



February 2026

Economic & Market Review



U.S. Economy Shows Resilient but Cooling Growth

The U.S. economy in February 2026 showed moderate but resilient expansion, though growth continued to cool from mid-2025 momentum. S&P Global Composite PMI eased to around 52 points, marking the slowest pace of expansion in roughly ten months. Manufacturing remained in expansion for a second straight month, while services growth softened amid weaker new orders and elevated costs. Survey data indicated near-stagnant hiring.

Labor market conditions remained stable but gradually cooled. Initial jobless claims rose to approximately 212,000 in late February, still historically low. The unemployment rate held near 4.3%, consistent with late-2025 levels. Nonfarm payrolls increased by about 130,000 in January, reflecting softer hiring across services and some weakness in government and financial sectors. The overall trend suggested labor market normalization rather than deterioration.

Inflation eased modestly but remained above target. Headline CPI ran near 2.4% y/y, with core CPI around 2.5%, driven largely by sticky services inflation.

The Federal Reserve's preferred measure, the December 2025 PCE Price data increased by 2.9%, above the 2% objective. Producer prices were mixed, with goods input costs stabilizing while services-related pressures persisted.

Economic growth moderated sharply from the 4.4% annualized GDP expansion in Q3 2025 to 1.4% in Q4 2025, reflecting softer government spending and exports. Growth in 2026 is expected near 2.0%. The Federal Reserve maintained the federal funds rate at 3.50%–3.75%, signaling patience on rate cuts as inflation gradually cools but remains elevated.



UK - Slower Wages and Softer Demand Signal Shifting Dynamics

The UK economy in February 2026 reflected modest growth alongside easing but still-elevated inflation and softer labour market conditions, shaping a cautious policy environment.

Real GDP expanded by 0.1% in Q4 2025, matching the previous quarter's pace and underscoring subdued momentum entering 2026. On a year-on-year basis, output was approximately 1.0% higher than Q4 2024, indicating slow but positive expansion. Growth remained constrained by weak productivity and cautious household spending, though retail activity showed some early-year stabilization.

Inflation pressures moderated but remained above the Bank of England's 2% target. The Consumer Prices Index (CPI) slowed to 3.0%/y in January 2026, down from 3.4% in December 2025, largely reflecting easing transport and food prices.

However, services inflation remained relatively sticky, suggesting underlying price pressures persist and that the return to target may be gradual.

Labour market conditions softened further. The unemployment rate rose to approximately 5.2%, among the highest levels since the post-pandemic recovery, with youth unemployment particularly elevated. Wage growth showed signs of cooling, consistent with weaker hiring demand. Consumer confidence fell to around -19 in February, reversing earlier gains as households grew more cautious.

Against this backdrop, the Bank of England held the Bank Rate at 3.75% at its February meeting, with a narrow vote split signaling growing support for eventual easing. Policymakers emphasized caution, balancing slowing growth and cooling inflation against lingering price persistence.



Euroarea - ECB Holds Rates as Inflation Falls Below Target

The euro area economy in February 2026 showed signs of moderation with easing inflation, modest growth, and a cautious policy stance by the European Central Bank (ECB). Notably, headline inflation fell to 1.7 % in January 2026, down from 1.9 % in December 2025 — the lowest rate in roughly a year and below the ECB's 2 % target. The decline was broad-based, with lower energy prices and weaker non-energy goods inflation contributing to the slowdown, while underlying services inflation remained a key component. Services continued to make the largest contribution to overall inflation, helping to sustain modest price increases.

Labour market data for December 2025 showed unemployment near 6.2 % in the euro area, slightly lower than prior months but still above pre-crisis lows, reflecting persistent slack across the bloc.

Preliminary GDP figures indicate modest economic expansion at the end of 2025, with quarterly growth around 0.3 % in Q4 — a continuation of slow but positive momentum as consumption and investment stabilized.

Consumer expectations surveys in early 2026 showed that short-term inflation perceptions and expected inflation over the next year eased, although longer-term inflation expectations remained steady.

Against this backdrop, the ECB kept its key interest rates unchanged at its February meeting, maintaining the deposit rate around 2 % and signalling that it will continue to monitor incoming data before adjusting policy.

Overall, February 2026 portrayed an economy with easing inflation, modest growth, and a cautious central bank balancing inflation risks against economic momentum.



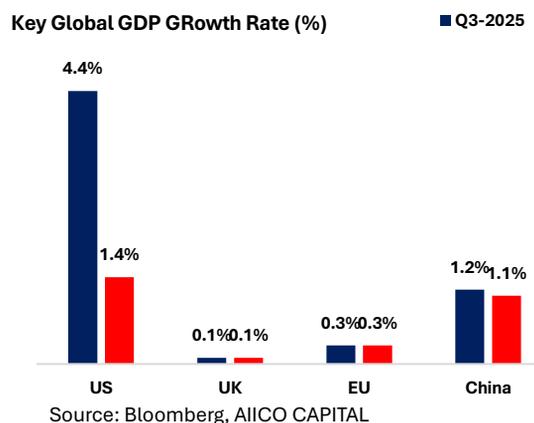
Asia - Subdued Inflation Shapes Policy Outlook in China and Japan

China's inflation rate remained very subdued, with January 2026 headline inflation moderating to 0.2% y/y in from 0.8%y/y in December 2025, reflecting weak domestic demand and lingering deflationary pressures. This moderation marked a decent price increase but well below typical targets, with food prices declining and energy costs also weighing on the overall index. Meanwhile, the People's Bank of China (PBOC), maintained its interest rate at 3.00%, for the ninth consecutive months, underscoring a cautious approach to policy amid mixed economic signals.

