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The Week-in-View

What moved the markets this week?

November 7th, 2025

Global Updates

The Bank of England (BoE) kept its Monetary Policy Rate (MPR) unchanged at 4.00% at its last MPC meeting, marking the second consecutive hold, owing to a high inflationary pressure which has remained sticky at 3.80% (still above the Bank's 2.00% target), despite signs of improving economic growth. Another factor considered was the still-tight labour market as unemployment level rose to 4.80% in August. This cautious stance was expected, following the BoE's plans to slow quantitative tightening (QT) by reducing bond sales to EUR70.00bn in the next 12 months (from EUR100.00bn) amid rising gilt yield.

By keeping rates steady, the BoE prioritises inflation control while safeguarding growth. The seven-to-two decision to maintain a hold stance signals possible rate cuts if inflation stays on track and the labour market improves significantly. However, inflationary pressures could delay easing into Q1:2026 as the BoE ensures inflationary pressures fall within target while maintaining economic growth. Overall, we expect the MPC to remain cautiously restrictive while balancing the persistent inflation, against weakening demand. With the next meeting scheduled for February 2026, guidance is likely to emphasise stability and data dependence.

The Eurozone economy recorded its strongest expansion since May 2023 in October (a 29-month high), with the composite PMI rising to 52.50pts from 51.20pts in September. This expansion indicates a further pickup in business activity marking the tenth consecutive month of expansion. The improvement was driven by the services sector (52.60pts vs 51.30pts in September), where new business volumes grew at the fastest rate in nearly a year and a half. Spain (56.00pts) and Germany (53.90pts) delivered the strongest momentum, while Italy (53.10pts) and Ireland (53.70pts) also saw healthy expansions. However, France (47.70pts) remained in contraction, acting as a noticeable drag on the region's overall performance.

Employment levels improved as service providers increased hiring to meet higher demand, even as manufacturers continued to cut jobs amid still-soft factory activity. Input cost inflation eased slightly, but firms lifted selling prices at the fastest pace in seven months, indicating that some pricing power has returned alongside stronger demand. With inflation relatively contained and growth stabilising, the ECB has held interest rates steady, showing comfort with the current policy stance. Still, the recovery remains uneven, and the continued weakness in France and manufacturing leaves the broader outlook dependent on whether demand conditions can be sustained into the coming months.

Global Updates

During the week, the eight OPEC countries (Saudi Arabia, Russia, Iraq, UAE, Kuwait, Kazakhstan, Algeria, and Oman), following a review of current market conditions, agreed to implement a moderate production adjustment of 137,000bpd in December 2025. Beyond December, they also resolved to pause planned output increases between January and March 2026, in anticipation of seasonally weaker demand in Q1:2026. The decision was influenced by the current low global oil inventories, which suggest relatively balanced market conditions, as well as the need to avoid oversupply during a soft demand period and limit downward pressure on crude prices.

This adjustment should help maintain market balance and limit downside pressures on crude prices during the softer demand period. Consequently, we expect the group to continue prioritising price stability, keeping production tightly managed as demand eases, while retaining a data-dependent approach and adjusting output in line with evolving market conditions.

According to the Ghana Statistical Services, consumer inflation slowed to 8.00% in October 2025 (from 9.40% in September), well within the target range of 6.00% to 10.00%. This is the 10th consecutive monthly decline and the lowest since June 2021. Food and non-alcoholic beverages dropped to 9.50% in October (vs 11.00% in September), due to falling food prices as food remains the largest contributor to the CPI basket. Similarly, non-food inflation slipped to 6.90% in October from 8.20% in September. The improving CPI offers relief for households by easing cost of living burdens, particularly from alleviating food inflation.

The sustained downward trajectory of inflationary pressure in Ghana signals macroeconomic stabilization. Also, policy interventions aimed at exchange rate stability have contributed to the declining domestic price pressures and cushioned import-price pass-through for the economy. As Ghana economy improves, this presents room for a possible future rate cut of 25bps by the Bank of Ghana at its next meeting on November 19, 2025.

