



CENTRAL BANK OF NIGERIA

FINANCIAL MARKETS DEPARTMENT

Half Year Activity Report

2015

Vision Statement

To be one of the most effective central bank financial markets franchise in the world.

Mission Statement

To deepen the Nigerian financial markets by ensuring that they are global, organized, liquid, diversified and transparent.

Mandate

- To intervene effectively in the money and foreign exchange markets in order to achieve monetary policy objectives
- To conduct auctions in government securities, Central Bank of Nigeria securities and foreign exchange for effective liquidity management
- To obtain timely market intelligence reports on the impact of monetary policy decisions and promote the development of efficient markets
- To develop instruments to deepen the financial markets
- To monitor activities in the financial markets

Table of Contents

Financial Markets Department Vision Statement, Mission Statement and Mandate	i
Table of Contents	ii
Foreword	v
Preface	vi
1.0 OVERVIEW	1
1.1 Global Economy	1
1.1.1 Outlook for the Second Half of 2015	2
1.2 Domestic Economy	2
1.2.1 Outlook for the Second Half of 2015	3
1.3 Monetary Policy	3
1.4 Nigerian Financial Markets Operations	3
1.4.1 Money Markets	3
1.4.2 Foreign Exchange Market	4
1.4.3 Capital Market Developments	4
1.5 Federal Government Domestic Debt	5
1.6 Other Developments in the Nigerian Financial Markets	5
1.7 Activities of Internal and Inter-Agency Committees	5
1.8 Guidelines and Circulars	6
2.0 DOMESTIC MONEY MARKET OPERATIONS	7
2.1 Liquidity Management	7
2.1.1 Open Market Operations	8
2.1.1.1 Open Market Operations Auctions	9
2.1.1.2 Two-Way Quote Trading in Nigerian Treasury Bills	10
2.1.2 Discount Window Operations	10
2.1.2.1 Repurchase Transactions	10
2.1.2.2 Central Bank of Nigeria Standing Facilities	11
(i) Standing Lending Facility	11
(ii) Standing Deposit Facility	11
2.1.2.3 Rediscounting of Bills	12
2.2 Inter-Bank Funds Market	12
2.3 Interest Rates Movement	12
2.4 Central Bank of Nigeria Promissory Notes	14
3.0 FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET OPERATIONS	15
3.1 Transactions at the Foreign Exchange Market	16
3.1.1 Retail Dutch Auction System Spot	16
3.1.2 Inter-bank Foreign Exchange Market	18
3.2 Foreign Exchange Forwards	18
3.3 Bureaux-de Change	18
3.4 Foreign Exchange Rate Premium	20

4.0	CAPITAL MARKET DEVELOPMENTS	24
4.1	Nigerian Stock Market	24
4.1.1	All Share Index and Market Capitalisation	24
4.1.2	Market Turnover	25
4.1.3	New and Supplementary Listings and Delisting	26
5.0	FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DOMESTIC DEBT	27
5.1	Nigerian Treasury Bills	27
5.1.1	Structure of Nigerian Treasury Bills Holdings	29
5.2	Federal Republic of Nigeria Treasury Bonds	29
5.3	Federal Government of Nigeria Bonds	29
5.4	Over-the-Counter Transactions	30
5.4.1	Over-the-Counter Transactions in Nigerian Treasury Bills	30
5.4.2	Over-the-Counter Transactions in Federal Government of Nigeria Bonds	30
5.5	Domestic Debt Charges	30
5.6	Asset Management Corporation of Nigeria Bonds	31
6.0	MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN THE NIGERIAN FINANCIAL MARKETS	32
6.1	Review of Cash Reserve Requirement	32
6.2	Review of Net Foreign Currency Trading Position Limit	32
6.3	Usage of Naira Denominated Cards Overseas	32
6.4	Establishment of Industry Fraud Desk	33
6.5	Redesign of the Credit Risk Management System	34
6.6	Establishment of Advisory Committee of Experts for Non-Interest (Islamic) Financial Institutions in Nigeria	34
6.7	Time Bar for Resolution of Customer Complaints	34
6.8	Guidelines on Mobile Money Service in Nigeria	35
7.0	ACTIVITIES OF INTERNAL AND INTER-AGENCY COMMITTEES	36
7.1	Liquidity Assessment Group	36
7.2	Scripless Securities Settlement System Project Committee	36
7.3	Non-Interest Financial Institutions – Product Development Committee	36
7.4	Treasury Dealing Room Project Committee	37
7.5	Fiscal and Liquidity Assessment Committee	37
7.6	Financial Stability Report Committee	37
7.7	Financial Services Regulation Coordinating Committee (Sub-committee on Financial Markets)	38
7.8	Financial System Strategy 2020 Secretariat: Financial Markets Working Committee	39

7.9	Nigeria Inter-Bank Offered Rate Committee	40
-----	---	----

APPENDICES

Index of Financial Markets Regulatory Circulars/Guidelines	41
Non-Interest Financial Institutions Format for Submission of Request	44

List of Tables

	<i>Page</i>	
2.1	OMO Subscription and Sales	45
2.2	Record of Two-Way Quote Trading in NTBs	46
2.3	Repurchase Transactions	47
2.4	Daily Average Standing Lending Facility (N)	48
2.5	Daily Average Standing Deposit Facility (N)	49
2.6	Inter-Bank Placements and Securities Trading (N' Billion)	50
2.7	Monthly Money Market Rates (Per cent per Annum)	51
2.8	Promissory Notes	53
3.1	Wholesale/Retail Dutch Auction System (US\$' Million)	54
3.2	Average w/rDAS, Inter-bank and BDC Rates (US\$)	55
3.3	Average w/rDAS, Inter-bank and BDC Rates (US\$)	56
3.4	rDAS, Interbank, BDC and Forward Sales, January – June, 2015	57
4.1	The Nigerian Stock Exchange Monthly Opening and Closing Transactions	58
4.2	Quarterly Distribution of Transactions on the Nigerian Stock Exchange	59
4.3	Sectoral Distribution of Transactions on the Nigerian Stock Exchange	60
4.4	Foreign Portfolio Participation in Equity Trading	61
4.5	New Listing, Supplementary Listing and Delisting in the First Half of 2014	62
4.6	GDP (%) of Selected Countries	64
5.1	Nigerian Domestic Debt: Class of Holders	65
5.2	Primary Market: Nigerian Treasury Bills Transactions (N' Billion)	66
5.3	Nigerian Treasury Bills: Class of Holders	67
5.4	Federal Republic of Nigeria Treasury Bonds: Class of Holders	68
5.5	Federal Government of Nigeria Bonds Issue	69
5.6	Federal Government of Nigeria Bonds Outstanding	72
5.7	Federal Government of Nigeria Bonds Outstanding: Class of Holders	73
5.8	Over-the-Counter Transactions in Nigerian Treasury Bills	75
5.9	Over-the-Counter Transactions in Federal Government of Nigeria Bonds	76
5.10	Domestic Debt Charges (N' Billion)	77

List of Figures

2.1	OMO Transactions, January – June, 2015	9
2.2	OMO Transactions, January – June, 2014	10
2.3	Money Market Rates, January – June, 2015	13
2.4	Money Market Rates, January – June, 2014	14
3.1	RDAS and Inter-bank Transactions, January – June, 2015	17
3.2	RDAS Transactions, January – June, 2014	17
3.3	RDAS, Inter-Bank and BDC Rates, January – June, 2015	19
3.4	RDAS, Inter-Bank and BDC Rates, January – June, 2014	20
3.5	Average Rate Premium, January – June, 2015	21

3.6	Average Rate Premium from WDAS, January – June, 2015	21
5.1	Primary Market Auction, January – June, 2015	28
5.2	Primary Market Auction, January – June, 2014	28
BOX INFORMATION		23

FOREWORD

The fall in crude oil price and prices of other commodities at the international market, which commenced in 2014, continued in the first half of 2015, and adversely affected growth in most emerging and commodity exporting countries. The upturn in economic performance in the United States of America also reversed the flow of foreign capital from emerging markets to the country. These developments resulted in varying pressures on the currencies of most developing countries, as the currencies experienced different levels of depreciation. The Nigerian economy was not spared as it witnessed its share of the pressures and depreciation of the naira. The conduct of the general elections during the review period provided additional challenges as liquidity injections increased significantly and anxieties over the outcome constrained investment decisions.

The Central Bank of Nigeria responded proactively. It closed the retail Dutch auction system on February 18, 2015, and channeled all foreign exchange demand to the interbank segment of the market. In addition, to help preserve the external reserves and enhance domestic production by small and medium enterprises, the Bank restricted some imports from accessing the foreign exchange market. The Monetary Policy Committee harmonized the cash reserve requirement on public and private sector deposits, while it retained the Monetary Policy Rate at 13.00 per cent. Liquidity management and other operations were carried out to ensure monetary and price stability.

The details of the activities carried out by the Bank during the first half of 2015, through the Financial Markets Department, are contained in this 2015 Half-year Activity Report. The report, in addition, has a rich compendium of data that would be very useful to scholars and the general public.

Dr. (Mrs.) Sarah Omotunde Alade
Deputy Governor, Economic Policy

PREFACE

The release of the 2015 Half-Year Financial Markets Activity Report is in furtherance of efforts to document the activities of the Financial Markets Department, and enlighten the public in line with the Bank's policy on information dissemination and transparency in the conduct of its operations. This is the sixth in the series of this publication, which details monetary policy objectives, decisions and implementation.

The report has eight chapters. Chapter one provides an overview, while chapter two examines operations in the domestic money market. Chapter three addresses transactions in the foreign exchange market, while chapter four focuses on developments in the capital market. The conduct of Federal Government domestic debt activities is captured in chapter five; major developments in the Nigerian financial markets - in chapter six and activities of internal and inter-agency committees in chapter seven. The appendix contains the list of guidelines and circulars issued in the first half of 2015.

I remain grateful to the Management of the Central Bank of Bank for its continued support and enablement. In addition, I thank the staff of the Financial Markets Department for their steadfastness, commitment and loyalty.

Mr. Emmanuel Uzodinma Ukeje
Director, Financial Markets Department

1.0 OVERVIEW

1.1 Global Economy

Economic conditions in the world were tepid during the first half of the year, as there was overall commodity price decline and slowdown in growth. Growth in the Euro-zone, China, Japan, Russia, Brazil and many other emerging markets weakened, whilst an isolated growth (of 3.7 per cent in the second quarter of 2015) was observed in the United States of America (US). The performance in the US was occasioned by improved employment, robust private sector demand/spending (that grew by 3.3 and 3.1 per cent, respectively), oil price decline and housing sector rebound. The outcomes were due largely to the positive effects of the Federal Reserve Banks (Fed) quantitative easing (QE) programme that ended in October 2014. Conversely, emerging markets were adversely affected after the QE programme ended, as foreign capital inflows either abated or exited in anticipation of rising interest rates in the US and strengthening of the dollar. The declining commodity prices, in addition, contributed.

Weak exports affected the economies of the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa). The growth in the Chinese economy, the second largest in the world, dropped to 7.00 per cent in the first half of 2015, from 7.30 per cent in the second half of 2014 and 7.45 per cent in the corresponding period of 2014. The gross domestic product (GDP) in India grew by 7.00 per cent in the second quarter of 2015, down from 7.50 per cent in the first. Brazil and Russia struggled to escape recession, while the GDP in South Africa shrank by 1.30 per cent in the second quarter of 2015 from 1.30 per cent growth in the first quarter. The economies of Japan, Indonesia, Turkey and Nigeria also weakened as they recorded declines in growth, in the second quarter.

Oil and other commodity prices were historically low in the first half of 2015, due to excess supply that arose from inventory stockpile, slowdown in demand for commodities (like iron ore and bauxite for aluminum) in China, robust shale oil production in the US and the maintenance of OPEC production quota.

In the euro-zone, GDP growth was 0.3 per cent in the second quarter of 2015, slightly lower than the 0.4 per cent recorded in the first quarter. The un-abating debt crisis in Greece heightened concerns and exacerbated uncertainties that stalled new investments in the Eurozone.

1.1.1 Outlook for the Second Half of 2015

Global oil and commodity prices are projected to remain weak owing to supply glut and slowdown in economic activity in China, India and the Eurozone and the debt crisis in Greece. In addition, weaker currencies in the emerging markets and commodity exporting countries might linger in the face of stronger US dollar, and exert downward pressure on demand and growth.

1.2 Domestic Economy

GDP growth in Nigeria slowed during the first half of the year. The GDP grew by 2.35 per cent in the second quarter of 2015, down from 3.96 per cent in the first quarter. This compared to 5.94 per cent in the last quarter of 2014. The slow growth was attributable largely to weak demand for Nigeria's crude oil, adverse price movements in the international oil market and anxieties about the possible outcome of the March/April general elections.

The moderate growth, albeit decelerating, was accounted for by non-oil sector growth, which accounted for 5.59 per cent growth in the first quarter, and 3.46 per cent in the second quarter of 2015. The growth in the sector was driven largely by trade, crop production, construction and telecommunications. The non-oil sector contributed 89.90 per cent to the GDP during the review period, compared to 88.70 per cent in the corresponding period of 2014.

Inflationary pressures increased, as year-on-year rate of inflation grew from 8.20 per cent in January to 9.20 per cent in June 2015. The development was the outcome of increased money supply (M2), fiscal expenditure, electioneering cost, government transition and foreign exchange rate depreciation by 14.72 per cent, from N168.00/US\$ to N197.00/US\$.

1.2.1 Outlook for the Second Half of 2015

Outlook for the second half of 2015 remains positive. This stems from ongoing structural reforms to diversify the revenue base of the economy away from oil, block revenue leakages, ensure fiscal consolidation and increased investor confidence.

1.3 Monetary Policy

Monetary policy stance remained restrictive as open market operations (OMO) remained the dominant tool for liquidity management, complemented by standing facilities, cash reserve ratio and discount window operations. The monetary policy rate (MPR) was retained at 13.00 per cent, while the net foreign currency trading position limit was reviewed to 0.5 from 0.1 per cent in January, and the cash reserve ratio (CRR) on private and public sector deposits harmonized at 31.00 per cent, from 20.00 and 75.00 per cent, respectively, in May 2015.

1.4 Nigerian Financial Markets Operations

1.4.1 Money Markets

Activities in the money market reflected the trend in liquidity flows in the banking system as the total value of transactions stood at N2,809.58 billion compared to N3,652.25 billion in the corresponding period of 2014. The supply of funds by authorised dealers in the inter-bank market indicated preference for collateralised transactions, reflecting the level of risk aversion in the market.

The anchor interest rate, the MPR remained at 13.00 per cent. Monthly average money market rates were fairly stable, with days of spikes and troughs occasioned by changes in liquidity conditions. These were due to cash reserve requirement (CRR) debits, Nigerian National Petroleum Company (NNPC) withdrawal of funds from the commercial banks to the federation account, payments for foreign exchange sales by the Bank at the inter-bank foreign

exchange market (IFEM), FGN bond maturity, CBN bills maturities and payments of LNG dividends, amongst others.

1.4.2 Foreign Exchange Market

Following developments in the global and domestic environment and its negative impact on the local economy, demand pressures in the foreign exchange market persisted, leading to a sharp depletion of the nation's external reserves and devaluation of the local currency against major convertible currencies. In view of these developments, the monetary authority took a number of measures, which included the closure of the retail Dutch auction system (RDAS) in February 2015 and commitment of the CBN to meet legitimate demand at the inter-bank foreign exchange market; exclusion of forty-one items from the foreign exchange market and the upward review of the net foreign currency trading position limit from 0.1 to 0.5 per cent, amongst others. Amidst these measures, the foreign exchange rate depreciated, as the Bank migrated to the inter-bank foreign exchange market and transacted at N197.00/US\$ as against N168.00/US\$ at the RDAS window.

1.4.3 Capital Market Developments

The performance of the Nigerian capital market was sluggish during the period, owing to developments in the international and domestic economies that negatively impacted transactions. The expectation that the Fed would raise interest rate and the anxieties about the possible outcome of the general elections affected investor decisions in the market. Consequently, a large number of foreign investors which hitherto overshadowed local investors in the first five months of the year, dropped to a monthly average of 34.23 per cent from 57.03 per cent, at the end of the review period.

Arising from these, the All Share Index (ASI) and Market Capitalisation (MC) of listed equities slowed, while the regulatory authority continued in its efforts at deepening the market. The regulators intensified the drive for the implementation of a Ten-year master plan (2015-2025) for the market, enhanced its integration within the sub-region, amongst other actions, to promote investor conducive climate.

1.5 Federal Government Domestic Debt

The Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) issued debt instruments of various tenors to bridge budget deficit and accelerate economic development in the face of dwindling oil receipts and rising fiscal expenditure. Thus, the stock of FGN domestic debt as at June 30, 2015 stood at ₦8,396.59 billion, which represented an increase of N975.49 billion or 13.14 per cent over N7,421.10 billion in the corresponding period of 2014. The increase arose from new issues of both FGN Bonds and Nigerian Treasury Bills (NTBs). The stock of the domestic debt comprised FGN Bonds worth ₦5,300.42 billion (63.13 per cent), Nigerian Treasury Bills worth ₦2,824.95 billion (33.64 per cent) and Federal Republic of Nigeria (FRN) Treasury Bonds worth ₦271.22 billion (3.23 per cent).

1.6 Other Developments in the Nigerian Financial Markets

In the course of the review period, some measures were carried out by regulatory authorities that impacted the landscape of the financial markets and influenced the conduct of transactions. Some of these included the extension of the Bank Verification Number (BVN) project deadline to October 31, 2015, from June 30, 2015, introduction of a new set of rules for capital market operators, review of cash reserve requirement and net foreign currency trading position limit, amongst others.

1.7 Activities of Internal and Inter-Agency Committees

The Financial Markets Department continued its collaboration with both internal and external stakeholders in developing the financial market infrastructure, ensuring the effective and efficient implementation of monetary policy decisions and promoting financial system stability. These were anchored on the framework of specialized committees and work groups, which were the: Liquidity Assessment Group (LAG), Scripless Securities Settlement Working Group, Nigerian Inter-Bank Offered Rate (NIBOR) Committee, Non-Interest Financial Institutions' Product Development Committee, Financial Stability Report (FSR) Committee, Fiscal and Liquidity Assessment Committee (FLAC),

Financial Services Regulation Coordinating Committee (FSRCC), Financial System Strategy (FSS) 2020 Committee and Treasury Dealing Room Project Committee.

1.8 Guidelines and Circulars

During the period, some guidelines and circulars were issued to operators in the markets. A list of these guidelines and circulars are provided in this report, and can be accessed on the CBN website, www.cbn.gov.ng.

2.0 DOMESTIC MONEY MARKET OPERATIONS

Activities in the money market focused on liquidity management and ensuring price stability for the sustenance of economic growth and development. Open Market Operations were conducted to influence banking system liquidity and enhance the stability of the money market.

2.1 Liquidity Management

In the first half of 2015, liquidity permeated the banking system. This was influenced by fiscal injections through Statutory Revenue Allocations (SRA), Value Added Tax (VAT), budget augmentation, Subsidy Reinvestment and Empowerment Program (Sure-P), amongst others. Other forms of injections included payment of Joint Venture Cash (JVC) calls to oil partners and the repayment of matured government securities to investors.

