



A Co-Integration Approach to Analysing the Impact of Monetary Policies on Economic Growth in Nigeria

Efanga, Udeme Okon^{1*}, Opara, Confidence Chinwe², Egwu, Emmanuel Makoji³, Onoh, Uloma Adonye⁴, Ihemeje, J. C⁵

¹Department of Banking and Finance, University of Calabar, Nigeria

²Department of Banking and Finance, Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike, Nigeria

³Department of Business Administration, Kogi State University, University, Anyigba, Nigeria

⁴Department of Banking and Finance, Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike, Nigeria

⁵College of Management Sciences, Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike, Nigeria

*Corresponding Author
Efanga, Udeme Okon

Article History

Received: 09.12.2020

Accepted: 23.12.2020

Published: 02.01.2021

Abstract: Nigeria has over the years been controlling her economy through various macroeconomic policies of which monetary policy is among using some monetary policy instruments in efforts to drive along the desired path. This study empirically reassessed the impact of monetary policy on economic growth of Nigeria adopting the Error Correction Model approach. It utilized time series secondary data spanning between 1981 and 2018. The result showed that a unit increase in Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) led to approximately seven units increase in economic growth in Nigeria. The result was in consonance with economic literature as monetary policy among other objectives is geared towards achieving the macroeconomic objectives of sustained economic growth and price stability. Therefore, the study recommends that monetary authorities should give priority attention to CRR monetary policy tool as it will produce a more desired result in terms of economic stabilization. And also some combination of fiscal policy measures are needed to attain the complementary balance required to drive an economy towards desired goals.

Keywords: Monetary Policy, Cash Reserve Requirement, Interest Rate, Real Gdp.

Copyright © 2021 The Author(s): This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0) which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium for non-commercial use provided the original author and source are credited.

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

Monetary policy is a deliberate action of the Central Bank of Nigeria to use its monetary policy instruments such as interest rates, open market operations, liquidity ratios, cash reserve ratios, statutory reserves, and moral suasion amongst others to regulate and control the availability of money in circulation in the economy. Monetary policy as the name implies is one of the major economic stabilization weapons which involve measures designed to regulated could control the volume, cost, availability and direction of money and credit in an economy to achieve some specific macro-economic policy objective. It is a deliberate attempt by the monetary authority (Central Bank) to control the money supply and credit condition for

the purpose of achieving certain broad economic objective. It is also the control of money and Bank credit thereby regulating cost of credit such a way it will affect aggregate demand in a direction that would continue to the achievement of healthy balance of payment, price stability and job opportunity [1]. However, it will settle in this study that macro-economic stability is a pre-requisite for sustainable growth and poverty reduction. Money supply is been controlled by the government in that firm belief that its rate of growth has something to do with rate of inflation.

Monetary policy as a technique of economic management is to bring about sustainable economic growth and development. This has been the pursuit of nations, as observed by Onyewu [2] and formal

articulation of how money affects economic aggregates. And this view dates back to the time of Adam Smith and later championed by the monetary economists. Since the expositions of the role of monetary policy in influencing macro-economic objectives like economic growth and development which include employment generation, stability in prices, growth in Gross Domestic Production (GDP), equilibrium in balance of payments and host of others monetary authorities are saddled with the key responsibility of using monetary policy to formulate and implement policies that gear toward driving the economy on an even keel.

If the economy slows and employment declines, policy makers will be inclined to soften monetary policy to stimulate aggregate demand. When growth in aggregate demand is boosted above growth in the economy's potential to produce, slack in the economy will be absorbed and employment will return to a more sustainable path. In contrast, if the economy is showing signs of overheating and inflation pressures are building, the Central Bank will be inclined to counter these pressures by tightening the economy through monetary policy to bring growth in aggregate demand below that of the economy's potential to produce for as long as necessary to defuse the inflationary pressures and put the economy on a path to sustainable expansion. While these policy choices seem reasonably straightforward, monetary policy makers routinely face certain notable uncertainties because the actual position of the economy and growth in aggregate demand at any point in time is only partially known as key information on variables only come with lags such that policy makers are constraint to rely on estimates of these economic variables when assessing the choice of appropriate policy and therefore could act on the basis of misleading information. More so, monetary policy is not the only force acting on output, employment, and prices. Many other factors affect aggregate demand and aggregate supply and, consequently, the economic position of economic units. Some of these factors can be anticipated and built into spending and other economic decisions while others like shifts in consumer and business confidence, posture of creditors, natural disasters, disruptions in the oil market that reduce supply, agricultural losses, and slowdowns in productivity growth can be totally unpredictable and influence the economy in unforeseen ways.

