

The future long-run level of interest rates

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Equilibrium Real Interest Rates – concepts, current and future drivers: New insights and policy implications

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Outline

1. Return on bonds and return on capital

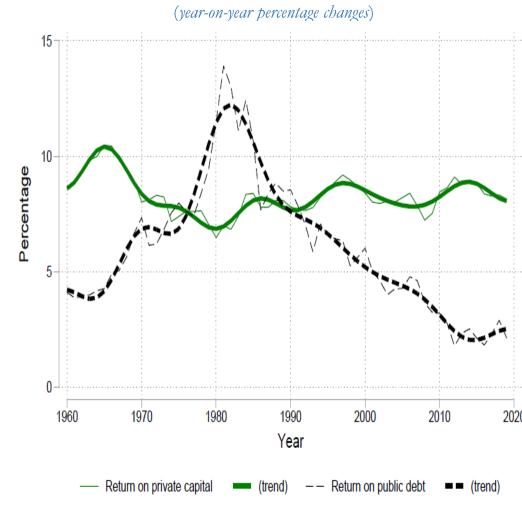
2. The past, the present and the future of r^*

3. Monetary policy, r^* and inflation

Return on bonds and return on capital

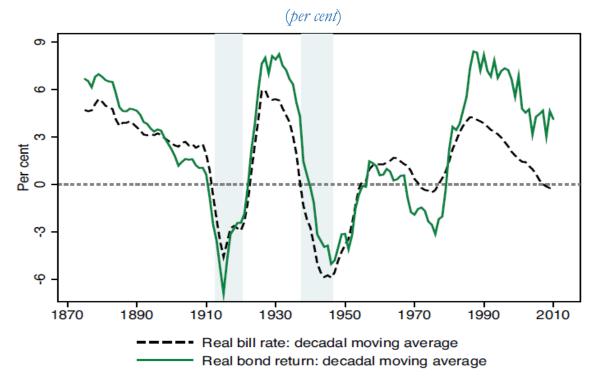
- Steady decline of gov't bond-based estimates of *r** since early 80s; return on capital roughly constant
- Messages robust to ten concerns
- Public bond r^* relevant for monetary policy stance; private investment r^* for its transmission
- Was neglecting return on private capital a cause of 2021-22 inflation surge?
- Ricardo's call: worry about high inflation and focus on aggregate supply reforms

U.S. returns on private capital versus government bonds



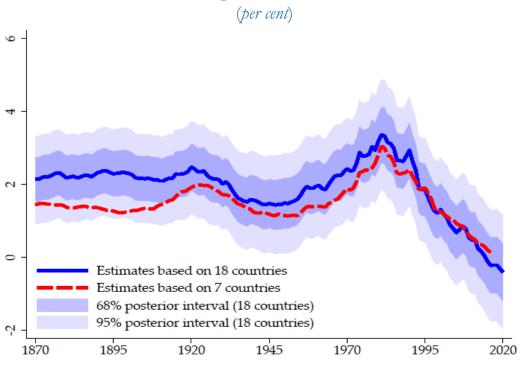
Source: Reis, R. "Which r-star, public bonds or private investment? Measurement and policy implications", LSE, mimeo

Trends in real returns on bonds and bills



Source: Jordà et al. (2019). Note: Mean returns for 16 countries, weighted by real GDP. Decadal moving averages.

