INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

IMF Country Report No. 26/220

NIGER

August 2026

NINTH REVIEW UNDER THE EXTENDED CREDIT FACILITY ARRANGEMENT—PRESS RELEASE; STAFF REPORT; AND STATEMENT BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR FOR NIGER

In the context of the Ninth Review Under the Extended Credit Facility Arrangement, the following documents have been released and are included in this package:

- A **Press Release** including a statement by the Chair of the Executive Board.
- The **Staff Report** prepared by a staff team of the IMF for the Executive Board's consideration on July 29, 2026, following discussions that ended on June 12, 2026, with the officials of Niger on economic developments and policies. Based on information available at the time of these discussions, the staff report was completed on July 10, 2026.
- A **Statement by the Executive Director** for Niger.

The IMF's transparency policy allows for the deletion of market-sensitive information and premature disclosure of the authorities' policy intentions in published staff reports and other documents.

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IMF Executive Board Completes Ninth Review under the Extended Credit Facility Arrangement with Niger

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

- The IMF Executive Board completed the ninth review of the arrangement under the Extended Credit Facility (ECF) for Niger, allowing for an immediate disbursement of about US$33 million (SDR 24.0828 million).
- Niger's economy demonstrated resilience, with growth in 2025 estimated at 6.9 percent and projected to remain robust at 7 percent in 2026, supported by the agricultural and extractive sectors. Though risks remain tilted to the downside.
- Program implementation has been generally strong. Fiscal consolidation efforts continued and the authorities made notable progress on the structural reform agenda. Higher oil revenue will help build fiscal buffers and respond to urgent social and food security needs.

Washington, DC – July 29, 2026: The Executive Board of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) today completed the ninth review of the 60-month Extended Credit Facility (ECF) arrangement for Niger. The Board's decision allows for the immediate disbursement of SDR 24.0828 million (about US$33 million), bringing total disbursements under the arrangement to SDR 252.1456 million (about US$342 million). Niger's ECF arrangement was approved on December 8, 2021 (see Press Release 21/366) and was gradually extended through December 2026 to allow for sufficient time to implement key structural reforms.

Program performance was generally strong. All periodic quantitative performance criteria (PCs) were met at end-December 2025, and all continuous PCs were met since completion of the eighth review. Most indicative targets were met. The authorities also made notable progress on the structural reform agenda and remain committed to continued reform implementation to achieve the program's objectives.

Following the Executive Board discussion, Mr. Kenji Okamura, Deputy Managing Director and Chair of the Board, made the following statement:

"Niger's economy demonstrated resilience in 2025 despite a challenging environment. The near- and medium-term outlooks remain favorable, supported by the extractive and agricultural sectors. Nevertheless, risks remain tilted to the downside, including heightened security threats, commodity price volatility, tight regional and global financing conditions, a further decline in donor funding, and the border closure with Benin.

"Reform implementation under the ECF-supported program continues. Sustained fiscal consolidation efforts are supporting macroeconomic stability. The expected higher oil revenue in 2026 will be used to lower the fiscal deficit and meet urgent social and food security needs. Sustained efforts in domestic revenue mobilization will help create fiscal space for development spending.

"Maintaining a prudent debt management and arrears prevention policy remains paramount. The authorities are committed to clear all external arrears by end-2026 and to mitigate the risk of future arrear accumulation by further strengthening treasury and debt management.

"It is important to decisively address financial sector vulnerabilities, including by undertaking a comprehensive diagnostic of the banking sector and developing a roadmap. Strengthening banks' balance sheets, easing liquidity constraints, and expediting the restructuring of the microfinance sector would support private-sector credit.

"Decisive reforms to strengthen governance and anti-corruption frameworks will support public trust, ensure more effective and transparent use of public resources, preserve external financial support, and stimulate private-sector-led, inclusive growth. Completing the asset declaration framework reform as well as publishing the Governance Diagnostic Assessment report, once finalized, and adopting a time-bound action plan to implement its recommendations will be important steps.

Table 1. Niger: Selected Economic and Financial Indicators, 2025-2031

	2025		2026		2027		2028	2029	2030	2031
	ECF 8th Review	Est.	ECF 8th Review	Proj.	ECF 8th Review	Proj.	Projections			
National income and prices										
GDP at constant prices	6.9	6.9	6.7	7.0	6.5	6.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Export volume	94.4	85.0	9.7	8.6	29.8	21.6	2.5	3.5	0.6	0.7
Import volume	5.7	13.3	6.4	15.9	22.7	18.0	1.8	3.7	0.7	6.0
CPI (annual average)	-4.6	-4.7	0.4	-1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
CPI (end-of-period)	-9.4	-9.4	9.7	8.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Money and credit										
Broad money	8.9	10.6	12.4	21.9	8.7	10.9	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
Domestic credit	3.9	1.4	9.4	8.0	6.7	4.5	5.6	5.8	6.4	6.4
Credit to the government (net)	5.8	13.2	6.2	10.2	1.3	-2.7	-1.3	-0.8	0.5	0.0
Credit to the private sector	2.7	-2.0	11.5	6.9	9.5	8.8	9.5	9.1	9.1	9.1
Government finances										
Total revenue	9.7	10.6	10.3	11.2	10.6	11.4	10.9	10.8	10.9	11.1
Total expenditure and net lending	14.8	15.6	15.4	16.1	15.1	15.9	15.3	15.1	15.0	15.2
Current expenditure	8.7	9.4	8.9	9.3	8.8	9.1	8.8	8.4	8.2	8.2
Capital expenditure	5.7	5.8	6.7	6.9	6.5	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.0
Basic balance (excl. grants)	-1.8	-1.9	-1.6	-1.3	-1.0	-1.0	-0.9	-0.7	-0.5	-0.6
Primary non-oil basic balance (excl. grants)	-3.6	-4.1	-2.9	-3.4	-2.1	-2.8	-2.1	-2.1	-1.8	-1.9
Overall balance (incl. grants)	-3.3	-2.9	-3.7	-3.4	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0
Gross investment	22.1	23.6	23.1	25.3	22.9	25.4	25.3	25.1	25.2	25.1
Non-government investment	17.8	19.3	18.1	20.2	18.0	20.3	20.3	20.1	20.0	19.9
Government investment	4.3	4.4	5.0	5.2	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.3
External current account balance (incl. grants)	-5.0	-3.7	-6.6	-3.0	-4.4	-3.3	-3.2	-3.1	-3.1	-3.0
External current account balance (excl. grants)	-5.3	-4.3	-6.9	-3.5	-4.8	-3.9	-3.8	-3.7	-3.7	-3.6
Total public and publicly-guaranteed debt	45.6	45.5	45.9	45.9	45.4	45.1	44.6	44.0	43.6	43.2
Public and publicly-guaranteed external debt	24.7	24.5	25.1	25.3	25.1	25.3	25.4	25.6	26.0	26.5
NPV of external debt	18.7	19.1	17.8	18.2	17.3	17.6	17.3	17.0	17.2	17.7
Public domestic debt	21.0	21.1	20.8	20.7	20.3	19.9	19.2	18.5	17.6	16.7
GDP at current market prices	12,683	12,354	13,807	13,195	15,005	14,340	15,506	16,765	18,130	19,602

NIGER

July 10, 2026

NINTH REVIEW UNDER THE EXTENDED CREDIT FACILITY ARRANGEMENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Context. Niger continues to face significant security challenges, and natural disasters compound vulnerabilities. The prolonged border closure with Benin continues to weigh on trade despite the reopening of a key Benin-Nigeria-Niger corridor. Diplomatic tensions with Benin have eased, including with a recent visit of the new Beninese president to Niamey and a joint committee's recommendations towards a border reopening.

Recent developments and outlook. Niger's economy demonstrated resilience in 2025, with real GDP growth estimated at 6.9 percent, and average inflation at −4.7 percent, reflecting a favorable agricultural season and declining food prices. The fiscal outturn in 2025 and the first quarter of 2026 was stronger than projected, due to sustained consolidation efforts. The near-term outlook remains favorable with growth in 2026 projected at 7.0 percent, supported by the extractive and agricultural sectors, and average inflation to remain negative at −1.9 percent. Over the medium term, growth is projected to average 6.1 percent and inflation 2 percent. Risks are tilted to the downside, including from heightened security threats, commodity price volatility, tight regional and global financing conditions, and a further possible decline in donor funding.

Policy discussions. Discussions focused on the impact of the war in the Middle East. Increased oil prices are projected to boost Niger's oil revenues by 0.7 percent of GDP in 2026, which will be used to reduce the fiscal deficit while also responding to urgent social spending needs and supporting food security.

Program performance. Program implementation has been generally strong. All periodic quantitative performance criteria (PCs) were met at end-December 2025, and all continuous PCs were met since completion of the 8th review. All indicative targets were also met, except for the basic budget balance target at end-December 2025. In addition, all continuous structural benchmarks (SBs) and four of the six non-continuous SBs were met, with the test dates for the two remaining SBs (SB#1 on the publication of the Governance Diagnostic Assessment report and SB#2 on asset declaration obligations) proposed to be postponed.

Approved By Vitaliy Kramarenko (AFR) and Koshy Mathai (SPR)

An IMF team conducted a mission to Niger during June 2-12, 2026. The team comprised Julia Bersch (head), Christian Bogmans, Élisée Miningou (all AFR), Michael Barczay (FAD), Shiva Enchill (MCM), and Yuanchen Cai (SPR). The mission was joined by Vitaliy Kramarenko (reviewer, AFR) and supported by Mouhamadou Ly (resident representative) and Serrano Clement Gbaguidi, Ismaël Kimso, and Issa Idi Balaconi (local office). Joanna Delcambre, Selina Lehmann, and Chris Stumphius (all AFR) assisted with the preparation of this report. The mission met His Excellency, Prime Minister Mr. Ali Mahamane Lamine Zeine. The mission also held working sessions with the Minister of Economy and Finance Mr. Maman Laouali Abdou Rafa; and the National Director of the BCEAO, Mr. Mahaman Tahir Hamani; as well as other senior government officials, private sector representatives, and development partners. Mr. Abdoulaye Tall (advisor OED) also participated in the mission.

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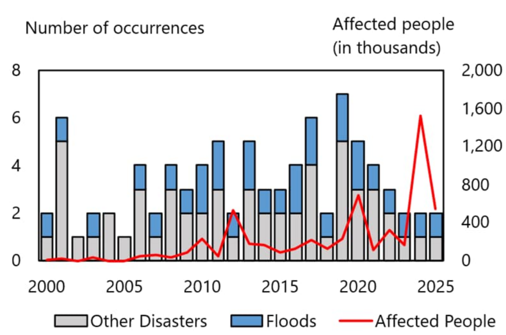
CONTEXT

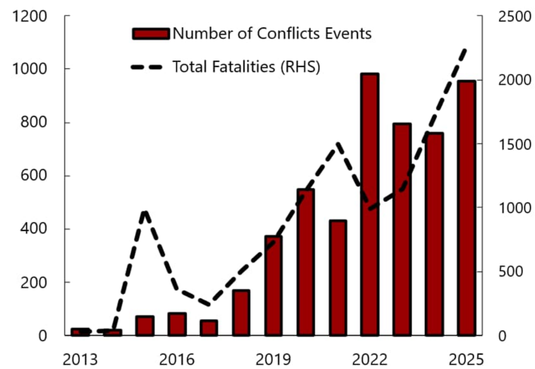
1. Niger continues to face security challenges, and natural disasters remain frequent (Text Figure 1). Security spending increased to 2.7 percent of GDP in 2025, as conflict-related incidents and associated fatalities continued to rise. Increased security to protect the oil pipeline has prevented attacks. Since 2023, Niger has been repeatedly affected by heavy rains and flooding, causing widespread damage to housing and critical infrastructure.

Text Figure 1. Niger: Exposure to Conflict and Climate Shocks

Frequency and Intensity of Natural Disasters



Conflict Events and Fatalities



Sources: EMDAT; ACLED; and IMF staff calculations

Note: EMDAT is a global disaster database documenting the occurrence and impact of natural disasters since 1900, compiled from multiple international sources. ACLED is a global event-based dataset that tracks political violence and protests in real time, recording details on dates, locations, actors, and fatalities based on diverse reporting sources.

2. Prospects for a reopening of Niger's border with Benin have improved. The prolonged border closure continues to disrupt trade and exert pressure on fiscal revenues, though the recent reopening of a key Benin-Nigeria-Niger corridor should ease supply constraints and support regional trade flows. Furthermore, diplomatic relations with Benin are improving, and following a state visit by the new Beninese president to Niger, a joint committee has recommended modalities to reopen the border.

RECENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

3. Recent macroeconomic developments have been broadly favorable. Real GDP growth is estimated at 6.9 percent in 2025, driven by oil production and exports, despite repeated attacks on the crude oil pipeline. Average inflation in 2025 was −4.7 percent, reflecting declining food prices amid a favorable agricultural season and an easing of the price surge recorded in 2024. In May 2026, year-on-year inflation stood at −4.8 percent and the gradual recovery in prices in recent months suggests the deflationary episode is ending. Crude oil exports rebounded, reaching 8.1 million barrels in 2026Q1 (equivalent to 90 thousand barrels per day), 0.8 million barrels above the 8th

review projection but below the government objective of 9 million barrels. Credit to the private sector increased by 0.8 percent at end-February 2026 relative to end-December 2025.

4. The fiscal outturn in 2025 and 2026Q1 was stronger than projected at the 8th review (Tables 2, 3, Text Table 1). The 2025 fiscal balance was 0.4 percent of GDP higher than projected, mainly driven by higher income taxes from revenue-enhancing measures in the non-resource sector and higher oil exports. For 2026Q1, the fiscal balance was 0.5 percent of GDP higher than projected, primarily due to spending restraint with current and domestically-financed capital expenditures 0.2 and 0.4 percent of GDP below the 8th review projections, respectively. Revenues were slightly above projections, driven by higher-than-expected oil revenues, partly due to higher oil prices following the conflict in the Middle East.

Text Table 1. Niger: Fiscal Outturn

		Cumulative up to March 2026					
		Billion CFAF			Percent of GDP		
		8th Review Proj.	Act.	Diff.	8th Review Proj.	Act.	Diff.
(1)	Revenues	314	317	2	2.4	2.4	0.0
	Of which oil revenues	92	106	14	0.7	0.8	0.1
(2)	Budget grants (Incl. CCRT)	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(3)	Current expenditure	290	263	-27	2.2	2.0	-0.2
(4)	Domestically-financed investment	104	54	-50	0.8	0.4	-0.4
(5)	Net lending	-5	0	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
(6) = (1)+(2)-(3)-(4)-(5)	Domestic balance	-75	-1	74	-0.6	0.0	0.6
(7)	Foreign loan-financed investment	40	51	11	0.3	0.4	0.1
(8) = (6)-(7)	Fiscal balance (WAEMU definition)	-115	-51	63	-0.9	-0.4	0.5
(9)	*Memo* : Foreign grant-financed investment	7	23	16	0.1	0.2	0.1

Sources: Nigerien Ministry of Finance; and IMF staff calculations.

5. The majority of outstanding debt service arrears were cleared as of end-May 2026, and the remaining external arrears are planned to be cleared by end-2026. The stock of debt service arrears declined to CFAF 12.5 billion (0.1 percent of GDP), comprising CFAF 10.2 billion (0.1 percent of GDP) in external arrears and CFAF 2.3 billion (0.02 percent of GDP) in domestic arrears. New debt service arrears to the World Bank (WB) emerged in early 2026 but were fully cleared before completion of the 8th review, and no new arrears have arisen since. Arrears to other international financial institutions (IFIs) were fully cleared by end-May 2026. The IMF's non-toleration policy applies to the remaining arrears to bilateral creditors (Text Table 2). Starting in July, the authorities will make weekly payments of CFAF 0.5 billion, split equally between China and India, to clear these arrears by year-end. Niger owes pre-HIPC Initiative arrears to Libya which continue to be deemed away under the policy on arrears to official bilateral creditors, as the underlying Paris Club Agreed Minute is adequately representative, and the authorities continue to make good faith efforts to resolve the arrears.

Text Table 2. Niger: External Arrears by Creditor[1]
(CFAF Billions)

	31-Dec-25			Arrears clearance (-) / accumulation (+)			31-May-26		
Creditors	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
Multilateral+BOAD	5.4	2.8	8.2	-5.4	-2.8	-8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
IDA	1.9	1.4	3.2	-1.9	-1.4	-3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
BOAD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IFAD	1.6	0.5	2.1	-1.6	-0.5	-2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
IsDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BADEA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EBID	0.5	0.8	1.3	-0.5	-0.8	-1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
EIB	1.4	0.2	1.6	-1.4	-0.2	-1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bilateral	14.2	2.2	16.5	-5.3	-1.0	-6.3	9.0	1.2	10.2
Paris Club	5.3	0.9	6.2	-5.3	-0.9	-6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
France	5.3	0.9	6.2	-5.3	-0.9	-6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-Paris Club	9.0	1.3	10.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	9.0	1.2	10.2
China	5.6	0.5	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.5	6.1
Kuwait	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saudi Arabia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
India	3.3	0.8	4.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	3.3	0.7	4.1
UAE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Commercial	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deutsche Bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	19.7	5.0	24.7	-10.7	-3.8	-14.5	9.0	1.2	10.2
Libya (Pre-HIPC)[2]	9.3	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.0	9.3

Sources: Nigerien authorities; and IMF staff calculations

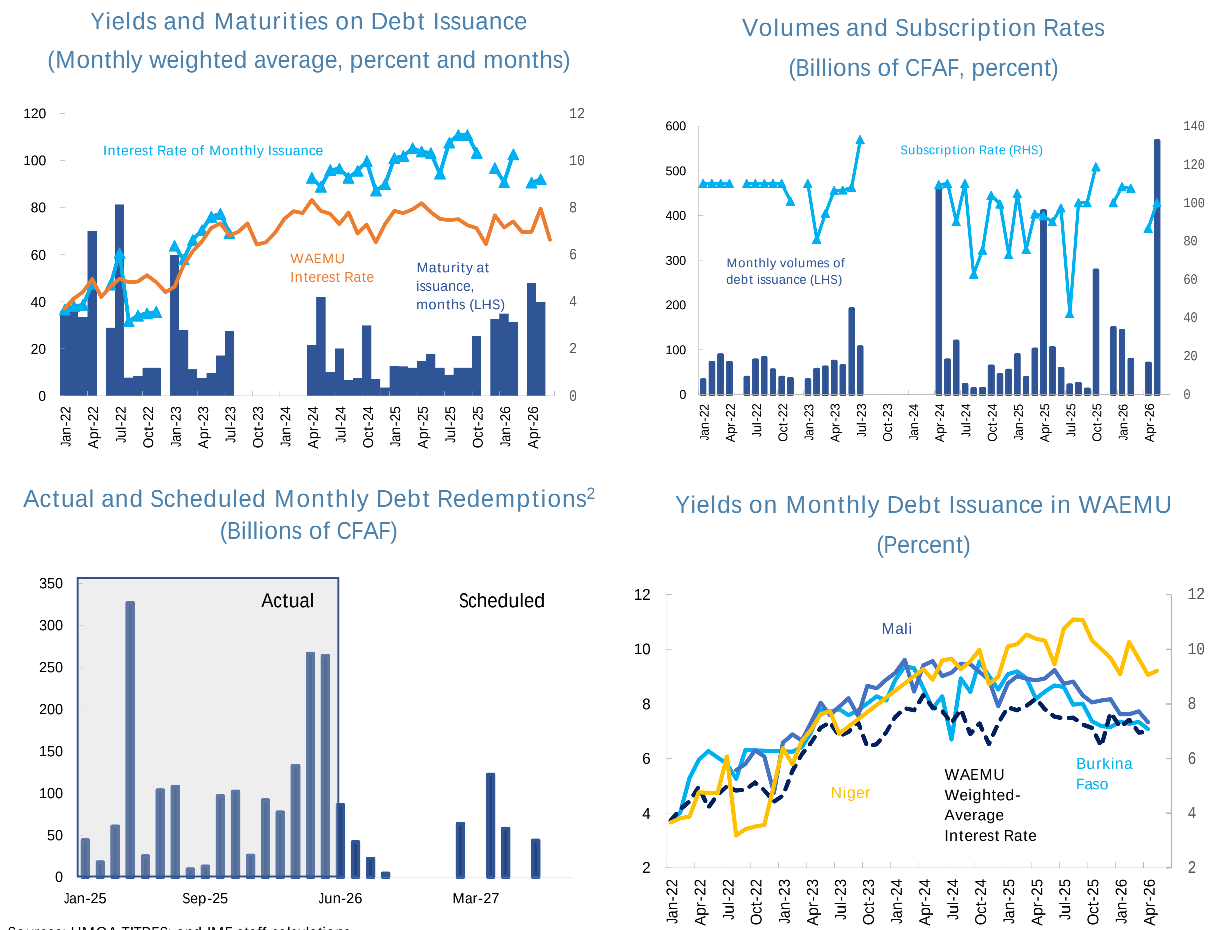
1/ Estimates of the authorities as of December 31, 2025.

2/ Niger owes pre-HIPC Initiative arrears to Libya, amounting 15.2 million USD or approximately 9.3 billion CFAF as per Nigerien authorities' record, which are deemed away under Fund's policy. The Nigerien authorities have been engaging bilaterally with the Libyan authorities to reconcile and resolve pre-HIPC Initiative arrears.

6. Financing conditions in the regional market remain tight for Niger (Text Figure 2, Annex 1). The authorities are mitigating domestic debt rollover risks through voluntary reprofiling operations. While these operations are not intended to directly provide liquidity to the authorities, they significantly eased debt-service pressures. In May 2026, the average maturity at issuance of government securities increased from 18 to 40 months, year-on-year. Average subscription rates stood at 100 percent, just slightly below the 5-year average of 100.7 percent, with appetite recently being strongest for intermediate tenors. Average interest rates of monthly issuances declined to 9.2 percent from 10.3 percent in 2025. Since January 2026 the authorities have successfully reprofiled 5.2 percent of GDP worth of securities (against the original 4.8 percent of GDP objective for 2026) into mostly 3- and 5-year securities. These developments illustrate that Niger's market access has been enhanced with growing investor demand at longer maturities and broadly stable regional financing conditions. There are downside risks to continued market access at favorable conditions, including possible adverse spillovers from other WAEMU member countries, as well as tight banking sector liquidity and significant sovereign exposures in Niger.[1]

[1] Nigerien banks hold 30.3 percent of Nigerien government securities.

Text Figure 2. Niger: Monthly Debt Issuance in the Regional Market[1]



Sources: UMOA TITRES; and IMF staff calculations.

1 Due to the sanctions imposed following the military takeover in July 2023, debt issuance in the regional market was suspended. The sanctions were lifted in February 2024.

2 The redemption profile is based on the original terms of issuance from UMOA Titres, not considering late payments or changes in terms of maturity due to reprofiling.

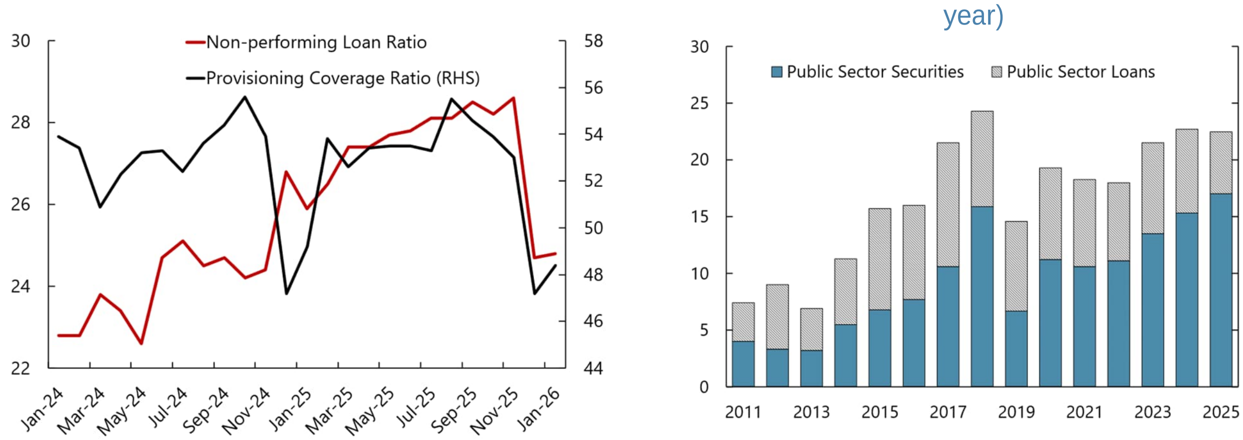
7. The banking sector continues to face persistent vulnerabilities and the lingering effects of sanctions, despite gradual improvements in capital adequacy and provisioning (Table 7). Banks' exposure to sovereign securities increased from 6 percent of total assets at end-2023 to 15.2 percent at end-2025, mainly following the sanctions period. Including exposures to other WAMU member states, the banks' exposure to sovereign securities is about 21 percent of assets. This exposure, combined with delayed government payments to suppliers and contractors, has constrained liquidity and heightened balance sheet vulnerabilities, weakening depositor confidence and dampening credit growth. The aggregate non-performing loans (NPL) ratio declined from 26.8 percent at end-2024 to 23.0 percent at end-March 2026, though remains well above the WAEMU average of 9.1 percent, while provisioning coverage increased from 47.2 percent at end-2024 to 55.2 percent at end-March 2026. The system-wide capital adequacy ratio (CAR) improved to 7.0 percent at end-March 2026, supported by ongoing recapitalization efforts, and it remains above the regulatory minimum of 11.5 percent once a small bank with deeply negative capital, which reduces the sector's regulatory capital base by about 60 percent, is excluded. Efforts to strengthen banks' capital positions have progressed, with the government providing CFAF 50

billion in subordinated term debt (eligible as Tier 2 capital) to a systemic bank and injecting CFAF 11 billion into a weak public bank, though additional capital is needed to restore the latter's capital adequacy. In parallel, four of the seven private banks have met the increased minimum capital requirement of CFAF 20 billion through existing shareholder support, while the remaining banks are working to meet the end-year deadline.