To aid short term liquidity management by the DMBs, ILF was accessible as a temporary credit to meet shortfalls, repayable before close of business. However, ILF that was not repaid was converted to overnight SLF.

To moderate the liquidity overhang, the Bank intervened through Open Market Operations. Forty seven (47) auctions were conducted using CBN Bills of tenors that ranged from

91 to 301 days. This resulted in the aggregate mop-up of N4,261.72 billion compared to N4,484.93 billion in the first half of 2014. Withdrawal of liquidity from the system were through the NNPC transfer of funds to the federation account at the CBN for disbursement to the federating units, sale of foreign exchange and Federal Government of Nigerian (FGN) debt instruments to the public.

Other instruments used for liquidity management included the CRR. The CRR on private sector deposits was 20.00 per cent, while it was 75.00 per cent on public sector deposits till May 19, 2015 when the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) harmonised it at 31.00 per cent for both sector deposits. In addition, the maintenance period was adjusted to weekly from bi-weekly.

The MPR remained at 13.00 per cent with, the symmetric corridor of ± 200 basis points.

To aid short term liquidity management by the Deposit Money Banks (DMBs), Intraday Liquidity Facility (ILF) was accessible as a temporary credit to meet shortfalls, and repayable before close of business. However, ILF that were not repaid were converted to overnight Standing Lending Facility (SLF). The SLF and the Standing Deposit Facility (SDF) were also available for players to square up their positions at the close of business, with the applicable rates anchored to the MPR. Requests for the SDF were more predominant in the review period than the SLF despite the N7.5 billion limit placed on SDF for remuneration. This reflected the level of liquidity surfeit in the system.

Activities at the foreign exchange market, which included RDAS spot (that was closed on February 18, 2015) and interventions at the inter-bank segment aided liquidity management, as the settlement of these transactions impacted domestic market operations.

2.1.1 Open Market Operations

OMO remained the major instrument for liquidity management in the first half of 2015. The persistent liquidity surfeit in the system during the period necessitated the regular conduct of OMO auctions, which boosted tradable securities and secondary market activities.

2.1.1.1 Open Market Operations Auctions

A total of ₦2,080.00 billion CBN Bills was offered at the OMO, while total public subscription and sale amounted to ₦5,355.00 billion and ₦4,261.72 billion, respectively, in the first half of 2015. This compared to ₦3,450.00 billion, ₦5,705.19 billion and ₦4,484.93 billion offered, subscribed to and sold respectively, in the corresponding period of 2014 (Table 2.1 and Figures 2.1 and 2.2). The lower level of activity in the review period was traceable to the fewer auctions by the CBN in the bid to moderate the cost of liquidity management. However, the rates of transaction were higher, attributable to the MPR that was 13.00 per cent during the review period, compared to 12.00 per cent during the corresponding period of 2014. The effective rates of transaction in the review period ranged from 11.45 to 14.85 per cent compared to the range of 10.75 to 13.10 per cent in the previous period.

The CBN conducted seventy-one OMO auctions, resulting in the sale of CBN Bills worth N4,484.93 billion, with tenors ranging from 39 to 153 days.

Figure 2.1

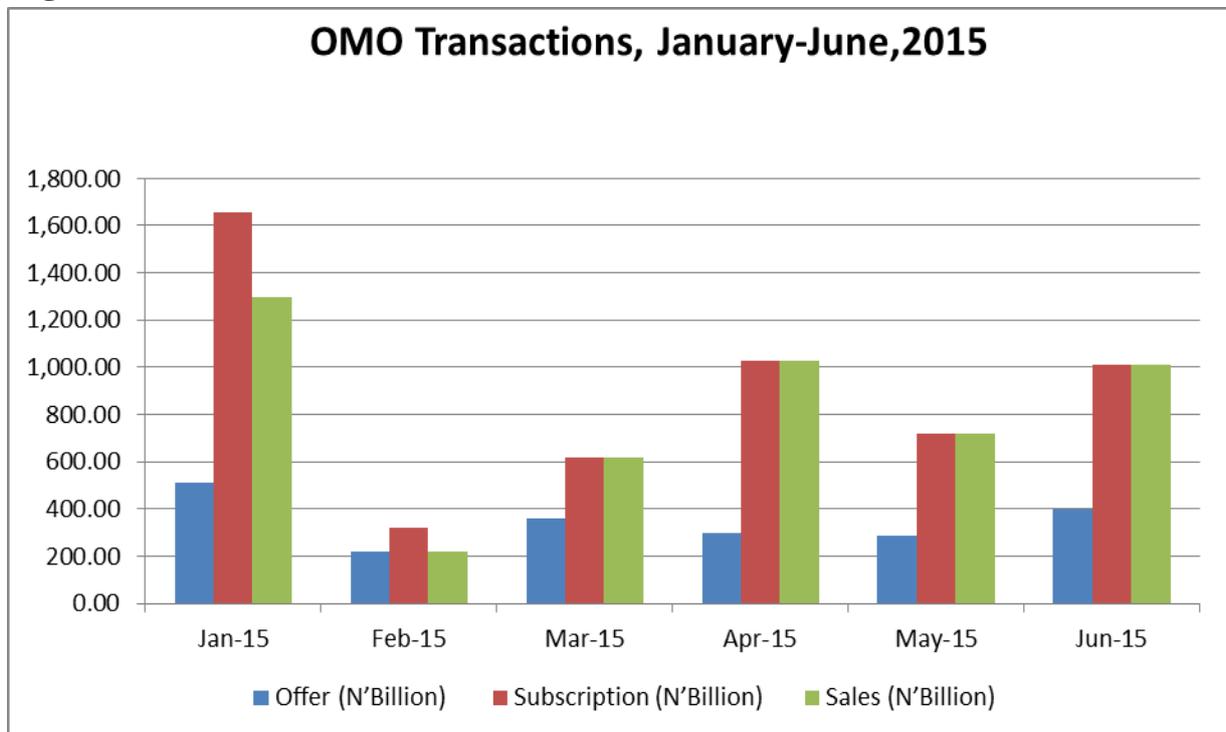
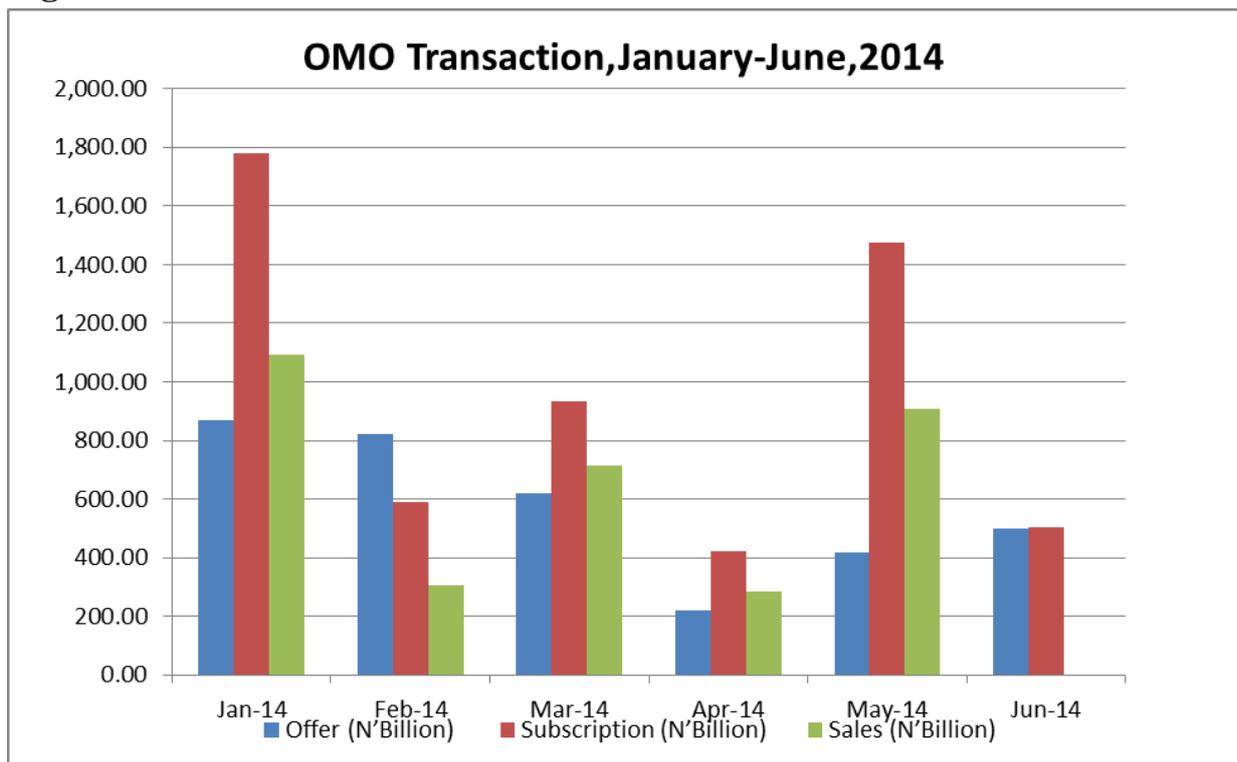


Figure 2.2



2.1.1.2 Two-Way Quote Trading in Nigerian Treasury Bills

There was no transaction at the two-way quote trading segment during the review period, owing to a shift in operational strategies and its impact on existing market conditions.

2.1.2 Discount Window Operations

2.1.2.1 Repurchase Transactions

Repurchase transactions in the period under review amounted to N54.38 billion and the interest earned was N441.38 million with rates ranging from 16.00 to 16.50 per cent (Table 2.3).

No repo was recorded in the corresponding period of 2014 due to the prevailing liquidity and aversion to misconceptions associated with accessing the window at the time.

2.1.2.2 Central Bank of Nigeria Standing Facilities

Standing facilities offered by the Bank were the SLF and SDF to support the DMBs in the management of shortages and surpluses respectively.

Due to the prevailing liquidity surfeit in the banking system, no bill was rediscounted in the period under review.

(i) Standing Lending Facility

Requests for SLF were granted to banks and discount houses that were in need of funds to square off their negative positions at the end of each business day. Daily average overnight lending between January and June 2015 amounted to N29.41 billion, reflecting the liquidity position during the period. Requests were lowest in January and highest in February, while transactions were executed in 89 days. Cumulative interest received on the facility was N3.51 billion at 15.00 per cent.

Total overnight lending from January to June 2015 amounted to N2,826.28 billion, out of which N2,296.37 billion was automated conversion of ILF.

In comparison to the corresponding period in the previous year, the daily average SLF was N29.72 billion (Table 2.4).

(ii) Standing Deposit Facility

Patronage of the SDF window reflected the relative liquidity ease in the system as excess funds were deposited with the Bank on daily basis.

The average daily request for SDF from January to June 2015 was N79.57 billion, compared with N376.05 billion in the corresponding period of the previous year. The huge variance was attributable to the daily cap of N7.50 billion placed on remunerable deposit from November 2014. Interest on SDF was maintained at 11.00 per cent (MPR less 200 basis points) culminating in an interest of N4.52 billion (Table 2.5).

2.1.2.3 Rediscounting of Bills

Due to the prevailing liquidity surfeit in the banking system, no bill was rediscounted in the period under review. In the corresponding period of the preceding year, bills rediscounted amounted to N45.00 billion with tenors ranging from 9 to 16 days, while income realised was N250.28 million at the rate of 15.75 percent.

Due to the prevailing liquidity surfeit in the banking system, no bill was rediscounted in the period under review.

2.2 Inter-bank Funds Market

The total value of transactions in the market stood at N2,809.58 billion in the first half of 2015 compared to N3,652.25 billion in first half of the year. The unsecured call and tenored transactions in the review period amounted to N956.63 billion or 34.05 per cent while the secured open-buy-back (OBB) volume was N1,852.95 billion or 65.95 per cent of the total. In the corresponding period of 2014, transactions at the call and tenored segments amounted to N90.50 billion, while total OBB transactions stood at N3,558.75 billion. The lower level of transactions at the OBB segment in 2015 was attributable to liquidity that was retained by DMBs following the limit on remunerable deposits at the SDF to N7.5 billion (Table 2.6).

2.3 Interest Rates Movement

During the review period, there was relative stability in interest rates in the inter-bank money market across all the tenors. The trend in movement reflected the credit and liquidity conditions in the banking system, as the anchor policy rate, the MPR, was constant during the period at 13.00 per cent. Nonetheless, the average monthly inter-bank call and OBB rates were occasionally outside the corridor of MPR \pm 200 basis points for overnight deposits and lending, respectively. Over the six-month period, daily inter-bank call rates ranged from 6.75 per cent to 95.00 per cent, while OBB rates ranged from 7.00 per cent to 85.73 per cent.

The highest level of rates at 95.00 and 85.73 per cent for overnight call and OBB, respectively, was due to the combined effects of CRR debit and the withdrawal of funds by NNPC for the federation account. Other factors that contributed to influence the movement of rates over the period were the fiscal operations of the government, payments for foreign exchange intervention, sales and the repayments of government securities, amongst others.

On monthly basis, the weighted average overnight call rates were 6.99, 12.37, 12.70, 24.25, 9.55 and 11.19 per cent in January, February, March, April, May and June, 2015, respectively. The weighted average OBB rates were 8.69, 27.19, 14.31, 23.20, 11.69, and 10.64 per cent, for January, February, March, April, May and June, 2015, respectively. See Table 2.7 and Figures 2.3 and 2.4.

Figure 2.3

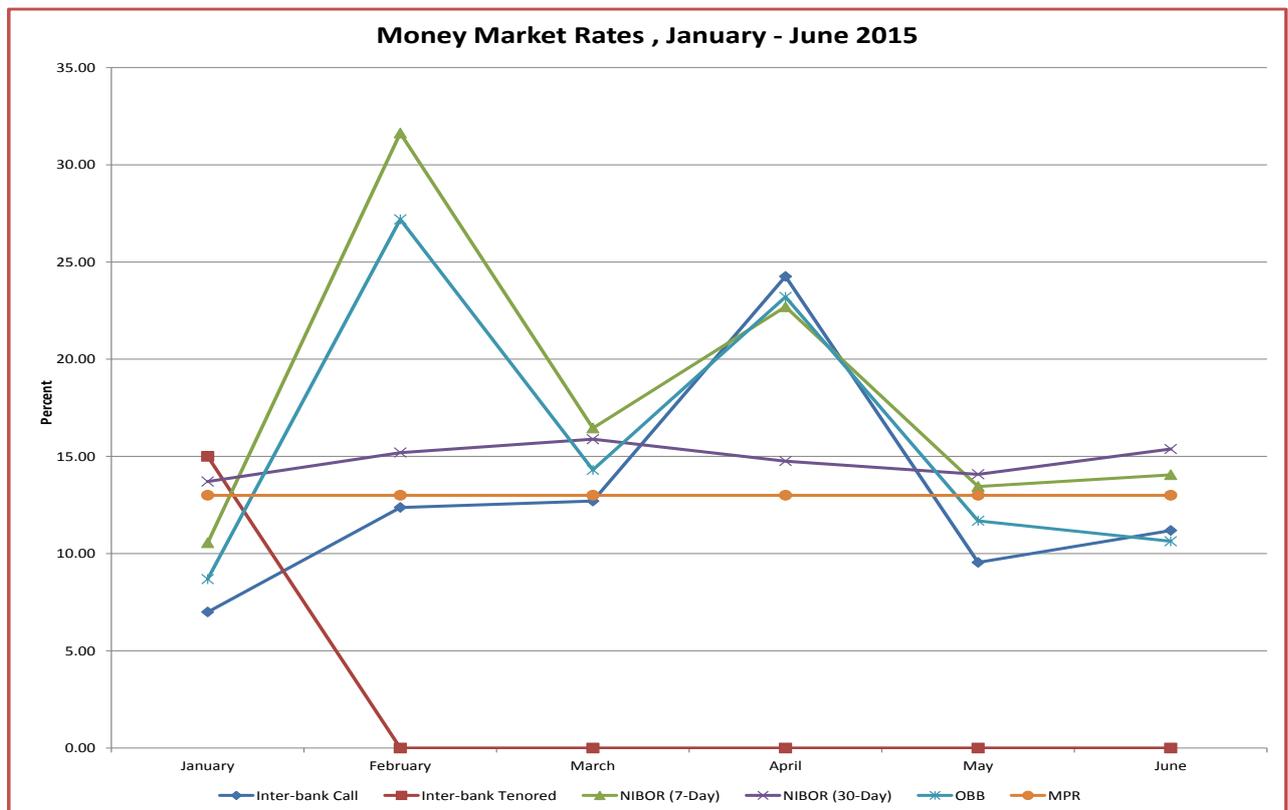
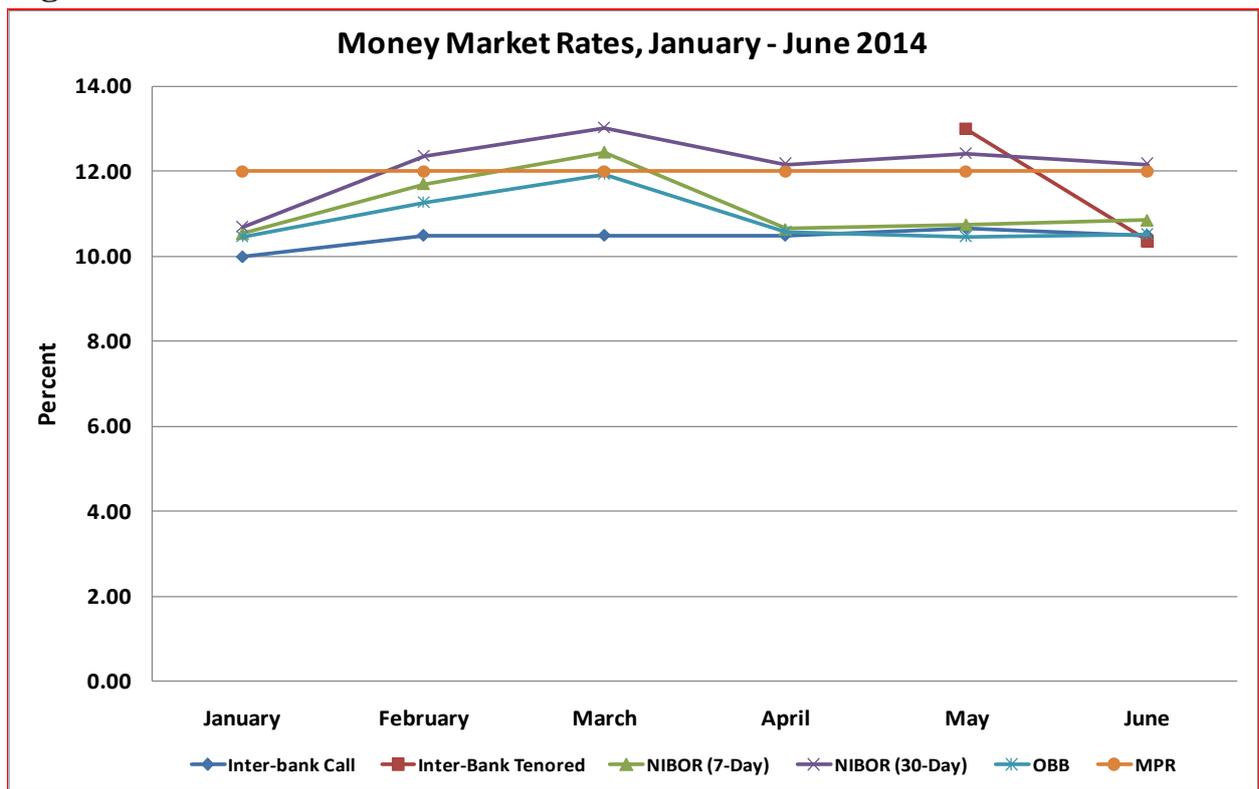


Figure 2.4



2.4 Central Bank of Nigeria Promissory Notes

Promissory Notes were not issued during the review period, as there was no basis for doing so from the cherry picking banking failure resolution arrangement.

