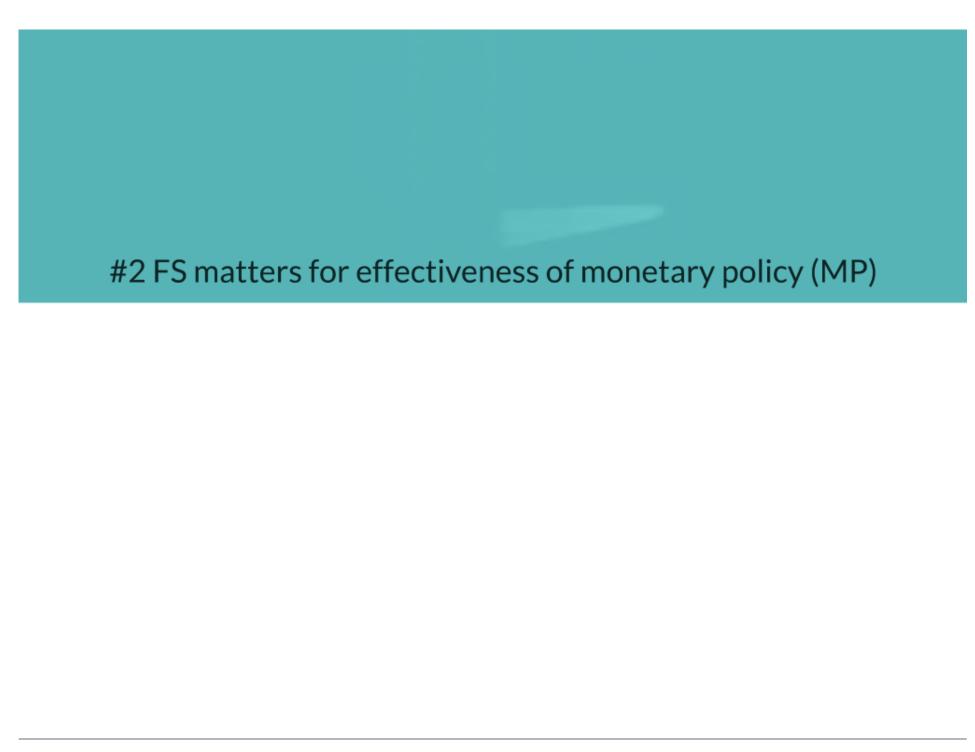


## A DECADE AFTER THE CRASH!



#1 Financial Stability (FS) risks can threaten Price Stability (PS)







