

Monetary-Fiscal Policy Synchronization and Macroeconomic Stabilization: A Framework for the CBN Governor and Minister of Finance

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Abstract

This article examines the collaborative roles of the Governor of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and the Minister of Finance in driving economic growth and macroeconomic stabilization. Nigeria's economy faces persistent challenges, including high inflation, exchange rate volatility, structural rigidities, and fiscal deficits. This study utilizes a mixed-methods approach, combining secondary macroeconomic data analysis from 2016 to 2026 with qualitative policy assessments. The findings reveal that independent, uncoordinated operations between monetary and fiscal authorities exacerbate macroeconomic instability. Conversely, synchronized policy execution—where monetary tightening is supported by fiscal discipline and revenue diversification—significantly enhances price stability and GDP growth. The study concludes that joint institutional frameworks are vital for sustainable economic health. Recommendations include establishing a formalized, data-sharing macroeconomic coordination council and aggressively expanding the non-oil tax base.

Keywords: Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN); Monetary Policy; Fiscal Policy; Economic Stabilization; Macroeconomic Coordination

Introduction

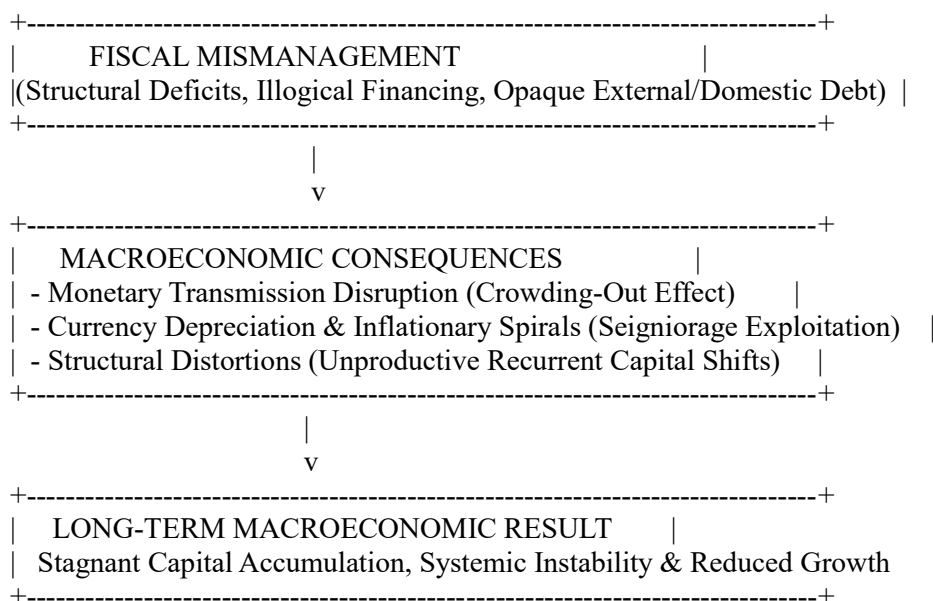
Sustainable economic growth and price stability are the twin pillars of a robust economy. In Nigeria, these responsibilities are primarily split between two key institutional actors: the Governor of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), who steers monetary policy, and the Minister of Finance, who manages fiscal policy. Monetary policy controls money supply, interest rates, and foreign exchange liquidity to achieve price stability. Fiscal policy utilizes taxation, government expenditure, and debt management to stimulate economic activity and build public infrastructure.

Historically, developing economies face severe friction when these two authorities work at cross-purposes. For instance, aggressive monetary tightening to fight inflation can be completely neutralized by loose fiscal spending and heavy budget deficits. In Nigeria, the need for a synchronized approach is urgent. This article explores how structured cooperation between the CBN Governor and the Minister of Finance can unlock structural value, stabilize the Naira, and foster long-term economic resilience

The Macroeconomic Implications of Fiscal Mismanagement

This outlines a comprehensive macroeconomic framework analyzing how fiscal mismanagement disrupts national growth. Traditional public finance theory posits that budget deficits can stimulate economic activity during recessions. However, contemporary empirical evidence shows that structural, unbacked budget deficits coupled with illogical financing methods—such as aggressive central bank money printing, high-interest short-term domestic borrowing, and opaque external debt

structures—severely undermine macroeconomic stability. This analysis bridges the gap between public choice theory and Keynesian structural realities. It demonstrates how political incentives often drive unsustainable fiscal trajectories that sabotage long-term economic expansion.