3.0 FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET OPERATIONS

Portfolio reversals in response to tapering and expectations of interest rate normalisation in the US fueled the demand pressures in the foreign exchange market in the first half of 2015. The decline in level of foreign reserves in addition, contributed. Nevertheless, the proactive exchange rate management and sustenance of supply by the Bank ensured that the exchange rate of the naira remained relatively stable despite the challenges.

Developments in the global economy influenced activities in the Nigerian foreign exchange market. The strengthening of the US dollar owing to improvement in economic indicators in the US attracted capital flows away from emerging markets. In the Euro-zone, the European Central Bank (ECB) quantitative easing (QE) led to depreciation in the euro, while concerns over the protracted Greece debt burden and negotiations with lenders (International Monetary Fund (IMF), ECB and the European Commission) for bailout in the face of mounting agitation by the Greek over terms and conditions continued. The uneven economic conditions in member states were additional cause for concern.

Most emerging economies witnessed decline in growth and instability or depreciation in their currencies owing to the negative effects of falling commodity prices and strengthening of the dollar.

Consequently, Nigeria witnessed capital flow reversals and pressures in the foreign exchange market. This resulted in the monetary authority adopting measures to stabilize the foreign exchange rate and preserve the foreign reserves. Such policies included the closure of the RDAS, introduction of regular interventions in the inter-bank foreign exchange market and the exclusion of some items which could be produced locally from accessing the domestic foreign exchange market.

Nigeria witnessed capital flow reversals and pressures in the foreign exchange market. This resulted in the monetary authority adopting measures to stabilize the foreign exchange rate to preserve the external reserves.

3.1 Transactions at the Foreign Exchange Market

At the official foreign exchange market, transactions were carried out at the RDAS spot (until February 18, 2015) and forwards, interventions in the inter-bank foreign exchange market and sales to bureaux de change (BDC). Total sale was US\$15.70 billion, while purchases were US\$0.58 billion, resulting in a net sale of US\$15.12 billion during the period under review (Table 3.1).

3.1.1 Retail Dutch Auction System Spot

During the review period, 14 auctions were conducted at the RDAS spot market before its closure. The total amount of foreign exchange offered at the segment stood at US\$2.90 billion, while the demand and sales stood at US\$8.65 billion and US\$3.18 billion, respectively. Purchases by the Bank amounted to US\$0.58 billion (Table 3.1).

With the closure of the RDAS segment on February 18, 2015 all demand for foreign exchange was channeled to the inter-bank foreign exchange market. This action by the CBN was a tacit shift in the exchange rate policy to ensure stability and decelerate the depletion of the foreign reserves.

In the corresponding period of 2014, 50 auctions were conducted, culminating in US\$19.15 billion being offered, while the demand and sales stood at US\$23.77 billion and US\$17.58 billion, respectively. See Figures 3.1 and 3.2.

The RDAS was closed on the February 18, 2015 and all demand for foreign exchange was channeled to the inter-bank foreign exchange market.

Figure 3.1

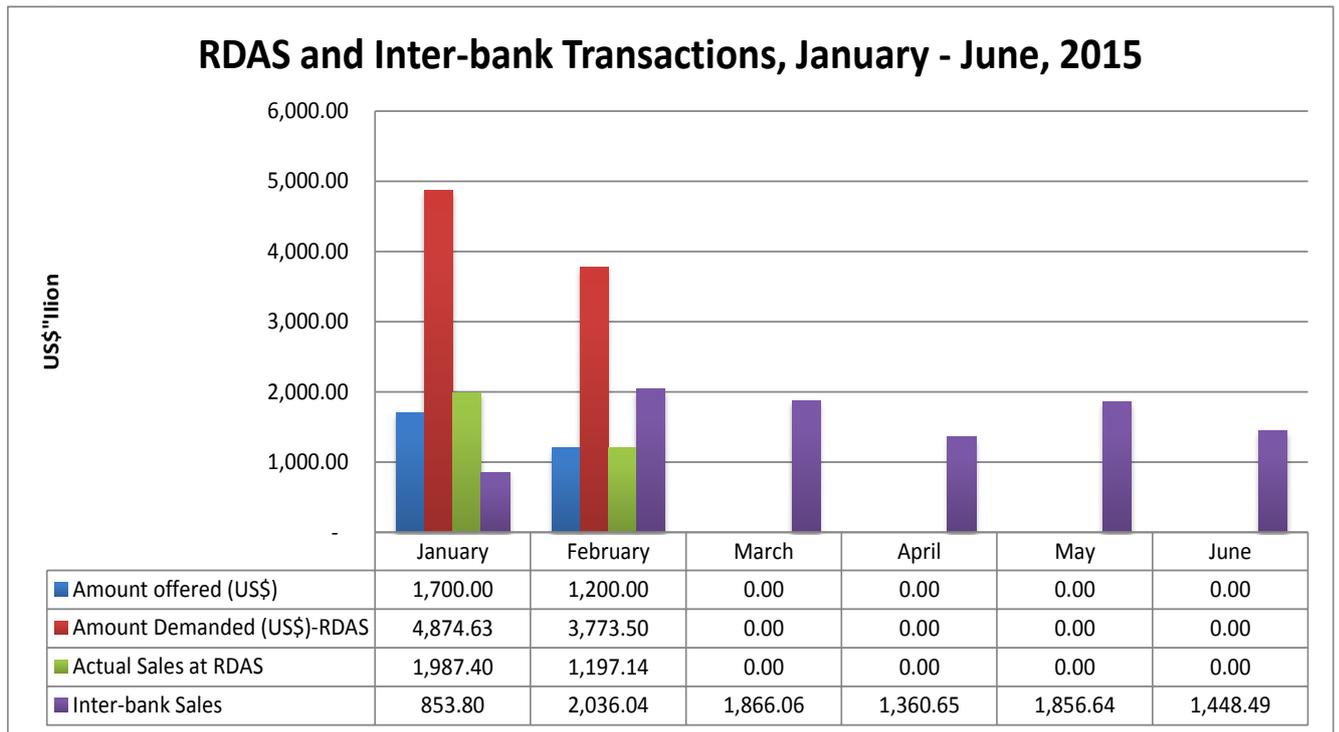
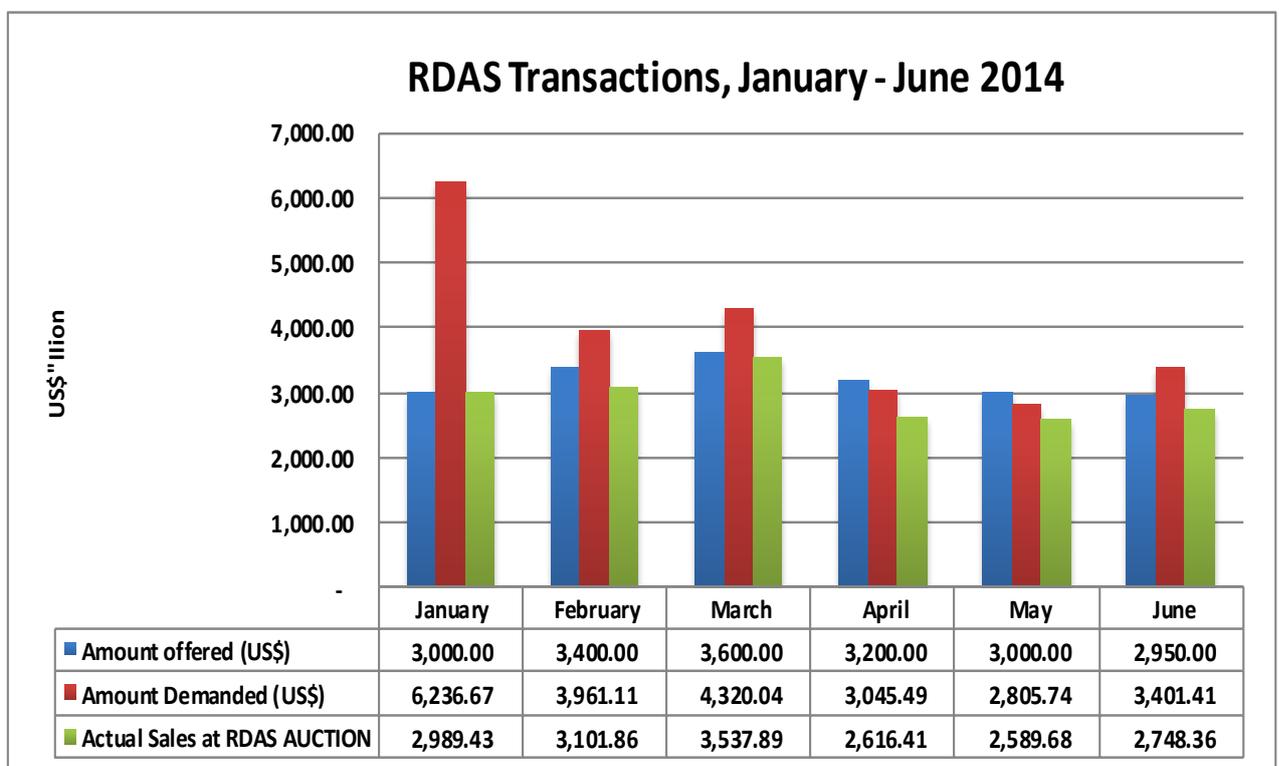


Figure 3.2



3.1.2 Inter-bank Foreign Exchange Market

The Bank participated in the inter-bank market by directly intervening and selling to counter-parties on the basis of customer needs to curtail speculative tendencies and promote exchange rate stability. In that regard, total sales amounted to US\$9.42 billion, while purchases stood at US\$0.58 billion.

The monthly foreign exchange rate in the segment averaged N194.04/US\$

On month-by-month basis, the average exchange rate depreciated from N181.78/US\$ in January 2015, to N197.07/US\$ in March, but appreciated to N196.92/US\$ in June.

during the review period. On month-by-month basis, the average exchange rate depreciated from N181.78/US\$ in January to N197.07/US\$ in March, but appreciated to N196.92/US\$ in June, 2015. This represented a depreciation of 7.69 per cent between January and

the end of the review period (Table 3.2 and Figures 3.3 and 3.4).

3.2 Foreign Exchange Forwards

At the inter-bank market, forwards transactions valued US\$1.69 billion at various tenors were carried out. A total of US\$1.34 billion was settled while US\$1.87 billion remained outstanding at end-June 2015.

3.3 Bureaux-de-Change

At the BDC segment, US\$1.75 billion was sold by the Bank during the period under review at the RDAS spot rate between January and February 2015, and at the IFEM rates when the RDAS was closed. In the corresponding period of 2014, US\$3.32 billion was sold at the RDAS rate. The low volume of sales in the review period reflected concerted efforts by the CBN to slowdown the depletion of the foreign reserves in the face of dwindling oil receipts (Table 3.3).

Transactions between the BDCs and their customers were, however, executed at a monthly average exchange rate of N213.55/US\$ during the period.

Transactions between the BDCs and their customers, were however executed at a monthly average exchange rate of N213.55/US\$ during the period. On month by month basis, the exchange rate depreciated from N196.13/US\$ in January to N222.93/US\$ in March, before appreciating to N218.98/US\$ in June 2015.

Figure 3.3

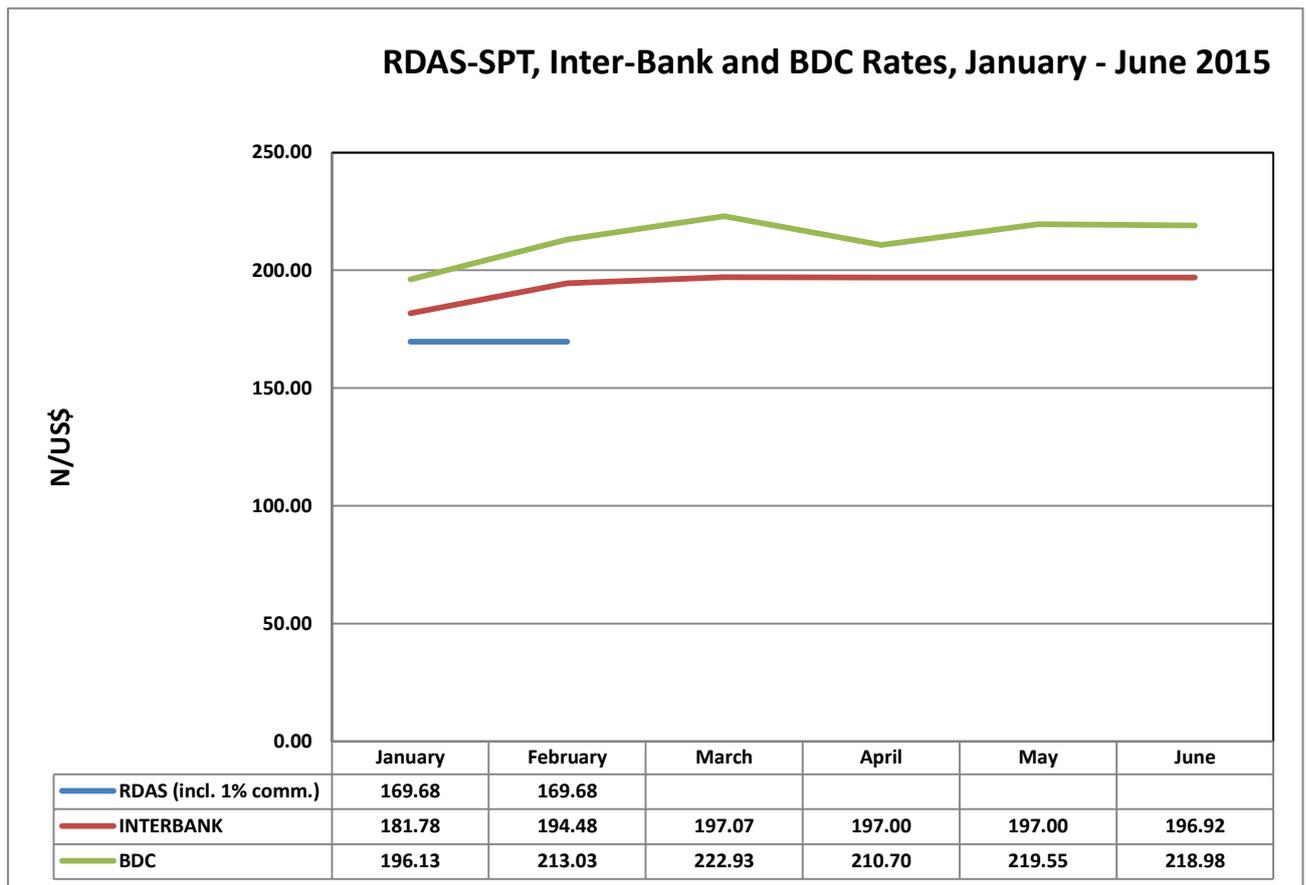
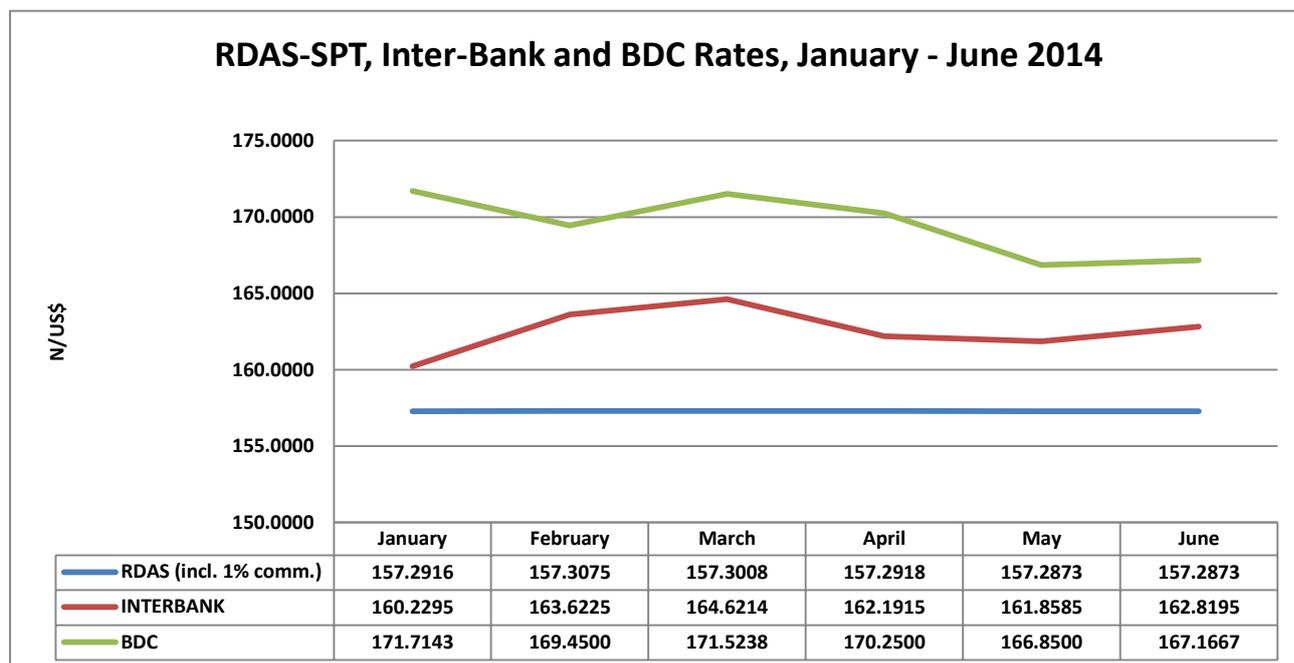


Figure 3.4



3.4 Foreign Exchange Rate Premium

During the review period, the premium between the official and autonomous markets (inter-bank and BDC markets) widened owing to demand pressures combined with supply constraints, developments in the external sector and reactions to measures taken by the monetary authority to influence economic activities in the desired direction. See the Box Information below. In January and February, the premium between the average RDAS rate of N169.68/US\$ and the average inter-bank rate stood at N12.10/US\$ or 7.13 per cent and N24.80/US\$ or 14.62 per cent, respectively. Similarly, the premium between the average RDAS and BDC rates burgeoned at N26.45/US\$ or 15.59 per cent in January, to N43.35/US\$ or 25.55 per cent in February. The Bank, however, closed the highly subsidized RDAS window and migrated to the interbank foreign exchange market on February 18, 2015.

