



МОНГОЛБАНК
МОНГОЛ УЛСЫН ТӨВ БАНК

ERROR CORRECTION MODEL OF INFLATION IN MONGOLIA

TAIVAN Ulziideleg

Судалгааны ажлын цуврал

2016 / № 10

Судалгааны ажлын цуврал нь Монголбанкинд хийгдэж буй болон Монголбанкны захиалгаар хөндлөнгийн байгууллагын хийсэн судалгааны ажлын үр дүнг бусад эдийн засагчид болон судлаач нарт нээлттэй хүргэх, судалгааны ажлын урьдчилсан үр дүнг танилцуулах, судалгааны ажилтай холбоотой санал, шүүмжийг авах болон хэлэлцүүлэг өрнүүлэх зорилготой. Судалгааны ажилд дурьдах аливаа дүгнэлт, дэвшүүлсэн санал нь зөвхөн хувь судлаачийн байр суурийг илэрхийлэх бөгөөд Монголбанкны албан ёсны байр суурийг илэрхийлэхгүй болно. Судалгааны ажлын үр дүнг ашиглахдаа хувь судлаачийн нэрийг дурьдах бөгөөд Монголбанк нь албан ёсны эх сурвалж болохгүйг анхаарна уу.

Холбоо барих:

Утас: +976-(11)-450015

Факс: +976-(11)-311471

Цахим шуудан: rsd@mongolbank.mn

Цахим хаяг: www.mongolbank.mn

Хаяг: Бага тойруу-3, Улаанбаатар-46, 15160

Энэхүү судалгааны ажлын цувралд орсон судалгааг Монголбанкны зөвшөөрөлгүйгээр хэвлэн нийтлэх, худалдах болон түгээхийг хориглоно. Шаардлагатай тохиолдолд дээрх цахим хаягаар хандан зөвшөөрөл авна уу.

ERROR CORRECTION MODEL OF INFLATION IN MONGOLIA

TAIVAN Ulziideleg
Senior supervisor, Supervision Department

СУДАЛГААНЫ АЖЛЫН ЦУВРАЛ

2016/ №10

Энэхүү судалгааны ажилд дурьдах аливаа дүгнэлт, дэвшүүлсэн санал нь зөвхөн хувь судлаачийн байр суурийг илэрхийлэх бөгөөд Монголбанкны албан ёсны байр суурийг илэрхийлэхгүй болно.

© Монголбанк, 2016 он.

Abstract

This paper investigates the relationship between inflation, money and real output of Mongolia based on data from 1997 to 2006. The error correction model is used to establish the relationship. Causes for inflation would be explained by both approaches: non monetarist and monetarist. Results of the research indicate that there is relationship between CPI, M2 and GDP. If growth rate of Mongolian economy is predictable, then the goal of long run price stability is feasible with the use of M2. In turn, low inflation would create an environment for more rapid economic growth.

Keywords: Inflation, dynamics of inflation, Error correction model, Restricted error correction model

JEL Classification: C30, C,50, C51, C52

I. INTRODUCTION

When discussing about causes of inflation in developing countries one finds that the literature contains two major competing hypotheses. First, there is the monetarist model, which sees inflation as a monetary phenomenon, which requires control of the money supply as a necessary and sufficient condition such that it grows at a rate consistent with the growth of demand for money with stable prices. The monetarist model is predicated upon the existence of a stable demand for money. Ghatak (1981:68) An existence of stable demand for money in Mongolia itself might be a disputable proposition due to the numerous deep structural changes and banking crises, which are underway within Mongolian economy since 1990.

