

## **NIGERIA’S TRIAL BY THE UN, THE BANK AND THE FUND TO QUIT OR NOT?**

**Ameen Niyi Imam, Abdulkodir**

Reporter & Editor, Radio Nigeria and Doctoral Candidate, Kwara State University, Malete,  
Kwara, Nigeria

---

### **ABSTRACT**

*The relationship of the U.N, the Bank and the Fund with most countries of the world is one that does not need introduction. It is the attempt to examine the pros and cons of this relationship in developing world with particular reference to Nigeria that necessitated this work. While some advocated a quit in the relationship, others preferred continuity. It is however, important to know that being a member of the U.N is not the problem, but lack of direction and undefined goals by Nigerian leaders. The country does not need to stop being a member of the UN especially at a time it is aspiring to be a member of expanded U.N Security Council. Of course at the moment, it is like a break-even scenario, the country has to be in business to regain its invested resources; both human and material. Thus quitting the stage will amount to loss. Meanwhile to keep hope alive for developing nations including Nigeria there is urgent need for these organizations to embrace reform, especially in the area of relaxing IMF and World Bank’s lending policies. The work adopted primary and secondary sources of data from focus group observation method, text books, journals and the internet.*

**Key Words: Reform, Development, Dependence**

### **BRIEF INTRODUCTION: THE UN, THE BANK AND THE FUND**

Born out of the principle of collective security and to serve as medium of balancing power among powerful nations then, the United Nations (UN) was established in 1945 on 24th of October (The UN, 2016). The organization which started initially with 51 countries presently has 193 independent member states.

Arguably the UN is not supposed to be a world government but at various instances it has played leading role in finding solutions to socio-economic as well as political problems around the world through its agencies.

In fact according to the UN charter, the organization among other things identified cooperation in solving international problems and promoting respect for human rights as one among its four purposes (Ibid). Others include;

- Maintenance of international peace and security
- To develop friendly relations among nations and
- To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations.

However, as issues unfold within the international arena, the UN is not relenting in its bid to respond to challenges of a changing world by engaging in continuous reform that will strengthen its effectiveness in the face of emerging realities.

To effectively coordinate and achieve its mandate, the U.N decided to put in place six main organs (About the UN, 2016). These include; - The General Assembly

- The Security Council

-The Economic and Social council

-The Trusteeship Council and the Secretariat all based at the U.N headquarters in New York.

While the sixth organ, International Court of Justice is situated in Hague, Netherlands. Apart from the above named organs, the UN also has some specialized agencies that help in carrying out its mandate. These include United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO), The Bank and The Fund among others (UNOS, 2016) .

## **THE BANK AND THE FUND**

In this work we will try to make brief incursion into the background of the World Bank also referred to as the Bank and its sister agency the International Monetary Fund otherwise known as the Fund. This we intend to do simultaneously since both agencies are twin baby of a single parent though with different peculiarities, their agenda are however interrelated.

Established through an international ratification from the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, the World Bank was formerly inaugurated in July, 1944 (World Bank 2012).

Charged with the primary responsibility of reducing poverty, the Bank is expected to provide loans to developing countries for capital expenditure (Piot, 1994). To make this happen, the

bank engaged the global bond market and other means to raise fund. The bank also employed its two main subsidiaries; The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA) which are their self an extended family of the World Bank Group to execute its programs. The bank has also been performing its duties through collaborative efforts with the International Monetary Fund, (IMF) which came to being almost at the same time with the Bank.

Unlike the Bank, the Fund receives money in form of contribution to a single pocket through a quota system. These funds can now be borrowed by countries experiencing balance of payment problem (Escobar, 1980). In the year 1945, the IMF came to lime light formally, with the task of promoting;

- International Monetary Cooperation,
- International Trade and Economic Growth,
- Ensure Exchange Rate Stability,
- Improve Employment Rate and
- Make Resources Available to Member Countries in Financial Distress (IMF,1945).

Meanwhile, getting loan from the fund is not by merely being a member, some conditions must be met. Some of the conditions that must be met by member states are: provision of collateral as well as economic reform policies in which government of countries seeking assistance must embark on (Buir, 2003). In fact the issue of condition has been adjudged the most controversial aspect underpinning the IMF policies (Ibid).

## **UNDERSTANDING SOME CONCEPTS**

Before we proceed there is need to clarify some working concepts that are related to this work. These include; *Reform, Development and Dependence*.

