

**DISCUSSION OF:
UNCERTAINTY SHOCKS, FINANCIAL FRICTIONS, AND
BUSINESS CYCLE ASYMMETRIES ACROSS COUNTRIES
(BY PRATITI CHATTERJEE)**

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BASICS

- ❑ **Goal: Investigate role of “uncertainty” shocks in SOE framework with financial frictions**

- ❑ **Timely topic**
- ❑ **Helpful contribution to macro/int'l macro literature w/financial frictions**

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- ❑ **Well executed work!**

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- ❑ **Quantitative Structural DSGE Model**
- ❑ **Empirical Analysis**

- ❑ **Discussion focuses only on quantitative model and results**

MODEL – SKETCH

- ❑ **Analysis of SOE dynamics with stochastic volatility (“uncertainty”)**
 - ❑ **Match several main aggregate dynamics of emerging & advanced SOEs**

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- ❑ **Rich medium-scale SOE model**
- ❑ **Monopolistically-competitive product markets**
- ❑ **Nominal price rigidity**
- ❑ **Flexible real exchange rate**
- ❑ **Foreign-currency denominated debt**

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- ❑ **Financial Accelerator (Agency Cost)**
 - ❑ ala BGG, Carlstrom and Fuerst (1997 *AER*)
 - ❑ Gertler, Gilchrist, and Natalucci (2007 *JMCB*) (extension to SOE)
- ❑ Exogenous uncertainty process affecting aggregate productivity
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- ❑ **Key: External finance premium depends on financial development**

MODEL – SKETCH

- **Importance of financial development in emerging vs. advanced**
 - Borrowing costs ~65% higher in emerging SOEs vs. advanced SOEs

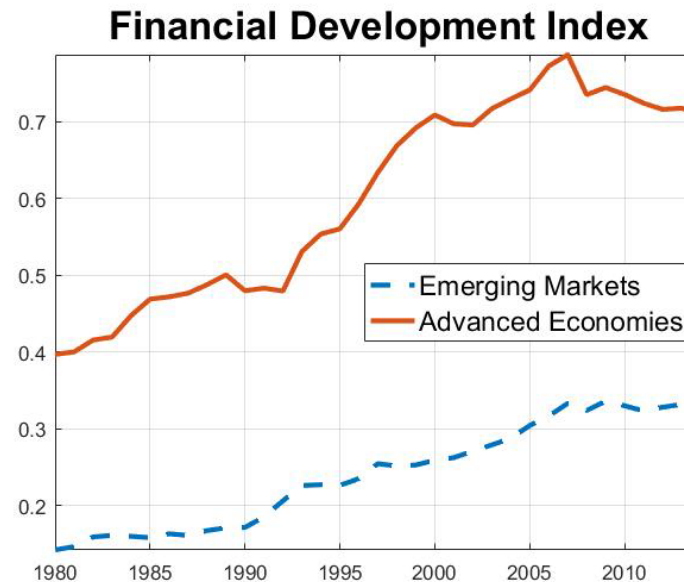



Figure 1

MODEL – SKETCH

- ❑ Importance of financial development in emerging vs. advanced
 - ❑ Borrowing costs ~65% higher in emerging SOEs vs. advanced SOEs
- ❑ **Financing Condition**
 - ❑ Implied by one-period debt contract (non-state contingent)

Key parameter



$$E_t R_{t+1}^K = R_t^* \left[\frac{Q_t K_t}{N_t} \right]^\nu \cdot E_t \frac{q_{t+1}}{q_t}$$

- ❑ Elasticity of borrowing costs wrt leverage
- ❑ Model Assumption: Larger in emerging SOEs than advanced SOEs

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Payoff of entrepreneurial capital producer

$$E_t R_{t+1}^K = R_t^* \left[\frac{Q_t K_t}{N_t} \right]^v \cdot E_t \frac{q_{t+1}}{q_t}$$

World risk-free real i.r.

Expected appreciation of home real exchange rate

Key parameter

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MODEL – UNCERTAINTY

- Exogenous aggregate productivity process

$$a_t = (1 - \rho_a)\bar{a} + \rho_a a_{t-1} + \sigma_t^a u_t^a$$

- Exogenous shock to β ("demand")

$$z_t = (1 - \rho_z)\bar{z} + \rho_z z_{t-1} + \sigma_t^z u_t^z$$

SD Shocks (time volatility)

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SD Shocks (time volatility)

- Standard deviation processes

- Common component η_c

$$\sigma_t^a = (1 - \rho_{\sigma^a})\bar{\sigma}^a + \rho_{\sigma^a}\sigma_{t-1}^a + \eta_c \cdot u_t^C$$

$$\sigma_t^z = (1 - \rho_{\sigma^z})\bar{\sigma}^z + \rho_{\sigma^z}\sigma_{t-1}^z + \eta_c \cdot u_t^C$$

