



EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

EUROSYSTEM

*Il contributo della politica
monetaria in Europa per
contrastare gli effetti della crisi
e sostenere la ripresa nella
zona euro*

I PROTAGONISTI DEL
MERCATO E GLI SCENARI
PER GLI ANNI 2000

Roma, 28 Aprile 2022

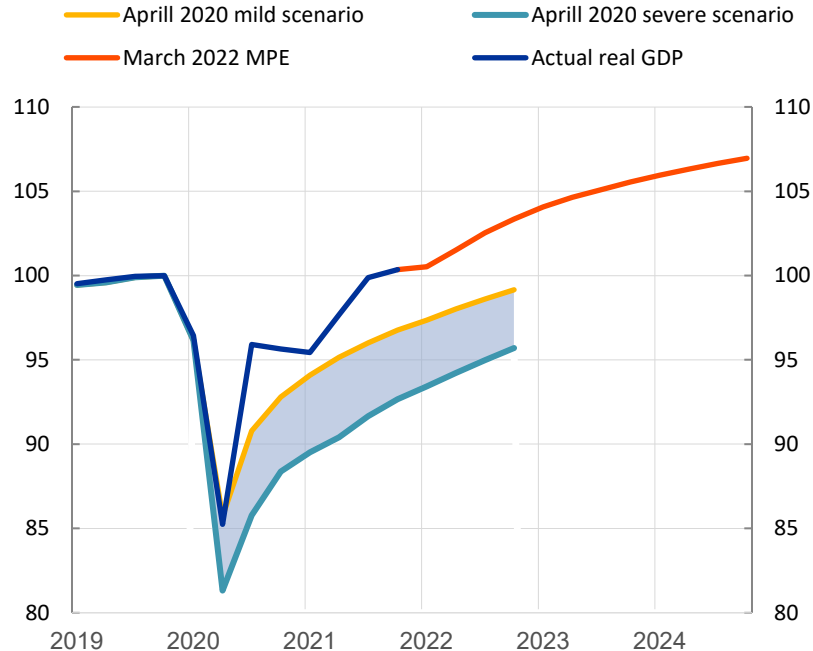


La presentazione non riflette necessariamente le opinioni dei Membri del Consiglio
Direttivo della Banca Centrale Europea

Massimo Rostagno

GDP over the pandemic: Projections and actual evolution

(index, 2019 Q4 = 100)



Sources: Bloomberg, ECB calculations and [ECB Economic Bulletin, Issue 3/2020](#).

Monetary Policy measures to support the economy over the pandemic

• Asset purchases

- **Asset Purchase Program (APP)**: additional envelope of €120bn decided in March 2020 over and above a constant monthly path for net purchases of €20bn
- **Pandemic Emergency Purchase Program (PEPP)** launched in March 2020: €750bn, augmented to €1350bn in June 2020 and to €1850bn in December 2020. Net purchases ended in March 2022, but reinvestment of maturing securities until at least March 2023

• Targeted Longer-Term Refinancing

- Sequential recalibrations of **TLTRO-III** (3-year lending operations for banks), with a special interest rate period in which banks can borrow at an interest rate as low as -1% on condition that they meet a target for loans to firms

