DANMARKS NATIONALBANK

THE DANISH EXPERIENCE WITH NEGATIVE INTEREST RATES





Agenda

- Background on monetary policy regime
- Negative policy rates in Denmark
- 3. Implications for banks
- Implications for households

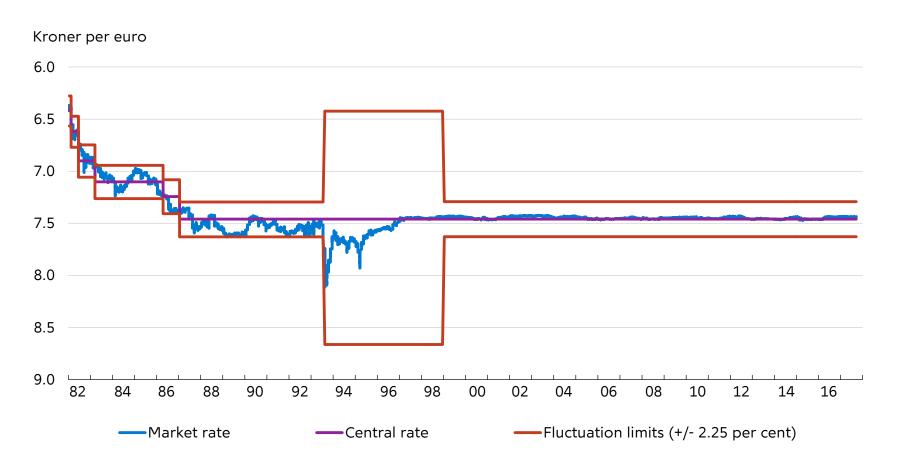




Background on monetary policy regime



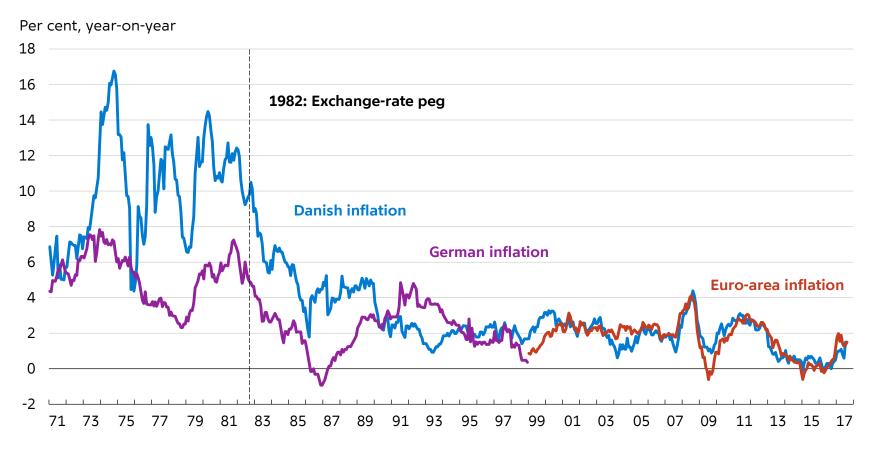
Unchanged central parity for three decades





Note: Reverse scale. Source: Danmarks Nationalbank.

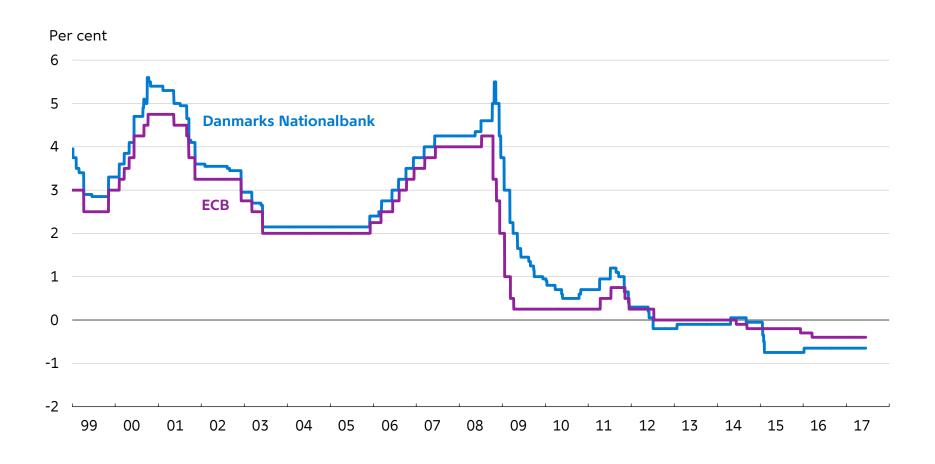
Fixed exchange rate introduced after a period of high and volatile inflation







