

# Monetary Statistics & Money Supply

## Overview

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Central Bank of Myanmar - TAOLAM  
“Introduction to Financial Programming”  
December 16-20, 2013 Yangon, Myanmar



## Overview

- I. Monetary Statistics
- II. Money Creation
- III. Summary



# I. Monetary Statistics

- Scope of Financial Statistics
- Central Bank Accounts
- Commercial Bank Accounts
- Monetary Survey



# I. Monetary Statistics

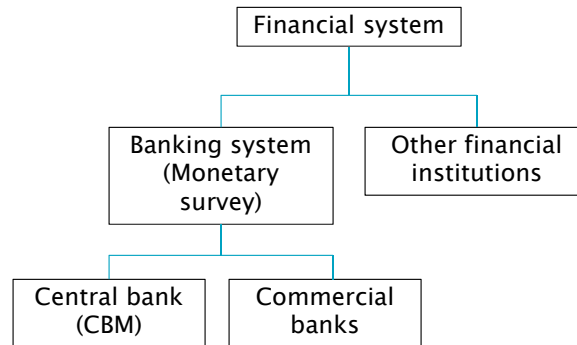


**Monetary statistics accounts are critical for analysis of monetary conditions and formulation as well as implementation of monetary policy**

**Understanding links between monetary policy and inflation, real economic activity, external account and foreign exchange rate will require going beyond monetary accounts**



## I.A Scope of the Financial System



## Myanmar Financial System

- ▶ Central bank = CBM
- ▶ Commercial banks =
  - ✓ State-owned commercial banks (MEB, MFTB, MICB, MADB)
  - ✓ Private commercial banks
- ▶ Other financial institutions =
  - ✓ Microfinance institutions
  - ✓ Financial leasing companies (Oriental Leasing Co. Ltd.)
  - ✓ Insurance companies (Myanmar Insurance)



## I.B Central Bank Accounts

Selected functions of the central bank that have a direct impact on its balance sheet include

- ✓ Issuing of currency
- ✓ regulating the money supply (monetary policy)
- ✓ acting as banker of the government
- ✓ holding the country's foreign reserves (exchange rate policy)



## Analytical Balance Sheet of CB

$$RM = NFA + NDA$$

Net foreign assets (NFA)	Reserve money (RM)
Net domestic assets (NDA)	Currency issued
Net claims on the government (NCG)	Held in banks
Claims on commercial banks	Held outside banks
Claims on other resident sectors	Deposits (reserves) of commercial banks with central bank
Other items net	Other deposits



## Analytical Balance Sheet of CB (continued)

### Assets

- ▶ Net foreign assets
  - holding the country's foreign reserves (exchange rate policy)
- ▶ Net claims on government
  - acting as banker of the government
- ▶ Claims on commercial banks
  - regulating the money supply (monetary policy)



## Analytical Balance Sheet of CB (continued)

### Liabilities

- ▶ Currency issued
  - Issuing of currency
- ▶ Deposits of commercial banks with central bank →  
regulating the money supply (monetary policy)



### Why is Reserve Money (RM) important?

- The central bank can control reserve money because it is ‘created’ on its own balance sheet
- As we will see below when we consider the endogenous money creation process, some components of reserve money have an important influence over the creation of bank credit to the rest of the economy
- Bank credit is important for aggregate demand conditions, and it is a key part of broad money
- Hence, in a monetary targeting regime control over reserve money gives the central bank an instrument to steer broad money into the desired direction (intermediate target) and influence demand, which matters for inflation (ultimate target)



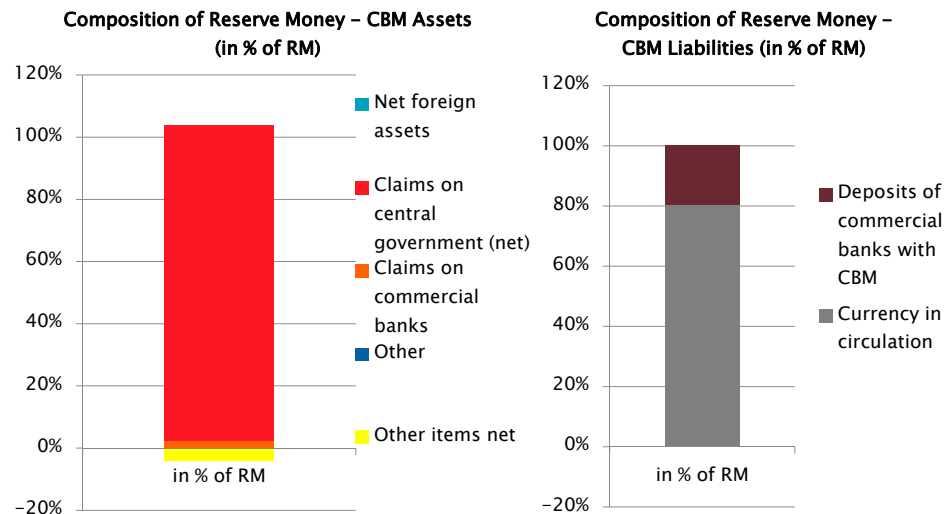
### Main Components of CBM Balance Sheet