Between the interbank and BDC foreign exchange rates, the premium averaged N19.51/US\$ over the six-month review period, against the average interbank foreign exchange rate of N194.04/US\$. On a monthly basis, the premium increased from N14.35/US\$ or 7.89 per cent in January and peaked at N25.86/US\$ or 13.12 per cent in March, and slid to N13.70/US\$ or 6.95 per cent in the following month, but, closed at N22.06/US\$ or 11.20 per cent in June (Figure 3.5).

Figure 3.5

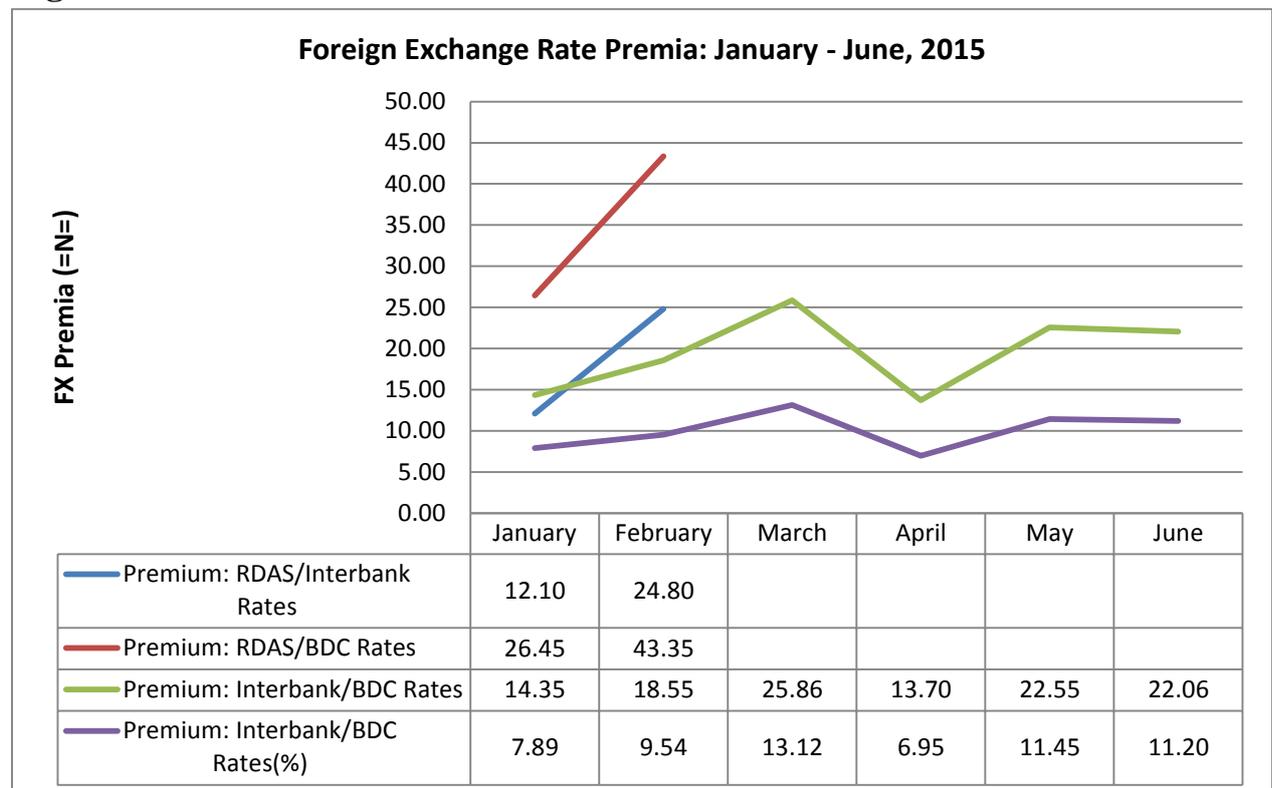
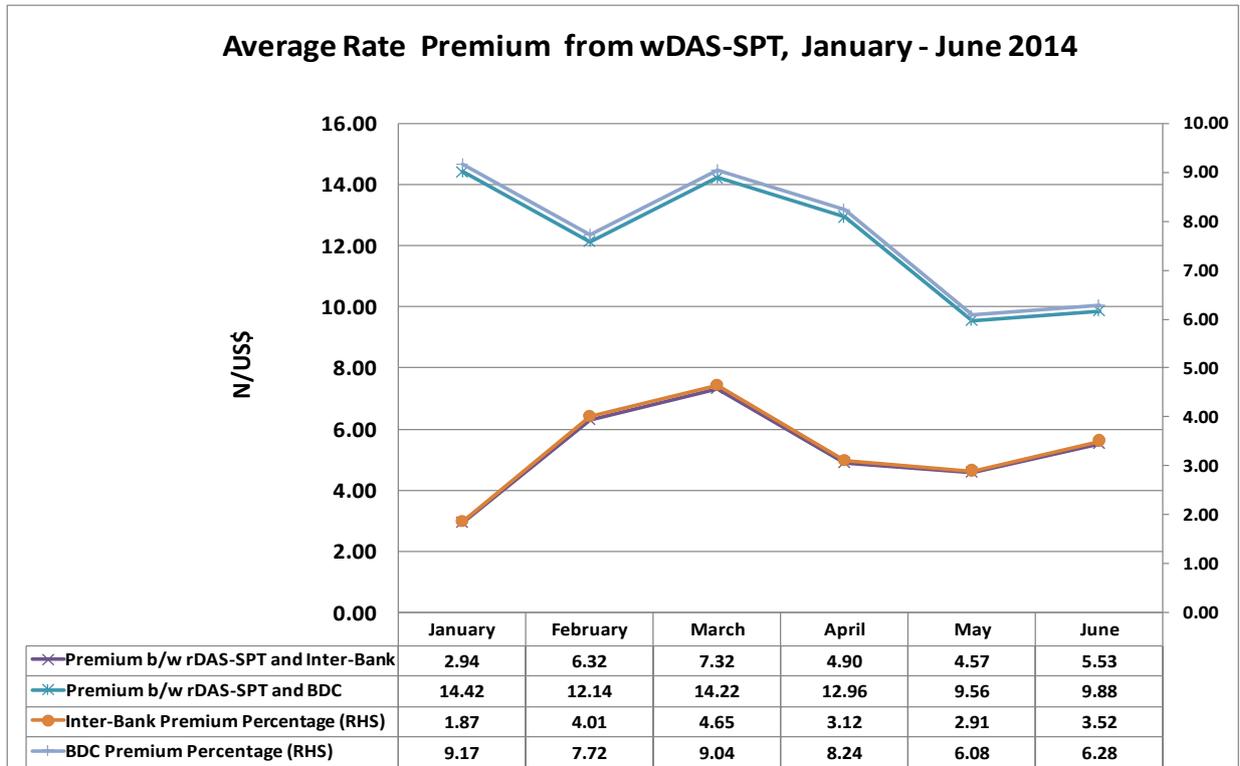


Figure 3.6



BOX INFORMATION

Preservation of the Foreign Reserves

The maintenance and preservation of external reserves is important to help meet international payments obligations, finance imports, facilitate intervention in the foreign currency markets during periods of volatility and boost an economy's confidence to meet external commitments. External reserves serve to absorb unforeseen external shocks and volatile capital flows.

Nigeria's external reserves consist of proceeds from crude oil sales, and largely held in US dollars (USD). The Central Bank of Nigeria Act, 2007 vests the custody and management of the country's external reserves in the CBN. The reserves comprise three components, namely, the Federation Account, Federal Government and, the Central Bank of Nigeria.

Following developments in the international oil market, accretion to Nigeria's foreign reserves has been on the decline, while withdrawals have been sustained as a result of un-abating pressures in the foreign exchange market. To address this, the Bank adopted a number of measures. This included the non-eligibility of 41 items to access funds at the foreign exchange market.

The items were: rice; cement; margarine; palm kernel/palm oil products/vegetable oils; meat and processed meat products; vegetable and processed vegetable products; poultry – chicken, eggs, turkey; private airplanes/jets; Indian incense; tinned fish in sauce (geisha)/sardines; cold rolled steel sheets; galvanized steel sheets; roofing sheets; wheelbarrows; head pans; metal boxes and containers; enamelware; steel drums; steel pipes; wire rods (deformed and non-deformed); iron rods and reinforcing bars; wire mesh; steel nails; security and razor wire; wood particle boards and panels; wood fiber boards and panels; plywood board and panels; wooden doors; furniture; toothpicks; glass and glassware; kitchen utensils; tableware; tiles – vitrified and ceramic; textiles; woven fabric; clothes; plastic and rubber products, cellophane wrappers; soap and cosmetics; tomatoes/tomato pastes; and Eurobond/foreign currency bond/share purchases.

The policy direction by the CBN was dictated by the prevailing economic circumstances. It aimed to protect the economy in the face of dwindling foreign exchange receipts and preserve the foreign reserves in order to safeguard the value of the legal tender currency. In addition, the change is expected to contribute to the diversification of the economy away from oil dependence. As such, the continued funding of the listed products is unsustainable and detrimental to domestic growth and development.

4.0 CAPITAL MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

The developments in the global economy impacted on the domestic economy, influencing investor behaviour, market performance and regulatory actions. Indicators showed lacklustre investment climate, which manifested in the All-share index and market capitalization decline. The regulators continued efforts to deepen the capital market by developing a ten-year master plan, entrenching market discipline, facilitating compliance with rules and regulations, enhancing its integration within the sub-region and sustaining investor confidence.

4.1 Nigerian Stock Market

The performance of the market, which was influenced largely by developments in the global economy, reflected on the performance of listed companies and domestic macro-economic indices, including capital market indicators, among others. At the beginning of the review period, performance was generally subdued as economic agents interest focused on the electioneering processes. In addition, foreign investors were attracted to the US market following the Fed pronouncement of likely interest rate normalisation in the near term.

4.1.1 The All-Share Index and Market Capitalisation

The Nigeria Stock Exchange (NSE) ASI opened at 34,657.15 in January and closed at 33,456.83 at end-June 2015. This represented a decline by 3.46 per cent. Similarly, the MC of the 196 listed equities declined by ₦ 0.07 trillion or 0.61 per cent, from ₦11.49 trillion at the beginning of the year to ₦11.42 trillion at end-June 2015. In 2014, the ASI rose from 41,507.30 to 42,482.49, while the MC increased from ₦13.28 trillion to ₦14.03 trillion, between January and end-June (Table 4.1).

The decline in the indices in the review period, was attributable to fall in equity prices arising from sell-offs by foreign and local investors following concerns about the elections, dwindling fortunes in foreign reserves and depreciation of the exchange rate.

The market also witnessed decreases in the value and volume of transactions, as they opened in January at ₦5.46 billion and ₦ 0.30 billion, and closed at ₦4.29 billion and 0.27 billion, respectively, in June 2015. On the other hand, the number of deals traded increased, opening in January with 3,803 and closing with 4,808, in June 2015.

Foreign participation in the market, which dominated by a monthly average of 52.78 per cent between January and May 2015 declined to 34.23 per cent in June 2015. The proportion of foreign investors in the first half of 2015 was lower than the 60.84 per cent recorded in the corresponding period of 2014. In terms of equity trading, foreign portfolio inflows were valued at ₦285.40 billion, while outflows amounted to ₦302.59 billion, resulting in net outflow of ₦17.19 billion as at end-June 2015 (Tables 4.4).

4.1.2 Market Turnover

At the stock exchange, 49.53 billion shares valued N550.11 billion were traded in 526,848 deals during the first half of the year. This was lower than the 52.11 billion shares valued N572.01 billion in 617,283 deals recorded in the corresponding period of 2014. The reduced level of activities was attributable to investor caution and risk aversion on account of the electioneering process and increasing capital flows to the US.

In the bond segment of the market, 202,529 units of FGN Bonds valued ₦203.92 million were traded in 64 deals. More so, 6.51 million units of exchange traded products (ETPs) valued ₦151.35 million were transacted in 626 deals. No trade were recorded in the corporate and state government bonds during the review period.

4.1.3 New and Supplementary Listing and Delisting

The NSE admitted one new company, one Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) bond, one state government bond, five corporate bonds, and one trust fund in the first half of 2015. Twenty one supplementary listings were also

One new company, one state government bond, five corporate bonds, one trust fund and FGN bond were admitted on the stock exchange.

recorded on account of additional shares, bonus and rights issues and special placement by some companies. In addition, three companies were delisted from the exchange after non-compliance with regulatory requirements (Table 4.5).

5.0 FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DOMESTIC DEBT

Debt instruments of various tenors were issued in the review period to meet the fiscal needs of the Federal Government. The stock of FGN domestic debt as at June 30, 2015 was ₦8,396.59 billion comprising FGN Bonds worth ₦5,300.42 billion or 63.13 per cent, NTBs worth ₦2,824.95 billion or 33.64 per cent and FRN Treasury Bonds worth ₦271.22 billion or 3.23 per cent.

5.1 Nigerian Treasury Bills

Total NTBs issued and allotted during the review period was ₦2,233.80 billion apiece, indicating an increase of 0.18 per cent over the level in the corresponding period of 2014. The increase was attributed to the issuance of new NTBs to finance fiscal deficit. Total public subscription, however, stood at ₦5,213.20 billion in the review period, compared to ₦5,609.37 billion in the

The successful bid rates in the market ranged from 9.7990 to 11.2000 per cent for the 91-day, 12.7000 to 14.8500 per cent for the 182-day and 12.8000 to 15.8990 per cent for the 364-day tenors.

corresponding period of 2014. The structure of holdings of the instrument indicated that DMBs (including foreign investors) took up ₦1,545.99 billion or 69.21 per cent, mandate and internal funds customers (including CBN branches)

₦628.70 billion or 28.14 per cent and discount houses ₦59.11 billion or 2.65 per cent (Table 5.2; Figures 5.1 and 5.2).

The successful bid rates in the market ranged from 9.80 to 11.20 per cent for the 91-day, 12.70 to 14.85 per cent for the 182-day and 12.80 to 15.90 per cent for the 364-day tenors. The successful bid rates in the corresponding period of 2014 ranged higher from 9.95 to 11.95 per cent for the 91-day, 10.02 to 13.36 per cent for the 182-day and 10.13 to 13.60 per cent for the 364-day tenors (Table 5.8).

Figure 5.1

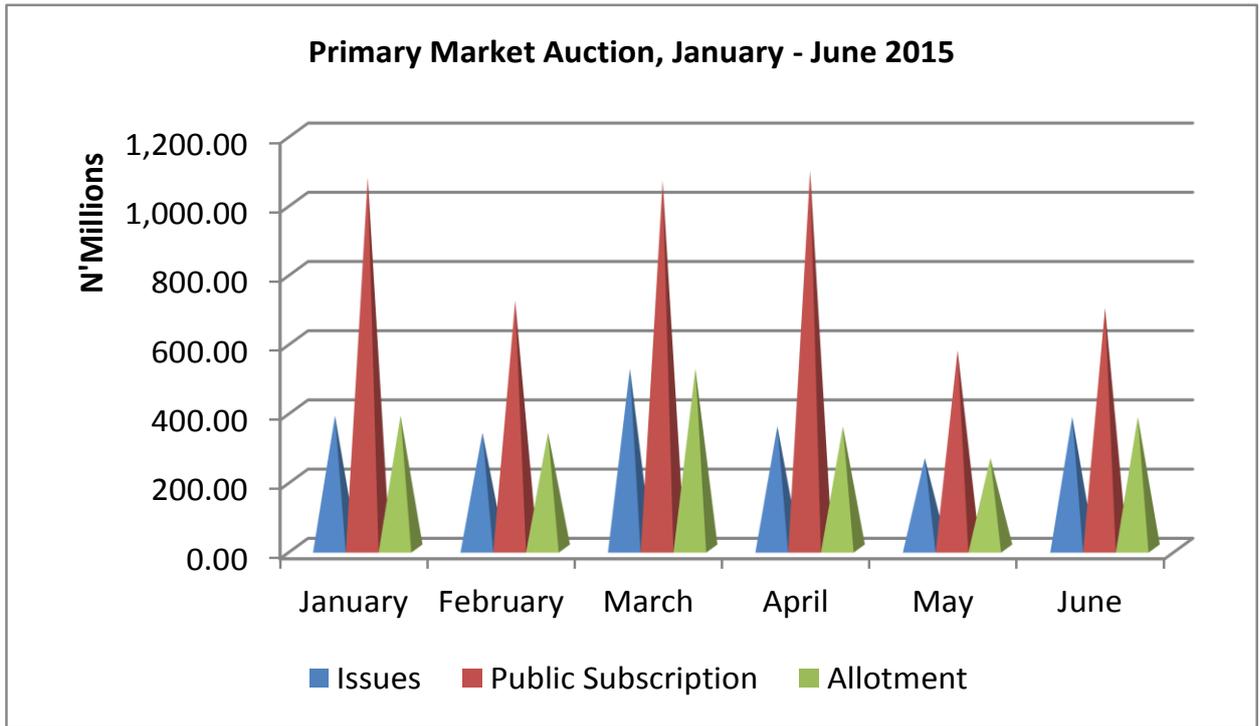
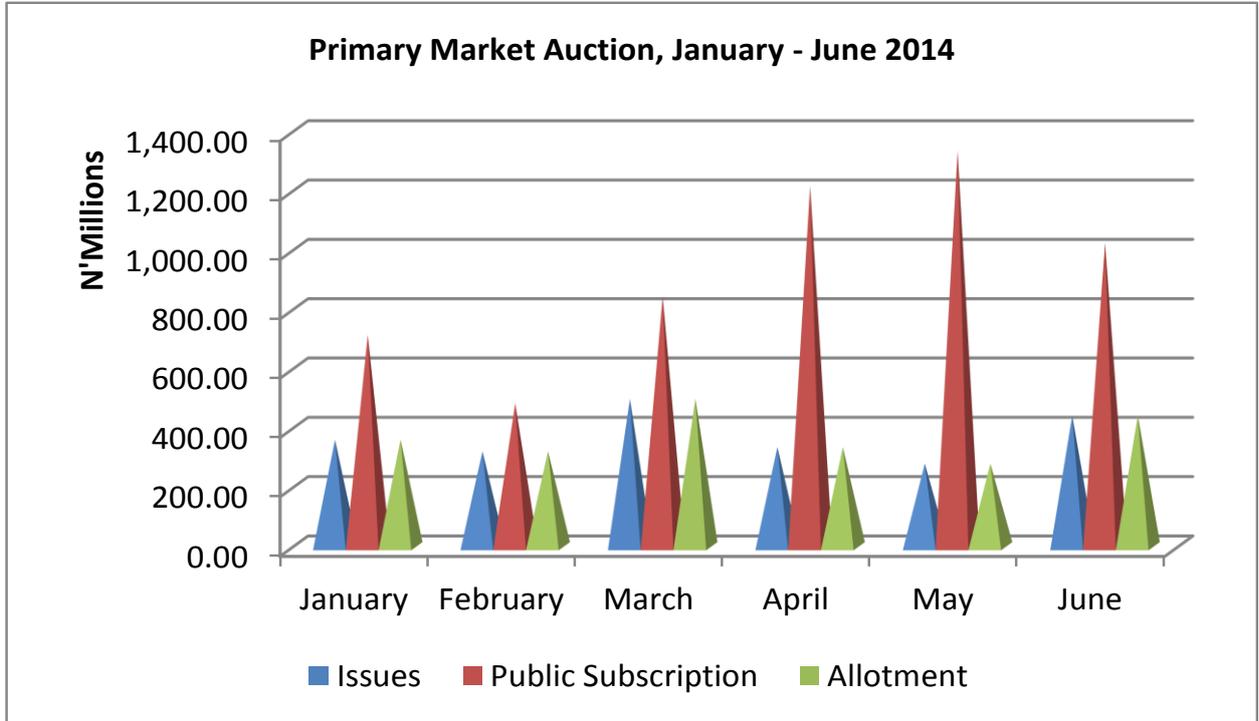


Figure 5.2



5.1.1 Structure of Outstanding Nigerian Treasury Bills Holdings

DMBs holdings of NTBs outstanding accounted for 36.11 per cent of the total at end-June 2015 compared to 54.65 per cent in 2014. Mandate and internal account customers (parastatals) accounted for 54.44 per cent, discount houses – 0.86 per cent, while the CBN accounted for 8.60 per cent (Table 5.3).

