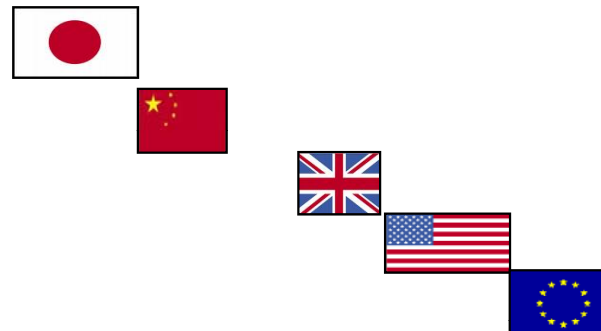


The Morning Email: Central Banks

Table of Contents

- Pg 1 The FOMC: Dates and Places
- Pg 2 The FOMC: People
- Pg 3 Top CB Expectations, Dates, and more
- Pg 4 The FOMC: Ranges
- Pg 5 PBOC
- Pg 6 BOJ
- Pg 7 The ECB : People, Objectives
- Pg 8 The ECB: Banks
- Pg 9 The ECB: Governing Council, 2009, Pictures
- Pg 10 The ECB: Statement
- Pg 11 The BOE - Dates, Rates, and Statement
- Pg 12 The BOE - How They Voted
- Pg 13 The EU: Who
- Pg 14 The EU: Map of Central Banks
- Pg 15 Indicators: Compare the EU, the US, and Japan
- Pg 16 Notes on Speeches
- Pg 17 Notes on FOMC Meetings



Recent Updates

Page	Date (dd/mm/yyyy)
3	3/18/2009

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 GH Trader's LLC, 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.

Meeting Dates for 2009					
January 27/28	February	March 17/18	April 28/29	May	June 23/24
July	August 11/12	September 22/23	October	November 3/4	December 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

Born ^	2008 Voting Members	Policy Inclination	Term Expires	Took Office	Comment
Dec-1953	Ben S. Bernanke, Chairman, Board of Governors	Moderate/Dove	1/31/2020	02/01/2006	
Nov-1942	Donald L. Kohn, Vice Chairman Board of Governors	Moderate/Hawk	1/31/2016	08/05/2002	
Jul-1952	Elizabeth Duke, Board of Governors	No bias yet	1/31/2012	08/05/2008	
Jun-1962	Randall S. Kroszner, Board of Governors	Moderate/Dove	1/31/2008	03/01/2006	
Nov-1952	Daniel K. Tarullo, Board of Governors	No bias yet	1/31/2022	01/28/2009	
Apr-1970	Kevin M. Warsh, Board of Governors	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			

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]

	Rotation			
	2008	2009	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†	Committee membership changes at the first regularly scheduled meeting of the year.
	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

Central Bank	Rate (%) Benchmark	Last Rate Change	Amount	Next Meeting	Market Expectations	Policy Strategy	1 Month OIS Rates	
Bank of England (BOE)	0.50 Repo Rate	3/5/2009	(0.50)	BOE	4/9/2009 QE *	Price Stability	0.426	BOE
European Central Bank (ECB)	1.50 Refi min bid	1/15/2009	(0.50)	ECB	4/9/2009 Ease Bias	Price Stability	0.786	ECB
US Federal Reserve Bank	0 - 0.25 Fed Funds	12/16/2008	(0.75)	FRB	4/29/2009 QE *	Price Stblty/Full emplmnt	0.216	FRB
Bank of Japan (BOJ)	0.10 O / N Call Rt	10/31/2008	(0.30)	BOJ	4/7/2009 QE *	Price Stability	0.380	BOJ ^
Bank of Canada (BOC)	0.50 O / N Rate	3/3/2009	(0.50)	BOC	4/22/2009 QE *	Price Stability / ICT		BOC
Swiss National Bank (SNB)	.00 - 0.750 3-Mth Libor	3/12/2009	(0.25)	SNB	6/18/2009 QE *	Price Stability		SNB
Reserve Bank of Australia	3.25 Cash Rate	2/3/2009	(1.00)	RBA	4/7/2009 On Hold?	Price Stability / ICT		RBA
Reserve Bank of New Zealand	3.00 OCR	3/12/2009	(0.50)	RBNZ	4/30/2009 Ease Bias	Price Stability / ICT		RBNZ

mm/dd/yyyy

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.**

ECB: 10/09/2008: Changed from 'Ease Possible' after global coordinated rate cuts to 'Ease Bias'

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.

