

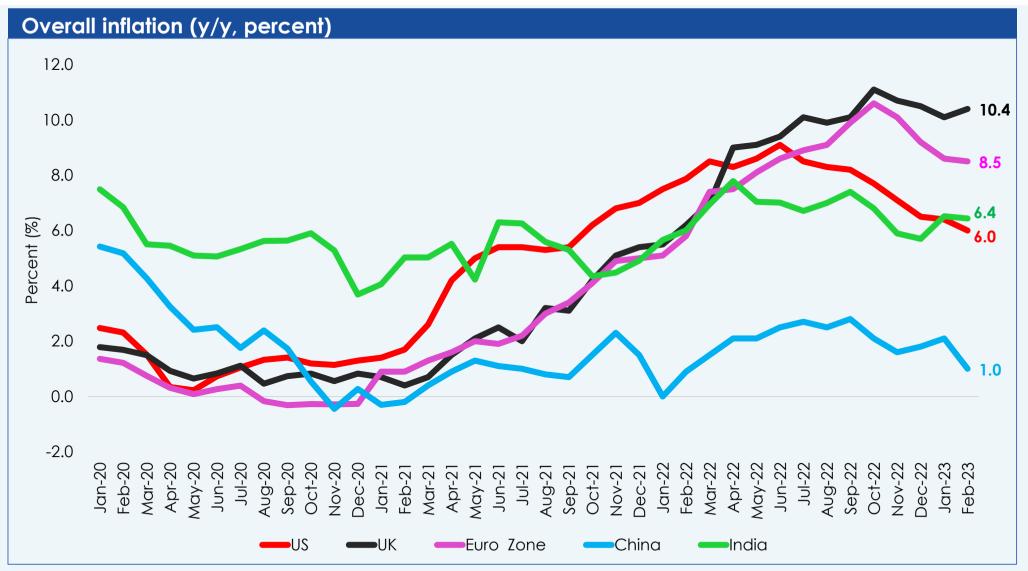
# MONETARY POLICY COMMITTEE MEETING BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Thursday, March 30, 2023 Dr. Patrick Njoroge

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#### **Global inflation:**

Inflation in major economies has eased with the declines in international oil and non-oil commodity prices



Source: Websites of Statistics Offices of respective countries



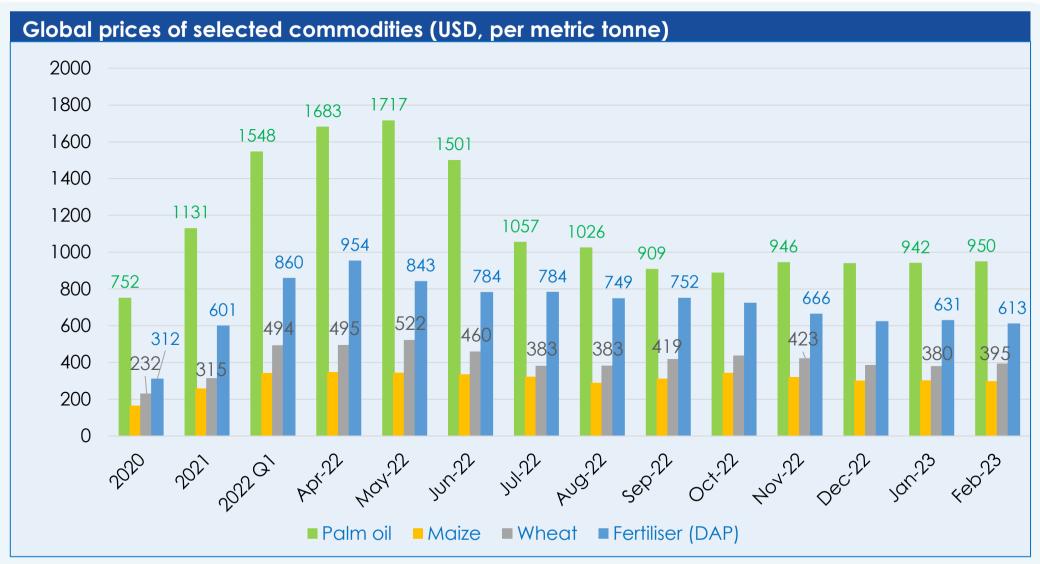
#### International crude oil prices:

The price of oil has declined due to weak demand and increased global uncertainties



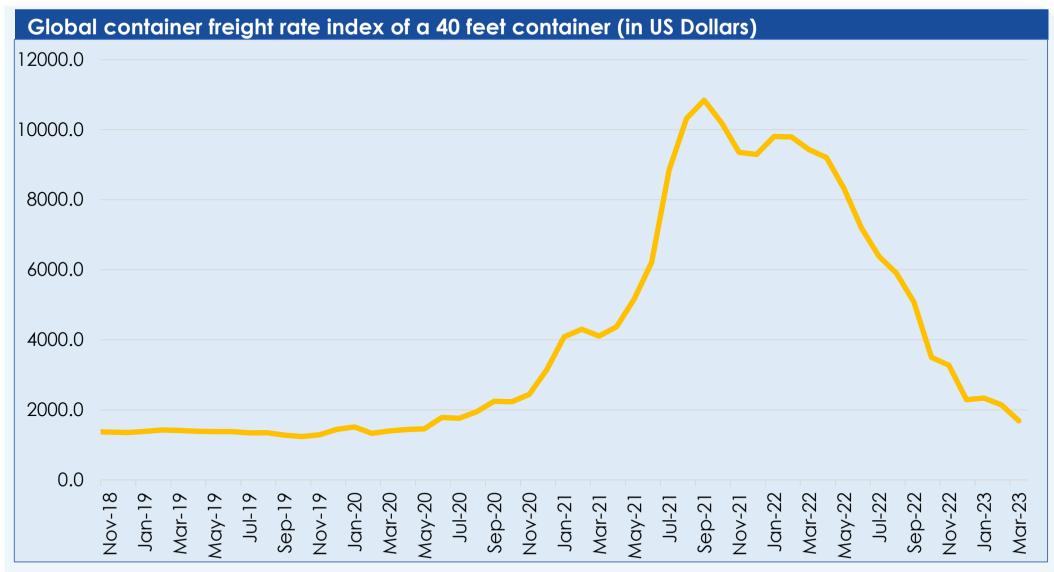
#### Global commodity prices:

Prices of palm oil, fertilizer-DAP, and wheat have declined with the easing of international supply chain disruptions



Source: World Bank Commodity Prices

#### Global supply chain constraints: Global freight transportation costs have declined



#### Global economic outlook:

A weaker global growth is expected in 2023 with the increased uncertainties

Global and selected countries' real GDP growth (y/y, percent)												
		-	2023 Proj.		2024 Proj.							
	2021 Act.	2022 Est.	Jan. 2023 Proj.	Difference from Oct. 2022	Jan. 2023 Proj.	Difference from Oct. 2022						
World	6.2	3.4	2.9	0.2	3.1	-0.1						
Advanced Economies	5.4	2.7	1.2	0.1	1.4	-0.2						
United States	5.9	2.0	1.4	0.4	1.0	-0.2						
United Kingdom	7.6	4.1	-0.6	-0.9	0.9	0.3						
Japan	2.1	1.4	1.8	0.2	0.9	-0.4						
Euro area	5.3	3.5	0.7	0.2	1.6	-0.2						
Emerging Market and Developing Economies	6.7	3.9	4.0	0.3	4.2	-0.1						
China	8.4	3.0	5.2	8.0	4.5	0.0						
India	8.7	6.8	6.1	0.0	6.8	0.0						
Russia	4.7	-2.2	0.3	2.6	2.1	0.6						
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.7	3.8	3.8	0.1	4.1	0.0						
South Africa	4.9	2.6	1.2	0.1	1.3	0.0						
Nigeria	3.6	3.0	3.2	0.2	2.9	0.0						
Kenya	7.5	5.3	5.1	0.0	5.4	-0.1						

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook



#### **Domestic economy:**

The economy is expected to remain resilient in 2023, supported by continued strong performance of the services sector and expected recovery in agriculture