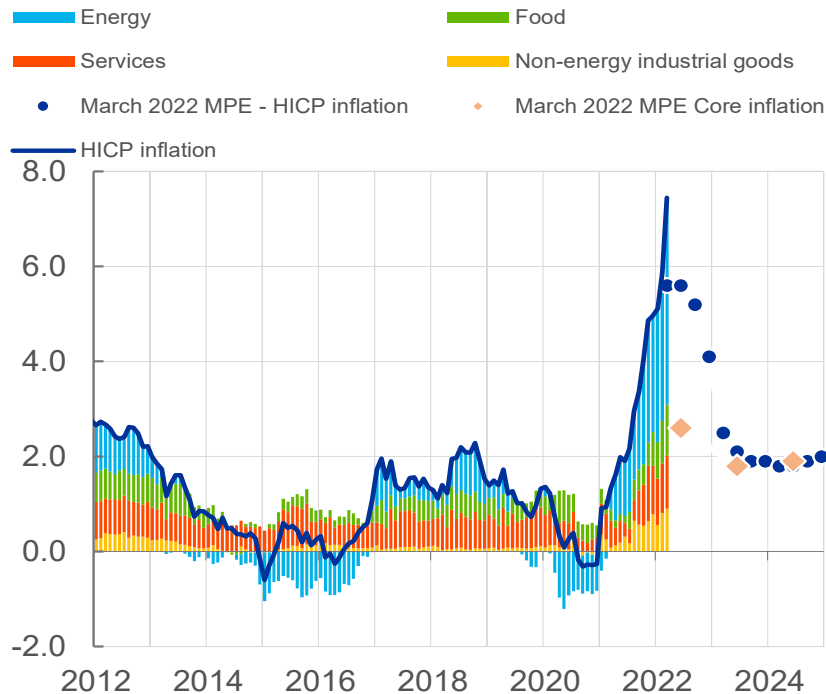
• Collateral easing measures

- Temporary **easing** of standards for the collateral that banks can pledge to borrow from the ECB

L'inflazione post-pandemica: Più forte e persistente del previsto

Inflation and its components

(annual percentage change and percentage point contributions)



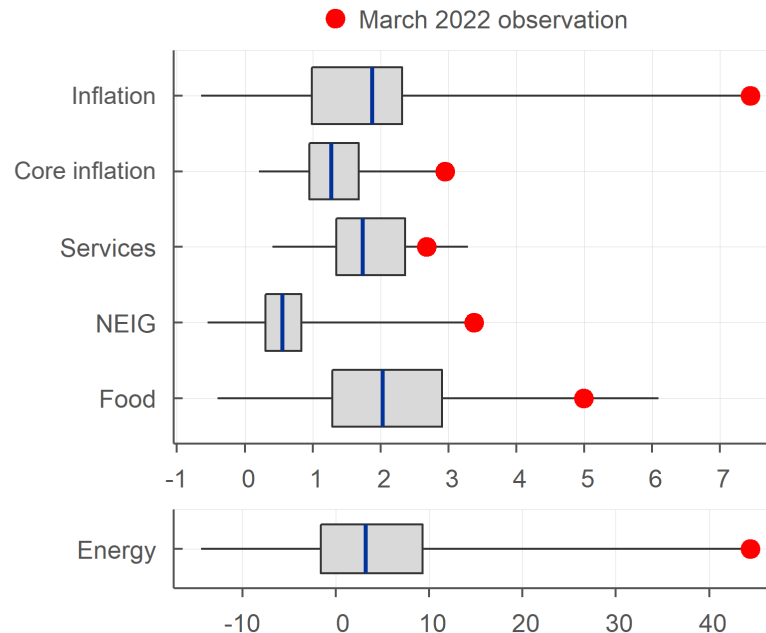
Sources: Eurostat and ECB staff calculations.

Notes: Actual inflation data (HICP definition, blue continuous line) have a monthly frequency, while the projected values for inflation (blue dots) have a quarterly frequency.

Latest observation: March 2022.

Inflation in March 2022: last observation and past regularities

(annual percentage changes)



Sources: Eurostat and ECB staff calculations.

