

Unique Monetary Equilibria with Interest Rate Rules

Adão, Correia, and Teles

Discussion by Anton Nakov

Banco de España

February 2009

Goal of this paper

- Unique monetary equilibrium with an interest rate rule

Goal of this paper

- Unique monetary equilibrium with an interest rate rule
- Unlike most of the literature, not a unique *local* equilibrium, but simply a unique equilibrium.

- Find a rule that ensures a unique monetary equilibrium

Main contribution

- Find a rule that ensures a unique monetary equilibrium
- Show how the rule works in a stripped-down cash-in-advance model with flexible prices

Main contribution

- Find a rule that ensures a unique monetary equilibrium
- Show how the rule works in a stripped-down cash-in-advance model with flexible prices
- Show how it works in two extensions:

Main contribution

- Find a rule that ensures a unique monetary equilibrium
- Show how the rule works in a stripped-down cash-in-advance model with flexible prices
- Show how it works in two extensions:
 - frictionless capital accumulation by households

- Find a rule that ensures a unique monetary equilibrium
- Show how the rule works in a stripped-down cash-in-advance model with flexible prices
- Show how it works in two extensions:
 - frictionless capital accumulation by households
 - prices set in advance (effective for one period)

- Ambitious project of thinking about the big issues

- Ambitious project of thinking about the big issues
- A very simple and ingenious solution to a vexing problem for rational expectations monetary policy models

- Ambitious project of thinking about the big issues
- A very simple and ingenious solution to a vexing problem for rational expectations monetary policy models
- How comfortable can we be with the proposed solution?

- Ambitious project of thinking about the big issues
- A very simple and ingenious solution to a vexing problem for rational expectations monetary policy models
- How comfortable can we be with the proposed solution?
 - How general is it?

- Ambitious project of thinking about the big issues
- A very simple and ingenious solution to a vexing problem for rational expectations monetary policy models
- How comfortable can we be with the proposed solution?
 - How general is it?
 - How intuitive is it? How credible is the economics behind it?

- Ambitious project of thinking about the big issues
- A very simple and ingenious solution to a vexing problem for rational expectations monetary policy models
- How comfortable can we be with the proposed solution?
 - How general is it?
 - How intuitive is it? How credible is the economics behind it?
 - Alternatives

- The rule works in the specific model:

- The rule works in the specific model:
 - a **single forward-looking equation**—the consumption Euler equation (and a single forward-looking variable—consumption)

- The rule works in the specific model:
 - a **single forward-looking equation**—the consumption Euler equation (and a single forward-looking variable—consumption)
 - the policy **instrument appears in the forward-looking equation**

- The rule works in the specific model:
 - a **single forward-looking equation**—the consumption Euler equation (and a single forward-looking variable—consumption)
 - the policy **instrument appears in the forward-looking equation**
 - and **the instrument appears contemporaneously**

- The rule works in the specific model:
 - a **single forward-looking equation**—the consumption Euler equation (and a single forward-looking variable—consumption)
 - the policy **instrument appears in the forward-looking equation**
 - and **the instrument appears contemporaneously**
- Would the results carry over to a more general setup? What if ...

- The rule works in the specific model:
 - a **single forward-looking equation**—the consumption Euler equation (and a single forward-looking variable—consumption)
 - the policy **instrument appears in the forward-looking equation**
 - and **the instrument appears contemporaneously**
- Would the results carry over to a more general setup? What if ...
 - ... there is more than one forward-looking equation (and variable)?

- The rule works in the specific model:
 - a **single forward-looking equation**—the consumption Euler equation (and a single forward-looking variable—consumption)
 - the policy **instrument appears in the forward-looking equation**
 - and **the instrument appears contemporaneously**
- Would the results carry over to a more general setup? What if ...
 - ... there is more than one forward-looking equation (and variable)?
 - ... the instrument does not appear in some forward-looking equation?

