

Fiscal backing, inflation and US business cycles

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The views expressed are those of the presenter and do not necessarily reflect those of the ECB or the NBB.

Outline

- Motivation and objectives
- Methodology
- Estimation results
- The post-pandemic inflation
- Conclusions and follow-up

Motivation (1)

- The fiscal-monetary policy mix is crucial for the determination of inflation
- Inflation targeting regimes are typically described as monetary-led regimes where monetary policy achieves the inflation target by actively setting policy-controlled interest rates and fiscal policy is largely passive focusing on debt sustainability.
- During the low-inflation/ELB period, there were calls for fiscal policy to play a more active role in bringing inflation up to target:
 - Lower efficacy of monetary policy, but higher fiscal multipliers
 - Favourable $(r - g)$ creates more fiscal space
- Since then, high inflation has challenged this fiscal/monetary policy mix:
 - Debate about the role of expansive fiscal policy
 - Calls for a return to a monetary-led policy mix.

Motivation (2)

In RANK models, monetary and fiscal-led regimes (Leeper, 1991) are *extreme regimes*:

- Monetary-led regime (Taylor principle + debt feedback)
 - ➔ Monetary policy controls inflation
 - Fiscal policy (lump sum transfers) does not matter for economy
- Fiscal-led regime (No Taylor principle, nor debt feedback)
 - ➔ Monetary policy is counterproductive (Sims (2011): “stepping on a rake”)
 - Fiscal policy controls inflation

A realistic model of monetary and fiscal policy interaction should allow for *intermediate regimes* with partial fiscal backing (Cochrane (2022), Bianchi, Faccini and Melosi (2023)):

- Fiscal policy generally commits to serve current debt by running future surpluses, but may not take the full burden of adjustment
- Monetary policy is geared towards stabilizing inflation, but it may have to face the inflationary consequences of partially unfunded government debt.

Objectives of this paper

- Develop a model which allows for **intermediate** monetary/fiscal policy regimes with **partial fiscal backing**
 - The degree of fiscal backing is captured by a regime parameter, λ .
 - Assume λ is constant over time and across shocks, but in principle can be time and shock-dependent.
 - Move away from extreme regime switching assumption in Chung et al (2005), Bianchi-Illut (2017) and Bianchi-Melosi (2020).
- Estimate the Smets-Wouters (2007) model with partial fiscal backing for the US economy.
 - What is the average degree of fiscal backing?
 - Are the most important drivers of inflation monetary or fiscal?
 - How does it affect the propagation of various business cycle shocks?
- Interpret the post-pandemic inflation period through the lens of the New Keynesian model with partial fiscal backing

Related literature

Theory

- The fiscal theory of the price level:
 - Leeper (1992), Sims (1994), Woodford (2001), Cochrane (2001), ...
 - Discussed and summarized in Cochrane (2023).
- Implications of unfunded fiscal policy for monetary policy
 - Benigno and Woodford (2006), Harrison (2022), Kumhof et al (2010)
- The methodology of our paper builds on Bianchi, Faccini and Melosi (2023)

Empirical literature

- Monetary/fiscal policy regime-switching models:
 - Chung et al (2005), Bianchi and Ilut (2017), Bianchi and Melosi (2022), Hinterlang and Hollmayr (2022), ...
- Fiscal origins of high inflation:
 - Banerjee et al (2022), Barro and Bianchi (2024), Brandao-Marquez et al (2023), ...
- Role of monetary policy reaction functions for fiscal multipliers:
 - Christiano et al (2017), Woodford (2019), Leeper et al (2017), Ramey and Zubairy (2018), Hack et al (2023), ...
- Role of fiscal policy reaction functions for monetary policy transmission
 - Caramp and Feilich (2022), Kloosterman, Bonam and Vanderveer (2022), Afonso, Alves and Ionta (2023)

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Illustration using a simple Fisherian model (Leeper, 1991)

- An endowment economy with flexible prices and one-period nominal government debt:

$$R_t = E_t \pi_{t+1} \quad (\text{Fisher relation})$$

$$b_t = \beta^{-1} b_{t-1} + b(R_t - \beta^{-1} \pi_t) - \tau_t \quad (\text{Government budget constraint})$$

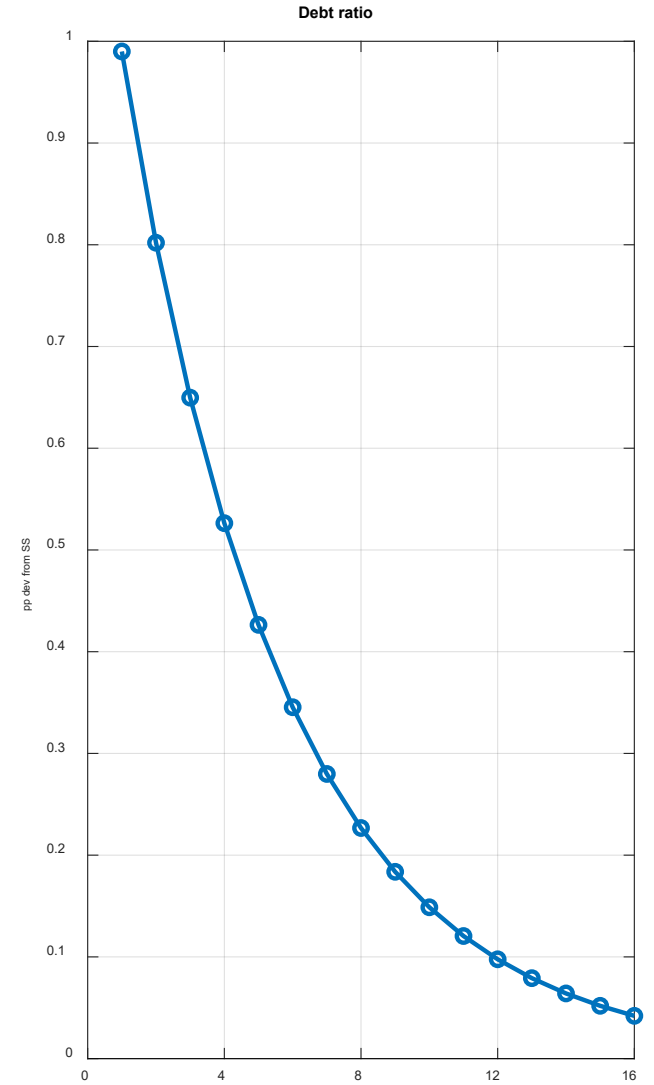
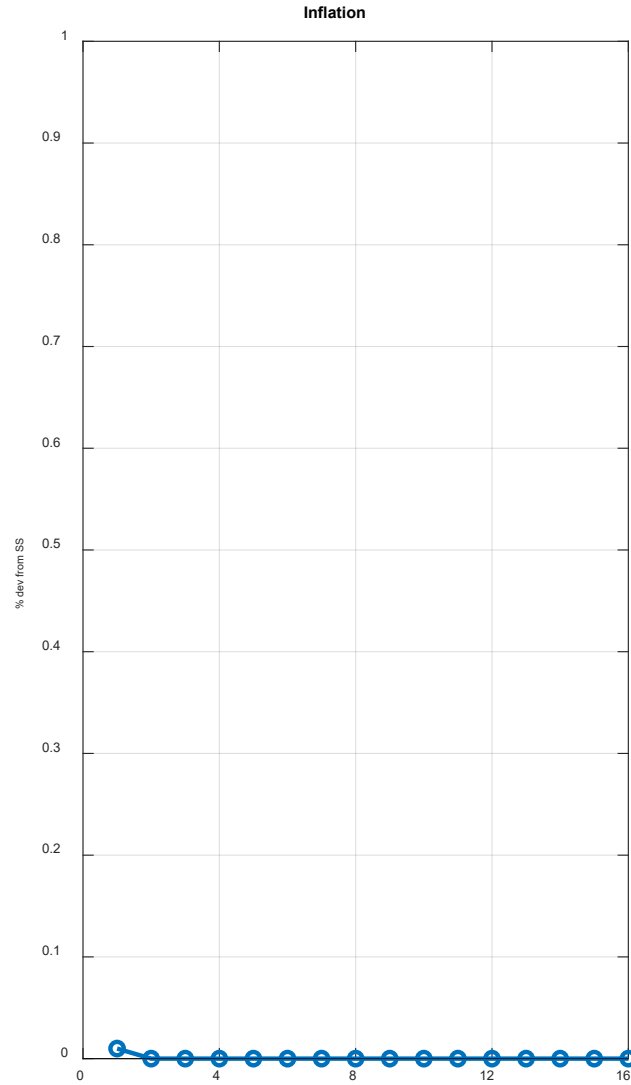
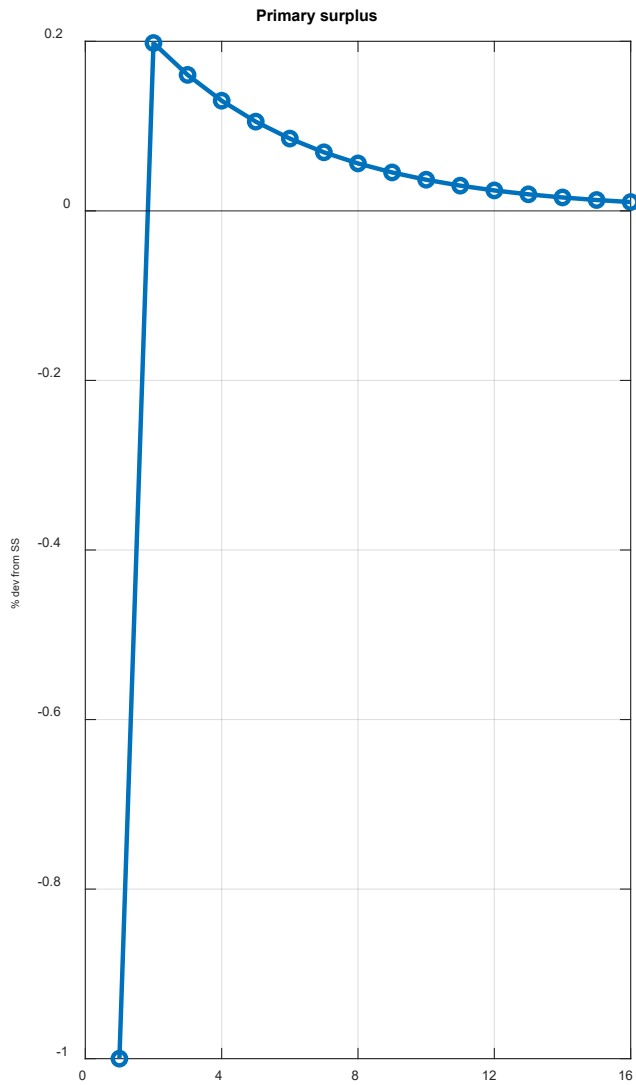
$$R_t = \psi \pi_t \quad (\text{Monetary policy reaction function})$$

$$\tau_t = \delta_b b_{t-1} - \varepsilon_t^\tau \quad (\text{Fiscal policy reaction function})$$