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 Est.	2023 Proj.	
						Q1	Annual
1. Agriculture	5.7	2.7	4.8	-0.2	-0.3	4.1	4.4
2. Non-Agriculture (o/w)	5.6	5.7	-0.7	9.4	7.0	5.9	6.1
2.1 Industry	3.8	4.0	4.0	7.2	4.7	4.4	4.3
Mining & Quarrying	-4.8	4.3	6.7	18.0	12.4	6.8	2.7
Manufacturing	3.6	2.6	-0.1	6.9	3.3	2.9	3.2
Electricity & water supply	3.6	1.7	0.1	5.0	4.4	6.1	5.8
Construction	6.1	7.2	11.8	6.6	5.5	5.3	5.6
2.2 Services	6.1	6.5	-2.2	9.8	7.6	6.4	6.6
Wholesale & retail Trade	5.9	5.3	-0.4	7.9	8.6	7.0	7.0
Accommodation & food services	15.6	14.3	-47.7	52.5	30.7	8.9	11.2
Transport &Storage	6.0	6.3	-7.8	7.2	6.4	5.7	6.7
Information & Communication	7.9	7.0	4.8	8.8	6.6	7.8	7.9
Financial & Insurance	2.7	8.1	5.6	12.5	9.4	5.1	5.5
Public administration	7.9	8.4	5.3	5.6	4.9	4.8	4.7
Professional, Admin & Support Services	6.9	6.8	-15.0	5.7	10.6	7.4	6.7
Real Estate	6.5	6.7	4.1	6.7	5.6	5.4	5.5
Education	6.4	5.7	-10.8	21.4	6.6	8.1	8.5
Health	5.4	5.5	6.7	6.0	4.8	5.0	5.2
Other Services	3.3	4.3	-14.2	12.6	7.5	7.6	6.9
FISIM	3.7	9.5	-2.0	5.5	4.4	1.2	2.1
2.3 Taxes on products	5.9	3.9	-7.9	11.9	7.5	5.9	6.1
3. Real GDP Growth	5.6	5.1	-0.3	7.5	5.6	5.6	5.8

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and Central Bank of Kenya



#### Sales turnover:

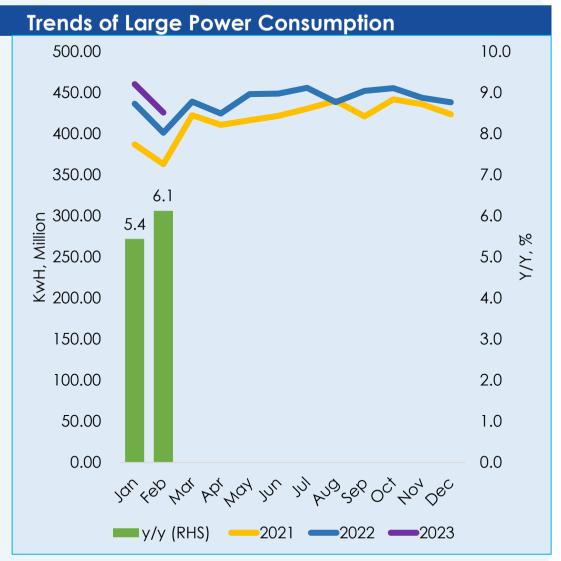
Activity in wholesale and retail trade, and manufacturing sectors has remained strong





#### Manufacturing activity: Power consumption has remained strong



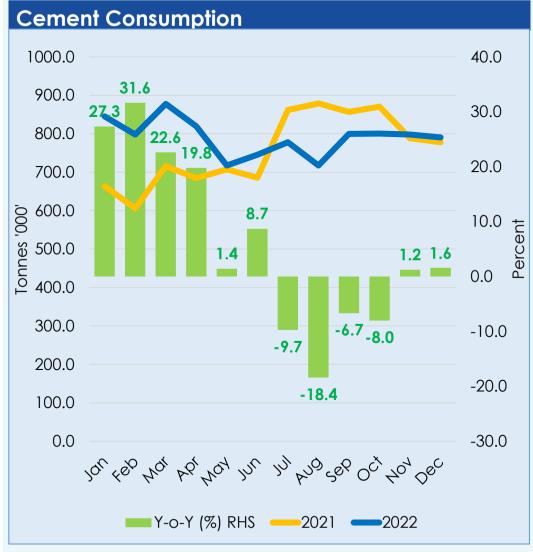


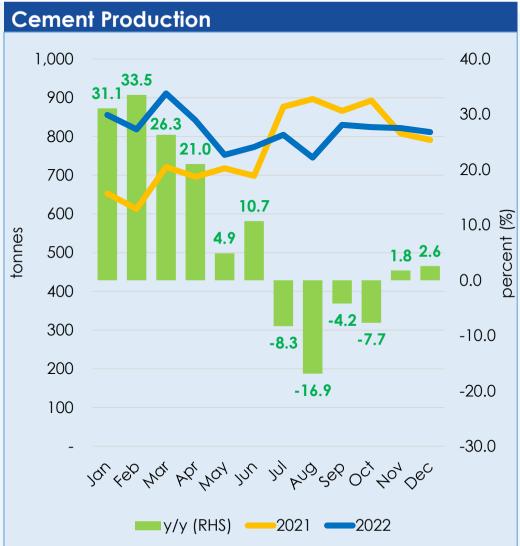
### Construction activity: Strong growth in sales turnover of cement manufacturers



#### Construction activity:

#### Cement consumption and production has remained resilient

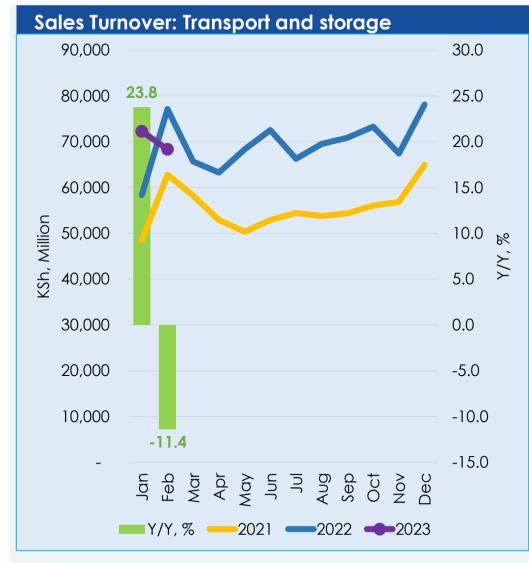


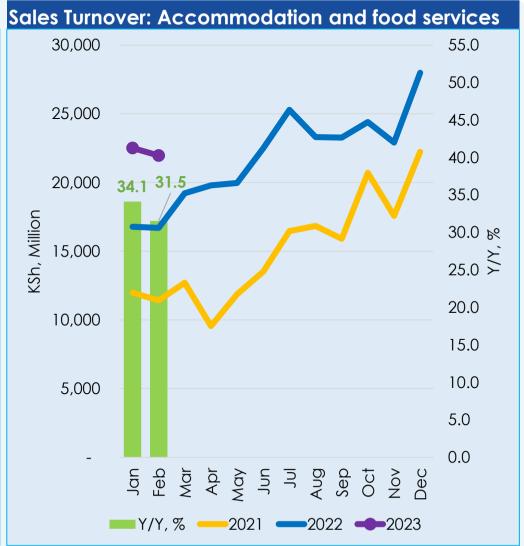


Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

#### **Sales Turnover:**

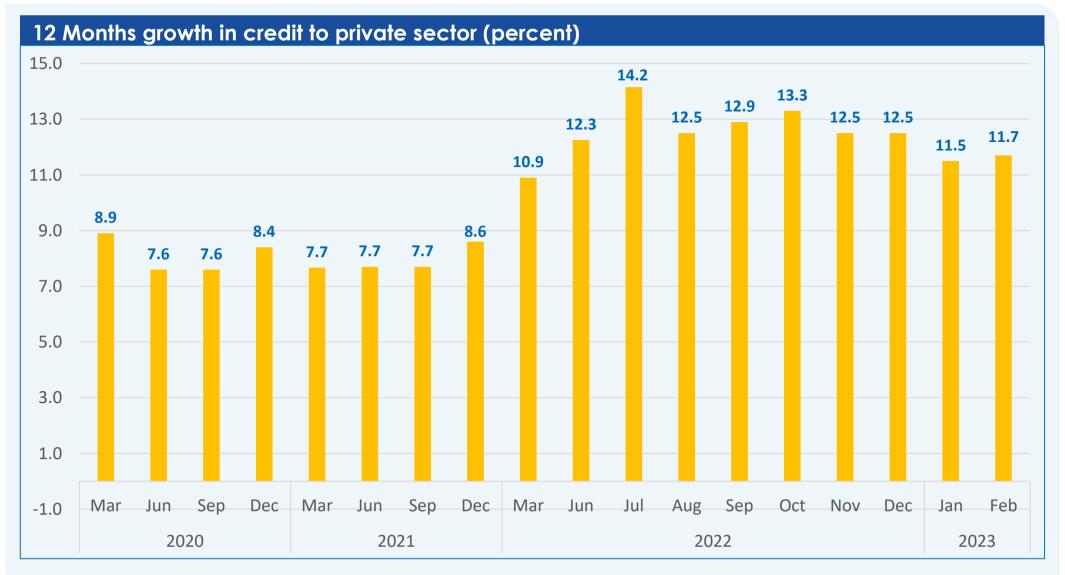
Activity in accommodation and food services and transport and storage sectors remains resilient