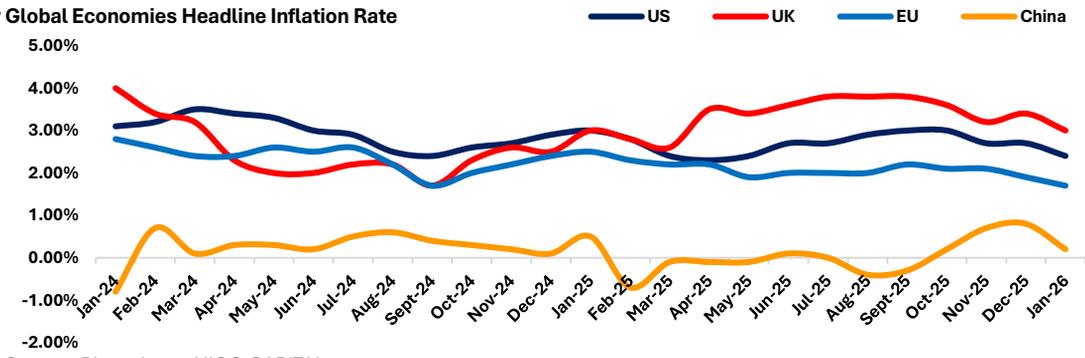
Japan faced a cooling inflation environment, with Tokyo's core CPI easing to about 1.5% in January, dipping below the Bank of Japan's 2% target for the first time in over a year, despite government subsidies lowering utility costs.

This moderation complicates the BOJ's gradual tightening narrative, though underpinning inflationary pressures in services remain a potential factor in future policy decisions.

India remained a standout growth story, with GDP growth slowing slightly to 7.8% in Q3 2025 but still among the fastest globally. The Reserve Bank of India maintained its policy rate, with the MPC holding rates steady amid stable growth and inflation expectations. Geopolitical tensions and commodity price volatility have introduced uncertainty into inflation forecasts, though a rate hike is considered unlikely in the near term.

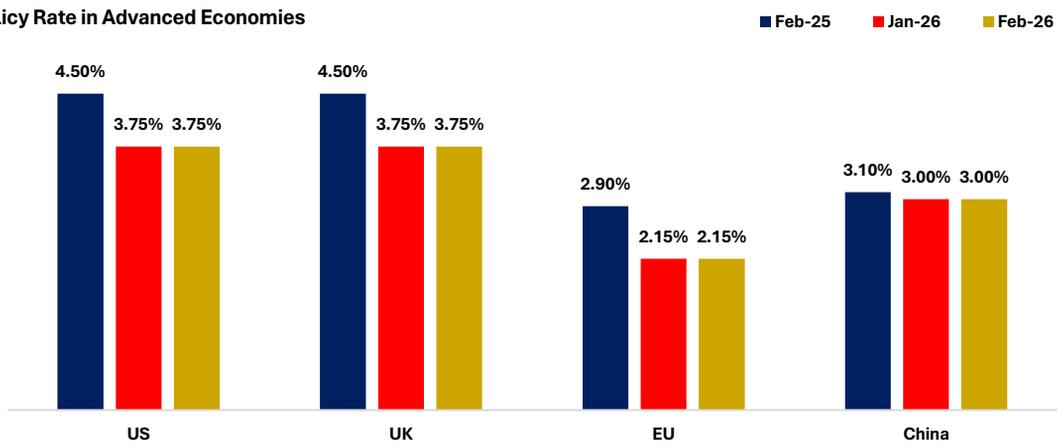


Key Global Economies Headline Inflation Rate



Source: Bloomberg, AIICO CAPITAL

Policy Rate in Advanced Economies



Source: Bloomberg, AIICO CAPITAL

Source: Bloomberg, AIICO CAPITAL

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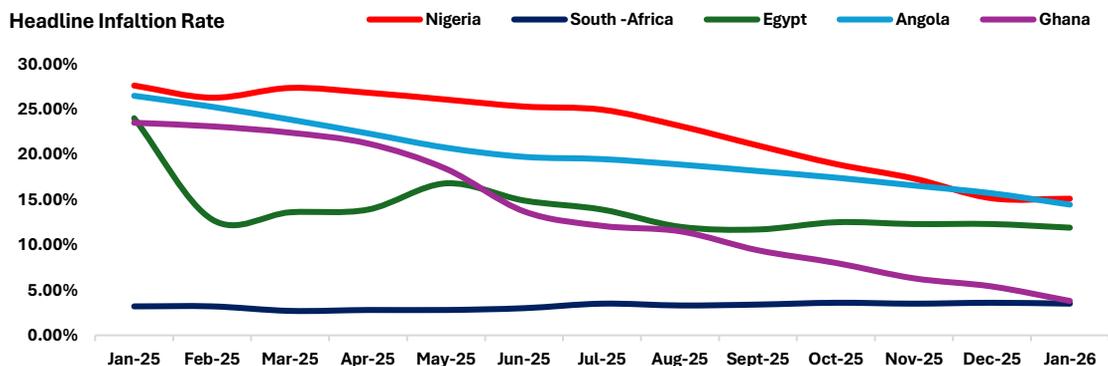
Africa : Disinflation Broadens in Key African Markets

Egypt, inflation eased to four months low, with headline CPI moderating to 11.9%y/y, from 12.30% in December 2025. Core inflation eased to 11.20% (vs 11.8% in December 2025), signaling continued progress toward price stability as ongoing reforms support macroeconomic balance. Amid this drop in inflation, the Central Bank of Egypt eased its policy rate by 100bps to 19.00%, bringing the borrowing cost to 30-months low.

