Challenges faced by Advanced Inflation Targeters: The Case of Israel

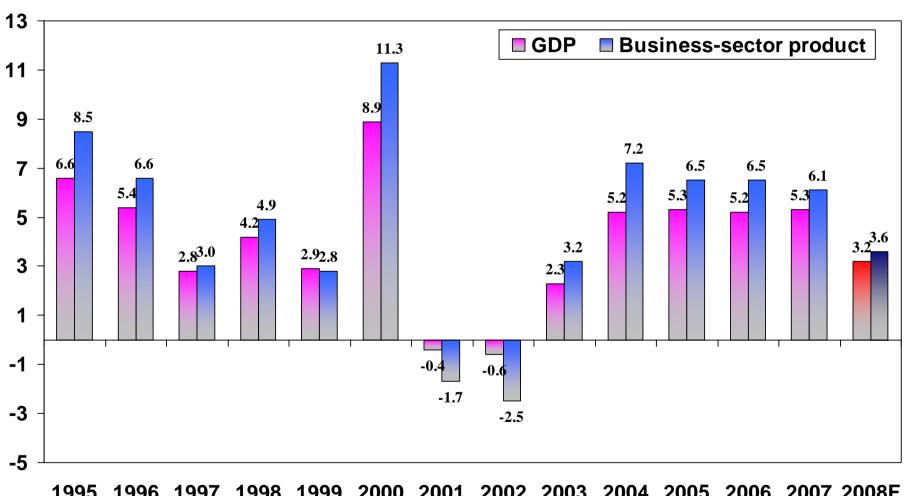
Karnit Flug Bank of Israel

Prepared for a Conference at the Czech National Bank, April 8 2008

Economic Performance of the Israeli Economy

GDP and Business-Sector Product

(1995-2008*)



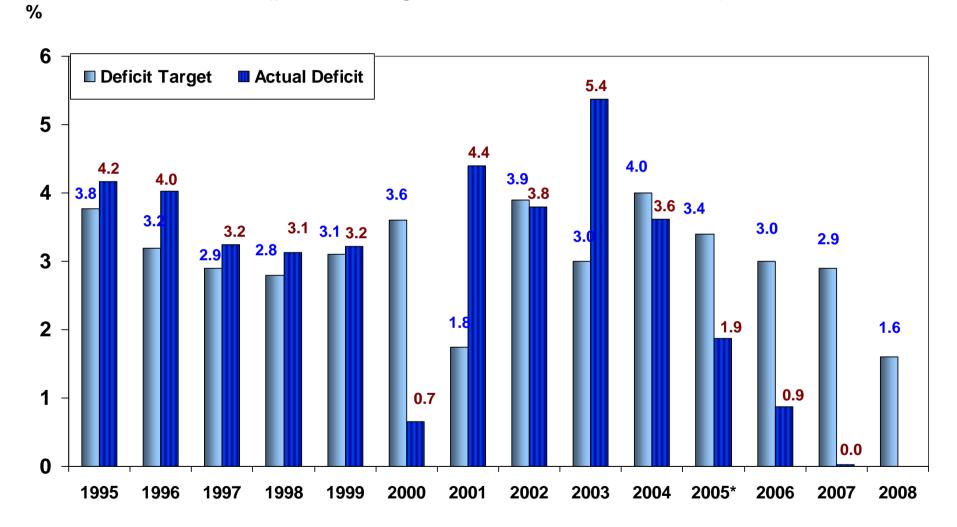
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008F

^{*} BOI Forecast.

SOURCE: Central Bureau of Statistics.

Budget Deficit*

(percentage of GDP, 1995-2007)