#### Private sector credit:

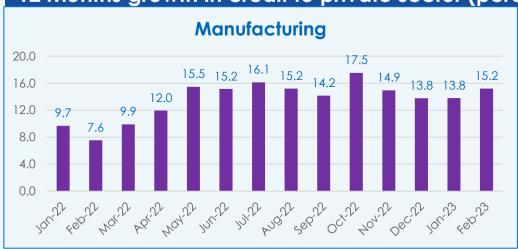
## Growth in credit to the private sector has remained resilient



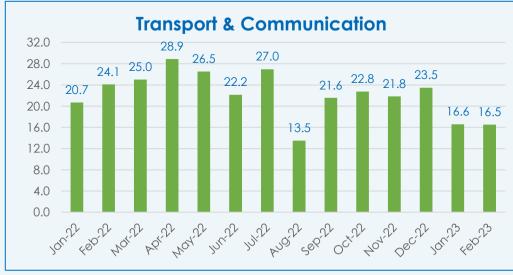
#### Private sector credit:

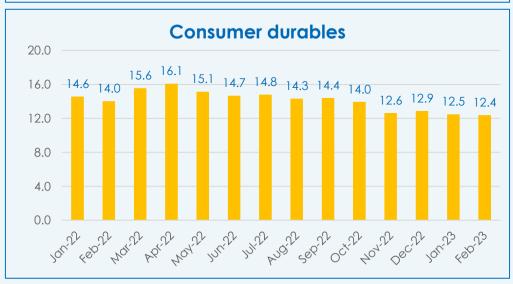
#### Strong growth in credit to key sectors of the economy





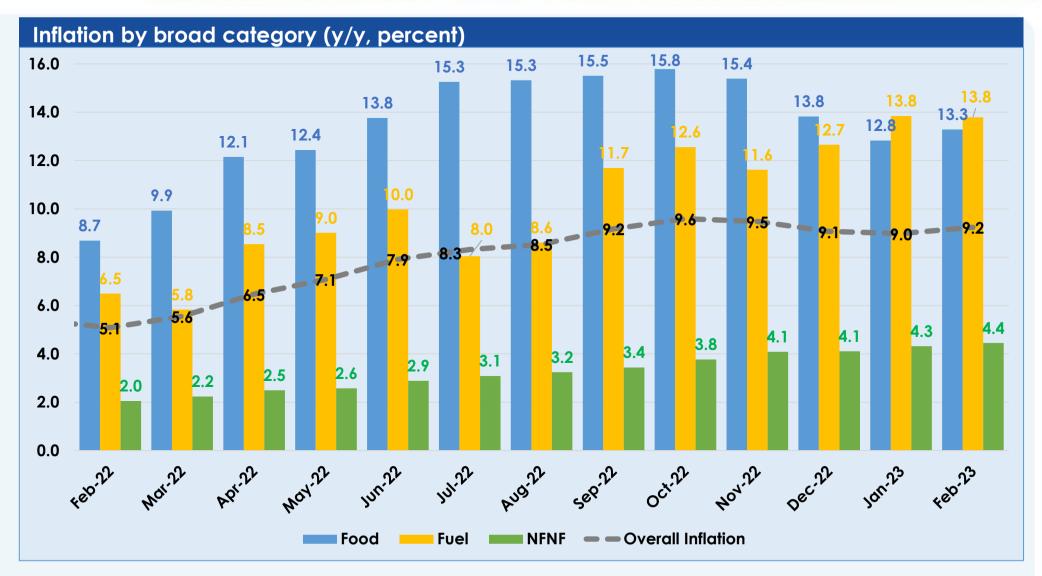






#### **Domestic inflation:**

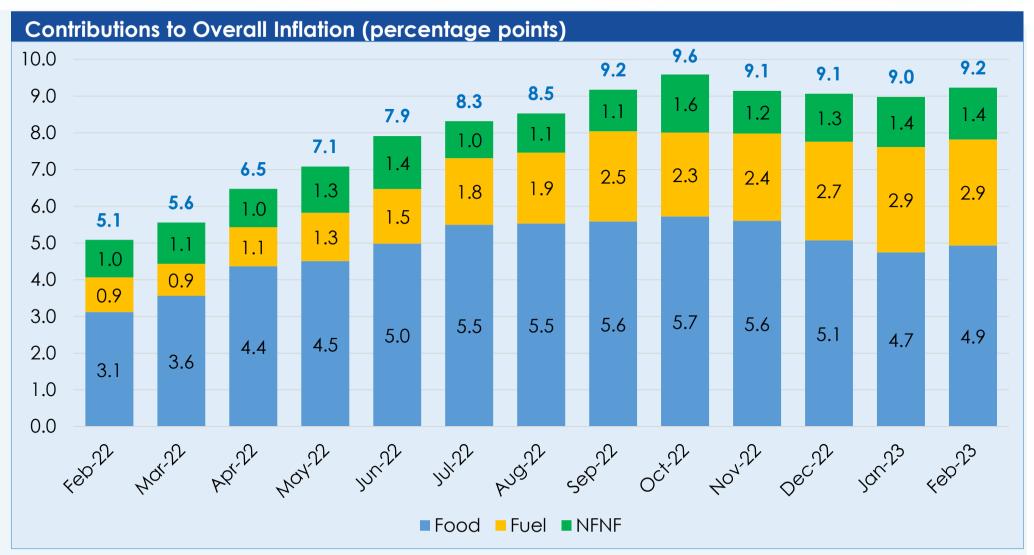
Overall inflation increased in February 2023, mainly driven by higher food prices



**Source:** Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and Central Bank of Kenya

#### **Domestic inflation:**

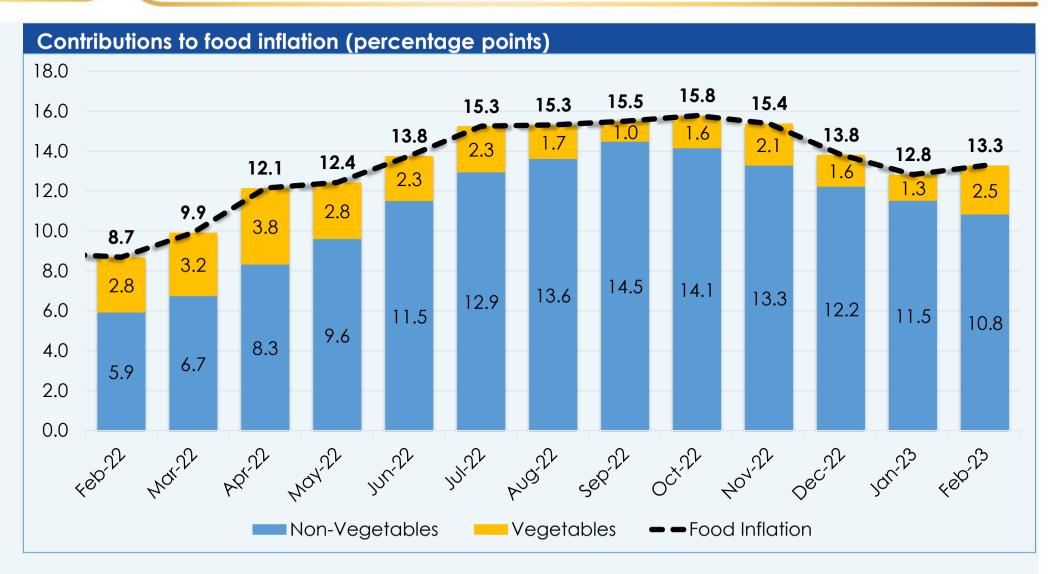
Food prices remained the main drivers of overall inflation in February 2023