Angola continued its downward trajectory, with headline CPI easing to about 14.6% y/y from around 15.7% in December 2025, the lowest rate since mid-2023.

The moderation was broad-based, including food and core components, reflecting improving domestic price conditions and sustained stabilization efforts, though inflation remains elevated.

In Ghana, inflation dropped sharply to 3.8% y/y, well below previous prints (5.4%) and reflecting decelerating price pressures across both food and non-food categories. Headline inflation in South Africa moderated slightly by 10bps 3.5% y/y, down from 3.6% in December 2025, helped by stable food prices and lower fuel costs.



Source: Bloomberg, AIICO CAPITAL

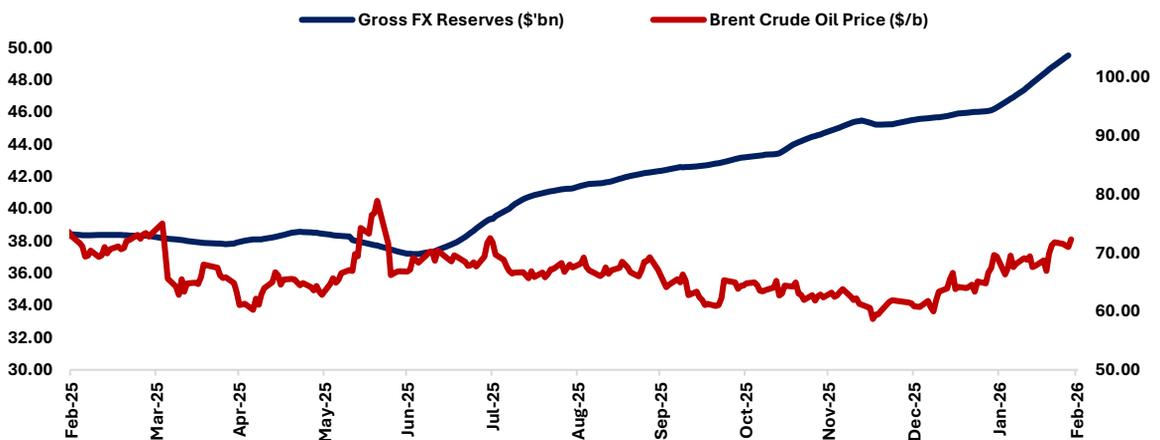


Oil Market – Geopolitical Uncertainty Keeps Oil Market on Edge in February

Global oil markets remained volatile in February 2026 amid geopolitical risks and demand uncertainty. Early in the month, tensions between the U.S. and Iran resurfaced, raising fears of supply disruptions and pushing Brent crude toward multi-month highs, driven by concerns over nuclear negotiations and Strait of Hormuz risk premiums. This backdrop supported elevated benchmark crude levels.

By mid-February, prices continued to reflect geopolitical risk, with Brent near seven-month

highs even, although, increase in U.S. crude inventories tempered further gains. Traders also weighed OPEC+ output deliberations ahead of potential production adjustments. By month-end, extended U.S.–Iran nuclear talks eased some immediate supply concerns, resulting in modest price gains, though the market remained volatile as participants monitored potential future OPEC+ output changes. Notably, the Brent Crude rose by \$2.92 per barrel (4.21%/m/m) to close at \$72.24 per barrel.



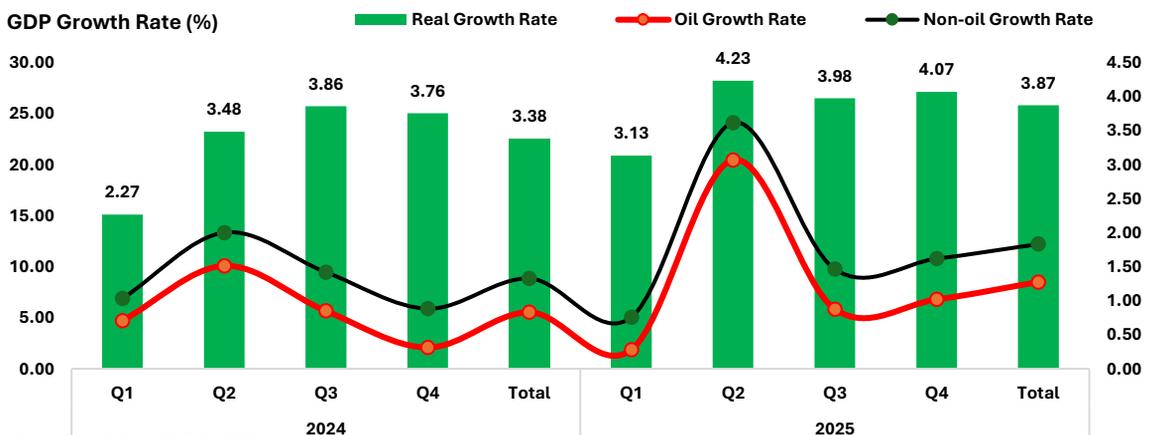
Source: CBN, Oilprice.com, AIICO CAPITAL



