# The Asymmetric Credit Channel of Monetary Policy 

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## Summary

- Evidence that credit channel of monetary policy is asymmetric
- Firms' financial constraints amplify tightenings and weaken loosenings
- Empirical strategy: HF-identified MPS \& financial constraint heterogeneity
- Model with two types of financial constraints rationalizes findings
- Implications:
- Monitor net worth distribution; interest in FFL programs; channel in EMs


## Context

- Sources of asymmetry in monetary policy (Agénor 2001, Florio 2004):
- Private expectations (pessimism in recession > optimism in boom)
- Inflation expectations and the yield curve (Fisher equation)
- Capacity constraints (nonlinear Phillips curve)
- Asymmetric price adjustment (downward rigidity, upward flexibility)
- Credit market imperfections (lending \& balance sheet channels)
- Asymmetries at aggregate level (above) vs disaggregate level (Kurt 2023)


## Data

- Estimates may be a lower bound since data from Compustat
- Most US private firms are SMEs with debt from banks and collateralized



## Empirical Strategy

- High-frequency identified US monetary policy surprises are predictable
- Fed information effect: Miranda-Agrippino \& Ricco (2021)
- Fed response to news: Bauer \& Swanson (2023)
- Short term rate (policy) vs medium/long term rates (spending decisions)
- Asymmetry for target, forward guidance \& LSAP surprises? (Swanson 2021)


## Theoretical Model

- 'Credit view' works through banks, yet no financial intermediary in model
- Observational equivalence of tightenings (Anderson \& Cesa-Bianchi 2023)
- Add labor to line up better with empirical findings


## Conclusion

- Well executed paper
- Relevant implications:
- Monitor net worth distribution; interest in FFL programs; channel in EMs
- Comments on context, data, empirical strategy and theoretical model
- Looking forward to the next iteration

