(0.94%)	(1.27%)	(2.47%)	11.68%	(11.37%)	(4.69%)
YTD			32.11%	32.34%	60.28%	8.91%	32.87%	(4.40%)	28.62%

*Sources: NSE, FSDH Research. * NSE Sectoral Indices*

Table 13: Major Earning Announcements in August 2017						
Company and Result	**Turnover (Nm)**	**Change**	**PBT (Nm)**	**Change**	**PAT (Nm)**	**Change**
MRS OIL NIGERIA PL						
6 Months, June. 2017	62,480	16%	1,135	-26%	703	-23%
AIRLINE SERVICES AND LOGISTICS PLC						
6 Months, June. 2017	2,792	19%	198	-75%	198	-75%
MAY & BAKER NIGERIA PLC						
6 Months June 2017	4,466	21%	140	215%	95	215%
STERLING BANK PLC						
6 Months, June 2017	57,101	14%	4,334	-1%	3,802	-5%
INTERNATIONAL BREWERIES PLC						
3 Months, Jun 2017	9,435	37%	1,499	217%	1,361	182%
PRESCO PLC						
6 Months, June 2017	12,826	71%	7,598	84%	5,555	84%
NIG ENAMELWARE COMP. PLC						
Full Year, Apr. 2017	2,528	-10%	68	-62%	45	-66%
ZENITH BANK PLC						
6 Months, June 2017	380,440	77%	92,183	71%	75,317	112%
GUARANTY TRUST BANK PLC (GT Bank)						
6 Months, June 2017	214,098	2%	101,101	18%	83,679	17%
ACCESS BANK NIGERIA PLC						
6 Months, June. 2017	246,575	42%	52,049	18%	39,460	17%
UBA PLC.						
6 Months, June. 2017	222,718	35%	57,531	66%	42,339	56%
ECOBANK TRANSNATIONAL INCORPORATED						
6 Months, June 2017	386,859	41%	46,242	11%	37,735	21%
STANBIC IBTC HOLDINGS PLC						
6 Months, June 2017	97,198	36%	29,169	86%	24,112	113%
GUINNESS NIG PLC						
Full Year, June 2017	125,920	23%	2,662	213%	1,924	195%
Source: NSE						

Table 14: Major Earning Announcements in August 2017					
Company	**Result**	**DPS(N)**	**Closure Date**	**Payment Date**	**Interim/Final**
ZENITH BANK PLC	6 Months June, 2017	0.25	21-Aug-17	25-Aug-17	Interim
GUARANTY TRUST BANK PLC	6 Months June, 2017	0.30	24-Aug-17	05-Sep-17	Interim
UNIVERSITY PRESS PLC	Full Year, March 2017	0.10	04-Sep-17	28-Sep-17	Final
ACCESS BANK NIGERIA PLC	6 Months June 2017	0.25	07-Sep-17	21-Sep-17	Interim
UBA PLC.	6 Months June, 2017	0.20	31-Aug-17	11-Sep-17	Interim
STANBIC IBTC BANK PLC	6 months, June 2017	0.60	07-Sep-17	27-Sep-17	Interim
TRIPLE GEE AND COMPANY PLC	Full Year, March 2017	0.03	06-Oct-17	06-Nov-17	Final
GUINNESS NIG PLC	Full Year, June 2017	0.64	25-Sep-17	26-Oct-17	Final
Source: NSE					

The Brazil Stock Market Index recorded the highest MoM appreciation of 7.46%, with a YTD appreciation of 17.61% as at August 31, 2017.

Table 15 below shows the performance of some selected foreign equity markets around the world. The Ibovespa Brasil Sao Paulo Stock Exchange Index (Brazil) recorded the highest MoM appreciation of 7.46%, with a YTD appreciation of 17.61% as at August 31, 2017. This is followed by The GSE Composite Index (Ghana) with a MoM gain of 5.86%, and a YTD gain of 41.43%. The S&P BSE SENSEX Index (India) recorded the highest MoM loss of 2.41%, but recorded a YTD gain of 19.17%. This was followed by the Swiss Market Index with a MoM depreciation of 1.43% but a YTD appreciation of 8.58%.

