## National Research University "Higher School of Economics" BRICS-Russia Expert Council Department of World Economy, Faculty of World Economy and International Relations

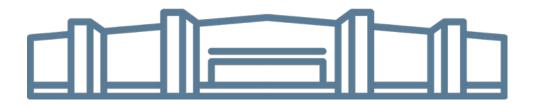
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#### «INFLATION TARGETING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: TRIGGER OF DEVELOPMENT OR FACTOR OF SLOWING DOWN OF ECONOMIC GROWTH?»

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Professor





#### **INFLATION**

#### **MODERN MONETARY POLICY**

Floating exchange rate regimes

**Inflation expectations** 

High-quality supervision of financial institutions

Restricting banks' access to the stock exchange

#### IMPACT ON THE BANKING SYSTEM

IMPACT ON FINANCIAL MARKETS FINANCIAL STABILITY

**OBSTACLES** 

Instruments of monetary policy

Discount rate
Reserve rate
Interest rate control
Credit resource rationing
Targeted and direct loans
Financial portfolio rationing
Expectations

Open market operations

**Expectations** 

INFLATION EXPECTATIONS

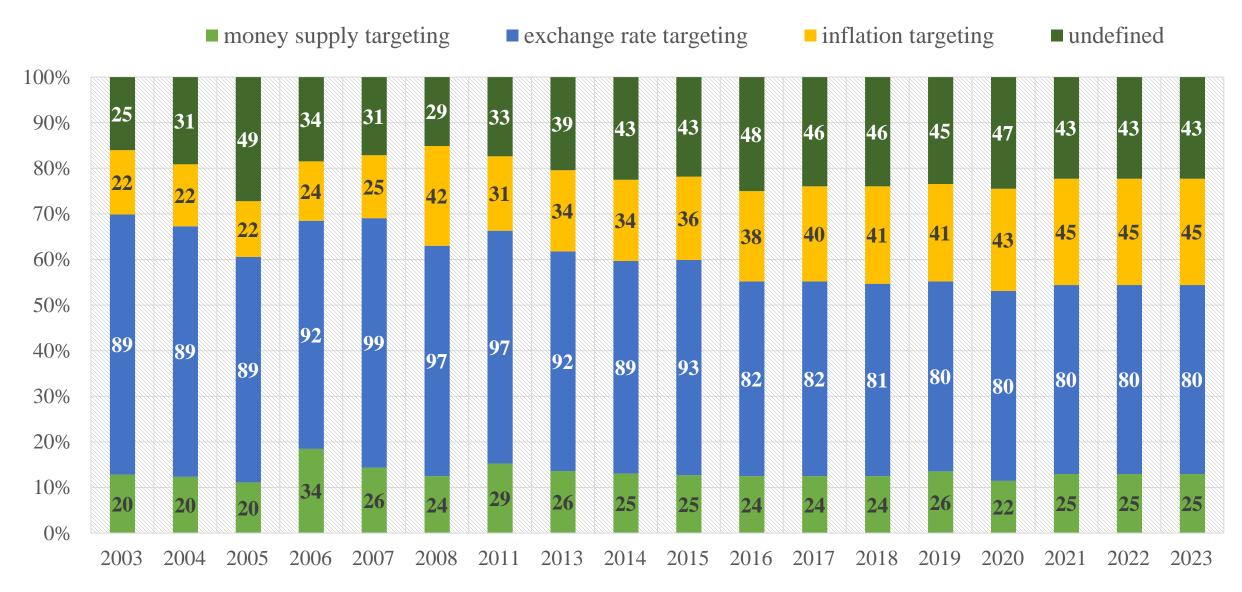






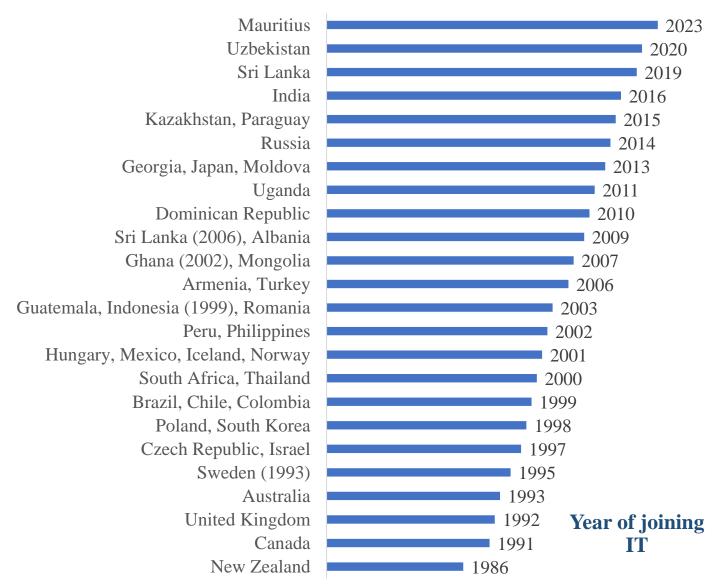


#### Grouping of countries based on their monetary policy regime





#### **INFLATION TARGETING**



### REQUIRED CONDITIONS

- ➤ Public announcement of the inflation target and the accountability of the Central Bank or other government officials for achieving the stated goal.
- The ability to use all available instruments to achieve the target.
- The Central Bank has effective tools for constructing predictive models of inflation behavior.
