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# **Monetary Policy: Challenges, Recent Reforms and Planned Reform Agenda**

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## Monetary Policy Framework in Pakistan

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- ❖ **Objective(s)** of SBP's monetary policy is to strike a delicate balance on inflation containment and maintaining/supporting economic growth.
- ❖ Change in the monetary policy stance is communicated through adjustment in the **policy rate** – the overnight rate at which SBP provides collateralized cash to bank(s). If required, changes in the Cash Reserve Requirement (CRR) and Statutory Liquidity Requirement (SLR) are also made.



## Inherited Macroeconomics Imbalances

- ❖ Government inherited large macroeconomic imbalances owing to expansionary monetary and fiscal policies, with them having spillover effects on the current account but without adjustment of the exchange rate because of large capital inflows.

	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09	FY 10
Inflation %	9.0	8.0	8.0	12	21	12
Overall Fiscal Deficit % age of GDP	3.3	4.3	4.4	7.6	5.3	6.3
Current Account Deficit % of GDP	1.5	4.4	5.1	8.5	5.7	1.7
Money Supply (%)	19.1	15.1	19.3	15.3 *	9.6 *	12.5
Pvt./FDI/Portfolio (US\$ billion)	2.0	4.5	8.4	5.4	2.6	2.1

\* - Low money growth in FY08 and FY09 was due to depletion of reserves.



## Recent experiences with monetary management: Inflation

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- ❖ After a sustained reduction, from 20.8 percent in FY09 to 11.7 percent in FY10, inflation has started to increase again in FY11, September & October in excess of 15.4% YoY.
- ❖ Most of this inflation is being contributed by food, fuel and transportation groups after floods.
- ❖ The resurgence in inflation is attributable to a number of factors.
- ❖ Reform measures (to dismantle past distortion/suppression of energy and oil prices) whose impact is being felt in the short-term.
  - Reduction in energy related subsidies.
  - Automatic pass through of increase in international prices of oil in electricity tariffs.



## Recent experiences with monetary management: Inflation

### Average Consumer Price Inflation

	Jun-09	Jun-10	Oct-10	
			12-month average	YoY
<b>Overall</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>15.3</b>
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	23.7	12.5	15.1	20.1
Apparel Textile & Footwear	14.2	6.3	7.8	10.8
House Rent	17.1	13.8	10.8	7.1
Fuel and Lighting	25.5	14.1	16.7	21.1
Household Furniture and Equipment	13.1	6.4	6.8	9.4
Transport & Communication	23.8	6.0	13.8	18.5
Recreation and Entertainment	11.3	5.9	9.8	14.5
Education	17.3	12.4	9.9	6.3
Cleaning, Laundry & Personal Appearance	18.0	10.6	10.2	10.5
Medicare	11.4	6.6	8.5	10.5
<b>Core inflation</b>				
<b>Non-Food Non-energy</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>9.3</b>
<b>Trimmed Mean</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>12.8</b>

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics



## Recent experiences with monetary management: Inflation

### Administered Prices (Rs.)

Item	Unit	Jun-09	Jun-10	Oct-10	% change during		
					FY 09	FY 10	July,1- Oct,30, 2010
<b>Electricity Charges</b>							
Upto 50 Units	Unit	1.4	1.7	1.8	0.0	18.6	10.0
From 01-100 Units	Unit	3.3	3.9	4.3	6.8	18.8	9.6
From 101-300 Units	Unit	5.0	5.9	6.5	21.6	18.8	9.8
From 301-1000 Units	Unit	8.0	9.5	10.4	22.9	18.4	9.7
Above 1001 Units	Unit	10.0	11.9	13.0	28.2	18.7	9.8
<b>Kerosene oil</b>	Liter	69.0	76.2	81.8	-4.1	10.5	7.3
<b>Petrol Super</b>	Liter	62.8	68.7	73.8	-17.4	9.5	7.4
<b>High Speed Diesel</b>	Liter	63.2	72.3	79.1	14.1	14.5	9.3
<b>Gas Charges</b>							
Up to 3.3719	mmbtu	100.0	115.4	116.2	-0.6	15.4	0.6
From 3.3719 - 6.7438	mmbtu	182.0	210.1	211.4	-0.6	15.4	0.6
From 6.7438 - 10.1157	mmbtu	385.3	444.8	447.7	31.5	15.4	0.6
From 10.1157 - 13.4876	mmbtu	501.2	578.6	582.4	31.5	15.4	0.6

