

Nigeria's Foreign Policy and Foreign Goodwill in the Fourth Republic, 1999-2022: An Appraisal

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Abstract

With the enthronement of civil democratic governance in Nigeria's political environment on May 29, 1999 to date (2023), successive administrations of the Fourth Republic have on sustainable basis, been pursuing deliberate foreign policy of image laundering and rapprochement; as well as of maintaining friendship with all countries and international organizations. They adopted a deliberate foreign policy instrument of 'wandering around' or "shuttle diplomacy" to convince the comity of nations that with the enthronement and consolidation of democracy in the country, Nigeria's domestic environment is now safe and clean for doing business. Their efforts paid off when foreign goodwill started flowing into Nigeria from friendly western and eastern countries; as well as international economic organizations and private non-governmental organizations. The study is therefore embarked upon to unearth these loopholes and proffer workable solutions towards netting-in more foreign goodwill and of directing it towards industrialization and manufacturing. The study is a qualitative one where secondary sources of data such as academic journals, textbooks, online sources, newspapers and magazines were scrutinized for generating data. At the end recommendations were made; principal among which is the need for government to encourage Nigeria's benefactors to direct most of their donations, grants, assistance to growing the country's industrial and manufacturing sector/subsector that will generate more employment and economically empowers majority of the citizens.

Keywords: Foreign Goodwill, Benefactors, Foreign Policy, Friendly Countries, Grants.

Introduction

Nigeria in the First Republic undoubtedly enjoyed foreign goodwill from friendly countries (more especially from the West), international development partners and other international economic organizations as the result of her foreign policy of 'friendship' with all countries, and 'enmity' with none. The inflows of foreign goodwill were in kind and cash, which were directed at assisting the country in the areas of infrastructural development, education, health, etc (Sambo, *et-al*, 2022). However, during the period of the civil war and the murky days of military misrule between 1985 and first quarter of 1999, the country witnessed a near-total paralysis in the inflow of foreign goodwill due to frosty (sour) relations with Nigeria's traditional benefactors in this regard. With the enthronement of civil democratic governance and the ushering-in of the Fourth Republic on May 29, 1999; it brought new rays of hope for the country in terms of the inflow of foreign goodwill. Starting from Obasanjo to Buhari, all the four successive

administrations of the Fourth Republic have pursued deliberate foreign policy of rapprochement and of laundering the image of the country through personal diplomatic visits at the highest level. All the four civilian Presidents of the Fourth Republic abandoned the traditional '*arm-chair diplomacy*' and adopted a more pragmatic and more result-oriented foreign policy instrument of '*shuttle diplomacy*'. Wherever and whichever country they visited, they try to convince the international community that Nigeria's domestic environment is politically, economically and socially stable as well as clean enough for doing business. Based on domestic reforms undertaken by them such as; anti-corruption war, infrastructural upgrades, energy / power sector restructuring, etc.; they often preach to the world that Nigeria has been re-branded and neatly packaged for global acceptance (Adeleke, *et-al*, 2014).

In spite of the fact that the efforts of the political leadership of the Fourth Republic have paid off through the inflow of foreign goodwill,

much is still expected. Even then, the attracted foreign goodwill more especially those coming in cash have not been well articulated and directed at growing the country's industrial and manufacturing sector/sub-sector for domestic economic growth and general development. Therefore, it is the underperformance of Nigeria's foreign policy of not efficiently, directing the attracted foreign goodwill to industrialization and manufacturing that informs the motivation to carry out the study.

Conceptual Clarification

In carrying out this research, concepts and theories have been defined, clarified and adopted as framework for the analysis. These include concepts of foreign policy, foreign goodwill, Global Political Economy Theory and Interdependence Theory.

Foreign Policy

The concept of foreign policy just like the concept of political science, has been so dynamic such that political scientists as well as scholars in other fields of study have approached it from different perspectives. Even though a purely political science concept, there are variations in conceptualizing it by political scientists because it has been shrouded in polemics. In spite of these variations in definitions, there is a consensus among scholars that foreign policy is all about internal-external dynamics of any nation state, where they conclude that it is nothing but a reflection of the domestic affairs of a country outside its borders. However, some are of the views that it is the projection and pursuit of a state-actor's national interests in the external environment. Having given this preamble, the study will like to give the specific views of scholars in succeeding paragraphs (Stengel & Baumann, 2017).

Effective foreign policy rests upon a shared sense of national identity of a nation-state's place in the world, its friends and enemies, its interests and aspirations. These underlying assumptions are embedded in national history and myth, changing slowly over time as political leaders re-interpret them; where external (foreign) and internal (domestic) developments reshape the m
(Hill & Wallace 1996; Leira, 2019).

