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**MAKROPRUDENCIJALNA
POLITIKA I NESTANDARDNE
MJERE EUROPSKE SREDIŠNJE
BANKE I HRVATSKE NARODNE
BANKE**

**MACROPRUDENTIAL POLICY
AND NON-STANDARD
MEASURES OF THE EUROPEAN
CENTRAL BANK AND THE
CROATIAN NATIONAL BANK**

SAŽETAK: U okviru borbe protiv negativnih posljedica globalne finansijske krize iz 2008. godine Europska središnja banka (ECB) je pored tradicionalnih instrumenta monetarne politike u svrhu oporavka gospodarstva relativno rano počela provoditi i nestandardne mjere. Istodobno nakon krize dolazi do intenzivnog proučavanja makroprudencijalne politike i implementiranje njenih instrumenata. S druge strane, HNB je koristio makroprudencijalne instrumente i prije krize, međutim prvu nestandardnu mjeru monetarne politike implementirao je u ožujku 2020. Provedenim istraživanjem potvrdilo se kako je provedba monetarne politike i implementacija nestandardnih mjera pozitivno utjecala na oporavak gospodarstva. Analiza s primjenom deskriptivne statistike na razini EU pokazala je kako postoji značajna negativna korelacija između monetarnih agregata i stope nezaposlenosti. Provedena analiza u Hrvatskoj također pokazuje statistički značajnu negativnu korelaciju između ponude novca i stope nezaposlenosti. Međutim, analizirajući na razini EU i RH M2 monetarni agregat umanjen za novčanu masu M1 i stopu nezaposlenosti, vidljiva je jaka pozitivna korelacija, što znači da povećavanje štednje dovodi do porasta stope nezaposlenosti. Odnosi između inflacije i duga

ABSTRACT: As part of the fight against the negative consequences of the 2008 global financial crisis, the European Central Bank (ECB), in addition to traditional monetary policy instruments for the purpose of economic recovery, began to implement non-standard measures relatively early. At the same time, after the crisis, there is an intensive study of macroprudential policy and the implementation of its instruments. On the other hand, the Croatian National Bank (CNB) used macroprudential instruments even before the crisis, but the first non-standard monetary policy measure was implemented in March 2020. Proven research confirmed that the implementation of monetary policy and the implementation of non-standard measures had a positive impact on economic recovery. An analysis using descriptive statistics at EU level showed that there is a significant negative correlation between monetary aggregates and the unemployment rate. The conducted analysis in Croatia also shows a statistically significant negative correlation between the money supply and the unemployment rate. However, analyzing at the EU and Croatian level M2 the monetary aggregate reduced by the money supply M1 and the unemployment rate, a strong positive correlation is visible, which means that the increase in savings leads to an increase in

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u BDP-u s ostalim varijablama su statistički nesigifikantni, kako na razini EU tako i u RH.

KLJUČNE RIJEČI: makroprudencijalna politika, nestandardne mjere, Europska središnja banka, Hrvatska narodna banka

the unemployment rate. The relations between inflation and debt in GDP with other variables are statistically insignificant both at the EU level and in the Republic of Croatia.

KEY WORDS: macroprudential policy, non-standard measures, European Central Bank, Croatian National Bank

UVOD

Velika bankarska i dužnička kriza, koja je pogodila svijet 2008. godine, primorala je središnje banke na fundamentalne promjene dotadašnje monetarne politike. Sukladno posljedicama križnih pojava, dotadašnji tradicionalni instrumenti monetarne politike više nisu bili dostatni za ispunjavanje osnovnih ciljeva i osiguravanje stabilnosti finansijskog sustava, stoga su središnje banke započele s provedbom nekonvencionalne monetarne politike. Kriza je također posljedično dovela do potrebe za reformiranjem cijelog finansijskog sustava jer sama monetarna politika više nije bila dovoljna za očuvanje finansijske stabilnosti, stoga je došlo do potrebe za uspostavljanjem makroprudencijalnog okvira. Makroprudencijalna politika zadužena je za sprječavanje sistemskih rizika i za očuvanje finansijskog sustava u cjelini. ECB se godinama, pored svojih tradicionalnih instrumenata, oslanja na nestandardne instrumente, od kojih je posebno važno kvantitativno popuštanje. S druge strane, HNB u svom provođenju monetarne politike oslanjala se na tradicionalne instrumente, od kojih su najznačajnije devizne intervencije, s obzirom na to da HNB svoj primarni cilj očuvanja stabilnosti cijena nastoji ispuniti preko svog indirektnog cilja, koji predstavlja nominalno sidro, a to je stabilan tečaj kune prema euru. HNB se po prvi put u svom dugogodišnjem radu odlučio na smanjivanje regulatornog pritiska te na provođenje prve nestandardne mјere Programa otkupa obveznica, s ciljem sprječavanja negativnih posljedica izazvanih križom pandemije Covid-a 19. Kroz rad je analizirano kakav utjecaj su imale nestandardne mјere na očuvanje finansijske stabilnosti te na poboljšanje makroekonomskih okolnosti u EU i RH. Ispitano je kako su ECB i HNB povećanjem ponude novca, tj. kvantitativnim popuštanjem u opskrbi likvidnošću finansijskog sustava utjecale na važne makroekonomske varijable.

INTRODUCTION

Great banking and debt crisis, which struck the world in 2008, forced central banks to make some fundamental moves to change their previous monetary policies. In accordance with the consequences of crisis occurrence, traditional instruments of the monetary policy did not suffice to meet the basic goals and to insure the stability of the financial system. Therefore, the central banks started implementing unconventional monetary policies. The crisis has also consequently initiated the need to reform the entire financial system, since the very monetary policy could not preserve the financial stability anymore, which all led to the establishment of the macroprudential framework. Macroprudential policy prevents system risks and preserves the financial system as a whole. The ECB has been relying on their traditional, as well as non-standard instruments, quantitative easing being the most significant one. On the other hand, the Croatian National Bank has been relying on traditional instruments, and the most significant ones are foreign exchange interventions. The Croatian National Bank is trying to meet its primary goal, which is price stability, through an indirect goal, which is a nominal anchor, i.e. a stable kuna euro exchange rate. For the first time since they were founded, the CNB decided to reduce the regulatory pressure and to conduct the first non-standard measures or the Bond purchase programme, in order to prevent the negative consequences caused by the Covid 19 pandemic. This paper analyses the impact that the non-standard measures had on financial stability protection and the improvement of macroeconomic circumstances in the EU and in the Republic of Croatia. It has been examined how the ECB and the CNB influenced the vital macroeconomic variables through an increased money supply, that is quantitative easing in providing liquidity to the financial system.

PREGLED DOSADAŠNJIH ISTRAŽIVANJA

Propadanjem investicijske banke Lehman Brothers započinje velika bankarska kriza koja se u kratkom roku pretvorila u dužničku krizu globalnih razmjera. Kriza se jako brzo iz SAD-a prelila na globalnu razinu, uključujući i EU. Došlo je do potrebe za revidiranjem pristupa upravljanja rizikom finansijskog sustava te za uvođenjem makroprudencijalne politike. Općenito gledajući, makroprudencijalna politika dugoročno sagledava finansijski sustav u cjelini, proučava sistemski rizik i donosi instrumente za upravljanje tim rizikom (BIS Progress Report to G20, 2011.). Clement (2010.) u svom radu navodi kako se godinama raspravljalo o aspektima makroprudencijalne politike i općenito važnosti da se finansijski sustav sagleda u cjelini, međutim do izbijanja krize nije pružen nikakav napor u formiranju makroprudencijalnog okvira. Kako navodi Smaghi (2011.), nakon krize makroprudencijalna politika postaje izrazito aktualna i istraživana tema, no kada se usporedi s monetarnom politikom, njezini teoretski temelji tek su u nastajanju. Mnogi autori isticali su kako je "regulatorna praznina", gdje nitko konkretno nije bio zadužen za sagledavanje sistemskih rizika, pridonijela pospješivanju finansijske krize. Upravo se zbog toga smatra kako je upravo makroprudencijalni okvir bio glavni dio u popunjavanju regulatorne praznine. Bank of England (2009.) navodi kako je glavni cilj makroprudencijalne politike očuvanje stabilnosti finansijskog sustava u cjelini, čime bi se osiguravao neometan proces finansijskog posredovanja. Kako navodi Dumičić (2015.), makroprudencijalna politika je usmjerenja na sprječavanje sistemskih rizika i sistemskih događaja vezanih uz sve dijelove finansijskog sustava (institucije, tržišta, infrastrukturu i instrumente) koji bi mogli ugroziti finansijsku stabilnost sustava. Sistemski rizik definira se kao prijetnja da će poremećaji u finansijskom sustavu rezultirati velikim negativnim posljedicama za cijeli finansijski sustav i realno gospodarstvo. Borio (2010.) navodi da je glavna svrha makroprudencijalne politike spriječiti rizik od

