

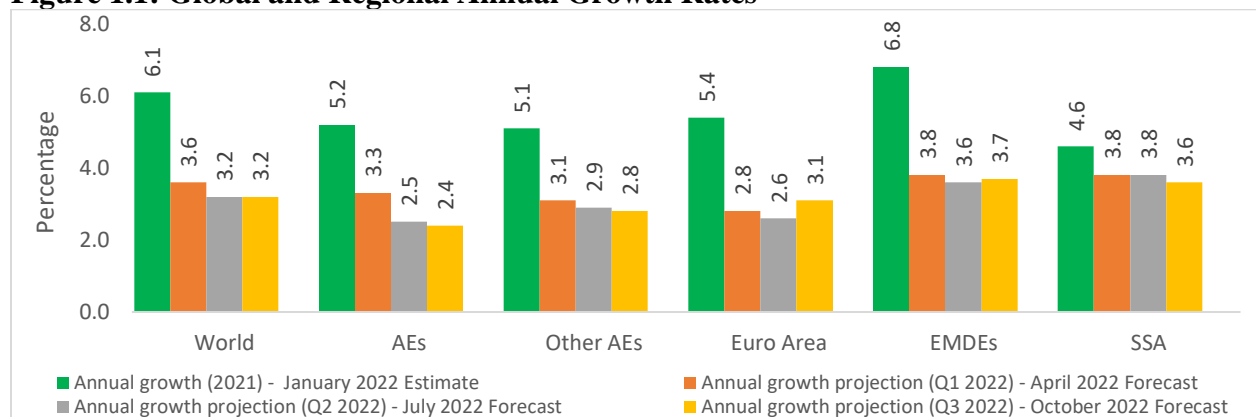
Review of Macroeconomic Developments in the Third Quarter of 2022
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1. Macroeconomic Conditions
1.1 Global Economic Conditions

Global economic growth remained weak in the third quarter of 2022, as headwinds continued to lay siege to economic progress. Significant among the lingering downside risks against global economic growth included the geopolitical tension in Europe and its negative spillovers to production and trade, high and rising inflation that engendered tight financial conditions, and the economic slowdowns in China arising from restrictions against the pandemic and crisis in its property sector.

According to the IMF’s October 2022 World Economic Outlook (WEO) Report, the annual growth of the global economy was projected at 3.2 per cent in the third quarter of 2022, as it was in the second quarter. The lingering weakness in global economic growth resulted from the decline in annual growth projections in Advanced Economies (AEs), other Advanced Economies (Other AEs), and Sub-Saharan Africa, as shown in Figure 1.1, from 2.5 per cent, 2.9 per cent and 3.8 per cent in the second quarter of 2022 to 2.4 per cent, 2.8 per cent and 3.6 per cent in the third quarter of the year, respectively. The decline was compensated by a slight increase in growth expectations in other Euro Areas, and Emerging Markets and Developing Economies (EMDEs) from 2.6 per cent and 3.6 per cent in the second quarter to 3.1 per cent and 3.7 per cent in the third quarter of 2022, respectively.

Figure 1.1: Global and Regional Annual Growth Rates



AE= Advanced Economies; EMDEs = Emerging Markets and Developing Economies
 Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC); SSA= Sub-Saharan Africa

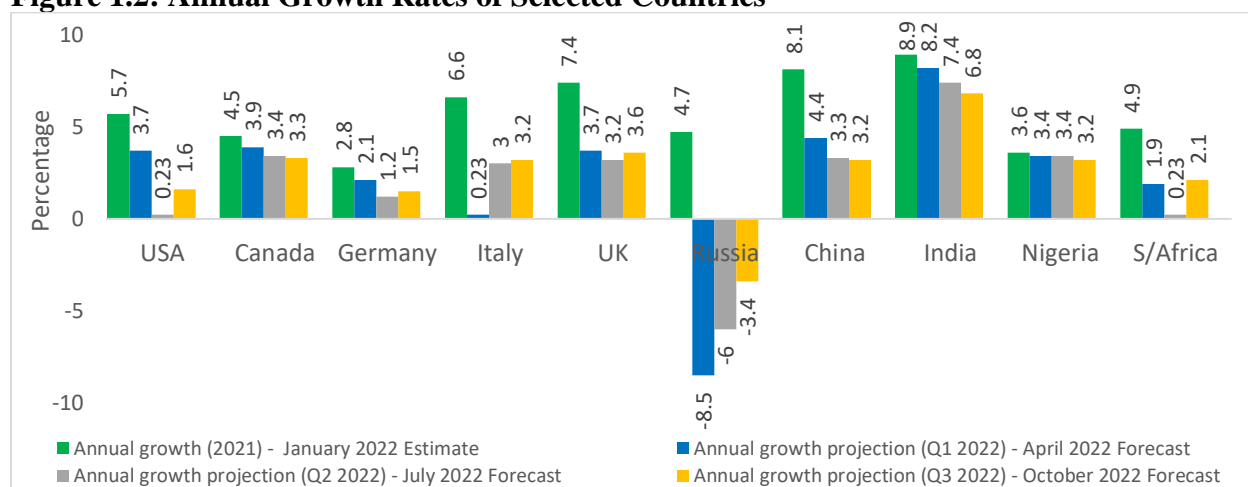
Source: IMF April 2022 Report, WEO July 2022 Update, and October 2022 Report

The economic growth decline in AEs and other AEs could be attributed largely to decline in growth rates of the United States and Canada by 70 basis points and 10 basis points, as shown in Figure 1.2, from 2.3 per cent and 3.4 per cent in the second quarter of 2022 to 1.6 per cent and 3.3 per cent in the third quarter of 2022, respectively.

