

Global Imbalances, Trade, and Sovereign Risk

Yan Bai

U of Rochester, CUHK,
NBER, and CEPR

Minjie Deng

Simon Fraser U

Chang Liu

Stony Brook U

Gabriel Mihalache

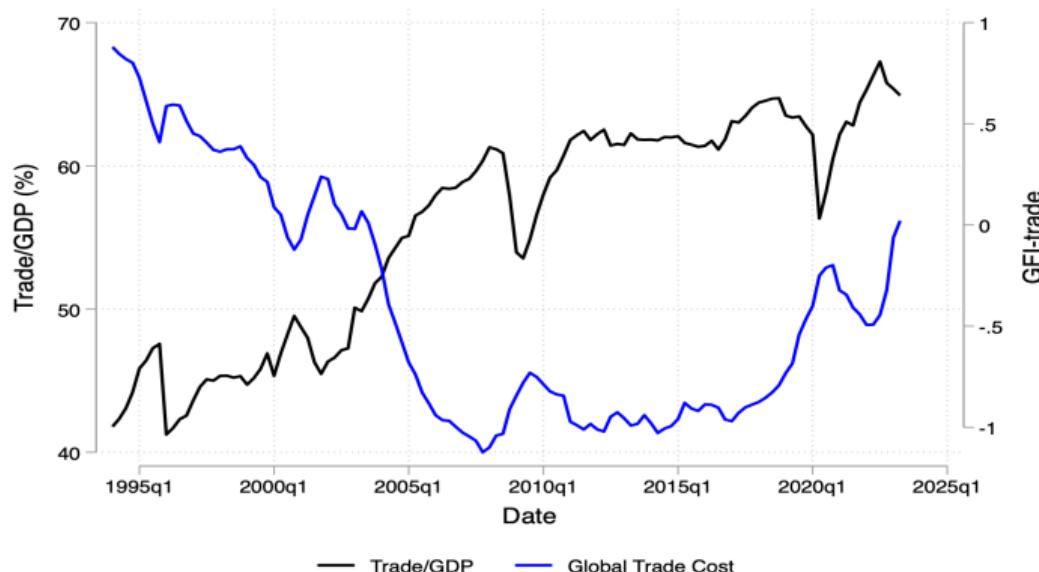
Ohio State

Midwest Macro Meetings (FRB Cleveland)

Motivation

- Resurgence of global protectionist policies:
 - 2018 US–China trade war escalated to a global increase in trade barriers
 - Recent US global tariff rollout
- How do global trade shocks affect (differentially) countries under
 - Incomplete international financial markets,
 - Unbalanced trade?
- Common and differential impacts on output, sovereign spreads, trade imbalances

Global Trade and Trade Costs

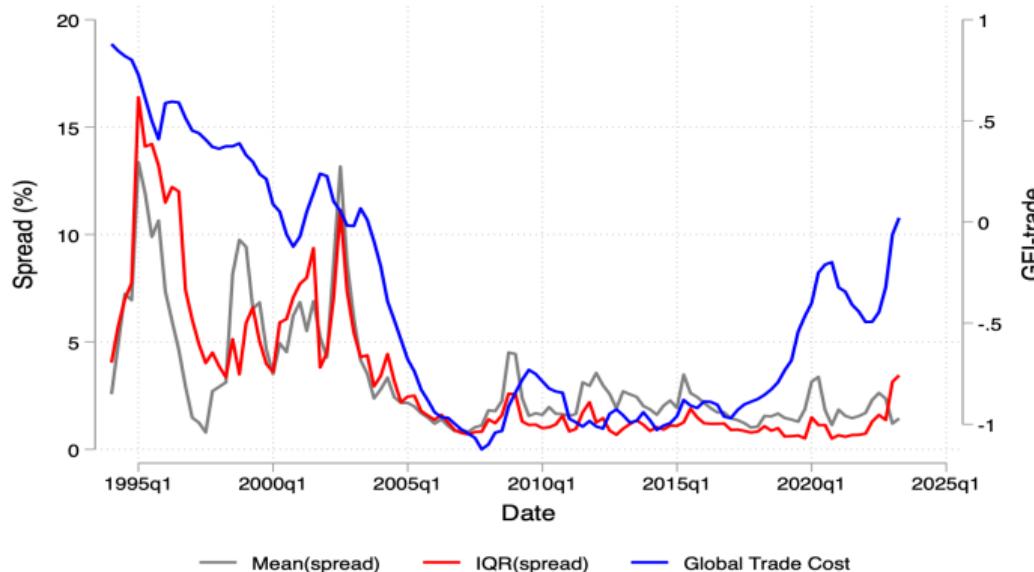


Falling global trade cost accompanied by larger trade flows

Global trade cost measured by GFI-Trade index from Fernández-Villaverde, Mineyama and Song (2025)

35 countries including small OECD + emerging countries

Global Trade Costs and Spreads



Falling global trade cost accompanied by lower & less dispersed sovereign spreads

How do global trade shocks affect countries on average and differentially?

Our Model

- **World GE model:** global trade + sovereign default
 - Rep. advanced economy (AE) and a continuum of emerging markets (SOE)
 - Gross trade flows: all import final goods from all, use as intermediates
 - Global and idiosyncratic iceberg trade cost
 - Sovereign default setting for SOEs: incomplete markets, default, haircuts

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 - Sovereign default setting for SOEs: incomplete markets, default, haircuts
- **Mechanism:** Global trade cost shock ↑
 - Intermediate goods ↓ ⇒ output ↓ ⇒ sovereign default risk ↑ (**same across countries**)
 - High-debt countries need to save: imports fall more than export
 - ⇒ Larger output drop, larger depreciation
 - ⇒ Disincentivize debt repayment
 - ⇒ Sovereign default risk ↑ more (**heterogeneous across countries**)

A Model of Gross Trade Flows and Default

Model

- World general equilibrium model:
 - Measure ξ continuum of small open economies (SOE), discount factor β
 - One stand-in advanced economy (AE), discount factor $\beta_{AE} > \beta$
- Countries
 - Produce using labor and a composite intermediate good
 - Import intermediates from all countries, export final goods
 - Iceberg trade costs
- Imperfect international financial markets
 - Centralized borrowing and default decision
 - Sovereign default \Rightarrow haircut + productivity loss (no market exclusion)
- Idiosyncratic productivity shock z_{it} , trade cost shocks (global τ_t and idiosyncratic ϵ_{it})

Individual Country: Production

- Each country i produces a tradable differentiated good with labor, domestic intermediate H , and imported intermediate M

$$Q_{it} = z_{it} L_{it}^\alpha G_{it}^\theta,$$

where

$$G_{it} = \left((1 - \omega_s) H_{it}^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}} + \omega_s M_{it}^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}} \right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}}$$

- Firms take prices as given and solve

$$\max_{L_{it}, H_{it}, M_{it}} \{ p_{it} Q_{it} - w_{it} L_{it} - p_{it} H_{it} - p_t^M \tau_t \epsilon_{it} M_{it} \},$$

Individual Country: Households

- A representative household's optimization problem

$$\max_{\{C_{it}, L_{it}\}} \mathbb{E} \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta^t \frac{\left(C_{it} - \chi \frac{L_{it}^{1+1/\nu}}{1+1/\nu} \right)^{1-\sigma}}{1-\sigma}$$

$$\text{s.t. } p_{it} C_{it} = w_{it} L_{it} + T_{it} + \pi_{it},$$

- T_{it} : lump sum tax or transfer from government
- π_{it} : profits of the representative firm
- Optimal GHH labor supply: $\chi L_{it}^{1/\nu} = \frac{w_{it}}{p_{it}}$