- ➤ Well-developed financial market institutions.
- Ensuring the independence of the Central Bank from the government, while ensuring consistency in the implementation of monetary and fiscal policies.



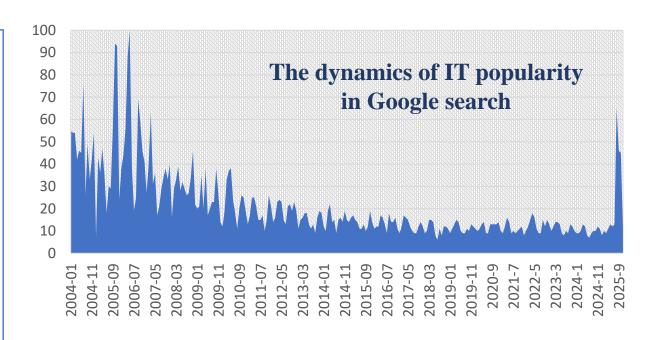




#### INFLATION TARGETING

#### **Key Features:**

- ❖ A clearly defined central bank objective that allows for the achievement of a given inflation target, either as a single value or as a range of values;
- The absence of other primary monetary policy objectives;
- \* The priority of monetary policy;
- The independence of the central bank in the choice of monetary regulation instruments;
- Transparency and public accountability of the central bank.



# Main disadvantages

#### signal delay

#### excessive rigidity

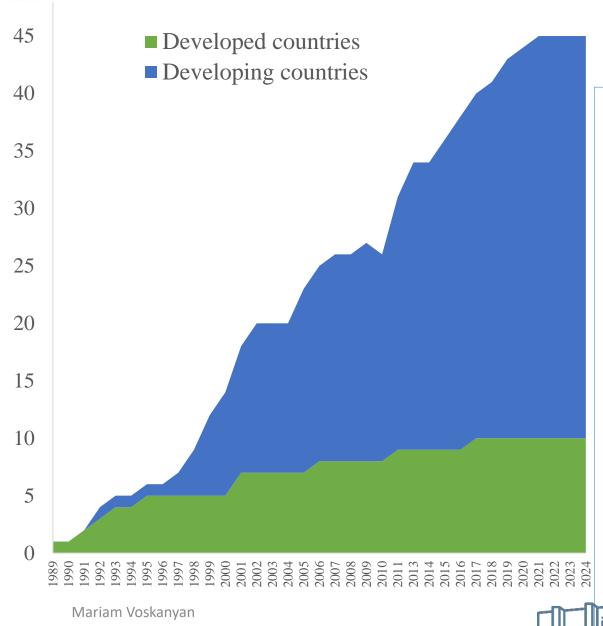
the possibility of increased fluctuations in economic productivity

slowdown in economic growth





#### **INFLATION TARGETING**



## **Exchange rate regimes in countries implementing inflation targeting**

| Stabilized arrangement  | Other managed arrangement  | Floating  |
|---|--|---|
| Armenia<br>Guatemala<br>Romania<br>Serbia                                   | Ghana<br>Dominican Republic  | Albania<br>Brazil<br>Chile<br>Costa Rica<br>Czech Republic  |
| Crawl-like arrangement  Jamaica Kenya Mongolia Sri Lanka Türkiye Uzbekistan | Australia Canada Japan Mexico Norway Poland Russia Sweden United Kingdom | Georgia Hungary Iceland India Kazakhstan Indonesia South Korea Moldova New Zealand Mauritius Paraguay Peru Philippines South Africa Thailand Uganda Uruguay |



