

New narratives on monetary policy – the spectre of inflation

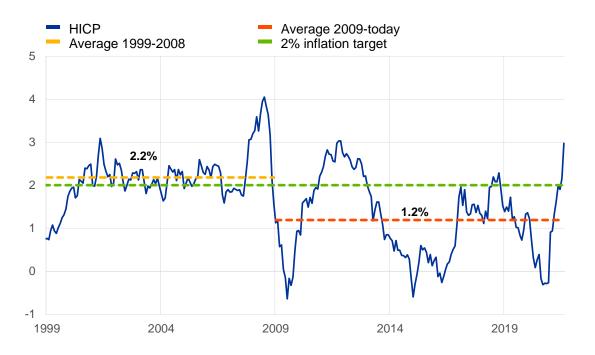
Isabel Schnabel, Member of the ECB's Executive Board

148th Baden-Baden Entrepreneurs' Talk, 13 September 2021

Rapid rise in consumer prices in the euro area after years of low inflation

Inflation in the euro area

(annual percentage change)



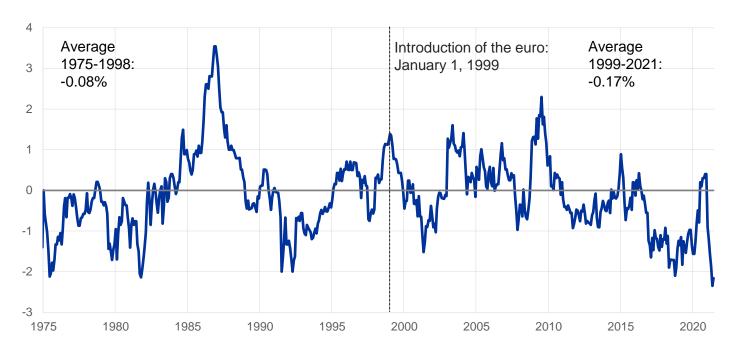
Source: ECB.

Note: The latest observation is for August 2021.

Negative real interest rates on savings deposits are a common phenomenon

Inflation-adjusted income from savings deposits in Germany

(annual percentage change)



Source: Deutsche Bundesbank and ECB calculations.

Notes: Banks' interest on savings deposits with minimum interest, redeemable at notice of three months up to 2003, thereafter German banks' effective interest on deposits of private households redeemable at notice of up to three months. Deflated with HCPI inflation for Germany 1991 for the entire time series. The consumer price index (CPI) calculated by the German Federal Statistical Office is used to measure purchasing power. Last observation: June 2021.

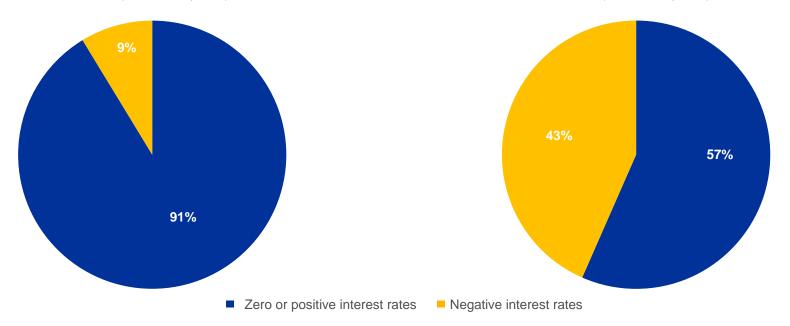
Euro area banks increasingly pass negative nominal interest rates on to customers

Share of private household deposits subject to negative interest rates in selected countries

(share of deposits)

Share of corporate deposits subject to negative interest rates in selected countries

(share of deposits)



Sources: ECB (iMIR, iBSI) and ECB calculations.

Notes: The selected countries are Belgium, Germany, Estonia, France, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Slovakia and Finland. Interest on deposits refers to amounts outstanding and is based on banks reporting for available product categories. The amounts have been weighted with the corresponding volume of amounts outstanding. Household deposits include deposits of private households (in line with ESA 2010, S. 14) and deposits of non-profit institutions serving households (S. 15). The data are averages for the period from January to June 2021.