Individual Country (SOE): Sovereign

- Country i issues claims to b_{it+1} units of long-term defaultable bonds at t
 - Sequence of payments starting from $t + 1$: $\kappa, \kappa(1 - \delta), \kappa(1 - \delta)^2, \dots$
 - δ : controls bond duration
- The sovereign decides whether to default and future bond position b_{it+1}
 - Default ($d_{it} = 1$) \Rightarrow immediate debt reduction, $b_{it} \rightarrow \phi b_{it}$, with $\phi < 1$
 - Cost: utility cost (ψ) + productivity loss ($\tilde{z}_{it} = h(z_{it}, d_{it}) \leq z_{it}$)
- Budget constraint

$$T_{it} = -\kappa\phi^{d_{it}}b_{it} + q_t(z_{it}, b_{it+1}) \left[b_{it+1} - (1 - \delta)\phi^{d_{it}}b_{it} \right]$$

Advanced Economy

- Identical production structure as SOEs
- No idiosyncratic shocks
- No default, bond economy
- Later, AE import tariffs and/or export taxes

Global Intermediate Producer

- Competitive global intermediaries assemble goods from all countries:

$$Y_t = \left(X_{AE,t}^{\frac{\eta-1}{\eta}} + \xi \int_0^1 X_{it}^{\frac{\eta-1}{\eta}} di \right)^{\frac{\eta}{\eta-1}}$$

- Optimization

$$\max_{X_{AE,t}, \{X_{it}\}} p_t^M Y_t - \xi \tau_t \int_0^1 p_{it} \epsilon_{it} X_{it} di - \underbrace{p_{AE,t} \tau_t}_{\rightarrow 1} X_{AE,t}$$

⇒ demand function and price index for global intermediate

$$X_{AE,t} = \left(\frac{\tau_t}{p_t^M} \right)^{-\frac{1}{\eta}} Y_t, \quad X_{it} = \left(\frac{\tau_t \epsilon_{it} p_{it}}{p_t^M} \right)^{-\frac{1}{\eta}} Y_t, \quad p_t^M = \tau_t \left(1 + \xi \int_0^1 (\epsilon_{it} p_{it})^{1-\eta} di \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\eta}}$$

Static Private Trade Equilibrium

Given the trade cost τ_t and distribution $\Omega_t(\tilde{z}_{it}, \epsilon_{it}, T_{it})$, the static-private equilibrium allocations $\{C_{it}, L_{it}, Q_{it}, X_{it}, M_{it}\}$, prices $\{w_{it}, p_{it}, p_t^M\}$ satisfy the following

- Firms' optimization, for each i and AE
- Households optimizes, for each i
- Global intermediate producers optimize
- Goods market clearing and balance of payment, for each i

$$Q_{it} = C_{it} + H_{it} + \tau_t \epsilon_{it} X_{it}, \quad T_{it} + \underbrace{p_{it} \tau_t \epsilon_{it} X_{it}}_{\text{Exports}} = \underbrace{p_t^M \tau_t \epsilon_{it} M_{it}}_{\text{Imports}}$$

- Global intermediate goods clearing, $Y_t = \tau_t \left(M_{AE,t} + \xi \int_0^1 \epsilon_{it} M_{it} di \right)$

Dynamic World Equilibrium: AE

- Int'l lenders with full commitment
- AE Euler equation

$$u_{AE,t} q_t^{rf} = \beta_{AE} u_{AE,t+1} \left(\kappa + (1 - \delta) q_{t+1}^{rf} \right)$$

- Define short-term risk-free rate

$$R_t = \frac{1}{\beta_{AE}} \frac{u_{AE,t}}{u_{AE,t+1}}$$

Dynamic World Equilibrium: SOE

Given aggregate state variable $S_t = (\tau_t, \Omega_t(z_{it}, \epsilon_{it}, b_{it}))$, government i solves

- Default decision

$$V_{it}(z_{it}, \epsilon_{it}, b_{it}, S_t) = \max_{d_{it} \in \{0,1\}} \{ d_{it} [W_{it}(\tilde{z}_{it}, \epsilon_{it}, \phi b_{it}, S_t) - \psi] + (1 - d_{it}) W_{it}(z_{it}, \epsilon_{it}, b_{it}, S_t) \}$$

- New borrowing

$$W_{it}(z_{it}, \epsilon_{it}, b_{it}, S_t) = \max_{b_{it+1}} \{ u(C_{it}, L_{it}) + \beta \mathbb{E}_t V(z_{it+1}, \epsilon_{it+1}, b_{it+1}, S_{t+1}) \}$$

$$\text{s.t. } T_{it} = -\kappa b_{it} + q_t(z_{it}, b_{it+1}) [b_{it+1} - (1 - \delta)b_{it}],$$

$$C_{it} = \mathcal{C}_{it}(z_{it}, \epsilon_{it}, T_{it}, \Omega_t, \tau_t), \quad L_{it} = \mathcal{L}_{it}(z_{it}, \epsilon_{it}, T_{it}, \Omega_t, \tau_t),$$

$$\Omega_{t+1} = H_\Omega(\Omega_t, \tau_t)$$

Bond Pricing and Market Clearing

- Intl' lenders: risk neutral and competitive, fully committed
 - $b_{it+1} \leq 0$: Country i holds long-term bonds issued by international lenders
 - $b_{it+1} > 0$: Lenders hold long-term risky bonds issued by country i
- Equilibrium bond prices:

$$q_{it} = \begin{cases} q_t^{rf}, & \text{if } b_{it+1} \leq 0 \\ \frac{1}{R_t} \mathbb{E}_t \left[\phi^{d_{it+1}} (\kappa + (1 - \delta) q_{it+1}) \right], & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{with } q_t^{rf} = \frac{1}{R_t} \left(\kappa + (1 - \delta) q_{t+1}^{rf} \right)$$

- **Bonds market clearing:** $q_t^{rf} b_{AE,t} + \xi \int q_t(z_{it}, \epsilon_{it}, b_{it+1}) b_{it+1} d\Omega_t = 0.$

Differential Effects of Global Trade Shocks

- Mechanism, numerical example
- Static private-trade eq'm under exogenous distribution of trade balances (T_{it})
- $T_{it} < 0$: high-debt countries who need to save

Static Private Equilibrium

Given $\{\tau, Y, p^M\}$, (z, T) for each SOE, $\{C, L, H, M, X, Q, p\}$ solve

$$X = \left(\frac{\tau p}{p^M} \right)^{-\eta} Y \quad (\text{export demand})$$

$$\alpha Q/L = \chi L^{1/\nu} \quad (\text{labor market})$$

$$\tau p^M/p = \theta(1 - \omega) Q G^{\frac{1}{\gamma}-1} M^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}} \quad (M \text{ demand})$$

$$1 = \theta \omega Q G^{\frac{1}{\gamma}-1} H^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}} \quad (H \text{ demand})$$

$$Q = z L^\alpha G(H, M)^\theta \quad (\text{gross output})$$

$$C = Q - H - \tau X \quad (\text{domestic resources})$$

$$T + \tau p X = \tau p^M M \quad (\text{balance of payment})$$

Similarly for AE conditions, but without BoP and $p_{AE} = 1$

Global intermediate goods clearing $Y = \tau (M_{AE} + \xi \int M(z, T) d\Omega(z, T))$

