

# Business Cycles through International Shocks: A Structural Investigation

Hakan Yilmazkuday

Economics Letters

2012; EL

Volume 115, Issue 3, 329–333.

- Output volatility is decomposed into finance and trade shocks.
- Cross-country comparisons are made for 16 countries.
- On average, output fluctuations are explained:
  - 50% by international finance shocks
  - 20% by international trade costs shocks
  - 20% by monetary policy shocks
  - 10% by technology shocks
- The results are opposed to studies favoring technology shocks:
  - Lubik and Schorfheide (2007)
  - An and Schorfheide (2007)
- The results are in line with terms-of-trade studies:
  - Mendoza (1995)
  - Kose (2002)

- The open-economy IS curve is given by:

$$y_t = E_t (y_{t+1}) - (i_t - E_t (\pi_{H,t+1})) + E_t (\Delta \tau_{t+1})$$

- The open-economy New-Keynesian Phillips curve is given by:

$$\pi_{H,t} = \beta E_t (\pi_{H,t+1}) + \lambda_y (y_t - z_t + \tau_t)$$

where

$$\lambda_y = \frac{(1 - \alpha)(1 - \alpha\beta)}{\alpha}$$

- The nominal interest rates are determined by a Taylor rule:

$$i_t = (1 - \rho_i) (\chi_\pi E_t (\pi_{t+1}) + \chi_y (y_t - z_t + \tau_t)) + \rho_i i_{t-1} + v_t^i$$

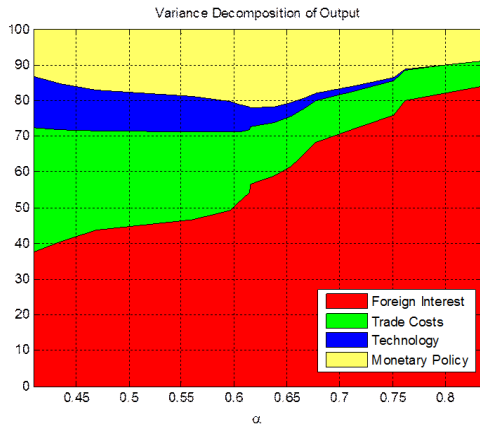
- The effective terms of trade given by:

$$s_t = (i_t^* - E_t (\pi_{F,t+1}^*)) - (i_t - E_t [\pi_{H,t+1}]) + E_t [s_{t+1} - \Delta \tau_{t+1}]$$

- Economist Intelligence Unit Country Data (EIUCD).
- The quarterly period over 1994:Q1-2008:Q4 for 16 countries.
- The estimation is achieved by a Bayesian approach.
- The list of countries:
  - Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, Finland, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Norway, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, United Kingdom.
- The results show that
  - International shocks explain around 70% of output fluctuations.
  - International trade costs are econometrically significant in explaining output volatilities.
  - Markup shocks are insignificant.

# Variance Decomposition of Output

- The variance decomposition of output across 16 countries
  - with respect to price stickiness  $\alpha$



- See the paper for more figures like this one.