The Morning Email: Central Banks

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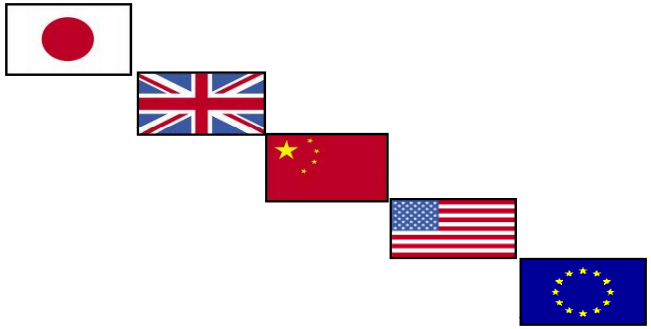


Recent Updates

Page	Date (dd/mm/yyy)

If you see the color TAN on any page, then, it was updated in the last day or two.

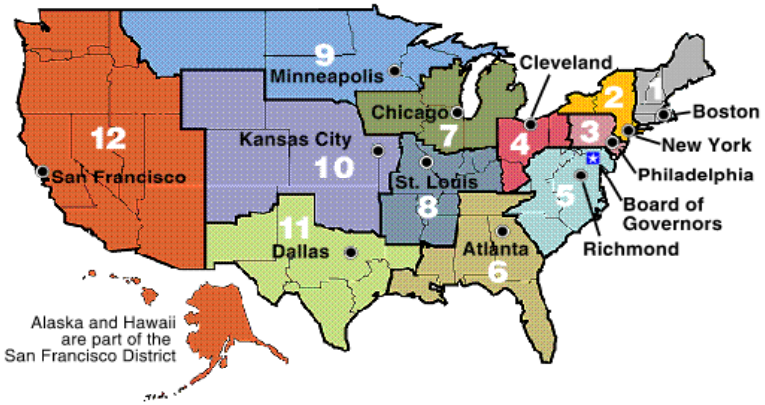
Want something added? Let me know: jgoulding@ghco.com

Disclaimer: All information within this newsletter is meant for internal use at HTG Capital Partners, only. All information has been recorded to the best of my ability. This material is based upon information that I consider reliable, but I do not represent that it is accurate or complete.

The FOMC: Dates and Places

Meeting Dates for 2009

January	February	March	April	May	June
27/28		17/18	28/29		23/24
July	August	September	October	November	December
	11/12	22/23		3/4	15/16



The term "monetary policy" refers to the actions undertaken by a central bank, such as the Federal Reserve, to influence the availability and cost of money and credit to help promote national economic goals. The Federal Reserve Act of 1913 gave the Federal Reserve responsibility for setting monetary policy.

The Federal Reserve controls the three tools of monetary policy--open market operations, the discount rate, and reserve requirements.
-Source: FR

The FOMC: People

Born ^	2009 Voting Members	Policy Inclination	Term Expires	Took Office	Comment
Dec-1953	Ben S. Bernanke, Chairman, Board of Govs	Moderate/Dove	1/31/2020	02/01/2006	
Nov-1942	Donald L. Kohn, Vice Chairman Board of Govs	Moderate/Hawk	1/31/2016	08/05/2002	
Jul-1952	Elizabeth Duke, Board of Govs	No bias yet	1/31/2012	08/05/2008	
Jun-1962	Randall S. Kroszner, Board of Govs	Moderate/Dove	1/31/2008	03/01/2006	
Nov-1952	Daniel K. Tarullo, Board of Govs	No bias yet	1/31/2022	01/28/2009	
Apr-1970	Kevin M. Warsh, Board of Govs	Moderate/Hawk	1/31/2018	02/24/2006	
1953	William Dudley, New York	No bias yet		01/27/2009	
01/15/1958	Charles L. Evans, Chicago	Moderate		09/01/2007	
09/27/1955	Jeffrey M. Lacker, Richmond	Moderate/Hawk		08/01/2004	
02/01/1947	Dennis P. Lockhart, Atlanta	Moderate/Hawk		03/01/2007	
8/13/1946	Janet L. Yellen, San Francisco	Moderate/Dove		06/14/2004	

Born ^	2009 Alternate Members (Voters in 2010)	Policy Inclination	Took Office	Comment
06/06/1946	Thomas M. Hoenig, Kansas City	Moderate	10/01/1991	
1960 or 1961	Dr. James B. Bullard, St. Louis	Moderate/Hawk	04/01/2008	
06/03/1957	Eric Rosengren, Boston	Moderate/Dove	07/23/2007	
08/04/1954	Sandra Pianalto, Cleveland	Moderate	02/01/2003	

Born ^	2010 Alternate Members (Voters in 2011)	Policy Inclination	Took Office	Comment
11/03/1944	Dr. Gary H. Stern, Minneapolis	Hawk/Moderate	03/16/1985	
1950???	Richard W. Fisher, Dallas	Hawk	04/04/2005	
09/19/1948	Dr. Charles I. Plosser. Philadelphia	Hawk/Moderate		