- The rule works in the specific model:
 - a **single forward-looking equation**—the consumption Euler equation (and a single forward-looking variable—consumption)
 - the policy **instrument appears in the forward-looking equation**
 - and **the instrument appears contemporaneously**
- Would the results carry over to a more general setup? What if ...
 - ... there is more than one forward-looking equation (and variable)?
 - ... the instrument does not appear in some forward-looking equation?
 - ... the instrument appears with a lag?

- The rule works in the specific model:
 - a **single forward-looking equation**—the consumption Euler equation (and a single forward-looking variable—consumption)
 - the policy **instrument appears in the forward-looking equation**
 - and **the instrument appears contemporaneously**
- Would the results carry over to a more general setup? What if ...
 - ... there is more than one forward-looking equation (and variable)?
 - ... the instrument does not appear in some forward-looking equation?
 - ... the instrument appears with a lag?
- Would the proposed rule work in standard extensions?

- The rule works in the specific model:
 - a **single forward-looking equation**—the consumption Euler equation (and a single forward-looking variable—consumption)
 - the policy **instrument appears in the forward-looking equation**
 - and **the instrument appears contemporaneously**
- Would the results carry over to a more general setup? What if ...
 - ... there is more than one forward-looking equation (and variable)?
 - ... the instrument does not appear in some forward-looking equation?
 - ... the instrument appears with a lag?
- Would the proposed rule work in standard extensions?
 - forward-looking firm-investment dynamics (capital adjustment costs)

- The rule works in the specific model:
 - a **single forward-looking equation**—the consumption Euler equation (and a single forward-looking variable—consumption)
 - the policy **instrument appears in the forward-looking equation**
 - and **the instrument appears contemporaneously**
- Would the results carry over to a more general setup? What if ...
 - ... there is more than one forward-looking equation (and variable)?
 - ... the instrument does not appear in some forward-looking equation?
 - ... the instrument appears with a lag?
- Would the proposed rule work in standard extensions?
 - forward-looking firm-investment dynamics (capital adjustment costs)
 - forward-looking price-setting (Calvo or menu costs)

- Prices set in advance vs. forward-looking price-setting

- Prices set in advance vs. forward-looking price-setting
 - prices set in advance: today's price depends on *past expectations* of today's cost and demand

$$p_{t,j} = \frac{\theta}{\theta - 1} E_{t-j} \left[\eta_{t,j} MC_t \right]$$

- Prices set in advance vs. forward-looking price-setting
 - prices set in advance: today's price depends on *past expectations* of today's cost and demand

$$p_{t,j} = \frac{\theta}{\theta - 1} E_{t-j} \left[\eta_{t,j} MC_t \right]$$

- inflation is not a forward-looking variable

- Prices set in advance vs. forward-looking price-setting
 - prices set in advance: today's price depends on *past expectations* of today's cost and demand

$$p_{t,j} = \frac{\theta}{\theta - 1} E_{t-j} \left[\eta_{t,j} MC_t \right]$$

- inflation is not a forward-looking variable
- staggered price-setting (e.g. Calvo): *firms lock into a price for several periods*. Today's price depends on *current and expected future costs*

$$\pi_t = \beta E_t \pi_{t+1} + \kappa mc_t$$

- Prices set in advance vs. forward-looking price-setting
 - prices set in advance: today's price depends on *past expectations* of today's cost and demand

$$p_{t,j} = \frac{\theta}{\theta - 1} E_{t-j} \left[\eta_{t,j} MC_t \right]$$

- inflation is not a forward-looking variable
- staggered price-setting (e.g. Calvo): *firms lock into a price for several periods*. Today's price depends on *current and expected future costs*

$$\pi_t = \beta E_t \pi_{t+1} + \kappa mc_t$$

- inflation is a forward-looking variable in this case. So even if the rule pins down mc_t uniquely, this does not pin down π_t .