Inflation scare in the media



02.06.2021







DER SPIEGEL

19.06.2021

Hui Buh, das Inflationsgespenst

INALYSE Spät, aber mit Wucht kehrt die Teuerung zurück: Die Preise steigen, fer Druck auf Notenbanken wächst. Drohen jetzt gar Weimarer Verhältnisse?

ie ist wieder da – die Inflation. Eine Dekade lang haben die Notenbanken vergebens verucht, für moderat steigende Preise u sorgen, mit niedrigen Leitzinsen ınd billionenschweren Anleihekäuen. Nun schaffen Staatshilfen und ler Boom nach der Coronakrise, was len Hütern der Geldpolitik nicht gelingen wollte: Die Preise in den ndustriestaaten ziehen an - vielererts rasanter als gewünscht.

Wer in den USA einen Gebrauchtvagen kaufte, musste dafür im Mai ast 30 Prozent mehr bezahlen als joch vor einem Jahr. Selbst Frühtücksspeck kostete dort 13 Proent mehr. Auch in Deutschland vird das Leben wieder teurer. Im dai kletterte die Inflationsrate auf ,5 Prozent, den höchsten Stand eit fast zehn Jahren. Bis zum Jahesende hält die Bundesbank sogar Prozent für möglich.

Das ruft die Geisterläger auf den kalte Enteignung« (»Welt«), ist die nflation gar »schlimmer als Coroia« («Nordwest-Zeitung»), wie man-



lan: Droht in Deutschland jetzt die es zu Engpässen und Preissteigerungen. Andererseits sacken die Holzpreise in den USA schon wieder ab. | Scheihen nach der Währungsreform 192: Engpässe in der globalen Produktion he Kommentatoren fürchten? Wohl sind wenig verwunderlich nach dem aum. Die Panikreflexe zeigen vor doppelten Coronaschock, bei dem



19.06.2021

Inflation im Anmarsch

Die Teuerungsrate in Deutschland stieg im Mai auf den höchsten Stand seit elf Jahren

Von Jan Mallien und Frank Wiebe BERLIN - Teurere Energie hat die deutsche Inflationsrate im Mai auf den böchsten Stand seit knapp zehn Jahren getrie-ben. Waren und Dienstleistungen kosteten durchschnittlich 2,5 Prozent mehr als ein Jahr zuvor, wie das Statistische Bundesamt am Montag in seiner ersten Schätzung mitteilte. Das ist der böchste Wert seit September 2011. Im April hatte die Rate noch 2,0 Prozent betragen, im März 1,7 Prozent. Damit ist Ende der Fahnenstange noch nicht erreicht: Im Herbst



könnte die Teuerungsrate auf vier Pro- liegt die aktuelle Sparquote in Deutsch- temporäre Faktoren beim aktuellen Preis

WirtschaftsWoche 17.06.2021

Kommt jetzt die Große Inflation wie in den Siebzigerjahren?





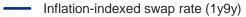
28.07.2021



Significant decline in inflation expectations before the pandemic

Market-based long-term inflation expectations

(annual percentage change)





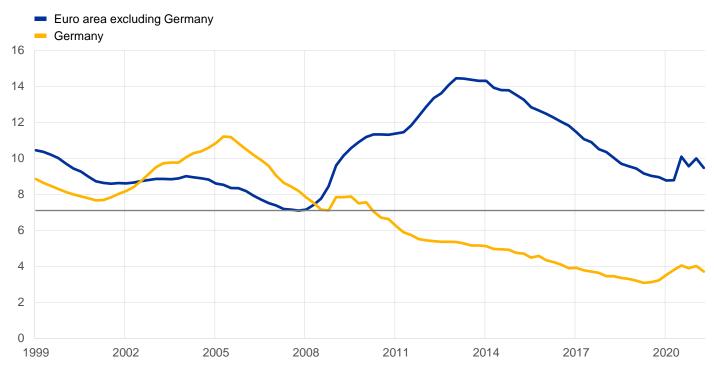
Sources: Refinitiv and ECB calculations.