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 & quantitative 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, "09:03 03/12 "the SNB will buy foreign currency and bonds seeing a spike to Chf."**

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.
<http://www.boj.or.jp/en/type/release/adhoc09/k090219.pdf>

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: Left rates alone.**

03/17/2009: BOJ will increase its monthly Rinban JGB buying operation.

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/yyyy

The FOMC: Ranges

Ranges for FOMC Meetings ¹
Avg Dly Rng ² Avg 15 Min Range ³

30	8.02	6.8
10	9.55	7.9
5	10.77	8.1
2	11.6	8.7

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 Annmmt**

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

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



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.

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

Introductory statement

**Jean-Claude Trichet, President of the ECB,
Lucas Papademos, Vice President of the ECB
Frankfurt am Main, 5 March 2009**

Ladies and gentlemen, the Vice-President and I are very pleased to welcome you to today's press conference. 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.

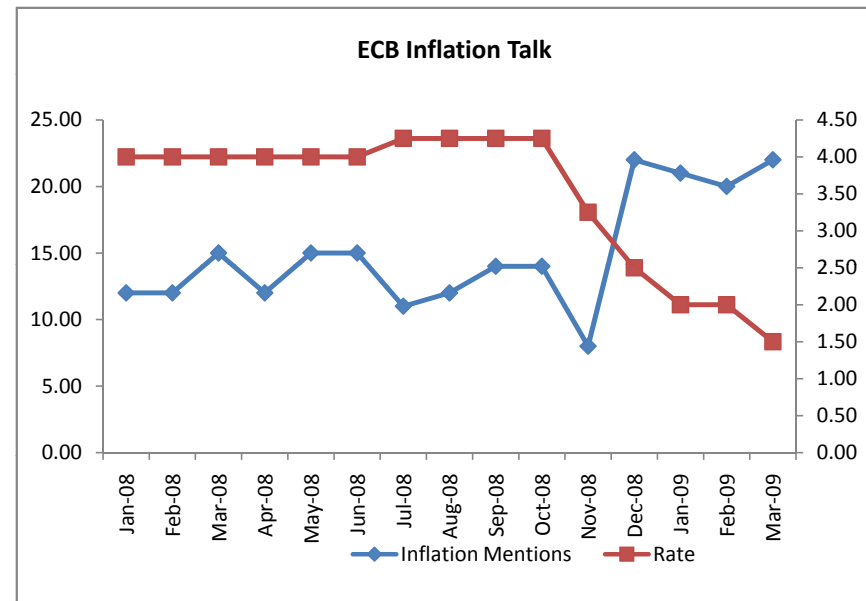
On the basis of its regular economic and monetary analyses, the Governing Council decided today to reduce the key ECB interest rates by a further 50 basis points. This decision brings the total reduction in the interest rate on the main refinancing operations of the Eurosystem since 8 October 2008 to 275 basis points. Overall, inflation rates have decreased significantly and are now expected to remain well below 2% over 2009 and 2010. This outlook for inflation is due to the fall in commodity prices and diminishing domestic price and cost pressures, reflecting the severe downturn in economic activity. Indeed, recent economic data releases and survey information add further evidence to our assessment that both global and euro area demand are likely to be very weak in 2009. Over the course of 2010, the economy is expected to gradually recover. At the same time, 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 at rates of below, but close to, 2% over the medium term. A cross-check with the outcome of the monetary analysis confirms that inflationary pressure has been diminishing. After today's decision we expect price stability to be maintained over the medium term, supporting the purchasing power of euro area households. The Governing Council will continue to ensure a firm anchoring of medium-term inflation expectations, which supports sustainable growth and employment and contributes to financial stability. Accordingly, we will monitor very closely all developments over the period ahead.

[...] [SOURCE: The ECB]

Inflation Talk

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

	Inflation		
Date	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	



*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.

Current Bank Rate 0.5 %
Next due: 09 Apr 2009

Current Inflation 3.0%
Next due: 24 Mch 2009

Inflation Target 2.0%
Next due: 13 May 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
8 & 9 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 Reduces Bank Rate by 0.5 Percentage Points to 0.5% and Announces £75 Billion Asset Purchase Programme

5 March 2009

The Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee today voted to reduce the official Bank Rate paid on commercial bank reserves by 0.5 percentage points to 0.5%, and to undertake a programme of asset purchases of £75 billion financed by the issuance of central bank reserves.

