

Reforms of the International Monetary System and the Role of the IMF

Thomas Richardson
Senior Resident Representative

Delhi School of Economics September 22, 2012

Outline

1. Mandate of the IMF

- 2. What's wrong with the International Monetary System (IMS)?
- 3. What is the IMF doing to address challenges to the IMS?
 - See <u>www.imsreform.org</u> for more information



1. IMF Mandate—foster economic stability

- Promote stability of international monetary system by providing a forum for consultation and collaboration.
- Facilitate the expansion of international trade.
- Promote orderly exchange rate movements.
- Facilitate establishment of a multilateral payment system without exchange restrictions.
- Provide financial assistance to members that have balance of payments difficulties.



Main Roles of the IMF

Surveillance

- Bilateral (e.g., India, for example see www.imf.org/india)
- Multilateral (global outlook, for example see <u>www.imf.org/weo</u>)

Lending

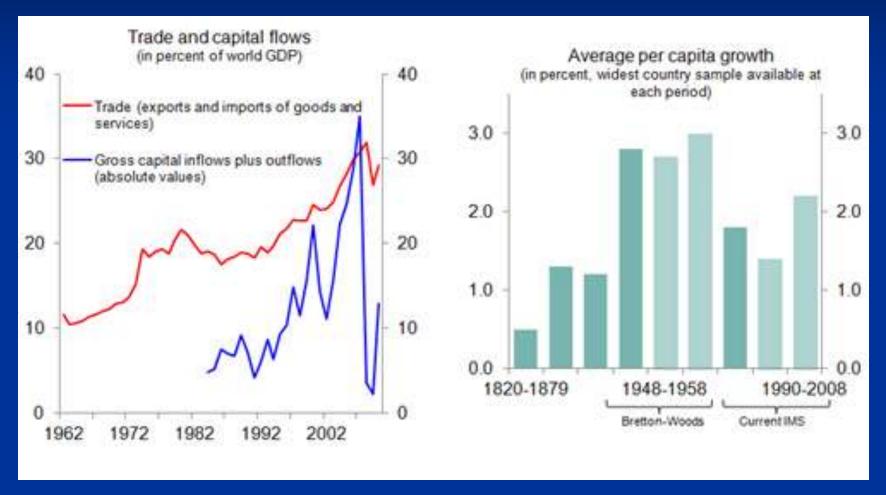
Financial assistance to mitigate adjustment costs of fixing underlying macroeconomic imbalances

Technical assistance and training

Fund is a bit like information clearinghouse for countries to learn from one another about key macroeconomic policy issues