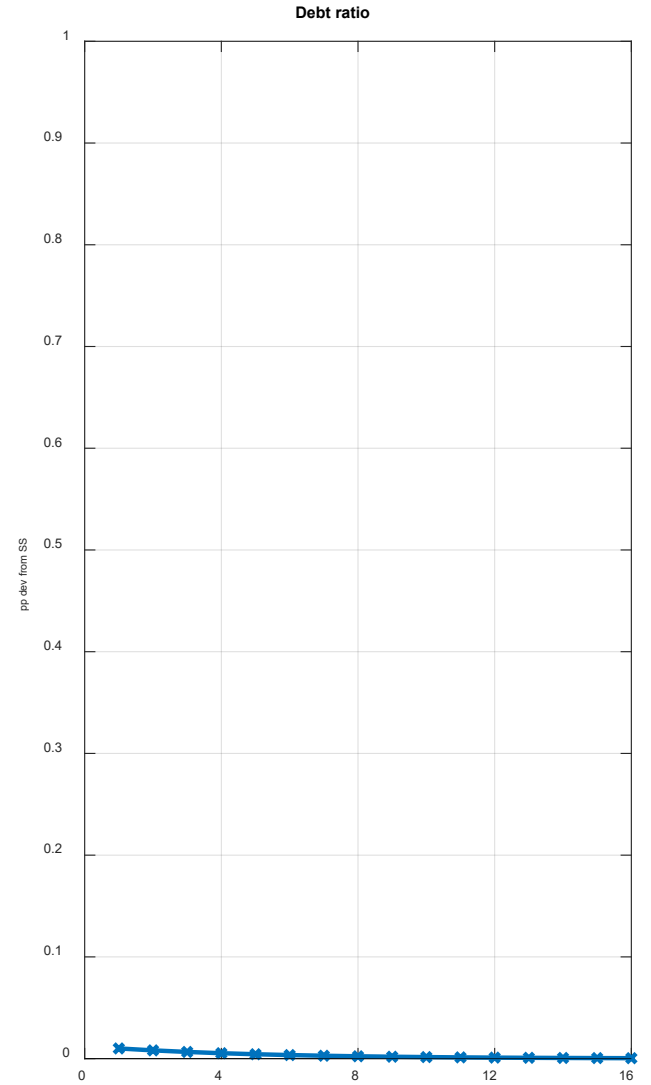
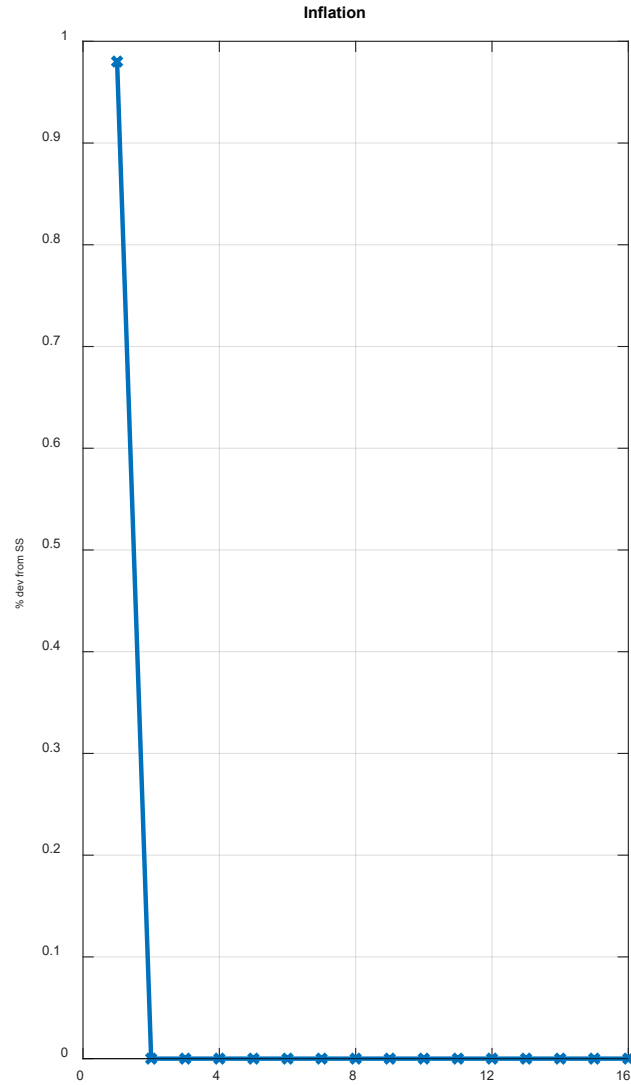
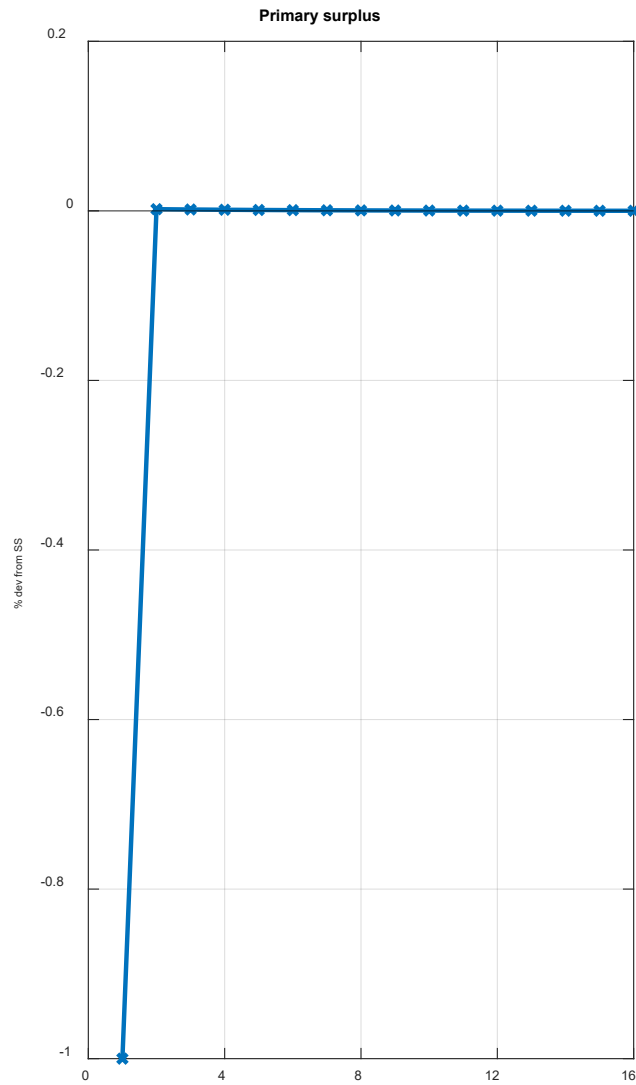
- Combining equations:

$$E_t \pi_{t+1} = \psi \pi_t$$

$$b_t = (\beta^{-1} - \delta_b) b_{t-1} - b(\beta^{-1} - \psi) \pi_t + \varepsilon_t^\tau$$



Monetary-led regime: $\psi > 1$ and $\delta_b > \beta^{-1} - 1$ (AM/PF)



Fiscal-led regime: $\psi < 1$ and $\delta_b < \beta^{-1} - 1$ (PM/AF)

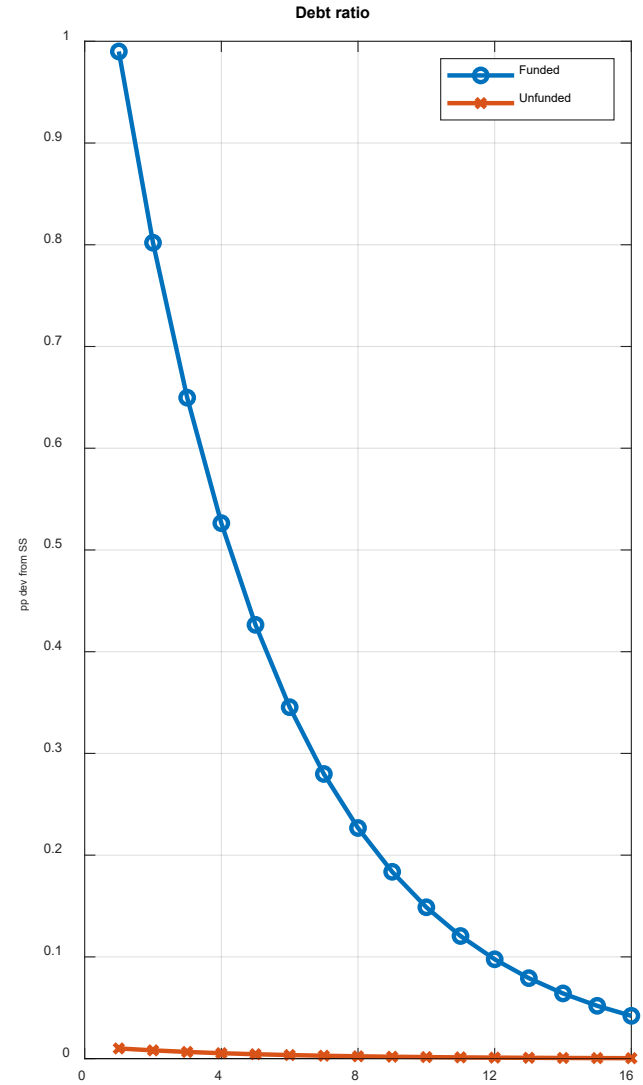
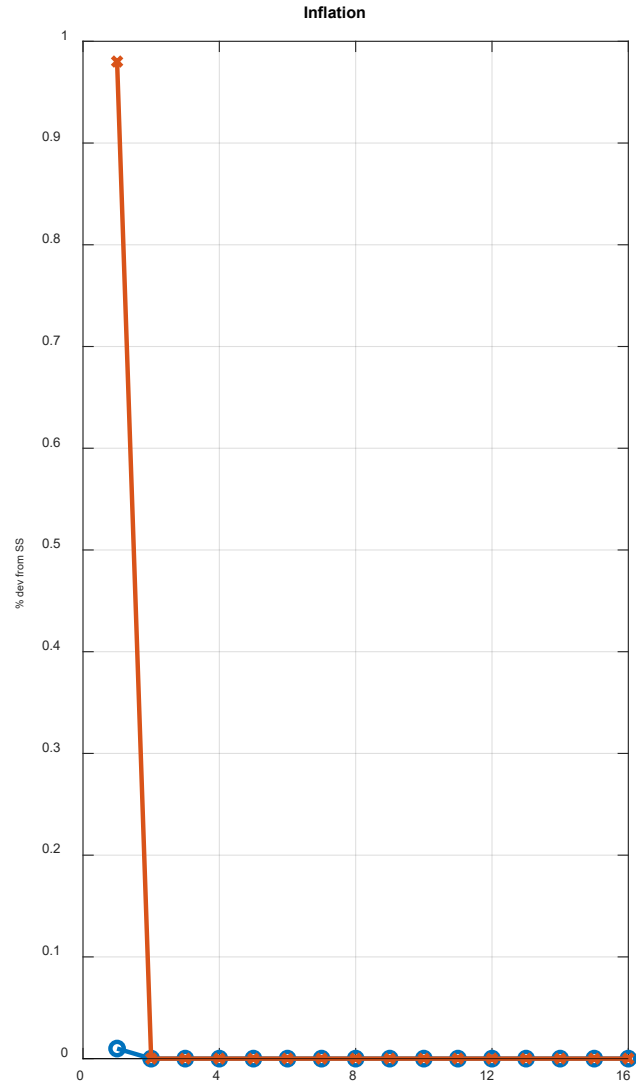
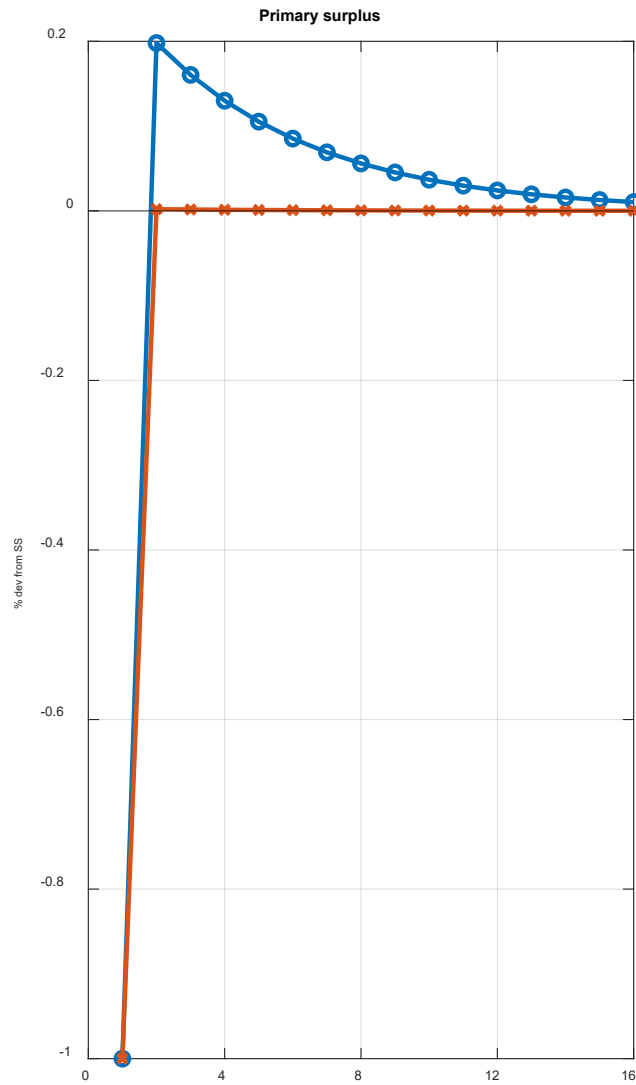
Bianchi, Faccini and Melosi (2023): Mixed regime

