

Premature Liberalization and Macroeconomic policy after the AFC

Bhanupong

Lecture 6

Asian Economic Papers (2003)

Premature liberalization

Main themes

- Premature capital account liberalization
- Political economy of financial liberalization
- Macroeconomic development after 1997
- Monetary policy under the “new” exchange rate regime

Political economy of financial liberalization

The political economy of financial liberalization

In 1990, the Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI), an independent think-tank, predicted that Thailand would repay all of its debt by 1992 and would graduate into a net creditor or a newly industrializing country like South Korea. It also predicted that the structure of capital inflows would be in the form of foreign direct and portfolio investment rather than foreign borrowing. Phaichitr Uathavikul, President of TDRI and former Finance Minister and executive officer of the World Bank, saw no obstacle to Thailand's becoming a net lender country, barring political interference that might create instability. According to Phaichitr, exchange control liberalization could fulfill Thailand's desire to become a commercial and financial center for the fast-growing region, and unrestricted access to the Thai market by foreign banks would bring about a competitive environment and advanced technology. Sanoh Unakul, former Governor of the Bank of Thailand, former Secretary General of the National Economic and Development Board, and chairman of TDRI in 1990, also argued that there was growing evidence of Thailand becoming the region's trade and financial center (*The Nation*, May 15, 1990).

Relax foreign exchange control: international reserves galore

When in 1990 the Bank of Thailand was holding talks on the strategy for liberalizing exchange controls with the IMF, the latter had been calling for the Thai government to liberalize exchange controls, arguing that the robust Thai economy would entail rapid exchange control liberalization. Chavalit Thanachanan, Governor of the Bank of Thailand, basically concurred, stating that exchange control liberalization would send a signal to the rest of the world that Thailand was ready to facilitate trade and financial flows and to join the club of sixty countries that had adopted exchange control liberalization. The US\$12 billion level of international reserves was considered sufficiently large to relax foreign exchange control.²

In 1990, Prime Minister Chatichai Choonahavan argued for Thailand's compliance with the IMF rules of Article VIII by saying that Thailand was now financially mature and should thus meet the conditions under the Article. Pramual Sabhavas, Finance Minister, also argued that the level of international reserves was sufficiently high since it covered five months of imports without any earnings from exports. According to Pramual, the announcement of the acceptance was a prelude to the upcoming 1991 IMF meeting of central bank governors in Bangkok (*The Nation*, 17 May, 1990).

Loans extended by BIBF grew from B200 billion in 1993 to B1.2 trillion in B1.8 trillion in 1997

The global trend toward financial liberalization and the globalization of financial markets prompted Thailand to accelerate the development of financial institutions to serve the increasingly sophisticated needs of international trade and investment. As director of the Bank of Thailand's supervision and development department in 1995, Thirachai Phuvanatanarubala argued that Bangkok had a future as a leading international banking center in the region, replacing Hong Kong and Singapore. As he saw it, Hong Kong would be returned to China in 1997 and Singapore would be disadvantaged with rising operating costs. He thus pushed the Bank of Thailand to promote BIBFs' 'out-in' business in the form of loan syndication because it would serve, he contended, as a stepping-stone for expansion into their 'out-out' business once Thailand overcame its shortage of human resources (*The Nation*, 29 May, 1995).

Loans extended by BIBFs grew substantially from 200 billion baht in 1993 to 1.2 trillion baht in 1997, and peaked in 1997 at 1.88 trillion baht. At the end of 1999, the amount declined to just 600 billion baht, as the local interest rate declined to its lowest level in decades, resulting in the disappearance of the financial advantages of foreign borrowing through BIBFs.

Consensus among bankers and think-tank economists

Wade (1998) blamed the IMF for its pressure on developing countries to open the capital account without an adequate framework of regulation. In the case of Thailand, the IMF was in fact a major influence behind the push for financial liberalization and there was a trace of the Washington Treasury complex (Bhagwati 1998). But also important for Thailand's drive for financial liberalization was the consensus among domestic players such as central bankers, commercial bankers, and independent think-tank economists, who walked in and out between the public domain of regulatory agencies and private financial institutions. For example, Tarrin Nimmanahaeminda, Finance Minister under the Chuan Administration in 1993 and an advocate of the idea of establishing Bangkok as a financial center for the region, was once the president of Siam Commercial bank.

Don't just blame the IMF

The Thai elites had unrealistic dreams of becoming a financial center in the region

This network of influential players shared the IMF's ethos of free market ideology. Furthermore, the IMF gave them indirect support by providing the standby loan agreement in case of capital outflows after exchange control liberalization and thus encouraged the perception that nothing could go wrong with an open capital account. It should be noted, however, that the IMF influence alone was not sufficient to push for complete financial liberalization. Had central bankers and bankers-turned-finance ministers not subscribed to financial liberalization, the pace and shape of liberalization in Thailand would have produced a different outcome. There was also an environment of 'irrational exuberance' that was inflated by large accumulated international reserves and an unrealistic dream of becoming a financial center in the region.

Intense competition by foreign banks to obtain BIBF licenses and hence high economic rent seeking

Since the Finance Ministry controlled the number of foreign banks in Thailand, foreign banks that wished to enter the Thai market had to seek a BIBF license for full services. Given that there were large economic rents from having the license (tax privileges and the possibility of illegally siphoning money to offshore branches in locations like the Cayman Islands), there was keen competition for the license among foreign banks. This competition took the form of demonstrating their willingness to enter the Thai market by showing an impressive lending volume and thus resulted

Capital inflows, asset price bubbles, and over-lending to nontraded sector

Premature liberalization and economic crisis in Thailand 41

in their excessive lending despite the low interest spread and high default risks. Thus it is not surprising that foreign banks' lending volume increased more rapidly than Thai banks.

Capital inflows and vulnerability to economic crisis

Favorable events such as rapidly rising growth rates of exports and GDP generated the expectation of continued prosperity. Asset prices were bid up by the linear expectation of continued prosperity, and credit from financial institutions only added fuel to the bidding-up process to the extent that asset prices far exceeded their fundamental values. For instance, whereas in 1986 the share of bank credit allocated to real estate was only 3.8 per cent of total bank loans, it went up to 10.5 per cent in 1994 to decline slightly to 8.8 per cent in 1996 (Table 1.3).

