## Coordination of Monetary and Fiscal policies

Hynek Hrebicek

Geneva, September 2018



#### The Swiss central bank's record profit would make it the world's second most profitable company

By Eshe Nelson · January 9, 2018

#### An equivalent of 8% of local GDP

Listed company	Estimated net income 2017
Apple	\$57.5 billion
SNB	55
ICBC	43.5
Samsung	59.1



## Seniorage

- Under standard circumstances a central bank (CB) should operate with profit
- The traditional definition of seigniorage depends on both inflation ("tax inflation") and the level of demand for reserve money.

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{1-\pi}\right) * \frac{MB}{P*Y} = \left(\frac{5\%}{1-5\%}\right) * 15\% = 0.7\%$$

Redistributing real resources to the currency issuer



### Profit/Loss of a central bank

Revenues

- FX reserves
- Refinancing loans

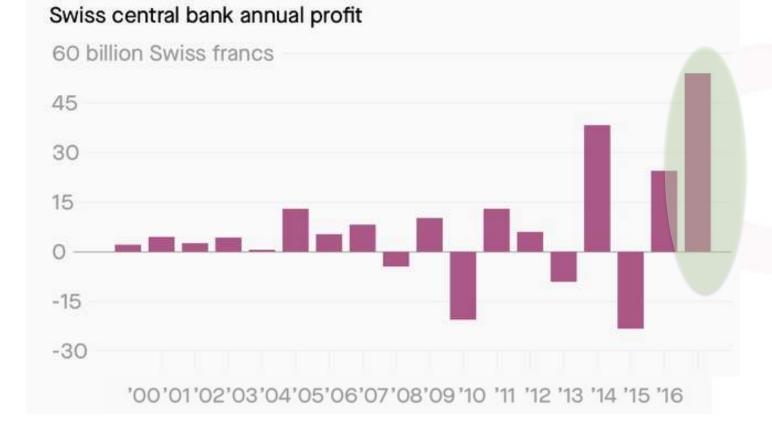
Costs

- Operation costs
- Sterilization costs

Revaluation of FX reserves + / -



#### SNB: Profit vs. FX fluctuations



2017: The profit on foreign currency positions amounted to CHF 49.7 billion. Overall, exchange rate-related gains amounted to CHF 21.0 billion.

## Challenges to emerging markets

- Numerous CB have faced substantial losses
- Economic convergence
  - real exchange rate appreciation (revaluation)
  - high risk premium (interest rate differential)
  - increasing monetization (M0 -> deposits with higher multiplier and sterilization costs)



#### Coordination with fiscal

- Who should face the sterilization costs?
   Government or CB
- What source creates liquidity to be sterilized
  - Sizeable government borrowings
    - Debt monetization
    - Borrowings from abroad
    - Preferential loans provided by central banks
    - Liquidity injections to stressed banking sector
  - FDI inflows
  - Monetization (M0 -> deposits)



### No unique solution

- CB accumulates negative capital
  - CB credibility hampered
  - Hope for future profits once convergence slows
- High minimum required reserves
  - Hampers financial market development, high deposit-credit spread; hampered transmission
- Limited sterilization
  - High inflation, consistent with higher implicit inflation target
- Direct fiscal costs
  - Issuance of local bonds with proceeds kept at the central bank
    CGResearch

#### **CZK** fluctuations

The koruna-euro exchange rate and the CNB's interventions

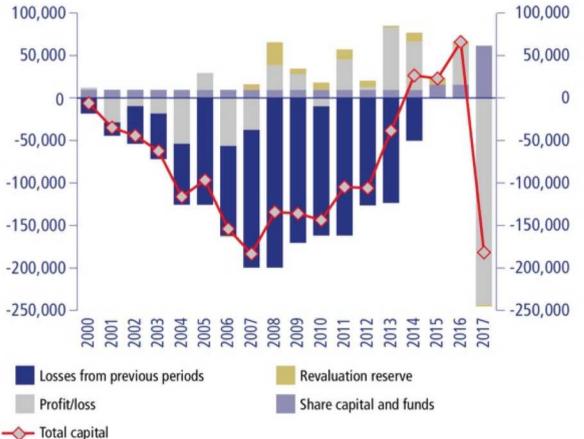




#### Czech National Bank: Negative capital CZK 250bln ~ 5% of GDP

The CNB's capital 2000–2017







#### Lessons learned

- CB needs a buffer (~fund) to smooth profit transfers / recover temporary loss
  - CB law amendments
- Inflation target cannot be too ambitious
  - Allow for adequate seiniorage to keep CB balancesheet in a good shape
  - Fast disinflation brings fiscal costs (sticky expenditures vs. decelerating revenues)
  - Fast disinflation requires policy tightening which involves larger sterilization costs
    - Typically, delayed response harms central bank credibility and larger increase is necessary later on



# Hynek Hrebicek Senior Partner

#### hynek.hrebicek@ogresearch.com

#### www.ogresearch.com



#### Disclaimer

This document and the information contained within are intended only for the person or entity to whom they are addressed and may contain confidential, proprietary and/or privileged information. Any unauthorized disclosure or distribution to persons or entities other than the intended recipient is prohibited. The information and opinions contained herein do not necessarily reflect OGResearch's views and OGResearch does not warrant the correctness thereof. This document is for informational purposes only, it is not intended as a solicitation or offer to enter into any transaction or business relationship, and should not be taken as advice or a recommendation to buy or sell any financial instruments or securities. OGResearch does not accept liability for any damage caused by reliance on the contents herein.

