Discussion of

The International Monetary Transmission Mechanism

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 - special role of U.S. in global trade and fin'l markets
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- Which one dominates? How to disentangle in the data?

Empirical estimates:

- VAR w/ Bauer-Swanson'23 monetary shocks
- IRF for U.S. R^* , Y^* , P^* and AE/EM \mathcal{E} , R, P, Y, Ex, Im, FXI

$$- R^* \uparrow \Rightarrow Y \downarrow \text{ in EV}$$



Average Responses for the U.S.



2/5

Average Responses for AE (solid) and EM (stars)







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- shut down shocks Y^*, P^* and consider effects of R^*
- find almost no spillovers

Figure 9: EME - VAR IRFs, SOE IRFs and SOE Responses to Pure R^* Shock



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 - My comments: Data $\stackrel{(2)}{\Rightarrow}$ Model $\stackrel{(1)}{\Rightarrow}$ Counterfactuals

• Why does trade channel dominate?



- expenditure switching: $\eta = 5.17 + \text{DCP}$
- 2 demand shifter: $\gamma = 5.71 + Y^*$ calibrated to U.S. GDP response
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Imports: Trade vs Currency Share



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— use IRF for global trade to calibrate Y*

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- Suggestions:
 - include fin'l moments from GFC literature: spreads, asset prices, capital flows... (Miranda-Agrippino-Rey'20)
 - exploit cross-country heterogeneity: openness, trade w/ U.S., DCP, gross/net capital position

Can the model match unconditional moments?

Shut down other channels rather than U.S. shocks?

③ Why cannot the model reproduce imports response for AE?

Compare to recent literature (Ilzetzki-Jin'21, Cesa-Bianchi-Ferrero-Li'24)

Sonsider alternative policy rules (float vs. peg)

APPENDIX

Empirical Impulse Responses

Advanced Economies



Empirical Impulse Responses

Emerging Economies



Empirical Impulse Responses

Peru