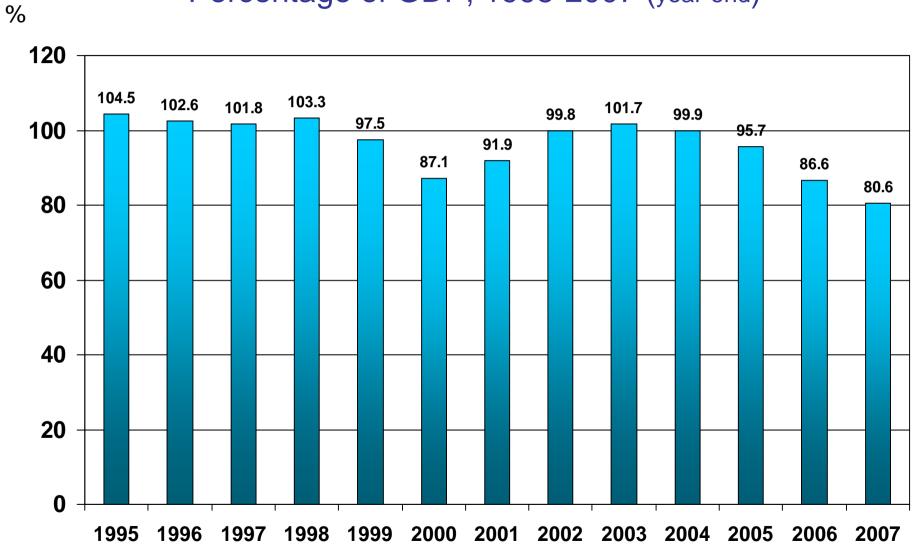


^{*}Percent of GDP; excluding credit extended. Until 1996, domestic deficit; from 1997, total deficit.

^{*}The data from 2000 refer to the deficit excluding the Bank of Israel's profits.

Public Sector Debt,

Percentage of GDP, 1995-2007 (year-end)



Rate of Unemployment

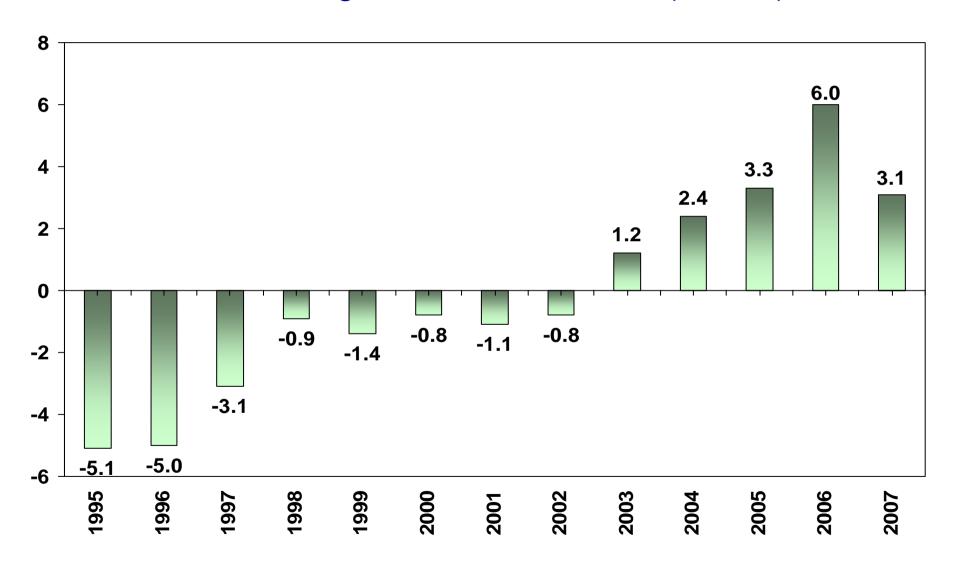
1995-2007 (Annual)



SOURCE: Based on Central Bureau of Statistics Labour Force Survey.

Current Account of Balance of Payments

as Percentage of GDP, 1995-2007 (Annual)

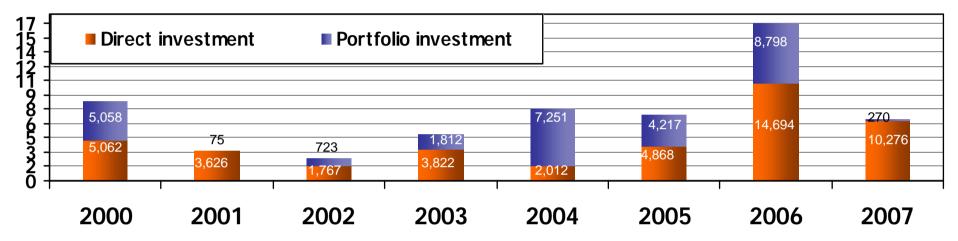


•SOURCE: Balance of Payments, Central Bureau of Statistics.

