Communication and Monetary Policy: The Case of Singapore

Regional Seminar for Central Bank Communications Directors from Emerging Asia

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23-24 Jan 2006

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- I. Exchange Rate Policy in Singapore
- II. Transparency Initiatives and Their Impact



I. Exchange Rate Policy in Singapore

Since 1981, monetary policy in Singapore has been centered on the Exchange Rate

Objective of promoting price stability for sustained economic growth

Why the Exchange Rate?

- 1. Small Economy
- 2. Openness to Trade
 - Trade about 3x the size of GDP
- 3. Openness to Capital Flows
 - No controls on capital inflows and outflows of foreign currency funds
 - Liberal policy towards FDI



Characteristics of the Exchange Rate System

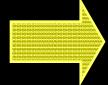
BASKET



Exchange rate is managed against a trade-weighted basket of currencies of our major trading partners and competitors.

[Mitigates volatility of foreign exchange markets]

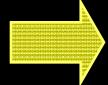
BAND



Trade-weighted S\$ is allowed to float within a band.

[Absorbs short-term market volatility, and provides flexibility in the management of the exchange rate]

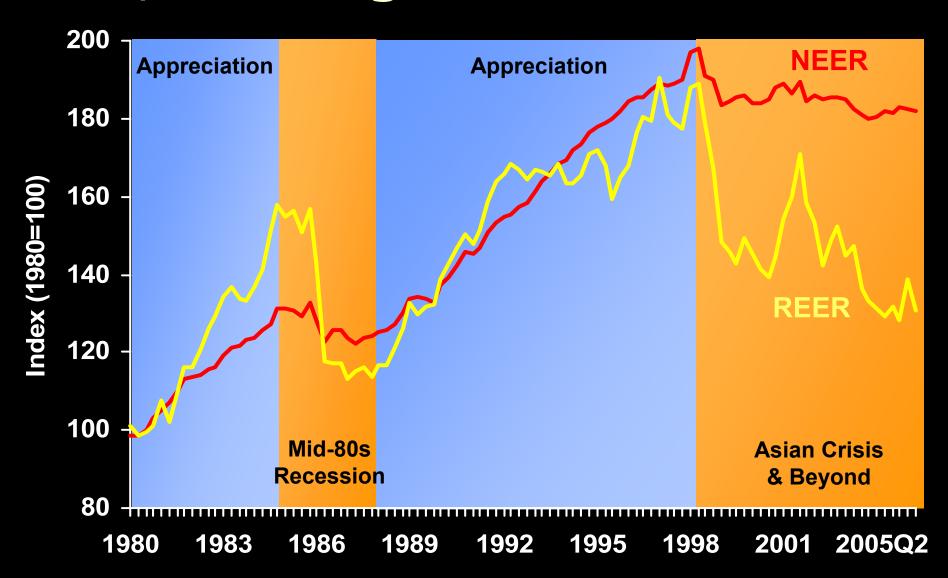
CRAWL



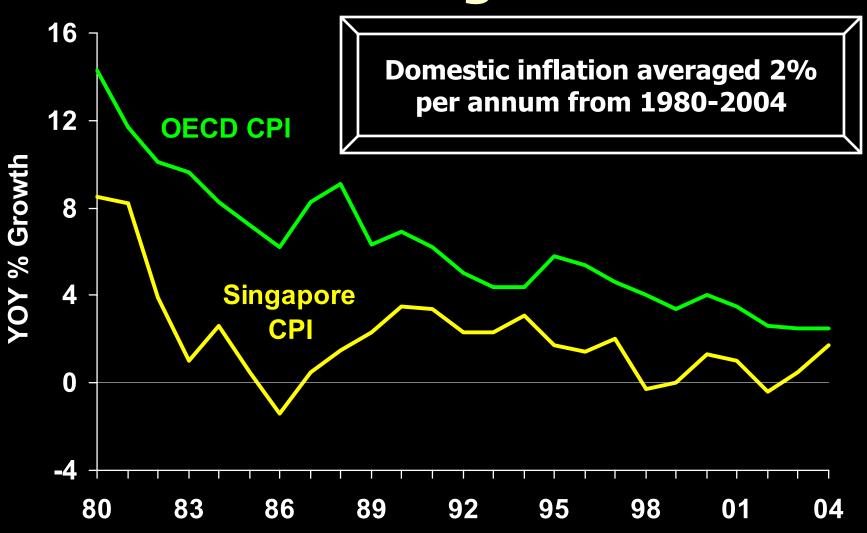
The band itself is adjusted and is allowed to "crawl" reflecting underlying fundamentals.