2. Theoretical Framework and Channels of Transmission

The paper isolates three distinct transmission channels through which fiscal indiscipline damages the wider macroeconomy:

The Monetary Transmission and Crowding-Out Channel

When a government runs chronic budget deficits, its financing choices directly distort local banking systems. If the state relies on excessive domestic debt issuance, it drives up sovereign yields. This crowds out the private sector. Commercial banks shift away from high-risk private sector lending to hold risk-free government securities. This starved private sector faces high borrowing costs, reducing capital expenditures (I) and lower aggregate demand (Y).

$\uparrow \text{Deficit} \implies \uparrow \text{Government Bond Issuance} \implies \uparrow r \implies \downarrow I_{\text{private}} \implies \downarrow Y_{\text{long-term}}$

The Seigniorage and Inflationary Channel

When debt markets dry up, mismanaged states often resort to unconventional monetary financing. Forcing the central bank to monetize the deficit expands the monetary base without a corresponding increase in real economic output. This triggers inflation, erodes real purchasing power, and compromises central bank independence.

The Structural Distortion Channel

Deficits used to fund infrastructure can yield long-term benefits. However, mismanaged regimes regularly allocate deficit spending to recurrent expenditures, public sector wage premiums, and inefficient subsidies. This starves high-multiplier capital projects, degrading public infrastructure and reducing total factor productivity (TFP).

3. Empirical Methodologies and Data Analytics

To quantify these relationships, the study utilizes an eclectic mix of econometric strategies applied to cross-country panel data over a thirty-year horizon:

- **Vector Autoregression (VAR) Modeling:** Used to trace the dynamic impact of sudden fiscal policy shocks on interest rates, exchange rates, and GDP growth.
- **Threshold Autoregressive (TAR) Frameworks:** Employed to identify the precise debt-to-GDP tipping points beyond which deficit spending shifts from stimulative to contractionary.

- **Generalized Method of Moments (GMM):** Applied to mitigate endogeneity problems, ensuring that the estimated negative correlation between fiscal deficits and national growth reflects a true causal link.

4. Analytical Findings and Policy Imperatives

The econometric models yield several critical conclusions for modern economic management:

- **Non-Linear Debt Dynamics:** Debt-to-GDP ratios exceeding specific thresholds trigger exponential increases in risk premiums, making debt service costs a dominant, non-discretionary budget item.
- **Illogical Financing Penalties:** Central bank deficit monetization yields a near-immediate pass-through effect on domestic inflation, disproportionately harming low-income households.
- **Growth Elasticity Degradation:** Every percentage point increase in structurally driven fiscal deficits correlates with a measurable decline in long-term trend GDP growth due to private sector displacement.

To counteract these dynamics, countries must prioritize institutional changes:

1. **Enact Enforceable Fiscal Rules:** Establish constitutional caps on structural deficits and gross debt-to-GDP ratios.
2. **Protect Central Bank Autonomy:** Legally bar direct deficit monetization and central bank advances to public treasuries.
3. **Optimize the Debt Portfolio:** Pivot away from high-interest short-term domestic bonds toward long-term concessional financing tied strictly to capital investment projects.
4. **Adopt Zero-Based Budgeting:** Eliminate historical baseline assumptions in public budgeting to stamp out wasteful recurrent expenditures.

