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Research Paper

Nigeria's Foreign Policy And The Contribution Of Foreign Capital Inflow To Gross National Income In The Fourth Republic, 1999-2020

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ABSTRACT
Nigeria's foreign policy from independence has been geared towards earning foreign revenue and general foreign capital inflow for augmenting domestic revenue and for growing the gross national income and the economy for general development. In spite of all these efforts, yet the attraction of foreign capital and other foreign revenues from the non-oil sector are still coming in trickles; such that the country's gross national income is largely made-up of revenue from the Oil and Gas sector. With the enthronement of civil democratic administrations in the country between 1999 and 2020, it was expected that the prosecution of domestic reforms would make the business environment clean enough for doing business. This clean domestic business environment is expected to make Nigeria's foreign policy attract more foreign capital such as Foreign Direct Investment, Foreign Portfolio Investment, home remittances, foreign goodwill, etc. that should be directed at industrialization and manufacturing. A manufacture-driven economy will lead to the production of unique products in which the country has comparative competitive advantage in the international market. The sale of these unique products and goods would earn for the country more foreign capital and expand its foreign revenue sources; as well as augmenting the domestic revenue sources that will grow the domestic economy on a sustainable basis. The study is a qualitative one where document method was adopted in generating data for the study through the scrutiny of secondary sources such as books, academic journals, magazines, newspapers, periodicals, and internet facilities. The data generated was analyzed through discourse and explanatory methods. The concepts of foreign policy, gross national income foreign capital inflow and global political economy theory have been defined and clarified that served as framework for the study. At the end, recommendations have been made towards diversifying the domestic revenue sources and expanding the country's foreign revenue sources for increasing the gross national income and growing the economy for sustainable development. Principal among which is, the need for our political leadership and foreign policy managers to focus more on industrialization and manufacturing for the local manufacture of unique products in which the country has comparative competitive advantage in the international market. These goods and products will be exported to earn more and enlarged foreign revenue sources that will augment the diversified internal revenue sources that will lead to increase in the gross national income and economic/general development.
Keywords: ***Nigeria's Foreign Policy, Foreign Capital, Gross National Income, Diversification, Internal Revenue, Industrialization, Manufacturing.***

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I. INTRODUCTION

Successive governments in Nigeria from independence to date (2020) have adopted deliberate economic policies to increase the country's gross national income, grow its economy and for a sustainable development. Since the First and the Second Republics, and through all the military regimes up to the date (2020), the country has been vigorously pursuing foreign policy objectives to attract the inflow of more foreign capital and other foreign revenue sources to increase the gross national income (GNI) that will in turn grow the economy as well as general development. At the domestic level, there has been sustained effort at diversifying the domestic economy that will enhance the gross domestic product (GDP) and generally grow the economy. The export of primary commodities such as cocoa, groundnut, cotton, palm oil, and rubber; as well as traditional extractive minerals such as Tin, Coal, Bauxite, etc; served as the main builders of Nigeria's GNI and the economy in the First Republic. These traditional revenue-spinning commodities; were relegated to the background with the sudden explosion of oil wealth (oil boom) of the 1970s and 1980s, where the oil and gas sector has been serving as the major source of foreign capital and contributor to the country's GNI.

When there was drop in global oil price in the international market in the 1980s, Nigeria's economic fortune was negatively affected where SAP was recommended by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to salvage the economy. As the result of this contingency, the country was forced to look outward for more enlarged foreign revenue sources to increase her GNI and grow the economy through economic diplomacy. This economic diplomatic initiative; was sustained and continued with up to the ushering-in of the Fourth Republic on May 29, 1999; but without attaining the desired result.

Acting on hindsight, successive civilian administrations of the Fourth Republic focused more attention at the external environment for the attraction of more foreign capital (foreign revenue sources) to augment the GDP, increase the GNI and grow the economy. Apart from the numerous domestic reforms embarked upon by administrations of the Fourth Republic such as upgrade of domestic infrastructures and the sanitization of the domestic environment, they embark on the highest level of personal diplomatic visits to foreign countries. The abandoning of traditional diplomacy and the adoption of 'shuttle diplomacy' by leaders of all the four civilian administrations of the Fourth Republic is to launder the hitherto battered image of the country. They utilize the foreign policy instrument of economic relations for attracting inflows of more foreign capital through Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), foreign goodwill, foreign portfolio investment, debt relief, home remittances, recovery of looted funds and other non-oil exports in the Fourth Republic.

In spite of all these efforts, the Oil and Gas (O&G) sector still maintains its leading role as the major source of foreign capital inflow (foreign revenue earner) as well as the major contributor to Nigeria's GNI. Therefore, the focus of the study is at assessing Nigeria's Foreign Policy and foreign capital inflows to the country in the Fourth Republic. The analysis is based on available records obtained from qualitative data. Therefore, the main thrust is on the assessment of the quantum and value (monetary terms) of foreign capital (through sources such as Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI), Home Remittances, Foreign Goodwill, Exports, etc.) attracted to the country in the Fourth Republic. It will also proffer solutions towards improving the domestic imperatives and Nigeria's foreign policy that will make the country's business environment serve as a magnetic pull for both solicited and unsolicited FDI and other foreign capital inflows.

II. AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The major aim of the study is to assess how Nigeria's foreign policy and economic relations under the four civilian administrations of the Fourth Republic had attracted inflow of foreign capital into the country that enhanced the growth of Nigeria's Gross National Income (GNI), grow the economy and bringing about general development. The specific objectives are:

1. To assess how Nigeria's foreign policy had attracted inflow of foreign capital that enhanced economic growth and general development of the country in the Fourth Republic.
2. To assess the inflow of foreign capital from four major sources (FDI, Foreign Goodwill, Exports and Home Remittances) in the Fourth Republic (1999-2020).
3. To make comparative assessment of foreign capital inflow to Nigeria under each of the four Civilian Administrations of the Fourth Republic (1999-2020) from four major external sources.
4. To compare Nigeria's GNI/GNI per capita and human development index with five other Third World countries.
5. To compare the contribution of Foreign Capital Inflow (Merchandize, Foreign Investment), and GDP to the GNI.

III. METHODOLOGY

The study is a qualitative one where secondary sources of data were utilized in generating data for the study. The research, which is an assessment of how Nigeria's Foreign Policy and economic relations under the four civilian administrations of the Fourth Republic has attracted inflow of foreign capital that enhanced the growth of the country's GNI and economy, is essentially descriptive and explanatory. Secondary data that are statistically-backed are presented in tabular and graphical forms.

Sources of Data

The secondary sources are adopted and utilized in generating data for this study. Document studies was specifically utilized to scrutinize documents. Documents scrutinized include official documents such as annual reports, internal memoranda, policy manuals, circulars, bulletins and minutes of meetings. Other documents included published materials such as textbooks, academic journals, conference papers, newspapers, magazines and internet materials.

Data Analysis

Both Sequential and Discourse Analysis Techniques were adopted in analyzing data generated on general inflow of foreign capital from foreign countries, the World Bank, international economic organizations and non-governmental organizations. Other areas analyzed include comparative performance by each administration in terms of increased GNI resulting from inflow of foreign capital into the country. Data generated with figures were presented in tabular and graphical forms. This was followed by discourse analysis where data collected were discussed drawing inference from them.

CONCEPTUAL/THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Concepts of Nigeria's Foreign Policy, Gross National Income, foreign capital inflow and Global Political Economy Theory, have been defined and clarified that served as framework for the study as given below:

Nigeria's Foreign Policy

Uhomoibhi (2012) defines Nigeria's foreign policy as an externalization of its domestic priorities and the aspirations of the citizens; where the big challenge for the country's economic relation is to articulate and vigorously market the country as conducive environment in which to do business. His advocacy is quite in order. However, what are the qualities of these foreign salespersons? Hence, this study will add that Nigeria's diplomats and foreign services officials in our embassies, missions and high commissions abroad should comprise of astute professionals and experts in international economics, international business and international relations. The attainment of this under the global political economy theory and the interdependence theory will bring more rewards (benefits) and little or no costs in her economic relations with state actors, international economic organizations and other international business partners.

Gross National Income

Gross National Income (GNI) is the sum total of a country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) plus net income (positive or negative from abroad). It represents the value of the goods and services produced by the county's economy in a given year, regardless of whether the sources of the value created is domestic production or receipts from overseas. Gross National Income, which was formally known as Gross National Product (GNP) is the total of domestic or foreign output claimed by residents of a country consisting of GDP plus factor incomes earned by foreign residents minus income earned in the domestic economy by non-residents (Todaro & Smith, 2011; Collins, 1989).

Foreign Capital Inflow

Foreign capital inflow refers to all forms of flow from sources external to the boundaries of the host country. They are largely benefits/rewards, which the host country earned as the result of its economic transactions with the rest of the world. Olotu and Jegbeme leaning heavily on foreign goodwill defines foreign capital inflow from the official angle where they refer to it as flows of aids, grants and other voluntary flows of capital usually from rich countries to poor ones. That the purpose of official flow like this is to assist low income countries like Nigeria to enhance productive economic activities aimed at achieving economic growth and development (Olutu et-al, 2011).

For Etumudon Ndidi Asien & Victor Ariavote, they are of the views that foreign capital inflows into a recipient country's economy have been regarded not only as additional funds to the domestic economy; but also as necessary stimulants to improve economic growth and bring about general development. This position is hinged on the belief that foreign capital inflows help to boost investment, increase productivity and growth of micro and macro-economic activities in the country. It is also borne out of the perceived belief that foreign private capital inflows are expected to benefit the host country in so many ways; such as increasing the level of investment and productivity, encouraging healthy competition among corporate organizations and improving corporate governance in the domestic economy (Etumudon & Victor, 2013).