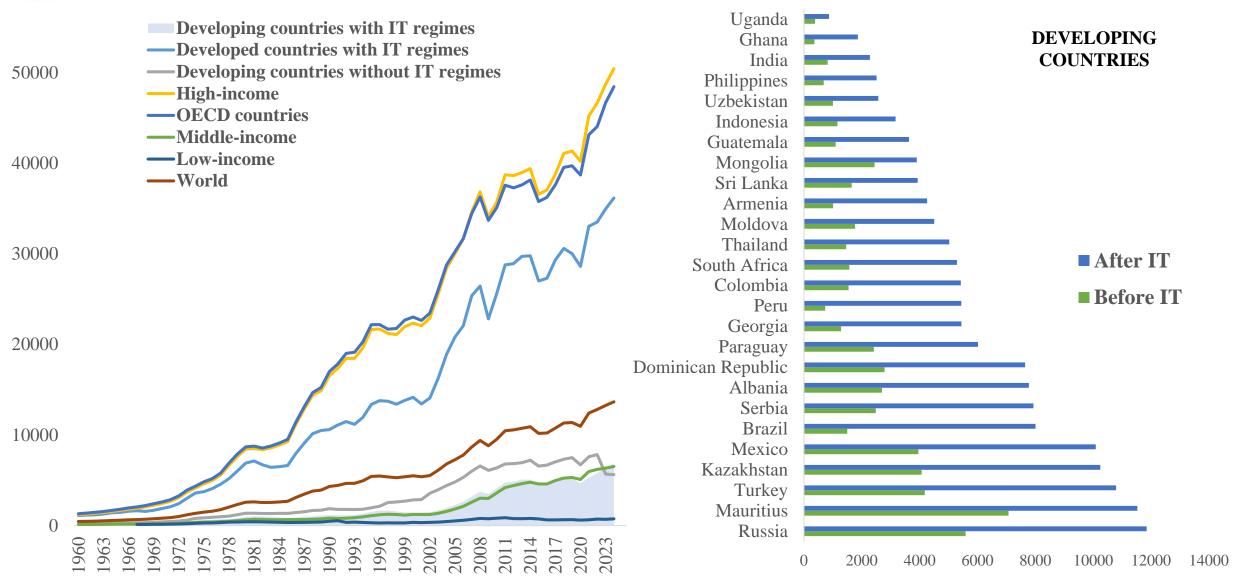
#### The Impact of the Transition to Inflation Targeting on GDP (Research Review)

| Authors                           | Countries in the sample  | Conclusion on the impact of IT adoption on long-<br>term output dynamics |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Ни, 2003                          | Developed and developing | Positive   |
| Sheridan, Ball, 2005              | Developed                | No influence   |
| Walsh, 2009                       | Developed                | No influence   |
| Fang et al., 2009                 | Developed and developing | No influence   |
| Brito, Bystedt, 2010              | Developing               | Negative   |
| Moll ick et al., 2011             | Developed and developing | Positive   |
| Kurihara, 2013                    | Developed and developing | Positive   |
| Ayres et al., 2014                | Developed and developing | Positive   |
| Haie, Phihppov, 2015              | Developed and developing | Positive   |
| Картаев и др., 2016               | Developed and developing | Positive in developed countries; no impact in developing countries       |
| df Guimaräes e Souza et al., 2016 | Developed and developing | Positive   |