Investment in Israel by Nonresidents

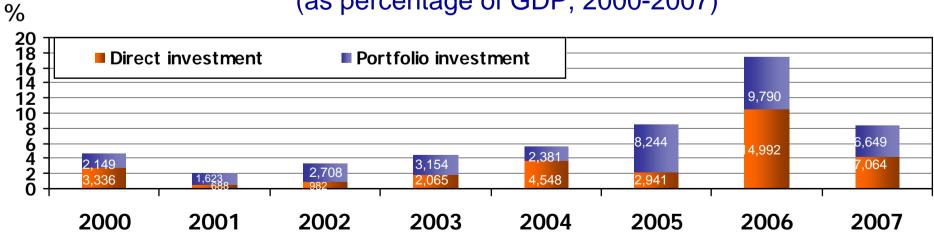
%

(as percentage of GDP, 2000-2007)



Investment of Israeli Residents Abroad

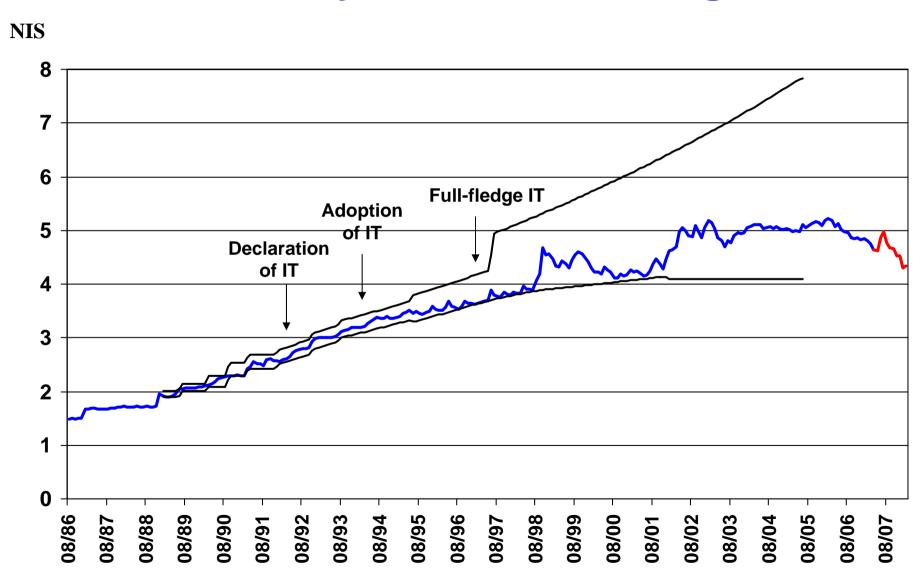
(as percentage of GDP, 2000-2007)



SOURCE: Central Bureau of Statistics, Balance of Payments.

