

Changing thinking – Kiwis leading again

The New Zealand government is changing the rules on how the central bank manages monetary policy. From a macroeconomic angle, the change is not radical, but from a behavioural perspective, the signals sent are interesting



Looking at the behavioural signals

Two changes have been made to the mandate of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand in the way in manages monetary policy. It not only maintains price stability but also now includes support for employment. Also, previously the Governor alone was responsible to set policy, now there's a committee.

From a macroeconomic angle, neither change is radical. Many central banks such as the Federal Reserve, Norges Bank and the Reserve Bank of Australia already have dual mandates, and it is unusual for one person rather than a committee to set monetary policy. However, from a behavioural perspective, the signals are interesting.

[Read the Reserve Bank's announcement in full here](#)

Beyond macro

New Zealand led the world in establishing inflation targeting. A target of zero to two percent was set in 1990, broadened to between one and three percent in 1996. Governments in other

The signals are interesting

countries followed suit, often setting inflation targets to around two percent. It is interesting to [note](#) that the two percent target was not based on much extensive analysis, however, once this anchor figure of two percent had been set, others around the world adopted it.

Harvard economist, Dani Rodrik [tweeted](#) about the change in inflation targeting, noticing this was “interesting and important”.



Source: Dani Rodrik, Twitter

Rodrik [argues](#) that nowadays, the way economies are organised has led people to feel excluded from the making of policies that affect them. Changing to a dual mandate appears to recognise that solving one problem alone may no longer be acceptable if it means that other measures that affect people's welfare are harmed.

When inflation was persistently much higher, people could probably understand and accept that central bank targeting of inflation alone was acceptable, even if it meant a trade-off in other things they wanted, such as wage increases. With inflation now often below target levels, the compromises may be less acceptable.

Current and past conditions

Inflation in New Zealand was 1.6% in the year to December 2017, up from 1.3% a year earlier. The unemployment rate was 4.5% in December 2017, down from 5.3% a year earlier. The [RBNZ estimates](#) that unemployment is not putting pressure on prices because it calculates the Non-Accelerating Inflation Rate of Unemployment (NAIRU) to be between 4 and 5.5%.

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However, experienced local commentator, [Michael Reddell argues](#) that monetary policy was kept too tight over the last decade. The argument seems to be that keeping inflation below target was connected to unnecessarily high unemployment. It's not clear whether people find that trade-off acceptable, especially if made by an institution over which they have no influence. This sentiment echoes similar discussions in other countries.

Changing conditions

Anchoring the inflation target at two percent has been challenged before. In 2010, in the immediate aftermath of the global financial crisis, the then IMF chief economist [Olivier Blanchard and others argued](#) that inflation targets could be raised to four percent.

A key element was that the two percent target limited the ability of central banks to lower real interest rates below negative two percent because nominal rates could not easily fall below zero. A higher inflation target would allow an even greater fall in real rates, which was arguably appropriate at the time. Blanchard further noted the crisis had shown that “macroeconomic policy must have many targets”.

The move by the New Zealand government could be interpreted as a signal of change to the way economic policy is made. It could be a recognition of Blanchard's call to meet more than one target and to allow anchors to be reset when appropriate. It perhaps also plays into to Rodrik's call that greater attention is paid to the feelings of people who believe they cannot control their economic prospects.

It is often difficult to recognise change when you are in the middle of it. What has happened with the move by the NZ government could be the first of other changes in the way macro policy operates in the future.

