Negative Interest Rates: Taking Stock of the Experience So Far

Joint IMF-IMFS Webinar

Silvana Tenreyro* Monetary Policy Committee, Bank of England, and LSE 3 March 2021

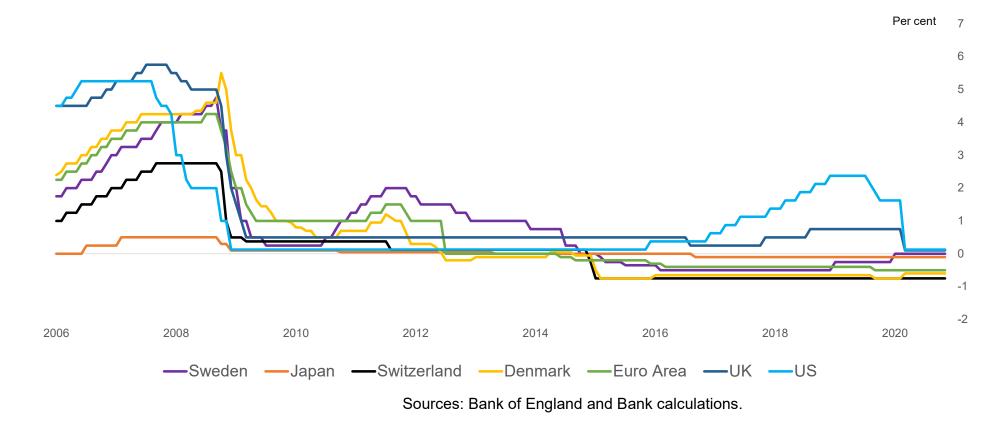
*Views are my own, not the BoE or the MPC.

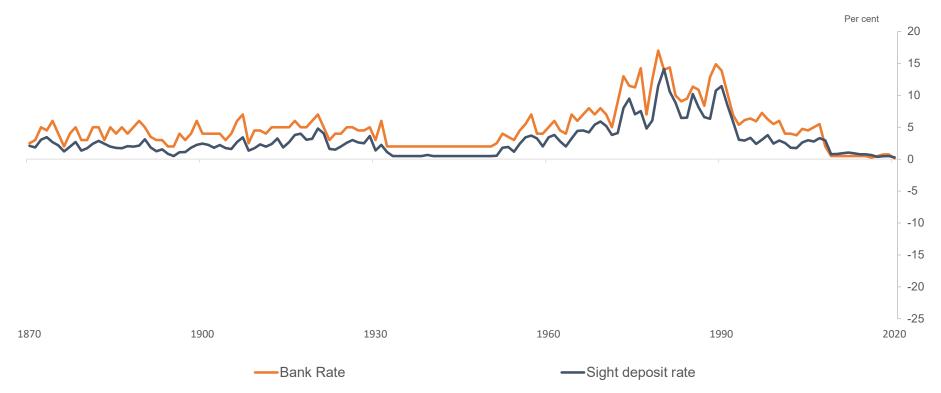
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Advanced economy policy rates

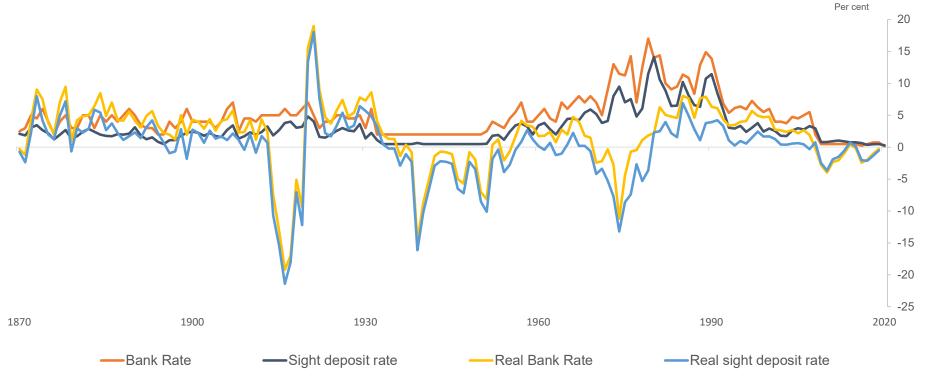




Long-run UK interest rates

Sources: Thomas and Dimsdale (2017), Bank of England, ONS, Capie and Webber (1985) and Bank calculations.

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International evidence on policy effectiveness

- 1. Financial-market channels appear to be unimpeded under negative rates, and some channels may even be stronger than usual.
- 2. Banking-sector channels:
 - Pass-through to household deposit rates can be constrained near zero. Pass-through to corporate deposit rates less constrained; the latter stimulated firm spending.
 - There is strong evidence of transmission into looser bank lending conditions, with some studies finding transmission is somewhat constrained relative to 'normal'.
- 3. There is no clear evidence that negative rates have reduced bank profits overall, and a number of studies find positive impacts.

Other factors that might influence how negative rates work

- Composition of bank balance sheets
- Size and composition of household debt
- Differences in openness across countries
- Importance of market-based finance

Key points:

- 1. Financial-market channels of monetary policy (e.g., cost of capital, exchange-rate, asset prices) have worked effectively under negative rates in other countries.
- 2. Bank-lending channels have also been effective, with some variation in the estimates. No clear evidence that bank profits were reduced.
- 3. Differences in economic structure can affect how the tool works. The UK banking system could lead to a less positive impact on bank lending. On the other hand, financial channels should work normally.