The works of Christiano *et al*, [3]; Mishkin [4]; Bernanke *et al*, [5]; and Rafiq and Mallick [6] showed that there is substantial evidence of the effectiveness of monetary policy innovations on real economic parameters in developed economies like the United States (US) and some core European

countries. However, there have been various regimes of monetary policy in Nigeria. The economy often witnessed either expansionary or contractionary monetary policy in an attempt to achieve its set objectives. Nevertheless studies by Gertler and Gilchrist [7]; Batini [8]; Folawewo and Osinubi [9]; Onyemu [10]; Fasanya *et al*, [11] observed that despite efforts made towards achieving the desired macroeconomics objectives through monetary policy that the results have not been sustainable enough as there are evidences of relatively high rate of unemployment, increased poverty rate, low standard of living, unacceptable rate of inflation etc. especially in less developed economies. The prevalence of these macroeconomic vices as mentioned above clearly showed that the issues of economic development especially in Nigeria has not been visibly addressed by monetary policy. This therefore gave rise to the need to investigate the actual relationship existing between the monetary policy and economic growth in Nigeria. The question therefore remains: "could the period of growth and development be attributed to appropriate monetary policy or could the period of economic down-turn be blamed on factors other than monetary policy inefficiencies?"

It is in against the following backdrop that the objectives of this study is to reassess the impact of monetary policy on economic growth in Nigeria by determining the relationship existing between reserve ratio (RR) and the gross domestic product (GDP), the relationship existing between interest rate and GDP and the relationship existing between monetary policy rate (MPR) and the GDP.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical and Empirical Review

Monetary policy is certainly one of key drivers of economic growth and development through its impact on economic variables. Economic growth is essential in an economy as it is expected to lead to reduction in the level of poverty, help narrow the inequality gap in the society, create employment as well as improving livelihoods. The growing importance of monetary policy as opined by Chipote and Makhetha-Kosi [12] has made its effectiveness in influencing economic growth a priority to most governments. Nkoro [13] as cited in Chipote and Makhetha-Kosi [12] pointed that despite the lack of consensus among economists on how monetary policy actually works and on the magnitude of its effect on the economy; there is a remarkable strong agreement that it has some measure of effects on the economy. Nigeria and other developing economies use monetary policy as expected means of promoting desired economic goals. According to Onoh [14] and Central Bank of Nigeria [15] Nigeria has used these instruments at different stages of the

country's development. Baumol and Blinder [16], Wonnacott and Wonnacott [17], Jingan [18], Gordan [19] believe that the effective use of the monetary policy instruments depend on a number of factors, including the level of development of the money markets. The situation is worse in developing economies, Jingan [18] asserted and corroborated by Akujuobi [20], Iyaji *et al.*, [21] and Fasanya *et al.*, [11], because of large non-monetized sector, underdeveloped money and capital markets, large numbers of non-formal financial institutions, high liquidity nature of most of the deposit money banks, small percentage of bank money vis-à-vis money supply and the culture of most people not having banking habit. This is so because monetary policy instruments work through transmission paths.

One of the most striking advances in macro-economic theory along the past few years is the change of paradigm in the analysis of monetary policy. The new Keynesian model developed by Clarida, Gali and Gertler [22], Gali [23] among many others became a central tool for the understanding of how short non-economic conditions are determined by the intervention of the monetary authority. Fisher [24] argued that an increase in commodity prices since output and velocity were fixed initially and therefore a rise in commodity prices would exceed the increase in interest rate which was regarded as a component of a firm's operating cost. In the whole analysis by implication posits that rise in commodity prices will lead to an increase in a firm's profit, demand, money stock and deposit which will eventually lead to a further rise in investment and commodity price. The excess reserved for lending will decline with interest rate, which was stocky earlier. In the analysis of long-term transmission of monetary influence, Fisher replaced "Interest-Investment" channel with "Real Cash Balance". He noted that when wealth rises due to rise in money stock, people tend to reduce their cash balances by purchasing goods and service. Since the velocity (v) and output (y) in Fisher's equation of exchange (MVPT) is fixed, the risen money stock (M) cannot lead to increased holding of goods and services but will lead to decline in price level (P). Keynes (1936) accepted that change in money supply relative has substitution effect and considered investment to be quite responsive to interest rates.

