

# Nigeria Domestic And External Debt Report

This is likewise one of the factors by obtaining the soft documents of this **Nigeria Domestic And External Debt Report** by online. You might not require more become old to spend to go to the books instigation as without difficulty as search for them. In some cases, you likewise pull off not discover the pronouncement Nigeria Domestic And External Debt Report that you are looking for. It will unquestionably squander the time.

However below, considering you visit this web page, it will be appropriately completely easy to get as with ease as download guide Nigeria Domestic And External Debt Report

It will not assume many time as we run by before. You can reach it even though enactment something else at house and even in your workplace. thus easy! So, are you question? Just exercise just what we find the money for below as competently as review **Nigeria Domestic And External Debt Report** what you following to read!

**Nigeria** - International Monetary Fund. African Dept. 2021-02-08  
Selected Issues

The Nigerian Economy - Temitope Waheed Oshikoya 1990

This book combines descriptive, technical, empirical, policy evaluation, and forecasting methodologies to provide a systematic analysis of the the Nigerian economy--the largest and most dominant economy in sub-Saharan Africa. The author develops and tests an integrated macroeconomic input-output model of the economy's workings, using it to explain Nigeria's recent economic growth and development and to forecast the country's future growth prospects. The model also enables Oshikoya to provide a source of information on estimates of the structural parameters of the Nigerian economy; to evaluate the role of government policy in determining general levels of economic activity; to study the relationships among the major economic variables and the determinants of their magnitudes, composition, and rates of change over time; and to examine the impacts of such factors as fluctuations in the world petroleum market, technological change, and external debt accumulation on economic growth in Nigeria. An ideal supplemental text for courses in development economics, this volume will also be of significant assistance in the design, formulation, and evaluation of macro-policy initiatives, forecasting, and development planning for Nigeria. Following an introductory overview, the author provides a detailed descriptive analysis of the Nigerian economy, focusing particular attention on its basic structure and the policies and events which have contributed to recent growth. He then provides a theoretical model of the Nigerian economy and presents an econometric estimation of the input-output model. A separate chapter demonstrates the model validation techniques used in the study and evaluates the tracking ability of the complete model in a historical context. Finally, the author projects growth patterns for the Nigerian economy from 1984 to 2000 and offers an extended discussion of the impact of external borrowing on the economy's current and future growth prospects. In his conclusion, Oshikoya points to the need to adapt empirical models to the special conditions of developing countries and calls for such policy suggestions as a stabilization fund to minimize the impact of cyclical oil revenue patterns on the economy, a higher priority for investment in agriculture, and a relaxation of external debt constraints.

Benin - International Monetary Fund. African Dept. 2016-01-07

This 2015 Article IV Consultation highlights that for the third consecutive year, Benin is expected to reach solid economic growth in 2015 at about 5 percent, despite recent headwinds from the economic slowdown in Nigeria—Benin's major trading partner. In 2016, increased public investment is expected to keep real GDP growth at about 5.2 percent, with inflation to remain subdued. The medium-term outlook is also positive overall, but subject to significant risks, including a further slowdown in Nigeria and delays of structural reforms that could weaken growth dynamics. Low debt levels help accommodate the government's ambitious plans to further scale-up investment over the medium term.

**The Report: Nigeria 2016** - Oxford Business Group 2016-10-06

Nigeria is the largest economy in Africa with a GDP of \$ 487bn in 2015, according to the World Bank. The country asserted the mantle of the continent's largest economy in 2013, following a rebasing exercise. However, its large population means that Nigeria remains a comparatively poor country in per capita terms, with a lower GDP per capita than several of its sub-Saharan neighbors. Following a real GDP contract of 1.5% in 2016, the IMF forecasts that growth will reach 0.8% in 2017 and 1.9% in 2018. While growth began to pick up in the first half of 2017, Nigeria still has much work to do. However, there is the sentiment that the economy has turned a corner and has begun to see a

silver lining. Devaluation of the naira, rising inflation, the drop in oil revenues, the slowdown in oil production, and the leader softening of growth,