Scholars like Udoidem (2012), Boughton (2004) and Naude (2013), all dwell on the entrepreneurial aspect to which foreign capital inflows will be utilized in the host (recipient) country. There is convergence in their separate views where they see foreign capital inflows in the form of credit, concessionary loans and FDI from foreign countries that should be channeled directly to productive ventures that will in turn increase economic activities and grow the economy. This study would like to add that all capital inflows, be they from FDI, Foreign Private Investment (FPI) Foreign Goodwill, Home Remittances, Trade, Exports, or even from Recovered Looted Funds should be directed more towards industrialization and manufacturing. This is so required because in the nascent global setting, manufacturing is not only a vogue, but also the main driver of the economies of serious nations that aspire to be among the top 20 leading economies (developed countries) of the world.

Global Political Economy Theory

The Global Political Economy Theory also called International Political Economy Theory; was popularized by Robert Cox (1987) and Robert Gilpin (2001) who in their separate views treaded on the path of David Ricardo (1951) and Adam Smith (1776). According to them, the theory looks at how power relations, international economics and politics interact in the international environment. They maintain that there are three main strands of International Political Economy, which include Economic Liberalism (free economy determined by market forces), Mercantilism (use of economy to enhance power, protectionist policies & promotion of state-led development) and Marxism (equality in ownership and distribution of resources). However, this study will like to state that economic globalization is the fourth strand, which they omitted; and is now included. It is fashioned out through the imposition of the New Global Agenda to further entangle underdeveloped economies.

Therefore, all the four economic systems treated under this theory originated from Europe (East or West); and are nothing but lethal instruments for the plunder and exploitation of the resources of third world countries. This is because they were *ab-initio* fashioned to advance and protect the exclusive interest of the Northern hemisphere. It is for this reason that scholars like Wallerstein (1989) and Saleh (2008) lamented that the unfortunate countries of the South were not consulted at the formulation stages of these economic systems; but were forced not only to accept, but also to domesticate them at their perils. This they maintained is to further increase European prosperity and their perpetual dominance of international affairs; and to increase poverty, unemployment and squalor for citizens of third world countries. As such, the global political economy theory just as other European theories that preceded it, is Eurocentric and western initiated to perpetually protect vital interests of Europe and the entire west. The southern hemisphere has no alternative but to bow to the superior antics of the west in compliance or at least acquiesces.

NIGERIA'S FOREIGN CAPITAL INFLOW AND DOMESTIC DEVELOPMENT

It is not in doubt that Nigeria has witnessed the inflow of foreign capital into the country in the Fourth Republic. However, poor leadership qualities and lack of professionalism on the part of the country's foreign policy managers has resulted into poor conversion of these foreign funds into developmental strides that will upgrade basic infrastructures, grow the economy and improve on the per capita income of Nigerians. The inability of the political leadership to take advantage of the country's re-admittance into the comity of nations and foreign investors to domesticate their industries and manufacturing outfits for the local manufacture of exportable unique goods and products; has made majority Nigerians to live in the same conditions with that of the past military regimes. Such that twenty years into one of the longest civil democracy in the country; the citizens have continued to suffer from myriads of socio-economic and political problems such as abject poverty, lack of basic infrastructures, soaring unemployment, low per capita income, unsafe and unpredictable domestic environment.

Nigeria's GNI/GNI Per Capita and Human Development Index Compared with Five other Third World Countries as at 2009

Gross National Income, which is the main requirement for catapulting a nation's economic development and general development to a higher level; is equally the only barometer for measuring that country's strength at the international level. For a country to assert itself as a key player in the nascent highly competitive global economic system, its Gross National Income (GNI) has to be consistently very high. This is necessary because all infrastructural upgrades, security sustenance, technological development, etc. of a nation are firmly anchored on a very buoyant and solid GNI managed by visionary political leaderships that are desirous at turning their country into one of the manufacturing hub of world; and of becoming one the ten biggest economy in the world.

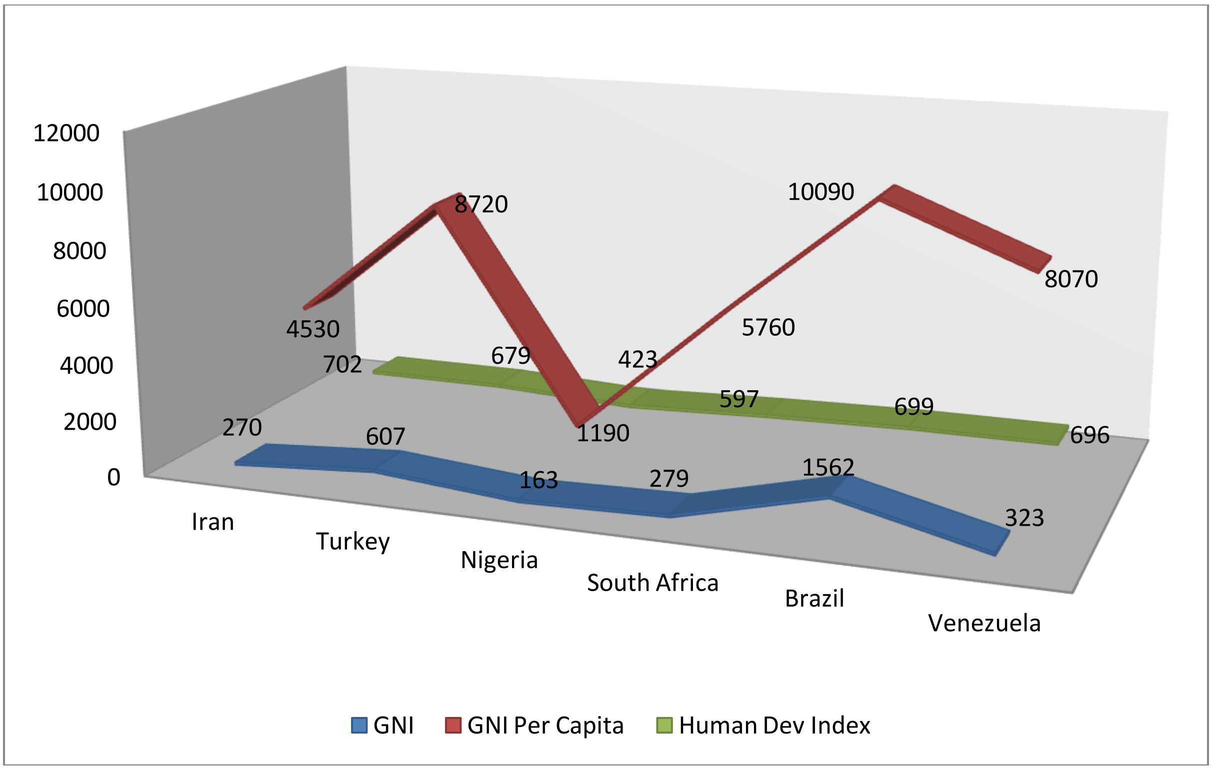
In spite of the massive inflow of foreign capital for the period of the study, the performance of Nigeria's Gross National Income (GNI), Gross National Income per capita and Human Development Index compared with other five third world countries shows Nigeria trailing behind in all the three indicators. Nigeria recorded 5% in terms of Gross National Income (GNI) against Brazil's 53% (leader of the six countries). Nigeria was the least in terms of GNI per Capita as well as Human Development Index with scores of 3% and 11% respectively. This is as presented in Table 1 and Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4 below:

Table 1: Nigeria's GNI, GNI/Capita and Human Development Index Compared with Five other Third World Countries, 2009

S/No.	Countries	GNI	Percentage	GNI P/Capita	Percentage	Human Dev Index	Percentage
1.	Iran	270	8%	4530	12%	0.702	19%
2.	Turkey	607	19%	8720	23%	0.679	18%
3.	Nigeria	163	5%	1190	3%	0.423	11%
4.	S/Africa	279	8%	5760	15%	0.597	16%
5.	Brazil	1562	50%	10090	26%	0.699	18%
6.	Venezuela	323	10%	8070	21%	0.696	18%
	Total	**2934**	**100%**	**38360**	**100%**	**0.3796**	**100%**

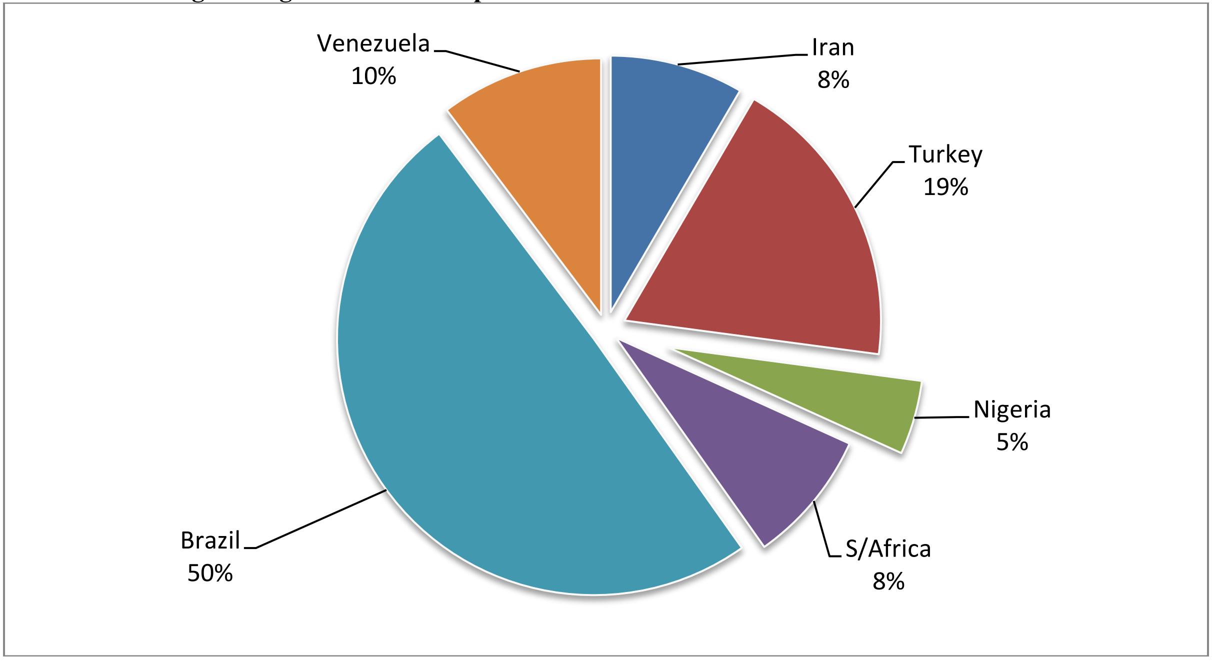
Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2019 as adapted from World Bank Countries & Economies Data Base, 2009

