

CAPITAL FLOW MANAGEMENT AND LIBERALISATION: THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

Erdem Başçı Governor

October 9, 2012 Paris, OECD

Rapid Credit Growth

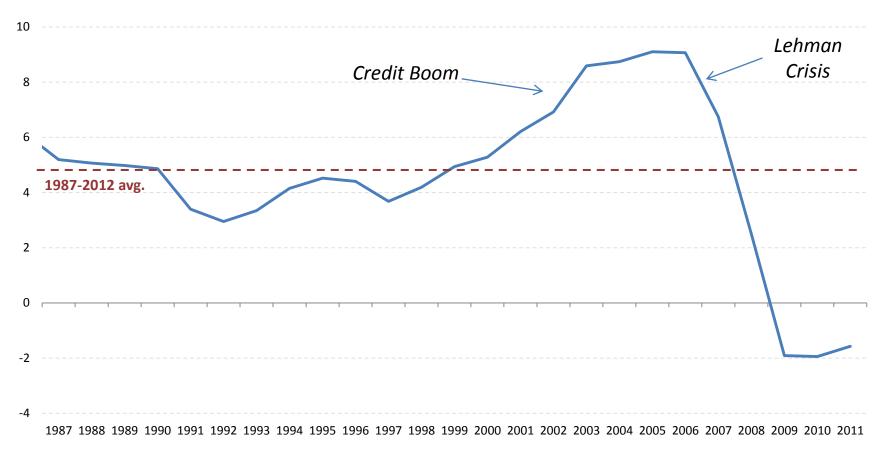
Rapid credit growth is a leading indicator of financial crises¹.

¹Reinhart, Carmen M., and Kenneth S. Rogoff. (2009). This Time is Different: Eight Centuries of Financial Folly. Princeton, NJ: Princeton Press.; Taylor, A. (2012). "The Great Leveraging," NBER Working Papers, No. 18290.



Credit Impulse (US)

(Change in Household Debt)/GDP (Percent)



Source: Bloomberg.



Monetary Policy

1. Interest Rates

- 2. Reserve Requirements
 - Liquidity Channel



Macroprudential Policy

- 1. Reserve Requirements
 - Cost Channel

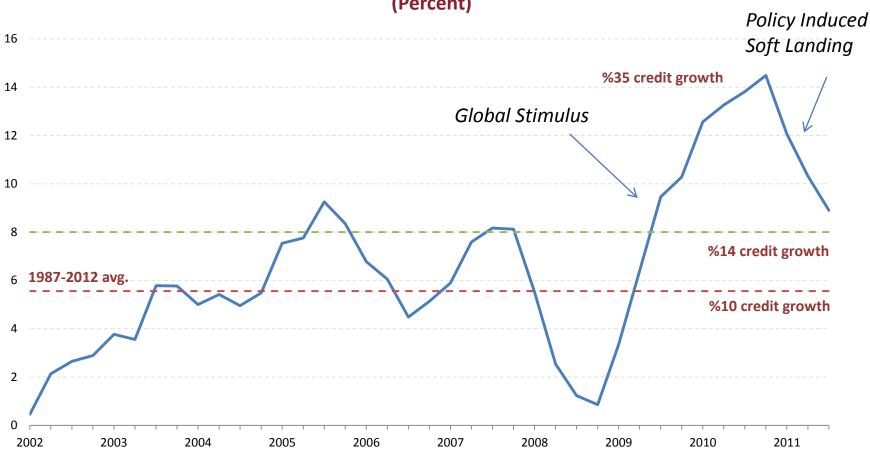
2. Regulatory Instruments

3. Taxes



Credit Impulse (Turkey)

(Change in Total Debt)/GDP (Percent)

