Inaugural Lecture International Francqui Chair

Karel Mertens FRB Dallas, CEPR

Université de Namur, April 18, 2023

The views expressed do not necessarily reflect the views of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas or the Federal Reserve System.

Activities of the international chair

Inaugural Lecture & the medal of the International Francqui Chair

When: 18/04/2023 (6pm)

Where: Namur

International Symposium

When: 08/05/2023 and 09/05/2023

Where: Nationale Bank of Belgium (NBB) in Brussels

Confirmed international speakers at the international symposium.

Regis Barnichon (San Francisco Fed), Jeff Campbell (Tilburg University), Daniel Lewis (University College London), Silvia Miranda-Aggripino (Bank of England), Gernot Mueller (University of Tuebingen), Giorgio Primiceri (Northwestern University), Morten Ravn (University College London). Sarah Zubairy (Texas A&M University).

Class of Excellence

When: 25/04/2023, 27/04/2023, 10/05/2023, 11/05/2023

Where: Namur, Gent, Leuven, Antwerp

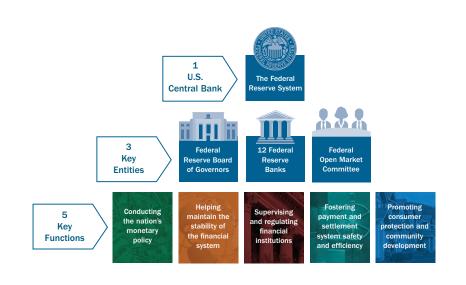
Organizers

Jan Bouckaert (UAntwerp), Ferre De Graeve (KU Leuven), Romain Houssa (UNamur), Leonardo Iania (UCLouvain), Gert Peersman (UGent), Raf Wouters (NBB)

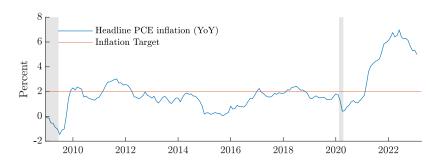




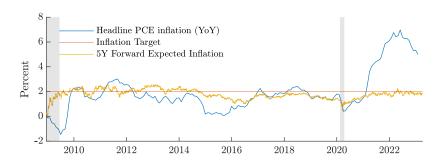
Research at the Fed



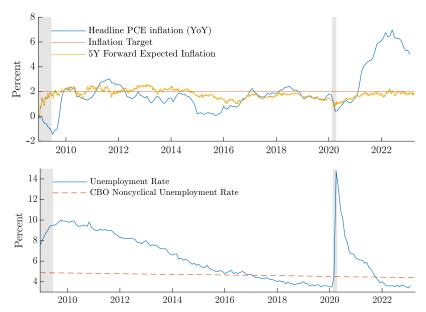
Monetary Policy Objectives: Price Stability

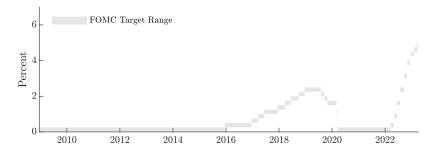


Monetary Policy Objectives: Price Stability



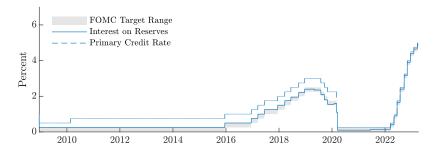
Monetary Policy Objectives: Price Stability and Maximum Employment





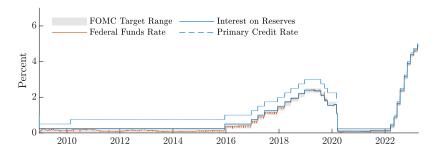


FOMC monetary policy decision



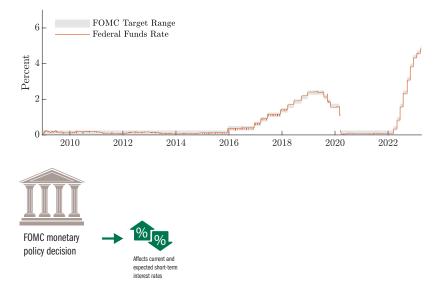


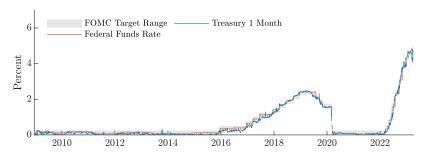
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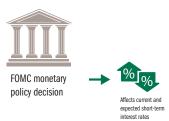