**The Global Findex Database 2017** - Asli Demircuc-Kunt 2018-04-19

In 2011 the World Bank—with funding from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation—launched the Global Findex database, the world's most comprehensive data set on how adults save, borrow, make payments, and manage risk. Drawing on survey data collected in collaboration with Gallup, Inc., the Global Findex database covers more than 140 economies around the world. The initial survey round was followed by a second one in 2014 and by a third in 2017. Compiled using nationally representative surveys of more than 150,000 adults age 15 and above in over 140 economies, The Global Findex Database 2017: Measuring Financial Inclusion and the Fintech Revolution includes updated indicators on access to and use of formal and informal financial services. It has additional data on the use of financial technology (or fintech), including the use of mobile phones and the Internet to conduct financial transactions. The data reveal opportunities to expand access to financial services among people who do not have an account—the unbanked—as well as to promote greater use of digital financial services among those who do have an account. The Global Findex database has become a mainstay of global efforts to promote financial inclusion. In addition to being widely cited by scholars and development practitioners, Global Findex data are used to track progress toward the World Bank goal of Universal Financial Access by 2020 and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The database, the full text of the report, and the underlying country-level data for all figures—along with the questionnaire, the survey methodology, and other relevant materials—are available at [www.worldbank.org/globalfindex](http://www.worldbank.org/globalfindex).

*Report of the Annual National Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA)*. - Nigeria 2008

**World Development Report 1978** - 1978

This first report deals with some of the major development issues confronting the developing countries and explores the relationship of the major trends in the international economy to them. It is designed to help clarify some of the linkages between the international economy and domestic strategies in the developing countries against the background of growing interdependence and increasing complexity in the world economy. It assesses the prospects for progress in accelerating growth and alleviating poverty, and identifies some of the major policy issues which will affect these prospects.

**Delivering on Debt Relief** - Nancy Birdsall 2002-04-17

This study brings readers up to date on the complicated and controversial subject of debt relief for the poorest countries of the world. What has actually been achieved? Has debt relief provided truly additional resources to fight poverty? How will the design and timing of the "enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) initiative" affect the development prospects of the world's poorest countries and their people? The study then moves on to address several broader policy questions: Is debt relief a step toward more efficient and equitable government spending, building better institutions, and attracting productive private investment in the poorest countries? Who pays for debt relief? Is there a case for further relief? Most important, how can the case for debt relief be sustained in a broader effort to combat poverty in the poorest countries?

*Managing Public Debt* - 2007-01-01

High-quality public debt management plays a critical role in reducing the vulnerability of developing countries to financial crises. With sound risk

and cash management, effective coordination with fiscal and monetary policy, good governance, and adequate institutional and staff capacity in place, governments can develop and implement effective medium-term debt management strategies. *Managing Public Debt: From Diagnostics to Reform Implementation* draws insights from a joint pilot program set up by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund to design relevant reform and capacity-building programs in twelve countries. The experiences of these geographically and economically diverse countries - Bulgaria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Indonesia, Kenya, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, and Zambia - illustrate the challenges and elements necessary to make progress in the area of public debt management. *Managing Public Debt* will serve government officials contemplating or in the process of reforming their practices, providers of technical assistance, and practitioners working on building capacity in public debt management. Because effective implementation of debt management strategies also requires a developed domestic government debt market, readers will also be interested in the companion volume, *Developing the Domestic Government Debt Market*, published by The World Bank in February 2007, based on the same joint pilot program.

**Global Waves of Debt** - M. Ayhan Kose 2021-03-03

The global economy has experienced four waves of rapid debt accumulation over the past 50 years. The first three debt waves ended with financial crises in many emerging market and developing economies. During the current wave, which started in 2010, the increase in debt in these economies has already been larger, faster, and broader-based than in the previous three waves. Current low interest rates mitigate some of the risks associated with high debt. However, emerging market and developing economies are also confronted by weak growth prospects, mounting vulnerabilities, and elevated global risks. A menu of policy options is available to reduce the likelihood that the current debt wave will end in crisis and, if crises do take place, will alleviate their impact.