#### Exercise 1:

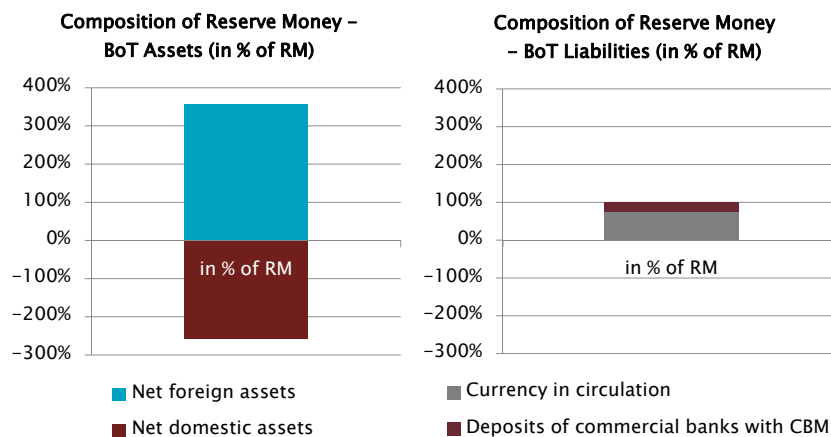
- ▶ Use monetary table in Article IV report to portray the CBM balance sheet for 2011/12 in the form depicted in the previous slide
- ▶ Analyze the relative importance of the individual asset and liability components by expressing them in percent of reserve money
- ▶ How does the composition of the CBM balance sheet compare with that of the Bank of Thailand?



## Main Components of CBM Balance Sheet (continued)



## Main Components of CBM Balance Sheet—How Does This Compare with Composition of Bank of Thailand Balance Sheet?





## Central Bank Balance Sheet Examples

- ▶ Example: On the first day of its operations, central bank decides to issue the currency (Kyat 100) in exchange for foreign currency.

<u>Assets</u>		<u>Liabilities</u>	
CB's Net Foreign Assets	100	Base money	100
Foreign exchange	100		
CB's Net Domestic Assets			

- ▶ Example: Central bank sells gov't securities (worth Kyat 30).

<u>Assets</u>		<u>Liabilities</u>	
CB's NFA	100	Base money	70
Foreign exchange	100		
CB's NDA	-30		
Net domestic credit	-30		



## Changes in the CBM Balance Sheet

### Exercise 2:

- ▶ Use the 2011/12 CBM balance sheet to look at the effect of a purchase of 800 million kyats in foreign currency in exchange for domestic currency
  - ▶ Next, look at the effect of a sale of 700 million kyats in government securities
  - ▶ Calculate by how much the individual components of the CBM balance sheet changed between 2011/12 and 2012/13
- Can the above transactions explain part of the actual changes? What likely happened?





## Changes in the CBM Balance Sheet (continued)

Difference CBM Balance Sheet 2012/13 - 2011/12			
<b>Assets</b>	<b>1,261.4</b>	<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>1,260.0</b>
<i>Net foreign assets</i>	<i>850.4</i>	<i>Reserve money</i>	<i>1,260.0</i>
Foreign assets	2,390.0	Currency in circulation	899.0
Foreign liabilities	1,539.6	Deposits of commercial banks with CBM	361.0
<i>Net domestic assets</i>	<i>411.0</i>		
Domestic credit	-174.0		
Claims on central government (net)	-713.0		
Claims on commercial banks	539.0		
Other	0.0		
Other items net	585.0		



## I.C Commercial Bank Accounts

Selected functions:

- ▶ Facilitate savings by offering deposits
- ▶ Offer loans by transforming deposits into loans
- ▶ Commercial banks are an important channel for the transmission of monetary policy



## Analytical Balance Sheet of Commercial Banks

Assets	Liabilities
Net foreign assets (NFA)	Deposits
Net domestic assets (NDA)	Demand deposits
Claims on the central bank	Time and saving deposits
o Currency held in vaults	Foreign currency deposits
o Deposits at the central bank	Liabilities to the central bank
Domestic credit	
o Net credit to the government	
o Credit to private sector	
Other items net	



## Commercial Bank Balance Sheet Example

*Central bank sells Kyat 100 in treasury bills to commercial banks:*

### Commercial Bank Balance Sheet

Assets		Liabilities	
Net Foreign Assets	...	Deposits	...
Net Domestic Assets	0	Demand deposits	...
Claims on central bank	-100	Time and saving deposits	...
Currency held in vaults		Foreign currency deposits	...
Reserves	-100	Liabilities to the central bank	...
Domestic credit	+100		
To the government	+100		
To other resident sector	...		
Other items net	...		



## Commercial Bank Balance Sheet Example (cont.)

*Central bank sells Kyat 100 in treasury bills to ODCs:*

### Central Bank Balance Sheet

Assets		Liabilities	
Net Foreign Assets	...	Reserve money (RM)	-100
Net Domestic Assets	-100	Currency issued	...
Net claims on the gov.	-100	Held in banks	...
Claims on commercial banks	...	Held outside banks	...
Claims on other res. sector	...	Deposits of commercial banks	-100
Other items net	...	Other deposits	...



## Exercises for Commercial Bank Balance Sheet

### Exercise 3:

- ▶ Replicate this example in the provided Excel spreadsheet

**Exercise 4:** what other options does the central bank have to reduce reserve money?

- ▶ Consider foreign exchange sales

### Exercise 5:

- ▶ Work through the balance sheet implications of the direct provision of credit by the central bank to commercial banks



## I.D Monetary Survey

Consolidated balance sheet for the banking system:

- ▶ Add up balance sheets for the central bank and commercial banks, but ...
- ▶ ... before doing so, consolidate common items on the two balance sheets!



### Consolidation of Central Bank & Commercial Bank Balance Sheets

Central Bank	
Assets	Liabilities
<b>Net Foreign Assets</b>	<b>Reserve money (RM)</b>
<b>Net Domestic Assets</b>	Currency issued
Net claims on the government	Held in banks
Claims on commercial banks	Held outside banks
Claims on other resident sector	Deposits of commercial banks
Other items net	Other deposits
Commercial Banks	
Assets	Liabilities
<b>Net Foreign Assets</b>	<b>Deposits</b>
<b>Net Domestic Assets</b>	Demand deposits
Claims on the central bank	Time and saving deposits
Currency held in vaults	Foreign currency deposits
Deposits at the central bank	<b>Liabilities to the central bank</b>
Domestic credit	
Other items net	



Central Bank	
Assets	Liabilities
Net Foreign Assets	Reserve money (RM)
Monetary survey	
Assets	Liabilities
Claims on commercial banks	Field outside banks
Net Foreign Assets	Broad money (M2)
Claims on other residential sector	Deposits of commercial banks
Of the central bank	Narrow money (M1)
Other items net	Other deposits
Of the commercial banks	Currency in circulation
Net Domestic Assets	Commercial Banks
Net credit to the government	Demand deposits
Credit on the other resident sector	Quasi money
Other items net	Liabilities
Net Foreign Assets	Time and saving deposits
Net Domestic Assets	Deposits
	Foreign currency deposits
	Demand deposits
Claims on the central bank	Time and saving deposits
Currency held in vaults	Foreign currency deposits
Reserve deposits at the central bank	Liabilities to the central bank
Domestic credit	
Other items net	



## Exercise 6

Consolidate the central bank and commercial bank balance sheets in exercise 2 and create the corresponding monetary survey!