5.2 Federal Republic of Nigeria Treasury Bonds

There was no new issue of the Federal Republic of Nigeria Treasury Bonds (FRNTBs) in the period under review. The outstanding stock of the instrument at end-June 2015 stood at ₦271.22 billion, compared to ₦315.39 billion at end-June 2014. The decline in the amount outstanding was attributable to the redemption of ₦44.17 billion bonds. A breakdown of the amount outstanding showed that the CBN held ₦105.60 billion, while ₦165.63 billion was held in the Sinking Fund (Table 5.4).

5.3 Federal Government of Nigeria Bonds

Total FGN Bonds offered to the public was ₦468.22 billion, while public subscriptions and sales stood at ₦872.12 billion and ₦449.72 billion, respectively, during the review period (Table 5.5). The amount offered comprised new issues and re-openings of FGN Bonds series 1 and 2. The huge subscription in the bond market was attributable to the level of liquidity in the banking system and investors' favourable appetite for long-term instruments.

Thus, the total value of FGN Bonds outstanding at end-June 2015 was ₦5,300.42 billion, compared to ₦4,369.84 billion at end-June, 2014, indicating an increase of ₦930.58 billion or 21.30 per cent (Table 5.6). The structure of holdings of the bonds showed that ₦1,880.40 billion or 35.48 per cent was held by DMBs and DHs, while the non-bank public held ₦3,420.02 billion or 64.52 per cent (Table 5.7).

5.4 Over-the-Counter Transactions

5.4.1 Over-the-Counter Transactions in Nigerian Treasury Bills

The turnover of OTC transactions in NTBs during the review period stood at ₦21,174.23 billion, indicating an increase of ₦8,613.19 billion or 68.57 per cent over the level of ₦12,561.04 billion in the first half of 2014. The transactions were executed on the private sector organised FMDQ OTC platform (Table 5.9).

5.4.2 Over-the-Counter Transactions in Federal Government of Nigeria Bonds

OTC transactions in FGN Bonds during the first half of 2015 amounted to ₦4,342.86 billion, indicating an increase of ₦938.39 million or 27.56 per cent over the level of ₦3,404.47 billion in the same period of 2014. The transactions were executed on the FMDQ OTC platform (Table 5.9).

5.5 Domestic Debt Charges

The cost of the domestic debt instruments of the FGN stood at ₦506.00 billion at end-June 2015, representing an increase of 14.57 per cent when compared to ₦441.61 billion at end-June 2014

The cost of domestic debt instruments of the FGN stood at ₦506.00 billion at end-June 2015, representing an increase of 14.58 per cent when compared to ₦441.61 billion at end-June 2014. The increase in cost of debt was as a result of the rise in

the stock of the FGN domestic debt from ₦7,421.10 billion at end-June 2014 to ₦8,396.60 billion at end-June 2015. A breakdown of the cost showed that FGN Bonds coupon payments accounted for ₦293.74 billion or 58.05 per cent, while interest on NTBs stood at ₦191.05 billion or 37.76 per cent and FRN Treasury Bonds, ₦21.21 billion or 4.19 per cent (Table 5.10).

5.6 Asset Management Corporation of Nigeria Bonds

Asset Management Corporation of Nigeria (AMCON) Bonds were fully repaid to the public in December 2014, in a restructuring exercise that led to the conversion of ₦3.8 trillion into 6.00% AMCON Notes for the CBN to hold as sole investor at a tenor to mature in 2023. Thus, CBN remained the only holder of AMCON Bonds within the period under review.

6.0 MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN THE NIGERIAN FINANCIAL MARKETS

Various actions taken by other regulatory authorities impacted the Nigerian financial markets and influenced the conduct of transactions. These included policies aimed at developing the payments system, deepening the capital and commodities markets and effective management of foreign exchange for financial system stability.

6.1 Review of Cash Reserve Requirement

The MPC at its May 2015 meeting harmonized the CRR on private and public sector deposits from 20.00 and 75.00 per cent, respectively, to 31.00 per cent. The action aimed at eliminating the misclassification of deposits liabilities by the DMBs in order to lower the amount of CRR to be debited by the CBN.

6.2 Review of Foreign Currency Trading Position Limit

The net foreign currency trading position limit was reviewed from 0.1 to 0.5 per cent of shareholders' funds un-impaired by losses, on January 21, 2015. This was aimed at encouraging trading at the inter-bank market.

6.3 Usage of Naira Denominated Cards Overseas

The Bank reviewed the existing limit on the usage of naira denominated cards for transaction overseas, from \$150,000 to \$50,000 per individual, per annum, while cash withdrawal was pegged at \$300, per day. The action was necessitated following observed abuses by holders of the cards in view of mounting pressures in the foreign exchange market and the need to contain such untoward practices.

6.4 Establishment of Industry Fraud Desk

In furtherance of efforts at combating fraud and attending to challenges associated with the increased usage of electronic payment channels in the banking system, the Bank, in consultation with the DMBs and e-payment service providers, identified the urgency to have a mechanism for handling fraud cases promptly in the Nigerian banking industry. To this end, all DMBs, money market operators (MMOs), Switches and all payment service providers were mandated to maintain a dedicated fraud desk in their respective organisations with the requisite manpower to provide the following services, amongst others:

- Provide support to customers on electronic fraud with a minimum of 10 dedicated phone lines, manned and available to customers at all times;
- Make available the option for calls to contact center, in respect of fraud alerts or complaints, to be redirected to fraud desk;
- Block and/or Place No Debit restrictions on accounts upon receipt of fraud complaint;
- Receive customers' stop-transaction instructions to block their accounts through short codes service provided to customers by the banks;
- Log all customer frauds alert and/or complaint and escalate in line with internally predefined escalation path'
- Submit reports to the Nigeria Inter-Bank Settlement System (NIBSS) Plc on fraud information logged by the fraud desk;
- Honour "hold" instructions from NIBSS with respect to fraud matters and grant NIBSS permission to view details on logged transactions
- Sensitize customers on e-Fraud and fraud desk services;
- Manage/resolve all intra-bank fraud issues leveraging an enterprise fraud management system; and
- Maintain a mail group mapped to members of the fraud desk system.

The Bank further mandated NIBSS Plc to act as Coordinator of the Fraud Desks across all banks, MMOs, switches and all payments service providers. NIBSS

shall also have the responsibility to provide the necessary support for the effective and efficient running of the fraud desks, and make monthly reports to the Bank.

6.5 Redesign of the Credit Risk Management System

To support the credit administration system and promote the safety and soundness of the Nigerian financial system, the Bank commenced the redesign of the existing Credit Risk Management System (CRMS). The Bank engaged all the banks to participate in the process towards developing a robust framework that would cater for the banking industry credit administration information super-structure.

6.6 Establishment of Advisory Committee of Experts for Non-Interest (Islamic) Financial Institutions in Nigeria

In compliance with the principles of non-interest (Islamic) banking and finance, a guideline was developed for all institutions offering non-interest financial services, under the purview of the Bank, to establish an “Advisory Committee of Experts (ACE)”. The guideline stipulates ACE’s independence, appointment / discontinuation of members, duties and responsibilities as well as its working relationship with the NIFI.

6.7 Time Bar for the Resolution of Customer Complaints

Against the background of attending to the needs of consumers of financial services, the Bank collaborated with stakeholders on the need for time bar policy, for the management of consumer complaints in the financial services industry. Arising from this development, and the provisions of various legislations, the Bank stipulated a time limit of six (6) years for the resolution of consumer complaints, effective from the date of transaction. Notwithstanding, the time limit will not apply to:

- fraud cases,
- complaints already lodged with the financial institutions and the CBN, and
- international electronic payment transactions whose records are not retained beyond 180 days on the dispute resolution application (Arbiter).

6.8 Guidelines on Mobile Money Services in Nigeria

Following the growth of mobile telephony in Nigeria and the need to foster financial inclusion and an orderly development, guidelines for mobile money services were released. The guidelines provide for the operation, participation, minimum requirements and functionalities expected of a mobile payment service or solution in the country.

The guidelines identify two models for the implementation of mobile money services namely:

- **Bank-Led Model** - involves a bank, either alone or a consortium of banks, that seek to deliver banking services, leveraging on the mobile payments system.
- **Non-Bank Led Model** - involves a corporate organisation (other than a deposit money bank or a telecommunication company) that has been duly licensed by the CBN to deliver mobile money services to customers.

The provisions of the guidelines for the regulation of agent banking and agent banking relationships in Nigeria shall apply to Mobile Money Agent Network.

The lead initiator will be responsible for the provision of enabling infrastructure that will facilitate transaction processing, clearing, settlement and management. Appropriate guide for risk management, business continuity plan, know your customer (KYC), customer due diligence (CDD) and Consumer protection measures are also clearly articulated in the guidelines.

Mobile money services will hugely address the financial needs of the unbanked Nigerians in rural areas, improve savings, provide jobs, create wealth and drive the nation's economy by increasing business activities. It will also eliminate the huge costs associated with cash transactions.

7.0 ACTIVITIES OF INTERNAL AND INTER-AGENCY COMMITTEES

In line with the objective of facilitating monetary and price stability and ensuring financial system stability and development, the FMD constituted and participated in various intra- and inter-department committees. In addition, it collaborated with internal and external stakeholders to further develop the Nigerian financial markets.

7.1 Liquidity Assessment Group

The Liquidity Assessment Group continued to assess liquidity on daily basis in order to contribute to the determination of appropriate measures to manage liquidity and achieve the objects of monetary and price stability, financial system stability and maintenance of the foreign reserves in order to safeguard the value of the Naira. The membership of the group comprised Heads of Division and Office in the FMD, led by the Director of the Department.

7.2 Scripless Securities Settlement System Project Committee

During the review period, the Scripless Securities Settlement System (S4) continued to facilitate transactions in the securities market by enhancing Delivery versus Payment (DvP) and minimized risks of failed trades.

7.3 Non-Interest Financial Institutions – Product Development Committee (NIFI-PDC)

In the review period, the NIFI-PDC met to review investments in the CBN Safe Custody Account (CSCA) by a non-interest bank and recommended the payment of gift (Hibah). This recommendation was accepted and payment was made accordingly.

7.4 Treasury Dealing Room Project Committee

In the period under review, the Treasury Dealing Room became operational and in use by both Financial Markets and Reserve Management Departments' dealers. The committee met severally in order to facilitate the upgrade of the Wall Street System (WSS) and its extension to FMD for use in the dealing room.

7.5 Fiscal and Liquidity Assessment Committee

The Committee met weekly to deliberate on the funds flow in the economy, with a view to determining their effects on interest, exchange and inflation rates.

Membership comprised the NNPC, Office of the Accountant-General of the Federation (OAGF), Federal Ministry of Finance (FMF), Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS), Nigeria Customs Service (NCS), Debt Management Office (DMO), Budget Office of the Federation (BOF) and the CBN.

7.6 Financial Stability Report Committee

The Committee produced a report on the Nigerian financial system for the period July to December 2014. The report dwelt on the soundness of the financial system, potential risks and efforts made at sustaining its safety and stability. It also provided a six-month outlook on developments that might impact the system and possible remedial action. The membership of the Committee was made up of representatives from CBN departments, namely, Financial Markets, Financial Policy and Regulation, Statistics, Trade and Exchange, Research, Monetary Policy, Banking and Payments System, Reserve Management, Strategy Management, Risk Management, Banking Supervision, Other Financial Institution Supervision and Development Finance.

7.7 Financial Services Regulation Coordinating Committee (Sub-Committee on Financial Markets)

The Financial Services Regulation Coordinating Committee (FSRCC) continued to meet and deliberate on issues that will foster a safe, sound and resilient Nigerian financial system, and to engender harmonious collaboration among regulators in the Nigerian financial system. To facilitate its activities, the Sub-Committee on Financial Markets undertook the following standing responsibilities:

- Identified the challenges facing the financial markets and the role to be played by member agencies;
- Served as a technical support group for the FSRCC on financial markets development and other related matters;
- Provided members, other agencies and the general public with information that assisted in strengthening the Nigerian financial markets;
- Monitored and analysed developments in the financial markets and explored ways to deepen the markets;
- Made recommendations on how to improve market liquidity management; and
- Deliberated on such other issues as may be specified from time to time by the FSRCC.

Membership of the Committee comprised the SEC, DMO, Pension Commission (PENCOM), National Insurance Commission (NAICOM), Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC), FIRS, FMF, Nigeria Commodity Exchange (NCX), NSE and the CBN (Financial Policy and Regulation and FMD).

7.8 Financial System Strategy 2020 Secretariat: Financial Markets Working Committee

Further to the achievement of the objectives of FSS 2020 Vision, the National Assembly (NASS), on June 4, 2015, passed three of the Bills that were initiated by the FSS2020 Secretariat as private member Bills. They are as follows: Bill for Establishment of the Nigerian International Financial Centre, The Nigerian Financial Ombudsman Service and The Electronic Transaction Bill. The Bills were initiated to strengthen the Nigeria financial system and are presently awaiting the assent of the President of Nigeria. In anticipation of final assent, the Committee took pre-emptive measures by carrying out an assessment of the requirements for their eventual implementation, and submitted its Report to the CBN Management that promoted and sponsored the passage of the Bills.

The FSS2020 Secretariat also proposed eight (8) new Bills to the 8th NASS for consideration and passage into law. They are the National Collateral Registry Bill, Payment Systems Management Bill, Warehouse Receipt Bill, Mortgage Institutions and Allied Matters Bill, Securitization Bill, Federal Mortgage Bank Amendment Bill, SMEDAN Amendment Bill and the Alternative Dispute Resolution Bill, which was stepped down by the 7th NASS.

The membership of the Committee comprised the SEC, DMO, PenCom, NAICOM, CAC, FFIRS, FMOF, NCX, NSE, NDIC, Federal Ministry of Justice, NPC and CBN.

7.9 Nigeria Inter-Bank Offered Rate

The Financial Markets Dealers Quotation (FMDQ) Over-the-Counter PLC, has continued to facilitate the computation of the Nigeria Inter-bank Offered Rate (NIBOR) after its takeover of the function from the Financial Markets Dealers Association (FMDA). The NIBOR rates serve as indicative benchmark to guide pricing of funds in the inter-bank market. The structure of the rates was re-organised in 2014 to provide for short-term tenures of overnight, one, three and

six months as against tenures up to one year. The measure was to effectively represent the trend in the market.

**APPENDIX 1: INDEX OF FINANCIAL MARKETS REGULATORY
CIRCULARS/GUIDELINES ISSUED JANUARY TO JUNE 2015**

S/N	DATE ISSUED	REFERENCE NO.	TITLE	DEPT	REMARK
1.	19-01-15	BPS/DIR/GEN/CIR/06/001	Circular on Implementation of Two-Factor Authentication for Internal Banking Processes	BPS	New
2.	21-01-15	TED/FEM/FPC/GEN/01/002	Utilization of RDAS and Interbank Funds/Review of the Foreign Exchange Trading Positions of Banks	TED	New
3.	22-01-15	FPR/DIR/GEN/CIR/04/004	Circular to all Banks, Discount Houses and Other Financial Institutions on Compliance with the United States of America's Foreign Accounts Tax Compliance Act	FPR	New
4.	23-01-15	TED/FEM/FPC/GEN/01/003	Review of Weekly Foreign Exchange Cash Sales to Bureaux De change (BDC) Operators	TED	Revised
5.	29-01-15	BPS/DIR/GEN/CIR/06/002	Circular on Nigerian Issued Card Present Fraud in Non-Environments	BPS	New
6.	03-02-15	TED/FEM/FPC/GEN/01/004	Special Intervention in the Bureaux De Change (BDC) Segment of the Foreign Exchange Market	TED	New
7.	09-02-15	BPS/DIR/GEN/CIR/02/004	Exposure Draft on the Guidelines for Banking Operations in the Free Trade Zones in Nigeria	BPS	New
8.	13-02-15	FPR/DIR/GUI/NIB/01/002	Guideline on the Governance of Advisory Council of Experts for Non-Interest (Islamic) Financial Institutions in Nigeria	FPR	New
9.	16-02-15	FPR/DIR/CIR/GEN/01/003	Circular to all Deposit Taking Financial Institutions and Stakeholders in the Financial Services Industry: Exposure Draft Guidelines for the Management of Dormant Accounts by Banks in Nigeria	FPR	New
10	16-02-15	FPR/DIR/GEN/CIR/01/045	Circular to all Banks, Discount Houses and Other Financial Institutions, Time Bar for Resolution of Customers' Complaints	FPR	New
11	19-02-15	TED/FEM/FPC/GEN/01/005	Repatriation of Exports Proceeds (Oil and Non-Oil)	TED	Revised
12	20-02-15	FPR/DIR/GUI/NIB/01/001	Guideline on the Governance of Financial Regulation Advisory Council of Experts for Non-Interest (Islamic)	FPR	New