Benin - International Monetary Fund. African Dept. 2021-01-19

The COVID-19 pandemic has severely affected Benin. The authorities' early and decisive action has helped stave off the spread of the virus, and a sizeable fiscal response has kept a recession at bay. Nevertheless, the economy has suffered a substantial downgrade in its economic outlook, with growth slowing down from 6.9 percent in 2019 to 2 percent in 2020, against an initial projection of 7 percent before the pandemic. Large financing needs, opened by the authorities' fiscal response to the crisis, have given rise to an urgent balance of payments need.

*Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy* - Mr. Emre Balibek 2019-05-15  
Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy: Analytical Tool Manual

**International Debt Statistics 2021** - World Bank 2020-12-21

International Debt Statistics (IDS), a long-standing annual publication of the World Bank, features external debt statistics and analysis for the 120 low- and middle-income countries that report to the World Bank Debtor Reporting System. IDS 2021 includes (1) an overview analyzing global trends in debt stocks of and debt flows to low- and middle-income countries within the framework of aggregate capital flows (debt and equity); (2) a feature story on the World Bank and International Monetary Fund Debt Service Suspension Initiative in response to the COVID-19 pandemic; (3) tables and charts detailing debtor and creditor composition of debt stock and flows, terms of new commitments, and maturity structure of future debt service payments and debt burdens, measured in relation to gross national income and export earnings for each country; (4) one-page summaries per country, plus global, regional, and income group aggregates showing debt stocks and flows, relevant debt indicators, and metadata for six years (2009 and 2015+“19); and (5) a user guide describing the tables and content, definitions and rationale for the country and income groupings used in the report, data notes, and information about additional resources and comprehensive data sets available to users online. Unique in its coverage of the important trends and issues fundamental to the financing of low- and middle-income countries, IDS 2021 is an indispensable resource for governments, economists, investors, financial consultants, academics, bankers, and the entire development community. For more information on IDS 2021 and related products, please visit the World Bank's Data Catalog at <https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/dataset/international-debt-statistics>.

*Global Debt Database: Methodology and Sources* - Samba Mbaye 2018-05-14

This paper describes the compilation of the Global Debt Database (GDD), a cutting-edge dataset covering private and public debt for virtually the entire world (190 countries) dating back to the 1950s. The GDD is the

result of a multiyear investigative process that started with the October 2016 Fiscal Monitor, which pioneered the expansion of private debt series to a global sample. It differs from existing datasets in three major ways. First, it takes a fundamentally new approach to compiling historical data. Where most debt datasets either provide long series with a narrow and changing definition of debt or comprehensive debt concepts over a short period, the GDD adopts a multidimensional approach by offering multiple debt series with different coverages, thus ensuring consistency across time. Second, it more than doubles the cross-sectional dimension of existing private debt datasets. Finally, the integrity of the data has been checked through bilateral consultations with officials and IMF country desks of all countries in the sample, setting a higher data quality standard.

**The Report: Nigeria 2013** - Oxford Business Group 2013-12-04

As the single most populous nation in Africa, Nigeria recently overtook South Africa as the largest economy on the continent. Natural resources, oil and gas in particular, comprise the country's single largest revenue-earner but the 170m person economy also has seen significant activity in recent years into the industrial, financial, telecoms and - as of 2013 - power sectors. Hydrocarbons reserves have traditionally attracted the vast majority of domestic and foreign investment in Nigeria. Oil production capacity has remained at roughly 2.5m barrels per day (bpd) since the start of 2000, although output fell to 2.2m bpd on average in 2012. Still, the country has long operated below its true potential and government efforts in recent years have sought to increase local value addition, by boosting refining capacity and minimising theft and bunkering. The country's banking sector has been through a significant shake-up as well, resulting in a far healthier and more robust financial industry, while reforms in the telecoms and agricultural sectors have strengthened medium-term prospects.