Text Figure 3. Niger: Banking System Loans Portfolio and Public Sector Exposure

Quality of Banking System Loans Portfolio (Jan 2024 – Jan 2026)

Banks' Exposure to the Public Sector (by financial instrument, percent of assets, end of year)



Sources: BCEAO; IMF Public Sector-Bank Nexus tool; and IMF staff estimates.

PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

8. Program implementation was broadly on track against end-December 2025 and end-March 2026 targets:

- All periodic performance criteria (PCs) were met at end-December 2025, and all continuous PCs were met since completion of the 8th review. The total amount of net domestic financing remained below its target, and the PV of new PPG external debt and new non-concessional external debt were below their ceilings at end-December 2025 and end-March 2026.

- All indicative targets (ITs) were met, except for the basic budget balance at end-December 2025. Cash revenue and social spending exceeded the floor, and the ratio of exceptional expenditure was below its ceiling. The basic budget balance for end-March was above its floor; however, for end-December it was below the floor due to the BOAD banking recapitalization loan, as the IT could not be revised to accommodate this operation due to the delay in the completion of the 8th review.

9. The authorities made notable progress on the structural reform agenda (Tables 8a, 8b):

- All continuous structural benchmarks (SBs) were met. Specifically, the continuous SB on tax exemptions (continuous SB#1), procurement (continuous SB#2 and #4), investment projects (continuous SB#3), and budget execution report (continuous SB#5) were met.

- Most non-continuous SBs were met. The authorities have reinstated the regulation and arbitration committees for public procurement (SB#3), published the contracts between the state and oil companies (SB#4), enhanced the cash-flow plan (SB#5), and conducted a census of government accounts in commercial banks and at the central bank (SB#6). As more time is needed to finalize the legal amendments for the asset declaration framework (SB#2), a postponement of the SB to end-September 2026 is proposed. As the Governance Diagnostic Assessment (GDA) report still has not been finalized by the IMF team, it is proposed that SB#1 be reset to end-October 2026 to allow sufficient time for review by the authorities.

OUTLOOK AND RISKS

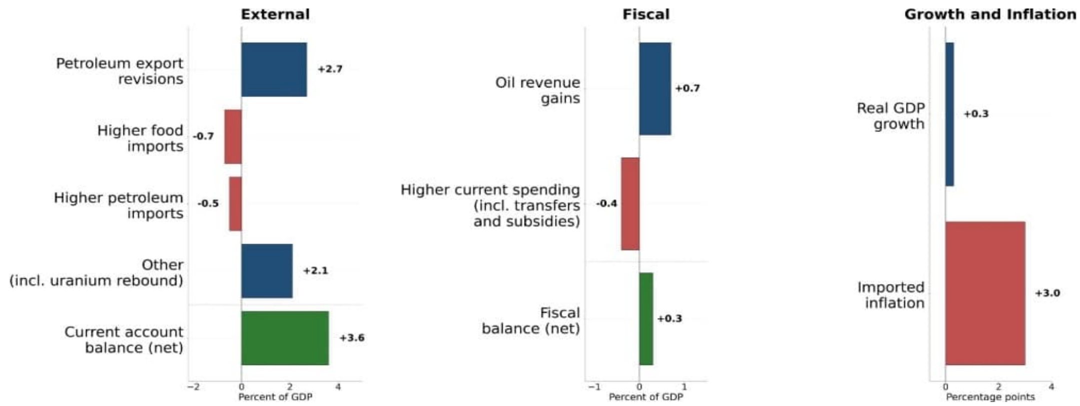
10. Higher oil prices are expected to strengthen the current account and fiscal balances in 2026 (Box 1). Price assumptions for 2026-31 are based on the RES petroleum spot price outlook as of May 29, 2026. Growth is projected at 7 percent, 0.3 percentage points higher than at the 8th review, while average inflation is expected to remain negative at -1.9 percent.[2] The current account deficit is expected to narrow by 3.6 percent of GDP compared to the 8th review, driven by higher crude oil, gold, and uranium exports, despite higher imports of food, consumer, and petroleum products. Oil revenues are projected to increase by 0.7 percent of GDP, strengthening the fiscal balance.

[2] The authorities' infrastructure investments in 2026 to repair critical infrastructure damaged by the 2025 natural disasters, and supported by augmented access under the ECF, are expected to support GDP growth.

Box 1. Impact of the War in the Middle East

Niger is expected to benefit from higher commodity prices though improved current account and fiscal balances, though the gains are partly offset by higher import costs. Higher oil prices combined with Niger's administered fuel pricing framework are reshaping fuel demand and their fiscal cost needs to be weighed against distributional considerations.

Higher commodity prices are projected to improve Niger's current account and fiscal balance in 2026. Crude and refined petroleum export projections have been revised upward by 2.7 percent of GDP relative to the pre-conflict forecast (i.e., the 8th review projections). However, higher global prices are also expected to raise food and petroleum product imports by 0.7 and 0.5 percent of GDP, respectively. Together with an anticipated rebound in uranium exports, the current account deficit is projected to narrow by 3.6 percent of GDP relative to pre-conflict projections. Higher oil exports are expected to increase oil revenues by 0.7 percent of GDP and boost real GDP growth. Despite elevated imported inflation due to the crisis (3 percentage points), average inflation is expected to remain negative at -1.9 percent due to a negative carryover from the 2025 price decline following high inflation in 2020-24.



The conflict has also reshaped demand for refined petroleum products. Fuel prices in Niger are administered and have not been revised since October 2024. Historically, higher pump prices in Niger relative to Nigeria led border populations to purchase fuel across the border. However, as fuel subsidies in Nigeria have been removed and the global fuel price shock has led to price increases in some neighboring countries, demand for refined products in Niger has increased, likely from both Nigeriens and neighbors, exceeding the local refinery's capacity.

The cost of implicit and explicit fuel subsidies is non-negligible. An agreement between the authorities, the upstream oil company (CNPC-NP), and the domestic refinery (SORAZ) fixes the crude oil transfer price at US$50 per barrel. The forgone revenues for the authorities and CNPC-NP, resulting from the fixed price being below international prices, are estimated at 1.1 percent of GDP. The part borne by the government, i.e., the implicit subsidy, is estimated at 0.3 percent of GDP in 2026. Furthermore, the national fuel distribution company (SONIDEP) has increased fuel imports to meet higher demand at prices above the administered retail level. The resulting explicit subsidy is estimated at CFAF 42 billion (0.3 percent of GDP), of which CFAF 14 billion (0.1 percent of GDP) is expected to be absorbed by the company's fuel price stabilization fund and the remainder will be reflected in SONIDEP's end-year financial result, including FCFA 3.3 billion (0.02 percent of GDP) foregone dividend payment to the budget. The authorities will analyze the social and fiscal impact of their administered fuel pricing framework, including possible price adjustments.

11. Medium-term prospects are favorable (Text Table 3). Real GDP growth is projected to average 6.1 percent over 2027–31, supported by agriculture, extractive activity, and scaled-up public infrastructure investment. The current account deficit is expected to increase slightly in 2027 before narrowing gradually over the medium term, averaging 3.2 percent of GDP during 2027–31. Inflation is projected to converge to 2 percent by 2027, the midpoint of the BCEAO's union-wide 1–3 percent target range. The public debt stock will continue declining, with the overall fiscal deficit stabilizing at the 3 percent WAEMU convergence criterion by 2027.

Text Table 3. Niger: Medium-Term Selected Economic Indicators

	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
	Est.	Projections					
	(Percent of GDP, unless otherwise indicated)						
GDP at constant prices (percent change)	6.9	7.0	6.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Consumer price index, average (percent change)	-4.7	-1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Consumer price index, end of period (percent change)	-9.4	8.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Credit to the private sector (percent change)	-2.0	6.9	8.8	9.5	9.1	9.1	9.1
Total revenue	10.6	11.2	11.4	10.9	10.8	10.9	11.1
Total expenditure and net lending	15.6	16.1	15.9	15.3	15.1	15.0	15.2
Overall fiscal balance (commitment basis, incl. grants)	-2.9	-3.4	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0
External current account balance (excl. grants)	-4.3	-3.5	-3.9	-3.8	-3.7	-3.7	-3.6
External current account balance (incl. grants)	-3.7	-3.0	-3.3	-3.2	-3.1	-3.1	-3.0
Total public and publicly-guaranteed debt	45.5	45.9	45.1	44.6	44.0	43.6	43.2
Public and publicly-guaranteed external debt	24.5	25.3	25.3	25.4	25.6	26.0	26.5
Public domestic debt	21.1	20.7	19.9	19.2	18.5	17.6	16.7

Sources: Nigerien authorities; and IMF staff estimates and projections.

12. Uncertainty around the baseline is significant, and downside risks are elevated (Table 13). Heightened security risks, conflicts, and climate shocks could weigh on growth, raise spending pressures, and widen the fiscal deficit amid tighter regional and global financing conditions. While higher commodity prices present an upside risk, increased price volatility could undermine macroeconomic and fiscal stability. Elevated gross financing needs, a further decline in donor financing, prolonged border closures and tensions with Benin, and tight banking sector liquidity—alongside elevated NPLs, particularly in public banks—could exacerbate fiscal pressures, disrupt trade, fuel inflation, and heighten social tensions. To mitigate risks, staff advised the authorities to mobilize domestic revenues, seek concessional external financing, deepen regional integration and trade diversification, operationalize the oil stabilization fund, and advance governance reforms.

POLICY DISCUSSIONS

A. Fiscal Sustainability and Space for Development Spending

13. Fiscal consolidation efforts will continue in 2026, bolstered by higher oil revenue, and spending prioritization strengthened (MEFP ¶¶14, 16-17; Text Table 4). At the 8th review, the 2026 fiscal deficit target was increased to 3.7 percent of GDP to accommodate reconstruction spending

following last year's natural disasters. Against a changed global context, oil revenue is expected to increase by 0.7 percent of GDP, of which the authorities will use 0.3 percent of GDP to reduce the deficit target to 3.4 percent of GDP, thus lowering financing needs and building fiscal buffers. The remaining 0.4 percent of GDP will be used to address urgent social needs and ensure food security by temporarily scaling up existing social support initiatives, including school feeding programs and subsidized provision of grains, targeted to the most vulnerable regions. The rollout of the Unified Social Registry (*Registre Social Unifié*) is still underway, and Niger currently lacks a reliable instrument to provide targeted cash transfers. While fertilizer prices have also increased, the authorities anticipate only limited support, as a bilateral donor has recently provided an in-kind fertilizer grant covering this year's agricultural season.[3] Furthermore, security, health, and education spending will be prioritized. The authorities will adopt a supplementary budget to reflect these changes. The cost of existing fuel subsidies is non-negligible, estimated at 0.6 percent of GDP combined for implicit and explicit subsidies in 2026 (Box 1). The authorities will assess the social and distributional impact of the subsidies and, if the war's impact continues into 2027, consider adjustments to the fuel price policy, accompanied by targeted support measures.

Text Table 4. Niger: Fiscal Accounts Projection in 2026

		Billion CFAF			Percent of GDP		
		8th Review	Proj	Diff.	8th Review	Proj.	Diff.
(1)	Revenues	1425	1480	55	10.3	11.2	0.9
	Of which oil revenues	416	497	81	3.0	3.8	0.7
(2)	Budget grants (Incl. CCRT)	7	7	0	0.1	0.1	0.0
(3)	Current expenditure	1232	1225	-8	8.9	9.3	0.4
(4)	Domestically-financed investment	437	430	-7	3.2	3.3	0.1
(5)	Net lending	-20	0	20	-0.1	0.0	0.1
(6) = (1)+(2)-(3)-(4)-(5)	Domestic balance	-218	-168	50	-1.6	-1.3	0.3
(7)	Foreign loan-financed investment	291	287	-4	2.1	2.2	0.1
(8) = (6)-(7)	Fiscal balance (WAEMU definition)	-509	-455	54	-3.7	-3.4	0.3
(9)	*Memo*: Foreign grant-financed investment	191	189	-2	1.4	1.4	0.1
	Nominal GDP	13807	13195				

Sources: Nigerien Ministry of Finance; and IMF staff calculations.

14. **To mitigate risks from high oil price volatility, developments will be closely monitored and adjustments made as needed** (MEFP ¶15). It is proposed to replace the basic budget balance with the non-oil primary balance as IT. While implementation of the oil revenue management strategy is underway, this would allow better monitoring of the underlying fiscal effort. Furthermore, this will make near-term spending plans more predictable, as unexpected oil revenue shortfalls or surpluses do not require immediate spending cuts or incentivize additional spending, respectively. The change in the IT would be accompanied by an adjustor to the net domestic financing IT (for end-September 2026) for unprogrammed deviations in oil revenue to ensure consistency between the two targets. Consequently, if oil revenue is higher (lower) than projected, overall fiscal deficit consolidation will accelerate (decelerate). The oil revenue adjustor is proposed to be capped symmetrically at 0.3 percent of GDP (CFAF 40 billion), so that in case of oil revenue shortfalls the

[3] The authorities are working with partners to secure fertilizers for the 2027 agricultural season.

implied fiscal deficit would not exceed the 3.7 percent of GDP target set during the 8th review. Furthermore, if oil prices deviate significantly from projections, adjustments to the fiscal position will be discussed during the next review.

15. The authorities have made good progress in covering their 2026 financing needs. Gross financing needs, including debt amortization and arrears repayments, are estimated at 10 percent of GDP. A part will be met through external borrowing (3.3 percent of GDP), including budget financing from the WB, the African Development Bank (AfDB), and the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Fund, for which the authorities have obtained firm commitments despite recent arrears.[4] The remainder will be covered through the regional market, where the authorities have already reprofiled 5.2 percent of GDP, despite tight market conditions. The reprofiling operations are also expected to ease domestic debt service pressures in the near and medium term (Annex 1). In the event of financing or revenue shortfalls, the authorities will reduce discretionary recurrent spending and domestically financed capital expenditure, drawing on an identified contingency buffer of 1.3 percent of GDP (MEFP ¶18). Any residual gap will be addressed through further spending rationalization while preserving priority spending in security, education, and health. Given Niger's elevated risk of debt distress as assessed in the most recent DSA, conducted during the 8th review, the authorities will maintain a prudent borrowing strategy, prioritizing concessional financing and grants while favoring longer-maturity instruments in the domestic market.

B. Public Financial Management and Revenue Mobilization

16. The authorities have made progress in strengthening cash management despite remaining capacity gaps (MEFP ¶25). In response to the sanctions imposed in 2023, the authorities opened accounts in commercial banks to support government operations. After sanctions were lifted in 2024 and access to the central bank account was restored, the authorities restarted reform efforts to reinstate the Treasury Single Account (TSA). They conducted a census of all government accounts (SB#6) and instructed commercial banks to close or consolidate these accounts, with only one account remaining to facilitate digital tax payments and balances are regularly transferred to the TSA. The authorities have also strengthened cash-flow forecasting (SB#5), notably by incorporating TSA balance projections into their monthly cash-flow plan, while continued capacity building is needed to strengthen accuracy and reliability.

17. Budget preparation and execution have been strengthened, while staffing challenges remain (MEFP ¶23). The authorities have started to produce monthly budget execution reports, and past execution is systematically analyzed in preparation of the 2027 budget. The use of commitment authorizations and payment appropriations (CA/PA) has continued to expand and a coverage of at least 80 percent is planned for the 2027 budget. However, high staff mobility within the unit in charge has resulted in a loss of accumulated expertise, and renewed technical assistance will be needed to rebuild capacity for the effective operation of the CA/PA system. Further efforts are also needed to strengthen the budget preparation process, including deepening the analysis of past

[4] Arrears to the AfDB and OPEC Fund were cleared in January and March of 2025, respectively.

execution, integrating special accounts, improving the identification of treasury operations, and enhancing budget documentation.

18. The authorities are advancing their tax policy reform agenda (MEFP ¶¶19-20). Niger's tax revenue gap is estimated at 3.4 percent of GDP, mainly driven by low revenues from taxes on goods and services and international trade. The new General Tax Code, partially introduced in July 2025 and fully implemented since January 2026, aims to contribute to closing this gap. The code consolidates previously fragmented tax legislation and intends to rebalance taxation away from production toward consumption. Initial measures have aimed at easing the burden on production, while rationalizing VAT exemptions is under consideration. Progress has been uneven, and the recent increase in the minimum flat rate tax runs counter to reducing the tax burden on production. The authorities are undertaking a comprehensive assessment of the new code's overall revenue effect.[5] While preparatory technical work on property tax reform and the digitalization of the cadaster has progressed, coordination challenges across multiple ministries are slowing progress.

19. The digitization of revenue administration and public financial management (PFM) have progressed unevenly amid technical and capacity constraints (MEFP ¶26). The platform for online taxpayer declarations and payments was suspended in 2023 and is being overhauled with an upgraded version being tested and expected to become operational in 2027, incorporating expanded e-payment options and improved data sharing. The authorities have also launched "e-Bulletin" to modernize payroll services, enabling electronic access to pay slips and reducing administrative burdens while enhancing transparency through centralized payroll records at the Ministry of Finance. Progress in expanding online taxpayer registration and directory management has been delayed, with technical assistance recommendations from AFRITAC West and the WB not yet implemented. Staff also encouraged the authorities to strengthen the taxpayer register and enhance data integration across administrations, as a foundation for broader reform efforts.

20. The authorities will strengthen the monitoring of overdue payments and clear outstanding external debt service arrears by end-2026 (MEFP ¶¶21, 29). Arrears are currently recorded using the WAEMU statistical definition, which classifies payments as arrears when invoices remain unpaid after 90 days. While this ensures regional comparability, it does not fully capture payments past their contractual due dates. To strengthen the recording of expenditure arrears, the authorities will adopt a decree consolidating payment deadlines and grace periods by expenditure category, based on contracts and legislation (proposed new SB). Furthermore, the authorities have specified a repayment schedule to clear the outstanding external arrears to two bilateral creditors by end-2026 and will report monthly to Fund staff the arrears cleared and the outstanding stock.

[5] In 2025, the authorities conducted an initial assessment of a few selected measures. Fiscal outturns in 2025 were in line with the projected additional revenue (MEFP ¶19). In comparison, the expected revenue from the additional measures introduced in 2026 is minor.

C. Financial Sector Health and Inclusion

21. The authorities continue to address deep-seated banking sector vulnerabilities (MEFP ¶30). Systemic risks remain elevated, reflecting persistent liquidity constraints, solvency challenges, high NPLs, and sizable exposures to the public sector. Although conditions are gradually improving, liquidity remains tight; with a largely inactive interbank market and limited activity in the secondary market for government securities, effective liquidity redistribution within the system is impaired. Elevated NPLs continue to weigh on banks' capital positions, though ongoing recapitalization efforts to meet new paid-up capital requirement provide some mitigation. Furthermore, the reprofiling of government securities, domestic arrears clearance, capital support to a systemic domestic bank, the restructuring of the insolvent public bank, and continued liquidity provision by the BCEAO through its refinancing windows are expected to ease liquidity pressures and strengthen banks' balance sheets. Staff advised the authorities to undertake a comprehensive diagnostic of banks' asset quality, liquidity, and capital positions, and develop a roadmap for addressing structural vulnerabilities in coordination with regional authorities (the BCEAO and the Banking Commission).

22. Additional efforts to support the banking sector are underway (MEFP ¶31). A US$250 million WB–financed project combines medium-term financing for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) through the banking system with measures to ease liquidity constraints, strengthen risk management, and support bank balance-sheet repair. Access to subordinated debt for public banks is conditioned on the completion of independent asset quality reviews financed under the project, providing a basis for assessing eligibility and tailoring restructuring needs. Banks have expressed strong interest and are preparing to participate, underscoring the project's potential to catalyze a broader recovery in financial intermediation.

23. Reforms to stabilize the microfinance sector and strengthen financial inclusion are advancing, though significant challenges remain (MEFP ¶¶32-33). A new financial inclusion strategy is under preparation, supported by development partners, a financial inclusion development fund has been established, and financial education initiatives are underway. The authorities have also initiated a cleanup of the microfinance sector through license revocations, strengthened regulations under the new regional framework, and the restructuring of a key institution. Nevertheless, the sector remains fragile, with persistent operational weaknesses, negative equity, and low depositor confidence. Staff advised the authorities to accelerate the resolution of nonviable institutions, enforce prudential and governance standards, and ensure timely recapitalization of viable entities to revitalize the microfinance sector, while also operationalizing the financial inclusion fund with strong safeguards and strengthening depositor protection.

D. Governance and Anti-Corruption

24. An IMF team undertook a comprehensive evaluation of governance to identify key priorities and formulate a detailed reform agenda. The IMF team is still finalizing the report for the Governance Diagnostic Assessment (GDA) that will present an in-depth analysis of the nature and extent of corruption, along with its repercussions on essential government functions. The report

will also recommend a prioritized reform plan designed to address Niger's specific circumstances. As more time is needed to finalize the GDA report, it is proposed to reset the SB on publication to end-October 2026 (SB#1). Staff encourages the authorities to formulate and adopt a time-bound action plan to implement recommendations of the GDA report. Progress has been made on the legal amendments to the asset declaration regime (SB#2), though finalizing the related decrees will take more time and it is proposed to postpone the SB to end-September 2026.

25. The recent nationalization of strategically important companies poses fiscal risks and calls for a stronger state-owned enterprise (SOE) governance framework (MEFP ¶37). The authorities nationalized two mining companies (SOMAIR and SML) and the electricity company (NIGELEC). To contain fiscal risks, the authorities have stated that they will ensure that these SOEs operate efficiently and continue to provide uninterrupted service in an efficient manner. A comprehensive review is underway to improve the oversight and governance of SOEs, including the establishment of performance contracts. Staff advised the authorities to expand the coverage of public sector debt statistics to include SOE debt. Given the large number of SOEs in Niger, staff advised the authorities to develop an SOE ownership strategy to prioritize oversight efforts toward the most strategic and fiscally significant entities.

26. Progress has been made in strengthening the Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) and related institutional frameworks (MEFP ¶¶ 34, 38). The authorities transposed the WAEMU Uniform Law on AML/CFT and proliferation financing into national legislation, with four of the five prepared decrees adopted and signed by the President as of April 2026. In March 2026, a presidential decree designated the National Financial Intelligence Unit (CENTIF) as an attached service within the Ministry of Economy and Finance. However, resource constraints persist, and additional measures are needed to ensure effective implementation. Progress has also been made in establishing the legal framework for a beneficial ownership declaration registry covering non-extractive sectors. In parallel, an inter-agency committee established by the Prime Minister's office is preparing the corresponding framework for the extractive sector. The 2026 Follow Up Report by the Inter-Governmental Action Group against Money Laundering (GIABA) found that Niger has made significant progress in strengthening its AML/CFT framework leading to several re-ratings to largely compliant or compliant. Nevertheless, important gaps remain regarding beneficial ownership transparency, risk-based supervision, and effective implementation of AML/CFT measures, which are important steps to strengthen governance and transparency.

PROGRAM MODALITIES

27. Financing assurances (Text table 5). Niger continues to face significant financing challenges, making Fund engagement essential for mobilizing support from other development partners. The program remains fully financed with firm budget financing commitments for the remaining five months under the program. While financing conditions in the regional market remain tight, the authorities have made good progress in covering their 2026 financing needs, including through major reprofiling operations, and contingency plans are in place in case of shortfalls.

28. Capacity to repay the Fund remains adequate, supported by a favorable medium-term outlook and declining debt stock (Table 12). Repayment obligations to the Fund peak at 1.4 percent of exports and 2.8 percent of tax revenues in 2029. Niger's capacity to repay is further supported by its track record of timely repayments, fiscal consolidation efforts, commitment to reforms, and access to the ample pool of WAEMU regional reserves. WAEMU reserves reached 8.6 months of imports in May 2026, above the adequacy threshold of 5 months, although fiscal performance and policies of other WAEMU members pose a risk to Niger's effective access to the pooled reserves.

29. Risks to the program remain elevated. Although the program objectives remain attainable, potential risks include: (i) political uncertainty; (ii) a deterioration of the security situation; (iii) a continued funding squeeze; and (iv) a large decline in overseas development assistance.

30. External arrears. No accumulation of new external arrears has been reported since the completion of the 8th review in mid-March 2026. Outstanding debt service arrears to bilateral creditors are not OSI-related. Staff has consulted with the WB and other IFIs to confirm that there are no pending arrears that could prevent conclusion of the review.

