13. Monetary Systems in Practice: the Czech case

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Outline

- 1. A brief history of the Czech MP in the light of previous theoretical sessions
- 2. Current monetary policy regime in detail
 - Key characteristics of the current IT system
 - Processes and timing
 - Techniques
 - Special topics (risks, FPAS etc.)

2. A brief history of the Czech MP in the light of previous theoretical sessions

A long monetary history in one chart – first monetary targeting and fixed ER, later inflation targeting



y/y CPI: 1993 -2014 in (%) Source: The Czech Statistical Office

An IT history in one chart

- The law requires the CNB to maintain price stability.
- The CNB's target is to keep inflation at 2%, with a tolerance band of ±1 pp.
- The standard tool is the interest rate (2W repo rate).
- Under standard circumstances, the FX regime is a managed float.



2. Current monetary policy regime in practice

- Inflation forecast
 - Main tool for the Board to decide about monetary policy
- Monetary Department
 - Main concern is to produce the forecast
 - A prerequisite for producing the forecast is to develop Forecasting system
 - Processes and timing
 - Techniques

- Role of the forecast
 - Where the economy is, and what the current trends are
 - What is their likely evolution into the future
 - What are the implicit risks
 - What are the underlying policy pressures and policy simulations (active/endogenous MP)

- Processes and timing
 - who and how is producing the forecast
 - responsibilities
 - careful planning and documentation
 - precise timing for the forecasting steps
 - meeting minutes
 - openness intranet web page

- Techniques
 - Core model
 - Near term forecasting techniques
 - Econometric models
 - Expert view
 - Satellite models
 - Fiscal policy analysis
 - Exchange rate and external development

- Models versus Experts ?
 - Expert views always superior in the near term
 - Model tools provide medium-term consistency and interpretability
 - The final outcome will always be based more on economic judgement - the core model is an organisational tool
 - Staff's forecast, not a model forecast

- Monetary department and statistics
 - Macroeconomic forecasting division
 - Unit preparing the near term forecast
 - Unit developing and operating the core model
 - Monetary policy division
 - Unit for MP strategy a communication
 - Unit for the operational MP
 - Fiscal and structural analysis division
 - International economy division

- Quarterly forecast (5 week process)
- Forecasting team and support
- Interaction with the Board at various stages
- Several well-documented forecast rounds

Forecasting team

- Above the formal department structure
 - 6 members
 - members must be familiar with any used technique
 - and able to connect the real economy with a model view
 - 3 members from Macroeconomic Forecasting Division
 - ▶ Head of the team, NTF, Technical support
 - 1 member from
 - Monetary Policy Division, International Analysis and Fiscal Analysis Divisions

Forecasting team



Source: Author

Forecasting team

- Responsible for the forecast
- Members meet operationally
- Sometimes several times per day
- Discuss the Near Term Forecast (NTF)
- Decide about the basic story
- Discuss the forecast
- Defend the forecast facing rest of the department and Board members

- Interaction with the Department
 - Department Director and Division Directors
 - 6 meetings (4 really concern the forecast)
 - Minutes of the meeting (intranet)
- Interaction with the Bank Board
 - 2 meetings
 - Minutes of the Meeting (intranet)

- Meeting on forecasting techniques
 - opportunity to introduce changes in methods
- Issue meeting
 - brainstorming, main drivers, set analytical agenda
- Initial conditions, External assumptions (CF), Equilibrium trends meeting
 - what is the actual position of the economy, trends in future, external dvelopment
- Initial conditions, External assumptions (CF), Equilibrium trends meeting with the Board

- Forecast first version
 - first version of the forecast is presented to the department
 - main interest is put on the economic "story" underlying the forecast
- Alternatives meeting with the decision-maker
 - the baseline is presented as a "story" to the Board
 - discuss risks and choose 2-4 alternative scenarios
- Forecast final version
 - final version of the forecast is presented to the department
- Monetary policy meeting
 - open part and presentations incl. policy advice of staff (final fcast and documents passed in 6 days ahead)
 - closed part of BB, risks, decision (followed by press conf.)
- Post Mortem Meeting

Techniques

Near-term forecast

- detailed expert knowledge
- single-equation techniques
- simple systems (VARs, structural models)

Core model

- simple gap model (deviations from long-term trends, advanced Kalman based filtering techniques)
- 8 behavioral equations (about 100 in total identities, data transf.)
- active monetary policy
- well documented and published

A Model Reaction function

$$\begin{split} rs_t &= \lambda rs_{t-1} + (1 - \lambda) \Big(rs_t^{neut} + \Pi_t \Big) + v_\tau \\ \Pi_t &= \kappa \Big(E \pi_{t+4} - \pi_{t+4}^{tar} \Big) + \mu y_t^{gap} \end{split}$$

Special topics

- Risk treatment how to treat forecast uncertainty?
 - attaching probability distributions to risks
 - done by each BB member, not staff's job
 - thus: alternative scenarios preferable to fan-chart approach; scenarios selected by BB
 - current forecast bands (1,5 p.p.) stable, more to communicate general uncertainty
 - specific risks communicated through BB's Minutes

Thank you for your attention!

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