Nigeria - International Monetary Fund. African Dept. 2014-04-22

This 2013 Article IV Consultation highlights Nigeria's poverty and income inequality that remain high and social and governance indicators that are below averages for sub-Saharan Africa. Growth is expected to remain strong, driven by agriculture, trade, and services. Inflation should continue to decline, in line with a tight monetary policy, and a lowering trend in food prices from higher rice and wheat production.

Transparency and governance in the oil sector should be enhanced, including by strengthening the regulatory framework through the passage of a sound Petroleum Industry Bill featuring stringent enforcement clauses.

**Reforming the Unreformable** - Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala 2014-08-29

A report on development economics in action, by a crucial player in Nigeria's recent reforms. Corrupt, mismanaged, and seemingly hopeless: that's how the international community viewed Nigeria in the early 2000s. Then Nigeria implemented a sweeping set of economic and political changes and began to reform the unreformable. This book tells the story of how a dedicated and politically committed team of reformers set out to fix a series of broken institutions, and in the process repositioned Nigeria's economy in ways that helped create a more diversified springboard for steadier long-term growth. The author, Harvard- and MIT-trained economist Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, currently Nigeria's Coordinating Minister for the Economy and Minister of Finance and formerly Managing Director of the World Bank, played a crucial part in her country's economic reforms. In Nigeria's Debt Management Office, and later as Minister of Finance, she spearheaded negotiations with the Paris Club that led to the wiping out of \$30 billion of Nigeria's external debt, 60 percent of which was outright cancellation. *Reforming the Unreformable* offers an insider's view of those debt negotiations; it also details the fight against corruption and the struggle to implement a series of macroeconomic and structural reforms. This story of development economics in action, written from the front lines of economic reform in Africa, offers a unique perspective on the complex and uncertain global economic environment.

Nigeria - International Monetary Fund. African Dept. 2016-04-08

This paper discusses outlook and risk for Nigeria. Its economy has been hit hard by global developments that have aggravated longstanding development weaknesses. Macrofinancial outcomes are closely linked with the price of oil. Policy uncertainty has amplified the impact of global developments. The large permanent terms-of-trade shock requires a significant macroeconomic adjustment. It is important to initiate urgently an integrated package of policies centered on a fundamental change in the nature of government; reducing external imbalances (including real exchange rate realignment); further safeguarding the resilience and improving the efficiency of the banking sector; and implementing

structural reforms for inclusive growth.

Nigeria - International Monetary Fund 2006-05-18

This First Review Under the Policy Support Instrument (PSI) for Nigeria reports that structural reforms are proceeding in line with the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy. The authorities' commitments under the PSI primary objectives of the economic reform program include entrenching macroeconomic stability, strengthening public financial management, and reducing the costs of doing business. The Central Bank of Nigeria has developed plans to invest some of its international reserves in higher yield financial assets, and allow domestic banks to bid to be custodians for the investments.

**Nigeria** - International Monetary Fund. African Dept. 2017-04-05

This 2017 Article IV Consultation highlights low oil prices' and falling oil production's blow to the Nigerian economy. The country entered a recession in 2016, with growth contracting by 1.5 percent. Annual inflation doubled to 18.6 percent, reflecting higher electricity costs and fuel tariffs, a weaker naira, and accommodating monetary conditions. Even with significantly lower capital spending, the consolidated fiscal deficit increased from 3.5 percent of GDP in 2015 to 4.7 percent of GDP in 2016. Under unchanged policies, the outlook remains challenging and growth would pick up only slightly to 0.8 percent in 2017, mostly reflecting some recovery in oil production and a continuing strong performance in agriculture.

The Struggles of Post-Independence Nigeria - Ucheoma Nwagbara 2022-02

This book examines Nigeria's struggles with corruption, poverty, inequality, crime, and insurgency to show how poor leadership in the post-independence era has failed to use the country's enormous natural and human resources to improve citizens' lives.

