JETMASE
Journal of Emerging Trends in Management Sciences and Entrepreneurship
Volume 7(1), Pages 241 -254 June, 2025
ISSN: 2384-762X
https://www.jetmase.com

Impact of Money Market Development on Economic Growth in Nigeria

Omogbai, Courage Agbologa Ph.D[1*] & Umoru Shehu Tijani[2]
[1]Department of Banking and Finance, Faculty of Management Sciences, Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma, Edo State, Nigeria
courageomogbai@aauekpoma.edu.ng
08100328518, 08027042597

[2]Department of Banking and Finance, Faculty of Management Sciences, University of Benin, Benin City, Edo State, Nigeria
tijani.umoru@uniben.edu
09028163539, 08161606072

ABSTRACT: The study examined the impact of money market development on economic growth in Nigeria. The data for the study were sourced from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Statistical Bulletin,2023 and the international financial statistics (IFS). The methods of data analyses include the ordinary least squares multiple regression and the error correction mechanism on a time series data covering the period of thirty years (1994-2023). The findings of the study are that, Treasury bills have a positive and significant impact on economic growth (proxied by gross domestic product growth rate, Commercial papers have positive and significant impact on gross domestic product rate, Certificate of deposit has negative and significant impact on gross domestic product growth rate and Inflation rate has negative and insignificant impact on gross domestic product growth rate. A major recommendation of the study is that The Central Bank of Nigeria should ensure that laws regulating the treasury bills be adhered to in order to improve performance.

KEYWORDS: Money Market Development and Economic Growth.

1. INTRODUCTION

The money market is a platform for trading short-term financial instruments. It comprises institutions that handle short-term loans and securities, including the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), commercial banks, and discount houses. Its primary function is to channel funds from those with surplus capital to those in need of short-term financing, particularly within the private sector. The market facilitates the mobilization of short-term capital, provides liquidity, spreads financial risk, and supports efficient capital

allocation. Through financial intermediation, advisory services, and skill development, the money market plays a vital role in modern economies. A well-structured money market enhances the amount of savings available for investment, regardless of the savings level.

Key instruments traded in this market include treasury bills, certificates of deposit, commercial papers, and banker's acceptances. Additionally, it supports the refinancing of short- and medium-term obligations to address liquidity challenges and reduce business risks (Iwedi & Igbanibo, 2015).

The money market, along with the banking system, is central to the implementation of monetary policy. A robust and dynamic money market improves the effectiveness of the central bank's monetary policy and enhances its transmission throughout the economy (Ehigiamusoe, 2013). Thus, money market development is essential for strengthening financial intermediation, increasing credit availability, and improving economic and social welfare. However, in countries like Nigeria, the money market remains relatively underdeveloped. This lack of development hampers the mobilization of adequate capital to finance private sector activities. Given the banking sector's central role in the money market, enhancing the sector is crucial to improving money market performance. This understanding has driven various banking reforms in Nigeria, such as interest rate deregulation, removal of credit allocation ceilings, and banking sector consolidation and recapitalization (Akpansung & Gidigbi, 2014). Despite these reforms, significant progress in the money market's effectiveness has yet to be realized. Notably, the ratio of bank credit to GDP remains low. This may be due to limited bank lending in terms of volume, cost, and accessibility, making it difficult for businesses to invest in modern infrastructure needed to drive economic growth (Gidigbi, 2017).

Since its establishment in Nigeria in 1960, the money market has recorded notable progress in its operations. For example, by the end of December 2016, total outstanding money market assets reached ₦7,234.42 billion—an increase of 35.5% from ₦5,339.03 billion at the end of 2015. This growth was mainly due to a 29.0% and 42.7% rise in the volume of Nigerian Treasury Bills (NTBs) and Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) Bonds, respectively, driven by improved investor confidence and favorable returns (CBN, 2016).

Similarly, by the end of December 2019, the total value of money market assets had grown

to ₦13,043.59 billion, up by 6.21% from ₦12,281.53 billion recorded at the end of 2018. This expansion was largely due to increased investment in certificates of deposit, FGN bonds, and commercial papers (CBN, 2019).Therefore the purpose of this study is to examine the impact of money market development on economic growth in Nigeria.