### **THE CONCEPT OF REFORM**

A reform connotes a programme put in place to coordinate the present affairs of any human organization with a view to correcting the shortcomings of the past and provide a pathway for the future. This is intended to bring aggregate benefit to the majority. We said the majority because there is no reform in the world that will be totally satisfactory to all. While some people like it, others may not. The most important thing however, is to bring benefit to many.

## **THE CONCEPT OF DEVELOPMENT**

Many scholars and writers have tried to conceptualize the term development. What is peculiar to all is that, development is progressive. It embraces advancement and eschews backwardness.

Simply put, development is a state of encompassing cautiousness when an individual, group or nations leave their primitive style of living or ways of doing things and assume a higher standard of living, economically, politically, socially and even religiously.

## **THE CONCEPT OF DEPENDENCE**

Without putting matters in a straightjacket, it is a state when an individual, group or country relies on others to achieve their goals. In essence goodness cannot be attained except with the help of others.

## **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

This work deemed it fit to adopt Dependency theory as its theoretical guide, considering the interdependent nature of the Nigerian state with these organizations (The UN, The Bank and The Fund). The theory was developed by Andre Gunder Frank (Frank, 1991). It is important to note that the interdependency is not a balanced one however, as the Nigerian state on many occasions relies on these organizations for help.

While it is pertinent to know that all political science theories have one defect or the other, the dependency theory has failed to identify a succinct way of getting out of the problems encountered by developing nations in the hands of the developed ones.

It has however, assisted us in tracing some remote causes of underdevelopment in South Pole countries to occupation, colonialism as well as draining of human and material resources by the western powers during their earliest contact with the 3<sup>rd</sup> world.

These actions have been a major impediment to development in 3<sup>rd</sup> world nations like Nigeria and have since explained the reasons why the country has to constantly depend on the developed world for help through their establishments like the UN, The Bank and The Fund.

## **ACHIEVEMENTS AND PITFALLS**

### **THE UN – Achievements**

On the occasion of its 70th anniversary in October, 2015, the United Nations laid claimed to the following achievements:

1. Provision of food to 90 million people in 80 countries.
2. Saved 3 million children through its assisted vaccination program. To this end 58% of world's children have been vaccinated.
3. Help to improve the health and wellbeing of 420 million rural poor through its fight against poverty.
4. Assisted over 38.7 million refugees and other people fleeing war, famine or persecution.
5. Works with 193 countries to combat climate change and make development sustainable.
6. With 120,000 peacekeepers in sixteen operations on four continents, the UN has been maintaining and keeping world peace.
7. Protects and promotes human rights through about 80 treaties and declarations.
8. Mobilizes about 22 billion US dollars in humanitarian aid to help those affected by emergencies.
9. Uses diplomacy to prevent conflict; assists not less than 60 countries annually with their elections.
10. Promotes maternal health by saving the lives of 30 million women a year. (See 10 facts about the UN available on [www.un.org/en/about-un/index.html](http://www.un.org/en/about-un/index.html) ).

In addition to the above, the United Nations had also been credited for the promotion of gender affirmative action, which has led to quality representation of women at different levels of governmental positions. For instance, more women were appointed into public and political offices in the administration of former Nigerian President, Goodluck Jonathan (2009 – 2015). This no doubt was an attempt to meet 35% affirmative action proclaimed by the United Nations.

Another laudable achievement of the UN is in the area of promotion of human rights. Without gainsaying, no organization in the world has championed the cause of human right more than the UN. It even unveiled the Universal Declaration of Human Right (UDHR) many decades ago which was formerly adopted on 10th December 1948 at the Palais de Chaillot, Paris.

Although, the UN has been queried on its refusal to curb some human right abuses in places like West Bank, Gaza Strip, Kashmir, Burma, Rwanda, South Africa and even Nigeria.,the United Nations has recorded numerous achievements in the aspect of promoting democracy and its values in many countries as well as facilitates international cooperation among world leaders.

### **THE UN-Pitfalls**

With a composition of upto 193 independent member states, the United Nations has been largely criticized for lopsided representation of its members. Only five countries are considered as permanent members; United States, United Kingdom, France, Russia, and China (three from Europe, one from Asia, one from North America) leaving out other continents like Africa, South America and Australia with larger populations when compared to Europe and America combined.