	Rotation 2008	Rotation 2009	Rotation 2010	
Members	New York	New York	New York	Committee membership changes at the first regularly scheduled meeting of the year.
	Cleveland	Chicago	Cleveland	
	Philadelphia	Richmond	Boston	
	Dallas	Atlanta	St. Louis	
	Minneapolis	SF	KC	
Alternate Members	New York†	New York†	New York†	
	Chicago	Cleveland	Chicago	
	Richmond	Boston	Philadelphia	
	Atlanta	St. Louis	Dallas	
	SF	KC	Minneapolis	

†For the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the First Vice President is the alternate for the President

Notes

^Reserve Bank presidents are subject to mandatory retirement upon becoming 65 years of age. However, presidents initially appointed after age 55 can, at the option of the board of directors, be permitted to serve until attaining ten years of service in the office or age 70, whichever comes first.
[Source: FRB web site]

Top CB Expectations, Dates, and more

"QE = the purchase of longer-dated government securities financed by increasing the monetary base…"

Central Bank	Rate (%)	Benchmark	Last Rate Change	Amount
Bank of England (BOE)	0.50	Repo Rate	3/5/2009	(0.50)
European Central Bank (ECB)	1.00	Refi min bid	5/7/2009	(0.25)
US Federal Reserve Bank	0 - 0.25	Fed Funds	12/16/2008	(0.75)
Bank of Japan (BOJ)	0.10	O / N Call Rt	10/31/2008	(0.30)
Bank of Canada (BOC)	0.25	O / N Rate	4/21/2009	(0.25)
Swiss National Bank (SNB)	.00 - 0.750	3-Mth Libor	3/12/2009	(0.25)
Reserve Bank of Australia	3.00	Cash Rate	4/7/2009	(0.25)
Reserve Bank of New Zealand	2.50	OCR	4/30/2009	(0.50)
			mm/dd/yyyy	

	Next Meeting	Market Expectations	Policy Strategy	1 Month OIS Rates	
BOE	8/6/2009	QE *	Price Stability	0.420	BOE
ECB	8/6/2009	Ease Bias + QE	Price Stability	0.395	ECB
FRB	8/12/2009	QE *	Price Stblty/Full emplymnt	0.185	FRB
BOJ	8/11/2009	QE *	Price Stability	0.130	BOJ ^
BOC	9/10/2009	QE *	Price Stability / ICT		BOC
SNB	9/17/2009	QE *	Price Stability		SNB
RBA	8/4/2009	On Hold / Ease Bias	Price Stability / ICT		RBA
RBNZ	7/30/2009	Ease Bias	Price Stability / ICT		RBNZ
	mm/dd/yyyy				

* Quantitative Easing

BOE: 10/09/2008: Changed from On hold to 'Ease Bias' after global coordinated rate cuts. **11/06/2008**: Biggest cut in 300 yr history of 150bps.;**03/05/2009 BOE cuts to .50 and states they will be buying bonds/gilts etc. QE begins.**

FRB: 06/25/2008: Statement is being interpreted as On Hold by the street. The last page of this email has a more 'notes' on the FRB. **09/13/08:** No dissenters.MNI's Beckner states that there is no easing bias though. **10/29/08**: I'd say Beckner is a little out of touch after they lowered rates .50. Moving to 'Ease Bias'. **12/16/08:** 2nd CB (ex Japan) to **ZIRP. 3/18/2008:** FRB announces QE with focus on 2-10 part of the curve.

BOJ: 02/19/2009: Plans to begin the outright purchase of corporate bonds. WIll begin March to Sep '09. Up to JPY 1 trn of issues A-rated and above. Also expands Special Funds-Supplying Operations and a series of other existing credit-easing measures. This is a quantitative-easing program.
03/17/2009: BOJ will increase its monthly Rinban JGB buying operation.
04/07/2009: BOJ expands QE to include Munis.

ECB: 10/09/2008: Changed from 'Ease Possible' after global coordinated rate cuts to 'Ease Bias' **05/07/2009:** QE anncnd

BOC: 10/21/2008: Changed from 'Ease Possible' to Ease Bias after 10/08/2008 global coordinated cuts and 10/21/2008 .25 cut. **03/03/2009 : Cut 50bps & quantitiative easing if required**

SNB: 10/09/2008: Changed from On hold to 'Ease Possible' after global coordinated rate cuts. **11/06/2008:** Cut was intermeeting and unexpected. Move to 'Ease Bias' **11/20/2008:** Surprise 100 bp cut. **12/11/08:** First to ZIRP; **03/12/2009:** QE begins, "...the SNB will buy foreign currency and bonds seeing a spike to Chf." **06/18/2009:** Will try and bring policy to lower end of 00 - 0.75 range (0.25

RBA: 08/19/08: Represents a policy change from 08/18/08 'On Hold'. RBA minutes show an easing bias. UBS is calling for gradual ease of 100bps. **09/03/08:** It appears UBS was/is correct**. 10/07/08:** And again! **(1.00) 11/03/08:** And again**! (.75); 12/02/08** And again**! (1.00) ; 02/03/09:** Again **(1.00); 03/03/2009:** Unched. **04/08/2009 :** cut **(0.25). 05/05/2009:** Unched. Change bias to On Hold? **06/16/2009:** On Hold, but with Ease bias .

