

MALAYSIAN EXCHANGE RATE MANAGEMENT

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IN A NUTSHELL

- **Time to change exchange rate regime?**
- **External environment:**
 - Troubled exit from recession
 - Structure of competitiveness changing
- **Domestic**
 - Risk of a Middle Income Trap
- **Must move up value chain**
 - Exchange rate must play a role in this

GLOBAL FACTORS

UNCERTAIN GLOBAL RECOVERY

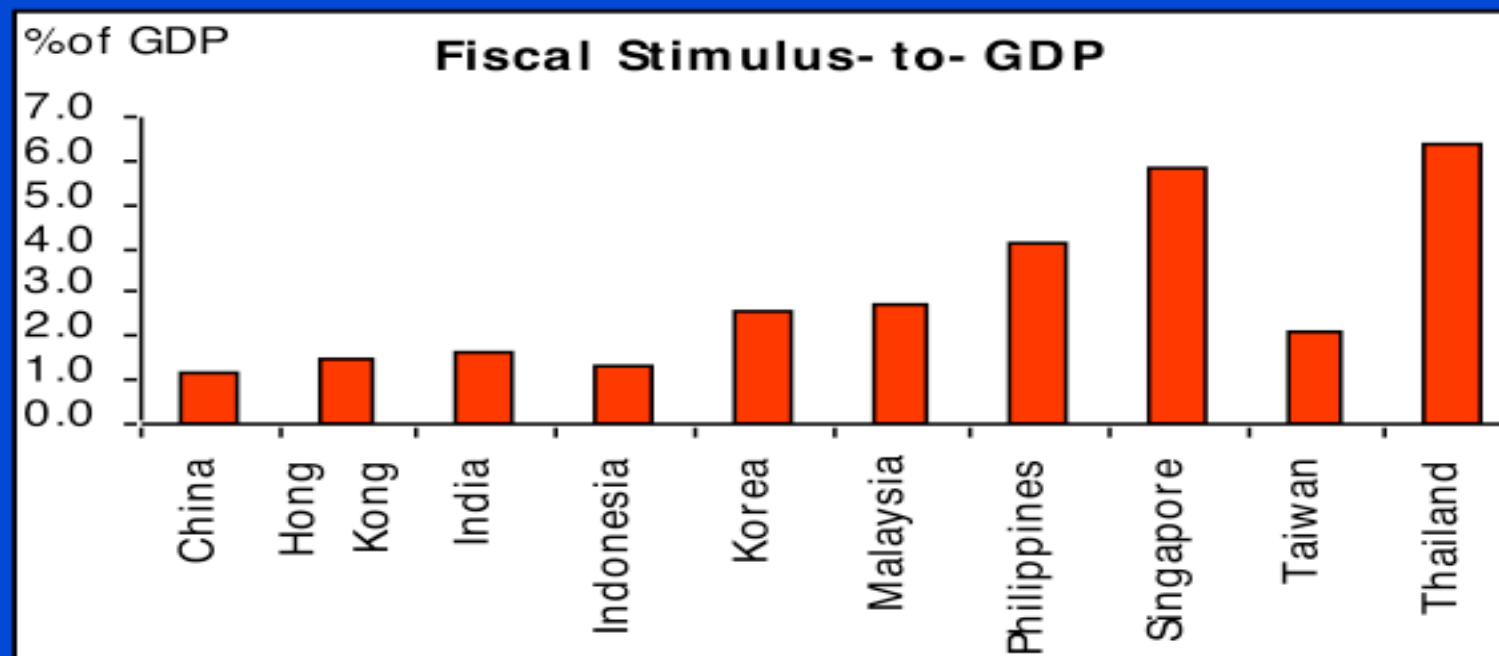
■ Troubled exit, turbulence ahead

- US + Eurozone: weak credit conditions
- US + Eurozone: rising unemployment
- Household saving rates too low
- US residential property market fragile