REVIEW OF PREVIOUS RESEARCHES

The failure of Lehman Brothers investment bank was a sign of a huge banking crisis, which rapidly turned into the debt crisis of global proportions. The crisis spread from the USA globally very quickly, involving the EU as well. The approach to financial system risk management had to be reviewed nad macroprudential policy needed to be implemented. Generally speaking, macroprudential policy sees the financial system, in its entirety, studies systemic risks and provides instruments to manage that risk (BIS Progress Report to G20, 2011). Clement (2010) says that the macroprudential policy aspects have been discussed for years, as well as the necessity to see the financial system as a whole. However, not until the crisis occurred there was no effort made to establish the macroprudential framework. To paraphrase Smaghi (2011), macroprudential policy became a very up-to-date and researched subject after the crisis, but, compared to monetary policy, its theoretical foundations have only just begun. Various authors point out that regulatory void, when no one was in charge of analysing systemic risks, contributed to the financial crisis. Precisely because of this, it is thought that macroprudential framework was a constituting element in filling the regulatory void. The Bank of England (2009) claims that the main goal of macroprudential policy is maintaining the stability of the financial system as a whole, which would ensure the unobstructed process of financial mediation. Dumičić (2015) says that macroprudential policy is focused on prevention of systemic risks and systemic occurrences, related to all elements of the financial system (institutions, markets, infrastructure and instruments) which may endanger the financial stability of the system. Systemic risk is defined as a threat that financial system disturbances would result in massive negative consequences for the entire financial system and real economy. Borio (2010) says that the main purpose of macroprudential policy is to prevent the risk of a string of financial shocks in

epizoda finansijskih šokova u cijelom finansijskom sustavu, krajnji cilj je izbjegći troškove koje te krizne situacije generiraju za realnu ekonomiju (npr. gubitak proizvodnje). Glavno tijelo zaduženo za makroprudencijalni nadzor na području EU-a je Europski odbor za sistemske rizike (ESRB), koji za cilj ima prevenciju i ublažavanje sistemskih rizika te jačanje otpornosti sustava na šokove. ESRB u svom priručniku za operacionalizaciju makroprudencijalne politike dijeli instrumente ovisno o cilju na različite kategorije: a) instrumenti kojima se ograničava ukupna aktivnost i poluga; b) instrumenti za ograničavanje sektorske kreditne aktivnosti i poluge; c) instrumenti za ograničavanje ročne neusklađenosti imovine i obveza banaka; d) instrumenti kojima se utječe na smanjenje moralnog hazarda. Da bi provedba makroprudencijalne politike bila uspješna, jako je važno implementirati odgovarajuće mjere i instrumente za suzbijanje sustavnih šokova. Kako navode Biškupec i Zorić (2017.), iako je raspon i djelovanje makroprudencijalnih instrumenata vrlo širok, makroprudencijalni instrumenti se mogu podijeliti na dvije općenite kategorije: a) instrumenti za upravljanje likvidnošću i kreditnom aktivnošću banaka; b) instrumenti za održavanje adekvatnosti kapitala banaka. Dodatno, Biškupec i Zorić (2017.) u svome radu navode da je izrazito bitna koordinacija instrumenata monetarne i makroprudencijalne politike. S obzirom na to da je glavni cilj monetarne politike stabilnost cijena, a glavni cilj makroprudencijalne politike finansijska stabilnost, ove politike nisu supstituti, već nadopunjaju jedna drugu. Monetarna i makroprudencijalna politika u ostvarivanju svojih ciljeva djeluju na iste ili povezane varijable i ako nisu koordinirane, može doći do preklapanja djelovanja i neželjenih učinaka. Oni također navode da su instrumenti makroprudencijalnog karaktera posebice korisni u zemljama s visokim udjelom kredita u stranim valutama i malim otvorenim gospodarstvima poput Hrvatske, gdje je ograničen utjecaj monetarne politike. Vidljivo je da je Hrvatska zemlja koja je koristila makroprudencijalne instrumente u obliku kapitalnih kontrola i

the whole financial system, and the ultimate goal is to avoid the costs that these crisis situations generate to real economy (e.g. loss of production). The body responsible for macroprudential supervision in the EU is the European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB), whose goal is to prevent and mitigate the systemic risks and foster the shock-resilience of the system. The ESRB's handbook on operationalising macroprudential policy divides the instruments into different categories, related to their goals: a) instruments which restrain overall activity and leverage; b) excessive credit growth and leverage; c) excessive maturity mismatch and market illiquidity; d) misaligned incentives with a view to reducing moral hazard. In order to successfully implement the macroprudential policy, it is important to implement appropriate measures and instruments to suppress systemic shocks. According to Biškupec and Zorić (2017), even though the range and action of macroprudential instruments may be very wide, they can be divided into two general categories: a) instruments managing liquidity and bank loan activity; b) instruments maintaining bank capital adequacy. In addition to that, Biškupec and Zorić (2017) claim that the coordination between the instruments of monetary and macroprudential policy is of vital importance. Since price stability is the main goal of monetary policy, and the main goal of macroprudential policy is financial stability, these two policies do not substitute but complement each other. Monetary and macroprudential policy affect the same or related variables in reaching their goals, and if not coordinated, there may be overlapping of actions and undesirable effects. These authors also say that macroprudential instruments are of particular benefit in the countries that have a high proportion of foreign currency lending and small economies, such as Croatia, where the monetary policy has a limited influence. It is evident that Croatia was using macroprudential instruments even before the crisis, in the form of capital control and countercyclical regulatory requirements, and that is precisely because of the

protucikličkih regulatornih zahtjeva i prije izbijanja krize, upravo zbog ograničenog djelovanja monetarne politike. Nakon globalne finansijske krize 2008. godine, ECB kreće s provedbom nekonvencionalne monetarne politike te s implementacijom nestandardnih mjera. ECB je za cilj imala osigurati likvidnost finansijskog sustava te vratiti stabilnost i povjerenje u finansijski sustav i posljedično ispuniti svoj temeljni cilj, očuvanje stabilnosti cijena. Gros, Alcidi i Giovanni (2012.) u svome istraživanju zaključuju kako se ECB u početku provedbe nestandardnih mjera fokusirala na proširivanje pružanja kredita bankama u okviru pojačanog programa kreditne potpore kako bi se osiguralo dobro funkcioniranje kreditnog mehanizma u eurozoni. Dakle, u svrhu toga ECB je: nudio raspodjele punog iznosa likvidnosti s nepromjenjivom kamatnom stopom; proširio je liste imovine koja je prihvatljiva kao kolateral; uspostavio je dodatne dugoročne operacije refinanciranja za finansijske institucije s rokom dospijeća do šest mjeseci; osigurava likvidnost u stranim valutama (valutnim *swap* ugovorima). Rodríguez i Carrasco (2014.) navode da je ECB u prvoj fazi implementacije nestandardnih mjera snižavala glavne kamatne stope, produljeni su bili rokovi za dugoročnije operacije refinanciranja te je uveden program kupnje pokrivenih obveznica (CBPP1 – *Covered bond purchase programme*). Nadalje, u drugoj fazi je započet drugi program izravne kupnje pokrivenih obveznica (CBPP2), s ciljem olakšavanja uvjeta financiranja za kreditne institucije i poduzeća te za poticaj kreditnih institucija za kreditiranje kupaca. Također je uveden i SMP – *Securities Markets Programme* (intervencije na tržištu vrijednosnih papira). Kako navode Gros, Alcidi i Giovanni (2012.), službeno objašnjenje za uvođenje SMP-a bila je potreba za obnavljanjem pravilnog funkcioniranja transmisijskog mehanizma kako bi se održala srednjoročna stabilnost cijena. Rodríguez i Carrasco (2014.) također navode da je 2013. godine ECB promijenila svoju komunikacijsku strategiju i uvela smjernice buduće politike ECB-a, kojima daje informacije vezane za buduće mjere monetarne politike te informacije u pogledu kamatnih stopa.

limited effect of monetary policy. After the global financial crisis in 2008, the ECB started implementing non-conventional monetary policy and non-standard measures. The ECB's target was to provide the liquidity of the financial system and regain the stability and trust in it, and consequently, to meet its ultimate goal of price stability preservation. Gros, Alcidi and Giovanni (2012) concluded in their study that initially the ECB focused on granting bank loans, as a part of the reinforced loan support programme, in order to ensure proper functioning of the lending mechanisms in the eurozone. To that end, the ECB offered the total amount allocation of liquidity with a fixed interest rate; expanded the asset lists eligible as a collateral; established long-term refinancing operations for financial institutions with a maturity date of up to six months; provided foreign currency liquidity (cross-currency swap contracts). Rodríguez and Carrasco (2014) claim that the ECB reduced the interest rates in the first phase of non-standard measure implementation, extended the maturity dates for long-term refinancing operations, and introduced the CBPP1 – *Covered bond purchase programme*. Further, in the second phase the CBPP2 started, in order to alleviate the funding conditions for lending institutions and companies and to promote lending institutions, to grant loans to customers. Also, SMP – *Securities Markets Programme* was implemented (interventions on securities market). According to the writing of Gros, Alcidi and Giovanni (2012), the official explanation why SMP was implemented, was the need to restore the proper functioning of transmission mechanism in order to maintain the price stability in the medium term. Rodríguez and Carrasco (2014) say that in 2013 the ECB changed their communication strategy and implemented the guidelines of the future ECB's policy, which provides data related to the future monetary policy measures and to the interest rates. After that, the ECB started the conduct of targeted long-term refinancing operations (TLTRO'S) whose maturity dates are up to four years. In

Nakon toga je ECB također krenula i s provedbom ciljanih operacija dugoročnijeg refinanciranja (TLTRO'S) s rokovima dospijeća do četiri godine. ECB od ožujka 2015. godine u sklopu svog APP programa kreće s kvantitativnim popuštanjem, tj. s otkupom obveznica koje izdaju središnje države europolučja, agencije i europske institucije. Institucije koje su prodale vrijednosne papire mogu ih upotrijebiti za kupnju druge imovine i povećanje kreditiranja realnoga gospodarstva. ECB se odlučila na tu odluku zbog opasnosti da će stope inflacije ostati duže razdoblje na jako niskim razinama. Kupnjom vrijednosnih papira pruža se monetarni poticaj gospodarstvu u okolnostima kada su ključne kamatne stope ESB-a na donjoj granici.