This monetary policy framework has received several modification and improvements in its structure, this original framework considers a quadratic objective function and a linear Phillips curve. Various authors, like Cukierman [25], Ruge-Murcia [26, 27], Nobay and Peel [28], Dolado *et al.*, [29] and Surico [30], claim that a symmetric objective function does not represent properly the

true policy problem, while other authors point batteries to the shape of the Phillips curve, which Clark *et al.*, [31], Debelle and Laxton [32], Schalling [33], Tambakis [34] and Akerlof *et al.*, [35], among others represent.

Monetary Policy and the Nigerian Economy

The primary goal of monetary policy in Nigeria has been the maintenance of domestic price and exchange rate stability since it is critical for the attainment of sustainable economic growth and external sector viability. Adefeso and Mobolaji [36], employed Jahansen maximum likelihood co-integration procedure to show that there is a long run relationship between economic growth, degree of openness, government expenditure and money supply ($M2$) in Nigeria. Ajisafe and Folunso [37], observed that monetary policy exerts significant impact on economic activity in Nigeria. Kogar [38] examined the relationship between financial innovations and monetary control and concludes that in a changing financial structure, Central Banks cannot realize efficient monetary policy without setting new procedures and instruments in the long-run, because profit seeking financial institutions change or create new instruments in order to evade regulations or respond to the economic conditions in the economy. Examining the evolution of monetary policy in Nigeria in the past four decades, Nnanna [39], observed that though, the Monetary management in Nigeria has been relatively more successful during the period of financial sector reform which is characterized by the use of indirect rather than direct monetary policy tools yet, the effectiveness of monetary policy has been undermined by the effects of fiscal dominance, political interference and the legal environment in which the Central Bank operates. Busari *et al.*, [40] state that monetary policy stabilizes the economy better under a flexible exchange rate system than a fixed exchange rate system and it stimulates growth better under a flexible rate regime but is accompanied by severe depreciation, which could destabilize the economy meaning that monetary policy would better stabilize the economy if it is used to target inflation directly than be used to directly stimulate growth. They advised that other policy measures and instruments are needed to complement monetary policy in macroeconomic stabilization. In the same stride, Batini [8] stress that in the 1980s and 1990s monetary policy was often constrained by fiscal indiscipline. Monetary policies financed large fiscal deficit which averaged 5.6 percent of annual GDP and though the situation moderated in the later part of the 1990s it was short lived as Batini (Ibid), described the monetary policy subsequently as too loose which resulted to poor inflation and exchange rates record.

Folawewo and Osinubi [9], investigate how monetary policy objectives of controlling inflation rate and intervention in the financing of fiscal deficits affect the variability of inflation and real exchange rate. The analysis is done using a rational expectation framework that incorporates the fiscal role of exchange rate. The paper reflects that the effort of the monetary authority to influence the finance of government fiscal deficit through the determination of the inflation-tax rate affects both the rate of inflation and the real exchange rate, thereby causing volatility in their rates. The paper reveals that inflation affects volatility of its own rate as well as the rate of real exchange. The policy implication of the paper is that monetary policy should be set in such a way that the objective it is to achieve is well defined. This suggests that the ability of the CBN to pursue an effective monetary policy in a globalised and rapidly integrated financial market environment depends on several factors which include, instituting appropriate legal framework, institutional structure and conducive political environment which allows the bank to operate with reference to exercising its instrument and operational autonomy in decision-making, the degree of coordination between monetary and fiscal policies to ensure consistency and complementarities, the overall macroeconomic environment, including the stage of development, depth and stability of the financial markets as well as the efficiency of the payments and settlement systems, the level and adequacy of information and communication facilities and the availability of consistent, adequate, reliable, high quality and timely information to Central Bank of Nigeria.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