Despite the notable progress in the operations of the money market, its impact on Nigeria's economic growth remains limited and underwhelming, especially considering the scale of activities within the market. One major challenge lies in the market's inability to effectively fulfill its core objective of channeling funds from surplus to deficit units for short-term investments. This shortfall may be due in part to the relatively low proportion of income that the general public sets aside as savings. According to Gbosi (2005) and Ajie, Akekere, and Ewubare (2008), several factors hinder the performance of Nigeria's money market. These include the overwhelming presence of government securities, high interest rates, unstable macroeconomic policies, low public awareness, poor infrastructure, shortage of skilled professionals, limited monetary tools, outdated regulatory systems, inadequate access to timely financial information, an unattractive investment climate, the dominance of low-income investors, and the absence of a robust financial media platform. Nonetheless, Nigeria's money market has undergone several reforms aimed at fostering economic growth sufficient to reduce poverty and unemployment. These reforms were intended to enhance fund mobilization, improve the efficiency of fund allocation, and provide relevant information for assessing market performance. As a result, the money market is expected to offer a diverse range of financial instruments that help economic agents manage, price, and transfer risks, thereby promoting economic development. However, despite these reforms, the pace of economic growth in Nigeria remains insufficient to achieve meaningful poverty reduction.

Several studies have explored the relationship between money market instruments and economic growth, yet their findings remain inconsistent. On one hand, empirical evidence from researchers such as Pavtar (2016), Eze and Mansi (2017), Obidike, Onyeka, & Nduka (2022), Etale and Ayunku (2017), Uruakpa (2019), Gbenga, Olorunleke, Tajudeen, and Hamzat (2021), Nduka, Ananwude & Osakwe (2019), as well as Tsintop and Bala (2023), indicate that money market instruments have a positive and statistically significant effect on economic

growth. On the other hand, studies by Obi (2021), Ishola, Oni, and Kolapo (2021), and Anetoh Ajakpo, Anetoh, Ugwu, & Okoro (2025) acknowledge a positive impact but conclude that the effect is not statistically significant. This divergence in empirical findings regarding the influence of money market instruments on Nigeria's economic growth raises important concerns and underscores the need for further investigation. Although Nigeria's money market has recently undergone substantial reforms and witnessed some growth, it continues to face critical challenges. Compared to those of more advanced and emerging economies, Nigeria's money market remains relatively shallow, with an underdeveloped secondary market, limited diversification of instruments, poor coordination in debt issuance, and inadequate information dissemination.

Consequently, the money market has often been overlooked in financial research. Incorporating indicators such as the issuance value of treasury bills, commercial papers, and banker's acceptances as measures of money market development may provide fresh insights into the finance-growth relationship in Nigeria. The existing literature reflects a renewed interest in money market development, although prior research remains limited and presents mixed outcomes. More so, few studies have applied the error correction mechanism in examining this relationship. Against this background, this study seeks to assess the impact of money market development on economic growth in Nigeria, with the primary aim of evaluating how money market development contributes to the country's economic expansion.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Money Market Development

The money market is the market where securities of short term nature of not more than one year are bought and sold. It has no central location; businesses are usually transacted on telephone, fax, telex, and so on (Ikpefan & Osabuohien, 2012). Prices of securities dealt with are usually determined by the influence of the Federal Government of Nigeria's monetary policies being issued annually and monitored by the Central Bank. They are of high quality, unsecured but relatively low risks financial assets such as: savings of various forms, negotiable and nonnegotiable certificate of deposits, bankers' acceptances, commercial papers, call money, treasury bills and treasury Certificate. Obi (2021) pines that the money market helps industries in providing their working capital requirements through the system of finance

bills, commercial paper, among others. Conditions in the money market and the short-term rates of interest influence the long-term capital market as well as the long-term rates of interest. In advanced economies, the money market constitutes the most institution for creating liquidity for government, companies and individuals (Akpofor, 2021).

They are highly organised commercial banking system, presence of central bank, availability of proper credit instruments; existence of a number of submarkets, availability of ample resources, stable political condition and large volume of international trade. The presence of these factors would enhance the volume of transactions of money market instruments in the discount market and the general economy in general. The Nigerian money market existing is also inadequate and constrained by the absence of submarkets and availability of adequate credit instruments required for the smooth operations of the market. Uruakpa (2019) ascertain that money provides commercial banks with a ready market where they can invest their excess reserves and earn interest while maintaining liquidity. The short –term investments such as bills of exchange can easily be converted to cash to support customer withdrawals. Also, when faced with liquidity problems, they can borrow from the money market on a short-term basis as an alternative to borrowing from the central bank. In contrast, studies conducted by Obi (2021), Ishola, Oni, and Kolapo (2021), and Nduka, Ajoku, & Ngangah (2024) also reported a positive relationship, but noted that the effect was not statistically significant.