Mechanism: Effects of Trade Cost Shocks

Following a global trade cost shock $\tau \uparrow$,

- 1 Output Q , export, import \downarrow for all countries (z, T)

Mechanism: Effects of Trade Cost Shocks

Following a global trade cost shock $\tau \uparrow$,

- 1 Output Q , export, import \downarrow for all countries (z, T)
- 2 Under balanced trade, all countries (soe & AE) have same $\% \Delta Q$
 - Independent of country size

Mechanism: Effects of Trade Cost Shocks

Following a global trade cost shock $\tau \uparrow$,

1 Output Q , export, import \downarrow for all countries (z, T)

3 Under differential trade balances,

Larger incentives to save due to high debt ($T < 0$)

$\Rightarrow Q \downarrow$ more, $p \downarrow$ (depreciate) more

$$\underbrace{-T/p}_{\text{saver} > 0} = \tau X - \tau p^M M/p \approx \tau X - (1 - \theta)Q$$

- Imports (thus $Q \downarrow\downarrow$, X falls by less (thus $p \downarrow\downarrow$))
- Fall in p further increases real trade surplus \Rightarrow more reduction in Q
- Disincentivize gov't from repaying debt \rightarrow high spread

Full Model with Dynamic General Equilibrium

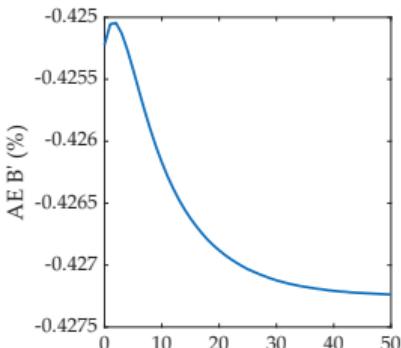
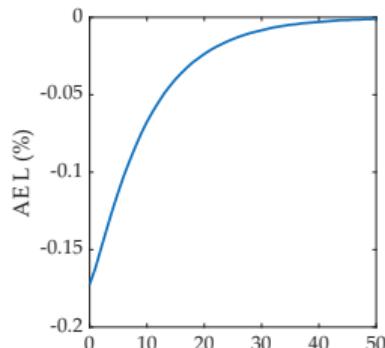
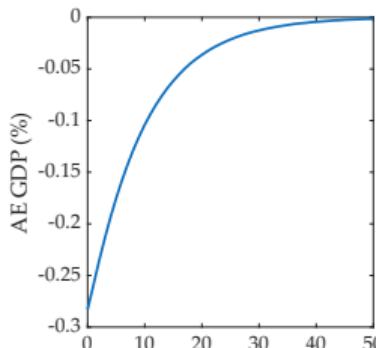
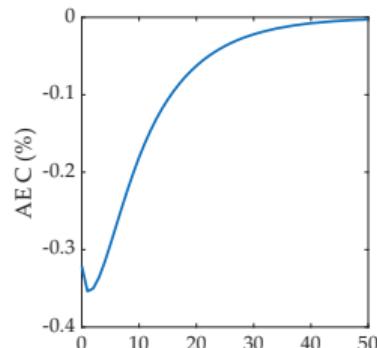
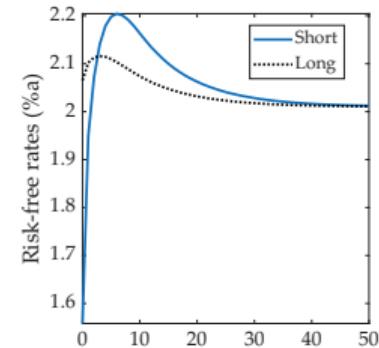
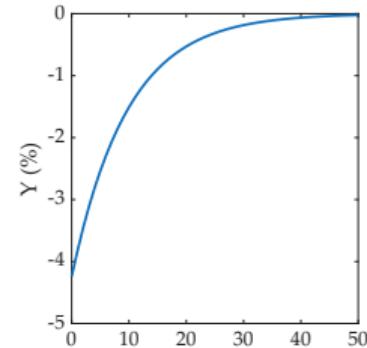
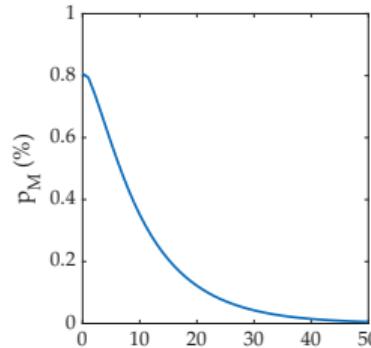
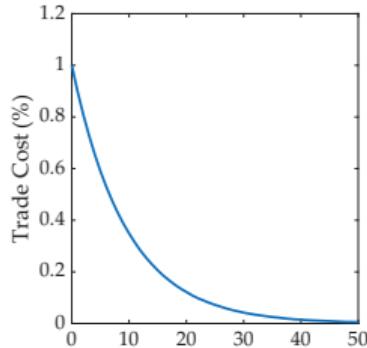
- Gov't internalizes the impact of τ
- Endogenous borrowing and default decision
- Global bonds markets clear

Full Model

- Parameterize using trade and sovereign spreads moments ▶ Parameterization ▶ Moments
 - At the invariant distribution, $R = 1/\beta_{AE}$
 - Data AE: USA + Germany + Japan + China
 - Data SOE: 35 countries, OECD small + emerging markets
- One-time “MIT” transitory shock to global trade cost τ : $1 \rightarrow 1.01$ in period 0
- Differential effect after global trade cost shock
 - Which country's spreads increase by more?

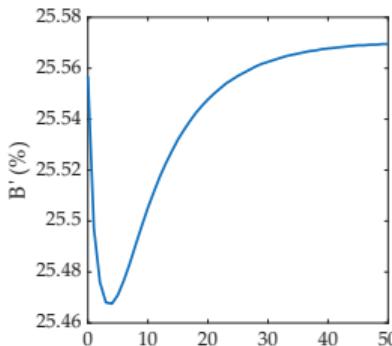
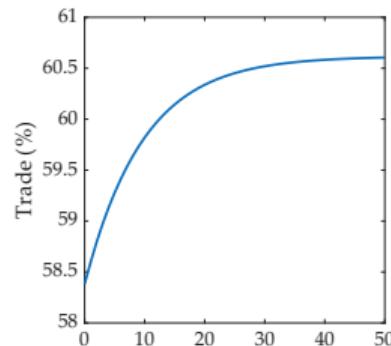
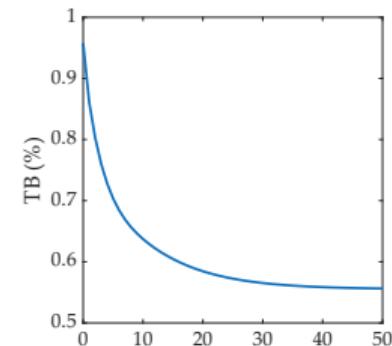
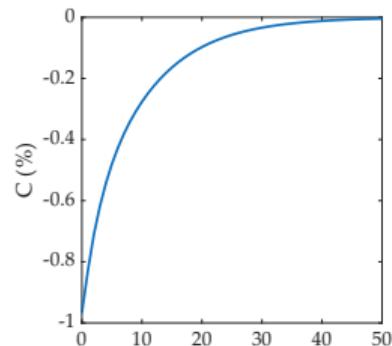
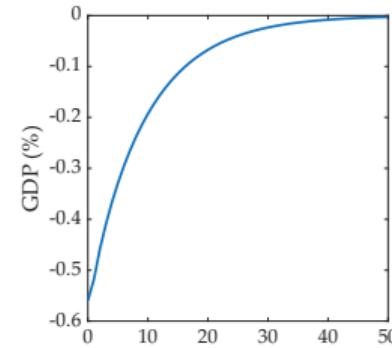
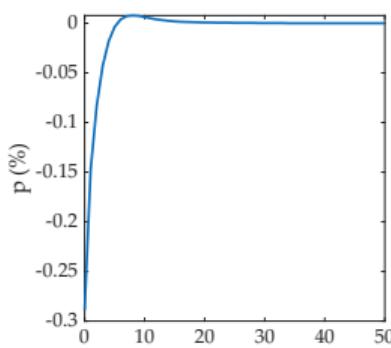
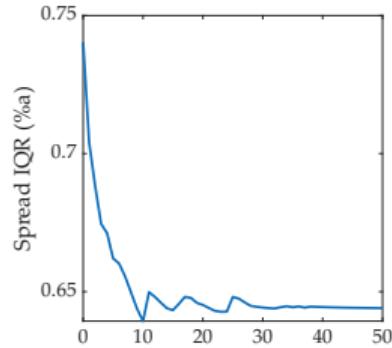
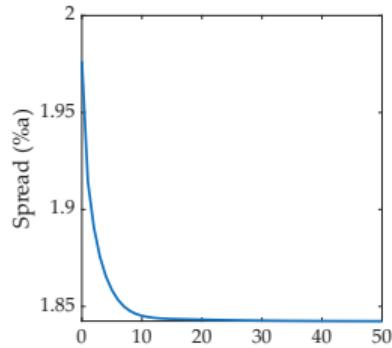
Full Model: Global Trade Cost Shock