Text Table 5. Niger: External Financing Needs and Sources
(CFAF Billions)

	2025	2026	2027	2028
Total Financing Requirement	803	976	860	810
Current account deficit (excl. budget support grants)	485	406	509	529
Government amortization	88	146	151	156
Changes in foreign assets excl. RSF disbursements (+: increase) 1/	229	424	199	125
Total Financing Source	612	753	686	635
Foreign direct investment	108	177	140	59
Project-related financing	379	476	511	544
Other flows	125	101	34	32
Financing Need	190	223	174	174
Budget support	191	177	174	174
AfDB	83	85	28	28
BOAD	50	0	0	0
Others 2/	58	92	147	147
ECF 3/	23	70	0	0
Net new accumulation of external arrears (- = payment) 4/	-23	-25	0	0
Residual Financing Gap	0	0	0	0
RSF disbursement	33	17	0	0
Total changes in foreign assets incl. RSF disbursements 1/	262	440	199	125

1/ The amounts net out the transactions that affect liabilities other than Fund lending disbursements.

2/ The estimated amounts include the World Bank budget support for 2025-2028, which will be finalized once officially confirmed after the internal approval procedure.

3/ ECF disbursements have already taken the augmentation request into account.

4/ New accmulation of arrears less arrears clearance. 2026 is authorities' estimated clearance amount.

31. **Safeguards assessment.** The most recent assessment, completed in August 2023, found that the BCEAO continued to have well established audit arrangements and a strong control environment. Implementation of a priority recommendation, to align the BCEAO's Statute with the Cooperation Agreement of December 21, 2019, signed between the WAMU member States and the French Republic, remains pending, as it requires ratification of said agreement by all WAMU members. To date, four out of the eight member States have ratified the Agreement. Nevertheless, several of its provisions are already being applied. Staff continues to engage with the authorities on follow-up efforts.

32. **IMF capacity development activities have supported implementation of the authorities' reform agenda.** Technical assistance priorities going forward include: 1) enhancing governance and fiscal transparency, ii) improving treasury and debt management, iii) strengthening tax policy and revenue administration, iv) advancing climate reforms, v) supporting implementation of the oil revenue management strategy, vi) improving public investment management, and vii) enhancing macroeconomic and fiscal statistics.

STAFF APPRAISAL

33. **Niger's economic outlook is favorable though subject to downside risks.** Real GDP growth is projected to remain strong in the near and medium term driven by structural reforms, investments in extractive industries, and expansion of agricultural irrigation, while inflation is expected to be contained. Though risks are tilted to the downside, including heightened security threats, commodity price volatility, tight regional and global financing conditions, a further decline in donor funding, and the border closure with Benin.

34. **Staff commends the authorities' efforts to implement the ECF-supported program.** Overall, program performance was generally strong at end-December 2025 and end-March 2026. All periodic PCs were met and all continuous PCs since completion of the 8th review. All ITs were also met, except for the basic fiscal balance target at end-December 2025, due to the delayed 8th review which precluded revising the target to accommodate a bank recapitalization loan. Excluding this loan, the basic budget balance exceeded the target floor. All continuous SBs were met, and four of the six non-continuous SBs were also met. The remaining two SBs are proposed to be rescheduled to accommodate the time needed for their completion. The authorities have reiterated their commitment to steadfast reform implementation to achieve the program's objectives.

35. **The authorities' fiscal consolidation efforts support macroeconomic stability.** The fiscal outturn for 2025 and 2026Q1 was stronger than expected, due to policy-based revenue increases and spending restraint. The expected higher oil revenue in 2026 will appropriately be used to lower the fiscal deficit and meet urgent social and food security needs. Monitoring of the non-oil primary balance will strengthen the focus on the underlying fiscal effort and mitigate the need to adjust near-term spending plans in response to volatile oil revenue. Staff supports the authorities' plan to carefully assess the social and distributional impact of existing fuel subsidies to inform potential price adjustments. Staff welcomes the authorities' efforts to increase domestic revenue, including by

rebalancing taxation from production toward consumption and rationalizing exemptions, and thereby create fiscal space for development spending. Further efforts are needed to advance property taxation, strengthen customs procedures, and accelerate the digitalization of revenue administration, including the deployment of the upgraded online taxpayer platform.

36. **Upholding a prudent debt management and arrears prevention policy remains paramount.** The authorities' active domestic debt reprofiling strategy has delivered significant liquidity relief and reduced near-term rollover risks. Staff welcomes the authorities' plan to clear outstanding external debt service arrears by end-2026 and the proposed new SB on expenditure arrears, which will improve transparency and arrears monitoring. The near-elimination of arrears by end-May 2026 represents important progress. However, sustained arrears prevention will require strong cash-flow forecasting, timely debt-service planning, and close coordination between debt management and treasury functions, alongside completion of the ongoing domestic debt reprofiling strategy. Finally, the authorities remain committed to prioritize concessional financing, adhere to the zero ceiling on new non-concessional external debt, and continue strengthening treasury management.

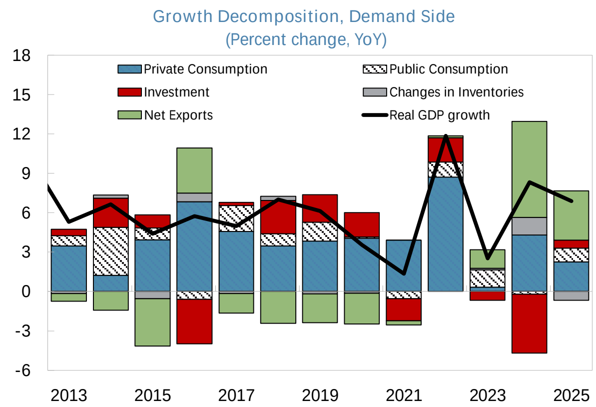
37. **Staff encourages the authorities to decisively address financial sector vulnerabilities.** The banking system continues to face significant challenges, including elevated NPLs, liquidity shortages, and solvency concerns. Resolution of remaining supplier payment delays is essential to strengthen banks' balance sheets and ease liquidity constraints. A system-wide diagnostic of banks' asset quality, liquidity, and capital positions should be prioritized to develop a targeted and timely remediation roadmap, in close collaboration with the regional authorities (the BCEAO and the Banking Commission). Staff also encourages the authorities to expedite the long-pending restructuring of the microfinance sector to advance financial inclusion and private sector-led growth.

38. **Reinforcing governance and anti-corruption frameworks will support public trust, ensure more effective use of public resources, and stimulate growth.** Staff welcomes the reinstatement of the regulation and arbitration committees for public procurement and the publication of the state's oil contracts. Staff supports the authorities' request to postpone both the publication of the GDA report (SB#1) to October 2026, given the delays by the IMF team in finalizing the report, and the legal amendments to the asset declaration framework (SB#2) to September 2026 to allow for additional consultations. The authorities are advised to accelerate the implementation of outstanding GIABA recommendations to strengthen the AML/CFT framework.

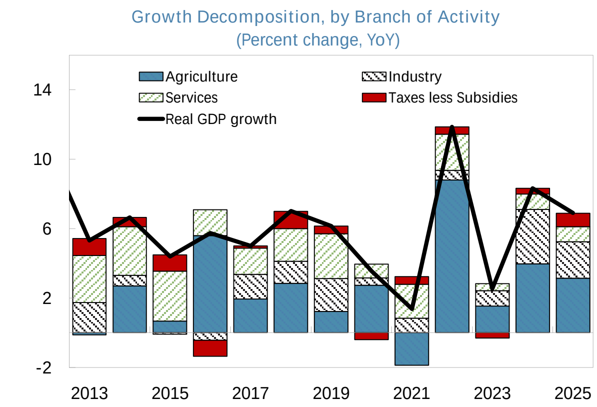
39. **Based on performance and commitments under the program, staff supports the completion of the 9th review under the ECF arrangement.** Staff also supports the proposed changes to the quantitative program design, specifically replacing the IT on the basic budget balance with an IT on the non-oil primary basic balance, with a target set for end-September 2026, and introducing an oil revenue adjustor for the net domestic financing IT for end-September 2026 (capped at 0.3 percent of GDP) to ensure consistency with the non-oil primary balance IT. Policies outlined in the attached MEFP are adequate to achieve the program's objectives.

Figure 1. Niger: Recent Economic Developments

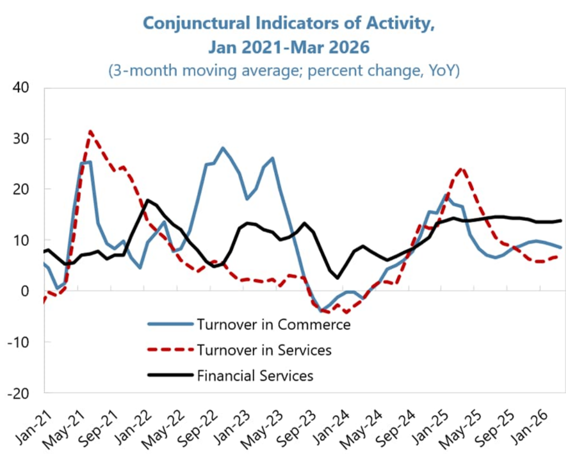
Growth was driven by consumption and exports in 2025...



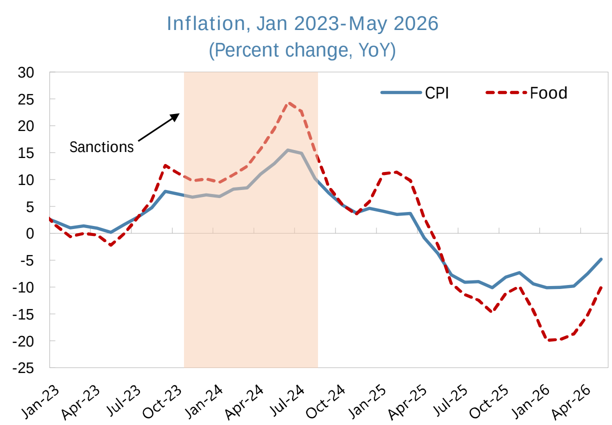
...with a strong contribution from industry.



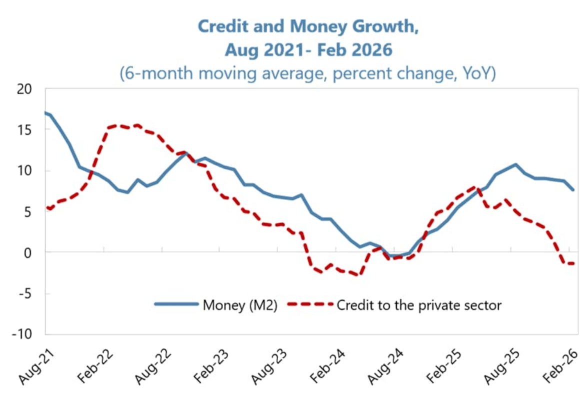
Economic activity stagnated over the first quarter of 2026



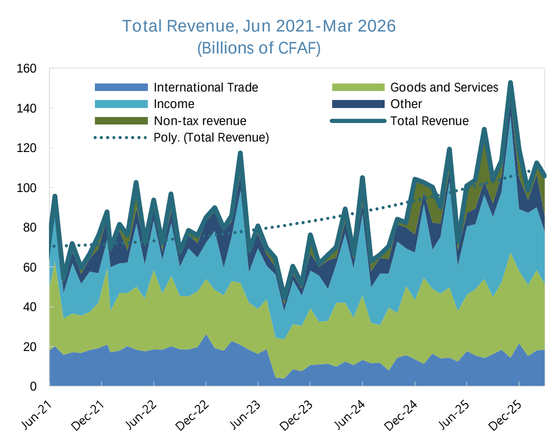
Headline inflation has remained negative since the second quarter of 2025, primarily due to a reduction in food prices.



Broad money and credit to the economy are on a declining trend, reflecting banking system weaknesses



Overall fiscal revenues continue to strengthen.

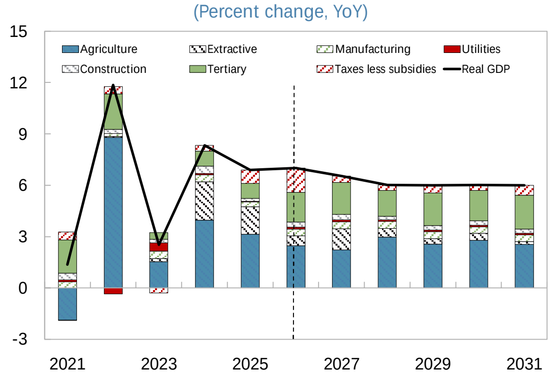


Source: Nigerien authorities; and IMF staff calculations.

Figure 2. Niger: Medium-Term Outlook, 2021-31

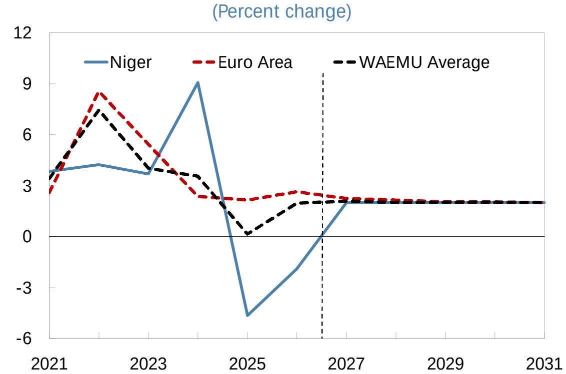
Growth should remain robust, propelled by agricultural production and the tertiary sector.

Contribution to Real GDP Growth
(Percent change, YoY)



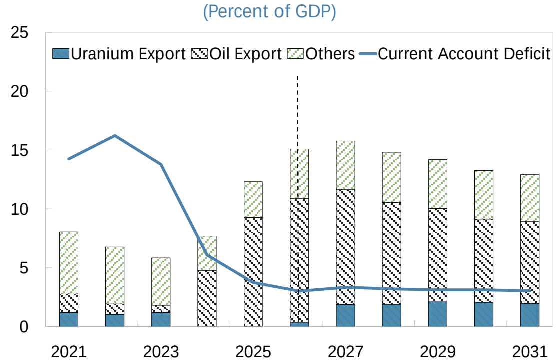
Inflation should converge to the mid-point of the WAEMU target band by end-2027.

CPI Inflation
(Percent change)



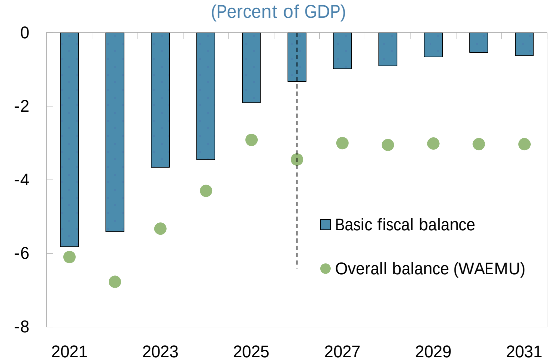
The current account deficit is projected to narrow in the near-term with higher oil exports.

Current Account Deficit and Exports
(Percent of GDP)



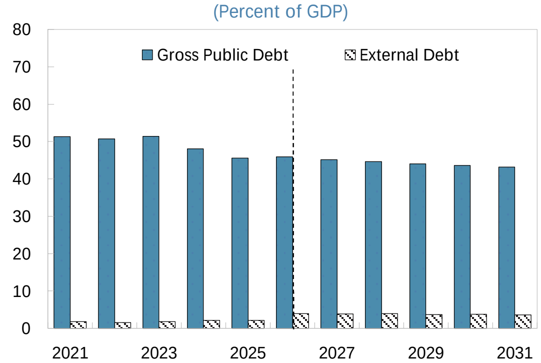
Medium-term fiscal policy will be anchored by the regional deficit target.

Basic Fiscal and Overall Balance
(Percent of GDP)



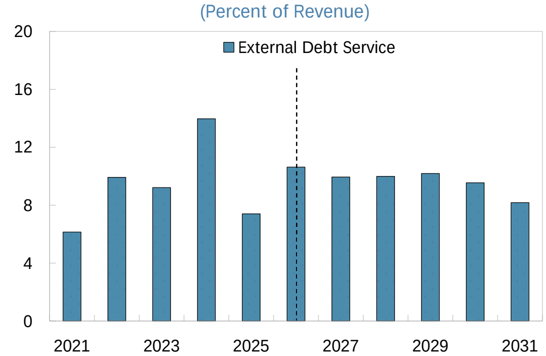
Public debt should remain relatively contained given financing constraints...

Gross Public Debt and External Debt
(Percent of GDP)



...while the external debt service burden is projected to gradually decline over the medium term

External Debt Service
(Percent of Revenue)



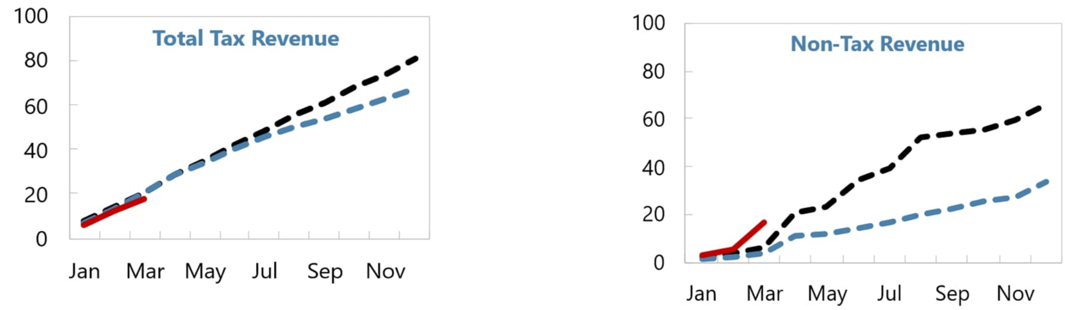
Source: Nigerien authorities; and IMF staff calculations. Vertical bars indicate the start of projection period.

Figure 3. Niger: Tax Performance, 2020-26

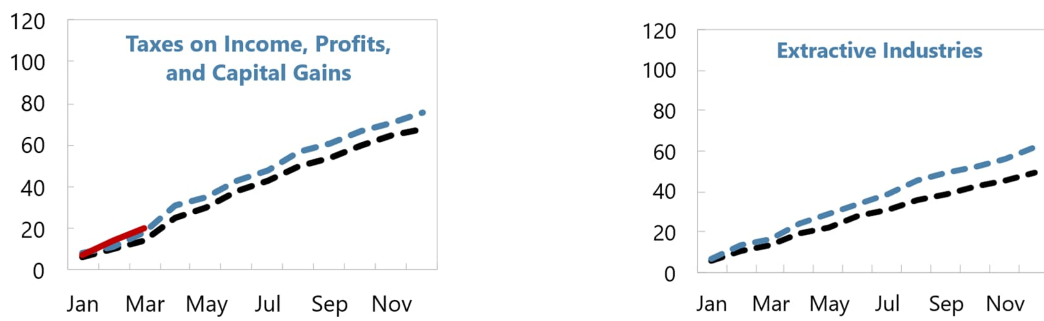
(Cumulative values, December 2014 = 100, nominal GDP discounted)

2020 2023 2026

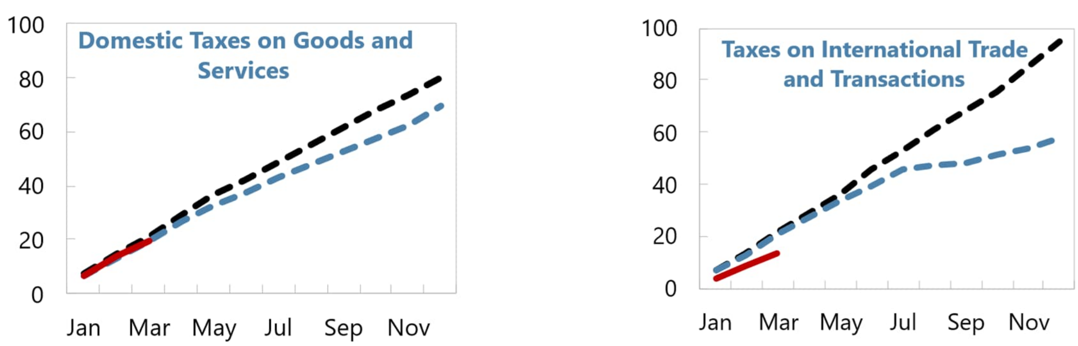
Revenue collection, though lower than before the military takeover, continues to recover from the recent shocks.



While taxes on income and on extractive industries have surpassed pre-pandemic levels, ...



...tax revenue on goods and services has not, and tax collection on international trade remains weak in 2026.



Sources: Nigerien authorities; and IMF staff calculations.

Table 1. Niger: Selected Economic and Financial Indicators, 2025-31

	2025		2026		2027		2028	2029	2030	2031
	ECF 8th Review	Est.	ECF 8th Review	Proj.	ECF 8th Review	Proj.	Projections			
(Annual percentage change, unless otherwise indicated)										
National income and prices										
GDP at constant prices	6.9	6.9	6.7	7.0	6.5	6.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Oil production (thousand barrels per day)	98	98	100	97	106	106	105	105	105	105
GDP deflator	-1.5	-3.4	2.0	-0.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Consumer price index										
Annual average	-4.6	-4.7	0.4	-1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
End-of-period	-9.4	-9.4	9.7	8.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
External sector (goods)										
Exports, f.o.b.	73.2	65.4	6.4	30.9	32.4	13.6	1.7	3.5	1.3	5.2
Of which: non-oil exports	29.8	8.8	38.1	61.1	74.6	42.2	11.6	10.2	6.6	3.3
Imports, f.o.b	27.6	10.1	9.1	25.3	18.8	17.4	2.1	4.2	1.5	6.5
Export volume	94.4	85.0	9.7	8.6	29.8	21.6	2.5	3.5	0.6	0.7
Import volume	5.7	13.3	6.4	15.9	22.7	18.0	1.8	3.7	0.7	6.0
Terms of trade (deterioration -)	-26.2	-8.0	-5.5	11.5	5.3	-6.1	-1.1	-0.6	-0.1	4.0
Government finances										
Total revenue	32.4	40.8	15.8	13.1	11.6	10.3	3.7	7.4	8.6	9.9
Total expenditure and net lending	16.0	18.9	13.6	10.8	6.3	7.2	4.1	6.5	7.7	9.4
Current expenditure	5.1	10.2	11.7	6.0	6.9	6.5	4.5	3.3	5.2	8.9
Capital expenditure	27.4	26.3	27.1	26.4	5.4	8.0	3.6	10.9	10.7	10.0
(Annual percentage change, unless otherwise indicated)										
Money and credit										
Domestic credit	3.9	1.4	9.4	8.0	6.7	4.5	5.6	5.8	6.4	6.4
Credit to the government (net)	5.8	13.2	6.2	10.2	1.3	-2.7	-1.3	-0.8	0.5	0.0
Credit to the economy	3.0	-4.4	11.0	6.7	9.3	8.7	9.2	8.9	8.9	9.0
Net domestic assets	5.6	0.1	9.6	7.4	3.0	5.0	6.0	5.6	5.7	6.0
Broad money	8.9	10.6	12.4	21.9	8.7	10.9	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
Velocity of broad money (ratio)	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.0	5.7	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
(Percent of GDP, unless otherwise indicated)										
Government finances										
Total revenue	9.7	10.6	10.3	11.2	10.6	11.4	10.9	10.8	10.9	11.1
Total expenditure and net lending	14.8	15.6	15.4	16.1	15.1	15.9	15.3	15.1	15.0	15.2
Current expenditure	8.7	9.4	8.9	9.3	8.8	9.1	8.8	8.4	8.2	8.2
Capital expenditure	5.7	5.8	6.7	6.9	6.5	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.0
Overall balance (commitment basis, incl. grants)[1]	-3.3	-2.9	-3.7	-3.4	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0
Gross fixed capital formation	22.1	23.6	23.1	25.3	22.9	25.4	25.3	25.1	25.2	25.1
Non-government investment	17.8	19.3	18.1	20.2	18.0	20.3	20.3	20.1	20.0	19.9
Public investment	4.3	4.4	5.0	5.2	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.3
Gross national savings	17.2	20.0	16.6	22.4	18.6	22.2	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.2
Of which: non-government	15.9	18.2	14.9	20.0	16.4	19.3	19.4	19.1	18.8	18.8
Domestic savings	16.8	20.0	16.3	22.5	18.1	22.3	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.5
External current account balance										
Excluding official grants	-5.3	-4.3	-6.9	-3.5	-4.8	-3.9	-3.8	-3.7	-3.7	-3.6
External current account balance (incl. grants)	-5.0	-3.7	-6.6	-3.0	-4.4	-3.3	-3.2	-3.1	-3.1	-3.0
External debt-service ratio as percent of:										
Exports of goods and services	9.9	5.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.4	5.6	5.6
Government revenue	18.0	8.8	11.7	11.3	10.9	11.2	11.3	10.5	9.0	9.2
Total public and publicly-guaranteed debt	45.6	45.5	45.9	45.9	45.4	45.1	44.6	44.0	43.6	43.2
Public and publicly-guaranteed external debt	24.7	24.5	25.1	25.3	25.1	25.3	25.4	25.6	26.0	26.5
PV of external debt	18.7	19.1	17.8	18.2	17.3	17.6	17.3	17.0	17.2	17.7
Public domestic debt	21.0	21.1	20.8	20.7	20.3	19.9	19.2	18.5	17.6	16.7
Total arrears	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Domestic arrears	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
External arrears	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(Billions of CFA francs)										
GDP at current market prices	12,683	12,354	13,807	13,195	15,005	14,340	15,506	16,765	18,130	19,602
GDP at current prices (annual percentage change)	5.3	3.3	8.9	6.8	8.7	8.7	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1

Sources: Nigerien authorities; and IMF staff estimates and projections.