Global Equities Market Updates

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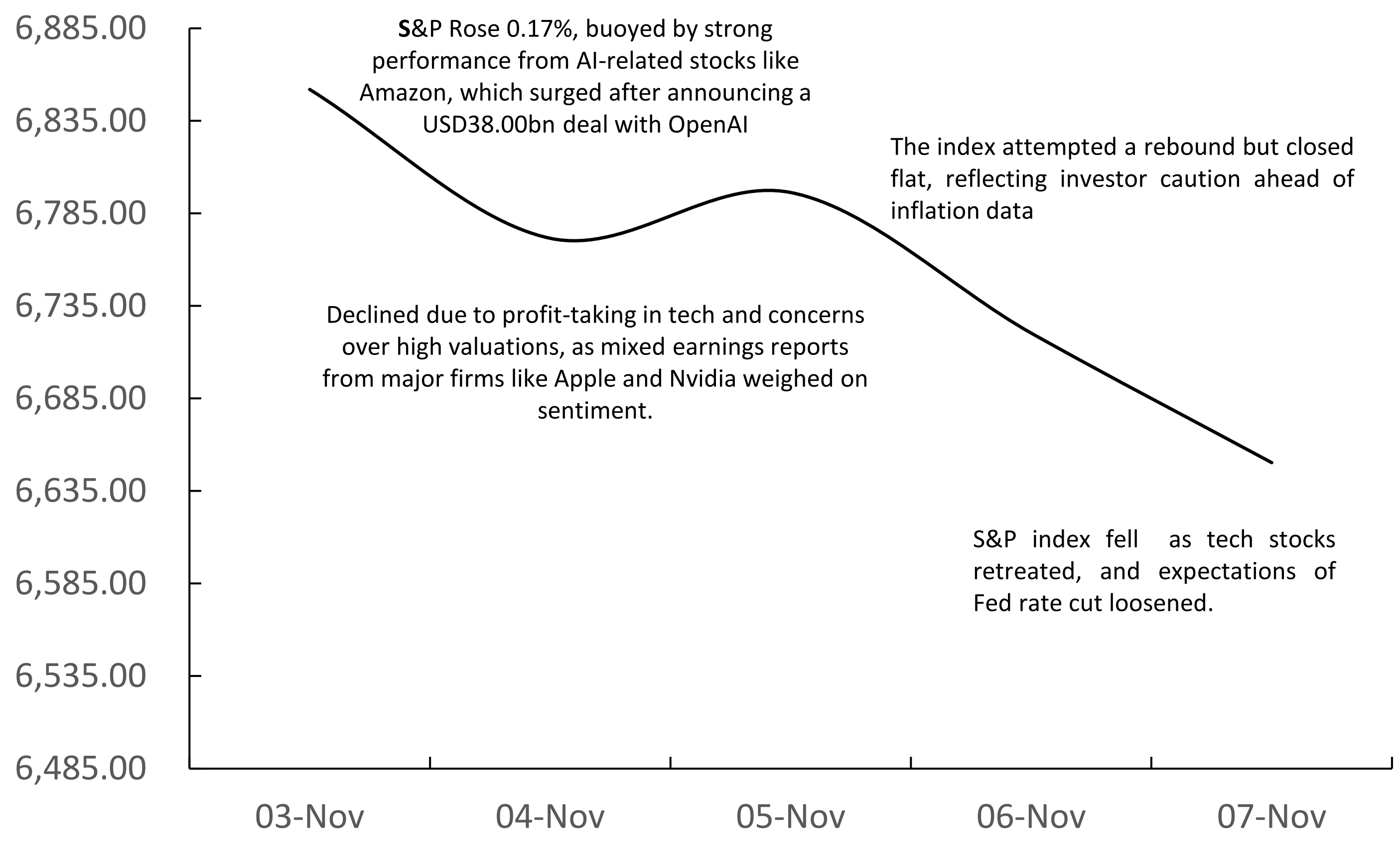
