



Which r-star, public bonds or private investment? Measurement and policy implications

Discussion

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Disclaimer: The views expressed here are those of the presenter and are not necessarily the views of the Banque de France or the Eurosystem

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OUTLINE

- **Very rich paper.**

- **Three questions:**

1. Have central banks been misled by using standard estimates of r^* ?
2. Is there a puzzle in real returns to private capital?
3. Do we have the wrong policy mix?

OUTLINE

- Very rich paper.

- Three questions:

1. Have central banks been misled by using standard estimates of r^* ? **No, I don't think so**
2. Is there a puzzle in real returns to private capital? **Yes but where is it?**
3. Do we have the wrong policy mix? **Maybe**

NATURAL RATE OF INTEREST

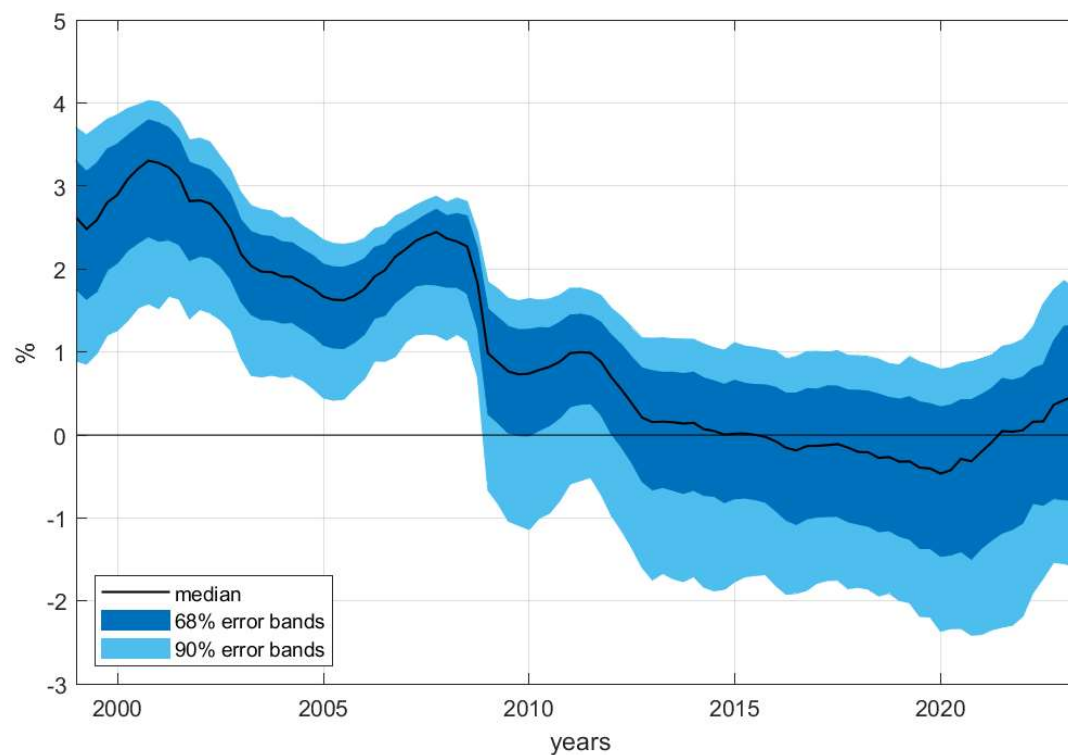
- **Have central banks been misled by using standard estimates of r^* ?**
 - Practical answer:
 - Cross-check rather than front-line indicator
 - Only 1 chart out of 120 in the Monetary Policy Book
 - Policy in practice is much closer to the spirit of Orphanides and Williams
 - But r^* is easier for narrative purposes

NATURAL RATE OF INTEREST

- **Have central banks been misled by using standard estimates of r^* ?**
 - Technical answer:
 - Long-term sovereign bonds do not enter r^* Laubach and Williams style estimates
 - Fed funds rate in the US
 - OIS for Euro Area
 - Identification of r^* comes only from real GDP and inflation
 - r^* is not a return on an instrument but a benchmark
 - Model counterfactual with no non-structural shocks



ESTIMATE OF R^* (REAL) IN THE EURO AREA USING BAYESIAN MODEL AVERAGING (PERCENTAGE POINTS)