Source: KNBS and CBK

#### Main drivers of food inflation:

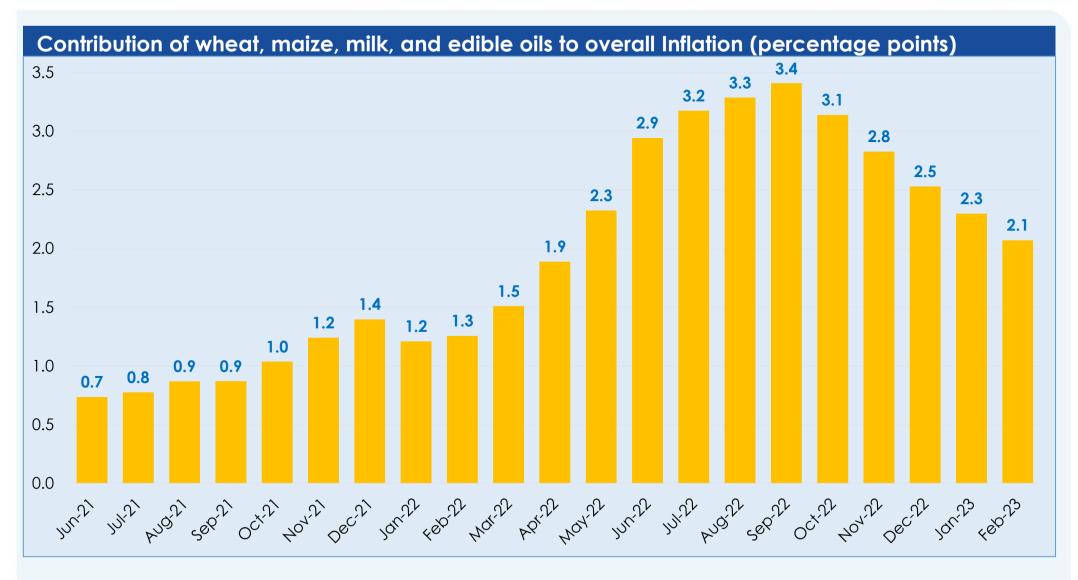
Food inflation increased in February 2023 mainly due to increases in prices of vegetables attributed to hot and dry weather conditions



Source: KNBS and CBK

#### Main drivers of food inflation:

The contribution of prices of wheat, maize, milk and edible oils, to overall inflation has moderated in recent months



Source: KNBS and CBK

#### March 2023 CEOs Survey:

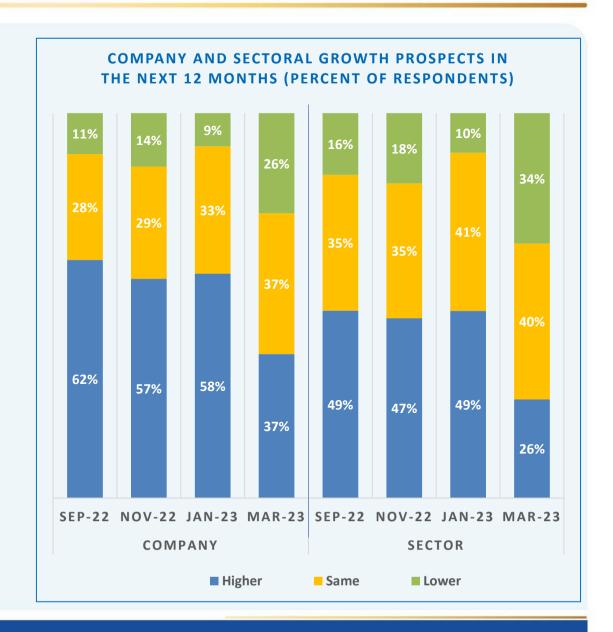
CEOs optimism about business activity and economic growth prospects tempered by various concerns

#### Respondents in the March 2023 **CEOs Survey expressed concern** over:

- Flevated inflation.
- weakening Shilling;
- prolonged drought;
- cost of credit:
- shortage of raw materials

#### However, some respondents remained optimistic due to:

- Firm-specific growth strategies
- Sector-specific opportunities: professional services, manufacturing, tourism, ICT.

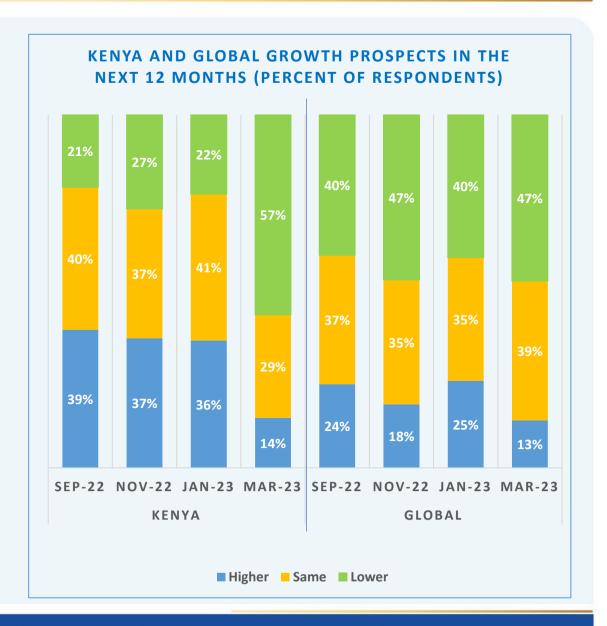


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#### March 2023 CEOs Survey:

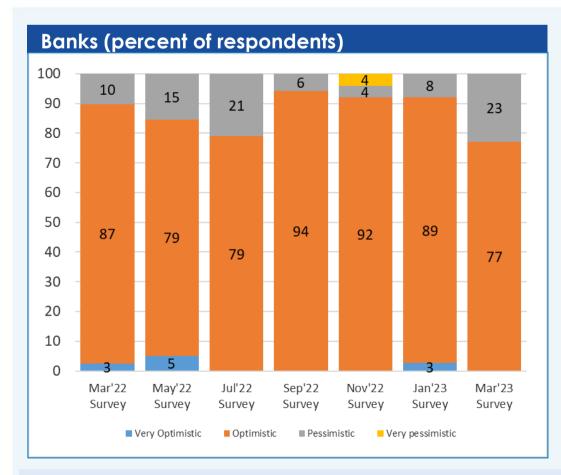
Optimism in Kenya's and global growth prospects over the next 12 months tempered by various concerns

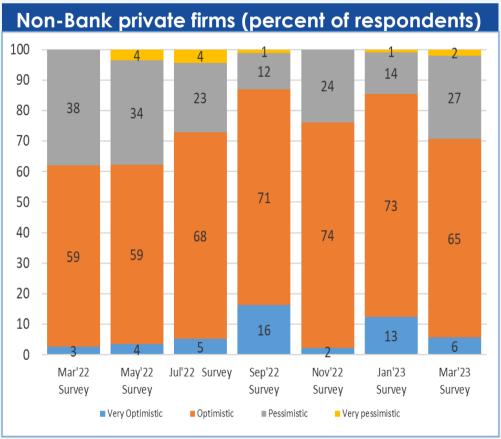
- Respondents expressed concern regarding the Kenyan economy:
  - Inflation, weakening Shilling, drought
  - Low consumer spending
- On the global economy, respondents were concerned about:
  - Lingering war in Ukraine; interest rate hikes in advanced economies.
  - Effects of the collapse of two banks in the U.S.