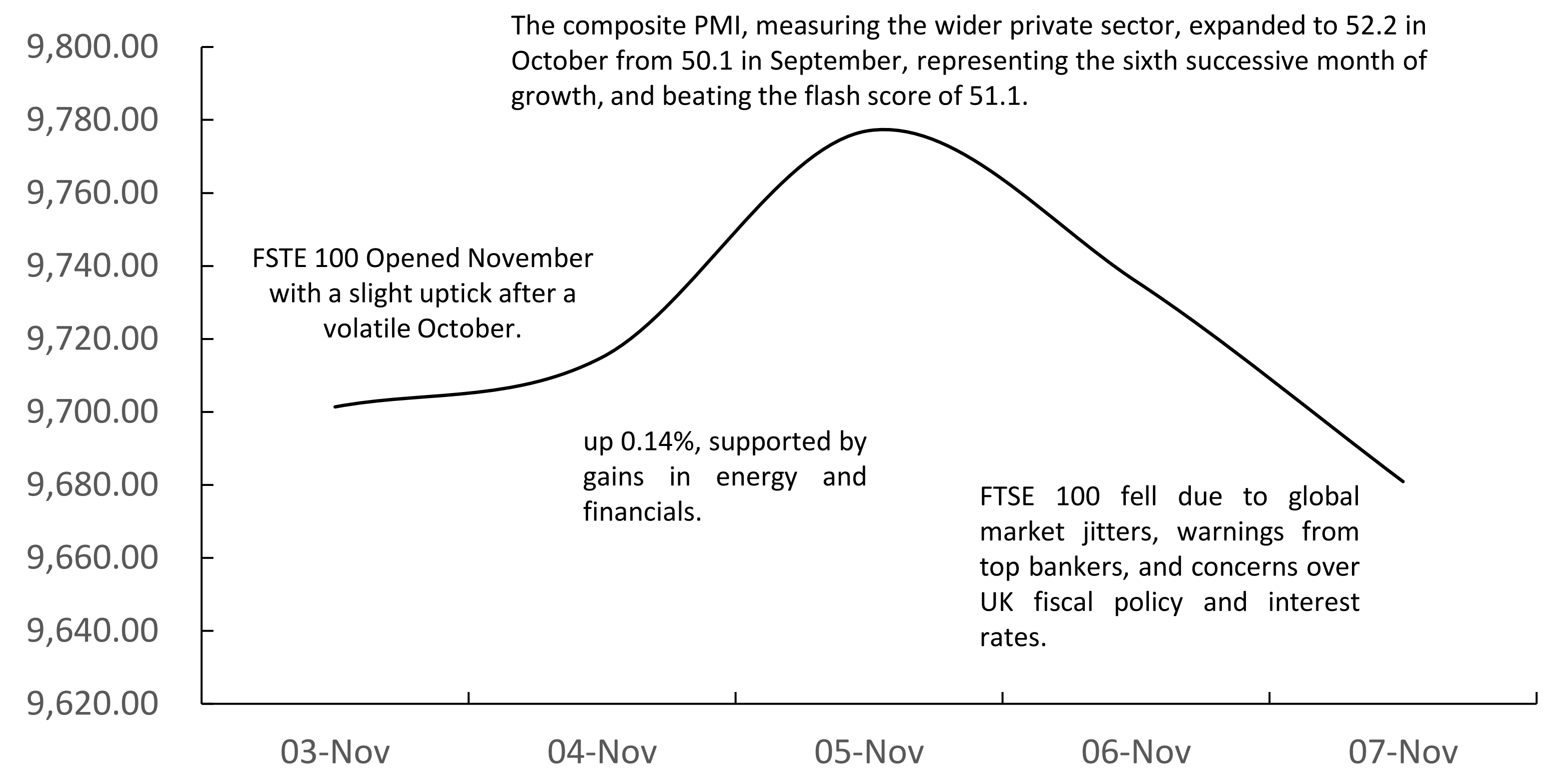
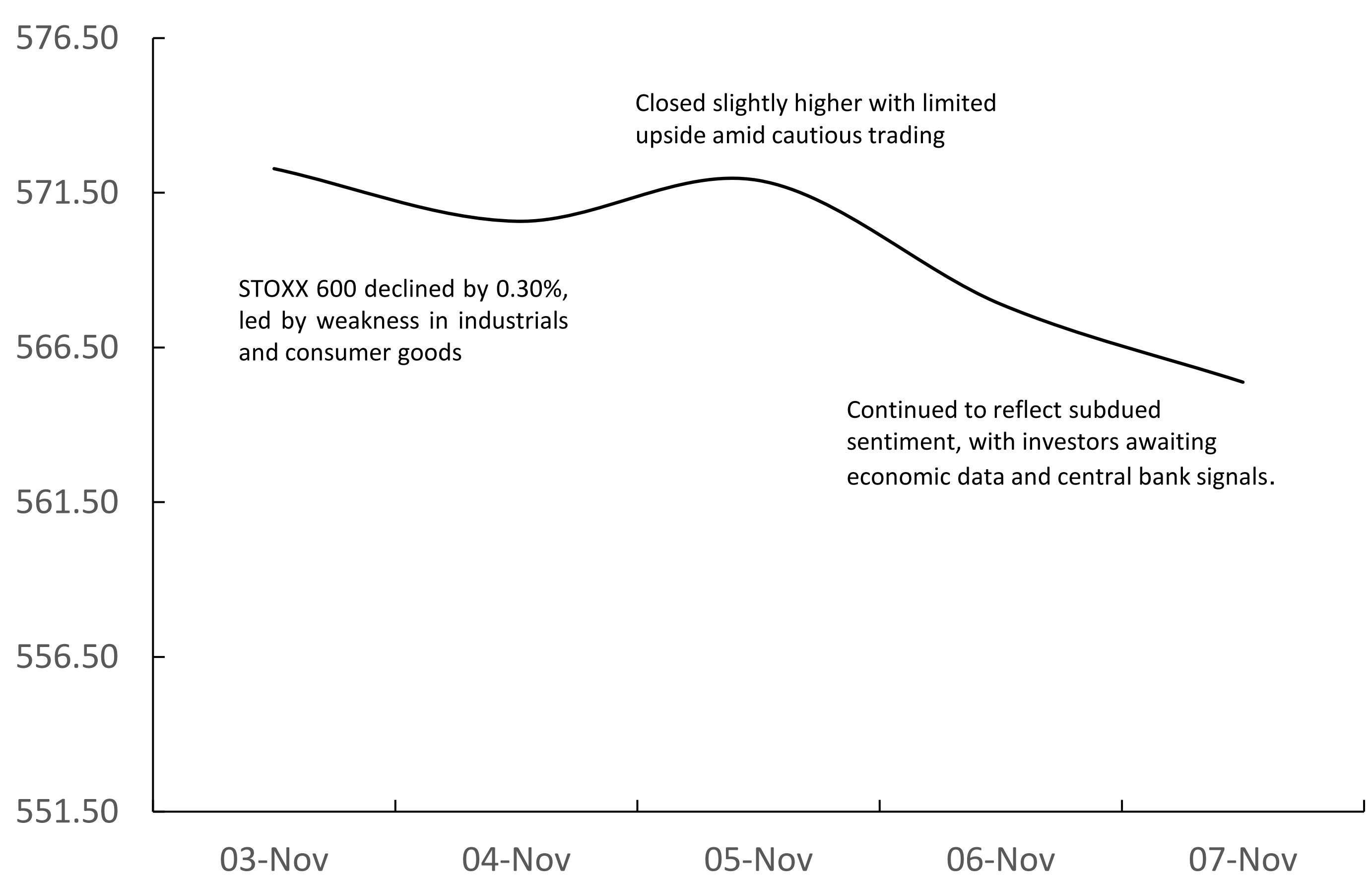
S&P 500 Movement in the Week



