

KEEPING THE ECONOMY

MOVING

RBA using low interest rates & easy money

The Morrison Government’s mind-bogglingly large support packages to get Australians through the COVID-19 (Coronavirus) shutdown have dominated headlines, and rightly so. Only months ago, the Australian economy was in relatively good shape and headed for a Budget surplus.

It’s not just the Government that has swung into action. Behind the scenes, the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) has also pulled out all stops to keep the economy moving.

RBA monetary policy is the yin to the Government’s fiscal policy yang. During the current crisis it’s designed to complement, and to some degree pay for Government spending which already exceeds \$320 billion.ⁱ

On March 19, RBA Governor Philip Lowe announced a package of monetary support policies to “support jobs, incomes and businesses”.ⁱⁱ

These policies included maintaining the cash rate at 0.25 per cent, the creation of a \$90 billion funding facility to support business lending, and the purchasing of government bonds.

Rates as low as they will go

Australia began 2020 with the official cash rate at what was an historic low of 0.75 per cent. This left little wiggle room for the RBA to provide further economic

stimulus the traditional way, by pulling the interest rate lever.

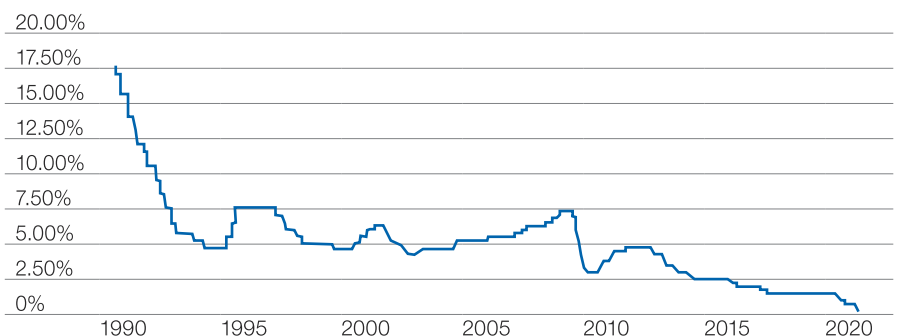
After two rate cuts in March, the cash rate is currently at a new all-time low of 0.25 per cent. The RBA has promised to keep it there until “progress has been made towards full employment and it is confident that inflation will be sustainably within the 2-3 per cent target range”. With unemployment expected to hit double digits we could be waiting for some time, although inflation jumped to 2.2 per cent in March.ⁱⁱⁱ

Increased funding for SMEs

While low interest rates traditionally encourage individuals and businesses to borrow and spend, there’s less inclination to do either while the Coronavirus shutdown continues.

The prospect of some business failures and loan defaults is also a disincentive for the banks to lend. So the RBA has provided a three-year funding facility for the banks at a low fixed rate of 0.25 per cent to reduce their funding costs and encourage borrowers.

Cash Rate Target



Source: RBA



The banks will be able to access this funding if they increase lending to business, especially small and medium-sized businesses which have been especially hard hit by the shutdowns.

Bond buying bonanza

The cash rate is not the only interest rate the RBA monitors. In its March statement it also set a target for the yield on 3-year Australian Government bonds of around 0.25 per cent, in line with the cash rate.

This was a signal to the market that the central bank is serious about keeping rates lower for longer. At the time 3-year Government bond yields were around 0.85 per cent.

The RBA set out to achieve this target by buying Government bonds in the secondary market. This is a monetary policy lever it has never used before, known as quantitative easing.

If you haven't heard of quantitative easing - QE for short – or you have but you can't get your head around it, you're not alone.

How does quantitative easing work?

QE is where central banks print money to buy government bonds. A government bond is a low risk investment product whereby investors lend money to the government for a set period at a predetermined rate of return which is referred to as the yield or interest rate.

When the RBA enters the secondary market to buy billions of dollars of government bonds, it effectively gives the Government a lot more cash to spend and this money flows through the economy.

The RBA's bond buying also raises the price of bonds and lowers their yields, which in turn lowers funding costs for borrowers and allows them to cut interest rates on home loans and business loans. Coupled with low interest rates, banks are better off lending money than holding onto it.

To date, the RBA has spent more than \$36 billion in bond purchases and 3-year Government bond yields have dropped to around 0.25 per cent.^{iv} So, by spending huge quantities of cash the RBA eased monetary policy, which is a roundabout way of saying it used quantitative easing.

What does it mean for me?

The prospect of low interest rates for the next few years creates opportunities and dilemmas for borrowers and investors.

As banks pass on some or all the cuts in official interest rates to their home loan customers, first home buyers are well-placed to secure a good deal. Existing homeowners might also take the opportunity to refinance.

According to Canstar, by shifting from the average variable interest rate of 3.52 per cent to the lowest rate on offer of 2.39 per cent, a borrower on a 30-year, \$400,000 loan could save more than \$240 a month or more than \$87,400 over the life of the loan.^v

Retirees and others seeking income from their investments are not so lucky, but there are some good rates on offer if you are prepared to shop around. The best 12-month term deposit rates and bonus savings account rates are as high as 2 per cent.^{vi,vii}

These are undoubtedly difficult times, but the decisions you make now could put you in a good position when markets recover. So give us a call to discuss your financial situation.

i <https://treasury.gov.au/coronavirus>

ii <https://www.rba.gov.au/media-releases/2020/mr-20-08.html>

iii <https://www.rba.gov.au/>

iv <https://www.afr.com/markets/debt-markets/rba-the-new-major-bond-market-player-20200414-p54jjz>

v https://www.canstar.com.au/home-loans/coronavirus-refinance/?utm_source=campaign_monitor&utm_campaign=Gold_AU_-_EDM_-_15%2F04%2F2020_-_home_loans&utm_medium=campaign_monitor&utm_term=home_loans&utm_content=ls_now_a_good_time_to_refinance

vi <https://www.finder.com.au/term-deposits>

vii <https://www.canstar.com.au/savings-accounts/anz-nab-86400-savings-rate-changes-april-2020/>

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