

Discussion of "Money and Capital in a Persistent Liquidity Trap" by Bachetta, Benhima and Kalantzis

Mario Pietrunti ¹

¹Banca d'Italia

11 October 2018

Second Annual Workshop
ESCB Research Cluster 1 on Monetary Economics

The opinions expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of Banca d'Italia.

Summary of the paper

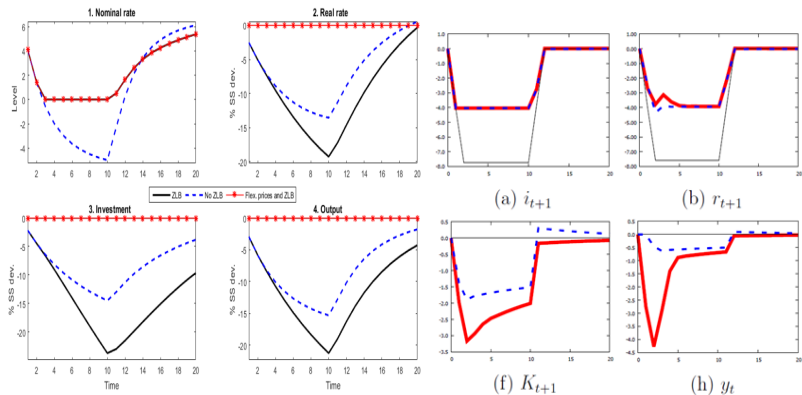
The paper takes a “long-run” approach to show the negative relationship between money and physical capital in a persistent liquidity trap.

- Monetary model with *flexible prices* and *asset scarcity*
- *Leveraged investors* finance investment
- Deleveraging shock makes assets scarce pushing down the interest rate
- at the ZLB savers may stop lending and switch to cash (*crowding-out effect of money*)
- This leads to lower capital accumulation and output

⇒ **money is not neutral in the long-run**

Two worlds compared

Figure: NK model vs Monetary model



Some unpleasant monetarist implications for central bankers in the long run...

- ① **QE**: aggravates asset scarcity and deepens liquidity trap
- ② **NIRP**: effective in contrasting the effects of deleveraging shock, but does not solve asset scarcity problem
- ③ **Helicopter money**: it works (in a non-Ricardian setting)
- ④ **Credit easing and increase in gvt bonds**: effective as they reduce asset scarcity issue

Three challenges to the validity of the claims:

- 1 results hold in a non-Ricardian framework but not in a Ricardian one (Wallace neutrality)
- 2 what about additional transmission channels of unconventional policy measures?
→ **portfolio rebalancing** works the opposite way (from gvt bonds to risky assets)
- 3 **empirical evidence** on money demand during ZLB episodes is inconclusive (at best)
→ stable money demand during long ZLB episodes (Dreger, Gerdesmeier and Roffia, 2016 and Barigozzi and Conti, 2018)

General appraisal of the paper

- Thought-provoking paper about long term effects of unconventional policies
- New mechanism leading to the paradox of thrift
- Interesting path for future empirical research
- Definitely a recommended reading for policymakers!

THANK YOU!