Monetary Survey			
Assets	590.0	Liabilities	590.0
Net foreign assets	370.0	Broad money (M2)	590.0
Foreign assets	370.0		
Foreign liabilities	0.0	Narrow money (M1)	430.0
		Currency in circulation	180.0
Net domestic assets	220.0	Demand deposits	250.0
Domestic credit	220.0	Quasi money	160.0
Claims on central government (net)	20.0	Time and saving deposits	110.0
Credit to private sector	200.0	Foreign currency deposits	50.0
Other items net	0.0		
		<b>Assets=Liabilities</b>	
		Assets	590.0
		Liabilities	590.0
		Should be the same	



## Monetary Survey in Myanmar

Table 4. Myanmar: Monetary Survey, 2009/10-2013/14 1/ 2/  
 (In billions of kyat at end-period, unless otherwise indicated)

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Feb-13	2012/13 Est	2013/14 Proj
<b>CENTRAL BANK OF MYANMAR (CBM)</b>						
<b>Net foreign assets</b>	-1.6	-1.6	-1.4	848	337	1,217
Foreign assets	2.9	2.9	3.0	2,393	1,962	2,919
Foreign liabilities	4.5	4.5	4.4	1,544	1,625	1,702
<b>Net domestic assets</b>	5,365	7,003	7,553	7,963	10,067	10,819
Domestic credit	5,518	7,162	7,851	7,677	9,323	10,087
Claims on central government (net)	5,476	6,883	7,673	6,960	8,573	9,087
Claims on deposit money banks	42	279	178	717	750	1,000
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other items net	-153	-159	-299	286	744	732
<b>Reserve money</b>	5,363	7,001	7,551	8,812	10,405	12,036
Currency in circulation	4,232	5,227	6,070	6,968	8,324	9,629
Deposits	1,131	1,774	1,481	1,842	2,081	2,407
<b>MONETARY SURVEY</b>						
<b>Net foreign assets</b>	4	6	25	3,411	3,057	4,017
Foreign assets	26	30	49	7,677	7,412	8,719
Foreign liabilities	22	24	24	4,266	4,355	4,702
<b>Net domestic assets</b>	7,301	9,951	12,548	16,423	18,751	23,004
Domestic credit	7,700	10,348	12,948	11,879	14,083	17,739
Net claims on government	6,466	8,310	9,688	3,979	5,573	6,856
CBM	5,476	6,883	7,673	6,960	8,573	9,087
Deposit money banks	990	1,427	2,015	-2,981	-3,000	-2,231
Credit to the economy	1,234	2,038	3,260	7,900	8,510	10,883
Private sector	1,229	2,033	3,255	4,697	4,894	6,662
Other	5	5	5	3,203	3,617	4,201
Other items net	-399	-397	-400	4,543	4,667	5,265
<b>Broad money</b>	7,305	9,957	12,573	19,833	21,808	27,021
Currency outside banks	4,009	4,825	5,563	6,235	6,761	7,836
Deposits	3,296	5,132	7,010	13,598	15,048	19,185



## Monetary Survey and “Money”

Why is M2 “money”?

Because it is what the economy can use to make payments and economic transactions:

- Currency in circulation: “cash”
- deposits constitute a means of payment, as one can write checks (not so common in Myanmar), or make transfers, or withdraw cash against deposits (almost) upon demand





## Is the Monetary Survey All We Need to Understand “Money”?

**No!**

- Monetary survey does not exist in a vacuum
  - Link to other sectors
- In our exercises, private sector deposits and credit to private sector was completely unaffected by any changes to central bank balance sheet
  - This is not right!
  - Endogenous money creation



## II. Money Creation

- Impact of other sectors on monetary survey
  - ✓ External sector
  - ✓ Fiscal sector
- Endogenous money creation