#### March 2023 Market Perceptions Survey:

Optimism in Kenya's economic prospects in the next 12 months tempered by various concerns

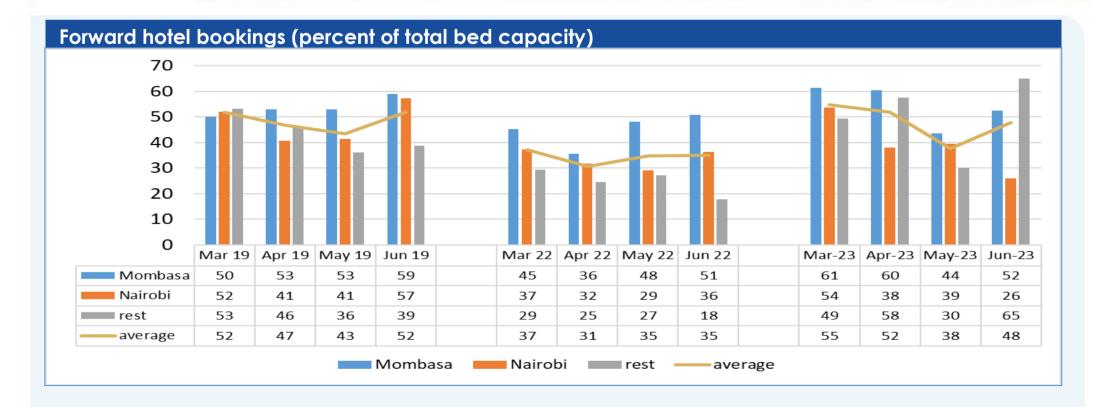




- Respondents were concerned about: high cost of living, unpredictable weather conditions, and weakening of local currency against the U.S. Dollar.
- Some respondents remained optimistic due to: measures put in place by government to improve agricultural production including subsidizing cost of fertilizers, support for businesses through Hustler Fund, resilience of the private sector, and support from service sectors including tourism.

#### March 2023 Market Perceptions Survey:

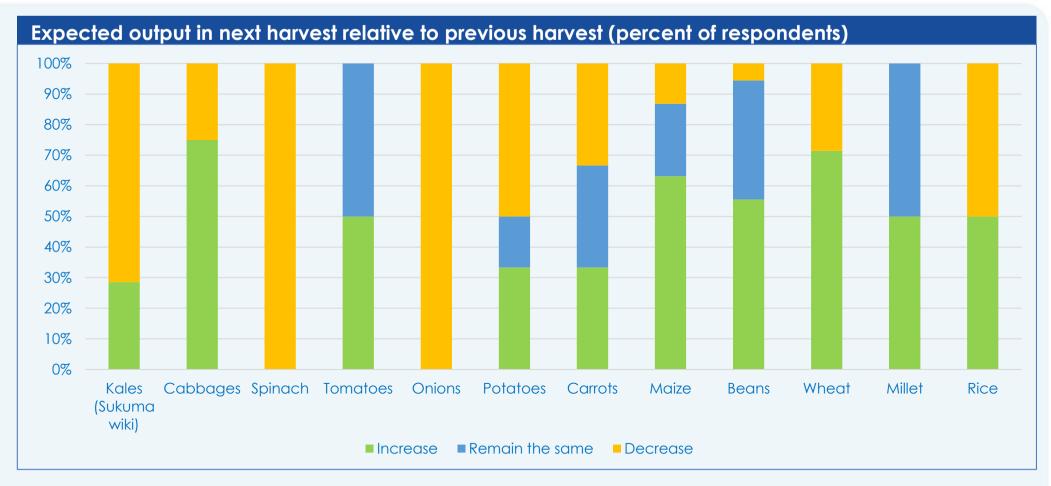
Forward hotel bookings have recovered to pre-COVID 19 levels



- Forward bookings are supported by both foreign and domestic markets.
- Most bookings by foreigners are from local tour operators and corporates as this is part of the high season which is expected to end after March.
- The international leisure travel market especially from Europe has not yet fully recovered, hence fewer long-term bookings.
- Bookings for conferences and workshops are expected to peak in June as the financial year ends.

#### March 2023 Agriculture Sector Survey:

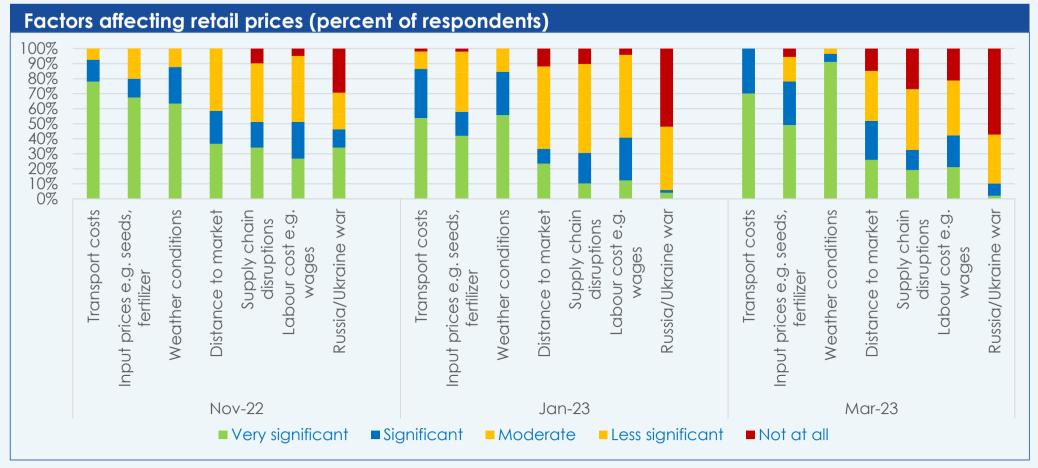
Supply of most non-vegetable food crops expected to increase or remain unchanged



- Majority of sampled farmers expect the supply of most non vegetable food items to either increase or remain unchanged on account of the upcoming long rain season.
- On the other hand, the expectations of reduced supply of some vegetables could be a temporary phenomenon attributed to the Survey timing which was before the onset of the rains.

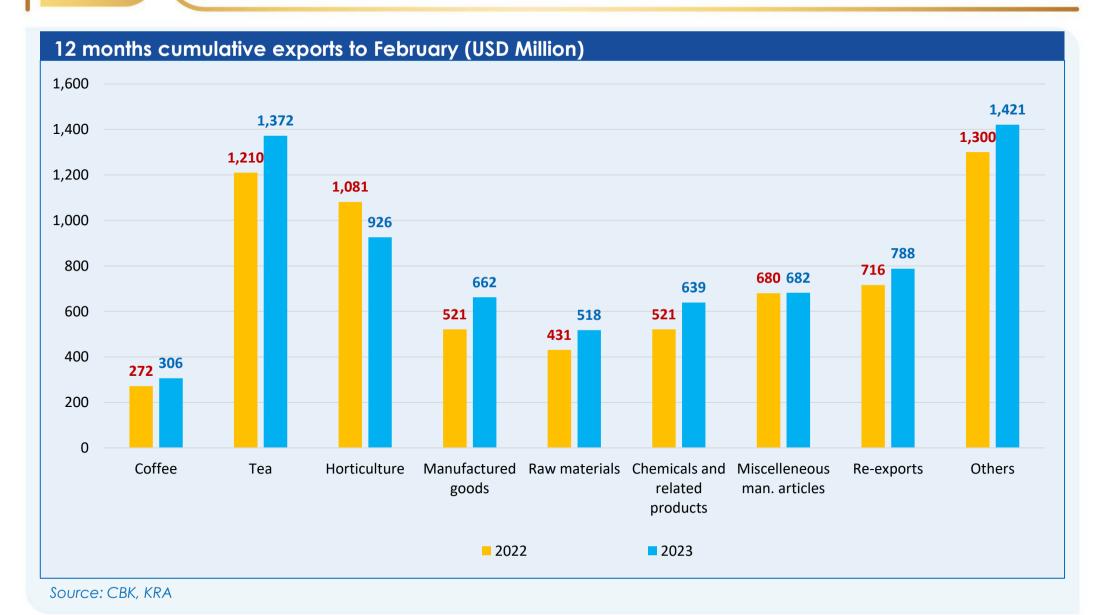
#### March 2023 Agriculture Sector Survey:

Input costs, unpredictable weather conditions, and transport costs are the main factors impacting retail prices