Second, non monetary approach argues that there are non monetary causes of inflation. These causes featured structural characteristics. Chatak (1981:68) demonstrated that there are following structural characteristics. First, relative inelasticity supply of food in developing countries. The supply of essential food commodities may lag behind the demand causing food prices to rise. Second, a fall in world prices of those few export goods would cause a severe shortage of foreign exchange necessary to purchase machinery or oil essential for the smooth functioning of the economies of developing nations. As a result, shortage of industrial essentials will ignite an upward price spirals. Third, lack of internal financial resources as a distinctive group of reasons causes inflation. Fourth, the shortage of government funding in the sphere of infrastructure is usually solved by inflationary consequences. Kirkpatrick and Nixon (1976:127) Fifth, cost inflation, which is derived by the increase in price of production factors, including electricity.

Many models set up in sphere of monetarist approach. Sani (1999) run regression between the broad and narrow money aggregates and the inflation rates in India and found that relationship is statistically significant. He used Ordinary least square method (OLS). Paul and Bhanumurthy (1999) employ the Vector autoregression (VAR) model to investigate relationship between the money supply and price in India and found the money-price relationship exists within that period and is very strong when money aggregate M3, which includes time deposits, is used supporting the monetarist notion of exogenous money supply and the impact of money on prices.

Brada and Kutan (1999) used F-tests of running nominal broad money, nominal average wages, and import prices in form of the exchange rate adjusted German whole sale index on the Consumer price index (CPI) in

Hungary, Poland and Czech Republic for the period over 1990-1998 to investigate the determinants of inflation in those countries. They show that foreign prices and the persistence of inflation were the key elements of inflation.

Kalra (1998) studies inflation and money demand in Albania, which is a small transition economy the size of Mongolia in terms of GDP, between 1993-1997. His model supports the claim that determinants of inflation and money demand in transition economies are similar to those in market economies. In particular, for the long run, he establishes a positive relationship between the price level and the exchange rate.

Although, considerable researches have been conducted to identify the factors that influence inflation in transition economies, there has been much less effort in identifying the relationship between these factors and inflation in Mongolia. A question remains how these factors play a role in explaining of inflation. The objective of this study is to examine the impact of the money supply and real output on price.

Results of the research indicate that there is cointegration relation between CPI, M2 and GDP. If the growth rate of the Mongolian economy is predictable, then a goal of long run price stability could be feasible with the use of M2. In turn, low inflation would create an environment for more rapid economic growth. Paper is structured as below. The section 1 gives non monetary approach for inflation. The section 2 considers monetarist approach for inflation. The section 3 gives discussion. The section 4 considers conclusion and recommendation.

II. NON MONETARY APPROACH

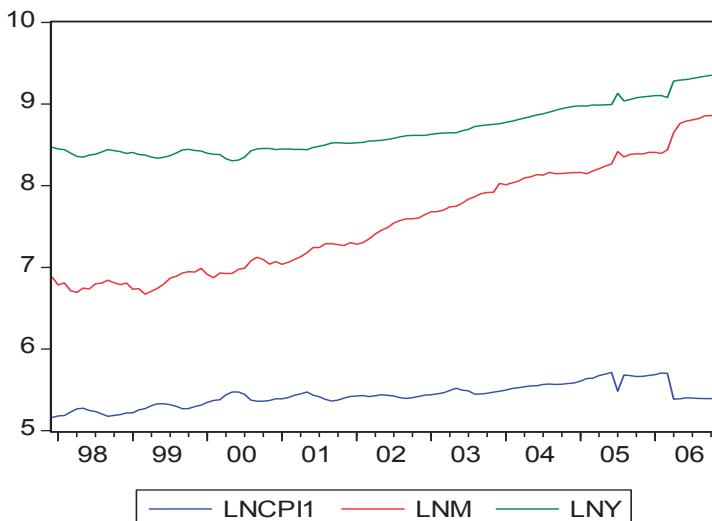
Similar to other transition economies, Mongolia's relative prices were badly distorted, therefore, the variety of prices, mostly those of energy, food, utilities and rents were taken out of the government control and rapidly liberalized during the first years of reform. Also, there were major fiscal imbalances due to the extensive but unsustainable social expenditure. These imbalances, whose true size was masked by the lack of transparency in public sector accounts, were exacerbated by the early phases of reform, including wage adjustments, price liberalization, and exchange rate devaluation. As a result, governments in transition economies have been relatively unwilling to make unpopular decisions to reduce fiscal deficits, which, in turn, acted as the “motor of inflation”. (Kirkpatrick and Nixon 1976:164)