**Data Analysis and Interpretation of Results
Unit Root Test**

Variables	ADF Statistics	Critical Values	Order of Integration
RGDP	5.823025	1% =-3.6661* 5% =-2.9627	Stationary at first difference
IR	6.414077	1% = -3.6661* 5% = -2.9627	Stationary at first difference
CRR	2.980288	1% = -3.6661* 5% = -2.9627	Stationary at first difference
MPR	5.833626	1% = -3.6661* 5% = -2.9627	Stationary at first difference

Source: Author’s analysis using e-view 9 output

From the table above, the ADF critical value for rejection of unit root hypotheses indicates as follows: RGDP, IR, CRR, MPR are stationary after first

Model Estimation

From the literature reviewed above, this paper adopts the Error Correction Model to reassess the impact of monetary policy on economic growth of Nigeria. The model is expressed thus:

$$RGDP = f (IR, CRR, MPR) \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

Where;

- RGDP = Real Gross Domestic Product
- IR = Interest Rate
- CRR = Cash Reserve Ratio
- MPR = Monetary Policy Rate

Real GDP is been employed as the dependent variable and a measures of economic growth of Nigeria while IR, CRR, MPR are our monetary policy variables, whose impacts were reassessed in this paper.

From the functional relationship above in model 1, the econometric model was specified thus below in model 2. The econometric form represents the actual population representation of the true relationship or the structural or explicit function of the relationship. Thus, our model is structurally specified as:

$$RGDP = \beta_0 + \beta_1 IR + \beta_2 CRR + \beta_3 MPR + \varepsilon \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

Data Required and Source

The data required for this study are of the secondary nature and were collected mainly from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Statistical Bulletin, Annual Reports and Statement of Accounts (of various issues). These data were supplemented with data from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) as well as the Federal Ministry of Finance.

differencing and as such they are integrated at order one I (1). So, the appropriate model to adopt is the Johansen Co-integration.

Cointegration Test
Johansen Cointegrating Test

Eigen Values	Likelihood ratio	5% Critical value	1% Critical value	Hypothesized no of CE(s)
0.619867	60.52391	47.21	54.46	None**
0.424298	30.53969	29.68	35.65	At most 1*
0.239480	13.42259	15.41	20.04	At most 2
0.147203	4.936247	3.76	6.65	At most 3*

Source: Author’s analysis using e-view 9 output
 *(**) denotes rejection of hypothesis at 5% (1%) significant level

Likelihood ratio test indicates two cointegrating equations at 5% level of significance. Therefore, this suggests that there will be long run relationship among the variables.

This paper employed the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) and other time series estimation techniques to test the hypotheses in this paper. The tables below show our various results.

Error Correction Model Results and Discussion

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-4.208992	8.455188	-0.497800	0.6228
D(D(IR))	-1.946261	1.344124	-1.447977	0.1596
D(D(CRR))	6.971632	3.377270	2.064280	0.0491
D(D(MPR))	-0.653380	1.977099	-0.330474	0.7437
ECM(-1)	-0.066450	0.483509	-4.273861	0.0002
R-squared	0.448543	Mean dependent var.	8.253710	
Adjusted R-squared	0.363704	S.D. dependent var.	55.53862	
S.E. of regression	44.30215	Akaike info criterion	10.56663	
Sum squared resid	51029.69	Schwarz criterion	10.79792	
Log likelihood	-158.7828	F-statistic	5.286959	
Durbin-Watson stat	1.277534	Prob(F-statistic)	0.002979	

Source: Author’s analysis using e-view 9 output

From the results of the error correction model above, R² of approximately 45% as well as the adjusted R² of 36% is an indication that the model is fairly represented. That is the independent variables explained about 45% variations in the dependent variable while the remaining 55% may be explained by variables not included in the model.

From the results estimated above, Cash reserve ratio was statistically significant while Interest rate, monetary policy rate were statistically insignificant. The results therefore, showed that a unit increase in Cash reserve ratio led to approximately 7 units increase in economic growth in Nigeria. Furthermore, in terms of relationships, the results indicated that Interest rate; monetary policy rate had negative relationships with economic growth while Cash reserve ratio had positive relationship with economic growth.

The implication of the results is that among the monetary policy variables reassessed, it was only Cash reserve ratio that was significant in impacting on economic growth. This showed that as monetary authorities increase the Cash reserve ratio of financial institutions the more effective the money

supply will improve economic growth in the Nigerian economy.