Kvantitativnim popuštanjem ublažavaju se monetarni i finansijski uvjet, koji omogućuju poduzećima i kućanstvima mogućnost jeftinijeg financiranja, što bi dovelo do povećanih ulaganja i potrošnje i posljedično do rasta inflacije. Carvalho, Ranasinghe i Wilkes (2018.) navode da je kvantitativno popuštanje dovelo do ekonomskog rasta, no ipak, dok su plaće i posudivanja rasli, inflacija je ostala i dalje spuštena, komplikirajući sam izlazak iz kvantitativnog popuštanja i osiguravajući da kamatne stope ostanu na rekordno niskim razinama još neko vrijeme. ECB se našla na meti kritika zbog toga što je kupnja obveznica snizila kamatne stope i naštetila profitabilnosti banaka. Kako navodi Radošević (2016.), trenutno korištene nestandardne mјere ECB-a su: Trogodišnji LTRO; Ciljane operacije dugoročnijeg refinanciranja (TLTRO's); Program kupnje imovine (APP). S obzirom na situaciju uzrokovana korona krizom od 2020. se još primjenjuju i Hitne operacije dugoročnijeg refinanciranja u slučaju pandemije (PELTRO) te Program hitne kupnje imovine u slučaju pandemije (PEPP). Za razliku od ECB-a, HNB raspolaže s mnogo užim rasponom nestandardnih mјera od ECB-a. HNB je godinama svoju monetarnu politiku provodio putem tradicionalnih instrumenata monetarne politike. Međutim, s obzirom na negativne posljedice korona krize, HNB je od 2020. implementirala prvu nestandardnu mjeru, tzv. Program otkupa obveznica (POO).

March of 2015, the ECB starts the quantitative easing, as a part of their APP programme, i.e. purchase programme of bonds issued by the central European states, agencies and institutions. The institutions that sold the securities can use them to purchase other assets and increase the real economy funding. The ECB made that decision because there was a risk that the inflation rates would remain at very low levels for a longer period of time. The purchase of bonds provides a monetary incentive to the economy when the crucial interest rates of the ECB are low. Quantitative easing mitigates the monetary and financial requirements which allow firms and households to obtain cheaper funding, which would consequently lead to increased investment and consumption, and inflation increase. Carvalho, Ranasinghe and Wilkes (2018) state that quantitative easing caused economic growth. However, while income and loans were on the increase, the inflation still remained low, which made the ending of quantitative easing complicated and secured record low interest rates for a certain period of time. There was quite a lot of criticism of the ECB because bond purchase lowered the interest rates and harmed the profitability of banks. According to Radošević (2016), the non-standard measures which are currently in use are: a three-year LTRO (longer term refinancing operations); the targeted longer-term refinancing operations (TLTROs); Asset purchase programmes (APP). Due to the corona pandemic crisis, since 2020 the Pandemic emergency longer-term refinancing operations (PELTRO) have been implemented, along with the Pandemic emergency purchase programme (PEPP). Unlike the ECB, the CNB has an access to a rather small range of ECB's non-standard measures. The CNB has for years been conducting their monetary policy by using the traditional instruments of monetary policy. Nevertheless, considering the negative repercussions that the corona crisis has brought about, in 2020 the CNB implemented the first non-standard measure of the so-called Bond purchase programme (POO).

METODOLOGIJA I SKUP PODATAKA

U svrhu ispitivanja povezanosti određenih monetarnih i makroekonomskih varijabli, u radu je primijenjena deskriptivna statistika, točnije izračunata je viševrijednostna korelacijska matrica s Pearsonovim koeficijentom i p-vrijednošću. Navedena analiza odabrana je s ciljem određivanja smjera i jakosti korelacije između promatranih varijabli, gdje R koeficijent predstavlja procijenjenu vrijednost postojanja korelacije, koja može biti u rasponu od -1 do 1. Što je koeficijent korelacije bliži 1/-1, to je jača veza između promatranih varijabli. Predznak ispred koeficijenta označava smjer

METHODOLOGY AND DATA COLLECTION

In order to examine the correlation between the monetary and macroeconomic variables, in this paper we have applied descriptive statistics, or, more precisely, we have calculated the correlation matrix which investigated the correlation among multiple variables with Pearson coefficient and p-value. This analysis was selected in order to define the direction and strength of the correlation among the observed variables, where the R coefficient represents the estimated value of correlation, which could range from -1 to 1. The closer the coefficient is to 1/-1, the stronger is the correlation among the observed variables. The value in front

TABLICA 1. PODATCI ZA ANALIZU MONETARNIH I MAKROEKONOMSKIH POKAZATELJA ECB-A (2009-2019)
TABLE 1. DATA FOR THE ANALYSIS OF THE ECB'S MONETARY AND MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS (2009-2019)

GODINE YEARS	M1 (MLRD EUR) M1 (BILLION EUR)	M2 (MLRD EUR) M2 (BILLION EUR)	STOPA INFLACIJE (%) INFLATION RATE (%)	STOPA NEZaposlenosti (%) UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	UDIO DUGA OPĆE DRŽAVE U BDP-U (%) DEBT-TO-GDP RATIO (%)	UDIO PRORAČUNSKOG DEFICITA/SUFICITA U BDP-U (%) GOVERNMENT DEFICIT/SUFFICIT -TO-GDP RATIO (%)
2009.	4.478	8.168	1,0	8,9	74,0	-6,6
2010.	4.702	8.386	2,1	9,6	79,6	-6,4
2011.	4.782	8.572	3,1	9,6	82,0	-4,6
2012.	5.086	8.971	2,6	10,5	84,4	-4,3
2013.	5.397	9.208	1,5	10,8	86,3	-3,3
2014.	5.908	9.633	0,6	10,2	87,0	-2,9
2015.	6.598	10.205	0,1	9,4	84,9	-2,4
2016.	7.189	10.687	0,2	8,5	83,8	-1,7
2017.	7.788	11.199	1,7	7,6	82,1	-1,1
2018.	8.280	11.701	1,9	6,8	80,4	-0,7
2019.	8.944	12.380	1,5	6,3	79,3	-0,8

Izvor: Izrada autora prema podatcima s ECB-a i Eurostata

Source: Created by the authors, according to the ECB's and Eurostat's data

TABLICA 2. PODATCI ZA ANALIZU MONETARNIH I MAKROEKONOMSKIH POKAZATELJA HNB-A (2009-2019)
TABLE 2. DATA FOR THE ANALYSIS OF THE CNB'S MONETARY AND MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS (2009-2019)

GODINE YEARS	M1 (MIL HRK) M1 (MILLION HRK)	M2 (MIL HRK) M2 (MILLION HRK)	DUG OPĆE DRŽAVE (% BDP-A) PUBLIC DEBT (% GDP)	STOPA INFLACIJE (%) INFLATION RATE (%)	STOPA NEZAPOSLENOSTI (%) UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)
2009.	–	–	48,7	2,4	9,2
2010.	74.729	204.370	57,8	1,1	11,6
2011.	78.009	207.665	64,4	2,3	13,7
2012.	78.995	212.009	70,1	3,4	15,9
2013.	87.002	218.127	81,2	2,2	17,3
2014.	95.961	220.426	84,7	-0,2	17,3
2015.	109.592	231.458	84,3	-0,5	16,2
2016.	134.522	240.496	80,8	-1,1	13,1
2017.	160.871	253.170	77,8	1,1	11,2
2018.	196.861	276.304	74,7	1,5	8,4
2019.	224.042	293.684	73,2	0,8	6,6

Izvor: Izrada autora prema podacima HNB-a; podatci o M1 i M2 prikazani su prema definiciji ECB-a

Source: Authors created this table based on the CNB data; data on M1 and M2 are shown in accordance to the ECB's definition

korelacijske; ako je pozitivan predznak, tada će pri postojanju korelacijske rast jedne varijable utjecati na rast druge. S druge strane, kada je negativan predznak ispred r koeficijenta, tada će rast jedne varijable uzrokovati pad druge varijable. U analizi su također korišteni dijagrami rasipanja (*Scatter Plots*), koji na vizualan način pokazuju postojanje korelacijske između pojedinih varijabli. Da bismo uvidjeli značajnost ispitane korelacijske, u analizi se koristila p -vrijednost, koja predstavlja statističku značajnost koeficijenta korelacijske. Referentna vrijednost za p pokazatelj je 0,05. Ukoliko je p -vrijednost niža od 0,05, promatrana korelacija je označena kao statistički značajna i smije se dalje tumačiti i izučavati. Koeficijent viši od 0,05 predstavlja statistički neznačajne korelacijske koje se ne bi trebale dalje tumačiti.

of the coefficient represents the direction of the correlation; if the value is positive, in case of correlation, the growth of one variable will affect the growth of the other one. On the other hand, if the value in front of the r coefficient is negative, then the decrease of one variable will affect the decrease of the other one. The analysis also applied *Scatter Plots*, which illustrate the correlation between individual variables. In order to determine the significance of examined correlation, we used the p -value, which is the statistical significance of the correlation coefficient. The reference value of the p indicator is 0.05. If the p -value is lower than 0.05, then the observed correlation is marked as statistically significant and can be further interpreted and examined. The coefficient higher than 0.05 represents correlations which

Odabrani podatci za analizu pokazatelja ECB-a i HNB-a prikazani su u tablicama 1 i 2.