Author

Olivia Grace

Editor

olivia.grace@ing.com

Julian Geib

Junior Economist, Global Trade

julian.geib@ing.de

Zoltán Homolya

Economic research trainee

zoltan.homolya@ing.com

Amrita Naik Nimbalkar

Economist, Global Macro

amrita.naik.nimbalkar@ing.com

Mateusz Sutowicz

Senior Economist, Poland
mateusz.sutowicz@ing.pl

Alissa Lefebre

Economist
alissa.lefebvre@ing.com

Deepali Bhargava

Regional Head of Research, Asia-Pacific
Deepali.Bhargava@ing.com

Ruben Dewitte

Economist
+32495364780
ruben.dewitte@ing.com

Kinga Havasi

Economic research trainee
kinga.havasi@ing.com

Marten van Garderen

Consumer Economist, Netherlands
marten.van.garderen@ing.com

David Havrlant

Chief Economist, Czech Republic
420 770 321 486
david.havrlant@ing.com

Sander Burgers

Senior Economist, Dutch Housing
sander.burgers@ing.com

Lynn Song

Chief Economist, Greater China
lynn.song@ing.com

Michiel Tukker

Senior UK & Eurozone Rates Strategist
michiel.tukker@ing.com

Michal Rubaszek

Senior Economist, Poland
michal.rubaszek@ing.pl

This is a test author

Stefan Posea

Economist, Romania

tiberiu-stefan.posea@ing.com

Marine Leleux

Sector Strategist, Financials

marine.leleux2@ing.com

Jesse Norcross

Senior Sector Strategist, Real Estate

jesse.norcross@ing.com

Teise Stellema

Research Assistant, Energy Transition

teise.stellema@ing.com

Diederik Stadig

Senior Economist, Healthcare & Technology

diederik.stadig@ing.com

Diogo Gouveia

Sector Economist

diogo.duarte.vieira.de.gouveia@ing.com

Marine Leleux

Sector Strategist, Financials

marine.leleux2@ing.com

Ewa Manthey

Commodities Strategist

ewa.manthey@ing.com

ING Analysts

James Wilson

EM Sovereign Strategist

James.wilson@ing.com

Sophie Smith

Digital Editor

sophie.smith@ing.com

Frantisek Taborsky

EMEA FX & FI Strategist

frantisek.taborsky@ing.com

Adam Antoniak

Senior Economist, Poland
adam.antoniak@ing.pl

Min Joo Kang
Senior Economist, South Korea and Japan
min.joo.kang@ing.com

Coco Zhang
ESG Research
coco.zhang@ing.com

Jan Frederik Slijkerman
Senior Sector Strategist, TMT
jan.frederik.slijkerman@ing.com

Katinka Jongkind
Senior Economist, Services and Leisure
Katinka.Jongkind@ing.com

Marina Le Blanc
Sector Strategist, Financials
Marina.Le.Blanc@ing.com

Samuel Abettan
Junior Economist
samuel.abettan@ing.com

Franziska Biehl
Senior Economist, Germany
Franziska.Marie.Biehl@ing.de

Rebecca Byrne
Deputy Global Head of Editorial and Supervisory Analyst
rebecca.byrne@ing.com

Mirjam Bani
Sector Economist, Commercial Real Estate & Public Sector (Netherlands)
mirjam.bani@ing.com

Timothy Rahill
Credit Strategist
timothy.rahill@ing.com

Leszek Kasek
Senior Economist, Poland
leszek.kasek@ing.pl

Antoine Bouvet

Head of European Rates Strategy
antoine.bouvet@ing.com

Jeroen van den Broek
Global Head of Sector Research
jeroen.van.den.broek@ing.com

Edse Dantuma
Senior Sector Economist, Industry and Healthcare
edse.dantuma@ing.com