Growth improvement in the Euro Area derived from growth surprises in Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom, where output was projected to grow annually from 1.2 per cent, 3.0 per cent, and 3.2 per cent, respectively, in the second quarter of 2022, to 1.5 per cent, 3.2 per cent and 3.6 per cent in the third quarter of 2022.

The growth in EMDEs was attributable to countries in the region other than China and India where growth declined from 3.3 per cent and 7.4 per cent in the second quarter of 2022 to 3.2 and 6.8 per cent in the third quarter of 2022 respectively, as shown in figure 1.2. The growth slowdown in SSA was largely due to declines in growth rates of its largest economies, notably Nigeria and South Africa of which growth dipped from 3.4 per cent and 2.3 per cent in the second quarter of 2022 to 3.2 per cent and 2.1 per cent, respectively, in the third quarter of 2022.

Figure 1.2: Annual Growth Rates of Selected Countries



Source: IMF WEO (April, July and October 2022) Reports

1.2 Global Financial Condition

1.2.1 Global Inflation

Global inflation as projected by IMF rose from 8.3 per cent in the second quarter of 2022 to 8.8 per cent in the third quarter of 2022 representing a large departure from 4.7 per cent recorded in 2021. AEs and EMDEs likewise experienced surging inflation, with prices rising from annual inflation rate of 6.6 per cent and 9.5 per cent estimated by the IMF in the second quarter of 2022 to annual inflation rate of 7.2 per cent and 9.9 per cent estimated in the third quarter of 2022, much higher than annual inflation rate of 3.1 per cent and 5.9 per cent in comparable quarters of 2021.

The rising inflation in many economies around the world had elicited policy reactions from relevant authorities in many countries: policy supports against the pandemic-induced recession was being withdrawn, sometimes earlier than needed, while monetary policy stance has been contractionary in recent times. Though inflation was high in the third quarter of 2022, its momentum, as reflected in the medium to long-term forecast, had started to abate.

1.2.2 Asset Market Fragilities

Risk asset markets, especially in EMDEs, suffered large losses as the market had been reacting to rising interest rates and fears that central banks might increase policy rates further in their fight against inflation. These developments led to financial market volatility, which had negative implications for financial system stability.

Developing economies may continue to face additional inflationary pressures from currency depreciation against major currencies of AEs through exchange rate passthrough. The currency appreciation of AEs could be attributed to capital inflows in response to rising policy and market interest rates in AEs on the back of contractionary monetary policy to tame inflation.

1.2.3 International Trade

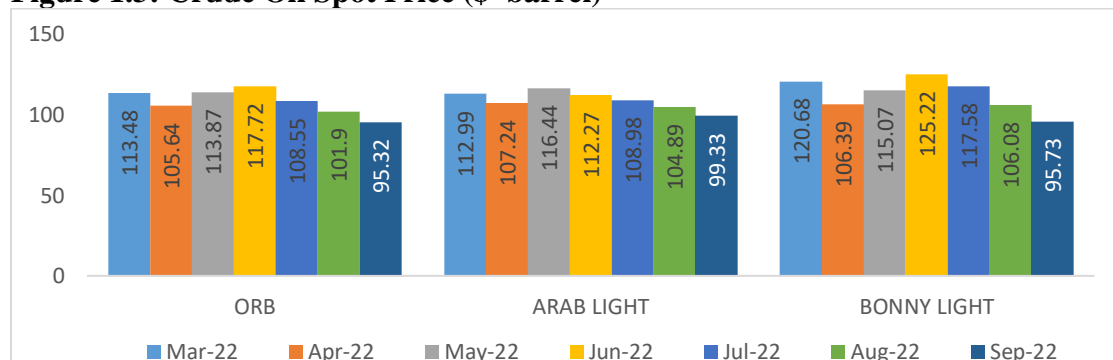
The annual growth of global trade declined from 10.1 per cent in 2021 to 4.3 per cent, as projected by the IMF in the third quarter of 2022, albeit slightly higher than the 4.1 per cent forecast in the second quarter of 2022. The slowdown in global trade resulted from a production decline occasioned by the interruption in the supply chain.

1.2.4 Commodities and Crude Oil Prices

The prices of commodities declined in the third quarter of 2022 in response to weak growth. According to IMF, annual growth in the prices of oil and non-oil commodity prices declined from 50.4 per cent and 10.1 per cent projected in July 2022, to 41.4 per cent and 7.3 per cent projected in October 2022, respectively.

According to OPEC monthly reports, the prices of crude oil consistently declined in the third quarter of 2022. The OPEC Reference Basket (ORB), a weighted average of prices for petroleum blends produced by OPEC member countries, declined, as shown in Figure 1.3, from the year-highest level of \$117.72 per barrel (pb) in June 2022 to \$108.55 pb in July 2022, and further to \$101.90 pb and \$95.32 pb in August 2022 and September 2022, respectively. Similarly, Arab Light and Bonny Light fell from \$112.27 pb and \$125.22 pb in June 2022 to \$99.33 pb and \$95.73 pb in September 2022, respectively.