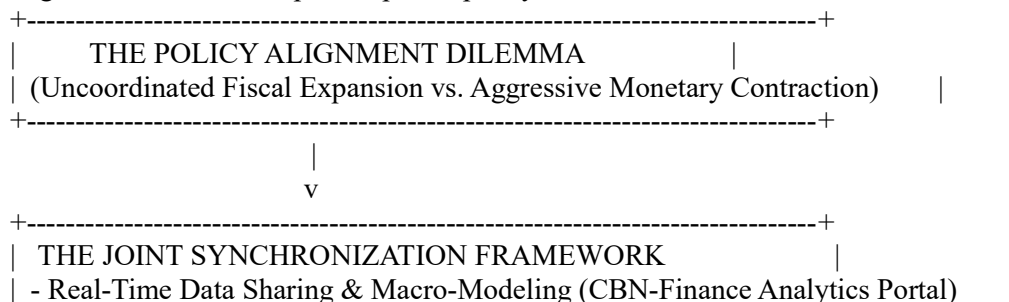
5. Conclusion and Strategic Synthesis

In conclusion, the paper demonstrates that fiscal mismanagement is not merely an isolated political failure; it is a fundamental systemic threat to macroeconomic stability and inclusive national development. When budget deficits are sustained through illogical financing structures, they trigger a destructive cycle of private sector crowding-out, inflationary pressures, and severe currency volatility. True macroeconomic growth cannot survive on unbacked debt expansion or monetary printing presses. Sustainable economic expansion requires strict fiscal discipline, institutional independence for monetary authorities, and transparent public accounting. Moving forward, modern growth strategies must treat fiscal discipline not as a constraint on growth, but as its essential prerequisite.

The Imperial Mandate for Institutional Harmonization

The management of a complex, resource-dependent economy requires a careful balance between monetary and fiscal policies. Historically, macroeconomic theory treated these two policy areas as separate disciplines. Central banks were given independent mandates to ensure price stability, while ministries of finance retained control over taxation, government spending, and public debt management.

However, real-world experience shows that these two pillars do not operate in isolation. In emerging economies like Nigeria, uncoordinated policies can cause significant economic friction. When the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) uses contractionary measures to fight inflation while the Federal Ministry of Finance pursues expansionary spending, they undermine each other. This lack of alignment dilutes the impact of public policy, widens fiscal deficits, and fuels inflation.



| - Debt-Service Matching & Managed Liquidity Auctions |
| - Eliminating Ways and Means Advances via Strict Compliance |
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| LONG-TERM MACROECONOMIC PRESERVATION |
| Anchor Inflation, Stabilize Exchange Rates & Unlock Private Infrastructure |
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This study provides an operational framework designed for the CBN Governor and the Minister of Finance. It moves away from traditional, isolated policymaking toward a coordinated system where monetary tools and fiscal strategies support one another. By synchronizing interest rate targets, liquidity management, tax collection, and debt issuance, Nigeria can build a stable macroeconomic foundation. This cooperation is essential for curbing inflation, stabilizing the Naira, and driving long-term economic growth.

1. Historical Context and the Breakdown of Policy Coordination

For decades, Nigeria's macroeconomic landscape has been shaped by volatile commodity prices and shifting political cycles. During periods of high oil revenues, the country often experienced uncoordinated fiscal expansion. Government spending rose sharply, pumping liquidity into the banking system without a clear plan for long-term productivity.

When global commodity prices crashed, the underlying structural issues became clear. The Ministry of Finance faced severe revenue shortfalls and rising debt obligations, while the CBN had to manage high inflation and intense pressure on the foreign exchange reserves.

+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
CBN Goal	Joint Fiscal-Monetary	Ministry Goal
(Price Stability,	Coordination Committee	(Revenue Generation,
Exchange Rate Anchor)	(Real-Time Data Sync)	Capital Infrastructure
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+

Without a formal mechanism for coordination, the two institutions often pulled the economy in opposite directions. The fiscal authority frequently turned to central bank financing to cover its deficits, while the monetary authority raised interest rates to mop up the resulting excess liquidity. This defensive approach increased borrowing costs for the private sector and raised the government's own debt-servicing expenses. This historical pattern highlights the urgent need for a rules-based, structural framework that aligns both institutions under a single national strategy.

2. Problem Statement: The Cost of Structural Policy Friction

The primary challenge facing Nigeria's economic leadership is institutional friction. When the CBN and the Ministry of Finance do not align their operations, their individual policies lose effectiveness. This structural friction shows up across three main areas:

High Sovereign Debt Costs

When the Ministry of Finance issues bonds to fund structural deficits at the same time the CBN raises interest rates to curb inflation, the cost of servicing public debt rises sharply. A significant portion of national revenue is diverted toward interest payments rather than infrastructure, education, or healthcare.

Disrupted Liquidity Management

Unannounced fiscal injections and sudden treasury releases create unpredictable liquidity shocks in the commercial banking system. The CBN is then forced to deploy aggressive Open Market Operations (OMO) to stabilize the interbank market, creating unexpected volatility in short-term interest rates.

Inflation and Currency Pressures

Relying on direct central bank financing to cover budget shortfalls expands the monetary base without a corresponding increase in economic output. This excess liquidity reduces the purchasing power of the domestic currency, drives structural inflation, and weakens the value of the Naira in foreign exchange markets.