- A model with both funded and unfunded shocks can be developed by modifying the policy reaction functions as follows:

$$\tau_t = \delta_b (b_{t-1} - b_{t-1}^F) - \varepsilon_t^{\tau M} - \varepsilon_t^{\tau F}$$

$$R_t = \psi(\pi_t - \pi_t^F)$$

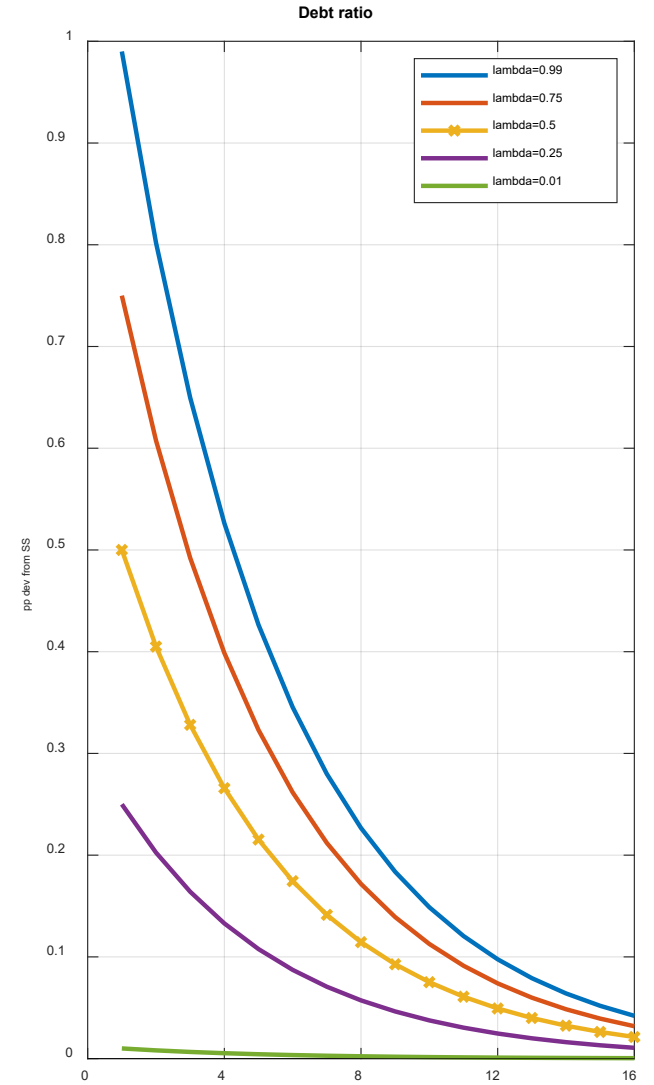
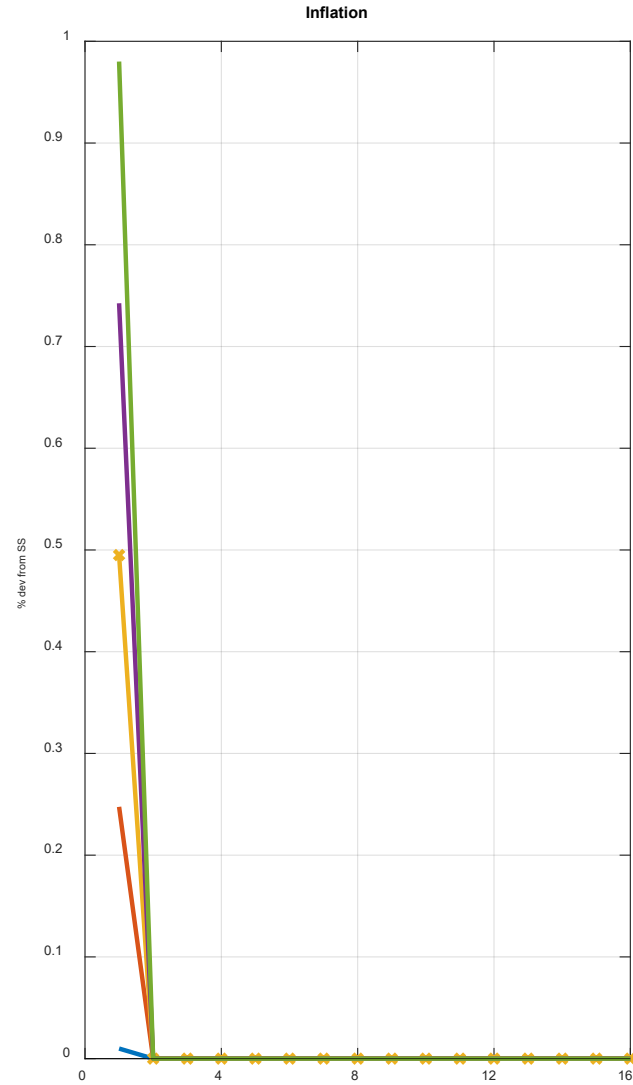
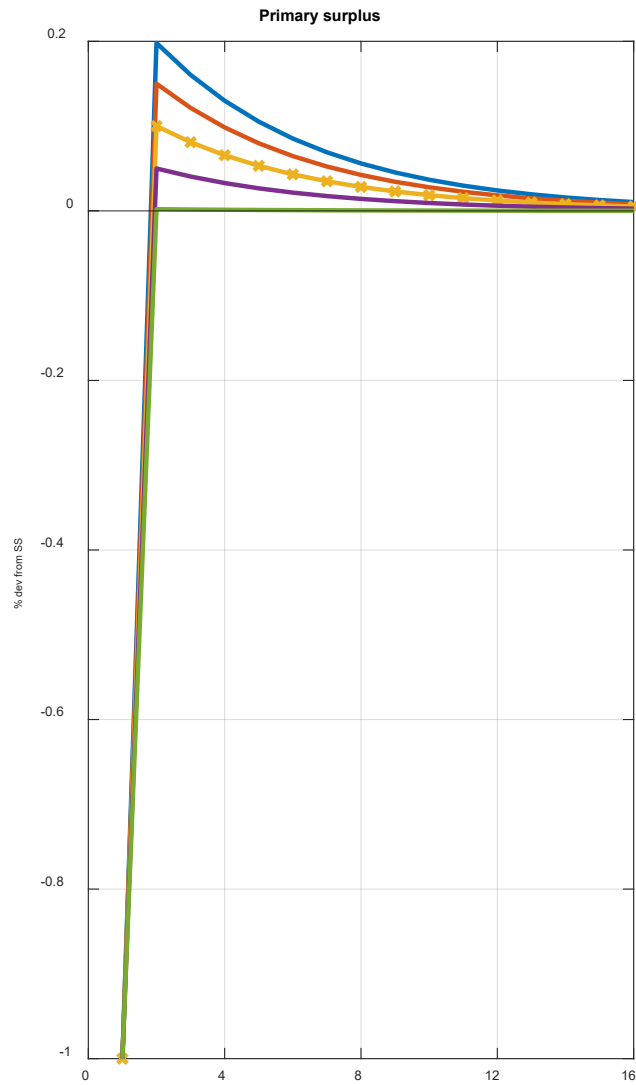
- The subscripts M and F refer to the funded and unfunded nature of the fiscal shocks, b_t^F is unfunded debt and π_t^F is fiscal inflation or a time-varying inflation target necessary to stabilize unfunded debt.
- Unfunded debt and fiscal inflation are determined in a fiscal-led shadow economy only featuring the unfunded fiscal shocks



Mixed regime with funded and unfunded shocks (BFM, 2023)

This paper: Intermediate regime of partial fiscal funding

- In the *mixed* regime of BFM (2023) uncorrelated fiscal shocks are either completely funded ($\varepsilon_t^{\tau M}$) or completely unfunded ($\varepsilon_t^{\tau F}$).
- In this paper we analyze an *intermediate* regime in which fiscal shocks can be partially funded.
- Using the BFM (2023) methodology, this can easily be implemented by defining $\varepsilon_t^{\tau M} = \lambda \varepsilon_t^{\tau}$ and $\varepsilon_t^{\tau F} = (1 - \lambda) \varepsilon_t^{\tau}$.
- The parameter λ captures the degree to which the shock is funded.



Intermediate regime with partial fiscal funding given by λ

Partial fiscal backing and other business cycle shocks

- A second difference with BFM (2023) follows from the realization that all macro-economic shocks have fiscal implications.
- In the monetary-led regime, these fiscal implications are irrelevant because of lump sum taxes and Ricardian equivalence.
- In a model with partial fiscal backing, the fiscal implications matter for the transmission of the various shocks to economic activity and inflation
- In what follows:
 - Consider a Representative-Agent-New-Keynesian (RANK) model with long-term nominal government debt and four shocks (productivity, demand, monetary policy and fiscal transfer shocks)
 - Roughly calibrate the model as in Bianchi-Melosi (2022)
 - Show how different degrees of fiscal backing (λ 's) impact the transmission of those shocks.

RANK model with partial fiscal backing

$$y_t = E_t y_{t+1} - [R_t - E_t \pi_{t+1}] + \varepsilon_t^d \quad (\text{Forward-looking IS curve})$$

$$\pi_t = \kappa(y_t - y_t^*) + \beta E_t \pi_{t+1} \quad (\text{New Keynesian Phillips curve})$$

$$y_t^* = \varepsilon_t^a \quad (\text{Potential output})$$

$$R_t = E_t R_{t,t+1}^b \quad (\text{No arbitrage condition})$$

$$R_{t-1,t}^b = \frac{\rho}{R} P_t^b - P_{t-1}^b \quad (\text{Return on long-term bond})$$

$$b_t = \beta^{-1} b_{t-1} + b \beta^{-1} (R_{t-1,t}^b - y_t + y_{t-1} - \pi_t) - \tau_t \quad (\text{Govt budget constraint})$$

RANK Model with partial fiscal backing

Monetary policy rule:

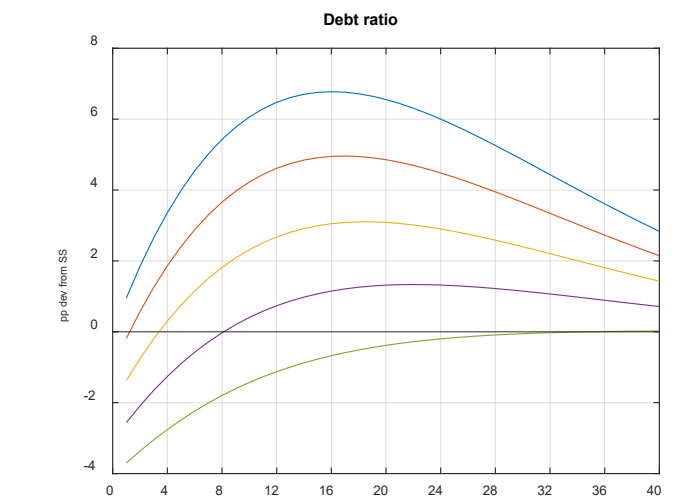
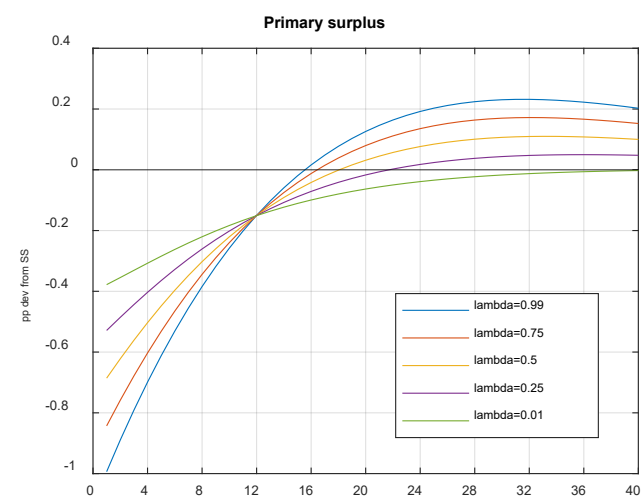
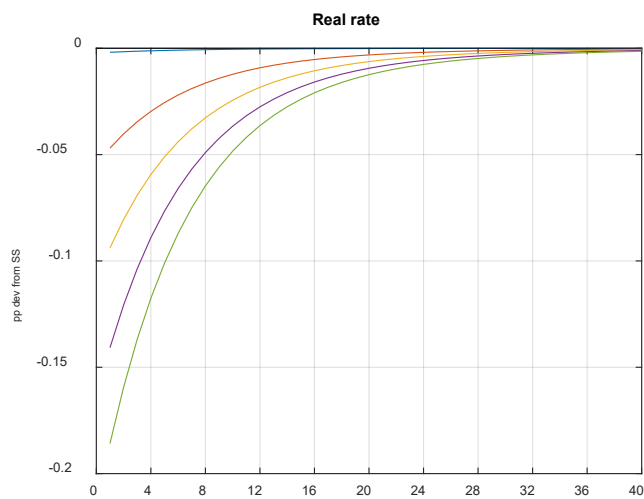
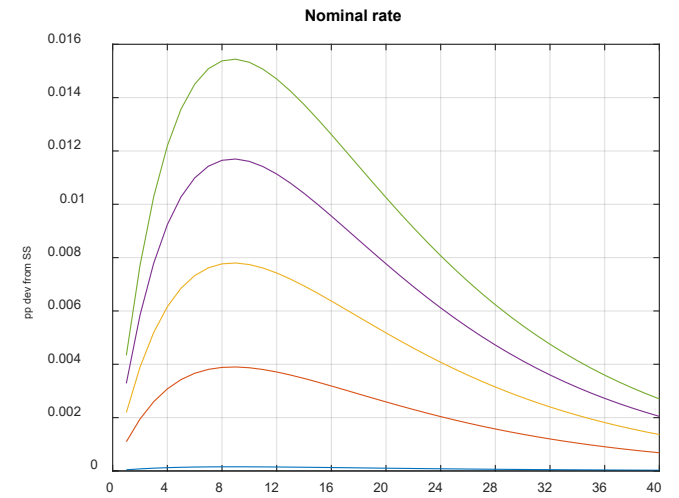
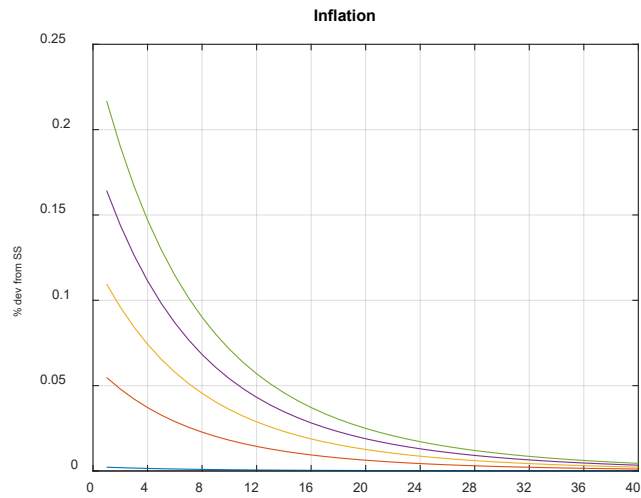
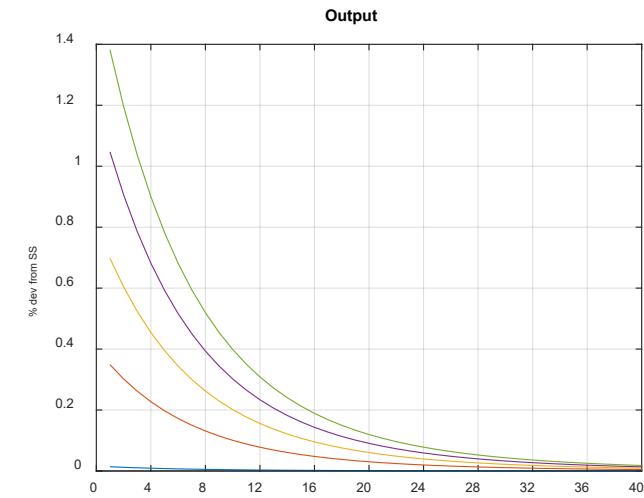
$$R_t = \rho_R R_{t-1} + (1 - \rho_R) \left[\psi_\pi (\pi_t - \pi_t^F) + \psi_\pi^F \pi_t^F + \psi_y \left((y_t - y_t^*) - (y_t^F - y_t^{F*}) \right) + \psi_y^F (y_t^F - y_t^{F*}) \right] + \varepsilon_t^{mp}$$

Fiscal policy rule:

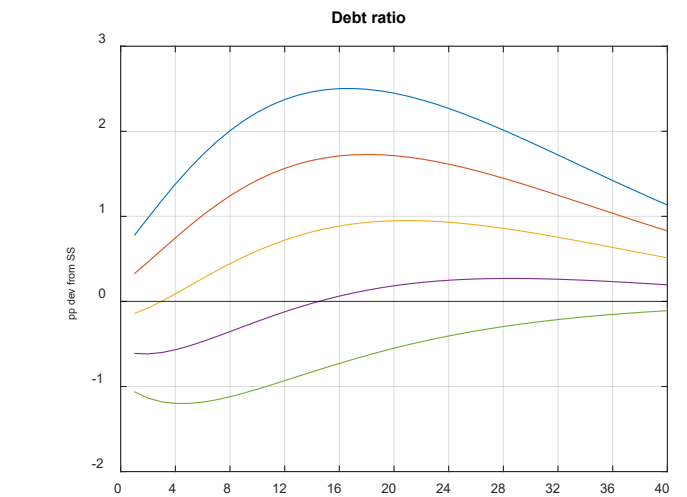
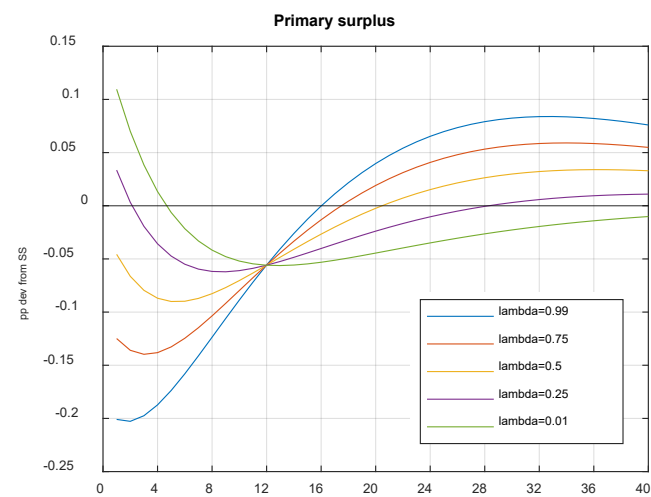
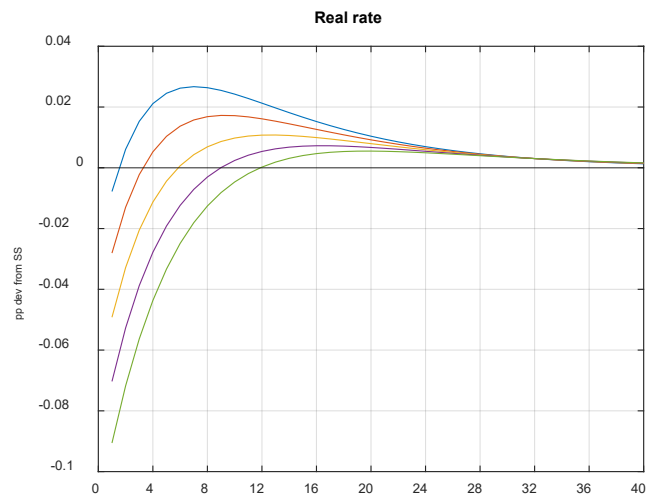
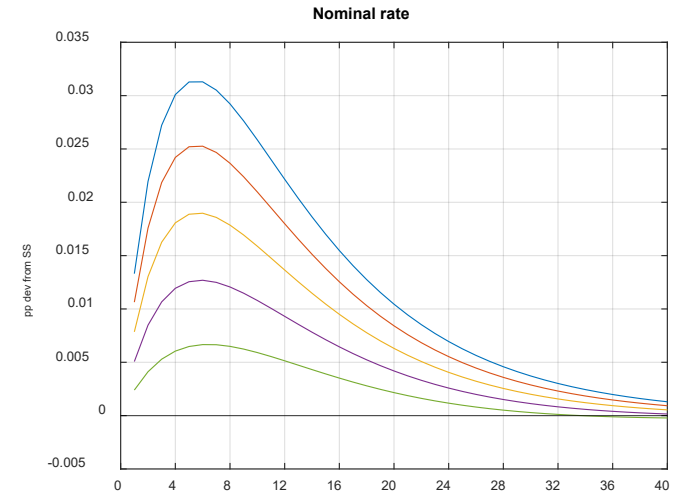
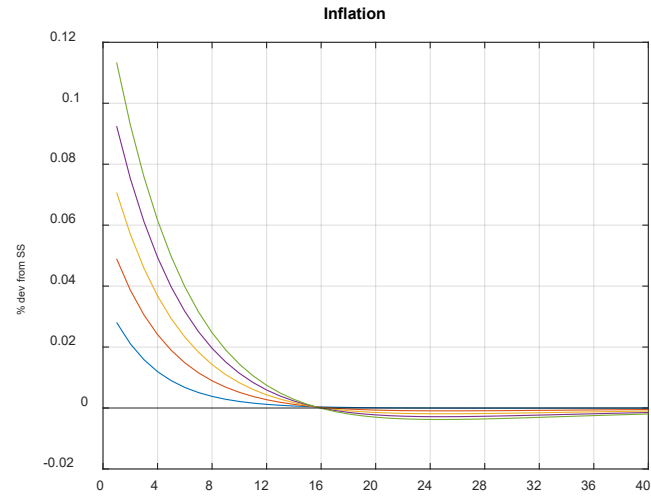
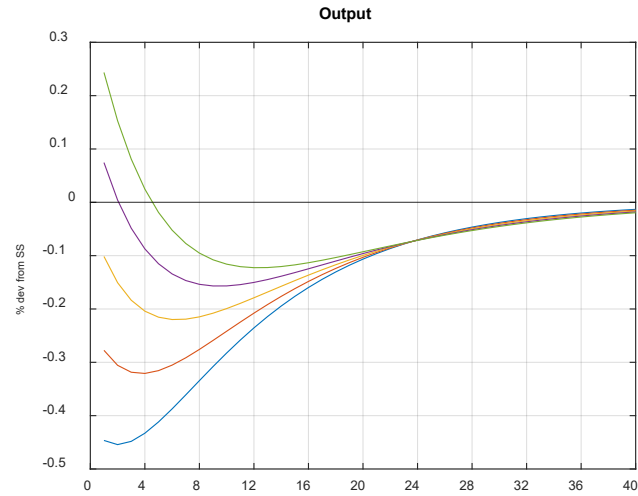
$$\tau_t = \rho_\tau \tau_{t-1} + (1 - \rho_\tau) \left[\delta_b (b_{t-1} - b_{t-1}^F) + \delta_b^F b_{t-1}^F + \delta_y (y_t - y_t^*) \right] + \delta_{dy} (y_t - y_{t-1}) + \varepsilon_t^\tau$$

Unfunded debt, b_t^F , and fiscal inflation, π_t^F , are again determined in a fiscal-led shadow economy.

