



Can Active Exchange Rate Policies Be Effective in Small States?

International Monetary Fund
September 2013

Road Map

- **Last conference: focus on competitiveness challenges and policy tools to address them**
- **Focus now: can an active exchange rate policy be effective in small states?**
- **What happened in practice after large devaluations in small states?**
 - Output
 - External and fiscal positions
 - Inflation
 - Costs and benefits
- **Key factors affecting outcomes**

The benefits of devaluation in small states same as in larger countries, but could be more muted

INDEED:

- **Exports less elastic**
- **Limited opportunities to switch expenditures**
- **Higher pass-through to inflation**
- **Consumption weak due to adverse income effects**

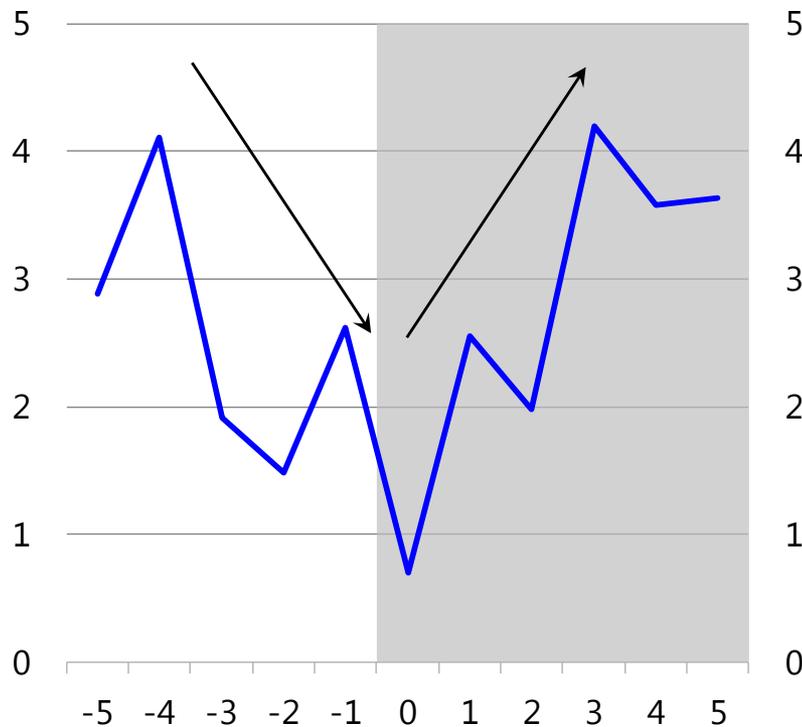
BUT...

- **Overall benefits same, especially if devaluation well managed**

Post-devaluation, growth picks up although slowdowns happen (same as in larger states)

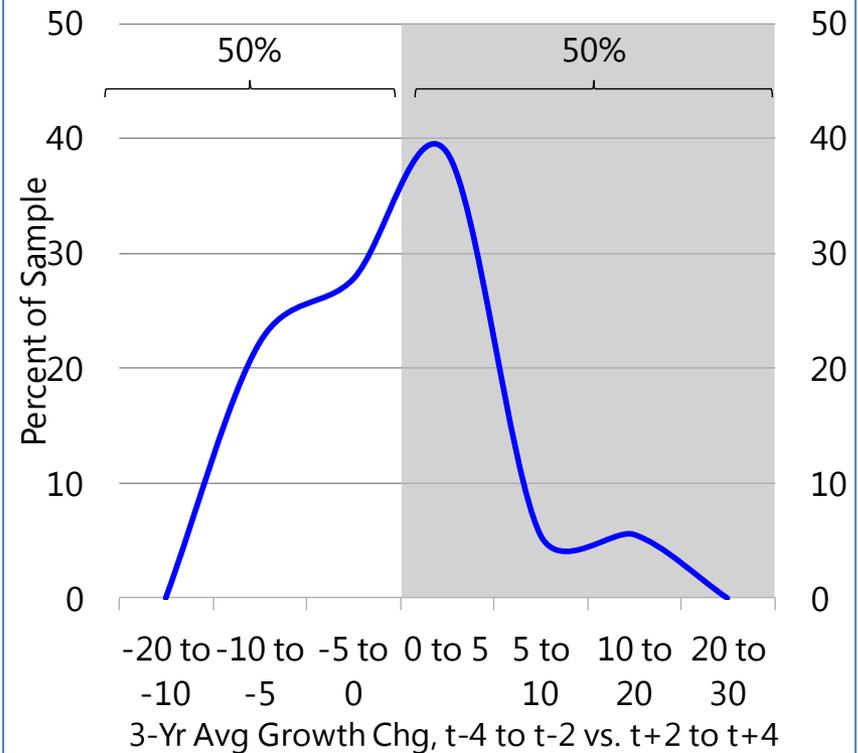
Small Countries: Real GDP Growth

(percent)