Monetary Policy Regime

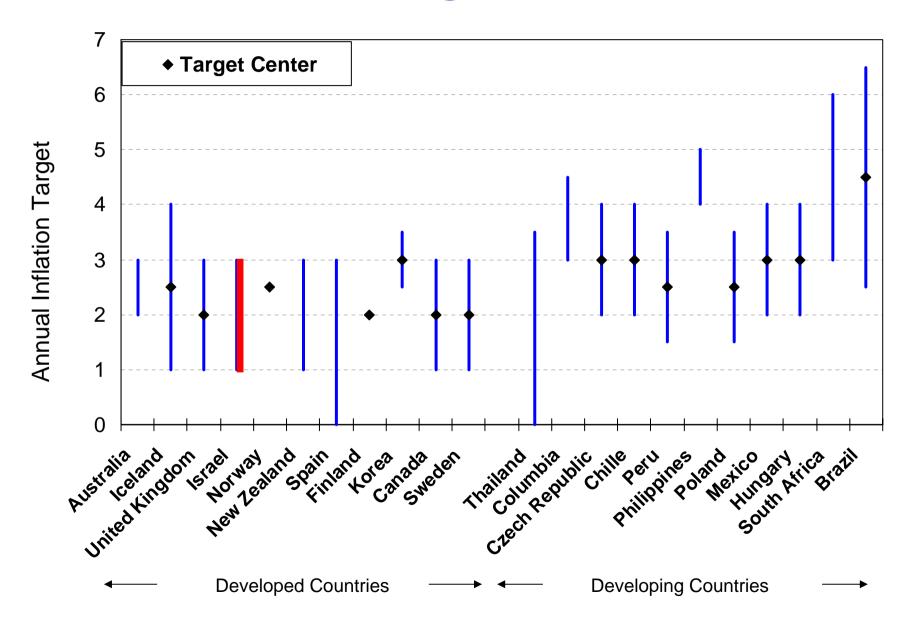
NIS/Currency-Basket Exchange Rate



Inflation and Inflation Targets

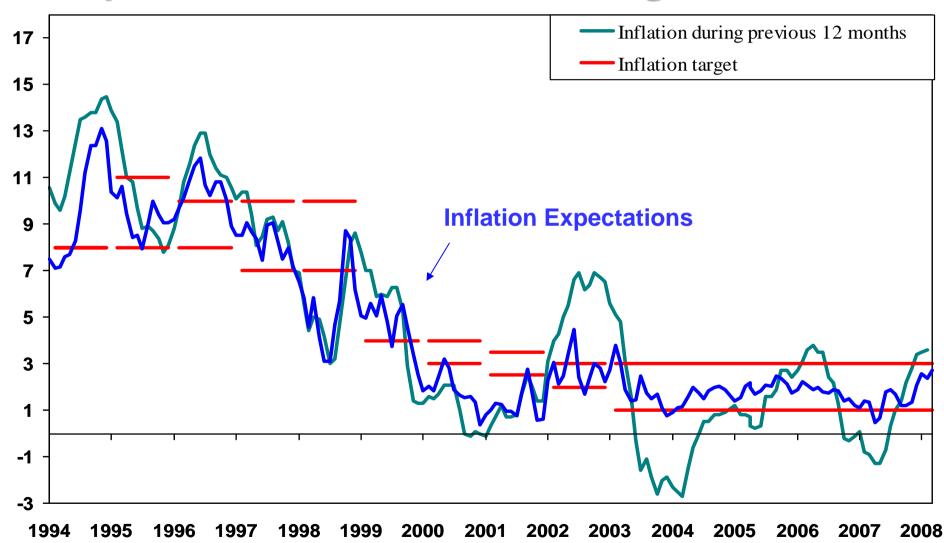
	Inflation Targets	
1992	14-15	
1993	10	
1994	8	
1995	8-11	
1996	8-10	
1997	7-10	
1998	7-10	
1999	4	
2000	3-4	
2001	2.5 - 3.5	
2002	2-3	
2003	1-3	
2004	1-3	
2005	1-3	
2006	1-3	
2007	1-3	

Inflation Targets in the World



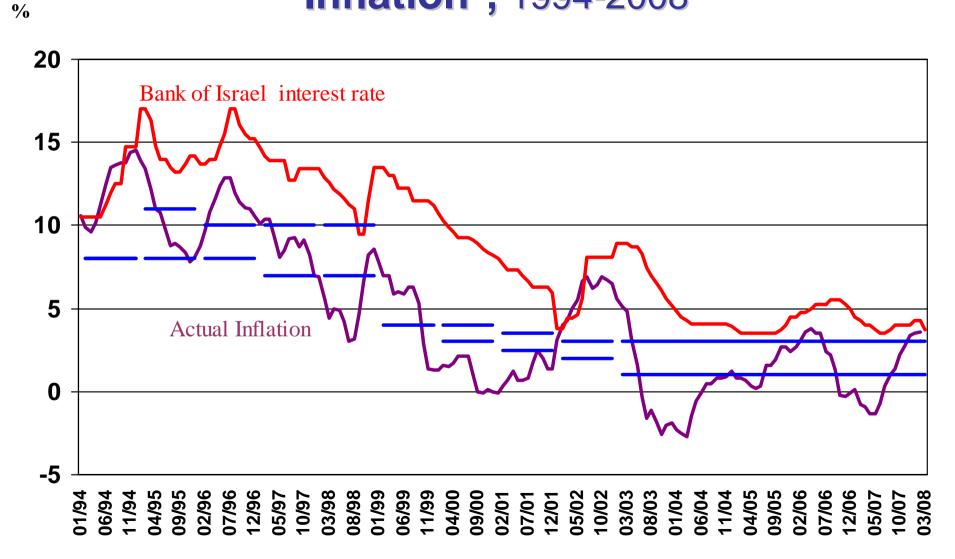
Monetary Policy

Rate of Inflation in Last 12 Months, Inflation Expectations* and Inflation Targets, 1994-2008