Once psychological factors such as the herd instinct took over the sensibility of market participants, asset prices became highly overvalued. Greed and euphoria kept the level of 'paper profits' high. Capital control relaxation coincided with the boom in the real sector of the economy. Thus with the cheap funds they were able to obtain abroad financial institutions pumped credit and margin loans, fueling the bubble. What further weakened the financial fragility was that credit extension was concentrated in the nontrade sector. The open capital account also allowed large portfolio capital inflows from international investors who wished to diversify their portfolios, thus pushing up share prices further.³

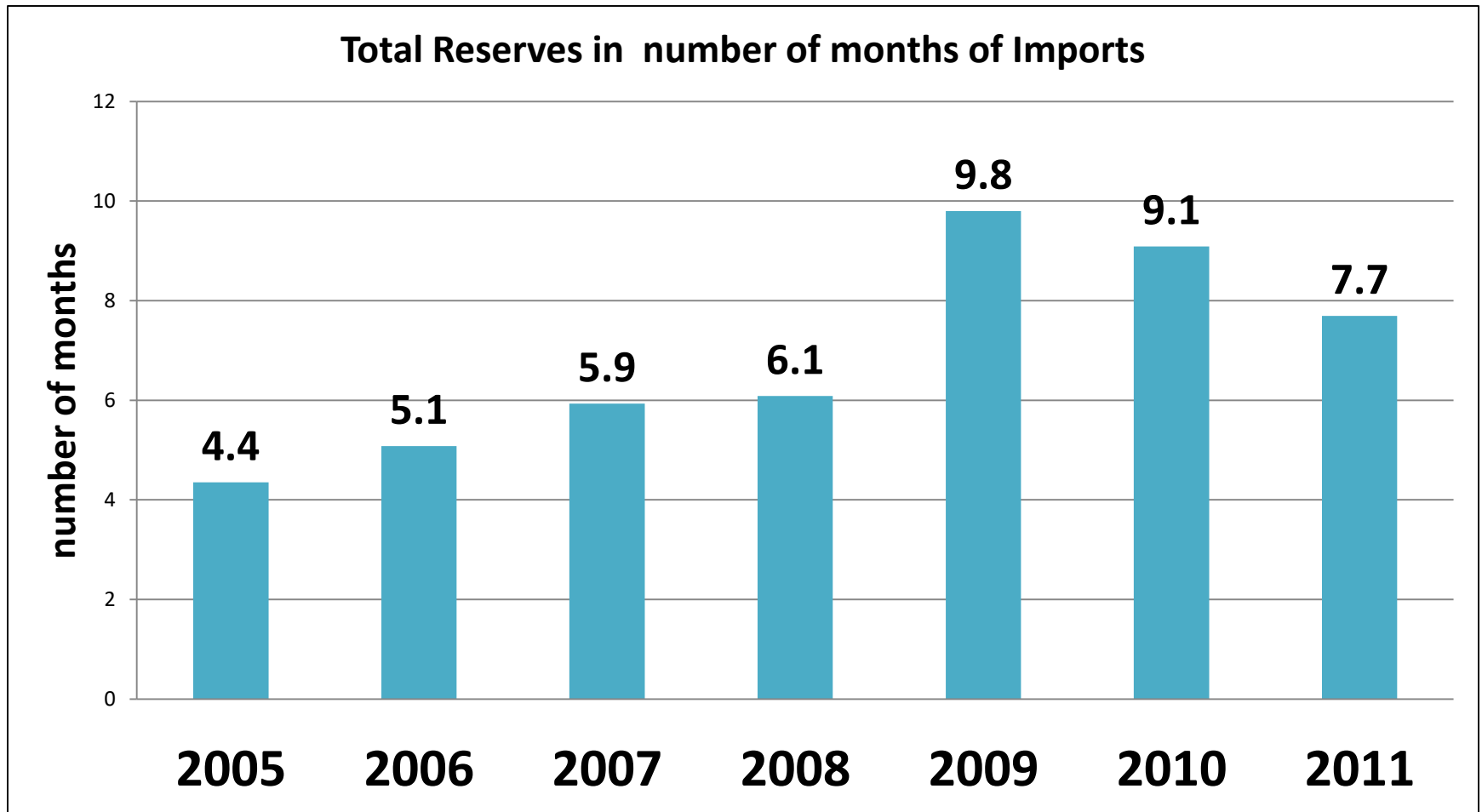
Premature liberalization

- Capital control relaxation undertaken when bank supervision and financial regulations were not sufficiently stringent led to over-borrowing and inefficient lending.
- A gradual approach to capital account liberalization could have been adopted.

Capital inflows prior to 1997 crisis

- A surge in capital inflows into Thailand began in the late 1980s and continued unabated until 1996.
- The flows brought high economic growth and a surplus in the balance of payments and current account deficit.

Import-covered international reserves



Causes of rapid capital inflows

- A declining in world interest rates widened the interest rate differentials, inducing excessive foreign borrowings.
- Domestic financial liberalization increased the *sensitivity* of capital flows to interest rate differential.
- The measures undertaken to establish Thailand as a regional financial sector induced short-term capital flows through offshore borrowings by the nonbank private sector.
- The culprit: BIBF