Uncertainty Shock

- Basu and Bundick (2017 *ECMA*)

- Independent shocks to productivity and preferences

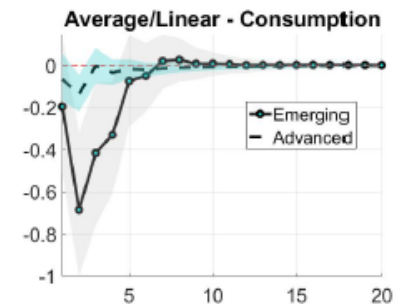
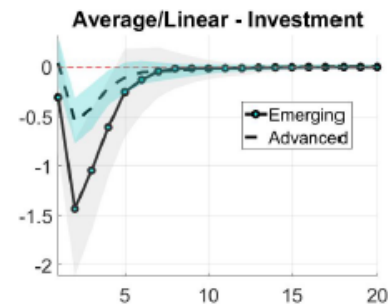
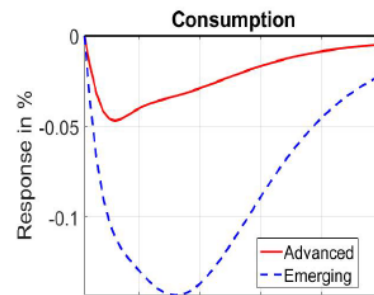
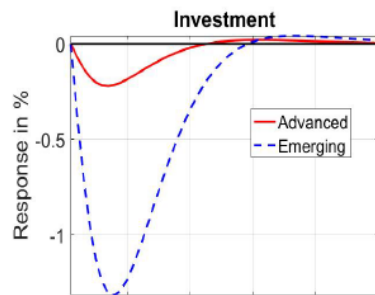
[Interpretation](#)

MAIN RESULTS

- ❑ **Uncertainty Shock leads to simultaneous declines in**
 - ❑ **Consumption, Investment, and GDP**

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Model

Data

Stronger Responses in EME

MAIN RESULTS

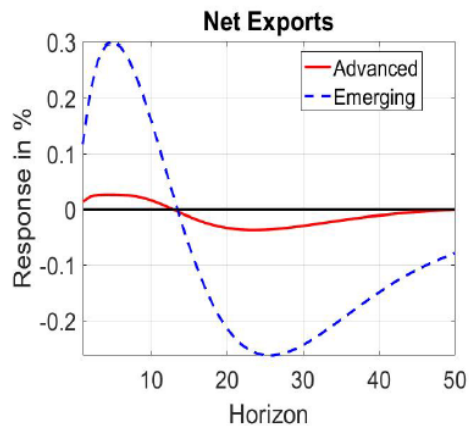
- ❑ **Uncertainty Shock leads to simultaneous declines in**
 - ❑ Consumption, Investment, and GDP
- ❑ **Countercyclical Trade Balance**
 - ❑ For sufficiently costly financial intervention in EMEs

Model type	Leverage (k)	Elasticity of borrowing costs wrt leverage (ν)
Representative Advanced Country	2.5	0.04
Representative Emerging Country	2.5	0.07

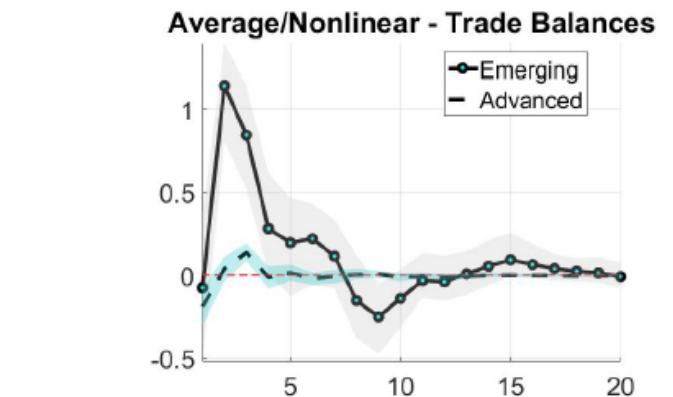
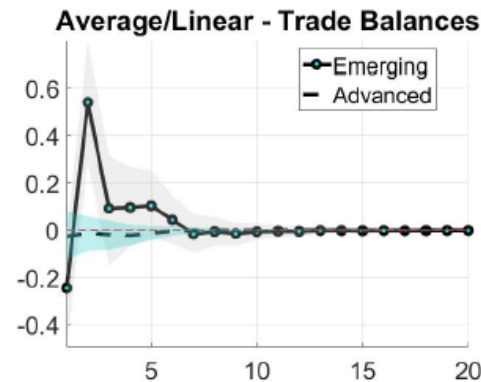
$$\nu^{EME} > \nu^{ADV}$$