- Prices set in advance vs. forward-looking price-setting
 - prices set in advance: today's price depends on *past expectations* of today's cost and demand

$$p_{t,j} = \frac{\theta}{\theta - 1} E_{t-j} \left[\eta_{t,j} MC_t \right]$$

- inflation is not a forward-looking variable
- staggered price-setting (e.g. Calvo): *firms lock into a price for several periods*. Today's price depends on *current and expected future costs*

$$\pi_t = \beta E_t \pi_{t+1} + \kappa mc_t$$

- inflation is a forward-looking variable in this case. So even if the rule pins down mc_t uniquely, this does not pin down π_t .
- In general, only by chance could the proposed rule exactly cancel out *all* expectation terms from a richer model with more forward-looking equations

A slightly different approach

- Loisel's (*JET, forthcoming*) proposal

$$i_t = r + E_t \pi_{t+1} + \phi (\pi_t - \zeta_t)$$

$$i_t = r + E_t \pi_{t+1}$$

$$\pi_t = \zeta_t$$

A slightly different approach

- Loisel's (*JET, forthcoming*) proposal

$$i_t = r + E_t \pi_{t+1} + \phi (\pi_t - \zeta_t)$$

$$i_t = r + E_t \pi_{t+1}$$

$$\pi_t = \zeta_t$$

- Disadvantage: rule works only in linearized models

A slightly different approach

- Loisel's (*JET, forthcoming*) proposal

$$i_t = r + E_t \pi_{t+1} + \phi (\pi_t - \zeta_t)$$

$$i_t = r + E_t \pi_{t+1}$$

$$\pi_t = \zeta_t$$

- Disadvantage: rule works only in linearized models
- Advantage: generic framework for rules designed to work with more forward-looking equations

A slightly different approach

- Loisel's (*JET, forthcoming*) proposal

$$i_t = r + E_t \pi_{t+1} + \phi (\pi_t - \zeta_t)$$

$$i_t = r + E_t \pi_{t+1}$$

$$\pi_t = \zeta_t$$

- Disadvantage: rule works only in linearized models
- Advantage: generic framework for rules designed to work with more forward-looking equations
- Advantage: the rule works even if the central bank has imperfect knowledge of some structural parameters

- The *economic intuition* for how the rule works is not stressed much in the paper. Cochrane: uniqueness is achieved by a threat by the central bank to set the economy on an explosive path of *infinite speed*

$$\begin{aligned}i_t &= r + \phi E_t p_{t+1} - \tilde{\zeta}_t; & \phi &\rightarrow 1 \\i_t &= r + E_t (p_{t+1} - p_t) \\E_t p_{t+1} &= \frac{1}{1 - \phi} p_t - \frac{1}{1 - \phi} \tilde{\zeta}_t\end{aligned}$$

- The *economic intuition* for how the rule works is not stressed much in the paper. Cochrane: uniqueness is achieved by a threat by the central bank to set the economy on an explosive path of *infinite speed*

$$\begin{aligned}
 i_t &= r + \phi E_t p_{t+1} - \zeta_t; & \phi &\rightarrow 1 \\
 i_t &= r + E_t (p_{t+1} - p_t) \\
 E_t p_{t+1} &= \frac{1}{1-\phi} p_t - \frac{1}{1-\phi} \zeta_t
 \end{aligned}$$

- For any $\phi \rightarrow 1$ ($\phi < 1$) there is a continuum of explosive solutions:

$$\begin{aligned}
 p_{t+1} &= \frac{1}{1-\phi} p_t - \frac{1}{1-\phi} \zeta_t + \delta_{t+1}; & E_t (\delta_{t+1}) &= 0 \\
 p_t &= \left(\frac{1}{1-\phi} \right)^t p_0 - \sum_{j=1}^t \left(\frac{1}{1-\phi} \right)^{j-1} \zeta_{t-j} + \sum_{j=0}^{t-1} \left(\frac{1}{1-\phi} \right)^j \delta_{t-j}
 \end{aligned}$$

The Fed threatens an explosive path of inflation. For $\phi = 1$ the explosion is instantaneous

- There are no *economic* reasons to rule out the explosive paths for inflation. It's "rational expectations" combined with an "extreme (incredible?) threat".