Fiscal Monitor, April 2021 - International Monetary Fund 2021-04-07

The April 2021 edition of the Fiscal Monitor focuses on tailoring fiscal responses to the COVID-19 pandemic and adopting policies to reduce inequality and gaps

**Uganda** - International Monetary Fund. African Dept. 2017-07-12

This Selected Issues paper describes Uganda's experience under the 2013 Policy Support Instrument (PSI). The current 2013 PSI was approved by the IMF's Executive Board in June 2013 with an initial duration of three years. Overall, performance under this PSI has been assessed to be satisfactory. Most quantitative assessment criteria were met, and macroeconomic stability maintained. However, the pace of structural reforms slowed down compared with the past, and only about half of the structural benchmarks were ultimately met. The experience shows the importance of ensuring commitment to the reforms, explaining them better, and getting broad-based buy-in to achieve progress.

**Benin** - International Monetary Fund. African Dept. 2020-05-20

This paper presents Benin's Sixth Review Under the Extended Credit Facility (ECF) Arrangement, and Request for Augmentation of Access. Program implementation continues to be strong, with all end-December 2019 quantitative performance criteria and the structural benchmarks under review being met. Economic activity is expected to decelerate sharply in 2020 due to the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic. The authorities have prepared a response plan of 1.7 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) to contain health risks and support the economy. As a result of the projected revenue shortfall and the new measures, the 2020 fiscal deficit is revised upward to 3.5 percent of GDP. The authorities' policies under the ECF-supported program are substantially adapted to cope with the health and economic emergency. The IMF staff supports the completion of the sixth review under the ECF-supported arrangement. Staff also supports the request for an augmentation of access equivalent to 61.4 percent of quota to address larger financing needs.

*Economic and Financial Review* - 1996-12-04

*International Debt Statistics 2017* - World Bank 2016-12-13

This year's edition of International Debt Statistics, successor to Global Development Finance and World Debt Tables, and the fourth in the series, is designed to respond to user demand for timely, comprehensive data on trends in external debt in low- and middle-income countries. It also provides summary information on the external debt of high-income countries and public (domestic and external) debt for a select group of countries. International Debt Statistics 2017 provides a summary overview and a select set of indicators, while an expanded dataset is available online ([datatopics.worldbank.org/debt/ids](http://datatopics.worldbank.org/debt/ids)). As in previous years, IDS provides statistical tables showing the external debt of developing countries that report public and publicly guaranteed external

debt to the World Bank's Debtor Reporting System (DRS). By providing comprehensive and timely data that reflects the latest additions and revisions, and by expanding the scope of the data available online, this publication aims to serve the needs of users and to reach a wider audience. Improvements in data dissemination are matched with ongoing efforts to improve the quality and timeliness of data collection. In partnership with the major providers of debt data management systems to low- and middle-income countries, the Commonwealth Secretariat (COMSEC) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the World Bank is working toward an established standard code and a set of system links that will enable countries to provide their DRS reports electronically in a seamless and automated data exchange process.

*Domestic Debt* - Bob. Es Osaze 2005

*2010 Annual Report and Statement of Accounts* - Nigeria. Debt Management Office 2010

Chad - International Monetary Fund. African Dept. 2013-09-09

This paper analyzes the effect of an IMF Staff-Monitored Program for Chad to enhance economic development. Weak institutional capacity and governance concerns have limited economic development and donor support in Chad. It is highlighted that the reduction in the nonoil primary deficit envisaged in the 2013 budget appears appropriate, but expenditures linked to the regional security situation and lower than anticipated oil revenues imply large financing needs. There are significant economic and political risks to program implementation,; the regional security situation remains volatile, and the economy is highly dependent on volatile oil revenue.

**Nigeria** - International Monetary Fund. African Dept. 2013-05-28

This Financial Sector Stability Assessment on Nigeria discusses the macroeconomic performance and structure of the financial system. Although Nigerian economy experienced both domestic and external shocks in recent years, the economy continued to grow rapidly, achieving more than 7 percent growth each year since 2009. The performance of financial institutions has begun to improve, though some of the emergency anti-crisis measures continue to be in place. However, the regulatory and supervisory framework has gaps and weaknesses. In sum, the Nigerian economy has emerged from the banking crisis, and has the potential to enjoy an extended period of strong economic growth.

