Discussion of

Collateral Advantage: Exchange Rates, Capital Flows, and Global Cycles

BY MICK DEVEREUX, CHARLES ENGEL AND STEVE WU

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4th Workshop on International Capital Flows and Financial Policies
Bank of England – Banque de France – IMF – OECD – Banca d'Italia
October 6, 2023

- NFA = Trade balance + Valuation effects (Gourinchas-Rey'07a,b,14)
- Stylized facts about U.S. int'l capital flows:
 - leveraged asset position ("global venture capitalist")
 - 2 positive returns in normal times ("exorbitant privilege")
 - transfer to the RoW in bad times ("exorbitant duty")
 - gross positions fall in bad times ("retrenchment")

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- This paper:
 - i) leverage constraint (Gertler-Kiyotaki'10, Jermann-Quadrini'12)
 - ii) endogenous convenience yields (Engel-Wu'23, Jiang et al.'21)

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- Steady state (normal times):
 - U.S. bonds are better collateral and earn convenience yield $r_f r_h = 1\%$
 - equity premium of 5.7% and home bias of 70% in equity
 - U.S. banks are more leveraged \Rightarrow NFA/GDP= -18.5%

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100 - 0.023, 107 - 0.11, 100 - 0.03, 107 - 0.032, 1000 - 1000
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- ② Global financial crisis $(\vartheta_t = \vartheta_t^* \downarrow)$:
 - collateral premium $\uparrow \Rightarrow U.S.$ UIP premium $\uparrow \Rightarrow USD$ appreciates $S_t \downarrow$
 - $S_t \downarrow + Q_t, Q_t^* \downarrow + \text{high U.S. leverage}$ ⇒ U.S. NFA \downarrow (transfer to RoW)
 - tighter credit in the U.S. \Rightarrow deeper recession $C_t, Y_t, I_t \downarrow$
 - valuation effects + rebalancing ⇒ retrenchment

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$$c_t = w_t = (1 - \alpha)s_t + \alpha(s_t^* + q_t), \qquad c_t^* = w_t^* = (1 - \alpha)s_t^* + \alpha(s_t - q_t)$$

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Asset market equilibrium:

$$c_t - c_t^* = (1 - 2\alpha) \left[(d_t - d_t^*) - (\psi_t - \psi_t^*) \right] + 2\alpha q_t$$

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— cf. with international risk sharing in IM'21: $c_t - c_t^* = -(\psi_t - \psi_t^*) + q_t$

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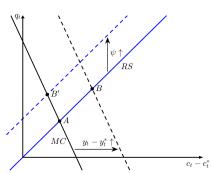
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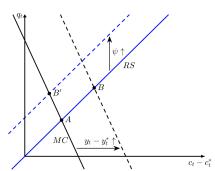
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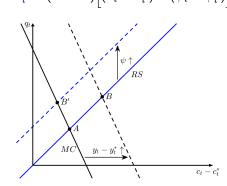
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— is importance of LCP overemphasized?

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 - U.S. banks have less tight constraint
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 - U.S. enjoys exorbitant privilege and NFA $\!< 0$

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 - fire sales (\neq de-leveraging)
 - wealth transfer to RoW and reserve currency paradox

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- What is different in Devereux-Engel-Wu?
 - sticky prices + LCP?
 - de-leveraging shock?
 - asymmetric effect across bonds due to κ_i ?

Comment #3: UIP vs. CIP

- Model with financial constraints ⇒ UIP≈CIP
- Data: UIP>CIP, often opposite sign (Bacchetta-Benhima-Berthold'23)

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- GFC of 2007-2009 might be special (Engel-Wu'22)
 - use estimated CIP deviations as input and check model predictions?



