

Uncertainty, the Exchange Rate and International Capital Flows

Paper by: Robert Kollmann

Discussion by: Ric Colacito



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at CHAPEL HILL

Outline

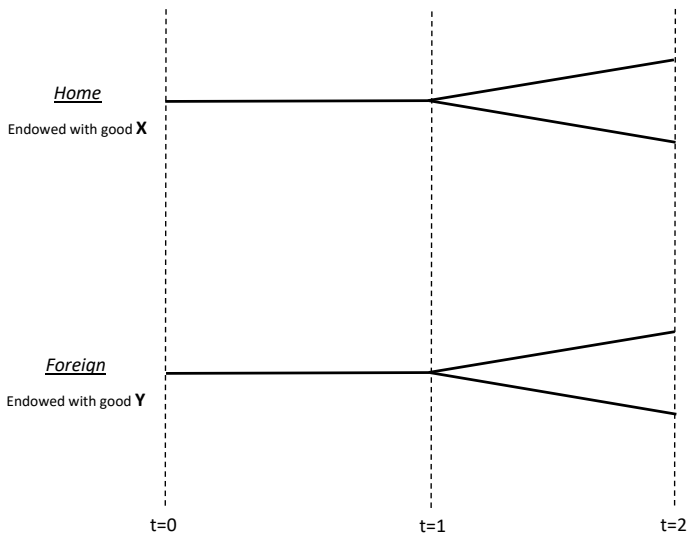
Three types of shocks:

- 1 uncertainty
- 2 risk appetite
- 3 conditional mean

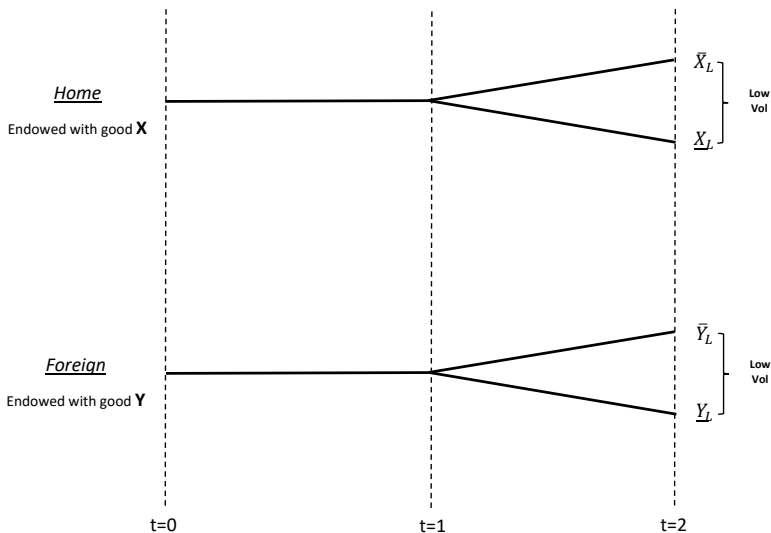
Agenda:

- explain the Backus/Smith/Kollmann anomaly
- highlight common mechanism of three cases
- comments