			Financial Institution in Nigeria		
13	20-02-15	TED/FEM/FPC/GEN/01/006	RE: Unfettered Access to Funds in Export Proceeds Domiciliary Accounts.	TED	Revised
14	25-02-15	BPS/CSO/CON/DIR/01/079	Commencement of Federal Government's Independent Revenue E-Collection Scheme under the Treasury Single Account (TSA) Initiative	BPS	New
15	11-03-15	FPR/DIR/GEN/CIR/01/004	Terms and Conditions for Participation by Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) in the Implementation and Execution of Nigeria Electricity Market Stabilization Facility (CBN-NEMSF)	FPR	New
16	01-04-15	BPS/DIR/GEN/CIR/02/010	Regulatory Framework for Licensing Super Agents in Nigeria	BPS	New
17	01-04-15	BPS/DIR/GEN/CIR/02/008	Guidelines on Mobile Money Services in Nigeria	BPS	New
18	13-04-15	TED/FEM/FPC/GEN/01/007	Usage of Naira Denominated Cards Overseas	TED	Revised
19	18-05-15	FPR/DIR/CIR/GEN/05/005	Amendment to Pricing of Commercial Agricultural Credit Scheme (CACs) and Guidelines.	FPR	Revised
20	20-05-15	FPR/DIR/CIR/GEN/05/004	Circular to all Non-Interest (Islamic) Financial Institutions on the treatment of Hamish Al Jiddiya (Earnest Deposit)	FPR	New
21	26-05-15	BPS/DIR/GEN/05/008	Re: Process for Linking the BVN with Customers Account on the Core banking Applications by Banks	BPS	Revised
22	10-06-15	FPR/DIR/BDC/GEN/05/011	Updated List of Confirmed Bureaux de Change in Compliance with New Requirement	FPR	Revised
23	12-06-15	BPS/DIR/GEN/CIR/02/004	Establishment of Industry Fraud Desks	BPS	New
24	23-06-15	TED/FEM/FPC/01/010	Inclusion of Some Imported Goods and Services on the list of Items not valid for Foreign Exchange in the Nigerian Foreign Exchange Market	TED	New
25	24-06-15	FPR/DIR/CIR/GEN/05/007	Circular to all Banks on the Redesign of the Credit Risk Management System	FPR	New
26	24-06-15	TED/FEM/FPC/GEN/01/010	Inclusion of Some Imported Goods and Services on the List of Items Not Valid for Foreign Exchange in the Nigerian Foreign Exchange Market – UPDATED	TED	Revised
27	26-06-15	TED/FEM/FPC/GEN/01/010	Inclusion of Some Imported Goods and Services on the List of Items Not Valid for Foreign Exchange in the Nigerian Foreign Exchange Market – UPDATED	TED	Revised

28	30-06-15	TED/FEM/FPC/GEN/01/011	Re: Inclusion of Some Imported Goods And Services On the Items Not Valid For Forex In Market	TED	Revised
29	30-06-15	BPS/DIR/GEN/CIR/02/008	Circular on Extension of the Deadline for Bank Verification Number	BPS	New

APPENDIX 2

NIFIs FORMAT FOR SUBMISSION OF REQUEST

Address of the Bank/NIFI

The Director,

Financial Markets Department,

Central Bank of Nigeria, Corporate Headquarters,

Central Business District, Abuja,

Federal Capital Territory

Dear Sir,

REQUEST FOR..... (State Name of Instrument, eg CSCA Deposit)

In accordance with the "Guidelines for the Operation of Non-Interest Financial Institutions Instruments by the Central Bank of Nigeria", we hereby apply for..... (State Name of Instrument eg CSCA Deposit, CNIN or CBN-ABS) as follows:

Name of Bank:

Account Number:

Amount: N.....million

Tenor: (Days, Years)

Effective Date: (dd/mm/yy)

Maturity: (dd/mm/yy)

Signatory (1)

Official Stamp

Signatory (2)

Name of Signatory (1)

Name of Signatory (2)

Table 2.1

OMO Subscription and Sales January to June 2014 and January to June 2015

Period	Offer (N'Billion)	Subscription (N'Billion)	Sales (N'Billion)	Repayment (N'Billion)	Bid Rate (%)	Stop Rate (%)	No. of Auctions	Range of Tenor (Days)
2014								
January	870.00	1,778.09	1,091.49	1,057.58	10.7000-16.6000	11.4000-12.1000	19	41 - 153
February	820.00	587.84	307.40	843.98	12.0000-16.5000	12.100-13.1000	17	39 - 147
March	620.00	933.68	714.57	822.19	12.800-14.0000	13.0400-13.1000	14	115 -147
April	220.00	424.07	285.94	858.26	11.1000-13.4000	12.0000-13.1000	4	112 -134
May	420.00	1,476.32	905.99	895.05	9.9500-12.0000	10.8000-11.0000	8	77 -127
June	500.00	505.19	1,179.54	588.53	10.5500-12.0000	10.7500-10.8000	9	108 -133
Total	3,450.00	5,705.19	4,484.93	5,065.59	9.9500-16.6000	10.7500-13.1000	71	
2015								
January	510.00	1,657.29	1,295.88	864.05	14.0000-18.0000	14.2000-14.3000	11	133 - 196
February	220.00	319.00	217.33	529.95	13.9000-17.0000	14.5000-14.8400	6	182 - 199
March	360.00	620.84	543.86	455.24	14.7500-16.0000	14.8400-14.8500	11	175 - 203
April	300.00	1,027.45	933.74	959.56	13.2000-14.8500	14.0000-14.8400	4	177 - 301
May	290.00	719.16	524.54	272.56	13.7500-14.0000	13.9500-14.0000	6	170 - 255
June	400.00	1,011.26	746.37	527.75	10.5000-13.9000	11.4500-13.8000	11	91 - 181
Total	2,080.00	5,355.00	4,261.72	2,745.06	10.5000-18.0000	11.4500-14.8500	49	

Table 2.2
Record of Two-Way Quote Trading in NTBs

Period	Maturity Date	Tenor (Days)	Range of Bid Rate (%)	Range of Offer Rate (%)	Volume Sold/(Bought) (N)	Deal Rate (%)
2014	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
2015						

There were no transactions in 2014

Table 2.3
Repurchase Transactions January to June 2014 and January to June 2015

Period	Amount (N'Billion)	Interest (N'Billion)	Total (N'Billion)	Rate (%)	Tenor (Days)
2014					
January	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A
February	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A
March	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A
April	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A
June	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A
2015					
January	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A
February	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A
March	30.79	0.31	31.09	16.00-16.50	5-43
April	23.59	0.13	23.72	16.00	5-20
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A
June	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A
Total	54.38	0.44	54.81	16.00	

Table 2.4
Daily Average Standing Lending Facility (N) January to June 2014 and January to June 2015

Period	Principal Amount	Interest	Total
2014			
January	33,206,173,907.48	18,699,318.02	33,224,873,225.50
February	63,556,663,656.55	31,810,395.10	63,588,474,051.66
March	62,536,928,157.96	37,273,018.91	62,574,201,176.88
April	6,264,951,560.80	2,402,995.12	6,267,354,555.92
May	4,695,556,968.18	2,244,589.72	4,697,801,557.90
June	8,034,172,737.05	4,081,632.46	8,038,254,369.51
Average	29,715,741,164.67	16,085,324.89	29,731,826,489.56
Total	3,423,889,049,045.21	1,860,009,910.64	3,425,749,058,955.85
2015			
January	9,423,283,200.00	1,948,507.34	9,425,231,707.34
February	65,524,948,097.06	108,370,775.03	65,633,318,872.09
March	28,681,389,636.20	39,642,775.90	28,721,032,412.10
April	43,205,922,902.20	39,416,608.19	43,245,339,510.39
May	15,599,552,493.33	14,424,106.27	15,613,976,599.60
June	13,996,159,979.93	6,251,933.22	14,002,411,913.15
Average	29,405,209,384.79	35,009,117.66	29,440,218,502.45
Total	2,826,281,316,969.78	3,512,493,691.59	2,829,793,810,661.37

Table 2.5
Daily Average Standing Deposit Facility (N) January to June 2014 and January to June 2015

Period	Principal Amount	Interest	Total
2014			
January	644,789,523,809.52	235,817,351.60	645,025,341,161.12
February	232,596,000,000.00	104,626,301.37	232,700,626,301.37
March	278,321,885,714.29	113,321,064.58	278,435,206,778.87
April	415,589,100,000.00	172,142,000.00	415,761,242,000.00
May	403,481,254,000.00	179,542,412.06	403,660,796,412.06
June	281,547,619,047.62	116,690,971.95	281,664,310,019.57
Average	376,054,230,428.57	153,690,016.93	376,207,920,445.50
Total	46,331,166,680,000.00	18,749,924,569.86	46,349,916,604,569.90
2015			
January	128,703,809,994.02	64,364,661.64	128,768,174,655.66
February	48,841,722,222.22	20,965,347.03	48,862,687,569.25
March	62,764,954,545.45	28,247,191.78	62,793,201,737.24
April	53,011,235,294.12	32,920,704.27	53,044,155,998.39
May	104,740,105,263.26	47,775,387.17	104,787,880,650.43
June	79,357,000,000.00	35,065,589.04	79,392,065,589.04
Average	79,569,804,553.18	38,223,146.82	79,608,027,700.00
Total	9,471,163,199,880.40	4,524,934,986.19	9,475,688,134,866.59

Table 2.6**Inter-Bank Placement and Securities Trading (N'Billion) January to June 2014 and January to June 2015**

Period	Call	Tenored	Call+Tenored	OBB	Total
2014					
January	33.00	-	33.00	875.92	908.92
February	7.50	-	7.50	957.14	964.64
March	-	-	-	798.00	798.00
April	8.00	-	5.00	422.14	427.14
May	6.00	5.00	11.00	215.43	226.43
June	13.00	18.00	31.00	290.13	321.13
Total	67.50	23.00	87.50	3,558.75	3,646.25
2015					
January	122.38	10.00	132.38	413.12	545.50
February	68.20	0.00	68.20	415.74	483.94
March	243.20	1.00	244.20	354.55	598.75
April	93.55	0.00	93.55	241.37	334.92
May	136.50	0.00	136.50	259.19	395.69
June	281.80	0.00	281.80	168.97	450.77
Total	945.63	11.00	956.63	1,852.95	2,809.58

There were no transactions in Commercial Papers and Bankers Acceptances in 2011 and 2012

Table 2.7

Monthly Money Market Rates (Per cent per Annum), 2015						
Item	January	February	March	April	May	June
<u>Inter-Bank Call</u>						
Range of Bid Rate	7.00-15.75	9.50-95.00	9.57-24.71	14.00-83.33	7.50-30.00	6.75-22.50
Weighted Average Rate	6.99	12.37	12.70	24.25	9.55	11.19
<u>Inter-Bank (Tenored)</u>						
Range of Bid Rate	15.00-15.00	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Average Rate	15	0	0	0	0	0
Call NIBOR	10.13	33.04	14.11	21.62	13.13	12.10
30-Day NIBOR						
<u>Open-Buy-Back (OBB)</u>						
Range of Bid Rate	7.00-15.10	9.09-85.73	9.92-31.20	9.27-60.19	7.28-38.73	7.25-18.51
Weighted Average Rate	8.69	27.19	14.31	23.20	11.69	10.64
OMO	0	0	0	0	0	0
Issue Rates (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenor (days)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
NTB Primary Issue Rates (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
MPR	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00

Table 2.7 (Contd)						
Monthly Money Market Rates (Per cent per Annum), 2014						
Item	January	February	March	April	May	June
<u>Inter-Bank Call</u>						
Range of Bid Rate	10.00-10.50	10.50-10.50	0	10.50-10.50	10.50-10.75	10.50-10.50
Weighted Average Rate	10	10.5	0	10.5	10.67	10.5
<u>Inter-Bank (Tenored)</u>						
Range of Bid Rate	0	0	0	0	13.00-13.00	10.25-10.50
Weighted Average Rate	0	0	0	0	0	10.38
7-Day NIBOR	10.54	11.71	12.45	10.64	10.75	10.85
30-Day NIBOR	10.69	12.36	13.02	12.17	12.42	12.17
<u>Open-Buy-Back (OBB)</u>						
Range of Bid Rate	10.15-12.75	10.15-18.00	10.25-20.00	9.75-14.00	10.25-12.00	8.50-12.00
Weighted Average Rate	10.47	11.27	11.94	10.59	10.47	10.57
<u>Open Market Operations</u>						
Range of Issue Rate	11.20-12.10	12.10-13.10	13.04-13.10	12.00-13.10	10.80-12.00	10.75-10.8
Range of Tenor (Days)	28-153	93-147	115-147	112-134	77-127	105-129
NTB Primary Issue Rate	11.13	12.18	12.28	11.69	10.38	10.23
Monetary Policy Rate	12	12	12	12	12	12
Savings	3.27	3.26	3.38	3.42	3.41	3.42
Time Deposits	9.04	9.3	9.3	9.69	9.29	9.19
Lending: Tenored	25.52	25.83	25.8	25.63	25.76	26.07

Table 2.8
Promissory Notes 2014 and 2015

Beneficiary	Assumed Bank	Tranche	Issue Date	Issue Amount (N)	Applicable Rate (%)	Redemption Date	Interest Pay Date
2014							
Ecobank Plc	AIB Ltd	One Year	25/11/2013	191,816,461.83	11.66	24/1/2014	25 May & 24 Nov.
Ecobank Plc	AIB Ltd	One Year	29/05/2013	12,169,468.29	11.66	31/12/2014	2 Jul & 2 Dec
Total				215,357,211.83	23.32		
2015							

Period	Amount offered	Amount Demanded	Amount Sold at WDAS/RDAS-SPT	Amount Sold to BDCs	Amount Sold at the Inter-bank	WDAS/RDAS-FWD Transaction	Amount Settled at WDAS/RDAS-FWD	Amount Purchased at the Inter-bank	Net Sales
2014									
January	3,000.00	6,236.67	2,989.43	556.30	728.00	31.15	0.00	0.00	4,273.73
February	3,400.00	3,961.12	3,101.87	567.05	2,511.00	121.05	10.50	0.00	6,190.42
March	3,600.00	4,320.04	3,537.90	560.95	56.00	1,361.98	101.96	0.00	4,256.81
April	3,200.00	3,045.49	2,616.42	568.85	0.00	81.07	261.11	50.00	3,396.38
May	3,000.00	2,805.74	2,589.68	564.34	0.00	280.00	271.31	100.00	3,325.33
June	2,950.00	3,401.41	2,748.36	501.23	0.00	680.00	430.98	120.00	3,560.57
Total	19,150.00	23,770.47	17,583.66	3,318.72	3,295.00	2,555.25	1,075.86	270.00	25,003.24
2015									
January	1,700.00	4,874.63	1,987.40	184.58	853.80	875.00	623.28	50.00	3,599.06
February	1,200.00	3,773.50	1,197.14	371.40	2,036.05	814.80	121.04	110.81	3,614.82
March	0.00	0.00	0.00	301.62	1,866.07	0.00	140.00	50.00	2,257.69
April	0.00	0.00	0.00	292.52	1,360.65	0.00	120.00	0.00	1,773.17
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	232.89	1,856.64	0.00	311.13	0.00	2,400.66
June	0.00	0.00	0.00	369.97	1,448.49	0.00	24.37	371.21	1,471.62
Total	2,900.00	8,648.13	3,184.54	1,752.98	9,421.70	1,689.80	1,339.82	582.02	15,117.02

Table 3.2**Average WDAS-SPT, Inter-Bank and BDC Rates* (US\$)
January to June 2014 and January to June 2015**

Period	RDAS-SPT (incl. 1% comm.)	Inter-Bank	BDC	Premium b/w RDAS-SPT and Inter-Bank	Premium b/w RDAS-SPT and BDC	Inter-Bank Premium Percentage (RHS)	BDC Premium Percentage (RHS)
January	169.68	181.78	196.13	12.10	26.45	7.13	15.59
February	169.68	194.48	213.03	24.80	43.35	14.62	25.55
March		197.07	222.93		25.86		13.12
April		197.00	210.70		13.70		6.95
May		197.00	219.55		22.55		11.45
June		196.92	218.98		22.06		11.20
Average	169.68	194.04	213.55	18.45	25.66	10.87	13.98

N.B: WDAS/SPT was suspended in February 2015 and the Inter-Bank rate was used as the official rate.

Table 3.3							
Average WDAS-SPT, Inter-Bank and BDC Rates* (US\$)							
Period	RDAS-SPT (incl. 1% comm.)	Inter-Bank	BDC	Premium b/w RDAS- SPT and Inter-Bank	Premium b/w RDAS- SPT and BDC	Inter-Bank Premium Percentage (RHS)	BDC Premium Percentage (RHS)
January	169.68	181.78	196.13	12.10	26.45	7.13	15.59
February	169.68	194.48	213.03	24.80	43.35	14.62	25.55
March		197.07	222.93		25.86		13.12
April		197.00	210.70		13.70		6.95
May		197.00	219.55		22.55		11.45
June		196.92	218.98		22.06		11.20
Average	169.68	194.04	213.55	18.45	25.66	10.87	13.98
N.B: WDAS/SPT was suspended in February 2015 and the Inter-Bank rate was used as the official rate.							