Figure 1.3: Crude Oil Spot Price (\$' barrel)

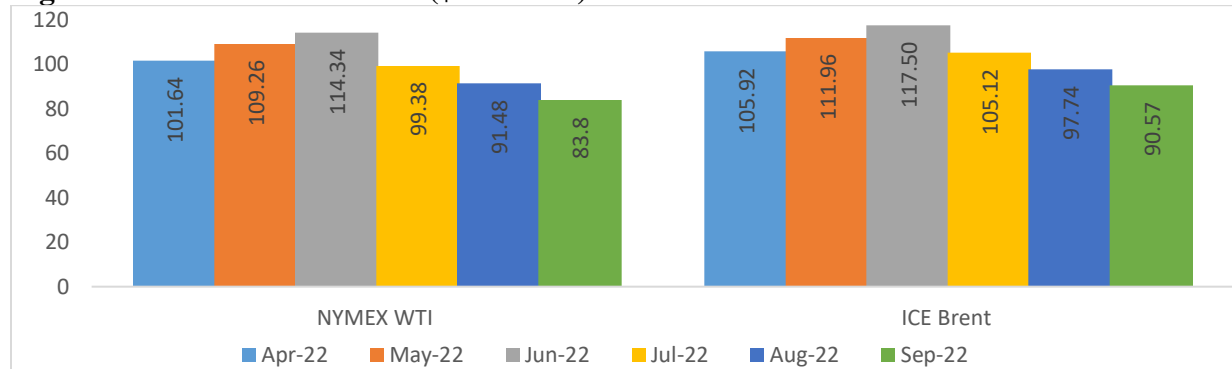


Source: OPEC Monthly Reports

The futures price of the West Texas Intermediate crude oil on the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX WTI) and futures price of Brent crudes on the Intercontinental Exchange (ICE Brent)

likewise declined, as depicted in Figure 1.4, from \$114.34 per contract (pc) and \$117.50 pc in June 2022 to \$83.80 pc and \$90.57 pc in September 2022, respectively.

Figure 1.4: Crude Oil Futures (\$/contract)



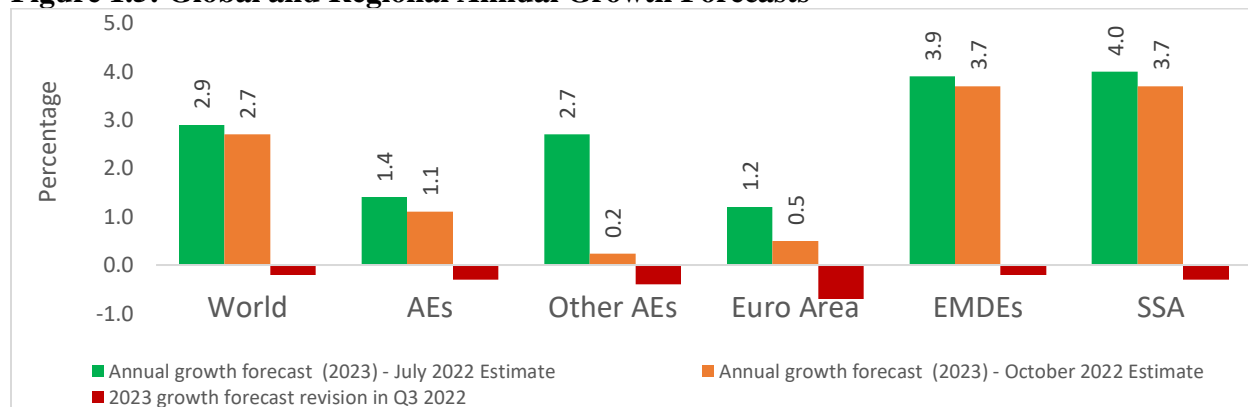
Source: OPEC Monthly Reports

The downward trend in spot and futures prices of crude oil was driven by weak global demand, arising from headwinds noted earlier, soft demand for crude by refineries due to maintenance routine that peaked toward the end of the year, and rising supply of crude oil arising from rising exports of crude oil by the United States.

1.3 Global Economic Outlook

According to the IMF WEO October 2022 report, the outlook for the global economy, and that of many countries, was projected to be gloomier than earlier anticipated. The annual global growth forecast for 2023 declined, as shown in Figure 1.5, from 2.9 per cent projected by the IMF in its WEO July 2022 Update to 2.7 per cent projected in its WEO October report. All other economic groups have a similar outlook as growth forecast in AEs, Other AEs, Euro Area, EMDEs, and SSA declined from 1.4 per cent, 2.7 per cent, 1.2 per cent, 3.9 per cent, and 4.0 per cent, as documented in IMF’s WEO July 2022 Update, to 1.1 per cent, 2.3 per cent, 0.5 per cent, 3.7 per cent and 3.7 per cent released in IMF’s WEO October report.