FTSE 100 Movement in the Week



STOXX 600 Movement in the Week



Events to Look Out for Next Week . . .

10th November Spanish Consumer Confidence (Oct)

11th November UK Unemployment Rate (Sep)

12th November Eurogroup Meeting, OPEC Monthly Report

13th November UK GDP (Q3), US CPI (Oct)

14th November EUROZONE GDP (Q3), China Unemployment Rate (Oct), US PPI (Oct)

Domestic Updates

The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) reported that Currency in Circulation (CIC), which represents the physical cash used for transactions between consumers and businesses, stood at NGN4.95trn in September 2025, a marginal 0.62% MoM increase from NGN4.92trn in August. However, this remains below the NGN5.05trn average recorded between January and June 2025, indicating a moderation in cash usage relative to earlier periods. On a year-on-year basis, the rate of increase also slowed to +14.89%, the lowest this year, compared with +18.76% YoY in August.

This deceleration in CIC growth aligns with the CBN's ongoing liquidity-tightening measures, including increased OMO issuance (six OMO auctions were conducted in October), as well as the broader shift toward a more cash-lite or cashless economy. The expectation is for a more controlled, if not slower, growth in CIC as part of efforts to moderate inflation. As reliance on cash reduces, banks, fintechs, and telcos may benefit from higher transaction volumes and payment service revenues. However, if liquidity tightening becomes excessive, the risk of periodic cash shortages could re-emerge, particularly in rural and informal sectors where cash usage remains dominant. Overall, inflation is expected to ease at a slower pace, supported by tighter liquidity management and improving FX stability, however, structural cost drivers including energy and logistics may keep price pressures elevated.

The Federal Government has signaled the possible sale of Nigeria's four state-owned refineries (Port Harcourt, Warri, and Kaduna), which have a combined installed capacity of 445,000 bpd but have remained largely idle for decades despite repeated and costly turnaround maintenance efforts. The plan would involve bringing in technical and equity partners capable of operating the plants commercially and in line with global standards, with the aim of finally unlocking their full productive potential. With fuel subsidies removed, the government is seeking to reduce the fiscal burden of maintaining underperforming assets and address long-standing price distortions that previously concealed operational inefficiencies. The broader reform agenda under the current administration is centered on making NNPCL more competitive, commercially driven, and transparent, ultimately positioning it for external investment.

A sale or well-structured strategic partnership could gradually improve domestic refining output, reducing reliance on imported fuels and easing FX pressures associated with PMS imports—although these benefits will materialize over time. Additionally, transferring operational responsibility away from the government could help limit financial losses and free up fiscal space previously tied to sustaining the refineries.

Domestic Updates

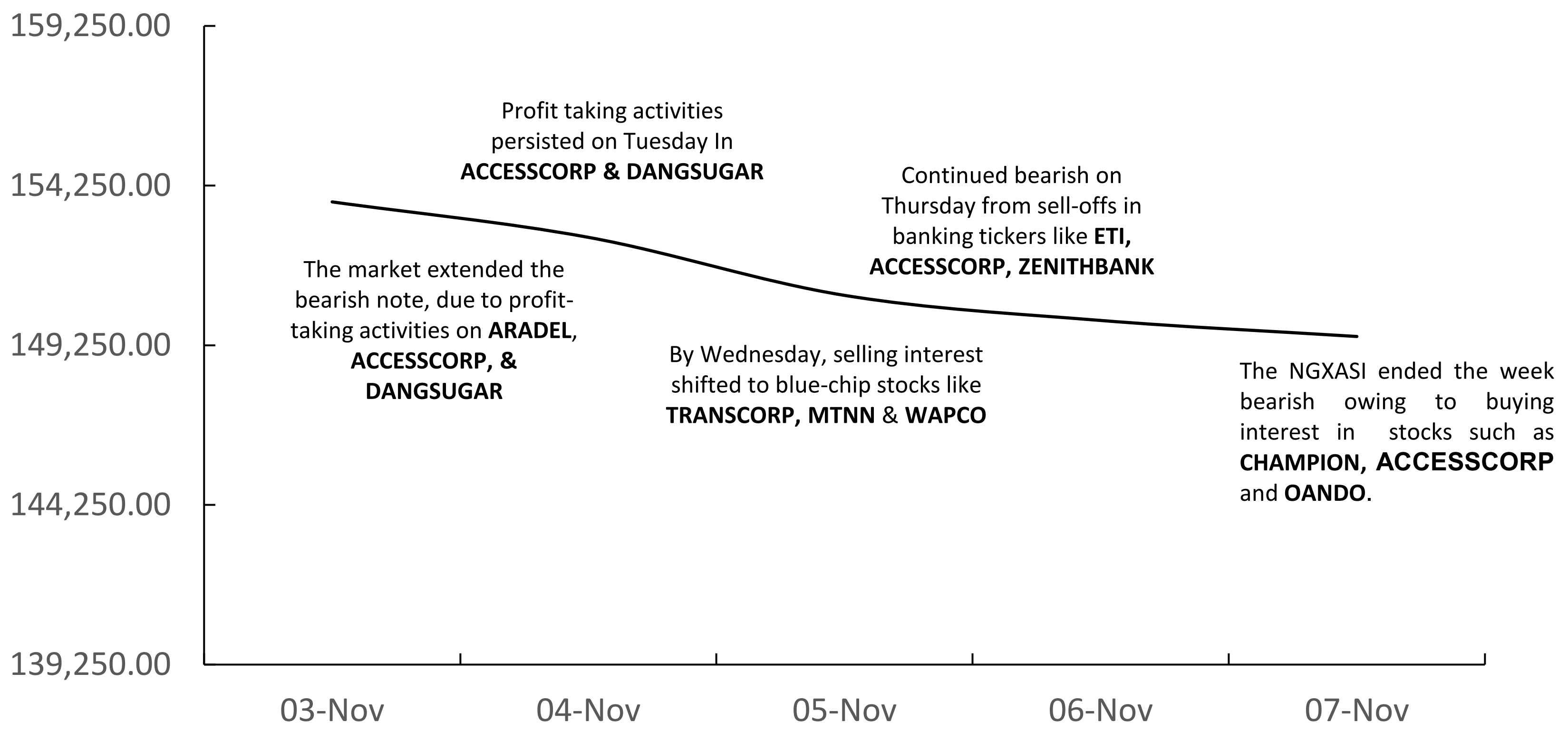
Nigeria has re-entered the international debt market with a USD2.35bn Eurobond issue, split across 10-year and 20-year maturities at coupons of 8.63% and 9.12%, respectively. The offering drew strong interest, with subscriptions exceeding USD13.00bn, a significant signal of investor confidence, especially given earlier concerns about investor sentiment after recent comments from the U.S. administration regarding Nigeria’s handling of religious tensions.

