

McCarthy struggles to get House GOP in line as debt default looms closer

Apr 26, 2023

Alarm bells ought to be ringing on Wall Street and across the country. House Speaker Kevin McCarthy's struggle to get his tiny House majority to pass a \$4 trillion spending cuts bill designed to force President Joe Biden to climb down ove...

US could default on its debt as soon as June if Congress doesn't act, Yellen says

(CNN) — The US could default on its obligations as soon as June 1 if Congress doesn't address the <u>debt limit</u> before then, Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen said Monday.

"After reviewing recent federal tax receipts, our best estimate is that we will be unable to continue to satisfy all of the government's obligations by early June, and potentially as early as June 1, if Congress does not raise or suspend the debt limit before that time," Yellen wrote in a letter to House Speaker Kevin McCarthy.

The accelerated timetable increases pressure on President Joe Biden and House Republican lawmakers to ramp up their debt ceiling discussions. After months of talks being at a standstill, the <u>president called all four congressional</u> leaders on Monday afternoon and invited them to a May 9 meeting.

U.S. debt default deadline extended to June 5

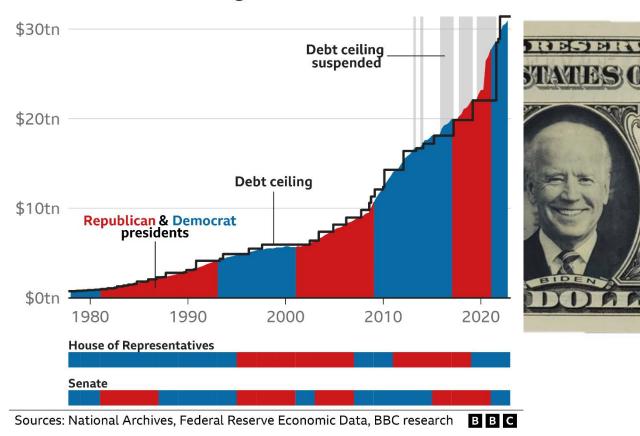
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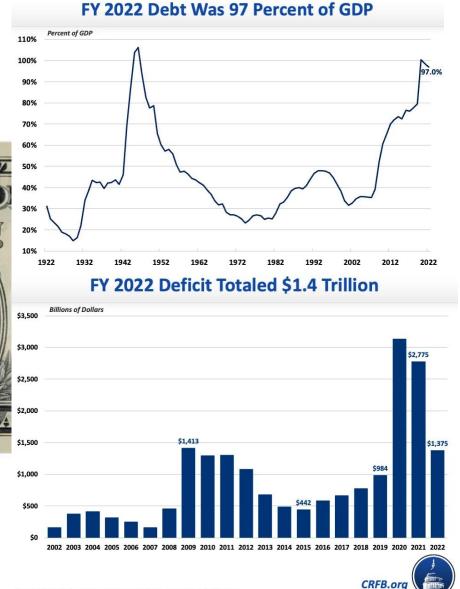
The U.S. debt default deadline has been extended to June 5, as White House and Congressional negotiators work towards a deal. CNN's Jeremy Diamond reports from the White House. CNN Anchor Laila Harrak speaks with Katheryn Russ, professor and economics department chair at the University of California, Davis, about the implications of a possible default.



膨胀的债务

US debt has risen regardless of administration







历史不等于未来



小心的后撤

MMT的影子

历史经验: 利率长期低下

货币:信用



债务——利息

宏观支柱: 跨期约束真的存在 吗?

$$d_t = \frac{1 + r_{adj,t}}{1 + g_t} d_{t-1} + x_t$$

货币:一般等价物



主流视角: 重新降低债务与GDP比 例 资本积累的黄 金律:r=g 债务展期、代际转移(D)