RBNZ: **07/24/08**: unexpected rate cut. Furthermore, in their statement they said: Provided that the outlook for inflation continues to improve and there is no excessive exchange rate depreciation, we would expect to lower the OCR further". Therefore, I'm moving from 'On Hold' to 'Easing Bias'. **09/11/08: (50) bp cut, 10/23/2008:(100) bp cut. 12/04/08: (150) bp cut...**

Notes
^ BOJ rate is "The Deposit Rate"

Sources for **"Policy Strategy"** can be found at each CB's web site. The FRB's Strategy is stated in the Federal Reserve Act, and on the FRB site at the following web address:http://www.federalreserve.gov/pf/pdf/pf_2.pdf

Price Stability / ICT: means that the bank has an 'Inflation Control Target' (ITC) but they also acknowledge price stability as being part of there policy strategy.

Dates are mm/dd/yyy

The FOMC: Ranges

Ranges for FOMC Meetings [1]

	Avg Dly Rng [2]	Avg 15 Min Range [3]
30	8.4	7.3
10	9.6	8.1
5	10.7	8.2
2	11.2	8.6

Ranges for Humphrey-Hawkins Hearings [4]

	Avg Dly Rng	Avg 30 Min Rng [5]
30	8.1	4.4
10	9.8	5.5
5	11.4	6.7
2	11.4	7.5

Notes:

1) Averages Calculated since 01/31/2006

2) Daily range is 7am - 2pm CT

3) 15min range is time of release - 1:30 pm CT

4) Calculated since Bernanke began as Chairman

5) 30min range is time of release - 9:30am CT

Objective of the Monetary Policy
The objective of the monetary policy is to maintain the stability of the value of the currency and thereby promote economic growth.

Management Team of PBC

Zhou Xiaochuan	Chairman, Monetary Policy Committee
Su Ning	Deputy Governor
Wang Hongzhang	Chief Disciplinary Officer
Hu Xiaolian	Deputy Governor, and Administrator of State Administration of Foreign Exchange (SAFE)
Liu Shiyu	Deputy Governor
Ma Delun	Deputy Governor
Yi Gang	Deputy Governor
Du Jinfu	Assistant Governor
Li Dongrong	Assistant Governor
Guo Qingping	Assistant Governor

The PBC was established on December 1, 1948 based on the consolidation of the former Huabei Bank, Beihai Bank and Xibei Farmer Bank.

In September 1983, the State Council decided to have the PBC function as a central bank.

The Law of the People's Republic of China on the People's Bank of China passed by the Third Plenum of the Eighth National People's Congress on March 18, 1995 legally confirmed the PBC's central bank status.

In March 2003, the First Plenum of the Tenth National People's Congress approved the Decision on Reform of the Organizational Structure of the State Council, separating the supervisory responsibilities of the PBC for the banking institutions, asset management companies, trust and investment companies and other depository financial institutions. Instead, the China Banking Regulatory Commission was established to supervise the financial industry.

On December 27, 2003, the Standing Committee of the Tenth National People's Congress approved at its Sixth Meeting the amendment to the Law of the People's Republic of China on the People's Bank of China, which has strengthened the role of the PBC in the making and implementation of

Members of the Policy Board

Position	Name	Date of appointment
Governor of the Bank of Japan	Masaaki Shirakawa	Apr.09, 2008
Deputy Governor of the BOJ	Mr. Hirohide Yamaguchi	Oct. 27, 2008
Deputy Governor of the BOJ	Kiyohiko G. Nishimura	Mar.20, 2008
Member of the Policy Board	Miyako Suda	Apr.1, 2006
Member of the Policy Board	Atsushi Mizuno	Dec.3, 2004
Member of the Policy Board	Tadao Noda	Jun.17, 2006
Member of the Policy Board	Seiji Nakamura	Apr.5, 2007
Member of the Policy Board	Hidetoshi Kamezaki	Apr.5, 2007

The Bank of Japan, as the central bank of Japan, decides and implements monetary policy with the aim of maintaining **price stability.**

The Bank of Japan Law states that the Bank's monetary policy should be "aimed at, through the pursuit of price stability, contributing to the sound development of the national economy."

The Bank releases its views on economic and financial developments, which form the basis of the decision on the guideline for money market operations, in "The Bank's View" in the Monthly Report of Recent Economic and Financial Developments.