Table 3.4
RDAS, INTERBANK, BDC AND FORWARD SALES FROM JANUARY -JUNE
2015

MONTH	RDAS	INTERBANK	BDC	FORWARD	TOTAL
January	1,987.40	853.80	184.58	623.28	3,649.06
February	1,197.14	2,036.04	371.40	121.04	3,725.62
March		1,866.06	301.62	140.00	2,307.68
April		1,360.65	292.52	120.00	1,773.17
May		1,856.64	232.89	311.13	2,400.66
June		1,448.49	369.97	24.37	1,842.83
TOTAL	3,184.54	9,421.68	1,752.98	1,339.82	15,699.02

Table 4.1

Nigerian Stock Exchange Monthly Opening and Closing Transactions

Period	All Share Index		Market		Value Traded		Volume Traded		Deals	
	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing
2014										
January	41,507.30	40,571.62	13.28	13.01	2.91	4.35	0.33	0.34	5,365	5,401
February	41,366.42	39,558.89	13.26	12.71	5.45	12.75	0.40	0.48	5,446	1,206
March	39,564.43	38,748.01	12.71	12.45	2.44	3.79	0.24	0.40	4,352	4,155
April	38,383.05	38,485.48	12.33	12.67	4.86	5.38	0.37	0.30	4,494	4,800
May	38,578.78	41,474.40	12.70	13.69	3.96	11.87	0.43	0.67	5,383	5,869
June	41,501.40	42,482.49	13.70	14.03	11.54	7.56	0.42	0.41	6,063	5,878
2015										
January	34,657.15	29,562.07	11.49	9.85	5.46	4.75	0.30	0.32	3,803	3,800
February	29,882.28	30,103.81	9.95	10.04	3.25	5.38	0.25	0.40	5,501	3,831
March	30,267.18	31,744.82	10.10	10.72	2.98	5.05	0.26	0.38	3,329	4,611
April	34,380.14	34,708.11	11.62	11.79	10.94	3.75	0.88	0.37	4,611	4,696
May	34,649.28	34,310.37	11.77	11.66	6.42	11.93	0.32	0.71	4,845	4,676
June	34,044.65	33,456.83	11.57	11.42	5.50	4.29	0.34	0.27	4,184	4,808
Source: Nigerian Stock Exchange										

Table 4.2
Quarterly Distribution of Transactions on the Nigerian Stock Exchange First and Second Quarters, 2014 and 2015

Period	Volume Traded	Value Traded (N)	Deals
2014			
Quarter 1	27,653,125,166	269,962,023,819.97	314,259
Quarter 2	24,456,669,455	302,043,998,663.21	303,024
Total	52,109,794,621	572,006,022,483.18	617,283
2015			
Quarter 1	25,361,352,351	272,225,558,868.03	253,340
Quarter 2	24,164,402,421	277,883,736,409.97	273,508
Total	49,525,754,772	550,109,295,278.00	526,848

Source: Nigerian Stock Exchange

Table 4.3**Sectoral Distribution of Transactions on the Nigerian Stock Exchange in the First Half of 2015**

Sector	Volume	Value	No. of Deals	Percentage
Agriculture	259,805,223	5,265,797,287.14	7,324	0.52
Conglomerates	2,805,522,789	20,038,145,861.98	30,263	5.66
Construction/Real Estate	337,470,127	12,042,810,595.14	5,853	0.68
Consumer Goods	2,630,081,822	129,664,195,774.85	77,923	5.31
Financial Services	38,925,329,082	293,048,480,009.31	319,289	78.59
Healthcare	388,684,603	2,778,598,808.04	7,276	0.78
ICT	597,187,869	1,557,551,698.99	1,616	1.21
Industrial Goods	430,698,498	29,365,385,341.87	20,421	0.87
Natural Resources	200,681,791	341,492,009.88	545	0.41
Oil and Gas	2,120,438,196	53,448,556,075.17	43,350	4.28
Services	829,854,772	2,558,281,815.62	12,987	1.68
Total (Equities)	49,525,754,772	550,109,295,278.00	526,848	99.99
Federal Government of Nigeria Bonds	202,529	203,919,831.26	64	0.00
Exchange Traded Products (ETPs)	6,507,920	151,351,783.63	626	0.01
Grand Total	49,532,465,221	550,464,566,893	527,538	100.00

Source: Nigerian Stock Exchange

Table 4.4
Foreign Portfolio Participation in Equity Trading January to June 2014
and January to June 2015

Month	Total Transactions (N' billion)	Total Foreign Inflow (N' billion)	Total Foreign Outflow (N' billion)	Total Domestic Transaction (N' billion)	Foreign Transactions %
2014					
January	181.97	39.53	50.14	92.30	49.28%
February	198.70	32.75	103.53	62.42	68.59%
March	166.84	55.13	75.42	36.29	78.25%
April	184.43	65.06	73.73	45.64	75.25%
May	201.61	41.27	50.59	109.75	45.56%
June	225.51	68.78	49.22	107.51	52.33%
	1,159.06	302.52	402.63	453.91	60.84%
2015					
January	189.72	48.03	51.08	90.61	52.24%
February	184.49	52.35	81.60	50.54	72.61%
March	184.02	50.15	51.41	81.46	55.19%
April	206.86	54.20	49.75	102.91	50.25%
May	145.45	38.00	41.77	65.68	54.84%
June	203.45	42.67	26.98	133.80	34.23%
	1,113.99	285.40	302.59	525.00	52.78%

Source: Nigerian Stock Exchange

Table 4.5
New Listings, Supplementary Listing and Delisting in the First Half of 2015

Company	Amounts/Units Listed	Date Listed
New Listing		
Transcorp Hotels Plc	7,600,403,900 ordinary shares of 50k each at N10.00	
Allan Gray Africa Fund	43,024 units at N34,541.45 per unit	
Fidson Healthcare Plc	N2billion 5-Year 15.5% Fixed Rate Secured Bonds	
Debt Management Office of the Federal Government of Nigeria	N34 Billion 5-Year 15.54% FGN Bond	
UBA Plc	N45 billion (Series 1) 7 years 16.45% fixed rate	
African Development Bank	N12.95 billion 7-year 11.25% fixed rate	
Stanbic IBTC Bank Plc.	N100 million Series-1 (Tranche A) 10-Year	
Stanbic IBTC Bank Plc	N15.44billion Series-1 (Tranche B) 10-Year 13.25%	
FCMB Financing SPV Plc	N26 billion Series-1 7-Year 14.25% fixed rate	
Gombe State Government of Nigeria	N5 Billion 16% Series-1 Fixed Rate 7-Year bond	
Supplementary Listing		
Company	Additional Shares	Reason
Evans medical Plc	245,874,572 ordinary shares of 50 kobo each	Rights Issue
Union Dicon Salt Plc	41,000,000 ordinary shares of 50 kobo each	Special Placing by the company.
Mansard Insurance Plc	500,000,000 ordinary shares of 50 kobo each	Mansard Share Option Plan for employees of the company.
FGN Bond	N480,133,082,000.00; N434,684,128,000.00; and N206,000,000,000.00 were added to the following bonds: 15.10% FGN APR 2017, 14.20% FGN MAR 2024, and 12.1493% FGN JUL 2034	
Sterling Bank Plc	7,197,604,531 ordinary shares of 50 kobo each	Special Placing
FGN Bond	N25,000,000,000.00 and N17,500,000,000.00 were added to the following bonds 14.20% FGN MAR 2024, and 12.1493% FGN JUL 2034	
Lafarge S.A group	1,402,575,984 ordinary shares of 50 kobo each	Outstanding shares of LAFARGE AFRICA PLC
FGN Bond	N499,684,128,000.00, N254,500,000,000.00 and N54,000,000,000.00 were added to the following bonds 14.20% FGN MAR 2024, 12.1493% FGN JUL 2034, and 15.54% FGN FEB 2020	
Forte Oil Plc	217,080,184 units	1 for 5 bonus
Consolidated Breweries Plc	366,396,456 Ordinary Shares of 50 Kobo Each	Merger
Diamond Bank Plc	8,685,145,863 ordinary shares of 50k each at N5.80 per share	rights issue
FGN Bond	N25,000,000,000.00, N25,000,000,000.00 and N119,730,000,000.00 were added to the following bonds 14.20% FGN MAR 2024, 12.1493% FGN JUL 2034, and 15.54% FGN FEB 2020	
FBN HOLDINGS PLC	3,263,208,436 units	bonus issue of 1 for 10
GLAXO SMITHKLINE	239,175,298 units	bonus issue of 1 for 4

CONSUMER NIGERIA PLC		
NIGERIAN AVIATION HANDLING COMPANY PLC (NAHCO)	147,656,250 units	bonus issue of 1 for 10
VITAFOAM NIGERIA PLC (VITAFOAM)	163,800,000 units	bonus issue of 1 for 5
SKYE BANK PLC (SKYEBANK)	660,966,734 units	bonus issue of 1 for 20
PHARMA DEKO PLC (PHARMDEKO)	116,819,694 units	Rights Issue on the basis
FGN Bond	N573,144,128,000.00; N299,500,000,000.00; and N193,730,000,000.00 were added to the following bonds: 14.20% FGN MAR 2024, 12.1493% FGN JUL 2034, and 15.54% FGN FEB 2020	
PRESTIGE ASSURANCE PLC (PRESTIGE)	3,009,978,524 units	Rights Issue
Champion Breweries Plc	629,496,464 units	Placing exercise
Oando PLC	2949933156 ordinary shares of 50 Kobo each at N16.50 per share	Right Issue
International Breweries Plc	31,722,850 ordinary shares	1 for 5 bonus Of 25 kobo dividend
McNicholas consolidated Plc	68,114,665 ordinary shares of 50kobo each	Preference shares
FGN Bond	599,994,124, 324,500,000, and 233,730,000 units were added to the following Federal Government Bonds - 14.20% FGN MAR 2024, 12.1493% FGN JUL 2034, 15.54% FGN FEB 2020 respectively on 24th June, 2015	
Company	Reason	
DeListing		
Oasis Insurance Plc	voluntary	
Cappa & D'Alberto Plc	voluntary	
IHS Nigerian Plc	voluntary	

Source: Nigerian Stock Exchange

Table 4.6**QUARTERLY GDP GROWTH RATES (%) OF SELECTED COUNTRIES**

COUNTRY	2014 Q1	2014 Q2	2014 Q3	2014 Q4	2015 Q1	2015 Q2
USA	-2.1	4.6	5	2.2	0.6	3.7
China	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.3	7	7
Japan	4.3	-7.2	-1.2	1.8	4.5	-1.6
India	6.7	6.7	8.4	6.6	7.5	7
Russia	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.4	-2.2	-4.6
Brasil	0.7	-1.1	0.1	0	-0.7	-1.9
South Africa	-1.6	0.5	2.1	4.1	1.3	-1.3
EU Zone			0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
Nigeria	6.21	6.54	6.23	5.94	3.96	2.35

Source

US Department of Commerce (Bureau of Economic Analysis) www.bea.gov

www.statista.com

www.reuters.com

www.imf.org

www.bloomberg.com

Table 5.1
Nigerian Domestic Debt: Class of Holders (N'Billion), 2014 AND 2015

Instrument	Amount Outstanding	PROPORTION (%)
2014		
FGN BONDS	4,369,837,710,000.00	58.88
NIG. TREASURY BILLS	2,735,869,094,000.00	36.87
NIG. FRN TREASURY BONDS	315,390,500,000.00	4.25
TOTAL	7,421,097,304,000.00	100
2015		
FGN BONDS	5,300,418,821,000.00	63.13
NIG. TREASURY BILLS	2,824,952,245,000.00	33.64
NIG. TREASURY BONDS	271,220,500,000.00	3.23
TOTAL	8,396,591,566,000.00	100

Table 5.2

Primary Market: Nigerian Treasury Bills Transactions (N'Billion) January to June 2014 and January to June 2015

Period	Issues	Subscription	Repayment	Ave. Rates %	Allotment					
					DMBs	Disc Houses	Mandate & Internal Customers	CBN Branches	CBN/MD Take-up	Total
2014										
January	359.30	712.28	319.30	11.61	291.28	10.65	53.88	3.48	0.00	359.30
February	319.92	481.99	319.92	12.43	256.52	9.60	49.96	3.84	0.00	319.92
March	497.01	843.21	327.37	12.83	341.45	20.35	131.33	3.88	0.00	497.01
April	334.27	1,214.90	334.27	12.10	228.43	21.10	82.00	2.74	0.00	334.27
May	278.51	1,333.92	278.39	10.39	195.10	2.58	77.10	3.73	0.00	278.51
June	440.71	1,023.06	440.83	10.25	165.22	11.30	260.30	3.89	0.00	440.71
Total	2,229.72	5,609.37	2,020.08		1,477.99	75.58	654.56	21.59	0.00	2,229.72
2015										
January	384.30	1,072.44	384.30	13.43	319.27	6.76	53.55	4.72	0.00	384.30
February	334.83	716.28	334.83	13.15	200.77	15.41	111.43	7.22	0.00	334.83
March	520.00	1,063.50	422.17	13.60	388.93	25.54	99.80	5.72	0.00	520.00
April	353.09	1,092.82	353.09	12.44	269.07	5.98	60.50	17.54	0.00	353.09
May	261.56	572.72	261.56	12.01	155.09	0.55	100.90	5.01	0.00	261.56
June	380.02	695.45	420.59	11.87	212.85	4.86	157.26	5.06	0.00	380.02
Total	2,233.80	5,213.20	2,176.55		1,545.99	59.11	583.43	45.27	0.00	2,233.80

TABLE 5.3
Nigerian Treasury Bills: Class of Holders, 2014 AND 2015

2014												
CUSTOMER CLASS	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE	
	N'MILLIO N	%										
BANKS	2,029,572.32	77.42%	1,874,523.14	71.50%	1,937,860.76	70.83%	2,009,188.77	73.44%	1,655,347.12	60.51%	1,495,264.32	54.65%
DISCOUNT HOUSES	26,922.30	1.03%	42,229.65	1.61%	54,200.51	1.98%	63,416.88	2.32%	30,877.74	1.13%	31,019.51	1.13%
PARASTATALS	547,416.82	20.88%	698,806.36	26.66%	740,322.69	27.06%	659,498.60	24.11%	1,047,389.41	38.28%	1,207,995.71	44.15%
CBN	17,639.21	0.67%	5,991.50	0.23%	3,364.58	0.12%	3,644.29	0.13%	2,254.83	0.08%	1,589.55	0.06%
TOTAL	2,621,550.64	100.00%	2,621,550.64	100.00%	2,735,748.54	100.00%	2,735,748.54	100.00%	2,735,869.09	100.00%	2,735,869.09	100.00%
2015												
CUSTOMER CLASS	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE	
	N'MILLIO N	%										
BANKS	1,014,620.37	36.04%	987,294.09	35.07%	1,038,385.89	36.24%	1,025,293.89	35.78%	1,035,293.89	36.13%	1,020,108.60	36.11%
DISCOUNT HOUSES	30,247.54	1.07%	25,488.77	0.91%	22,488.07	0.78%	26,230.07	0.92%	23,232.81	0.81%	24,238.07	0.86%
PARASTATALS	1,556,160.68	55.27%	1,559,900.10	55.40%	1,561,809.00	54.50%	1,571,159.00	54.83%	1,564,156.26	54.59%	1,537,764.78	54.44%
CBN	214,495.16	7.62%	242,840.80	8.63%	242,840.80	8.47%	242,840.80	8.47%	242,840.80	8.47%	242,840.80	8.60%
TOTAL	2,815,523.75	100.00%	2,815,523.75	100.00%	2,865,523.75	100.00%	2,865,523.75	100.00%	2,865,523.75	100.00%	2,824,952.25	100.00%

Table 5.4
Federal Republic of Nigeria Treasury Bonds: Class of Holders, 2014 and 2015

S/N	Treasury Bond	Issue Amount	CBN Holdings	FGN Treasury Bond S/Fund Holding	FGN Bond S/Fund Holding
2014					
1	5% T/BOND 2014	19,170,000,000	8,449,595,000	10,720,405,000	0.00
2	5% T/BOND 2016	15,232,500,000	1,338,716,000	13,893,784,000	0.00
3	5% T/BOND 2017	15,000,000,000	2,473,922,000	12,526,078,000	0.00
4	5% T/BOND 2018	15,000,000,000	3,494,454,000	11,505,546,000	0.00
5	12.50% T/BOND 2015	25,000,000,000	2,307,089,000	22,692,911,000	0.00
6	12.50% T/BOND 2016	25,000,000,000	5,097,747,000	19,902,253,000	0.00
7	12.50% T/BOND 2017	25,000,000,000	7,488,464,000	17,511,536,000	0.00
8	12.50% T/BOND 2018	25,000,000,000	9,546,133,000	15,453,867,000	0.00
9	12.50% T/BOND 2019	25,000,000,000	11,324,284,000	13,675,716,000	0.00
10	12.50% T/BOND 2020	25,000,000,000	12,866,195,000	12,133,805,000	0.00
11	12.50% T/BOND 2021	25,000,000,000	15,523,996,000	9,476,004,000	0.00
12	12.50% T/BOND 2022	25,000,000,000	16,536,680,000	8,463,320,000	0.00
13	12.50% T/BOND 2023	25,000,000,000	17,421,876,000	7,578,124,000	0.00
14	12.50% T/BOND 2024	25,988,000,000	18,954,520,000	7,033,480,000	0.00
	Total	315,390,500,000	132,823,671,000	182,566,829,000	0
2015					
1	5% T/BOND 2016	15,232,500,000	150,000	15,232,350,000	0.00
2	5% T/BOND 2017	15,000,000,000	1,267,131,000	13,732,869,000	0.00
3	5% T/BOND 2018	15,000,000,000	2,385,984,000	12,614,016,000	0.00
4	12.50% T/BOND 2016	25,000,000,000	2,122,153,000	22,877,847,000	0.00
5	12.50% T/BOND 2017	25,000,000,000	4,873,304,000	20,126,696,000	0.00
6	12.50% T/BOND 2018	25,000,000,000	7,241,195,000	17,758,805,000	0.00
7	12.50% T/BOND 2019	25,000,000,000	11,324,284,000	13,675,716,000	0.00
8	12.50% T/BOND 2020	25,000,000,000	12,866,195,000	12,133,805,000	0.00
9	12.50% T/BOND 2021	25,000,000,000	14,086,380,000	10,913,620,000	0.00
10	12.50% T/BOND 2022	25,000,000,000	15,255,780,000	9,744,220,000	0.00
11	12.50% T/BOND 2023	25,000,000,000	16,277,960,000	8,722,040,000	0.00
12	12.50% T/BOND 2024	25,988,000,000	17,894,888,000	8,093,112,000	0.00
	Total	271,220,500,000	105,595,404,000	165,625,096,000	0

Table 5.5 (Contd)				
FGN Bonds Issued, 2014				
Tranche	Tenor	Issue (N'Billion)	Subscription (N'Billion)	Allotment (N'Billion)
January				
13.05% FGN AUG 2016	3 YEAR	45.00	98.60	45.00
10.00% FGN JUL 2030	20 YEAR	45.00	75.36	45.00
Sub-Total		90.00	173.96	90.00
February				
13.05% FGN AUG 2016	3 YEAR	45.00	91	45.00
10.00% FGN JUL 2030	20 YEAR	45.00	94.37	45.00
Sub-Total		90.00	185.37	90.00
March				
13.05% FGN AUG 2016	3 YEAR	45.00	71.22	35.00
14.20% FGN MAR 2024	10 YEAR	45.00	114.34	50.00
Sub-Total		90.00	185.56	85.00
April				
13.05% FGN AUG 2016	3 YEAR	25.00	83.22	107.80
14.20% FGN MAR 2024	10 YEAR	25.00	99.85	25.00
Sub-Total		50.00	183.07	132.80
May				
13.05% FGN AUG 2016	3 YEAR	35.00	141.04	35.00
14.20% FGN MAR 2024	10 YEAR	35.00	97.99	35.00
Sub-Total		70.00	239.03	70.00
June				
13.05% FGN AUG 2016	3 YEAR	35.00	71.45	30.0000
14.20% FGN MAR 2024	10 YEAR	35.00	133.08	55.17
Sub-Total		70.00	204.53	85.17
Grand Total		460.00	1,171.52	552.97
Sub-Total		600.00	1,580.58	723.31
June				
4.00% FGN APR 2015	5YEAR	25.00	23.22	0.0024
15.10% FGN APR 2017	5YEAR	35.00	78.78	16.80
10.00% FGN JUL 2030	20YEAR	25.00	55.04	2.01
Sub-Total		85.00	157.04	18.81
Grand Total		825.00	2,190.84	887.12

Table 5.5
FGN Bonds Issued, 2015

Tranche	Tenor	Issue (N'Billion)	Subscription (N'Billion)	Allotment (N'Billion)
January				
15.1.05% FGN APR 2017	5 YEAR	24.00	56.65	24.00
14.20% FGN MAR 2024	10 YEAR	25.00	32.24	20.00
12.1493% FGN JUL 2034	20 YEAR	24.00	40.61	28.00
Sub-Total		73.00	129.50	72.00
February				
15.54% FGN FEB 2020	5 YEAR	35.00	60.10	34.00
14.20% FGN MAR 2024	10 YEAR	30.00	35.37	25.00
12.1493% FGN JUL 2034	20 YEAR	25.00	28.14	17.50
Sub-Total		90.00	123.61	76.50
March				
15.54% FGN FEB 2020	5 YEAR	35.00	31.61	20.00
14.20% FGN MAR 2024	10 YEAR	30.00	49.01	40.00
12.1493% FGN JUL 2034	20 YEAR	30.00	38.53	31.00
Sub-Total		95.00	119.15	91.00
April				
15.54% FGN FEB 2020	5 YEAR	30.00	45.93	20.00
14.20% FGN MAR 2024	10 YEAR	20.00	69.48	25.00
12.1493% FGN JUL 2034	20 YEAR	20.00	70.21	25.00
Sub-Total		70.00	185.62	70.00
May				
15.54% FGN FEB 2020	5 YEAR	20.00	42.55	20.00
14.20% FGN MAR 2024	10 YEAR	20.00	81.68	20.00
12.1493% FGN JUL 2034	20 YEAR	20.00	59.14	20.00
Sub-Total		60.00	183.37	60.00
June				
15.54% FGN FEB 2020	5 YEAR	40.00	50.55	40.0000
14.20% FGN MAR 2024	10 YEAR	15.22	36.32	15.22
12.1493% FGN JUL 2034	20 YEAR	25.00	44.01	25.00
Sub-Total		80.22	130.87	80.22
Grand Total		468.22	872.12	449.72