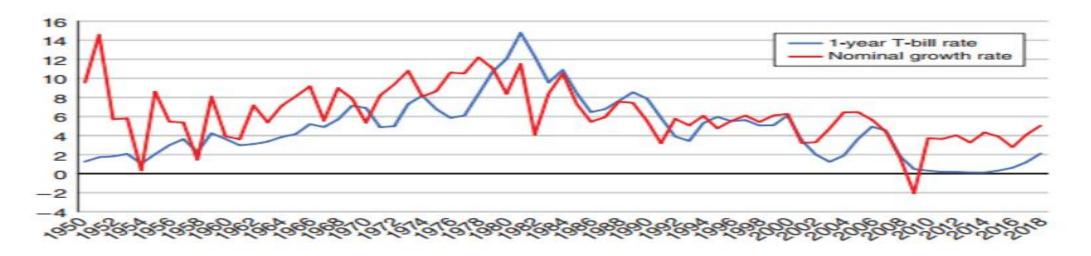


FIGURE 1. NOMINAL GDP GROWTH RATE AND 1-YEAR T-BILL RATE, 1950-2018

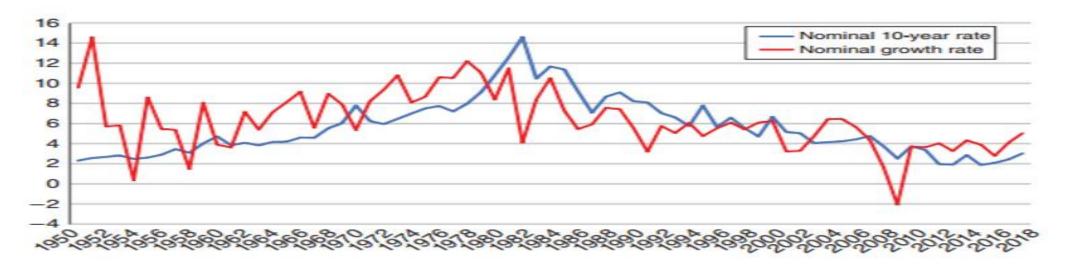


FIGURE 2. NOMINAL GDP GROWTH RATE AND 10-YEAR BOND RATE, 1950-2018



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债务——利息

债务展期、代际转移(*D*)

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主流视角:

重新降低债务与GDP比

例

资本积累的黄 金律: r=g

| | | | 2010-2030年间 | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------|--|
| | | 青年人 | 中年人 | 老年人 | |
| (1) 收入 (2) 政府借债 (3) 政府提供的消费 | | 12000美元 - 6000美元 4000美元 ↓ | 12000美元 - 6000美元 4000美元 ↓ ^{2030年} | 12000美元 4000美元 | |
| | 青年人 | 中年人 | 老年人 | | |
| (1) 政府征税以还债 (2) 政府偿还债务 | - 4000美元 | - 4000美元 +6000美元 | - 4000美元 +6000美元 | | |



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重新降低债务与GDP比

例

资本积累的黄 金律: r=g 规模成本

$$d_{t} = \frac{1 + r_{adj,t}}{1 + g_{t}} d_{t-1} + x_{t}$$

财政成本: 0

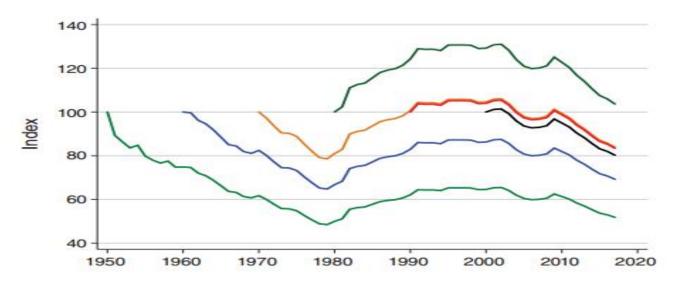


FIGURE 5. DEBT DYNAMICS, WITH ZERO PRIMARY BALANCE, STARTING IN YEAR 1, USING THE NON-TAX ADJUSTED RATE

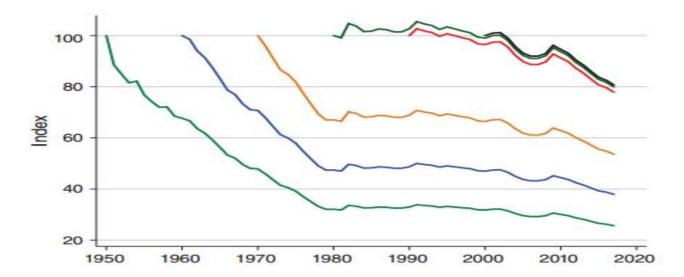


FIGURE 6. DEBT DYNAMICS, WITH ZERO PRIMARY BALANCE, STARTING IN YEAR t, USING THE TAX-ADJUSTED RATE

$$d_{t} = \frac{1 + r_{adj,t}}{1 + g_{t}} d_{t-1} + x_{t}$$

财政成本: 0

$$d_{t+n} = (\prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1 + radj_{i,t}}{1 + gt}) dt$$

