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Financial markets
Commodities
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Non-Oil Primary Fiscal Balances, 2002 and 2006; 3.5. SSA Oil-Producing Countries: Impact of Fiscal Policies, 1970-2006; Policy Challenges Ahead

3.6. Selected Indicators in Oil-Producing Countries, 2005 3.1. Limited Oil Reserves and Long-Term Fiscal Policies; 3.7. SSA Oil-Producing Countries: Oil and Gas Production, 2001-56; 3.2. Oil and Gas Reserves in Sub-Saharan Africa; 3.8. SSA Oil-Producing Countries: Non-hydrocarbon Primary Balance, 2003-45; 3.9. SSA Oil-Producing Countries: Permanently Sustainable Non-Oil Primary Deficits (3.2 percent return); 3.10. SSA Oil-Producing Countries: Permanently Sustainable Non-Oil Primary Deficits (4 percent return) 3.11 SSA Oil-Producing Countries: Real Growth and Sustainable Government Expenditure, 2003-55

Sommario/riassunto

Sub-Saharan Africa's growth performance during the past three years has been the best in more than three decades, and higher oil revenues and increased debt relief have been used to make progress toward the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Despite spending pressures, most countries have managed to preserve macroeconomic stability with policies intended to support and sustain the region's higher growth. This latest REO is complemented by analyses on the macroeconomic challenges for oil producers, the changing trade patterns, including with China, and the development of government debt markets.
