Abstract. I would say "The response of yields.." instead of "The response of the yields". I would change "the surprises spillover" to "the surprises spill over". Ditto in the conclusion.

Page 2, line 2 channels …. is not well understood should be channels … are not well understood

Page 2. Footnote 2: saying that Greece is an example of LC default is going to upset people who spot it. I know that it was the currency being used in Greece, but Greece had no ability to print euros.

Page 9. The sentence "Since the nominal yields reported by Bloomberg are pulled at around 16 hours New York time, they are shifted one day forward for the non-Western Hemisphere countries" confused me. If the data relate to transactions at 4pm New York time, then that would suggest you don't need to do any day shift. It could be that quotes at 4pm New York time are stale, but then this is the reason for the day shift.

Your term premium definition in equation (12) is fine. Some people define it as actual yields minus expected future interest rates and that is different because it puts the fitting error in the term premium and also because it puts the effects of convexity in the term premium. Not suggesting writing anything differently, but just be aware of this and don't be confused if anyone asks.

The 5 and 10 year implied forecasts for the U.S. real rate obtained from surveys are closely aligned to the respective zero-coupon real yields derived using U.S. TIPS market data . I don't think that this is right, or at least the differences between survey forecasts and TIPS yields are big at some points time. In any case it is very confusing when in the next sentence you say that TIPS yields are distorted by liquidity premia.

I would drop footnote 37. It confuses me. The two should be numerically the same. If they are not, it says that you are doing something wrong. More importantly, I am still worried by why the confidence intervals are reasonable for some countries and so tight for others. Can you drill down to work out why? Are some parameters estimated so much more precisely for (e.g.) Peru than for Korea? Which ones?

Equation (14). Most people assume measurement error is uncorrelated across different survey forecasts; you allow for arbitrary correlation. Is this actually making your life easier?

Page 20 "advance countries" -> "advanced countries"

Figures 3-5. Can you talk more about results for individual countries. Which countries get negative term premia and why? It is Thailand, countries in Eastern Europe and Korea. Eastern Europe is shadowing the euro so that kind of makes sense. Hungary had a big credit premium around the time that the populist government came in which kind of makes sense. Narrative like this will increase the convincingness of the decomposition.

I would suggest writing out the equation that you are estimating in Table 3

~~"Indeed,a trade-off between explicit and implicit defaults in emerging markets is not discarded by the data." Seems a very weak statement. Can't you be a little more forceful in arguing this point?~~

Yield curve channel. Nice part of the paper. ~~But over your sample period there have been very few shocks to US short term interest rates. Most of US monetary policy has been acting way out the curve. That might be worth acknowledging. Also the measures of connectedness are for all yield curve movements not just those driven by monetary policy surprises.~~

~~Tables 4 and 5. Explanatory variables in notes don't line up with table (e.g. where is oil price?).~~ Why was inflation uncertainty dropped from this table. ~~In the text, you say that you use Driscoll-Kraay standard errors (good) but in the table you say you use HAC (bad). In both of these tables "Credit rirsk" should be "Credit risk".~~ Also why are you running Table 3 and then Tables 4 and 5 which have the same structure and the same LHS variables but different RHS variables?

~~Figures. Your lines are all very small and hard to read. Use 'linewidth' to make them bigger.~~

~~Page 35. "transmission of the monetary policy" -> "transmission of monetary policy"~~