Food items constitute 48 percent of the consumer price index (CPI) in Mongolia, and within these boundaries only meat price makes up 15 percent of whole index. Meat price fluctuations were one of the major changes in the CPI index and those meat price ups and downs were a consequence of seasonal shortages in meat supply during spring and early months of summer when the Mongols consider the meat to be leanest and therefore unsuitable for delivery and consumption.

Mongolia is an exporter of mining products, which are copper, gold and other minerals. A fall in world prices of those few export goods cause a severe shortage of foreign exchange necessary to purchase machinery or oil essential for the smooth functioning of the economies of developing nations. As a result, shortage of industrial essentials will ignite an upward price spirals, which is happened in late 1990s.

Also, one of main reasons of inflation in Mongolia is cost inflation, which is derived by the increase in price of production factors, including electricity. Furthermore, Central bank in Mongolia lacked proper monetary instruments and necessary institutional skill in conducting tight monetary policy, therefore, policy slippages in terms of successfully controlling money supply were unavoidable contributing to the surge in prices.

Figure 1. Dynamic of variables



Source: Bank of Mongolia, 2007. <http://www.mongolbank.mn/> (2007/01/10)

The inflation in Mongolia declined dramatically from a peak of 325.5 percent in 1992 to 11 and 12.0 in 2005 and 2006 respectively.

III. MONETARIST APPROACH

Monetarist approach sees inflation as a monetary phenomenon, control of which requires a control of money supply as a necessary and sufficient condition such that it grows at a consistent with the growth of demand for money with stable prices. The monetarist model is predicated upon the existence of stable money demand for money. In this paper, monetarist model for inflation is developed using error correction model of econometrics.

3.1. Data

In this study monthly statistical data are used. In 1996 and 1998 there were banking crises in Mongolia and as a result three major banks were liquidated. In his research, Frecaut and Sidgwick (1998) show that Mongolian banks liquidity worsening resulted in some part of the money supply has been lost the negative financial intermediation. Therefore, in order to reduce this negative impact, the monthly statistical data from December 1997 to November 2006 are used.

Variables:

p - log (CPI)

m - money measured log (M2)

y - real GDP measured as log (GDP/CPI)

3.2. Methodology

According to quantity equation of money, inflation is simply an increase in overall level of prices, and this can be expressed in terms of money exchange equation:

$$\text{Money velocity } (V) * \text{money supply } (M) = \text{Real output } (Y) * \text{Price level } (P) = \\ = \text{nominal output}$$

$$\text{Or } P = M * V / Y \Rightarrow \log P = \log M + \log V - \log Y \Rightarrow p = m + v - y$$

So price level determined by the rate of growth of the money supply and real output.

Table 1. Result of stationarity test

Indicators	No difference				First level				Second level			
	ADF	Test crit. value		Y/N	ADF	Test crit. value		Y/N	ADF	Test crit. value		Y/N
		1%	5%			1%	5%			1%	5%	
Log (CPI)	-2.54	-4.05	-3.45	N	-11.5	-3.49	-2.89	Y*				
Log (M2)	-3.16	-4.05	-3.45	N	-9.04	-3.49	-2.89	Y*				
Log (Y/ CPI)	-1.09	-4.05	-3.45	N	-10.4	-3.49	-2.89	Y*				

Note: 'Y' means data is stationary, 'N' means data is non stationary

* shows data is stationary at 1% of significance,

** shows data is stationary at 5% of significance.

Source: Bank of Mongolia, 2007. <http://www.mongolbank.mn/> (2007/01/10).