Figure 1:
Nigeria's GNI/GNI Per Capita and Human Development Index Compared with Five other Third World Countries as at 2009



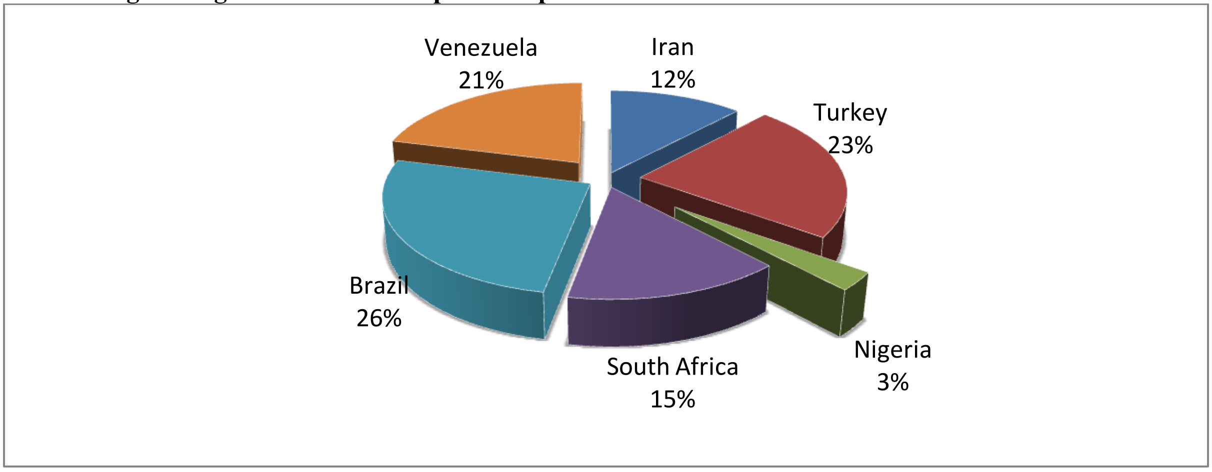
Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2019 as adapted from World Bank Countries & Economies Data Base, 2009

Figure 2:
Percentage of Nigeria's GNI Compared with Five other Third World Countries as at 2009



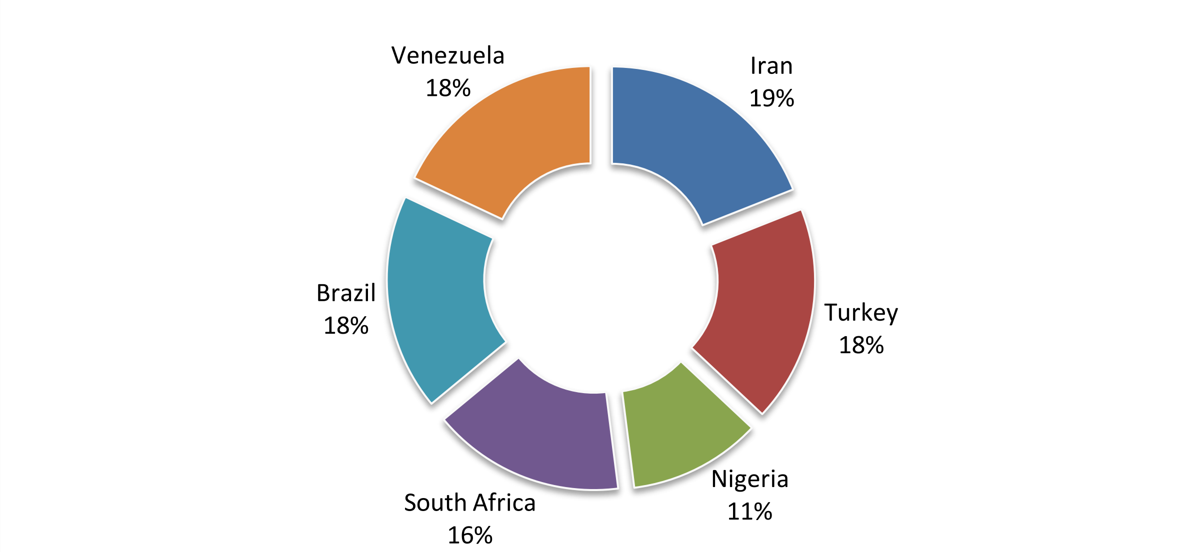
Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2019 as adapted from World Bank *Countries & Economies* Data Base, 2009

Figure 3:
Percentage of Nigeria's GNI Per Capita Compared with Five other Third World Countries as at 2009



Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2019 as adapted from World Bank *Countries & Economies* Data Base, 2009

Figure 4:
Percentage of Nigeria's Human Development Index Compared with Five other Third World Countries as at 2009



Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2019 as adapted from World Bank *Countries & Economies* Data Base, 2009

Infrastructural Performance of Nigeria Compared with Poorest African, Asian and Low Income Countries

In spite of the effort of the World Bank at granting aids, credit facilities and technical assistance to Nigeria as from May 29 1999, the country's development is still in the doldrums. Such that infrastructural performance of Nigeria compared with poorest African countries, poorest Asian countries and Low Income Countries (LICs) shows that the country was the least in four key sectors such as; manufacturing, services delivery, electricity and improved water source (World Bank, 2013).

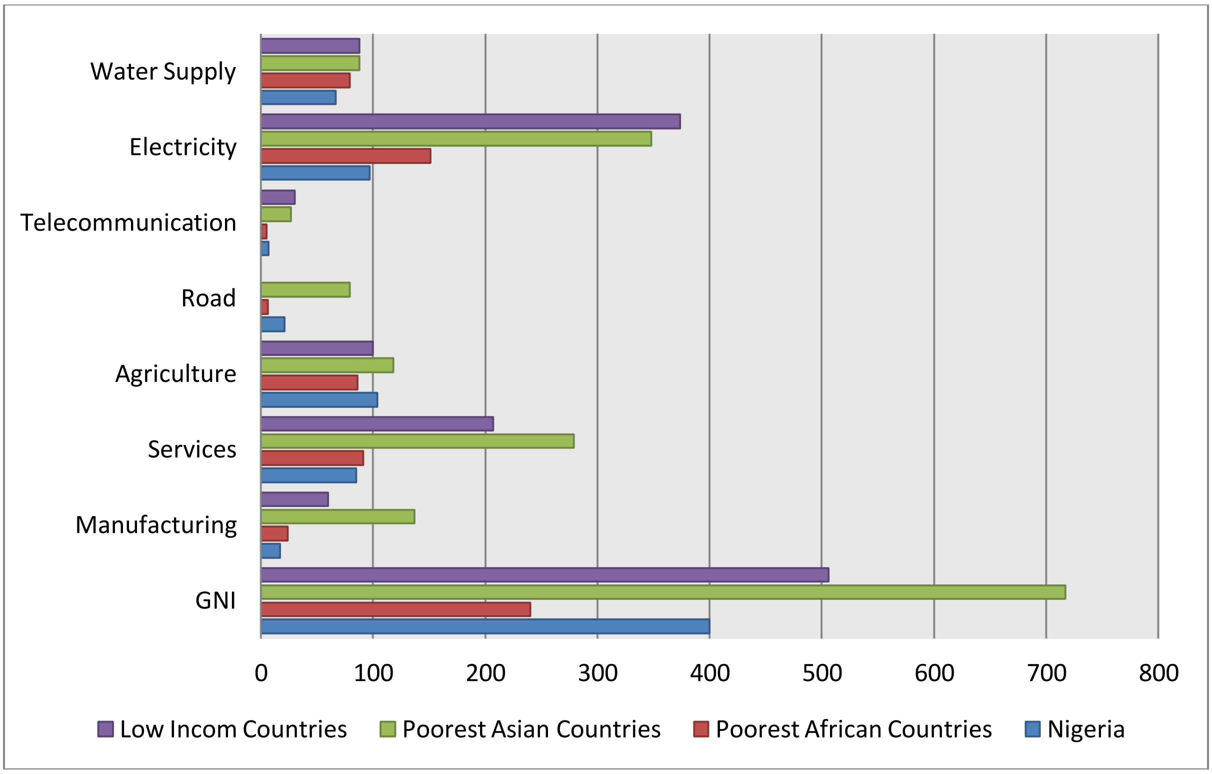
This is as presented by the statistics in Table 2 and the graph in Figure 5:

Table 2: Infrastructural Performance of Nigeria Compared with Poorest African, Asian and Low Income Countries

S/No.	Sectors	Nigeria	Poorest African Countries	Poorest Asian Countries	Low Income Countries
1.	Gross National Income (GNI)	400	240	717	506
2.	Manufacturing	17	24	137	60
3.	Services	85	91	279	207
4.	Agriculture	104	86	118	100
5.	Road	21	6	79	-
6.	Telecommunication	7	5	27	30
7.	Electricity	97	151	348	374
8.	Water Supply	67	79	88	88

Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2019 as adapted from World Bank Internal Database, 2004

Figure 5:
Infrastructural Performance of Nigeria Compared with Poorest African, Asian and Low Income Countries



Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2019 as adapted from World Bank Internal Database, 2004

In view of the continuous poor performance of Nigeria in the four key sectors of, manufacturing, services, electricity and water supply compared with the three poorest countries of Africa, Asia and Low Income ones; another $172 million 'National Energy Development Project' (NEDP) was granted as loan to the country by the World Bank in 2006. It was specifically, meant for improving the energy distribution system. This in the Bank's views will reduce the cost of doing business and increase non-oil growth in the country. With an efficient energy transmission and distribution system in private hands, it will ensure steady and regular supply of energy/power in the country; which is a key factor for the blossoming of the manufacturing sub-sector that will serve as a driver of the national economy. Just as in the power sector reform, a reform in the telecommunication sector will be an added impetus for a country that aspires to move away from over-dependence on oil revenue and to promote non-oil growth. It is in realization of this that the Bank through technical assistance under the Privatization Support Project (PSP) supported the privatization move in the country with $115 million in 2002. By the year 2014, virtually all the commercial public enterprises have been, privatized including the telecommunication and the power sectors. Even with this giant stride by the World Bank for the realization of Nigeria's 'Zero Oil Policy', yet Oil & Gas (O&G) still remains the main source of the country's foreign revenue as at today (2020).