#### **Country Experience**

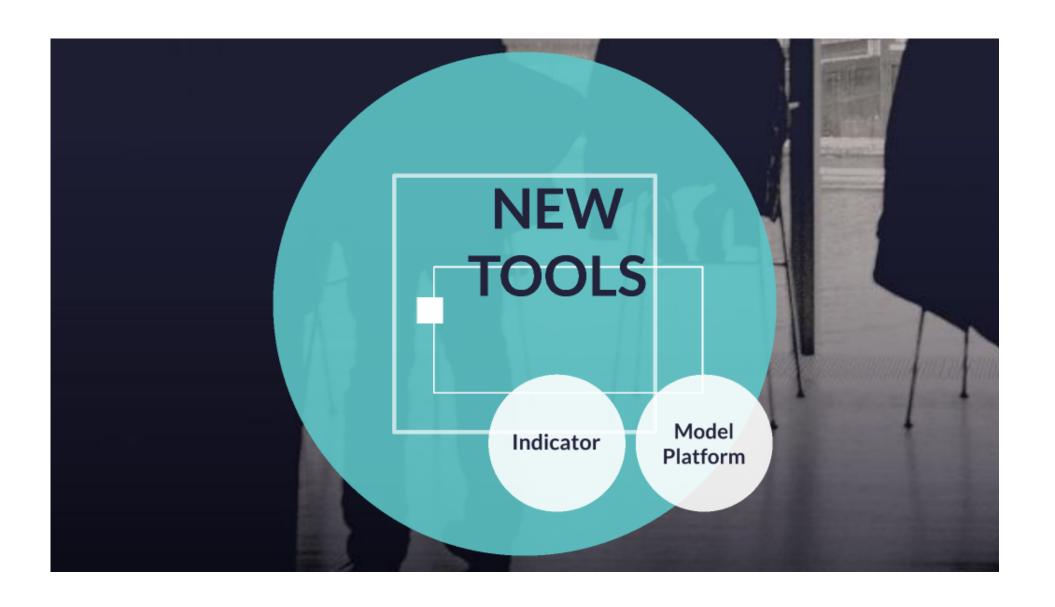




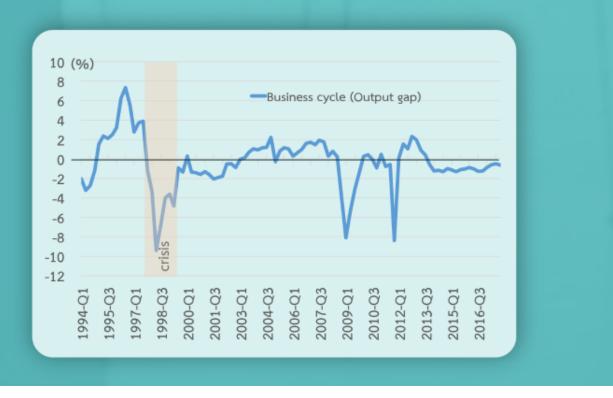


# **KEY TAKEAWAY 1:** FS is an integral part of the new MP framework





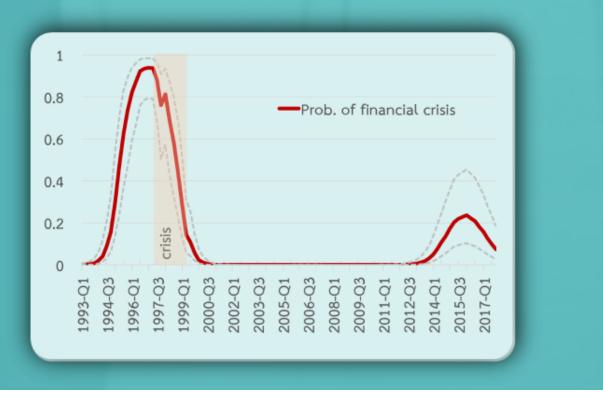
# Financial Cycle (FC)



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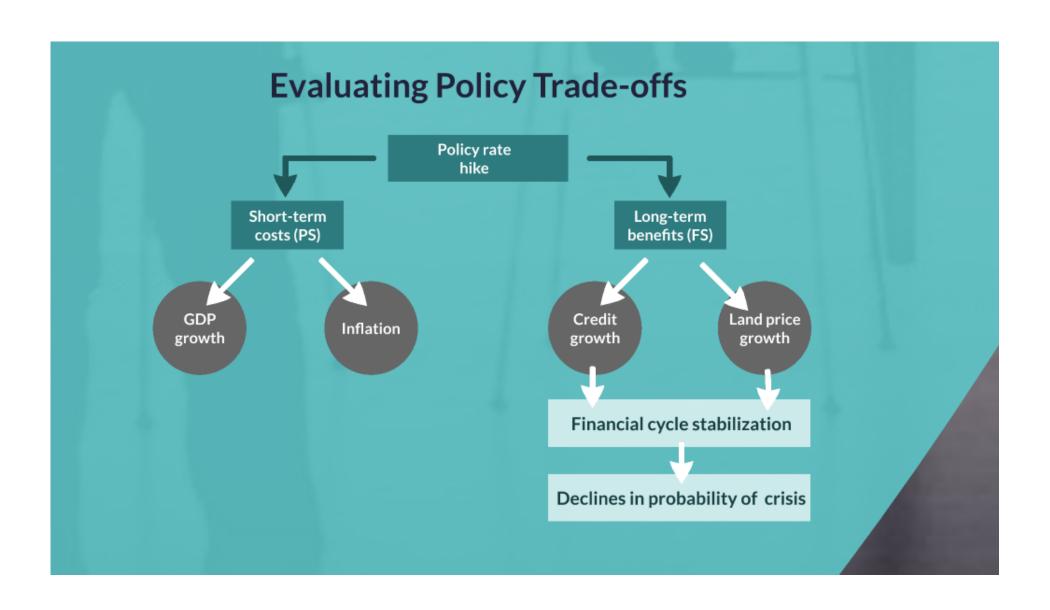


#### FC & BC 20 (%) -Business cycle (Output gap) 15 - Financial cycle (composite) 10 5 -5 -10 -15 2001-Q3 2016-Q3 1994-Q1 1995-Q3 1998-Q3 2000-Q1 2004-03 2007-Q3 2010-03 2012-Q1 2013-Q3 2015-Q1 2006-Q1 2009-Q1