The robust demand reflects improving market perception of Nigeria’s macroeconomic direction, helped by its addition to the watchlist for potential reclassification to the FTSE Russell Frontier Market Index and removal from the FATF grey list. While the pricing came at a slight premium, it remains broadly aligned with recent African issuances, such as Kenya’s 8.80% (12-year) and Angola’s 10.50% (10-year), reinforcing the view that investors are once again engaging African high-yield credits as global yields soften. Congo’s recent USD670.00mn issue after nearly two decades away further underscores that trend.

Proceeds from the bond will support the 2025 fiscal deficit and cover refinancing needs, particularly the USD1.10bn maturity falling due in November 2025. The inflow also provides a needed boost to external reserves, which should help stabilise the exchange rate in the short term. However, it does add to the country’s external debt load, at a time when debt service obligations are already sizeable (USD2.32bn as of H1:2025) meaning fiscal pressures are unlikely to ease meaningfully without broader revenue and expenditure reforms.

Equities Market Updates

NGX-All Share Index Movement This Week



The **NGX-ASI** ended the week in the red, declining by 2.98% WoW to settle at 150,993.64pts, thereby bringing the year-to-date (YtD) return to 42.81%.

Across sectors, performance mirrored the market sentiment as all indices closed the week in the red zone. The **NGXINS** took the lead, shedding 7.56% WoW, followed by the **NGXOILGAS**, which dropped by 4.80% WoW. The **NGXBNK** extended its bearish momentum further, losing 3.85% WoW, **NGXCNSMRGDS** 2.54% while the **NGXINDUSTR** also slipped by 1.09% WoW, due to the persistent profit taking activities during the week.

Market breadth thinned further to 0.31x (from 0.48x in the previous week), reflecting the negative investor sentiment, as losers (78) outnumbered gainers (24). Meanwhile, market activity was mixed, with total volume traded rising to 2.97bn units from 2.50bn units in the prior week, while value traded declined to NGN93.08bn from NGN117.67bn recorded the previous week.

Market Highlights

	This Week	Previous Week	% Δ
NGXASI	149,524.81	154,123.62	-2.98%
Volume('bn)	2.97	2.50	18.65%
Value(NGN'bn)	93.08	117.67	-20.90%
MktCap('trn)	95.75	97.19	-1.48%
Market Breadth	0.31x	0.48x	-35.82%

Gainers & Losers

Top Gainers	% Δ	Top Losers	% Δ
NCR	20.94%	**SOVRENINS**	-28.21%
EUNISELL	20.17%	**CILEASING**	-20.16%
UNIONDICON	9.93%	**SKYAVN**	-18.99%
HONEYFLOUR	9.50%	**BERGER**	-17.41%
UPDC	6.81%	**INTENEGINS**	-17.01%