 $R^f < 1$, D增加,即可增加福利

低资本积累的第一效应: 局部均衡 $dU_{at} = \beta(1 - R_{t+1}^f) E[U'(C_{2,t+1})]dD$

福利成本

资本边际产量的第二效应:一般均衡

 $R^f < 1, R > 1$ **D**增加,短期增加,长期减少福利

$$dU_{bt} = \beta \frac{\alpha}{n} E[U'(C_{2,t+1}R_{t+1})](R_t - 1)dK$$

转移支付数值模拟

$$\frac{dU}{dD} = [(1 - ER^f) - \frac{\alpha}{\eta} ER^f (ER - 1)(-\frac{dK}{dD})]\beta E[U'(C_2)]$$

$$sign\ dU = sign(1 - ER^f ER)$$

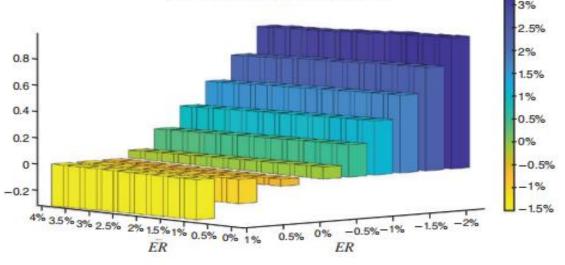
债务展期数值模拟

转移支付数值模拟

柯布-道格拉斯 生产函数

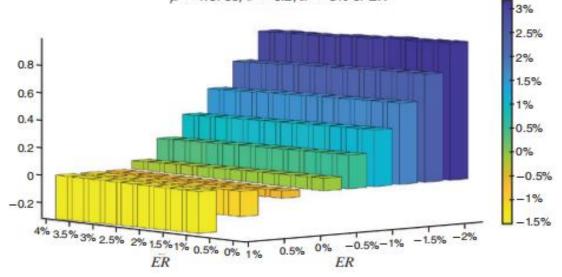
Mean utility, linear production with aggregate risk

$$\mu = 1.0786$$
, $\sigma = 0.2$, $D = 5\%$ of EK



Mean utility, linear production with aggregate risk

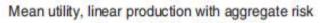
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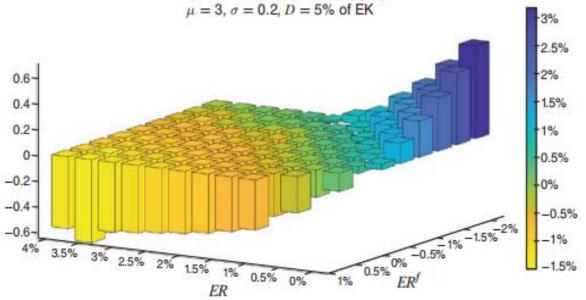


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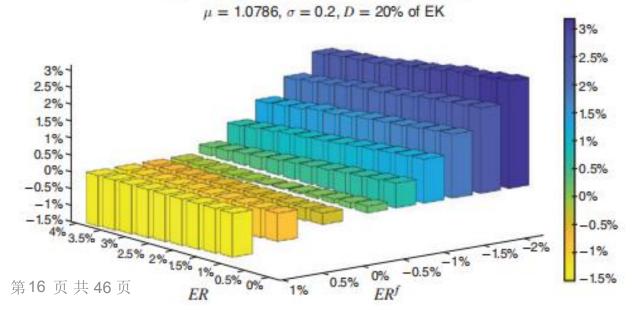
转移支付数值模拟

柯布-道格拉斯 生产函数 柯布-道格拉斯 生产函数



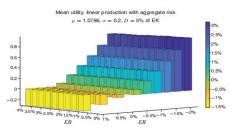


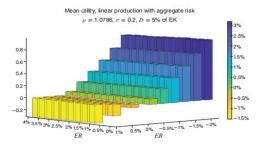
Mean utility, linear production with aggregate risk