Although, the UN has other ten non-permanent members, yet it is not enough, since they do not enjoy equal benefits like that of permanent members, hence creating an upper class and lower class classification in UN composition.

Another undeniable pitfall of the United Nations is inability to end gross human right abuse in places like Gaza Strip, Kashmir, Burma and even in Nigeria. Typical example was when men of the Nigerian Army embarked on massive execution of people of Odi Community in Niger Delta region of Nigeria under the administration of former President Olusegun Obasanjo.

The UN has also failed in its inability to stop countries like United States from interfering in domestic politics of states like Iraq under the guise of finding weapon of mass destruction. Some analysts have argued that a single country like United States of America is above the U.N with 192 other member states.

While it is important to establish the fact that, the United Nations has contributed positively in terms of facilitating aids and relief materials in needy countries, the organization has also failed to ensure that the aids get to the appropriate quarters. At most instances they were consumed by chain of corruption in those countries, this was one of the reason while the 2015 target for millennium development goals, could not be optimized.

Another pitfall of the U.N is its hypocritical nature of spreading democracy in some places in Africa and developing nations. Continuous agitation for democratic governance, and rule of law have been the paramount ambition of the UN, but the same organization fold its arm in preaching its mandate in countries like Saudi Arabia and even the United Arab Emirates, may be because those countries are allies of the United States, the principal moderator of UN affairs.

### **THE BANK AND THE FUND: Achievements**

Considering the interwoven relationship between the bank and the fund, it becomes imperative to access the achievements of the bank and the fund jointly on general ground. The two organizations had in the past decades shifted and expanded loans granted to developing world to include social services, unlike what it used to be when loans were targeted on infrastructures (World Bank, 2012 ).

This to some extent has increased the number of direct beneficiaries of the fund beyond the administrative class of developing nations.

Also The Bank and the Fund have in several instances rendered technical assistance to most member countries, this has covered areas like fiscal matters, banking and finance, exchange rate matters, as well as increased opportunities for trade and investment (IMF, 2016).

On specific ground however, the Bank claimed the following achievements:

- It has been able to double its aids for climate change adaption from \$2.3 billion to over \$4 billion(UK Guardian, 2012).
- Through its food security programme, the Bank has launched global food crises response programme which has improved agricultural productivity in some developing countries.
- In many developing countries like Nigeria counterpart funding was introduced by the World Bank to develop infrastructural base as well as improve the social facilities in some communities. This it does in collaboration with organized members of local settings, as such social amenities like water reticulation, good roads and primary health

care centres were put in place. An example is provision of electricity transformers which were connected to the national grid in places like Budo-giwa, Offa and Irepodun in Kwara state, North-Central Nigeria.

- On its part the IMF has equally recorded some giant stride in the area of analyzing economic policies of member nations (Bossone, 2008), it also assesses the consequences of these policies for other countries and the global economy ( Ibid).
- The Fund has consistently provided information for member countries to know the strength and weaknesses of member state as well as explore possibilities of collaboration for economies of scale (The IMF, 2016).
- It has equally served as render of last resort to most member countries. This it does by providing adequate fund in period of financial crisis, thus providing them with the opportunity to correct maladjustments in their balance of payments and without leading to measures cable of destabilizing national and internal economy, which is one of the primary targets of the fund (Ujo, 2008).

#### **THE BANK AND FUND-Pitfalls**

Right from inception, the conditions and rules of engagements attached to the borrowing of fund from these organizations have not been favorable. Among the three countries that applied for its first loan to be issued out (Chile, France and Poland), only France was granted the opportunity to access the loan with a lot of stringent conditions such as;

- Provision of balanced budget by France
- Accordance of priority to payment of World Bank's debt over any other government
- France was equally instructed by the United States Department to remove its members associated with the communist party (Bird, 1992).

France immediately followed these dictates and the loan was granted in a short moment.

- Another unhidden allegation levied against the Bank and its sister organization is that; it has compromised standard and competence in the appointment of World Bank executives as rightly observed by former World Bank senior official and Nigerian Minister of Finance Ngozi Okonjo Iweala,

When economists from World Bank visit poor countries to dispense cash and advice, they routinely tell government to reject cronyism and fill each important

job with the best candidate available. It is a good advice, the World Bank should take it in appointing its next President (The Economist, 2012).

