International Spillovers and Guidelines for Policy Cooperation A Welfare Theorem for National Economic Policymaking

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Discussion:

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Main idea

- Provide sufficient conditions under which international spillovers are "efficient" (i.e. do not need international coordination)
 - countries are small
 - governments can use international instruments to undo any effect of domestic policy on foreigners
 - no imperfections in international markets

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- Simple intuition
 - if governments have no incentives to distort international trade
 - and they can carry out domestic policies without distorting international trade
 - then, they will not distort international trade
- General model that can incorporate different types of spillovers
- Argue that existing models need to be reinterpreted as violating one of these three conditions

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- Having said that...
- The result seems fairly obvious given the assumptions, yet the model is very unclear
- The (explicit and implicit) sufficient conditions for efficiency are actually very strict
 - model is not really general and its results do not seem to apply to other models in the literature
- Thus, I do not think that the paper as it stands helps us much in understanding international spillovers

Why might spillovers call for coordination?

- Countries might want to restrict trade in goods and over time to affect terms of trade and interest rate
- Macro policies that address aggregate demand at home can affect aggregate demand abroad
- Financial mismanagement ex ante and financial crises ex post can affect financial markets abroad

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- Financial mismanagement ex ante and financial crises ex post can affect financial markets abroad
 - agents can trade today goods that are delivered at any date and in any state in the future (i.e. they have commitment)
 - there are no financial frictions so the model has nothing to say about this important channel

Final remarks

- The model as it stands is too "general" and unclear
 - focus on a single type of spillover
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 - countries with better international instruments can "help" other countries (e.g. impose control on capital outflows if other countries cannot control inflows)
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 - countries can end up distorting domestic policies if international instruments are imperfect
- I look forward to next draft