Table 1 shows that log(CPI), log(M2/CPI) and log(Y/CPI) are I(1) at 1 per cent level of significance. There are two versions of analysis dealing with non stationary data: regression based on transforming to stationary data through its difference; and cointegration analysis. In this study, vector error correction model is used.

3.3. Vector error correction model

Vector error correction mechanism is means of reconciling the short run behaviour of an economic variable with its long term behaviour. In an error correction model, the short-term dynamics of the variables in the system are influenced by the deviation from equilibrium. Since log(CPI), log(Y) and log(M) are all same level at I(1), the error correction model can be applied. According to Schwarz information criteria, lag length would be 1.

Table 2. Result of lag selection criteria

Lag	LogL	LR	FPE	AIC	SC	HQ
0	140.6990	NA	1.28e-05	-2.753979	-2.675824	-2.722348
1	716.0004	1104.579	1.54e-10	-14.08001	-13.76739*	-13.95348
2	732.0283	29.81198*	1.34e-10*	-14.22057*	-13.67348	-13.99915*
3	739.5001	13.44917	1.38e-10	-14.19000	-13.40845	-13.87369
4	742.5518	5.310029	1.56e-10	-14.07104	-13.05502	-13.65984
5	751.0258	14.23636	1.58e-10	-14.06052	-12.81004	-13.55442
6	753.4669	3.954548	1.82e-10	-13.92934	-12.44439	-13.32835
7	757.9340	6.968689	2.00e-10	-13.83868	-12.11927	-13.14280
8	767.4981	14.34616	2.00e-10	-13.84996	-11.89609	-13.05919

* indicates lag order selected by the criterion

LR: sequential modified LR test statistic (each test at 5% level)

FPE: Final prediction error

AIC: Akaike information criterion

SC: Schwarz information criterion

HQ: Hannan-Quinn information criterion

Note: ‘Y’ means data is stationary, ‘N’ means data is non stationary

* shows data is stationary at 1% of significance,

** shows data is stationary at 5% of significance.

Source: Bank of Mongolia, 2005. <http://www.mongolbank.mn/> (2006/03/10).

Cointegration test

Maximum eigenvalue test shows that there is cointegration between variables and there is one cointegration equation. (See Table 3)

Table 3. Results of cointegration test

Unrestricted Cointegration Rank Test (Maximum Eigenvalue)				
Hypothesized No. of CE(s)	Eigenvalue	Max-Eigen Statistic	0.05 Critical Value	Prob.**
None *	0.199036	23.52558	21.13162	0.0226
At most 1	0.041615	4.505576	14.26460	0.8025
At most 2	0.003087	0.327704	3.841466	0.5670

Max-eigenvalue test indicates 1 cointegrating eqn(s) at the 0.05 level

* denotes rejection of the hypothesis at the 0.05 level

** MacKinnon-Haug-Michelis (1999) p-values

Source: Bank of Mongolia, 2007. <http://www.mongolbank.mn/> (2007/01/10)

Cointegration relationship among price, money supply and real GDP

Long run relationship between p, m and y then estimated by regressing cpi on m and y and a constant:

$$p = 25.2 + 1.23 * m - 4.96 * y$$

s.e. (0.5) (0.8)

t-stat (-6.16) (6.17)

R² = 0.11

These results are consistent with theoretical expectations. They show that, in the long run, prices rise with an expansion of the money supply but fall with an increase in real GDP. Also, t-ratios for the coefficients of both money and real output are high and significant.