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics



## Recent experiences with monetary management: Inflation

### Multiple Shocks/Factors

❖ **External**-Increase in international commodity prices such as those of edible oil, wheat, rice, corn, etc.

❖ **Domestic**

Food inflation (Prices of perishables increased by 48 percent during Aug-Sep,10 and have declined by only 6.7 percentage points in October) after floods (supply chain issues)

- Crop Losses
- Damage to communication infrastructure
- Increase in transportation costs.
- Hoarding and cartelization

❖ Impact of expansionary fiscal operations to finance relief expenditures.

❖ Government borrowings from SBP (Rs 184 billion since 1<sup>st</sup> July) owing to security & flood related expenditures and delayed receipt of external assistance and reimbursements.

❖ To contain inflationary pressures SBP has raised the policy rate twice since the beginning of FY11 (in July and September 2010), by 50 bps each.



## Recent experiences with monetary management: Inflation

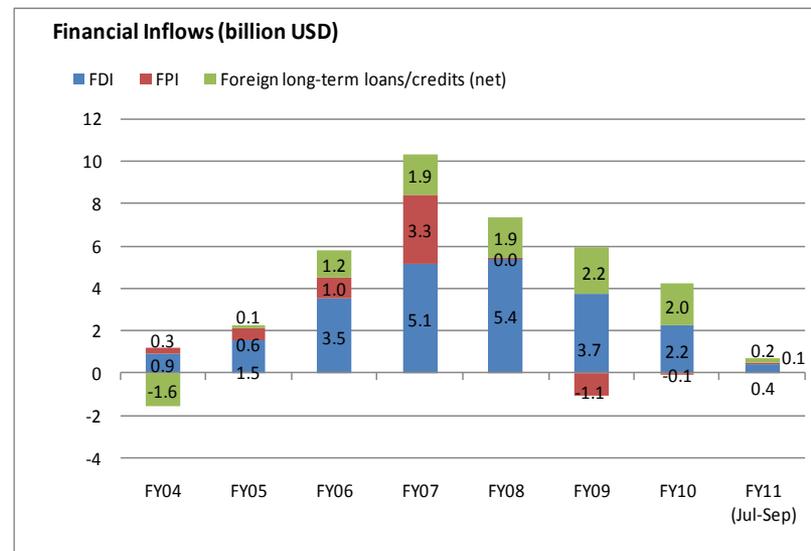
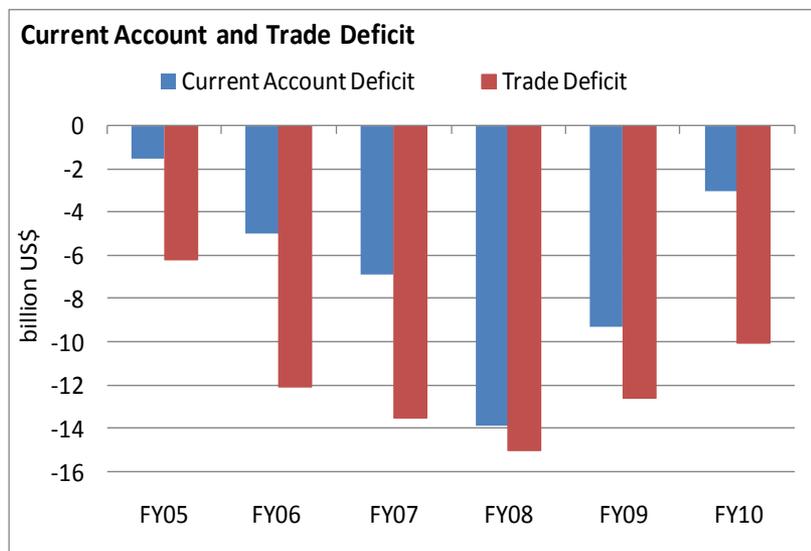
### International commodity prices