**The Report: Nigeria 2015** - Oxford Business Group 2015-05-05

Despite concerns linked to short-term and cyclical risks, including unequal development, policy uncertainty, declining oil prices and localised unrest, the longer-term growth fundamentals are clear. Following the presidential elections in March 2015, the newly elected government of President Muhammadu Buhari will face a host of challenges, ranging from high levels of rural poverty to concerns over governance and an insurgency in the north. The outcome of the presidential elections gave Nigeria its first peaceful handover of power in more than 16 years, as well as a boost of momentum that, along with its economic fundamentals, places it on the cusp of potentially long-term, broad-based growth.

Country Report - 1990

Nigeria - International Monetary Fund 2007-07-31

This paper examines Nigeria's Third Review Under the Policy Support Instrument. Robust growth, lower inflation, a dramatic decline in debt, and an accumulation of significant reserves are among the notable economic achievements. It will be important to consolidate and institutionalize these gains as the foundations for sustained and improved economic performance. Non-oil growth accelerated and its prospects are promising. Inflation remained in line with the single-digit program target owing to a likely increase in confidence and money demand.

**The Balance of Payments Analysis of Developing Economies** -

Olumuyiwa S. Adedeji 2005

Presenting unique theoretical and econometric analysis of the current account of the balance of payments of Nigeria and Ghana, this book examines the features common to the economic position of developing countries (such as recurring deficits and continual increases in external debt).

**The Nigerian Dependent Management & Leadership Development in the Post World War II Colonial Nigeria** - Dr. Anthony Kenechukwu

Offu Sr. 2013-01-04

The main theme of this book is to provide a critical analysis of the

Nigerian dependent management and leadership development in the post world war II colonial Nigeria. (1945-to-1960) and beyond, using foreign firms-global/multinational and transnational corporations; U.A.C., SHELL, NNPC and OPEC. All these foreign firms have their parent companies resided in their foreign countries of origin (advanced metropolis) and have their subsidiaries or peripheries all over the global communities of underdeveloped and developing economies. Paradoxically, the book was generated by on-going political, economic concern and controversy with the fate of the struggle and quest for economic liberation in the third world-under-developed and developing countries of Africa, with direct specific studies of the Nigeria dependent management and leadership development, predates, from pre and post colonial era of the British colonial rule in Nigeria. The book further focuses, elicits and elucidates the third world dependent development. International Political Economy and Global/Multinational-Transnational Corporations, economic and political roles in Nigerias agricultural and oil base economic factors, by using Nigeria raw materials/natural resources to produce into finished products. The profits maximization, surpluses and heavy taxation realized through levied and derived from the genesis of the raw materials, making it into complete finished products, from the subsidiary country Nigeria, by the British global/multinational corporations of (U.A.C.) the United Africa Company, on the poor peasantry/farmers were been appropriated, expropriated back to the U.A.Cs parent company in the United Kingdoms ministry of food and supply. The other raw materials/natural resources of the crude petroleum/oil manufacturing economy were been monopolized by the SHELL Oil Royal Dutch of Netherlands and British SHELL post emerged, based on the concession signed in Britain, as the British government during colonial rule in Nigeria discovered crude oil segments deposits, in the today's south-south at Oloibiri in 1956, province/region in the today, south-south of eastern Nigeria. The NNPC the Nigeria indigenous oil transnational corporation, represented the Nigeria federal government crude oil reserve ownership of 55 % (in a shared venture, with SHELL British Petroleum and her partner of the Netherland Royal Dutch Oil Co-SHELL-SHELL owned 30 %) and profits made by SHELL was transferred to the SHELL parent oil Co, Headquarters at Hague, Netherland; Finally, the OPEC relationship with Nigeria, and the world oil market, emerged as the oil giant (developing oil organization) permanent inter-governmental organization, seemed competitively world oil organization, bailed out the global oil community in terms of world oil market stock exchange crashes and recessions; global oil gluts, oil embargos, regional civil wars and unrest threatened OPEC oil production, intercepts in bailing out the global oil community, via by optimal production and supplies was apparent in OPEC sustainability growth and reinforce the world oil market business continuity. OPEC main theme was apparently formed to stabilize and fix oil prices, amongst the member 12 oil producing and exporting countries from the third world. Assist the member oil producer member countries to produce oil in a quota basis system to prevent any oil price manipulations, intimidations, exploitative mechanism of oil sales malpractices and price anomalies.