While making his contribution to the

conceptualization of foreign policy, Akindele (2005) is of the views that the effective use of structures for the formulation of a well-articulated foreign policy is so required; where he concentrated on the institution and described the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the central statutory machinery for the conduct and management of Nigeria's external relations. This according to him is derived from the political nature of the Nigerian public bureaucracy. Since we are under the forces of globalism (characterized by multilateral exchange of goods and services), Akindele's view implies that a technically efficient public bureaucracy is germane for a reward-yielding foreign policy that will attract more foreign goodwill to the country in tandem with the interdependence theory and the Global Political Economy Theory (Bischoff, 2022).

Foreign Goodwill

The concept of foreign goodwill seems to be unattended to by scholars in the social sciences and political science in particular. Very little or nothing has so far been done to conceptualize or even describe it. The first attempt at defining it was carried out by Merriam Webster in 1828, who sees it as a kindly feeling of approval and support that leans heavily on benevolence and benign postures. To contextualize it, foreign goodwill can be defined as; a friendly or helpful feelings towards other people or countries. Most often these gestures does not stop at the level of emotion or rhetoric, but it translate into actual outward transfer of goods, services or cash from a donor country to the indigent recipient country. These grants, aids, donations and assistance are normally given to countries that have been plagued by national calamities or natural disasters; or those countries recuperating from political and socio-economic turmoil. Most foreign goodwill are targeted and monitored by the benefactors – such as; donor countries, international governmental organizations and international non-governmental organizations. Whereas, foreign goodwill rendered to recipient countries; are often monitored by the UN or any of its specialized agencies. This close monitoring is highly necessary to checkmate the diversion of these donations, assistance, grants and aids to unintended sectors or persons (Adeleke et-al,

2014; Sambo, et-al, 2022).

Theoretical Framework

The theory of Interdependence was adopted and utilized as a framework for the study.

Interdependence Theory

The 'Theory of Interdependence' was first propounded by two American Psychologists Harold Kelley and John Thibaut; where they see it as the manner and the degree to which interacting individuals (organizations or state actors) act upon or influence one another's experiences. This is with reference to the fact that the preferences, motives and behavior of the individuals (organizations or state actors); are relevant to those of the interacting partner(s). The defining feature of interpersonal (inter-group) relationships is the interdependence between partners (be it individuals, corporate groups or even nation states). Interdependence identifies interaction as a core feature of all interpersonal (inter-organizational or inter-state) relationships. Like all social exchange theories, outcomes can be conceptualized in terms of rewards and costs. Rewards equal positive consequences of an interaction; and costs refer to negative consequences. Individuals (organizations or state actors) are assumed to be goal-oriented and implicitly seeking to obtain good outcomes and avoid bad outcomes in their relationships (Kelley & Thibaut, 1978; Farrel & Newman, 2016).

Keohane and Nye (1977) were among the pioneering scholars who adapted a hitherto psychological theory of interdependence to serve as a framework for the analysis of phenomena in international relations. This was further hinged on their perceived limitations of behaviouralism in international relations. They believe that behaviouralism is clouded in large intuitive judgment that is often brought to bear in the analysis of phenomena whose background conditions to use Nye's words, "were in a state of flux". These international relations scholars were of the views that state-actors armed with sovereign power can effectively utilize economic relations instrument of foreign policy to earn greater

economic reward in an interdependent and competitive international system. Here, the use of force occasioned by high cost in international economic relations is downplayed. Building on their work of 1977, Keohane and Nye (1987), stressed that from the foreign policy standpoint, the problem of individual governments is how to benefit from international exchanges (which include foreign goodwill) while maintaining as much autonomy as possible (Morelli & Tommaso, 2017).

Therefore, in a competitive world where success depends on your ability to get desired outcomes because others want what you want more especially in terms of foreign goodwill Nigeria has to brace-up on her foreign policy of friendship with all anchored on domestic democratic virtues.

Inflow of Foreign Goodwill to Nigeria under Obasanjo's Administration, 1999 - 2007

Nigeria has been starved of foreign goodwill during the periods of the military regimes of the late 1980s and the 1990s; because of arbitrariness in governance and the massive violations of human rights that earned the country a pariah status. However, with the enthronement of civil democratic governance in May, 1999; Nigeria was re-admitted into the family of 'Comity of Nations' with the attendant benefits thereof. One of these benefits includes the priceless foreign goodwill that the country started enjoying during the Obasanjo's administration, 1999 to 2007. The highest foreign goodwill of \$18 billion from debt relief was received by Nigeria in 2005. The sum of \$1.3 billion came from USA as foreign goodwill. Chinese foreign goodwill to Nigeria during Obasanjo's administration stood at \$3.5 billion. Other foreign goodwill received by Nigeria during Obasanjo's administration are Japan with \$0.5 billion, EU with \$1.9 billion, Islamic Development Bank with 0.1 billion, and Recovered Looted Funds with \$0.8 billion. Total foreign goodwill between 1999 and 2007 stood at \$26.1 billion (World Bank, 2010; Wafure, et-al, 2010; Mandara, 2013; Adeleke, 2014; World Bank, 2015; MFA-AR, 2012). This is as summarized and presented in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Foreign Goodwill inflow under Obasanjo's Administration, 1999-2007