Figure 1.5: Global and Regional Annual Growth Forecasts

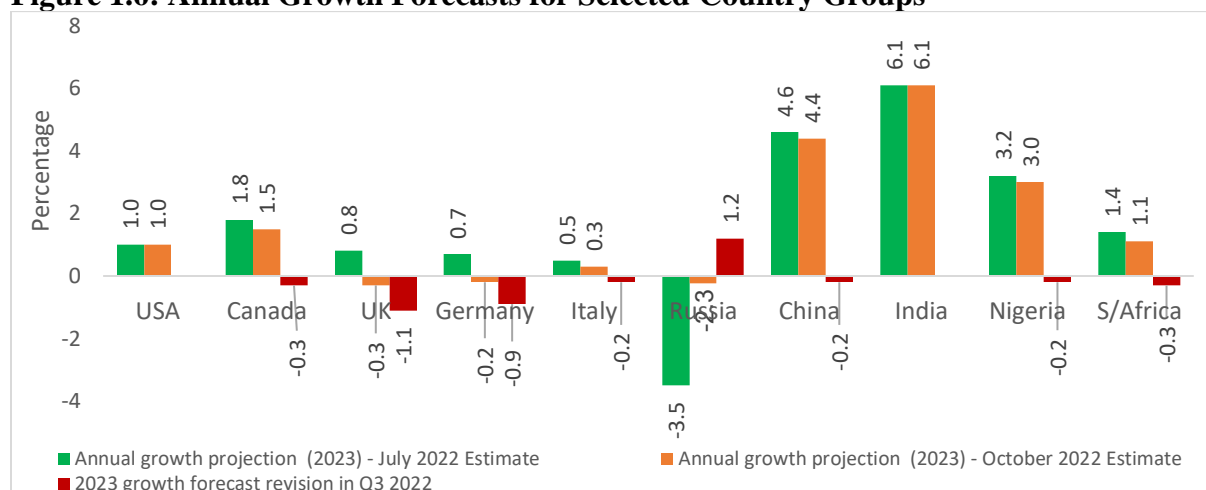


Source: IMF April 2022 Report, WEO July 2022 Update, and October 2022 Report

As shown in Figure 1.5, the Euro Area had the largest downward revisions of 70 basis points, followed by AEs and SSA with 30 basis points each, and EMDEs with 20 basis points. This suggested the Russian-Ukraine war was the strongest headwind against the economic outlook in the medium to long term because the region around the war's epicentre effects was expected to have the largest growth declines in the long run. Notwithstanding, the effects of the war would also indirectly affect other economic groups, albeit to a lesser degree. Other headwinds, such as the early withdrawal of policy support and contractionary monetary policy against inflation, would weigh down growth in the medium to long run.

Figure 1.6 shows that the economic outlook would be weak and uneven across the countries. While the United Kingdom and Germany had the largest downward growth revisions of 110 and 90 basis points, the outlook in Russia improved as the economy was expected to have lower negative growth of 2.3 per cent in 2023, as projected by the IMF in October 2022, better than the negative growth of 3.5 per cent earlier projected by the IMF in July 2022. In contrast, China and Nigeria had negative growth revisions of 20 basis points each, South Africa had negative 30 basis points, while the outlook forecast for India and the United States remained the same in the third quarter of 2022 as it was in the second quarter of the year.

Figure 1.6: Annual Growth Forecasts for Selected Country Groups



Source: IMF WEO July 2022 Update and October 2022 Report

1.4 Domestic Economic Conditions in Nigeria

1.4.1 Real GDP

The Nigerian economy grew by 2.25 per cent in the third quarter of 2022, lower than 3.54 per cent in the previous quarter and 4.03 per cent in the corresponding third quarter of 2021. The growth was driven by the non-oil sector, which, contributing 94.35 per cent of the GDP in the third quarter, grew by 4.27 per cent. The lower growth performance, relative to the second quarter of 2022, was partly attributable to the negative performance of the oil sector, whose contribution to GDP declined from 6.33 per cent in the second quarter of 2022 to 5.66 per cent in the third quarter. These details and those on other components of growth are presented in Table 1.1

Table 1.1: GDP Growth Rates and Related Indicators in Nigeria

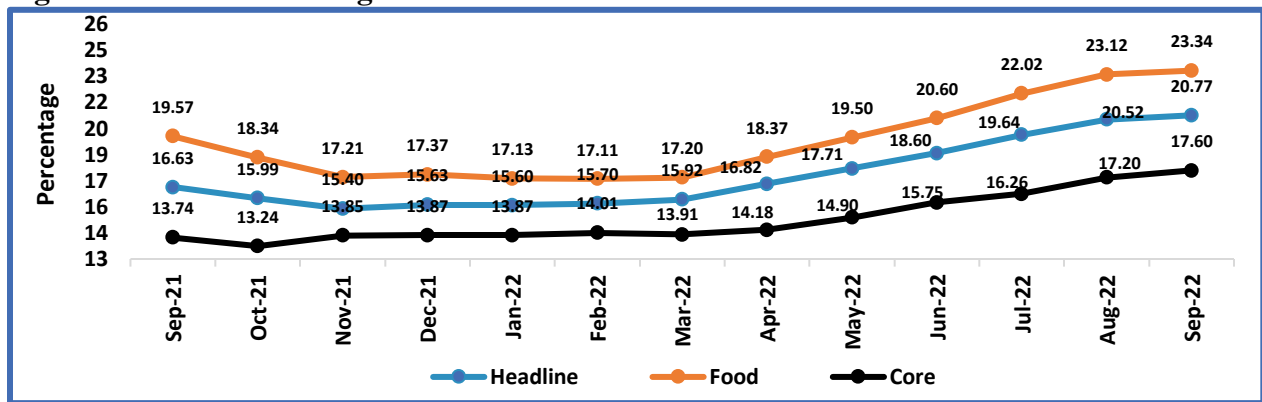
Macroeconomic Indicators	2021				2022		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Real GDP Growth (%)	0.51	5.01	4.03	3.98	3.11	3.54	2.25
Non-Oil Growth Rate (%)	0.79	6.74	5.44	4.73	6.08	4.77	4.27
Oil Growth Rate (%)	-2.21	-12.65	-10.73	-8.06	-26.04	-11.77	-22.67
Contribution of the Non-Oil Sector to GDP (%)	90.75	92.58	92.51	94.81	93.37	93.67	94.35
Contribution of the Oil Sector to RGDP (%)	9.25	7.42	7.49	5.19	6.63	6.33	5.66
Oil Production (MBPD)	1.72	1.61	1.57	1.50	1.49	1.43	1.2
Contribution of Agriculture to RGDP (%)	22.35	23.78	29.94	26.84	22.36	23.24	29.67
Contribution of Industries to RGDP (%) (Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction, etc.)	23.75	20.57	20.41	18.05	21.47	19.40	18.37
Contribution of Services to RGDP (%) (Trade, Health, education, finance ICT, etc.)	53.90	55.66	49.65	55.11	56.17	57.35	51.96
Real GDP (₦ Trillion)	16.83	16.69	18.54	20.33	17.35	17.29	18.96

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

1.4.2 Consumer Price and Food Indices (Inflation)

Inflation was high and rising in the third quarter of 2022, sustaining the trend since the beginning of the year, with all indicators of inflation exhibiting the same pattern. Headline inflation rose, as depicted in Figure 1.7, to a record-high level of 20.77 per cent in September 2022, from 20.52 per cent in August 2022, higher than 18.60 per cent and 19.64 per cent at the end of June and July 2022, respectively. Similarly, Food Inflation and Core Inflation rose from 20.60 per cent and 16.26 per cent at the end of June to 22.02 per cent and 16.26 per cent at the end of July, and further to 23.12 per cent and 17.20 per cent in August 2022 before climbing to 23.34 per cent and 17.60 per cent in September 2022.