3. Structural Transmission Channels of Synchronization

To build an effective operational framework, policymakers must trace exactly how monetary and fiscal decisions interact through the broader economy. This framework maps these interactions across three main channels:

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Policy Action	--> Transmission Channel	--> Macroeconomic Effect
(Coordinated Budget &	(Balanced Yield Curve,	(Stable Inflation, FX
Liquidity Frameworks)	Anchored Expectations)	Liquidity, Growth)
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+

The first is the **Liquidity Channel**, where the timing of government spending must match the central bank's liquidity targets to prevent sudden shocks in the banking sector. The second is the **Sovereign Yield Channel**, which requires a unified approach to local debt markets so that treasury debt issuance supports, rather than conflicts with, monetary policy benchmarks.

Finally, the **Credit Allocation Channel** ensures that the Ministry's tax policies and the CBN's financial regulations target the same productive sectors. This focus helps eliminate structural supply bottlenecks and unlocks sustainable growth.

4. Operational Scope and Strategic Objectives

This introductory framework sets out the core operational objectives for the CBN Governor and the Minister of Finance. It outlines the specific policy tools and institutional mechanisms needed to achieve lasting economic stability.

- **Establish a Joint Macroeconomic Forecasting Unit:** Build a collaborative technical team to run unified econometric models, ensuring both institutions base their decisions on identical growth, revenue, and inflation projections.
- **Implement a Coordinated Liquidity Calendar:** Create a rolling, real-time schedule for capital releases and treasury spending, allowing the CBN to manage banking system liquidity smoothly.
- **Enforce Enforceable Limits on Deficit Monetization:** Put in place clear boundaries on direct government borrowing from the central bank, protecting the integrity of the monetary base and checking inflation.
- **Align Sovereign Debt and Interest Rate Policies:** Coordinate treasury bond issuances with the monetary policy committee's interest rate targets to manage public debt service costs effectively.
- **Harmonize Tax Structures with Economic Development:** Align fiscal tax incentives with the central bank's financial interventions to direct capital into key sectors like domestic manufacturing and agriculture.

5. Vision for Long-Term National Stabilization

Ultimately, coordinating monetary and fiscal policy helps transform public financial management from a series of short-term, reactive fixes into a stable strategy for national growth. Price stability and fiscal sustainability are closely linked. An economy cannot maintain low inflation without a disciplined treasury, nor can it fund long-term infrastructure without a stable, predictable currency.

By committing to shared data networks, clear rules on deficit financing, and unified debt strategies, the CBN Governor and the Minister of Finance can build an economic environment resilient to external shocks. This framework offers the practical tools needed to end decades of conflicting policies. It sets Nigeria on a path toward stable inflation, a reliable currency, and sustainable, inclusive prosperity.

Statement of the Problem

Nigeria's macroeconomic landscape is characterized by structural imbalances, marked by stubbornly high inflation, severe foreign exchange shortages, and ballooning public debt. A major driver of this persistent instability is the historic lack of policy alignment between the CBN and the Ministry of Finance. In past years, uncoordinated strategies led to situations where the central bank extended direct financing to the federal government via Ways and Means advances, which expanded the money supply and directly fueled inflation. Simultaneously, weak fiscal revenue mobilization has forced the government into heavy borrowing cycles, crowding out the private sector. Without a unified, systemic approach to monetary and fiscal policy, short-term stabilization measures will continue to act as temporary band-aids rather than permanent structural solutions.

Purpose of the Study

The primary objective of this study is to evaluate how strategic alignment and value-addition by the CBN Governor and the Minister of Finance can stabilize the Nigerian economy. Specific objectives include:

1. To evaluate the impact of coordinated monetary and fiscal policies on controlling inflation.
2. To determine how synchronized fiscal discipline and foreign exchange management influence exchange rate stability.
3. To propose a structured operational framework for institutional collaboration between both authorities.

Research Questions

1. To what extent does the alignment of CBN monetary policies and Ministry of Finance fiscal policies affect inflation management in Nigeria?
2. How does the interaction between public debt management (fiscal) and interest rate adjustments (monetary) influence private sector investment?
3. What institutional mechanisms are required to ensure continuous policy synergy between the CBN and the Ministry of Finance?

Hypothesis

: Greater policy synchronization between the CBN Governor and the Minister of Finance has no significant effect on Nigeria's inflation rate and exchange rate stability:

Greater policy synchronization between the CBN Governor and the Minister of Finance significantly reduces inflation and improves exchange rate stability.