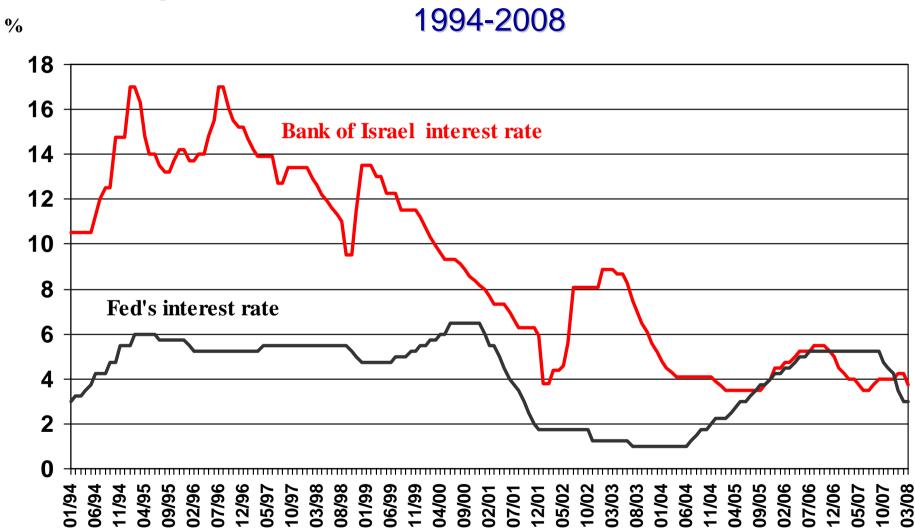
^{*}For 12 months, as derived from the capital market.

Bank of Israel Interest Rate, and Actual Inflation*, 1994-2008



^{*}In last 12 months.

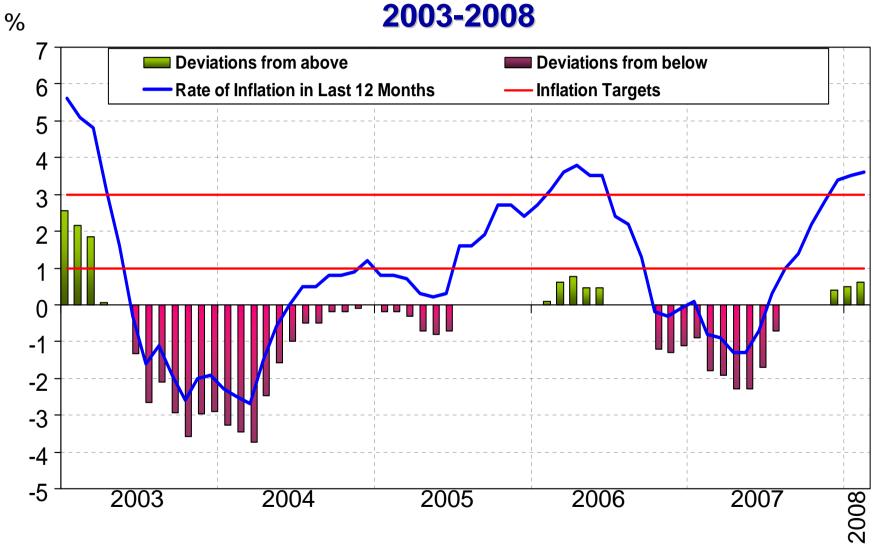
Bank of Israel Interest Rate, Inflation Expectations*, and the Fed's interest Rate,



^{*}For 12 months, as derived from the capital market.