Determinants of capital outflows

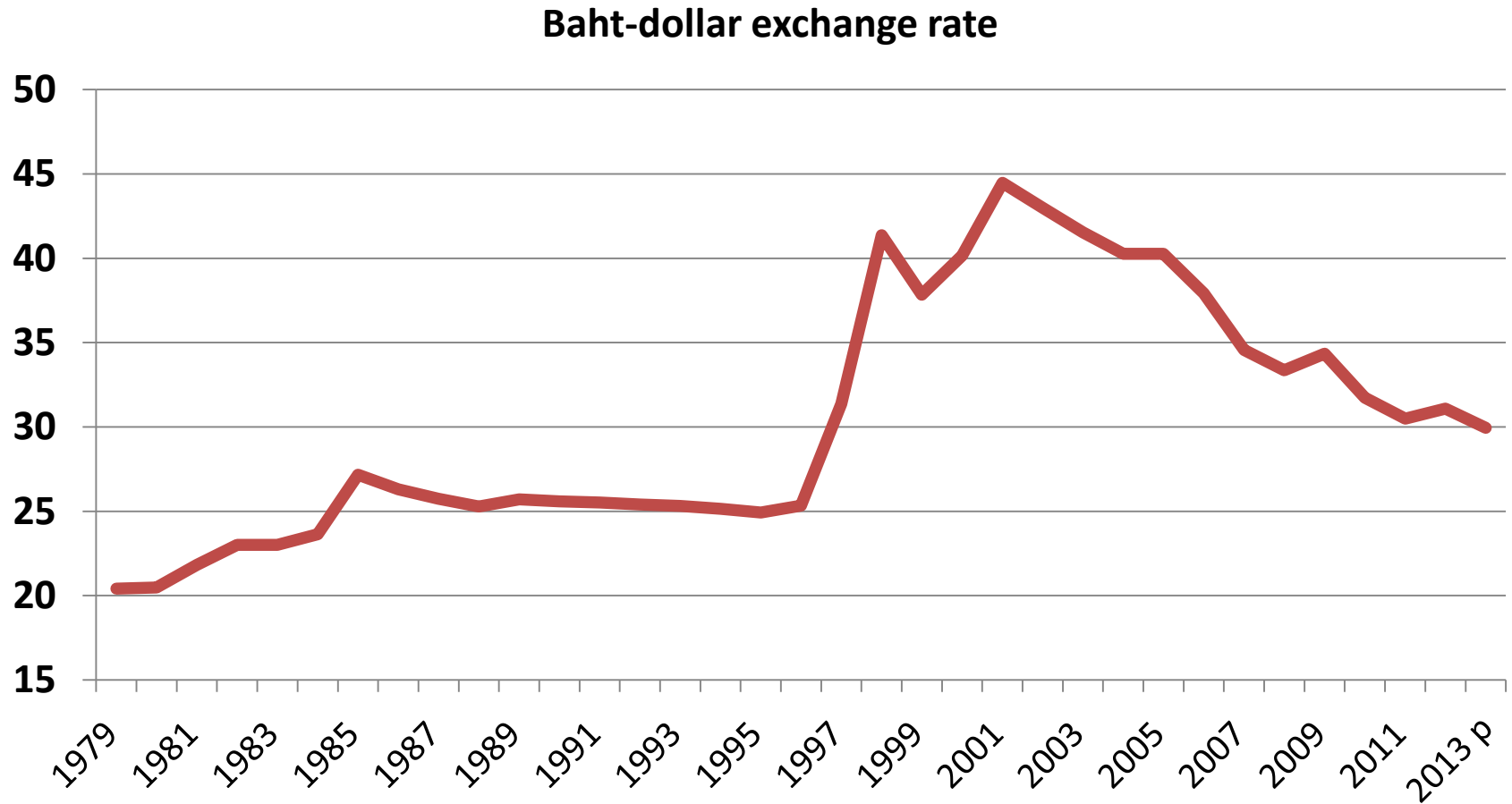
$$K_f = \alpha + \beta(r - r_f) + \delta (\Delta Y / Y) \\ - \phi(Risk) - \eta(\Delta e / e)^E + \varepsilon$$

The important role of expected depreciation

The Asian Financial Crisis

- The Asian crisis first emerged in Thailand in 1997 as the baht came under a series of increasingly serious speculative attacks and markets lost confidence in the economy.
- The rapid spread of the Asian crisis in late 1997-bringing a larger-than-expected depreciation of the baht, a sharp economic downturn and adverse regional economic developments

Currency and financial crises in 1997-1998



Lessons from the currency crisis

- Since capital flows are many times larger than international trade flows, when a country relies too heavily on short-term foreign debt to finance a current account deficit, it is impossible for the central bank to defend a fixed exchange rate for very long—let alone to inflict wounds on currency speculators.
- Thailand also learned that accountability and transparency should be well established so that the central bank is not tempted to engage in behavior that is akin to gambling in order to get out of a crisis.

Output contraction, recovery, and the return to price stability
Declining inflation, interest rates, and slowdown in monetary growth

Thailand's Macroeconomic Policy after July 1997

Table 1. Average growth of macroeconomic variables in Thailand (1997–2001)

Macroeconomic variable	July 1997 to December 1998	January 1999 to December 2000	January 2001 to December 2001
Manufacturing output index (percentage change)	-8.27	7.99	1.25
Government expenditure (percentage change)	-11.22	1.12	2.13
CPI (percentage change)	7.67	0.94	1.86
Nominal exchange rate (baht/US\$)	40.33	-0.51	14.09
Repurchase rate of interest (14 days)	15.38	1.80	1.75
Monetary base (percentage change)	2.15	3.60	7.00

Source: Bank of Thailand (<http://www.bot.or.th>).

Note: Figures are averages of monthly data.

Economic crisis in 1997/98

- With the baht succumbing to speculative attacks, the BOT decided to float it on July 2, 1997.
- Without a nominal anchor and given the lack of political credibility, the value of the baht fell by 56% through to January 1998.
- The deficit became surplus by income and substitution effects: expenditure switching and reducing

During recession (low utilization of output capacity)
real wage rate was reduced; thereby mitigating the rise in
unemployment

Table 3. Thailand's wage and price adjustments and capacity utilization during 1997-2000

Year	Price (CPI)	Real average wage rate of all sectors	Capacity utilization (%)
1997:1	4.53	6.82	68.72
1997:2	4.86	7.35	57.44
1998:1	7.83	-0.09	51.90
1998:2	9.65	-3.86	48.78
1999:1	4.68	-4.09	55.06
1999:2	-0.32	-1.53	57.39
2000:1	0.16	-0.56	59.87
2000:2	1.68	-1.49	59.14

Source: Bank of Thailand, labor force survey (<http://www.bot.or.th>).