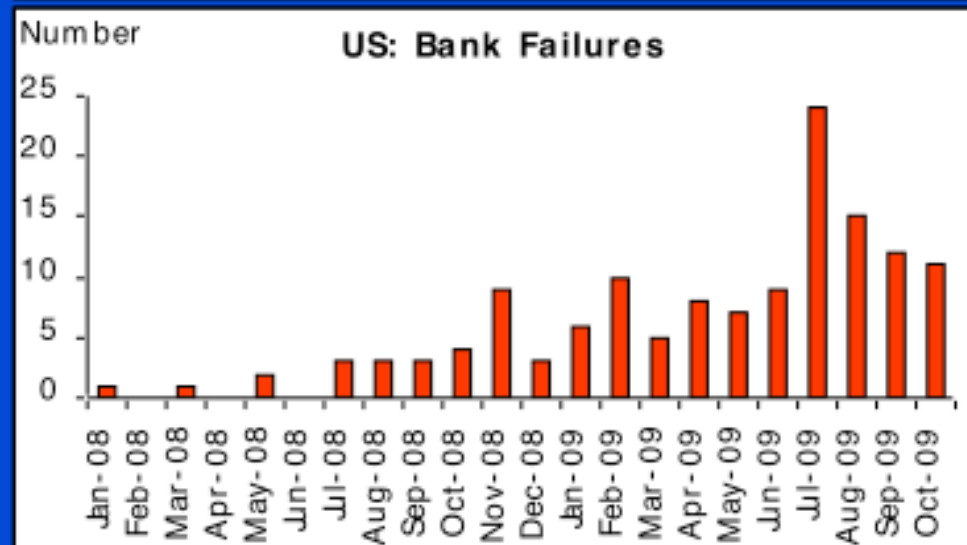
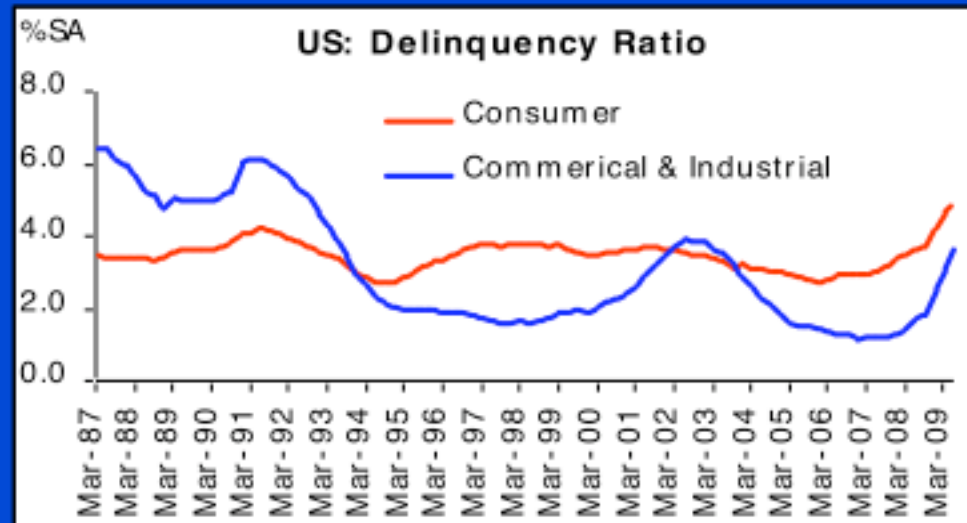
OVER-RELIANCE ON STIMULUS

■ Risks

- Premature exits from stimulus
- Uncoordinated monetary tightening



FINANCIAL STRESSES REMAIN



EXCESS LIQUIDITY

- Destabilising capital flows for EMs
- EMs threatening capital controls



POST-CRISIS LANDSCAPE

- **Ideological shifts**
 - Backlash against free markets
- **Geo-political changes**
 - A multi-polar world, not US-centred
- **Growth drivers weaken**
 - New sources of growth – offset by
 - Stronger headwinds to growth
 - Oil prices, US household savings rate etc

KEY DRIVERS OF GROWTH

- **Weak demographics (Japan, China)**
 - Need for increased productivity
 - Changes in immigration policy?
- **Easy credit: now a CONSTRAINT**
 - Bad for US consumption
 - Savings used to fund fiscal deficits
- **Housing: Booms and Busts**
 - Developed economies see bottom

KEY DRIVERS OF GROWTH

- **Asian production sharing slowing**
 - Rising labour costs
 - Rising currencies
 - Increased taxation
 - Increased transport costs
 - More complex customer needs
 - Time to re-think offshoring?

