



Course information 2018–19

EC3115 Monetary economics

This course introduces the concept of money; what it is, why we use it and how it is created. It examines monetary policy in a closed economy, considering a number of models that allow real effects of monetary policy, ranging from new-Classical to Keynesian. Specific models will be introduced and solved, allowing students to see exactly how these models work and what differentiates one from another. It then studies Dynamic Stochastic General Equilibrium Models which brings together insights from Real Business Cycle Models and Keynesian macroeconomics. Finally, it studies uncertainty in monetary economics that is pervasive in macroeconomic modelling and takes the form of data, parameter and model uncertainty and introduces students to the concept of robust monetary policy design.

Prerequisite

If taken as part of a BSc degree, courses which must be passed before this course may be attempted: *EC2065 Macroeconomics*.

Aims and objectives

The aims of the course are to:

- develop understanding of the theories that relate to the existence of money, explaining why it is demanded by individuals and used in the trading process
- develop an understanding of the monetary transmission mechanism, whereby decisions made by the monetary authorities concerning money supplies or interest rates can have real effects on the economy
- develop a number of macroeconomic models through which monetary policy can be evaluated. Such models will include both Classical and Keynesian schools of thought and will consider why monetary policy matters and when monetary policy decisions may be impotent
- develop understanding of the uncertainties policy-makers face and how policy makers may deal with these

Essential reading

For sections 1 and 2 of this course, students are encouraged to buy:

Either Lewis, M.K. and P.D. Mizen *Monetary Economics*. (Oxford; New York: Oxford University Press)

Or Carlin, W. and D. Soskice *Macroeconomics: Imperfections, Institutions and Policies*. (Oxford: Oxford University Press)

Learning outcomes

At the end of this course and having completed the essential reading and activities students should be able to:

- ✓ explain and discuss why people hold money and why it is used in the trading process
- ✓ solve macroeconomic models and assess the role and efficacy of monetary policy for various types of models in both the Classical and Keynesian set-ups
- ✓ describe and explain the main channels of the monetary transmission mechanism, through which monetary policy can have real effects on the economy
- ✓ discuss the merits and disadvantages of different monetary policies used by Central Banks
- ✓ introduce the concepts of data and parameter uncertainty and discuss the policy under uncertainty

Throughout the course, students will be required to read a number of articles. These are primarily taken from the following journals. *Journal of Monetary Economics*, *American Economic Review*; *Journal of Political Economy*; *Quarterly Journal of Economics*; *Review of Economics and Statistics*; *Review of Economic Studies*, *Economic Inquiry*.

Assessment

This course is assessed by a three-hour unseen written examination.

Syllabus

This is a description of the material to be examined. On registration, students will receive a detailed subject guide which provides a framework for covering the topics in the syllabus and directions to the essential reading

Section 1: Introduction to money and monetary economics

The nature of money: What constitutes money. Why people hold money; introduction to cash in advance (CIA) and money in the utility (MIU) functions.

Money demand and supply: Microeconomic determinants of the demand for money and macroeconomic money demand functions. Financial intermediaries, banks and money creation.

The Classical school, neutrality of money and the quantity theory: The Classical dichotomy, Walras' and Say's laws, introduction to money in a general equilibrium setting.

Section 2: Monetary policy

Stylised facts and monetary policy: Trends and business cycles. Means, volatility, cyclical persistence and persistence in macroeconomic time series. Money and macroeconomic variables in the short and long-run. Empirical evidence for Phillips curves.

The welfare effects of inflation and monetary policy: Neutrality and superneutrality of money, welfare costs, seigniorage and the inflation tax.

The Classical model, flexible price economies and monetary policy: Rational expectations, representative agents and real business cycle theory. MIU, CIA, Lucas supply functions and the effects of monetary policy.

The Keynesian approach to monetary policy — nominal rigidities: Multi-period pricing and the persistence of monetary policy shocks. The Lucas critique.

The new Keynesian approach to monetary policy — nominal rigidities: New Keynesian Phillips curve, IS Curve, Taylor rules, financial accelerator models.

Section 3: Issues in monetary economics

Time inconsistency in monetary policy: Inflation bias, the central bank independence. Monetary policy rules: interest rate targeting and monetary targeting. (rules versus discretion).

Uncertainties in monetary policy design: News versus noise in data revisions. Brainard conservatism, certainty equivalence, interest rate smoothing.

Term structure of interest rates: Explanation of the yield curve: expectations hypothesis and the segmentation hypothesis.

Students should consult the appropriate *EMFSS Programme Regulations*, which are reviewed on an annual basis. The *Regulations* provide information on the availability of a course, where it can be placed on your programme's structure, and details of co-requisites and prerequisites.