[1] The potential costs of banking system restructuring are not included.

Table 2. Niger: Financial Operations of the Central Government, 2025–31
(In billions of CFA francs)

	2025		2026		2027		2028	2029	2030	2031
	ECF 8th Review	Est.	ECF 8th Review	Proj.	ECF 8th Review	Proj.	Projections			
Total revenue	1,230	1,308	1,425	1,480	1,590	1,632	1,693	1,818	1,974	2,170
Of which: cash revenue	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Of which: natural resource revenue	441	483	423	506	541	574	572	632	654	674
Of which: crude and refined oil	441	483	416	497	438	503	442	494	486	513
Tax revenue	1,071	1,151	1,273	1,315	1,413	1,460	1,513	1,629	1,776	1,957
International trade	180	187	258	254	273	274	284	316	371	417
Goods and services	450	423	495	490	554	564	567	593	618	700
Income	351	456	422	480	477	514	527	575	631	672
Other	90	85	99	91	109	109	135	146	156	168
Nontax revenue	142	142	132	146	154	149	155	162	169	182
Special accounts revenue	17	15	19	19	23	23	25	27	29	31
Total expenditure and net lending	1,876	1,922	2,132	2,131	2,266	2,283	2,376	2,531	2,725	2,981
Of which: domestically financed	1,457	1,543	1,650	1,655	1,747	1,772	1,833	1,927	2,071	2,291
Total current expenditure	1,103	1,156	1,232	1,225	1,317	1,305	1,363	1,407	1,481	1,613
Budgetary expenditure	1,066	1,138	1,192	1,186	1,274	1,263	1,318	1,359	1,429	1,556
Wages and salaries	396	404	454	428	475	458	486	515	546	579
Goods and services	135	164	156	159	162	162	171	182	196	224
Transfers and subsidies	322	355	349	372	360	395	397	413	429	494
Interest	213	216	233	227	277	248	264	249	257	260
Of which: external debt	34	28	33	32	34	33	34	36	40	47
Special accounts expenditure [1]	36	17	40	38	43	41	45	48	52	57
Capital expenditure and net lending	773	767	899	906	949	978	1,014	1,124	1,244	1,368
Capital expenditure	723	717	919	906	968	978	1,014	1,124	1,244	1,368
Domestically-financed	304	337	437	430	450	467	470	520	590	678
Externally-financed	419	379	482	476	519	511	544	604	654	690
Of which: grants	224	231	191	189	193	191	181	178	172	185
Of which: loans	195	148	291	287	326	320	362	426	482	505
Net lending	50	50	-20	0	-20	0	0	0	0	0
Overall balance (commitment)	-646	-614	-707	-651	-676	-651	-683	-714	-751	-811
Overall balance (WAEMU) [2, 3]	-416	-360	-509	-455	-453	-430	-473	-505	-549	-594
Overall balance (WAEMU; excluding oil revenue)	-857	-843	-924	-951	-892	-933	-915	-999	-1,035	-1,106
Basic balance excl. budget grants	-227	-235	-225	-175	-157	-140	-140	-110	-97	-122
Basic balance [3]	-221	-211	-218	-168	-127	-110	-110	-80	-66	-89
Primary non-oil basic balance (excluding budget grants)	-455	-503	-407	-445	-319	-394	-318	-354	-326	-375
Primary non-oil basic balance (including budget grants)	-449	-479	-400	-438	-288	-365	-288	-324	-295	-342
Change in payment arrears and float	0	-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Of which: change in payment arrears	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overall balance (cash)	-646	-678	-707	-651	-676	-651	-683	-714	-751	-811
Financing	646	678	707	651	676	651	683	714	751	811
External financing	411	482	490	482	543	534	562	600	659	729
Grants	230	255	198	196	223	221	211	208	202	218
Of which: budget financing	6	24	7	7	30	30	30	30	30	33
Loans	391	315	463	457	471	465	507	562	625	659
Of which: budget financing	197	167	172	170	145	145	145	136	142	154
Amortization	-188	-88	-146	-146	-151	-151	-156	-170	-168	-148
Net accumulation of external arrears (- = payment)	-23	0	-25	-25	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic financing	235	196	217	169	133	117	122	114	92	83
Banking sector	38	145	43	76	10	-22	-10	-6	4	0
IMF [4]	21	21	55	54	-37	-36	-41	-44	-35	-36
Of which: IMF RSF disbursement	33	32	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory advances (including other advances)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deposits with BCEAO	37	35	-23	15	-43	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5
Of which: Repayment of all types of arrears	123	100	36	36	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government securities net and others	-20	88	11	6	89	19	35	42	43	41
Nonbanking sector and others	197	51	174	93	123	139	132	120	89	83
Of which: Net accumulation of domestic arrears (- = payment)	-100	-100	-11	-11	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sources: Nigerien authorities; and IMF staff estimates and projections.

[1] The special accounts include the financing on the National Retirement Fund, Priority Investments Fund, and Fund for Continuous Professional Development.

[2] On commitment basis. WAEMU anchor.

[3] The basic balance is defined as the overall balance (commitment) excluding externally financed capital expenditure and including budget grants.

[4] IMF financing is recorded under domestic financing due to on-lending arrangements

Table 3. Niger: Financial Operations of the Central Government, 2025–31
(In percent of GDP)

	2025		2026		2027		2028	2029	2030	2031
	ECF 8th Review	Est.	ECF 8th Review	Proj.	ECF 8th Review	Proj.	Projections			
Total revenue	9.7	10.6	10.3	11.2	10.6	11.4	10.9	10.8	10.9	11.1
Of which: cash revenue	...	6.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Of which: natural resource revenue	3.5	3.9	3.1	3.8	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.4
Of which: crude and refined oil	3.5	3.9	3.0	3.8	3.6	3.5	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6
Tax revenue	8.4	9.3	9.2	10.0	9.4	10.2	9.8	9.7	9.8	10.0
International trade	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1
Goods and services	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.6
Income	2.8	3.7	3.1	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4
Other	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Nontax revenue	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Special accounts revenue	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total expenditure and net lending	14.8	15.6	15.4	16.1	15.1	15.9	15.3	15.1	15.0	15.2
Of which: domestically financed	11.5	12.5	11.9	12.5	11.6	12.4	11.8	11.5	11.4	11.7
Total current expenditure	8.7	9.4	8.9	9.3	8.8	9.1	8.8	8.4	8.2	8.2
Budgetary expenditure	8.4	9.2	8.6	9.0	8.5	8.8	8.5	8.1	7.9	7.9
Wages and salaries	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0
Goods and services	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Transfers and subsidies	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5
Interest	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3
Of which: external debt	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Special accounts expenditure[1]	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Capital expenditure and net lending	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.9	6.3	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.0
Capital expenditure	5.7	5.8	6.7	6.9	6.5	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.0
Domestically-financed	2.4	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.5
Externally-financed	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5
Of which: grants	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9
Of which: loans	1.5	1.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.6
Net lending	0.4	0.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Overall balance (commitment)	-5.1	-5.0	-5.1	-4.9	-4.5	-4.5	-4.4	-4.3	-4.1	-4.1
Overall balance (WAEMU)[2,3]	-3.3	-2.9	-3.7	-3.4	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0
Overall balance (WAEMU excluding oil revenue)	-6.8	-6.8	-6.7	-7.2	-5.9	-6.5	-5.9	-6.0	-5.7	-5.6
Basic balance excl. budget grants	-1.8	-1.9	-1.6	-1.3	-1.0	-1.0	-0.9	-0.7	-0.5	-0.6
Basic balance[3]	-1.7	-1.7	-1.6	-1.3	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5
Primary non-oil basic balance (excluding budget grants)	-3.6	-4.1	-2.9	-3.4	-2.1	-2.8	-2.1	-2.1	-1.8	-1.9
Primary non-oil basic balance (including budget grants)	-3.5	-3.9	-2.9	-3.3	-1.9	-2.5	-1.9	-1.9	-1.6	-1.7
Change in payment arrears and float	0.0	-0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Of which: change in payment arrears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Overall balance (cash)	-5.1	-5.5	-5.1	-4.9	-4.5	-4.5	-4.4	-4.3	-4.1	-4.1
Financing	5.1	5.5	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.1
External financing	3.2	3.9	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7
Grants	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1
Of which: budget financing	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Loans	3.1	2.6	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4
Of which: budget financing	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Amortization	-1.5	-0.7	-1.1	-1.1	-1.0	-1.1	-1.0	-1.0	-0.9	-0.8
Net accumulation of external arrears (- = payment)	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Domestic financing	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4
Banking sector	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
IMF	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2
Of which: IMF RSF disbursement	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statutory advances (including other advances)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposits with BCEAO	0.3	0.3	-0.2	0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Of which: Repayment of all types of arrears	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government securities net and others	-0.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Nonbanking sector	1.6	0.4	1.3	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4
Net accumulation of domestic arrears (- = payment)	-0.8	-0.8	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Memorandum item:										
Nominal GDP (CFAF billion)	12,683	12,354	13,807	13,195	15,005	14,340	15,506	16,765	18,130	19,602

Sources: Nigerien authorities; and IMF staff estimates and projections.

[1] The special accounts include the financing on the National Retirement Fund, Priority Investments Fund, and Fund for Continuous Professional Development.

[2] On commitment basis. WAEMU anchor.

[3] The basic balance is defined as the overall balance (commitment) excluding externally financed capital expenditure and including budget grants.

Table 4. Niger: Monetary Survey, 2025–31

	2025		2026		2027		2028	2029	2030	2031
	ECF 8th Review	Est.	ECF 8th Review	Proj.	ECF 8th Review	Proj.	Projections			
	(Billions of CFA francs)									
Net foreign assets	357	483	452	837	602	1,036	1,161	1,305	1,464	1,631
BCEAO	169	307	264	660	414	859	984	1,128	1,287	1,454
Commercial banks	188	177	188	177	188	177	177	177	177	177
Net domestic assets	1,792	1,698	1,964	1,824	2,023	1,915	2,030	2,144	2,267	2,402
Domestic credit	2,092	2,041	2,289	2,204	2,442	2,303	2,432	2,573	2,737	2,912
Net bank claims on government	694	742	737	818	747	796	786	780	783	783
BCEAO	410	409	442	479	363	438	392	344	304	263
Claims	436	437	491	491	454	454	413	370	334	298
Deposits	-25	-27	-48	-12	-91	-16	-21	-26	-30	-35
Commercial banks	283	333	294	339	384	358	393	436	479	520
Claims	450	493	461	499	550	518	553	596	639	680
Deposits	-167	-160	-167	-160	-167	-160	-160	-160	-160	-160
Credit to other sectors	1,399	1,299	1,552	1,386	1,696	1,507	1,646	1,793	1,953	2,128
Of which: credit to the private sector	1,263	1,205	1,408	1,288	1,543	1,402	1,535	1,675	1,827	1,993
Money and quasi-money	2,149	2,183	2,417	2,660	2,626	2,951	3,191	3,450	3,730	4,033
Currency outside banks	962	1,065	1,082	1,298	1,176	1,440	1,557	1,683	1,820	1,968
Deposits with banks	1,187	1,117	1,334	1,362	1,450	1,511	1,634	1,766	1,910	2,065
	(Annual percentage change, unless otherwise indicated)									
Net foreign assets	29.1	74.8	26.7	73.1	33.2	23.8	12.0	12.5	12.1	11.5
BCEAO	91	246	56	115.3	56.7	30.2	14.5	14.7	14.0	13.0
Net domestic assets	5.6	0.1	9.6	7.4	3.0	5.0	6.0	5.6	5.7	6.0
Domestic credit	3.9	1.4	9.4	8.0	6.7	4.5	5.6	5.8	6.4	6.4
Net bank claims on the government	5.8	13.2	6.2	10.2	1.3	-2.7	-1.3	-0.8	0.5	0.0
BCEAO	16.4	16.1	7.8	17.0	-18.0	-8.6	-10.4	-12.4	-11.6	-13.5
Of which: statutory advances	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Commercial banks	-6.6	9.7	3.9	1.8	30.4	5.6	9.9	10.8	9.9	8.6
Claims	-4.3	4.8	2.5	1.2	19.4	3.8	6.8	7.7	7.3	6.4
Deposits	0.0	-4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Credit to other sectors	3.0	-4.4	11.0	6.7	9.3	8.7	9.2	8.9	8.9	9.0
Of which: credit to the private sector	2.7	-2.0	11.5	6.9	9.5	8.8	9.5	9.1	9.1	9.1
Broad money	8.9	10.6	12.4	21.9	8.7	10.9	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
Memorandum items:										
Velocity of broad money (ratio)	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.0	5.7	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
Credit to the economy (percent of GDP)	11.0	10.5	11.2	10.5	11.3	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.9
Credit to the private sector (percent of GDP)	10.0	9.8	10.2	9.8	10.3	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2
GDP at current prices (annual percent change)	5.3	3.3	8.9	6.8	8.7	8.7	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1

Sources: BCEAO; and IMF staff estimates and projections.

Table 5. Niger: Balance of Payments, 2025–31
(In billions of CFA francs, unless otherwise indicated)

	2025		2026		2027		2028	2029	2030	2031
	ECF 8th Review	Est.	ECF 8th Review	Proj.	ECF 8th Review	Proj.	Projections			
Current account balance	-633	-462	-918	-398	-659	-480	-499	-526	-567	-596
Balance on goods, services, and income	-859	-705	-1,168	-655	-972	-769	-807	-856	-922	-983
Balance on goods	42	182	2	313	232	292	289	283	281	269
Exports, f.o.b	1,592	1,519	1,693	1,989	2,241	2,259	2,297	2,376	2,406	2,531
Uranium	0	0	47	49	485	269	297	364	376	381
Oil	1,144	1,144	1,074	1,384	1,161	1,399	1,337	1,319	1,279	1,367
Other products	448	376	572	556	595	591	663	694	751	783
Imports, f.o.b	1,549	1,337	1,691	1,676	2,009	1,968	2,008	2,093	2,125	2,263
Food products	402	431	421	482	408	493	491	488	488	487
Petroleum products	118	167	124	184	124	199	209	224	237	250
Capital goods	504	221	597	356	632	469	470	478	492	512
Other products	525	518	550	653	844	806	839	903	909	1,014
Services and income (net)	-901	-887	-1,170	-968	-1,204	-1,060	-1,096	-1,139	-1,203	-1,251
Services (net)	-731	-648	-968	-706	-965	-751	-754	-761	-794	-810
Income (net)	-170	-239	-202	-263	-240	-309	-342	-379	-408	-442
Of which: interest on external public debt	-34	-28	-33	-32	-34	-33	-34	-36	-40	-47
Unrequited current transfers (net)	226	244	250	257	313	289	308	330	355	387
Private (net)	186	176	209	190	250	204	218	234	253	273
Public (net)	40	68	41	67	63	85	90	96	102	114
Of which: grants for budgetary assistance	6	24	7	7	30	30	30	30	30	33
Capital and financial account	737	665	1,038	776	809	679	624	671	726	764
Capital account	267	274	226	226	224	224	209	204	195	197
Private capital transfers	43	43	36	37	31	32	28	25	23	12
Project grants	224	231	191	189	193	191	181	178	172	185
Nonproduced, nonfinancial assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial account	470	391	812	551	585	455	414	467	531	567
Direct investment	144	108	353	177	175	140	59	77	98	85
Portfolio investment	97	152	98	97	106	91	91	84	86	80
Other investment	228	132	361	277	303	224	264	306	347	401
Public sector (net)	197	189	304	310	309	313	351	391	446	501
Disbursements	391	315	463	457	471	465	507	562	615	649
Loans for budgetary assistance	197	167	172	170	145	145	145	136	142	154
Project loans	195	148	291	287	326	320	362	426	472	495
Amortization	188	88	146	146	151	151	156	170	168	148
Other (net)	32	-57	57	-33	-6	-89	-87	-86	-99	-100
Errors and omissions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overall balance	103	204	120	378	150	199	125	145	158	168
Financing	-103	-230	-120	-378	-150	-199	-125	-145	-158	-168
Net foreign assets (BCEAO, -: increase)	-80	-218	-95	-353	-150	-199	-125	-145	-158	-168
of which: RSF disbursements	33	33	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
of which: net use of Fund resources other than RSF disbursements	-11	-11	55	54	-37	-36	-41	-44	-35	-32
of which: augmentation ECF 8th review	0	0	61	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net foreign assets (commercial banks, -: increase)	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rescheduling obtained	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financing gap	-23	0	-25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Change in arrears	...	-23	...	-25	...	0	0	0	0	0
Memorandum items:										
Current account balance, excluding grants	-673	-530	-959	-466	-722	-565	-589	-622	-669	-710
Exports of goods and services	2,245	2,167	2,220	2,515	2,927	2,940	3,026	3,162	3,269	3,464
Changes in foreign assets excl. RSF disbursement (BCEAO, -: increase) [1]	-69	-207	-150	-408	-113	-163	-84	-101	-123	-136
Changes in foreign assets incl. RSF disbursement (BCEAO, -: increase) [1]	-102	-239	-167	-424	-113	-163	-84	-101	-123	-136
Pooled gross international reserves, WAEMU (in USD billion)	...	40,706	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooled gross international reserves, WAEMU (in CFAF billion)	...	22,805	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In months of next year's imports of goods and services	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In percent of broad money	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GDP at current prices	12,683	12,354	13,807	13,195	15,005	14,340	15,506	16,765	18,130	19,602

Sources: Nigerien authorities; and IMF staff estimates and projections.

[1] The amounts net out the transactions that affect liabilities other than Fund lending disbursements and repayments and the SDR allocation.

Table 6. Niger: Balance of Payments, 2025–31
(In percent of GDP)

	2025		2026		2027		2028	2029	2030	2031
	ECF 8th Review	Est.	ECF 8th Review	Proj.	ECF 8th Review	Proj.	Projections			
Current account balance	-5.0	-3.7	-6.6	-3.0	-4.4	-3.3	-3.2	-3.1	-3.1	-3.0
Balance on goods, services, and income	-6.8	-5.7	-8.5	-5.0	-6.5	-5.4	-5.2	-5.1	-5.1	-5.0
Balance on goods	0.3	1.5	0.0	2.4	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.4
Exports, f.o.b	12.5	12.3	12.3	15.1	14.9	15.8	14.8	14.2	13.3	12.9
Uranium	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	3.2	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.9
Oil	9.0	9.3	7.8	10.5	7.7	9.8	8.6	7.9	7.1	7.0
Other products	3.5	3.0	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0
Imports, f.o.b	12.2	10.8	12.2	12.7	13.4	13.7	13.0	12.5	11.7	11.5
Food products	3.2	3.5	3.0	3.7	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.5
Petroleum products	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Capital goods	4.0	1.8	4.3	2.7	4.2	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6
Other products	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.9	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.0	5.2
Services and income (net)	-7.1	-7.2	-8.5	-7.3	-8.0	-7.4	-7.1	-6.8	-6.6	-6.4
Services (net)	-5.8	-5.2	-7.0	-5.3	-6.4	-5.2	-4.9	-4.5	-4.4	-4.1
Income (net)	-1.3	-1.9	-1.5	-2.0	-1.6	-2.2	-2.2	-2.3	-2.3	-2.3
Of which: interest on external public debt	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Unrequited current transfers (net)	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Private (net)	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Public (net)	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Of which: grants for budgetary assistance	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Capital and financial account	5.8	5.4	7.5	5.9	5.4	4.7	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9
Capital account	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0
Private capital transfers	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Project grants	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9
Nonproduced, nonfinancial assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial account	3.7	3.2	5.9	4.2	3.9	3.2	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9
Direct investment	1.1	0.9	2.6	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Portfolio investment	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
Other investment	1.8	1.1	2.6	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0
Public sector (net)	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6
Disbursements	3.1	2.6	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3
Loans for budgetary assistance	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Project loans	1.5	1.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.5
Amortization	1.5	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
Other (net)	0.2	-0.5	0.4	-0.3	0.0	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5
Errors and omissions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Overall balance	0.8	1.6	0.9	2.9	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Financing	-0.8	-1.9	-0.9	-2.9	-1.0	-1.4	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9
Net foreign assets (BCEAO, -: increase)	-0.6	-1.8	-0.7	-2.7	-1.0	-1.4	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9
of which: RSF disbursements	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
of which: net use of Fund resources other than RSF disbursements	-0.1	-0.1	0.4	0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2
of which: augmentation ECF 8th review	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net foreign assets (commercial banks, -: increase)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Change in arrears	...	-0.2	...	-0.2	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Memorandum items:										
Current account balance, excluding grants (in percent of GDP)	-5.3	-4.3	-6.9	-3.5	-4.8	-3.9	-3.8	-3.7	-3.7	-3.6
Exports of goods and services (in percent of GDP)	17.7	17.5	16.1	19.1	19.5	20.5	19.5	18.9	18.0	17.7
Changes in foreign assets excl. RSF disbursement (BCEAO, -: increase)[1]	-0.5	-1.7	-1.1	-3.1	-0.8	-1.1	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7
Changes in foreign assets incl. RSF disbursement (BCEAO, -: increase)[1]	-0.8	-1.9	-1.1	-3.1	-0.8	-1.1	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7
Nominal GDP (CFAF billion)	12,683	12,354	13,807	13,195	15,005	14,340	15,506	16,765	18,130	19,602

Sources: Nigerien authorities; and IMF staff estimates and projections.

[1] The amounts net out the transactions that affect liabilities other than Fund lending disbursements and repayments and the SDR allocation.

Table 7. Niger: Indicators of Financial Soundness, 2018–26
(In percent, unless otherwise indicated)

	2018 Jun.[1]	2018 Dec.[1]	2019 Jun.[1]	2019 Dec.[1]	2020 Jun.[1]	2020 Dec.[1]	2021 Jun.[1]	2021 Dec.[1]	2022 Jun.[1]	2022 Dec.[1]	2023 Jun.[1]	2023 Dec.[1]	2024 Jun.[1]	2024 Dec.[1]	2025 Jun.[1]	2025 Dec.[3]	2026 Mar.[3]
Solvency Ratios																	
Regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets	13.3	12.3	12.7	14.8	14.9	14.6	14.3	14.4	14.3	14.0	14.6	8.4	7.1	4.4	3.8	7.1	7.0
Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	13.2	12.3	12.7	14.2	14.3	14.1	13.8	13.9	14.1	13.8	14.4	8.2	6.8	3.7	3.1	2.5	...
CET1 capital to risk-weighted assets	13.2	12.3	12.7	14.2	14.3	14.3	13.8	13.9	14.1	13.8	14.4	8.2	6.8	3.7	3.1	2.5	...
Provisions to risk-weighted assets	11.9	8.7	8.2	8.2	8.5	7.9	8.1	7.4	7.2	6.8	7.1	12.3	14.7	14.1	16.6	11.7	...
Capital to total assets	9.1	8.3	7.9	9.1	8.7	9.0	8.5	8.7	9.6	8.1	8.3	4.7	3.9	2.4	2.0	3.9	...
Composition and Quality of Assets																	
Total loans to total assets	56.6	52.9	52.8	56.1	53.3	55.5	54.5	53.2	54.5	55.0	53.9	52.7	53.0	53.7	50.6	49.6	...
Concentration [2]	96.0	93.4	94.0	91.1	75.9	74.0	178.0	214.4	158.0	272.4	257.1	639.1	774.2	804.6	1487.7	765.4	...
Gross NPLs to total loans	19.0	17.0	15.1	16.1	15.0	12.6	15.8	21.2	15.8	17.0	16.1	22.6	25.3	26.8	27.8	23.6	23.0
Provisioning rate	65.9	59.0	58.2	51.5	57.1	64.3	51.3	36.5	51.4	39.6	43.0	51.1	52.3	47.2	53.5	48.6	55.2
Net NPLs to total loans	7.4	7.8	6.9	8.5	7.0	4.9	8.4	14.6	8.4	11.0	9.9	12.5	13.9	16.2	15.2	13.7	...
Net NPLs to capital	46.3	49.4	45.7	52.3	42.8	30.1	53.7	89.6	47.6	74.8	64.3	144.1	189.7	230.5	382.2	173.6	...
Earnings and Profitability																	
Average cost of borrowed funds	...	2.4	...	1.0	...	1.6	...	1.9	...	1.9	...	2.4	...	2.8	...	2.7	...
Average interest rate on loans	...	8.9	...	7.7	...	8.4	...	8.7	...	7.5	...	9.3	...	9.3	...	10.0	...
Average interest rate (after taxes on financial operations)	...	6.6	...	6.7	...	6.8	...	6.8	...	5.6	...	6.9	...	6.5	...	7.3	...
After-tax return on average assets (ROA)	...	1.7	...	1.5	...	1.2	...	1.3	...	1.1	...	0.5	...	0.1	...	0.2	...
After-tax return on average equity (ROE)	...	15.0	...	12.8	...	11.1	...	12.2	...	11.3	...	6.6	...	1.8	...	2.9	...
Non-interest expenses to net banking income	...	59.9	...	63.0	...	61.9	...	60.0	...	68.8	...	71.2	...	85.7	...	81.9	...
Salaries and wages to net banking income	...	25.9	...	27.1	...	24.2	...	24.9	...	27.0	...	29.0	...	36.6	...	33.6	...
Liquidity																	
Liquid assets to total assets	29.9	27.0	28.6	30.3	27.8	29.5	26.5	25.5	26.6	28.2	27.2	24.7	25.8	26.2	25.1	29.1	...
Liquid assets to total deposits	55.6	49.1	52.2	52.3	51.4	48.1	43.2	40.8	43.2	46.0	45.2	42.0	43.8	45.9	43.6	50.8	...
Total loans to total deposits	120.3	107.0	105.9	105.3	107.8	98.5	96.6	92.5	96.6	96.2	96.1	101.4	104.0	107.4	103.4	97.6	...
Total deposits to total liabilities	53.8	55.0	54.7	58.1	54.0	61.4	61.4	62.4	61.4	61.3	60.3	58.8	58.8	57.2	57.6	57.3	...
Sight deposits to total liabilities	33.1	35.3	35.2	36.1	32.2	38.3	37.7	39.0	37.7	38.6	38.9	36.9	37.2	36.8	36.8	37.3	...
Term deposits to total liabilities	20.7	19.7	19.5	22.0	21.8	23.1	23.8	23.3	23.8	22.7	21.4	21.9	21.5	20.4	20.7	20.1	...