Bank of Japan Meetings

	Date of Anncmnt
Jan. 2009	1/22/2009
Feb.	2/19/2009
Mar.	3/17/2009
Apr.	4/7/2009
May	5/22/2009
June	6/16/2009
July	7/15/2009
Aug.	8/11/2009
Sep.	9/17/2009
Oct.	10/14/2009
Nov.	11/20/2009
Dec.	12/18/2009

The Governing Council (21)

Jean-Claude Trichet , President of the ECB
Lucas D. Papademos, Vice-President of the ECB
Lorenzo Bini Smaghi ,Member of the Executive Board of the ECB
José Manuel González-Páramo , Member of the Executive Board of the ECB
Jürgen Stark, Member of the Executive Board of the ECB
Gertrude Tumpel-Gugerell, Member of the Executive Board of the ECB
Guy Quaden , Governor, Nationale Bank van België/Banque Nationale de Belgique
Axel A. Weber, President, Deutsche Bundesbank
John Hurley , Governor, Central Bank and Financial Services Authority of Ireland
Georgios Provopoulos , Governor, Bank of Greece
Miguel Fernández Ordóñez, Governor, Banco de España
Christian Noyer, Governor, Banque de France
Mario Draghi, Governor, Banca d'Italia
Athanasios Orphanides, Governor, Central Bank of Cyprus
Yves Mersch, Governor, Banque centrale du Luxembourg
Michael C. Bonello, Governor, Central Bank of Malta
Nout Wellink , President, De Nederlandsche Bank
Ewald Nowotny, Governor, Oesterreichische Nationalbank
Vítor Manuel Ribeiro Constâncio, Governor, Banco de Portugal
Marko Kranjec , Governor, Banka Slovenije

The Governing Council usually meets twice a month at the Eurotower in Frankfurt am Main, Germany.

At its first meeting each month, the Governing Council assesses monetary and economic developments and takes its monthly monetary policy decision. At its second meeting, the Council discusses mainly issues related to other tasks and responsibilities of the ECB and the Eurosystem.

The minutes of the meetings are not published, but the monetary policy decision is announced at a press conference held shortly after the first meeting each month. The President, assisted by the Vice-President, chairs the press conference.

EU Central Banks

EUROZONE (16):

Austria: Oesterreichische Nationalbank
Belgium: Nationale Bank van België/Banque nationale de Belgique
Cyprus: Kentrike Trapeza tis Kyprou
Finland: Suomen Pankki/Finlands Bank
France: Banque de France
Germany: Deutsche Bundesbank
Greece: Bank of Greece
Ireland: Banc Ceannais na hÉireann / Central Bank of Ireland
Italy: Banca d'Italia
Luxembourg: Banque Centrale du Luxembourg
Malta: Central Bank of Malta
Netherlands: De Nederlandsche Bank
Portugal: Banco de Portugal
Slovenia: Banka Slovenije
Slovakia: Národná Banks Slovenska
Spain: Banco de España

NON-EUROZONE (12):

Bulgaria: Bulgarian National Bank
Czech Republic: Česká národní banka
Denmark: Danmarks Nationalbank
Estonia: Eesti Pank
Hungary: Magyar Nemzeti Bank
Latvia: Latvijas Banka
Lithuania: Lietuvos Bankas
Poland: Narodowy Bank Polski

The ECB: Banks

EU Central Banks

Austria, Oesterreichische Nationalbank	Ewald Nowotny, Oesterreichische Nationalbank (Austria), ECB governing council.
Belgium, Nationale Bank van België/Banque Nationale de Belgique	Guy Quaden, ECB Governor, Nationale Bank van België/Banque Nationale de Belgique, ECB governing council.
Bulgaria, Bulgarian National Bank	Ivan Iskrov
Czech, Republic Česká národní banka	Zdeněk Tůma
Cyprus, Central Bank of Cyprus	Athanasios Orphanides, ECB Governing Council Member, ECB governing council.
Denmark, Danmarks Nationalbank	Nils Bernstein
Estonia, Eesti Pank	Andres Lipstok
Éire/Ireland, Central Bank and Financial Services Authority of Ireland	John Hurley, ECB Governor, Central Bank and Financial Services Authority of Ireland, ECB governing council.
Finland, Suomen Pankki - Finlands Bank	Erkki Liikanen, ECB Governor, Suomen Pankki - Finlands Bank, ECB governing council.
France, Banque de France	Christian Noyer, ECB Governor, Banque de France, ECB governing council.
Germany, Deutsche Bundesbank	Axel A. Weber, President, Deutsche Bundesbank, ECB governing council.
Greece, Bank of Greece	Georgios Provopoulos, Governor, Bank of Greece, ECB governing council.
Hungary, Magyar Nemzeti Bank	András Simor
Italy, Banca d´Italia	Mario Draghi, Governor, Banca d'Italia, ECB governing council.
Latvia, Latvijas Banka	Ilmārs Rimšēvičs
Lithuania, Lietuvos bankas	Reinoldijus Šarkinas
Luxembourg, Banque centrale du Luxembourg	Yves Mersch, ECB Governor, Banque centrale du Luxembourg, ECB governing council.
Malta, Central Bank of Malta	Michael C. Bonello, ECB governing council.
The Netherlands, De Nederlandsche Bank	Nout Wellink, President, De Nederlandsche Bank, ECB governing council.
Poland, Narodowy Bank Polski	Sławomir Skrzypek
Portugal, Banco de Portugal	Vítor Manuel Ribeiro Constâncio, Governor, Banco de Portugal, ECB governing council.
Romania, Banca Națională a României	Mugur Isărescu
Slovakia, Národná banka Slovenska	Marko Kranjec, Governor, Banka Slovenije, ECB governing council.
Spain, Banco de España	Miguel Fernández Ordóñez, Governor, Banco de España, ECB governing council.
Sweden, Sveriges Riksbank	Stefan Ingves
United Kingdom, Bank of England	Mervyn King