REZULTATI I DISKUSIJA

U analizi se prvo ispitalo postojanje korelacije između monetarnih agregata M1 i M2, stope inflacije, stope nezaposlenosti te udjela duga opće države u BDP-u na razini EU. Grafikon 1 pokazuje trendove rasta navedenih pokazatelja u razdoblju od 2009. do 2019. godine. Monetarni agregati M1 i M2 ostvaruju kontinuiran pozitivan trend rasta kroz godine, gdje se nešto intenzivniji porast očituje od 2015. godine, kada je ECB krenula s kvantitativnim popuštanjem, uslijed čega je došlo do povećane količine novca u optjecaju.

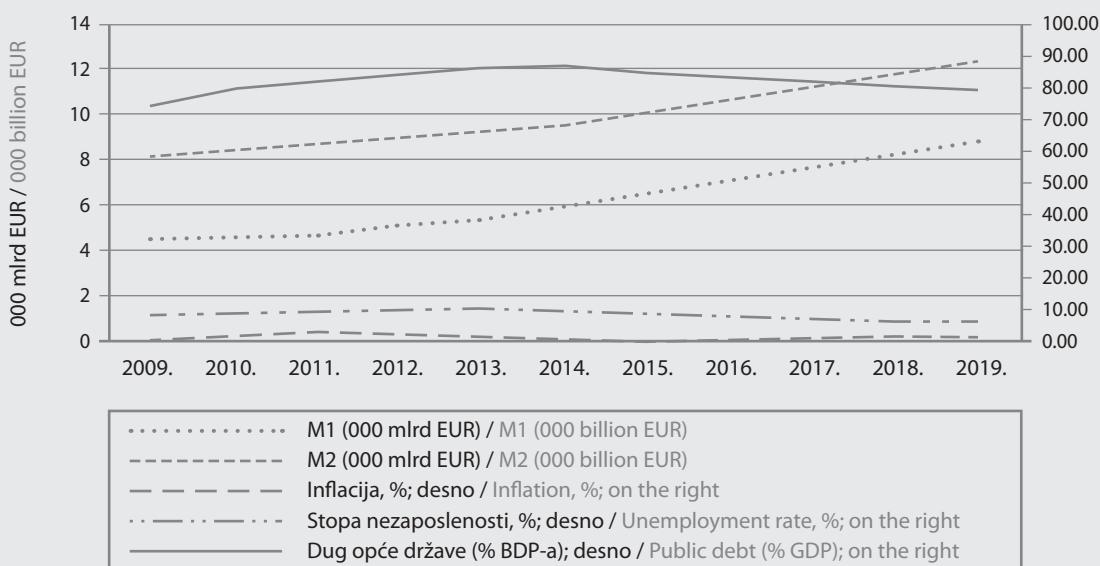
are not statistically significant and should not be interpreted any further. The selected data for the analysis of the ECB's and CNB's indicators are shown in tables 1 and 2.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The analysis first examined if there was a correlation among the monetary aggregates M1 and M2, inflation rate, unemployment rate and debt-to-GDP ratio on the level of the EU. Graph no 1 shows the trend of growth of the observed indicators in the period between 2009 and 2019. Monetary aggregates M1 and M2 are making a continuous positive growth throughout years. A somewhat more intensive growth is evident since

GRAFIKON 1. STOPE RASTA M1, M2, INFLACIJE, NEZAPOSLENOSTI, DUGA OPĆE DRŽAVE (%BDP) U RAZDOBLJU OD 2009. DO 2019. GODINE (EU)

GRAPH 1. GROWTH RATES OF M1, M2, INFLATION, UNEMPLOYMENT, PUBLIC DEBT (% GDP) IN THE PERIOD FROM 2009 TO 2019 (THE EU)



TABLICA 3. IZRAČUN VIŠEVARIJANTNE KORELACIJSKE MATRICE S PEARSONOVIM KOEFICIJENTOM
TABLE 3. CALCULATION OF CORRELATION MATRIX WITH MULTIPLE VARIABLES WITH PEARSON COEFFICIENT

	CORRELATIONS FOR ALL PAIRS OF DATA SERIES (METHOD=PEARSON)				
	M1	M2	INFLACIJA INFLATION	NEZAPOSLENOST UNEMPLOYMENT	DUG DEBT
M1	1	0.998	-0.273	-0.835	0.028
M2		1	-0.254	-0.822	0.053
INFLACIJA / INFLATION	-0.273	-0.254	1	0.061	-0.166
NEZAPOSLENOST / UNEMPLOYMENT	-0.835	-0.822	0.061	1	0.503
DUG / DEBT	0.028	0.053	-0.166	0.503	1

Izvor: Izrada autora / Source: Authors' work

Vidljivo je kako rast nezaposlenosti prati i rast stope inflacije, kao i rast udjela duga opće države u BDP-u sve do 2013/2014. godine. Uslijed boljih makroekonomskih prilika i rasta BDP-a koji generira nova zapošljavanja, od 2015. godine dolazi do pada stope nezaposlenosti, kao i pada udjela duga opće države u BDP-u. Stopa inflacije u razdoblju od 2013. do 2016. godine bilježi pad do niske razine, gdje od 2016. godine kreće ponovno rasti posljedično zbog povećane količine gotovog novca u optjecaju, čime se povećava i sama ponuda novca te dolazi do očekivanog rasta stope inflacije.

Tablica 3 prikazuje izračune provedene više varijantne korelacijske matrice s Pearsonovim koeficijentom. Prema izračunatim koeficijentima korelacije vidljivo je postojanje jake negativne korelacije između monetarnih agregata (M1, M2) i stope nezaposlenosti. Jaka negativna korelacija upućuje na to da će rast monetarnih agregata utjecati na pad stope nezaposlenosti i obratno. Srednje jaka pozitivna korelacija zabilježena je u odnosu između udjela duga opće države u BDP-u i stope nezaposlenosti, što znači da bi porastom udjela duga opće države moglo doći do rasta stope nezaposlenosti, i obratno. To samo potvrđuje činjenicu kako država zaduživanjem može

2015, when the ECB started the quantitative easing, which resulted in a larger money flow. It is obvious that the unemployment growth is followed by inflation growth, as well as the debt-to-GDP ratio, until 2013/2014. As a result of more favourable macroeconomic circumstances and GDP growth, which generates new employment, ever since 2015 the unemployment rate and debt-to-GDP ratio have been on the decrease. Inflation rate in the period between 2013 and 2016 hit the record low, but in 2016 it started increasing consequently, due to an increased cash flow. This enhances money supply itself, and consequently leads to expected growth of inflation rate.

Table 3 shows the calculations of correlation matrix with multiple variables with Pearson coefficient. According to the calculated correlation coefficients, there is a strong negative correlation between monetary aggregates (M1, M2) and unemployment rate. A strong negative correlation indicates that the monetary aggregate growth will affect the fall of unemployment rate and vice versa. Moderately strong positive correlation is noted in the correlation of debt-to-GDP ratio and unemployment rate, which means that the growth of public debt could cause the growth of unemployment rate and vice versa. This only confirms the fact that, by borrowing

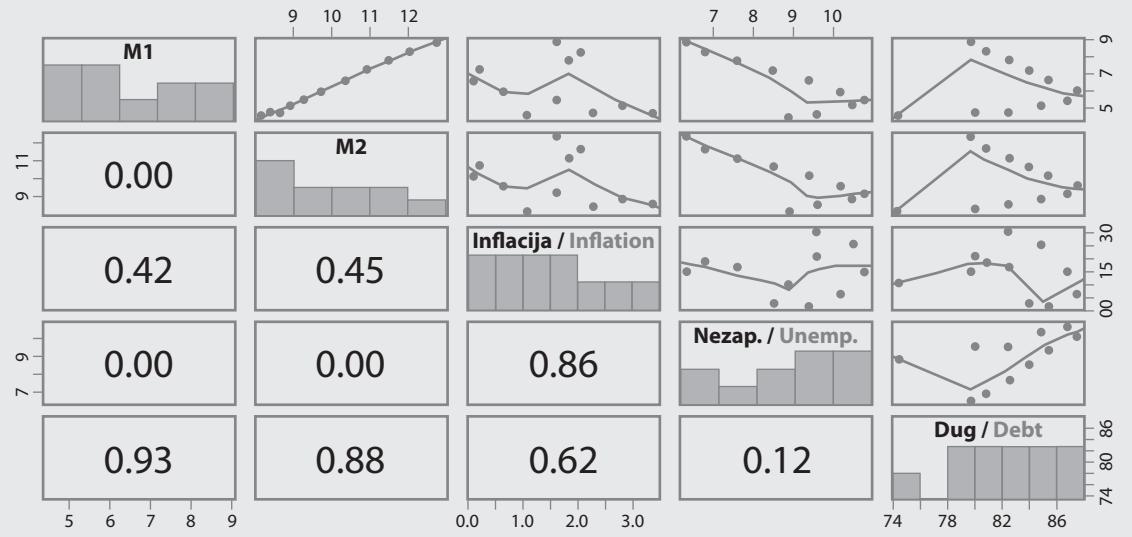
istisnuti privatni sektor s finansijskog tržišta, smanjiti raspoloživa sredstva za investiranje i time povećati nezaposlenost. Najjača pozitivna korelacija zabilježena je u odnosu između samih agregata (što je i razumljivo jer M1 je sastavni dio M2), gdje će porast jednog agregata utjecati i na rast drugog. U tom je odnosu najvažnija dinamika preljevanja sredstava iz jednog u drugi monetarni agregat – što opet upućuje promjene u razini likvidnosti, stabilnosti i gospodarskog rasta. Između stope inflacije i ostalih varijabli nije zabilježena značajna korelacija. Svi navedeni koeficijenti korelacije su procijenjene vrijednosti, stoga je bitno uzeti u obzir i p vrijednosti koje označavaju statističku značajnost korelacije, a prikazane su na Grafikonu 2.