Advanced economy:



Full Model: Global Trade Cost Shock

Small open economies:



Evidence on Differential Effect of Trade Shocks

Testing the Differential Effect of τ

- Unbalanced sample: 35 countries 1975Q1–2023Q2
- Using net foreign asset position (NFA) to measure b_{it} in the model
 - Debt $b_{it} > 0$ corresponds to *negative* NFA
- Panel Local Projection, Jorda (2005)
 - Heterogeneous effects, Cloyne-Jorda-Taylor (2023)
- Do the same regression with model-simulated data

Global trade costs $\uparrow \Rightarrow$ high-debt countries: greater output \downarrow , greater spread \uparrow , greater depreciation

Towards an Analysis of AE Tariffs

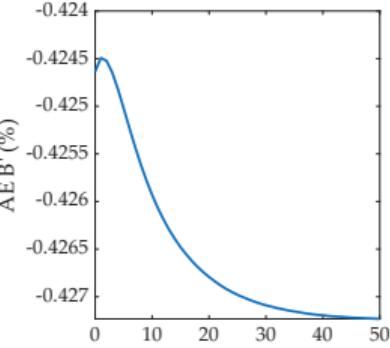
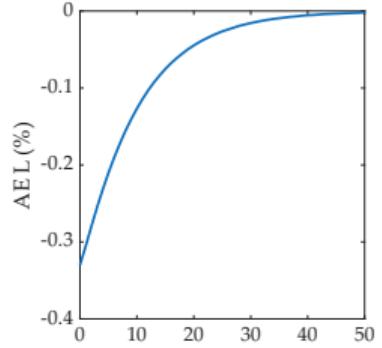
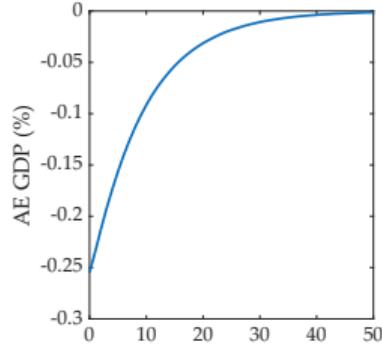
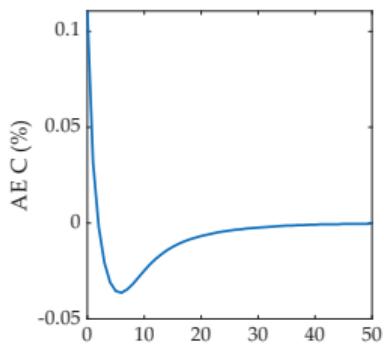
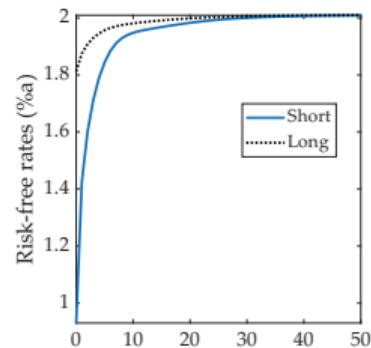
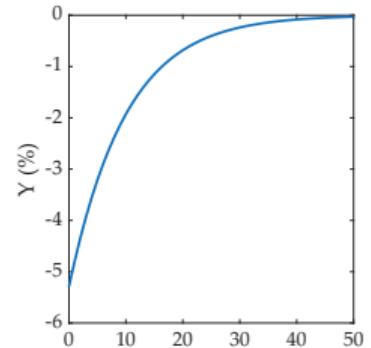
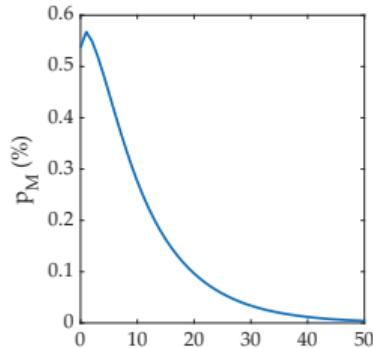
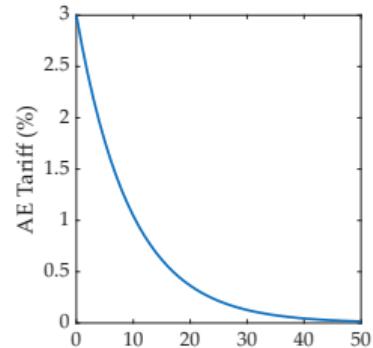
- Advanced economy imposes tariffs ε_{AE}^m
- Equilibrium conditions

$$\tau p^M (1 + \varepsilon_{AE}^m) / p = \theta(1 - \omega) Q G^{\frac{1}{\gamma} - 1} M^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}} \quad (M \text{ demand})$$