Board Members

Jean-Claude Trichet , President of the ECB, came from Banque de France, BIS, and World Bank

Lucas D. Papademos, Vice-President of the ECB, came from Bank of Greece

Lorenzo Bini Smaghi, Member of the Executive Board of the ECB, came from Banca d'Italia

José Manuel González-Páramo, Member of the Executive Board of the ECB, came from Banco de España

Jürgen Stark, Member of the Executive Board of the ECB, came from Deutsche Bundesbank

Gertrude Tumpel-Gugerell, Member of the Executive Board of the ECB, came from Oesterreichische Nationalbank

Notes :

Represented on the Governing Council

Represented on the General Council

Source: ecb.int

Photo: Martin Joppen

Governing Council of the European Central Bank, 2009

Front row (left to right): John Hurley, Michael C. Bonello, Gertrude Tumpel-Gugerell, Jean-Claude Trichet, Lucas D. Papademos, Miguel Fernández Ordóñez, Yves Mersch

Middle row (left to right): Christian Noyer, Marko Kranjec, Vítor Manuel Ribeiro Constâncio, George A. Provopoulos, Erkki Liikanen, Ewald Nowotny

Back row (left to right): Ivan Šramko, José Manuel González-Páramo, Axel A. Weber, Nout Wellink, Guy Quaden, Lorenzo Bini Smaghi, Jürgen Stark

Note: Mario Draghi and Athanasios Orphanides were not available when the photograph was taken.

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Jean-Claude Trichet, President of the ECB,
Lucas Papademos, Vice President of the ECB
Luxembourg, 2 July 2009

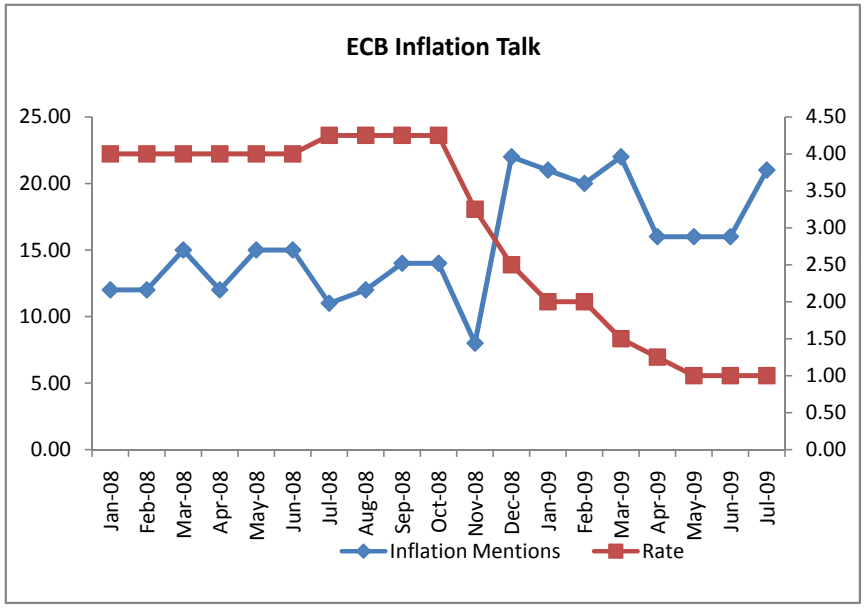
Ladies and gentlemen, the Vice-President and I are very pleased to welcome you to our press conference here in Luxembourg. I would like to thank Governor Mersch for his kind hospitality and to express our special gratitude to his staff for the excellent organisation of the meeting of the Governing Council. We will now report on the outcome of today's meeting of the Governing Council, which was also attended by the President of the Eurogroup, Prime Minister Juncker, and Commissioner Almunia.

On the basis of its regular economic and monetary analyses, the Governing Council decided to leave the key ECB interest rates unchanged. The current rates remain appropriate taking into account all the information and analyses that have become available since our meeting on 4 June 2009. The fall of annual inflation rates into negative territory in June is in line with previous expectations and reflects mainly temporary effects. After a return to positive inflation rates, we expect price developments to remain dampened over the policy-relevant horizon. Recent data releases and survey information provide further indications that economic activity over the remainder of this year is likely to remain weak but should decline less strongly than was the case in the first quarter of 2009. This assessment incorporates adverse lagged effects, such as a further deterioration in labour markets, which are likely to materialise over the coming months. Looking ahead into next year, after a phase of stabilisation, a gradual recovery with positive quarterly growth rates is expected by mid-2010. Available indicators of inflation expectations over the medium to longer term remain firmly anchored in line with the Governing Council's aim of keeping inflation rates below, but close to, 2% over the medium term. The outcome of the monetary analysis corroborates the assessment of low inflationary pressure, as money and credit indicators continue to be weak. Against this background, we expect the current episode of extremely low or negative inflation rates to be short-lived and price stability to be maintained over the medium term, thereby continuing to support the purchasing power of euro area households. [....] [SOURCE: The ECB]