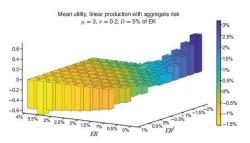


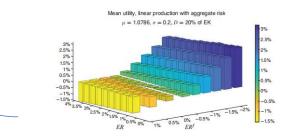
转移支付数值模拟

柯布-道格拉斯 生产函数









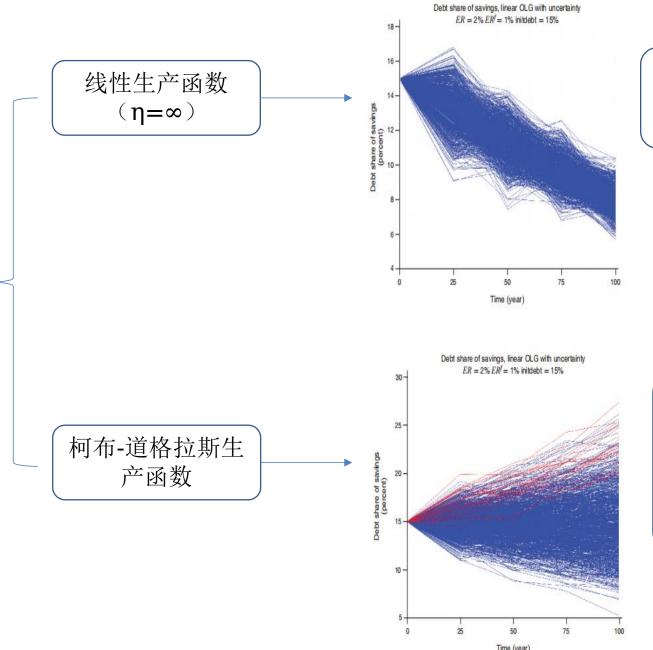
较低的安全率(低于增长率) 使转移更有可能增加福利

转移支付数值模拟

$$\frac{dU}{dD} = [(1 - ER^f) - \frac{\alpha}{\eta} ER^f (ER - 1)(-\frac{dK}{dD})]\beta E[U'(C_2)]$$