Sukladno dobivenim p vrijednostima koje su manje od 0,05 vidljivo je da je veza između stope nezaposlenosti i monetarnih agregata statistički

and generating debt, the state is able to eliminate the private sector from financial market, reduce investment funds and increase unemployment. The strongest positive correlation is market in the correlation between the monetary aggregates (which is understandable since M1 is a part of M2), where the increase of one aggregate will affect the increase of the other. The most important element in this correlation is the dynamic of transferring the funds from one monetary aggregate into the other – which indicates the changes in the levels of liquidity, stability and economic growth. There is no significant correlation between inflation rate and other variables. All correlation coefficients are estimated values, and it is essential to consider also p values, which represent the statistical significance of correlation, and are shown in Graph 2.

In accordance with the obtained p values, which are lower than 0,05, it is evident that the correlation

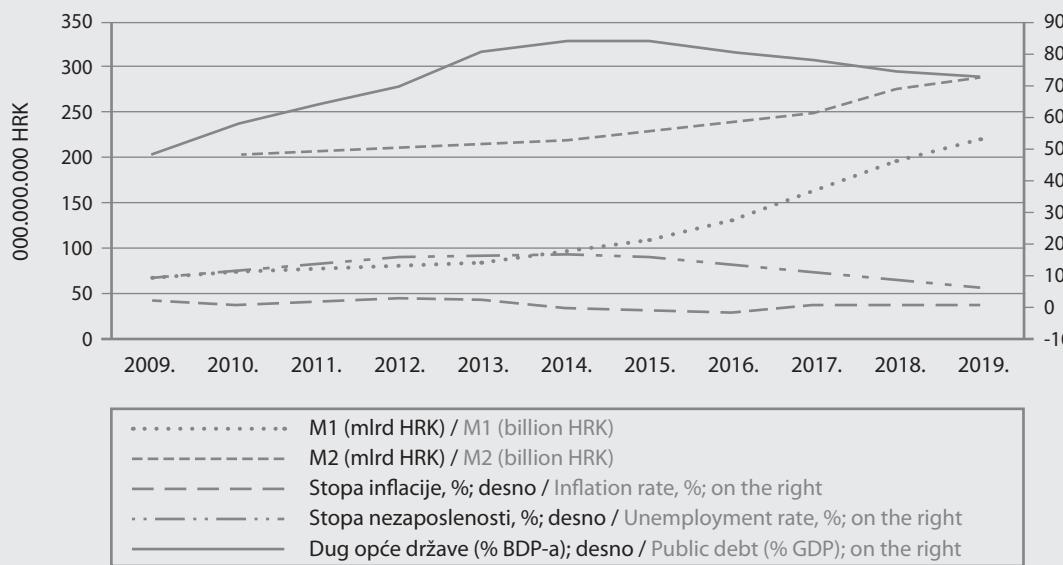
**GRAFIKON 2. DIJAGRAMI RASIPANJA I p VRIJEDNOSTI
 (NEZAPOLENOST, INFLACIJA, M1, M2, DUG OPĆE DRŽAVE)**
GRAPH 2. SCATTER PLOTS AND p VALUES (UNEMPLOYMENT, INFLATION, M1, M2, PUBLIC DEBT)



Izvor: Izrada autora / Source: Authors' work

GRAFIKON 3. STOPE RASTA M1, M2, INFLACIJE, NEZAPOSENOSTI, DUGA OPĆE DRŽAVE (% BDP) U RAZDOBLJU OD 2009. DO 2019. GODINE (HR)

GRAPH 3. GROWTH RATES OF M1, M2, INFLATION, UNEMPLOYMENT, PUBLIC DEBT (% GDP) IN THE PERIOD FROM 2009 TO 2019 (CROATIA)



Izvor: Izrada autora / Source: Authors' work

značajna te dijagram rasipanja pokazuje jaku negativnu povezanost između promatranih varijabli. Dijagrami rasipanja kao najjaču vezu pokazuju odnos između samih monetarnih agregata, čija je povezanost s obzirom na p vrijednost statistički značajna. Odnosi inflacije i udjela duga u BDP-u s ostalim varijablama su označeni kao statistički nesigificantni.

Grafikon 3 prikazuje trendove kretanja monetarnih agregata M1 i M2, stope inflacije, stope nezaposlenosti te udjela duga opće države (% BDP-a) u Hrvatskoj za razdoblje od 2009. do 2019. godine. Monetarni agregati M1 i M2 ostvaruju kontinuiran pozitivan trend rasta kroz godine, gdje se nešto ubrzaniji trend rasta vidi od 2015. godine. Vidljivo je kako stopa inflacije varira kroz godine; od 2012. godine bilježi se

between unemployment rate and monetary aggregates is statistically significant, and Scatter Plots show a strong negative correlation between the observed variables. Scatter Plots indicate the correlation between monetary aggregates as the strongest, and their correlation is statistically significant, considering p values. The correlation between inflation and debt-to-GDP ratio and other variables is marked as statistically insignificant.

Graph 3 shows the movement trends of monetary aggregates M1 and M2, inflation rates, unemployment rates and debt-to-GDP ratio (% GDP) in Croatia for the period between 2009 and 2019. Monetary aggregates M1 and M2 are making a continuous positive growth throughout years, and an accelerated growth trend has been visible since 2015. It can be seen that inflation

TABLICA 4. IZRAČUN VIŠEVARIJANTNE KORELACIJSKE MATRICE S PEARSONOVIM KOEFICIJENTOM
TABLE 4. CALCULATION OF CORRELATION MATRIX WITH MULTIPLE VARIABLES WITH PEARSON COEFFICIENT

	CORRELATIONS FOR ALL PAIRS OF DATA SERIES (METHOD=PEARSON)				
	M1	M2	INFLACIJA / INFLATION	NEZAPOSLENOST / UNEMPLOYMENT	DUG / DEBT
M1	1	0.996	-0.246	-0.82	0.209
M2	0.996	1	-0.248	-0.781	0.262
INFLACIJA / INFLATION	-0.246	-0.248	1	0.031	-0.52
NEZAPOSLENOST / UNEMPLOYMENT	-0.82	-0.781	0.031	1	0.373
DUG / DEBT	0.209	0.262	-0.52	0.373	1

Izvor: Izrada autora / Source: Authors' work

pad inflacije sve do 2016., gdje opet počinje rasti. Nezaposlenost i udio duga opće države (% BDP-a) kontinuirano rastu kroz godine sve do 2015. godine, kada dolazi do pada, posljedično zbog boljih makroekonomskih prilika u zemlji.

Sukladno rezultatima iz Tablice 4, vidljiva je negativna jaka korelacija između monetarnih agregata M1 i M2 te stope nezaposlenosti, što znači da porastom monetarnih agregata dolazi do pada stope nezaposlenosti i obratno. Negativna srednja jaka korelacija zabilježena je u odnosu između stope inflacije i udjela duga opće države u BDP-u, što ujedno upućuje na to da bi rast inflacije mogao utjecati na smanjivanje udjela duga u BDP-u i obratno. Razumljivo, najjača pozitivna korelacija zabilježena u odnosu između samih agregata. Međutim, za razliku od ECB-a, kod HNB-a je vidljivo kontinuirano smanjenje razlike između M2 i M1 monetarnih agregata u korist M1. U promatranom razdoblju M1 se povećao za više od tri puta, što nije samo posljedica ekspanzivne monetarne politike, već i kretanja kamatne stope te ponašanja realnog i bankovnog sektora.

Sukladno dobivenim p vrijednostima na Grafikonu 4, vidljivo je kako je korelacija između monetarnih agregata M1 i M2 i stope nezaposlenosti statistički

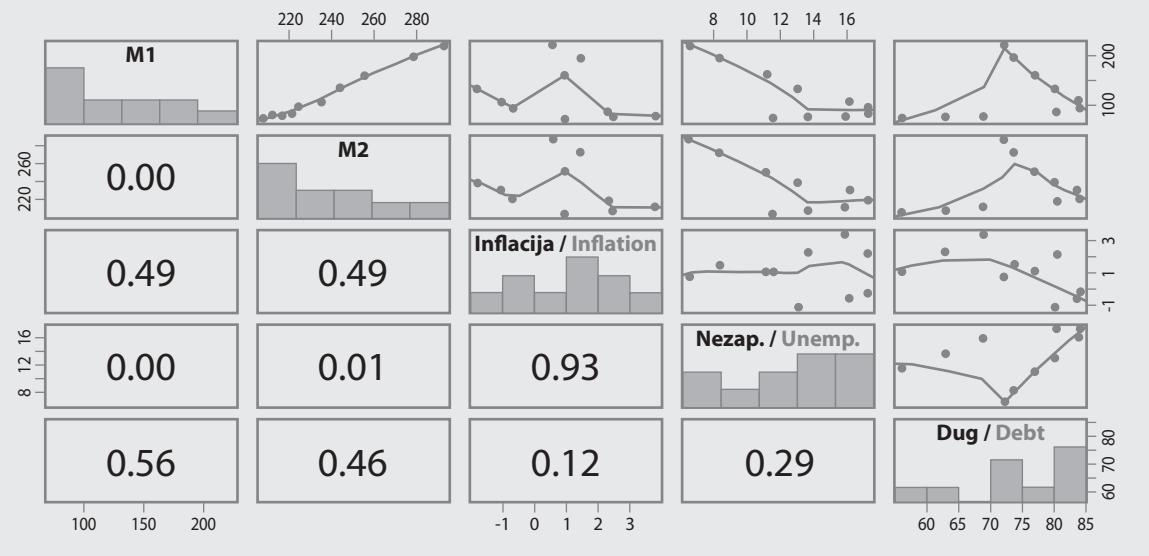
rate has been varying; from 2012 it was falling, all the way till 2016, when it started growing again. Unemployment and debt-to-GDP ratio (% GDP) were continuously growing till 2015, when they fell, as a consequence of more favourable macroeconomic circumstances in the country.