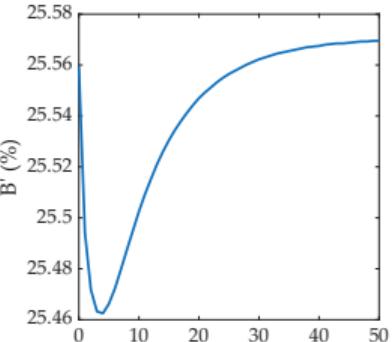
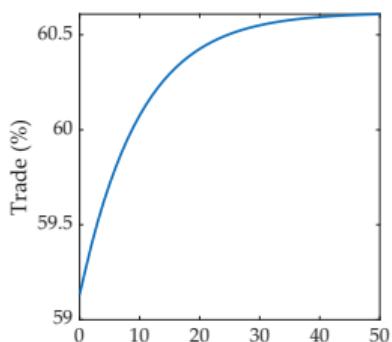
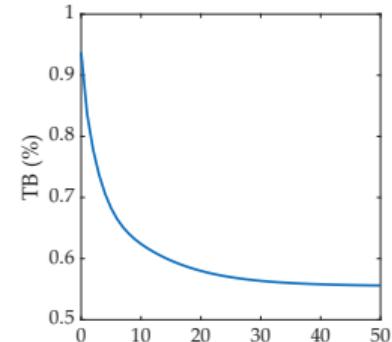
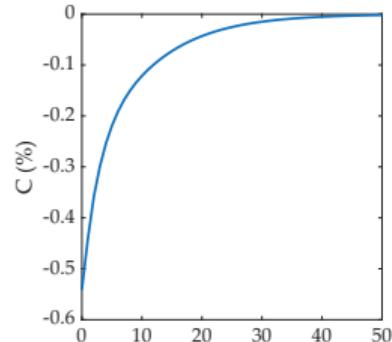
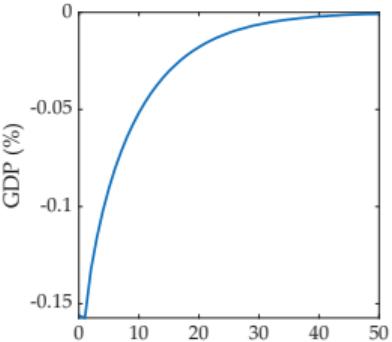
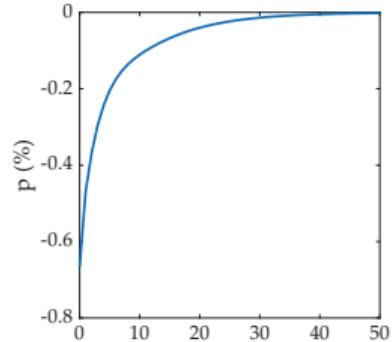
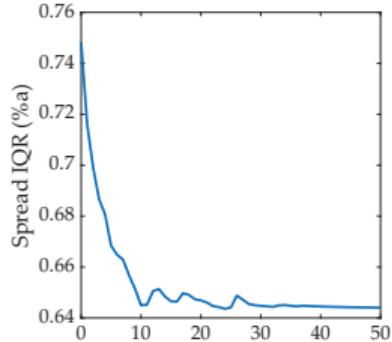
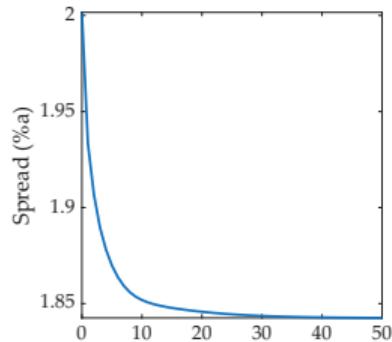
Other conditions same as before, including

$$C_{AE} = Q_{AE} - H_{AE} - \tau X_{AE} \quad (\text{domestic resources})$$

Increase AE tariffs to 1.03



Response of small open economies



Summary

- We build a world GE model with gross trade and sovereign default
- We find differential effects of global trade cost shocks
 - High-debt countries (savers): greater fall in output & larger increase in spreads
 - Explains movements in average and cross-country dispersion of spreads
- A framework to study impact of tariffs from advanced economies under imperfect international financial markets

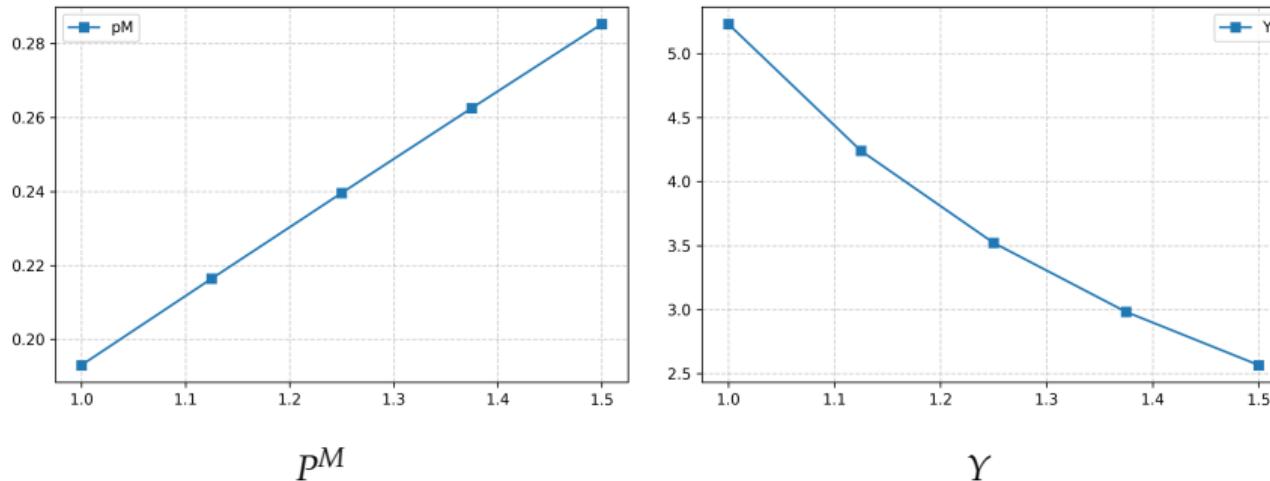
Appendix

Simple Numerical Illustration

- Given $\{\tau, Y, p^M\}$, (z, T) for each country, solve static private equilibrium
- Fix standard parameter values:
 $\alpha = 0.4, \theta = 0.43, \chi = 1.0, \nu = 0.72, \eta = 3, \gamma = 1, \omega = 0.6$
- Equilibria with $\tau \in [1, 1.5]$
 - AE the same size as average SOE, uniform mass SOE
 - Total transfer equals zero, $T_{AE} + \sum T_i = 0$
 - $T_i < 0$: *larger incentives to save*

Global Trade Shock: Average Effect

Given $\{\tau, Y, p^M\}, (z, T)$ for each country, solve static private equilibrium

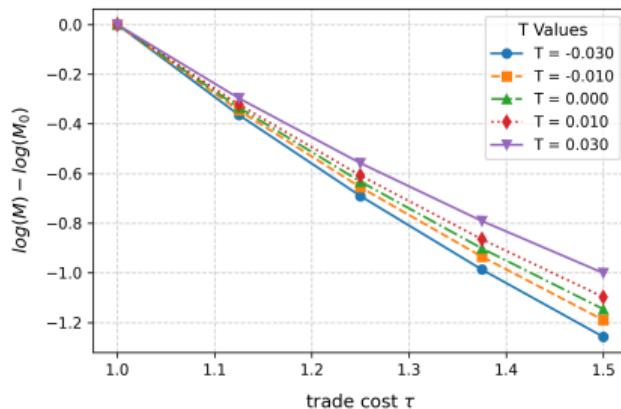


- Higher trade cost \Rightarrow global intermediate price $p^M \uparrow$, global demand $Y \downarrow$

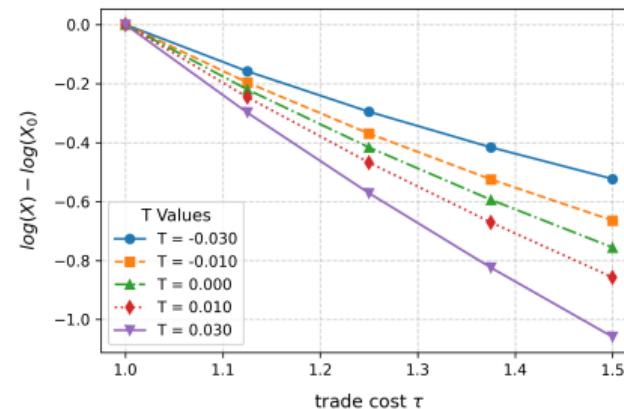
Global Trade Shock

Given $\{\tau, Y, p^M\}, (z, T)$ for each country, solve static private equilibrium