Figure 1.7: Inflation in Nigeria



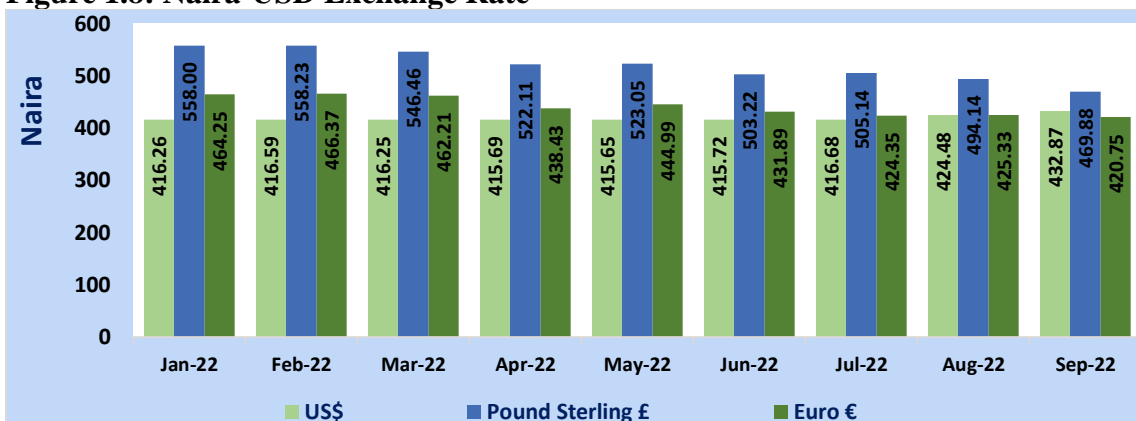
Source: CBN Statistical Database

The rise in the food inflation rate was attributable to changes in the prices of bread and cereals, potatoes, yam, and other tubers, fish, meat, and oil/fat, while the highest price increases in the core inflation were from gas, liquid fuel, solid fuel, passenger transport by road, and by air, among others.

1.4.3 Exchange Rate Movement

The Naira continued to depreciate against the US dollar in the third quarter of 2022, as shown in Figure 1.8, with the exchange rate rising from ₦415.72/\$1 at the end of June 2022 to ₦416.68/\$1 and ₦424.48/\$1 at the end of July and August 2022, respectively, leaping further to ₦432.87/\$1 at the end of September 2022.

Figure 1.8: Naira-USD Exchange Rate



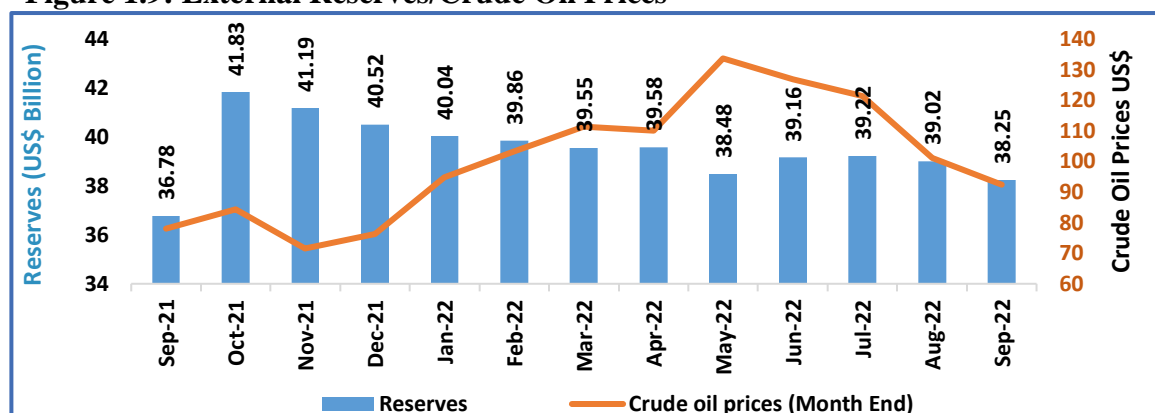
Source: CBN Statistical Database

In contrast, the Naira appreciated - relative to the Pound Sterling and Euro, as the exchange rate declined to ₦469.88/£ and ₦420.75/€ at the end of the third quarter of 2022, from ₦546.46/£ and ₦462.21/€ at the end of the first quarter 2022, and ₦503.22/£ and ₦431.89/€ at the end of the second quarter of 2022, respectively.

1.4.4 External Reserves

The External Reserves declined, as shown in Figure 1.9, to US\$38.25 billion at the end of the third quarter of 2022 from US\$39.55 billion and US\$39.16 billion in the first and second quarters of 2022, respectively. The reduction in the reserve was largely attributed to continued demand pressure, reduction in crude oil production, and fall in export crude oil prices. The export crude oil price fell by 27.21 per cent to US\$92.4 per barrel (Pb) at the end of the third quarter of 2022 from US\$126.94 Pb at the end of the second quarter of 2022.

Figure 1.9: External Reserves/Crude Oil Prices



Source: CBN Statistical Database

1.5 Nigeria Public Debt Stock

The Nigerian total public debt was ₦44.06 trillion in the third quarter 2022, representing a 2.82 per cent rise from the ₦42.85 trillion debt in the second quarter 2022. The domestic debt constituted 61.08 per cent or ₦26.91 trillion, while the external debt accounted for 38.92 per cent or ₦17.15 trillion of the public debt as at the end of third quarter, 2022.

