Effects and role of macroprudential policy: Evidence from reserve requirements based on a narrative approach

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• Relatively little empirical work

• Why reserve requirements?

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 - What are the macroeconomic (output) effects of RR?
 - Does RRP complement (i.e., reinforce) or substitute for monetary policy?

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• Panel VARs with quarterly data

Monetary policy in the United States

Panel A. Effect of monetary policy on GDP



Panel B. Effect of GDP shock on i Panel C. Effect of inflation shock on i



Monetary policy in LAC 4

Panel A. Effect of monetary policy on GDP







RRP in LAC 4: "Traditional" identification

Panel A. Effect of RR policy (all RR changes) on GDP



Panel B. Effect of GDP shock on RR





	total	exogenous	endogenous
Argentina (1992:1-2011:3)	33	20	13
Brazil (1995:1-2010:4)	20	14	6
Colombia (1992:1-2011:3)	6	1	5
Uruguay (1992:1-2011:4)	10	9	1
Total	69	44	25

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RRP in LAC 4: Identification based on narrative

Panel A. Effect of RR policy (exogenous RR changes) on GDP



Panel B. Effect of GDP shock on RR





RRP in LAC 4: Endogenous changes

Panel A. Effect of RR policy (endogenous RR changes) on GDP



Panel B. Effect of GDP shock on RR



Monetary policy versus RP in LAC 4



Panel A. Effect of RR policy (exogenous) on GDP

Panel C. Effect of RR policy (exogenous) on i spread



Panel B. Effect of monetary policy on GDP



Panel D. Effect of monetary policy on i spread



Macroprudential policy

Substitutability between RRP and monetary policy





Panel C. Effect of depreciation on RR policy (endogenous)



Panel B. Effect of GDP on monetary policy



Panel D. Effect of depreciation on monetary policy



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- The typical policy assignment is to use the policy rate to target (stabilize) the nominal exchange rate, which makes monetary policy procyclical
- RR provide policymakers with a second instrument that they can use to target output

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• RRP acts as substitute for monetary policy