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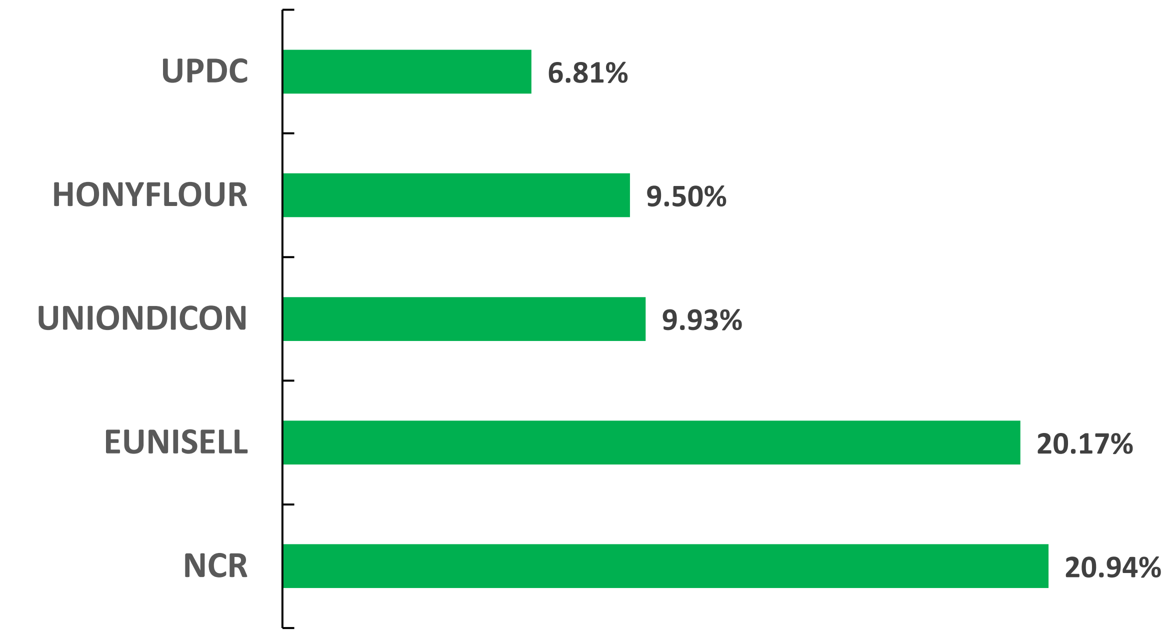
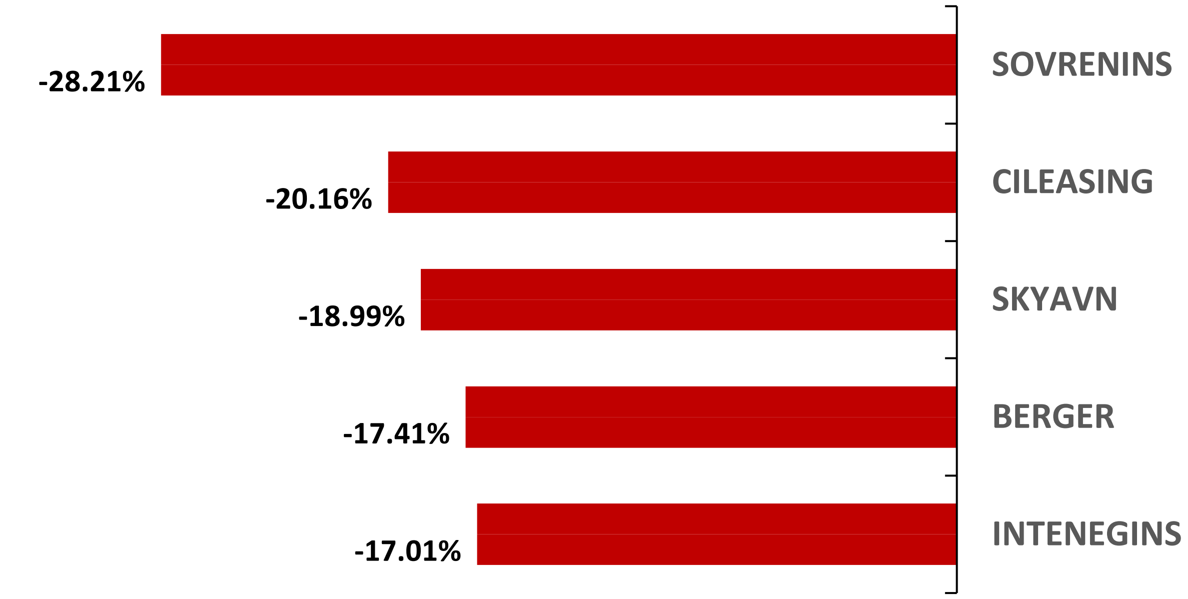
Equities Market Snapshot