Nigeria GDP Expands by 4.07% in Q4 2025 on Broad based Growth

The Nigeria's economy expanded by 4.07% y/y in Q4 2025, reflects an acceleration from the 3.76%/y/y growth recorded in Q4 2024, and a firmer end-of-year performance of 3.87%. Growth was supported across key sectors, with services up 4.15%/y/y agriculture up 4.00%/y/y, industry up 3.88%/y/y. The services sector remained the largest GDP contributor with 55.92% in Q4 2025 against the 55.87% in Q4 2024

On the Full year basis, the GDP grew by 3.87%, above the 3.38% posted in 2024, indicating broader economic resilience. Oil sector performance strengthened, recording a 8.50% real growth, while non-oil activities remained the backbone of expansion with 3.71%. Accordingly, the coal mining recorded the highest full year growth with 39.18%/y/y, followed by quarrying (36.13%/y/y), Metal Ores (29.18%/y/y), Road transport (19.62%/y/y), Finance and Insurance (14.54%/y/y) Telecom (7.47%/y/y), etc as all sectors recorded growth in full year 2025, save for the Textile and Apparel sectors that contracted by 2.04%/y/y.



Source: NBS, AIICO CAPITAL



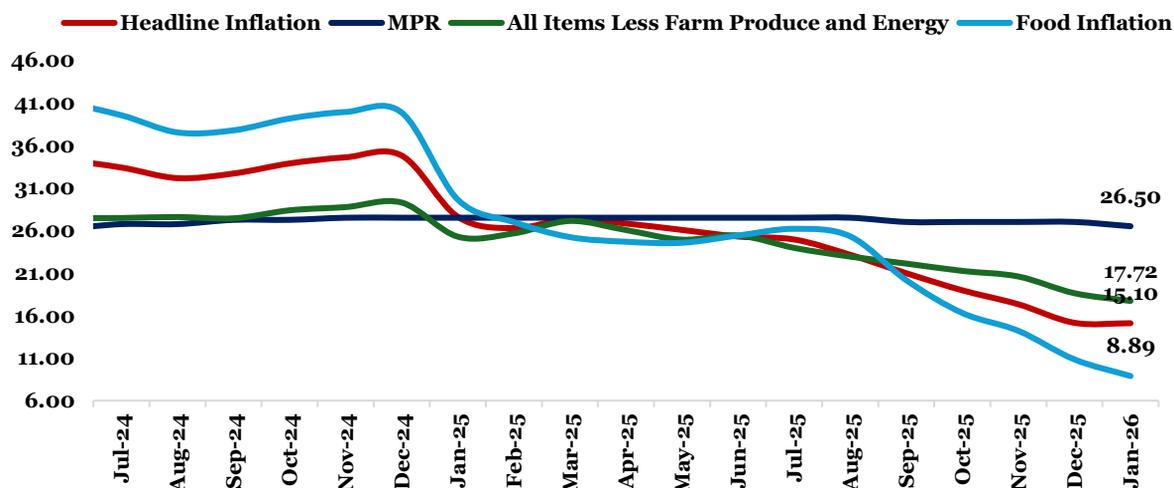
Nigeria Inflation Moderates to 15.10% on Naira Appreciation and Improved Food Supply

Also, the headline inflation moderated by 15.10% y/y in January 2026 from 15.15% y/y in December 2025. This moderation shows a significant 12.51%-point drop from 27.61% in January 2025, highlighting enhanced macroeconomic stability fueled by the stable energy price and significant appreciation in the Naira with the month. On month-on-month basis, the headline index deflated by 2.88% in January, lower than 0.54% increase in December, suggesting a moderation in short-term pricing pressure, amid lower early year demand pressure.

Additionally, food inflation moderated to single digits from 10.84% in December to 8.89% y/y. Food costs decreased by 6.02% monthly to sustain the 0.36% deflation the prior month. Price decrease in the average prices of Water Yam, Eggs, Green Peas, Groundnut Oil, Soya Beans, Palm Oil, Maize (Corn) Grains, Guinea Corn, Beans, Beef Meat, Melon, Cassava Tuber, and Cow Peas were the main drivers of the monthly decline.

In a similar vein, core inflation, which does not include volatile goods like food and energy, decreased from 0.75% m/m in December to -1.80% m/m in January 2026. Core inflation decreased year over year to 17.18% from 18.16% in the previous month, indicating less pressure on non-food prices amid stable exchange rates volatility.

On the growth front, Nigeria's GDP expanded by 4.07% y/y in Q4 2025, up from 3.76% in Q4 2024, with full-year growth reaching 3.87%, amid broad-base expansion across major sectors. The services sector grew by 4.14% y/y, contributing 55.66% to the full-year GDP, remain the primary driver, led by financial and Insurance sector and telcom. However, agriculture and industry lagged, growing at 1.76% and 2.00%, respectively, highlighting structural challenges. Oil production rose slightly to 1.54 mbpd, but the non-oil sector remained dominant, accounting for 95.40% of GDP.