Table 15: Foreign Equity Market Performance in August 2017

North/Latin America	YTD Change		Month-on-Month Change
Dow Jones Industrial Average	11.06%		0.26%
S&P 500 Index	10.40%		0.05%
NASDAQ Composite	19.42%		1.27%
Brazil Stock Market Index	17.61%		7.46%
Europe			
Swiss Market Index	8.58%		(1.43%)
FTSE 100 Index (UK)	4.03%		0.80%
CAC 40 Index (France)	4.59%		(0.16%)
DAX Index (Germany)	5.01%		(0.52%)
Africa			
NSE All-Share Index	32.11%		(0.95%)
FTSE/JSE Africa All Share Index	11.59%		2.38%
Nairobi All Share Index (Kenya)	26.86%		4.84%
GSE Composite Index (Ghana)	41.43%		5.86%
Asia/Pacific			
NIKKEI 225 Index (Japan)	2.78%		(1.40%)
S&P BSE SENSEX Index (India)	19.17%		(2.41%)
Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index (China)	8.29%		2.68%
Hang Seng Index (Hong Kong)	27.13%		2.37%

Sources: Bloomberg; NSE

3.2. Outlook for the Month of August:

We expect to see some profit taking activities in the equity market in September 2017, especially on stocks that have recorded strong appreciation in their share price. The following factors may drive performance of the equity market:

- Profit taking activities
- The Nigerian economy emergence from recession
- The stability in the macroeconomic environment
- Improved business and consumers' confidence in the Nigerian economy
- The sustained liquidity in the foreign exchange market leading to the inflow of foreign investors

3.3. Strategies:

- We reiterate that investors should maintain a medium-to-long term position in stocks that have good fundamentals
- Building materials, food and beverages and banking stocks offer attractive returns.

Table 16: Equity Market Trend Analysis (2011-2016) – NSE ASI Analysis

	Year				
Months	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
August	23,750.81	36,248.53	41,532.31	29,684.84	27,599.03
September	26,011.63	36,585.08	41,210.10	31,217.77	28,335.40
% Change	9.52%	0.93%	(0.78%)	5.16%	2.67%

Source: The Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE) and FSDH Research Analysis

The performance of the equity market in the last five years shows that the market recorded positive performances between September and August, except in 2014.

The performance of the equity market in the last five years shows that the market recorded positive performances between September and August, except in 2014. **However, we expect that profit taking may take its toll on the equity market in September 2017, but the news of the economy exiting recession may bolster investors' confidence.**

Table 17: Revised Asset Allocation	
Asset Class	**Fund Allocation**
Equities	25%
Fund Placement	15%
Treasury Bills	15%
Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT)	5%
Bonds	20%
Collective Investment Schemes	20%

Source: FSDH Research

Table 18: One Year Target Price

Stocks	Max Entry Price	52 Week Low	52 Week High	Trailing EPS	Trailing PE Ratio	Target Price
Dangote Cement	**207.12**	**149.26**	**245.00**	**13.34**	**15.53**	**241.29**
FBNH	**6.02**	**2.95**	**7.07**	**0.15**	**40.57**	**7.03**
Flour Mills	**31.32**	**16.20**	**31.00**	**3.41**	**8.50**	**37.27**
Unilever Nigeria	**38.05**	**27.81**	**50.01**	**1.49**	**25.45**	**44.52**
Lafarge Africa Plc	**57.02**	**34.50**	**63.00**	**1.16**	**45.40**	**67.86**
UBA	**8.87**	**4.01**	**10.41**	**2.41**	**3.68**	**10.38**

Source: FSDH Research

Table 19: Bond Recommendation

S/N	Security Description	Tenor To Maturity (Yrs)	Coupon	Current Price (N)	Current Yield	Modified Duration
1	16.00% FGN JUN 2019	1.80	16.00%	99.05	16.58%	1.46
2	15.54% FGN FEB 2020	2.42	15.54%	98.10	16.50%	1.92
3	14.50% FGN JUL 2021	3.84	14.50%	94.40	16.50%	2.75
4	16.39% FGN JAN 2022	4.38	16.39%	91.15	19.46%	2.88

Source: FSDH Research. Prices and yields as at September 12, 2017

The prices of the Eurobonds of the following companies are trading at huge discounts to their face values: Ecobank Nigeria, Diamond Bank, First Bank and Fidelity Bank offer attractive prices and yields. Investments in them may generate good returns for investors who have U.S. Dollar holdings and can take the associated risks.