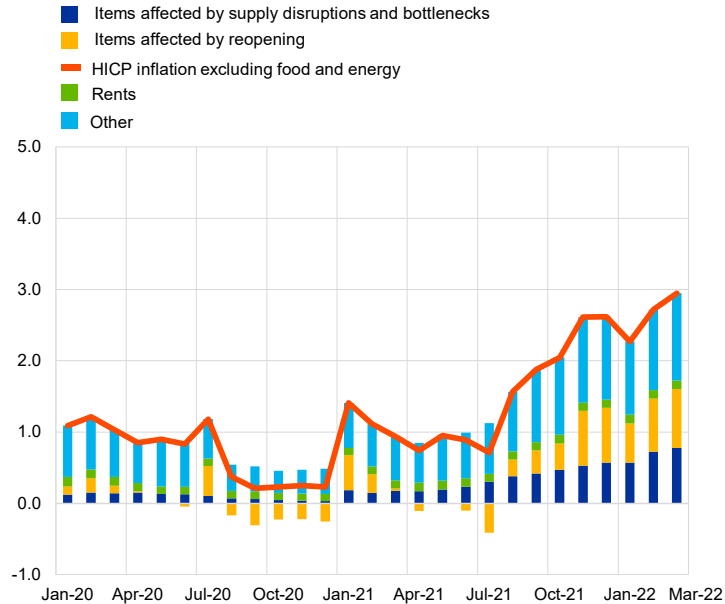
Notes: The horizontal line shows the minimum/maximum; the boxes show the 25th to the 75th percentile portion of the historical distributions of inflation and its components, respectively, since January 1999; the blue line refers to the median of the historical distributions.

Latest observation: March 2022.

Radiografia dell'inflazione "core": decompressione della domanda e colli di bottiglia

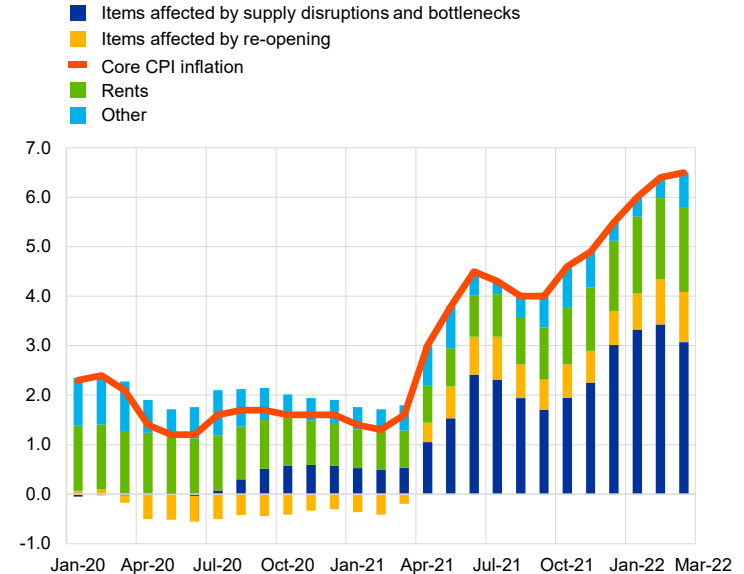
Euro area

(annual percentage changes and percentage point contributions)



United States

(annual percentage changes and percentage point contributions)