S/No.	Sources	Amount	A/Average	S/Average	Percentage
1.	USA	\$1,300bn	\$3.263bn	\$3.729bn	4.98%
2.	Debt Relief	\$18.000bn	\$3.263bn	\$3.729bn	68.9%
3.	China	\$3.500bn	\$3.263bn	\$3.729bn	13.4%
4.	Japan	\$0.500bn	\$3.263bn	\$3.729bn	1.9%
5.	EU	\$1.900bn	\$3.263bn	\$3.729bn	7.2%
6.	IDB	\$0.100bn	\$3.263bn	\$3.729bn	0.38%
7.	Recovered Looted Funds	\$0.800bn	\$3.263bn	\$3.729bn	3.06%
	Total	\$26.100bn	\$26.100bn	\$26.100bn	100%

Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2022 as adapted from Wafure, etal, 2010; Mandara, 2013; Adeleke et-al, 2014; World Bank, 2010; MFA -AR, 2012; World Bank, 2010

Foreign Goodwill Inflow to Nigeria under Yar'adua's Administrations, 2007-2010

President Yar'adua maintained the status-quo of domestic reforms and diplomatic visits to foreign countries between 2007 and 2010, which increased the inflow of foreign goodwill on a sustainable basis. The USA occupied the fourth position as one of the leading countries that came to the aid of Nigeria with a total assistance and donations put at \$822 million for development, disease control, military training and equipment procurements between 2007 and 2010. The European Union, which ranked second, also donated the total sum of \$1.54 billion to boost agriculture, fight diseases and

eradicate poverty. Bulk of the EU assistance to Nigeria came from the ACP-EU partnership. The highest donor to Nigeria between 2007 and 2010 was China with a total assistance of over \$2.80 billion. Japan also assisted Nigeria with \$500 million within the same period. United Arab Emirate assisted Nigeria with the sum of \$16 million in January, 2009. While, NGOs like Bill and Melinda Gates Foundations which ranked third, have from 2009 to 2010 assisted Nigeria with a total sum of \$1.28 billion worth of material and cash to fight malaria and kick polio out of the country (Mandara, 2013, Wafure, 2010; Adeleke et-al, 2014; World Bank, 2015). This is as presented in Table 2 below:

Table 2: Foreign Goodwill inflow under Yar'adua's Administration, 2007-2010

S/No.	Sources	Amount	A/Average	S/Average	Percentage
1.	USA	\$0.822bn	\$2.319bn	\$1.160bn	11.81%
2.	EU	\$1.540bn	\$2.319bn	\$1.160bn	22.13%
3.	China	\$2.800bn	\$2.319bn	\$1.160bn	40.20%
4.	Japan	\$0.500bn	\$2.319bn	\$1.160bn	7.19%
5.	UAE	\$0.016bn	\$2.319bn	\$1.160bn	0.23%
6.	Bill & Melinda Gates	\$1.280bn	\$2.319bn	\$1.160bn	18.40%
	Total	\$6.958bn	\$6.958bn	\$6.958bn	100%

Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2022 as adapted from Mandara, 2013, Wafure, 2010; Adeleke et - al, 2014; World Bank, 2015; World Bank, 2018

Key:A/Average = Annual Average, S/Average = Source Average

Foreign Goodwill Inflow to Nigeria under Jonathan's Administration 2010-2015

The active collaboration of the Jonathan's administration with state actors and other international organizations and development partners ensured the sustenance of the inflow of foreign goodwill into the country. These benefits include a total of \$172 million as assistance and donations for development, disease control, military training and

equipments in 2010. Other additional US assistance to Nigeria between 2010 & 2012 amounted to \$57,862,000 million. This brings the total assistance to Nigeria to \$230 million between 2010 & 2012. The European Union ranked as the 3rd highest donor to Nigeria but the 3rd source of foreign goodwill to the country between 2010 and 2012 with \$763 million between 2002 and 2012 to boost agriculture, fight diseases and eradicate poverty.