Sources: WEO and staff estimates.

Distribution of Changes in GDP Growth: Small Countries Sample



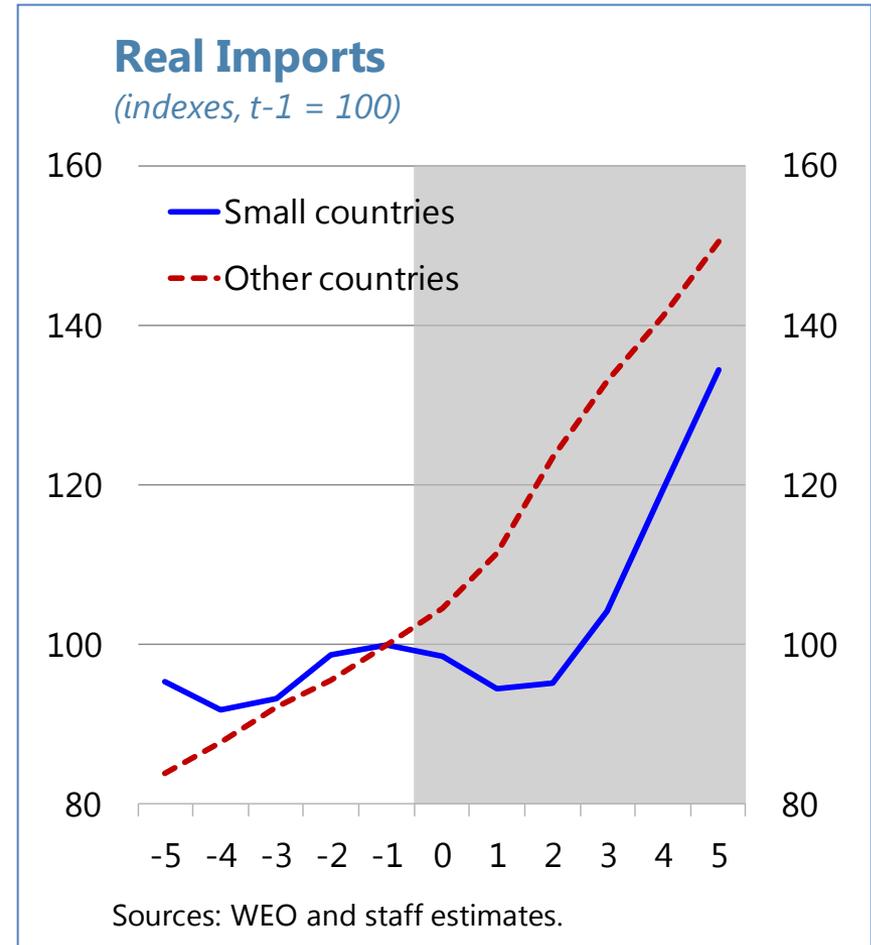
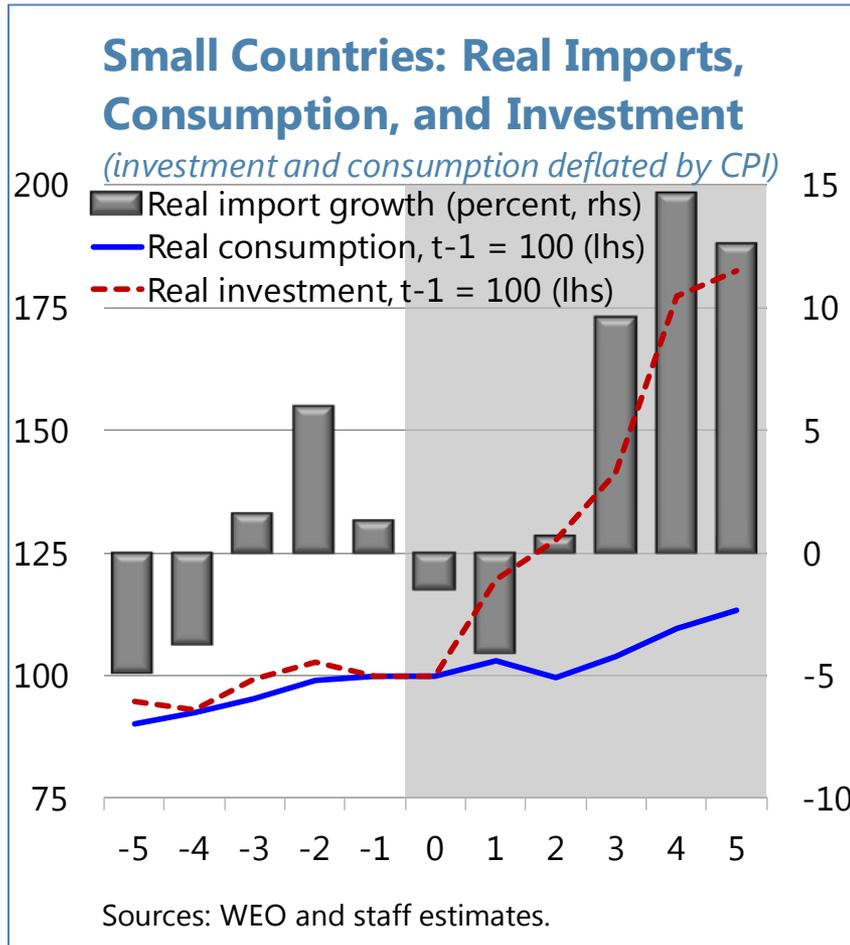
Sources: Staff estimates.