The Error correction mechanism of the error correction model was negative and statistically significant, implying that a long run relationship exists among the variables. It also showed that if there is short run disequilibrium in economy, in the long run the economy can return to equilibrium with a poor speed of adjustment of 6%.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results obtained from this study showed that the most effective monetary policy tool among the tools reassessed was Cash reserve ratio as a unit increase in Cash reserve ratio resulted to improvement in economic growth by 7 units without increasing the inflationary pressure in the Nigerian economy.

Therefore, the study recommends that monetary authorities in stabilizing the Nigerian economy should give priority attention to Cash reserve ratio as it will produce a more desired result in terms of economic stabilization.

In the light of the above, the issue of broad monetary policy instruments should be critically looked into by the monetary authorities especially in Nigeria because it can be sometimes dangerous for the economy; rather efforts should be put in place in ensuring that commercial banks follow Central Bank's guideline for financial intermediation. Moreover, the recent Central Bank's policy of cashless society should be genuinely pursued with vigor as it will help in minimizing inappropriate moves by commercial banks to meet their customers' demand at the expense of macroeconomic policy objectives.

Also helpful fiscal policy measures should be undertaken alongside monetary policy, as both are re-enforcing and complementary, in other words, both monetary and fiscal policy can not exist in isolation but have to move in tandem to achieve macro economic objectives.

REFERENCES

1. Ajiteru, T. O. (2016). Liquidity Measurement in Nigeria. *International Journal of Economics and Business Management*, 2(1), 18-25.
2. Onyewu, O., Manchikanti, L., Falco, F. J., Singh, V., Geffert, S., Helm, S., ... & Hirsch, J. A. (2012). An update of the appraisal of the accuracy and utility of cervical discography in chronic neck pain. *Pain Physician*, 15(6), E777-806.
3. Christiano, L. J., Eichenbaum, M., & Evans, C. L. (1999). Monetary policy shocks: What have we learned and to what end?. *Handbook of macroeconomics*, 1, 65-148.
4. Mishkin, F. S. (2002). The role of output stabilization in the conduct of monetary policy. Working Paper No. 9291. NBER.
5. Bernanke, B., Boivin, J., & Elias, P. S. (2005). Measuring the effects of monetary policy: A factor-augmented vector autoregressive (favar) approach. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 120(1): 287-422.
6. Rafiq, M. S., & Mallick, S. K. (2008). The effect of monetary policy on output in EMU3: A sign restriction approach. *Journal of Macroeconomics*, 30(4), 1756-1791.
7. Gertler, M., & Gilchrist, S. (1991). Monetary policy, business cycles and the behaviour of small manufacturing firms' WP 3892, National Bureau of Economic Research, Cambridge, November.
8. Batini, N. (2004). Achieving and maintaining price stability in Nigeria'. IMF Working Paper WP/04/97. June.
9. Folawewo, A., & Osinubi, T. (2006). Monetary policy and macroeconomic instability in Nigeria: A Rational Expectation Approach. *Journal of Social Science*, 12(2):93-100.
10. Anowor, O. F., & Okorie, G. C. (2016). A reassessment of the impact of monetary policy on economic growth: Study of Nigeria. *International Journal of Developing and Emerging Economies*, 4(1), 82-90.
11. Fasanya, I. O., Onakoya, A. B., & Agboluaje, M. A. (2013). Does monetary policy influence economic growth in Nigeria?. *Asian Economic and Financial Review*, 3(5), 635-646.
12. Precious, C., & Makhetha-Kosi, P. (2014). Impact of monetary policy on economic growth: A case study of South Africa. *Mediterranean journal of social sciences*, 5(15), 76-84.
13. Nkoro, E. (2005). The study of monetary policy and macroeconomic stability in Nigeria: 1980-2000. University of Benin. Benin City.
14. Onoh, J. K. (2007), *Dimensions of Nigeria's Monetary and Fiscal Policies: Domestic and External*. Astra Meridian Publishers, Aba.
15. Central Bank of Nigeria. (2011). Annual Report.
16. Baumol, W. J., & Blinder, A. S. (1979). *Economics: Principles and Policies* New York, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc.
17. Marchbanks, R. M., & Wonnacott, S. (1979). Relationship of choline uptake to acetylcholine synthesis and release. In *Progress in brain research* (Vol. 49, pp. 77-88). Elsevier.
18. Jhingan, M. L. (2007). *Monetary and Banking International Trade*, Delhi, Vrinda Publications (P) Ltd.
19. Gordan, R. J. (1981). *Macroeconomics*, Boston, Little, Brown and Company.
20. Akujuobi, L. E. (2010). Monetary policy and Nigeria's economic development. *African Research Review*, 4(4):153-161.
21. Danjuma, I., Jbrin, S. M., & Success, E. B. (2012). An assessment of the effectiveness of monetary policy in combating inflation pressure on the Nigerian economy. *Erudite Journal of Business Administration and Management*, 1(1), 7-16.
22. Clarida, R., Gali, J., & Gertler, M. (1999). The science of monetary policy: a new Keynesian perspective. *Journal of economic literature*, 37(4), 1661-1707.
23. Gali, J. (2002). New perspectives on monetary policy, inflation, and the Business Cycle. NBSR Working paper.
24. Fisher, R. A., Immer, F. R., & Tedin, O. (1932). The genetical interpretation of statistics of the third degree in the study of quantitative inheritance. *Genetics*, 17(2), 107.
25. Cukierman, A. (2000). "The inflation Bias Result Revisited". Tel-Avio University working paper.
26. Ruge-Murcia, F. J. (2002). A prudent central banker. *IMF Staff Papers*, 456-469.
27. Ruge-Murcia, F. J. (2004). The inflation bias when the central bank targets the natural rate of unemployment. *European Economic Review*, 48(1), 91-107.