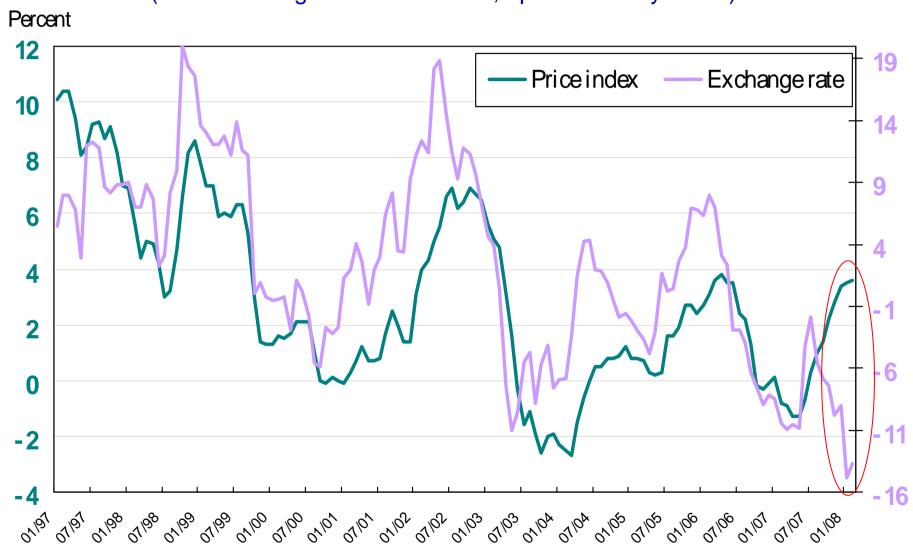
Challenges

Rate of Inflation in Last 12 Months, Inflation Targets and Deviations from Inflation Targets,



Price Index and Shekel/Dollar Exchange Rate

(Rate of change over 12 months, up to February 2008)



Pass-Through from Exchange Rate to Prices: International Evidence and the Israeli Experience

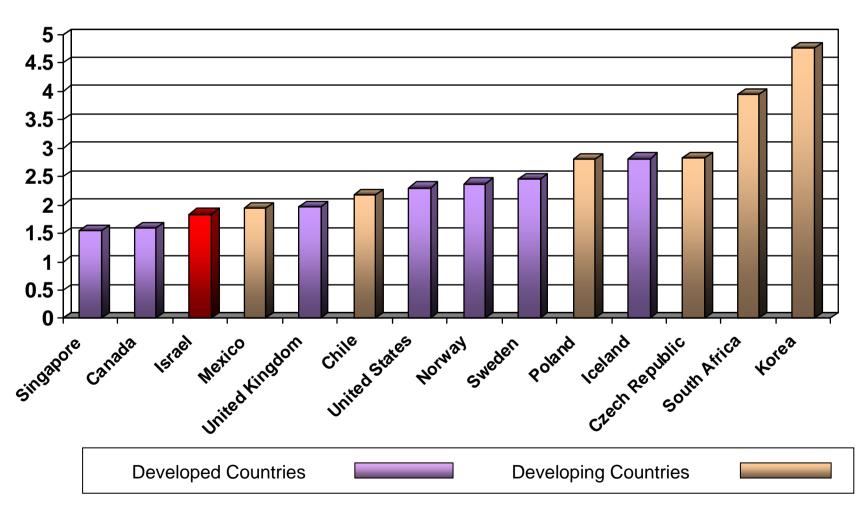
	Over 1 Quarter	Over 1 Year
Developed Economies	0.05	0.1
Emerging Markets	0.15	0.2
Israel	0.3	0.5

In the second half of 2007 the Pass-Through has dropped sharply.

Source: Choudhri and Hakura (2003) and bank of Israel estimetes

Volatility of the Exchange Rate in Israel and in Developed and Developing Countries

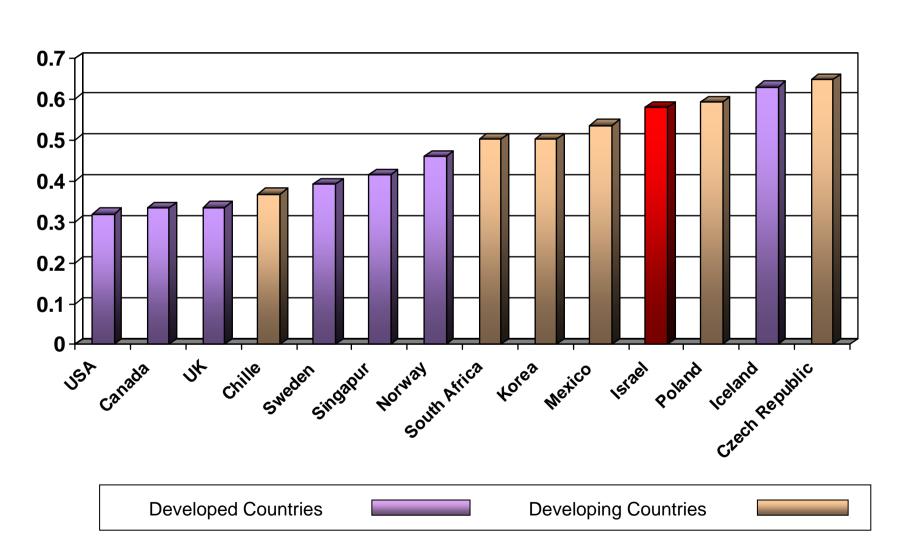
1997-2007



^a SD of monthly depreciation against the US\$. For US - US\$ against synthetic €.