- There are no *economic* reasons to rule out the explosive paths for inflation. It's "rational expectations" combined with an "extreme (incredible?) threat".
- Cannot apply the "old Keynesian" *economic logic* for stabilization: inflation above target → the Fed raises the real interest rate → this lowers demand and inflation

- There are no *economic* reasons to rule out the explosive paths for inflation. It's "rational expectations" combined with an "extreme (incredible?) threat".
- Cannot apply the "old Keynesian" *economic logic* for stabilization: inflation above target → the Fed raises the real interest rate → this lowers demand and inflation
- The argument: if the threat is credible, then the private sector will never misbehave, and so the Fed will never have to act on the threat.

- There are no *economic* reasons to rule out the explosive paths for inflation. It's "rational expectations" combined with an "extreme (incredible?) threat".
- Cannot apply the "old Keynesian" *economic logic* for stabilization: inflation above target → the Fed raises the real interest rate → this lowers demand and inflation
- The argument: if the threat is credible, then the private sector will never misbehave, and so the Fed will never have to act on the threat.
- Can the Fed make such a credible threat? Why would rational agents believe that the Fed would "blow up the banks" unless agents coordinate their expectations on the right path for inflation?

- There are no *economic* reasons to rule out the explosive paths for inflation. It's "rational expectations" combined with an "extreme (incredible?) threat".
- Cannot apply the "old Keynesian" *economic logic* for stabilization: inflation above target → the Fed raises the real interest rate → this lowers demand and inflation
- The argument: if the threat is credible, then the private sector will never misbehave, and so the Fed will never have to act on the threat.
- Can the Fed make such a credible threat? Why would rational agents believe that the Fed would "blow up the banks" unless agents coordinate their expectations on the right path for inflation?
- A threat can in principle be credible even if it sounds crazy: game of chicken. What is a real-life counterpart of "throwing out the wheel"?

- There are no *economic* reasons to rule out the explosive paths for inflation. It's "rational expectations" combined with an "extreme (incredible?) threat".
- Cannot apply the "old Keynesian" *economic logic* for stabilization: inflation above target → the Fed raises the real interest rate → this lowers demand and inflation
- The argument: if the threat is credible, then the private sector will never misbehave, and so the Fed will never have to act on the threat.
- Can the Fed make such a credible threat? Why would rational agents believe that the Fed would "blow up the banks" unless agents coordinate their expectations on the right path for inflation?
- A threat can in principle be credible even if it sounds crazy: game of chicken. What is a real-life counterpart of "throwing out the wheel"?
- Or suppose that the Fed is going to be worse-off not acting on it. But what could be worse for the Fed than explosive inflation or deflation?

- If extreme threats are not a plausible device for ensuring a unique equilibrium, then what?

- If extreme threats are not a plausible device for ensuring a unique equilibrium, then what?
 - "Escape clause": the Fed switches from an interest rate rule to a money targeting rule

- If extreme threats are not a plausible device for ensuring a unique equilibrium, then what?
 - "Escape clause": the Fed switches from an interest rate rule to a money targeting rule
 - McCallum: "learnability" as a refinement

- If extreme threats are not a plausible device for ensuring a unique equilibrium, then what?
 - "Escape clause": the Fed switches from an interest rate rule to a money targeting rule
 - McCallum: "learnability" as a refinement
 - Cochrane: fiscal theory of the price level

Two more issues

- To implement the rule, the central bank must have *perfect knowledge* of structural parameters (time preference, CRRA). Otherwise the rule will not cancel out the expected future terms. Is this realistic?