Inflation Talk

Number of times the word inflation was mentioned in the full statement vs Rates

Date	Inflation Mentions	Rate	
Jan-2008	12.00	4.00	
Feb-2008	12.00	4.00	
Mar-2008	15.00	4.00	
Apr-2008	12.00	4.00	
May-2008	15.00	4.00	
Jun-2008	15.00	4.00	
Jul-2008	11.00	4.25	
Aug-2008	12.00	4.25	
Sep-2008	14.00	4.25	
Oct-2008	14.00	4.25	
Nov-2008	8.00	3.25	(Cut .50 ~ 10/09 and 11/06)
Dec-2008	22.00	2.50	
Jan-2009	21.00	2.00	
Feb-2009	20.00	2.00	
Mar-2009	22.00	1.50	
Apr-2009	16.00	1.25	
May-2009	16.00	1.00	
Jun-2009	16.00	1.00	
Jul-2009	21.00	1.00	



*Most comments about inflation in Dec 08 where in regards to the LACK-OF inflation. Same for January...most comments about inflation were about the LACK-OF inflation.

Source: ecb.int

The BOE - Dates, Rates, and Statement

Current Bank Rate 0.5 %
Next due: 06 Aug 2009

Current Inflation 1.8%
Next due: 18 Aug 2009

Inflation Target 2.0%
Next due: 12 Aug 2009

Schedule for 2009

MPC Decision	MPC Minutes	Inflation Report
7 & 8 January	21-Jan	
4 & 5 February	18-Feb	11-Feb
4 & 5 March	18-Mar	
8 & 9 April	22-Apr	
6 & 7 May	20-May	13-May
3 & 4 June	18-Jun	
8 & 9 July	22-Jul	
5 & 6 August	19-Aug	12-Aug
9 & 10 September	23-Sep	
7 & 8 October	22-Oct	
4 & 5 November	18-Nov	11-Nov
9 & 10 December	23-Dec	

News Release
Bank of England Maintains Bank Rate at 0.5% and continues with £125 Billion Asset Purchase Programme
9 July 2009

The Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee today voted to maintain the official Bank Rate paid on commercial bank reserves at 0.5%. The Committee also voted to continue with its programme of asset purchases totalling £125 billion financed by the issuance of central bank reserves.

The Committee expects that the announced programme will take another month to complete. The Committee will review the scale of the programme again at its August meeting, alongside its latest inflation projections.

The minutes of the meeting will be published at 9.30am on Wednesday 22 July.

Note to Editors
The previous change in Bank Rate was a reduction of 0.5 percentage points to 0.5% on 5 March 2009. A £75 billion programme of asset purchases financed by the issuance of central bank reserves was initiated on 5 March 2009. The programme was increased to a total of £125 billion on 7 May 2009.

Information on the Asset Purchase Facility can be found on the Bank of England website at
http://www.bankofengland.co.uk/monetarypolicy/assetpurchases.htm

Purchases of £112 billion have been made under this facility since its use for monetary policy purposes was first announced after the Committee's March meeting.

[Source: BOE]

The BOE - How They Voted

VOTING BY THE MONETARY POLICY COMMITTEE - 1997 TO PRESENT DATE

	Voted to Increase	Voted to Reduce	Voted to Maintain	Meetings Attended
Mervyn King	30	23	93	146
Paul Tucker	13	10	62	85
Charles Bean	8	22	76	106
Kate Barker	11	20	67	98
Sir John Gieve	6	10	21	37
David Blanchflower	1	19	16	36
Tim Besley	10	8	16	34
Andrew Sentance	8	8	17	33
Spener Dale	0	6	6	12
Paul Fisher	0	1	3	4
David Miles	0	0	1	1
Totals	87	127	378	592

Aug-01 Sum Check

VOTING BY THE MONETARY POLICY COMMITTEE - 2009

	Voted to Increase	Voted to Reduce	Voted to Maintain	Meetings Attended	
Mervyn King, Governor	0	3	3	**6**	
Paul Tucker, Deputy Governor	0	3	3	**6**	
Charles Bean, Deputy Governor (01 July)	0	3	3	**6**	
Kate Barker	0	3	3	**6**	
Sir John Gieve, Deputy Governor	0	2	0	**2**	RET
David Blanchflower	0	3	2	**5**	RET
Tim Besley	0	3	2	**5**	
Andrew Sentance	0	3	2	**5**	
Spencer Dale	0	3	3	**6**	
Paul Fisher	0	1	2	**3**	
David Miles	0	0	1	**1**	
Totals	0	27	24	51	