Note: The latest observation is for 9 September 2021.

Unemployment rate outside Germany still above 2008 levels

Unemployment rate

(percentage of labour force)

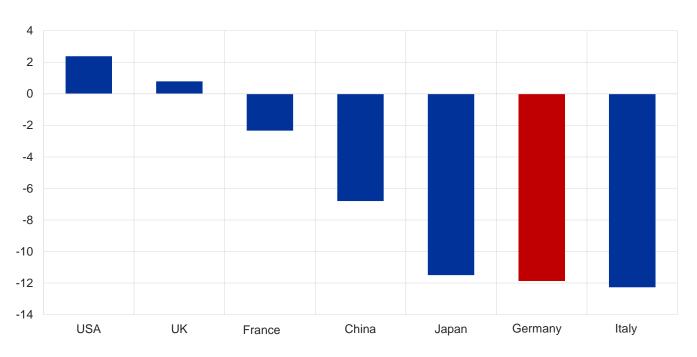


Source: Eurostat.

Note: The latest observation is for Q2 2021.

Demographic change acting as a brake on investment

Expected growth of labour force (16-64 years): 2020 - 2035 (percentage)

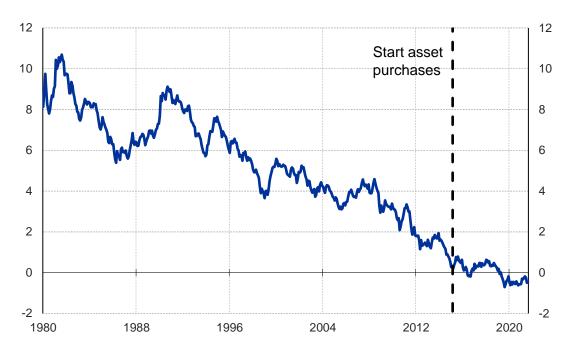


Sources: United Nations, Haver Analytics.

Marked decline in yields long before ECB bond purchases

Yield on ten-year German sovereign bond

(percentage)



Sources: GFD economic data und Refinitiv.

Note: The latest observation is for August 2021 (monthly data).

Scope for lowering policy rates largely exhausted

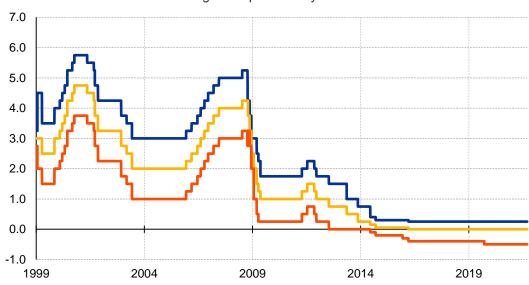
ECB key interest rates

(percentage)

Marginal lending facility rate

Main refinancing rate

Marginal deposit facility rate

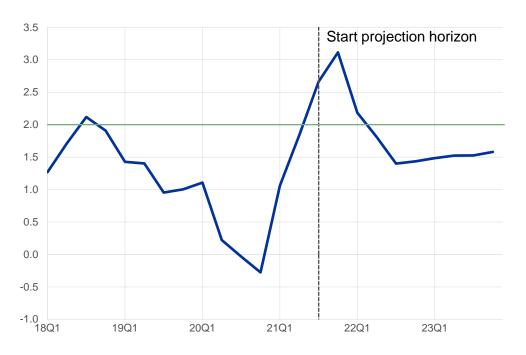


Source: ECB.