Two more issues

- To implement the rule, the central bank must have *perfect knowledge* of structural parameters (time preference, CRRA). Otherwise the rule will not cancel out the expected future terms. Is this realistic?
- Zero lower bound: *if money always exists*, then $R \geq 1$.

Two more issues

- To implement the rule, the central bank must have *perfect knowledge* of structural parameters (time preference, CRRA). Otherwise the rule will not cancel out the expected future terms. Is this realistic?
- Zero lower bound: *if money always exists*, then $R \geq 1$.
- But this introduces an additional steady-state and multiple equilibrium paths even with the proposed rule (Benhabib-Schmitt-Grohe-Uribe, 2001)

Two more issues

- To implement the rule, the central bank must have *perfect knowledge* of structural parameters (time preference, CRRA). Otherwise the rule will not cancel out the expected future terms. Is this realistic?
- Zero lower bound: *if money always exists*, then $R \geq 1$.
- But this introduces an additional steady-state and multiple equilibrium paths even with the proposed rule (Benhabib-Schmitt-Grohe-Uribe, 2001)
- Standard reply: "*if money can vanish*", then the ZLB can be treated as a restriction which hold only in equilibrium and not as a constraint on policy (Bassetto, 2004).

Two more issues

- To implement the rule, the central bank must have *perfect knowledge* of structural parameters (time preference, CRRA). Otherwise the rule will not cancel out the expected future terms. Is this realistic?
- Zero lower bound: *if money always exists*, then $R \geq 1$.
- But this introduces an additional steady-state and multiple equilibrium paths even with the proposed rule (Benhabib-Schmitt-Grohe-Uribe, 2001)
- Standard reply: "*if money can vanish*", then the ZLB can be treated as a restriction which hold only in equilibrium and not as a constraint on policy (Bassetto, 2004).
- The Fed threatens to make money useless as a store of value (by supplying an *infinite* amount when the interest rate is negative)

Two more issues

- To implement the rule, the central bank must have *perfect knowledge* of structural parameters (time preference, CRRA). Otherwise the rule will not cancel out the expected future terms. Is this realistic?
- Zero lower bound: *if money always exists*, then $R \geq 1$.
- But this introduces an additional steady-state and multiple equilibrium paths even with the proposed rule (Benhabib-Schmitt-Grohe-Uribe, 2001)
- Standard reply: "*if money can vanish*", then the ZLB can be treated as a restriction which hold only in equilibrium and not as a constraint on policy (Bassetto, 2004).
- The Fed threatens to make money useless as a store of value (by supplying an *infinite* amount when the interest rate is negative)
- Again, is this credible? One might conjecture that long before the Fed has managed to implement such a confiscation of nominal wealth, people would switch to alternative money, e.g. gold or cigarettes.

- Important topic

Final comments

- Important topic
- Very creative, constructive, paper

- Important topic
- Very creative, constructive, paper
- Offers some comfort: to users of the simple CIA model with flexible prices (or prices set in advance)

- Important topic
- Very creative, constructive, paper
- Offers some comfort: to users of the simple CIA model with flexible prices (or prices set in advance)
- Seems less comfortable to those who work with richer models, with more forward-looking behaviour than just the consumption Euler equation

- Important topic
- Very creative, constructive, paper
- Offers some comfort: to users of the simple CIA model with flexible prices (or prices set in advance)
- Seems less comfortable to those who work with richer models, with more forward-looking behaviour than just the consumption Euler equation
- Even less comfortable to those who feel uneasy with a description of expectations that reflects incredible threats by the Fed

- Important topic
- Very creative, constructive, paper
- Offers some comfort: to users of the simple CIA model with flexible prices (or prices set in advance)
- Seems less comfortable to those who work with richer models, with more forward-looking behaviour than just the consumption Euler equation
- Even less comfortable to those who feel uneasy with a description of expectations that reflects incredible threats by the Fed
- More research on this important topic is needed