Buhari 3.0



Options, Choices

& Actions

> Presented by Bismarck Rewane CEO, Financial Derivatives Company Ltd. May 28th, 2019

Macroeconomic Scorecard

Economic Indicators		2014	2019	2014/ 2019	2021
	GDP (\$'bn)	568.5	482.3	×	576.5
GDP TILL	GDP growth rate (%)	6.22	1.91	*	3.4
FINANC FORMAL FO	Oil Price(\$'pb)	99.26	66.51	×	65
	Oil Production(mbpd)	1.91	1.75	×	1.77
	On Grid Power (MW/h)	3,790	4,016	\bigcirc	4,200
Maria September 1988	External Reserves(\$'bn)	34.47	45.09	Ý	54
	External Debt(\$'bn)	9.71	25.27	×	31.2
	External buffers (\$'bn)	24.76	19.08	×	22.8
50.	Exchange Rate N/\$	191	361	×	400 2

Macroeconomic Scorecard

Economi	c Indicators	2014	2019	2014/ 2019	2021
	Trade balance (\$'bn)	-6.4	23.5	₹	29.6
INFLATION	Inflation rate (%)	9.60	11.37	×	9.2
LINEMPLOYMENT RATE	Unemployment + Underemployment (%)	29.1	43.2	Y	35
unemployme	Misery index nt+underemployment+inflation	38.70	54.57	(x)	44.2
	Minimum wage (N)	18,000	30,000	Y	30,000
	Income per capita (\$)	2,726	2,400	×	2,726

Macroeconomic Scorecard

Social Indicators	2014	2019	2014/2019
Ease of doing business (out of 190)	170	146	
Ease of doing business score	47.33	52.89	
Transparency Index (out of 180)	136	144	×
Life Expectancy (years)	52.55	53.43	₹

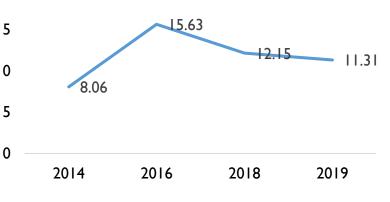
19 indicators measured: 11 negative 8 positive

Citizens Scorecard – Suffering but Smiling

Commodities	2014	May'19	% Change (2015/2019)	
Garri	13,500	6,500	52	
Rice (50kg)	9,500	15,000	59	
Beans (50kg)	14,000	19,000	36	
Gala	100	100	-	
Palm Oil (25L)	9,000	9,000	-	
Tomatoes (50kg)	4,300	18,000	319	v
PMS (N/ltr)	97	145	49	

Source: FDC Think Tank

Average inflation (%)



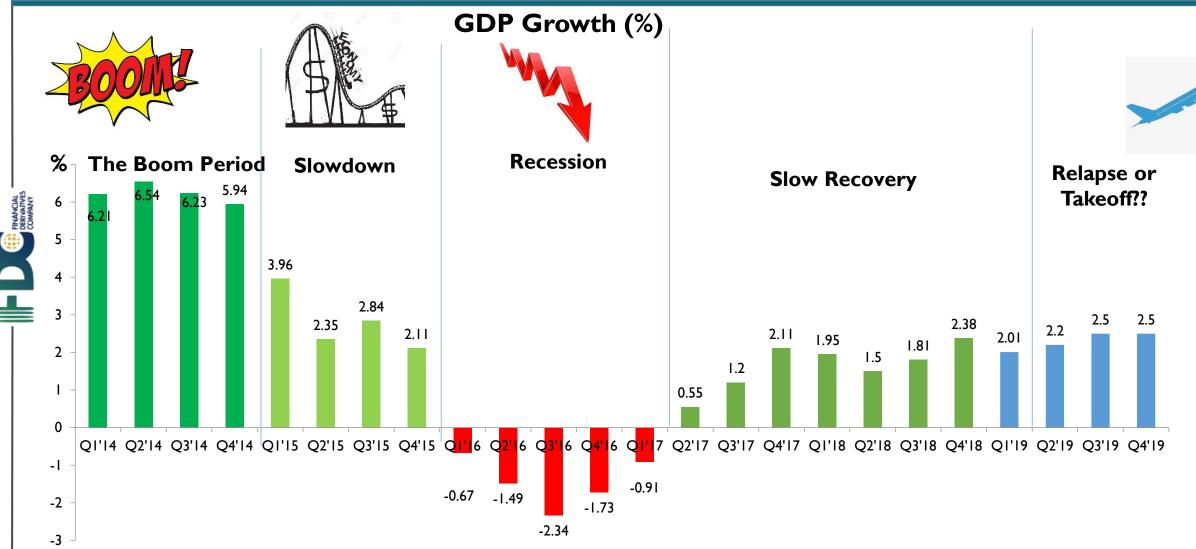
Source: NBS, FDC Think Tank

Headline inflation now at 11.37% (April)

Expected to increase in the coming months

Oil Price Drives Economy









What the World Says - IMF

Assessment

- ✓ Economy is recovering
- ✓ Persisting structural and policy challenges
- ✓ Huge infrastructure gap
- ✓ Governance and institutional weakness

${\it Recommendations}$

- ✓ Stop multiple exchange rates
- ✓ Improve tax collection
- ✓ Stop waivers exemptions
- ✓ Tighten money supply

Outlook

✓ Growth to hover around 2%-2.5%



What the World Says - EIU

Assessment

- ✓ Business environment unlikely to improve
- ✓ Weak government institutions to persist
- ✓ Oil revenue likely to underperform
- ✓ Current account will record thinner surpluses