3.4. Error correction model of inflation

Given that there is a cointegral relationship among price, money supply and real GDP, it is possible to specify and estimate an error correction of inflation in the following generic form:

$$\begin{aligned} D(\text{LNCPI}) &= C(1) * (\text{LNCPI}(-1) - 3.111435599 * \text{LNM}(-1) + \\ &+ 4.956138942 * \text{LNY}(-1) - 25.21862681) + C(2) * D(\text{LNCPI}(-1)) + \\ &+ C(3) * D(\text{LNM}(-1)) + C(4) * D(\text{LNY}(-1)) + C(5) \\ dp &= -0.04 + 3.8 * dp(-1) - 0.23 * dm(-1) + 4.04 * dy(-1) + 0.05 * u(-1) \\ \text{Adjusted } R^2 &= 0.07 \end{aligned}$$

Where, $u(-1)$ is the residual of the cointegrating regression, d is change in variables. In this specification the error correction term $u(-1)$ plays the critical role. It measures the speed of adjustment to the cointegrating relationship if the actual relationship deviates from the long term relationship due to disturbance and shocks. The question whether monetary expansion or GDP growth is superfluous in an inflation model can be examined using the Granger causality test.

Granger causality test

Appendix A shows results of Granger causality test. The table indicates that for complete sample period, the null hypothesis that changes in real output not an independent source of inflation would be rejected by F test at the 1 percent level of significance. It means that GDP growth could be an independent source of inflation. Also, the hypothesis that change in CPI would not led to GDP change would be rejected at 1 percent level of significance. It means that inflation is resulted in the real GDP growth.

Restricted error correction model

Table 4 shows results of testing hypothesis for restricted error correction model:

Table 4. Restricted error correction model

Test results	P-value
Long run disequilibrium can not cause change in dCPI	0.05
Long run disequilibrium can not cause change in dM	0.10
Long run disequilibrium can not cause change in dY	0.02

Source: Bank of Mongolia, 2007. <http://www.mongolbank.mn/> (2007/01/10)

Result of the test shows that hypothesis “CPI would not adjust to changes of one period lagged value of error from cointegrating equations” would be rejected at 5 per cent level. It means that if CPI model out of its long run equilibrium, rise or fall in any of variables, e.g M2 or Y of cointegrating equation in direction towards its long run equilibrium, would influence CPI change in next period toward its equilibrium. In this case, CPI would be called endogenous.

However, hypothesis “model Y would not adjust to changes of one period lagged value of error from cointegrating equations” would be rejected at 5 percent level. It means that if model out of its long run equilibrium, rise or fall in any of variables, e.g M2 or CPI of cointegrating equation in direction towards its long run equilibrium, would influence Y in next period toward its equilibrium. Y would be called endogenous.

Also, hypothesis “model M would not adjust to changes of one period lagged value of error from cointegrating equations” would be rejected at 10 percent level. It means that if model out of its long run equilibrium, rise or fall in any of variables, e.g Y or CPI of cointegrating equation in direction towards its long run equilibrium, would influence M in next period toward its equilibrium. M would be called endogenous.

Thus, each variable adjust to the changes of one period lagged value of error from cointegrating equations. It means if M2 increase price will rise. If price increase, real GDP will fall.

IV. DISCUSSION

Based on the econometric techniques, some tests have been done taking into account of the inflation model. The equation shows that there is relationship between the inflation, money supply and GDP. The model points to a dominant role of monetary policies in the behavior of inflation and shows a low persistence of inflation in Mongolia. Both factors contributed to the observed behavior of inflation.

Conclusion and recommendation

Causes for inflation would be explained by both approaches: non monetarist and monetarist. According to non monetarist approach, Mongolia’s relative prices were badly distorted, therefore, the variety of prices, mostly those of energy, food, utilities and rents were taken out of the government control and rapidly liberalized during the first years of reform. Also, there were major fiscal imbalances due to the extensive but unsustainable social expenditure.

These imbalances, whose true size was masked by the lack of transparency in public sector accounts, were exacerbated by the early phases of reform, including wage adjustments, price liberalization, and exchange rate devaluation. As a result, governments in transition economies have been relatively unwilling to make unpopular decisions to reduce fiscal deficits, which, in turn, acted as the “motor of inflation”.

Moreover, Mongolian economy has explicit seasonality in economic activity picking up in summer and falling during cold winter months. Major price hikes in recent years happened during the spring month caused by interruptions in the supply of meat have been important factor as meat is the main food staple for the Mongols.

