a Discussion of Measuring monetary policy shocks in emerging economies: Evidence from India by Aeimit Lakdawala and Rajeswari Sengupta

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Summary of the Paper

- Most of what we know about MP comes from US data... or Euro Area, or UK
- Relatively little research on the effects of MP in EME using state-of-the-art tools

This paper: filling a gap!

- Daily changes in 1, 3, 6, 9-month and 1-year OIS rates on 115 RBI announcements
- Target & path factors as Gürkaynak et al. (2005)
- Narrative analysis for diagnostics and interpretation
- Event study
- IRFs (to target shock)

Results:

- Bond & stocks react strongly to surprises in the event study
- ... but heterogeneity across governors
- puzzling macro effects

Comment 1: Why are EME complicated?

Poor data

- \Box Volatility and instability
- □ Less liquid markets
- □ Un-stable policy framework...

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Comment 1: Why are EME interesting?

- 🗹 Poor data
- 🗹 Volatility and instability
- 🗹 Less liquid markets
- ✓ Un-stable policy framework... Many goals...
 - ... many tools (capital flow management, exchange rates interventions...)
- Policy reaction function less well understood by agents
- □ Bigger role for risk premia shocks
- □ Bigger role for external shocks

Comment 2: Puzzling Macro IRFs



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Comment 3: Surprises and Shocks

- Monetary surprises are news w.r.t the information set of market participants
- Structural shocks are un-forecastable stochastic disturbance
- To identify casual effect of MP shocks one needs innovations
 - news to agents and
 - orthogonal to the state of the economy
- In full-information rational expectations (FIRE) models the two coincide...
 ... not in the presence of deviations from FIRE (\neq REE of the 80's)
- News to the agents \neq structural shocks

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- News to the agents \neq structural shocks
- What 'information' is contained in the surprises?
- Can we decompose surprises into shocks?

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$$\begin{split} i_{t} - F_{t-\Delta t}^{i}[i_{t}] &= \underbrace{F_{t}[u_{t}]}_{\mathsf{MP} \text{ shock}} + \underbrace{\left(F_{t}^{i}[r^{*}] - F_{t-\Delta t}^{i}[r^{*}]\right)}_{\substack{\mathsf{Natural interest rate revision}\\ \mathsf{Long-run information}} \\ &+ \underbrace{\left(F_{t}[\phi_{\pi}|\Omega_{t}^{i}] - F_{t}^{i}[\phi_{\pi}|\Omega_{t}^{i}]\right)}_{\mathsf{Update to Policy Rule } \phi_{\pi}} \underbrace{F_{t-\Delta t}^{i}[\pi_{t} - \pi^{*}] + \underbrace{\left(F_{t}[\phi_{y}|\Omega_{t}^{i}] - F_{t}[\phi_{y}|\Omega_{t}^{i}]\right)}_{\mathsf{Update to Policy Rule } \phi_{y}} \underbrace{F_{t-\Delta t}^{i}[y_{t} - y^{*}]}_{\substack{\mathsf{Learning of policy preferences}}} \\ &+ \underbrace{\phi_{\pi}\left(F_{t}^{i}[\pi_{t} - \pi^{*}] - F_{t-\Delta t}^{i}[\pi_{t} - \pi^{*}]\right)}_{\mathsf{Revision of cyclical } \pi} \underbrace{\phi_{x}\left(F_{t}^{i}[y_{t} - y^{*}] - F_{t-\Delta t}^{i}[y_{t} - y^{*}]\right)}_{\substack{\mathsf{Revision of output gap}}} \end{split}$$

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Comment 4: Information in MP Surprises

Different approaches to disentangle shocks

Survey-based: Campbell et al. 2012, mine with S. M.-Agrippino

- Forecasts/surveys data to disentangle information effects
- Correlation of the surprises with the CB's forecasts (mine with S. M.-Agrippino)
- Difficult to distinguish between risk premia and macro news shocks

Market-based: Jarociński and Karadi 2020, Cieslak and Schrimpf 2019, ...

- Stock-bond correlation to distinguish pure policy surprise from information revelation
- · Focus only on the market's information set
- Strong fundamentals-based pricing assumption on stock prices

 \implies Can these methods be extended?

Comment 4: Could it matter for path surprises?

US path surprises decomposition (Degasperi, Ricco, 2022)



Conclusions

- Very interesting paper!
- One of the very first papers in bringing and adapting HFI to EME
- Interesting exercise to understand how MP works
- Some interesting questions on causal effects