### FC & BC 25 20 1997 Financial cycle (%) 1994 2017 Q4 2008 -10 -15 Business cycle (%)

# **Model Platform**





#### **KEY TAKEAWAY 2:**

Developments of analytical tools are necessary for an effective integration



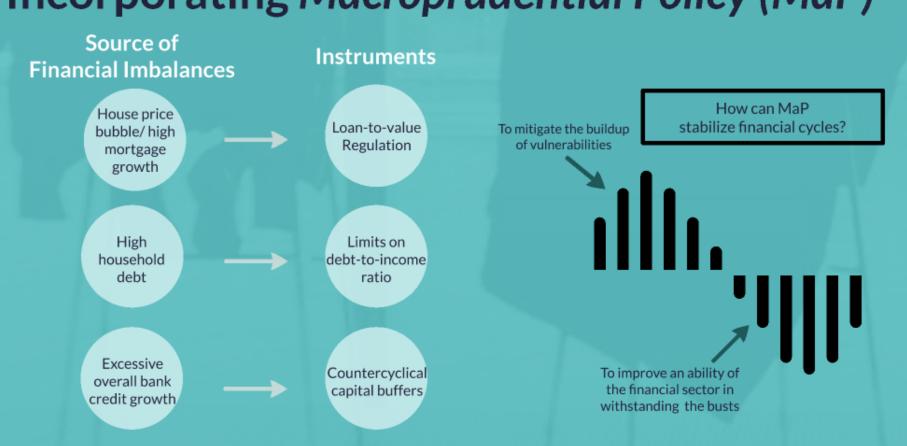
### **Tinbergen Principle**

For each policy objective, at least one policy instrument is needed

Jan Tinbergen

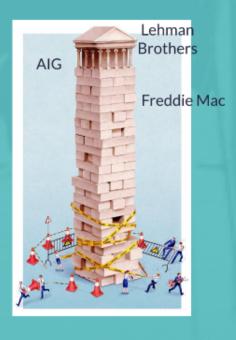


# Incorporating Macroprudential Policy (MaP)

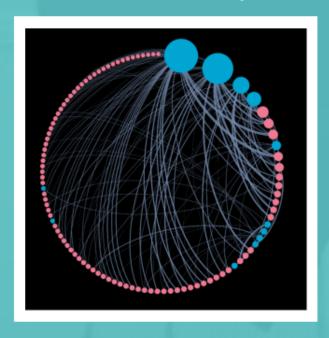


#### MaP also well-suited to address structural risks

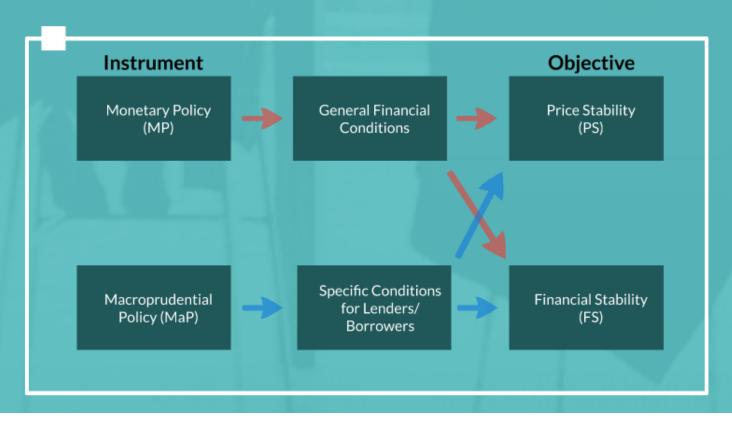
"Too big to fail" financial institutions



Interconnectedness within the financial system

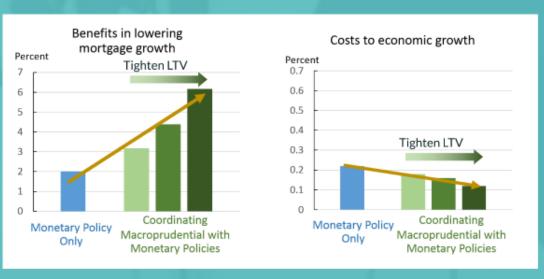


#### New Framework: Two objectives, Two instruments



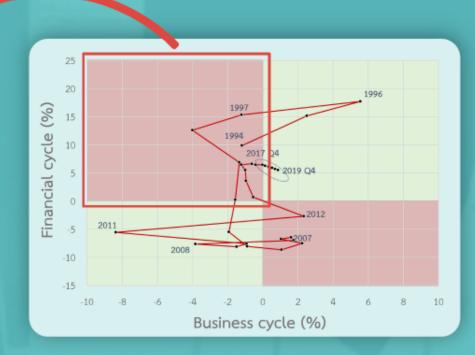
# Monetary and Macroprudential Policy Coordination

- Dealing with periods of housing boom
  - How have policy trade-offs changed?



Stage of financial and business cycles matters

Policy coordination is the most necessary when financial and business cycles are in the opposite direction



#### Some Practical Considerations for MaP



Are macroprudential policies readily available?



Are macroprudential policies always effective?

#### **Fragmented institutions**



#### Policy implications:

Monetary policy still has a vital role in maintaining financial stability

#### **KEY TAKEAWAY 3:**

Coordination between MP and MaP is at the heart of the decision-makings

#### **FS-oriented Monetary Policy Decision**