Supporting policies can help boost growth

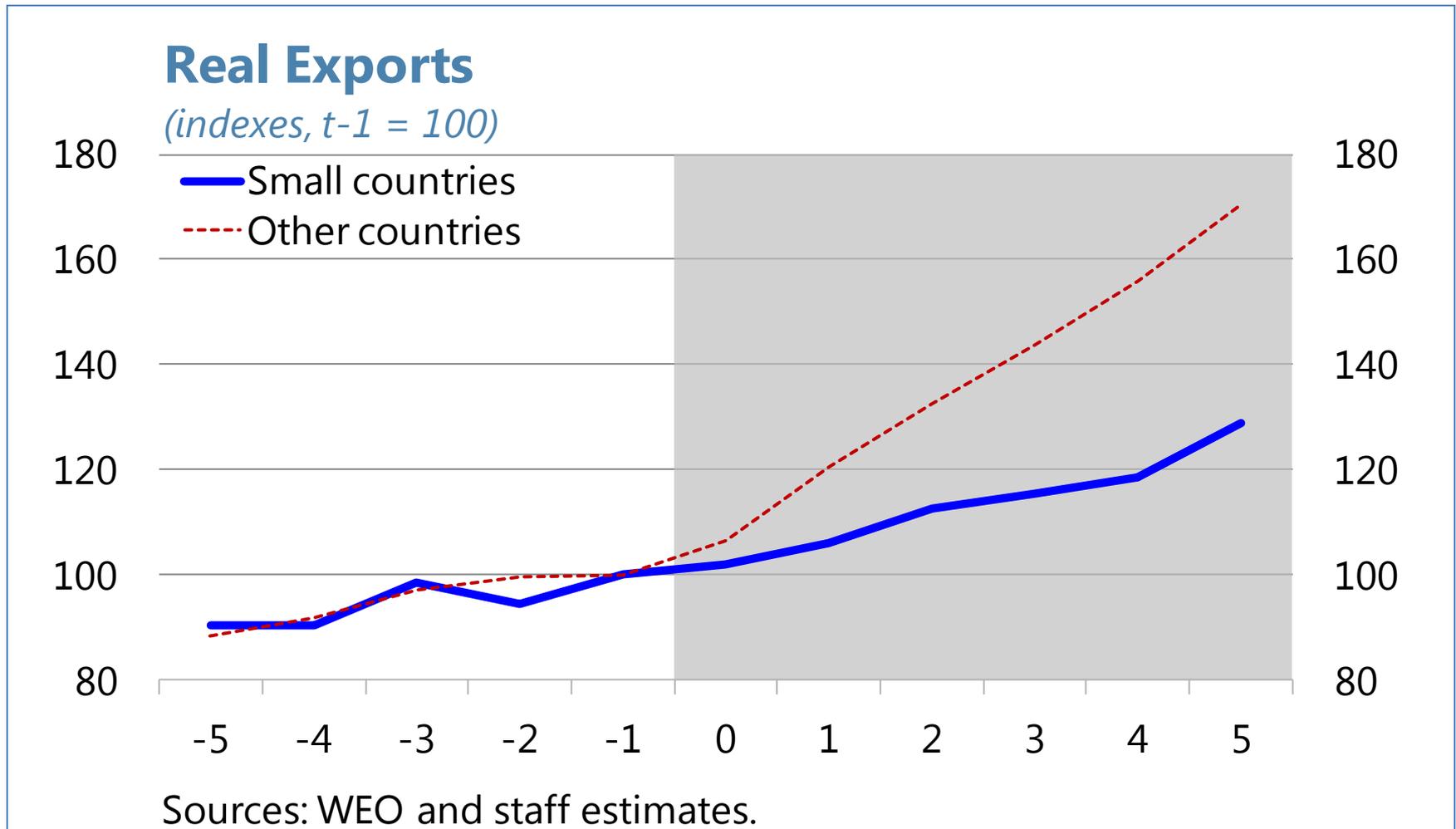
- **Public wage bill restraint improves likelihood of growth pickup**
- **Structural reforms could remove bottlenecks to investment growth: key to a growth pickup**