*Nigeria* - International Monetary Fund 2011-02-28

In this study, economic growth and development of Nigeria after the crisis is discussed. Nigeria's economy is projected to grow by 7 percent in 2011. Near-term risks to growth mostly relate to domestic factors. Nigeria's strong external position and low debt helped mitigate the impact of the global financial crisis. Conflicting objectives of monetary policy and policy framework should focus more on price stability. Establishment of an asset management corporation to clean up the bank balance sheet is encouraged.

**International Debt Statistics 2020** - World Bank 2019-11-19

International Debt Statistics (IDS) is a longstanding annual publication

of the World Bank featuring external debt statistics and analysis for the 123 low- and middle-income countries that report to the World Bank Debt Reporting System (DRS). The content coverage of IDS 2020 includes: 1) a user guide describing the IDS tables and content, definitions and rationale for country and income groupings, data notes, and description of the additional resources and comprehensive datasets available to users online, 2) a brief overview analyzing global trends in debt stocks and debt flows to low- and middle-income countries within the framework of aggregate capital flows (debt and equity), 3) a feature story on lending by the World Bank in recognition of the institution's 75th anniversary, 4) tables and charts detailing debtor and creditor composition of debt stock and flows, terms volume and terms of new commitments, maturity structure of future debt service payments and debt burdens, measured in relation to GNI and export earnings for each country, and 5) one-page summaries per country, plus global, regional and income-group aggregates showing debt stocks and flows, relevant debt indicators and metadata for 5 years (2014-2018).

*Economic Development in Africa Report 2016* - United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) 2016-07-21

Africa has major development aspirations in the broader context of a global and continental economic development agenda. This calls for substantial financial resources at a time when the global development finance landscape is changing, from a model centred on official development assistance and the coverage of remaining financing needs through external debt, to a framework with greater emphasis on the mobilization of domestic resources. The Economic Development in Africa Report 2016 examines some of the key policy issues that underlie Africa's domestic and external debt, and provides policy guidance on the delicate balance required between financing development alternatives and overall debt sustainability. This report analyses Africa's international debt exposure and how domestic debt is increasingly playing a role in some African countries as a development finance option, and also examines complementary financing options and how they relate to debt.

**Nigeria** - International Monetary Fund. African Dept. 2015-03-30

This 2014 Article IV Consultation highlights that inflation in Nigeria has remained in single digits for two years, and the banking sector, which has a strong capital base, is expanding credit. The trade surplus has been declining since the second quarter of 2013 on lower oil exports and continued strong growth of imports, and gross international reserves have been falling. The general government fiscal deficit and public debt have been kept low. The Executive Directors have commended authorities for progress in promoting Nigeria's economic diversification and for their macroeconomic response to collapsing export prices.

**Nigeria** - International Monetary Fund. African Dept. 2020-04-29

This paper presents Nigeria's Request for Purchase Under the Rapid Financing Instrument (RFI). The authorities' immediate actions to respond to the crisis are welcome. The short-term focus on fiscal accommodation would allow for higher health spending and help alleviate the impact of the crisis on households and businesses. Steps taken toward a more unified and flexible exchange rate are also important and unification of the exchange rate should be expedited. Once the coronavirus disease 2019 crisis passes, the focus should remain on medium-term macroeconomic stability, with revenue-based fiscal consolidation essential to keep Nigeria's debt sustainable and create fiscal space for priority spending. Implementation of the reform priorities under the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan, particularly on power and governance, remains crucial to boost growth over the medium term. The emergency financing under the RFI will provide much needed liquidity support to respond to the urgent balance of payments needs. Additional assistance from development partners will be required to support the government's efforts and close the large financing gap.