Source: CBN, NBS, AIICO Capital

MPC has its first Rate in 2026 amidst easing Inflation and Stable Exchange Rate

The Central Bank of Nigeria’s Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) held its first meeting for 2026 on February 23–24 and decided to reduce the Monetary Policy Rate (MPR) by 50bps to 26.5%. The committee also kept other key parameters — like the standing facilities corridor and cash reserve requirements — unchanged, signaling a cautious easing stance amidst an ongoing decline in headline inflation for the 11th consecutive month and more stable macroeconomic conditions.

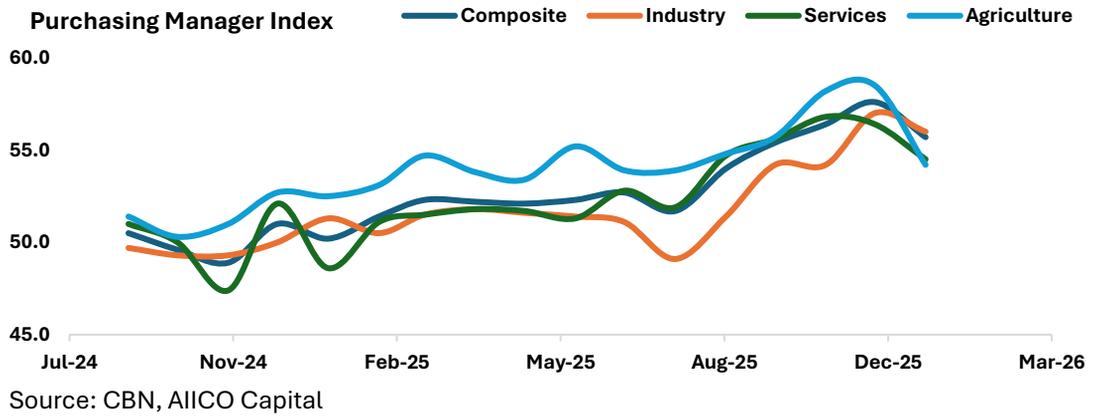
Nigeria Sustains 14th Consecutive Months of Expansionary Trend

For the fourteen consecutive months, Nigeria economy continued to stay above the expansionary threshold as January 2026 composite Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) expanded by 55.7 points, albeit a slower rate than December 2025 expansion of 57.6 points.

This was driven by expansion in all the three major components of the PMI led by Industry sector took with an expansion of 56.0 index point compared to 57.0 index point in December 2025 and 51.3 index points in January 2025.

The Services sector also expanded 54.5 index points, slower than 56.4 index points in December 2025 and 48.6 index point in January 2025. The agriculture sector expanded by 54.2 index points, slower than 58.5 points in December 2025 but faster than 52.5 index points in January 2025

The January expansion recorded was further driven by expansion recorded in Output level (56.5 index points), New Orders (54.5 index points), Employment level (53.7 index points), Raw Materials (53.7 index points) and Delivery Time (60.4 index points), from 60.0, 58.7, 54.2, 54.5 and 58.2 index points, respectively.



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MARKETS

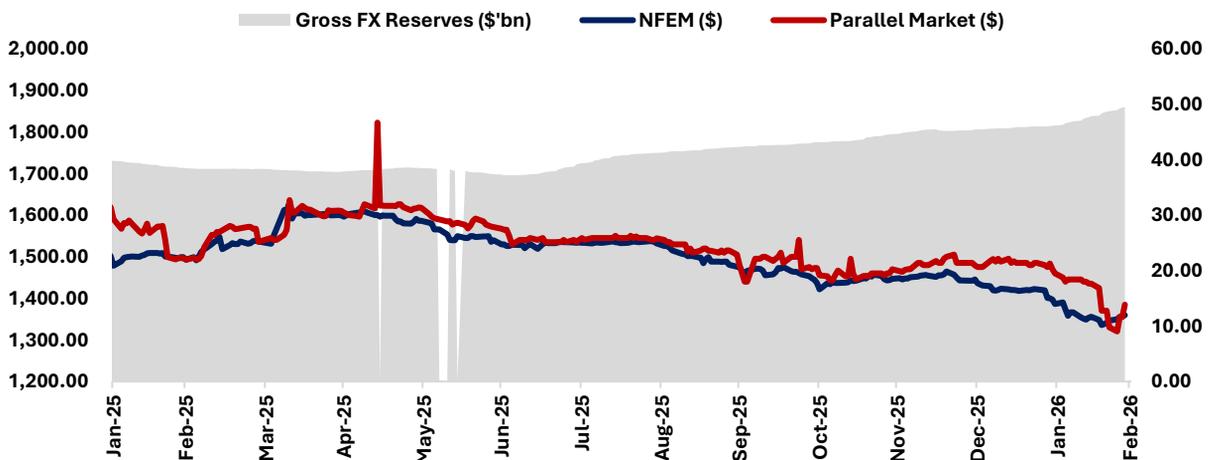
Foreign Exchange Market:

Naira Gained 1.9% m/m Amid Improved Inflows from FPIs

In February, the Naira appreciated modestly against the USD, with the NFEM rate rising by 1.94% from 1,386.55/\$ to close at 1,359.82/\$, while at the parallel market, the Naira also appreciated by 5.14% from 1,460.00/\$ to close at 1,385.00/\$. Stability prevailed at the early part of the month, with modest Naira appreciation driven by improved FX liquidity from foreign portfolio investors (FPIs), local market participants and CBN’s approval of \$150,000 weekly FX sales to Bureau De Change (BDCs). However, at the later part of the month, the naira retreats after the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) reduced the Monetary Policy (MPR) by 50bps to 26.5%, causing reduction in FPI inflows and higher USD demand, but was unable to impact the early gains.