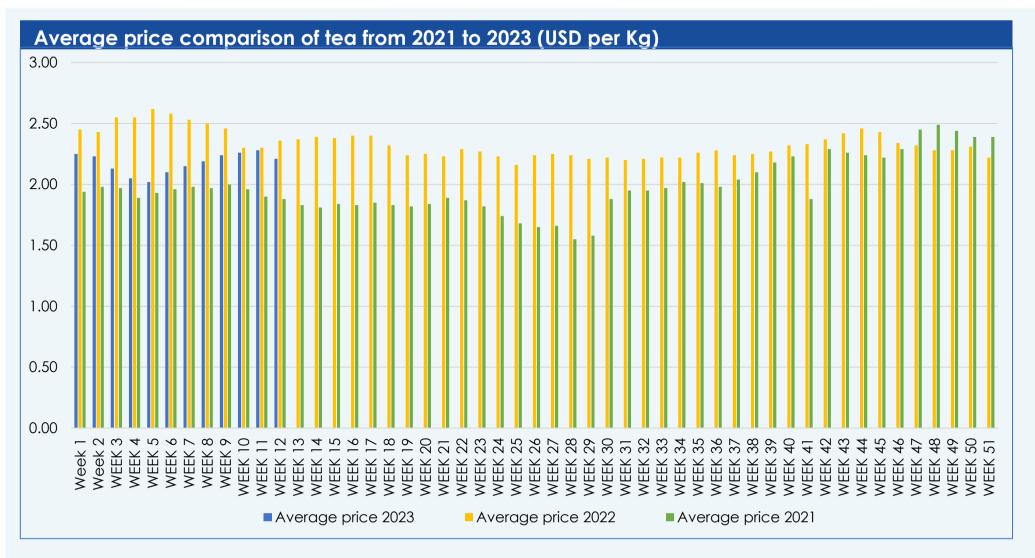


- Weather conditions had the highest impact on retail prices in March 2023, following the prolonged dry weather conditions.
- Transport costs and input prices also continue to impact retail prices since November 2022 although this eased as fuel prices dropped and supply chains improved
- The impact of the Russia/Ukraine war was subdued, possibly already captured through transport and inputs costs.

Exports of goods have remained strong, mainly driven by receipts from tea and manufactured goods



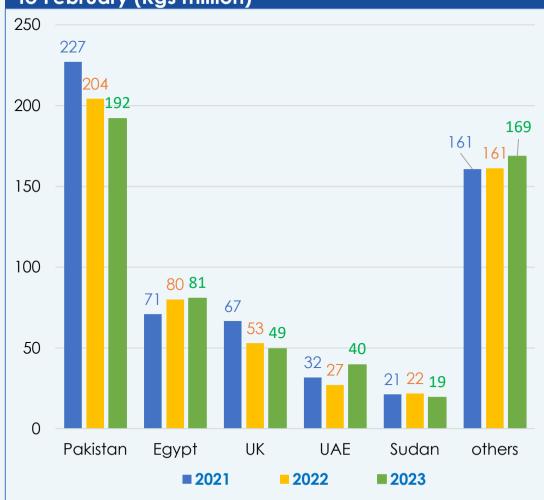
Improved receipts from tea exports reflects higher international prices due to demand



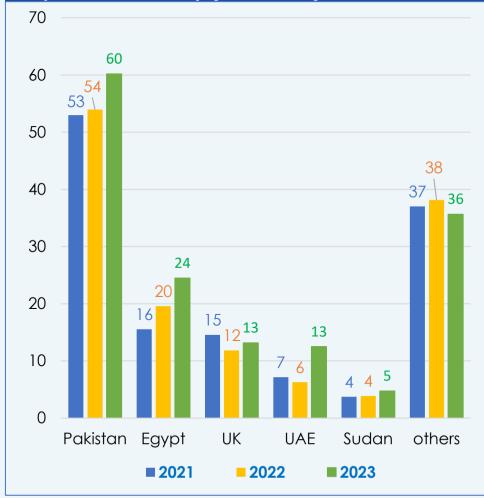
Source: Mombasa Tea Auction

Pakistan, Egypt and UK remain the key destinations for Kenya's tea exports



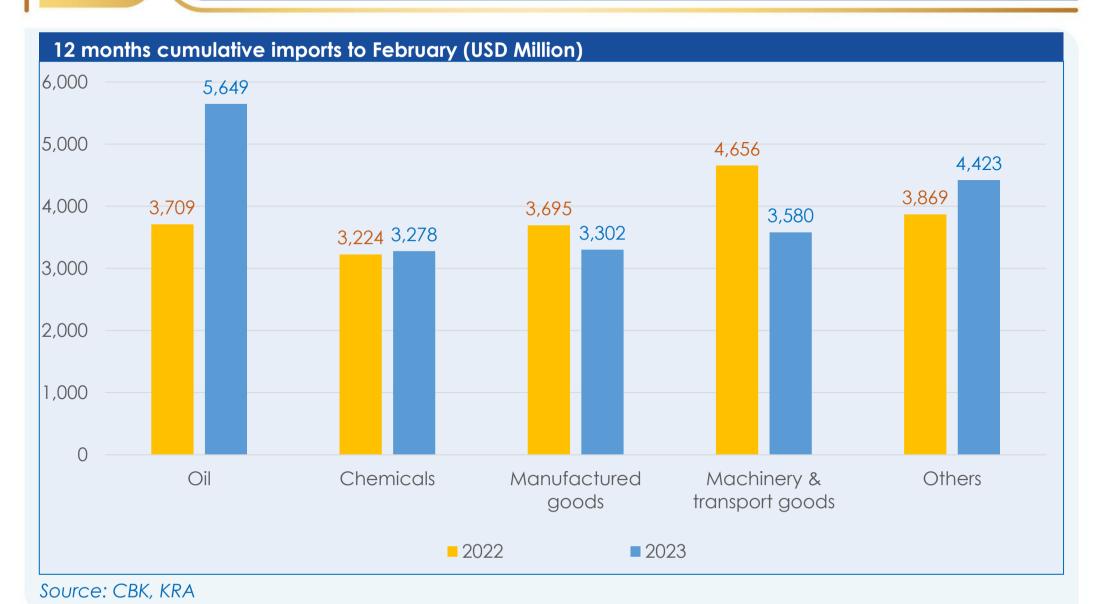


#### 12 months cumulative value of Kenya's tea exports to February (Ksh Billion)

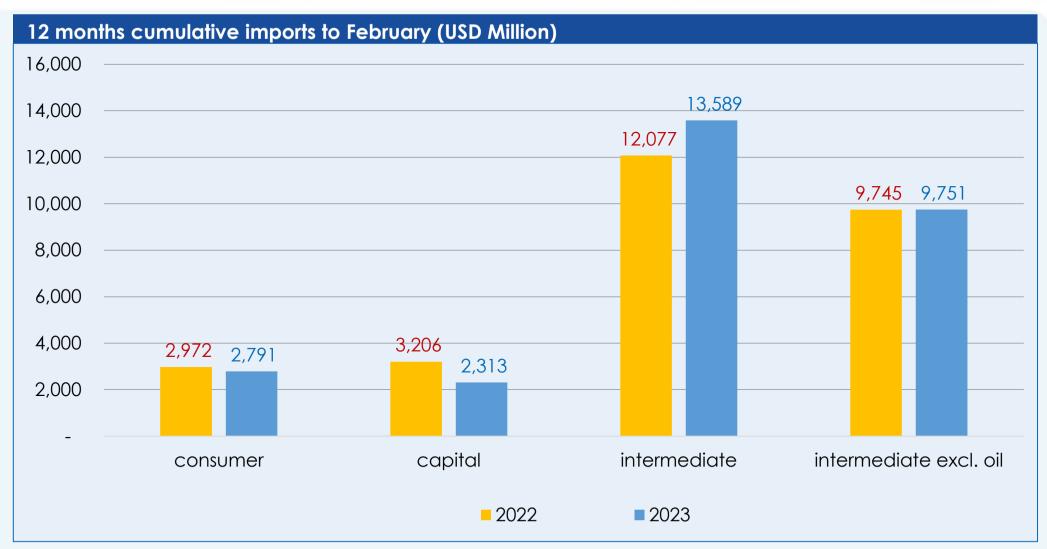


Source: Tea Board of Kenya and KRA

Imports of goods have increased largely due to oil imports, but imports of infrastructure related equipment have declined due to completed projects



