Data, Analysis & Central Banks in the IT Age IMF-BDL Joint Seminar on Data Management & Time Series Analysis



Dr. Nasser SAIDI First Vice Governor Banque du Liban Beirut 18 December, 2002

# Data, Analysis & Central Banks in the IT Age

- Role of Central Banks
- Indicators, Targets & Instruments
- Role of Information in Policy Formulation Implementation & Assessment
- Transparency & Good Governance

### **Role of Central Banks: I**

- Expansion of banking & financial services in modern economies⇒wider role of CBs
- Modern ICT  $\Rightarrow \downarrow$  information costs
- Monetary Arrangements & Policy
- Exchange Rate Arrangements & Policy
- Public Debt Management

### **Role of Central Banks: II**

Payment & Settlement Systems
Banking Control & Supervision
Financial Market Supervision

### **Role of Central Banks: III**

- Wider Role & Responsibility:
  - Inform the general public
  - Advise Government
  - Inform International Organizations
  - Inform Markets: domestic, international

### Goals, Targets, Instruments

- Model of economy: y= F(y,x,z) + ε 'structural' y = G(x,z)+ u reduced form W = W(y) objective function of authorities x\* = H(z) 'optimal' policy rule
   Where y endogenous variables, x set of policy instruments, z set of exogenous variables (nonpolicy)
- Issues: 'True model'?, lags, forecasts, expectations, choice of instruments, objectives

## Inflation Targeting Example

- Choose an inflation target:  $\pi^*$
- Keep inflation rate "close" to the target: minimize the loss function (Taylor type rule):

 $w_1(\pi_t - \pi^*)^2 + w_2(y_t - y_t^*)^2$  where y is output

- Many alternatives to achieve an inflation target:
  - Fixed money growth
  - "Permanently" fixed exchange rate
  - "Active" crawling peg
  - Interest rate rule
  - Exchange rate rule
  - Monetary conditions index rule

### Information & Policy: I

- Designing, setting policy, choosing instruments, targets, indicators of performance requires information: breadth, coverage, quality, frequency, availability
- CB need to be at least as well informed as the market
- Monitor domestic economy, sectors and regions, markets and international & regional developments, international financial and commodity markets
- Monitor non-economic variables

### Information & Policy: II

Design, collect, aggregate →Analyze
 →Forecast → Set instruments & reaction
 functions→ Monitor → Estimate effects of
 policy

Types of information & Policy
 Micro & Markets
 Macro & Economy

# Monetary Policy Strategy & Tactics

Indicators of goals Indicators of Policy Intermediate Targets

Monetary Strategy

Final Goals: Inflation, Growth, Unemployment

Instruments -Discount rate -Market Operations Reserve Requirements Monetary Policy Implementation

Operating Objectives/ Targets -Short term rates -Monetary Base

12/18/2002

# Transparency & Good Governance

- Availability, production, access to and dissemination of information is essential for good management of CBs, conduct of policy, accountability and good governance
  Issue: what, when and how much information to be divulged? Policy 'games'
  - and strategies

## **IMF-BDL TSDM Seminar**

- Box of tools for good management of data, information and analysis
- Time-saving, productivity enhancing
- Networking for the region
- Knowledge is power

### **IMF-BDL TSDM Seminar**

"There are but two powers in the world, the sword and the mind. In the long run the sword is always beaten by the mind." Napoleon Bonaparte

"Attaining one hundred victories in one hundred battles is not the pinnacle of excellence. Subjugating the enemy's army without fighting is the true pinnacle of excellence." Sun Tzu, The Art of War

12/18/2002



12/18/2002

Dr. Nasser Saidi IMF-BDL Joint Regional Seminar

14