Bulk of the EU assistance to Nigeria came from the ACP-EU partnership. The highest donor to Nigeria between 2010 and 2012 is China which ranked 2nd with a total assistance of over \$1.4 billion, but the 2nd highest source of foreign goodwill that came Nigeria's way for the same period. Japan also assisted Nigeria with \$136 million within the same period. United Arab Emirate assisted Nigeria with the sum of \$16 million in January, 2009. The Islamic Development Bank assisted Nigeria with \$0.098 billion. While, NGOs like Bill and Melinda Gates Foundations have from 2009 to 2012, assisted Nigeria with the total sum of \$1.274 billion worth of material and cash to fight malaria and kick polio out of the country (Mandara, 2013). The sum of \$1.2 billion was netted in as recovered looted funds, \$0.500 billion from Japan (i.e. \$500 million plus earlier donation of \$136 = \$636 million) and \$0.280 billion from Switzerland. (Wafure, 2010; Adeleke, 2014; World Bank, 2015).

Furthermore, \$1.1 billion was granted Nigeria by the Global Fund in April, 2014 to fight killer diseases in Nigeria; 44% out of which will be devoted to fighting malaria. On May 6, 2014 the US ambassador to Nigeria, Mr. Endwhistle stated that the United States Government (USG) annually gives Nigeria \$450million to fight HIV/AIDS. Another MoU for \$20 million was signed between USAID and the Nigerian government to assist the latter fight infant morbidity and maternal mortality in the country. This was done at the sideline of the World Economic Forum (WEF) held in Abuja on May 9, 2014. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) between 2013 and 2015 donated a total of \$114 million to Nigeria to assist farmers in the North Eastern region of the country. The breakdown indicated that the sum of \$27 million was given in 2013; while the sum of \$87 million was given in 2015. This is as presented in Table 3 and Figure 5 & 6 below:

Table 3: Foreign Goodwill under Jonathan's Administration, 2010-2015

S/No.	Sources	Amount	A/Average	S/Average	Percentage
1.	USA	\$1.150bn	\$1.506bn	\$0.703bn	14.3%
2.	EU	\$0.763bn	\$1.506bn	\$0.703bn	9.5%
3.	China	\$1.400bn	\$1.506bn	\$0.703bn	17.4%
4.	Japan	\$0.636bn	\$1.506bn	\$0.703bn	7.9%
5.	Bill & Melinda Gates	\$1.274bn	\$1.506bn	\$0.703bn	15.9%
6.	Recovered Looted Funds	\$1.200bn	\$1.506bn	\$0.703bn	14.8%
7.	Global Fund	\$1.100bn	\$1.506bn	\$0.703bn	13.7%
8.	Switzerland	\$0.280bn	\$1.506bn	\$0.703bn	3.5%
9.	Islamic Development Bank	\$0.098bn	\$1.506bn	\$0.703bn	1.2%
10.	UAE	\$0.016bn	\$1.506bn	\$0.703bn	0.2%
11.	IFAD	\$0.114bn	\$1.506bn	\$0.703bn	1.4%
	Total	\$8.031bn	\$8.031bn	\$8.031bn	100%

Sources:Generated by the Researcher in 2022 as adapted from Mandara, 2013, Wafure et al, 2010; Adeleke et-al 2014; World Bank, 2015; World Bank, 2017; World Bank, 2018

Key:A/Average = Annual Average, S/Average = Source Average

Foreign Goodwill to Nigeria under Buhari's Administrations 2015-2019

The sum of \$87 million was earned by Nigeria as foreign goodwill in 2015. With the active collaboration and support of foreign governments and friendly international organizations, the sum of \$13 billion was recouped from the immediate past administration in December, 2015. The sum of \$98 million was granted to Nigeria by the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) to assist the country fight the Boko-Haram insurgency. This

donation was made in February, 2015 during President Muhammad Buhari's visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. This when added to the earlier \$98 million given by the same IDB, will give a total of \$196million. At the sideline of the 4th Global Nuclear Security Summit (GNSS) held in Washington D. C. USA on March 30, 2016; the USG assured the Nigerian delegation of repatriating the sum of \$600 million looted funds back to the country. As a follow up, the US-government announced on April 18, 2016 that it has repatriated \$480

million to Nigeria as part of the Abacha looted funds.

The two (\$600m + \$480m = \$1.08 billion) which give us a new total of \$2.175 billion of recovered looted funds. The USAID of the US on August 10, 2016 announced the donation of the sum of \$37 million to Nigeria for humanitarian activities in the country. This \$37 million when added to the 2nd batch of \$2.92 billion will now give us a new total of \$3.29 billion US assistance to Nigeria for the period of the study. The World Bank in February, 2017 announced the granting of \$320 million to Nigeria as assistance for rural community

development. The Oslo Summit on environment donated \$673 million in February 2017. Others include IDB \$0.196 billion, Switzerland \$0.280 billion, Recovered Looted Fund \$2.175 billion; World Bank \$0.320 billion; IFAD \$0.114 billion; Oslo Summit \$0.673 billion and others \$0.859 billion. The total foreign goodwill inflow to Nigeria between 2015 and 2018 of Buhari's administration stands at \$20.907 billion (Adeleke, et-al, 2014; World Bank, 2017; Core TV, 2017; World Bank, 2018). This is as presented in Table 4 below:

Table 4: Foreign Goodwill Inflow to Nigeria under Buhari's Administration, 2015-2022

S/No	Sources	Amount	A/Average	S/Average	Percentage
1.	Recouped Funds	\$13.000bn	\$5.297bn	\$4.700bn	62%
2.	Islamic Development Bank	\$0.196bn	\$5.297bn	\$4.700bn	0.94%
3.	USA	\$3.29bn	\$5.297bn	\$4.700bn	15.74%
4.	World Bank	\$0,320bn	\$5.297bn	\$4.700bn	1.53%
5.	Oslo Summit	\$0.673bn	\$5.297bn	\$4.700bn	3.22%
6.	IFAD	\$0.114bn	\$5.297bn	\$4.700bn	0.55%
7.	Recovered Looted Funds	\$2.175bn	\$5.297bn	\$4.700bn	10.4%
8.	Switzerland	\$0.280bn	\$5.297bn	\$4.700bn	1.34%
9.	Miscellaneous	\$1.139bn	\$5.297bn	\$4.700bn	4.11%
	Total	\$42.376bn	\$42.376bn	\$42.376bn	100%

Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2022 as adapted from Adeleke, et -al, 2014, World Bank, 2017, 2018, 2022; Core TV, 2017

Key:A/Average = Annual Average, S/Average = Source Average

Comparison of the Inflow of Foreign Goodwill to Nigeria for the Four Administrations Between 1999 And 2019

Nigeria has, been starved of foreign goodwill during the periods of the military regimes of the late 1980s and the 1990s; because of arbitrariness in governance and the massive violations of human rights that earned the country a pariah status. However, with the enthronement of civil democratic governance in May, 1999; Nigeria was re-admitted into the family of 'Comities of Nations' with the attendant benefits thereof. One of these benefits includes the priceless foreign goodwill that the country started enjoying as from 1999 to date (2019). The United States of America (USA) is one of the countries in this regard that came to the aid of Nigeria with a total assistance and donations put at \$1,862,138,000.00 billion for development, disease control, military training and equipments between 1999 and 2010.

Other additional US assistance to Nigeria

between 2010 & 2012 amounted to \$57,862,000 million. This brings the total assistance to Nigeria to \$1,920,000,000 billion between 1999 & 2012. Furthermore, \$1.1 billion was granted Nigeria by the Global Fund in April, 2014 to fight killer diseases in Nigeria; 44% out of which will be devoted to fighting malaria. On May 6, /2014 the US ambassador to Nigeria, Mr. Endwhistle stated that the United States Government (USG) annually gives Nigeria \$450million to fight HIV/AIDS. Another MoU for \$20 million was signed between USAID and the Nigerian government to assist the latter fight infant morbidity and maternal mortality in the country. This was done at the sideline of the World Economic Forum (WEF) held in Abuja on May 9, 2014. The USAID of the US on August 10, 2016 announced the donation of the sum of \$37 million to Nigeria for humanitarian activities in the country. This \$37 million when added to the earlier total of \$1.957 billion plus the 2nd batch of \$2.92 billion will now give us a

new total of \$4.840 billion US assistance to Nigeria for the period of the study. The European Union's foreign goodwill to the Nigeria between 2002 and 2012 stood at €1,630,500,000.00 billion (equivalent of \$2,810,467,105 billion) to boost agriculture, fight diseases and eradicate poverty.

Bulk of the EU assistance to Nigeria came from the ACP-EU partnership. China's total assistance to Nigeria was over \$5.124 billion as foreign goodwill for the period of the study. Japan also assisted Nigeria with \$500 million within the same period. United Arab Emirate assisted Nigeria with the sum of \$16 million in January, 2009. While, NGOs like Bill and Melinda Gates Foundations have assisted Nigeria with the total sum of \$1.698 billion worth of material and cash to fight malaria and kick polio out of the country (Mandara, 2013). The Islamic Development Bank under the auspices of Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC) has assisted Nigeria with \$98 million for the modernization of the Almajiri and Tsangaya Schools through the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) under the Bilingual Education Programme (BEP). The IDB also contributed towards the construction of the Zungeru Dam and other infrastructural projects such as; the transport and tele-communication sectors. Other foreign goodwill inflows to Nigeria during the Fourth Republic include; \$18 billion

for debt relief, \$1.2 billion as recovery from looted funds and \$0.280 billion from Switzerland (Wafure, 2010; Adeleke, 2014; World Bank, 2015, 2017, 2018, 2022).