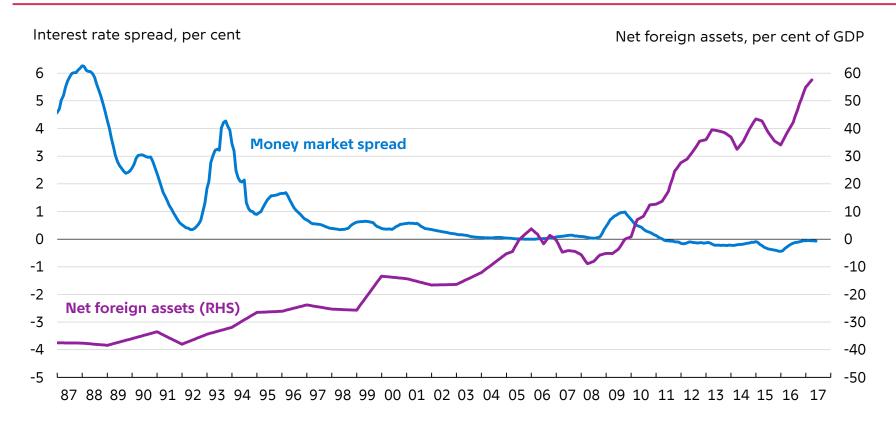
Danish monetary-policy rates tightly linked to ECB rates

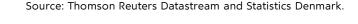




Note: Key policy rates. Source: Thomson Reuters og Danmarks Nationalbank.

Rising net foreign assets have reduced money market spread





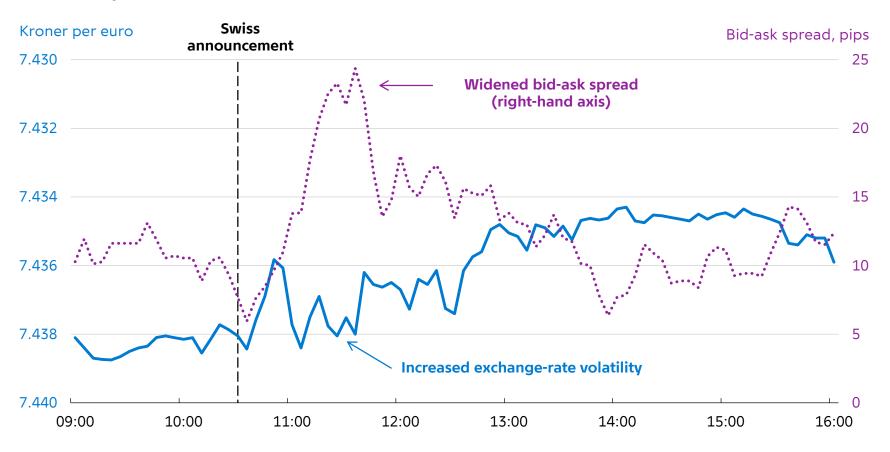


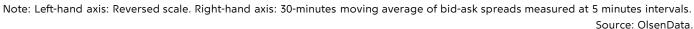
Strong capital inflows led to a forceful policy response