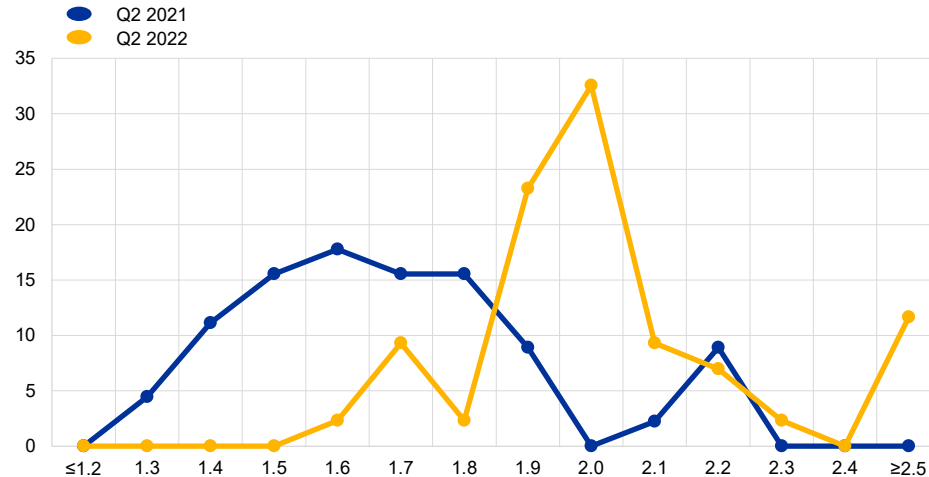


Sources: Eurostat, Haver and ECB staff calculations.

Notes: For the euro area, the panel shows HICP inflation excluding food and energy ("core inflation"), broken down into its factors. For the United States the panel shows the CPI excluding food and energy. For both economies, the items affected by bottlenecks include new motor cars, second-hand motor cars, spare parts and accessories for personal transport equipment, and furnishings and household equipment. The items affected by reopening include clothing and footwear, recreation and culture, recreation services, hotels and motels, and domestic and international flights. Rents include actual rents paid by tenants, and for the United States also imputed rents for owner-occupied housing. The latest observation is March 2022.

Euro area long-term inflation expectations

(x-axis: annual percentage changes; y-axis: percentages of respondents)



Sources: ECB Survey of Professional Forecasters.

Notes: Respondents are asked to report their point forecasts and to separately assign probabilities to different ranges of outcomes. This chart shows the distribution of point forecast responses.

Politica monetaria: Opzionalità, gradualità, flessibilità

- “In the current conditions of high uncertainty, we will maintain **optionality, gradualism and flexibility** in the conduct of monetary policy. The Governing Council will take whatever action is needed to fulfil the ECB’s mandate to pursue price stability and to contribute to safeguarding financial stability.”
- Monthly net purchases under the APP will amount to €40 billion in April, €30 billion in May and €20 billion in June. **The Governing Council judges that the incoming data reinforce its expectation that net asset purchases under the APP should be concluded in the third quarter. The calibration of net purchases for the third quarter will be **data-dependent**** and reflect the Governing Council’s evolving assessment of the outlook. The Governing Council also intends to continue reinvesting, in full, the principal payments from maturing securities purchased under the APP for an extended period of time past the date when it starts raising the key ECB interest rates and, in any case, for as long as necessary to maintain favourable liquidity conditions and an ample degree of monetary accommodation.
- Any **adjustments to the key ECB interest rates will take place some time after the end of the Governing Council’s net purchases under the APP and will be **gradual****. The Governing Council expects the key ECB interest rates to remain at their present levels until it sees inflation reaching 2% well ahead of the end of its projection horizon and durably for the rest of the projection horizon, and it judges that realised progress in underlying inflation is sufficiently advanced to be consistent with inflation stabilising at 2% over the medium term.
- The Governing Council intends to reinvest the principal payments from maturing securities purchased under the **PEPP** until at least the end of 2024. In any case, the future roll-off of the PEPP portfolio will be managed to avoid interference with the appropriate monetary policy stance. **In the event of renewed market fragmentation related to the pandemic, PEPP reinvestments can be adjusted **flexibly** across time, asset classes and jurisdictions at any time.** This could include purchasing bonds issued by the Hellenic Republic over and above rollovers of redemptions in order to avoid an interruption of purchases in that jurisdiction, which could impair the transmission of monetary policy to the Greek economy while it is still recovering from the fallout from the pandemic. Net purchases under the PEPP could also be resumed, if necessary, to counter negative shocks related to the pandemic.
- Within the Governing Council’s mandate, under stressed conditions, **flexibility will remain an element of monetary policy whenever threats to monetary policy transmission jeopardise the attainment of price stability. The Governing Council stands ready to adjust all of its instruments within its mandate, incorporating flexibility if warranted, to ensure that inflation stabilises at its 2% target over the medium term.**

Molte grazie