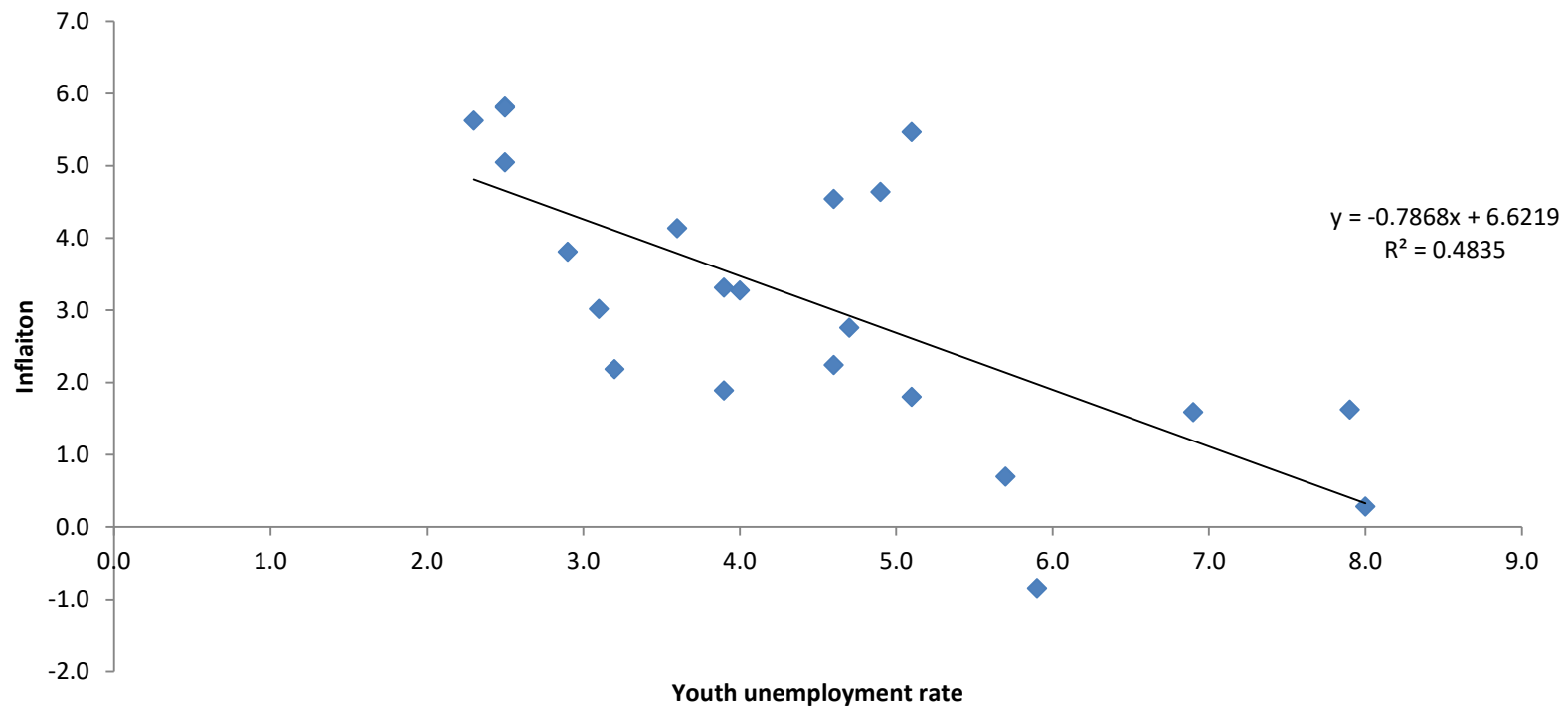
Does the relationship still hold after 2000?

Inflation vs. unemployment

- Thailand's labor market is flexible enough that wage cuts occur during recession, a feature that reduces unemployment.
- The price level does not adjust as quickly as wage rates.
- Because of inflation inertia, there is a trade-off in the short run between inflation and unemployment.
- Expansion monetary policy can reduce unemployment with minimal inflation.

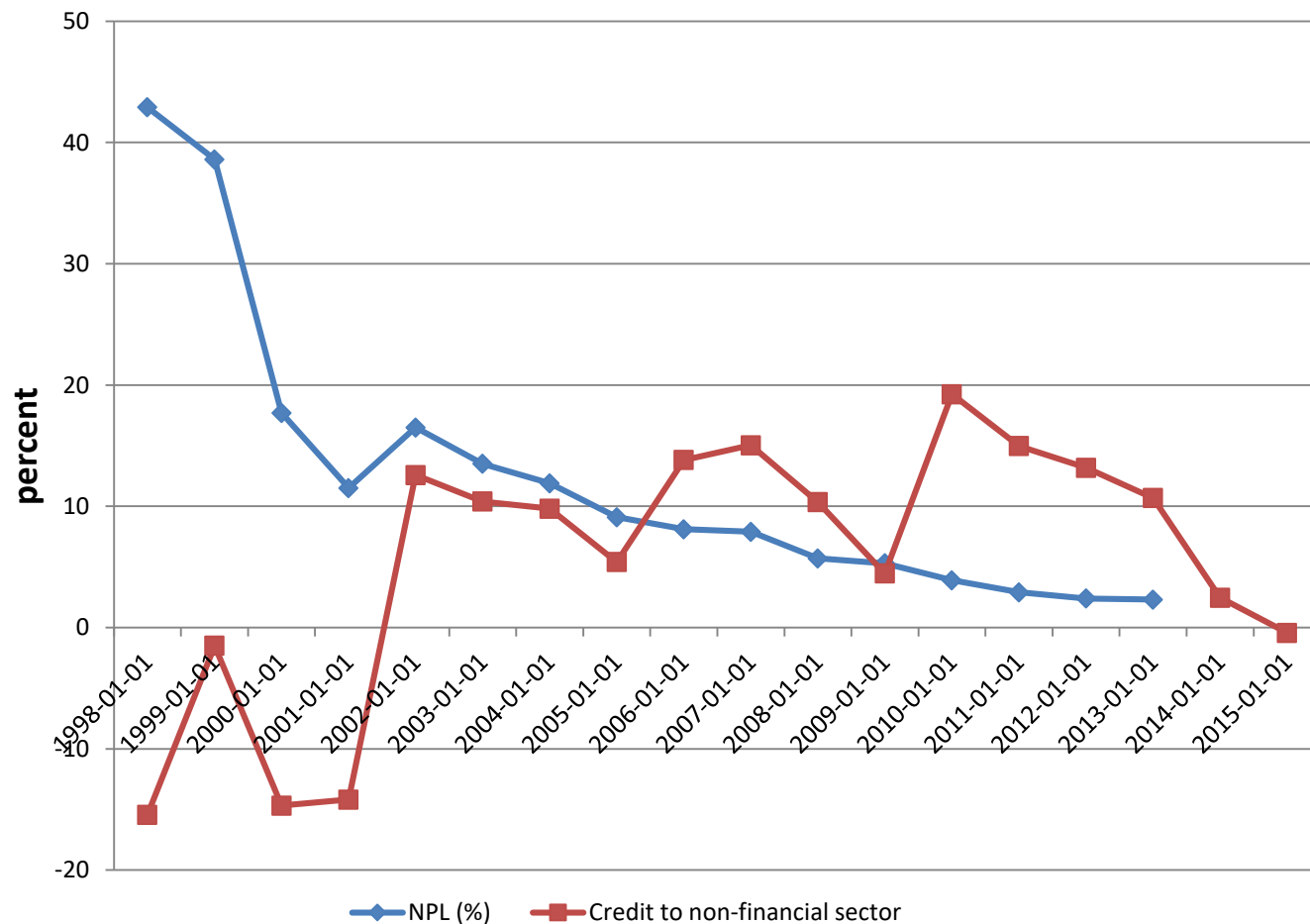
There is a tradeoff (negative relationship) between inflation and unemployment, except in 1998 with high inflation and high employment