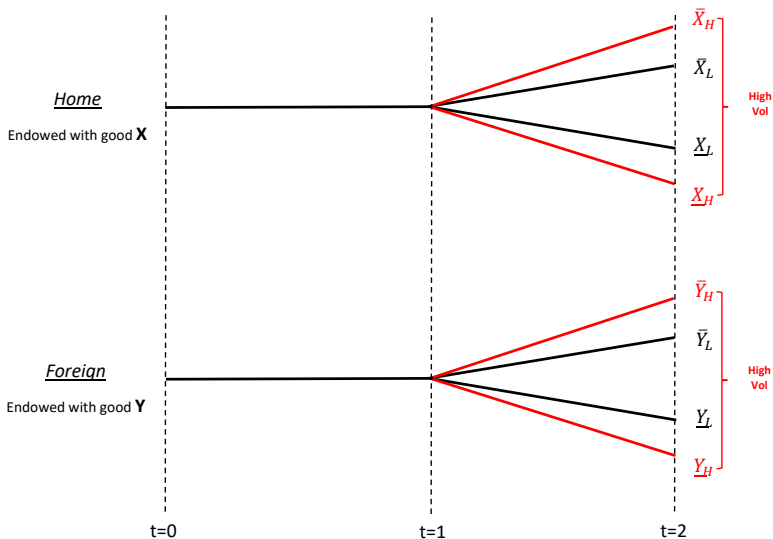
Case #1: Uncertainty shocks



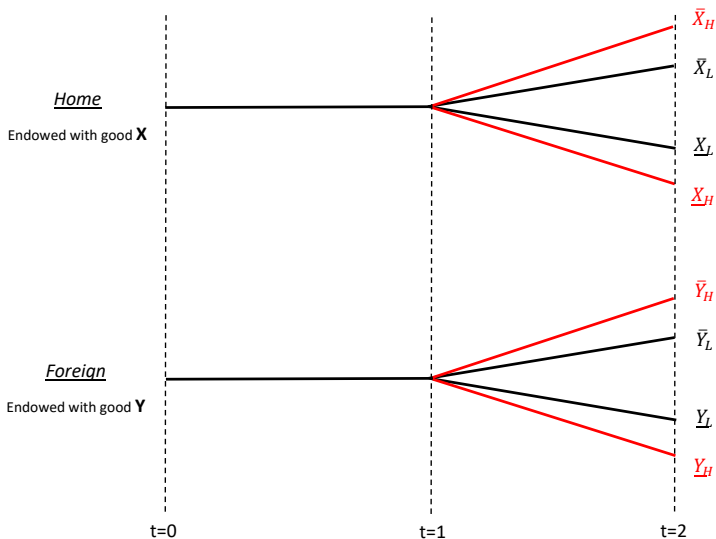
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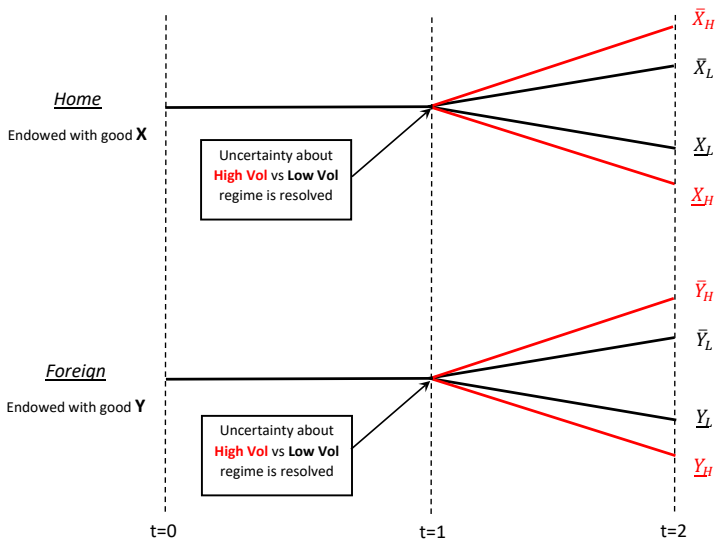
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Setup of the economy

- Agents have EZ preferences with unit EIS

$$U_{i,t} = (1 - \delta) \log C_{i,t} + \delta \theta \log E_t \exp \left\{ \frac{U_{i,t+1}}{\theta} \right\}, \quad \forall i \in \{h, f\}$$

where $\theta = 1/(1 - \gamma)$.

Setup of the economy

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$$U_{i,t} \approx (1 - \delta) \log C_{i,t} + \delta E_t[U_{i,t+1}] + \frac{1}{2\theta} V_t[U_{i,t+1}], \quad \forall i \in \{h, f\}$$

where $\theta = 1/(1 - \gamma)$. **Conditional Variance matters.**

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- Preferences are defined over the consumption aggregate

$$C_{h,t} = (x_{h,t})^\alpha (y_{h,t})^{1-\alpha} \quad \text{and} \quad C_{f,t} = (x_{f,t})^{1-\alpha} (y_{f,t})^\alpha$$

- Consumption bias: $\alpha > 1/2$.
- Complete markets.
- Endowments are defined on previous slide.
- Time is finite: $t = \{0, 1, 2\}$.

Consumption

- Consumption depends on uncertainty shocks

$$\Delta c_{h,t} = g_h \left(\underbrace{\Delta s_t}_{+}, \Delta x_t, \Delta y_t \right), \quad \Delta c_{f,t} = g_f \left(\underbrace{\Delta s_t}_{-}, \Delta x_t, \Delta y_t \right)$$

where $\Delta s_t = (\gamma - 1)(U_{f,t} - U_{h,t})$.