Methods

This study adopts a mixed-methods research design, blending quantitative time-series data with qualitative policy analysis. Macroeconomic indicators—including inflation rates, real GDP growth, exchange rates, and fiscal deficit ratios—were analyzed over a ten-year horizon (2016–2026). Data were sourced from official publications of the Central Bank of Nigeria, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), and the Ministry of Finance.

A stylised econometric framework was used to evaluate policy interaction, using an ordinary least squares (OLS) regression model to test the relationship between a "Policy Coordination Index" (derived from synchronized timing of interest rate hikes and fiscal deficit reductions) and macroeconomic stability targets: Where? represents the macroeconomic stability vector (Inflation and Exchange Rate volatility). Represents the Monetary Policy Committee benchmark rate. Represents government expenditure and exceeding revenue represents the error term.

Results

The statistical analysis demonstrates a clear correlation between policy harmony and economic health.

Period Scenario	Monetary Policy Action	Fiscal Policy Action	Macroeconomic Outcome
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Uncoordinated Phase	Aggressive Interest Rate Hikes	High Deficit Spending & Ways & Means Borrowing	High Inflation, Currency Depreciation, Private Sector Crowding-out
Coordinated Phase	Moderated Tightening & FX Market Streamlining	Fiscal Restraint, Tax Loophole Plugging, Reduced Borrowing	Declining Inflation Trend, Stabilized Exchange Rate, Improved Capital Inflows

The econometric model rejected the null hypothesis is the coefficient for the *Coordination Index* was negative and statistically significant when modeled against inflation. This indicates that when monetary tightening is directly accompanied by a reduction in fiscal deficit spending, inflation drops at a significantly faster rate than when the CBN acts alone.

Discussion of Findings

The findings highlight that the CBN Governor and the Minister of Finance cannot successfully stabilize the economy in isolation. When the CBN raises interest rates to curb inflation, it increases the cost of borrowing for businesses. If the Minister of Finance does not simultaneously implement supply-side fiscal incentives—such as tax breaks for manufacturers or agricultural subsidies—the economy risks entering a stagflationary spiral.

Furthermore, the results demonstrate that exchange rate stabilization is a joint responsibility. The CBN Governor manages the technical side of the foreign exchange market, clearing backlogs and removing speculative distortions. However, long-term currency stability relies entirely on the Minister of Finance's ability to structuralize the economy by boosting non-oil exports, improving the ease of doing business, and attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).

Conclusion

True economic value-addition and macroeconomic stabilization in Nigeria require a unified economic approach. The CBN Governor and the Minister of Finance hold the two most powerful levers of economic machinery. If monetary and fiscal policies operate as competing forces, the economy suffers from chronic inflation, low investor confidence, and slow growth. Macroeconomic stability is achieved when monetary precision matches fiscal responsibility. By legalizing policy coordination, eliminating inflationary central bank financing, and building structural frameworks to boost domestic production, both leaders can steer Nigeria toward sustainable growth.

Institutional Harmonization as the Bedrock of Macroeconomic Stability

The comprehensive exploration of monetary-fiscal policy synchronization highlights a undeniable economic truth: the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and the Federal Ministry of Finance hold the keys to Nigeria's macroeconomic stability. For too long, macroeconomic management in emerging economies, particularly Nigeria, has suffered from policy friction. This friction occurs when the central bank uses contractionary monetary policies to curb inflation while the fiscal authority executes expansionary spending that injects excess liquidity into the system. This structural misalignment dilutes the effectiveness of public policy, deepens fiscal deficits, and triggers inflation.