FOREIGN CAPITAL INFLOW TO NIGERIA IN THE FOURTH REPUBLIC, 1999-2020

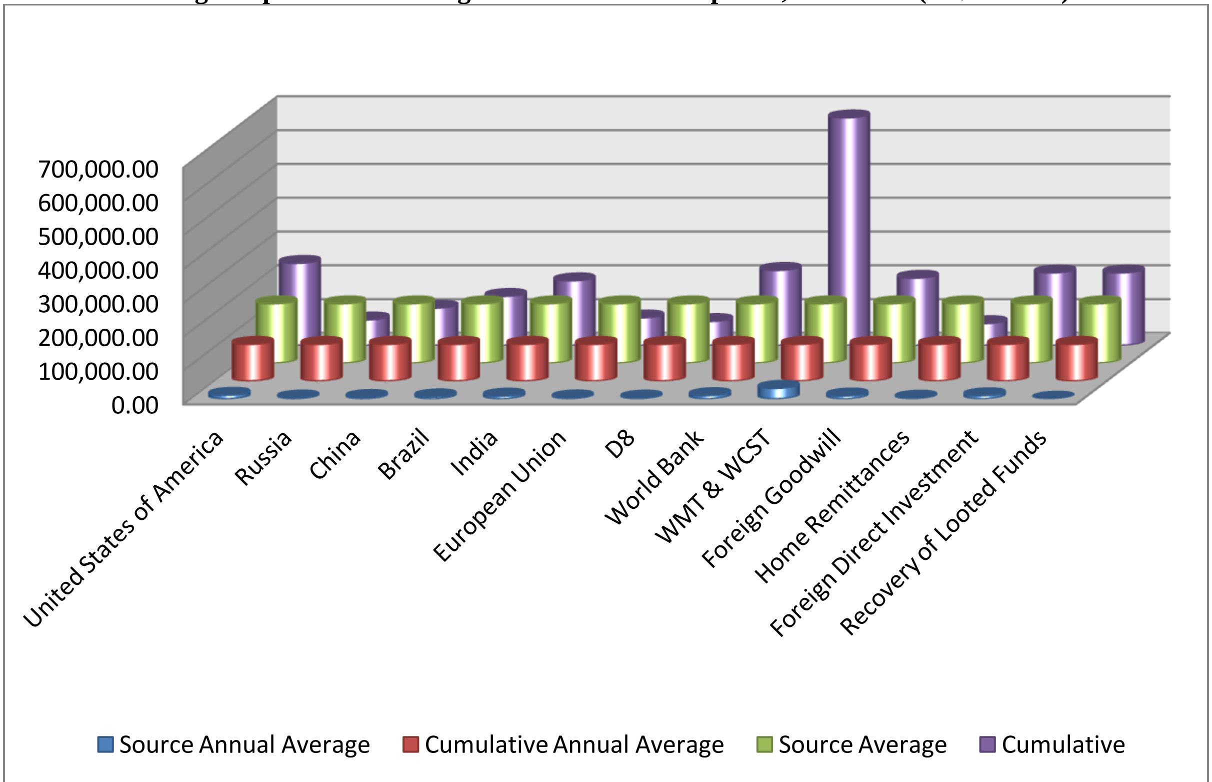
The four civilian administrations of the Fourth Republic have all made effort to launder the image of Nigeria through domestic reforms and barrages of high-level diplomatic visits by the Presidents. They heavily relied on foreign policy instrument of economic relations to attract more foreign capital inflows to the country. In all their visits to foreign countries and participation in global economic for a (forums), they consistently assured Nigeria's friends, foreign business and development partners that the domestic environment is now safe, stable and clean enough for doing business. This paid off when the country started reaping the dividends through the inflow of foreign capital from FDI, Foreign Goodwill, Home Remittances, Trade and Commerce from foreign countries, international economic organizations and the World Bank. These foreign capital inflows have contributed much to Nigeria's GNI regardless of the fact that Oil and Gas is the major contributor in this regard. The summary of foreign capital inflows to Nigeria in the Fourth Republic is as presented in Table 3 and Figures 6 and 7 below:

Table 3: Foreign Capital Inflow to Nigeria in the Fourth Republic, 1999-2020 (in $ Billions)

S/No	Foreign Revenue Sources	Cumulative	Source Average	Cumulative Annual Average	Source Annual Average	Percentage
1.	United States of America	$243,568bn	$176,600.76bn	$109,324.28bn	$11,598.47bn	11%
2.	Russia	$76,034bn	$176,600.76bn	$109,324.28bn	$3,620.66bn	3%
3.	China	$110,901bn	$176,600.76bn	$109,324.28bn	$5,281.00bn	5%
4.	Brazil	$145,740bn	$176,600.76bn	$109,324.28bn	$6,940.00bn	6%
5.	India	$191,825.5bn	$176,600.76bn	$109,324.28bn	$9,134.55bn	8%
6.	European Union	$82,000bn	$176,600.76bn	$109,324.28bn	$3,904.76bn	4%
7.	D8	$71,500bn	$176,600.76bn	$109,324.28bn	$3.404.76bn	3%
8.	World Bank	$222,705bn	$176,600.76bn	$109,324.28bn	$10,605.00bn	10%
9.	WMT & WCST	$673,785bn	$176,600.76bn	$109,324.28bn	$32,085.00bn	29.5%
10.	Home Remittances	$199,500bn	$176,600.76bn	$109,324.28bn	$9,500.00bn	9%
11.	Foreign Goodwill	$65,216bn	$176,600.76bn	$109,324.28bn	$3,105.52bn	3%
12.	Foreign Direct Investment	$215,193bn	$176,600.76bn	$109,324.28bn	$10,247.28bn	9%
13.	Recovery of Looted Funds	$2,393bn	$176,600.76bn	$109,324.28bn	$113.95bn	0%
	Total	**$2,295,811tr**	**$2,295,811tr**	**$1,421,215..64tr**	**$109,540.95bn**	**100%**

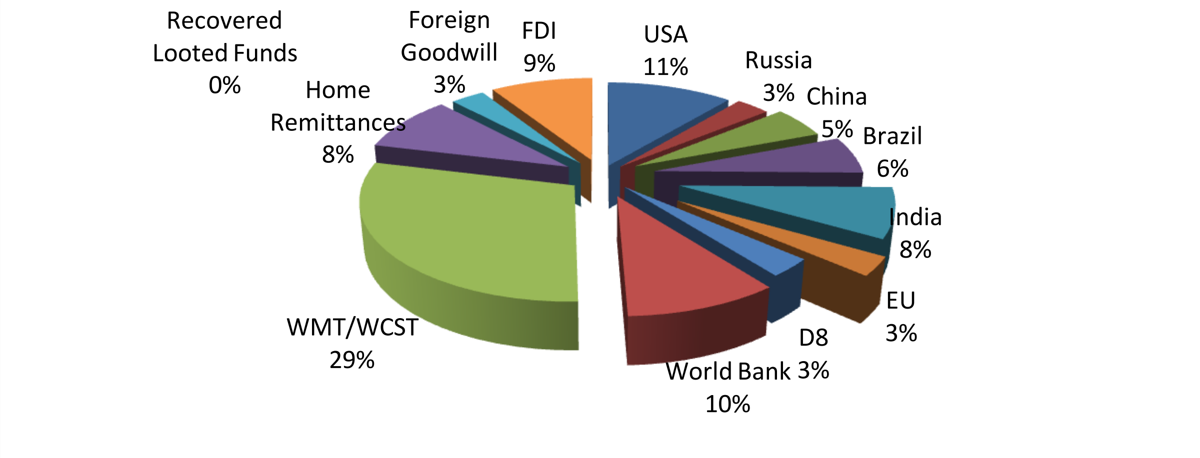
Source**:** Generated by the Researcher in 2019 as adapted from; World Bank, 2010; MPI, 2013; Osinbajo, 2015; Mandara, 2013; USSD-CBJFO/USCBFT, 2012; Hurst, 2006; Alike, 2011; IHCN, 2011, World Bank, 2014; Saleh, 2008; Awolusi, 2012; Onakoya, 2012; World Bank Report, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019/20

Figure 6:
Foreign Capital Inflow to Nigeria in the Fourth Republic, 1999-2020 (in $ Billions)



Source**:** Generated by the Researcher in 2020 as adapted from; World Bank, 2010; MPI, 2013; Osinbajo, 2015; Mandara, 2013; USSD-CBJFO/USCBFT, 2012; Hurst, 2006; Alike, 2011; IHCN, 2011, World Bank, 2014; Saleh, 2008; Awolusi, 2012; Onakoya, 2012; USAID 2016; World Bank, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019/20