**inflation and uneployment trade-off
1992-2014 (excluding 1998)**



Improving quality of bank loans when the economy was gradually recovering, although bank loan growth rate was still in negative territory.

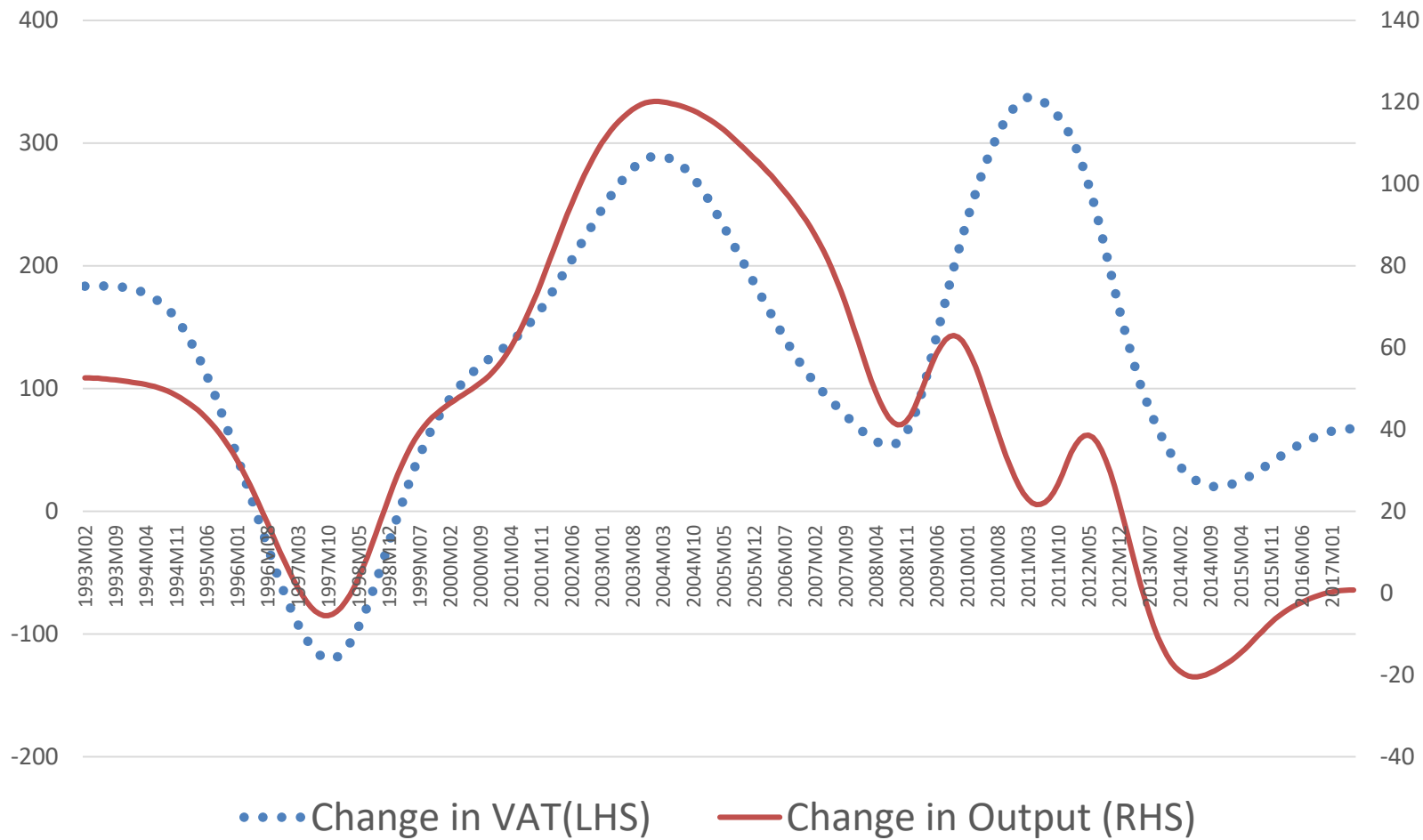
NPLs and credit growth



Consequences of rising debts

- The large currency depreciation aggravated the foreign debt burden, causing credit crunch, high interest rates, bankruptcy, and financial disintermediation.
- The loss of consumer and business confidence stemming from expected recession exacerbated the contraction in investment and consumption.
- ***Adverse consequences of high household debts in 2017?***

Business Cycles and Value Added Tax Revenue (2000 price level)



Southeast Asian Experience in 1998 (%)

	Exchange Rate	GDP	INVESTMENT	credit	Inflation
Indonesia	244.2	-13.1	-39.4	28.7	58.5
Malaysia	39.5	-7.36	-43.0	0.41	5.3
Philippines	38.7	-0.58	-16.3	-2.73	9.7
Singapore	12.7	-0.09	-13.3	18.2	-0.3
Thailand	31.9	-10.5	-50.9	-1.2	8.1

