



**REGENCY ASSETS
MANAGEMENT LIMITED**

RESEARCH | INVESTMENT | INSIGHTS | OPPORTUNITIES

NIGERIA'S
CAPITAL MARKETS
RESEARCH

NGX MARKET CYCLES:

What History Can Teach Investors
About Growth, Risk and the
Road to 2027

A HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF
NIGERIA'S EQUITY MARKET
2001 – 2026



HISTORICAL INSIGHTS

How the NGX ASI
has performed since
2001



₦1 MILLION CASE STUDY

The real impact of
compounding, gains
and market cycles



2027 OUTLOOK

Key indicators,
opportunities
and risks



INVESTOR TAKEAWAYS

Practical lessons
for long-term
wealth creation



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Executive summary

Nigeria's equity market has experienced powerful rallies, sharp corrections and periods of recovery. This report examines the All-Share Index (ASI) from 2001 to 2026 to show how those market cycles have unfolded, what the 2008–2009 downturn can teach investors, and which signals deserve attention as the market moves towards 2027. It combines historical annual performance, a hypothetical ₦1,000,000 compounding case study, a risk-monitoring dashboard and downside stress tests. The aim is not to predict a crash from the calendar, but to help readers interpret growth, recognise risk and make more disciplined investment decisions. The 2026 figures are year-to-date through 13 October, not a completed annual return.

Market cycles are part of investing. History can help us understand growth and risk, but a run of positive years alone cannot predict the next downturn. Investors should assess fundamentals, diversification, valuation and their time horizon.

2001–2007**7 positive years**

Historical episode

2008**–45.8%**

ASI annual return

2009**–33.8%**

ASI annual return

₦1,000,000**Portfolio A**

Hypothetical start

The report moves from historical evidence to practical investor lessons: how gains compound, how losses affect recovery, and what valuation, earnings, market breadth, liquidity and macroeconomic indicators can reveal about risk ahead of 2027. It is research and education not a crash forecast or personal investment recommendation.

Data quality — read before using

ASI levels for 2001–2009 are sourced from SEC Nigeria's 2009 annual report. Annual returns for 2010–2025 were cross-checked against published NSE/NGX recaps and year-end records. As of 13 October 2026, NGX's website displayed an ASI close of 247,513.63; the +59.06% year-to-date calculation is corroborated by market reporting. 2026 is partial-year data, not a completed annual return. Current valuation, earnings, liquidity and foreign-flow indicators are not all available as date-matched series in the research dataset, so those factors are explicitly marked "Not rated" rather than estimated.

Portfolio limitation The ₦1,000,000 illustration excludes dividends, fees, taxes, bid–ask spreads, slippage and tracking error. The ASI is a benchmark, not a directly purchasable security.

1. Annual ASI performance | 2001–2026

"Return status" describes direction; "Data status" describes source quality. Positive means return above zero, Negative means below zero.

Year	ASI level (points)	Annual return	Return status	Data status
2001	10,963.10	+35.20%	Positive	SEC 2009 Table 16; index level



Year	ASI level (points)	Annual return	Return status	Data status
				and rounded annual return
2002	12,137.70	+10.70%	Positive	SEC 2009 Table 16; index level and rounded annual return
2003	20,128.90	+65.80%	Positive	SEC 2009 Table 16; index level and rounded annual return
2004	23,844.50	+18.50%	Positive	SEC 2009 Table 16; index level and rounded annual return
2005	24,085.80	+1.00%	Positive	SEC 2009 Table 16; index level and rounded annual return
2006	33,189.30	+37.80%	Positive	SEC 2009 Table 16; index level and rounded annual return
2007	57,990.20	+74.70%	Positive	SEC 2009 Table 16; index level and rounded annual return
2008	31,450.80	-45.80%	Negative	SEC 2009 Table 16; index level and rounded annual return
2009	20,827.20	-33.80%	Negative	SEC 2009 Table 16; index level and rounded annual return
2010	24,770.52	+18.93%	Positive	NGX/NSE published annual return series; year-end close cross-checked
2011	20,730.63	-16.31%	Negative	NGX/NSE published annual return series; year-end close cross-checked
2012	28,078.81	+35.45%	Positive	NGX/NSE published annual return series; year-end close cross-checked
2013	41,329.19	+47.19%	Positive	NGX/NSE published annual return series; year-end close cross-checked
2014	34,657.15	-16.14%	Negative	NGX/NSE published annual