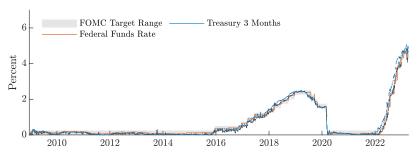


FOMC monetary policy decision

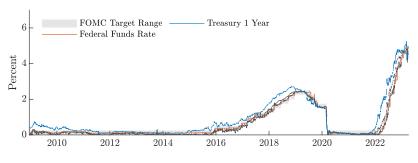




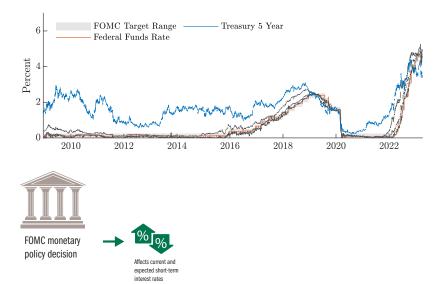


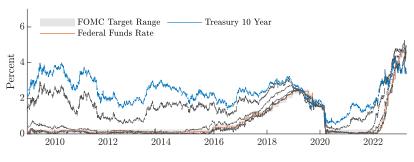




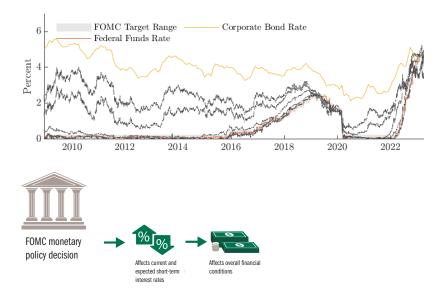


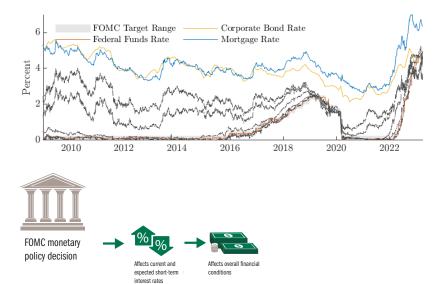


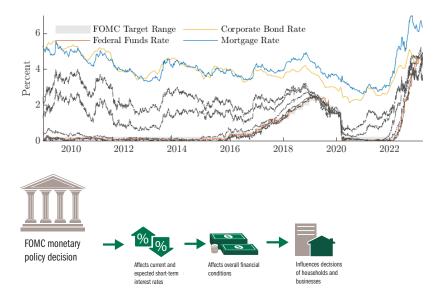


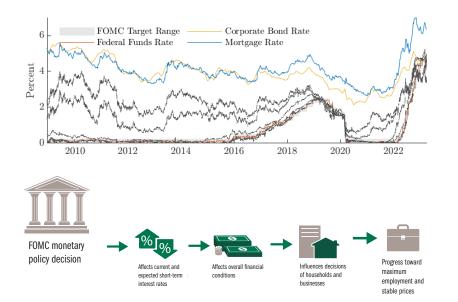




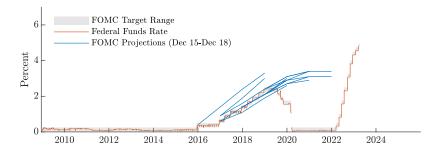


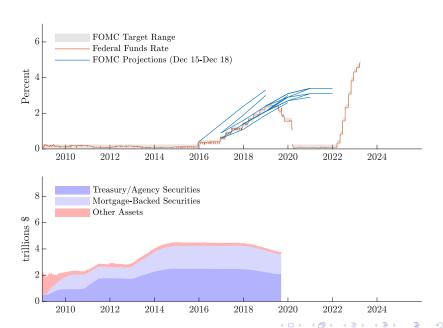


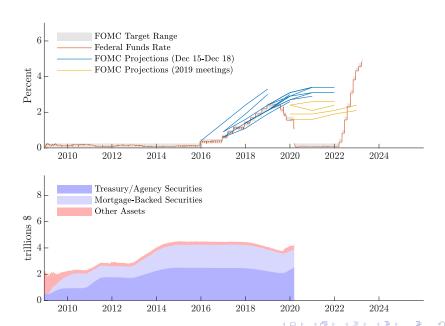


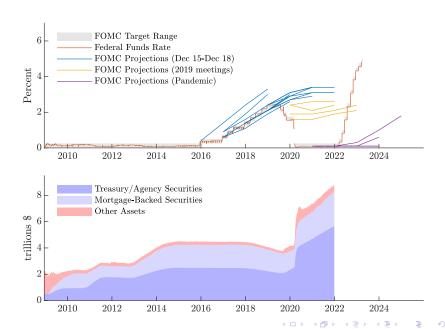


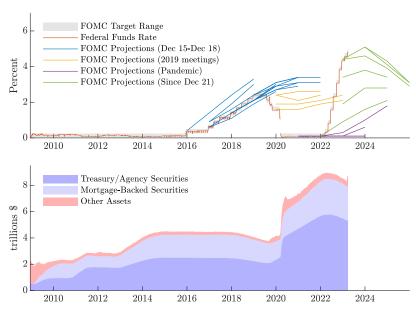
Other Tools: Forward Guidance











Core Research Areas

Effects of Monetary Policy

Systematic Monetary Policy

Employment and Inflation Dynamics





Some key challenges:

• Reverse causality (observational data only)



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- Small samples, high uncertainty



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- Reverse causality (observational data only)
- Small samples, high uncertainty
- Time-varying effects/lags, nonlinearities
- Multiple monetary policy tools

Systematic Monetary Policy

Rules or discretion?