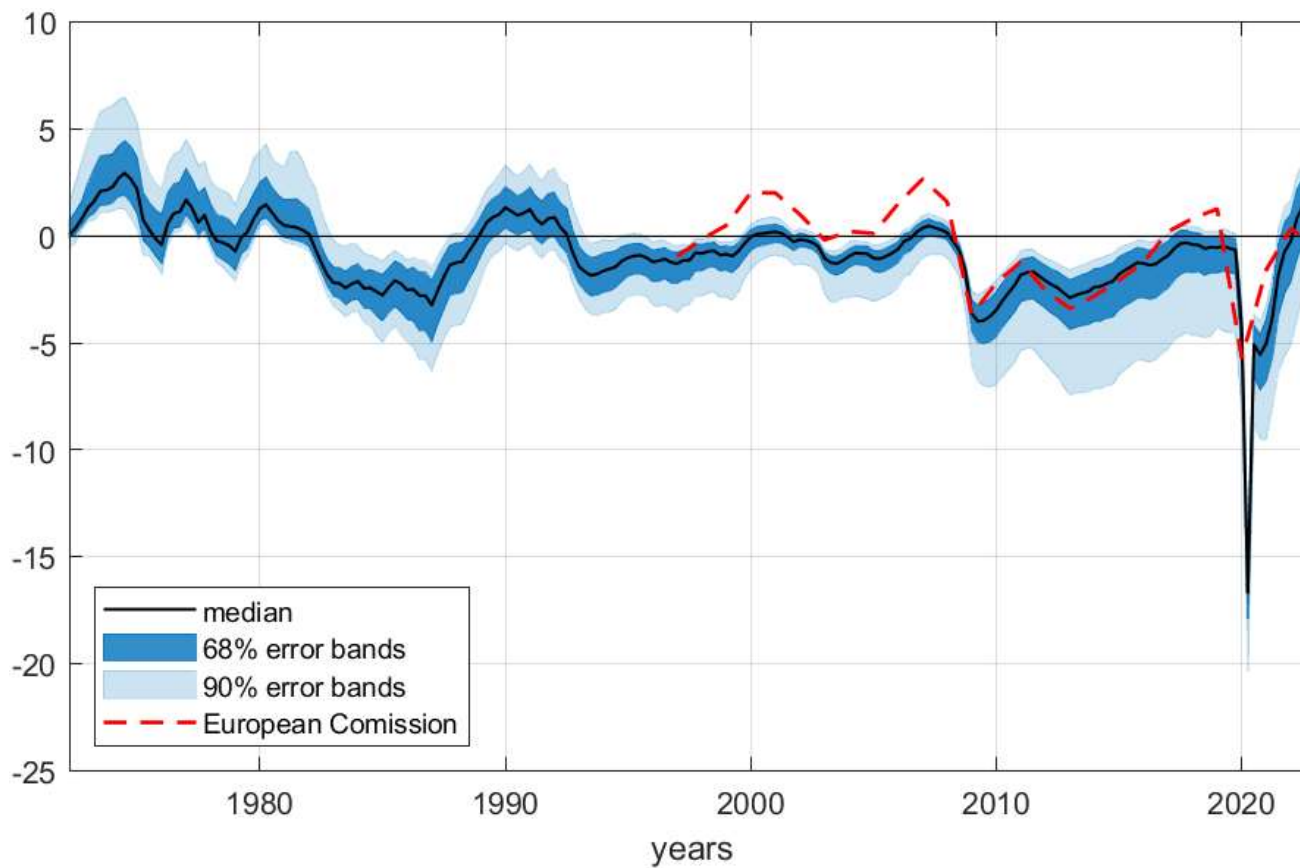


Note: BMA- r^* is the filtered estimate of the natural rate of interest in nominal terms. Weights are computed based on the posterior likelihood; see Diebold and Lopez (1996) for a review of the methodology. In order to obtain the nominal level of a neutral short-term rate, a convention is to add the ECB's 2 percentage points to the real r^* estimate.