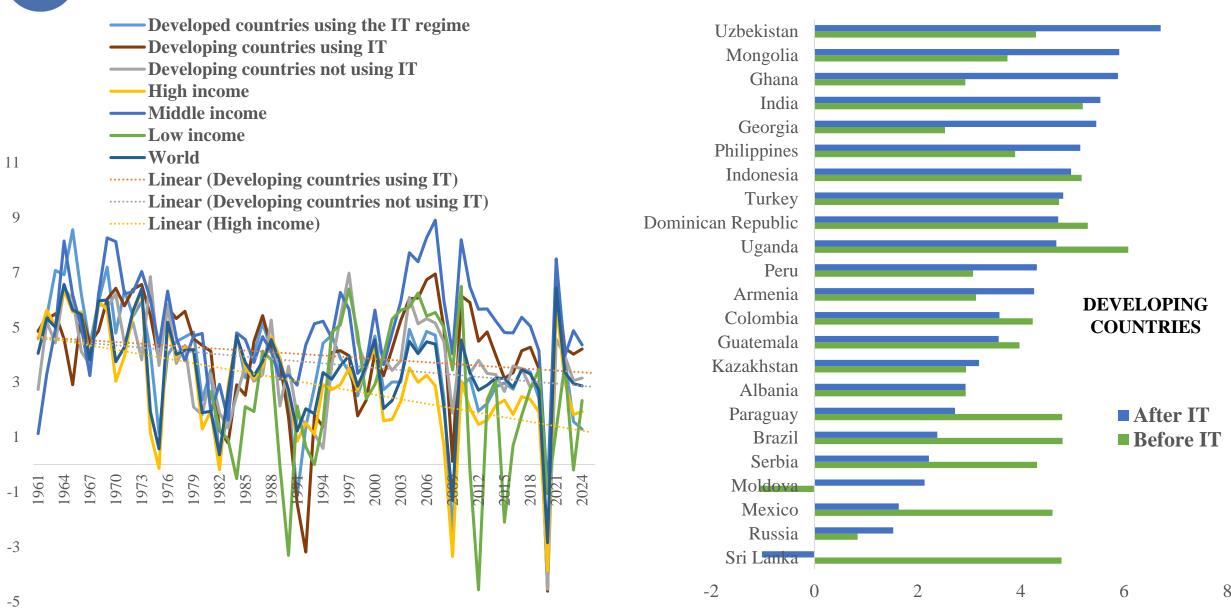


#### **GDP** per capita (current US\$)



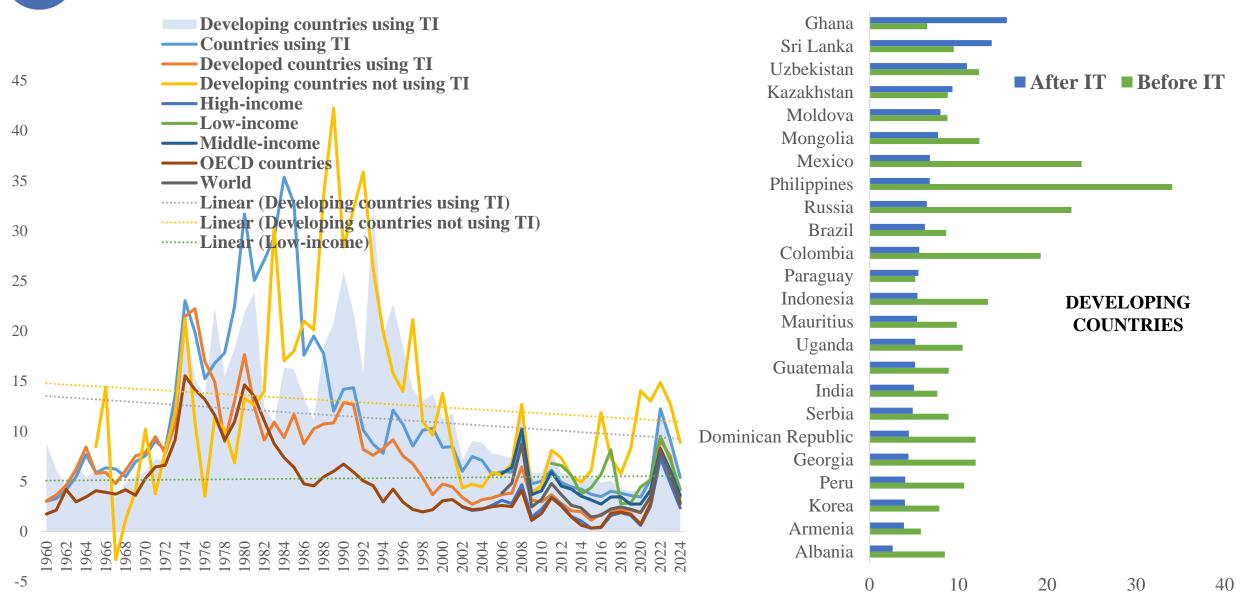


#### **GDP** growth (annual %)