Inflation expected to weaken over the medium term

Eurosystem September 2021 HICP projections

(annual percentage change)

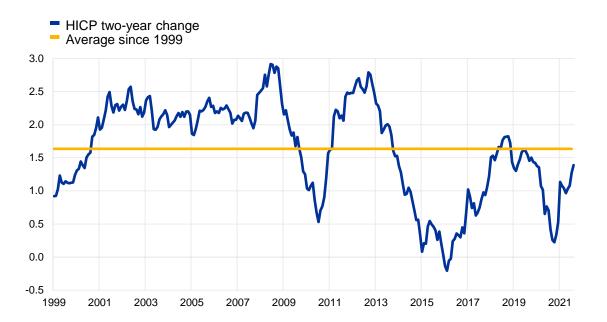


Source: ECB.

Current inflation partly driven by statistical effects

Two-year change in HICP inflation in the euro area

(percentage)



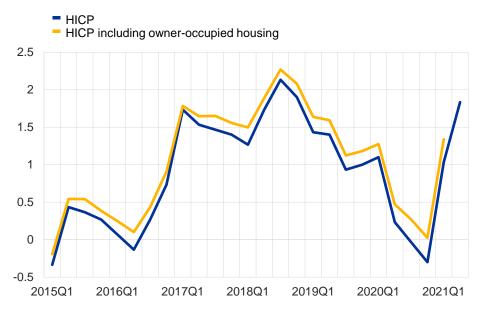
Source: ECB.

Note: The latest observation is for August 2021.

Higher inflation when taking owner-occupied housing into account

HICP and HICP with owner-occupied housing

(annual percentage change)

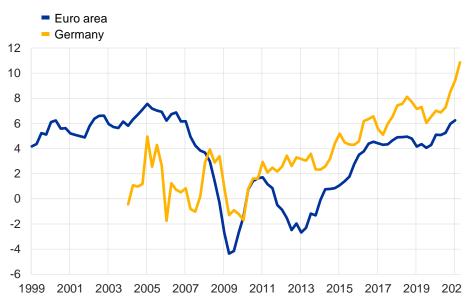


Source: ECB.

Note: The latest observation is for July 2021.

Residential property price developments

(annual percentage change)



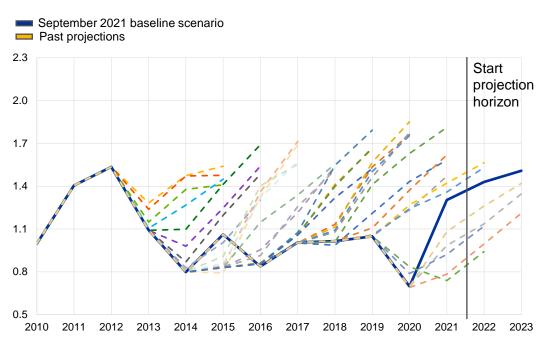
Source: ECB.

Note: The latest observation is for July 2021.

Overestimation of inflation outlook pre-pandemic, underestimation post-pandemic

Eurosystem core inflation projections over time

(annual percentage change)

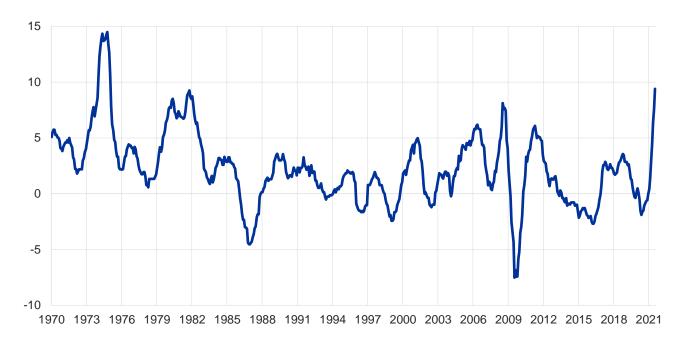


Source: ECB.

Strongest surge in producer prices in Germany since 1975

Producer prices in Germany

(annual percentage change; total industry excluding construction; domestic market)



Source: ECB.

Note: The latest observation is for July 2021.

More firms are passing through cost increases to customers

Purchasing Managers' Index for the euro area: output prices

(50 = no change on preceding month)



Source: ECB.

Note: The latest observation is for August 2021.

Many thanks for your attention!