28. Nobay, R. A., & Peel, D. A. (2003). Optimal Discretionary monetary policy in a model of Asymmetric Central bank preferences. *Economic Journal*, 133:657–665.
29. Dolado, J. J., Maria-Dolores, R., & Ruge-Murcia, F. J. (2004). Nonlinear monetary policy Rules: some new Evidence for the U.S. *Studies in Nonlinear Dynamics & Econometrics*, 8(3):1-32.
30. Surico, G., Bandinelli, R., Braccini, P., Di Marco, S., Marchi, G., Mugnai, L., & Parrini, C. (2004). On the factors that may have influenced the esca epidemic in Tuscany in the eighties. *Phytopathologia Mediterranea*, 43(1), 136-143.
31. Clark, P., Laxton, D. and Rose, D. (1996). Asymmetry in the US output-inflation Nexus, IMF staff, 43:216-251.
32. Debelle, G., & Laxton, D. (1997). Is the Phillips curve Really a Curve? Some Evidence for Canada, the Uk and the US. IMF staff papers, 44.
33. Schalling, M., Johansen, J., Nordfors, L., & Lönnqvist, F. (1999). Genes involved in animal models of obesity and anorexia. *Journal of internal medicine*, 245(6), 613-619.
34. Tambakis, D. N. (1999). Monetary policy with a nonlinear Phillips curve and asymmetric loss. *Studies in Nonlinear Dynamics & Econometrics*, 3(4).
35. Akerlof, G. W., Dickens., & Perry, G. (2001). Options for stabilization policy. The Brookings Institution policy brief, 69:1-8.
36. Adefeso, H. A., & Moboliyi, H. I. (2010). The fiscal-monetary policy and Economic growth in Nigeria. Further empirical evidence. *Pakistan journal of social services*. 7(2):137–142.
37. Ajisafe, R. A., & Folorunso, B. A. (2002). The relative effectiveness of fiscal and monetary policy in macroeconomic management in Nigeria. *The African Economic and Business Review*. 3(1), spring: 23–40.
38. Kogar, C. (1995). 'Financial innovations and monetary control' The Central Bank of The Republic of Turkey Discussion Paper No: 9515, May.
39. Nnanna, O. (2001). 'The monetary policy framework in Africa: The Nigerian experience. Extracted from www2.resbank.co.za/internet/publication..../Nigeria.pdf. Pp 11.
40. Busari, D., Omoke, P., & Adesoye, B. (2002). Monetary policy and macroeconomic stabilization under alternative exchange rate regime: Evidence from Nigeria. *CBN Bullion*, 6(3), 15-24.