- Differential effect: After $\tau \uparrow$, high-debt countries who need to save ($T < 0$) \Rightarrow
 - (Blue line) Import falls by more, export falls by less

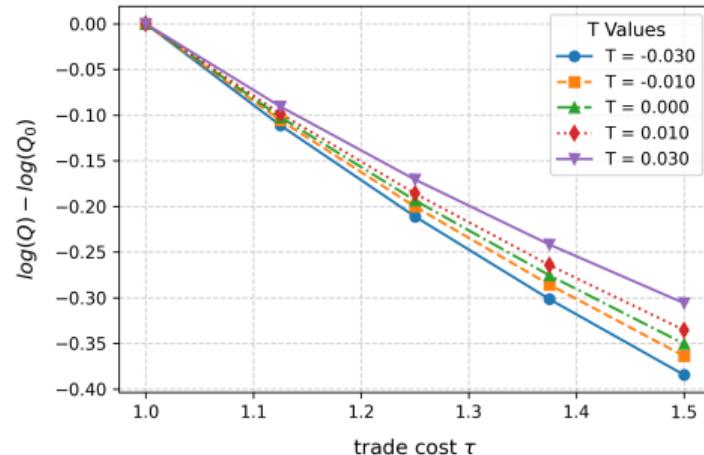


Imported M

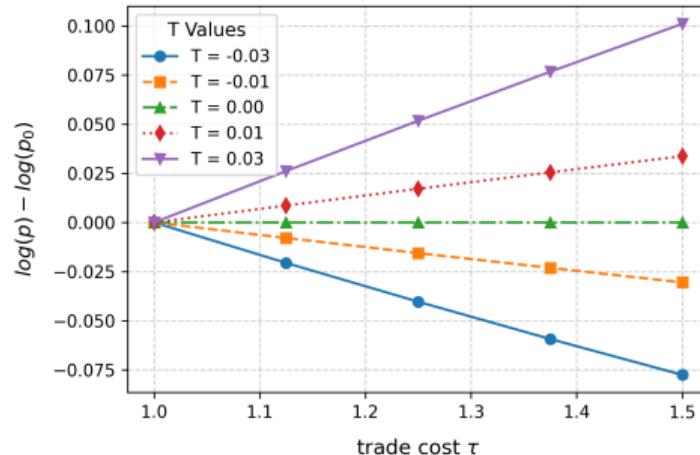


Export X

Global Trade Shock: Differential Effect



Output

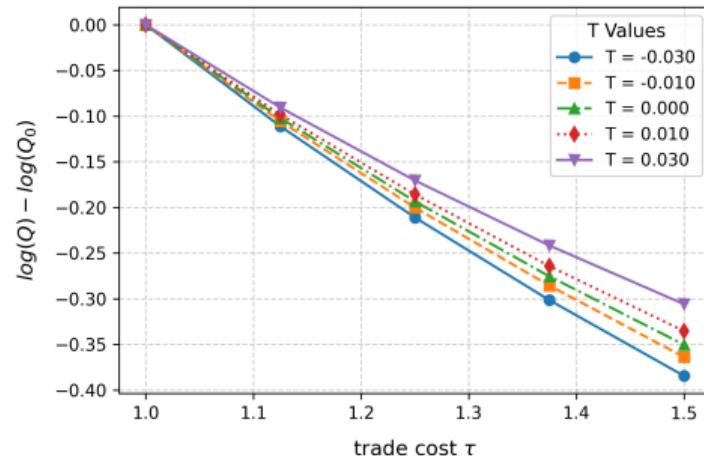


Domestic price p

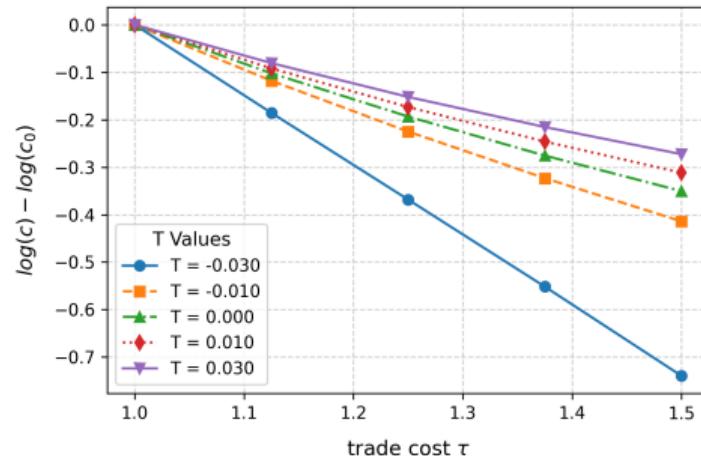
After $\tau \uparrow$, high-debt countries who need to save ($T < 0$) \Rightarrow

- Q falls by more, p falls by more (larger depreciation)

Global Trade Shock: Differential Effect



Output

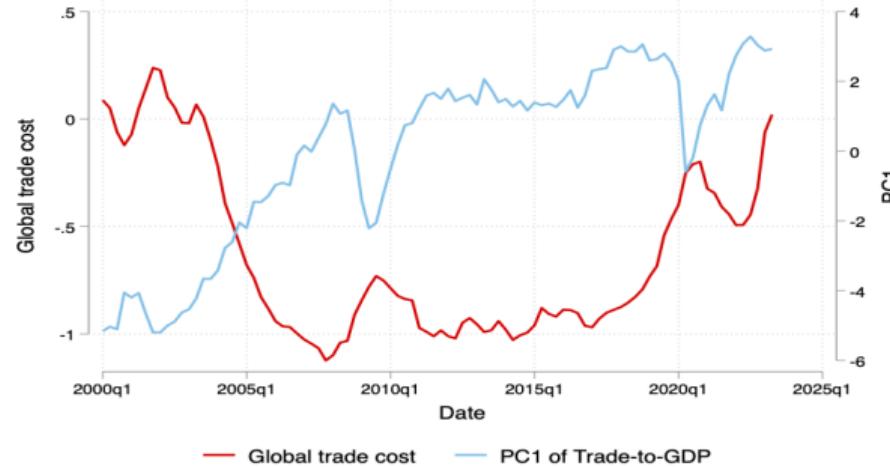


Consumption

After $\tau \uparrow$, high-debt countries who need to save ($T < 0$) \Rightarrow