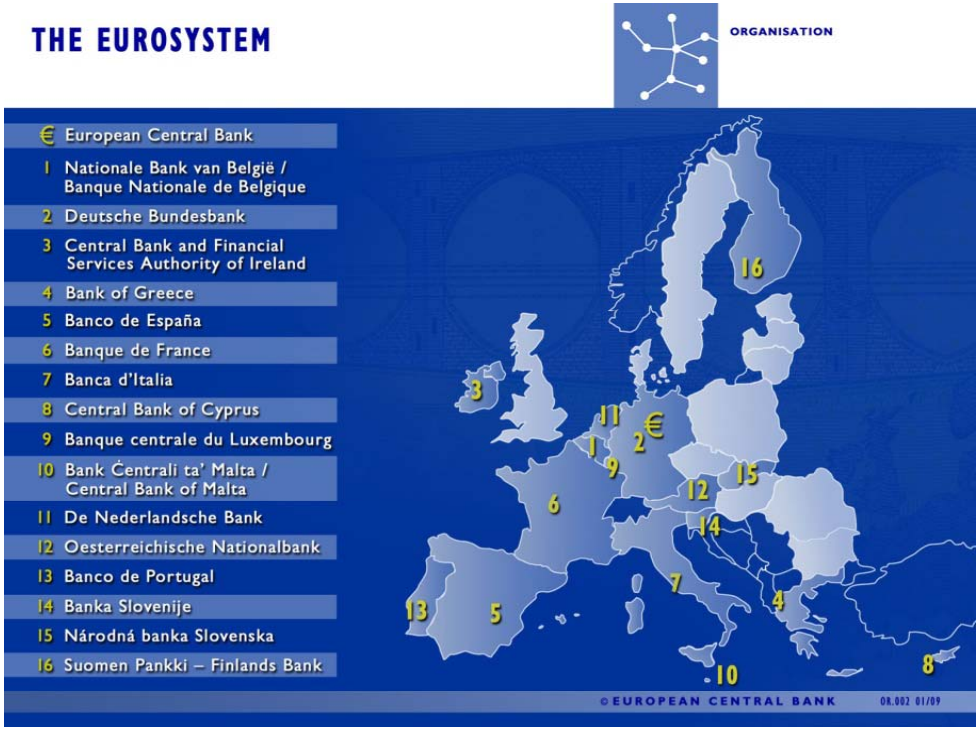
VOTING BY THE MONETARY POLICY COMMITTEE - 2008

	Voted to Increase	Voted to Reduce	Voted to Maintain	Meetings Attended	Comment
Mervyn King, Governor	0	5	7	**12**	
Rachel Lomax	0	2	4	**6**	RET; Dep Governor
Paul Tucker	0	5	7	**12**	
Charles Bean	0	5	7	**12**	Dep Governor
Kate Barker	0	5	7	**12**	
Sir John Gieve	0	6	6	**12**	Dep Governor
David Blanchflower	0	12	0	**12**	Will Retire in May 2009
Tim Besley	2	4	6	**12**	
Andrew Sentance	0	4	8	**12**	
Spencer Dale	0	3	3	**6**	

Interest Rates in 2008
Increased 0 times
Reduced 5 times
Maintained 7 times

--Lomax retires, 30 June 2008
--Bean takes over Deputy Governer, 01 July 2008
--Spencer Dale joins MPC, 01 July 2008
--Paul Fisher replaces Geive, 01 March 2009?
*Fisher, currently head of BoE's FX division.
--David Miles to take over from Blanchflower from June 1, 2009.
--GEIVE retires 01 Mch 2009?

16 Member States of the European Union use the euro as their currency
Belgium
Germany
Ireland
Greece
Spain
France
Italy
Cyprus
Luxembourg
Malta
The Netherlands
Austria
Portugal
Slovenia
Slovakia
Finland
Non-participants
Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Sweden and the United Kingdom are EU Member States but do not currently use the single European currency.
[SOURCE: The ECB. **Last updated January 02, 2009**]



Country breakdown
On 1 January 2008 two countries accounted for 44% (3,483) of all MFIs [monetary financial institutions] in the euro area: Germany (26.6%) and France (17.6%). Italy and Austria each accounted for about 10% of the euro area total. Over the last nine years (1999-2008), the following developments in the national MFI sectors of euro area countries have been particularly noteworthy: a considerable increase of 236 units (246%) in Ireland and large decreases in the Netherlands, Spain and Germany (by 48%, 41% and 36% respectively). Since joining the EU on 1 May 2004, the MFI sectors in Malta and Slovenia have increased significantly, namely by 65% and 11% respectively. By contrast, the number of MFIs in Cyprus has decreased by 47% during the same period.

Among the non-euro area countries, Poland has by far the largest number of MFIs (722), representing 7% of the MFI sector in the EU. Since 1999 there have been substantial increases in the MFI sectors of Slovakia (36%), Latvia (33%), Sweden (31%) and Romania (26%), while the size of these sectors in the United Kingdom and the Czech Republic has shrunk by 24% and 15%, respectively.