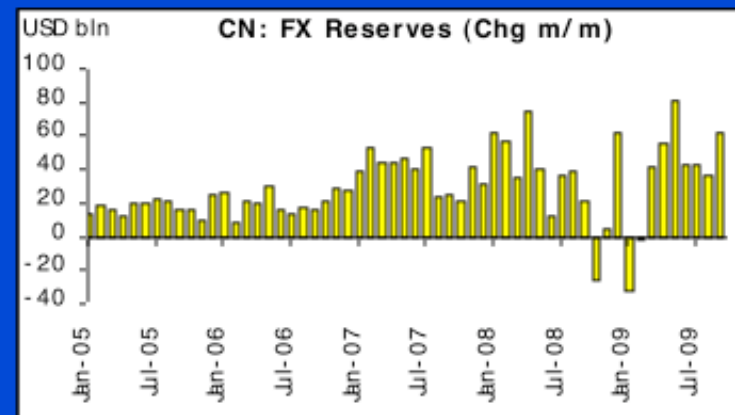
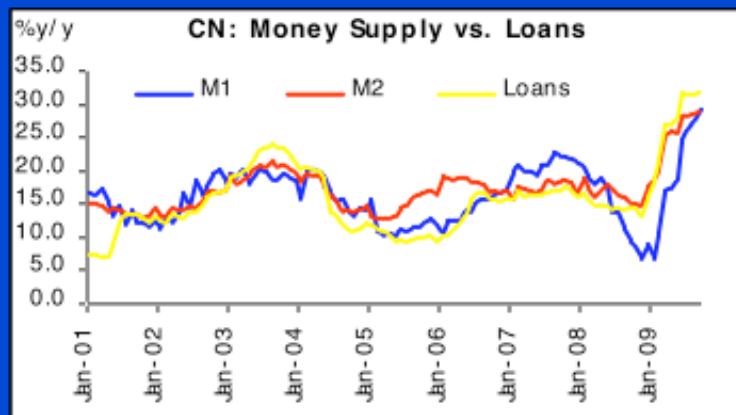
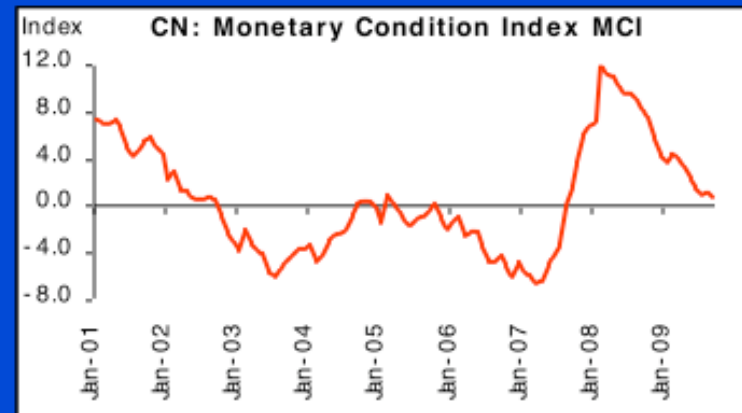
COMPETITIVENESS CHANGING

■ Change in structure of competitiveness

- China going up the value chain
- Indian competition in manufacturing
- Indonesia's improving business climate
- Also watch out for Brazil, Turkey, Vietnam
- Low-cost emerging economies is better
- Malaysia/Thailand less attractive

CHINESE CURRENCY POLICY

- A firmer RMB is good for Asia



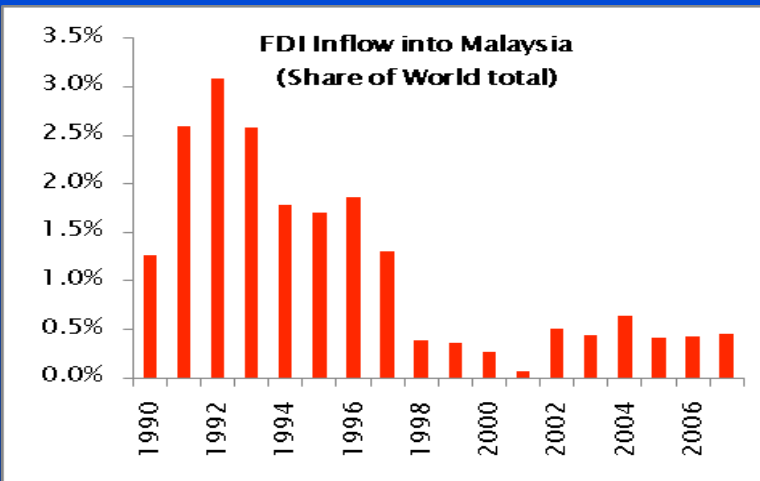
DOMESTIC CONSIDERATIONS

DOMESTIC RISKS

■ In comparison to Asian peers:

- Decelerating GDP growth

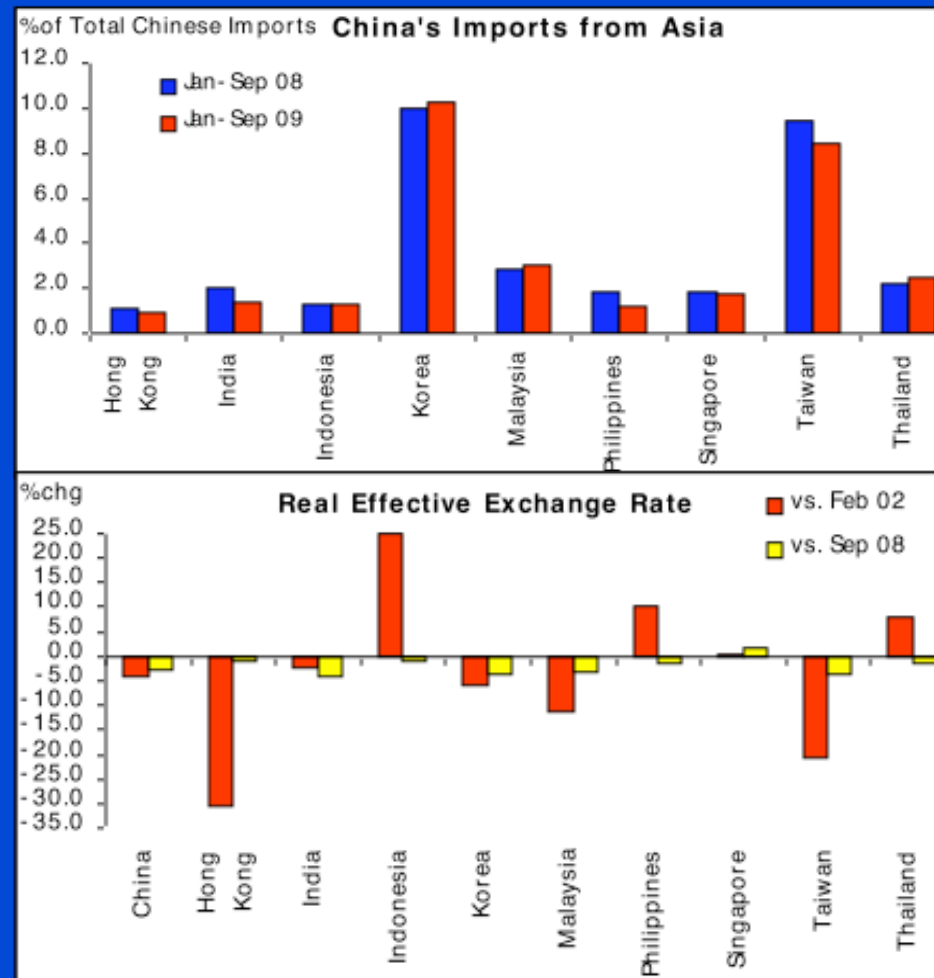
■ FALLING INTO A MIDDLE INCOME TRAP?



COMPETITIVENESS RECORD

- **18th by IMD rankings in 2009**
- **Slow recovery in Malaysian exports**
 - But attributed to low oil/commodity prices
- **Gaining export market share in China**
 - Maintaining its global share
- **Slower rise in unit labour costs**
 - Good for price competition
- **Competitive REER among Asian peers**

COMPETITIVE RECORD (2)