Source: Demfi calculations. Last observation: 2023.Q3



OUTPUT GAP FROM OUR BMA ESTIMATES

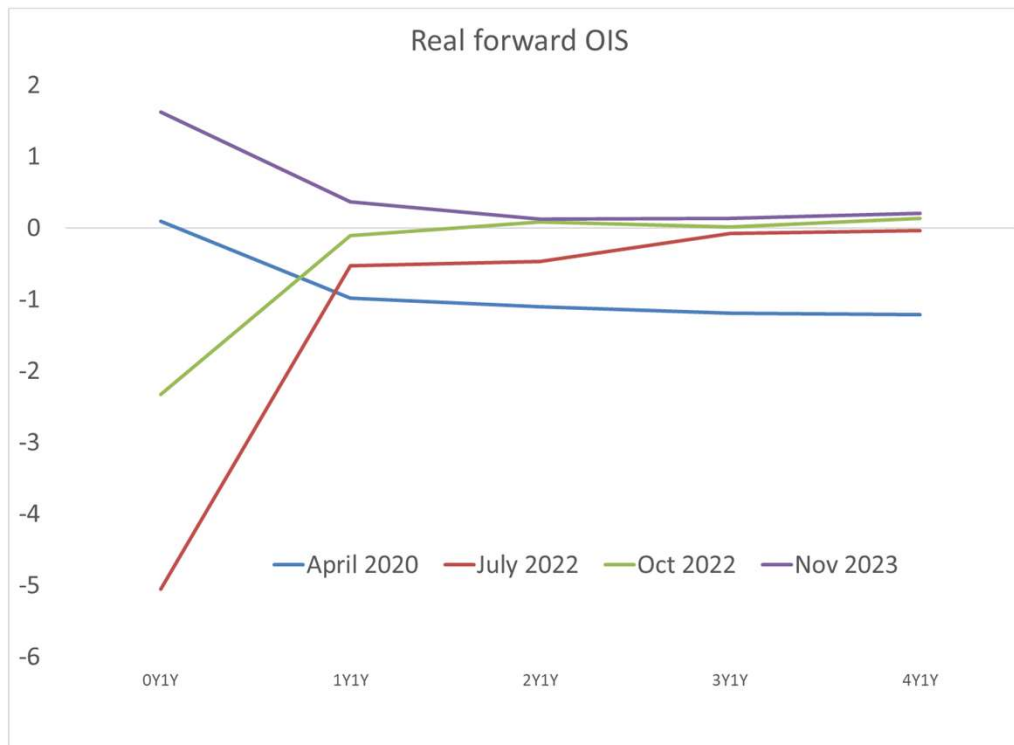


Sample period: 1972.Q2-2023.Q1

NATURAL RATE OF INTEREST

- **Have central banks been misled by using standard estimates of r^* ?**
 - Policy answer:
 - Estimates of r^* seem to have performed remarkably well.
 - (Much better than I would have thought.)