- C falls by even more: $C = \theta Q + T/p$

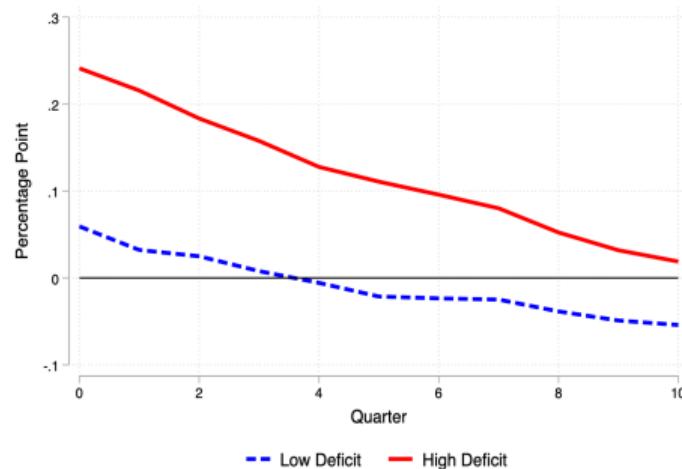
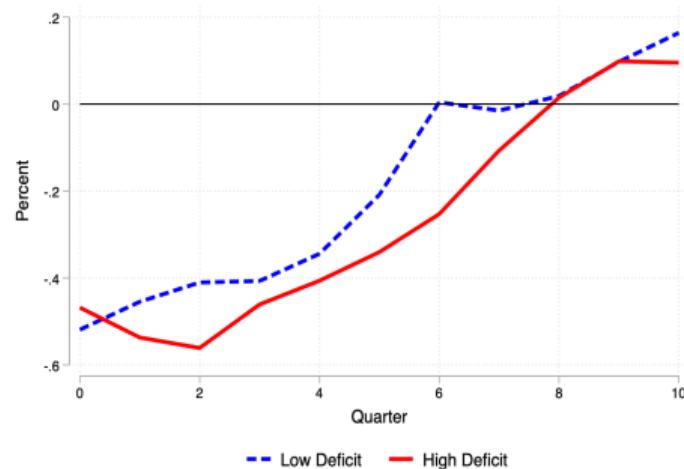
Global Trade Cost



- First principal component of trade-to-GDP ratios of 12 emerging markets
- Significantly negative correlated with baseline measure of global trade cost

▶ Back: motivation

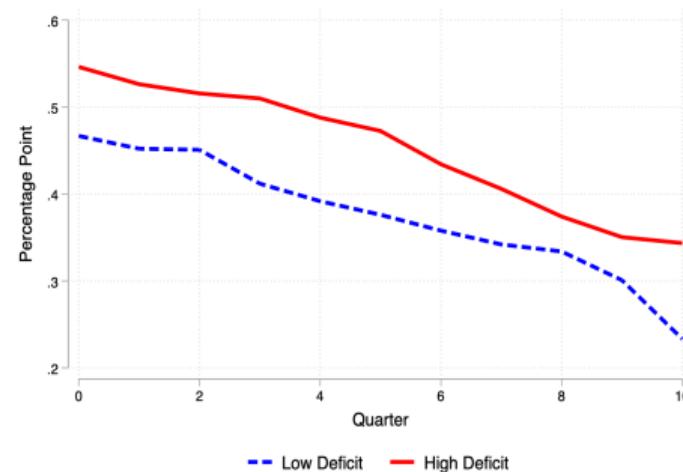
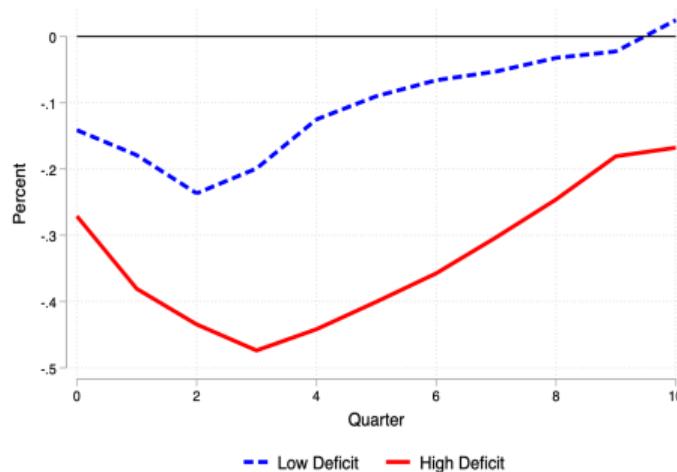
Trade-to-GDP Proxy Results, TC_t timing



Consistent with theory:

- Significantly greater GDP drop in higher deficit countries (first 4 periods)
- Significantly higher spread increases in higher deficit countries (throughout)

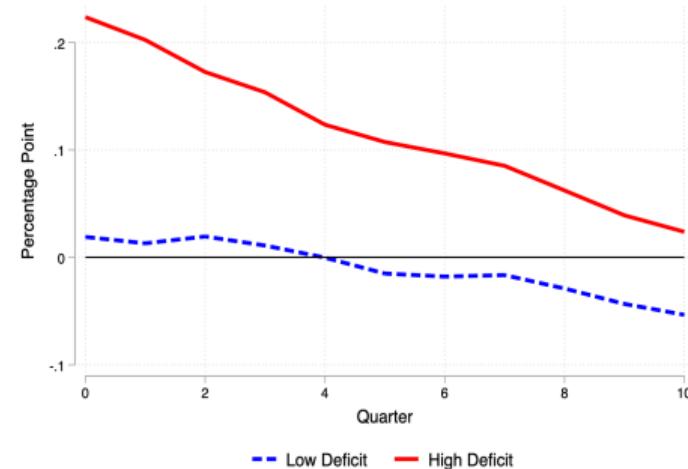
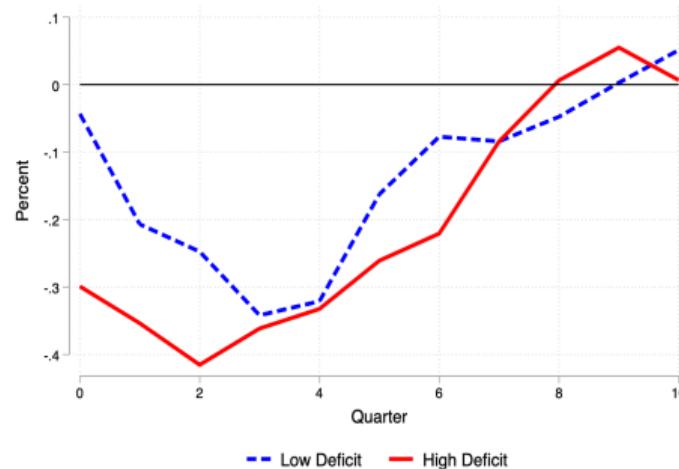
GFI-Trade Results, TC_t timing



Consistent with theory:

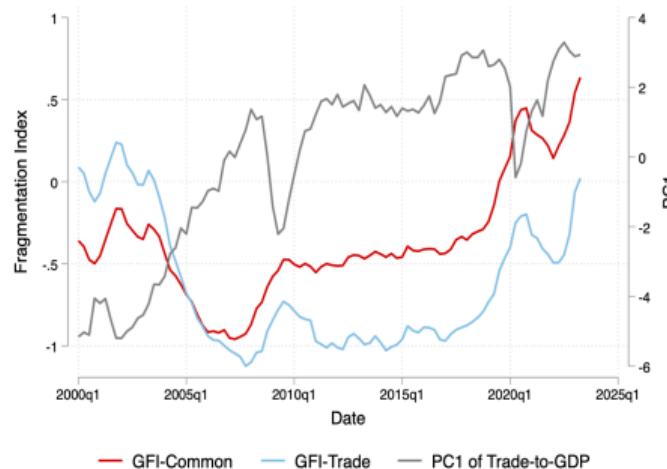
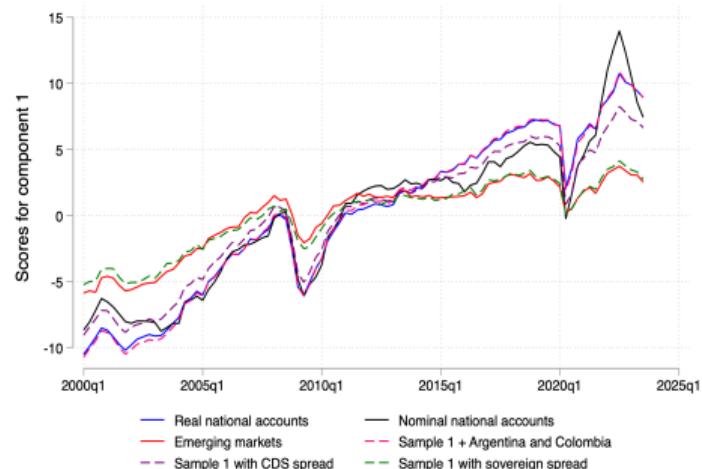
- Significantly greater GDP drop in higher deficit countries (throughout)
- Significantly higher spread increases in higher deficit countries (throughout)

