

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910788232303321
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Titolo	Investigating Inflation Dynamics in Sudan // Kenji Moriyama
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : International Monetary Fund, , 2008
ISBN	1-4623-7799-8 1-4527-0872-X 9786612841408 1-4518-7047-7 1-282-84140-8
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (23 p.)
Collana	IMF Working Papers IMF working paper ; ; WP/08/189
Disciplina	332.41
Soggetti	Inflation (Finance) - Sudan - Econometric models Monetary policy - Sudan - Econometric models Econometrics Foreign Exchange Inflation Money and Monetary Policy Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General Price Level Deflation Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models Multiple Variables: General Time-Series Models Dynamic Quantile Regressions Dynamic Treatment Effect Models Diffusion Processes State Space Models Monetary economics Macroeconomics Currency Foreign exchange Econometrics & economic statistics Monetary base Exchange rates Vector error correction models Structural vector autoregression

Money supply
Prices
Econometric models
Sudan Economic conditions Econometric models
Sudan

Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Contents; I. Introduction; II. Background; III. Model; IV. Data Issues and Results; A. Single-Equation Model; B. Structural Vector Auto Regression Model (SVAR); C. Vector Error Correction Model (VECM); V. Policy Implications and Conclusions; Appendixes; I. Data Issues; II. Structural Model Assumptions; Tables; 1. Unit Root Tests; 2. Estimated Regressions; 3. Elasticities of Inflation to Money Supply and Nominal Exchange Rate; 4. Schwartz Information Criterion (SIC) and Akaike Information Criterion (AIC); 5. Johansen Co-Integration Tests; References
Sommario/riassunto	This paper investigates inflation dynamics in Sudan using three different approaches: the single equation model, the structural vector-auto regression model and a vector error correction model. This is the first study in a low-income and a post-conflict country that uses these three separate techniques to understand inflation dynamics. The use of these approaches is particularly useful to check the robustness of the estimated parameters in the model for a country with limited data coverage and possible structural breaks. The estimated results suggest that money supply growth and nominal exchange rate changes affect inflation with 18-24 months time lag.