Table 5.6

Federal Government of Nigeria Bonds, January to June 2014 and January to June 2015

Auction ID	Bond Tranche	New Nomenclature	Interest Rate	Issue Date	Issue Amount (N)	Redemption Date	Interst Pay Date
2014							
FGB.2007-000039	4TH FGN BOND 2017 SERIES 8	9.85% FGN JUL 2017	0.0985	27/07/2007	20,000,000,000.00	27/07/2017	27 JAN & 27 JUL.
FGB.2007-000040	4TH FGN BOND 2017 SERIES 9	9.35% FGN AUG 2017	9.35%	31/08/2007	100,000,000,000.00	31/08/2017	29 FEB & 31 AUG.
FGB.2010-000059	4TH FGN BOND 2014 SERIES 11	9.25% FGN SEP 2014	9.25%	28/09/2007	100,000,000,000.00	28/09/2014	28 MAR & 28 SEP.
FGB.2012-000067	5TH FGN BOND 2018 SERIES 2	10.70% FGN MAY 2018	10.70%	30/05/2008	300,000,000,000.00	30/05/2018	30 MAY & 30 NOV.
FGB.2010-000060	5TH FGN BOND 2028 SERIES 5	15.00% FGN NOV 2028	15.00%	28/11/2008	75,000,001,000.00	28/11/2028	28 MAY & 28 NOV.
FGB.2009-000053	6TH FGN BOND 2029 SERIES 3	12.49% FGN MAY 2029	12.49%	22/05/2009	150,000,000,000.00	22/05/2029	22 MAY & 22 NOV.
FGB.2011-000064	6TH FGN BOND 2019 SERIES 4	7.00% FGN OCT 2019	7.00%	23/10/2009	233,896,698,000.00	23/10/2019	23 APR & 23 OCT
FGB.2009-000055	6TH FGN BOND 2029 SERIES 5	8.50% FGN NOV 2029	8.50%	20/11/2009	200,000,000,000.00	20/11/2029	20 MAY & 20 NOV.
FGB.2013-000074	7TH FGN BOND 2015 SERIES 2	4.00% FGN APR 2015	4.00%	23/04/2010	535,002,400,000.00	23/04/2015	23 APR & 23 OCT
FGB.2013-000073	7TH FGN BOND 2030 SERIES 3	10.00% FGN JUL 2030	10.00%	23/07/2010	591,568,208,000.00	23/07/2030	23 JAN & 23 JUL
FGB.2013-000072	9TH FGN BOND 2022 SERIES 1	16.39% FGN JAN 2022	16.39%	27/01/2012	600,000,000,000.00	27/01/2022	27 JAN & 27 JUL
FGB.2013-000075	9TH FGN BOND 2017 SERIES 2	15.10% FGN APR 2017	15.10%	27/04/2012	452,795,699,000.00	27/04/2017	27 APR & 27 OCT
FGB.2012-000069	9TH FGN BOND 2019 SERIES 3	16.00% FGN JUN 2019	16.00%	29/06/2012	351,300,000,000.00	29/06/2019	29 JUN & 29 DEC
FGB.2013-000076	10TH FGN BOND 2016 SERIES 1	13.05% FGN AUG 2016	13.05%	16/08/2013	500,274,704,000.00	16/08/2016	16 FEB & 16 AUG
FGB.2014-000058	11TH FGN BOND 2024 SERIES 1	14.20% FGN MAR 2024	14.20%	14/03/2014	160,000,000,000.00	14/03/2024	14 MAR & 14 SEP
TOTAL					4,369,837,710,000.00		

Table 5.6 (CONTD)

**Federal Government of Nigeria Bonds, January to June 2014 and
January to June 2015**

Auction ID	Bond Tranche	New Nomenclature	Interest Rate	Issue Date	Issue Amount (N)	Redemption Date	Interst Pay Date
2015							
FGB.2007-000039	4TH FGN BOND 2017 SERIES 8	9.85% FGN JUL 2017	9.85%	27/07/2007	20,000,000,000.00	27/07/2017	27 JAN & 27 JUL.
FGB.2007-000040	4TH FGN BOND 2017 SERIES 9	9.35% FGN AUG 2017	9.35%	31/08/2007	100,000,000,000.00	31/08/2017	29 FEB & 31 AUG.
FGB.2012-000067	5TH FGN BOND 2018 SERIES 2	10.70% FGN MAY 2018	10.70%	30/05/2008	300,000,000,000.00	30/05/2018	30 MAY & 30 NOV.
FGB.2010-000060	5TH FGN BOND 2028 SERIES 5	15.00% FGN NOV 2028	15.00%	28/11/2008	75,000,001,000.00	28/11/2028	28 MAY & 28 NOV.
FGB.2009-000053	6TH FGN BOND 2029 SERIES 3	12.49% FGN MAY 2029	12.49%	22/05/2009	150,000,000,000.00	22/05/2029	22 MAY & 22 NOV.
FGB.2011-000064	6TH FGN BOND 2019 SERIES 4	7.00% FGN OCT 2019	7.00%	23/10/2009	233,896,698,000.00	23/10/2019	23 APR & 23 OCT
FGB.2009-000055	6TH FGN BOND 2029 SERIES 5	8.50% FGN NOV 2029	8.50%	20/11/2009	200,000,000,000.00	20/11/2029	20 MAY & 20 NOV.
FGB.2013-000073	7TH FGN BOND 2030 SERIES 3	10.00% FGN JUL 2030	10.00%	23/07/2010	591,568,208,000.00	23/07/2030	23 JAN & 23 JUL
FGB.2010-000059	4TH FGN BOND 2014 SERIES 11	9.25% FGN SEP 2014	9.25%	28/09/2007	-	28/09/2014	28 SEP & 28 MAR.
FGB.2013-000072	9TH FGN BOND 2022 SERIES 1	16.39% FGN JAN 2022	16.39%	27/01/2012	605,310,000,000.00	27/01/2022	27 JAN & 27 JUL
FGB.2013-000075	9TH FGN BOND 2017 SERIES 2	15.10% FGN APR 2017	15.10%	27/04/2012	480,133,082,000.00	27/04/2017	27 APR & 27 OCT
FGB 2012-000069	9TH FGN BOND 2019 SERIES 3	16.00% FGN JUN 2019	16.00%	29/06/2012	351,300,000,000.00	29/06/2019	29 JUN & 29 DEC
FGB 2013-000076	10TH FGN BOND 2016 SERIES 1	13.05% FGN AUG 2016	13.05%	16/08/2013	581,386,704,000.00	16/08/2016	16 FEB & 16 AUG
NGFB0010Y00058/MN	11TH FGN BOND 2024 SERIES 1	14.20% FGN MAR 2024	14.20%	14/03/2014	599,994,128,000.00	14/03/2024	14 MAR & 14 SEP
NGFB0020Y00060/MN	11TH FGN BOND 2034 SERIES 2	12.1493% FGN JUL 2034	12.15%	18/07/2014	324,500,000,000.00	18/07/2034	18 JAN & 18 JUL
NGFB0005Y00063	12TH FGN BOND 2020 SERIES 1	15.54% FGN FEB 2020	15.54%	13/02/2015	233,730,000,000.00	13/02/2020	13 FEB & 13 AUG
NGFB0010Y00064	12TH FGN BOND 2025 SERIES 2	12.00% FGN MAR 2025	12.00%	3/3/2015	263,600,000,000.00	3/3/2025	3 MAR & 3 SEP
NGFB0010Y00065	12TH FGN BOND 2025 SERIES 3	9.00% FGN MAY 2025	9.00%	22/05/2015	190,000,000,000.00	22/05/2025	22 MAY & 22 NOV.
TOTAL					5,300,418,821,000.00		

Table 5.7

Federal Government of Nigeria Bond Outstanding: Class of Holders (NBillion)

January - June 2015

Bond Tranche	Banks	Disco unt House	Brokers	Pensio n Fund	Parasta tals	Corpora te Bodies	Insurance Compa nies	Trust/I nv./Tax Fund	CBN	Individ uals	Total
4TH FGN BOND 2017 SERIES 8	14.40	0.20	0.00	2.01	0.00	3.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00
4TH FGN BOND 2017 SERIES 9	73.50	7.23	0.00	7.09	0.00	9.80	0.20	0.00	2.18	0.00	100.00
SUB TOTAL	87.90	7.43	0.00	9.09	0.00	13.19	0.20	0.00	2.18	0.00	120.00
5TH FGN BOND 2018 SERIES 2	150.16	14.48	13.61	99.94	0.00	7.75	0.90	10.26	2.30	0.60	300.00
5TH FGN BOND 2028 SERIES 5	29.34	6.26	0.00	37.46	0.00	1.31	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.07	75.00
SUB TOTAL	179.51	20.74	13.61	137.40	0.00	9.06	0.90	10.82	2.30	0.68	375.00
6TH FGN BOND 2029 SERIES 3	50.42	29.85	6.20	53.71	0.00	2.60	0.00	0.00	7.22	0.00	150.00
6TH FGN BOND 2019 SERIES 4	89.07	17.15	24.80	62.85	0.00	19.27	0.70	11.88	8.15	0.03	233.90
6TH FGN BOND 2029 SERIES 5	109.45	46.44	2.00	12.60	0.00	4.75	0.10	8.10	16.50	0.05	200.00
SUB TOTAL	248.94	93.44	33.00	129.16	0.00	26.62	0.80	19.98	31.87	0.08	583.90
7TH FGN BOND 2030 SERIES 3	169.14	8.62	23.16	255.34	0.00	100.12	8.45	14.46	12.10	0.18	591.57
SUB TOTAL	169.14	8.62	23.16	255.34	0.00	100.12	8.45	14.46	12.10	0.18	591.57
9TH FGN BOND 2022 SERIES 1	195.31	14.01	54.99	99.86	130.61	81.78	12.61	15.93	0.00	0.21	605.31
9TH FGN BOND 2017 SERIES 2	182.16	9.31	46.13	73.94	90.00	64.49	9.93	3.96	0.00	0.23	480.13
9TH FGN BOND 2019 SERIES 3	150.82	7.35	24.89	56.18	38.80	62.96	7.78	1.89	0.00	0.63	351.30
SUB TOTAL	528.28	30.68	126.01	229.97	259.41	209.23	30.31	21.78	0.00	1.07	1,436.74
10TH FGN BOND 2016 SERIES 1	200.47	3.41	54.76	113.31	124.80	63.00	6.23	14.04	0.00	1.37	581.39
SUB TOTAL	200.47	3.41	54.76	113.31	124.80	63.00	6.23	14.04	0.00	1.37	581.39
11TH FGN BOND 2024 SERIES 1	134.02	16.36	93.94	115.47	93.60	107.99	3.76	34.53	0.00	0.34	599.99
11TH FGN BOND 2034 SERIES 2	76.18	9.99	54.36	114.14	0.00	41.88	11.20	16.68	0.00	0.07	324.50
SUB TOTAL	210.20	26.35	148.30	229.61	93.60	149.87	14.96	51.21	0.00	0.40	924.49
12TH FGN BOND 2020 SERIES 1	64.27	1.04	13.34	46.81	99.73	4.64	2.06	1.02	0.00	0.83	233.73

**Table 5.8
Marginal Rates and Range of Successful Bids Schedule, June 2014**

91		182		364	
Range of Bids	Stop Rates	Range of Bids	Stop Rates	Range of Bids	Stop Rates
January					
10.0000-12.0000	10.9000	10.0000-12.1000	11.8500	10.0000-13.9219	12.0000
10.0000-12.1000	10.7500	10.5000-12.7500	11.9400	11.0000-15.4990	12.2200
February					
10.0000-12.5000	11.7500	11.0000-13.1990	12.2200	10.0000-13.5990	12.3400
10.0000-14.1001	11.9000	10.0000-13.1921	13.1418	10.5000-14.0000	13.1992
March					
10.5000-13.0357	11.8900	11.0000-14.4990	13.3581	10.0000-16.9990	13.5094
10.2500-13.3776	11.9500	11.0000-14.3159	13.2490	12.0000-15.2990	13.5990
11.0000-14.0000	11.9000	11.5000-14.0000	13.1800		
April					
10.5500-15.0000	11.7140	11.5000-13.6990	12.8400	12.2000-15.0000	13.0400
10.4000-15.0000	11.0000	11.0000-13.0000	11.7700	11.7500-13.3385	12.2490
May					
9.5000-15.0000	10.2400	10.2000-12.7500	10.6500	10.6000-13.5119	11.2800
8.5000-12.0000	10.0000	9.2000-12.0000	10.0150	9.7000-13.0000	10.1250
June					
9.0000-12.0000	10.0000	9.4600-12.2100	10.4500	9.0000-13.0000	10.4900
9.0000-11.5000	9.9900	9.4600-12.1198	10.3800	9.0000-12.6898	10.3973
9.0000-12.0000	9.9500	10.0000-11.9519	10.2500	10.0000-12.5189	10.3490

Table 5.8 CONTD
Marginal Rates and Range of Successful Bids Schedule, June 2015

91		182		364	
Range of Bids	Stop Rates	Range of Bids	Stop Rates	Range of Bids	Stop Rates
January					
10.0000-14.5000	11.2000	11.0000-16.0000	14.4000	10.9000-19.0000	15.0000
10.0000-13.0900	11.2000	11.0000-14.9915	14.1900	11.2500-16.9980	14.5616
February					
9.5000-15.0000	10.9800	9.5000-14.9999	13.9000	13.0000-18.0000	14.3000
9.5000-15.0000	10.7500	10.0000-16.4915	13.7000	12.5000-19.9800	15.2500
March					
9.0000-14.5000	10.8000	10.2500-15.6915	14.85	12.0000-17.6185	15.899
10.0000-14.5000	10.7900	10.0000-15.8000	14.7000	14.0000-18.9800	15.3500
10.0000-15.6915	10.6999	14.0000-15.6915	14.5000	14.0000-15.6915	14.85
April					
9.5000 – 15.0000	10.5000	13.0000 – 15.6915	14.1000	11.0000 – 16.3185	14.1500
9.2000 – 15.0000	10.0900	11.3500 – 15.0000	12.8000	12.0000 – 16.3185	12.9999
May					
9.2500-14.0000	10.0900	10.0000-15.0000	12.8900	10.0000-16.3185	13.3990
9.0000-13.6000	9.9500	10.0000-15.4300	12.7500	11.4300-16.5549	13.0000
June					
7.5000-15.0000	9.7990	10.0000-14.6432	12.7000	11.0000-16.2832	12.9999
7.5000-15.0000	10.0000	10.0000-14.6432	12.7000	11.4300-16.5549	12.8000
9.0000 – 14.0000	10.0000	12.0000 – 14.6432	12.8000	12.0000 – 16.2832	13.0000

Table 5.9

Over the Counter Transactions January to June 2014 and January to June 2015							
2014	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total
	(N'billion)						
NTBs	2,055,717,516	2,093,509,566	1,681,649,421	2,367,292,604	2,514,213,351	1,848,659,047	12,561,041,506
FGN Bonds	678,731,703	595,164,653	483,751,416	393,936,713	765,266,040	487,617,020	3,404,467,545
	2,734,449,219	2,688,674,219	2,165,400,837	2,761,229,317	3,279,479,391	2,336,276,067	15,965,509,050
2015	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total
	(N'billion)						
NTBs	2,588,534,724	3,005,687,222	2,845,252,134	4,124,279,853	4,812,093,845	3,798,377,735	21,174,225,511
FGN Bonds	715,929,460	519,484,907	723,762,992	1,003,081,933	841,244,014	539,359,400	4,342,862,706
	3,304,464,184	3,525,172,129	3,569,015,126	5,127,361,786	5,653,337,859	4,337,737,135	25,517,088,217

Table 5.10
Domestic Debt Charges, 2014 (N'Billion)

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND CHARGES	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	TOTAL (N)
NIGERIA TREASURY BILLS:							
{i} 91	1.42	1.14	2.56	1.47	1.22	2.29	10.09
{ii} 182	5.10	4.97	6.45	4.23	3.15	7.17	31.07
{iii} 364	20.75	19.79	18.01	22.40	20.83	30.11	131.89
TREASURY BONDS	3.13	3.13	3.13	3.13	3.13	3.13	18.75
S/ FUND ON TREASURY BONDS	0.56	0.49	0.43	0.37	0.33	0.29	2.46
3RD FGN BONDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4TH FGN BONDS	0.99	4.64	6.45	0.00	0.00	2.06	14.15
5TH FGN BONDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.50	0.00	21.50
6TH FGN BONDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.16	17.72	0.00	25.88
7TH FGN BONDS	27.55	0.00	0.00	10.67	0.00	0.00	38.22
8TH FGN BONDS	0.00	0.00	16.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.66
9TH FGN BONDS	49.57	0.00	0.00	34.09	0.00	28.03	111.69
10TH FGN BONDS	0.00	19.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.24
TOTAL	109.07	53.39	53.69	84.52	67.88	73.07	441.61
CUMMULATIVE TOTAL	109.07	162.45	216.14	300.66	368.54	441.61	
Cummulative Total	109.07	271.52	487.66	788.32	1,156.86	1,598.47	

Table 5.10
Domestic Debt Charges, 2015 (N'Billion)

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND CHARGES	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	TOTAL
NIGERIA TREASURY BILLS:							
{i} 91	1.96	1.90	1.71	1.64	2.10	1.76	11.06
{ii} 182	4.98	3.03	6.79	4.52	2.45	7.34	29.11
{iii} 364	24.56	24.48	35.74	25.86	14.79	25.44	150.88
TREASURY BONDS	3.13	3.13	3.13	3.13	3.13	3.13	18.75
S/ FUND ON TREASURY BONDS	0.56	0.49	0.43	0.37	0.33	0.29	2.46
3RD FGN BONDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4TH FGN BONDS	0.99	4.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.63
5TH FGN BONDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.50	0.00	21.50
6TH FGN BONDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.16	17.72	0.00	25.88
7TH FGN BONDS	29.82	0.00	0.00	10.67	0.00	0.00	40.49
8TH FGN BONDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9TH FGN BONDS	50.01	0.00	0.00	36.15	0.00	28.03	114.19
10TH FGN BONDS	0.00	38.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.25
11TH FGN BONDS	12.62	0.00	35.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.80
TOTAL	128.62	75.91	82.98	90.50	62.01	65.98	506.00
CUMMULATIVE TOTAL	128.62	204.53	287.51	378.00	440.02	506.00	