Table 1.2: Nigeria Public Debt

	2021				2022		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Total Public Debt (₦' Trillion)	33.11	35.46	38.00	39.56	41.60	42.85	44.06
* Total External Debt (₦' Trillion)	12.47	13.71	15.57	15.86	16.62	16.62	17.15
* Total Domestic Debt (₦' Trillion)	20.64	21.75	22.43	23.70	24.98	26.23	26.91
- FG Only (₦' Trillion)	16.51	17.63	18.23	19.24	20.14	20.95	21.55
- State & FCT (₦' Trillion)	4.12	4.12	4.20	4.46	4.84	5.28	5.36

External Debts (%)	37.67	38.66	40.98	40.08	39.94	38.78	38.92
Domestic Debts (%)	62.33	61.34	59.02	59.92	60.06	61.22	61.08
Public Debt growth rate (%)	0.58	7.10	7.16	4.11	5.16	3.00	2.80
Actual Domestic Debt Service (₦' Billion)	612.71	322.75	808.49	310.50	668.69	664.73	820.68
Actual External Debt Service (₦' Billion)	382.30	113.91	213.52	118.26	228.16	247.98	801.23
Total Debt Services paid (₦' Billion)	995.01	436.66	1,022.01	428.76	896.85	912.71	1,621.91
US\$/Naira Rate	381	381	410	413	415.75	414.72	432.37

Source: DMO

The nation spent ₦1,621.91 billion on domestic and external debt servicing during the third quarter 2022, against ₦912.71 billion spent during the second quarter, 2022. Table 1.2 provides the profile of the Total public debt stock from first quarter (Q1) 2021 to third quarter (Q3) 2022.

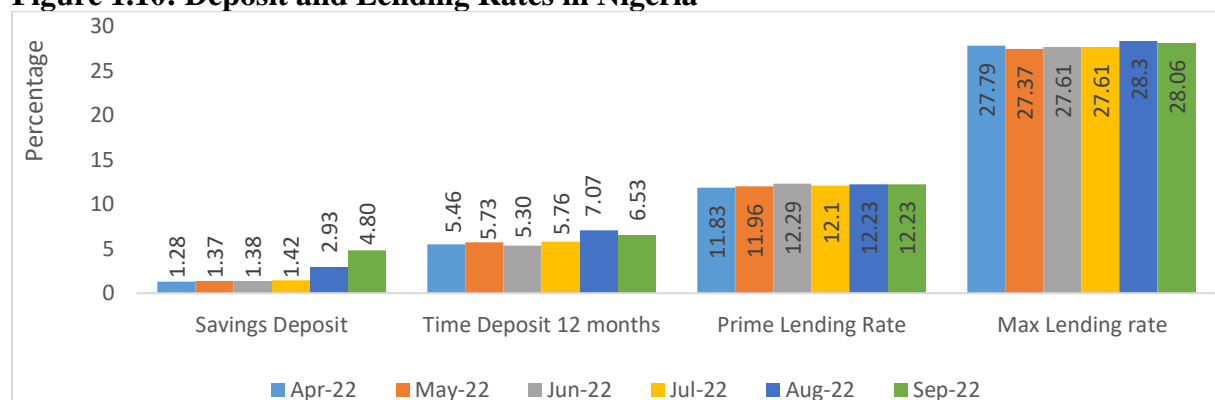
1.6 Financial Sector Development

1.6.1 Money Market Development

Interest on savings deposit and 1-year time-deposit rose, as depicted in Figure 1.10, from 1.38 per cent and 5.30 per cent in June 2022 to 1.42 per cent and 5.76 per cent in July, then to 2.93 per cent and 7.07 per cent in August 2022, respectively. While interest on savings deposit rose further to 4.8 per cent in September 2022, the interest rate on a 1-year time deposit fell to 6.53 percent in the same month.

Similarly, prime lending rate declined from 12.29 per cent in June 2022 to 12.10 per cent in July, and 12.23 per cent in each of August and September 2022. Maximum lending rate though remain at 27.61 per cent in July 2022, as in June 2022, it rose to 28.30 per cent in August 2022, before declining slightly to 28.06 per cent in September 2022.

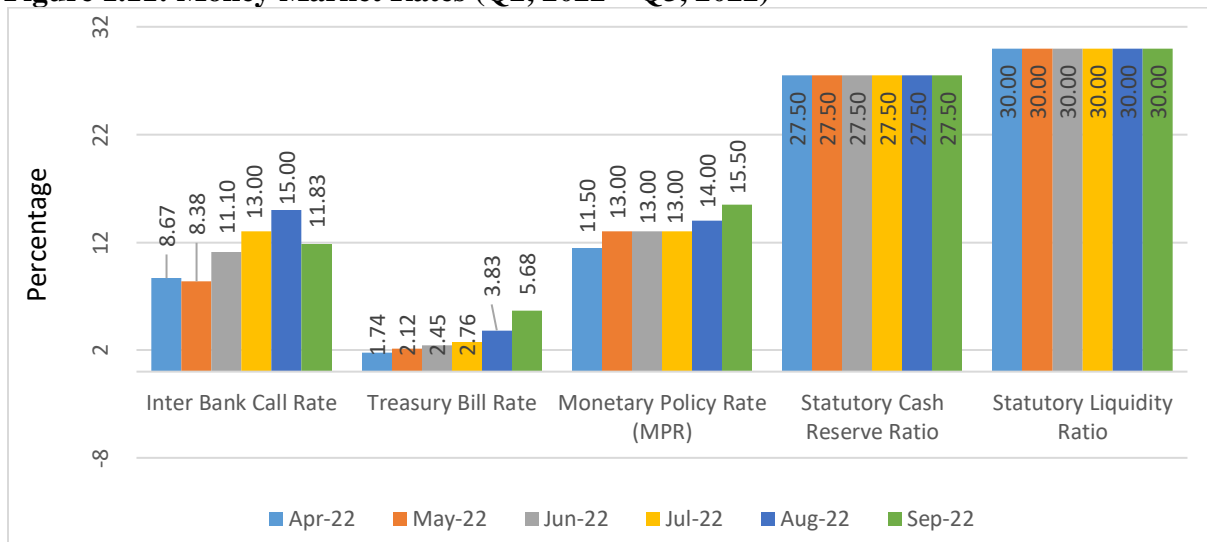
Figure 1.10: Deposit and Lending Rates in Nigeria