Figure 7:
Percentage Foreign Capital Inflow to Nigeria in the Fourth Republic, 1999-2020(%)



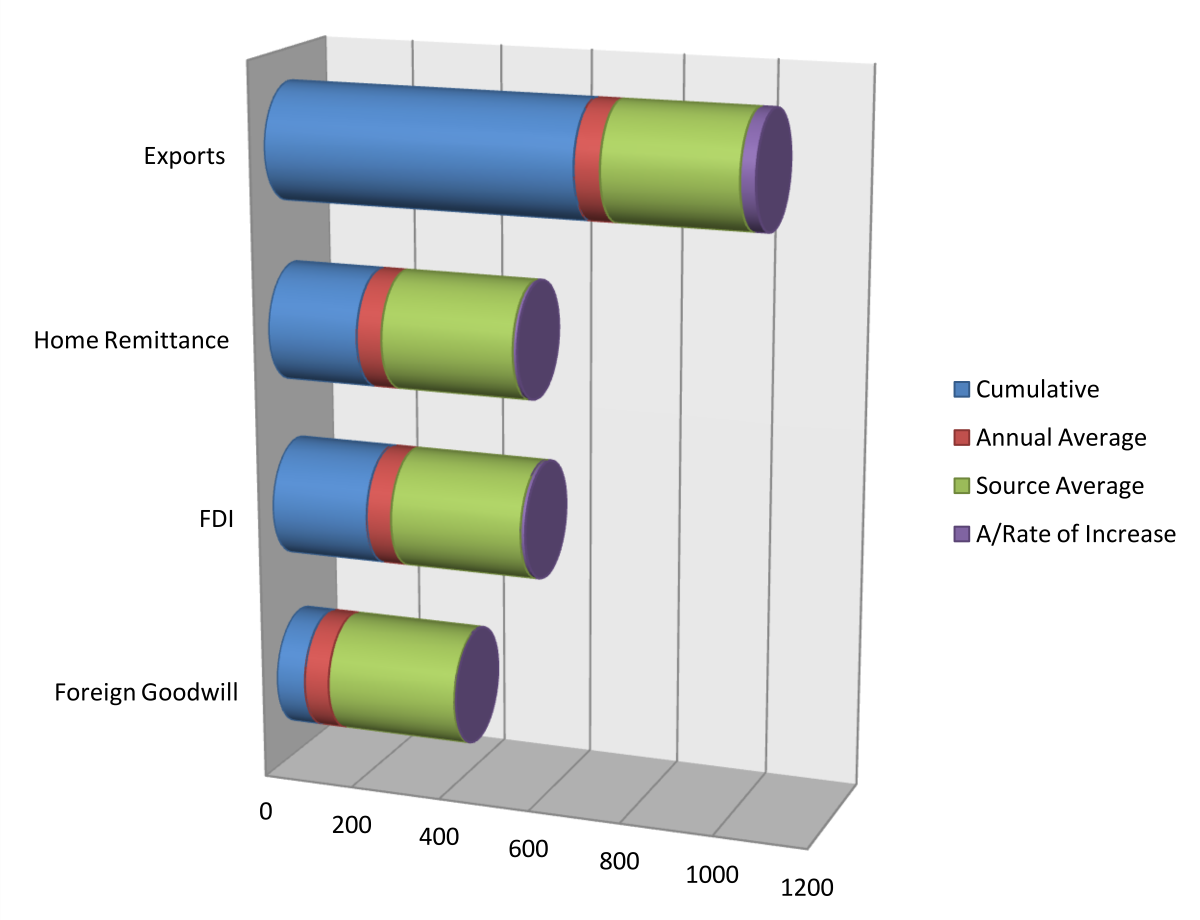
Source**:** Generated by the Researcher in 2020 as adapted from; World Bank, 2010; MPI, 2013; Osinbajo, 2015; Mandara, 2013; USSD-CBJFO/USCBFT, 2012; Hurst, 2006; Alike, 2011; IHCN, 2011, World Bank, 2014; Saleh, 2008; Awolusi, 2012; Onakoya, 2012; World Bank Report, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019/20

From both the statistics and graph in Table 3 and Figures 7 and 8 above the World Merchandize Trade & World Commercial Services Trade recorded the peak performance by placing first with total net benefit of $673,785 billion accrued to the country in the Fourth Republic. The USA came second with a total inflow of foreign earnings from that country amounting to $243,568 billion. This indicated a very high level of economic transaction between Nigeria and the USA within the period of the study. The World Bank's financial commitment to Nigeria within the short period of the Fourth Republic amounted to $222,705 billion thereby placing as the third largest source of foreign revenue to the country. The overall Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow to the country for the period is $215,193 billion and was placed 4th source of foreign revenue to the country. As a surprise package to Nigeria; the effective dialoguing with Nigerians in Diaspora (NIDO) by successive administrations of the Furth Republic has earned the country the total sum of $199,500 billion; placing it as the fifth largest source of non-oil foreign revenue to the country for the period of the study. This indeed served as the needed stimulant for the initiation of Diaspora Commission Bill and its subsequent signing into law by Acting Vice President Yemi Osinbajo in June, 2017. With the right political will, it is therefore expected that the Commission will eventually serve as a very viable non-oil foreign revenue source for the country. India with $191,825.5 billion; was placed in the 6th position in view of its modest performance based on its huge investments in Nigeria. Brazil performed appreciably well with a total of $145,740 billion as foreign revenue to Nigeria and placed in the 7th position. China with the highest volume of economic activities in Nigeria more especially in the construction and extractive sectors; relatively underperformed where it was placed in the 8th position with total inflow of $110,901 billion as foreign revenue to Nigeria. Russia with $76,034 billion and placed in the 9th position, has also underperformed in view of the historic economic and military relations between the two countries. Another underperformer is the D8 with $71,500 billion and placed in the 10th position. This has portrayed lack of strategic engagement in the transnational economic organization by Nigeria's political leadership and foreign policy mangers. The European Union as a block with a total of $67.305 billion was placed in the 11th position has underperformed compared to its dominance of Nigeria's Oil and Gas (O&G) sector. Foreign Goodwill netted-in $65,216 billion as a non-oil foreign revenue source for the country and placed in the 12th position. Whereas, the sum of $2,393 billion was repatriated back to Nigeria as recovered stolen (looted) funds from foreign countries for the period of the study.

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN CAPITAL INFLOW TO NIGERIA FROM FOUR MAJOR SOURCES, 1999-2020

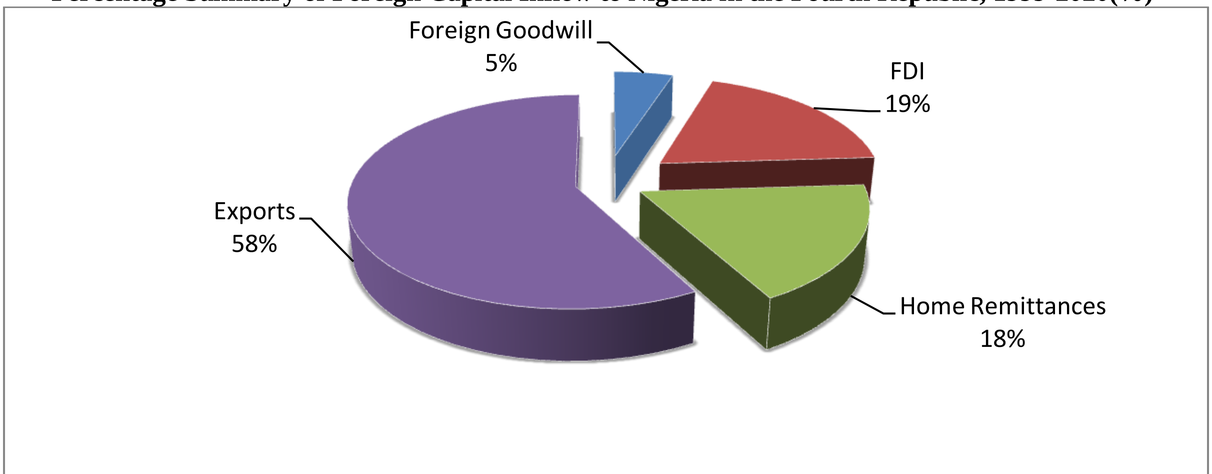
The summary of foreign capital inflow from four major external sources between 1999 and 2020 totaled $1,153,694 trillion, which shows export leading with $673,785 (32,085) billion representing 58%, followed by FDI with $215,193 (10,247) billion representing 19%, Home Remittances with $199,500 (9,500) billion representing 18% and Foreign Goodwill with $65,216 (3,106) billion representing 5%. It gives an annual average of $54,937.81bn and sources average of $288,423.5 billion. This is as presented in Figures 8, 9 and 10 below:

Figure 8:
Summary of Foreign Capital Inflow from Four Major External Sources in the Fourth Republic, 1999-2020($billions)