Mongolia is an exporter of mining products, which are copper, gold and other minerals. A fall in world prices of those few export goods cause a severe shortage of foreign exchange necessary to purchase machinery or oil essential for the smooth functioning of the economies of developing nations. As a result, shortage of industrial essentials will ignite an upward price spirals, which is happened in late 1990s.

Also, one of main reasons of inflation in Mongolia is cost inflation, which is derived by the increase in price of production factors, including electricity. Furthermore, Central bank in Mongolia lacked proper monetary instruments and necessary institutional skill in conducting tight monetary policy, therefore, policy slippages in terms of successfully controlling money supply were unavoidable contributing to the surge in prices.

Non monetary approach might be more applicable for analysis of inflationary effects of spring further empirical analysis of inflation in Mongolia.

In line of the monetarist approach, inflation model shows that in the long run, prices rise with an expansion of the money supply but fall with an increase in real GDP. Granger causality test shows that M2 could be an independent source of inflation. Restricted error correction model shows that M2 remain key determinant of the inflation.

This paper has some important implications to the monetary policy. As result suggests money supply M2 can be considered as the viable policy tools against inflation. If the growth rate of the Mongolian economy is predictable, then a goal of long run price stability could be feasible with the use of M2. In turn, low inflation would create an environment for more rapid economic growth.

Appendix A. Result of VEC Granger Causality test

VEC Granger Causality/Block Exogeneity Wald Tests

Date: 01/20/07 Time: 11:32

Sample: 1997M12 2006M11

Included observations: 106

Dependent variable: D(LNCPI)

Excluded	Chi-sq	df	Prob.
D(LNM)	0.826504	1	0.3633
D(LNY)	9.944252	1	0.0016
All	11.16665	2	0.0038

Dependent variable: D(LNM)

Excluded	Chi-sq	df	Prob.
D(LNCPI)	4.231686	1	0.0397
D(LNY)	5.152608	1	0.0232
All	5.871775	2	0.0531

Dependent variable: D(LNY)

Excluded	Chi-sq	df	Prob.
D(LNCPI)	7.366789	1	0.0066
D(LNM)	0.930172	1	0.3348
All	10.19168	2	0.0061

REFERENCES

- Brada, J.C. and Kutan, A.M., 1999. 'The end of moderate in three transition economies?', Working paper 1999-003A, Federal Reserve Bank.
- Frecaut, O and Sidgwick, E., 1998. 'Systemic banking distress: The need for an enhanced monetary survey', IMF working paper 98/9.
- Ghatak, S., 'Monetary economics in developing countries', IMF Working paper 97/45, International Monetary Fund.
- Gujarati, D., 2004. 'Basic econometrics', second edition, Mccraw-Hill, Massachusetts.
- Hossain, A., 2002. 'Exchange rate responses to inflation in Bangladesh', IMF Working paper 02/166, International Monetary Fund.
- Kalra, S., 1998. 'Inflation and money demand in Albania', IMF working paper 98/101, International Monetary Fund.
- Kirkpatrick, C.H. and Nixon, F.I. 1976. 'The origins of inflation in less developed countries: a selective review', Manchester Universisty Press, Manchester.
- Parkin, M. and Zis, G., 1976. 'Inflation in open economy', Manchester Universisty Press.
- Paul, M. and Bhanumurthy, N., 1999. 'Money supply, output and price level relationship in India', The Indian Economic Journal, 23(3):11-33.
- Sani, P., 1999. 'Inflation in India: whether classical or non-classical', The Indian Economic Journal, 36(4):19-36.
- Sims, C.A., 1980. 'Macroeconomics and reality', *Econometrica*, 48:1-23.
- Stock, J.H. and Watson, M.W., 2001. 'Vector autoregression', *The Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 15:101-115.
- Walsh, C., 2004. 'Monetary theory and policy', MIT press, Massachusetts.