Year	ASI level (points)	Annual return	Return status	Data status
				return series; year-end close cross-checked
2015	28,642.25	-17.36%	Negative	Official NSE 2016 Market Recap; year-end close and return
2016	26,874.62	-6.17%	Negative	Official NSE 2016 Market Recap; year-end close and return
2017	38,243.19	+42.30%	Positive	Official NSE 2017/2018 Market Recap; year-end close and return
2018	31,430.50	-17.81%	Negative	Official NSE 2017/2018 Market Recap; year-end close and return
2019	26,842.07	-14.60%	Negative	Official NSE 2019/2020 Market Recap; year-end close and return
2020	40,270.72	+50.03%	Positive	Official NSE 2019/2020 Market Recap; year-end close and return
2021	42,716.44	+6.07%	Positive	Official NGX Weekly Report, week ended 31 Dec 2021
2022	51,251.06	+19.98%	Positive	NGX year-end report; annual return 19.98%; close 51,251.06
2023	74,773.77	+45.90%	Positive	NGX Weekly Report, week ended 29 Dec 2023
2024	102,926.40	+37.65%	Positive	NGX official 2024 year-end performance
2025	155,613.03	+51.19%	Positive	NGX official 2025 year-end performance
2026	247,513.63	+59.06%	Positive YTD	NGX website close 13 Oct 2026; +59.06% YTD corroborated by



Year	ASI level (points)	Annual return	Return status	Data status
				market reporting; partial-year

Source note: SEC Nigeria Annual Report and Accounts 2009; NSE/NGX annual recaps and weekly reports for 2010–2023; NGX official releases for 2024–2025; third-party corroboration for 13 October 2026. The 2026 close remains pending official daily-list confirmation.

2. Reading the market cycle | What history shows

The 2001–2007 period recorded seven consecutive positive annual returns. The ASI then fell 45.8% in 2008 and another 33.8% in 2009. More recently, 2020–2025 recorded six consecutive positive calendar-year returns. As of 13 October 2026, the ASI was up approximately 59.06% year-to-date. These episodes illustrate both the power of sustained gains and the possibility of sharp losses; they do not establish a recurring timetable. The 2026 figure is provisional and the year is not complete.

Investor lesson: use history to ask better questions, not to set a calendar-based buy or sell signal. Monitor valuations, earnings, breadth, liquidity, leverage and macroeconomic conditions for evidence of changing risk.

3. Portfolio A | What if we invested ₦1,000,000?

Case setup: invest ₦1,000,000 at the start of the 2001 return sequence; assume the investment tracks annual ASI price returns; retain all gains; make no withdrawals or additional contributions. The 2026 value applies the provisional year-to-date return through 13 October.

Starting capital	Illustrative value at end-2025	Illustrative value at 13 Oct 2026
₦1,000,000 Start of 2001	₦19,167,833 25 annual returns	₦30,487,806 25 Partial-year, provisional