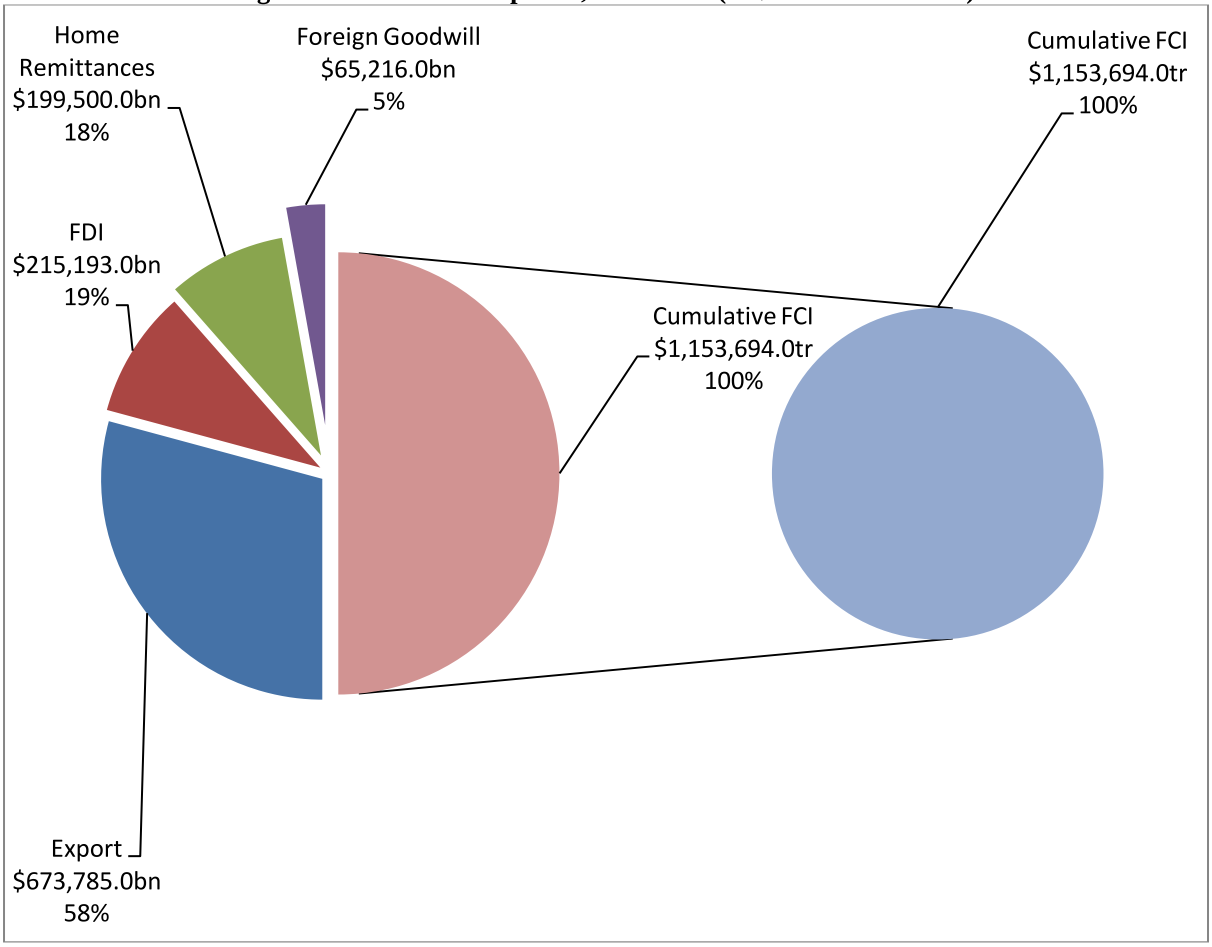
Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2020 as adapted from World Bank, 2018, 2019/20

Figure 9:
Percentage Summary of Foreign Capital Inflow to Nigeria in the Fourth Republic, 1999-2020(%)



Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2020 as adapted from World Bank, 2018, 2019/2020

Figure 10:
Contribution of Each of the Four Foreign Capital Sources to the Cumulative Foreign Capital inflow to Nigeria in the Fourth Republic, 1999-2020 (in $Billions and in %)

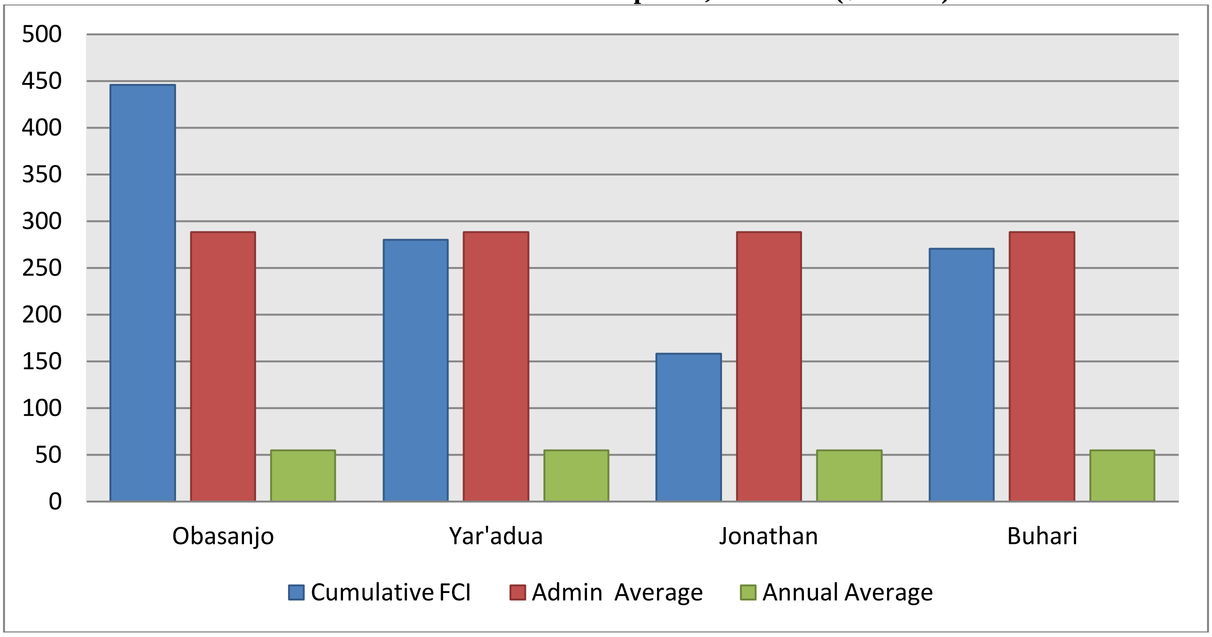


Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2020 as adapted from World Bank, 2018, 2019/20

COMPARISON OF FOREIGN CAPITAL INFLOW TO NIGERIA FROM FOUR MAJOR SOURCES UNDER THE FOUR CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATIONS OF THE FOURTH REPUBLIC, 1999-2020

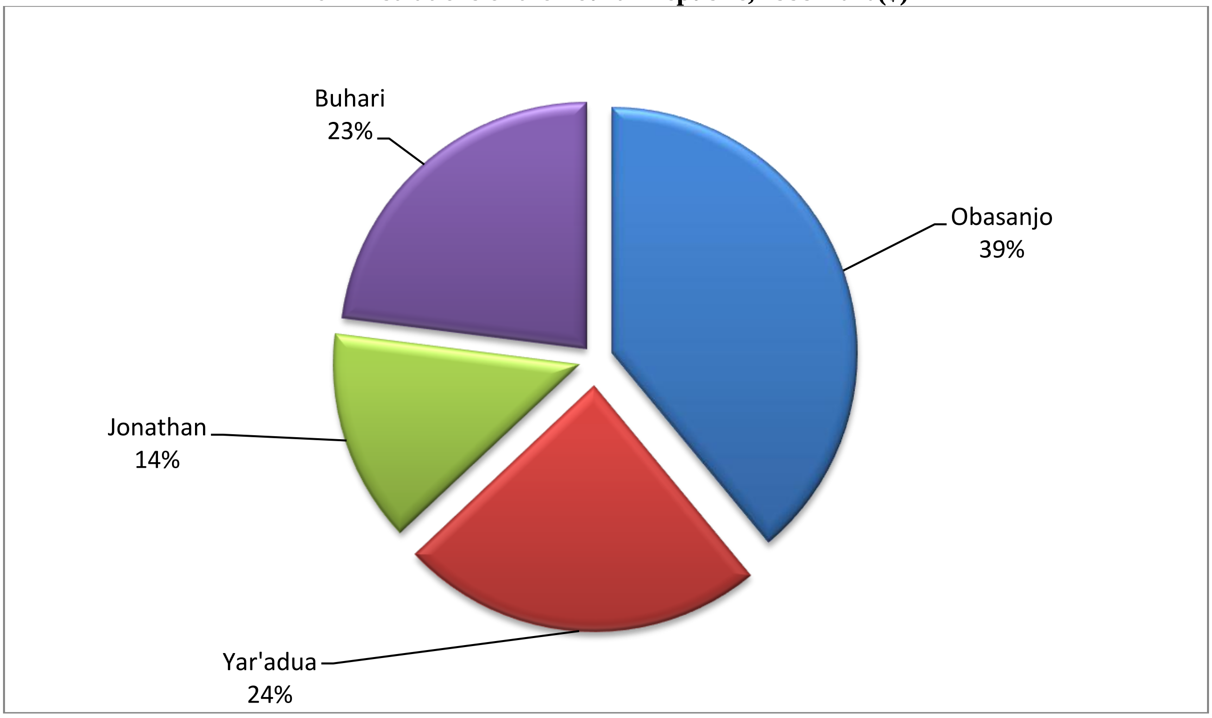
Comparison of the performances of the four civilian administrations of the Fourth Republic (1999-2020) in terms of foreign capital inflow from four major sources shows the administration of President Olusegun Obasanjo leading with $445,6 billion (39%). This is followed by Presidents Umaru Musa Yar'adua with $279.7 billion (24%) and Muhammadu Buhari with $270.5 billion (23%) in the second and third positions respectively. President Goodluck Jonathan's administration recorded $158 billion (14%) and placed in the fourth position. The total for the four administrations is $1.154 trillion. Administration average is $288.5bn, and annual average is $55.00 billion. All these are as presented in Figures 11 and 12 below:

Figure 11:
Comparison of Foreign Capital Inflow to Nigeria from Four Major Sources under the Four Civilian Administrations of the Fourth Republic, 1999-2020($Billions)



Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2020 as adapted from World Bank, 2018, 2019/20