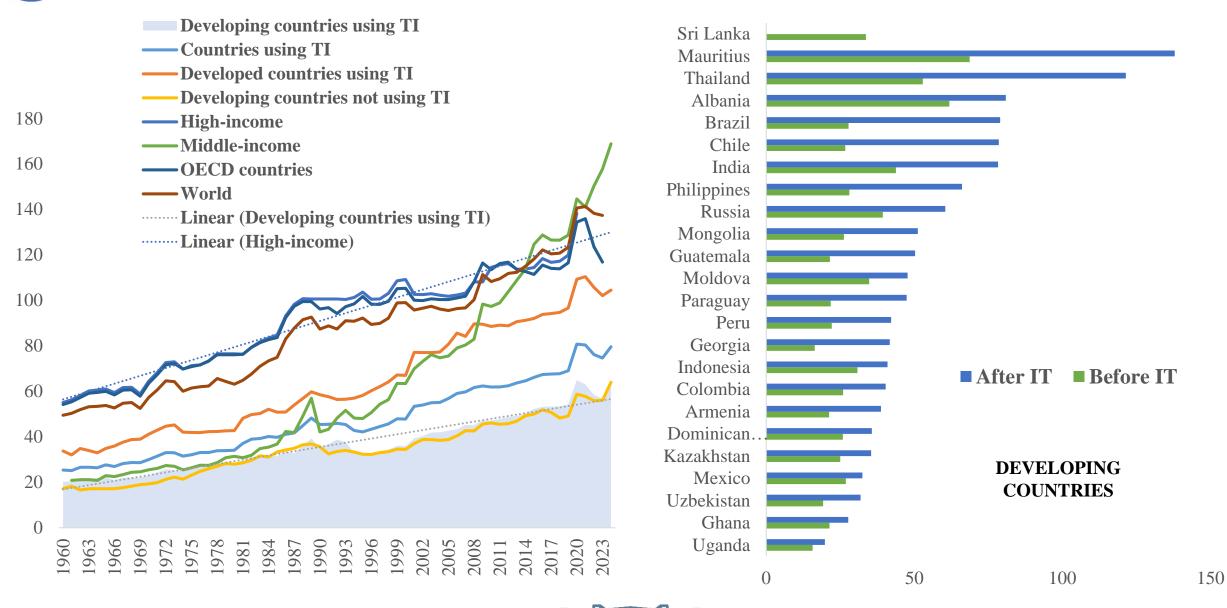


#### **Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)**



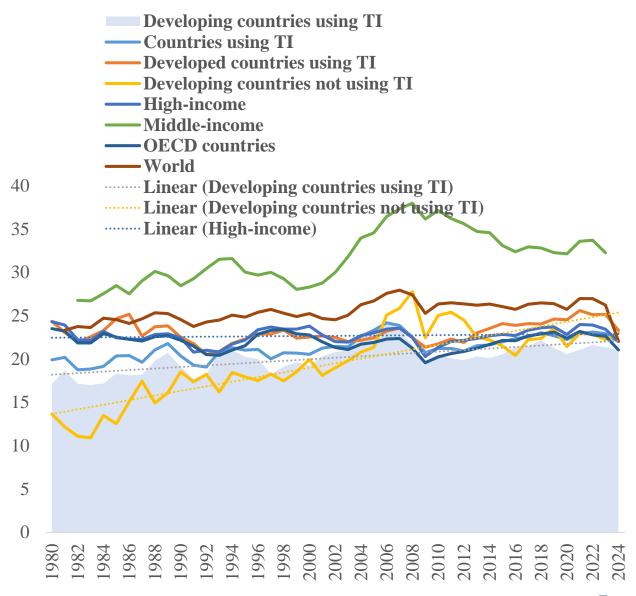