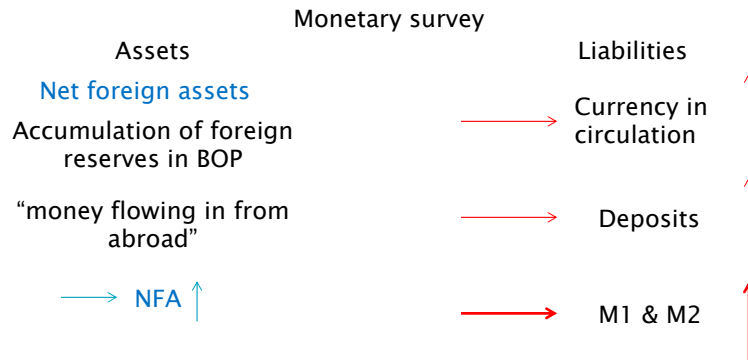


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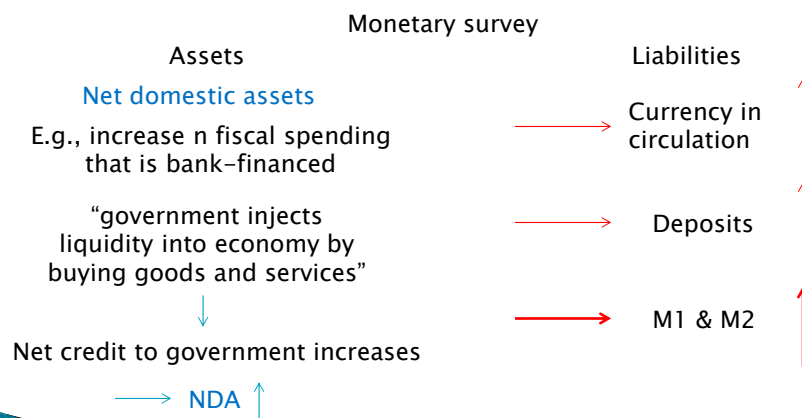


## II.A Impact of Other Sectors on Monetary Survey

### External Sector



### Fiscal Sector

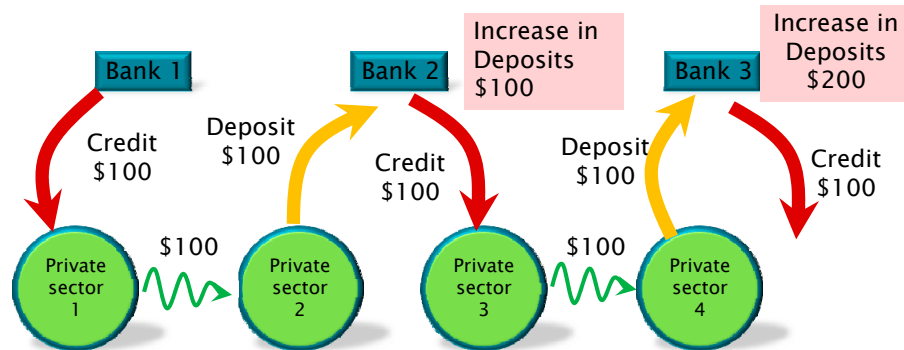






## II.B Endogenous Money Creation

*Example for boundless endogenous money creation: a bank extends credit of Kyat 100, which fuels further deposit and credit creation ...*



## Limiting Money Creation through Reserve Requirements & Currency Demand

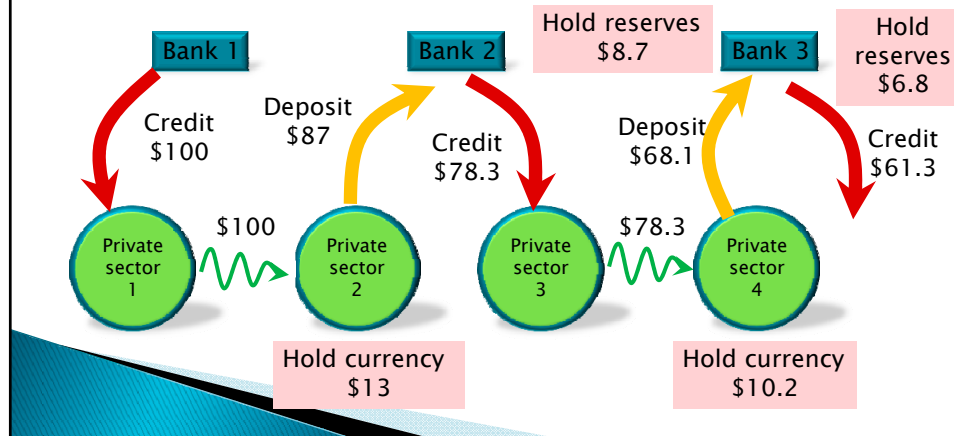
**Adding more detail to the Central Bank Balance Sheet:**

Net foreign assets (NFA)	Reserve money (RM)
Net domestic assets (NDA)	Currency issued
Net claims on the government (NCG)	Reserves of commercial banks with central bank (deposits with CB)
Claims on commercial banks	Required reserves
Claims on other resident sectors	Excess reserves
Other items net	Other deposits