Figure 12:
Comparison of Foreign Capital Inflow to Nigeria from Four Major Sources under the Four Civilian Administrations of the Fourth Republic, 1999-2020($)



Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2020 as adapted from World Bank, 2018, 2019/20

Comparison of the Contributions of Foreign Capital Inflow (Merchandize Activities, Foreign Investment) and Gross Domestic Product to Nigeria's Gross National Income in the Fourth Republic, 1999-2020

Comparison of the contributions of Foreign Capital Inflow (FCI) that comprises merchandize activities and foreign investment; as well as Nigeria's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the Fourth Republic shows that FCI form huge chunk of the country's Gross National Income with 94%. While Nigeria's GDP is the least

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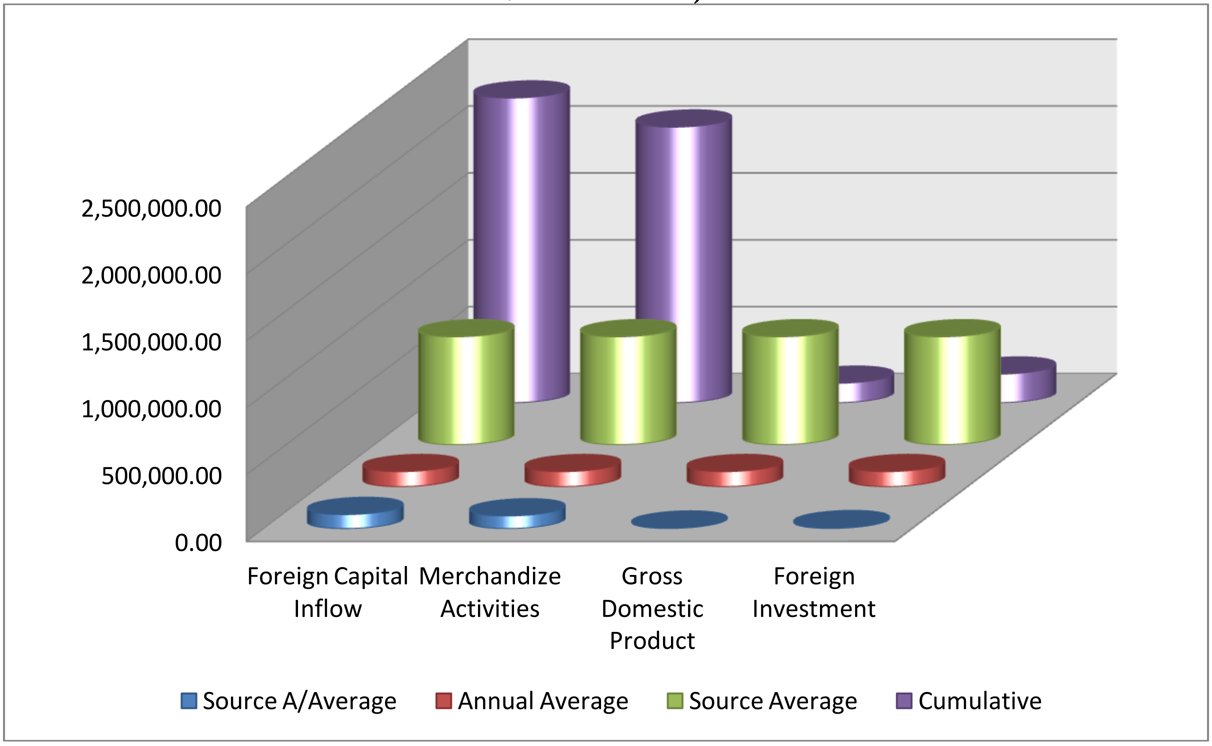
contributor to the GNI with 6%. Detail of the contribution of each of the sources (domestic & foreign) to the GNI is as presented in Tables 4 & 5 and Figures 13, 14, 15 & 16 below:

Table 4: Comparison of the Contributions of Foreign Capital Inflow (Merchandize Activities, Foreign Investment) and Gross Domestic Product to Nigeria's Gross National Income in the Fourth Republic, 1999-2020(in $Billions & in %)

Source	Amount	Source Average	Source A/Average	Annual Average	percentage
Foreign Capital Inflow	$2,281,131tr	-	108,625.3bn	115,712.5bn	94%
Merchandize Activities	$2,063,826tr	$809.984bn	98,277.4bn	115,712.5bn	85%
Gross Domestic Product	$148,822bn	$809.984bn	7,086.8bn	115,712.5bn	6%
Foreign Investment	$217,305bn	$809.984bn	10,345.9bn	115,712.5bn	9%
Gross National Income	**$2,429,953tr**	**$2,429,953tr**	**115,712.5bn**	**115,712.5bn**	**100%**

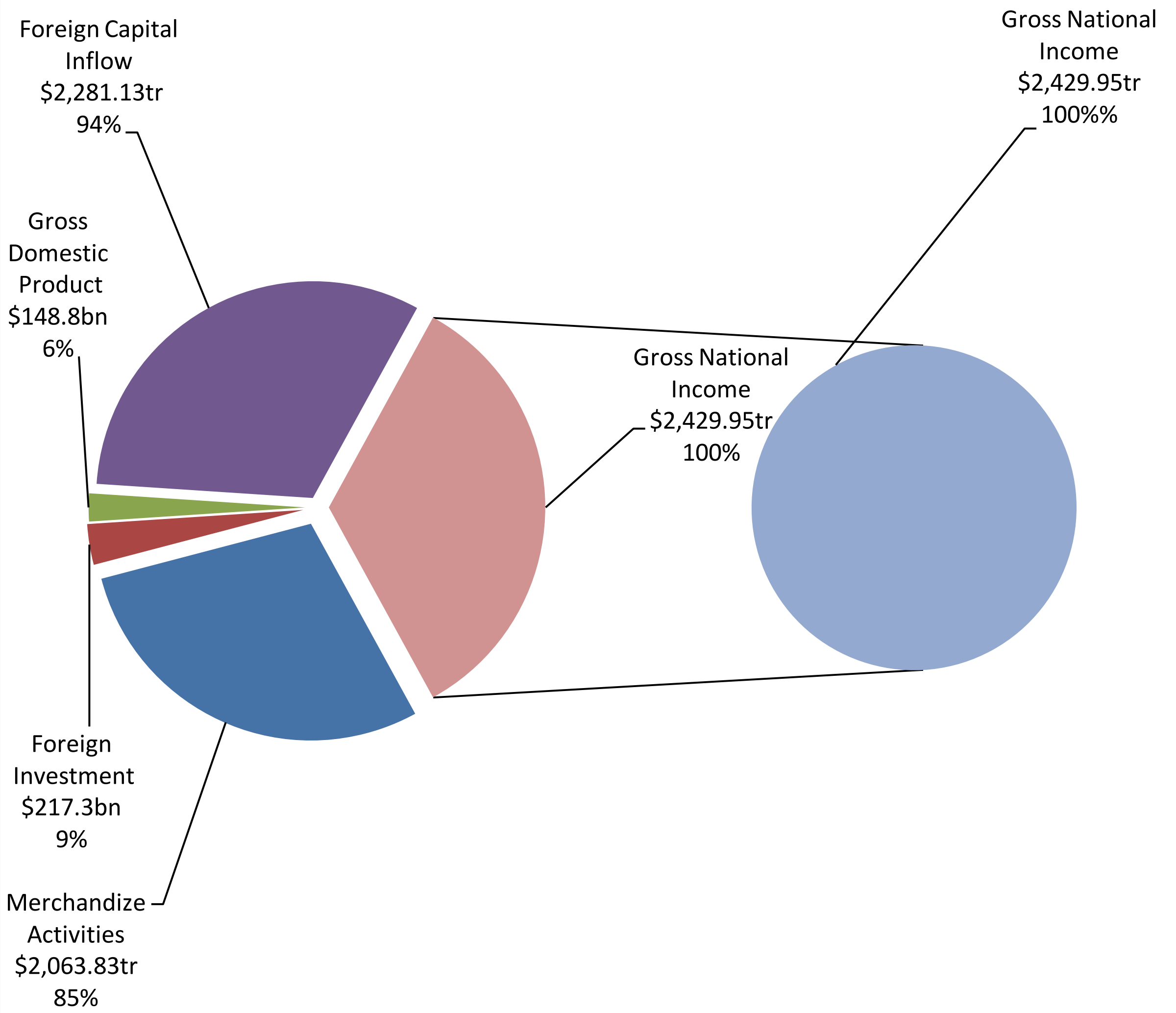
Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2020 as adapted from Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical Bulletin, 2004, 2018, 2019; World Bank, 2010, 2018, 2019, 2020

Figure 13:
Comparison of the Contributions of Foreign Capital Inflow (Merchandize Activities, Foreign Investment) and Gross Domestic Product to Nigeria's Gross National Income in the Fourth Republic, 1999-2020(in $Billions & in %)



Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2020 as adapted from Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical Bulletin, 2004, 2018, 2019; World Bank, 2010, 2018, 2019, 2020

Figure 14:
Percentage Comparison of the Contributions of Foreign Capital Inflow (Merchandize Activities, Foreign Investment) and Gross Domestic Product to Nigeria's Gross National Income in the Fourth Republic, 1999-2020(in $Billions & in %)