Factors affecting the probability of a post-devaluation growth pick-up	
Factor	Effect
Being a small country	-
Increase in gov't wages/GDP	↓
Increase in investment/GDP	↑
Increase in other gov't exp/GDP	-
Note: Table reports signs of parameter estimates from a probit regression of a variable indicating a rise in average post-devaluation growth on these variables and other controls variables.	

Imports are compressed by weak consumption, but investment picks up...



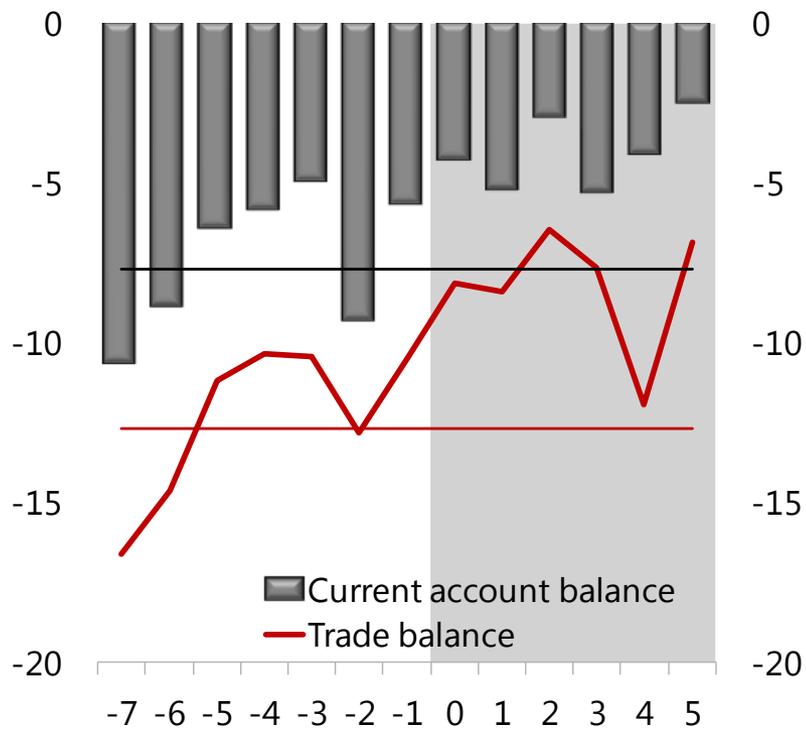
Export growth doubles post-devaluation, albeit not as strong as in larger countries



On average, both trade and current account balances improve

Trade & Current Account Balances

(pct of GDP; thin solid lines denote averages, t-7 to t-2)



Sources: WEO and staff estimates.

