

# United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

## **SEMINAR ON COMMODITY DEPENDENCE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

**21 June 2019, Geneva**

### **Managing commodity price shocks**

by

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The views expressed are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of UNCTAD.



# Managing commodity price shocks

UNCTAD Seminar: Commodity Dependence and Development

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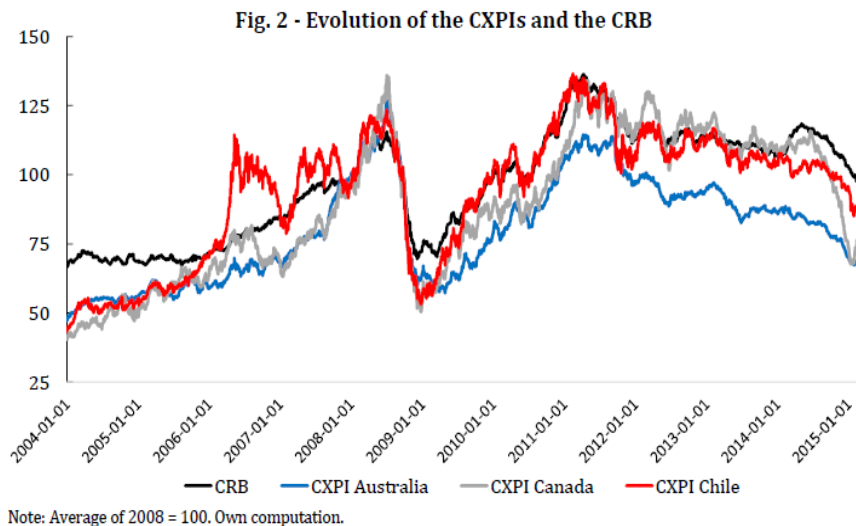
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# Introduction

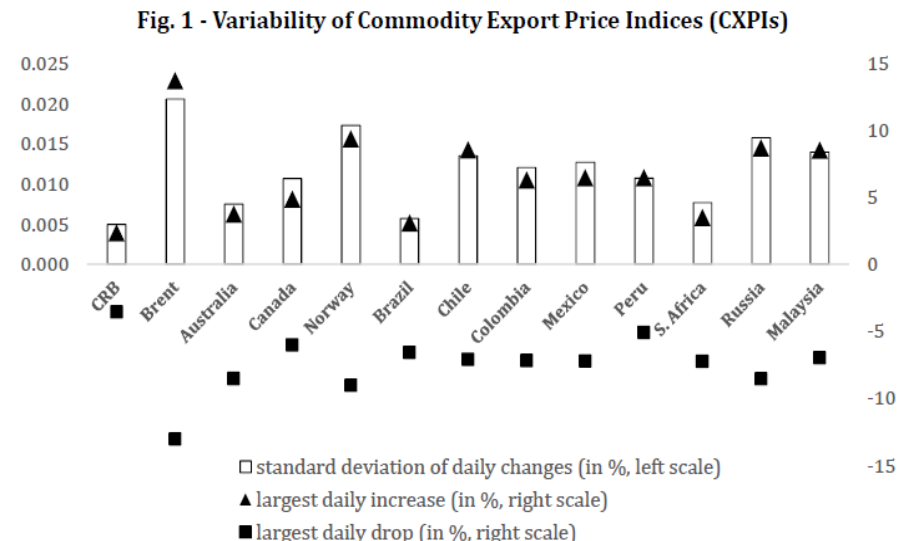
- Commodity prices have seen large fluctuations over the last 20 years
- Significant challenges arise for large commodity exporters:
  - re macroeconomic management, both on the fiscal and monetary areas,
  - especially for less developed economies
- There are no “silver bullets” for the problems created by these fluctuations
- It is interesting to review some of the major issues, and how some countries have tried to confront them

# Commodity price shocks are large but far from symmetric

- The size and timing of the shock can vary substantially
- Some countries had found ways to cope...



Source: Kohlscheen, Avalos and Schrimpf (2017)



Source: Kohlscheen, Avalos and Schrimpf (2017)

# Shocks may trigger large FX adjustments...

- Correlations vary, sometimes as a result of unrelated and unexpected factors
- Exchange rates are more volatile for large commodity exporters

