## Overview of Unconventional Monetary Policy Measures from the Late 1990s

		Operating target	Target of short-term interest rates	(1) Lowering longer-term interest rates	(2) Affecting risk premiums	(4) Applying a negative interest rate to the current accounts	(5) Encouraging inflation expectations to rise
Feb. 1999 Aug. 2000	Zero Interest Rate Policy	Uncollateralized O/N call rate	"As low as possible" (virtually 0%)	Policy duration effect (forward guidance)			
Mar. 2001  Mar. 2006  Oct. 2010  Apr. 2013	Quantitative Easing Policy	Current account balances at BOJ	Around 0%	Policy duration effect (forward guidance)			
	Comprehensive Monetary Easing Policy	Uncollateralized O/N call rate	0 to 0.1% (virtually 0%)	JGB purchases / Fixed-rate funds- supplying operation  Policy duration effect (forward guidance)	Purchases of risk assets (CP, corporate bonds, ETFs, J-REITs)		"Price stability target of 2 percent" (since Jan. 2013)
Apr. 2013	Quantitative and Qualitative Monetary Easing (QQE)	Monetary base	Around 0%  Vegative territory  (Jan. 2016-)	Large-scale JGB purchases	Purchases of risk assets	Negative interest rate (introduced in Jan. 2016)	Strong and clear commitment to achieve the price stability target
Sept. 2016  Mar. 2024	QQE with Yield Curve Control	Short- and long- term interest rates  Short-term policy interest rate 10-yr JGB yields Forward guidance (July 2018)	Negative territory	Yield curve control (target for 10-yr JGB yields)	Purchases of risk assets	Negative interest rate	Added inflation- overshooting commitment