

Efficiency of QQE in Japan---with Negative Interest  
Rates , YCC, Reserve Deposit, ETF and J-REIT---

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Abstract

After the collapse of Lehman Brothers 2008, the \_financial crisis attacked the world economy. US Federal Reserve Board (FRB) and the Bank of England (BOE) adopted the non-traditional monetary policy. The Bank of Japan (BOJ) decided to reintroduce the QQE at the Policy meeting of April, 2013, since the suspension of the QE on April, 2006. On February and September of 2016, negative interest rates and YCC policies were respectively introduced.

In this paper, the efficiency of QQE in Japan is investigated through SVAR (Structural Vector Auto Regressive) model together with effects of ETF and J-REIT purchased by the BOJ.

The efficiency of negative interest rate and YCC can be obtained by comparing economic activities in (2014m4,2016m1) with those in (2014m4,2018m3). Reserve deposit is shown to be effective in (2013m4,2018m3). ETF and J-REIT are effective in (2012m4,2018m3) and (2012m4,2017m12) respectively.

Keywords: Efficiency of QQE, SVAR, ETF and J-REIT |