Rules-based policy: advance commitment to a (simple) feedback rule

Discretionary policy: do what is best for the given circumstances

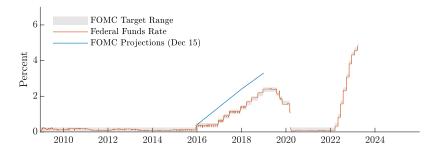
Systematic Monetary Policy

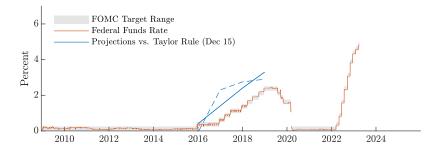
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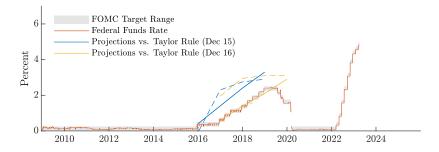
Rules-based policy: advance commitment to a (simple) feedback rule

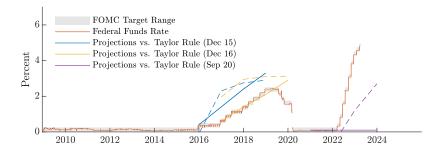
Discretionary policy: do what is best for the given circumstances

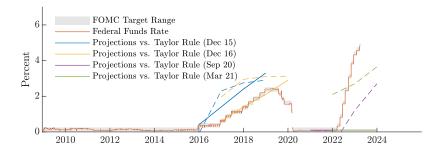
Key challenge: delayed and noisy information about the economy

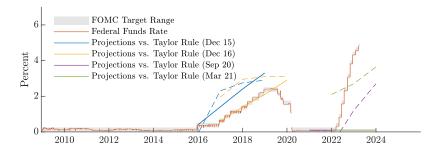




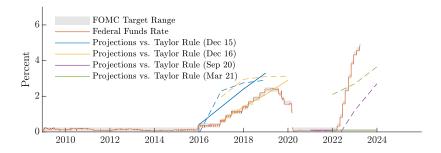




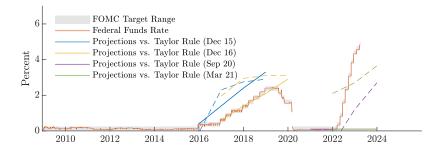




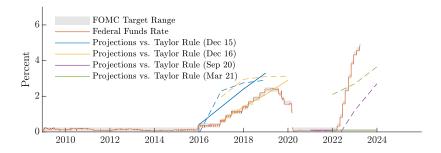
• Gradualism (uncertainty, financial stability)



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- Trade-off with other tools (quantitative tightening)



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- August 2020: new monetary policy framework (make-up strategy)



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Interesting recent advances in evaluating systematic policy without 'rules'.



Long-run trends:

 $Demographics,\ globalization,\ technological\ innovation,\ inequality,\ taxation,\ \dots$

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Demographics, globalization, technological innovation, inequality, taxation, ...

Short-run disturbances:

Financial market booms/disruption, fiscal policy, natural disasters, supply disruptions, commodity price shocks, \dots

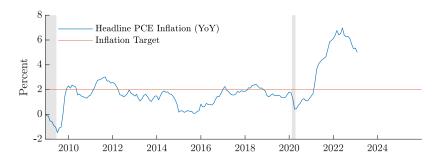
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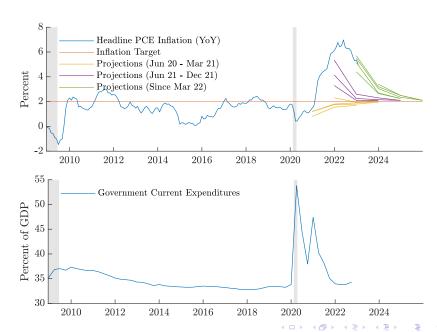
Many challenges, especially in understanding inflation dynamics

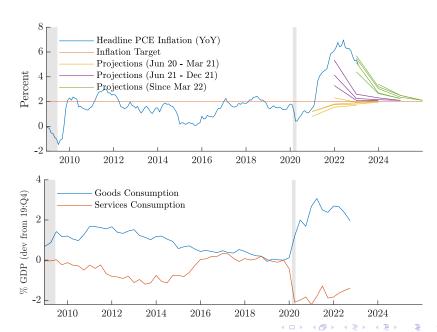


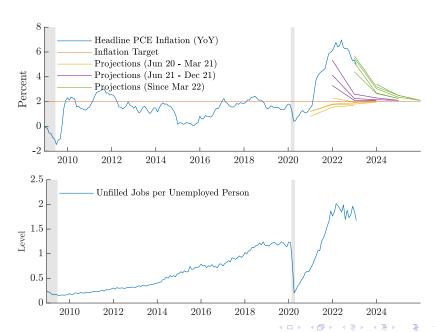












Conclusion

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Better informed policy decisions

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Better informed policy decisions

• But monetary policy is not (yet) just science