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- That is: $Vol_h \uparrow \Rightarrow (\Delta c_h - \Delta c_f) \uparrow$

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- EZ preferences ($\gamma > 1$): $corr(\Delta c_h - \Delta c_f, \Delta fx) < 1$ ✓

$$\Delta fx_t = (\Delta c_{h,t} - \Delta c_{f,t}) + (\gamma - 1)(U_{h,t} - U_{f,t})$$

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Date $t = 1$ state by state outcomes

Home Vol	high	high	low	low
Foreign Vol	high	low	high	low

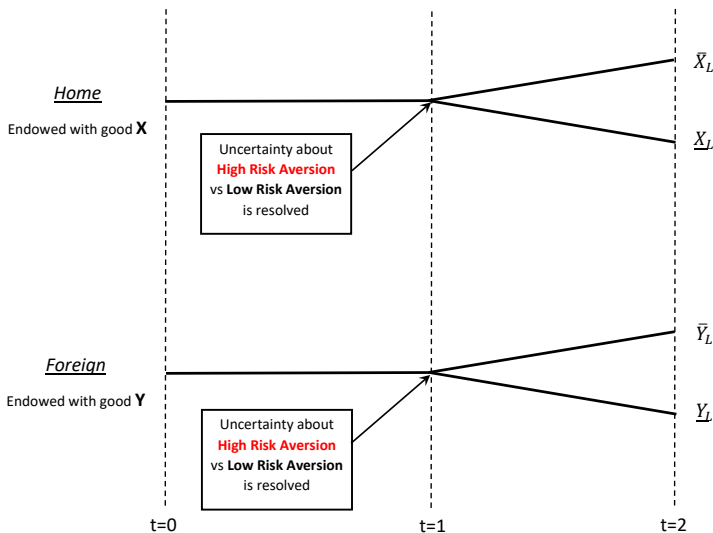
Date $t = 1$ state by state outcomes

Home Vol Foreign Vol	high high	high low	low high	low low
U_h	9.080	9.081	9.084	9.084
U_f	9.080	9.084	9.081	9.084
$\Delta \log(S)$	0.000	+0.028	-0.028	0.000
Δc_h	2.000	2.001	1.999	2.000
Δc_f	2.000	1.999	2.001	2.000
$\Delta c_h - \Delta c_f$	0.000	+0.002	-0.002	0.000
$\Delta \log FX$	0.000	-0.025	+0.025	0.000

→ Negative correlation b/w $\Delta c_h - \Delta c_f$ and $\Delta \log FX$

Case #2: Risk Appetite shocks

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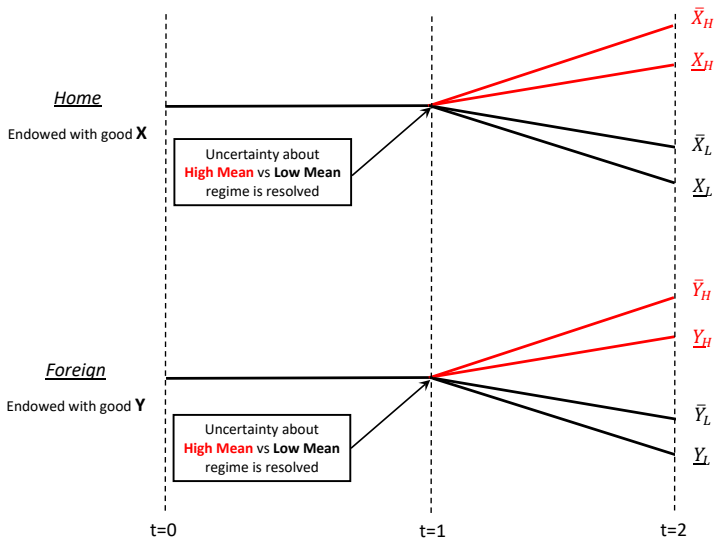
Date $t = 1$ state by state outcomes

Home Risk Aversion Foreign Risk Aversion	high high	high low	low high	low low
U_h	9.076	9.076	9.083	9.083
U_f	9.076	9.083	9.076	9.083
$\Delta \log(S)$	0.000	+0.027	-0.027	0.000
Δc_h	2.000	2.001	1.999	2.000
Δc_f	2.000	1.999	2.001	2.000
$\Delta c_h - \Delta c_f$	0.000	+0.002	-0.002	0.000
$\Delta \log FX$	0.000	-0.024	+0.024	0.000

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Case #3: Conditional mean shocks

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Date $t = 1$ state by state outcomes

Home Exp. growth Foreign Exp. growth	high high	high low	low high	low low
U_h	9.18	9.17	8.99	8.99
U_f	9.18	8.99	9.17	8.99
$\Delta \log(S)$	0.00	-0.01	+0.01	0.00
Δc_h	2.00	1.97	2.03	2.00
Δc_f	2.00	2.03	1.97	2.00
$\Delta c_h - \Delta c_f$	0.00	-0.06	+0.06	0.00
$\Delta \log FX$	0.00	+0.65	-0.65	0.00

→ Negative correlation b/w $\Delta c_h - \Delta c_f$ and $\Delta \log FX$

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- Uncertainty shocks, Colacito, Croce, Liu, and Shaliastovich (2016): BS^2
- A very interesting contribution!