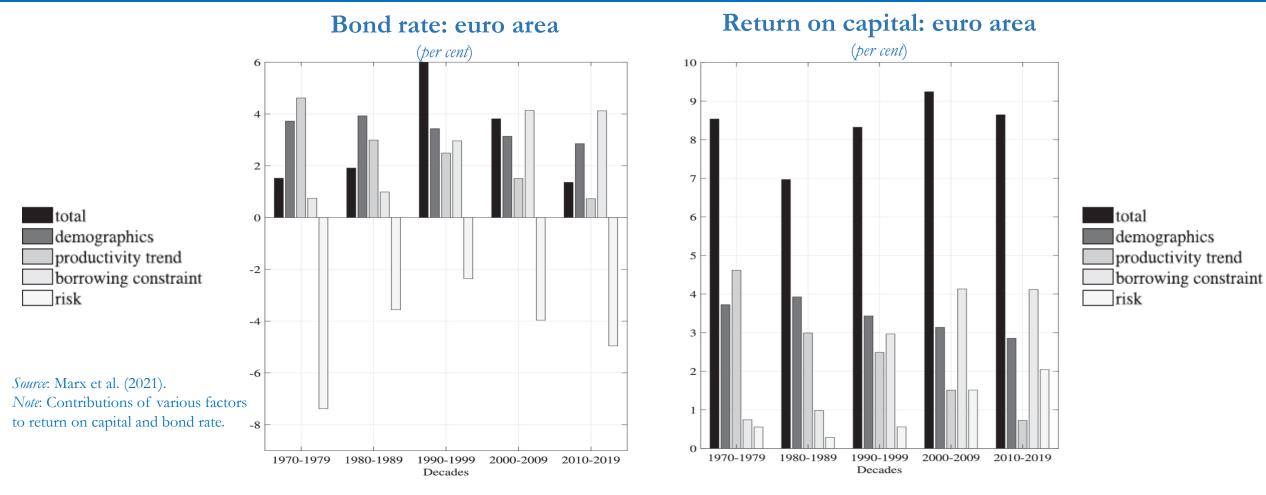
Trends in global natural rate



Source: Grimm et al. (2023). Note: posterior medians with corresponding posterior coverage intervals for our model with 18 countries (data until 2020) and the original DGGT model with 7 countries (data until 2016).

LH chart: from a long-run perspective, past decline and current low level of real safe rate is not unusual. Puzzle: why safe rate was so high in mid-1980s?

RH chart: global natural has reached its lowest level since 1870



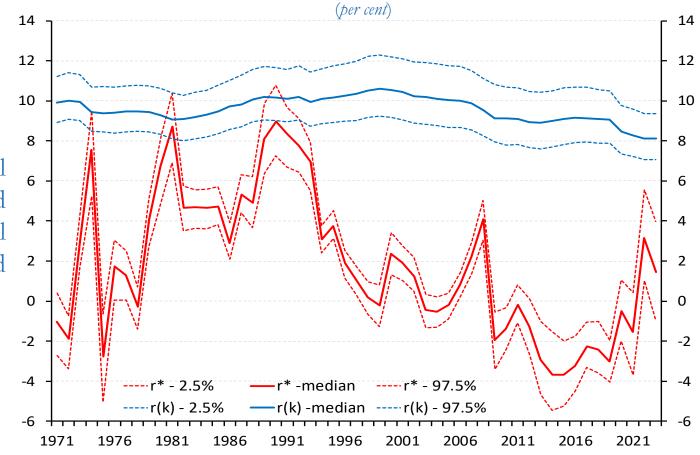
LH chart: productivity and demography pulled down interest rates

RH chart: same factors exerted downward pressure on return on capital

Contribution of risk larger for bond rate than for return on capital

Short-term natural rate and return on capital: euro area

Small-scale NK model with both permanent and transitory shocks, real rigidities, capital and sticky prices



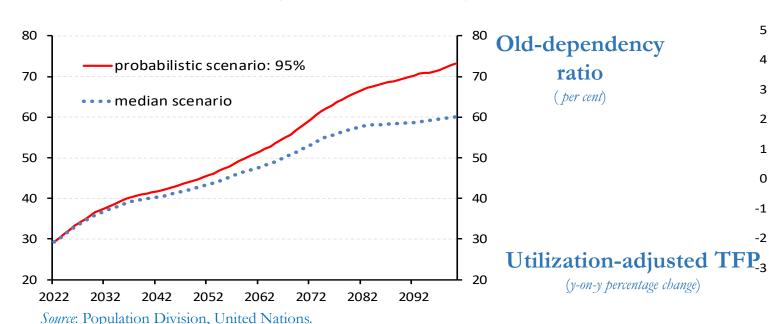
Source: update of Gerali and Neri (2019). Note: Percentiles of posterior distribution of smoothed variables.