These conflicting results regarding the impact of money market instruments on Nigeria's economic growth highlight the need for deeper inquiry. Despite recent reforms and some progress in the Nigerian money market, several structural issues persist. Compared to more advanced and emerging markets, Nigeria's money market remains underdeveloped, characterized by a weak secondary market, limited variety of instruments, poor coordination in debt issuance, and inadequate information flow. As a result, the money market remains relatively under-researched in financial literature. Utilizing indicators such as the issuance volumes of treasury bills, commercial papers, and banker's acceptances could offer new perspectives on the finance-growth connection in Nigeria. Although recent studies have shown renewed interest in the development of the money market, existing research is both limited and inconclusive. Moreover, few studies have employed the Granger causality approach to analyze this

relationship. Therefore, this study aims to evaluate the effect of money market instruments on Nigeria's economic growth, with a particular focus on how the development of the money market can support sustainable economic progress.

Economic Growth

Economic growth refers to the rise in the value of goods and services produced within an economy over a period of time. It reflects an expansion in an economy's ability to generate goods and services and is typically measured from one time period to another. This growth can be evaluated in either nominal or real terms, with the most common metric being the percentage increase in real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Logan, Okanya, Nduka, Manasseh, Ede, Onoh, Omeje, Ozioko, & Agu, 2025). From a theoretical perspective, the connection between finance and economic growth can manifest through different channels. One pathway is the accumulation channel, where financial development drives growth by promoting investment in physical and human capital (Faith, Hakeem, & Samuel, 2020; Ugwu, Eboatu, Okoro & Okeke, 2022; Ogunewe, Ananwude & Nduka, 2020). Another is the allocation channel, which highlights how improvements in financial systems enhance the efficient distribution of resources, thereby stimulating economic performance.

Theoretical Framework

The study is based on financial intermediation theory as proposed by Goldsmith (1969), McKinnon (1973), and Shaw (1973), who emphasized the central role of financial markets in both money and capital markets in fostering economic development. They argued that variations in economic growth across nations could largely be explained by the level and quality of services rendered by financial institutions. Goldsmith (1969) noted that the observed positive relationship between financial development and real per capita GNP is due to the role of financial development in promoting a more efficient allocation and use of capital. Additionally, economic growth can itself contribute to the evolution of financial markets by creating incentives for further financial innovation and expansion. McKinnon introduced the complementarity hypothesis, which diverges from the neoclassical view of monetary growth. He proposed that money and physical capital are complementary, meaning that the demand for money is directly linked to the accumulation of physical capital. According to this view, how money is supplied

significantly influences savings and investment decisions.

Shaw (1973), on the other hand, proposed the debt intermediation hypothesis, which suggests that expanding financial intermediation—especially through liberalized interest rates and financial market development—stimulates both savings and investment. Increased credit supply, resulting from financial liberalization, enhances investment efficiency and productivity. Shaw emphasized that for financial intermediation to be effective, financial markets must be open and competitive. McKinnon and Shaw (1973) also warned against financial repression, a condition where policies hinder financial market performance. Such policies include high reserve requirements, legally imposed limits on interest rates, direct credit controls, restrictions on foreign capital flows, and barriers to entry into the banking sector. These elements discourage saving and investment by distorting the incentives within the financial system.

Empirical Literature

Akarara and Eniekezimene (2018) assessed the impact of selected money market instruments on Nigeria's economic growth using data from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Statistical Bulletin (2017). Applying the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) Bound Testing approach to co-integration, their findings showed no long-run convergence among the variables. However, most money market instruments exhibited a positive relationship with economic growth in both the short and long run, except for Certificates of Deposit (COD) and Commercial Papers (CPR), which had a negative effect in the long run. Pavtar (2019) explored the relationship between money market development and economic growth in Nigeria through a time series analysis spanning 1985 to 2014. Utilizing an ex-post-facto research design, the study drew data from CBN annual bulletins and applied descriptive statistics and Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression, along with t-tests at a 5% significance level. The results revealed that Treasury bills, Treasury certificates, and Commercial papers had no significant impact on GDP, whereas Certificates of Deposit had a meaningful positive effect.