The Role of the IMF

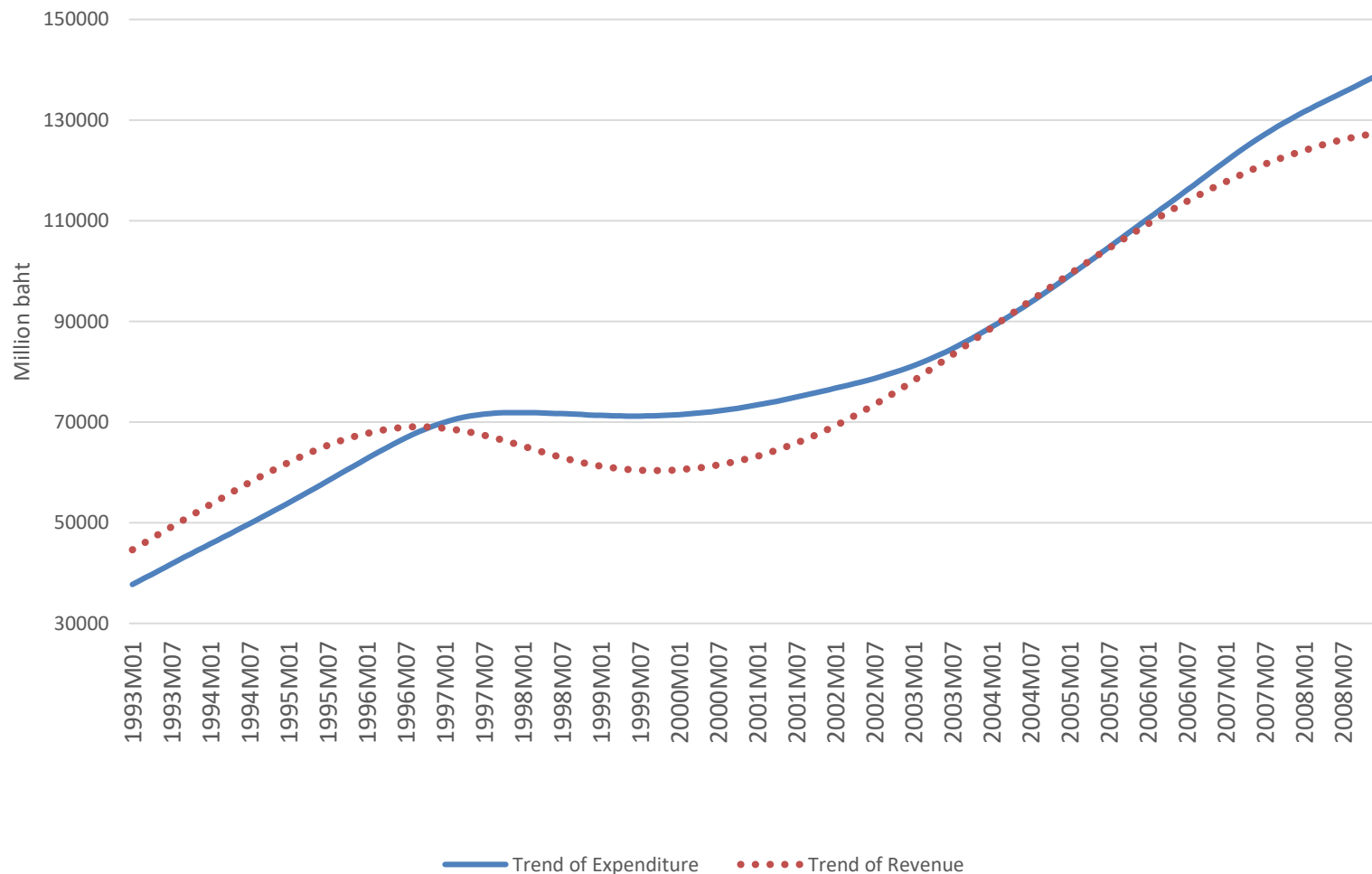
- Fiscal policy shifted in the face of the economic slowdown.
- While the first letter of intent called for a government budget surplus equal to 1 percent of GDP in 1997/98, beginning in February 1998 the program began targeting a fiscal deficit.
- The targeted deficit (excluding interest costs of financial sector reform) grew from 2 percent to 6 percent by April 1999, although the actual deficit for 1998/99 is estimated to have been under 5 percent (inclusive of interest costs of financial sector reform, amounting to almost 2 percent of GDP, the deficit was about 6.5 percent).

Joseph Stiglitz

- As former World Bank Chief Economist Joseph Stiglitz explains in a New Republic article, "I thought this was a mistake.
- For one thing, unlike the Latin American nations, the East Asian countries were already running budget surpluses.
- In Thailand, the government was running such large surpluses that it was actually starving the economy of much-needed investments in education and infrastructure, both essential to economic growth. And the East Asian nations already had tight monetary policies, as well: inflation was low and falling.
- In South Korea, for example, inflation stood at a very respectable four percent.
- The problem was not imprudent government, as in Latin America; the problem was an imprudent private sector--all those bankers and borrowers, for instance, who'd gambled on the real estate bubble."

Expansionary fiscal policy: Budget deficit was required to stimulate output growth

Trends of Fiscal Variables



Fiscal stimulus

- Much of the increased spending focused on boosting social safety net programs to ensure the protection of Thais affected by crisis.
- While fiscal stimulus remains important for the time being, over the medium term, fiscal consolidation was needed to reverse the rise in public debt.

After the storm in 1997,

- After the tight fiscal and monetary policy was relaxed, the short-term interest rate declined from 25% in 1997 to 8% by September 1998.
- Real interest rates declined, enough to ease debt burden.
- When the exchange rate regained stability, consumer confidence had been restored.

\$14.1 billion bailout

- On August 20, 1997, the IMF's Executive Board approved financial support for Thailand of up to SDR 2.9 billion, or about US\$4 billion, over a 34-month period.
- The total package of bilateral and multilateral assistance to Thailand came to US\$17.2 billion.
- Thailand drew US\$14.1 billion of that amount before announcing in September 1999 that it did not plan to draw on the remaining balances, in light of the improved economic situation.