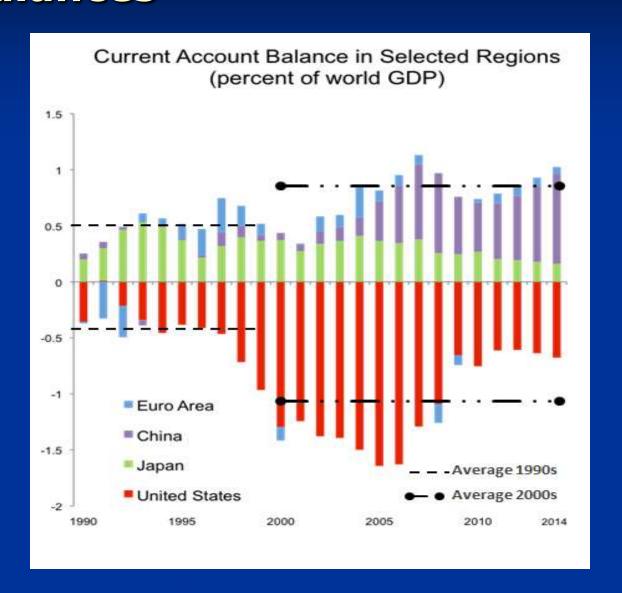


2. What's wrong with the IMS?



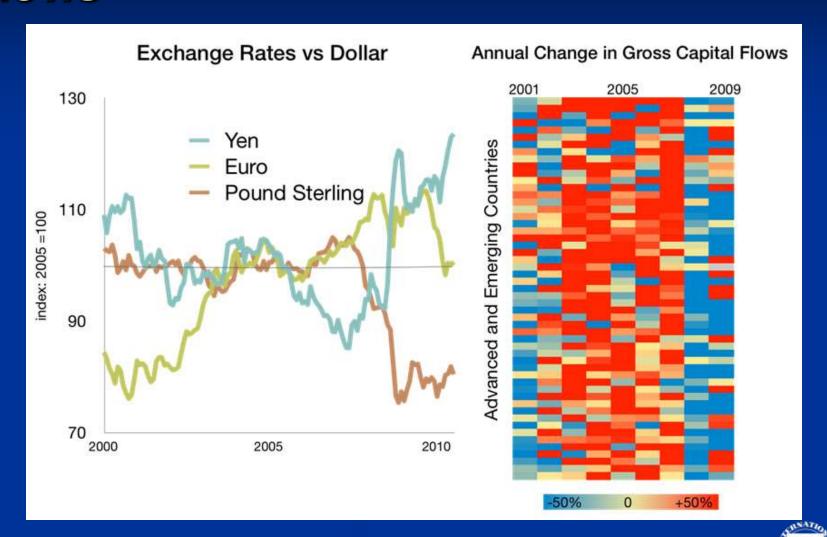


Large and persistent current account imbalances

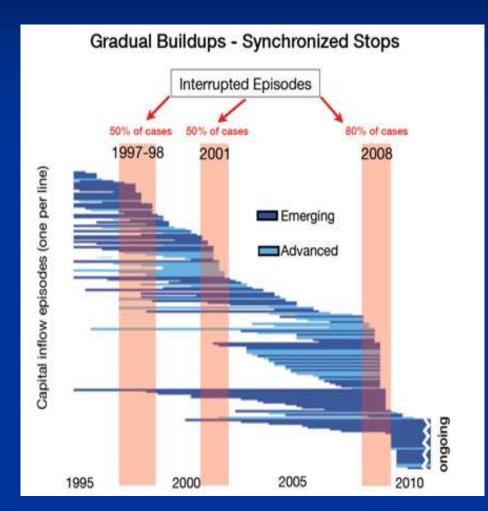


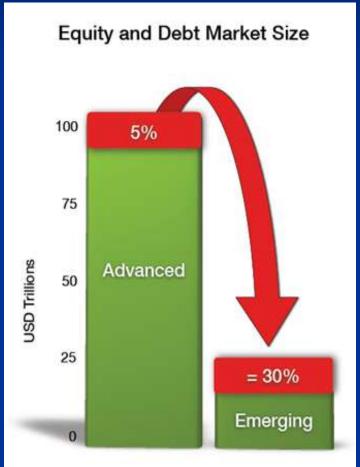


Volatile exchange rates and capital flows



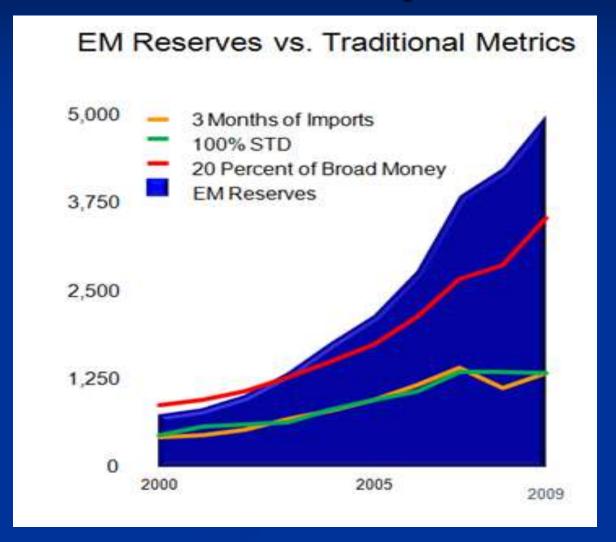
Capital flows build up gradually, but subject to "sudden stops"







Leading to self-insurance through reserve accumulation by EMs





3. What has the IMF been doing to address challenges to the IMS?

- Cooperation with G-20
 - Mutual Assessment Program (MAP)
- Spillover reports
 - China, Euro area, Japan, UK, US
- Strengthening the global financial safety net
- Review of Fund surveillance practices, leading to a new IMF "Integrated Surveillance Decision"



Cooperation with G-20

What is the G-20?