Faith, Hakeem, and Samuel (2020) analyzed the influence of key money market instruments—Treasury bills, Certificates of Deposit, Commercial Papers, and Development Stock—on economic growth using time series data from the CBN and National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) covering

1989–2019. The study employed multiple regression and Granger Causality tests. The findings indicated that Treasury bills and Commercial papers were positively linked to GDP, but the impact was not statistically significant in the long run. In contrast, Bankers' Acceptance and credit to the private sector had a significant positive long-term effect, while Development Stock had no significant impact in either the short or long run and showed no Granger causality with GDP. Akpotor (2021) examined the effect of money market instruments on economic growth in Nigeria using annual data from 1986 to 2019. The results showed that Treasury bills, Certificates of Deposit, and Bankers' Acceptance had a weak positive influence on GDP, while credit to the private sector and Commercial papers exerted a weak negative influence. Ishola et al. (2021) found that Treasury bills and Development Stocks negatively affected GDP, while Treasury certificates and Bankers' Acceptance had a slight positive impact. Certificates of Deposit and Commercial Papers had a strong positive relationship with GDP during the 1990–2020 period.

Godfrey and Agwu (2019) reported a weak positive influence of Treasury bills, Commercial papers, and Bankers' Acceptance on GDP between 1981 and 2017. Similarly, Uruakpa (2019), analyzing the period from 1990 to 2017, found a weak negative effect of Treasury bills on GDP. Ebi and Ihejirika (2022) studied the impact of money market activities on Nigeria's economic growth from 1985 to 2020. Their results indicated that inflation rate, Treasury bills and Certificates of Deposit had a significant negative impact on GDP, while Commercial papers had an insignificant positive effect. Bankers' Acceptance showed a significant positive influence on GDP. Ighoreje and Eloho (2022) explored the effects of both capital and money market operations on economic growth using data from 2008 to 2020. They found that market capitalization and Treasury bills significantly boosted real GDP. However, turnover ratio and Commercial papers had an insignificant positive impact, while the all-share index negatively and significantly influenced real GDP. Bankers' Acceptance was found to have an insignificant negative effect.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

This study is based on secondary data covering a time period of thirty years (1994-2023). The data for the study were sourced from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Statistical Bulletin and the international financial statistics (IFS). The ex-post facto research was used in the study to enable the

researcher to ascertain the impact of the independent variables on the dependent variables.

Model Specification

This study builds on the theory of financial intermediation as propounded by McKinon and Shaw (1973). Who explained the central role of financial markets in both money and capital markets in fostering economic development, the study adapts the model of Faith, Hakeem and Samuel (2020), which examined the impact of treasury bills, certificates of Deposit, commercial papers and development stock on economic growth. Therefore, the model of this current study was modified and depicted as treasury bills, commercial papers, certificate of deposits and inflation rate as a function of Gross domestic product growth. Therefore, the functional form of the model is given by:

GDPGR = F(TB, CP, CD, INFR)

The econometric form of the model is specified as:

$GDPGR = \beta_0 + \beta_1 TB + \beta_2 CP + \beta_3 CD + \beta_4 INF + \mu$

Where,

GDPGR = Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate

TB = Treasury Bills

CP = Commercial Papers

CD = Certificate of Deposits

INFR = Inflation Rate

μ_t= stochastic error term

The coefficients of the independent variables are presumptively signed as; $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_4, \beta_5, > 0$ and $\beta_3, < 0$.

In order to properly analyse the data we adopted both the ordinary least squares multivariate regression of macroeconomic aggregates on stock prices to ascertain the long-run relationship and the error correction mechanism (ECM) was used to capture the short-run dynamics of the economy so as to correct for any temporal deviations in the model. The autoregressive distributed lags (ARDL) approach was used in estimating the ECM model while the adjusted R-squared Criterion and information criteria were used in selecting the parsimonious model from the over-parameterized models.

4.0 DATA PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULT

Data Presentation

Table 4.1: Ordinary Least Squares Multiple Regression Analysis showing Long-run relationships between GDPGR and the independent variables

Dependent Variable ASI	Variables	Coefficient	t-statistic	Probability
	C	-22294402	-0.687200	0.4978
	TB	160.6818	4.408382	0.0001
	CP	12.18795	0.109297	0.0138
	CD	-1770.965	-0.879421	0.0019
	INFR	-98133.00	-0.106309	0.9161
R^2	0.89			
Adj. R^2	0.81			
F-statistic	6.487			
Pro (F-statistic)	0.000857	Durbin Watson	= 1.76	

Source: Data analysis by Researcher, June, 2025

4.2 Interpretation of Long-Run Equilibrium Result

The relationships between the dependent variable, Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate (GDPGR) (our proxy for economic growth), Treasury Bills and Commercial Papers are positive and statistically significant at 1% level (respectively prob. value is 0.0001 and 0.0138). Meanwhile, the relationships between Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate and Inflation Rate (INFR)and certificate of deposits are negative with only certificate of deposits statistically significant except inflation rate (INFR) that is not statistically significant.