Source: BCEAO.

[1] Compilation according to Basel II/III. Not comparable to earlier years.

[2] Credit to the 5 biggest borrowers to regulatory capital.

[3] Latest provisional data

Table 8a. Niger: Continuous Structural Benchmarks Under the Program			
Measures	Rationale	Deadline	Status
1. Provide Fund staff on a semi-annual basis, starting in March 2022, with a tally of newly granted or renewed tax exemptions with their details and expiration dates.	Protect revenue base and improve domestic revenue mobilization	Continuous, monitored on a bi-annual basis	Met in May 2026
2. Publish procurement plans, tender notices and final contract award results on the Public Procurement Portal, starting in March 2022	Improve public expenditure management	Continuous, monitored on a bi-annual basis	Met in March 2026
3. Produce a feasibility study for any investment project of more than CFAF 5 billion, the summary of which will be published on the website of the Ministry of the Economy and Finance, prior to its inclusion in the *Plan d'Investissement de l'Etat* from the 2023 budget, starting in January 2023.	Improve the efficiency of public spending	Continuous, monitored on an annual basis	Met in March 2026
4. Publish information on the Public Procurement Portal on the beneficial owners of companies awarded non-competitive contracts, with the exception of contracts relating to defense or security, starting in January 2023.	Improve public expenditure management and promote transparency and accountability	Continuous, monitored on a bi-annual basis	Met in March 2026
5. Publish budget execution reports on the Ministry of Finance's website, including a section on the use of oil-related revenues, in coherence with the oil revenue management strategy, starting in April 2025.	Reinforce PFM practices and transparency in the use of oil revenue.	Continuous, monitored on a bi-annual basis	Met in June 2026

Table 8b. Niger: Structural Benchmarks			
Measures	Rationale	Deadline	Status
1. Publish the Governance Diagnostic Assessment (GDA) report.	Improve governance and fiscal transparency.	End-June 2026	Preparation of the GDA report by the IMF team is delayed. Proposed to be reset to end-October 2026.
2. Amend the legal framework, to establish asset declaration obligations that comply with international principles and standards of transparency and good governance.	Improve governance, fiscal transparency, and accountability.	End-June 2026	More time is needed to finalize the legal texts. Proposed to be reset to end-September 2026.
3. Reinstate the arbitration and regulation committees for public procurement.	Improve governance, fiscal transparency, and accountability	End-June 2026	Met
4. Publish on the website of the Ministry of Petroleum or any other government site, the oil contracts signed between the State and the oil companies.	Improve governance, fiscal transparency, and accountability	End-March 2026	Met
5. Enhance the presentation of the cash flow plan by reflecting all cash resources and cash expenses.	Strengthen cash management and prevent the accumulation of arrears.	End-March 2026	Met
6. Update the census of all government entity accounts at the central bank and in commercial banks.	Strengthen cash management and arrears prevention	End-April 2026	Met
7. Issue an “arrêté” which consolidates the relevant payment deadlines and grace periods as specified in contractual obligations and national laws and regulations by expenditure category (e.g., wages, goods and services, debt service).	Strengthen cash management and prevent the accumulation of arrears.	End-October 2026	Proposed new SB

Table 9. Niger: Schedule of Disbursements Under the ECF Arrangement, 2021–26

Amount (Millions)	Amount (Percent of quota)	Conditions Necessary for Disbursement	Date Available
SDR 39.48	30 percent	Executive Board Approval of the ECF Arrangement	December 8, 2021
SDR 39.48	30 percent	Observance of December 31, 2021 performance criteria, and completion of the first review under the arrangement	April 29, 2022
SDR 39.48	30 percent	Observance of June 30, 2022 performance criteria, and completion of the second review under the arrangement	October 31, 2022
SDR 19.74	15 percent	Observance of December 31, 2022 performance criteria, and completion of the third review under the arrangement	April 28, 2023
SDR 9.87	7.5 percent	Observance of June 30, 2023 performance criteria, and completion of the fourth review under the arrangement	October 31, 2023
SDR 9.87	7.5 percent	Observance of December 31, 2023 performance criteria, and completion of the fifth review under the arrangement	April 30, 2024
SDR 13.16	10 percent	Observance of June 30, 2024 performance criteria, and completion of the sixth review under the arrangement	October 31, 2024
SDR 13.16	10 percent	Observance of December 31, 2024 performance criteria, and completion of the seventh review under the arrangement	April 30, 2025
SDR 43.8228	33.3 percent	Observance of June 30, 2025 performance criteria, and completion of the eighth review under the arrangement	October 31, 2025
SDR 24.0828	18.3 percent	Observance of December 31, 2025 performance criteria, and completion of the ninth review under the arrangement	April 30, 2026
SDR 24.2144	18.4 percent	Observance of June 30, 2026 performance criteria, and completion of the tenth review under the arrangement	October 31, 2026
SDR 276.36	210 percent	Total	

Source: International Monetary Fund.

Table 10. Niger: Decomposition of Public Debt and Debt Service by Creditor, 2024-27

	Debt Stock (end of period)			Debt Service					
	2024			2025	2026	2027	2025	2026	2027
	(US$ million)	*(Percent total debt)*	*(Percent GDP)*	*(US$ million)*			*(Percent GDP)*		
Total	9,184	100.0	48.1	2,672	2,186	2,187	14.0	9.2	8.5
External	5,191	56.5	27.2	447	384	392	2.3	1.6	1.5
Multilateral creditors[2]	4,423	48.2	23.1	284	291	302	1.5	1.2	1.2
IMF	498	5.4	2.6						
World Bank	2,432	26.5	12.7						
AfDB	461	5.0	2.4						
Other Multilaterals	1,032	11.2	5.4						
o/w: BOAD	417	4.5	2.2						
Islamic Development Bank	227	2.5	1.2						
Bilateral Creditors	590	6.4	3.1	128	57	56	0.7	0.2	0.2
Paris Club	205	2.2	1.1	23	19	19	0.1	0.1	0.1
o/w: France	179	1.9	0.9						
Belgium	27	0.3	0.1						
Non-Paris Club	385	4.2	2.0	105	38	37	0.6	0.2	0.1
o/w: China	148	1.6	0.8						
India	64	0.7	0.3						
Bonds	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Commercial creditors	177	1.9	0.9	35	35	34	0.2	0.1	0.1
o/w: Deutsche Bank	177	1.9	0.9						
o/w: CNPC	0	0.0	0.0						
Other international creditors	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Domestic	3,993	43.5	20.9	2,225	1,803	1,795	11.6	7.6	7.0
Held by residents, total[1]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Held by non-residents, total[1]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
T-Bills	897	9.8	4.7	1,056	671	-229	5.5	2.8	-0.9
Bonds	2,508	27.3	13.1	618	879	2,005	3.2	3.7	7.8
Loans	301	3.3	1.6	155	0	0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Others	288	3.1	1.5	396	253	19	2.1	1.1	0.1
Memo items:									
Collateralized debt[3]	0	0.0	0.0						
o/w: Related	0	0.0	0.0						
o/w: Unrelated	0	0.0	0.0						
Contingent liabilities	0	0.0	0.0						
o/w: Public guarantees	0	0.0	0.0						
o/w: Other explicit contingent liabilities[4]	0	0.0	0.0						
Nominal GDP	19,111	-	-						

1/As reported by country authorities according to their classification of creditors, including by official and commercial. Debt coverage is the same as the DSA.

2/Multilateral creditors are simply institutions with more than one official shareholder and may not necessarily align with creditor classification under other IMF policies (e.g. Lending Into Arrears).

3/Debt is collateralized when the creditor has rights over an asset or revenue stream that would allow it, if the borrower defaults on its payment obligations, to rely on the asset or revenue stream to secure repayment of the debt. Collateralization entails a borrower granting liens over specific existing assets or future receivables to a lender as security against repayment of the loan. Collateral is "unrelated" when it has no relationship to a project financed by the loan. An example would be borrowing to finance the budget deficit, collateralized by oil revenue receipts. See the joint IMF-World Bank note for the G20 "Collateralized Transactions: Key Considerations for Public Lenders and Borrowers" for a discussion of issues raised by collateral.

4/Includes other-one off guarantees not included in publicly guaranteed debt (e.g. credit lines) and other explicit contingent liabilities not elsewhere classified (e.g. potential legal claims, payments resulting from PPP arrangements).

Table 11. Niger: Summary Table of Projected External Borrowing Program

PPG external debt	Volume of new debt in 2026		PV of new debt in 2026 (program purposes)	
	USD million	Percent	USD million	Percent
By sources of debt financing	821	100	406	100
Concessional debt, of which	710	86	305	75
Multilateral debt	680	83	286	70
Bilateral debt	30	4	19	5
Other	0	0	0	0
Non-concessional debt, of which	111	14	101	25
Semi-concessional	111	14	101	25
Commercial terms	0	0	0	0
By Creditor Type	821	100	406	100
Multilateral	756	92	361	89
Bilateral - Paris Club	35	4	26	6
Bilateral - Non-Paris Club	30	4	19	5
Other	0	0	0	0
Uses of debt financing	821	100	406	100
Infrastructure	0	0	0	0
Social Spending	0	0	0	0
Budget Financing	0	0	0	0
Other	821	100	406	100
Memo Items				
Indicative projections				
Year 2	1327.3		596.9	
Year 3	1033.9		502.9	

Table 12. Niger: Indicators of Capacity to Repay the Fund, 2026–45

	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045
	(In millions of SDRs, unless otherwise indicated)																			
Fund obligations based on existing credit																				
Principal	42.9	47.5	53.1	56.8	45.5	41.2	37.7	21.9	18.0	17.4	13.2	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	5.2
Charges and interest	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1
Fund obligations based on existing and prospective credit																				
Principal	42.9	47.5	53.1	56.8	45.5	41.2	47.4	31.6	27.6	27.1	22.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	5.2
PRGT	42.9	47.5	53.1	56.8	45.5	41.2	47.4	31.6	27.6	22.4	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RSF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	8.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	5.2
Charges and interest	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1
Charges (SDR Assessments and charges)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total obligations based on existing and prospective credit[1]																				
SDR millions	44.9	49.7	55.3	59.0	47.7	43.5	49.6	33.8	29.9	29.2	24.8	11.7	11.5	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.6	10.3	10.1	5.2
CFAF billions	34.4	38.2	42.7	45.6	37.0	33.7	38.5	26.2	23.2	22.7	19.3	9.1	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.0	7.9	4.1
Percent of exports of goods and services	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Percent of debt service[2]	8.4	9.0	9.7	9.7	8.1	7.8	7.8	5.2	4.4	4.1	3.2	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.3
Percent of GDP	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent of tax revenue	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Percent of quota	34.1	37.8	42.0	44.8	36.3	33.0	37.7	25.7	22.7	22.2	18.9	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.0	7.9	7.7	4.0
Principal	32.6	36.1	40.4	43.1	34.6	31.3	36.0	24.0	21.0	20.6	17.3	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	3.9
PRGT	32.6	36.1	40.4	43.1	34.6	31.3	36.0	24.0	21.0	17.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RSF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	6.7	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	3.9
Outstanding IMF credit based on existing and prospective drawings																				
SDR millions	485.8	438.3	385.2	328.4	282.9	241.7	194.3	162.8	135.1	108.0	85.2	75.3	65.5	55.6	45.7	35.9	26.0	16.1	6.3	1.1
PRGT	387.1	339.6	286.5	229.7	184.2	143.0	95.6	64.1	36.4	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RSF	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.7	94.0	85.2	75.3	65.5	55.6	45.7	35.9	26.0	16.1	6.3	1.1
CFAF billions	371.8	336.8	297.2	253.8	219.1	187.6	150.8	126.3	104.9	83.8	66.1	58.5	50.8	43.1	35.5	27.8	20.2	12.5	4.9	0.8
Percent of exports of goods and services	14.8	11.5	9.8	8.0	6.7	5.4	3.9	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
Percent of debt service[2]	90.7	79.5	67.8	54.1	48.3	43.6	30.5	25.1	20.1	15.3	11.0	9.5	7.4	5.5	4.1	2.9	1.9	1.1	0.4	0.1
Percent of GDP	2.8	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent of tax revenue	28.3	23.1	19.6	15.6	12.3	9.6	7.3	5.5	4.2	3.1	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0
Percent of quota	369.1	333.1	292.7	249.6	215.0	183.7	147.7	123.7	102.7	82.1	64.8	57.3	49.8	42.3	34.8	27.3	19.8	12.3	4.8	0.8
PRGT	294.1	258.1	217.7	174.6	140.0	108.7	72.7	48.7	27.7	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RSF	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	71.4	64.8	57.3	49.8	42.3	34.8	27.3	19.8	12.3	4.8	0.8
Net use of IMF credit (SDR millions)	70.9	-47.5	-53.1	-56.8	-45.5	-41.2	-47.4	-31.6	-27.6	-27.1	-22.8	-9.9	-9.9	-9.9	-9.9	-9.9	-9.9	-9.9	-9.9	-5.2
Disbursements	115.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1
Repayments and repurchases[1]	44.9	49.7	55.3	59.0	47.7	43.5	49.6	33.8	29.9	29.2	24.8	11.7	11.5	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.6	10.3	10.1	5.2
Memorandum items:																				
Exports of goods and services (CFAF billions)	2,515	2,940	3,026	3,162	3,269	3,464	3,837	4,023	4,224	4,442	4,681	4,943	5,235	5,555	5,884	6,216	6,548	6,905	7,316	7,729
External debt service (CFAF billions)[2]	410	424	439	470	454	430	495	503	522	548	598	613	688	779	870	967	1,065	1,168	1,270	1,372
Nominal GDP (CFAF billions)	13,195	14,340	15,506	16,765	18,130	19,602	21,193	22,914	24,775	26,787	28,962	31,314	33,856	36,605	39,578	42,791	46,266	50,023	54,085	58,476
Tax revenue (CFAF billions)	1,315	1,460	1,513	1,629	1,776	1,957	2,076	2,276	2,486	2,675	2,953	3,363	3,576	3,851	4,208	4,589	4,949	5,362	5,889	6,496
Quota (SDR millions)	131.6	131.6	131.6	131.6	131.6	131.6	131.6	131.6	131.6	131.6	131.6	131.6	131.6	131.6	131.6	131.6	131.6	131.6	131.6	131.6

Source: IMF staff estimates and projections.

[1] Niger is classified as a Group A country in the interest rate structure of the RSF.

[2] Total external debt service includes IMF repayments.

Table 13. Niger: Risk Assessment Matrix (RAM) 1/

Sources of Risks	Relative Likelihood	Impact if realized	Recommended Policy Response
Global conjunctural risks			
Geopolitical Tensions and Intensification of Conflicts. Rising geopolitical tensions, and a weakening of multilateralism, raise the risk of an escalation in military conflicts, accompanied by damage to key physical and financial infrastructure, disruptions in major transit routes and supply chains, higher migration pressures, additional financial frictions and market volatility.	High	High Intensification of conflicts will pressure government spending while commodity price volatility will adversely impact fiscal revenues. Rising geopolitical tensions may limit access to concessional financing.	Broaden tax base, strengthen fiscal buffers, and implement fiscal consolidation measures.
Social Discontent. Persistently high living costs, youth unemployment and inequality, amid an erosion in governance standards and pressures from geoeconomic realignments, trigger social unrest, political repression and instability, affecting countries' capacity to pursue economic reforms.	Medium	Medium Protests, potential violent repression and escalation of terrorist activity.	Implement targeted social measures to protect the most vulnerable against rising cost of living. Enhance the efficiency of development and social spending.
Commodity Price Volatility. Supply and demand imbalances—triggered by geopolitical tensions, coordinated production decisions, shifts in investor preferences, or structural changes in demand—fuel commodity price swings, amplifying external and fiscal pressures, social unrest, and macro instability.	High	High Higher import prices, including fertilizers, with risks for agricultural productivity, GDP growth, inflation and government expenditures. Heightened concerns for budget credibility.	Strengthen fiscal buffers and implement economic diversification measures. Implement the oil revenue management strategy.
Fiscal Vulnerabilities and Higher Interest Rates. Higher public debt and deficit levels put further upward pressure on long-term interest rates, sharply tightening global financial conditions, amplifying currency volatility, and reducing consumption and investment that exacerbate adverse debt dynamics. Disruptions are amplified by increased role of price-sensitive investors and leveraged NBFIs in sovereign debt markets, limited market absorption capacity when NBFIs offload debt securities, higher roll-over needs on shorter sovereign debt maturities, and strong sovereign-financial nexus. Concurrently, capital outflows from emerging and developing economies elicit a sharp increase in short-term rates.	High	High Higher borrowing cost with implications for debt sustainability. Higher risk of financing gap.	Advance growth-supporting reforms. Implement fiscal consolidation measures.
Global structural risks			
Climate Change. Extreme climate events and rising temperatures could cause loss of life, damage to infrastructure, food insecurity, supply disruptions, and heighten economic and financial instability.	High	High Reduction in agricultural output, deterioration of current account and fiscal deficits, increased food insecurity, and inflationary pressures.	Implement targeted social measures to prevent food insecurity among the most vulnerable. Improve management of water resources. Strengthen planning and budgeting of climate-related spending. Expedite the implementation of pending RSF reforms.
Domestic and regional risks			
Deterioration of security situation in the Sahel and neighboring countries.	Medium	High Disruption in economic activity and reduced fiscal revenues and FDI. Forced displacement and increased flows of refugees. Elevated security and humanitarian spending.	Allow for more gradual fiscal consolidation to accommodate high priority security spending. Increase engagement with the international community on security issues.
Prolonged border closure with Benin	Medium	Medium Disruption in oil exports with adverse effects on the current account balance and fiscal revenues. Decline in customs revenues and inflationary pressure.	Resolve the underlying diplomatic tensions with Benin and re-open the border.
Banking sector risks	High	High Continued tight liquidity, elevated NPLs, and significant sovereign exposure could further undermine the banking system's stability, profitability and depositor confidence, with adverse effects on credit growth, deposit mobilization, heightened sovereign financing pressures, and potential fiscal contingent liabilities.	Clear domestic arrears, undertake diagnostics of public banks and other identified problem banks to inform an appropriate policy response, implement corrective actions plans as needed and support the banking system with adequate liquidity.

1/ The Risk Assessment Matrix (RAM) shows events that could materially alter the baseline path. The relative likelihood is the staff's subjective assessment of the risks surrounding the baseline ("low" is meant to indicate a probability below 10 percent, "medium" a probability between 10 and 30 percent, and "high" a probability between 30 and 50 percent). The RAM reflects staff views on the source of risks and overall level of concern as of the time of discussions with the authorities. Non-mutually exclusive risks may interact and materialize jointly. The conjunctural shocks and scenarios highlight risks that may materialize over a shorter horizon (between 12 to 18 months) given the current baseline. Structural risks are those that are likely to remain salient over a longer horizon.

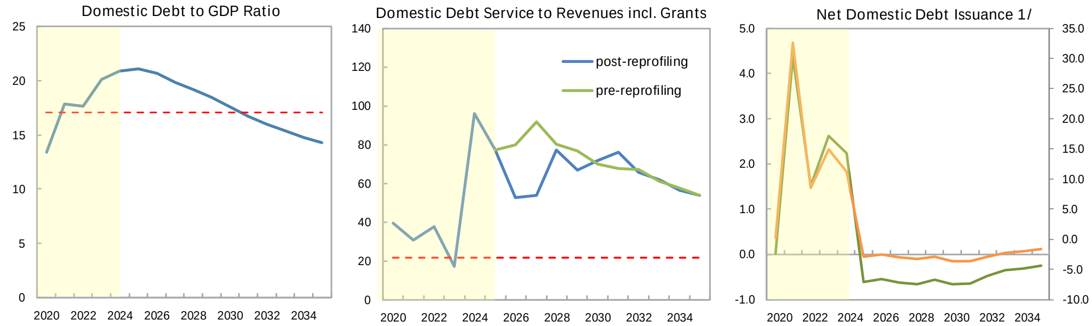
Annex I. Reprofiling and Domestic Debt Vulnerabilities

1. **Niger's public financing profile has shifted toward high-cost domestic borrowing.** After the military takeover, Niger has been forced to rely more heavily on high-cost domestic borrowing to finance its fiscal deficit due to a squeeze in external funding. The domestic debt-to-GDP ratio increased from 17.6 percent in 2022, before the military takeover, to 20.8 percent in 2024. The domestic debt service-to-revenue ratio (including grants) surged from 37.7 percent in 2022 to 96 percent in 2024 and is expected to stay elevated in the medium term, primarily reflecting significant rollover pressure from short-term domestic borrowing and weak revenue mobilization capacity. Both solvency and liquidity indicators are significantly above the median of peer countries, implying a high level of domestic debt risk.

2. **A central element of the authorities' medium-term debt strategy to reverse this unfavorable trajectory is a large-scale domestic debt reprofiling to smooth and lengthen maturities.** In 2025, the authorities reprofiled CFAF 600 billion (4.5 percent of GDP) in domestic debt. Reprofiling operations accelerated in 2026 and by end-May, CFAF 683.9 billion (5.2 percent of GDP) were reprofiled, mainly into 3- and 5-year securities. Specifically, initial auction-based operations in 2026Q1, which addressed about CFAF 116 billion, were followed by two large-scale operations in May with broad regional participation, suggesting continued investor engagement despite tight market conditions: 1) on May 7, CFAF 386.7 billion were issued alongside CFAF 59.7 billion in buybacks (full subscription), replacing short-term debt with mainly 3- and 5-year instruments; 2) on May 21, CFAF 180.8 billion were mobilized, again with full subscription and further maturity extension. In the auction market, reprofiling has been implemented through a combination of new issuance and buybacks of existing securities, replacing maturing obligations with longer-dated bonds. The authorities have planned some additional reprofiling operations in the auction market during the remainder of 2026. In parallel, in the syndicated market, the authorities are planning to continue their debt reprofiling activities by launching a Public Exchange Offer (Offre Publique d'Échange) which seeks to convert a sizeable quantity of existing claims, including near-term maturities, into new long-term bonds (5-year and 7-year maturities).

3. **The reprofiling has improved the debt profile, alleviated near-term liquidity pressures, and mitigated near-term rollover risks.** In May 2026 the average maturity at issuance of government securities increased from 18 to 40 months, while the average interest rate on monthly issuance declined from 10.3 percent in 2025 to 9.2 percent. The reprofiling operations are expected to significantly reduce domestic debt services due in 2026–27 by extending maturities, lowering it to below 80 percent of government revenue (Figure 1). Even though payment obligations have been shifted to later years and domestic debt service remains high relative to government revenue, the operations have contributed to smoothing the repayment profile, thereby mitigating rollover risks over the near and medium term. In parallel, the authorities will explore new sources of concessional external financing, which is expected to support a gradual improvement in the domestic debt-to-GDP ratio and contribute to a negative net domestic debt issuance balance.

Figure 1. Niger: Indicators of Domestic Public Debt: 2020-2034
(Percent)



Historical realizations

Median of average projected values over the first five years of the forecast period across countries using the LIC DSF with non-zero domestic debt, end-2023

As a ratio to GDP (LHS)

As a ratio to domestic debt stock in prev. year (RHS)

Borrowing Assumptions (average over 10-year	Value
Shares in new domestic debt issuance	
Medium and long-term	55%
Short-term	45%
Borrowing terms	
Domestic MLT debt	
Avg. real interest rate on new borrowing	6.0%
Avg. maturity (incl. grace period)	3
Avg. grace period	2
Domestic short-term debt	
Avg. real interest rate	5.7%

Sources: Country authorities; and staff estimates and projections.
1/ Net domestic debt issuance is an estimate based on the calculated public gross financing need net of gross external financing, drawdown of assets, other adjustments and domestic debt amortization. It excludes short-term debt that was issued and matured within the calendar year.