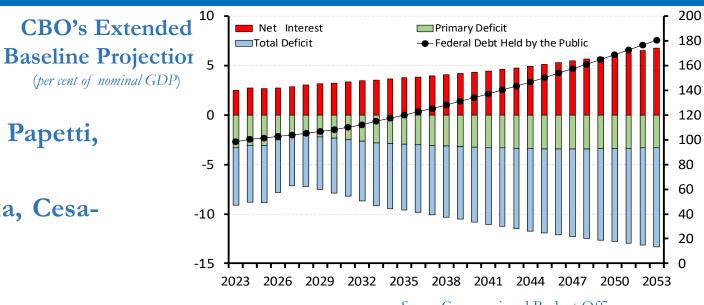
Natural rate has declined since early 90s driven by risk premium and labor-augmenting technology shocks; return on capital has decline by almost 2.5 p.p. since early 2000s

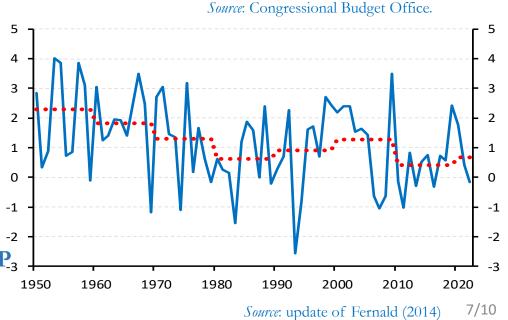
(per cent of nominal GDP)

Drivers of future trend in r^*

- Public debt: \(\gamma\) (Rachel and Summers, 2019)
- TFP growth: \(\text{(Cesa-Bianchi et al., 2023, Papetti,} \) 2021a), but upside risks \^
- Demographics: \(\text{(Aksoy, 2019, Papetti, 2021a, Cesa-Bianchi et al., 2023, Jones, 2022)
- Natural disaster: ↑ ↓ (Cantelmo, 2022)







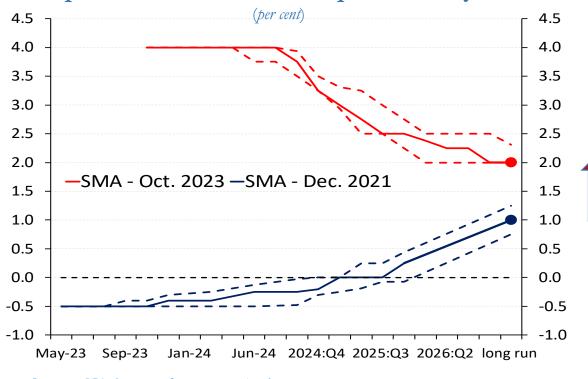
Monetary policy, r* and inflation

- "Natural rate is an abstraction (as output gap and natural rate of unemployment); like faith, it is seen by its work" (Williams, 2023)
- "[...] main underlying factors that have pushed real interest rates down since the 1980s and 1990s [...] do not appear poised to reverse and drive a durable rise in global real interest rates over the coming years" (Obstfeld, 2023)
- Was 2021-22 inflation surge in euro area due to real rates standing persistently below natural counterparts or to unfavorable shocks?
- Supply-side shocks where key drivers of inflation in euro area (Neri et al., 2023, Guerrieri et al, 2023)

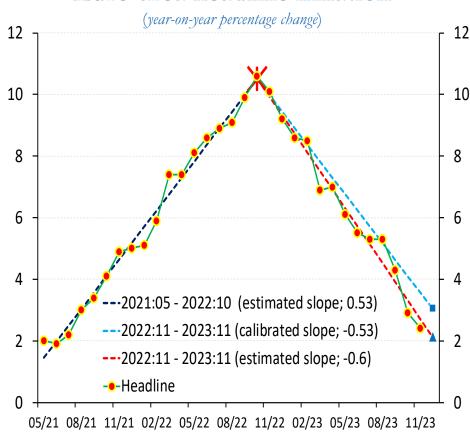
Monetary policy, r^* and inflation (cont'd)

- ECB's monetary policy restrictive
- Transmission through banking sector is stronger than in previous episodes; more tightening in pipeline

Expected rate on ECB's deposit facility rate



Euro-area headline inflation



Source: author's calculation based on ECB data.

Disinflation has started and underlying inflation falling rapidly; pace may surprise

Source: ECB's Survey of Monetary Analysts.

Thank you for your attention!