

Discussion of “Gambling to Preserve Price (and Fiscal) Stability ” by Corsetti and Maćkowiak

**The Credibility of Government Policies: Conference in Honor of
Guillermo Calvo**

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The views expressed herein are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis or the Federal Reserve System.

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- Currency crisis model with long-term nominal debt
 - + fiscal correction shock
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- Currency crisis model with long-term nominal debt
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- Examples with multiple equilibria in the exit of the peg
- Outline of my discussion
 - Model Summary
 - Comments
 - Multiplicity
 - When to abandon?
 - Connection to current juncture

Start from the situation with a sustainable peg

$$\frac{B_0}{P_{-1}} = S_{-1} \frac{1 + r^*}{r^*}$$

Suppose S falls

$$\frac{B_0}{P_{-1}} > S \frac{1 + r^*}{r^*}$$

Peg must be abandoned at some point

$$\frac{B_0}{P_0} \left[\frac{\delta + r^*}{1 + r^*} - (1 - \delta) Q_0 \right] = S \left(\frac{1 + r^*}{r^*} \right)$$

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- Examples of non-unique timing of abandonment

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 - Dynamic version, Lorenzoni-Werning (2019)

Multiple Equilibria and Calvo 88

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Can ceiling on nominal rates can implement high T eq.?

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Interesting contrast:

- Ability to wait in Rebelo-Vegh comes from seignorage vs. long-term nominal debt in Corsetti-Maćkowiak

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 - Is inflation due to a gamble on fiscal correction that did not take place?
- Contrast with more conventional view:
 - Demand rebalancing towards good coupled with supply constraints acted as cost-push shock
 - Fiscal and monetary stimulus
- No obvious fiscal shock since 2022Q4, yet inflation coming down back to target