

## RBI's Monetary Policy Report

### What is the issue?

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RBI has left the repo rate unchanged in order to keep inflation under check.

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### What transpired at the last MPC meet of the fiscal?

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- RBI's "Monetary Policy Committee" met for its regular bi-monthly to consider and review the monetary direction ahead.

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- **The Policy Outlook** - Vigilance on price stability was stressed amid fresh price uncertainties and it was decided to leave the Repo Rates unchanged.

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- As inflation is at the fastest pace in 17 months, there wasn't much ambiguity expected on the outcomes of the MPC meet.

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- Significantly, the MPC retained a 'neutral stance', which gives it the flexibility to change gears in either direction.

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- **Inflation Stats** - Consumer Price Index (CPI), which is the parameter on which inflation targeting is done, has accelerated for the 6<sup>th</sup> straight month.

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- The RBI had in December made a projection for inflation in the range of 4.3-4.7% in the six months through March 2018.

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- But as fuel prices having risen sharply in January, the estimates for the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter have been raised to 5.1%.

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### How does the scenario ahead look?

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- Projections beyond the current fiscal indicate a worsening inflation scenario, which is also clouded in multiple uncertainties.  
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- **The uncertainties** - Staggered impact of increase in “House Rental Allowance” by various State governments, which may induce 2<sup>nd</sup> order effects.  
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- The Budget’s proposed changes to the “minimum support price” norms for crops as well as the proposals to increase customs duty on a range of goods.  
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- Fiscal slippage could also fan inflation and increase borrowing costs.  
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- **Optimism** - The normalisation of monetary policy by advanced economies could spell a decisive end to global ‘easy money’ conditions.  
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- While this may trigger some flight of capital from emerging markets like India, there are positives for the economy in term of pickup in global growth.  
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- RBI also looks optimistic in its prediction that CPI inflation for the first half of the next fiscal will be in the 5.1-5.6% range before moderating to 4.5-4.6%,  
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- But this is with the assumption that 2018 will have a normal monsoon, which one can only hope and never say with certainty.  
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## Quick Facts

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- **Monetary Policy Committee** - It is a committee of the “Reserve Bank of India” that is responsible for fixing the benchmark interest rate in India.  
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- It usually meets once in 2 months and is mandated to meet at least 4 times a year and it publishes its decisions after each such meeting.  
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- The committee comprises six members – Three officials of the Reserve Bank of India and three external members nominated by the Government of India.  
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- The Governor of RBI is the ex-officio chairperson of the committee and has a casting vote while taking decisions that are tied.  
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- The current mandate of the MPC is to maintain inflation within the targeted

range of  $4\% \pm 2\%$ , which is to be adhered till March 2021.

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**Source: The Hindu**

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