



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	British Journal of Economics, Management & Trade
Manuscript Number:	2013_BJEMT_6682
Title of the Manuscript:	IMPACT OF TRADE OPENNESS ON THE OUTPUT GROWTH IN THE NIGERIAN ECONOMY
Type of the Article	Policy Paper

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound.

To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)



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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Compulsory REVISION comments		
Minor REVISION comments	1. Please describe how important the trade openness issue by providing supporting literature. 2. What are the contributions in terms of literature and policy making? 3. What are the rationales the 5 policy recommendations derived from the study results? 4. Please modify the reference format consistency.	1. Importance of Trade Openness: It helps the growth and wealth of countries. It raises productivity in countries through increases in exports and imports of needed factors of production. {Baldwin, R.E.(2002); Balamoune –Lutz, M. (2007); Dollar, D. and Kraay, A. (2001); Dowrick, S. and James G. (2004); Edwards, S. (1998); Harrison, A. (1996); Shafaedin, S.M. (1994); Thirlwal, A.P. (2000); www.imf.org (2001); www.oecd-ilibrary.org (2008); www.unctad.info (2001); wbi.worldbank.org ; Yanikkaya, H. (2003). 2. The rationales of the 5 policy recommendations derived from the study results: (i) Diversification of the economy in Nigeria: helps to wedge against international shocks arising from crash in the world oil price and economy recession . It helps to raise productivity and wealth of the country, etc. (ii) Provision of adequate infrastructural facilities: reduces cost of production, reduces cost of doing business in the country, raises productivity and revenue generation,



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		reduces poverty level and raises standard of living in the country, etc. (iii) Some level of import liberalisation as well as the banning of certain goods: This helps accessibility of needed factor of production as well as the encouragement of local production of banned goods for the growth of the national economy. (iv) Check on illegal trades: This reduces or eliminates where possible, smuggling, bunkering, Human trafficking,, drug trafficking, etc. and consequently, boost the economy's healthiness. (v) Granting of tax relief or subsidy to local manufacturers and farmers encourages output growth, and wealth creation in the economy. 3. The combination of the responses to comments 1 and 3 (numbered 1. and 2. above) provide the response to comment No. 2 . 4. The reference format has been modified in accordance to the journal's format.
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		