In compliance with the results presented in Table 4, there is a strong negative correlation between monetary aggregates M1 and M2 and unemployment rate, which means that as the monetary aggregates are rising, the unemployment rate is falling, and vice versa. Moderately strong negative correlation is seen in the correlation of inflation rate and debt-to-GDP ratio, which indicates the fact that the inflation increase might influence the decrease of debt-to-GDP ratio, and vice versa. Understandably, the strongest positive correlation has been marked in the correlation of the aggregates themselves. However, as opposed to the ECB, the CNB shows continuous weakening of the difference between the monetary aggregates M2 and M1, in favour of M1. In the period of monitoring, the M1 tripled, which is not only the result of expanding monetary policy, but also of interest rate changes and real and banking sector activities.

In accordance with the obtained p values, Graph 4 visibly shows the statistical significance of the

**GRAFIKON 4. DIJAGRAMI RASIPANJA I p VRIJEDNOSTI
 (NEZAPOSENOST, INFLACIJA, M1, M2, DUG OPĆE DRŽAVE)**

GRAPH 4. SCATTER PLOTS AND p VALUES (UNEMPLOYMENT, INFLATION, M1, M2, PUBLIC DEBT)



Izvor: Izrada autora / Source: Authors' work

značajna, a negativna jaka korelacija vidljiva je na dijagramu rasipanja. Veza između M1 i M2 također je statistički značajna, a na dijagramu rasipanja se može vidjeti jaka pozitivna korelacija. Odnosi inflacije i udjela duga u BDP-u s ostalim varijablama sukladno p vrijednostima označeni su kao statistički nesignifikantni.

Nakon analize kretanja i korelacije promatranih varijabli u okviru ECB-a i HNB-a, u nastavku se u Tablici 5, na razini dviju središnjih banaka, prikazuje komparativa analiza dinamike preljevanja sredstava između monetarnih agregata (M2-M1) te nezaposlenosti i inflacije na razini EU i RH. U konačnici, cilj je utvrditi kakve su sličnosti između navedenih dvaju monetarnih područja i moguće veze, posebno zato što je Republika Hrvatska u srpnju 2020. ušla u europski tečajni mehanizam (ERM II), što je preduvjet i ključan korak u procesu uvođenja eura.

correlation between monetary aggregates M1 and M2 and unemployment rate, while strong negative correlation is visible on the Scatter Plots. The relation between M1 and M2 is also statistically significant, and the Scatter Plots show their strong positive correlation. The correlation between inflation and debt-to-GDP ratio on one hand and other variables on the other in accordance with p values are marked as statistically insignificant.

Upon the analysis of movement and correlation of the observed variables in terms of the ECB and CNB, the Table 5 shows a comparative analysis of the dynamics of transferring funds between the monetary aggregates (M2-M1) and unemployment and inflation on the level of the EU and the Republic of Croatia. At last, the goal is to determine the similarities between these two monetary fields and a potential correlation, in particular because the Republic of Croatia joined

**TABLICA 5. PODATCI ZA ANALIZU MONETARNIH I MAKROEKONOMSKIH POKAZATELJA
 ECB-A I HNB-A (2009-2019)**
**TABLE 5. DATA FOR THE ANALYSIS OF MONETARY AD MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS
 OF THE ECB AND CNB (2009-2019)**

GODINE YEARS	ECB=M2-M1 (000 MLRD EUR) ECB=M2-M1 (000 BILLION EUR)	HNB=M2-M1 (MLRD HRK) CNB=M2-M1 (BILLION HRK)	EU NEZAPO- SLENOST (%) EU UNEM- PLOYMENT (%)	HR NEZAPO- SLENOST (%) HR UNEM- PLOYMENT (%)	EU INFLACIJA EU INFLATION %	HR INFLACIJA (%) HR INFLATION (%)
2009.	3,70	–	8,9	9,2	1,00	2,4
2010.	3,70	130	9,6	11,6	2,10	1,1
2011.	3,80	130	9,6	13,7	3,10	2,3
2012.	3,90	133	10,5	15,9	2,60	3,4
2013.	3,80	131	10,8	17,3	1,50	2,2
2014.	3,70	124	10,2	17,3	0,60	-0,2
2015.	3,60	122	9,4	16,2	0,10	-0,5
2016.	3,50	106	8,5	13,1	0,20	-1,1
2017.	3,40	92	7,6	11,2	1,70	1,1
2018.	3,40	79	6,8	8,4	1,90	1,5
2019.	3,40	70	6,3	6,6	1,50	0,8

Izvor: Izrada autora / Source: Authors' work

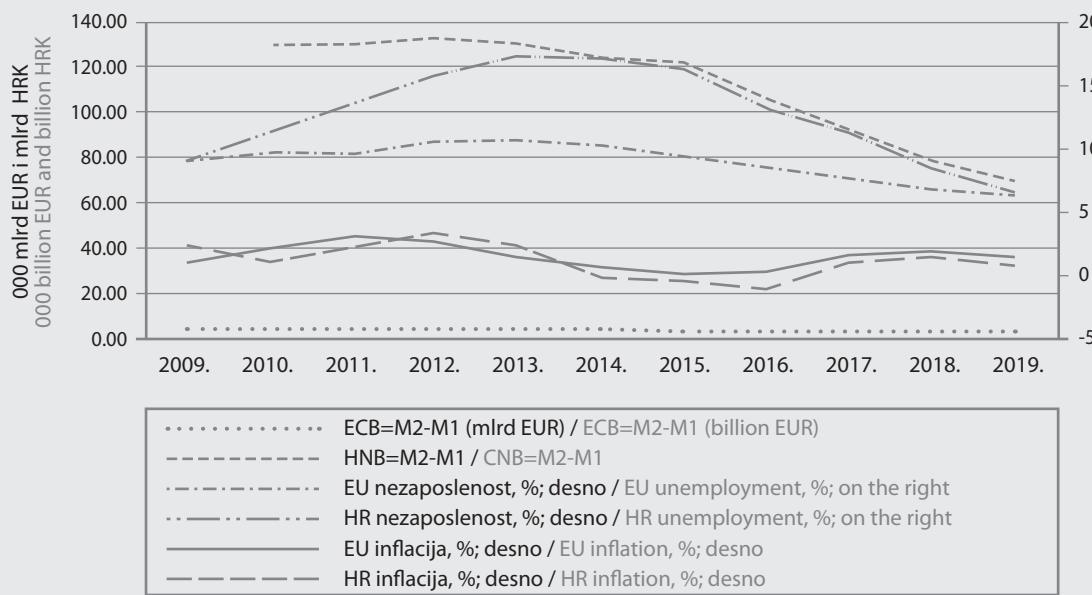
Grafikon 5 pokazuje putanje razlike između monetarnih agregata M2 i M1 za ECB i HNB, stope nezaposlenosti za EU i RH te stope inflacije za EU i RH. Iznos razlika između M2 i M1 za ECB i HNB bilježi kontinuirani pad kroz godine, što znači da su se smanjivali iznosi oričenih depozita odnosno štednje u korist depozita po viđenju. Međutim, vidljivo je da je ta razlika kod monetarnih agregata HNB-a daleko izraženija i dinamičnija negoli kod ECB-a. Vidljivo je kako stope nezaposlenosti bilježe slične trendove kretanja, s time da je u RH stopa nezaposlenosti bila daleko viša nego na razini EU. Na razini EU je, sukladno bržem makroekonomskom oporavku, prije došlo do pada nezaposlenosti nego u RH. Međutim, i u RH od 2015. godine, posljedično zbog boljih

the exchange rate mechanism (ERM II) in July 2020, which is a prerequisite and a key step before adopting the euro.

Graph 5 shows the course of difference among monetary aggregates M2 and M1 for the ECB and CNB, unemployment rates for the EU and the Republic of Croatia, and inflation rates for the EU and the Republic of Croatia. The difference between M2 and M1 for the ECB and CNB, has been decreasing continuously over the years, which means that the amounts of fixed-term deposits have been decreasing in favour of demand deposits. However, it is clear that the difference with CNB's monetary aggregates is much more pronounced and more dynamic than it is the case with the ECB's. It is apparent that unemployment rates record

GRAFIKON 5. STOPE RASTA M2-M1 (ECB) , M2-M1 (HNB), INFLACIJE TE NEZAPOSLENOSTI U RAZDOBLJU OD 2009. DO 2019. GODINE (EU I HR)

GRAPH 5. GROWTH RATES OF M2-M1 (ECB) , M2-M1 (CNB), INFLATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE PERIOD BETWEEN 2009 AND 2019 (EU AND CROATIA)



Izvor: Izrada autora / Source: Authors' work

ekonomskih aktivnosti, pada razinu nezaposlenosti do rekordno niskih razina. Stope inflacije se također kreću sličnim trendom kroz godine. Od 2013. do 2016. godine stopa inflacije bilježi pad na razini EU i u RH, a od 2016. posljedično zbog kontinuiranog povećanja količine novca u optjecaju dolazi do rasta stope inflacije, kako na razini EU tako i u RH.