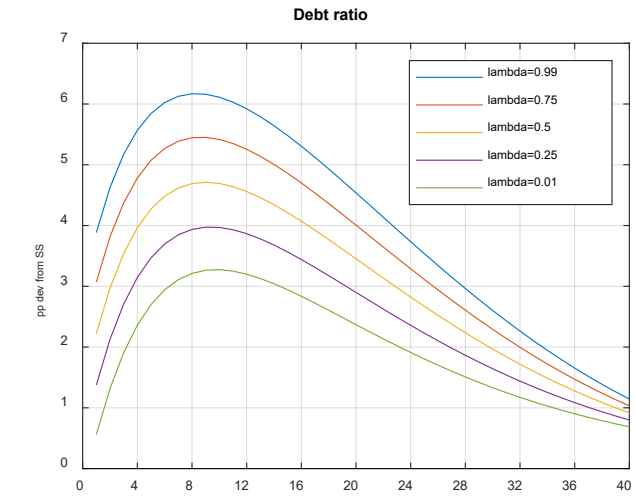
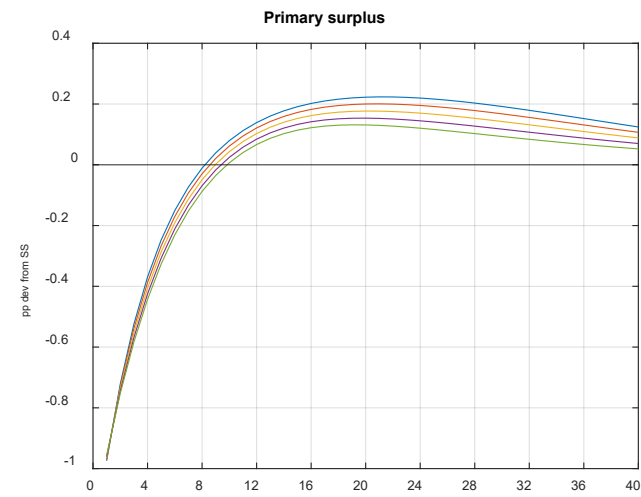
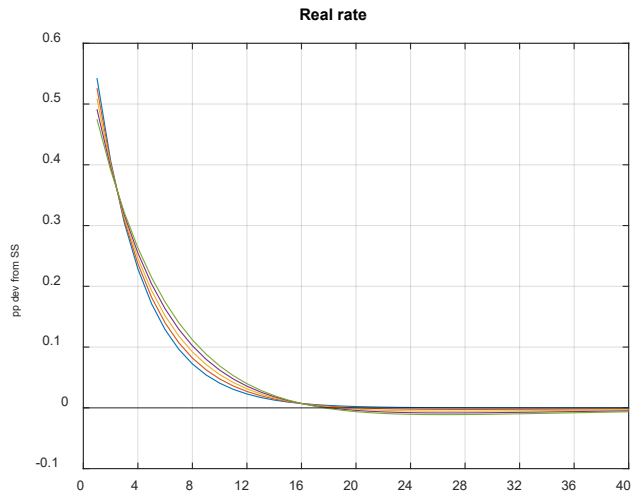
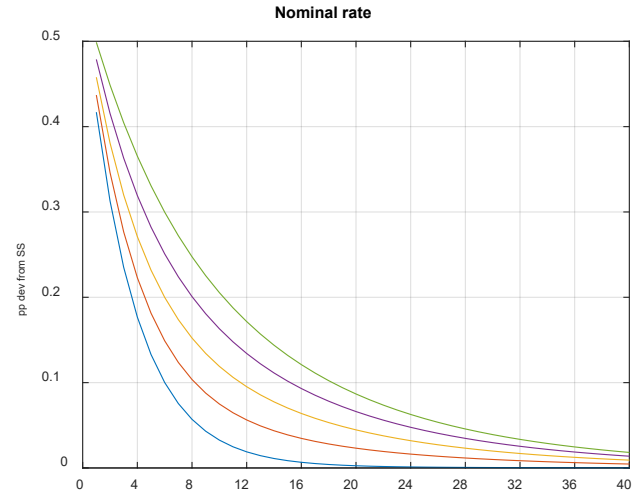
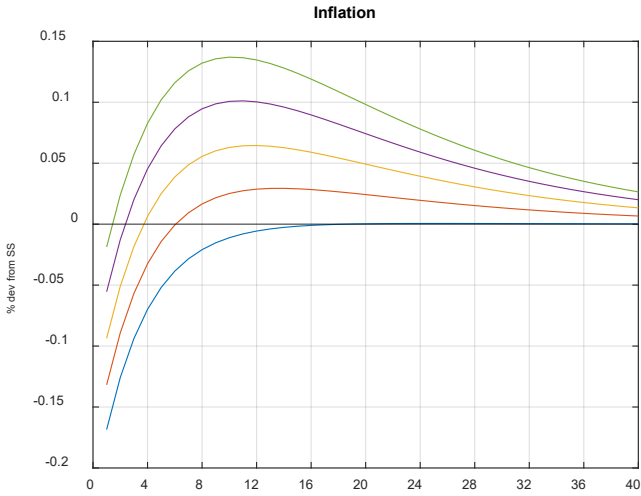
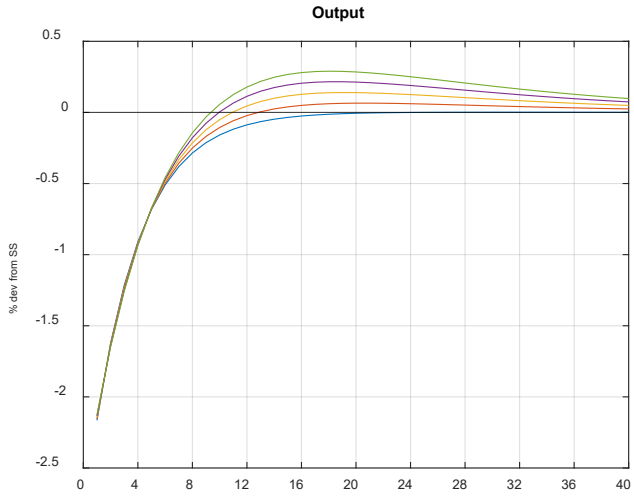
Expansionary transfer shock (RANK model)



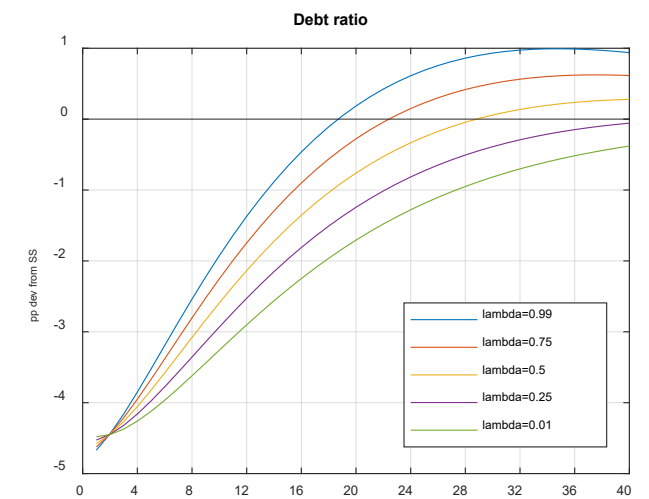
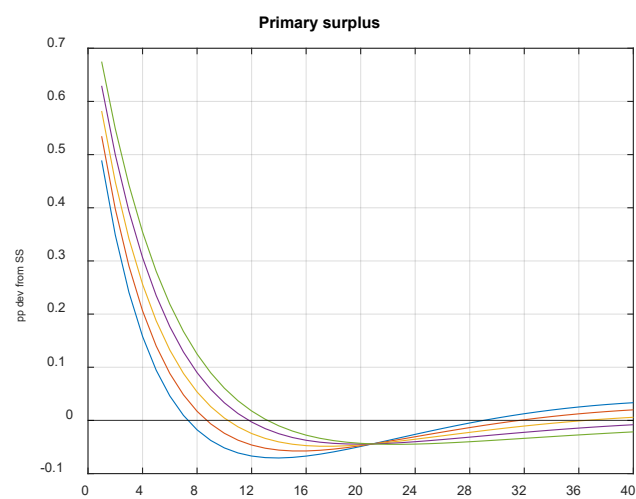
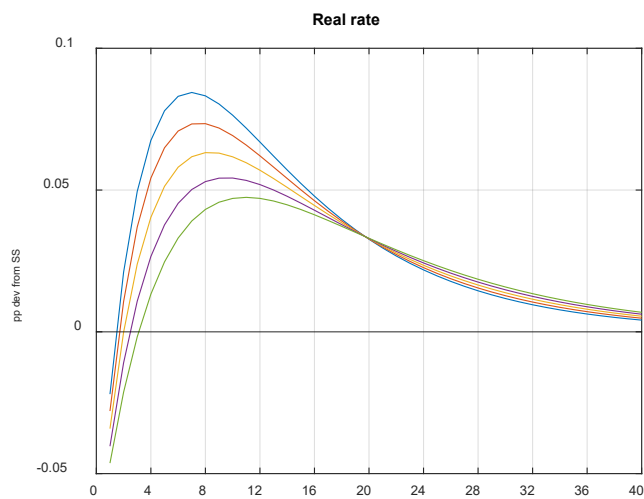
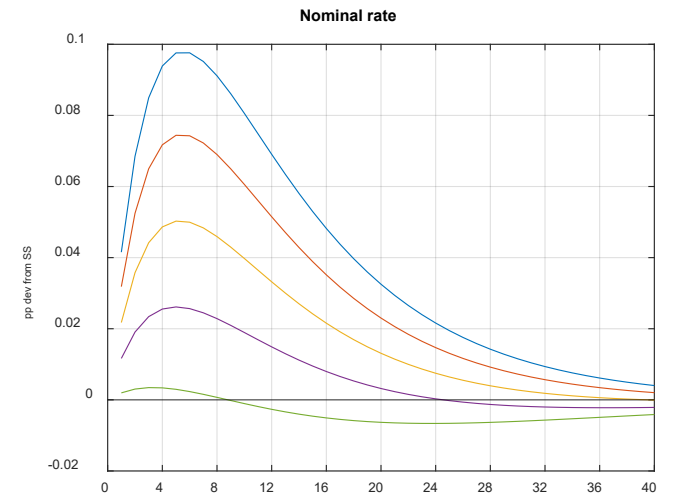
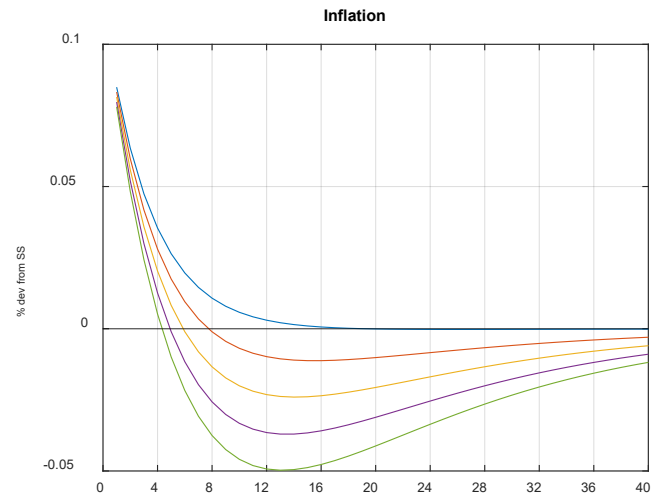
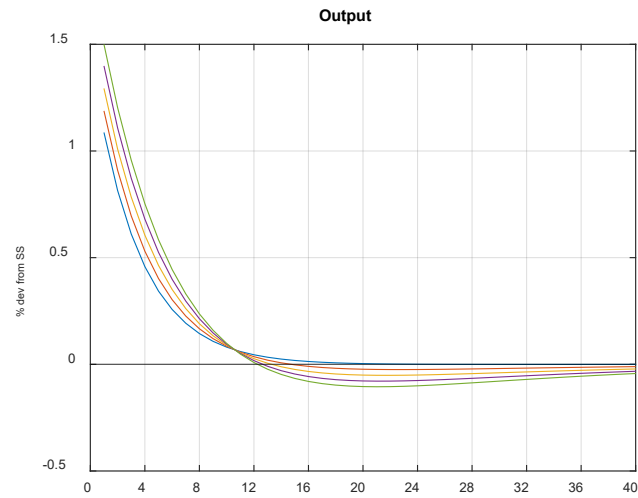
Negative productivity shock (RANK model)



Tightening monetary policy shock (NK model)



Expansionary demand shock (RANK model)