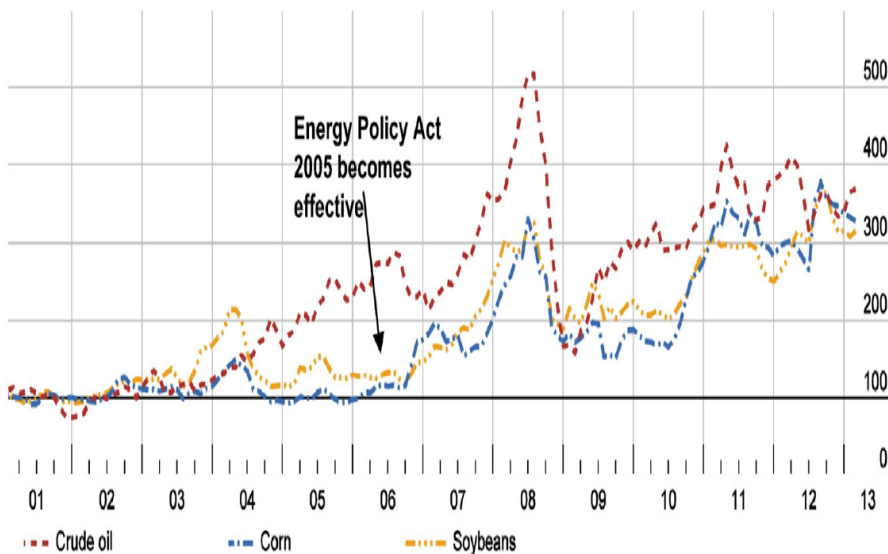
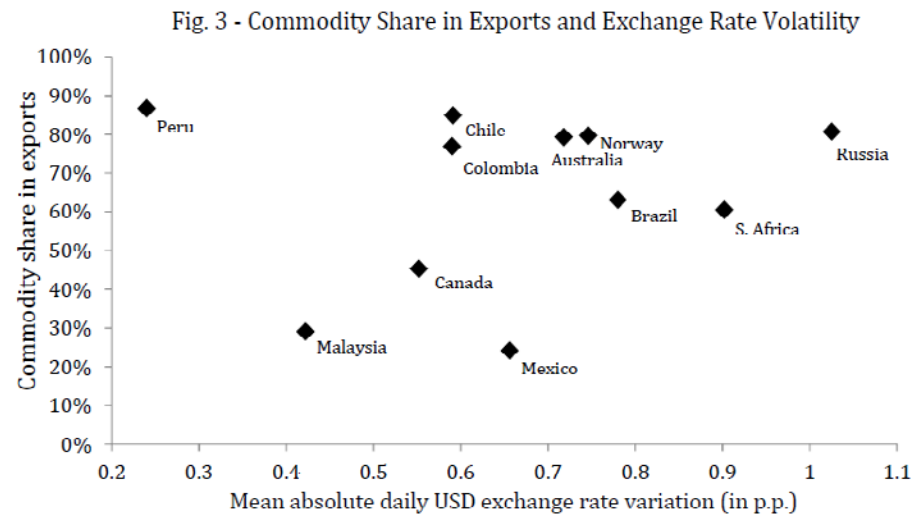


Fig. 3. Index of selected commodity prices (2001 = 100); S&P GSCI spot price indices, monthly average. Sources: Standard & Poor's; Datastream.

Source: Avalos (2014)



Source: Kohlscheen, Avalos and Schrimpf (2017)

## ...complicating the management of monetary policy

- Exchange rates shift jointly with commodity prices...

**Table 2**  
Exchange rate predictability (in-sample) in a panel setting

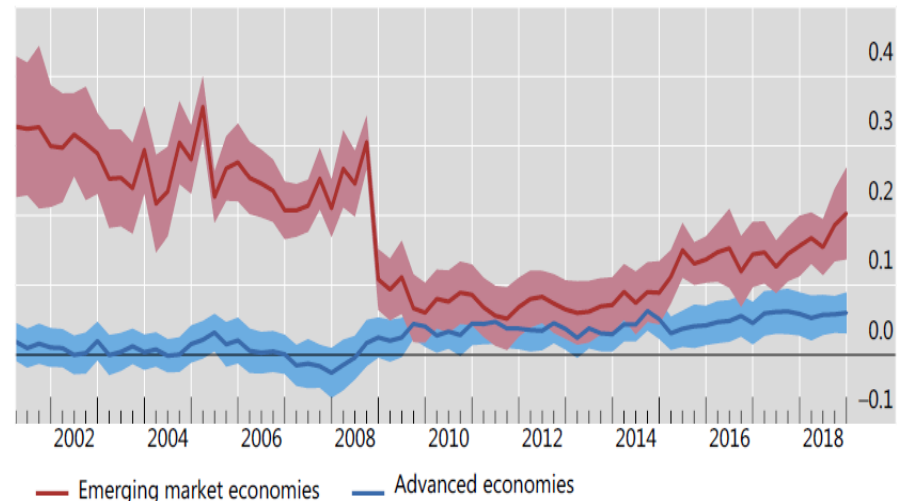
Dependent variable: log change of bilateral exchange rate

|               | Prediction horizon in days |         |           |           |        |
|---------------|----------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|--------|
|               | k=1                        | k=5     | k=22      | k=44      | k=66   |
| CXPI          | -0.020***                  | -0.016* | -0.044*** | -0.047*** | -0.018 |
| <i>t-stat</i> | 3.51                       | 1.89    | 5.19      | 2.65      | 0.88   |
| R2 overall    | 0.0032                     | 0.0113  | 0.0540    | 0.0934    | 0.1228 |
| R2 within     | 0.0032                     | 0.0111  | 0.0530    | 0.0917    | 0.1206 |
| R2 between    | 0.5714                     | 0.5608  | 0.6062    | 0.6143    | 0.6055 |
| Observations  | 30,294                     | 30,283  | 30,096    | 29,854    | 29,612 |
| Groups        | 11                         | 11      | 11        | 11        | 11     |
| Fixed effects | yes                        | yes     | yes       | yes       | yes    |

Notes: This table shows the results of the panel regression  $\Delta s_{it+k} = \alpha + \Delta CXPI_{it} + \gamma_i + \theta_{t+k} + \varepsilon_{it+k}$ , where  $k$  stands for the length of the prediction horizon.  $t$ -statistics are based on clustered standard errors. \*, \*\*, \*\*\* denote statistical significance at 10%, 5% and 1%, respectively. The estimation is based on information from Jan 2004 to Feb 2015.

Source: Kohlscheen, Avalos and Schrimpf (2017)

- ... and the pass-through to domestic prices may create uncomfortable trade-offs



Source: Carstens (2019)

## Discussion

- The exchange rate is a core element of the nominal anchor in SOEs
- The behavior of the exchange rate can fundamentally affect the dynamics of inflation and the working of monetary policy
- Trade channel may not be as important as in the past for some countries (except “Dutch disease”)
  - Financial conditions and economic activity
- How to take account of FX fluctuations in monetary policy?
  - FX intervention
  - Foreign reserves accumulation
  - Macroprudential policy
- EMEs and CDDCs are rethinking their macroeconomic frameworks, both for fiscal (sovereign funds?) and monetary policy

# References

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