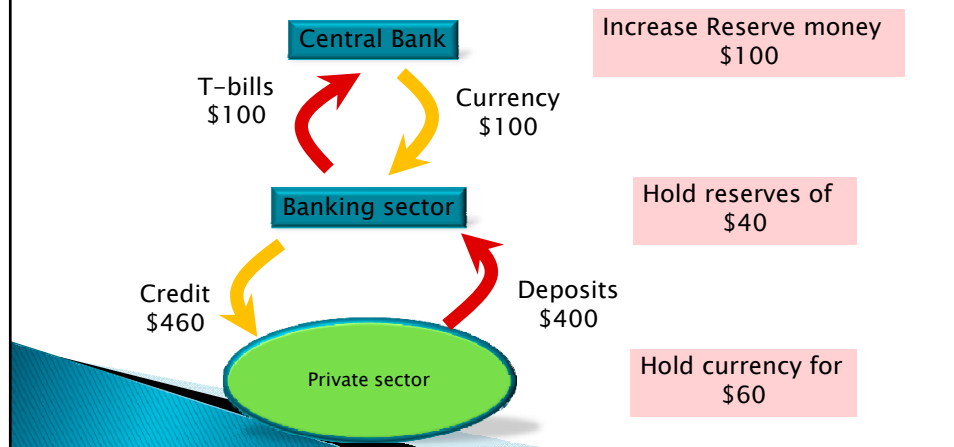


## Limiting Money Creation through Reserve Requirements & Currency Demand

*Now: a bank extends credit of Kyat 100 with 10% reserve requirements and currency-to-deposit ratio of 15 %*



*End-result: increase in reserve money by Kyat 100 leads to increase in broad money by Kyat 460 (deposits 400 + currency 60). That is, increase in broad money exceeds increase in reserve money by factor of 4.6!*





## The Money Multiplier



## Deriving the Money Multiplier

The extent of endogenous money creation is governed by the money multiplier which links broad money (M2) to reserve money (RM):

$$M2 = m \cdot RM$$

$$m = \frac{M2}{RM} = \frac{C+D}{C+R} = \frac{\frac{C}{D} + \frac{D}{D}}{\frac{C}{D} + \frac{R}{D}} = \frac{c+1}{c+r}$$

where  $C$  = currency in circulation,  $R$  = Reserves held at CB (commercial bank deposits at CB) and  $D$  = deposits of private sector with commercial banks).

The money multiplier is a function of

- $c$  = currency-to-deposits ratio (behavioral variable)
- $r$  = reserve-to-deposits ratio (policy variable)



## The Money Multiplier (continued)

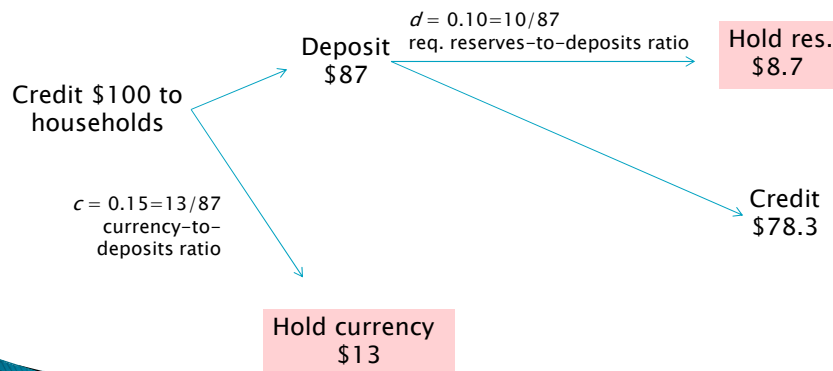
Fundamental determinants of the money multiplier:

- reserve requirements decided by the central bank → matters for reserve-to-deposits ratio
- Willingness of banks to hold excess reserves (liquidity risks, credit risk, foregone interest earnings) → matters for reserve-to-deposits ratio
- Willingness of households and firms to hold cash instead of deposits (liquidity risks, foregone interest earnings) → matters for currency-to-deposits ratio



## Exercise 7

Replicate this process in the supplied Excel spreadsheet in order to verify that the money multiplier indeed summarizes the endogenous money creation process!





## IV. Summary

- ▶ Monetary accounts are critical for analysis of monetary conditions and formulation as well as implementation of monetary policy
- ▶ Money creation is partly linked to developments in other sectors and partly an endogenous process that can be influenced by monetary policy



Thank You!

This presentation provides you with a basic introduction to the monetary accounts that we will put into practice soon!