Departing from the above advice given to the World Bank by Dr. Ngozi Okonjo Iweala, it is a clear pointer to the fact that merit was not considered in the appointment of the Bank executives.

In fact for close to 70 years, the affairs of IMF and World Bank were largely shared and controlled by Europeans and Americans (Ibid).

Not until recently precisely July 1<sup>ST</sup> 2012 when Professor. Jim Yong Kim an Asian from South Korea mounted the leadership of the Bank. That implies that for close to 67 years no other member nation of the UN produced its leader, a situation that could hamper the amount of confidence members have in these organizations.

The Fund has equally brought more hardship than gains especially through its Structural Adjustment Program, a lot of countries have witnessed austerity and devaluation of their currency, Nigeria not an exception with particular reference to Ibrahim Babangida's regime (1985 – 1993) (Osuntokun, 2005).

These conditions imposed by the International Monetary Fund have far reaching effects on the country's economy till now. No doubt the principle of improving the economy of member states has been trashed.

Also at some instances, the Bank has promoted dictatorship in Africa simply because some of these leaders were regular customers of the institution. For close to four decades Gnassingbe Eyadema was there in Togo, Hosni Mubark in Egypt, I.B Babangida in Nigeria yet these functional units of the U.N never thought of stopping these dictators, at least by denying them access to loans and other benefits to serve as economic sanctions.

In his book Globalization and its Discontents, Joseph Stiglitz argued that the IMF policies contributed to bringing about the low levels of development in Sub-Saharan Africa, prompted the East Asian financial crisis as well as the Argentine economic crisis through policies like

fiscal austerity, high interest rates as well insistence on the privatization of state assets (Stiglitz ,2002).

He concluded by describing the theories guiding the IMF's policies as being empirically flawed as well as a blend of ideology and bad science.

However, the Bank and the Fund in a swift response to some of the pitfalls identified by their critics maintained that membership of the institutions was voluntary and at no instance were member countries forced to join the league. It was equally argued that there is a limit to which they can intervene in domestic politics of members, for those who claimed dictatorship was promoted by the duos of IMF and World Bank. Doesn't that sound hypocritical? But the IMF and the World Bank never hesitated to intervene in domestic politics that has to do with the economy of member states.

#### **NIGERIA'S CONTACT WITH THE UN, THE BANK& THE FUND**

The U.N, IMF and World Bank are three synergized organizations which names are not alien especially to those that follows happenings in the international system. The rate at which the names are being echoed however, differs from one country to the other, depending on the level of relationship.

In the case of Nigeria, relating with these organizations is as old as the Nigerian state it self. This is because, immediately after its independence in 1960, it became the 99th member of the united nations.This was more pronounced in the maiden address of Nigeria's 1<sup>st</sup> and only PrimeMinister Sir, Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, to the 15th session of the U.N General Assembly on 7th october 1960 (Olusanya and Akindele, 1980).

Since then, Nigeria had been contributing its quotas to these organizations, particularly the U.N.It played a leading role in the formation of UNMIL a multilateral armed forces under the auspices of UN to arrest the civil war in Liberia, led the united nations' mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), was at the fore front of peace mission in dafur region of Sudan, and the fourth highest donor of troops to U.N peace mission across the world as at 2012 presently 6th on the league(Ashiru, 2012) ). All these are being done with little or no reward. A condition that calls for change and reformation.

Meanwhile, Nigeria became a member of the International Monetary Fund on March 30<sup>th</sup> 1961(IMF, 2016b), but with various economic challenges encountered by the country over the years particularly after the oil boom years the country had to resort to IMF to address its economic challenges. Different administration in Nigeria at one time or the other sought the assistance of these organizations. while some believed that Nigeria started losing its voice in international politics when it took to the IMF under President Shagari’s administration (Olokun, 1984) others believed that the Babangida’s regime witnessed the gravest trial by the World Bank and the IMF which have impacted negatively on the country’s political, social and economic well being despite the adoption of the Structural Adjustment Programme(Osuntokun ,2005).