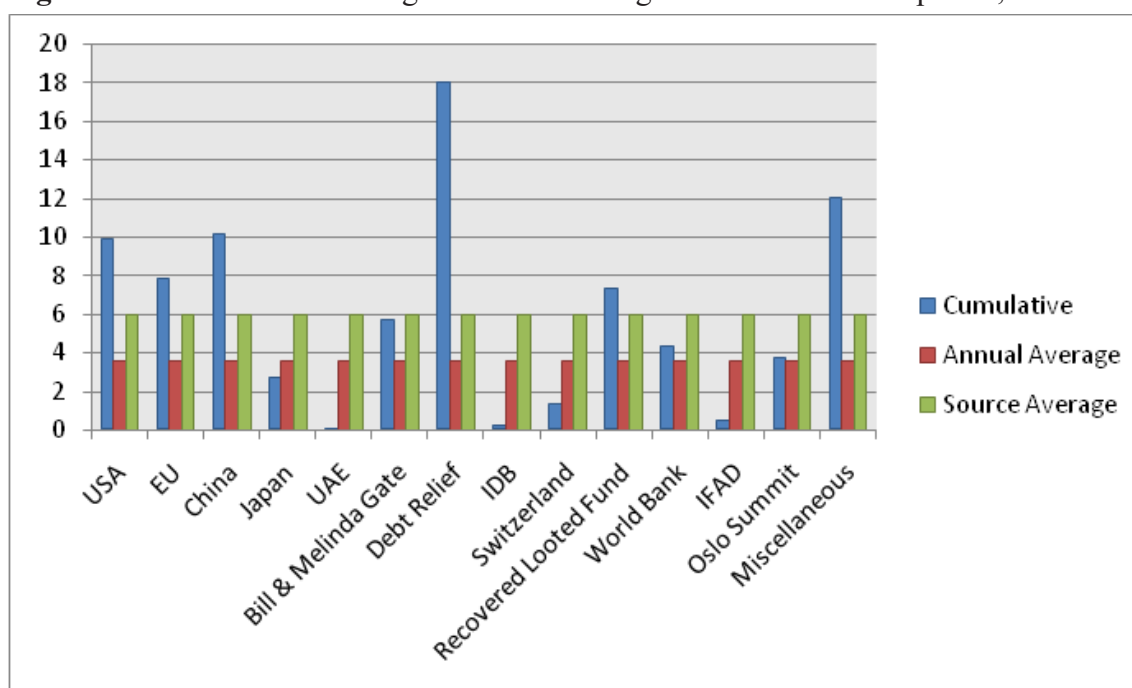
The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) between 2013 and 2015 donated a total of \$114 million to Nigeria to assist farmers in the North Eastern region of the country. The breakdown indicated that the sum of \$27 million was, given in 2013; while the sum of \$87 million was given in 2015. With the active collaboration and support of foreign governments and friendly international organizations, the sum of \$13 billion was recouped from the immediate past administration in December, 2015. The sum of \$98 million was granted to Nigeria by the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) to assist the country fight the Boko-Haram insurgency. This donation was made in February, 2015 during President Muhammad Buhari's visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. This when added to the earlier \$98 million given by the same IDB will give a total of \$196million. The World Bank in February, 2017 announced the granting of \$320 million to Nigeria as assistance for rural community development. The Oslo Summit on environment donated \$673 million in February 2017 (Adeleke, et-al, 2014; World Bank, 2017, 2018; Core TV, 2017, 2022). This is as illustrated in Table 5 & Figure 1 below

Table 5: Overall Inflow of Foreign Goodwill to Nigeria in the Fourth Republic, 1999-2022

S/No.	Sources	Amount	A/Average	S/Average	Percentage
1.	USA	\$9.840bn	\$3.622bn	\$5.950bn	7.8%
2.	EU	\$7.810bn	\$3.622bn	\$5.950bn	4.5%
3.	China	\$10.124bn	\$3.622bn	\$5.950bn	8.3%
4.	Japan	\$2.636bn	\$3.622bn	\$5.950bn	1.0%
5.	UAE	\$0.016bn	\$3.622bn	\$5.950bn	0.02%
6.	Bill & Melinda Gates	\$5.698bn	\$3.622bn	\$5.950bn	2.7%
7.	Debt Relief	\$18.000bn	\$3.622bn	\$5.950bn	29.0%
8.	IDB	\$0.196bn	\$3.622bn	\$5.950bn	0.3%
9.	Switzerland	\$1.280bn	\$3.622bn	\$5.950bn	0.5%
10.	Recovered Looted Fund	\$7.289bn	\$3.622bn	\$5.950bn	3.5%
11.	World Bank	\$4.320bn	\$3.622bn	\$5.950bn	0.5%
12.	IFAD	\$0.407bn	\$3.622bn	\$5.950bn	0.2%
13.	Oslo Summit	\$3.673bn	\$3.622bn	\$5.950bn	1.1%
14.	Miscellaneous	\$12.009bn	\$3.622bn	\$5.950bn	19.4%
	Total	\$83.298bn	\$83.298bn	\$62,110bn	100%

Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2022 as adapted from Adeleke, et -al, 2014; Mandara, 2013; World Bank, 2017, Core TV, 2017; USSD -CBJFO/USCBFT 2012; Hurst, 2006; Taylor, 2006; Alike, 2011; Awolusi, 2012; Onakoya, 2012; World Bank, 2014; World Bank, 2017; World Bank, 2018, 2022; MFA -AR, 2012

Fig. 1: Overall Inflow of Foreign Goodwill to Nigeria in the Fourth Republic, 1999-2022



Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2022 as adapted from Adeleke, et-al, 2014; Mandara, 2013; World Bank, 2017, Core TV, 2017; USSD-CBJFO/USCBFT 2012; Hurst, 2006; Taylor, 2006; Alike, 2011; Awolusi, 2012; Onakoya, 2012; World Bank, 2014; World Bank, 2017; World Bank, 2018, 2022; MFA-AR, 2012

Other foreign goodwills were made in kind such as the provision of ICT centers in educational institutions by the Carnegie group and the government of Netherlands which has and is still assisting in peace restorations in conflict zones of Nigeria. The debt relief of \$18 billion granted Nigeria in 2005 which ranked 1st as the highest source of foreign goodwill to the country, has so far remained the greatest and most important foreign goodwill that resulted from Nigeria's rising foreign policy profile and a reward-yielding economic relations (Saleh,

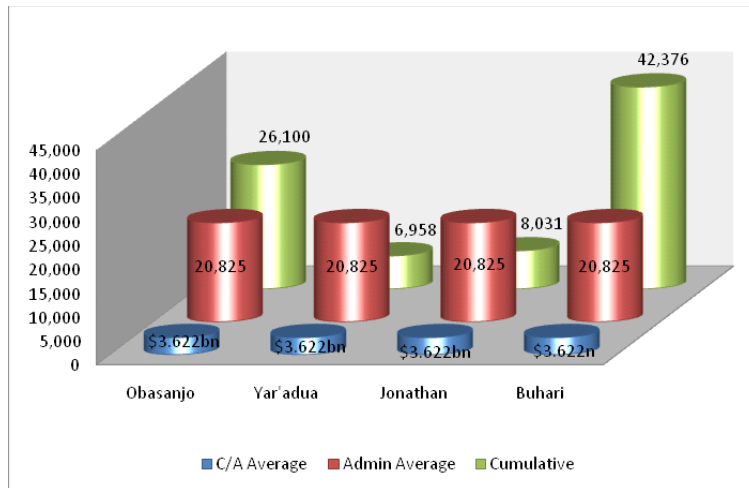
2008). The return of looted funds from foreign banks to Nigeria plus recouped stolen monies from the immediate past administrations totaling over \$2.175 billion enabled by the active cooperation of friendly western countries, the World Bank and the Commonwealth; is another manifest performance of the foreign goodwill, through a rising strategic economic relations (World Bank, 2018). This is as presented in Table 6 and Figures 2, 3 & 4 below:

Table 6: Comparison of Foreign Goodwill Inflow of the Four Administrations of the Fourth Republic, 1999-2022 (in \$ Billions)

S/No	Administration	Amount	Admin Average	C/A Average	Percentage
1.	Obasanjo	26.100	20.825	3.622	31%
2.	----	6.958	20.825	3.622	8%
3.	Jonathan	8.031	20.825	3.622	10%
4.	Buhari	42.376	20.825	3.622	51%
	Total	83.298	83.298	14.488	100%

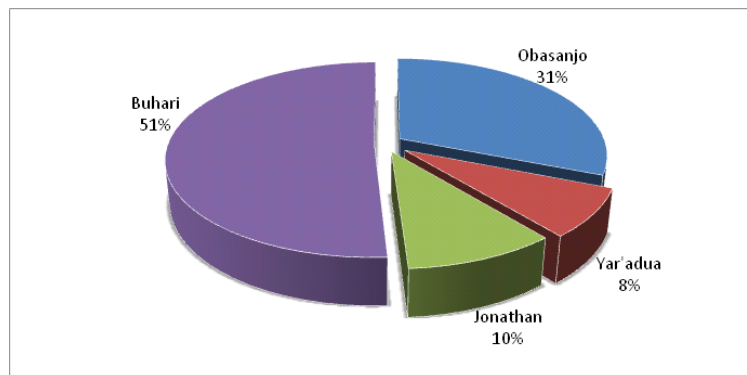
Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2019 as adapted from Adeleke, et -al 2014;USSD-CBJFO/USCBFT 2012; Hurst, 2006; Taylor, 2006; Alike, 2011; Awolusi, 2012; Onakoya, 2012; Mandara, 2013; World Bank, 2014; World Bank, 2017; World Bank, 2018, 2022; MFA -AR, 2012