Numeričkom obradom dobiveni rezultati u Tablici 6 pokazuju jaku pozitivnu korelaciju između ECB-a (M2-M1) i HNB-a (M2-M1), što znači da će kretanje razlike M2-M1 agregata na razini EU utjecati i na kretanje razlike istih agregata u RH i obratno. Iako bi se ovdje mogla osporiti uzročnost ove korelacijske, ne treba zanemariti činjenicu kako uzajamnost odnosa

similar movement trends, but unemployment rate in the Republic of Croatia was a lot higher than the one on the level of the EU. On the EU level, unemployment decreased earlier than in the Republic of Croatia, which is in accordance with a faster macroeconomic recovery. However, even in the Republic of Croatia, due to more favourable economic activities, the unemployment level has hit a record low since 2015. Inflation rates have also been showing similar trends over the years. Between 2013 and 2016 inflation rate was decreasing, both in the EU and in Croatia. Due to a continuous increase in cashflow, there has been an increase of inflation rate in the EU and in Croatia since 2016.

Results obtained through numerical analysis in Table 6 show a strong positive correlation between

TABLICA 6. IZRAČUN VIŠEVARIJANTNE KORELACIJSKE MATRICE S PEARSONOVIM KOEFICIJENTOM
TABLE 6. CALCULATION OF CORRELATION MATRIX WITH MULTIPLE VARIABLES WITH PEARSON COEFFICIENT

CORRELATIONS FOR ALL PAIRS OF DATA SERIES (METHOD=PEARSON)						
	ECBM2_M1	HNBM2_M1	EUnez EUunemp.	HRnez HRunemp.	EUinf EUunemp.	HRinf HRinf.
ECBM2_M1	1	0.916	0.921	0.75	0.375	0.526
HNBM2_M1	0.916	1	0.972	0.855	0.137	0.244
EUnez / EUunemp.	0.921	0.972	1	0.921	0.06	0.254
HRnez / HRunemp.	0.75	0.855	0.921	1	-0.22	0.031
EUinf / EUunemp.	0.375	0.137	0.06	-0.22	1	0.885
HRinf / HRinf.	0.526	0.244	0.254	0.031	0.885	1

Izvor: Izrada autora / Source: Authors' work

ECB-a i HNB-a potvrđuje i činjenica kako je u travnju 2020. ECB s HNB-om uspostavila liniju za valutni ugovor o razmjeni, tzv. valutni *swap*, koji HNB-u omogućuje razmjenu kuna za eure u iznosu od dvije milijarde EUR. Ovime HNB može osigurati hrvatskim finansijskim institucijama dodatnu likvidnost u eurima bez korištenja vlastitih međunarodnih pričuva.

Također su vidljive jake pozitivne korelacije u odnosima između ECB (M2-M1); HNB (M2-M1) i stope nezaposlenosti u EU i RH. Dakle, svako povećanje razlike oročenih depozita i štednje u odnosu na depozite po viđenju i gotovine na računima banaka, utječe na povećanje stope nezaposlenosti. Drugim riječima, svako smanjenje te razlike ili povećanje udjela M1 u M2 dovodi do smanjenja nezaposlenosti. Srednje jaka korelacija vidljiva je u odnosu između ECB (M2-M1) i stope inflacije u EU i RH, što znači da bi smanjenjem razlike M2-M1 agregata moglo doći do porasta inflacije na razini EU i RH. Jaka pozitivna korelacija vidljiva je u odnosu između nezaposlenosti u EU i RH, što znači da bi porastom nezaposlenosti na razini EU moglo doći i do porasta nezaposlenosti u RH. Također,

the ECB (M2-M1) and the CNB (M2-M1), which means that the difference between the M2-M1 aggregates in the EU will affect the difference of these same aggregates in the Republic of Croatia, and vice versa. Even though the causality of this correlation may be disputed, we must not ignore the fact that the mutuality of the ECB - CNB relationship is confirmed by the fact that in April 2020 these two banks established a foreign currency swap, which enables the CNB to exchange kunas to euros in the amount of up to two billion euros. This is a way for the CNB to secure additional liquidity in euros for Croatian financial institutions, without using their own international reserves.

Also, strong positive correlation among the ECB (M2-M1); the CNB (M2-M1) and unemployment rate in the EU and in Croatia is evident. Therefore, any increase in the difference between fixed-term deposits and savings in relation to demand deposits and cash parked on bank accounts, has an impact on the increase of unemployment rate. In other words, any diminishing of this difference or an increase in M1's share in M2 will lead to a reduced unemployment. A moderately strong correlation is evident in the relation between the ECB (M2-M1)

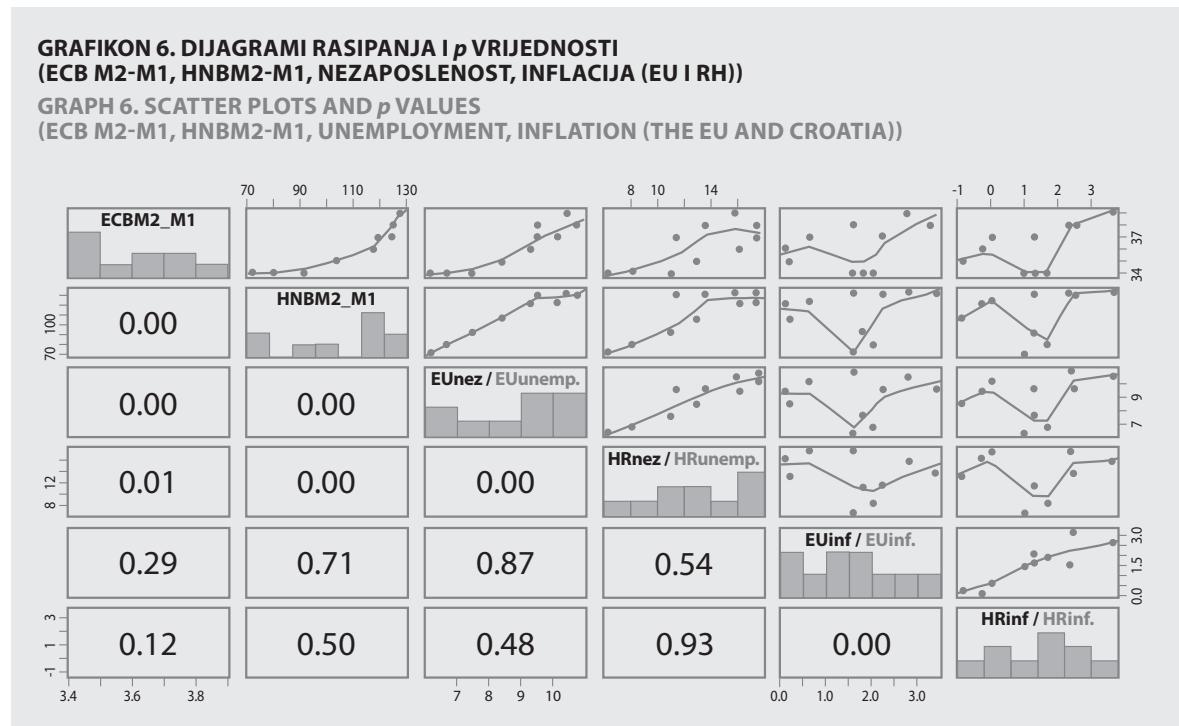
jaka pozitivna korelacija vidljiva je u odnosu između inflacije na razini EU i RH, što znači da bi rastom inflacije na razini EU moglo doći i do rasta inflacije u RH.

Sukladno p vrijednostima s Grafikona 6, odnos između ECB (M2-M1) i HNB (M2-M1) statistički je značajan, a jaka pozitivna korelacija vidljiva je na dijagramu rasipanja. Nadalje, odnosi između ECB (M2-M1), HNB (M2-M1), stope nezaposlenosti u EU i stope nezaposlenosti u RH, sukladno p vrijednostima statistički su značajni, a s dijagrama rasipanja vidljive su jake pozitivne korelacijske. Korelacija između inflacije na razini EU i inflacije u RH statistički je značajna, dok su odnosi inflacije (EU i RH) s ostalim varijablama statistički nesignifikantni.

and the inflation rate in the EU and in Croatia, which indicates that the reduced difference between M2-M1 aggregates might cause a rise in inflation in the EU and in Croatia. A strong positive correlation is clearly evident in the relation between unemployment in the EU and in Croatia, which means that the rise in unemployment on the EU level might cause the same in Croatia. Furthermore, there is a strong positive correlation of inflation between the EU and Croatia. This denotes that an increased inflation in the EU might result in an increased inflation in Croatia, too.

In accordance with the p values presented in Graph 6, the relation between the ECB (M2-M1) and the CNB (M2-M1) is statistically significant, and a strong positive correlation is evident in the Scatter Plots. Moreover, the relations between the ECB

**GRAFIKON 6. DIJAGRAMI RASIPANJA I p VRIJEDNOSTI
 (ECB M2-M1, HNB M2-M1, NEZAPOSLENOST, INFLACIJA (EU I RH))**
**GRAPH 6. SCATTER PLOTS AND p VALUES
 (ECB M2-M1, HNB M2-M1, UNEMPLOYMENT, INFLATION (THE EU AND CROATIA))**



Izvor: Izrada autora / Source: Authors' work

ZAKLJUČAK

Analizirajući podatke makroekonomskih i monetarnih kretanja kroz godine EU-a i RH, vidljivo je da su uspostava makroprudencijalnog okvira i implementacija odgovarajućih mjera makroprudencijalne politike pridonijele i suzbijanju negativnih posljedica velike finansijske krize. Usporedno s uspostavom makroprudencijalnog okvira došlo je i do velike promjene u provedbi monetarne politike ECB-a. Naime, standardnim instrumentima ECB više nije mogla utjecati na ostvarivanje svog temeljnog cilja, stoga je krenula s provedbom nestandardnih mjera. Kvantitativnim popuštanjem ECB-a u okviru APP programa od 2015. godine i posebno otkupom obveznica, ECB je utjecala na oporavak gospodarstva eurozone, imajući u vidu stope nezaposlenosti, inflaciju, rast BDP-a.