**Below is an illustration of Nigeria’s status at the IMF along side other countries based on qouta contribution and voting power.**

<i><b>RANK</b></i>	<i><b>IMF Member country</b></i>	<i><b>Quota: millions of SDRs</b></i>	<i><b>Quota: percentage of the total</b></i>	<i><b>Governor</b></i>	<i><b>Alternative</b></i>
1.	United States	42,122.4	17. 69	Jacob J. Lew	Janet Yellen
2.	Japan	15,628.5	6.56	Taro Aso	Haruhiko Kuroda
3.	Germany	14,565.5	6.12	Jebs Weidmann	Wolf gang Schauble
4.	France	10,738.5	4.51	Michel Sapin	Francois villeroy
5.	United kingdom	10,738.5	4.51	George Osborne	Mark Carmey
6.	China	9,525.9	4.00	Zhou Xiaochuan	Gang Yi
7.	Italy	7,882.3	3.31	Pier Carlo Padon	Ignazio Visco
8.	Saudi Arabia	6,985.5	2.93	Ibrahim Al-Assaf	Fahad Almubarak

9.	Canada	6,309.2	2.67	Bill Morneau	Stephen poloz
10.	Russia	5,945.4	2.50	Anton Siluanov	Elvira S. Nabiullina
11.	India	5,821.5	2.44	Arun Jaitley	Raghuram Rajan
12.	Netherlands	5,162.4	2.17	Klaas Knot	Hans Vijbrief
13.	Belgium	4,605.2	1.93	Jan Smets	Marc Monbaliu
14.	Brazil	4,250.5	1.79	Joaquim Levy	Alexandre Antonio
15.	Spain	4,023.4	1.69	Luis De Guindos	Luis M.Linde
16.	Mexico	3,625.7	1.52	Luis Videgaray	Agustin Carsteus
17.	Switzerland	3,458.5	1.45	Thomas Jordan	Eveline. W Schlumpf
18.	South Korea	3,366.4	1.41	Choi Kyoung-hwan	Juyeol Lee
19.	Australia	3,236.4	1.36	scott Morrison	John Fraser
20.	Venezuela	2,659.1	1.12	Nelson Jose Diaz	Julio Cesar
21.	Sweden	2,395.5	1.01	stefan Ingves	Karolina Maria
22.	Argentina	2,117.1	0.89	Alfonso Prat-Gay	Frederico Sturzenegger
23.	Austria	2,113.9	0.89	Ewald Nowotny	Andreas Ittner

24.	Indonesia	2,079.3	0.87	Agus D. Martowardojo	Mahendra Siregar
25.	Denmark	1,891.4	0.79	Lars Rohde	Martin Prae stegaard
26.	Norway	1,883.7	0.79	Oystein Oslen	Hans Henrik
27.	South Africa	1,868.5	0.78	Nhlanhla Nene	Lesetja Kganyago
28.	Malaysia	1,773.9	0.74	Najib Rasak	Zeti Akhtar
29.	Nigeria	1,753.2	0.74	Kemi Adeosun	Godwin Emefiele
30.	Poland	1,688.4	0.71	Pawel Szalamacha	Arthur Radziwiu

**Note: SDR: Special Drawing Right**

**Source: IMF members' quotas and voting power and IMF board of Governors .  
 Imf.org, retrieved 26th February, 2016**

### **NIGERIA'S TRIAL BY THE U.N, THE BANK AND THE FUND: TO QUIT OR NOT**

The devastating effect of Nigeria's trial by the international creditors was rightly underscored by former President Olusegun Obasanjo in the year 2000, when he said;

*“all that we had borrowed up to 1985 was around \$5 billion and we have paid about \$16 billion, yet we are still being told that we owe about \$28 billion. That \$28 billion came about because of the injustice in the foreign creditors' interest rates. If you ask me what is the worst thing in the world? I will say it is compound interest (Jubile 2000 ).*

From the above assertion; it is evident that Nigeria had been tormented by the so called global financial institutions; the Bank and the Fund through their unfavourable lending policies.

The implication of this is that more money had been drained from the third world countries to the first world nations through their Bank and Fund leaving these countries poorer than before (Lahaye, n.d ).

If Nigeria borrowed \$5 billion as at 1985, thirty three (33) years after, it is still battling to meet up with the payment after paying over \$16 billion, yet over \$28 billion is still being claimed by the international creditors. Without exaggeration, it is not impossible that the country will not finish settling its debt till the next century (100) years.

Because if it took the country 31 years to service a debt of 5 billion dollars, with 28 billion dollars compounded interest left, what is the probability that it can or will service 28 billion dollars debt in the remaining years under the same conditions set by the international lenders? It is against this back drop that some analysts have called for a halt in Nigeria's relationship with the world Bank and IMF.