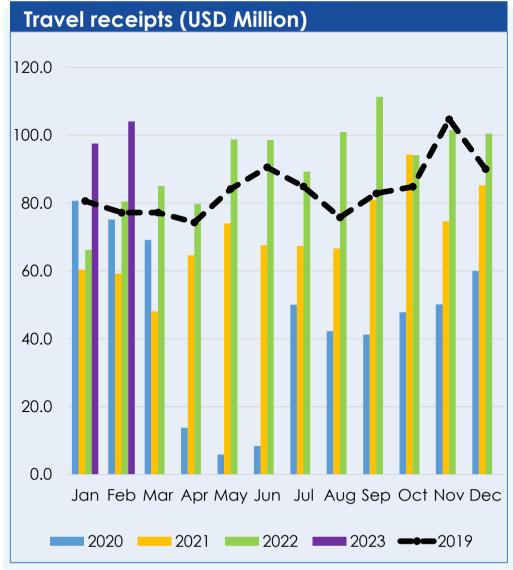
Imports of goods increased mainly due to oil imports

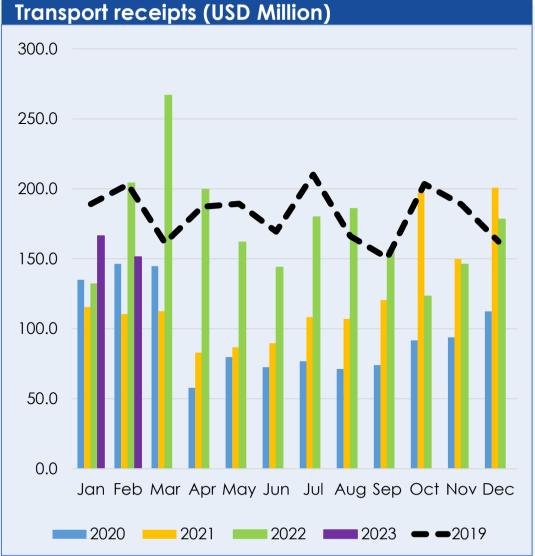


Source: CBK, KRA

#### **Services exports:**

Receipts from services exports increased reflecting sustained improvement in international travel and transport

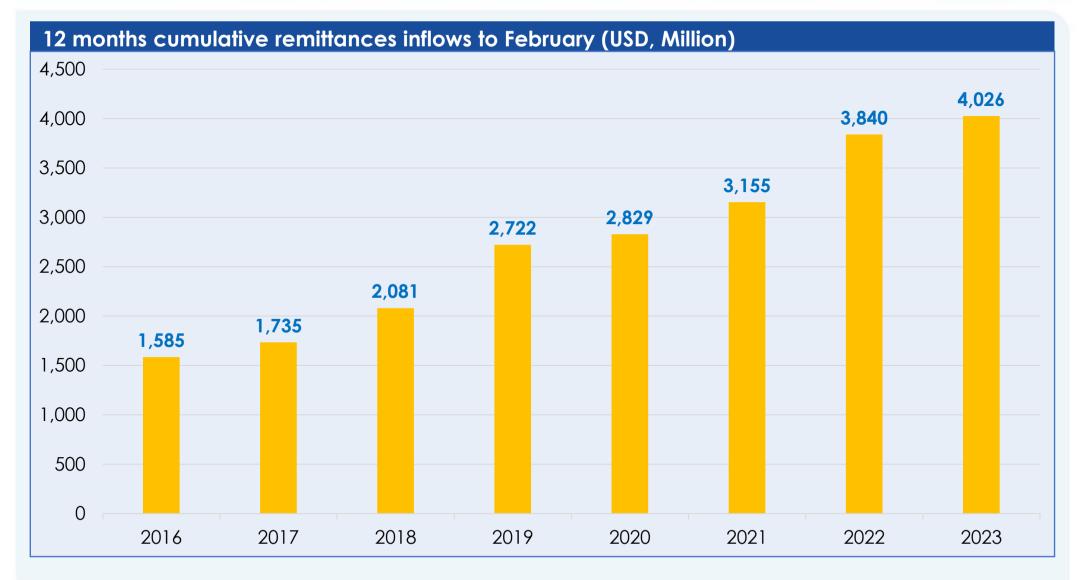




### Tourism sector: Tourist arrivals have remained strong

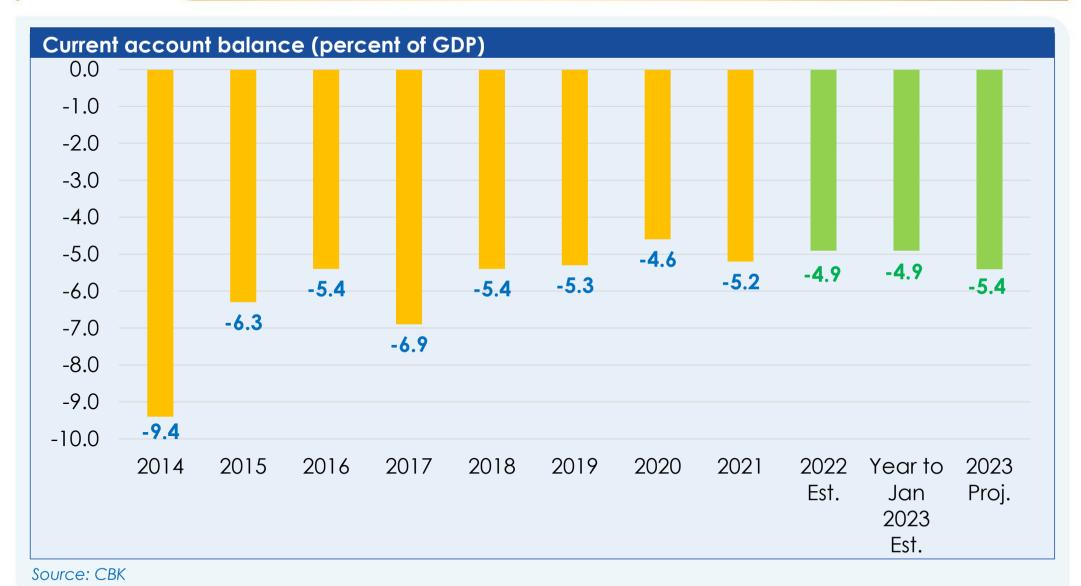


#### Diaspora remittances: Remittances inflows have remained strong

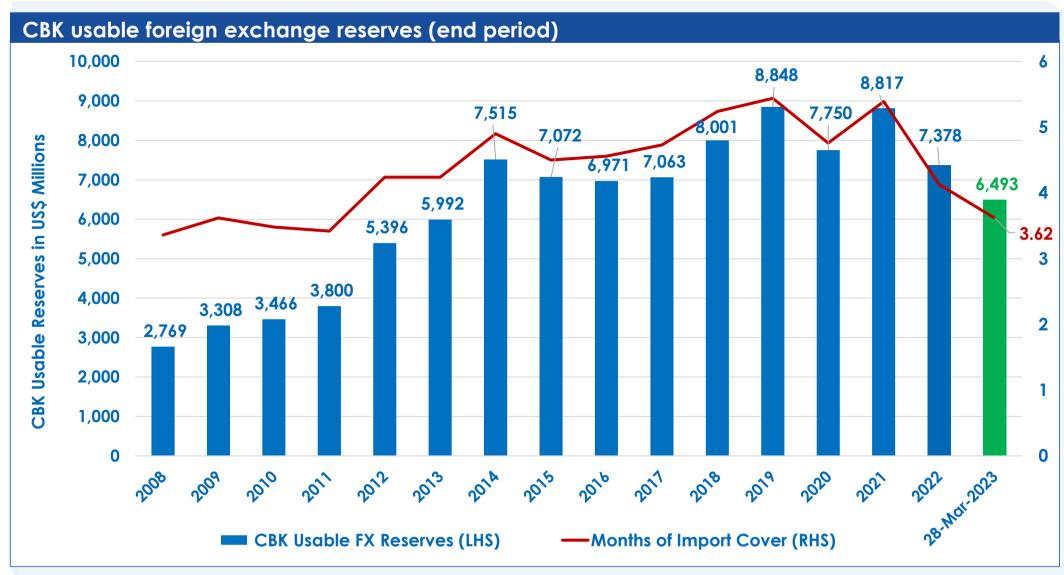


#### **Current account balance:**

The current account balance in 2023 is expected to be supported by lower international oil prices, resilient remittances and strong exports growth