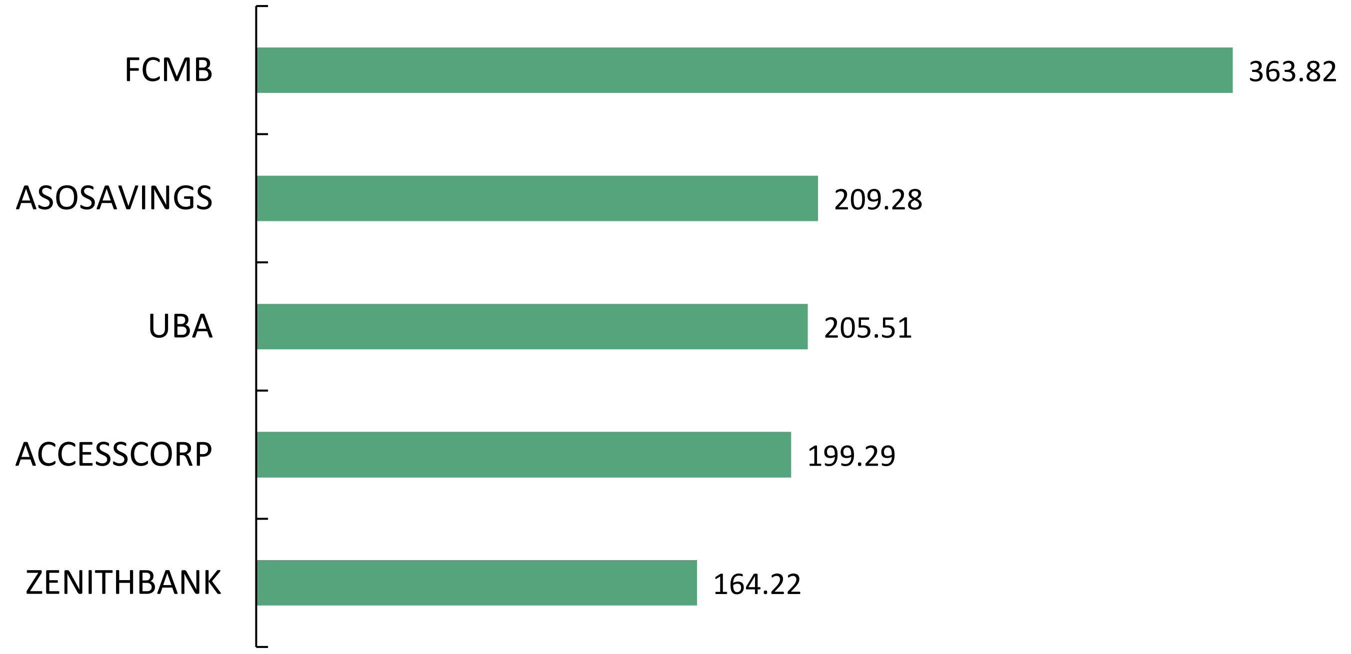
Sectoral Performance	WtD (%)	MtD (%)	YtD (%)
NGXBNK	-0.88%	-3.85%	30.00%
NGXCNSMRGDS	-0.47%	-2.54%	98.91%
NGXOILGAS	-0.25%	-4.80%	2.25%
NGXINS	-2.15%	-7.56%	58.51%
NGXINDUSTR	-0.11%	-1.09%	64.92%
Other Indices			
NGX-30	-0.32%	-3.00%	43.80%
NGX-PENSION	-1.65%	-4.04%	48.71%

TOP GAINERS AND LOSERS

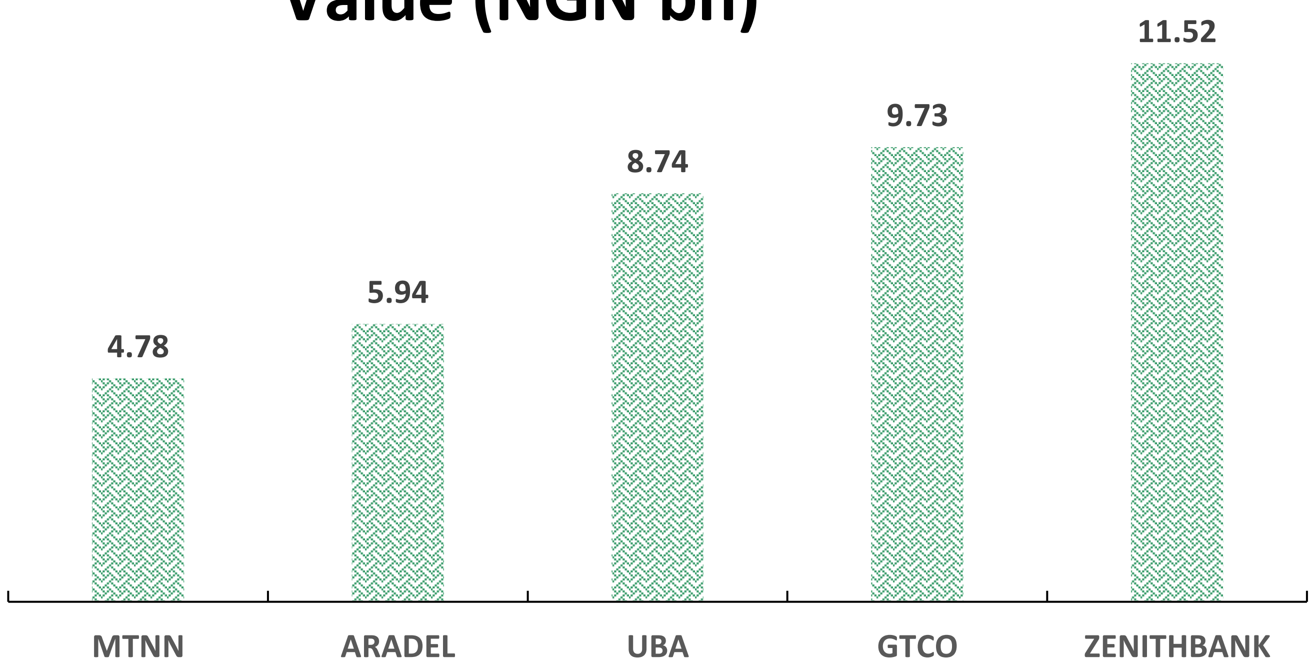




Volume (NGN'bn)