We perceived it as a relationship that have brought more hardship than relief, infact more pain than gain, or how would one describe a situation where poor countries like Nigeria are still walloping in poverty despite financial transactions with the Bank and the Fund.

Some scholars have even posited that the Bank has been serving as a hunting dog for western powers to consolidate capitalism and further impoverish the South Pole nations (Stiglitz , 2002 ).

At the other end with the United Nations, while it is very difficult for Nigeria to quit the U.N since it is a member of the world and considering its recent quest to be a permanent member of the United Nations General Assembly, a quest that was reiterated by President Muhamadu Buhari when soliciting for the support of German President, Joachim Gauck during his diplomatic visit to Nigeria in February 2016. It is however, important to redefine its purposes so that its continuous membership will be goal oriented.

The era of being a regular attendant in U.N summit to mark attendance register and pay huge amount of membership fee that brings little or no benefit must be put to a halt.

### **CALL FOR REFORM**

The ultimate aim behind all reform efforts across the world is meant to correct certain wrong steps taken in the past or deploy new approaches that will find lasting solution(s) to human problems (Salihu et al, 2007).

In the case of U.N and its family, there is need for inclusive reformation considering the socio-political and economic challenges of a globalized world. Infact for the United Nations

and other agencies like IMF and World Bank to attain their developmental goals across international boundaries, reform of these institutions remains sacrosanct.

Starting with the U.N there is need to look into the leadership configuration of the world's leading institution. Over the time, members of the Security Council have enjoined more influence than other members, this often time put the developing nations at disadvantage. In addition to that there is need to expand the UN Security Council to accomodate more countries from the South Poles.

Although the U.N had made this proposal, but for how long will it remain a dream? There is need for the U.N to display sincerity of purpose in its bid to expand the Security Council. Uptil now the proposal appears like an exhibition of dribbling skills of the United Nations and its officals. This kind of situation no doubt limits the credibility and confidence smaller countries have in the U.N

Another issue that calls for change is the manner in which the U.N is being funded.The United States of America is the biggest financier of U.N, hence it exercises the biggest influence and control over its decisions. This was one of the reasons why former U.S President George W. Bush in a public address said people should not place the UN over the U.S, that is, America is above the UN with its 192 other member countries. A country that is very powerful like America should not be allowed to be the principal money bag of the UN or else it will continue to manipulate the institution to promote its hegemony across the world. It is therefore recommended that funding should be shared among member states.

Some have also advocated that, the U.N seat should be moved out of the United States to limit the influence of the State on U.N(Bertrand, n.d).That might not be nescessary, even if the U.N secretariat is located far away in the Moon, so far the appointment of key officials is done or influenced by America, the institution will still be under its armpit.

It is rather suggested that appointments of principal officers of the U.N should be liberalized and done by non security council members, particularly those form the south pole.

The UN-IMF and the World Bank also need to relax lending conditions particularly for develeopeing countries if they are truely sincere about promoting development, most importantly debt relief should not be selective, since the IMF and World Bank have made enough money from these countries.

The Bank and the Fund could equally embrace bilateral trade and joint ventures with entrepreneurs in these countries, hence interest should be removed from the loans given out since interest based loans have been the major hinderance to developemental efforts of those countries.

Through effective collaboration, the Bank and the Fund can work closely with entrepreneurs certified by government of benefiting states. Thus the proceeds or profit can be shared proportionally possibly 60:40 or 70:30 with the financiers taking the larger proportion. This does not mean that collaterals will not be received by the lenders, it is definitely necessary to avoid mismanagement of resources.

The untold hardship imposed by IMF and World Bank through the interest rate was rightly observed by Johnny Carson while featuring on the Tonight Show(Carson, n.d) *“Scientists have developed a powerful new weapon that destroys people but leaves buildings standing- it is called the 17% interest rate”*.

Although, these organizations have invested heavily on developmental course in developing countries, for developement to be celebrated accross different poles of the world especially through United Nations help lines (the Bank and the Fund) an understanding of developing nation’s peculiarities remains imperative so that the right pegs would be put in the right holes.

## **CONLCUSION**

Membership of international organization is one usually characterised by mixed blessings, either productive or other wise. While some countries have benefited from the UN and its agnecies, reverse is the case with Nigeria especially with the Bank and the Fund.