Item	Unit	Jun-09	Jun-10	5-Nov-10	% Change during		
					FY09	FY10	Jul 1- Nov 5, FY11
Arab Light Spot	USD/barrel	71	76	88	-47.6	6.8	15.1
Furnace Oil	CA cents/Liter	60	60	65	-	-0.2	9.8
Aluminum	USD/Metric ton	1,586	1,929	2,171	-46.5	21.6	12.5
Copper	USD/Metric ton	5,013	6,502	7,730	-39.5	29.7	18.9
Tin	USD/Metric ton	15,009	17,258	22,694	-32.2	15.0	31.5
Cotton	Index	61	92	105	-20.3	49.3	14.2
Sugar	US Cent/Pound	17	15	23	37.4	-6.9	46.9
Rice	USD/Metric ton	549	460	518	-34.3	-16.2	12.6
Wheat	USD/Metric ton	253	158	272	-27.3	-37.8	72.4
Palm oil	USD/Metric ton	691	765	880	-37.0	10.7	15.1
Urea	USD/Metric ton	237	229	329	-62.2	-3.4	43.6
DAP	USD/Metric ton	278	448	575	-76.4	61.3	28.3

Source: Bloomberg

## Pressure on the External Account

- ❖ In FY10 the external current account deficit (CAD) had improved following some reduction in international commodity prices relative to their FY08 levels and demand management policies, including a tight monetary policy.
- ❖ But CAD expected to widen during FY11 with import growth projected to accelerate with increase in exports expected to remain soft in view of weak growth prospects globally.
- ❖ Unprecedented international capital inflows, especially FDI and portfolio investments, which had been the major sources of financing the CAD in previous years (and which allowed overspending ) have declined sharply.





## Recent Policy, Administrative and Procedural reforms in monetary policy

- ❖ **Removal of SBP support for oil payments.**
- ❖ **Increased flexibility in exchange rate movement-** with minimal SBP interventions.
- ❖ **Separation of liquidity and debt management.**
  - Transfer of decision on amount to be raised in T-bill auctions and the cut-off rate to the MoF has removed ambiguities, enhancing the role of SBP's policy rate as the sole instrument for signaling monetary policy changes.
  - Advance announcement of a T-bill auction calendar by the Ministry of Finance (MoF). This has reduced uncertainty and improved liquidity forecasting and management.
- ❖ **Introduction of corridor framework for overnight money market rate.**
  - Has helped in containing excessive volatility in overnight money market rate, strengthening transmission of monetary policy signals.



## Recent Policy and Administrative Monetary Policy

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### ❖ **Establishment of a Monetary Policy Committee (MPC).**

- A 9 member MPC chaired by Governor SBP with two external academic experts.
- Minutes of MPC meetings along with votes of members (without names) on monetary policy decisions posted on SBP's website, increasing transparency of monetary policy formulation process and SBP's credibility.

### ❖ **Frequency of Monetary Policy reviews and decisions has been increased.**

- Instead of twice a year SBP now announces its monetary policy decisions six times a year.
- This has reduced uncertainty and increased SBP's ability to influence market expectations and respond to changing economic conditions in a timely manner.



# Challenges to effective Monetary Management and Reforms

## ❖ **Government Borrowing -Challenges**

- Financing mix of fiscal deficit heavily tilted towards borrowings from banks. Apart from causing inflation, unrestricted access of GoP to borrowing from SBP complicates liquidity management, dilutes the impact of the monetary policy stance, puts pressure on the exchange rate and hurts the private sector by affecting availability and cost of credit.

Net credit to government grew by 63% in FY08, 35% in FY09, 20% in FY10 and 36% so far this year.