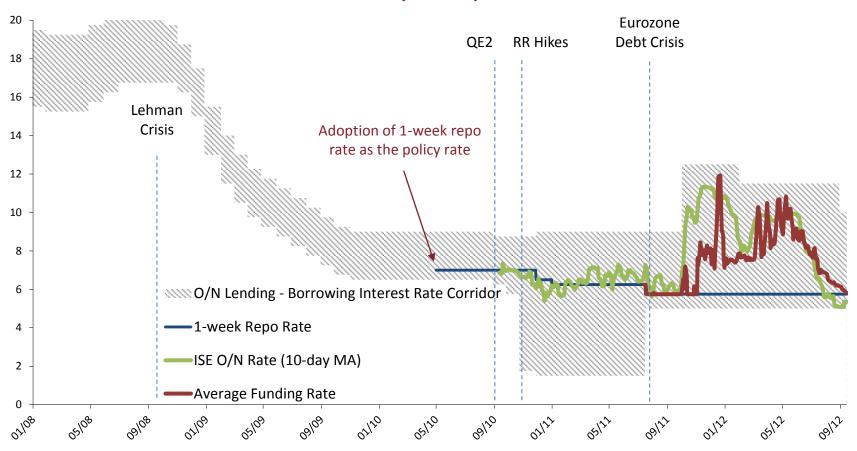


Source: CBRT. Last Observation: 2012 Q2



Monetary Policy

Interest Rate Corridor and Average Funding Rate (Percent)



Source: ISE, CBRT. Latest Observations: October 3, 2012



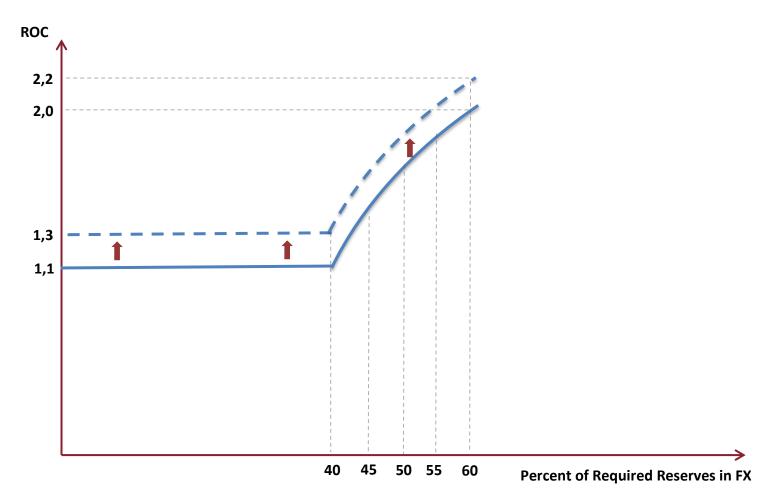
A Macroprudential Tool: Reserve Options

The banks are allowed to deposit FX or Gold instead of their Turkish lira reserve requirements.



Reserve Options Mechanism (FX)

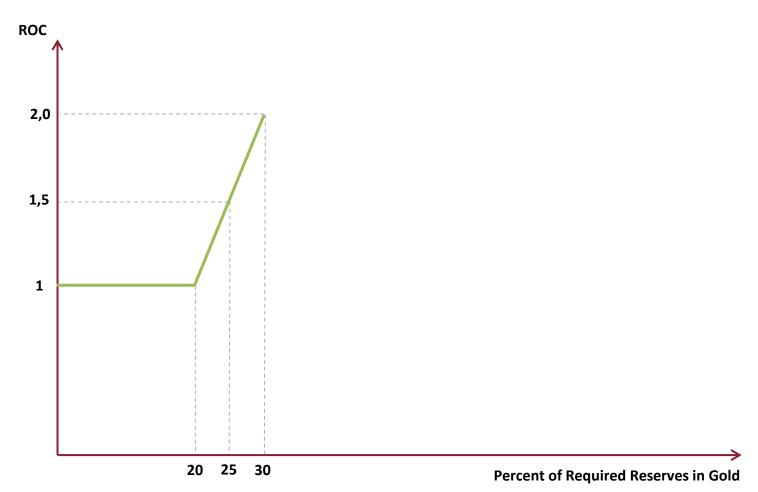
Reserve Option Coefficients (ROC)





Reserve Options Mechanism (Gold)

Reserve Option Coefficients (ROC)



Concluding Remarks

- Costs of preventing a financial crisis are much less compared to living it.
- Use of macroprudential instruments is quite helpful in preventing crises and dealing with short term capital flows.
- Under the 'OECD Code of Liberalisation of Capital Movements' capital flow measures are possible only in exceptional situations.



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