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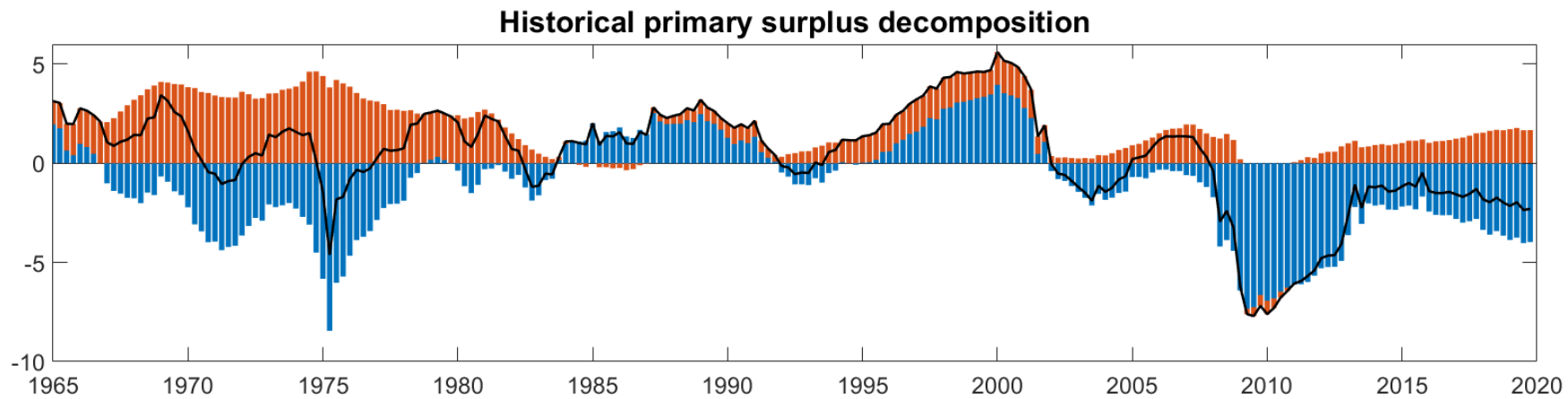
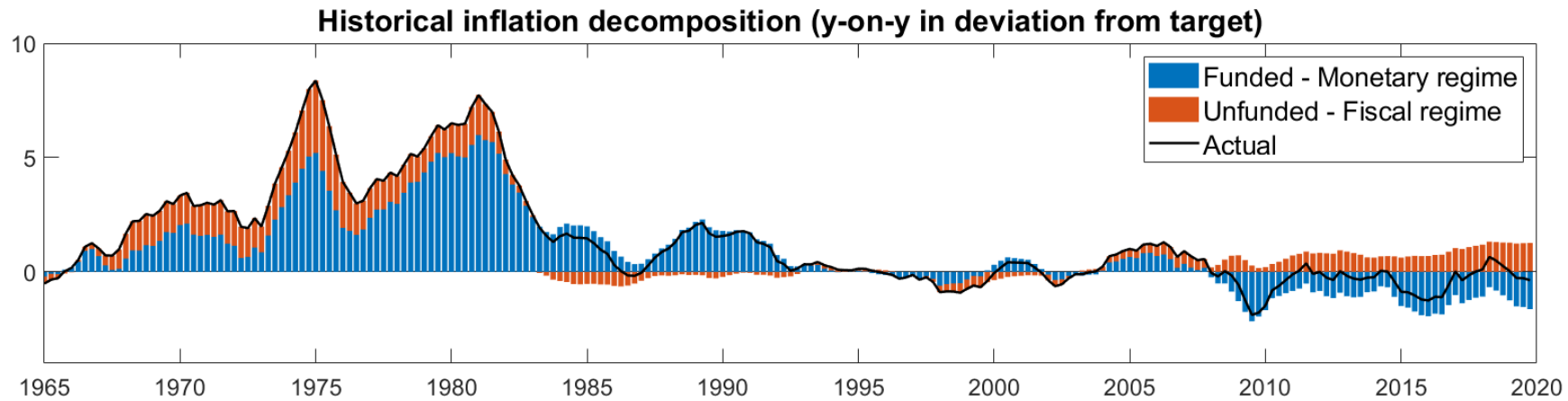
Smets-Wouters (2007) with partial backing

- Smets-Wouters (2007): usual seven observables and shocks
- Add fiscal block with equations for taxes, transfers, government spending and the intertemporal government budget constraint:
 - Observables: market value of government debt, primary balance, transfers, government spending.
 - Four additional fiscal shocks: lump sum tax, lump sum transfer, government spending and a residual debt shock. The latter can also be interpreted as measurement error.
- Extend the dataset with a 1-year short-term interest rate and a forward guidance shock to take into account the ELB periods after the Global Financial Crisis.
- Add fiscal-led shadow economy to keep track of unfunded debt and fiscal inflation: All shocks affect the shadow economy with a parameter $(1 - \lambda)$.

Selected estimation results (1965Q1-2019Q4)

Regime	Monetary-led	Intermediate	Fiscal-led
λ	1.00	0.83	0.00
Log likelihood	-2757	-2765	-2842
Calvo price stickiness	0.72	0.79	0.87
Calvo wage stickiness	0.53	0.63	0.73
Habit	0.64	0.62	0.81
Investment costs	3.96	3.83	7.23
Maturity parameter	0.86	0.90	0.84
Transfers: Debt feedback	0.05	0.07	-
Transfers: Persistence	0.99	0.99	0.99

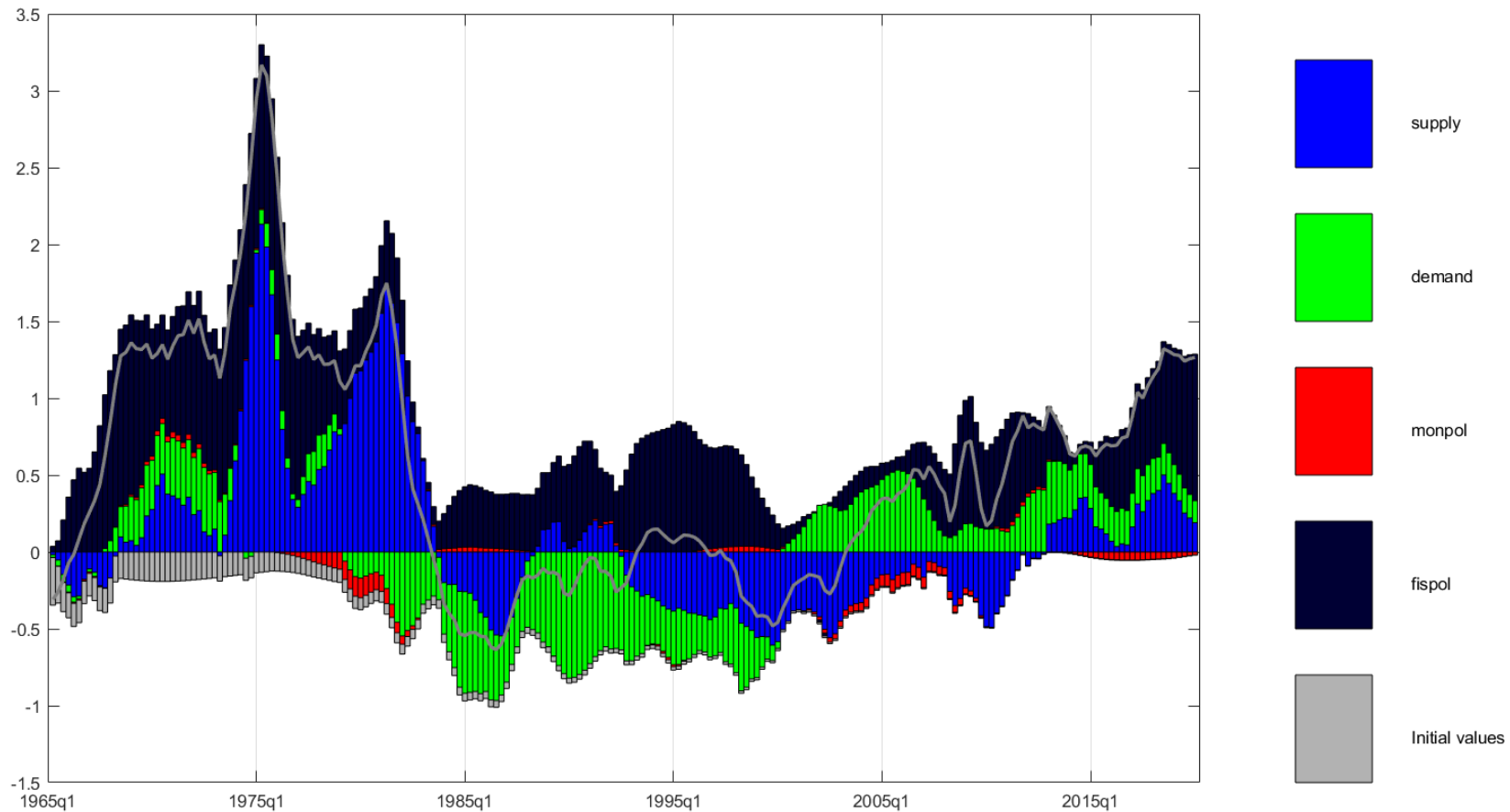
Monetary and fiscal drivers of inflation and primary balance



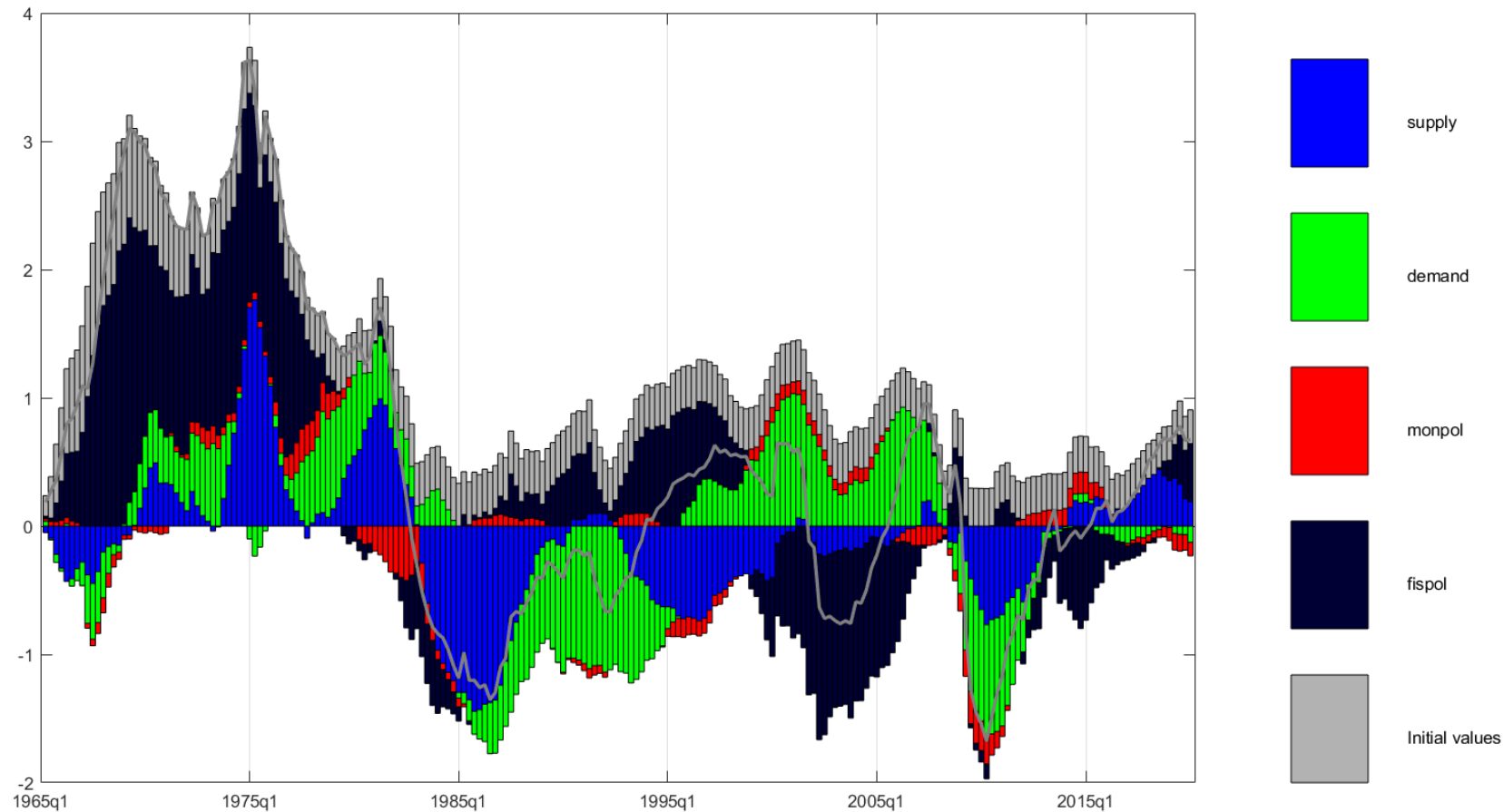
Variance decomposition (10-year horizon)