Appendix I. Letter of Intent

REPUBLIC OF NIGER

Niamey, July 10, 2026

Fraternity – Work – Progress
Ministry of Economy and Finance

Minister of Economy and Finance

To:

N°___________MF/SG/DGER

Kristalina Georgieva
Managing Director
International Monetary Fund
Washington, DC 20431

Subject: Letter of Intent

Dear Madam Managing Director:

1. The Government of Niger has started to implement its new development strategy, the Program for the Refoundation of the Republic (PRR) covering the period 2025-2029, aiming at promoting inclusive economic growth supported by a dynamic private sector. The PRR is the current reference framework through which all socioeconomic and governance policies is being defined. It is divided into four main strategic areas: (i) strengthening security and social cohesion; (ii) promoting good governance; (iii) developing production bases for economic sovereignty; and (iv) accelerating social reforms. The program was designed through a participatory process, combining in-depth diagnostic analyses in various fields and a series of continuous consultations with the nation's leading economic forces. The PRR provides the government with a framework for planning, programming, coordinating, and monitoring national and international interventions.

2. Economic activity maintained its strong recovery momentum in 2025 despite persistent challenges and uncertain international environment. The strong economic recovery that began in 2024 continued in 2025. For 2025, economic growth is estimated at 6.9 percent. This growth is driven by the extractive sector, notably buoyant oil exports, thanks to the effective measures taken by the authorities to ensure security around oil production facilities and agricultural production supported by abundant rainfall and the accelerated rollout of the

large-scale irrigation program. Between January 2025 and May 2026, a total of 40.8 million barrels were exported via the port of Sème (Benin).

3. On the fiscal front, the outturn for 2025 and the first quarter of 2026 was better than expected. For 2025, the fiscal deficit was 2.9 percent of GDP, 0.4 percent of GDP lower than projected during the 8th review, as revenues exceeded projections by 0.9 percent of GDP, driven mainly by income taxes. For the first quarter of 2026, the fiscal over-performance was mainly driven by lower-than-projected spending, underscoring the government's commitment to continued fiscal consolidation. Given the climate shocks last year that created additional spending needs and the effects from Middle East war and higher oil prices that are supporting revenues while also creating additional spending needs to support vulnerable households, we will revise the 2026 budget in July to reflect these changed needs.

4. Implementation of the ECF arrangement is progressing generally strongly, given that the main performance criteria and indicative targets have been met. For end-December 2025, all periodic quantitative performance criteria for the program have been met, and all continuous quantitative performance criteria were met since completion of the 8th review. The program's indicative targets have been met, except for the budget balance at end-December, as the targets could not be adjusted to reflect the impact of the BOAD loan for SONIBANK's recapitalization, given the delays in the 8th review. Furthermore, all structural benchmarks have been met except for the publication of the governance diagnostic assessment due to the delays by the IMF team in finalizing the report and the legal amendments to the asset declaration framework for which further consultations are needed.

5. The government's reform program for 2026 and the medium term is detailed in the attached Memorandum of Economic and Financial Policies (MEFP). These reforms are expected to lay a solid foundation for more inclusive and resilient growth in light of the PRR's strategic areas. The budget for 2026 called for compliance with the 3 percent WAEMU criterion. However, given multiple shocks and a significantly changed global environment, the government now targets a fiscal deficit of around 3.4 percent for 2026. Due to continued security concerns, related spending needs are significant, including to secure the oil infrastructure. Furthermore, heavy rains last year caused significant damage to housing and critical infrastructure, resulting in additional spending needs for repairs and strengthening resilience. More recently, the war in the Middle East and higher oil prices have provided a boost to revenues but also created additional spending needs to protect vulnerable households. The deviation of the fiscal target from the convergence criterion is expected to be temporary, and the government remains committed to continue its fiscal consolidation efforts to achieve all key program objectives supported by the ECF.

6. The government will consult with IMF staff in advance regarding any proposed changes to the policies outlined in the MEFP, in accordance with the IMF's consultation policies. The information required to monitor the economic situation and the implementation of policies relevant to the program will be provided on a timely basis, as agreed upon in the attached Technical Memorandum of Understanding (TMU), at the IMF's request.

7. In view of the good progress in implementing our ECF-support program despite the challenges the country has faced, the government requests the conclusion of the ninth review under the ECF and the disbursement of an amount equivalent to SDR 24.0828 million (18.3 percent of our quota). Given the delays in finalizing the Governance Diagnostic Report and the additional time needed to finalize the legal amendments for the asset declaration framework, we request that the related structural benchmarks be postponed to end-October 2026 and end-September 2026, respectively. We also request replacing the indicative target on the basic budget balance with an indicative target on the non-oil primary basic balance for the September 2026 test date to better monitor the underlying fiscal effort, and introducing an accompanying oil revenue adjustor for the net domestic financing indicative target for end-September 2026.

8. The government seeks continued program engagement with the IMF. Given the government's desire to continue implementing our economic reform agenda and expand efforts into other priority areas, we are requesting continued engagement with the IMF through a successor program to support macroeconomic stability and support economic development.

9. In keeping with our longstanding commitment to transparency, we agree to the publication of the IMF staff report, this letter of intent, the MEFP, and the TMU on the IMF website.

Sincerely yours,

/s/

Maman Laouali ABDOU RAFA

Minister of Economy and Finance

Attachments:

I. Memorandum of Economic and Financial Policies
II. Technical Memorandum of Understanding

Attachment I. Memorandum of Economic and Financial Policies of Niger

INTRODUCTION

1. This Memorandum of Economic and Financial Policies (MEFP) supplements and updates the MEFP signed on February 27, 2026. It describes recent economic developments and the main directions for 2026 and the medium term. It also reviews the implementation status of the economic and financial program agreed with the International Monetary Fund in the context of the Extended Credit Facility (ECF) for 2021-2026. The program objectives remain focused on: (i) consolidating macroeconomic stability; (ii) strengthening the mobilization of domestic resources; (iii) improving the effectiveness of public expenditure, with particular emphasis on social and poverty-reduction spending; (iv) fostering good governance; (v) promoting private sector development; and (vi) enhancing the soundness of the financial sector.

RECENT MACROECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

2. Recent macroeconomic developments have been broadly favorable. Real GDP growth is estimated at 6.9 percent in 2025, driven by oil production and exports, despite repeated attacks on the crude oil pipeline. Average inflation in 2025 was −4.7 percent, reflecting declining food prices amid a favorable agricultural season and a correction of the price surge recorded in 2024. By May 2026, year-on-year inflation stood at −4.8 percent, though the gradual recovery in prices in recent months suggests the deflationary episode is ending. Crude oil exports rebounded, reaching 8.1 million barrels in 2026Q1 (equivalent to 90 thousand barrels per day), 0.8 million barrels above the 8th review projection but below the government objective of 9 million barrels. Credit to the private sector increased by 0.8 percent at end-February 2026 relative to end-December 2025.

3. In 2026, financing conditions for Niger in the West African Monetary Union (WAMU) financial market continue to be tight, but there are signs of improvement. Domestic debt rollover pressures are being mitigated through reprofiling operations. Since January 2026, CFAF 684 billion in securities have been successfully reprofiled, mainly into 3- and 5-year maturities. Average interest rates of monthly issuances declined to 9 percent from 10.3 percent in 2025. Even though developments in other WAEMU countries may further strain the regional market, demand in the regional market is assessed as sufficiently ample to absorb Niger's planned issuances.

4. As for the external sector, the current account is expected to improve in 2026. The current account deficit is projected to decrease from CFAF 461.6 billion (3.7 percent of GDP) in 2025 to CFAF 398 billion (3 percent of GDP) in 2026, driven mainly by crude oil and gold exports.

Nevertheless, elevated freight costs have increased the import cost for food and consumer goods. Imports of refined petroleum products are also increasing due to higher domestic demand. The capital and financial account balance is expected to increase to CFAF 776.4 billion (5.9 percent of GDP) in 2026, from CFAF 665.4 billion (5.4 percent of GDP) last year, reflecting an increase in foreign direct investment.

5. Fiscal performance at end-December 2025 exceeded projections under the 8th ECF review, with additional revenues used to reduce the fiscal deficit below the WAEMU convergence criterion. Total revenue surpassed projections by CFAF 78 billion (0.9 percent of GDP), driven primarily by stronger income tax collection, reflecting both revenue-enhancing measures in the non-resource sector and higher oil exports. Although expenditure exceeded projections, this was more than offset by higher revenues and grants, resulting in a fiscal deficit that was CFAF 56 billion (0.4 percent of GDP) lower than anticipated. The fiscal deficit at end-December 2025 was 2.9 percent of GDP, below the WAEMU convergence criteria of 3 percent.

6. Fiscal consolidation efforts continued through end-March 2026. During the first quarter of 2026, total revenue reached CFAF 317 billion (2.4 percent of GDP), slightly exceeding the projected CFAF 314 billion (2.3 percent of GDP) during the 8th ECF review. Both current and capital expenditure remained below projections by CFAF 17 billion (0.2 percent of GDP) and CFAF 50 billion (0.4 percent of GDP), respectively. As a result, the fiscal balance outperformed expectations by CFAF 63 billion (0.5 percent of GDP), underscoring the authorities' continued commitment to fiscal consolidation.

7. The government has made significant progress to reduce the stock of public debt service arrears. The implementation of the arrears settlement plan successfully reduced domestic arrears to CFAF 2.3 billion (0.02 percent of GDP) at end-May 2026. New debt service arrears to the World Bank (WB) emerged in early 2026 but were fully cleared before completion of the 8th review and no new arrears to the WB have arisen since. Arrears to other international financial institutions—the European Investment Bank (EIB), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (EBID)—have been fully cleared as of end-May 2026. The remaining external arrears, estimated at CFAF 10.2 billion (0.1 percent of GDP), are owned by bilateral creditors. We have agreed with China EximBank and India EximBank on repayment schedules for the outstanding arrears. Discussions with Libya on pre-HIPC arrears are ongoing. Reforms are underway within the Directorate General of the Treasury and Public Accounting (DGTCP) for improving cash management. Among other reforms, the reinstatement of the Treasury Single Account and the improvement of the cash flow plan will enhance the predictability of cash flows and help prevent the accumulation of arrears.

8. The banking system is gradually recovering from the shock triggered by the sanctions imposed on Niger in 2023. The contraction in bank deposits following the economic sanctions introduced in the wake of the July 2023 events, compounded by difficulties in repatriating export earnings and exposures to government securities, continues to affect banking system liquidity. As a result, although conditions have improved, some banks still face challenges in fully meeting customer liquidity demands and extending new credit, which continues to

undermine confidence in the banking sector. The ongoing clearance by the government of supplier and contractor arrears has supported a modest improvement in banks' liquidity. As of end-December 2025, the system-wide solvency ratio stood at 7.1 percent, up from 4.41 percent at end-2024 but well below the WAEMU regulatory minimum of 11.5 percent. The aggregate position is, however, significantly weakened by a state-owned bank with negative equity that is currently undergoing restructuring. Excluding this institution, only one private bank remains below the minimum capital requirement and has been instructed to submit a recapitalization plan. Meanwhile, the NPL ratio declined modestly from 26.8 percent at end-2024 to 23.6 percent at end-December 2025.

PERFORMANCE UNDER THE PROGRAM SUPPORTED BY THE ECF

9. All periodic quantitative performance criteria at end-December 2025 have been met, as well as all continuous performance criteria since completion of the 8th review. Both the criterion on the domestic financing ceiling and the continuous criteria on the non-concessional debt ceiling and on the net present value of external public debt have been met. No new external arrears have been accumulated since the completion of the 8th review, although temporary arrears emerged in Q4 2025 and early 2026, due to gaps in treasury management. These additional arrears were cleared by end-May 2026. To fill the capacity gaps at the Treasury and prevent the accumulation of arrears in the future, a new general directorate of public debt and financing was created within the Ministry of Finance. This general directorate is comprised of three directorates: (i) a directorate of public debt in charge of domestic debt service; (ii) a directorate of market financing responsible for debt emissions both in the syndicated and the auction markets, and (iii) a directorate of investment financing in charge of external debt.

10. The program's indicative targets for end-December 2025 and end-March 2026 have been met, except for the budget balance at end-December. At end-December, cash revenue and social spending exceeded their respective floors, and the share of exceptional expenditure remained below its ceiling. However, the basic budget balance (both including and excluding grants) fell below the floor, reflecting the impact of the West African Development Bank (BOAD) loan for SONIDEP's recapitalization, which could not be accommodated by adjusting the end-December 2025 target, as the 8th review was concluded with delay in March 2026. All indicative targets at end-March 2026 were met.

11. Structural benchmarks under the ECF-supported program:

- Continuous structural benchmarks. All continuous structural benchmarks for the 9th ECF review have been met. A list of newly granted or renewed tax and customs exemptions was provided to the IMF in May 2026 (continuous benchmark #1). Public procurement plans, tender notices, and final contract award results continue to be published on the public procurement portal (continuous benchmark #2). The publication of a summary of feasibility studies for any investment project costing more than CFAF 5 billion has been met (continuous benchmark #3), and information concerning the beneficial owners of companies that have won non-competitive contracts by private treaty—other than those related to defense and security—has also been published regularly on the public procurement portal (continuous benchmark #4). Similarly, the end-December 2025 and end-March 2026 quarterly budget execution reports, including a section on oil revenues, were published on the Ministry of Economy and Finance website (continuous benchmark #5).

- Structural benchmarks (SBs): With the publication of the contracts between the government and oil companies on a government website (Contrats pétroliers - itie), structural benchmark #4 has been met. In addition, the cash flow plan has been enhanced to reflect all cash resources and cash expenses (structural benchmark #5). A census of all government accounts at commercial banks has been conducted, the Treasury Single Account (TSA) is the only government account at the central bank (structural benchmark #6). The arbitration and regulation committees for public procurement have been reinstated (structural benchmark #3). Due to delays by the IMF team in finalizing the Governance Diagnostic Assessment (GDA), we request that the structural benchmark #1 be postponed to end-October 2026 to align with the expected finalization of the report. Given the need for additional time to finalize the decrees related to the asset declaration obligation, we request that the structural benchmark #2 be postponed to end-September 2026. Finally, we propose the introduction of a new structural benchmark #7, consolidating the relevant definitions of payment deadlines, as set out in contractual obligations, national laws or regulations, by category of expenditure.

MACROECONOMIC FRAMEWORK FOR 2026 AND THE MEDIUM TERM

12. The economic recovery is expected to continue. Real GDP growth is projected at 7 percent in 2026 and to stabilize around an average of 6.1 percent over the medium term. Economic growth will be driven by: (i) the agriculture sector, on the back of the expansion of agricultural irrigation infrastructure; (ii) revitalization of the mining and oil sectors, following the entry into production of new oil fields and mines (uranium and gold), increased foreign partnerships, and the potential extraction of minerals currently being unexploited or underexploited; and (iii) implementation of the economic reform program. The inflation rate is expected to converge towards the target of 2 percent, below the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) upper limit of 3 percent, starting in 2027. The current account balance is projected to be -3.0 percent of GDP in 2026 and to average around -3.2 percent in the medium term.

13. The near- and medium-term outlook is robust but vulnerable to downside risks. These include geopolitical tensions that could have repercussions on the world economy (import costs, faltering investment), a decline in official development assistance, and persistently high

financing costs. In addition, the recent floods show that Niger remains vulnerable to climate change, the effects of which continue to elicit government assistance to the affected populations. Lastly, the government remains vigilant with regard to the situation in the financial sector and will take steps to maintain its soundness.

FISCAL POLICY AND REFORMS IN 2026-2027

14. As a net oil exporter, higher oil prices are expected to improve Niger's fiscal position in 2026, creating space for fiscal consolidation and increased social spending. Under a conservative oil price assumption, oil revenues are projected to increase by 0.7 percent of GDP in 2026. Approximately 0.3 percent of GDP of the net oil windfall will be saved and used to decrease the fiscal deficit target to 3.4 percent of GDP and leaving 0.4 percent of GDP to address urgent social needs and ensure food security. The additional spending will be used to scale up existing social support programs, including school feeding programs and subsidized provision of grains which can be targeted to the most vulnerable regions. While fertilizer prices have also increased, the government expects only limited support needs, due to a recent fertilizer grant from development partners.[1] The government will also prioritize security and social spending, including health and education. These changes will be reflected in the 2026 supplementary budget.

15. To better monitor the underlying fiscal effort, the government proposes to use the non-oil primary balance as the main fiscal target under the program. While efforts to implement the oil revenue management strategy continue (see below), the government proposes to monitor fiscal policy implementation under the program using the non-oil balance. Concretely, it is proposed to replace the indicative target on the basic budget balance with an indicative target on the non-oil primary balance, and to add an adjustor on oil revenue for the quantitative target on net domestic financing (see Attachment II). Thereby, the underlying fiscal effort can be monitored by abstracting from volatile oil revenue and interest expenses that are largely outside the government's direct control. This would apply for the indicative targets for September 2026. Consequently, if oil revenue is higher (lower) than projected, overall fiscal consolidation will accelerate (decelerate). We will monitor oil price and revenue developments closely, and if oil prices deviate significantly from projections, we will discussion adjustments to the fiscal position in the context of the next review.

16. Higher fuel prices are expected to increase the cost of fuel subsidies in 2026. An implicit fuel subsidy, stemming from the fixed crude oil price arrangement for the domestic refinery, will result in foregone profit for the government and the private owners of the oil-production company (CNPC-NP). This implicit subsidy is estimated at 0.3 percent of GDP in 2026, reflecting the gap between the administered crude oil price charged to the local refinery (SORAZ) and international market prices. At the same time, as fuel subsidies in Nigeria were removed,

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[1] Coordination with key partners including the World Bank is underway, to secure adequate fertilizer supply for the 2027 agricultural season.

consumers shifted back to Niger and demand for Nigerien fuel increased sharply, exceeding SORAZ's production capacity. As a result, the national distribution company (SONIDEP) has been importing gasoline at prices above the administered retail level. The resulting subsidy on imported fuel is projected at CFAF 42 billion (0.3 percent of GDP) in 2026, of which CFAF 15 billion will be absorbed by SONIDEP's price stabilization fund. The remaining CFAF 28 billion (0.2 percent of GDP) is expected to result in a net loss for SONIDEP in 2026. Consequently, the government dividend from SONIDEP initially projected at CFAF 3.3 billion (0.02 percent of GDP) has been revised to zero.

17. The government will analyze the social impact of its policy of stabilizing fuel prices. For 2026, maintaining stable fuel prices is of critical importance to the government and fiscal buffers are sufficient to absorb the associated cost. At the same time, the government will conduct an assessment of the social and distributional impact of these subsidies. If the impact of the Middle East crisis continues into 2027, an adjustment of the fuel price policy will be considered to better align with domestic demand and discourage re-exports. Such an adjustment would be accompanied by targeted measures to mitigate the impact on vulnerable households and preserve social stability. The government is also committed to reducing reliance on imported fuel and the implied subsidy cost by expanding the capacity of the existing refinery to meet rising domestic demand. Investments are also underway to operationalize a new refinery in Dosso, which will further strengthen supply and reduce external dependence.

18. The government has identified fiscal contingency measures. In the event of a revenue or financing shortfall, the authorities commit to further reduce discretionary non-priority current expenditure on goods and services, including fuel, furniture, and training, as well as investments financed from internal resources in rehabilitation, construction, and renewal of vehicles. Together, these contingency measures could amount to up to 1.3 percent of GDP.

Mobilization of Tax Revenues

19. The government is continuing to implement fiscal reforms aimed at strengthening revenue collection. The adoption of the General Tax Code in July 2025 and full implementation in January 2026 laid the foundation for simplifying the current tax system by consolidating tax laws into a single framework, improving tax compliance, and broadening the tax base. The code aims to alleviate the tax burden on production and business income to promote competitiveness and growth, while retargeting taxation towards goods and services. So far, the emphasis has mostly been on alleviating the burden on production and the government is reassessing VAT exemptions to broaden the consumption tax base. While the structural effects will materialize over the long term, the short-term impact of the new tax code was estimated at CFAF 42 billion, based on a few measures that have undergone a fiscal impact assessment, including (i) an increase in the minimum flat-rate tax from 1.5 percent to 1.75 percent for certain activities; (ii) the abolition of exemptions from withholding tax; and (iii) the extension of the obligation to register all public sector purchases in the same way as public procurement. In the first months of 2026, corporate income tax revenues have increased substantially, which is in part attributable to the higher tax compliance stemming from the new tax code. This improvement is also supported

by the increased use of the electronic certified invoicing system, which is expected to further strengthen corporate tax collection. With technical support from the World Bank, the government is also in the process of reforming its property tax. The reform includes a geolocation project that will contribute to the creation of a land registry and an improvement in the estimation of land values. The next step in the process is to create a new one-stop-shop agency for management of the land registry. One challenge related to property tax reform is the fragmentation of services, with various departments involved in the process. The technical staff is currently preparing to submit the technical document prepared jointly with the World Bank to senior authorities.

20. Ongoing reforms aimed at strengthening revenue mobilization in the Directorate General of Taxes (DGI) include:

- *Computerized Tax and Taxpayer Monitoring System (SISIC):* The DGI has deployed SISIC to centralize and analyze taxpayer data. SISIC is interconnected with the systems of the Directorate General of Customs (DGD) and the Directorate General of the Budget (DGB) and allows for systemic cross-checking of data across the two directorates. The e-SISIC portal, active since 2019 but suspended after the events of July 2023, is being revived. The new version, planned to be operational in 2027, constitutes a substantially upgraded version of the suspended portal which will allow for new digital payment methods and the electronic submission of data to the government. In addition, the main features are electronic processes for (i) obtaining a tax compliance certificate; (ii) obtaining a tax identification number; and (iii) making online payments via mobile money, credit cards, and transfer agencies. The DGI is strengthening its information technology (IT) capabilities and ensuring the maintenance of systems through control of their source codes and strengthening of the human resources of the Information Systems Directorate.

- *VAT control system:* The government has set up an interface between the Electronic Billing Machine Management System (SyGMEF) and SISIC to enable cross-checking of certified invoice data and information against taxpayers' declarations. This system enables the oversight of taxpayers' transactions and the assessment of fiscal risks. Launched in October 2020, the government is working on integrating a larger number of taxpayers into the system, including those without access to their own electronic billing machines.

- *Proposed fiscal marking of products subject to excise duties*: This project aims to combat smuggling by marking products subject to excise duties in order to certify their customs clearance. The regulatory texts and terms of reference for selecting a technical partner have already been developed, and the selection process is under way. While the deployment was originally planned for January 1, 2026, there has been a delay to better coordinate with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, which introduced a similar system.

- *Online taxpayer registration and directory management project:* This project, supported by AFRITAC West and the World Bank, aims to broaden the tax base and encourage taxpayer registration. Technical assistance from both institutions is ongoing and actions have included removing duplicate entries in the tax directory and encouraging taxpayers to obtain a taxpayer identification number. The DGI provides interfaces with telecom operators, banks, the Nigerien electricity company (Société Nigérienne d'Électricité – NIGELEC), the Nigerien water company (Nigérienne des Eaux), and the national social security fund (Caisse Nationale de Sécurité Sociale). The High Authority on Protection of Personal Data has validated the project's compliance with the legal framework and personal data protection. Implementation of the technical assistance recommendations remains an ongoing objective.

- *The eLIASSE tax filing project*: The DGI is in the process of setting up an online platform that enables taxpayers to file their financial statements and balance sheets and to share the submitted data with the National Statistics Institute for national accounts compilation and with the BCEAO for the purposes of balance of payments statistics and corporate financing rating. This project is being rolled out throughout 2026.

Public Financial Management

21. The government continues to make sustained efforts to clear existing supplier arrears and strengthen cash management with a view to preventing the accumulation of new arrears. At end-March 2026, liabilities to suppliers totaled CFAF 22.2 billion, of which CFAF 2.5 billion were overdue. In 2025, steps have been taken to gradually settle these arrears, which resulted in a reduction of liabilities to suppliers by 83 percent and of overdue liabilities by 94 percent since March 2025. Reform efforts continue to strengthen cash management within the Treasury to mitigate future risks of arrears accumulation. These include improving the presentation of the cash flow plan and consolidating the relevant definitions of payment deadlines according to contractual obligations, and national laws or regulations, by expenditure category.

22. Progress has been made to implement the oil revenue management strategy. The adoption of key decrees in 2025, the first in January establishing the strategy and the second in June defining the formula for the reference price for the stabilization fund, laid the foundation for establishing the Oil Stabilization Fund. An important step forward was the amendment of the TOFE to present the budget balance excluding oil revenues to allow monitoring of the non-oil budget balance. Following an initial phase of tracking the non-oil budget balance, the Indicative Target on the basis budget balance will be adjusted to set a floor on the non-oil primary balance (NOPB) instead. The next crucial step is to establish a stabilization fund, which will strengthen transparency and fiscal accountability in the management of oil resources. Implementation of the stabilization fund is essential to insulate fiscal policy from oil price volatility. A technical committee has been set up and is steering the creation of the stabilization fund. An IMF TA mission is planned for late 2026 or early 2027 to benchmark the design of this fund against examples implemented in other countries. In addition, the government has asked the IMF Fiscal Affairs Department for technical assistance in the use of the Fiscal Analysis of Resource Industries (FARI) model. In fact, there is an urgent need for capacity development on tax policy and on revenue forecasting in the extractive sector.