Source: CBN Statistical Database

The Interbank call rate was on the rise in the third quarter of 2022, as shown in Figure 1.11, increasing from 11.10 per cent in June 2022 to 13.00 per cent in July 2022, up to 15.00 per cent in August 2022, before dipping to 11.83 per cent in September 2022. Similarly, Treasury Bill rate rose from 2.45 per cent in June 2022 to 2.76 per cent, 3.83 per cent and 5.68 per cent in July, August, and September 2022, respectively. The trajectories of the interbank rate and Treasury Bill rate appear to correlate with that of the Monetary Policy Rate (MPR), which steadily rose in the third quarter from 13 per cent in end-July 2022 to 14 per cent at end-August 2022 and 15 per cent at end-September 2022. Other policy ratios, namely, statutory cash reserve ratio (CRR) and statutory liquidity ratio, were unchanging in the third quarter of 2022, remaining at 27.50 per cent and 30 per cent, as they were in the second quarter of 2022.

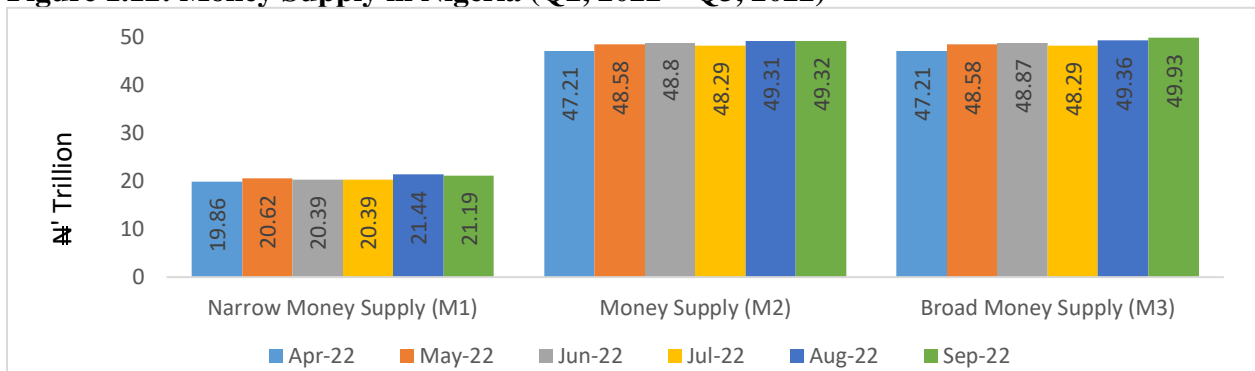
Figure 1.11: Money Market Rates (Q2, 2022 – Q3, 2022)



Source: Central Bank of Nigeria

As indicated in Figure 1.12, the narrow money supply rose from 20.39 trillion in June to 21.44 trillion in August 2022 before ticking downwards to ₦21.19 trillion in September 2022. Similarly, regular money supply (M2), comprising narrow money supply and quasi-money supply, rose from ₦48.29 trillion in July 2022 to ₦49.31 trillion and ₦49.32 trillion in August and September 2022, respectively. Broad money supply (M3) comprising of the M2 and CBN bills held by money-holding sectors followed a similar pattern, rising from ₦48.87 trillion in June 2022 to ₦49.36 trillion and ₦49.93 trillion in August and September 2022, respectively.

Figure 1.12: Money Supply in Nigeria (Q2, 2022 – Q3, 2022)



Source: Central Bank of Nigeria

1.7 Capital Market Development

1.7.1 All-Share Index

The Nigerian Exchange Limited All-Share Index (NGX ASI) for all listed equities decreased in the third quarter of 2022, relative to the second quarter of 2022. As shown in Figure 1.13, the Index slipped from 51,817.59 at end-June 2022 to 50,370.25 and 49,836.51 at the end of July and August 2022, respectively.

The index further shed 812.35 points to close at 49,024.16 at end-September 2022. That was partly attributable to an increase in the Federal Reserve funds rate and the Monetary Policy Rate (MPR) following the monetary policy committee (MPC) decision at end-September 2022. In summary, the ASI declined by 5.39 per cent from 51,817.59 at end-June 2022 to 49,024.16 at end-September 2022.

Figure 1.13: Movement in NSE All-Share Index



Source: NGX Market Capitalization Reports

1.7.2 Domestic and Foreign Portfolio Investments

Trading in portfolio equities declined, as shown in Table 1.3, by 33.94 per cent to ₦81.90 billion at the end of September 2022 from ₦123.97 billion at the end of August 2022. The decline, which had been sustained since the second quarter of 2022, had been steep, as trading plunged from ₦607.45 billion in May to ₦156.52 billion in June before dropping further below ₦100 billion at the end of the third quarter of the year.