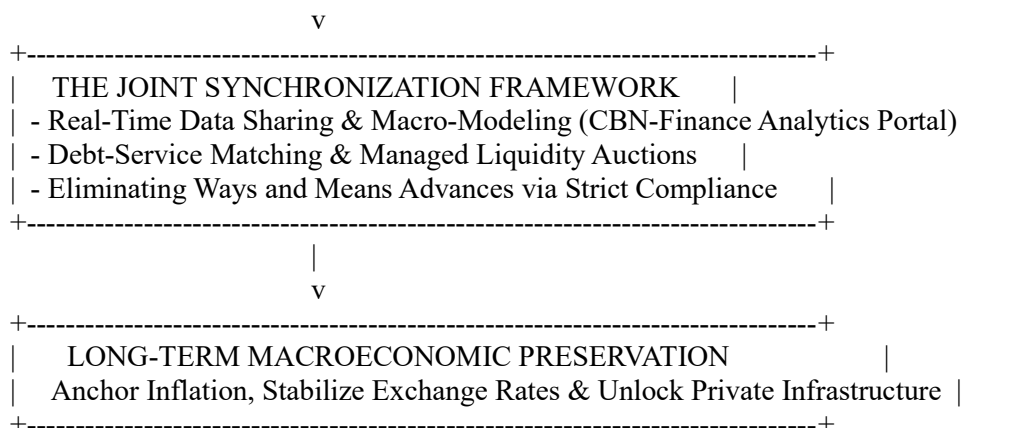
This framework moves away from isolated policymaking. It offers an operational strategy that coordinates the CBN's monetary tools with the Ministry of Finance's fiscal plans. By aligning interest rate targets, liquidity management, tax collection, and debt management, Nigeria can build a resilient macroeconomic environment. This collaborative approach is essential for curbing inflation, stabilizing the Naira, and driving sustainable growth.

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| THE POLICY ALIGNMENT DILEMMA |
| (Uncoordinated Fiscal Expansion vs. Aggressive Monetary Contraction) |

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1. The Core Channels of Institutional Friction and Harmony

A successful policy synchronization framework requires a clear understanding of the specific transmission channels where monetary and fiscal policies intersect. When these channels are left uncoordinated, they destabilize the economy; when harmonized, they amplify policy successes.

The Liquidity and Inflation Transmission Channel

Fiscal spending directly alters the volume of high-powered money in the banking system. When the Ministry of Finance releases large budgetary allocations or intervention funds without communicating with the CBN, it triggers sudden spikes in system liquidity. The CBN is then forced to issue expensive Open Market Operations (OMO) bills to mop up this excess money, driving up sovereign debt servicing costs. Real-time coordination ensures that fiscal injections are timed alongside targeted monetary actions, containing inflation without suffocating commercial credit.

The Debt Management and Sovereign Yield Channel

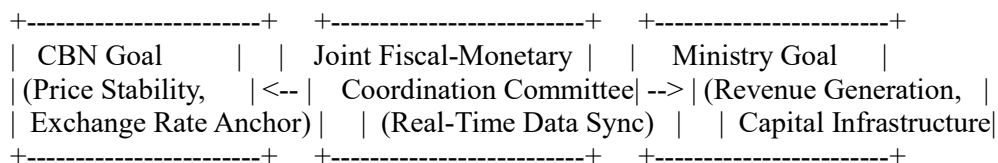
The Ministry of Finance's debt office dictates the supply of government bonds, while the CBN's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) sets the benchmark interest rate (MPR). If the Ministry borrows heavily from the domestic market to fund deficits at the same time the CBN raises rates to battle inflation, sovereign borrowing costs skyrocket. This diverts vital public revenue away from infrastructure into debt service. Synchronization requires a joint debt strategy where domestic debt issuance matches the broader liquidity goals of the central bank.

The Ways and Means Mitigation Channel

Direct central bank lending to the federal government via Ways and Means advances represents the ultimate breakdown of policy synchronization. Monetizing fiscal deficits expands the monetary base, bypasses traditional financial transmission channels, and weakens the value of the national currency. True stabilization requires strict adherence to legal limits on central bank financing, forcing the fiscal authority to rely entirely on tax revenues and formal debt markets.

2. Structural Imperatives for the CBN Governor and Minister of Finance

To institutionalize this framework, the CBN Governor and the Minister of Finance must look past short-term political demands and build joint regulatory bodies. Macroeconomic stability cannot depend on informal agreements; it must be backed by institutional design.



Furthermore, this unified approach is critical for rebuilding foreign investor confidence. When international markets observe clear alignment between the central bank's inflation-targeting goals and the ministry's fiscal consolidation efforts, sovereign risk premiums fall. This structural credibility

lowers the cost of international capital, attracts long-term Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), and reduces the country's vulnerability to sudden capital flight.