Fig. 2: Comparison of Foreign Goodwill Inflow of the Four Administrations of the Fourth Republic, 1999-2019 (in \$ Billions)



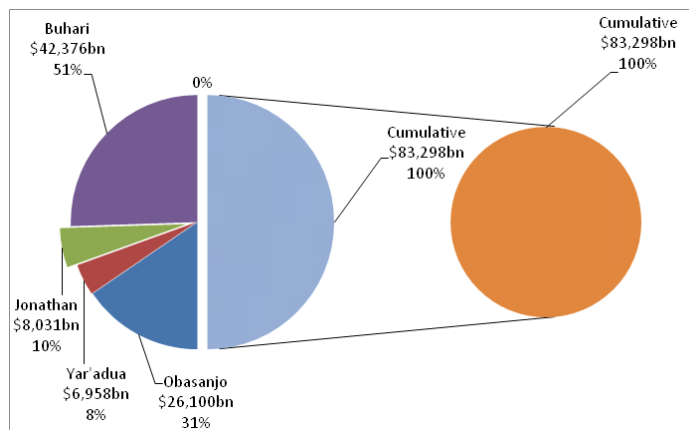
Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2019 as adapted from Adeleke, et-al 2014;USSD-CBJFO/USCBFT 2012; Hurst, 2006; Taylor, 2006; Alike, 2011; Awolusi, 2012; Onakoya, 2012; Mandara, 2013; World Bank, 2014; World Bank, 2017; World Bank, 2018, 2022; MFA-AR, 2012

Fig. 3: Comparison of Foreign Goodwill Inflow of the Four Administrations of the Fourth Republic, 1999-2022 (in %)



Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2019 as adapted from Adeleke, et-al 2014;USSD-CBJFO/USCBFT 2012; Hurst, 2006; Taylor, 2006; Alike, 2011; Awolusi, 2012; Onakoya, 2012; Mandara, 2013; World Bank, 2014; World Bank, 2017; World Bank, 2018, 2022; MFA-AR, 2012

Fig. 4: Comparison of Foreign Goodwill Inflow of the Four Administrations of the Fourth Republic, 1999-2022 (in %)



Source:Generated by the Researcher in 2019 as adapted from Adeleke, et-al 2014;USSD-CBJFO/USCBFT 2012; Hurst, 2006; Taylor, 2006; Alike, 2011; Awolusi, 2012; Onakoya, 2012; Mandara, 2013; World Bank, 2014; World Bank, 2017; World Bank, 2018, 2022; MFA-AR, 2012

Conclusion/Recommendations

The analysis so far has established that there has been a steady increase in the inflow of foreign goodwill from Nigeria's friends and development partners from all over the world in the Fourth Republic. The study has further established that debt relief of \$18 billion led by occupying the first position with 69% of foreign goodwill inflows to Nigeria in the Fourth Republic. It even outperformed Foreign Goodwill coming from Nigeria's traditional allies like the USA and the EU whose total assistance to Nigeria for the period of the study stood at \$8.603bn representing 16.8%.

However, in spite of the fact that there has been steady increase in the inflow of foreign goodwill to Nigeria in the Fourth Republic, Nigeria's foreign policy henceforth should be tilted more at encouraging friendly foreign countries, business partners and international governmental and non-governmental organizations to woo foreign investors to bring in FDI and invest in the domestic environment. Most of these foreign grants, donations and assistance can be directed at sponsoring foreign investors through FDI to invest heavily in the industrial / manufacturing sector/subsector for the local manufacture and export of unique indigenous products/goods in which Nigeria has comparative competitive advantage in the international market.

Just in line with the domestic requirement treated above, there is the need for government to encourage Nigeria's benefactors to direct most of their donations, grants, assistance to growing the country's industrial and manufacturing sector/subsector that will generate more employment and economically empowers majority of the citizens. Where possible our benefactors can sponsor or encourage their business partners to bring-in foreign capital and invest in the manufacturing subsector of Nigeria's domestic economy. Both the combined effort of the domestic political structure and those of Nigeria's foreign benefactors should be vigorously directed to the processes of the local manufacture of branded "Made-in-Nigeria" goods and products; which will translate into more job creation and economic empowerment for Nigerians. This will eradicate unemployment and reduce poverty to the barest minimum, which have

been major building blocks of conflicts, crises, insecurity and lack of stable socio-economic and political domestic environment. It is the belief of this study that an industrialized and manufacture-driven economy will not only be a magnetic-pull for more and improved foreign goodwill; but it is the fastest means of making Nigeria move nearer her aspiration of being one of the biggest 20 global economies beyond the year 2020.

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