Swiss contagion to Danish FX market

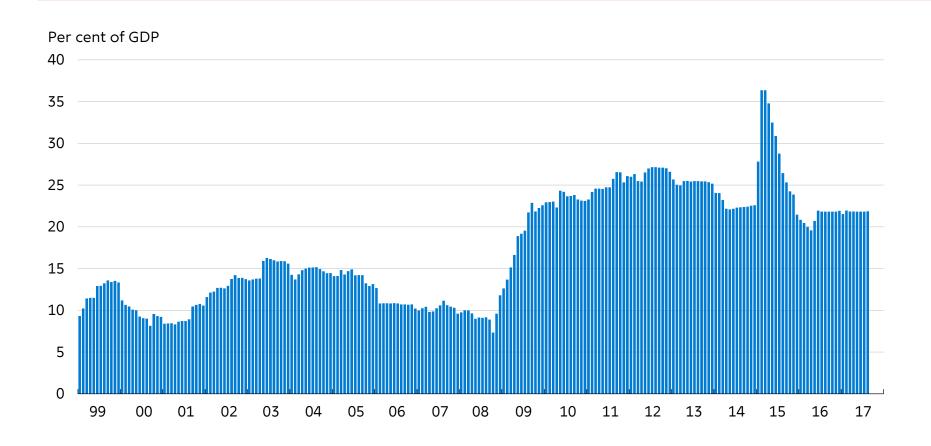
15 January 2015





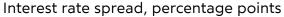


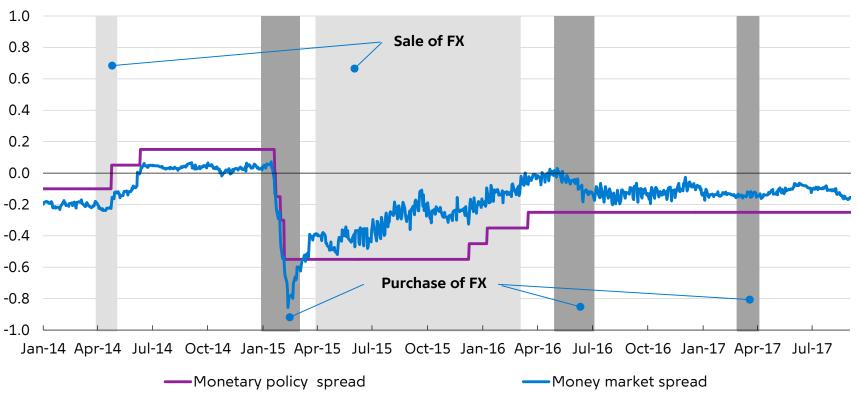
Sharp increase in foreign exchange reserve in 2015





Interest rate spread to the ECB became negative



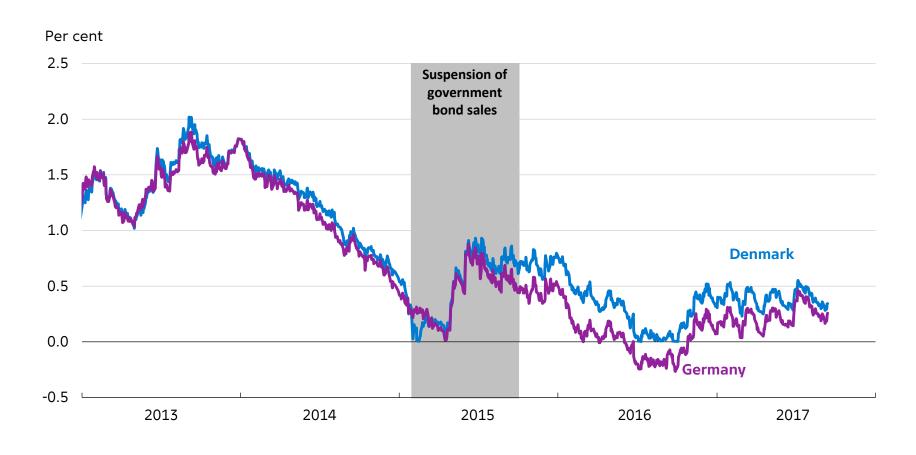


Note: Shaded quarters illustrate quarters where Danmarks Nationalbank intervened for more than kr. 5 billion (net). Money market spread is the spread between 1 month OIS rates (i.e. EONIA- and CITA-swaps). Monetary policy spread is the spread between Danmark Nationalbank's CD rate and the ECB's deposit rate.

Source: Rio. Thomson Reuters Datastream. Danmarks Nationalbank and own calculations.



Danish government bond yields comoves strongly with German yields

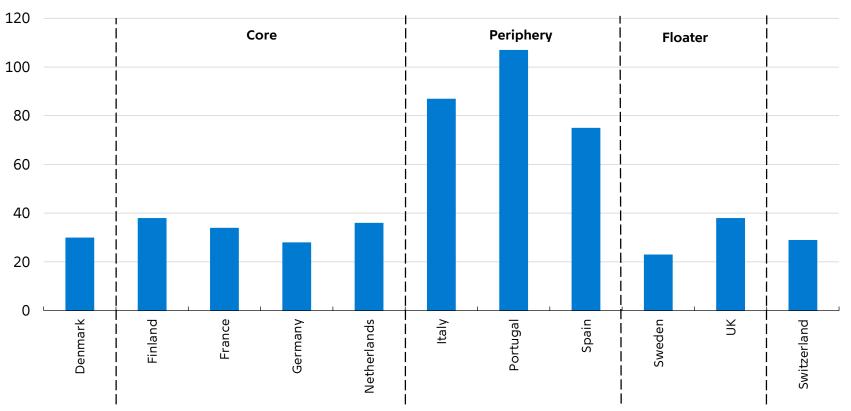




Note: 9-year par rates. Source: Nordea Analytics.