23. **Significant progress has been made in implementing several other key reforms in public financial management.** The digitalization of the payment order process is seeing major advances. The government is in the process of digitizing the commitment phase, and there are plans to extend this measure to the entire budget implementation chain. Efforts have also focused on strengthening budgeting through the gradual implementation of commitment authorizations (CA) and payment appropriations (PA). For the 2025 budget, the use of multiyear budgeting instruments based on CAs and PAs indicates that, in most ministries and institutions, authorizations are aligned with appropriations. Their implementation is not being enforced, however, which limits the system's effectiveness. The authorities plan to relaunch this process by targeting certain ministries with the aim of completing it in the medium term. For 2027, the plan is to cover at least 80 percent of the budget with the CA/PA system. However, high staff mobility within the responsible unit has hindered the preservation of accumulated experience. Nonetheless, these two reforms will improve budget execution by enhancing transparency, consolidating multi-year expenditure planning, and reducing the risk of arrears. Progress has also been made on other key reforms. These include the revision of the chart of accounts to remedy existing inconsistencies, with the corresponding order currently awaiting the signature of the Minister of Economy and Finance. In addition, a commitment plan, formalized by an order, has been prepared to define clear provisions and procedures to ensure better coordination between public procurement and budget planning. Moreover, as part of reforms to strengthen payroll management, a guide has been prepared to define the relevant management procedures and support the integration of payroll management into SIGFIP.

24. **The government plans to implement a recruitment strategy aimed at strengthening the public administration, with a particular focus on tax administration as well as the education and health sectors.** With a total workforce in 2025 of 93,552 employees, all categories combined, the capacity of the Nigerien public administration to respond to the needs of the population remains very limited. To address this challenge, the government plans to hire 7,654 additional staff in the civil service per year on average over the period 2026-2027. The authorities are nonetheless determined to keep the ratio of the wage bill to tax revenues within the WAEMU convergence criterion of below 35 percent. To this end, the DGI will undertake a major recruitment drive to increase its capacity to broaden the tax base through increased audits, a better tax network covering the national territory, and an improvement in budgetary revenue mobilization. This year, the Ministry of Economy and Finance plans to recruit an additional 831 employees.

25. **The government has made significant progress in the reform of the Treasury Single Account (TSA) to strengthen cash management.** Since the reopening of public entity bank accounts during the sanctions period, efforts have focused on consolidating these accounts within the TSA. Significant efforts have been made to close accounts held with commercial banks. Deposit accounts have been opened with the Treasury for local authorities, however, and special administrators appointed by the Minister of Economy and Finance have been placed under the authority of subnational government accountants. A training program has been developed for the staff concerned. As the TSA improves transparency and efficiency by centralizing public funds

and reducing the risks related to the fragmentation of accounts, the government has conducted a census of all public Treasury accounts in commercial banks and confirmed that the TSA is the only government account at the central bank (structural benchmark #6). With the information collected through the census, a report on the number and location of accounts at commercial banks has been prepared and instructions have been sent to commercial banks to close all government accounts. A single account in one commercial bank will be maintained to allow taxpayers to pay their taxes by bank deposit and the balances on that account are automatically transferred to the TSA. With these reforms, the TSA has been reinstated in the original form as it existed prior to the sanctions. To improve cash management, the government has also revised the presentation of the cash flow plan, which now presents on a monthly basis the available cash resources and expenses (structural benchmark #5).

26. The government is continuing the digitalization of budget processes to improve the efficiency, transparency, and accessibility of public sector financial operations. Important reforms implemented by the government include computerization of the tools for producing the *Multiyear Fiscal and Economic Programming Paper* (*Document de Programmation Budgétaire et Économique Pluriannuelle* – DPBEP), in particular the Medium-Term Budgetary Framework (MTBF) and the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). In 2021, the Ministry of Economy and Finance launched the *solde2budget* platform, which is designed to link the public payroll to the state budget. This system makes it possible to integrate personnel expenses into budget execution by tracking all stages of budget execution (commitment, verification, authorization) and recording all data in the Treasury's IT system. A major reform is under way to develop an Integrated Human Resource and Payroll Management System (SIGRHEP) for government employees. This project aims to resume work on the government payroll system (the civil service payroll) by extending the budget and accounting information system to cover personnel expenses and computerizing the career management of government employees in the Civil Service and Employment Ministry and other line ministries. The government has also started producing budget execution reports at monthly frequency to improve expenditure control, strengthen monitoring of fiscal performance, and allow for more timely identification of arrears. Finally, in May 2026, the "e-Bulletin" platform was launched, enabling government employees to access their pay slips electronically. This reform reduces administrative burdens on human resources units across ministries and centralizes previously fragmented information within the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

27. The government plans to extend the presence of public accountants to local authorities. Letters have been sent to regional governors to inform them of the entry into force of the provisions connecting the local authorities to the DGTCP accounting network. In addition, a series of training courses for DGTCP accountants has been initiated.

Public Debt Management

28. The government will maintain a prudent borrowing policy to limit the risk of debt distress. In line with its debt management policy and public finances sustainability, the government will continue to prioritize the use of concessional loans and grants to finance its

development policy. The domestic debt reprofiling carried out in 2025 and 2026 has already freed up fiscal space for the government by extending maturities mostly into three and five years, reducing the cost of servicing domestic debt to a sustainable level below 80 percent of revenues. The government will ensure rigorous liquidity management and the extension of the maturities of government securities in order to contain pressure on debt service in the medium term. In the event of a shortfall in financing or a further increase in borrowing costs, the government has established a contingency plan in case financing projections on the market do not materialize in 2026. This plan provides for potential cuts in investment spending, goods and services, and transfers, amounting to 1.3 percent of GDP.

29. The government will clear the remaining external arrears before the end of 2026. The remaining external arrears are owed to China EximBank and India EximBank, totaling an estimated CFAF 10.2 billion (0.1 percent of GDP). Starting in July, every week a payment amounting to CFAC 0.5 billion will be made, so that by end-2026 these arrears will be fully cleared. A monthly progress report will be shared.

BANKING SECTOR REFORMS AND FINANCIAL INCLUSION

30. The Government, in close coordination with the regional authorities (BCEAO and the WAEMU Banking Commission), is implementing measures to address liquidity pressures and strengthen the resilience of the banking sector. The settlement of government arrears to suppliers and contractors, and the reprofiling of government securities have supported bank liquidity. Progress is also being made for banks to comply with the increased minimum capital requirement of CFAF 20 billion by end-December 2026, in accordance with the decision of the WAEMU Council of Ministers. Furthermore, the government has provided capital support to a systemic domestic bank, and the restructuring of an insolvent public bank is ongoing.

31. The Government has secured a multi-year World Bank investment project to support micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) through the banking system. The US$250 million multi-year investment project combines longer term financing for MSMEs with measures to ease bank liquidity constraints, strengthen risk management practices, and support balance sheet repair of banks. It comprises four components: (i) increased liquidity in the financial sector to provide credit to MSMEs; (ii) expanded MSME lending through risk sharing; (iii) technical assistance to support MSME lending; and (iv) project implementation support, monitoring, and evaluation. The first component includes US$75 million earmarked for subordinated term debt to eligible public banks with 10- to 12-year maturities. Significant progress is being made to implement the project, which is expected to alleviate liquidity constraints in the banking sector and support MSMEs who have been adversely affected by the sanctions.

32. An assessment of the National Financial Inclusion Strategy, aligned with the update of the BCEAO's regional financial inclusion strategy, is also envisaged to strengthen financial inclusion in Niger. In parallel, the government will continue to advance the

digitalization of the financial system through the promotion of mobile money and other digital services. The microfinance sector, a key component of financial inclusion, is undergoing restructuring in response to challenges stemming from the liquidity shortage in the financial system. Financial conditions in the microfinance sector have deteriorated markedly, as reflected in an aggregate negative net position of CFAF 8.5 billion and a continued rise in non-performing loans, which weighs on the solvency and liquidity of microfinance institutions. Of the 51 licensed microfinance institutions, only 38 remain operational, while license withdrawal procedures are underway for 18 institutions, underscoring persistent weaknesses in the sector.

33. The Financial Inclusion Development Fund (*Fonds de Développement de l'Inclusion Financière* – FDIF) and the National Support Fund for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises and Small and Medium-Sized Industries (*Fonds National d'Appui aux Petites et Moyennes Entreprises et aux Petites et Moyennes Industries* – FONAP) are the main instruments for implementing the government's national financial inclusion strategy. Through their activities, the two funds have already served 3 million people (60 percent of whom are women or young people) and 376 small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). The AfDB and BOAD are heavily involved in two flagship projects managed by the two funds that could reach an additional 1.2 million people, while increasing financial inclusion from 17 to 25 percent by the end of the project cycle. The two funds now have five windows, each within their respective areas of operation. In 2024, the FDIF established a fifth additional window dedicated to Islamic finance, and FONAP also set up a fifth window to support SMEs in the renewable energy sector. A framework for synergistic consultation is being developed among FONAP, the FDIF, and banks to improve the effectiveness of the various interventions of these structures in terms of financial inclusion and financial sector development. Access to finance and SME development will improve with the adoption of the decree establishing the SME Charter.

GOVERNANCE AND ANTI-CORRUPTION EFFORTS

34. To further improve governance, the government has decided to amend the legal framework to establish asset declaration obligations in line with international principles and standards on asset declaration by public officials (structural benchmark #2). The framework will require: (i) the supreme audit institution (*Cour de Comptes*) to be in charge of receiving, publishing and auditing asset declarations; (ii) the submission of asset declarations by politically exposed persons; (iii) the declaration of assets held directly or indirectly by the beneficiaries including beneficial owners; (iv) the publication of declarations online; and (v) proportionate penalties for non-compliance, delay in submission or misreporting. The government needs more time for consultations across ministers and proposes that the structural benchmark #2 is postponed to end-September 2026.

35. The government considers improvement of the transparency of public procurement procedures to be the cornerstone of efficiency and governance. In this context, the government aims to strengthen regulatory oversight and dispute resolution in the field of public

procurement to improve transparency and accountability in procurement contracts and strengthen public-private dialogue. In this regard, the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority was made operational with the appointment of a Chair and members by decree in July 2025. The President of the Dispute Resolution Committee was appointed in January 2026 (structural benchmark #3), thereby rendering the committee operational. In addition, the legal framework for government procurement will be amended to strengthen the powers of government procurement authorities to collect information on the beneficial ownership of legal entities that have benefited from procurement contracts.

36. During the second half of 2025, the government nationalized the SML, SOMAIR, and NIGELEC companies. These decisions aim to improve the governance and financial management framework (particularly in the case of NIGELEC) and to allow for renegotiation of the terms of the exploitation of Niger's wealth under a partnership that is beneficial to the country and its people. These measures are temporary, and the government remains ready to engage with any private entity willing to invest in the energy and mining sector in Niger. To avoid any risk of negative budgetary impact, the government will ensure that these SOEs operate efficiently and continue to provide uninterrupted service in an efficient manner. The government is also considering the possibility of integrating the debt of SOEs into the general public debt. A comprehensive review is also underway to improve the oversight and governance of state-owned enterprises. In particular, the authorities are considering the establishment of a performance contract system for the management of state-owned enterprises and intend to seek technical assistance from the IMF to estimate the cross-debt between state-owned enterprises and the government in due course.

37. The government will continue to implement measures to improve the framework for combating money laundering, the financing of terrorism, and proliferation financing. The government transposed the WAEMU Uniform Law on AML/CFT and proliferation financing into national legislation, with four of the five implementing decrees adopted and signed by the President as of April 2026. In March 2026, a presidential decree designated the National Financial Intelligence Unit (*Cellule Nationale de Traitement des Informations Financières* – CENTIF) as an attached service within the Ministry of Economy and Finance. Progress has also been made in establishing the legal framework for a beneficial ownership declaration registry covering non-extractive sectors. In parallel, an inter-agency committee established by the Prime Minister's office is currently preparing the corresponding framework for the extractive sector. The 2026 Follow-Up Report by the Inter-Governmental Action Group against Money Laundering (GIABA) found that Niger has made significant progress in strengthening its AML/CFT framework leading to several re-ratings to largely compliant or compliant.

MONITORING OF THE ECF-SUPPORTED PROGRAM

38. Monitoring of the ECF-supported program will be based on performance criteria (Table 1) and structural benchmarks (Tables 2 and 3). The indicators in question are defined

in the attached TMU, along with the requirements for reporting data to the IMF. The government will submit data and statistics to the Fund, as specified in the TMU, along with any other information that it deems useful or that is requested by the IMF for monitoring purposes. The ECF-supported program will be monitored through semi-annual reviews by the IMF Executive Board. The last semi-annual review under the ECF will be based on performance criteria at end-June 2026 and on indicative targets at end-September 2026.

Table 1. Niger: Proposed Quantitative Performance Criteria and Proposed Indicative Targets (December 2025–September 2026)

(Billions of CFAF, unless otherwise indicated)

	End-Dec 2025 PC			En-March 2026 IT			End-Jun 2026 PC	End-Sep 2026 IT
	7th Review	Actual	Status	8th Review	Actual	Status	8th Review	Proj.
A. Quantitative performance criteria and indicative targets [1]								
(Cumulative from beginning of year)								
Ceiling on net domestic financing of the government, without IMF net financing	205.9	174.5	Met	102.9	-3.8	Met	211.4	225.7
Adjustment for shortfall in external budget support [2]								
Adjustment for debt reprofiling operation								
Adjustment for oil revenues[10]								
Adjusted ceiling on net domestic financing of the government, without IMF net financing	205.9	174.5	Met	102.9	-3.8	Met	211.4	225.7
Memorandum items:								
External budget support [3]	178.0	190.7		14.3			26.0	54.2
External budget grants [4]	37.1	23.8		0.4			1.3	3.8
Oil revenues								337.1
B. Continuous quantitative performance criteria [1]								
(Ceiling)								
Accumulation of new external payment arrears [5]	0.0	9.6	Not Met	0.0	0.0	Met	0.0	0.0
Non-concessional debt ceiling [6]	0.0	0.0	Met	0.0	0.0	Met	0.0	0.0
Present Value (PV) of new public and publicly-guaranteed (PPG) external debt contracted from the beginning of the relevant calendar year	550.0	287.5	Met	550.0	0.0	Met	550.0	550.0
C. Indicative Targets								
(Cumulative from beginning of year)								
Basic budget balance (commitment basis, excl. grants), floor [7]	-188.0	-234.9	Not Met	-79.0	-0.8	Met	-177.3	
Basic budget balance (commitment basis, incl. budget grants), floor	-182.9	-211.1	Not Met	-78.6	-0.8	Met	-175.9	
Adjustment for shortfall in external budget grants [8]								
Adjusted basic budget balance (commitment basis, incl. budget grants), floor	-182.9	-211.1	Not Met	-78.6	-0.8	Met	-175.9	
Cash revenue, floor	1102.0	1259.0	Met	277.4	300.5	Met	520.0	934.0
Floor on social spending	150.0	363.3	Met	63.0	63.1	Met	126.0	157.5
Ratio of exceptional expenditures on authorized spending (percent), ceiling [9]	5.0	0.6	Met	5.0	0.0	Met	5.0	5.0
Primary non-oil basic balance (excl. budget grants), floor								-354.1
Primary non-oil basic balance (incl. budget grants), floor								-350.2

Sources: Nigerien authorities; and IMF staff estimates and projections.

Note: The terms in this table are defined in the TMU.

***In addition to QPCs enumerated in this table, the Standard Continuous Performance Criteria will also apply: (i) Not to impose new or intensify existing restrictions on the making of payments and transfers for current international transactions; (ii) Not to introduce new or intensify existing multiple currency practices; (iii) Not to conclude bilateral payments agreement that are inconsistent with the IMF's Articles of Agreement (Article III); and (iv) Not to impose new or intensify existing import restrictions for balance of payments reasons.

[1] Program indicators under A. are performance criteria at end-June 2025, end-December 2025, and end-June 2026, and indicative targets for end-March 2025 end-September 2025, end-March 2026 and end-Sep 2026

[2] The ceiling on net domestic financing of the budget will be adjusted if the amount of disbursements of external budgetary assistance as defined in footnote 5 falls short of forecasts. The quarterly ceiling will be raised pro tanto, up to a maximum of CFAF 30 billion.

[3] External budgetary assistance (excluding net financing from the IMF).

[4] External budgetary grants.

[5] As of June 24, 2025, new external arrears amounting to CFAF 4.3 billion were temporarily accumulated. Additional arrears to the World Bank were accumulated between September 2025 and January 2026, but were cleared in early February 2026.

[6] An exception is applied for new non-concessional external debt contracted or guaranteed by the general government for SONIBANK, capped at CFA 50 billion over the duration of the program. The loan was ratified in July 2025.

[7] The basic budget balance indicative targets can be relaxed by an amount equivalent to 0.5 percent of GDP, expressed in billion CFAF, in 2025 to accommodate security and other priority social spending.This is conditional on the mobilization of additional concessional financing beyond the amounts envisaged under the program during the approval of the 7th review of the FEC.

[8] The floor on basic budget balance including budget grants will be adjusted if the amount of disbursements of external budgetary grants falls short of forecasts. The quarterly ceiling will be decreased pro tanto, up to a maximum of CFAF 30 billion.

[9] Exceptional expenditures refer to payments made by the treasury without prior authorization, excluding debt service payments and expenditures linked to exemptions.

[10] The ceiling on net domestic financing is adjusted upward (downward) by the amount of any excess (shortfall) in oil revenue relative to program projections.

Table 2. Niger: Continuous Structural Benchmarks Under the Program			
Measures	Rationale	Deadline	Status
1. Provide Fund staff on a semi-annual basis, starting in March 2022, with a tally of newly granted or renewed tax exemptions with their details and expiration dates.	Protect revenue base and improve domestic revenue mobilization	Continuous, monitored on a bi-annual basis	Met in May 2026
2. Publish procurement plans, tender notices and final contract award results on the Public Procurement Portal, starting in March 2022	Improve public expenditure management	Continuous, monitored on a bi-annual basis	Met in March 2026
3. Produce a feasibility study for any investment project of more than CFAF 5 billion, the summary of which will be published on the website of the Ministry of the Economy and Finance, prior to its inclusion in the Plan d'Investissement de l'Etat from the 2023 budget, starting in January 2023.	Improve the efficiency of public spending	Continuous, monitored on an annual basis	Met in March 2026
4. Publish information on the Public Procurement Portal on the beneficial owners of companies awarded non-competitive contracts, with the exception of contracts relating to defense or security, starting in January 2023.	Improve public expenditure management and promote transparency and accountability	Continuous, monitored on a bi-annual basis	Met in March 2026
5. Publish budget execution reports on the Ministry of Finance's website, including a section on the use of oil-related revenues, in coherence with the oil revenue management strategy, starting in April 2025.	Reinforce PFM practices and transparency in the use of oil revenue.	Continuous, monitored on a bi-annual basis	Met in June 2026

Table 3. Niger: ECF Structural Benchmarks

Measures	Rationale	Deadline	Status
	Structural Benchmarks		
8. Publish the Governance Diagnostic Report.	Improve governance and fiscal transparency.	End-March 2026	The preparation of the GDA report by the IMF team is delayed. Proposed to be reset to end-October 2026.
9. Amend the legal framework to establish asset declaration obligations that comply with international principles and standards of transparency and good governance.	Improve governance, fiscal transparency, and accountability.	End-June 2026	More time is needed to finalize the legal texts Proposed to be reset to end-September 2026.
10. Reinstate the arbitration and regulation committees for public procurement.	Improve governance, fiscal transparency, and accountability.	End-June 2026	Met
11. Publish, on the Ministry of Petroleum website or any other government website, oil contracts signed between the state and oil companies.	Improve governance, fiscal transparency, and accountability.	End-March 2026	Met
12. Enhance the presentation of the cash flow plan by reflecting all cash resources and cash expenses.	Strengthen cash management and prevent the accumulation of arrears.	End-March 2026	Met
13. Update the census of all government entity accounts with the central bank and commercial banks.	Strengthen cash management and prevent the accumulation of arrears.	End-April 2026	Met
14. Issue an “arrêté” which consolidates the relevant payment deadlines and grace periods as specified in contractual obligations and national laws and regulations by expenditure category (e.g., wages, goods and services, debt service).	Strengthen cash management and prevent the accumulation of arrears.	End-October 2026	Proposed new SB

Attachment II. Technical Memorandum of Understanding

1. This technical memorandum of understanding defines the performance criteria and indicative objectives of Niger's program under the Extended Credit Facility (ECF) for the period from Q4 2025 to Q3 2026. The performance criteria and indicative targets for the period from December 2025 to September 2026 are set out in Table 1 of the Memorandum of Economic and Financial Policies (MEPF) attached to the letter of intent of February 27, 2026. Structural benchmarks are defined in Tables 2 and 3. This technical memorandum of understanding also sets out the obligations to communicate the data necessary for the monitoring of the program.

Definitions

2. For the purposes of this Technical Memorandum of Understanding, the terms "State", "debt", "arrears" and "obligations of the State" are defined as follows:

a) A State means the central administration of the Republic of Niger; it does not include any political subdivision, public entity or central bank with a separate legal personality.

b) As specified in paragraph 8 of the Guidelines on Conditionality on Public Debt in the Context of Arrangements with the IMF, adopted by Decision No. 16919-(20/103) of the IMF Executive Board of 28 October 2020, debt is understood as a direct, and therefore unconditional, obligation resulting from a contractual arrangement providing for the provision of value in the form of assets (including monetary) or services, and by which the debtor undertakes to make one or more payments in the form of assets (including monetary) or services, according to a specified schedule; These payments release the debtor from the commitments contracted in terms of capital and/or interest. Debt can take several forms, the main ones being the following: (i) a loan, i.e. an advance of funds made by the creditor to the debtor on the basis of a commitment by the debtor to repay those funds in the future (including deposits, bonds, bonds, trade credits and buyers' credits) and a temporary exchange of assets, equivalent to a fully secured loan, under which the debtor must repay the funds loaned, and usually pay interest, by repurchasing the assets pledged as collateral to the buyer in the future (e.g. repurchase agreements or formal exchange agreements); (ii) supplier credit, that is to say, a contract by which a supplier grants a customer a deferred payment until a date later than the date of delivery of the goods or the performance of the service; and (iii) a leasing agreement, i.e. a contract giving the lessee the right to use a property for a period (or periods) that are usually shorter than the expected life of the property, with title to the property retained by the lessor. For the purposes of this Directive, the debt is the present value (at the beginning of the lease) of all advance payments under the lease during the period covered by the contract, with the exception of those necessary for the operation, repairs and maintenance of the asset concerned. In accordance with the definition of debt adopted above, arrears, penalties and compensation awarded by the courts following a failure to pay a contractual obligation in the nature of debt also constitute a debt. The non-satisfaction of a contractual obligation that is not considered a debt under this definition (for example, payment on delivery) is not a debt.

c) The present value (PV) of the new external debt contracted or guaranteed by the government discounts the flow of future payments at an annual rate of 5 percent, except for borrowings with a negative grant element, in which case the PV is considered equal to the value of the borrowing. The PV calculation is based on the amount of borrowing taken out in a given year, regardless of the date of disbursements.

d) Domestic arrears are amounts owed internally by the government but not paid. They include expenditure for the financial year incurred and not paid within 90 days. External payment arrears are external commitments that are due but not settled.

e) Government bonds include all financial commitments of the Government accepted as such by the Government (including any debt of the Government).

A. Quantitative Performance Criteria

Net Domestic Financing of the Government

Definition

3. The State's net domestic financing is defined as the sum of (i) the net bank credit to the State and (ii) the State's net non-bank domestic financing, which includes securities issued by the State in CFA francs on the WAEMU regional financial market and not held by resident commercial banks, the proceeds from the sale of public assets and the proceeds from privatizations.

4. Net bank credit to the State is equal to the balance between the State's claims and debts to domestic banking institutions. Government claims include the Nigerien Treasury's cash balances, bonded bonds, deposits with the central bank, and Treasury deposits (including regional agencies) in commercial banks. Excluding government deposits in commercial banks, which are used exclusively to finance externally financed capital expenditure.

5. The government's debt to the banking system includes central bank assistance (excluding net financing by the IMF), the counterpart in CFA francs of general SDR allocations made in 2009 and 2021, commercial bank loans (including government securities held by the central bank and commercial banks), and deposits in postal checking accounts (CCPs).

6. Net bank credit to the State defined by the BCEAO includes all public administrations. The net bank credit to the State, as well as the amount of treasury bills and bonds issued in CFA francs on the WAEMU regional financial market, are calculated by the BCEAO.

7. Net non-bank domestic financing includes: (i) the change in the outstanding amount of government securities (treasury bills and bonds) issued in CFA francs on the WAEMU regional financial market and not held by resident commercial banks; (ii) the change in the outstanding deposit accounts of Treasury correspondents; (iii) changes in the balances of various deposit accounts with the Treasury; (iv) the change in outstanding claims on the State that have been forgiven by the private sector, (v) payments resulting from PPP contracts; and (vi) net income from privatizations. The net non-bank financing of the State is calculated by the Nigerien Treasury.

8. The quarterly targets for 2025 and 2026 shall cover the cumulative amounts from the beginning of the year 2025 and 2026 to the date chosen for the performance criterion or indicative target, respectively.

Adjustments

9. The government's net domestic financing ceiling will be adjusted if disbursements of external budget support net of external debt service and payment of external arrears, including net financing from the IMF, are lower than projected in the program.

10. If external budget support disbursements are lower than the amounts expected at the end of each quarter, the corresponding quarterly ceilings will be increased in the same proportions, up to a limit of CFAF 30 billion.