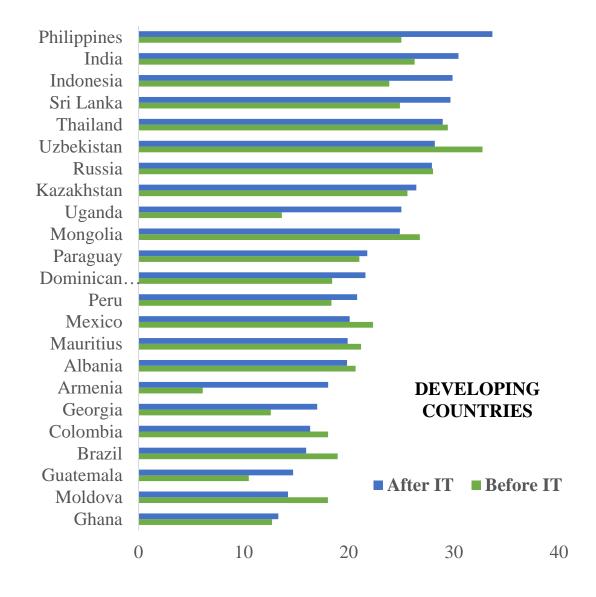
#### **Broad money, % of GDP**





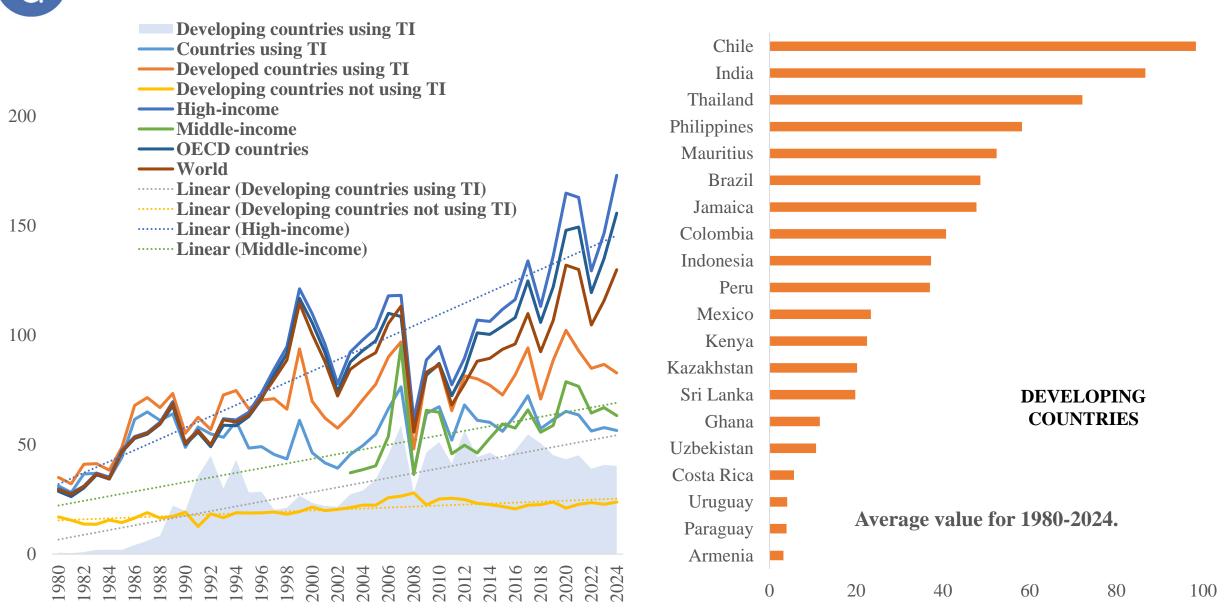
#### **Gross domestic savings (% of GDP)**