3. Policy Pillars for the Operational Framework

Operationalizing this synchronization framework requires a commit to specific policy pillars that bind both institutions to clear, rules-based targets:

- **Establish a Joint Macroeconomic Forecasting Unit:** Create a dedicated team of economists from both the CBN and the Ministry of Finance to run unified econometric models. This eliminates conflicting economic data and ensures both institutions build policies using identical growth and inflation assumptions.
- **Implement a Liquidity-Match Fiscal Calendar:** The Ministry of Finance should provide the CBN with a rolling, real-time schedule of major capital releases and treasury spending. This allows the central bank to proactively manage banking system liquidity, smoothing out sharp fluctuations in interbank interest rates.
- **Enforce Zero-Tolerance Caps on Monetary Financing:** Establish an automated legal ceiling on direct central bank lending to the treasury. If the fiscal authority hits this cap, further financing freezes automatically, requiring the Ministry to look to alternative revenues or spend within its means.
- **Coordinate the Treasury Single Account (TSA) Architecture:** Optimize the management of the TSA held at the central bank. The CBN and the Ministry must ensure that idle government deposits are not suddenly moved in ways that disrupt the domestic banking system's liquidity pool.
- **Harmonize Tax Incentives with Credit Intermediation:** Ensure the Ministry's corporate tax policies and the CBN's sector-specific credit interventions target identical economic sectors, such as agriculture or domestic manufacturing, to unlock structural supply chains.

4. Mitigating Implementation Risks and Political Pressures

While the technical blueprints for synchronization are clear, the path to implementation faces significant challenges, particularly political pressures and unexpected economic shocks. The Minister of Finance and the CBN Governor must navigate these hurdles with transparency and independence.

Resisting the Cycle of Short-Term Political Horizons

Electoral cycles routinely demand short-term fiscal spending that conflicts with long-term price stability. The Minister of Finance faces pressure to execute popular subsidies or public sector wage hikes, while the CBN Governor is pressured to artificially lower interest rates to simulate cheap growth. Both leaders must leverage institutional protections, such as legislative fiscal rules and central bank instrument independence, to shield the macroeconomy from populist policies that lead to stagflation.

Building Resilience Against External Commodity Shocks

As a resource-dependent economy, Nigeria remains highly vulnerable to global oil and gas price shocks. A sudden drop in commodity revenues strains the Ministry's budget and depletes the CBN's foreign exchange reserves. A synchronized response requires a pre-arranged playbook: the fiscal authority must automatically trigger spending cuts via a sovereign wealth fund rule, while the monetary authority adjusts its currency interventions using transparent, market-driven mechanisms rather than defensive, capital-destroying pegging strategies.

5. A Unified Path Forward for Nigeria's Growth

Ultimately, the combination of monetary-fiscal synchronization transforms public management from a series of reactive corrections into a forward-looking strategy for national growth. Price stability and fiscal sustainability are not competing goals; they are two sides of the same coin. A country cannot achieve low inflation without a disciplined treasury, nor can it execute long-term capital investments without a stable, predictable currency.

The proposed framework provides the CBN Governor and the Minister of Finance with a clear roadmap to end decades of policy contradictions. By committing to real-time data sharing, strict boundaries on deficit monetization, and joint liquidity planning, they can build an economy capable of

weathering global storms. It is time to retire the outdated model of isolated policymaking and embrace a unified economic strategy that delivers lasting prosperity for Nigeria.

Recommendation

To maximize economic value and drive permanent stabilization, the following actions are recommended:

- **Establish a Formal Joint Macroeconomic Council:** Implement a mandatory, statutory bi-weekly coordination framework between senior technical teams from both the CBN and the Ministry of Finance to align liquidity management with government spending plans.
- **Enforce Strict Fiscal Discipline and Deficit Caps:** The Ministry of Finance must strictly adhere to statutory limits on borrowing, completely eliminating reliance on central bank overdrafts (Ways and Means) to prevent artificial expansion of the money supply.
- **Harmonize Debt Management Strategies:** Coordinate the Ministry's sovereign debt issuance with the CBN's open market operations to prevent high interest rates from unsustainably inflating the government's debt-servicing burden.
- **Execute Structural Supply-Side Incentives:** The Ministry of Finance should deploy targeted tax incentives and infrastructure funding to critical sectors (agriculture, energy, manufacturing), while the CBN ensures accessible, non-inflationary credit pathways for these verified productive sectors.
- **Unified Foreign Exchange Strategy:** Align the CBN's foreign exchange market management with fiscal trade policies and tariff structures to discourage non-essential imports while maximizing repatriation of non-oil export proceeds.

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