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ПРОБЛЕМА БЮДЖЕТНОГО ДЕФИЦИТА В НИГЕРИИ

Аннотация: в течение нескольких лет в прошлом нигерийская экономика характеризовалась высоким уровнем внешних и внутренних долгов. Вопреки ожиданиям, экономика страны росла вяло. Это потребовало пересмотра влияния финансирования бюджетного дефицита на экономический рост Нигерии. Период исследования охватывает период с 1980 по 2018 год. В частности, целью исследования было выяснить влияние внутренних заимствований, внешних заимствований, путей и средств, а также использования валютных резервов на реальный валовой внутренний продукт Нигерии.

Ключевые слова: дефицит бюджета, Нигерия

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THE PROBLEM OF BUDGET DEFICIT IN NIGERIA

Abstract: for several years in the past, the Nigerian economy was characterized by a high level of external and internal debts. Contrary to expectations, the country's economy grew sluggishly. This necessitated the re-examination of the effect of fiscal deficit financing on the economic growth of Nigeria. The study period covers from 1980 to 2018. Specifically, the study sought to ascertain the effects of domestic

borrowing, external borrowing, way and means and the use of foreign reserves on the real gross domestic product of Nigeria.

Key words: budget deficit, Nigeria

Specifically, the study sought to ascertain the effects of domestic borrowing, external borrowing, way and means and the use of foreign reserves on the real gross domestic product of Nigeria. The research employed the ex-post facto research design and utilized secondary data sourced from Central Bank of Nigeria's statistical bulletins of the relevant years. The empirical results showed that internal borrowing has positive and significant effect on real GDP, external borrowing has negative and non-significant effect on real GDP, the way and means has positive and non-significant effect on real GDP while external reserve has negative and significant effect on real GDP. This weak response can be tied to corrupt practices and the low infrastructural development in Nigeria. Aligning this finding to the situation at hand, the conclusion is that the Nigerian economy has been characterized by continuous fiscal deficits that have not positively contributed to economic growth. The study recommends that, while providing for a sound borrowing program, the federal government should spend borrowed funds on projects that have the capacity to create high returns in the future. Future studies can be focused on ascertaining how the established relationships can be complemented with other policy variables in order to bring about some positive results on economic growth [1].

The 2022 budget has a deficit of about N6.25tn, approximately 3.39% of GDP. This is slightly above the 3% ceiling set by the Fiscal responsibility Act 2007 (FRA). However, the president alluded that the expenditure level was necessary to assist with overcoming current security challenges and accelerate post-recession growth. The President insists that Nigeria only has a revenue challenge and not a debt sustainability problem.

The deficit is expected to be financed by new borrowings, privatisation proceeds and drawdown on loans secured for specific projects.

Non-debt recurrent expenditure of N6.83tn is the largest expense item, with 60% relating to personnel costs at N4.11tn.[2,3,4]

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Nigeria was worth 440.83 billion US dollars in 2021, according to official data from the World Bank. The GDP value of Nigeria represents 0.20 percent of the world economy.

Government Budget is an itemized accounting of the payments received by government (taxes and other fees) and the payments made by government (purchases and transfer payments). A budget deficit occurs when an government spends more money than it takes in. The opposite of a budget deficit is a budget surplus.

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