World activity continued to weaken, reflecting both depressed confidence and the persistent problems in international credit markets. In the United Kingdom, output dropped sharply in the fourth quarter of 2008. That reflected lower consumer spending, a further fall in business investment and a rapid run-down in stocks, in part offset by stronger net exports as the past depreciation of sterling began to take effect. Business surveys continue to point to a similar rate of contraction in the early part of this year. Unemployment has risen markedly. Credit conditions faced by companies and households remain tight.

CPI inflation declined to 3.0% in January. The depreciation of sterling is adding to imported cost pressures, but pay pressures continue to wane. Inflation is likely to fall below the 2% target by the second half of the year, reflecting diminishing contributions from retail energy and food prices and the impact of the temporary reduction in Value Added Tax.

[Cont.]

At its March meeting, the Committee noted that the February *Inflation Report* had implied a substantial risk of undershooting the 2% CPI inflation target in the medium term and that a further easing in monetary policy was likely to be needed. Data released since the finalisation of the *Report* had not materially altered that prospect. Accordingly, the Committee concluded that a further easing in the stance of monetary policy was warranted. But the Committee also noted that a very low level of Bank Rate could have counter-productive effects on the operation of some financial markets and on the lending capacity of the banking system. On balance, the Committee decided to reduce Bank Rate by 0.5 percentage points, to 0.5%.

The Committee judged that this reduction in Bank Rate would by itself still leave a substantial risk of undershooting the 2% CPI inflation target in the medium term. Accordingly, the Committee also resolved to undertake further monetary actions, with the aim of boosting the supply of money and credit and thus raising the rate of growth of nominal spending to a level consistent with meeting the inflation target in the medium term.

To that end, and noting the recent exchange of letters between the Governor and the Chancellor of the Exchequer concerning the use of the Asset Purchase Facility for monetary policy purposes, the Committee agreed that the Bank should, in the first instance, finance £75 billion of asset purchases by the issuance of central bank reserves. The Committee recognised that it might take up to three months to carry out this programme of purchases. Part of that sum would finance the Bank of England's programme of private sector asset purchases through the Asset Purchase Facility, intended to improve the functioning of corporate credit markets. But in order to meet the Committee's objective of total purchases of £75 billion, the Bank would also buy medium- and long-maturity conventional gilts in the secondary market. It is likely that the majority of the overall purchases by value over the next three months will be of gilts.

At its future meetings, the Committee will monitor the effectiveness of this purchase programme in boosting the supply of money and credit and in due course raising the rate of growth of nominal spending, adjusting the speed and scale of purchases as appropriate.

The minutes of the meeting will be published at 9.30am on Wednesday 18 March.

. [Source: BOE]

VOTING BY THE MONETARY POLICY COMMITTEE - 1997 TO PRESENT DATE

	Voted to Increase	Voted to Reduce	Voted to Maintain	Meetings Attended
Mervyn King	30	22	90	142
Paul Tucker	13	9	59	81
Charles Bean	8	21	73	102
Kate Barker	11	19	64	94
Sir John Gieve	6	10	21	37
David Blanchflower	1	18	14	33
Tim Besley	10	7	13	30
Andrew Sentance	8	7	14	29
Spener Dale	0	5	3	8
Totals	87	118	351	556

556 Sum Check

VOTING BY THE MONETARY POLICY COMMITTEE - 2009

	Voted to Increase	Voted to Reduce	Voted to Maintain	Meetings Attended
Mervyn King, Governor	0	2	0	2
Paul Tucker	0	2	0	2
Charles Bean, Deputy Governor	0	2	0	2
Kate Barker	0	2	0	2
Sir John Gieve, Deputy Governor	0	2	0	2
David Blanchflower	0	2	0	2
Tim Besley	0	2	0	2
Andrew Sentance	0	2	0	2
Spencer Dale	0	2	0	2

RET 01/03/09

VOTING BY THE MONETARY POLICY COMMITTEE - 2008

	Voted to Increase	Voted to Reduce	Voted to Maintain	Meetings Attended	Comment	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 Governor, 01 July 2008
Spencer Dale joins MPC, 01 July 2008
Paul Fisher replaces tucker 01 March 2009
*Fisher, currently head of BoE's FX division.
David Miles to take over from Blanchflower from June 1, 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]

THE EUROSISTEM



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]

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>

Page 65

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 financial system is on the brink of collapse. I'm switching him from Moderate/Dove to Moderate/Hawk.

04/30/2008

Removal of key statements. The street is interpreting as pause mode. Therefore, 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.