[SOURCE: The ECB]

The European System of Central Banks

1) the European Central Bank (ECB) and
2) the national central banks (NCBs) of all 27 EU Member States
[source: the ecb]

Indicators: Compare the EU, the US, and Japan

Table 2 Overview of the comparability of selected indicators

Euro area headline indicators	To be compared with	Assessment	
		United States	Japan
HICP	CPI excluding imputed rents	Comparable (product coverage similar to HICP definition)	Comparable (product coverage similar to HICP definition)
GDP	Headline	Almost comparable (nominal GDP: slight deviations for the treatment of software expenditure, shadow economy, military expenditure, FISIM; GDP volume change: slight deviations for the treatment of quality changes, non-market sectors output and the choice of index number)	Comparable
Consumption	Headline	Comparable	Comparable
Investment	Headline adjusted (US)	More comparable (after adjustment for the treatment of military weapons but no adjustment for the treatment of software capitalisation)	Comparable
Unit labour costs	Headline adjusted (US)	Comparable (after adjustments for volume changes of GDP; expansion of the non-farm business to the whole economy and use of persons employed instead of number of hours worked for employment definition)	Information not available
Labour cost index	None	Not comparable (different definition: euro area indicator refers to changes in costs of labour per hour using recent industry and country weights whereas US indicator describes changes in employer costs for a fixed basket of labour eliminating compositional changes)	Information not available
Unemployment	Headline	Almost comparable (unemployment statistics derived from a household survey in line with ILO guidelines but differences in the sample period, target population, treatment of temporary lay-offs and age limit definition)	Almost comparable (unemployment statistics derived from a household survey in line with ILO guidelines but differences in the sample period, target population and age limit definition)
Employment	Labour force survey employment (US) Headline (Japan)	More comparable (employment definition based on persons employed but no adjustment for the treatment of the shadow economy)	Almost comparable (but no adjustment for the treatment of the shadow economy)
Bank credit	Headline adjusted (US)	Comparable (after adjustment for the banking sector coverage)	Not comparable (no possible adjustment)
Debt security	None	Not comparable (different valuation, sector and instrument coverage)	Information not available
MFI interest rates to households for house purchases	None	Not comparable (different definition, banking sector coverage and calculation methods)	Not comparable (different definition).
Households' indebtedness	Headline adjusted (US) Headline (Japan)	More comparable (after adjustment of the households' gross disposable income but no adjustment for the exclusion in households of sole proprietorships and most partnerships without independent legal status)	Comparable

Source: ECB
http://www.ecb.int/pub/pdf/mobu/mb200504en.pdf
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Notes on Speeches

2007

09/20/2007
Lockhart's first speech indicates he's a moderate/hawk

10/23/2007
Northern Trust says Chicago Fed Pres Evans is dovish

[**A note from Jim**: I'll move Evans from a Hawk to a Moderate. I'm not convinced someone under Moskow's tutelage is a Dove.]

10/31/2007
Move Hoening to Moderate from Dove after dissent.

12/11/2007
Move Rosengren to a Moderate/Dove for his dissent for a 50bp discount rate cut compared to the 25 bp cut the rest voted for. He was a Moderate/Hawk.

2008

02/29/2008
More dovish comments from Rosengren. (Comments took place at the Monetary Policy Forum titled 'Leveraged Losses: Lessons from a Mortgage Market Meltdown' in New York)

09/29/2008
Mishkin, gives dovish comments at the Monetary Policy Forum titled 'Leveraged Losses: Lessons from a Mortgage Market Meltdown' in New York. I'll place him in the moderate/dove camp.

06/06/2008: St. Louis Fed President James Bullard "policy is appropriately calibrated at this time but financial mkts are better and thus policy can begin to address pressing inflationary concerns during the remainder of the yr."

"U.S. economy will be able to post stronger growth in the second half of this year despite the ongoing financial crisis and the drag from the housing sector... such growth is likely to make the inflation outlook a more pressing concern for the Fed in the second half of this year."

"breakdown in inflation expectations has not occurred yet, to be sure, but the risk is real and could happen over a very short horizon."

I'll begin Bullard as Moderate Hawk after this speech. Also, his predecessor was moderate/hawk

2008 (cont)

06/11/2008
Bullard
"what is new here is relative price trends in food and energy that may plausibly be expected to persist for some time. If it were just a matter of the food and energy components being volatile, I think a theoretical case could be made that these prices contain too much noise and so should be ignored... With relative price trends, the ad hoc approach to this question is becoming increasingly untenable."

"likelihood of a measurable contraction in growth this yr has lessened. These conditions complicate the infl outlook, in which significant econ slack had been seen as helping to keep inflation in check."

09/03/2008
Bullard give hawkish speech stating that lowering rates no wouldn't help. He said this the day before the House votes on the Bail out bill and the finanical system is on the brink of collapse. I'm swtiching him from Moderate/Dove to Moderate/Hawk.

Jim's Notes:

The US Dollar Index is physically settled on the third Wednesday of the expiration month against six component currencies (euro, Japanese yen, British pound, Canadian dollar, Swedish krona and Swiss franc) in their respective percentage weights in the Index. Settlement rates may be quoted to three decimal places. [ICE]

04/30/2008
Removal of key statements. The street is interpreting as pause mode. Therfore, I'll move from 'Easing Bias' to 'Pause' (On Hold).
Even after the morning news articles, on May 1st, from Ip and Beckner, I'll stick with On Hold (Pause) until the June meeting.
06/25/2008
Statement is being interpreted as On Hold by the street.