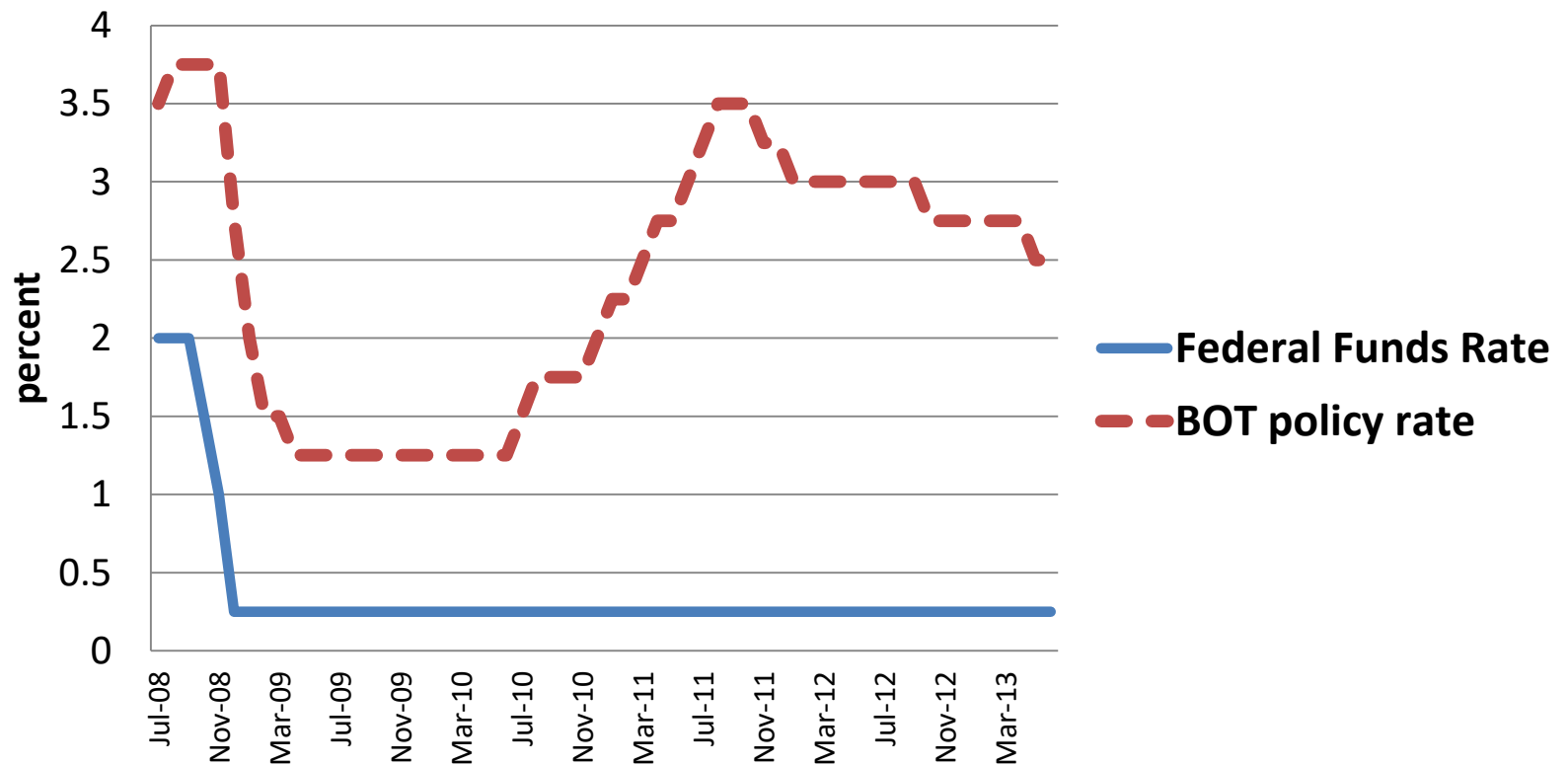
Ghana and the IMF: 2017

Indebted: Ghana and the IMF

The International Monetary Fund meets today to review the west African country's progress, two and a half years after a currency collapse, prompted by low commodity prices, led to a \$918m bail-out. The economy is improving, with 6% growth forecast this year after three years at 3-4%, and double-digit inflation is falling. However, the government will struggle to keep the ambitious promises that brought it to power—such as the “one district, one factory” industrialisation push and “one village, one dam” food-security plan. In part, blame the \$1.6bn in previously hidden spending discovered when the government took power in January; low cocoa and oil prices won't help either. President Nana Akufo-Addo said last month that Ghana would complete its IMF programme on time next April. For its part, the IMF says the country will need an extension, to trim debt to sustainable levels. Those populist pledges will have to wait a bit longer.