Value (NGN'bn)



Fixed Income

The CBN held two OMO auctions during the week, each with a NGN600bn offer. The first auction, across 56-day and 84-day maturities, attracted NGN1.18trn in total bids. Stop rates cleared at 21.69% and 21.84%, with NGN273.60bn allotted. The second auction offered 53-day and 81-day bills and recorded strong demand of NGN1.30trn, clearing at 21.69% and 21.83%, respectively with total allocation at NGN1.15trn.

The CBN held its first T-bills auction for the month, offering a total of NGN650bn across the three maturities. Investors interest was robust with total subscription amounting to NGN1.18trn. Ultimately, the CBN allotted NGN546.44bn across all tenors, and maintained stop rates at 15.30% and 15.50% respectively for the 91 and 182-day bills, while stop rate for the 364-day bill declined by 10bps to 14.04%.

The T-bills secondary market closed the week on a bullish note, with the average yield declining by 7bps to 17.39%, supported by broad-based demand across most maturities. Notable contractions were recorded on the FEB-26 (-56bps), SEPT-26 (-23bps), and OCT-26 (-21bps) bills. However, some profit-taking was observed on select papers, particularly the JAN-26 bill and JUL-26, which saw yields expand by 65bps and 32bps respectively.

The bond market closed the week on a quiet yet bullish tone, with the average yield declining by 12bps to 15.77%. Buying interest remained concentrated in the short- to mid-tenor segment, particularly in the JUL-2034 (-44bps), MAR-2026 (-39bps) and FEB-2028 (-33bps) papers. In contrast, activity across the long end of the curve was largely muted, with minimal price movements.

Following the successful new Eurobond issuance of USD2.35bn, the Eurobond secondary market ended the week bearish as the average yield increased by 32bps to 7.97% from 7.66% in the previous week. This bearish sentiment conflicted with the sentiment seen in the primary market as sell-offs were notable across the yield curve. The short end reported the most rise in NOV-25 (116bps), NOV-27 (45bps), SEP-28 (34bps) and MAR-29 (31bps) bonds, as investors remain cautious amid geopolitical tension.

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Fixed Income Market Monitor

Bond Yields

	This Week	Previous Week	% Δ
1YR	16.91%	17.31%	-2.31%
3YR	15.89%	16.13%	-1.49%
5YR	15.83%	15.89%	-0.38%
7YR	15.71%	15.85%	-0.91%
10YR	15.61%	15.16%	3.00%
30YR	15.40%	15.40%	0.00%
Avg BondYield	**15.77%**	**15.87%**	**-0.63%**

Treasury bills Yields

	This Week	Previous Week	% Δ
1MTH	17.40%	17.40%	-1.09%
3MTH	16.86%	16.86%	-1.84%
6MTH	17.41%	17.41%	0.23%
9MTH	17.60%	17.60%	1.48%
12MTH	18.59%	18.59%	0.00%
Average	17.46%	17.46%	**-0.40%**

Exchange Rate

Exchange Rate	This Week (NGN/USD)	Previous Week (NGN/USD)	% Δ
NFEM	1,436.58	1,421.73	-1.04%

Money Market Rates

Money Market	This Week	Previous Week	% Δ
OBB	24.50	24.50	0.00%
OVN	24.79	24.86	-0.28%

Alternative Assets

	7/11/2025 (USD)	31/10/2025 (USD)	31/12/2024 (USD)
Commodities			
Oil (WTI)	59.72/bbl	60.98/bbl	71.25/bbl
Brent Oil	63.64/bbl	65.17/bbl	74.52/bbl
Natural Gas	4.36MMBtu	4.06MMBtu	3.38/MMBtu
Silver	48.23/oz	49.02/oz	33.77/oz
Gold	4,991.46/oz	4,020.01/oz	3,349.66/oz
Cryptocurrency			
Bitcoin	100,697.51	110,200.51	113,257.64
Ethereum	3,306.27	3,855.80	2,516.13

Crude oil prices extended their decline this week, as Brent fell by 2.35% WoW to USD63.64/bbl, while WTI slipped by 2.07% WoW to USD59.72/bbl. The downturn was largely driven by an unexpected 5.20mn-barrel build in U.S. crude inventories, which heightened concerns about an oversupplied market and prompted Saudi Arabia to reduce its official selling prices for Asian buyers. Nonetheless, losses were partly cushioned by OPEC+'s decision to pause production hikes through the first quarter of 2026.

Similarly, the cryptocurrency market extended its losses this week, closing in negative territory, as Bitcoin and Ethereum declined by 8.62% WoW and 14.25% WoW, respectively. The downturn was due to tightening global liquidity conditions and heightened regulatory uncertainty, which dampened investors sentiment and triggered broad-based selloffs across digital assets.

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