## RBI's changes in policy rates

## Why in news?

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The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) kept the key policy rate, or the reporate, unchanged in the first bimonthly policy review of 2017-18 but narrowed the policy corridor by 25 bps by raising the reverse reporate to 6%, from 5.75%.

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## What are the reasons?

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• The central bank said the policy decision was consistent with the neutral policy stance with the objective of achieving the medium-term target for retail inflation, which is 4%.

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• The RBI governor said that the MPC saw the path of inflation in 2017-18 challenged by upside risks and unfavourable base effects towards the second half of the year.

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• Accordingly, inflation developments have to be closely monitored with food price pressures can be checked so that inflation expectations can be anchored.

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 The central bank said the future course of monetary policy would largely depend on incoming data on how macroeconomic conditions are evolving.

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## Is Inflation a challenge?

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- $\bullet$  RBI said the path to achieving 4% inflation would be challenging. \n
- The central bank has set its inflation projection to an average of 4.5% in the first half of 2017-18 and 5% in the second half, while keeping its GVA growth projection unchanged at 7.4% for FY18 as compared with 6.7% in FY17.
- $\bullet$  The central bank said while surplus liquidity in the banking system had fallen from close to Rs 8 lakh crore in January to Rs 4.8 lakh crore in March. \n
- The central bank said it had proposed a standing deposit facility to the government in November 2015, approval for which was still awaited.
- SDF is a mechanism to drain surplus cash at a rate lower than the repo rate without the need for any collateral.
- Analysts said there were upside risks to the 4% target and there was a
  possibility of an increase in the cash reserve ratio, going forward.
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**Source: The Hindu** 

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