Table 20: Attractive Fixed Income Securities Trading on the FMDQ as at August 02, 2017

Issuer	Description	Coupon	Maturity Date	TTM (Years) *	Current Yield	Price
			State Bonds			
Lagos	14.50% LAGOS 22-NOV-2019	14.50%	22-Nov-19	2.19	18.75%	92.56
Lagos	13.50% LAGOS 27-NOV-2020	13.50%	27-Nov-20	3.21	17.98%	89.36
			Corporate Bonds			
UBA	14.00% UBA II 30-SEP-2018	14.00%	30-Sep-18	1.05	21.84%	92.95
FCMB	15.00% FCMB 6-NOV-2020	15.00%	06-Nov-20	3.15	21.16%	86.27
Lafarge Africa Plc	14.25% LAFARGE 15-JUN-2019	14.25%	15-Jun-19	1.76	18.24%	94.13
NAHCO	15.25% NAHCO II 14-NOV-2020	15.25%	14-Nov-20	3.17	17.69%	94.20
Transcorp Hotels Plc	15.50% TRANSCORP 4-DEC-2020	15.50%	04-Dec-20	1.88	20.53%	92.72
Lafarge Africa Plc	14.75% LAFARGE 15-JUN-2021	14.75%	15-Jun-21	3.76	17.58%	92.38
FCMB	14.25% FCMB I 20-NOV-2021	14.25%	20-Nov-21	4.19	19.02%	86.57
UBA	16.45% UBA I 30-DEC-2021	16.45%	30-Dec-21	4.30	17.50%	96.84
Fidelity Bank	16.48% FIDELITY 13-MAY-2022	16.48%	13-May-22	4.67	17.47%	96.85
Transcorp Hotels	16.00% TRANSCORP 26-OCT-2022	16.00%	26-Oct-22	3.01	19.49%	92.71
Stanbic IBTC	182D T.Bills+1.20% STANBIC IA 30-SEP-2024	16.29%	30-Sep-24	7.05	17.49%	95.23
Stanbic IBTC	13.25% STANBIC IB 30-SEP-2024	13.25%	30-Sep-24	7.05	17.49%	83.18
			Supranational Bonds			
AfDB	11.25% AFDB 1-FEB-2021	11.25%	01-Feb-21	1.89	16.09%	92.59
			Corporate Eurobonds			
Fidelity Bank Plc	6.88% MAY 09, 2018	6.88%	09-May-18	-	10.92%	97.50
GT Bank Plc	6.00% NOV 08, 2018	6.00%	08-Nov-18	-	4.68%	101.46
Zenith Bank Plc	6.25% APR 22, 2019	6.25%	22-Apr-19	-	5.34%	101.37
Diamond Bank Plc	8.75% May 21, 2019	8.75%	21-May-19	-	15.09%	90.83
First Bank Plc	8.25% AUG 07, 2020	8.25%	07-Aug-20	-	9.58%	96.99
Access Bank Plc II	9.25%/6M USD LIBOR+7.677% JUN 24, 2021	9.25%	24-Jun-21	-	8.80%	101.77
First Bank Ltd.	8.00%/2Y USD SWAP+6.488% JUL 23 2021	8.00%	23-Jul-21	-	9.96%	93.91
Ecobank Nig. Ltd	8.75% AUG 14, 2021	8.75%	14-Aug-21	-	11.22%	92.37
			Commercial Paper			
Issuer	Description	Yield@Issue	Maturity Date	DTM (Years) **	Valuation Yield (%)	Discount Rate (%)
EcoBank Nigeria Plc	ECOBANK CP 27-OCT-17	20.95%	27-Oct-17	45	16.17%	15.85%
Access Bank Plc	ACCESS CP VI 22-DEC-17	22.07%	22-Dec-17	101	18.91%	17.97%
Access Bank Plc	ACCESS CP IX 27-FEB-18	22.38%	27-Feb-18	168	20.23%	18.51%

*TTM – Tenor to Maturity; ** DTM – Day to Maturity
Source: FMDQ

Table 22: Select Global Bonds Issue

Country	Bond	TTM*
China	3.52% February 21, 2023	8
Egypt	17% April 03, 2022	7
India	8.15% June 11, 2022	7
Kenya	12.705% June 13, 2022	7
Nigeria	16.39% FGN January 2022	7
Russia	7.60% April 14, 2021	6
South Africa	7.75% February 28, 2023	8
United States	1.75% May 15, 2023	8

*TTM – Tenor to maturity

Sources: Bloomberg

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