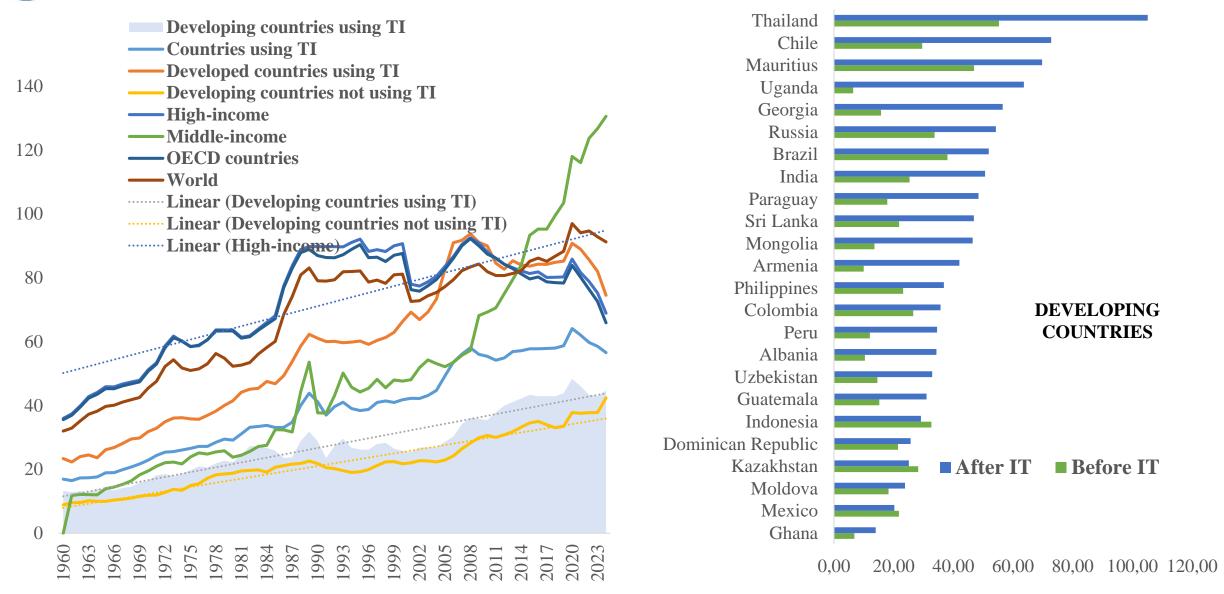


#### Market capitalization of listed domestic companies (% of GDP)



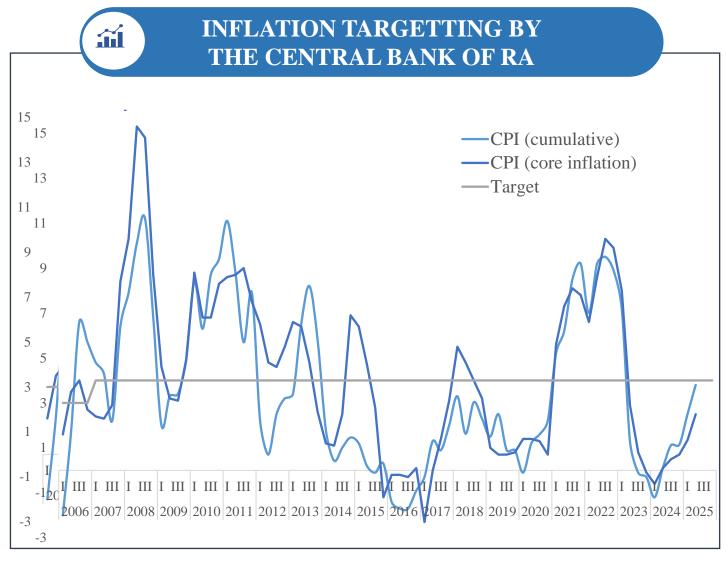


#### Domestic credit to private sector by banks (% of GDP)





#### MONETARY POLICY OF ARMENIA. KEY POINTS.



Since 2006, the monetary policy of Armenia has been carried out within the framework of inflation targeting.

| <b>TARGET</b> |  |    |
|---------------|--|----|
|               |  | 4% |
|               |  |    |







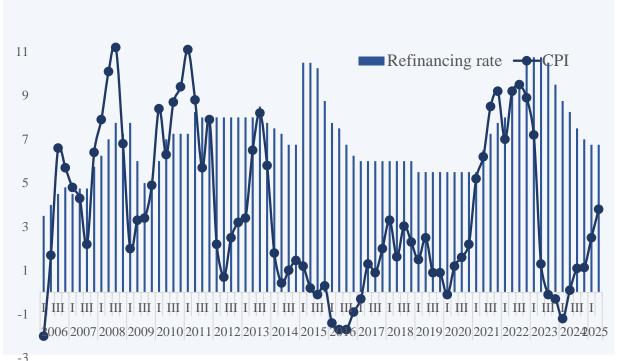
Source: Database of the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia – www.cba.am





#### MONETARY POLICY OF ARMENIA. KEY TOOLS.

#### REFINANCING RATE AND CPI.

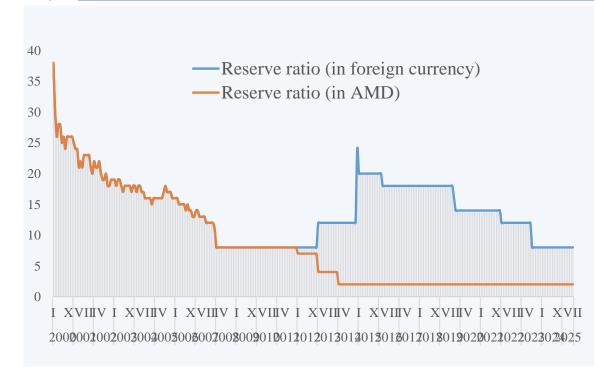


The dynamics of key instruments of the Central Bank of Armenia indicate a tightening of monetary policy. Period 2021-2023 accompanied by a significant increase in the refinancing rate, which at the end of 2023 leads to deflation.