19 largest economies plus EU, representing 90% of global output, 80% of world trade, 2/3 of the Earth's population (See www.g20.org.)

Argentina Australia Brazil Canada	France Germany India Indonesia	Japan Mexico—current chair Rep. of Korea Russia—incoming chair	South Africa Turkey United Kingdom United States
China	Italy	Saudi Arabia	European Union

Mutual Assessment Program (MAP)

- IMF staff provide analytical input to G-20 officials, particularly through regular reports reviewing economies in a simultaneous, consistent manner.
- IMF reports: http://www.imf.org/external/np/g20/map2012.htm
 Los Cabos Action Plan:



Experimental Spillover Reports

- Cover 5 systemic economies
 - China, Euro area, Japan, US and UK
- Examines channels through which these economies affect each other and global economy.
 - Provide input for use in bilateral surveillance discussions with country authorities
- Most recent report focused on Euro area, concern about US fiscal policy, slowdown in China, and financial regulation reforms
 - Available on line as of July 9, 2012 at: http://www.imf.org/external/np/pp/eng/2012/070912.pdf.



Strengthening the global financial safety net

- New IMF lending instruments to mitigate need for "selfinsurance" by national authorities:
- Flexible Credit Line (FCL)
 Used thus far by Poland,
 Mexico and Columbia
- Precautionary and Liquidity Line (PLL) Helps crisis "by-standers"
- Standby Credit Facility (SCF)
 Designed for low-income countries

- Coupled with greater lending capacity of the IMF
 - Members added \$430 billion over last year
- http://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/ facts/pdf/fcl.pdf,
- http://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/ facts/pdf/pll.pdf,
- http://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/ facts/scf.htm



Internal review of IMF surveillance

- Regular practice every 3 years
 - Aims to help focus IMF resources on key issues
 - Seeks input from outside experts, stakeholders
 - Interesting outside studies: Wolf, Stiglitz, Breugel team
- 2011 Triennial Surveillance Review (TSR)

See http://www.imf.org/external/np/spr/triennial/

Related: flexible, balanced approach to capital flow management: http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pn/2012/pn1242.htm



Key messages of the 2011 TSR



In its work, IMF needs to ensure:

Better analysis of interconnections

real, financial, fiscal

Sharper risk assessments

early warning exercises (EWEs)

More effective financial sector surveillance

FSAPs every 5 years for systemic countries

Broader assessment of external risks

not only exchange rates, but domestic policies

More traction with country authorities

requires evenhandedness, and better coverage of poverty, unemployment and inequality

Financial sector surveillance has taken on new importance for everyone

Financial sector
 assessments
 (FSAPs) need to be
 done at least every 5
 years for systemic
 countries



See the IMF's new Financial Surveillance Strategy: http://www.imf.org/external/pp/ longres.aspx?id=4697

Central banks innovating:

Includes the Reserve Bank of India—recent Financial Stability Reports include interesting network/ interconnectedness analyses

See:

http://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/ FSReports.aspx



Integrated Surveillance Decision

- This year's follow up to last year's TSR findings
- Approved July 2012 by IMF Board*
- Aims to better integrate bilateral and multilateral surveillance
- Better links exchange rate and domestic financial and economic policies

Pilot External Sector
 Report—aims to assess
 external positions of
 major countries in a
 consistent manner

See Managing Director Lagarde's statement on strengthening IMF surveillance: www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/ 2012/pr12262.htm



Conclusions

- The International Monetary System (IMS) poses challenges to policy-makers
 - Subject to worrying instability in recent decades
- Multiple efforts undertaken to tackle problem
 - G-20 MAP exercise
 - Spillover reports
 - Examination of IMF surveillance
 - Trying to be even-handed and think outside the box
- The Fund needs feedback from smart observers such as this audience





Thank you



Want to know more?

The IMF's transparency policy ensures that most Board documents will be made public.

Material describing the IMF's work and its relationship with member countries is available on www.imf.org.