PORTFOLIO A | HYPOTHETICAL ₦1,000,000 INVESTED IN AN ASI-LINKED STRATEGY

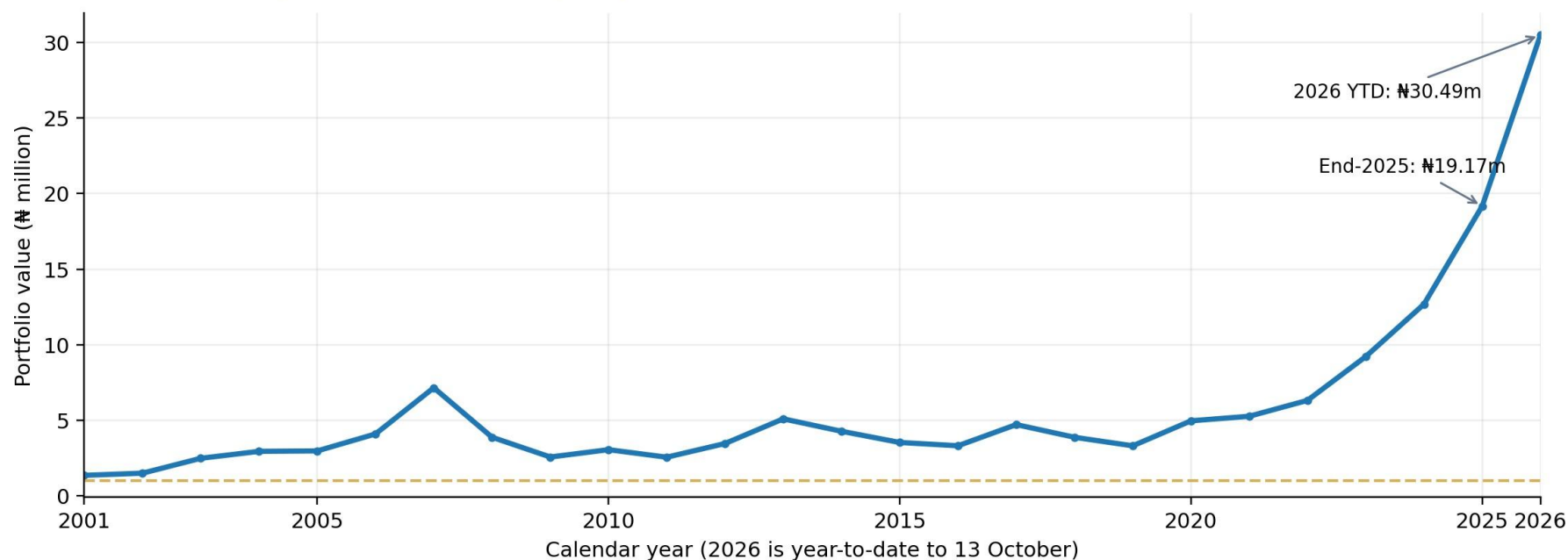


Figure 1. Hypothetical compounding from annual ASI price returns. 2026 is partial-year and provisional.

This illustrates compounding and the effect of losses on a growing portfolio. It is not a real fund track record, a recommended portfolio, or proof that the market is safe or unsafe after seven years.

Portfolio A | Selected checkpoints

Year	ASI return	Status	Portfolio end value	Note
2001	+35.20%	Positive	₦1,352,000	SEC 2009 Table 16; index level and rounded annual return
2007	+74.70%	Positive	₦7,149,747	SEC 2009 Table 16; index level and rounded annual return
2008	-45.80%	Negative	₦3,875,163	SEC 2009 Table 16; index level and rounded annual return
2009	-33.80%	Negative	₦2,565,358	SEC 2009 Table 16; index level



Year	ASI return	Status	Portfolio end value	Note
				and rounded annual return
2016	-6.17%	Negative	₦3,310,222	Official NSE 2016 Market Recap; year-end close and return
2019	-14.60%	Negative	₦3,306,274	Official NSE 2019/2020 Market Recap; year-end close and return
2020	+50.03%	Positive	₦4,960,404	Official NSE 2019/2020 Market Recap; year-end close and return
2023	+45.90%	Positive	₦9,210,299	NGX Weekly Report, week ended 29 Dec 2023
2024	+37.65%	Positive	₦12,677,976	NGX official 2024 year-end performance
2025	+51.19%	Positive	₦19,167,833	NGX official 2025 year-end performance
2026	+59.06%	Positive YTD	₦30,487,806	NGX website close 13 Oct 2026; +59.06% YTD corroborated by market reporting; partial-year

4. Crash-risk dashboard | What should we monitor?

Macro readings are included where a dated public source is available. Equity-specific readings are marked Not rated when a comparable current NGX/company dataset is not available; the report does not invent missing metrics.

Risk factor	What to measure	Current reading	Evidence needed / source basis	What raises concern
Valuation	ASI P/E, P/B, earnings yield, dividend yield vs bond yields.	Not rated	Need date-matched prices, earnings, book values, dividends and bond yields.	Concern if valuations rise faster than earnings and equity risk premium compresses.
Earnings quality	Profit growth, margins, guidance, revisions and cash conversion.	Not rated	Latest comparable company filings and earnings revisions.	Concern if prices rise while profits weaken or earnings quality deteriorates.
Market breadth	Advancers/decliners, equal-weight return, share above 50/200-day trend.	Not rated	Daily NGX constituent prices and breadth counts.	Concern if gains narrow to a few stocks and breadth deteriorates.



Risk factor	What to measure	Current reading	Evidence needed / source basis	What raises concern
Liquidity & leverage	Turnover, value, market depth, bid-ask spreads, margin-credit exposure.	Not rated	Daily market data and credible credit/leverage disclosures.	Concern if liquidity thins or leveraged positions trigger forced selling.
Policy rate	CBN Monetary Policy Rate (MPR).	23.0%	CBN MPC decision, 21–22 September 2026.	Restrictive rates can raise discount rates; trend and transmission matter.
Inflation	Latest headline CPI reading.	15.39% (CBN dashboard snapshot; release month not confirmed here)	CBN homepage snapshot; confirm matching NBS CPI release date before publication.	Persistent inflation can pressure real returns, costs and policy flexibility.
FX & external buffer	Official NFEM close and reserves trend.	₦1,329.51/US\$ (CBN dashboard snapshot; not a 25 Sep close)	CBN dashboard snapshot; use dated NFEM series for historical comparisons.	Concern if depreciation/volatility accelerates or external buffers weaken.
Flows & concentration	Foreign/domestic flows, sector weights, top-10 share of market cap.	Not rated	NGX investor-flow reports and date-matched constituent market caps.	Concern if flows reverse or index returns are unusually concentrated.

Dashboard judgement Macro conditions matter, but this snapshot alone cannot establish that a crash is imminent. Equity-specific crash risk is NOT RATED until valuation, earnings, breadth, liquidity and flow data are populated.