Findings revealed that the United Nations have imparted positively on many countries across the world, Nigeria inclusive, through its direct assistance in socio- economic and political programmes of member states.

However, its baby agencies like the IMF and World Bank have failed to follow the gesture of the UN. Most countries especailly in the developing world perceived their relationship with the Bank and the Fund as a marriage of convenience.

To correct these anomalies it is expected that these organisations take reform as sacrosanct, especially that, which have to do with lending policies so as to meet up with their primary motive of spreading development across the world.

## **REFERENCES**

About the IMF(2016),About the IMF governance, available on  
<http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/htm> retrieved 22- February-2016.

About the UN (2016), available on line at <http://www.un.org/en/about/un/index.html>. retrieved on 17 February 2016.

Ashiru(2012), Former Nigerian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Olugbenga Ashiru, Fearturing On An Nta – International Program Titled: “Nigeria In Diaspora” 12 Pm – 12:30pm, 09 April 2012 cited In “ *An Analysis of The Internal Factors Affecting Nigerian Foreign Policy*” An Unpublished M.Sc Thesis By A .N. Imam Abdulkadir, University Of Ilorin, Ilorin June 2012.

Bertrand Maurice (n.d) *The UN as An Organisation: A Critique of Its Functioning*.

Bird Kai(1992),*The Chairman: John McCloy, the making of the American Establishment*, New York, Simon and Schuster.

Bossone Biago (2008), *Imf Surveillance: A Case Study On Imf Governance*, Imf Publication.

Buira, Ariel (2003), *An Analysis Of Imf Conditionality ,G-24 discussion papers*. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (22), August 2003.

Carson Johnny(n.d), “Tonight Show” cited In *Lahaye A.W(n.d)*.

Escobar, Arturo (1980), *Power And Visibility: Development And The Invention And Management Of The Third World*. Cultural Anthroppology,3(4).

Frank, A. Gunder (1991), *The underdevelopment of development*, Bethany house publishers.

IMF(1945), *Articles of Agreement of The International Monetary Fund*,  
Article 1.

IMF(2016), *The Imf and The Transition From Central Planning*,  
International Monetary Fund, p.255, Retrieved 22, February 2016 .

IMF (2016b), List of IMF Members' Date of Entry, available on  
<http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/memdir/memdate.htm>. Retrieved on 7th-march-  
2016, 2:26am.

Jubile (2000), *News update, August 2000*.

Lahaye A.W (n.d) *Compound Interest; Financial Weapon of Mass Destruction*.

Olokun, A, (1984), *Nigerian Foreign Policy under the Second Republic*  
*Address To The Foreign Service Academy, Lagos, December 1984* .

Olusanya G.O and Akindele, R.A (1980) (eds) *Nigeria's External Relations;*  
*The First Twenty-Five Years*, Unversity Press Ltd.

Osuntokun, J (2005) Historical Background Survey Of Nigerian Foreign  
Policy In *New Horizons For Nigeria In World Affairs*, Edited by  
Ogwu Joy, NIIA, Lagos, Pp 29-47.

Piot, Berg Eugene (1994), *Finanical Operations of The World Bank*, Washington D.C .

Salihu, H.A(et al) (2007) Facing the Challenges of Reform, in *Nigeria's*  
*Reform Programme: Issues and Challeges*. Faculty of Business and  
Social Sciences University of Ilorin and Vantage Publishers limited.

Stiglitz E.J (2002) *Globalization And Its Discontents*, Published By W.W  
Norton And Company.

The Economist (2012), : Hats off to Ngozi, in *the Economist* , march 31st 2012.

The U N(2016), The UN in brief available on line at  
[http://www.un.org/overview/un in breif/about. Shtml](http://www.un.org/overview/un%20in%20brief/about.html). Retrieved, 17-2-16 .

Ujo A.A (2008), *Thoery And Practice Of Development Administration*, joyce graphics  
printers & publishers, Kadunna Nigeria.

UK guardian (19 june 2012 ).

UNOS (2016), *Repertory of practice of United Nations Organs Supplement*  
(volum 2, article 17(3), retrieved on 17 -02-16.

World Bank (2012), *World Bank Hisotrical chronology: 1944 – 49* retrieved  
31 may 2012 .

10 facts about the UN available on [www.un.org/en/about – un /index.html](http://www.un.org/en/about-un/index.html). *World Bank Historical Chronology: 1970 – 1979.*