Decline in long-term Danish yields in line with core euro area countries

Basis points decline in 9-year government bond yields



Note: Aggregate decline in sovereign bond yields in two-day windows following 17 pieces of ECB communication.

Source: Thomson Reuters Datastream, ECB and own calculations.

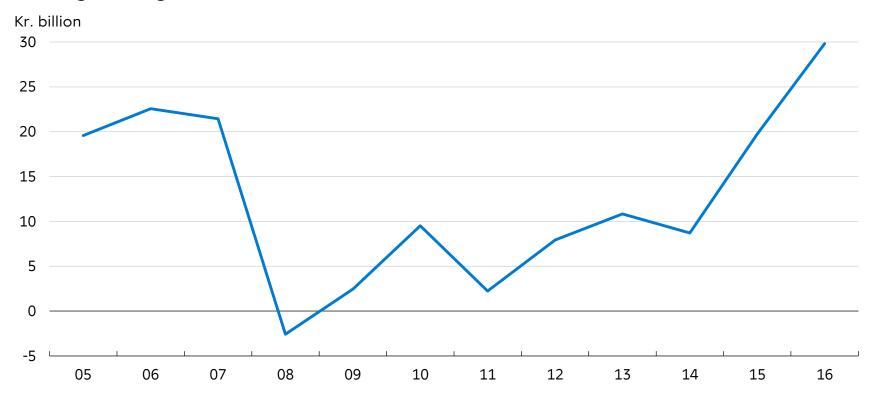


Implications for banks



Strong earnings in largest Danish banks

Earnings of largest Danish banks

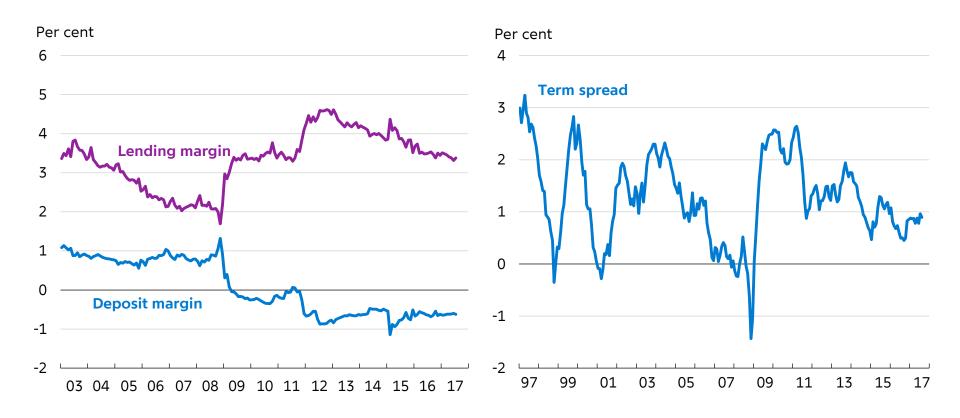


Note: The chart shows financial statements for the Danske Bank, Nykredit, Jyske Bank and Sydbank groups.

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority and own calculations.