	Supply shocks	Demand shocks	Monetary shocks	Fiscal shocks
Real GDP	0.60	0.33	0.03	0.04
Unfunded	0.30	0.17	0.01	0.53
Inflation	0.79	0.15	0.01	0.05
Unfunded	0.57	0.13	0.00	0.30
Primary balance	0.43	0.37	0.04	0.17
Unfunded	0.37	0.19	0.01	0.43
Nominal rate	0.14	0.66	0.19	0.00
Real rate	0.17	0.43	0.36	0.04
Government debt	0.43	0.39	0.05	0.13

Historical decomposition: fiscal-led inflation

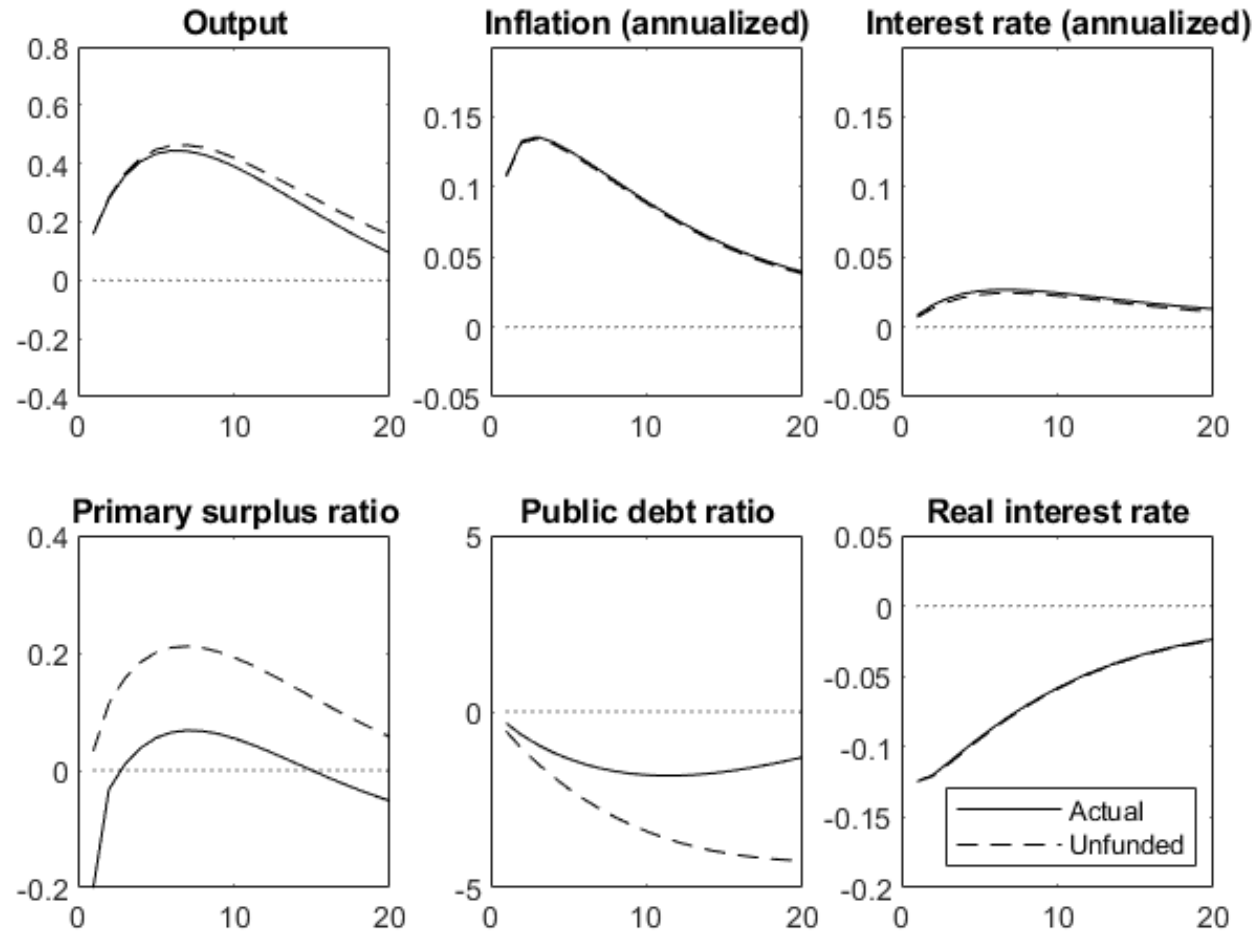


Historical decomposition: unfunded primary balance



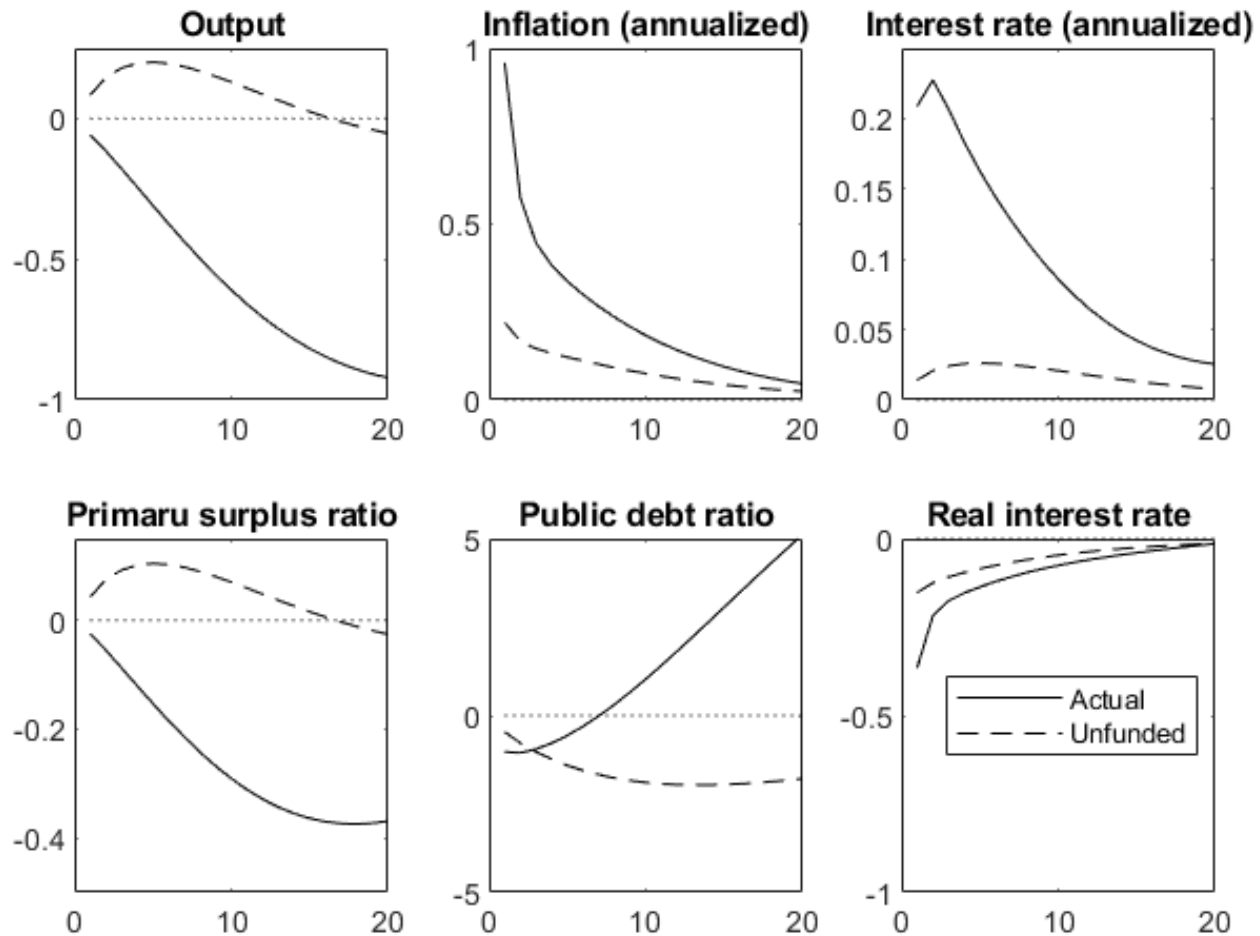
Public transfer shock in estimated SW model