Meanwhile, external reserve rose by \$3.23 billion m/m to \$49.51 billion, driven by improved FX inflows, oil receipts remittances as President Bola Tinubu ordered full revenue remittance to the Federation Account from the NNPC.

Outlook: *We expect the naira to remain volatile but broadly stable, with modest appreciation in March. Robust external reserves and expectations of sustained high crude oil prices should provide support; alongside ongoing monetary and fiscal reforms aimed at boosting foreign inflows. External shock from the U.S. and Israel attack on Iran to limit FPIs inflows and pose a downside risks.*



Source: CBN, AIICO Capital

Money Market :

Rate Cut Supports Funding Cost Decline Amid Improved Liquidity Surplus

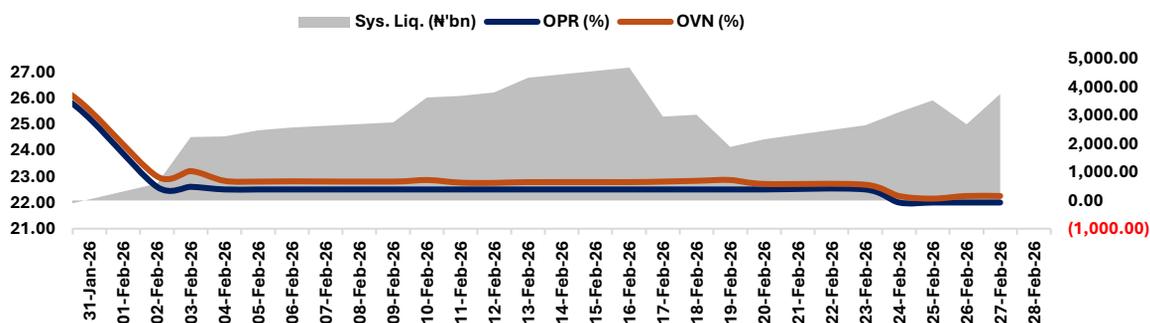
System liquidity in February 2026 exhibited modest fluctuations, reflecting a mix of market operations, maturities, and DMB placements. System liquidity remained in surplus territory, with average position closing at ₦2.94 trillion, higher than the ₦2.41 trillion recorded in January 2025. Conditions were influenced by sustained Deposit Money Banks’ (DMBs) placements at the CBN’s Standing Deposit Facility (SDF) window, sizeable OMO maturities, intermittent liquidity adjustment via OMO and NTB PMA activities.

The month opened with a relatively balanced liquidity position of ₦596.46 billion, which expanded to ₦4.68 trillion by mid-month, largely driven by NTB and OMO maturity repayments alongside continued SDF placements by banks.

During the period, the CBN conducted OMO auctions worth ₦1.8 trillion, attracting strong investor demand with total subscriptions of ₦6.35 trillion and allotments of ₦4.77 trillion, thereby absorbing significant liquidity.

Nevertheless, funding costs remained stable within the 22.5%–22.83% range, underscoring the depth of system liquidity. Toward month-end, liquidity remained robust at around ₦3 trillion despite a ₦1.11 trillion OMO settlement, while funding costs eased moderately following the MPC’s 50bps rate cut to 26.50%. Overall, average system liquidity rose by ₦529.87 billion month-on-month to ₦2.94 trillion, while average funding costs declined, with the OPR falling by 26bps to 22.41% (from 22.67%) and the OVN rate easing by 22bps to 22.71% (from 22.93%).

Outlook: Liquidity is expected to remain influenced by ongoing CBN mop-up activities, with market participants anticipating further inflows from upcoming maturities of ₦8.42 trillion (₦5.59 trillion OMO maturities, ₦2.84 trillion NTB maturities). As such, we expect funding cost to remain at range bound depending on the level of mop-up activities.



Source: CBN, FMDQ, AIICO Capital

Treasury Bills:

NTB Market Sees Strong Oversubscription as Yields Ease 95bps

The Nigerian Treasury Bills (NTB) market recorded strong investor demand and significant oversubscription at primary auctions, supported by elevated system liquidity, a persistent preference for longer tenors, and government funding needs amid expectations of a rate cut. The month opened on an improved note, with secondary market activity calm to mildly bullish in the first week as yields trended lower following investor reactions to the 4-Feb-26 NTB auction results. At that auction, the stop rate on the 364-day tenor declined by 137bps to 16.99% from the previous level.