Francesco Pesole
FX Strategist
francesco.pesole@ing.com

Rico Luman
Senior Sector Economist, Transport and Logistics
Rico.Luman@ing.com

Jurjen Witteveen
Sector Economist
jurjen.witteveen@ing.com

Dmitry Dolgin
Chief Economist, CIS
dmitry.dolgin@ing.de

Nicholas Mapa
Senior Economist, Philippines
nicholas.antonio.mapa@asia.ing.com

Egor Fedorov
Senior Credit Analyst
egor.fedorov@ing.com

Sebastian Franke
Consumer Economist
sebastian.franke@ing.de

Gerben Hieminga
Senior Sector Economist, Energy
gerben.hieminga@ing.com

Nadège Tillier
Head of Corporate Sector Strategy
nadege.tillier@ing.com

Charlotte de Montpellier

Senior Economist, France and Switzerland
charlotte.de.montpellier@ing.com

Laura Straeter

Behavioural Scientist
+31(0)611172684
laura.Straeter@ing.com

Valentin Tataru

Chief Economist, Romania
valentin.tataru@ing.com

James Smith

Developed Markets Economist, UK
james.smith@ing.com

Suvi Platerink Kosonen

Senior Sector Strategist, Financials
suvi.platerink-kosonen@ing.com

Thijs Geijer

Senior Sector Economist, Food & Agri
thijs.geijer@ing.com

Maurice van Sante

Senior Economist Construction & Team Lead Sectors
maurice.van.sante@ing.com

Marcel Klok

Senior Economist, Netherlands
marcel.klok@ing.com

Paolo Pizzoli

Senior Economist, Italy, Greece
paolo.pizzoli@ing.com

Marieke Blom

Chief Economist and Global Head of Research
marieke.blom@ing.com

Raoul Leering

Senior Macro Economist
raoul.leering@ing.com

Maarten Leen

Head of Global IFRS9 ME Scenarios
maarten.leen@ing.com

Maureen Schuller

Head of Financials Sector Strategy

Maureen.Schuller@ing.com

Warren Patterson

Head of Commodities Strategy

Warren.Patterson@ing.com

Rafal Benecki

Chief Economist, Poland

rafal.benecki@ing.pl

Philippe Ledent

Senior Economist, Belgium, Luxembourg

philippe.ledent@ing.com

Peter Virovacz

Chief Economist, Hungary

peter.virovacz@ing.com

Inga Fechner

Senior Economist, Global Trade

inga.fechner@ing.de

Dimitry Fleming

Senior Data Analyst, Netherlands

Dimitry.Fleming@ing.com

Ciprian Dascalu

Chief Economist, Romania

+40 31 406 8990

ciprian.dascalu@ing.com

Muhammet Mercan

Chief Economist, Turkey

muhammet.mercan@ingbank.com.tr

Iris Pang

Chief Economist, Greater China

iris.pang@asia.ing.com

Sophie Freeman

Writer, Group Research

+44 20 7767 6209

Sophie.Freeman@uk.ing.com

Padhraic Garvey, CFA

Regional Head of Research, Americas

padhraic.garvey@ing.com

James Knightley

Chief International Economist, US

james.knightley@ing.com

Tim Condon

Asia Chief Economist

+65 6232-6020

Martin van Vliet

Senior Interest Rate Strategist

+31 20 563 8801

martin.van.vliet@ing.com

Karol Pogorzelski

Senior Economist, Poland

Karol.Pogorzelski@ing.pl

Carsten Brzeski

Global Head of Macro

carsten.brzeski@ing.de

Viraj Patel

Foreign Exchange Strategist

+44 20 7767 6405

viraj.patel@ing.com

Owen Thomas

Global Head of Editorial Content

+44 (0) 207 767 5331

owen.thomas@ing.com

Bert Colijn

Chief Economist, Netherlands

bert.colijn@ing.com

Peter Vanden Houte

Chief Economist, Belgium, Luxembourg, Eurozone

peter.vandenhoute@ing.com

Benjamin Schroeder

Senior Rates Strategist

benjamin.schroeder@ing.com

Chris Turner

Global Head of Markets and Regional Head of Research for UK & CEE

chris.turner@ing.com

Gustavo Rangel

Chief Economist, LATAM

+1 646 424 6464

gustavo.rangel@ing.com

Carlo Cocuzzo

Economist, Digital Finance

+44 20 7767 5306

carlo.cocuzzo@ing.com