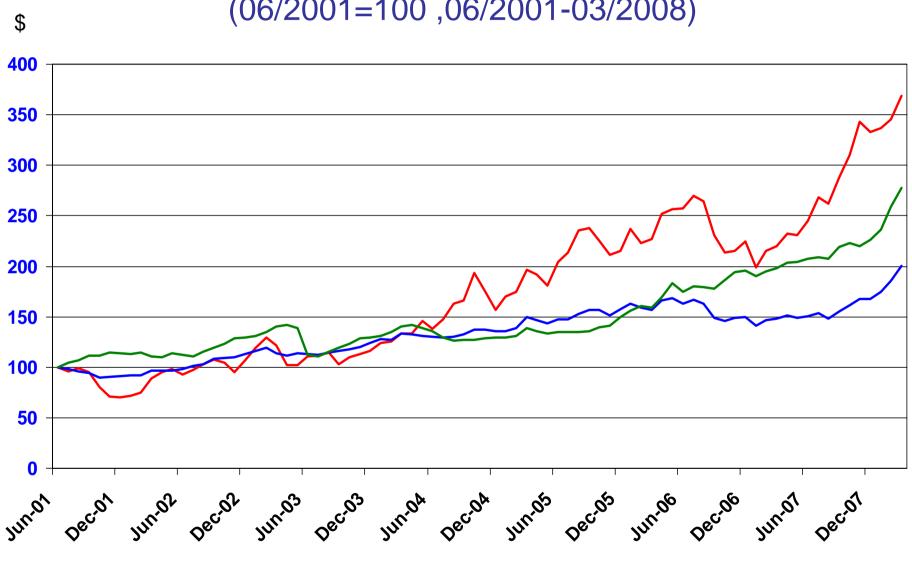
Volatility of Inflation in Israel and in Developed and Developing Countries

1997-2007



Commodities and Oil Prices

(06/2001=100,06/2001-03/2008)



Non Energy Commodities

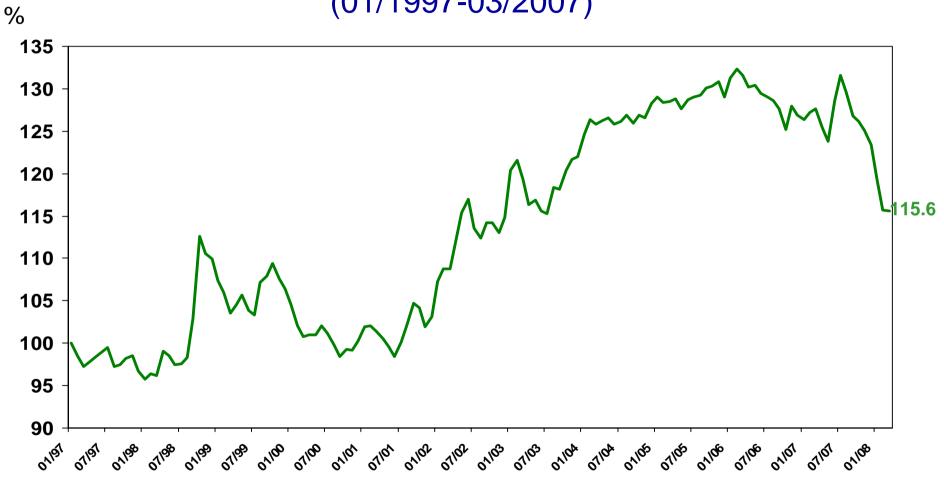
Commodities



Oil Prices

Index of Real Exchange Rate by Trading Partners

(01/1997-03/2007)



[•]A rise in the index indicates depreciation.