5. Illustrative downside stress test

This is a sensitivity exercise showing what a fall would mean for ₦1,000,000—not a prediction of a future decline.

Scenario	Assumed fall	Value after fall	Capital lost	Gain needed to recover
Correction	–15.0%	₦850,000	₦150,000	17.6%
Bear-market decline	–30.0%	₦700,000	₦300,000	42.9%
Severe drawdown	–50.0%	₦500,000	₦500,000	100.0%
Historical 2008-style decline	–45.8%	₦542,000	₦458,000	84.5%

A 45.8% decline reduces ₦1,000,000 to ₦542,000. A gain of approximately 84.5% is then required to return to ₦1,000,000.



6. The road to 2027 | Growth, opportunity and risk

Why 2027 deserves attention. From 2020 through 2025, the ASI posted six consecutive positive calendar-year returns. At the research cut-off on 13 October 2026, the index stood at 247,513.63 approximately 59.06% above its end-2025 close. If 2026 ultimately closes positive, that would make seven consecutive positive years from 2020. This makes 2027 a useful horizon for examining market resilience, valuations and risk not a predetermined crash year.

What the 2007 comparison can and cannot tell us. The pre-2008 market experienced a powerful run-up followed by severe losses. Today's market has also recorded a strong multi-year advance, while the 2027 election cycle may add uncertainty. But the comparison must be based on valuations, earnings, breadth, liquidity and investor flows, not the number of positive years alone. Date-matched historical measures for all these variables were not available in this dataset, so the report does not claim that today's fundamentals match 2007.

Indicator to test	Pre-2008 comparison	Current snapshot at 13 Oct 2026	Research interpretation
Valuation	Needs archival P/E, P/B, earnings yield and bond-yield comparison.	Not rated: a date-matched market-wide valuation series is not included.	Do not infer overvaluation from index gains alone.
Earnings growth / quality	Compare price gains with listed-company profits, cash flow and revisions before 2008.	Not rated: current comparable earnings and price series need a dedicated company-level review.	Risk rises if prices outrun sustainable earnings.
Market breadth	Compare advance/decline and equal-weight measures before the 2008 peak.	Mixed snapshot: 24 gainers vs 21 decliners on 13 Oct; broader breadth history not assessed.	A rally concentrated in a few large stocks is more fragile.
Liquidity and leverage	Compare turnover, market depth, spreads and any evidence of leverage/forced selling.	Not rated: current and 2007 comparable liquidity/leverage series not assembled.	Thinner liquidity can amplify a correction.
Interest rates and inflation	Compare the 2007 macro backdrop with contemporaneous rates and inflation.	CBN MPR 23%; CBN homepage inflation snapshot 15.39%. These are current snapshots, not a complete historical comparison.	High rates/inflation can affect discount rates and household/company costs.
FX, foreign flows and election risk	Compare naira/external conditions and foreign portfolio flows before the 2008 sell-off.	2027 election uncertainty is a recognised market risk; foreign-flow comparison remains unrated.	Political uncertainty can affect positioning, but direction and timing are uncertain.

Interim judgement. Strong recent performance creates a reason to examine market quality and downside exposure carefully. Election-related uncertainty is one factor to monitor, but neither it nor the sequence of positive years proves that a crash is imminent. The appropriate stance is evidence-led risk management: understand what is driving returns, test downside scenarios and avoid relying on calendar rules.

Monitoring checklist for 2027: refresh market valuation and earnings data quarterly; track daily breadth and concentration; monitor turnover and liquidity; review MPR, inflation and FX conditions; and follow foreign portfolio flows and election-related policy developments. Compare each series with the months before the 2008 downturn only where definitions and data frequency are comparable.

7. Conclusion | A market that has evolved

The 2008 and 2009 crash occurred in a different market environment. Today, greater investor education, wider participation, digital trading access and improved regulatory frameworks are changing how Nigerians access and understand the capital market. Investors can trade remotely, access company information more easily and use analytical tools, including AI, to support informed decisions.

The growing focus on long-term investing, demand for quality stocks and the presence of established companies also provide reasons to view today's market differently. Unlike the earlier period, when physical share certificates, limited information and weak oversight created challenges, the market now offers greater accessibility and more opportunities for informed participation. However, these improvements cannot guarantee that another severe downturn will never occur.

Therefore, the 2008 and 2009 experience should not be expected to repeat itself in exactly the same way. The lesson for investors is to focus on strong companies, sound valuations, long-term goals and disciplined risk management, rather than fear a crash simply because the market has recorded several positive years.



Sources and research limitations

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NGX Data Library — public source location for daily official lists; the 13 October 2026 close was not found in indexed official records during this validation pass:
<https://ngxgroup.com/exchange/data/data-library/>