11. The net domestic funding ceiling will also be adjusted based on the previous year's enroute payments of funds. This adjustment will be capped to a limit of 75 billion CFA francs.

12. Starting in September 2026, if oil revenue is higher (lower) than projected, the net domestic financing ceiling will be adjusted downward (upward) by the amount of any excess (shortfall) in oil revenue relative to program projections, with upward or downward adjustment capped at CFAF 40 billion.

Obligation to Inform

13. Detailed data on the government's domestic financing will be provided on a monthly basis, within six weeks of the end of each month.

New Arrears on External Public Debt

Definition

14. Government debt corresponds to the stock of debt held or guaranteed by the State. External arrears are obligations that have not been paid on the due date or expiry of any grace periods granted by creditors. Under the program, the State undertakes not to accumulate payment arrears on its external debt (which includes Treasury bills and bonds issued on the

WAEMU regional financial market), with the exception of arrears in respect of debts under renegotiation with external creditors, in particular those of the Paris Club, among other official bilateral creditors.

Obligation to Inform

15. Data on the outstanding, accrual and repayment of external payment arrears will be reported on a monthly basis, within six weeks after the end of each month.

Present value of new stock of external debt contracted or guaranteed by the Government since the beginning of the corresponding calendar year

Definition

16. Contract. For the purposes of the relevant performance criteria, the debt is considered to have been contracted or guaranteed by the State when it is covered by a contract signed by the State, has been voted by Parliament in the framework of a law, and has been ratified by the President of the Republic. For the purposes of monitoring the program, the external debt is deemed to be contracted or guaranteed on the date of signature of the contract.

17. Guarantee. For the purposes of the relevant performance criteria, the guarantee of a debt arises from any explicit legal obligation on the part of the State to repay a debt in the event of default by the debtor (whether the payments are to be made in cash or in kind).

18. External debt is defined as debt contracted or repaid in a currency other than the African Financial Community (CFA) franc, with the exception of loans contracted with the West African Development Bank (BOAD), which, although denominated in local currency, are considered to be external debt.

19. The performance criterion is a ceiling that applies to the present value of any new external debt (concessional or non-concessional) contracted or guaranteed by the government, including commitments entered into or guaranteed for which no value has been received. It does not apply to:

(a) short-term, supplier or exchange-related loans with a maturity of up to three months;

(b) rescheduling agreements;

(c) disbursements from the IMF.

20. Denomination currency. For the purposes of the program, the value in CFA francs of new external debt for 2024 and 2025 is calculated using the exchange rates at end-October 2024 and end-April 2025, respectively, which are included in the IMF's International Financial Statistics (IFS) database.

Exchange Rate (End of April 2025)	
FCFA/SDR	782.1631
US Dollar/SDR	1.35611
Euro/SDR	1.1924
Yen/SDR	193.273
Pound sterling/SDR	1.01528
Emirati Dirhams/SDRs	4.98033

Exchange Rate (End of October 2025)	
FCFA/SDR	771.2021
US Dollar/SDR	1.35839
Euro/SDR	1.17569
Yen/SDR	209.166
Pound sterling/SDR	1.03465
Emirati Dirhams/SDRs	4.99463

21. Calculation of the PV. The present value of the new external debt is calculated by discounting all expected debt service disbursements and payments (principal and interest), applying the program's 5 percent discount rate, and taking into account all loan terms: expected disbursements, maturity, grace period, payment schedule, immediate fees, and management fees. The VA is calculated using the IMF's "AVD model," which is based on the loan amount and the parameters mentioned above. For loans with a grant component of zero or less, the PV is considered to be equal to the nominal value.

22. Reference rate. For borrowings with a variable interest rate in the form of a reference interest rate plus a fixed spread, the PV of the debt will be calculated by applying the program's reference rate plus the fixed spread (in basis points) indicated in the loan agreement. The program benchmark rate for six-month dollar SOFR is 0.04% and will remain fixed throughout the term of the program, as will the differentials of interest rates in other currencies relative to the six-month dollar SOFR, as follows: (1) the spread between six-month euro LIBOR and six-month dollar SOFR is -56.4 basis points; (2) the spread between the six-month yen LIBOR and the six-month dollar SOFR is -9.0 basis points; (3) the spread between the six-month SONIA pound sterling and the six-month dollar SOFR is 2.5 basis points; (4) For interest rates in currencies other than the euro, the yen and the pound sterling, the spread from the six-month dollar SOFR is 15 basis points. (5) Where the floating rate is linked to a benchmark interest rate other than the six-month dollar SOFR, a spread reflecting the difference between the reference rate and the six-month dollar SOFR (rounded to the nearest 50 basis points) will be added.

Obligation to Inform

23. The authorities will inform IMF staff of any planned external borrowing and its terms before it is contracted or guaranteed by the government and will consult with IMF staff on any potential debt management operations.

New Non-Concessional External Debt Contracted or Guaranteed by the Central Government

Definition

24. External debt contracted or guaranteed by the central government is defined as indicated in the preceding paragraphs.

25. Concessionality. Under the program, a debt is considered concessional if it contains a subsidy element of at least 35%. This is calculated as the difference between the present value (PV) of the debt and its face value, expressed as a percentage of the face value. PV at the time of contraction is determined by discounting expected future debt service payments. If the subsidy element is zero or negative, the PV will be equal to the nominal value of the debt. The discount rate applied is the unified rate of 5% established in Executive Council Decision No. 15248-(13/97). For debts with a variable interest rate that includes a reference rate plus a fixed spread, the PV will be calculated using the program's reference rate plus the fixed spread (in basis points) specified in the debt contract. The program's benchmark rates for the six-month U.S. dollar Secured Overnight Financing Rate and the six-month Euro Interbank Offered Rate (EURIBOR) are set at 2.73% and 2%, respectively, and will remain unchanged for the duration of the program. If the floating rate is linked to a reference rate different from that indicated by the six-month SOFR and EURIBOR rates, an additional spread reflecting the difference between the reference rate and the six-month SOFR rate will be included.

Obligation to Inform

26. The Government must inform Fund staff of any new external borrowing and its terms before proceeding with the debt incurring or guaranteeing such debt.

B. Indicative Objectives

Definitions

27. Cash receipts are an indicative objective of the program. They include tax, non-tax and special account revenues, but exclude the proceeds from the settlement of reciprocal debts between the government and enterprises, as well as non-cash revenues.

28. The core fiscal balance is defined as the difference between (i) total revenue, which is the sum of cash receipts as defined in paragraph 26 and non-cash receipts, and (ii) total fiscal expenditures, calculated excluding externally financed investments but including expenditures financed under the HIPC Initiative. Two indicative targets have been set for the basic budget balance: the first includes budget subsidies, while the second does not.

29. If the disbursements of external budget grants are lower than the projected amounts at the end of each quarter, as quantified in the performance criteria table (see Table 1 of the

MPEF), the corresponding quarterly floor of the basic budget balance, including budget grants, will be reduced on a pro rata basis, up to a limit of CFAF 30 billion.

30. The social expenditure floor is an indicative objective of the program. Social expenditure is defined as expenditure incurred by the State from its own resources and allocated to the social sectors (expenditure pursuing social objectives at the level of each sector), and as expenditure directly benefiting poor households, children, young people and women in vulnerable situations, the elderly, the disabled, victims of armed conflict and trafficking, refugees, displaced persons and the unemployed. To facilitate their monitoring, these expenditures will be coded in the budget, in line with UNICEF recommendations (see table below). Vulnerability is the risk that an individual runs of falling into poverty, of having difficulty eating properly or of finding himself physically and financially unable to meet his basic needs.

Codification of the Different Types of Social Expenditure	
Budgetary Expenditures	Codes
Expenditure excluding social expenditure	00
Social spending: health	11
Social spending: education	12
Social spending: social protection	13
Social spending: nutrition	14
Social expenditure: running water/sanitation	15
Social expenditure: other	19

31. A ceiling is set on the amount of expenditure paid under exceptional procedures (without prior authorization), excluding debt service payments and charges related to tax exemptions. It represents 5 percent of the total authorized expenditures in the quarter for which the target is assessed.

32. A floor is set for the non-oil primary balance both including and excluding budget grants as an indicative target starting from September 2026. It is defined as non-oil revenue—plus budget grants, where applicable—minus primary expenditure, excluding externally financed investments. This indicative target replaces the target on the basic budget balance.

Obligation to Inform

33. Information on basic budget income and expenditure will be reported to the IMF on a monthly basis, within six weeks after the end of each month.

34. Information on social spending will be reported to the IMF on a quarterly basis, within six weeks of the end of each quarter.

35. Information on extraordinary spending will be reported to the IMF on a quarterly basis, within six weeks of the end of each quarter.

36. Information on oil revenues, primary expenditure and externally financed investments on a quarterly basis, within six weeks of the end of each quarter.

Additional Information for Program Monitoring

A. Public Finance

37. The authorities will provide the following information to IMF staff:

- Detailed monthly estimates of revenue and expenditure, including priority expenditure and payment of domestic and external arrears, as well as detailed revenue from customs, the DGI and the Treasury.
- The table of the State's financial operations with complete monthly data on the internal and external financing of the budget, changes in arrears and outstanding payments to the Treasury. This data must be transmitted monthly, within six weeks of the end of each month.
- Complete monthly data on net non-bank financing: (i) the change in the outstanding amount of government securities (treasury bills and bonds) issued in CFA francs on the WAEMU regional financial market and not held by Niger's commercial banks; (ii) the variation in the outstanding accounts of various deposits to the Treasury; and (iii) changes in the stock of government receivables written off by the private sector.
- Quarterly data on social expenditure (situation of appropriations voted, released and consumed).
- Quarterly reports on budget execution, including the rate of implementation of poverty reduction expenditure and in particular the consumption of credits from the main ministries concerned (National Education, Public Health, Equipment, Agriculture and Livestock).
- Monthly data on Treasury account balances, by reference fiscal year, with a breakdown of more and less than 90 days of duration.
- Monthly data on the actual debt service (principal and interest) in relation to the scheduled maturities. This data will be transmitted within four weeks from the end of the month.
- The list of external loans concluded or under negotiation and loans envisaged in the next six months, with the financial terms.

B. Monetary Sector

38. The authorities will report the following information on a monthly basis, within eight weeks after the end of each month:

- The consolidated balance sheet of monetary institutions and, where applicable, the consolidated balance sheet of individual banks.
- The monetary situation, within eight weeks from the end of the month, for provisional data.
- Deposit and lending interest rates.
- The usual indicators of banking supervision for banking and non-bank financial institutions (if applicable, the same indicators for individual institutions).

C. Balance of Payments

39. The authorities will provide the following information to IMF staff:

- Any revisions to balance of payments data (on services, private transfers, official transfers and capital transactions), whenever they are made;
- Preliminary annual balance of payments data, within six months from the end of the reference year.

D. Real Sector

40. The authorities will provide the following information to IMF staff:

- Disaggregated monthly consumer price indexes, within two weeks after the end of each month.
- The national accounts, within six months from the end of the year.
- Any revision of the national accounts.

E. Structural Reforms and Other Data

41. The authorities will provide the following information to IMF staff:

- Any official study or report on Niger's economy, within two weeks of its publication.
- Any decision, order, law, decree, ordinance or circular having economic or financial implications, as soon as it is published or, at the latest, as soon as it enters into force.
- Any draft contracts in the mining and petroleum sectors, including production and sales volumes, prices, and foreign investment.
- Any agreement with private sector interlocutors with economic or financial implications for the State, including in the natural resources sector.

Summary of Data to be Transmitted

Data Type	Table	Frequency	Transmission time
Real sector	National accounts.	Annual	End of year + 6 months
	Revisions of the national accounts.	Variable	8 weeks from revision
	Disaggregated consumer price indices.	Monthly	End of the month + 2 weeks
Public finance	Net position of general government towards the banking system.	Monthly	End of the month + 6 weeks
	Complete monthly data on net non-bank domestic financing: (i) the change in the outstanding amount of government securities (treasury bills and bonds) issued in CFA francs on the WAEMU regional financial market and not held by Niger's commercial banks; (ii) the variation in the outstanding accounts of various deposits to the Treasury; and (iii) changes in the stock of government receivables written off by the private sector.	Monthly	End of the month + 6 weeks
	Provisional TOFE, including the breakdown of revenue (DGI, DGD and DGTCP) and expenditure, including the reimbursement of domestic arrears of payments, salary and non-salary, existing at the end of 1999 and the variation in the outstanding payments to the Treasury.	Monthly	End of the month + 6 weeks
	Data on the stock of outstanding payments (HBPs) to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, by reference fiscal year (total and HBP with more than 90 days).	Monthly	End of the month + 6 weeks
	Monthly situation of the deposit accounts of the Treasury correspondents.	Monthly	End of the month + 6 weeks
	Execution of the investment budget.	Quarterly	End of term + 6 weeks

Summary of Data to be Transmitted (continuation and end)

Data Type	Table	Frequency	Transmission time
	Implementation table of budgetary expenditures, unified list expenditures and expenditures financed under the HIPC Initiative.	Monthly	End of the month + 6 weeks
	Provisional balance of the accounts of the Treasury.		
	Monthly statement of balances in Treasury accounts and other public accounts at the BCEAO.	Monthly	End of the month + 6 weeks (provisional) End of the month + 10 weeks (final)
	Formula for fixing the price of petroleum products, revenues from the taxation of petroleum products and price differentials.	Monthly	End of the month + 6 weeks
	Monetary situation		
Monetary and financial data	Consolidated balance sheet of monetary institutions and, where applicable, consolidated balance sheet of individual banks.	Monthly	End of month + 8 weeks
	Deposit and debit interest rates.	Monthly	End of month + 8 weeks
	Supervisory indicators of banking supervision	Quarterly	End of term + 8 weeks
Balance of payments	Balance of payments	Annual	End of year + 6 months
	Balance of payments revisions	Variable	At the time of the review.
External debt	Outstandings and repayments of external payment arrears.	Monthly	End of the month + 6 weeks
	Breakdown of all new external borrowings signed and planned borrowings, including their financial terms.		End of the month + 6 weeks
	Table on the effective monthly service of the external debt (principal and interest) in relation to the programmed maturities.	Monthly	End of the month + 4 weeks

Statement by Mr. Ouattara Wautabouna, Executive Director for Niger and Mr. Abdoulaye Tall, Senior Advisor to the Executive Director on Niger July 29, 2026

On behalf of Niger's authorities, we would like to thank the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for the continued support to Niger, including through the financial program under the Extended Credit Facility (ECF) and capacity building. The authorities are appreciative of the constructive discussions held in Niamey with the **mission led by the African Department Deputy Director, Mr. Vitaliy Kramarenko, and the Mission Chief for Niger, Ms. Julia Bersch**. They broadly concur with the thrust of the staff appraisal and remain firmly committed to the objectives of the ECF-supported program as they navigate in an exceptionally difficult environment.

The ninth review under the ECF takes place against the backdrop of a challenging environment. Persistent security and humanitarian pressures, the repercussions of the war in the Middle East, tight financing conditions, climate-related vulnerabilities, and evolving regional conditions had a significant impact on economic activity. Notwithstanding this particularly difficult context, the authorities have maintained a strong commitment to prudent macroeconomic policies and the structural transformation of Niger's economy.

The authorities focused on translating the objectives of their homegrown development strategy, the Program for the Refoundation of the Republic (PRR) into tangible results. The PRR's main goal is to promote private sector-driven inclusive economic growth along the following strategic pillars: (i) strengthening security and social cohesion; (ii) promoting good governance; (iii) developing production bases for economic sovereignty; and (iv) accelerating social reforms.

Priorities for this first year of the implementation of the plan include mobilizing additional domestic revenues, strengthening public financial management, strengthening treasury management to prevent the recurrence of debt service arrears, safeguarding priority social and infrastructure spending, and advancing governance reforms. These reforms are fully consistent with the objectives of the ECF arrangement and are expected to reinforce macroeconomic stability while creating the conditions for stronger sustainable and inclusive growth.

The authorities have been working towards strengthening their strategic partnerships and removing bottlenecks to growth. They are collaborating closely with neighboring countries to reopen key trade corridors and strengthen security. Following the visit of the President of Benin in Niamey, a joint Commission was established and made recommendations for re-opening the land border between Benin and Niger. The cooperation with Niger's strategic partners and neighbors further strengthened in the areas of trade, security, and agriculture. In the wake of supply chains disruptions following the war in the Middle East, Niger benefited from a timely 20,000 tons fertilizer grant from the Russian Federation. The fertilizer was distributed to crop producers across the country, with a focus on the poorest and most vulnerable regions, ahead of the main agricultural campaign. The authorities are engaging key partners, including the World Bank, to secure fertilizer supplies for the 2027 season.

Program implementation under the ECF supported program continued to be strong despite the challenges. All quantitative performance criteria were met. All the indicative targets have been met, except for the budget balance at end December 2025, which could not be adjusted to reflect a bank recapitalization loan due to delays in the completion of the 8th review. Progress on structural reforms has also been substantial, including important advances in public financial management, procurement transparency, cash management, and fiscal reporting. All structural benchmarks have been met, except for the publication of the governance diagnostic assessment which is now proposed for October 2026 due to the delays by the IMF team in finalizing the report, and the legal amendments to the asset declaration framework which are being finalized. On the latter benchmark, the authorities adopted the law on asset declaration and propose to reset the related benchmark's test date to end-September 2026 to allow sufficient time for consultations.

The authorities request the conclusion of the ninth program review under the ECF-supported program, based on strong program performance and commitments to sound policies.

I. Recent Economic Developments

Niger's economic recovery remained strong amid significant headwinds. Real GDP growth reached 6.9 percent in 2025, supported by the authorities' effective policies aimed at fostering agricultural production through large scale irrigation, and investment in securing oil production and exports. Inflation declined sharply to -4.7 percent in 2025, reflecting favorable harvests and lower food prices. Oil exports rebounded strongly, reaching 8.1 million barrels during the first quarter of 2026, exceeding earlier program projections.

Fiscal performance has been particularly encouraging. The overall fiscal deficit declined to 2.9 percent of GDP in 2025, outperforming program expectations and remaining below the WAEMU convergence criterion of 3 percent of GDP. Revenue performance exceeded projections, owing notably to stronger income tax collection and higher oil-related receipts, while spending was contained despite pressures. Fiscal performance continued to overperform in the first quarter of 2026, supported by both stronger revenues and prudent expenditure management. Reforms to strengthen domestic revenue mobilization and modernize tax administration were sustained.

In parallel, the authorities have strengthened **public financial management** through further efforts to restore the Treasury Single Account and enhance cash management practices; advanced transparency in the extractive sector through the publication of oil-sector information and contracts; and advanced procurement reforms aimed at strengthening accountability in public spending.

The authorities accelerated reforms aimed at **enhancing financial inclusion and addressing vulnerabilities in the financial sector, supporting private sector activity, expanding digitalization, and strengthening climate resilience**. They also continued work on asset declaration requirements and reinforced the AML/CFT framework.

Taken together, these reforms are helping to strengthen economic governance, institutional capacity, and the foundations for sustained and more inclusive growth.

Risks and Outlook

Niger's prospects are promising, driven by oil exports and the normalization of regional trade and financing conditions. Real GDP growth is projected to increase further to 7.0 percent in 2026, while inflation is expected to remain comfortably below the regional target.

However, downside risks remain elevated. Continued security challenges in the Sahel, climate-related shocks, volatile commodity prices, constrained financing conditions, and uncertainty surrounding external support remain important sources of vulnerability. Border disruptions and regional geopolitical developments also continue to pose challenges. Upside risks include the planned re-opening of the border with Benin and increased commodity exports.

The authorities remain committed to maintaining sound macroeconomic policies and advancing reforms to preserve stability and support inclusive development, including through contingency planning. In this respect, the authorities have identified fiscal contingency measures amounting to up to 1.3 percent of GDP in discretionary expenditure which they are prepared to reduce in the event of a financing shortfall.

III. Medium-Term Policies

Policies for the remainder of 2026 and the medium-term will continue to be guided by the national development strategy, PRR. Within the overall national development framework, the authorities' ECF program objectives will remain focused on: (i) consolidating macroeconomic stability; (ii) strengthening the mobilization of domestic resources; (iii) improving the effectiveness of public expenditure, with particular emphasis on social and poverty-reduction spending; (iv) fostering good governance; (v) promoting private sector development; and (vi) enhancing the soundness of the financial sector.

Fiscal Policy and Debt Management

The authorities remain committed to preserving macroeconomic stability while addressing pressing development, humanitarian, and security spending needs. Fiscal consolidation efforts will continue with the view towards meeting the 3 percent of GDP WAEMU deficit target, after a temporary deviation to 3.4 percent of GDP in 2026, to address additional spending needs. The authorities will start monitoring the **non-oil primary balance as the main fiscal target** under the program, to help insulate the budget from commodities-related volatility and better capture the fiscal effort, while implementing their oil revenue management strategy. For the remainder of 2026, the authorities intend to use part of the additional oil revenues windfall to further reduce financing needs and strengthen buffers, while allocating the remainder to targeted social interventions, food security measures, health, education, and priority security spending.

The authorities are committed to continuing to improve domestic revenue mobilization. Key reforms include the full implementation of the new General Tax Code, further digitalization of tax administration, expansion of e-filing and electronic payment systems, strengthening of taxpayer identification and compliance systems, modernization of customs administration, and reforms to property taxation.

The authorities also plan to continue strengthening public financial management by improving efficiency, supporting fiscal discipline, and preventing arrears accumulation. In this respect, further progress will be made in improving cash-flow management, strengthening budget execution monitoring, expanding commitment authorizations and payment appropriations, and enhancing fiscal reporting. These reforms are expected to support fiscal discipline and prevent arrears accumulation.

The authorities are also **modernizing public administration** through enhanced budget systems, digital payroll management, improved human resource management, and strengthened institutional capacity in revenue administration and fiscal management.

On debt management, the authorities remain committed to prudent debt management practices. Their reprofiling operations in the regional bond market have helped to lengthen maturities, reduce rollover risks, and ease near-term liquidity pressures. Debt maturities increased from less than a year to mainly 3 and 5-year, while average interest rates declined to 9 percent from 10.3 percent in 2025. The authorities also made significant progress in clearing suppliers and external debt arrears. **They are determined to clear all remaining external debt arrears by end-2026. Domestic debt arrears were successfully brought down to 0.02 percent of GDP at end May 2026, a 94 percent reduction in overdue liabilities to suppliers since March 2025.**

Going forward, the authorities remain committed to strengthening further debt management, maintaining prudent borrowing policies, and prioritizing concessional financing.

Financial Sector Policies

Niger's financial soundness indicators have strengthened, and access to the regional market improved. When the small bank under restructuration proceedings is removed, Niger's banking soundness indicators are comfortably above regional norms. The authorities have made significant progress in addressing the financial sector's vulnerabilities. Banks' capital adequacy indicators have been improving ahead of the end-December 2026 regional target date for doubling all banks minimum paid-in capital. Liquidity conditions have been improving as well. The authorities are making steady progress towards improving the banks' asset quality, including by addressing supplier arrears.

Despite the progress made, challenges remain, including elevated NPL ratios and limited credit to the private sector. To address these challenges, the authorities are working closely with the regional central bank, BCEAO, and the WAMU Banking Commission to strengthen financial stability further. Ongoing efforts include doubling banks minimum paid-in capital requirement by end-December 2026, efforts to shore up the public banks, closer supervision, and implementation of measures to support liquidity conditions.

In partnership with the World Bank, the authorities undertook an initiative aimed at supporting the financial sector and financing for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. Amongst others, the project aims to deploy USD 250 million to strengthen banks' balance sheets, improve risk management practices, and expand access to finance.

Financial inclusion will continue to be a key priority. Efforts are underway to strengthen the microfinance sector, expand digital financial services, operationalize inclusion funds, and improve SME access to credit through targeted support programs. Through the Financial Inclusion Development Fund, FDIF, and the National Support Fund for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, FONAP, the authorities were able to support 3 million people, including 60 percent women and young people, and 376 SMEs. With the support of the AfDB and BOAD they will seek to reach an additional 1.2 million people, while increasing financial inclusion further.

Structural Reforms

The authorities will continue to implement their ambitious reform agenda aimed at fostering economic diversification, resilience, and inclusive growth. Priority reforms include expanding irrigation infrastructure, supporting agricultural modernization, increasing extractive sector production, and accelerating digitalization across government operations.

The authorities remain dedicated to enhancing further governance, transparency, and accountability. Significant progress has already been achieved through the publication of petroleum contracts, reinforcement of public procurement oversight institutions, publication of regular budget execution reports, and strengthening of AML/CFT frameworks.

Going forward, the authorities intend to **finalize reforms to the asset declaration framework**, **publish the Governance Diagnostic Assessment report once finalized by the IMF staff**, and develop a time-bound action plan to implement its recommendations. They are also strengthening beneficial ownership transparency and improving oversight of state-owned enterprises, including recently nationalized entities in the mining and energy sectors.

II. Conclusion

Our Nigerien authorities have continued to demonstrate strong program ownership under the ECF arrangement and have delivered commendable results under exceptionally difficult conditions. Building on the strong momentum for reforms, they intend to continue implementing prudent policies under the national development strategy. Considering the authorities' strong performance and policy commitments, **we would appreciate Directors' support for the completion of the Ninth Review under the ECF arrangement.**