



Unconventional Monetary Policies: Looking Ahead

Jointly organized by Hitotsubashi University and the IMF Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

January 23-24, 2014 Tokyo, Japan

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Unconventional Monetary Policies (UMPs) by advanced economy central banks are generally believed to have helped restore the functioning of financial markets and intermediation, thereby suppressing extreme downside risks. They have also arguably helped support growth in the home countries. (See for example IMF Board paper 'Unconventional Monetary Policies – Recent Experience and Prospects', April 2013)

The assessment of UMPs' global implications and their impact on emerging market economies in particular, is decidedly more mixed. Some take the view that by helping growth in the home country the impact has been overall positive, while others have expressed concerns over the capital flow and exchange rate implications of excessive liquidity. The 'quantitative and qualitative easing' by the Bank of Japan (BOJ) has also drawn concerns from neighboring countries concerning its exchange rate effects.

The recent decision of the Fed to begin 'tapering' of its asset purchase program has brought a new dimension into the debate, and a key question is now how Fed tapering will affect the global economy and emerging markets, given the already large response that was triggered by the announcement of prospective tapering.

Focusing on the international spillovers from unconventional monetary policies, and in particular the possible spillover effects for Asian emerging economies and policies to mitigate risks, this seminar will address the following questions.

- What will be the likely evolution of exit from UMPs?
- Do the impacts of BOJ policies differ from Fed policies? What are the implication of coexistence of BOJ entry and Fed exit? will they be offsetting to some extent?
- What should advanced economy central banks do to minimize negative spillovers and facilitate an orderly exit?
- What is the impact of UMPs, or exit from such policies, on emerging markets?
- How should emerging markets respond?
- How can the IMF help emerging markets cope with any adverse effects from advanced countries' UMPs and in particular from their exit? What should the IMF be advising the advanced country central banks in their conduct of UMPs in this regard?

AGENDA

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Thursday, January 23, 2014		
9:00 am	Registration	
9:30 am	Welcome Remarks Prof. Akira Ariyoshi, Program Director and Professor, Hitotsubashi University Mr. Odd Per Brekk, Director, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (OAP), IMF	
9:40 am	Opening Remarks Mr. Naoyuki Shinohara, Deputy Managing Director, IMF	
10:20 am	Session 1: Unconventional Monetary Policies: What, Why and Whither? Presentation 1-1: Fed's Tapering and Exit This presentation will discuss Fed's policies, focusing in particular on exit policy and how and under what conditions it might be implemented. Chair: Mr. Giovanni Ganelli, Senior Economist, OAP, IMF Presenter: Dr. Ellen E. Meade, Senior Adviser, Division of Monetary Affairs, Federal Reserve Board (FRB) Presentation 1-2: Japan's Quantitative and Qualitative Easing This presentation will discuss the recent policies by the BOJ, and discuss how they may differ in design or impact from US policies. Presenter: Mr. Michio Kitahara, Deputy Director-General, Monetary Affairs Department, Bank of Japan (N.B. Opportunities for brief factual questions for clarification will be provided after each presentation.)	
11:20 am	<u>Coffee Break</u>	
11:40 am	Comment: Dr. Eli M Remolona, Chief Representative for Asia and the Pacific, Bank for International Settlements Comment: Dr. Michael Spencer, Chief Economist and Head of Research for Asia and the Pacific, Deutsche Bank Discussion:	
12:40 pm	Photo Session	
12:50 pm	<u>Lunch</u>	
2:00 pm	Session 2: Spillovers from Unconventional Policies: Emerging Market Impact and Responses This session will examine the impact of unconventional policies on emerging markets, focusing in particular on the impact of recent moves towards exit, and the emerging markets' response. The session will also ask whether policies to manage inflows during the period of massive liquidity helped contain the problems in the reversal stage. The session will begin with a broad overview, followed by discussion of country experiences. Chair: Prof. Akira Ariyoshi, Hitotsubashi University Presentation: Ms. Ratna Sahay, Deputy Director, Monetary and Capital Markets Department, IMF	
	<u>Comment:</u> Prof. Masahiko Takeda, Professor, Hitotsubashi University <u>Discussion:</u>	

3:30 pm	<u>Coffee break</u>
3:45 pm	Session 3: Country Experiences Chair: Mr. Odd Per Brekk, IMF Presentations: Country Experiences and Responses India: Dr. Subir Vithal Gokarn, Director of Research, Brookings India (former Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India) Indonesia: Dr. Perry Warjiyo, Deputy Governor, Bank Indonesia (BI) Korea: Dr. Jun Il Kim, Deputy Governor, Bank of Korea (BOK) Each presentation to be followed by brief Q&A Discussion:
5:15 pm	End of first day
6:30 pm	Keynote Address Mr. Hiroshi Nakaso, Deputy Governor, Bank of Japan
7:10 pm	Dinner following the Keynote Address
Friday, January 24, 2014	
10: 00 am	Panel Discussion Moderator: Prof. Masahiko Takeda, Hitotsubashi University Panelists: Dr. Subir Vithal Gokarn, Brookings India Dr. Jun Il Kim, BOK Mr. Michio Kitahara, BOJ Dr. Ellen E. Meade, FRB Ms. Ratna Sahay, IMF Dr. Perry Warjiyo, BI
12: 00 pm	Concluding Remarks Prof. Akira Ariyoshi, Hitotsubashi University
12:15 pm	<u>Lunch</u>
2:00 pm	End of Seminar