

Payment systems interlinking and trade flows

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Clear and relevant research question

- ▶ Main idea: fast payment systems interlinking \Rightarrow more trade

Why is it relevant?

- ▶ Payment system interlinking still underdeveloped and fragmented
 - ▶ Payments and money transfers are still very costly
 - E.g. 6% for remittances, a multiple of that in less developed areas
 - ▶ Fast payments reduce trade costs, with implications for entry and GVC participation
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- ▶ Implications particularly relevant for smaller firms and developing countries

Main findings

- ▶ A fast payment interlink increases bilateral trade by 4% on average
(\approx half an FTA, \approx 1/4 of a currency union)
- ▶ the effect lasts for about one year
- ▶ stronger effects for small countries and low tech goods

Strengths:

- ▶ Well thought research design
- ▶ Exploits an original database on payment interlinking
- ▶ Exploits Trade Data Monitor instead of BACI/COMTRADE to have latest data (2021-2024)

Concerns

The authors are well aware and address several main concerns:

- ① Selection ✓ — bias correction method (Carlson & Joshi, 2024)
- ② Endogeneity ✓ — synthetic DID (Arkhangelsky et al., 2021)
- ③ Euro effect ✓ — Euro exclusion, Euro dummy
- ④ Heterogeneity ✓ — large/small countries, high/low tech

Selection

- ▶ I recommend more clarity on the drivers of selection into payment interlinking
- ▶ Two possible sources:
 - incomplete payment interlinking data (e.g. no USA)
 - selection related to some specific characteristics (the focus of the paper)
- ▶ The 1st stage mainly uses gravity vars. Are there other variables more directly related to payment systems and less to trade that could affect the likelihood of a payment agreement?
- ▶ Is the IMR significant in the 2nd stage? Is there evidence of selection?
- ▶ Results are causal under Carlson & Joshi (2024) assumptions. Do they hold?
- ▶ Beyond selection, other sources of endogeneity may remain. Are they addressed by this method?

Endogeneity

- ▶ Two issues: reverse causality and simultaneity, tackled using Synthetic DID
- ▶ The SDID results are interesting, but difficult to interpret as a causal benchmark relative to the gravity estimates
- ▶ The intra-Euro flows must be dropped \Rightarrow results not completely comparable
- ▶ Dropping intra-Euro excludes some large/rich countries with a sophisticated export bundle: to what extent this overlaps with the other checks?
- ▶ Average effects are 15% vs. 4% from gravity/correction estimations excluding the Euro area; CI partly overlap, but the size difference is still very large
- ▶ The 15% effect is close to the results from the basic gravity correction model (i.e. without fixed effects): SDID may fail to control for multilateral resistance terms?
- ▶ Beyond statistics, a discussion on the meaning and credibility of constructing a synthetic country pair would be useful

Heterogeneity

- ▶ The justification for small vs. large countries is not fully convincing. I wonder whether there are other dimensions that could be more interesting
- ▶ One could expect the size of the effect to negatively depend on how developed and already interlinked payment systems are. Can this be captured by the number of pre-existing agreements or number of partners?
- ▶ System-specific characteristics may be relevant. Is this worth exploring?
- ▶ Is there a currency effect? Does the reference currency used in trade matter?

Conclusion

- ▶ Clear and relevant research question
- ▶ Well thought research design
- ▶ Mostly credible causal results
- ▶ The authors argue for a fixed cost reduction channel, but which costs exactly? Entry costs, time costs?
- ▶ Policy implications are clearly discussed but only stress the good side
- ▶ What about the risks of more integration? Shock transmission? Cyber risks? Geopolitical exposure?
- ▶ A few more years of data would make the analysis much more robust
- ▶ A natural next step would be a firm-level extension and the exogeneity of payment agreements to the firm would facilitate identification
- ▶ A more complex issue could be the role of hubs: do countries bridging payment system blocks have a special role?