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Model



Data

QUESTIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS

- ❑ Terminology/Methodology: **“Uncertainty”** Shocks vs. **“Risk”** Shocks
 - ❑ Third-order approx. needed to capture “uncertainty” in SD in **time** dimension...
 - ❑ ... but not needed to capture “risk” in SD in **cross-sectional** dimension

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- ❑ **Intraperiod** debt contract (ala Carlstrom and Fuerst (1997 *AER*))
 - ❑ (Recent work: Dorofeenko, Lee, and Salyer (2008 *EcResearch*, 2016 WP), Chugh (2013 *JEDC*, 2016 *RED*))

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- ❑ Results and economic interpretation from **uncorrelated** uncertainty?
 - ❑ Shed further economic insight?

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 - ❑ **Dynamics of endogenous risk-free real interest rate?**
 - ❑ (Caveat: assumes away effects on trade balance)

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- ❑ **State-contingent financial contract**
 - ❑ Carlstrom, Fuerst, and Paustian (2016 *AER: Macro*)
 - ❑ Larger state-contingency → smaller is role of accelerator

SUMMARY

- ❑ **Well written paper!**
- ❑ **Well executed work!**

- ❑ **Third-order approximation techniques**

- ❑ **Tractable application of consequences of stochastic volatility in SOE models with financial frictions**

- ❑ **Tax theory perhaps useful in considering the results**





APPENDIX

Walrasian Labor Market

Figure 1: Flexible Price Model Intuition

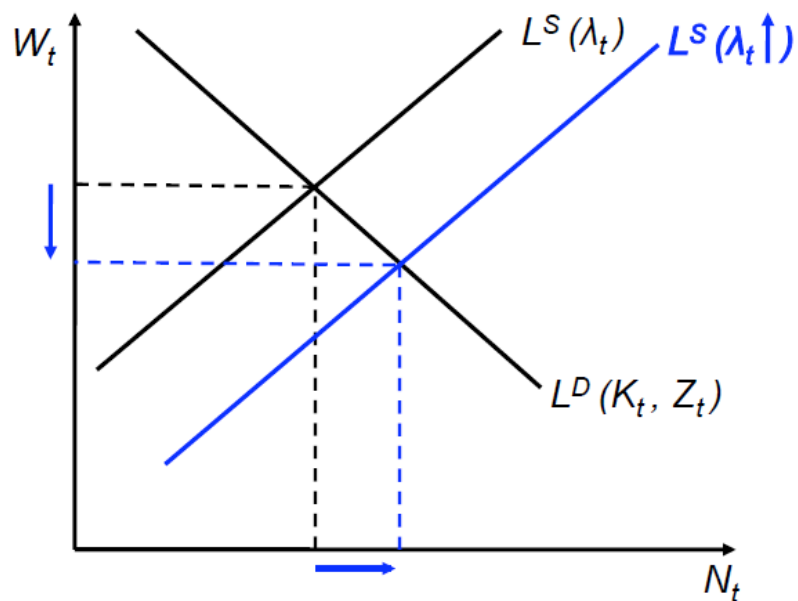
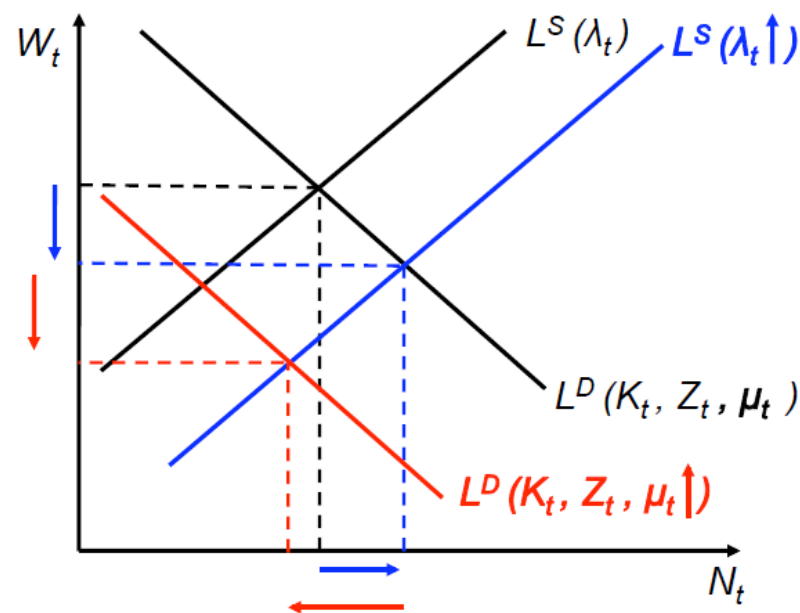


Figure 2: Sticky Price Model Intuition



Basu and Bundick (2017 *ECMA*)

Uncertainty