- Total Government borrowings-Rs. 2.6 trln-50% of NDA of banking system (56% if PSEs included-PSE borrowings of Rs. 325 billion more like a quasi fiscal deficit)- are at high and at rising rates of interest because of borrowing of Rs 390 billion for trade in commodities like wheat, sugar, rice, fertilizer etc.

## **Reforms Undertaken**

- ❖ MoF has piloted an amended SBP Act through the National Assembly. It Limits government borrowing from SBP to only 10% of previous year's revenues (and that too for just 3 months) and links it to FRDL. Government also bound to gradually reduce its current stock of borrowing from SBP (Rs 1355 billion or 65% of revenue) in next 5 years.
- Enhances autonomy of SBP



# Challenges to effective Monetary Management and Reforms

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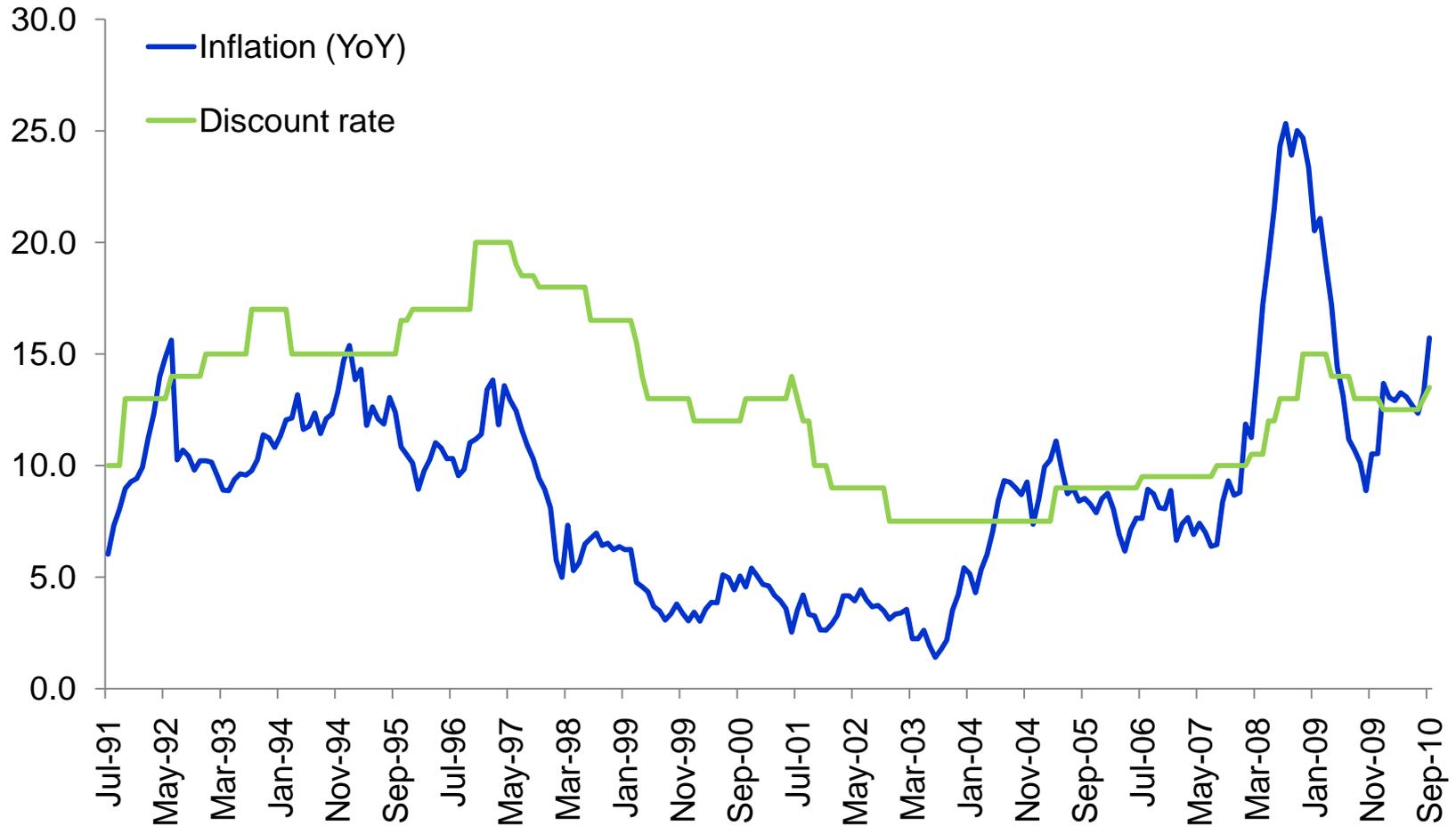
- ❖ Provincial government borrowings now being restricted to their Ways and Means Limits.
- ❖ Public sector commodity operations being phased out
- ❖ **Monetary policy transmission mechanism**