Two Key Policy Rates

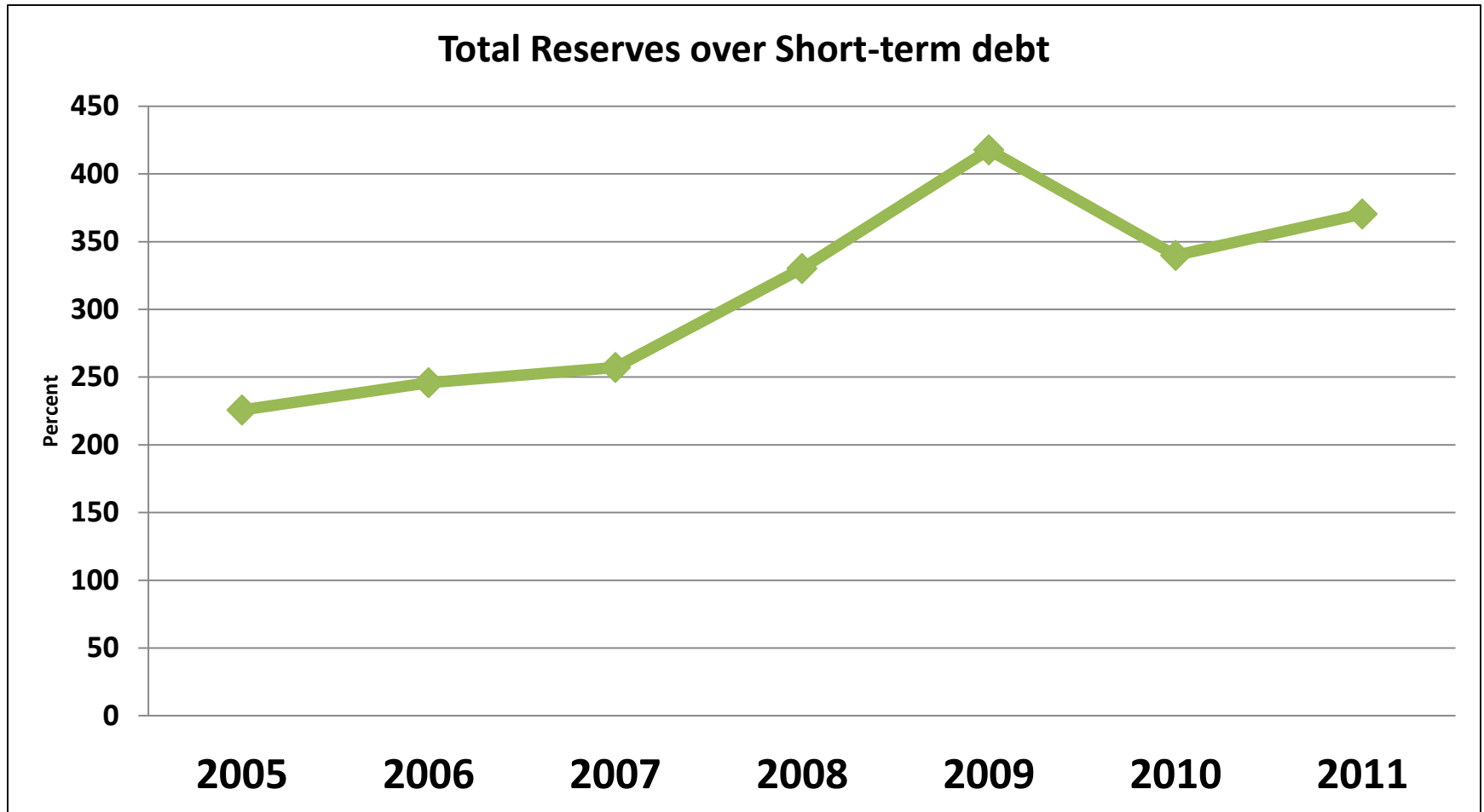
Widening interest rate gap triggered capital inflows



Interest rates and exchange rates

- The BOT once again tried to use the high interest rate policy to protect the baht, which has gained strength while the yen has depreciated against the dollar.
- The high cost of defending the currency by using high interest rates should be obvious from the painful experience of Thailand during the currency crisis.

International reserves adequacy



Once upon a time..

BAHT BOOMING

Regional cross-rates against US dollar,
Jan 2012-2013

	23 Jan 2012	23 Jan 2013	% Change
• Philippine peso	43.15	40.59	5.93%
• Thai baht	31.36	29.77	5.07%
• Singapore dollar	1.266	1.226	3.15%
• Malaysian ringgit	3.105	3.040	2.09%
• Indonesian rupiah	8,940	9,615	-7.55%

Source: Reuters

POSTgraphics

Bullish: the euro soars

- The euro's first-ever parity with sterling has edged closer as fears related to Brexit, and the tetchy North Korean leadership, pushed the pound down to an eight-year low against it.
- The common currency has emerged as the safe-haven asset of choice this year, much as the Japanese yen was last year.
- The trade-weighted euro index, a composite measure that accounts for trade between the euro area and other countries, hit its highest level since 2014.

Haven-sent

Trade-weighted exchange rates

January 1st 2016=100



Source: Thomson Reuters

Impact of the euro soars

- Improving economic growth and market-friendly election results have helped to boost the euro over the past few months.
- That adds deflationary pressure: data out today are expected to show that inflation, though slightly higher than July's figure, remains below the European Central Bank's target of near 2%.
- The ECB, which meets next week, has kept quiet about plans to wind down its bond-buying, which would further boost the currency.
- The euro bull-run may not be over yet.

Concluding remarks

- With a realistic exchange rate and steady growth in the monetary base, even in the face of virulent external circumstances, the Thai economy can still make the best use of globalization by maintaining a moderate expansion along a sustainable growth path through employing a sensible economic policy.

Concluding remarks

- The Bank of Thailand could have eased its monetary policy to prevent a slowdown in 2001 and in 2014.
- An expansionary monetary policy or budget deficit financed by money creation can spur growth during recession, provided the Bank of Thailand does not intervene in the foreign-exchange market.
- The bah-dollar exchange rate cannot disengaged from the yet-dollar rate by central bank intervention in the long term.
- Monetary policy seems to be more effective than other policy alternatives during the debt deflation episode in Thailand.

Epilogue

- Thailand's Supreme Court on Sep 6, 2016 upheld a 20-year prison sentence for fraud for a media tycoon, Sondhi Limthongkul, whose successful crusade to oust prime minister Thaksin Shinawatra triggered a decade of political violence and instability.
- Sondhi violated Securities and Exchange Commission regulations in 1996-97 by presenting *fraudulent financial data* to obtain a large bank loan for one of his businesses.
- He was also accused of not informing the Stock Exchange of Thailand and the board and shareholders of the company guaranteeing the loan, which fell into default.

The devastating impact of the AFC

- Sondhi, 68, also was the founder of the People's Alliance for Democracy (PAD), which sought to force then-Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra to step down in 2006 for alleged corruption and disrespect toward the king.
- Sondhi was one of a generation of Thai business entrepreneurs who built their empires during the boom years of the late 1980s and early 1990s, *taking advantage of a loose regulatory climate*.
- He expanded a mostly print-based media empire focusing on business coverage and *diversified into other fields*, including satellite communications and tourism. His circle of up and coming businessmen friends included Thaksin, who was a pioneer in the mobile phone sector as well as cable television.
- Sondhi, whose holdings were overextended and highly leveraged, was struck hard by Asia's 1997 financial crisis, which devastated even established Thai banks and businesses.