Can the International Monetary System be Reformed?

International Cooperation in Times of Global Crisis: Views from G20 Countries New Delhi, India – September 2010

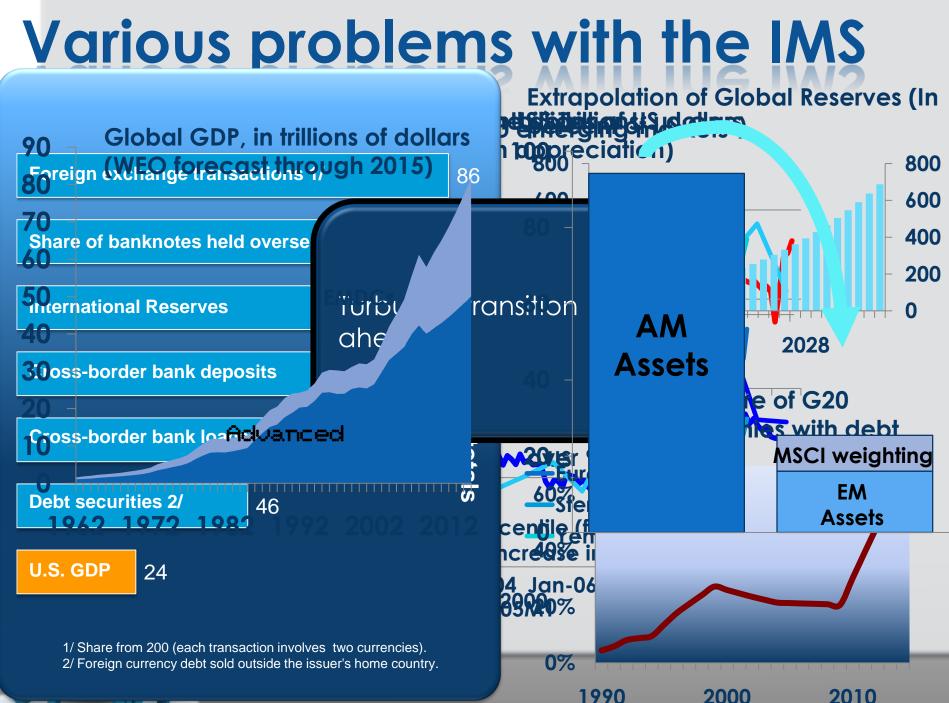


IMS has many merits

- Underpinned decades of growth in output and trade, global financial system
- Showed resilience through crisis
- Allows pursuit of domestic policy agenda

Discretion in choosing exchange regimes and reserves policies

But...



What is to be done?





 EWE, Spillover Reports, WEO/GFSR Synthesis
 Interconnectedness Map

New Lending Instruments
 IMF Resources
 Describe Adaption

Reserve Adequacy

G20 MAP
Multilateral Framework for Capital Flows
Exchange Rates

Limits of Existing Candidates
Benefits of Greater SDR Use

Conclusions



- Bar for reform is high
- Significant reforms already accomplished or underway

• More ambitious steps are desirable to smooth transition to new steady state: capital flows framework, SDR

• Extensive consensus-building efforts required



Spillover reports bridge a gap: examine outward spillovers from policies, discuss with relevant policymakers

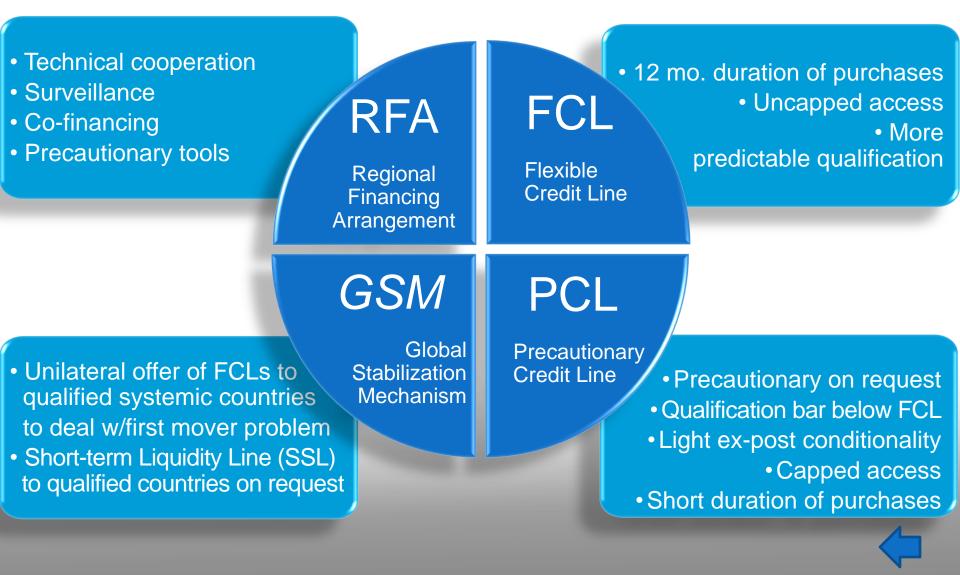


Bringing out potential of WEO/GFSR





Core lending reforms





Concerns:

- Fragmented govt. securities market
- Stability concerns
- Protracted economic slowdown
- Non-convertibility
- Financial sector
- Regional currencies?
- EM reserve-type asset ?

Exorbitant burden?

Reserve Supply: Enhanced SDR Role

Benefits

- Relieves pressure on other reserve currencies, risks of debasement
- Reduced precautionary reserve accumulation (efficiency gains, lower global imbalances)
- Strengthens global liquidity provision
- Diversified basket mitigates exchange rate volatility
- Potential focal point for network externalities

Challenges

- Legal, political constraints
- Low yield, liquidity
- Little natural demand/supply
- Not real money
- No market infrastructure
- Expanding the basket—tradeoffs

