Fiscal Policy, Sovereign Risk, and Unemployment Bianchi, Ottonello and Presno

Discussion by Franck Portier

New directions in Macroeconomics and Monetary Policy

IGIER-Banque du Canada Conference June 9-10, 2017, Milan



- 1. (Short) Summary
- 2. An AD-AS representation
- 3. Comments

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► EATON & GERSOVITZ, AGUIAR & GOPINATH, ARELLANO type of framework

- × Fluctuating endowment
- × Representative agent has no access to international markets
- X The benevolent gouvernement does, but cannot commit to repay sovereign debt (strategic default)
- × In case of default, output of utility cost + temporary exclusion from international financial market.
- × Result: there is an equilibrium risk premium on sovereign debt.
- × Default incentives and interest rates are higher in recessions

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- An averse shock to the endowment of the tradable good can depress aggregate demand and create unemployment
- X Government spending in non tradable goods can pull the economy out of unemployment.
- × How to finance it?
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► Main results

- × Fiscal multiplier is nin linear in the serverity of the recession
- × If the stock of debt is low, government spending is counter-cyclical
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- Aggregate Supply:

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\times c^T = y^T, y^T is exogenous \times p^T = 1 \times \frac{w}{p^T} > \frac{\overline{w}}{p^T}
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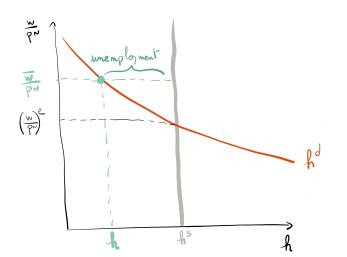
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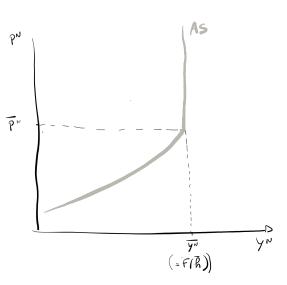
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Figure 1: Labor Market



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Figure 2: AS



Aggregate Demand:

$$\times \quad u = (c^{T})^{\omega} (c^{N})^{1-\omega}$$

$$\times \quad \rightsquigarrow c^{N} = \left(\frac{1-\omega}{\omega} c^{T} \frac{1}{\rho^{N}}\right)$$

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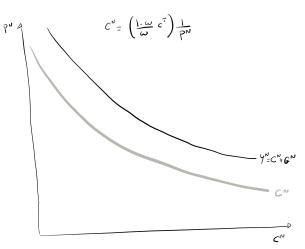
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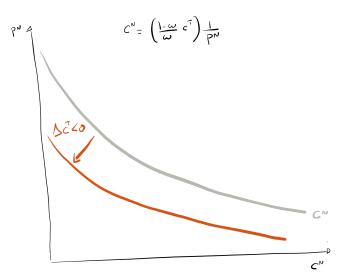
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Figure 5: AD-AS

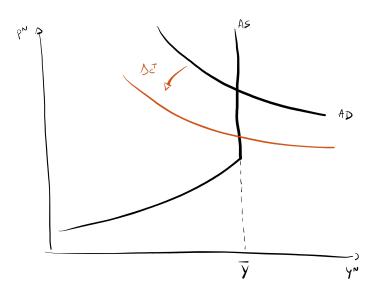
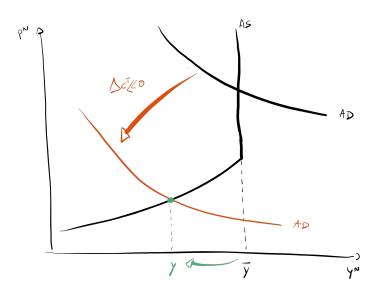


Figure 6: AD-AS



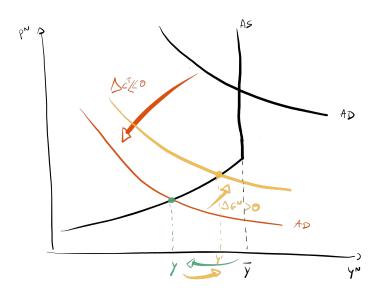
- ▶ In such a situation, increasing G^N (financed by debt which is not costly for the moment)
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Figure 7: AD-AS



- When one adds the fact that debt is indeed costly (has to be repaid)
- Because of the absence of commitment, there is a Laffer curve in borrowing revenues
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Figure 8: Laffer curve

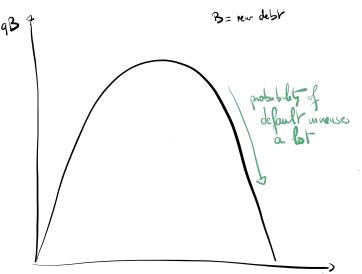
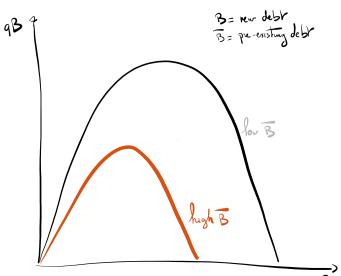


Figure 9: Laffer curve



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- \times In NK (New Keynesian) models, the effect of demand shocks (say shocks to β) goes to zero when prices tend to be fully flexible
- We develop a RK (Real Keynesian) model in which demand shocks matter even when price are fully flexible.
- × RK is favored by the data
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