Interest rate margins are being squeezed

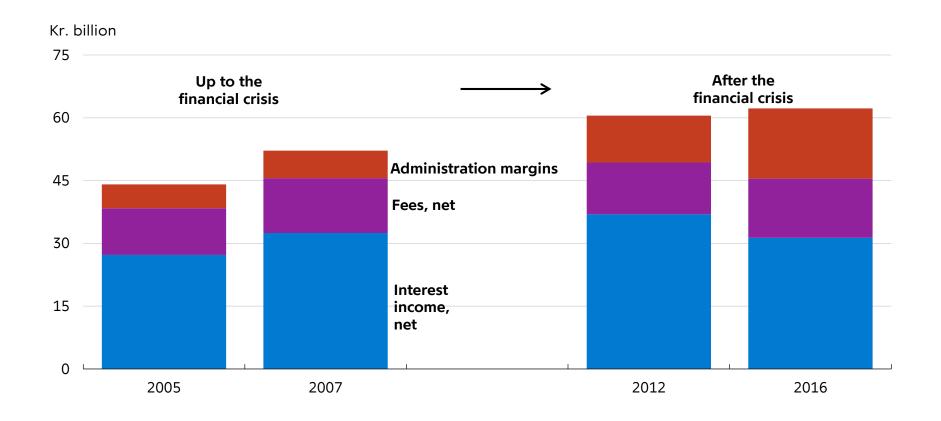


Note: The lending margin is calculated as the difference between the average lending rate and the T/N money market rate. The deposit margin is the difference between the T/N money market rate and the average deposit rate. Lending rates and deposit rates are based on data for Danske Bank, Nykredit, Jyske Bank and Sydbank. The term spread is calculated as the difference between 10-year government bond yield and the T/N money market rate. Data are monthly averages.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank and Nordea Analytics.



Scope to rebuild interest income when interest rates start rising



Note: The chart shows financial statements for Danske Bank, Nykredit, Jyske Bank and Sydbank.

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority and own calculations.

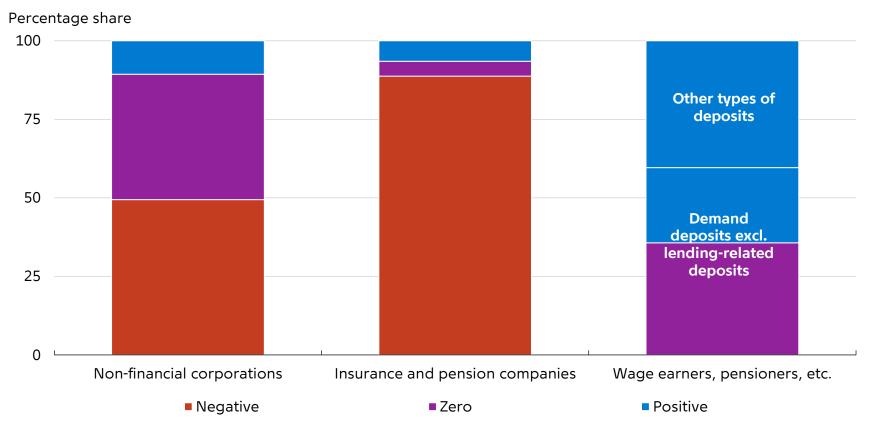


Implications for households



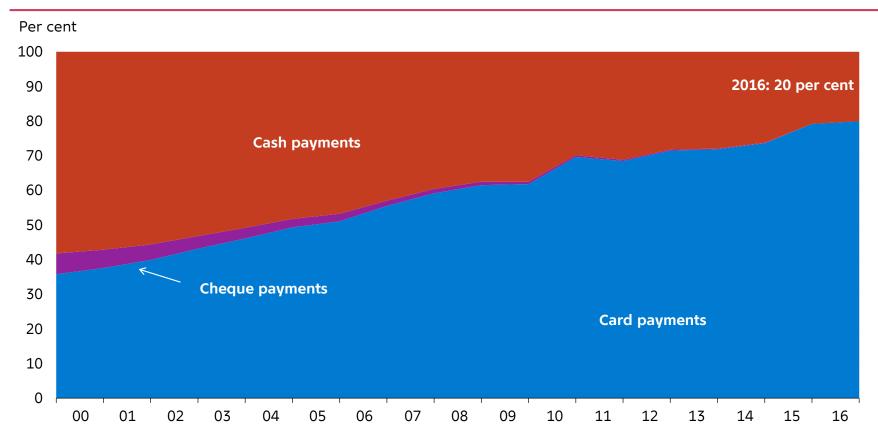
Households are largely exempt from negative interest rates on deposits