Table 1.3: Domestic & Foreign Portfolio Transactions in Equity Trading in 2020/2021

Year	Month	Total		Domestic			Foreign		
		N' Billion	Growth (%)	N' Billion	% of Total	Growth (%)	N' Billion	% of Total	Growth (%)
2022	September	81.90	-33.94	62.23	75.98	-35.01	19.67	24.02	-30.27
	August	123.97	22.52	95.76	77.24	33.93	28.21	22.76	-4.95
	July	101.18	-35.36	71.5	70.67	-37.46	29.68	29.33	-29.65
	June	156.52	-74.23	114.33	73.04	-79.66	42.19	26.96	-6.87
	May	607.45	195.05	562.15	92.54	214.40	45.30	7.46	67.28
	April	205.88	11.13	178.80	86.85	24.96	27.08	13.15	-35.78
	March	185.26	0.93	143.09	77.24	3.59	42.17	22.76	-7.18
	February	183.56	-43.24	138.13	75.25	-51.03	45.43	24.75	9.97
	January	323.38	104.33	282.07	87.23	129.44	41.31	12.77	16.96
2021	December	158.26	-19.31	122.94	77.68	-2.88	35.32	22.32	-49.22
	November	196.14	-7.95	126.58	64.54	-25.82	69.56	35.46	63.98
	October	213.07	80.34	170.65	80.09	81.93	42.42	19.91	74.21

Source: NSE Domestic & Foreign Portfolio Investment Reports

The downward trend in portfolio trading may not be unconnected with some headwinds like tighter monetary policy in the US and other countries, including Nigeria, to tackle inflationary pressure arising from the impact on global energy and food markets as a result of the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

1.8 CBN Monetary Policy and Circulars

1.8.1 Monetary Policy

The CBN Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) met twice in the third quarter of 2022: on the 18th and 19th of July and the 26th and 27th of September, 2022. The highlights of the Committee meeting in September 2022 are presented hereinafter.

The Committee noted that:

- i. The continued weakening of the global economy was due largely to the lingering disruptions to the global supply chain as a result of the Russia-Ukraine war, declining global trade and other events that tightened global financial conditions.
- ii. The heightened risk of spillovers associated with the broadly weakening global recovery resulting in the risk of yet another global recession.
- iii. The ongoing monetary policy tightening by the US Federal Reserve Bank had been putting upward pressure on local currencies across the world.
- iv. The All-Share Index (ASI) and Market Capitalization (MC) continued the bearish performance reflecting sustained profit-taking and sell-off by investor.
- v. The Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) declined indicating weakened output growth, attributed to a decline in production levels.

- vi. The central bank's Interventions were aimed at stimulating productivity in agriculture; manufacturing/industries; energy /infrastructure; healthcare; exports; and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs).
- vii. These interventions include: Export Facilitation Initiative (EFI), 100 for 100 Policy on Production and Productivity (PPP), Healthcare Sector Intervention Facility (HSIF), National Gas Expansion Programme (NGEP) among others.

1.8.2 MPC Recommendations

Some of the recommendations of the MPC in its meetings included that:

- i. The Central Bank should redouble its efforts at supporting the priority growth-enhancing sectors of the economy.
- ii. The Central Bank should maintain a close watch on the inflationary implications of the interventions, given the effects of its various interventions targeted at enhancing economic growth.
- iii. The Federal Government should continue to improve the ease of doing business in Nigeria to retain the current patronage of foreign investors through sustained investor confidence in the Nigerian economy.
- iv. The Central Bank needs to sustain its tight prudential regime to ensure that the NPL ratio is kept below its 5.0 per cent prudential benchmark.
- v. Its achievement in growth-enhancement notwithstanding, the Central Bank should continue to further strengthen its interventions to widen the employment-generating capacity of the country while keeping a close watch on the inflationary implications of the interventions.

1.8.3 MPC Decisions

The MPC, in its statutory meetings held in the third quarter of 2021, voted to:

- i. Raise MPR from 14.0 per cent to 15.5 per cent.
- ii. Retain the asymmetric corridor of +100/-700 basis points around the MPR.
- iii. Increase the CRR to a minimum of 32.5 per cent.
- iv. Retain the Liquidity Ratio at 30 per cent.

1.8.4 CBN Second Quarter Circulars

The CBN issued several circulars and guidelines on the operations of insured deposit-taking financial institutions for the period under review. Highlights of some of the circulars are presented below:

- i. **PSM/CIR/PUB/CIR/01/036
Review of the Industry Quick Response (QR) Code Presentation Options**

The Central Bank of Nigeria, on July 4, 2022, issued a circular to Banks, Other Financial Institutions (OFIs), and Payments Service Providers on the review of section 3.4 of the Framework for Quick Response (QR) Code Payments in Nigeria. The review directs that the implementation of QR codes for payments in Nigeria shall be based on either merchant-presented or consumer-presented modes.

ii. FPR/DIR/PUB/CIR/001/049**Exposure Draft on the Digital Financial Services (DFS) Awareness Guideline**

The CBN, on July 5, 2022, issued a circular to all Banks, OFIs, and Non-Bank Financial Institutions on the exposure draft for the Digital Financial Services Awareness Guidelines. The guideline is aimed at addressing the gaps in consumer knowledge and practices with DFS. Consequently, the draft Guide was exposed to all relevant stakeholders for input/comments.

iii. FPR/DIR/PUB/CIR/001/058**Adjustment of Interest Rate on All Central Bank of Nigeria Interventions**

The CBN, on August 17, 2022, issued a circular to all Banks and OFIs, on the adjustment of interest rates on all CBN interventions. It aimed at reversing the circular dated March 15, 2022 (Ref: FPR/DIR/PUB/CIR/001/040), which extended the period of interest rate reduction on all intervention facilities from 9 per cent to 5 per cent per annum. Thus, the interest rate on all CBN intervention facilities both granted prior to July 2022 and effective July 2022 shall be at 9 per cent per annum.