Izračunom viševarijantne korelacijske matrice pokazalo se da postoji statistički značajna negativna korelacija između stope nezaposlenosti i monetarnih agregata. Dakle, rast ponude novca dovodi do pada stope nezaposlenosti. To se može povezati s masovnim otkupom obveznica od strane ECB-a od 2015. godine, kada je finansijski sustav bio preplavljen novcem, čime je došlo do porasta likvidnosti. Porast ponude novca posljedično je doveo do pada stope nezaposlenosti. Analizom se također utvrdilo kako postoji jaka pozitivna korelacija između M2 monetarnog agregata (umanjenog za novčanu masu M1) i stope nezaposlenosti, što znači da u slučaju povećavanja iznosa oročenih depozita i štednja dolazi do porasta stope nezaposlenosti. Sukladno tome bi svako prelijevanje sredstava iz M2 u M1 (povećano kreditiranje), u svrhu oživljavanja ekonomije, posljedično utjecalo na povećanje potražnje za radnom snagom i padom stope nezaposlenosti. Pored kvantitativnog popuštanja, ECB je također svojim negativnim kamatnim stopama potaknula oporavak gospodarstva. Međutim, iako je finansijski sustav bio preplavljen novcem, ipak nije došlo do značajnijeg kreditiranja realne

(M2-M1), the CNB (M2-M1), unemployment rate in the EU and the one in Croatia, are, in accordance with the *p* values, statistically significant, and the Scatter Plots show strong positive corelation. The correlation between inflation rates in the EU and the ones in Croatia is statistically significant, whereas the inflation relations (the EU and Croatia) against other variables are statistically insignificant.

CONCLUSION

Analysing the data of macroeconomic and monetary trends of the EU and Croatia over the years, it is clear that the defining of macroprudential framework and the implementation of appropriate macroprudential policy measures have helped to diminish the negative cosequences of the great financial crisis. In parallel with this, there has been a great shift in the ECB's monetary policy conduct. Using the standard instruments, the ECB was impeded to accomplish their basic goal. Therefore they started implementing and conducting non-standard measures. Through quantitative easing within the APP programme in 2015, and bond purchase proogramme, the ECB made an impact on the recovery of the Eurozone economies, bearing unemployment rates, inflation and GDP growth in mind.

Calculating the correlation matrix with multiple variables proved that there is a statistically significant negative correlation between unemployment rate and monetary aggregates. It can be concluded that the increased money supply leads to a lower unemployment rate. It can be attributed to a massive bond purchase by the ECB since 2015, when financial system was flooded with money, which resulted in enhanced liquidity. Increased money supply has consequently caused a reduced unemployment rate. This analysis has also found that there is a strong positive correlation between M2 monetary aggregate (reduced by money stock M1) and unemployment rate. It means that in case of higher fixed-term deposits and savings, there will be a

ekonomije, što bi gledajući dugoročno, moglo dovesti do ugrožavanja makroprudencijalnog okvira i finansijske stabilnosti. Naime, banke sve više negativno reagiraju na politiku negativnih kamatnih stopa, ukazujući na to da im je ugrožena profitabilnost. Također, ekspanzivna monetarna politika zasnovana na otkupu obveznica dugoročno bi mogla dovesti do većeg rasta stope inflacije i problema s upravljanjem ciljanom stopom inflacije koju provodi ECB.

Proučavajući makroekonomske pokazatelje za RH također je vidljiv postupni oporavak gospodarstva kroz godine. Izračunom viševrijantne korelacijske matrice uvidjelo se kako postoji jaka negativna korelacija između ponude novca i stope nezaposlenosti, što znači da je HNB ipak svojom ekspanzivnom monetarnom politikom utjecao na likvidnost bankovnog sustava te posljedično i na pad stope nezaposlenosti. Međutim, iako je osigurana likvidnost bankovnog sustava, nije došlo do kreditiranja realne ekonomije. Sasvim suprotno, dolazilo je do razduživanja privatnog sektora, posebice poduzeća. Analiza također pokazuje jaku pozitivnu korelaciju između M2 agregata (umanjenog za novčanu masu M1) i stope nezaposlenosti u HR, što znači da zapravo povećanom štednjom može doći do rasta stope nezaposlenosti. Dakle, da bi se potaknuto oporavak gospodarstva, treba se također potaknuti preljevanje iz M2 u likvidnija sredstva i investicije. No s obzirom na to da u strukturi štednje dominira devizna štednja i da je kunsko kreditiranje između ostalog limitirano valutnim rizikom i uskladbiom deviznih potraživanja i obveza banaka, ovo je pitanje u RH latentni monetarni, ekonomski i politički problem. U svrhu oporavka gospodarstva od negativnih posljedica korona krize, HNB je 2020. godine po prvi put u svome radu smanjio regulatorni pritisak i implementirao prvu nestandardnu mjeru, tzv. Program otkupa obveznica. Tržište obveznica bilo je uzdrmano jako niskim prinosima, stoga je HNB na unaprijed najavljenim aukcijama započeo s otkupom državnih obveznica od poslovnih banaka,

higher unemployment rate as well. Accordingly, any reallocation of funds from M2 to M1 (increased lending), with the aim of reviving economy, would result in a higher workforce demand and lower unemployment. Apart from quantitative easing, the ECB also implemented negative interest rate, which encouraged economic recovery further. However, even though there was a money surge in the financial system, there wasn't a considerable lending to real economy. This might, in the long run, jeopardise the macroprudential framework and financial stability. In fact, banks are increasingly frowning upon negative interest rate policy, emphasizing it poses serious threats to their profitability. Furthermore, expanding monetary policy which is based on bond purchase may, in the long run, lead to increased inflation rate and issues of managing the targeted inflation rate, implemented by the ECB.

The study of macroeconomic indicators for Croatia points at a gradual economic recovery, which has been in place over the years. The calculation of correlation matrix with multiple variables shows a strong negative correlation between money supply and unemployment rate. This means that the CNB's expanding monetary policy affected the bank system liquidity, and consequently, a decrease in unemployment rate. Nevertheless, secured bank system liquidity did not lead to crediting of real economy. On the contrary, there was a private sector deleveraging of private firms, in particular. The analysis also indicates a strong positive correlation between M2 aggregate (reduced by money stock M1) and unemployment rate in Croatia, which actually means that savings can lead to unemployment rate growth. In other words, in order to foster economic recovery, reallocation of funds from M2 into more liquid funds and investments, should be stimulated as well. Considering that savings structures are dominated by foreign savings and that crediting in kunas is, among others, limited by currency risk and compliance with foreign currency liabilities and bank liabilities,

investicijskih i mirovinskih fondova. Također je došlo do smanjivanja stope obvezne pričuve sa 12% na 9%, čime je puštena dodatna likvidnost u bankovni sustav. HNB je za ublažavanje posljedica od korona krize proveo i niz deviznih intervencija s ciljem stabilizacije deviznog tečaja i devizne likvidnosti, te niz strukturnih i redovitih operacija s ciljem osiguranja kunske likvidnosti za nastavak financiranja i oporavka gospodarstva. Odnos stope inflacije s ostalim promatranim varijablama u analizi pokazao se kao statistički nesignifikantan, što upućuje na činjenicu da povećanje primarnog novca bez pojačanog kreditiranja gospodarstva neće utjecati i na rast stope inflacije. Zaključno, ova je analiza pokazala kako se u dva monetarna područja primjenom makroprudencijalne politike nadopunjuje monetarna politika i to korištenjem tzv. nestandardnih mjeru, a sve s ciljem očuvanja finansijske stabilnosti i stabilnosti cijena. Makroprudencijalna politika se, kao novost u postupku svladavanja sistemskih rizika, pokazala kao relativno dobra komplementarna politika u odnosu na postojeću monetarnu politiku koja povezuje mikro i makroekonomsku razinu ukupne ekonomske politike.

this issue is monetary, economic and political in the Republic of Croatia. In order to encourage the economic recovery in terms of negative effects of the corona crisis, in 2020 the CNB diminished their regulatory pressure for the first time and implemented a non-standard measure, the so-called Bond purchase programme. Bond market was severely shaken by an extremely low yield. The CNB started purchasing government bonds from business banks, investment and pension funds at pre-announced auctions. There was also a slump of required reserve rate from 12 % to 9 %, which implies additional liquidity of banking system. This conducted a whole string of foreign currency interventions, to mitigate the repercussions of the corona crisis. Their aim was to stabilize exchange rate and currency liquidity. The CNB also conducted regular structuring operations to provide kuna liquidity and continue economy funding and its recovery. The relation between inflation rate and other monitored variables is statistically insignificant, which signifies that primary money increase will not affect the growth of inflation rate without intensified funding of economy. In conclusion, this analysis has proven that applying macroprudential policy in two monetary segments complements monetary policy by applying so-called non-standard measures, with the goal of maintaining financial and price stability. Macroprudential policy, as a novelty in the process of overcoming systemic risks, proves to be a relatively good complementary policy, in comparison with the existing one, and it bridges micro- and macroeconomic levels of comprehensive economic policies.

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