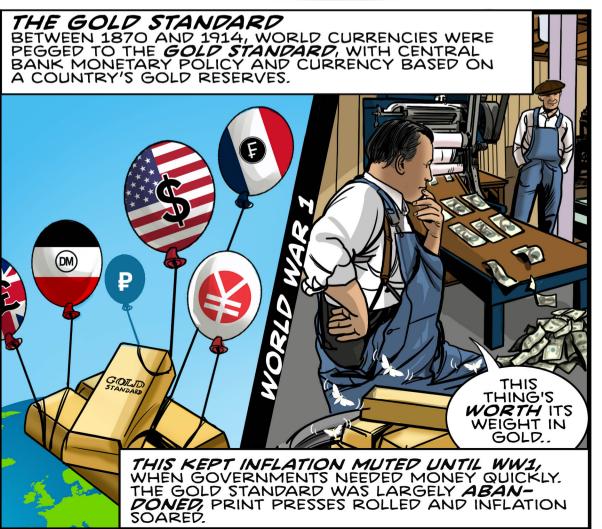


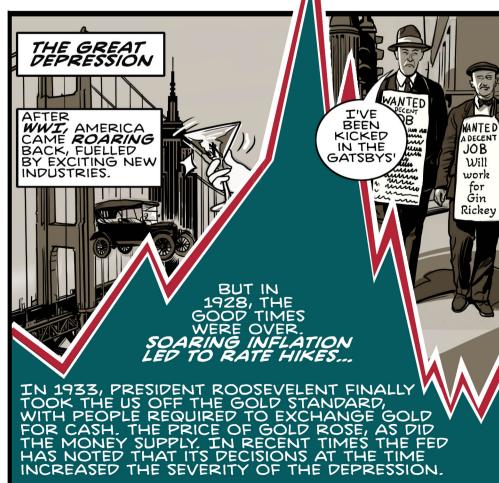
MODERN TIMES

SOME 200 YEARS
PASSED BEFORE THE
MODERN IDEA OF A
CENTRAL BANK, WITH
A BROADER DOMESTIC
REMIT, ARRIVED. THE
US FEDERAL RESERVE,
1913, WAS CREATED
TO PROVIDE A MORE
STABLE FINANCIAL
SYSTEM.

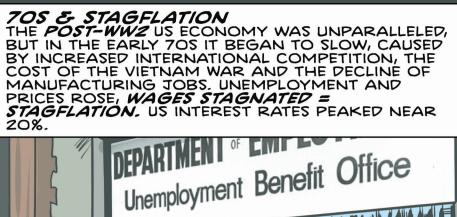
IT IS MADE UP OF REGIONAL FEDERAL BANKS AND GOVERNORS AND HAS A STATED FOCUS ON EMPLOYMENT AS WELL AS STABILITY. THE FED'S BOARD OF GOVERNORS HAS A DESIGNATED CHAIR, A ROLE THAT HAS COME UNDER INCREASING POLITICAL SCRUTINY.







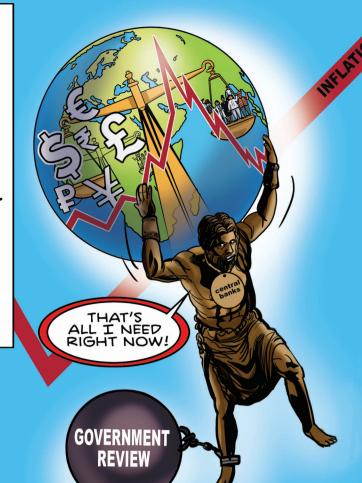
IT HAD FAILED TO ACT AS THE LENDER OF LAST RESORT.







EARLY CBS WERE RARELY INDEPENDENT. OVER TIME, THOUGH, THERE WAS A CLEAR TREND TOWARDS SEPARATING
MONETARY
POLICY FROM
POLITICAL INFLUENCE. THE BOE
BECAME PUBLIC IN 1946, WHILE THE EUROPEAN
CENTRAL BANK
WAS SET UP
SPECIFICALLY AS AN INDEPENDENT INSTITUTION.



INDEPENDENCE HAS PROVEN STABILIZING BUT A DECADE AFTER THE GFC, CBS ARE **STRUGGLING** WITH THEIR CORE MANDATES – WITH POLITICAL PRESSURE CALLING FOR MORE ACCOUNTABILITY AND LESS INDEPENDENCE.

GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS



IF THE CRASH OF
THE 3OS AND
STAGFLATION OF
THE 7OS LED TO
CRITICISM OF
THE CENTRAL
BANKS, THEY
CERTAINLY STEPPED
UP IN THE GFC,
WITH COLLECTIVE
ACTION AVERTING ACTION AVERTING A GLOBAL DEPRESSION. INTEREST RATES WERE LOWERED TO NEAR 0%, ALLOWING LARGE AMOUNTS OF MONEY TO BE LENT TO BANKS AND ASSET RICH INSTITUTIONS, AND CENTRAL BANKS BOUGHT UP FINANCIAL SECURITIES. THE

QUANTITATIVE MECHANICS

THE WORLD BECAME AWARE OF QUANTITATIVE EASING IN 2008 (EVEN IF THE BANK OF JAPAN HAD USED THIS TOOL SINCE 2001) AND MARKETS QUICKLY BECAME **QE-RELIANT.** INCREASING THE SUPPLY OF MONEY INTO THE ECONOMY TO **STIMULATE GROWTH** LARGELY INVOLVED BUYING GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATE BONDS, SO IT'S EASY TO SEE WHY THE MARKETS LIKED IT.



BUT THEN CAME QUANTITATIVE TIGHTENING, SLOWING THE ECONOMY AND THE SUPPLY OF MONEY, SELLING ASSETS BOUGHT UP DURING QE, TO COMBAT INFLATION. DAMPENING



TO SERVICE DEBT