Rate of interest on bank deposits





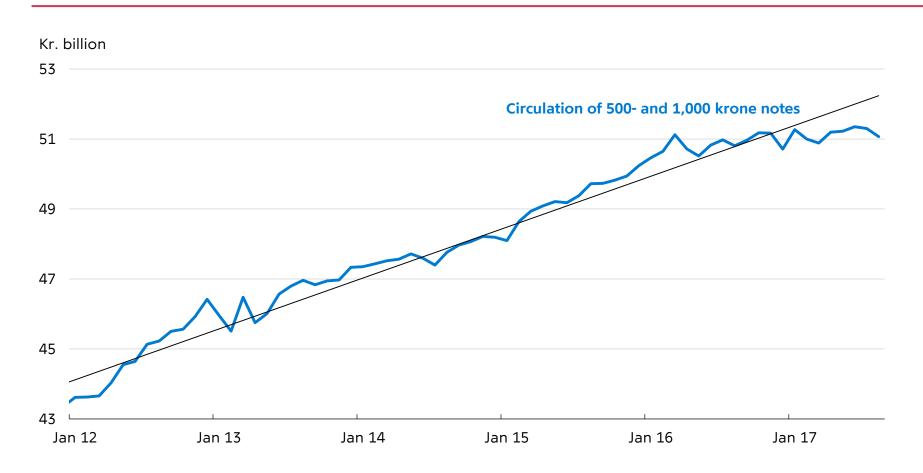
Share of cash payments in Denmark is declining steadily

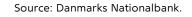




Note: Payments made by smart phones are included in card payments. Source: Statistics Denmark, Danmarks Nationalbank, Finance Denmark, Nets and own calculations.

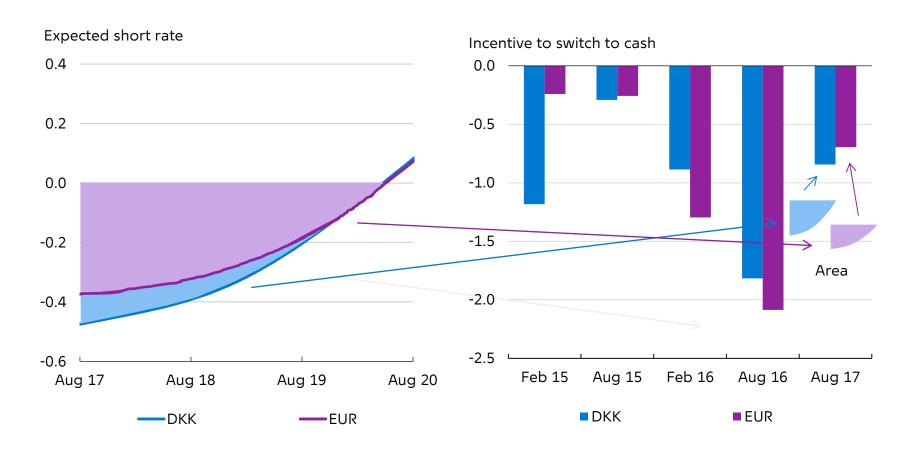
Stable circulation of large denomination notes







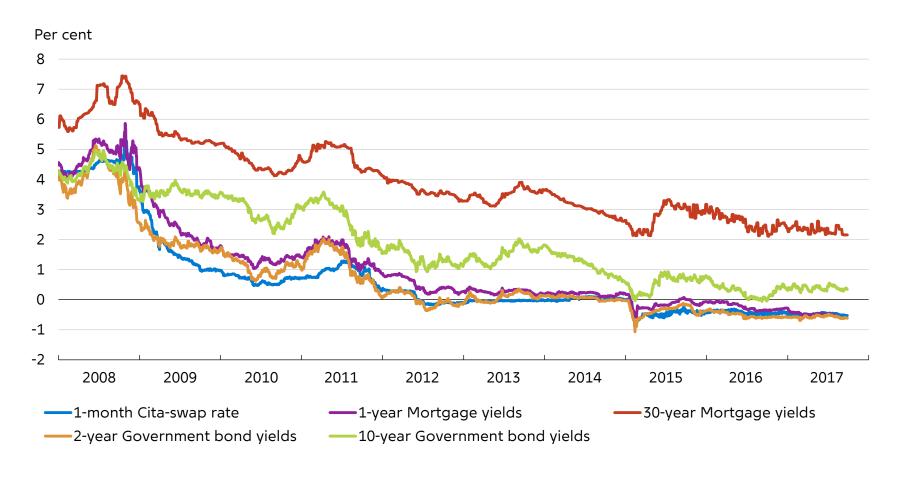
Incentive to switch to cash depends on level and expected duration of negative rates



Note: Derived from OIS rates. Observations are mid-month. Source: Rio, own calculations.