FUTURE GROWTH DRIVERS

■ Challenges to moving up value chain

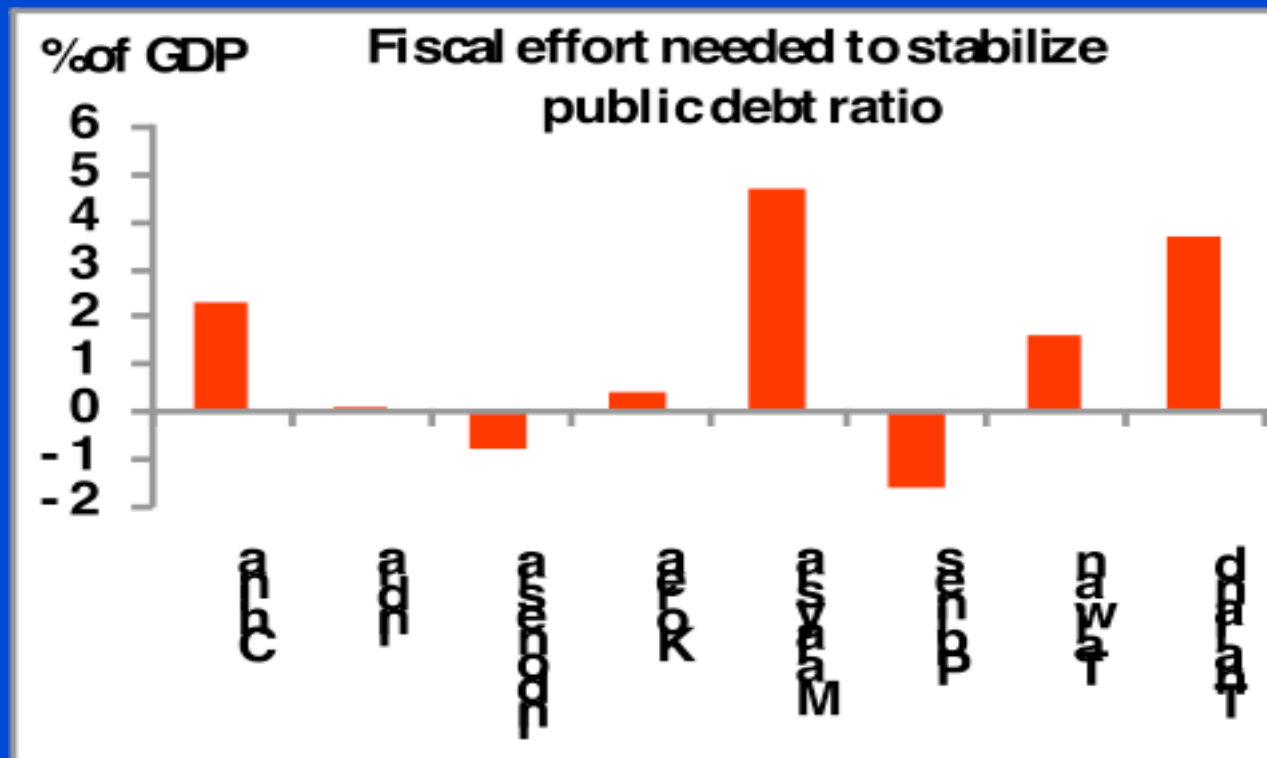
- Malaysia lags in its ability to innovate
- Falling quality of education
 - Increase in unemployed university students
- Poor record of Total Factor Productivity

INSTITUTIONAL PROBLEMS

- **Anti-competitive practices in firms**
- **Shortage of skills**
- **Bureaucratic burdens, taxes, regulations**
- **Rise in crime and cost of security**
- **Rising corruption**

FISCAL POSITION

- It's not looking good



EXCHANGE RATE REGIME: WHAT IS NEEDED?

IMPLICATIONS FOR RINGGIT

- **No major issue with current level**
 - **Not out of line with fundamentals**
 - **Competitiveness indicators healthy**
 - **No other signs of mis-pricing**
- **Issue is with optimal regime**

IMPLICATIONS (2)

- **Exchange rate needs to:**
 - **Provide flexibility to absorb shocks**
 - Destabilising capital flows
 - Chinese/Asian currency moves
 - Volatile external demand
 - **But excessive volatility undesirable**
 - **Incentivise move up value chain**
- **Last objective needs more priority now**

CONCLUSION

■ What is optimal regime?

- **Some form of Basket/band/crawl**
 - Basket: trade-weighted
 - Band: allows some flexibility
 - Crawl: in line with incentivising upgrading
 - Crawl: in line with limiting inflation

THANK YOU!