The results indicate that treasury bills (TB) is positively and significantly related to economic growth in Nigeria within the period of study (1994 to 2023), while inflation rate is negatively and significantly related to economic growth.

From the analysis, the coefficient of determination, R^2 is 0.89 while the adjusted coefficient of determination, adj. R^2, is 0.81. This indicates that the independent variables explain about 81% of the systematic variations, thereby leaving the remaining 19%to stochastic error term. The Durbin Watson statistic (DW) of 1.76 (approx. 2.0) indicates the absence of autocorrelation

among the explanatory variables of the model. Similarly, the F-statistic, 6.487011 is statistically significant at 1% level (probability value is 0.000857). This indicates that the model satisfies appropriate diagnostic and statistical criteria. Therefore, the results of the OLS regression analysis are reliable and the influence of the explanatory variables on the dependent variable is significant. Thus, the model can be useful for policy direction.

Arising from the data analysis, the findings of the study are shows that Treasury bills has a positive and significant impact on economic growth (proxied by gross domestic product growth rate. Commercial papers has positive and significant impact on gross domestic product rate. Certificate of deposit has negative and significant impact on gross domestic product growth rate

Inflation rate has negative and insignificant impact on gross domestic product growth rate

5.0 CONCLUSION

The results from the study showed that both treasury bills and commercial paper are the most important indicators of money market development that have significant impact on economic growth in Nigeria. The study examined the impact of money market development on economic growth in Nigeria for the period of 1994 to 2023. In conclusion, most of the indices used were able to explain money market development in Nigeria. Meanwhile, inflation rate was not able to impact considerably on economic growth for the period under review. From the findings of the research, the study offered the following recommendations:

1. The Central Bank of Nigeria should ensure that laws regulating the treasury bills be adhered to in order to improve performance.
2. The government should control the amount of commercial papers in circulation within the economy.

REFERENCES

Abma, R.C.N. (2003). Financial Environment and economic growth in selected Asian countries. Journal of Asian Economics, 14(1), 11-21.

Ajie, H. A., Akekere, J. &Ewubare, D. B. (2008). Financial Institutions: Market and Contemporary Issues. Pearl Publishers Port Harcourt.

Akarara, E.A., &Edoumiekumo, G.S. (2016). Non-Bank Financial Institutions versus Economic Growth: The Appulse in Nigeria. Wilberforce Journal of Social Sciences (WJSS), 1(2), 80-94.

Akpansung, A. O., & Gidigbi, M. O. (2014). Recent banking reforms in Nigeria: Implications on sectoral credit allocation and economic growth. International Journal of Business and social sciences, 5(13), 91-104.

Akpotor, V. A. (2021). Money market and economic growth in Nigeria. Economics and Social Sciences Academic Journal, 3(9), 30-45

Anetoh Ajakpo, V.C., Anetoh, J.C., Ugwu, V.I. & Okoro, E.C. (2025). Effect of Market Risk on Firm Value of Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria. *Innovations*, 80, 2367-2382

Central Bank of Nigeria (2016). Annual Economic Report, 31st December, 2016.

Central Bank of Nigeria (2019). Annual Economic Report, 31st December, 2019.

Ebi, O. R., & Ihejirika, U. A. (2022). Money market and economic growth in Nigeria. International Journal of Intellectual Discourse, 4(4), 16-30

Ehigiamusoe, U. K (2013). The link between money market and economic growth in Nigeria: Vector Error Correction Model Approach, International Journal of Social, Education, Economics and Management Engineering, 7 (12), 1792 – 1800.

Etale, L. M., &Ayunku, P. E. (2017). Does Money Market Spur Economic Growth in Nigeria? Granger Causality Approach. International Journal of Development and Economic Sustainability, 5(7), 28-37.

Eze, G. P, & Mansi, N. (2017). Money Market and Economic Growth in Nigeria: A Causality Analysis. Online Journal of Arts, Management and Social Sciences, 2(1), 140 - 163.

Faith, I.O., Hakeem, T.S., & Samuel, O.A. (2020). Impact of selected Money Market Instruments on Nigerian Economic Growth. Ilorin Journal of Human Resource Management (IJHRM), 4(1), 131-143.

