Optimal Monetary Policy under Dollar Pricing

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"Current Policy Challenges Facing Emerging Markets" Santiago, Chile, July 24, 2019 • Global use of the dollar

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- Are there gains from a currency union (Eurozone)? (Mundell'61)

Relation to the Literature

• Empirical evidence:

- prices are sticky in dollars: Gopinath (2016), Goldberg & Tille (2008), Gopinath & Rigobon (2008), Gopinath, Itskhoki & Rigobon (2010)
- international spillovers under DCP: Casas, Diez, Gopinath & Gourinchas (2017), Boz, Gopinath & Plagborg-Møller (2018), Auer, Burstein & Lein (2018), Cravino (2014), Zhang (2018)

• Theories of currency choice:

- prices are sticky in dollars: Krugman (1980), Rey (2001), Gopinath & Stein (2017), Corsetti & Pesenti (2015), Bacchetta & van Wincoop (2005), Engel (2006), Goldberg & Tille (2008), Mukhin (2018)
- Optimal monetary policy in open economy:
 - cooperative: Obstfeld & Rogoff (2002), Devereux & Engel (2003), Engel (2011), Corsetti, Dedola & Leduc (2018), Mukhin (2018)
 - non-cooperative + PCP: Clarida, Gali & Gertler (2001), Benigno & Benigno (2003), Sutherland (2004), Gali & Monacelli (2005), Faia & Monacelli (2008), De Paoli (2009), Farhi & Werning (2012)
 - DCP + log preferences: Corsetti & Pesenti (2007), Goldberg & Tille (2009), Casas, Diez, Gopinath & Gourinchas (2017)

MODEL

- Continuum of small open economies (Gali & Monacelli 2005)
 - U.S. is symmetric except for DCP

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 - U.S. is symmetric except for DCP
- Key assumptions:
 - International prices are sticky in dollars
 - If foreign intermediates in production

Setup

• Consumers:

- CES consumption bundle with home bias

$$C_{it} = \left[(1 - \gamma)^{\frac{1}{\theta}} C_{iit}^{\frac{\theta - 1}{\theta}} + \gamma^{\frac{1}{\theta}} \int C_{jit}^{\frac{\theta - 1}{\theta}} \mathrm{d}j \right]^{\frac{\theta}{\theta - 1}}$$

- complete asset markets

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— complete asset markets

• Firms:

Cobb-Douglas technology

$$Y_{it} = A_{it} X_{it}^{\alpha} L_{it}^{1-\alpha}$$

- Rotemberg pricing:
 - **1** domestic market $\rightarrow P_{iit}$ (in local currency)
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 - **1** domestic market $\rightarrow P_{iit}$ (in local currency)
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- Government:
 - monetary policy with commitment
 - labor subsidy (\rightarrow domestic markup) + export tax (\rightarrow dynamic ToT)

OPTIMAL POLICY

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- If domestic margin is stabilized, export margin is constrained-efficient
 - * changing export prices is costly
 - * private and social costs coincide
 - * under appropriate subsidy, benefits coincide too
 - * without other distortions, *laissez-faire* is efficient subject to adj. costs

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Proposition

The optimal policy in non-U.S. countries:

fully stabilizes domestic prices,

- Generalization of Casas, Diez, Gopinath & Gourinchas (2017)

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$$\frac{W_{it}^{1-\alpha}P_{it}^{\alpha}}{A_{it}} = MC_{it} = MU_{C_{iit}} = P_{iit}$$
$$P_{it}^{1-\theta} = (1-\gamma) P_{iit}^{1-\theta} + \gamma \left(\mathcal{E}_{it}P_{t}^{*}\right)^{1-\theta}$$

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− U.S. tightens $\Rightarrow \mathcal{E}_{it}$ ↑, P_{it} ↑ \Rightarrow non-U.S. tightens \mathcal{E}_{it} ↓, P_{it} ↓, W_{it} ↓

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- Key ingredients: no peg if either 1) producer pricing or 2) $\alpha \rightarrow 0$

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gives rise to a Global Monetary Cycle.

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- Farhi & Werning (ECM'2016): risk-sharing is generically inefficient when allocation is not the first best due to "AD externality"
- Monetary policy under DCP eliminates AD externality and equalizes private and social values of transfers

U.S. Policy

- Assumption: focus on a case with no intermediates $\alpha = 0$ and equal inter/intra-temporal elasticities $\theta = \frac{1}{\sigma}$
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Lemma

Welfare loss function of the U.S .:

$$\mathcal{L}^{US} \approx \frac{L}{2} \mathbb{E} \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta^{t} \left[\sigma \tilde{\mathbf{y}}_{it}^{2} + \varphi \pi_{iit}^{2} + \gamma \bar{\Psi} \int \tilde{\mathbf{s}}_{jt}^{2} \mathrm{d}j \right] + t.i.p.,$$

with output gap \tilde{y}_{it} and ToT gap \tilde{s}_{jt} .

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The optimal policy in the U.S. deviates from price stabilization by responding less to domestic shocks and targeting the global ToT gap.

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Proposition

The welfare of the U.S. relative to other countries under DCP

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— the U.S. is likely to gain from DCP when openness γ is small — cooperative policy: $MC_{it} = 1$, $\forall i \neq U.S.$, $\int MC_{it}/\mathcal{E}_{it} di = 1$

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Under $\alpha = 0$ and $\theta = \frac{1}{\sigma}$, Eurozone problem is isomorphic to the problem of the U.S. and achieves the same welfare under the optimal policy.

Conclusion

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- What is the optimal response of other countries float vs. peg?
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- Are there gains from a currency union (Eurozone)?

Conclusion

- Does U.S. monetary policy generate negative spillovers on the RoW? If so, should the Fed be concerned about it? — yes & yes
- What is the optimal response of other countries float vs. peg? — partial peg
- Can capital controls help? — not much
- Are there gains from international cooperation?
 not for the U.S.
- Is there an "exorbitant privilege" from DCP for the U.S.? — yes
- Are there gains from a currency union (Eurozone)?
 yes

APPENDIX

Pass-through to Border and Retail Prices



Source: Auer, Burstein, and Lein (2018)



Pass-through to Border and Retail Prices



Source: Auer, Burstein, and Lein (2018)



DCP in Imports



Source: Gopinath (2016)

🕨 bacł

Dollar as an Anchor Currency



Source: Ilzetzki, Reinhart and Rogoff (2017)

DCP vs. Response to Fed's Shocks



Source: Zhang (2018)

🕨 back