## Challenges

- Different components of credit affected by interest rate changes with different intensities. Understanding of other channels through which monetary policy influences economic behavior needs improvement.
- Despite weaknesses, monetary policy remains effective in controlling inflation (as the graph on next slide shows), reflected also in the decline of core inflation.



## Policy Rate vs. Inflation in Pakistan





## Challenges to effective monetary management and Reforms

### ❖ Large banking spreads and credit concentration

#### Challenges

- Large spreads between interest rates on deposits and interest rates on loans (700 basis points) partly due to limited saving avenues and heavy reliance of borrowers (government, private and public sector) on banks to finance their needs. The weighted average return on deposits are low because most of the deposits are in zero return current accounts (26%) and 5% minimum-return saving accounts (38%).
- Presence of large informal sector also contributing to transmission weaknesses.

#### Planned Reforms

- Widening access to government paper.
- Creating greater awareness on high-return term deposits.
- Development of a market for corporate debt.
- Phasing out role of institutional investors in National Saving Schemes.



## Challenges to effective monetary management and Reforms

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- ❖ Documentation of economy through introduction of RGST and mandatory e-filing of tax returns expected to help reduce impact of such weaknesses.

- ❖ **Subsidized credit facilities**

### **Challenges**

- Facilities like Export Finance Scheme (EFS) and Long-term Financing Facility (LTFF), complicate monetary management (their effect similar to printing money) and promote economic inefficiency.
- Efforts of banks to mobilize deposits and raise returns constrained by easy availability of re-finance from SBP.
- These schemes also dilute the clarity of the main objectives of SBP, which are price and financial stability.

### **Reforms Undertakes**

- Removal of distortions by narrowing the difference of interest rates on subsidized schemes with the market interest rates and making them more focused to achieve objectives for which created.



# Challenges to effective Monetary Management and Planned Areas of Reform

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- ❖ Several in-house studies in progress to limit inflationary impact of refinancing by enhancing focus on development finance and improve functioning of credit markets e.g.
  - a) reforming EFS to consider focus on SME and non-traditional exports
  - b) developing incentive packages for agriculture, Micro finance and SME by experimenting in flood affected areas
- ❖ Tackling above will also help improve process of financial intermediation , which will gradually narrow banking spreads.

# Challenges to effective Monetary Management and Planned Areas of Reform



## ❖ **Coordination between Monetary and Fiscal policies.**

### **Challenges**

- Increased coordination between monetary and fiscal policies required to achieve mutual and desirable macroeconomic goals through sharing of data and information and regular interaction at the technical and policy level to ensure consistency between monetary and fiscal policies.
- Data on key macroeconomic variables, such as real GDP, not available with appropriate frequency. Lack of information resulting in second guessing on what is happening, constraining SBP's ability to accurately gauge aggregate demand pressures. Such uncertainty raises risk premium of private sector.

### **Reforms**

- Better coordination of monetary and fiscal policy now possible because of same mindset and excellent relations between the leaderships at the MoF, Planning Commission (PC) and SBP – a weakness until now