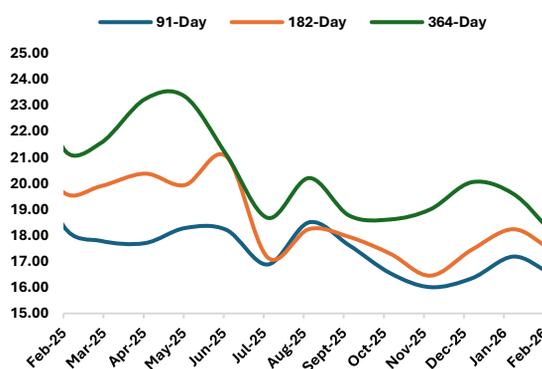
By mid-month, sentiment turned mixed to bearish, with selling pressure concentrated at the mid-to-long end as investors positioned ahead of the January CPI release, triggering mild sell-side activity. This pushed the average benchmark yield to a high of 16.11%, driven by repricing of the 4-Feb-26 bills despite improved system liquidity. As the month progressed, sentiment improved, supported by robust liquidity conditions and the outcome of the mid-month NTB auction. The 18-Feb-26 auction reinforced this trend, with subscriptions surging to ₦4.28 trillion against an offer of ₦1.15 trillion, heavily skewed toward the 364-day tenor (approximately ₦4.07 trillion subscribed).

The CBN allotted ₦1.91 trillion at stop rates of 15.80% (91-day), 16.65% (182-day), and 15.90% (364-day, true yield ~18.90%), underscoring investor preference for high-yield short-term instruments and supporting positive secondary market sentiment.

By month-end, the market closed firm but mixed, reflecting investors' positive reaction to the MPC's 50bps rate cut, although activity moderated due to profit-taking. Consequently, the average NTB yield declined by 95bps, easing from 18.34% in January 2026 to 17.39% in February 2026.

Outlook:

We expect the late-January yield compression to support early yield compression in February amid robust system liquidity. However, market sentiment will largely depend on the outcome of the March auction result, as total maturities of c.₦2.84 trillion are expected against primary market offerings of ₦2.95 trillion.



Source: FMDQ, AIICO Capital

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FGN Bonds:

Easing Expectations Anchor FGN Bond Rally by 100bps m/m

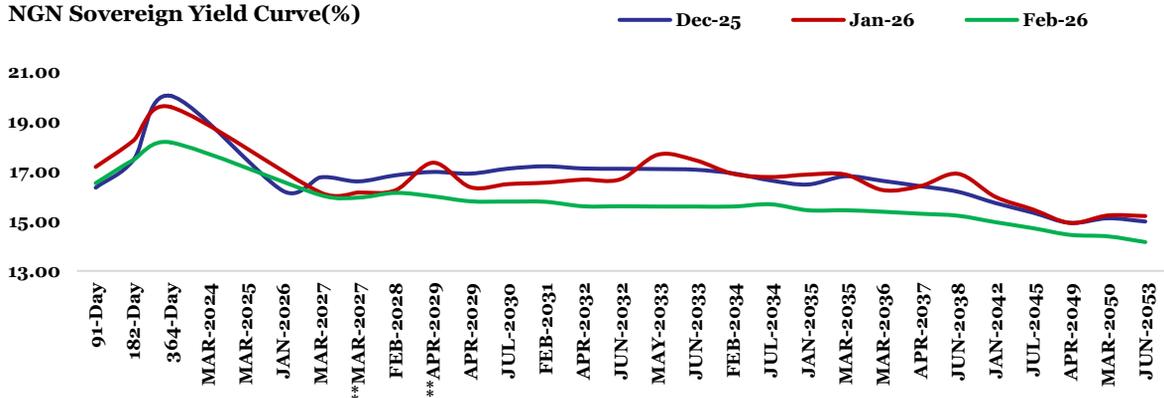
The FGN bond secondary market delivered a bullish performance in February 2026, driven by improved investor confidence amid expectations of a rate cut by the MPC and spillover demand from strong NTB auction results. Early in the month, sentiment strengthened as investors responded positively to easing rate expectations, supporting yield compression, particularly at the short-to-mid segment of the curve, despite brief midweek profit-taking and mild sell pressure.

Mid-month trading remained positive, supported by improved investor sentiment and lower-than-expected January CPI data of 15.10%, which spurred buying interest, especially at the belly of the curve. Toward month-end, activity turned mixed and cautious after the MPC reduced the policy rate by 50bps to 26.50%, triggering profit-taking across the curve.

At the FGN bond auction, ₦800 billion was offered, with ₦524.27 billion allotted across the June 2032, May 2033, and February 2034 maturities. Stop rates moderated significantly compared to previous levels—15.74% (-156bps), 15.74% (-411bps), and 15.50% (+200bps), respectively—reflecting strong demand and confidence ahead of the rate decision. Although sentiment softened slightly after the rate cut announcement, it did not fully reverse earlier gains. Overall, benchmark yields declined by 100bps month-on-month to close at 15.42%, despite late-month sell pressure.

Outlook: *The local bonds market is expected to exhibit a mixed to bullish trend, as investors selectively pursue attractive yields amid positive economic data.*

NGN Sovereign Yield Curve(%)



Source: FMDQ, AIICO Capital

Eurobonds Market : Shaped by U.S. Data and Oil Price Volatility, Nigeria Eurobond Yields Ease by 10bpsm/m