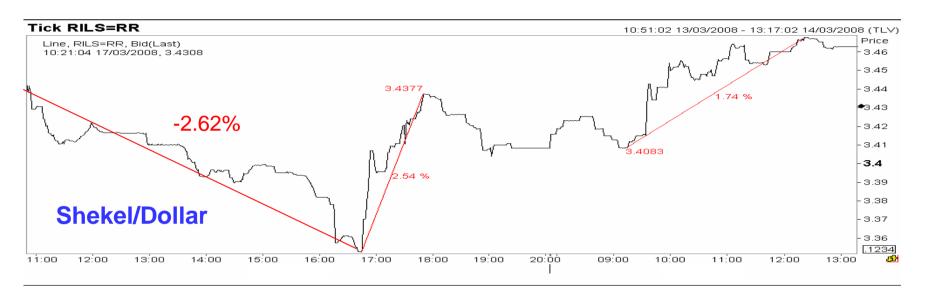
[•]The figure for March 2008 is calculated from spot exchange rates known for the half-month, our forecast CPI from the monthly model, and an extrapolation of inflation in the countries whose currencies are in the currency basket.

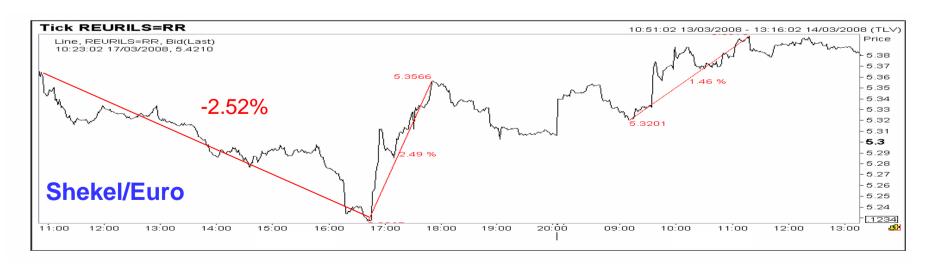
[•]SOURCE: IFS data. For November 2007 to March 2008, Bank of Israel calculations.

Most Recent Developments:

- A two day intervention (during 13-14/03/08) in FX market where the Bank of Israel purchased FX due to disorderly sharp appreciation of the NIS.
- An announcement of the intention to purchase FX at an amount of some 25 million US\$ per day over the next 2 years aimed at raising FX reserves to a more adequate level of 35-40 billion US\$.
- Two consequtive reductions of interest rates for March and April by 0.5% each

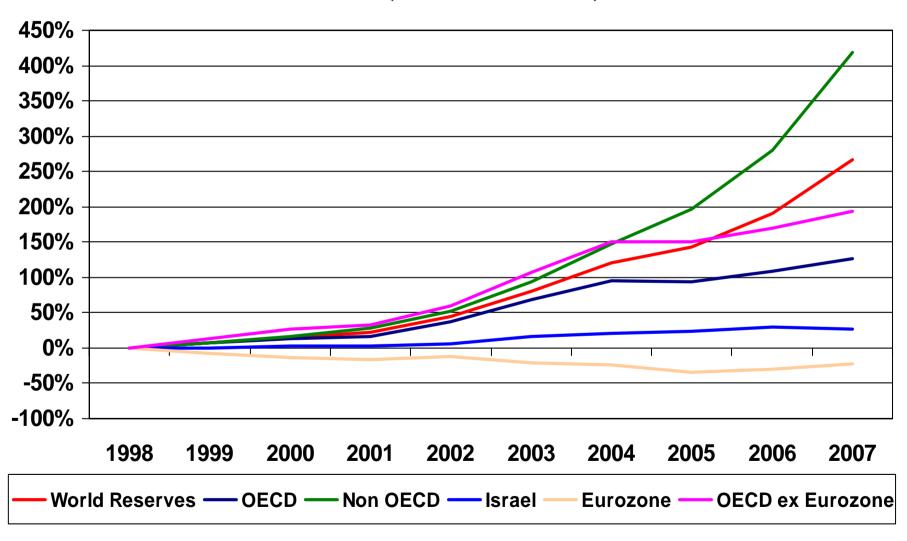
March 13-14, 2008





The Change in Foreign Exchange Reserves

(\$,1998 - 2007)



Source: IMF

Final Comment

- During the Inflation Targeting Regime we had high volatility of inflation and frequent episodes where inflation was outside the target range.
- However, expectations for inflation were always, in recent years, within the inflation target range.
- Thus, by anchoring expectations within the price stability range, inflation targeting has provided a stable environment to economic agents.

Thank You