[Prevents misalignment in the currency]

S\$ Exchange Rate Movement



Domestic Inflation Remained Benign



II. Transparency Initiatives and **Their Impact**

Transparency of Monetary Policy

Communication/Accountability

- Monetary Policy Statement & Macroeconomic Review
- Briefings to media & private sector analysts

Economics Education

- Monographs on Singapore's Exchange Rate Policy and Monetary Policy Operations in Singapore
- Economics Explorer pamphlets & Staff Papers
- Lectures to teachers & students

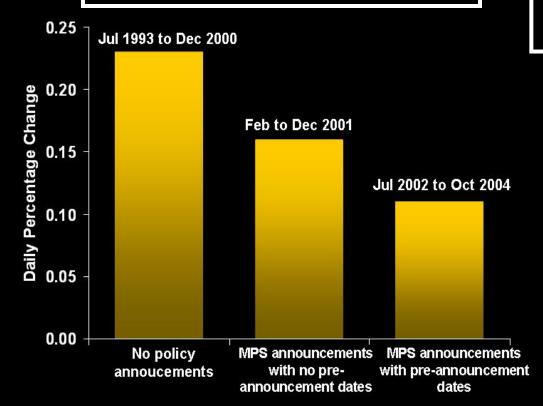
Timeline of Key Transparency Initiatives

Apr 99	First Issue of Quarterly Bulletin
Sep 99	Launch of Economics Explorer Series
Feb 00	Monetary Model of Singapore Conference
Jul 00	Announced for the first time the monetary policy stance
Feb 01	First release of Monetary Policy Statement, together with closed-door private sector analyst briefing
Feb 01	Release of monograph on <i>Singapore's Exchange Rate Policy</i> ; which disclosed for the first time a historical time seriese chart on the S\$REER and NEER
Jul 01	Second Monetary Policy Statement; which disclosed for the first time a graph on the S\$NEER movements over the preceding six months. This graph has been released in subsequent Statements
Jan 02	First issue of the semi-annual <i>Macroeconomic Review</i> , which provides a detailed assessment of recent economic developments and outlook that underlies the monetary policy stance
Jul 02	First media briefing in conjunction with the second issue of MR
Jan 03	Publication of monograph on <i>Monetary Policy Operations</i> , highlighting key aspects of MAS' FX operations and MMOs and the underlying factors and considerations

Assessing Market Response to MAS' Monetary Policy Statements

Market movements around policy dates have declined over time, coinciding with increased policy transparency

Average Absolute Change in S\$NEER during Policy Announcements



Daily Market Response to MAS' Monetary Policy Moves (in per cent)

{Daily Changes in S\$NEER= f(Change in the slope of the S\$NEER policy path)}

1 Jan 1994 -	22 Feb 2001-
21 Feb 2001	28 Feb 2005
0.32***	0.06*
(0.02)	(0.03)

Nos. in parentheses are standard errors.

***, ** and * represent significance at the 1, 5 and 10 per cent level.

Assessing Market Response to MAS' Monetary Policy Statements

Extent of anticipation and pass-through of monetary policy moves have changed over time

- Market participants better able to understand and anticipate monetary policy following MAS' increased transparency.
 - MPS announcements and policy intent were largely factored in prior to the actual announcement day by around one to two weeks.
 - Past data on exchange rate policy moves does give a better indication of future policy moves in the post-MPS period.
 - In the pre-MPS period, it took longer for policy movements to be factored-in by the markets.