Recommendations

- ✓ Increased government spending on priority areas
- ✓ Boost tax compliance and widen tax net
- ✓ Market-oriented reforms

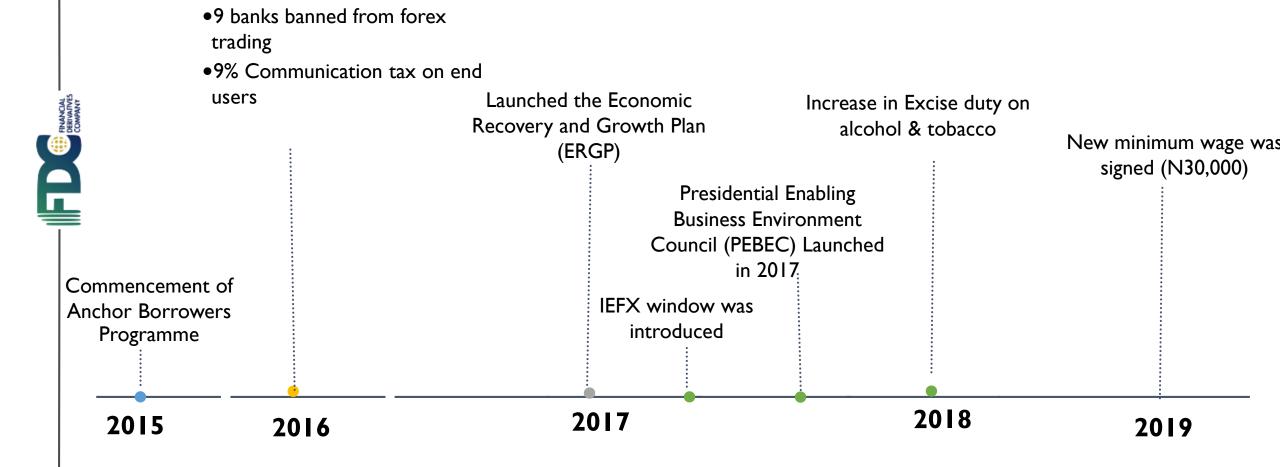
Outlook

- ✓ Economic performance will pick up moderately
- ✓ Business reforms unlikely to be sufficient



INTELLIGENCE UNIT

Buhari 2.0: Policy Trends & Inconsistencies

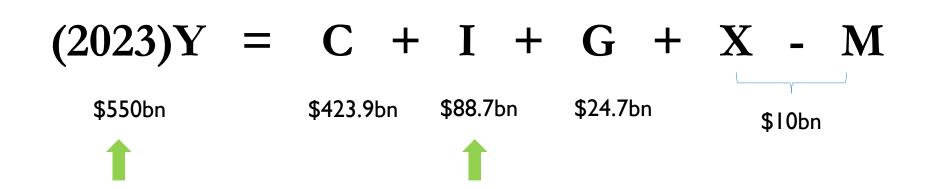


GDP: Catalyst Needed = Investment Multiplier

$$(2015)Y = C + I + G + X - M$$
\$493.8bn \$388.0bn \$73.2bn \$29.3bn



$$(2019)Y = C + I + G + X - M$$
\$482.3bn
\$386.7bn
\$66.3bn
\$22.0bn
\$3.4bn

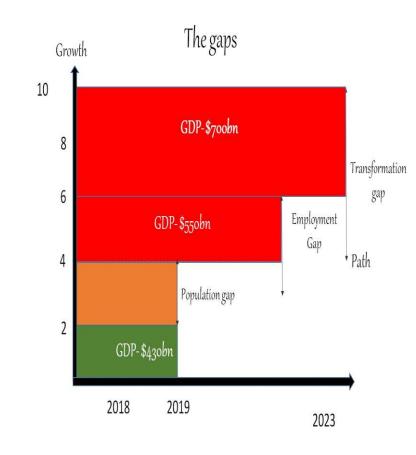


Buhari 3.0: New Agenda (Old Wine in Old Bottles?)





- ✓ Challenges to address:
 - ✓ Recessionary gap is 1% Nigeria still at risk of another recession
 - ✓ Sub-optimal investment level (\$66.3bn 2019)
 - ✓ Vulnerability to exogenous shocks
 - ✓ Depleting external buffers



The Must Do's

- ✓ Sign the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)
- ✓ Forex convertibility
- ✓ Reduce subsidies gradually
- ✓ Investment in road and rail transport
- ✓ Airport concessioning
- ✓ Block leakages
- ✓ Simplify tax administration





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The May Do's

- ✓ Unification of exchange rates to facilitate trade flows
- ✓ Lease/sale of idle assets
- ✓ Convert power sector loans to equity
- ✓ Shift subsidies from wasteful consumption to critical social infrastructure (health, education)

The Will Not Do's

- ✓ Remove subsidies completely
- ✓ Sell refineries
- ✓ Restructure the forex market





Outlook – Muddle through or Take off??

- ✓ President's first official duty would be his cabinet choice
- ✓ Key appointments to be finalised in June
- ✓ Portfolio and personality changes but policy continuity
- ✓ Execution of policy and response to shocks will be the major challenge
- ✓ Inflationary pressures to persist (liquidity, cost push factors)
- ✓ Unemployment to increase to 25%-28%
- ✓ Likely VAT and excise duty adjustments