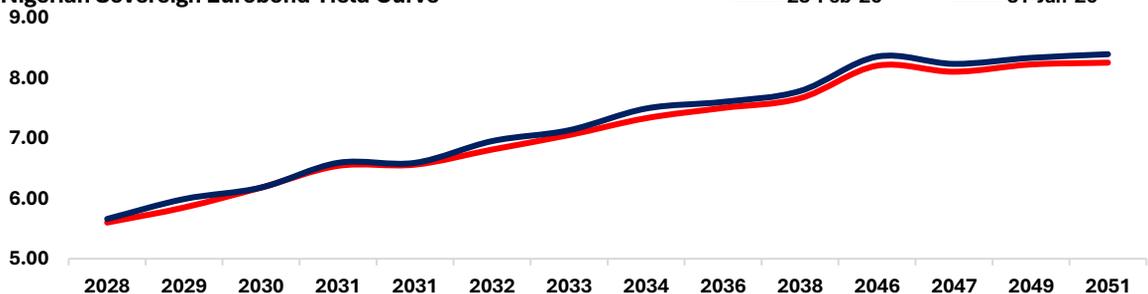
Nigeria’s Sovereign Eurobond market traded on a mixed but broadly constructive note over the month, shaped by shifting global risk sentiment, oil price movements, and key U.S. macroeconomic data releases. The month began with renewed offshore interest, firmer crude oil prices, and improved global risk appetite, which supported early yield compression across African Eurobonds. Positive U.S. data, including stronger manufacturing activity and softer inflation prints, reinforced demand and drove benchmark yields lower.

Mid-month, sentiment turned volatile as higher U.S. Treasury yields, a stronger dollar, and fluctuating labour market indicators—alongside geopolitical tensions surrounding U.S.–Iran relations—triggered intermittent profit-taking. Nigeria’s softer domestic inflation reading strengthened confidence in macroeconomic stability and sustained buying interest, keeping the market tilted to a mildly bullish bias despite episodes of risk aversion.

Toward the latter part of the month, renewed global trade tensions and fresh tariff threats from U.S. President Donald Trump introduced uncertainty, prompting periodic sell-offs. While stable oil prices and temporary pullbacks in U.S. Treasury yields supported selective demand, stronger-than-expected U.S. PPI data and persistent inflation concerns reinforced expectations of a higher-for-longer Federal Reserve stance. Consequently, Nigerian Eurobonds closed lower, with the average yield contracting by 10bps m/m to 7.10%.

Outlook: Amid limited expectations of a Fed rate cut in March 2026, the Eurobond market is likely to remain mixed, as sustained U.S. Fed rates and heightened risk aversion stemming from U.S./Israel military action against Iran are tempered by oil price volatility.

Nigerian Sovereign Eurobond Yield Curve



Source: FMDQ, AIICO Capital

Equity Market :

Investors Gain ₦17.61 trillion Amid Reform and Positive Earnings

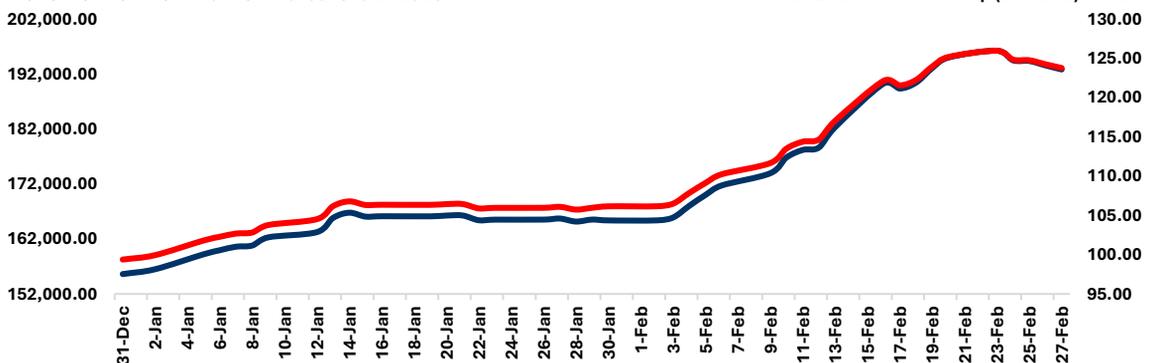
In February, the Nigerian equities market sustained the bullish sentiment observed in previous months, as investors continued portfolio rebalancing from small- to large-cap stocks amid PENCON’s upward revision of the PFAs equity limit, positive earnings releases and dividend expectations. The NGX All-Share Index (ASI) and market capitalization both rose by 16.6% to 192,826.77 points and ₦123.76 trillion, respectively.

The rally was supported by impressive gains in stocks such as CUSTODIAN (+54.5%), OKOMUOIL (+46.7%), NESTLE (+43.9%), PRESCO (+41.6%), ARADEL (+38.9%), SEPLAT (+35.8%), MTNN (+32.9%), WAPCO (+27.4%), ZENITHBANK (+27.4%), DANGCEM (+22.7%), BUACEMENT (+19.7%), GTCO (+18.2%), STANBIC (+13.0%), UBA (+10.1%), and NB (+1.5%), among others. However, profit-taking during the last week of the month led to mild pullbacks in the ASI.

Sector performance was broadly positive over the period, led by Oil & Gas (+33.63%), followed by Industrial Goods (+22.20%), Banking (+16.67%), Consumer Goods (+6.51%), and Insurance (+2.31%). Additionally, market activity improved, with trading volume and value rising by 22.6% and 34.3% month-on-month, respectively, reflecting improved investor confidence.

Outlook: *In March, we expect mixed sentiment in the market, driven by profit-taking from recent rally and investors bids ahead of dividend season.*

Movement of NGX Market Indicators in 2025



Source: NGX, AIICO Capital



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