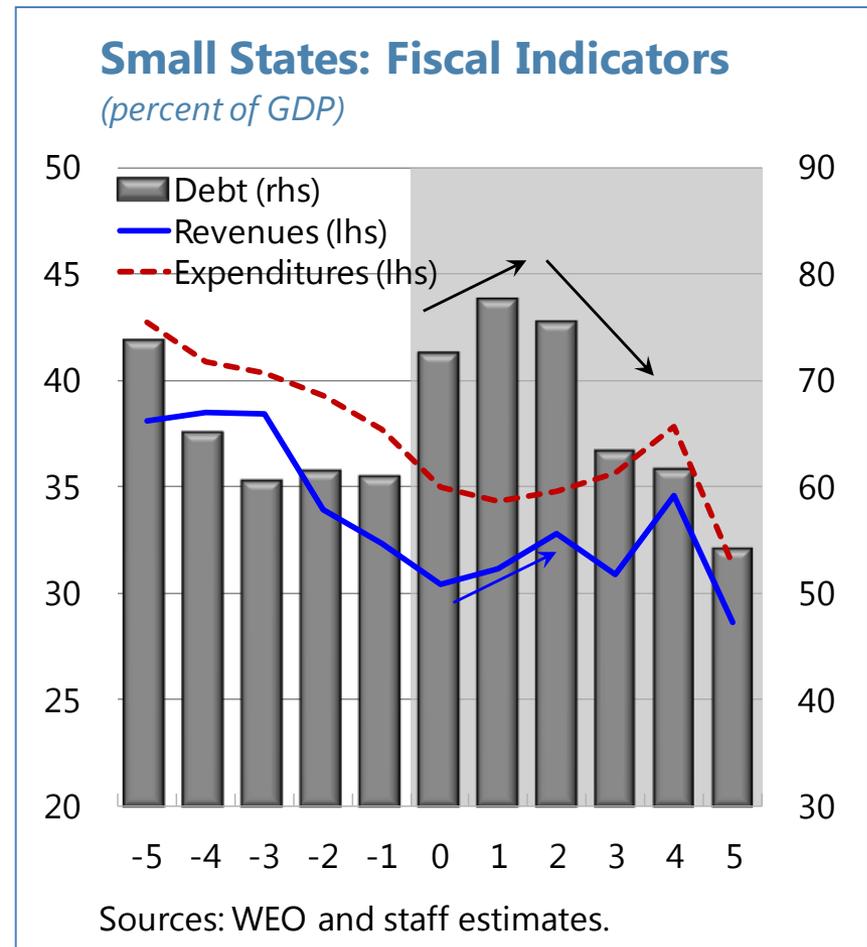
Factors affecting the probability of improved current account balances

Factor	Effect
Being a small country	-
High debt burden	↓
Increase in Investment/GDP	↓
Increase in Consumption/GDP	↓

Note: Table reports signs of statistically significant parameter estimates from a probit regression of a variable indicating narrower current acct. balances after 5 years on the variables shown in the table.

The fiscal position improves gradually over the medium run, despite the initial jump in debt

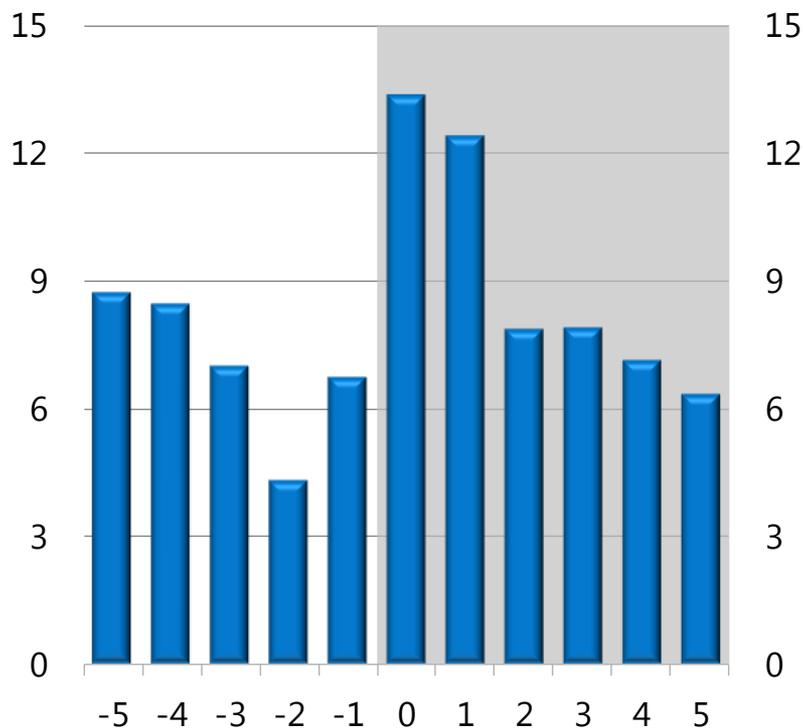
- The devaluation causes a step increase in debt levels (valuation effect).
- Higher growth and narrowing deficits—helped by higher tax receipts from trade and often fiscal adjustments—lower the debt stock over time