Impulse Response of a public transfer shock



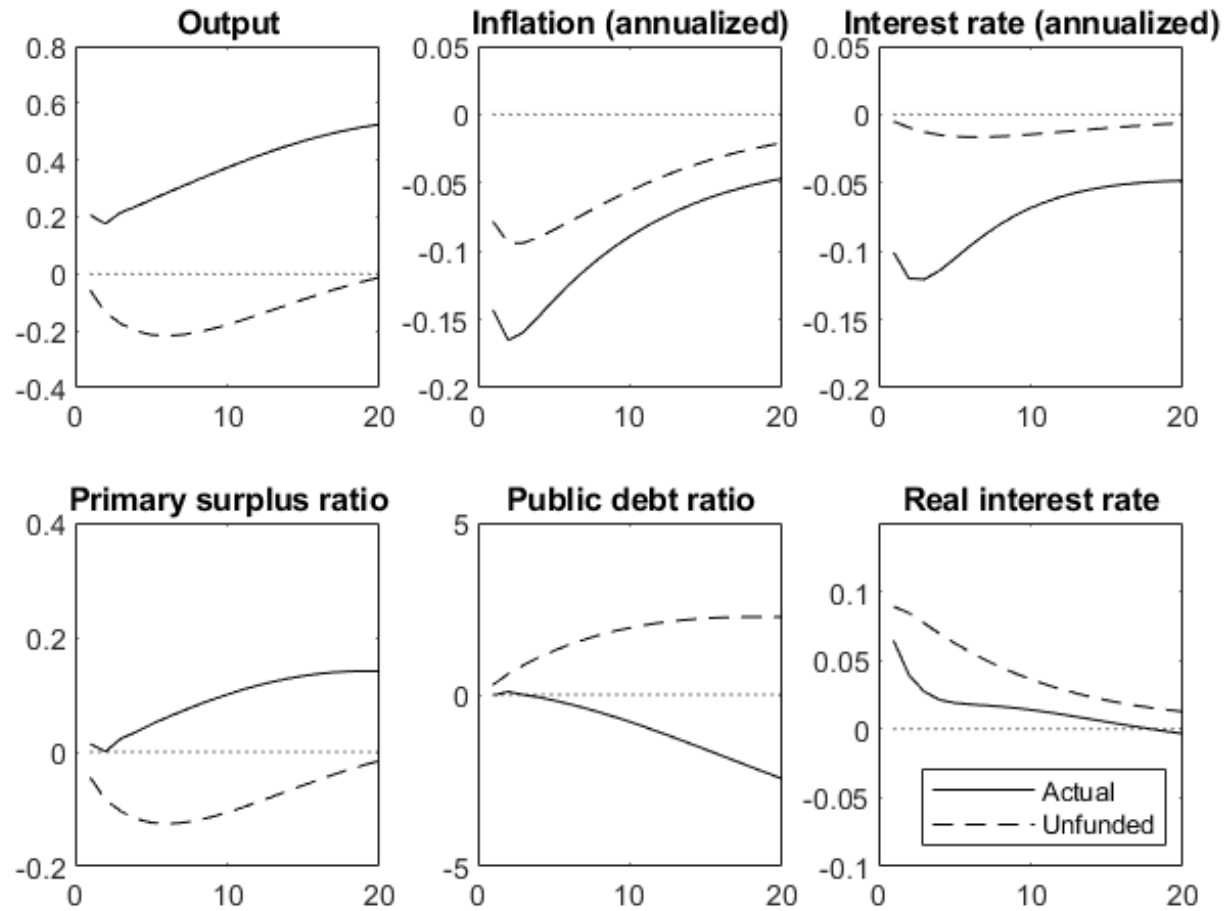
Mark-up shock in estimated SW model

Impulse Response of a price markup shock



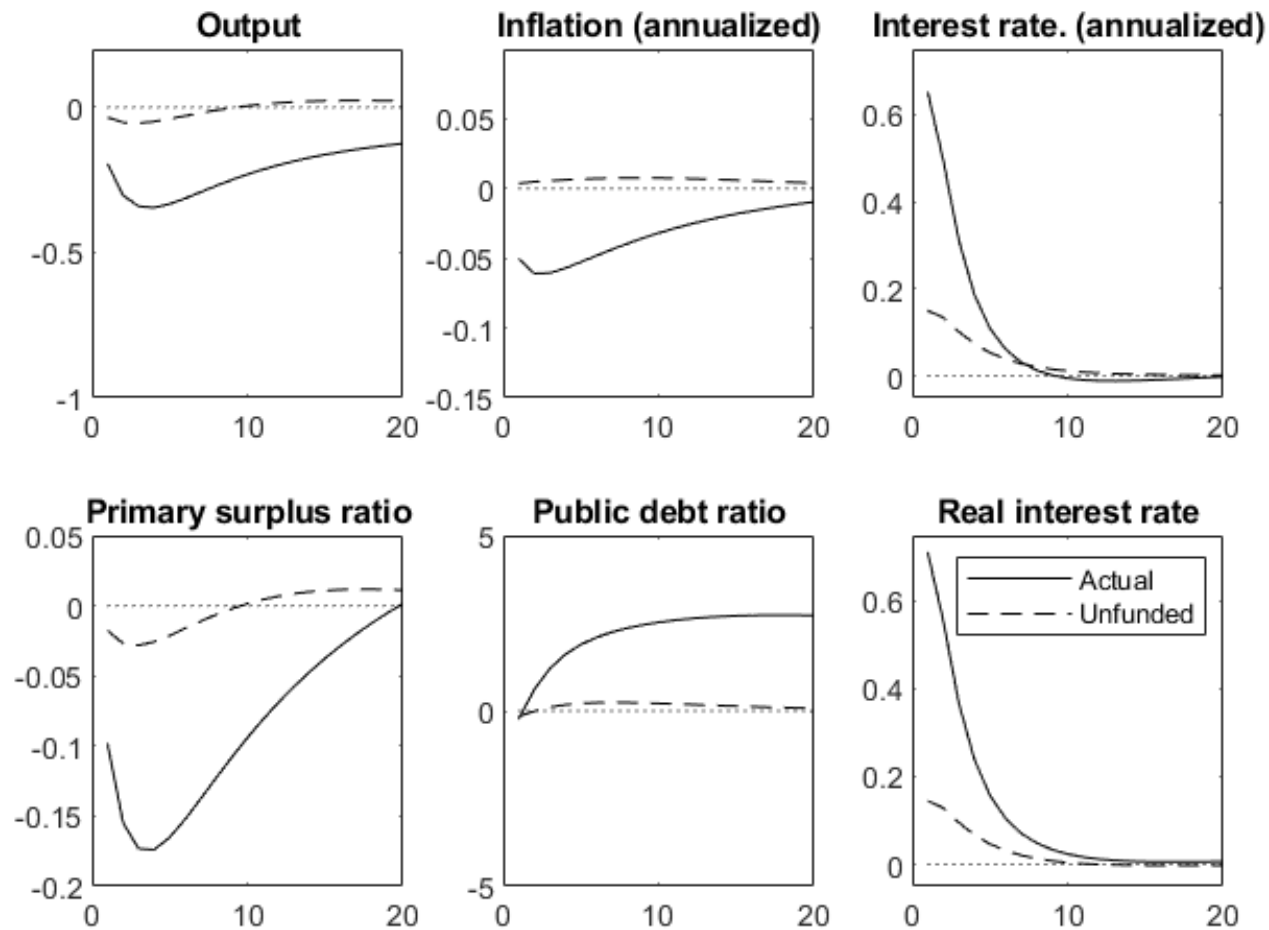
Productivity shock in estimated SW model

Impulse Response of a TFP shock



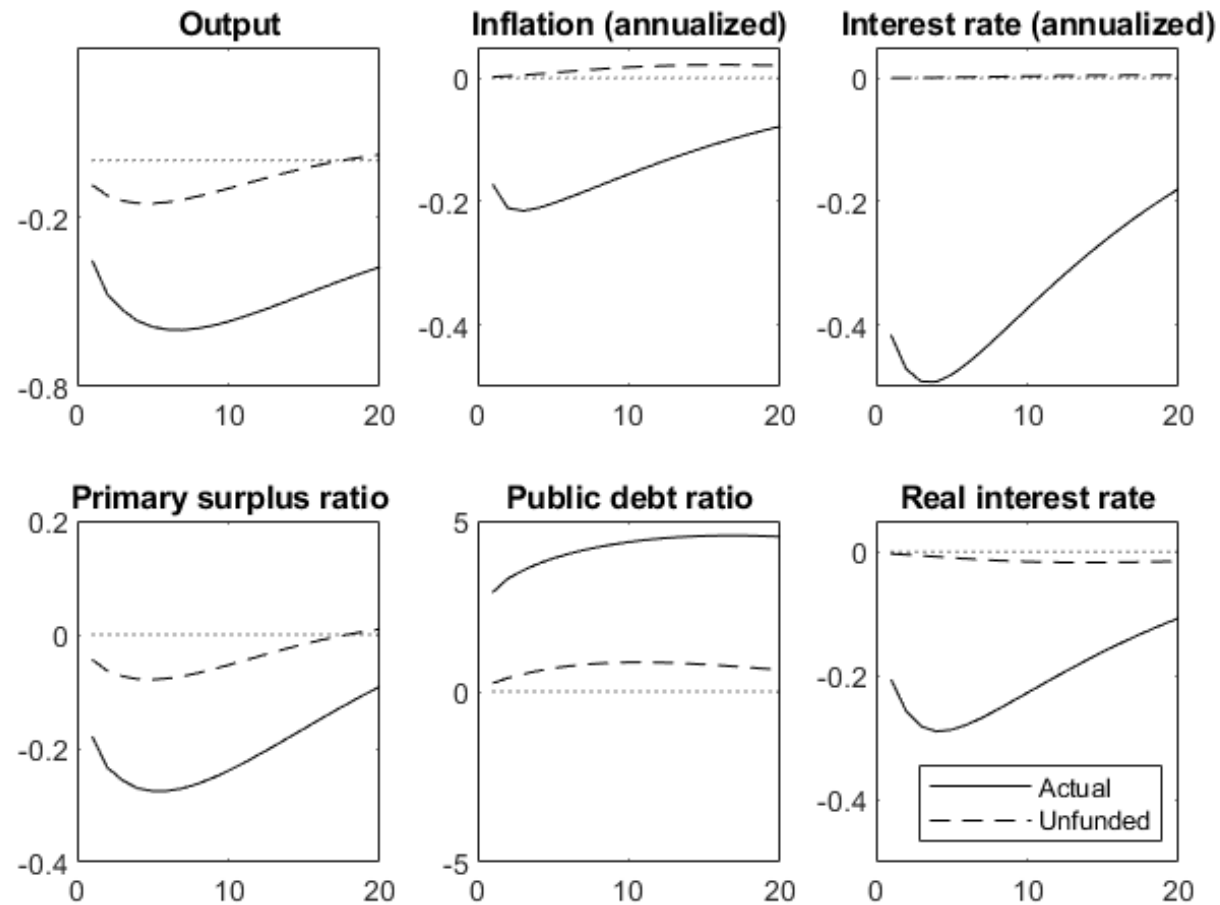
Monetary policy shock in estimated SW model

Impulse Response of a monetary shock



Risk premium shock in estimated SW model

Impulse Response of a risk premium shock

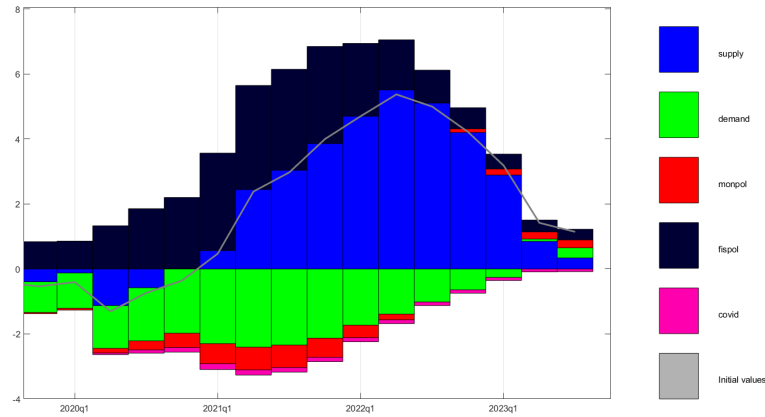


Outline

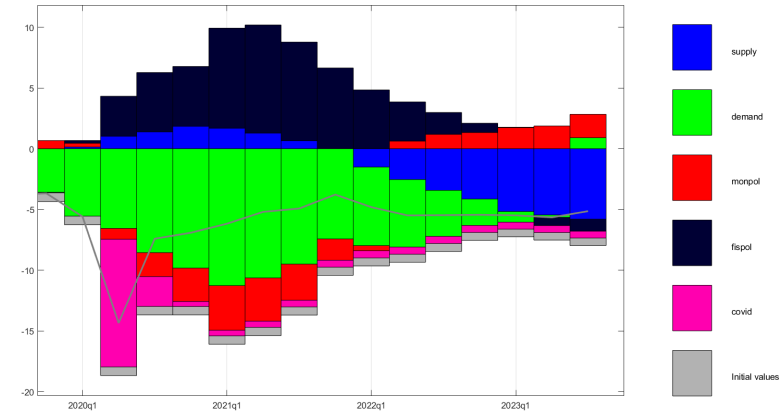
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Accounting for the post-pandemic inflation

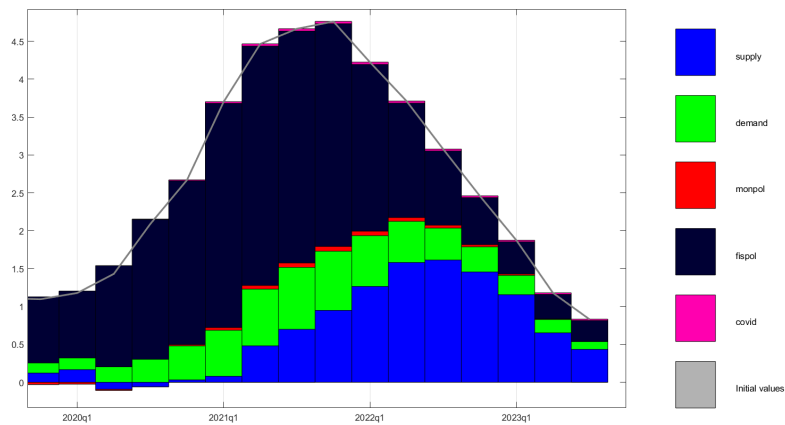
Inflation



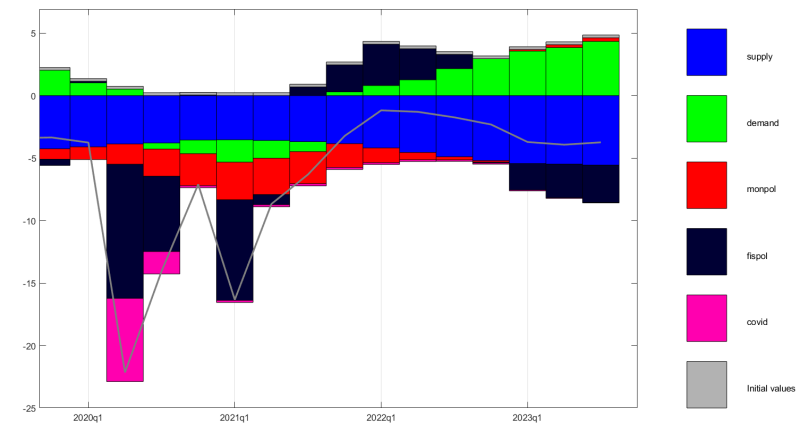
Real GDP



Fiscal inflation



Primary balance



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Main findings

- What is the average degree of fiscal backing?
 - 0.83
- Are the most important drivers of inflation monetary or fiscal-led?
 - Monetary-led.
- How does lack of fiscal backing affect the propagation of various business cycle shocks?
 - Enhances the inflationary effects, creates fiscal space and stimulates output following expansionary fiscal and negative supply shocks
 - Limited effect on propagation of demand shocks
- The post-pandemic inflation peak in 2022 is mostly driven by negative supply shocks, but fiscal policy (and fiscal inflation) did offset the impact of negative demand developments in 2021.

Follow-up

- Has the degree of fiscal backing changed over time?
- Is the degree of fiscal backing different in response to different shocks?
- How robust are the results with respect to TANK models
- Is the degree of fiscal backing asymmetric?
- What is the optimal degree of fiscal backing?