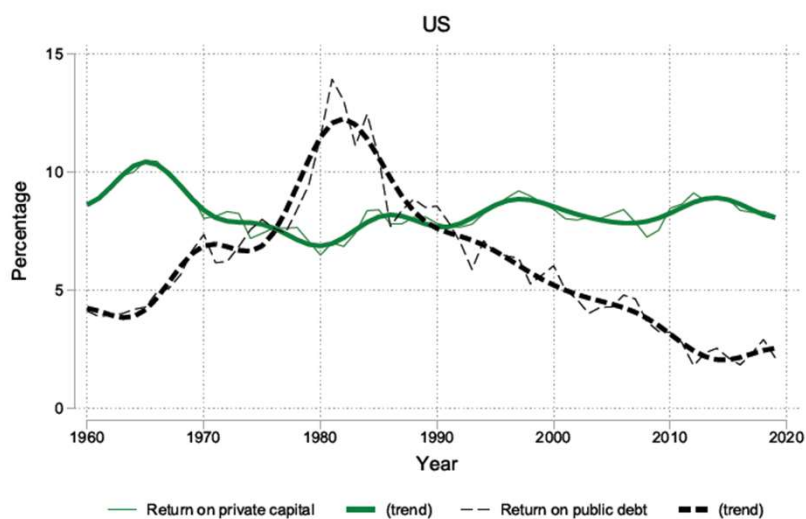
REAL CONVERGENCE INTEREST RATE



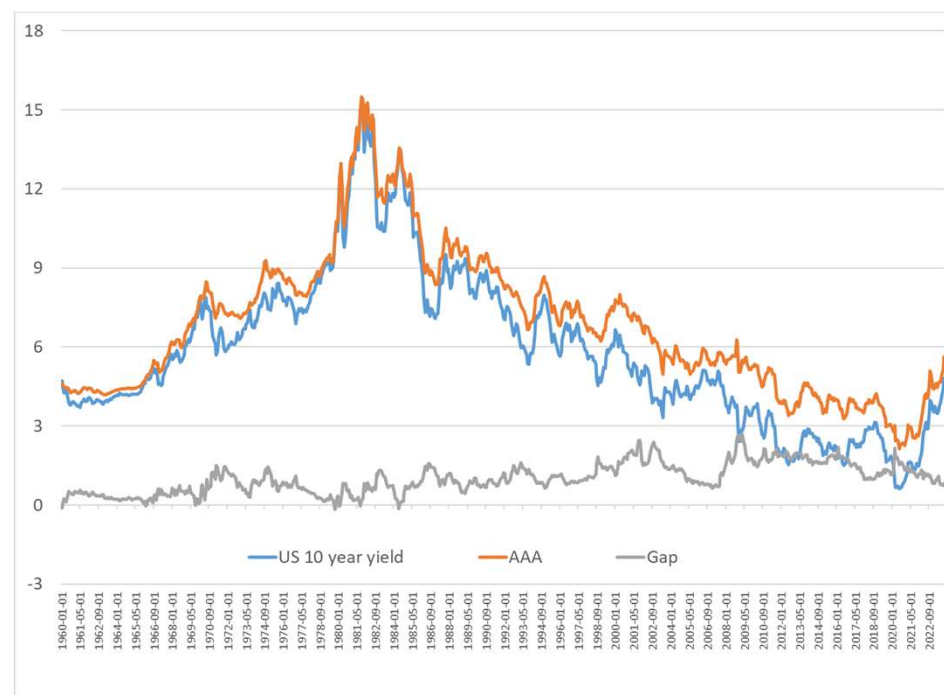
Is there a puzzle in real returns to private capital?

YES

Figure 2: US returns on private capital versus government bonds



Fall in HLW for US between early 80s and last 5 years = 3.5%
 - 0.9% = 2.6%
 Increase in gap = 1.2% - 0.6% = 0.6%
 Cf Figure 15



Is there a puzzle in real returns to private capital?

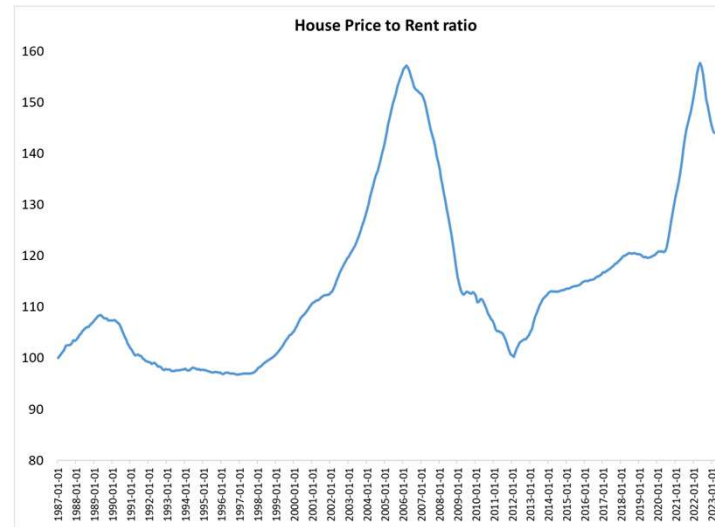
YES

CPI Rent of Primary Residence in US City

Case-Shiller US National Home Price Index

Proxy for direction of change of rental return

Similar general upward trend as P/E ratio



Is there a puzzle in real returns to private capital?

YES

- Need model/analysis which reconciles trends in market returns and stability in National Accounting returns
- Q values? – ratio of market value to replacement cost
- Perpetual inventory method appropriate?
- How would National Accounting value Airbus?

Policy mix?

MAYBE

- Reducing financial frictions certainly first best
 - Completing capital markets union
 - Easier cross-border enforcement of contracts in EA
 - But what if the highest rates of return are elsewhere?
- But if this was easy to do it would have been done already
- QE in EA included corporate bonds (to try to lower m directly)
- If structural reforms are ruled out and monetary policy at the ZLB, then what?
 - Model calls for higher actual inflation relative to expected inflation
 - Inverse of the logic of forward guidance and Strategic Reviews (get expected inflation up to raise current inflation).
 - How to achieve this?
 - More fiscal policy still seems the most promising option (but difficult to readjust)