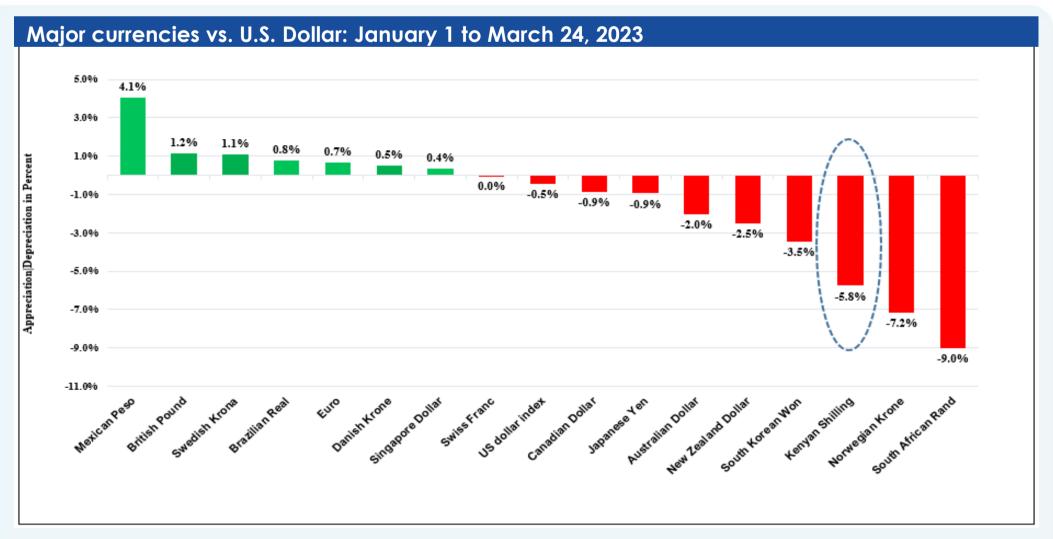
## **CBK usable foreign exchange reserves:**Foreign exchange reserves remain adequate



Source: CBK as of March 28, 2023

#### **Exchange rates:**

Most developed and emerging market currencies have strengthened against the U.S. dollar so far in 2023, on a weaker dollar index

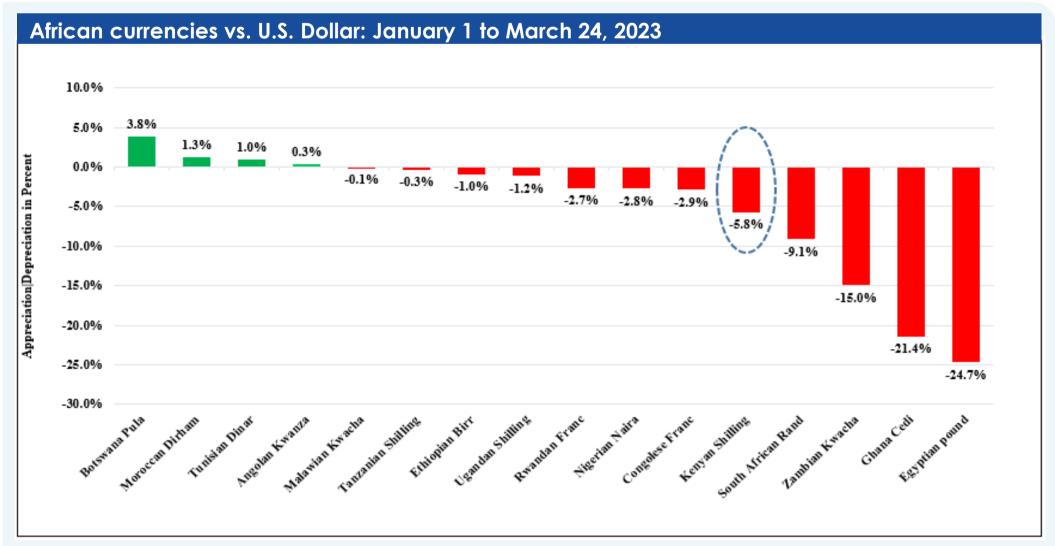


Source: Refinitiv, as at 24th March, 2023



#### **Exchange rates:**

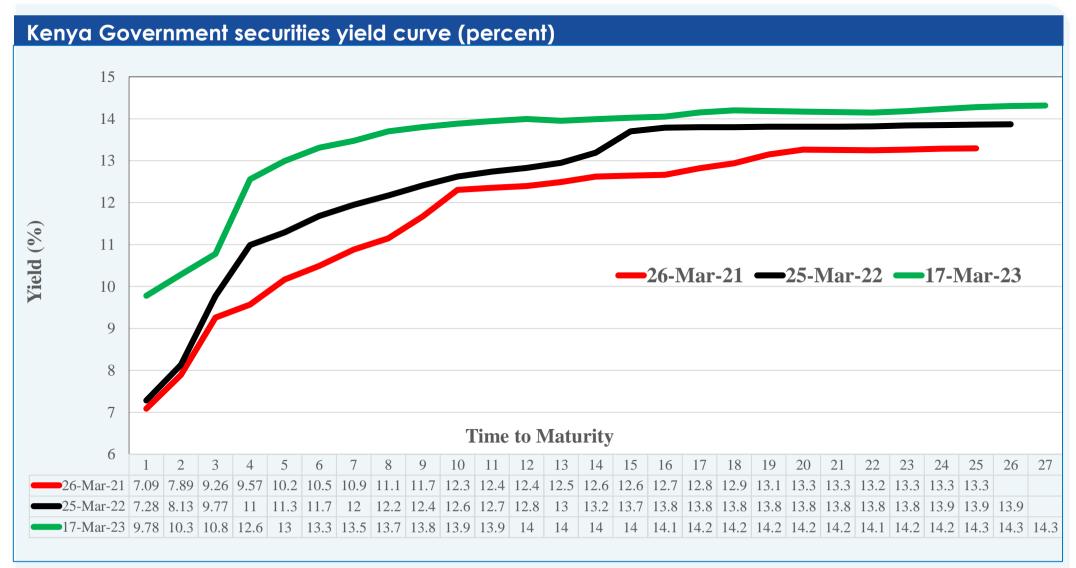
Most African currencies have weakened against the U.S. Dollar so far in 2023



Source: Refinitiv, as at 24th March, 2023

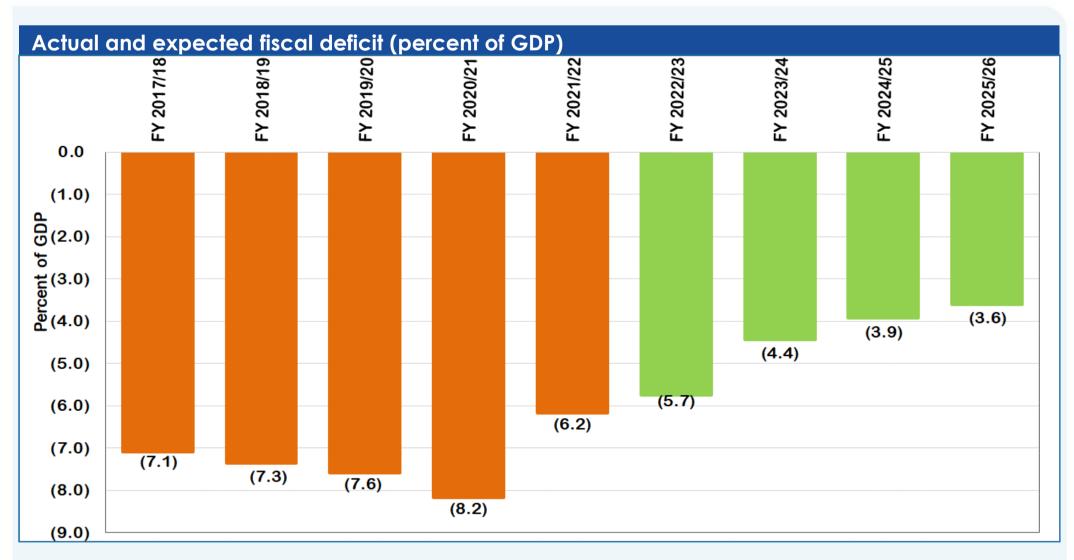
#### Government securities yield curve:

A stable and well-priced yield curve continues to hold



#### Fiscal performance:

The fiscal consolidation path over the medium-term is expected to stabilize the rate of growth in public debt



Source: The National Treasury

## Thank You!



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