$$sign\ dU = sign(1 - ER^f ER)$$

债务展期数值模拟



债务展期数值模拟

债务比率随时间下降,福利增加,债务展期不会失败。

福利积极效应被价格效用抵消,除了第一代,往后一般为负。如果翻转失败,意味 着更大的福利损失。 转移支付数值模拟

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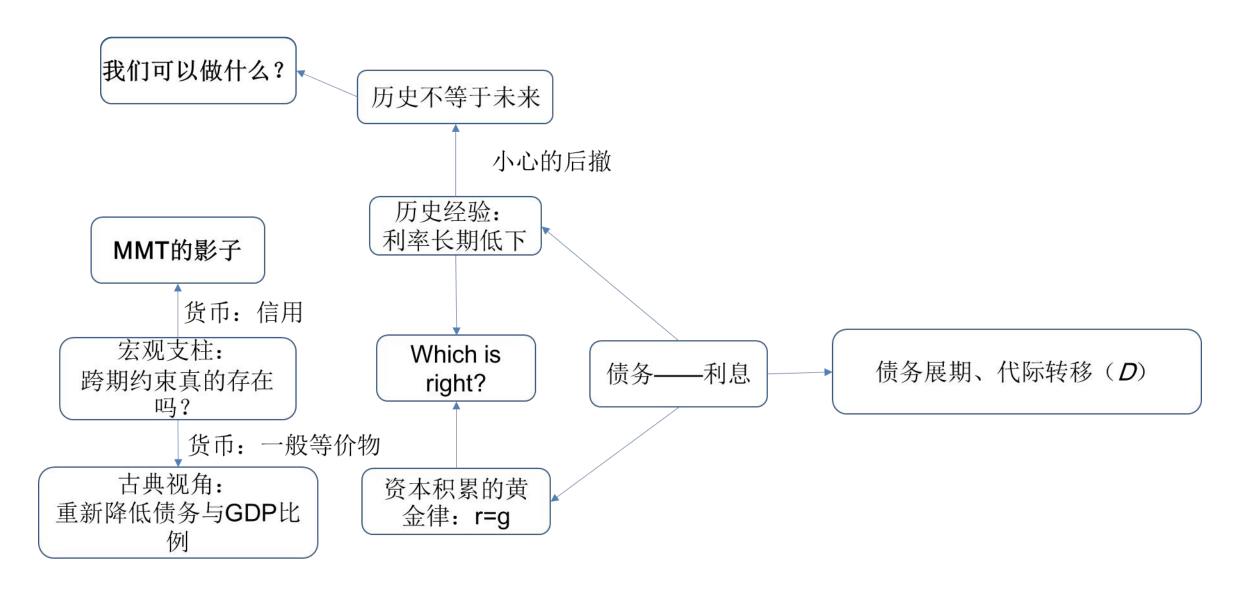
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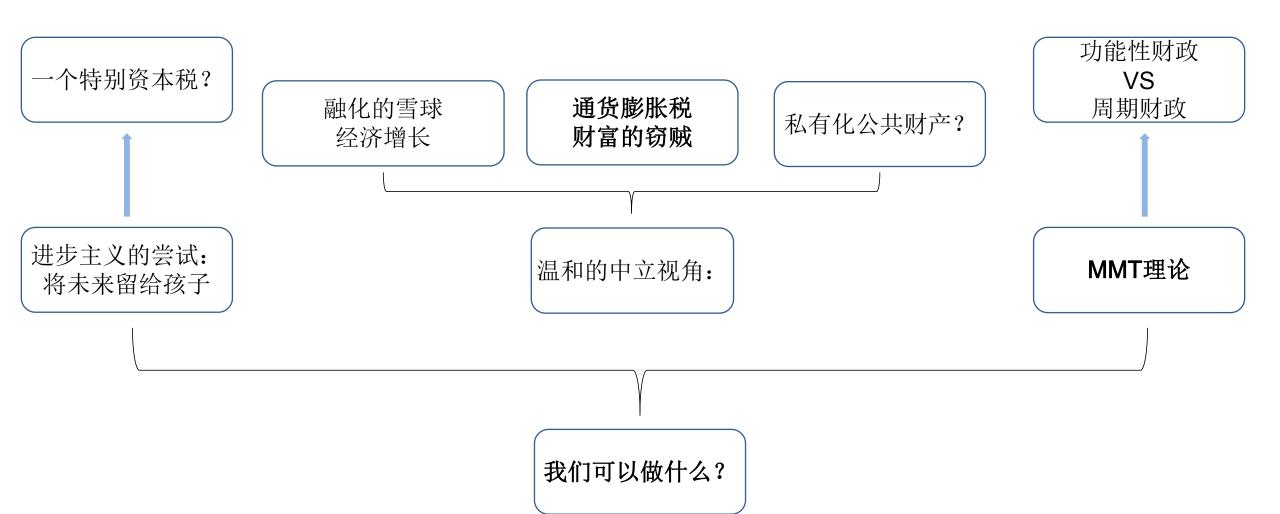
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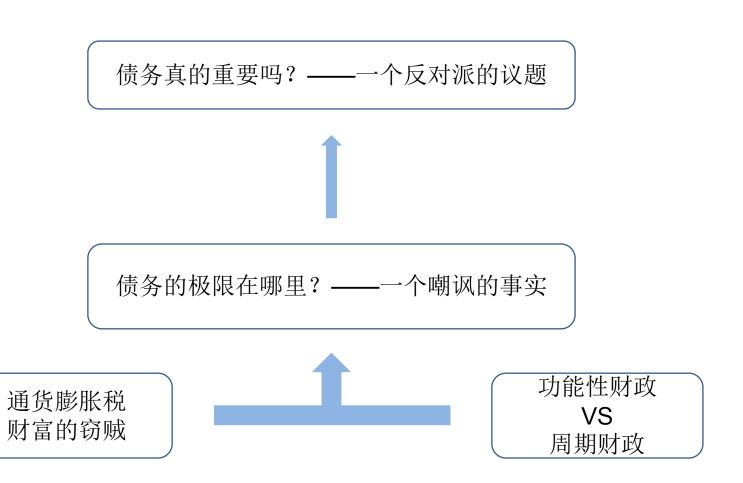
代际转移支付、债务增加或债务展期的良好效果,既取决于平均安全利率有多低,也取决于资本的评卷边际产品相对于GDP增长率有多高。

在给定安全利率下,资本的平均边际产品越高,其影响越不利。

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现代货币理论(MMT) ——国家不是家庭

the correct parts of MMT aren't new and the new parts aren't correct.