The surge in inflation would dilute some competitiveness gains, unless...

Inflation Around Devaluations

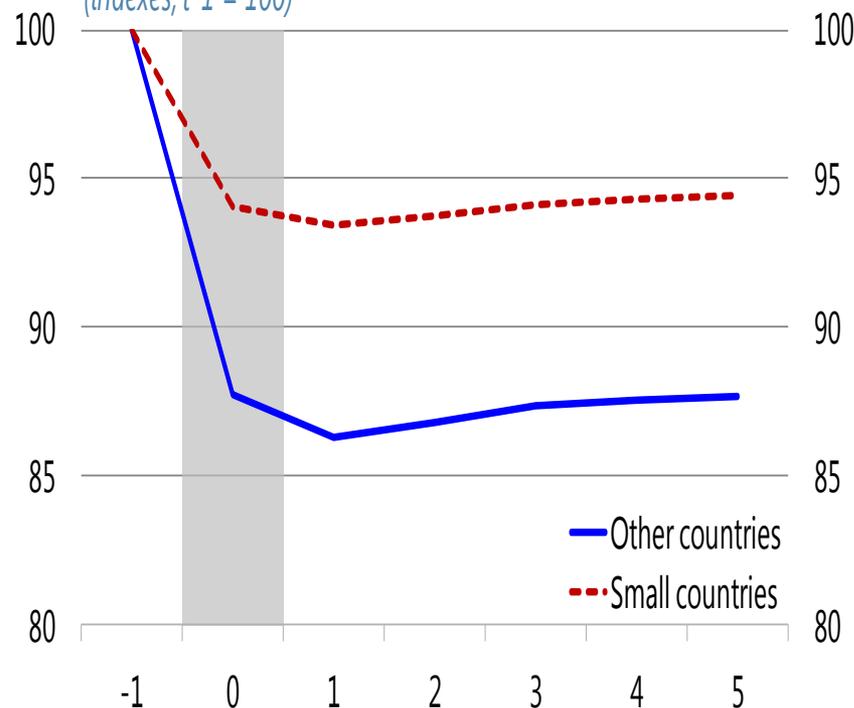
(percent, yr/yr; small countries sample)



Sources: WEO and staff estimates.

Effects on REER of a 25% Nominal Depreciation

(indexes, $t-1 = 100$)



Source: staff estimates.

... tight income and monetary policies are followed

Factors affecting the probability of a pickup in average inflation	
Factor	Effect
Being a small country	-
Increase in government wages/GDP	↑
Higher M2 money supply growth	↑
U.S. inflation	↓

Note: Table reports signs of parameter estimates from a probit regression of a variable indicating that inflation returns close to normal pre-devaluation levels by the third year after devaluation if no deflation occurred prior to the devaluation. If deflation occurred, inflation is under control in the third year if it is below the sample median.

Can devaluations succeed in small states? Yes, with supportive policies:



The background features a world map composed of white dots on a blue field. A semi-transparent teal horizontal band is centered across the map. Within this band, there is a faint, light-colored line graph showing an upward trend. Overlaid on the graph are several numerical values: '21.4', '53.23', '25.39', and '0.38'. The text 'Thank you' is written in a white, serif font, centered within the teal band.

Thank you