Gbenga, F. B., Olorunleke, T. P., Tajudeen, I. A., & Hamzat, K. M. (2021). Money Market and the Nigerian Economy (1981-2018): Empirical Evidence from FMOLS and Granger Causality. African Journal of Accounting and Financial Research, 4(1), 64-83).

Gbosi, A. N. (2005). Money, Monetary Policy and the Economy. Abigab Associates Ltd Confidence Estate, 28 Itu Rod Uyo.

Gidigbi, M. O (2017). An assessment of the impact of banking reforms on economic growth and bank performance in Nigeria. CBN Journal of Applied Statistics, 8(2), 143-162.

Ikpefan, O. A, & Osabuohien, E. (2012). Discount houses, money market and economic growth in Nigeria, Economic Insights – Trends and Challenges, 1(2), 19 – 30

Ishola, O. P., Oni, A. S., & Kolapo, M. B. (2021). Impact of Money Market Instruments on EconomicGrowth in Nigeria. International Journal of Social Science and Human Research, 4(4), 689-697

Iwedi, M., & Igbanibo, D. S. (2015). The Nexus between Money Market Operations and Economic Growth in Nigeria: An Empirical Investigation. International Journal of Banking and Finance Research. 1(2):1-17

Logan, C.SP., Okanya, O.C., Nduka, A.J., Manasseh, C.O., Ede, K.K., Onoh, C.F., Omeje, A.J. Ozioko, J.N. and Agu, S.V. (2025). Evaluating the economic growth implication of revenue generation in Nigeria. *The Seybold Report*, 20(04). 47-70. DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.15181058.

Nduka, A.J., Ajoku, S.O. & Ngangah, O.C. (2024). Impact of Debt and Debt Service on Nigeria's Economic Growth. *Journal of Emerging Trends in Management Sciences and Entrepreneurship (JETMASE)*, 6(1), pp344-364

Nduka, J. A., Ananwude, A. C. & Osakwe, C. I. (2019)**.** Expenditure of the Federal Government of Nigeria: Effect on the Standard of Living of her Citizens, *International Journal of Academic Research in Accounting, Finance and Management Sciences,* 9 (4): 57-64

Obi, C. O. (2021). Money Market Instruments and Economic Growth of Nigeria. European Journal of Management and Marketing Studies, 6(2), 150-165

Obidike, J, Onyeka, M. & Nduka, A. (2022). Effect of Selected Macroeconomic Variables on the Nigeria Economy: 1987-2020. International Journal of Business & Law Research 10(3): 84-96, July-Sept

Ogunewe, N.C., Ananwude, A.C. & Nduka, J.A. (2020). Non-oil Exports and Manufacturing Sector Growth in an Oil-Rich Country of Nigeria: Case of Nigeria. *Finance & Economic Review*, 2(4); 1-11

Pavtar, A. (2016). The Nexus between Money Market Instruments and Nigeria's Economic Growth: A Time Series Analysis. *Journal of Accounting and Financial Management*, 2(3), 22-39.

Tsintop, U. D., & Bala, T. T. (2023). The Impact of Money Market Activities on the Economic Growth of Nigeria. *International Journal of Management and Social Sciences*, 8(2), 61-74.

Ugwu, I. V., Eboatu, I., Okoro, E.C. & Okeke P.C. (2022). Efficiency of Credit Regulation on Profitability of Banks in Nigeria. *Asian Journal of Social Science and Management Technology*, 4(5), 48-61

Uruakpa, P. C. (2019). Impact of money market reforms on economic growth of Nigeria: 1990– 2017. *Archives of Business Research*, 7(2), 122-134.

ORDINARY LEAST SQUARES (OLS) MULTIPLE REGRESSION ANALYSIS

Dependent Variable: GDPGR
Method: Least Squares
Date: 07/07/25 Time: 09:15
Sample: 1994 2023
Included observations: 30

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-22294402	32442371	-0.687200	0.4978
TB	160.6818	36.44916	4.408382	0.0001
CP	12.18795	111.5122	0.109297	0.0138
CD	-1770.965	2013.785	-0.879421	0.0019
INFR	-98133.00	923090.2	-0.106309	0.9161

R-squared	0.890066	Mean dependent var	42874328
Adjusted R-squared	0.814520	S.D. dependent var	1.18E+08
S.E of regression	90444897	Akaike info criterion	39.62998
Sum squared resid	2.21E+17	Schwarz criterion	39.85000
Log likelihood	-628.9357	Hannan-Quinn criter	39.69689
F-statistic	6.487011	Durbin-Wastson stat	1.760023
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000857		