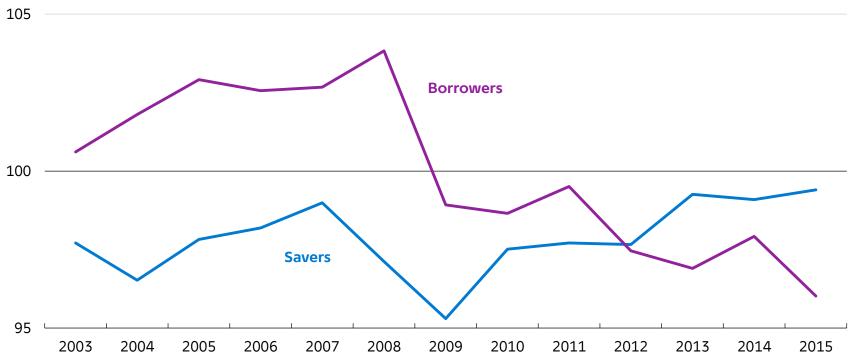
Mortgage rates and government bond rates became negative





Indebted households consolidated heavily following the financial crisis

Median consumption as a per cent of disposable income



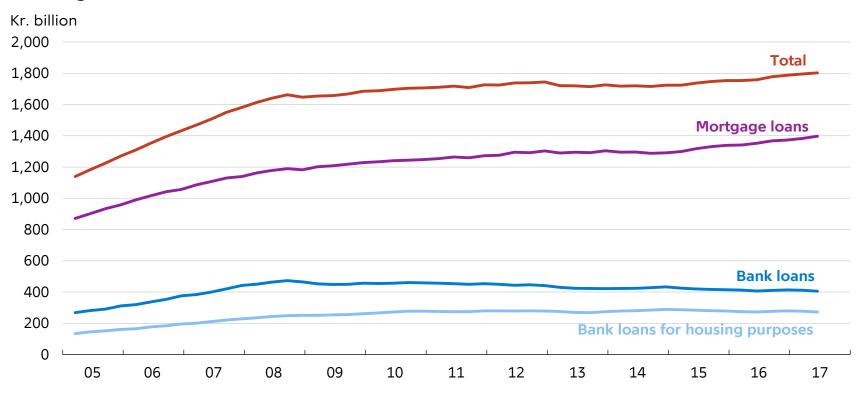
Note: Savers are defined as households whose liquid financial assets (bank deposits, stocks, and bonds etc. excl. pension savings) exceed their financial liabilities and vice versa for borrowers.

Source: Statistics Denmark and own calculations.



Danish households are well placed to cope with higher interest rates

Lending to households

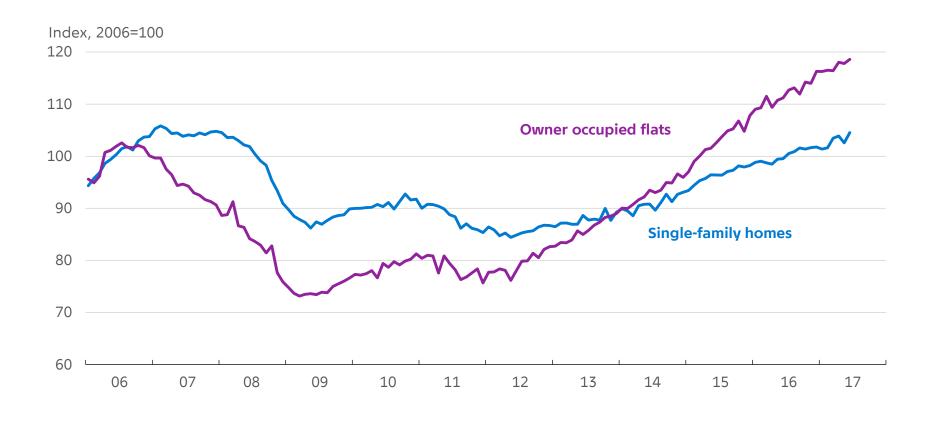


Note: Bank loans funded by mortgage bonds issued, are placed in the mortgage loan category.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank.



Rising house prices – but no bubble



Note: Own seasonal adjustment. Source: Statistics Denmark.



Legal and technical challenges have been addressed

Mortgage: Negative interest rates initially raised a number of technical and legal challenges

- IT systems: Handling a situation where borrowers receive and investors pay interest.
- Tax issues: Borrowers pay tax on interest received; investors can deduct any interest payable.

Borrowers: Benefit from negative interest rates, e.g. by direct disbursement or a reduction of the outstanding debt

Tax: The Danish parliament has furthermore adopted adjustments to a number of laws regarding the tax treatment of negative interest for pension returns and corporate tax



DANMARKS NATIONALBANK

THANK YOU!