Source: Database of the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia – www.cba.am

## 89.50

#### RESERVATION RATE



The money supply of Armenia, of all possible instruments of monetary regulation, is the most elastic to changes in the reserve rate.

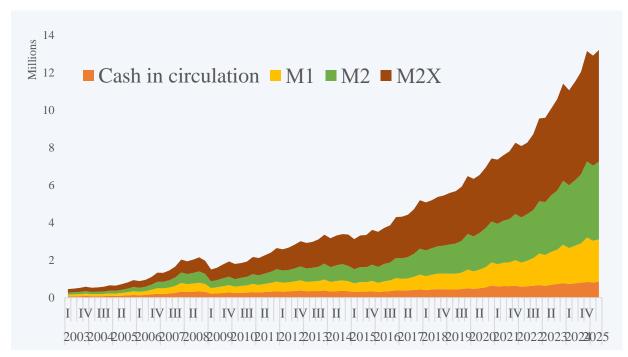
Source: Database of the National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia – www.armstat.am





#### MONETARY POLICY OF ARMENIA. KEY INDICATORS.

## MONEY SUPLY

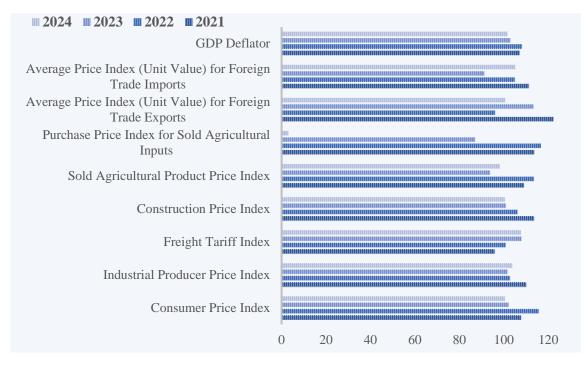


Active growth in money supply has been observed since 2025. At the same time, the main share in the growth of money supply is occupied by money on deposits in the banking system, mostly in foreign currency.

Source: Database of the Central Bank of the

Republic of Armenia – www.cba.am

## INFLATION IN ARMENIA, %.



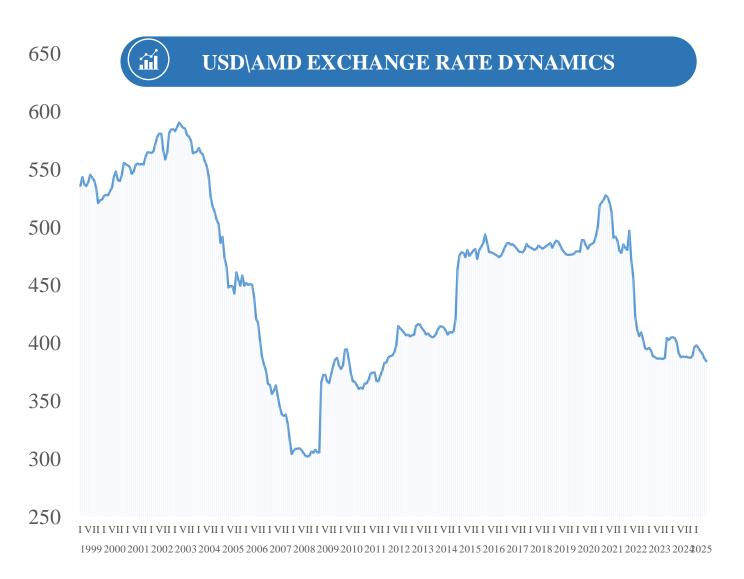
High inflation pressure in 2022 shows a decline following the results of 2023, in some places characterized by deflation.

Source: Database of the National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia – www.armstat.am





#### CURRENCY POLICY OF ARMENIA. KEY POINTS.



Maintaining stability in the foreign exchange market in favor of strengthening the national currency remains a priority direction of Armenia's monetary policy.

- CURRENCY REGULATION MODE OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF RA ADJUSTED FLOATING RATE
- PRIORITY OF THE CENTRAL BANK IN ENSURING STABILITY IN THE CURRENCY MARKET
- STRONG CURRENCY REGULATION
- FREQUENT CURRENCY CRISES

Source: Database of the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia – www.cba.am







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