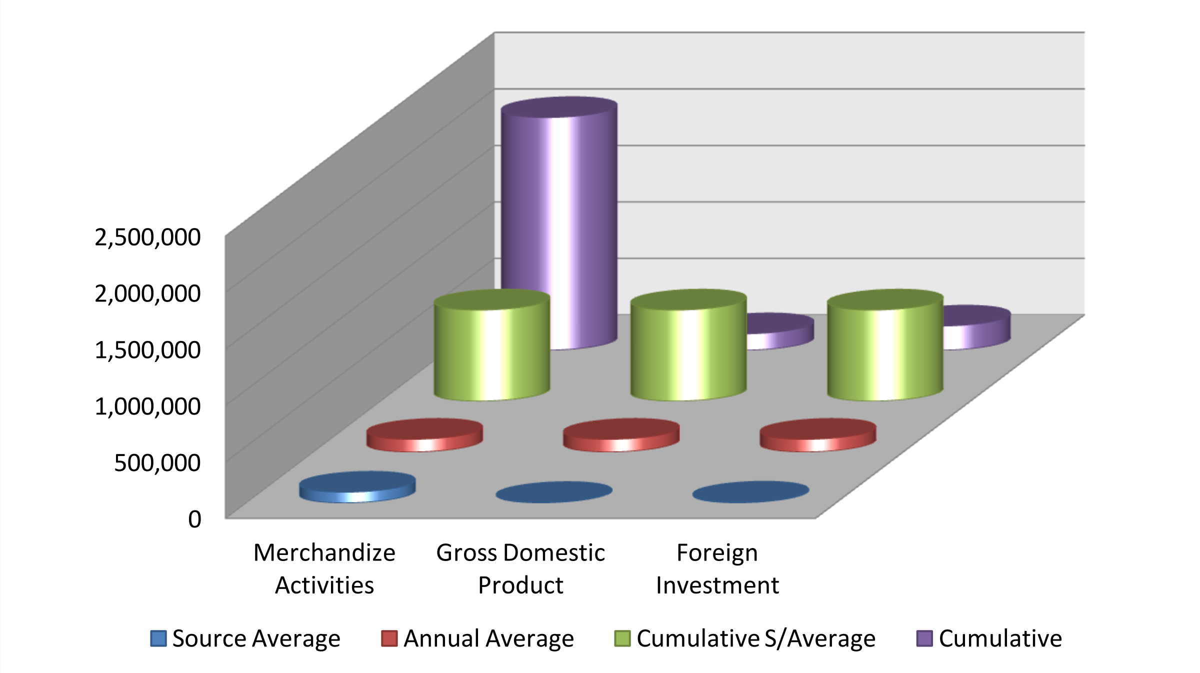
Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2020 as adapted from Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical Bulletin, 2004, 2018, 2019; World Bank, 2010, 2018, 2019, 2020

Table 5: Comparison of the Contributions of Foreign Merchandize Activities, Foreign Investment and Gross Domestic Product to Nigeria's Gross National Income in the Fourth Republic, 1999-2020(in $Billions & in %)

Source	Amount	Cumulative S/Average	Source Average	Annual Average	percentage
Merchandize Activities	$2,063,826tr	$809,984bn	$98,277.4bn	$115,712.5bn	85%
Gross Domestic Product	$148,822bn	$809,984bn	$7,087bn	$115,712.5bn	6%
Foreign Investment	$217,305bn	$809,984bn	$10,348bn	$115.712.5bn	9%
Gross National Income	**$2,429,953tr**	**2,429,953tr**	**$115,712.5bn**	**$462,848.40bn**	**100%**

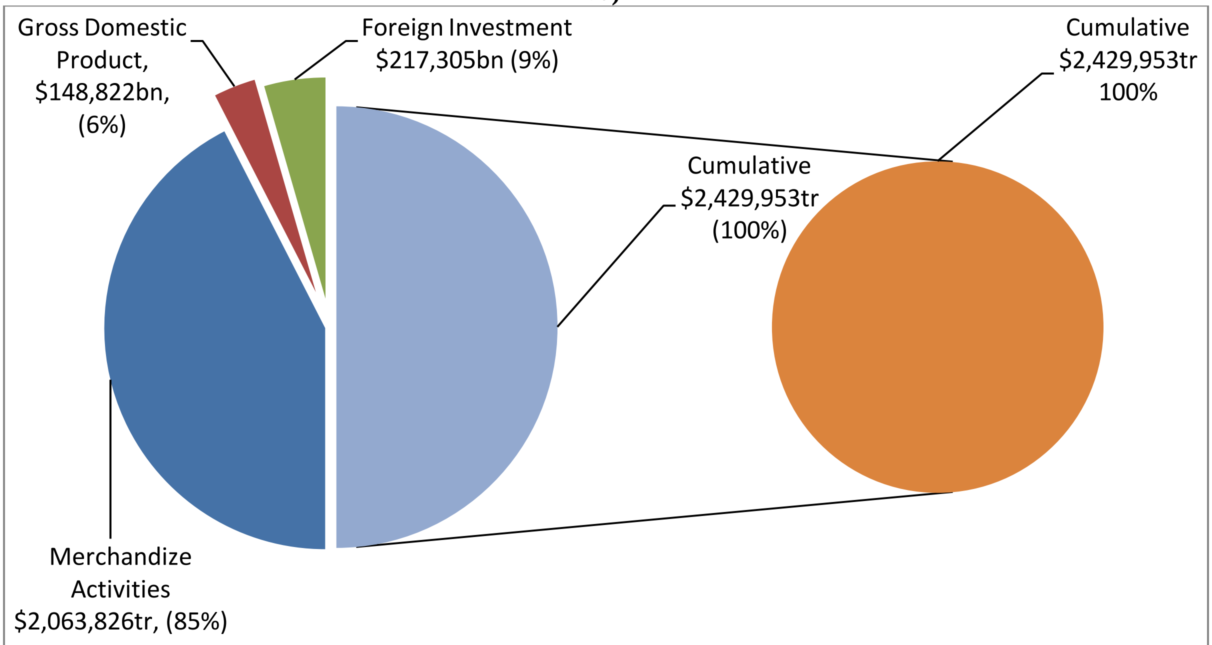
Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2020 as adapted from Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical Bulletin, 2004, 2018, 2019; World Bank, 2010, 2018, 2019, 2020; NBS, 2019

Figure 15:
Contributions of Foreign Merchandize Activities, Foreign Investment and Gross Domestic Product to Nigeria's Gross National Income in the Fourth Republic, 1999-2020



Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2020 as adapted from Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical Bulletin, 2004, 2018, 2019; World Bank, 2010, 2018, 2019, 2020; NBS, 2019

Figure 16:
Comparison of the Contributions of Foreign Merchandize Activities, Foreign Investment and Gross Domestic Product to Nigeria's Gross National Income in the Fourth Republic, 1999-2020(in $Billions & in %)



Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2020 as adapted from Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical Bulletin, 2004, 2018, 2019; World Bank, 2010, 2018, 2019, 2020; NBS, 2019

In spite of the steady rise in foreign capital inflow to the country in the Fourth Republic, a lot still need to be done by our political leadership and foreign policy managers more especially in the area of moving the country towards a 'Zero-Oil economy'. This is based on the fact, that Nigeria has all it takes to be one of the leading global economic giants of the 21st Century through a manufacture-driven economy.

IV. CONCLUSION

From the analysis so far, conclusion can be drawn that Nigeria's foreign policy in the Fourth Republic has attracted foreign capital that led to steady increase in the country's GNI, modest economic growth and general development. Statistical data indicated that each of the four civilian administrations of the Fourth Republic, have worked hard towards attracting more foreign capital for improving the country's GNI and growing the economy during the period of the study. The study has also observed that Nigeria's Foreign Capital inflow during the first eight years of the Fourth Republic, which falls under the administration of President Obasanjo, has performed very well with a towering foreign capital inflow of $445.6 billion; which is more than one-third of the total foreign capital inflow of the four civilian administrations put together. The study has also established that export is leading among the four major sources of foreign capital inflow to the country with $673,785 billion for the period of the study. The study has however established underperformance by the remaining three administrations after Obasanjo because of poor handling of domestic issues such as security challenges, culture of impunity and the rubbishing of the anti-corruption war started by Obasanjo. The study has further established that bulk of the GNI comes from the oil and gas sector, which is not healthy for the country. It has also been established that there is paucity of foreign revenue sources coming from non-oil sources, during the period of the study. The study further established that about 94% of the GNI comes from foreign capital inflow; while the GDP only contributed 6% to the GNI. As such, as long as Nigeria fails to diversify her domestic economic bases as well as her foreign revenue sources and make the country manufacture-driven; the anticipated steady GNI growth and meaningful development will remain elusive. Moreover, it will make Nigeria's dream of being one of the 20 biggest global economies beyond the year 2020; an impossibility because the earlier dateline has lapsed.

V. RECOMMENDATION

Drawing from the analysis and the conclusion above, the following recommendations are hereby proffered towards the steady growth Nigeria's Gross Domestic Product:

1. Aggressive diversification of the domestic economy should be embarked upon where more emphasis should be placed on the non-oil sector.
2. The political leadership should encourage and assist peasant farmers with modern farm inputs (such as seeds, tractors, and other equipments) towards boosting the production of industrial raw materials such as cotton, cocoa, palm oil, groundnut, etc., which the country is naturally endowed with. In addition, government should stimulate local farmers by enabling them to access loans at the lowest interest rate (where possible at a single digit).
3. The mining of traditional minerals such Tin, Coal, Columbite, Bauxite, Gold, precious stones should be revamped where they will be processed locally into finished and exportable products and goods.
4. As a deliberate policy, the political leadership should encourage and promote the domestication of foreign manufacturing companies through FDI that should be tilted more in the utilization of local content (local strategic thinking and raw materials) for the manufacture of local unique products with comparative competitive advantage in the international market. The sales of these unique locally manufactured goods will earned more foreign capital for growing the GNI, the economy and for general development.
5. Government should evolve and progressively maintain deliberate policy of stimulating local industrialists and manufacturers on a sustainable basis. Such stimulants should include tax holidays for genuine local and foreign investors with FDI that will be invested domestically in the non-oil sectors and more specifically in the industrial/manufacturing sector/sub-sectors. This will create more national wealth that will steadily grow Nigeria's Gross National Income (GNI) and the economy; as well as general development.

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