Trade-to-GDP Proxy Results



Consistent with theory:

- Significantly greater GDP drop in higher deficit countries (first 3 quarters)
- Significantly higher spread increases in higher deficit countries (throughout)



Parameterization

<i>Assigned Parameters</i>	<i>Parameters from Moment Matching</i>		
Risk aversion	$\sigma = 2$	<i>Using moments from balanced trade</i>	
Elas. of substitution:	$\gamma = 3$	Disutility of working	$\chi = 5.65$
Trade elasticity	$\eta = 3$	Home bias	$\omega = 0.71$
Labor share	$\alpha = 0.40$	Share of SOE	$\xi = 10$
Intermediate share	$\theta = 0.43$	Mean AE productivity	$\bar{z}_{AE} = 2.2$
Frisch elasticity	$\nu = 0.72$		
Debt duration	$\delta = 1/16$	<i>Using moments in simulation</i>	
Debt recovery rate	$\phi = 0.65$	Discount factor SOE	$\beta = 0.975$
Productivity persistence	$\rho_z = 0.9$	Productivity volatility	$\sigma_z = 1.5\%$
Discount factor AE	$\beta = 0.995$	Default costs	$\lambda_0 = -0.95$
Mean SOE productivity	$\bar{z}_{soe} = 1$	Default costs	$\lambda_1 = 0.98$

▶ back

Targeted Moments

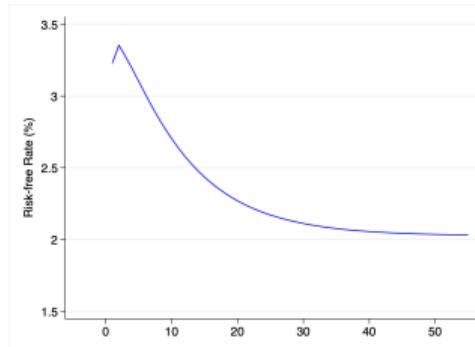
	Data	Model
<i>Moments from Balanced Trade</i>		
GDP _{AE} to world GDP	0.29	0.29
Average SOE GDP over GDP _{AE}	0.25	0.25
Import share of GDP	0.2	0.2
AE labor	0.3	0.3
<i>Business cycle Moments (%)</i>		
Std. real GDP	2.2	2.3
Mean spread	2.0	2.4
Mean Debt to output	16	8
Std. spread	0.9	0.7
Corr(spread, GDP)	-42	-40

▶ back

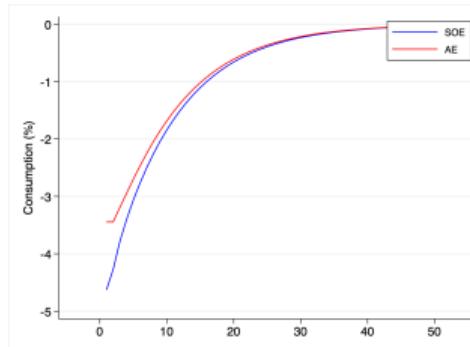
Full Model: A Transitory Trade Cost Shock

Back

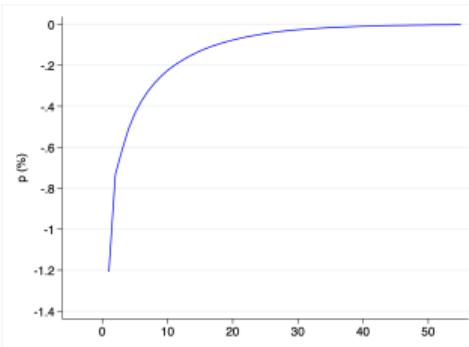
$\tau: 1 \rightarrow 1.05$ in period 0



Risk-free rate



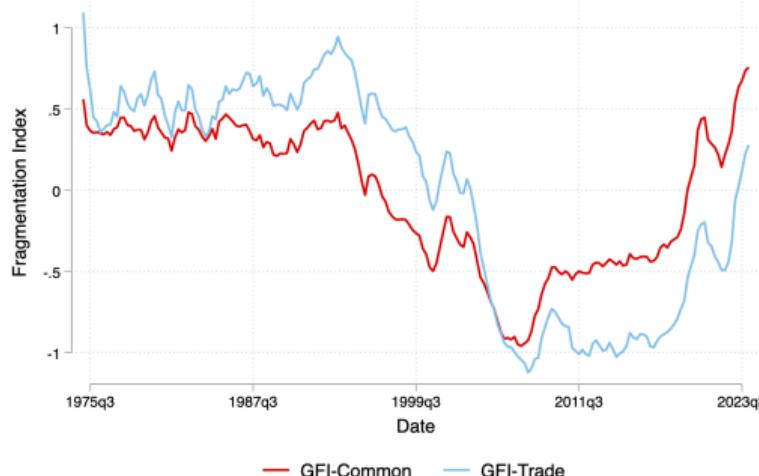
Consumption



Domestic price

- Expensive imported intermediates, depressed global demand, increased risk-free rate
- Output, consumption \downarrow by more, depreciation

Geopolitical Fragmentation Index



- Trade cost proxied with quarterly *Geopolitical Fragmentation Trade Index* (GFI-trade)
 - Fernandez-Villaverde et al. (2024): dynamic hierarchical factor model
 - 88 countries data → 16 global variables, 4 categories
 - Higher GFI-trade ⇒ larger trade barriers

▶ Back: motivation

▶ Back: empirical

Parameterization

<i>Assigned Parameters</i>		<i>Parameters from Moment Matching</i>	
Risk aversion	$\sigma = 2$	<i>Using moments from balanced trade</i>	
Elas. of substitution:	$\gamma = 3$	Disutility of working	$\chi = 441.5$
Trade elasticity	$\eta = 3$	Import share of AE	$\omega_{AE} = 0.31$
Labor share	$\alpha = 0.40$	Import share of SOE	$\omega = 0.16$
Intermediate share	$\theta = 0.43$	Mass of SOE	$\xi = 56.7$
Frisch elasticity	$\nu = 0.72$	AE mean productivity	$\bar{z}_{AE} = 32.8$
Discount factor AE	$\beta = 0.995$	SOE mean productivity	$\bar{z}_{SOE} = 2.7$
Debt duration	$\delta = 1/16$	<i>Using moments in simulation</i>	
Debt recovery rate	$\phi = 0.5$	Discount factor SOE	$\beta = 0.959$
Productivity persistence	$\rho_z = 0.9$	Productivity volatility	$\sigma_z = 0.9\%$
SOE trade cost persistence	$\rho_\epsilon = 0.9$	SOE trade cost volatility	$\sigma_\epsilon = 2.2\%$
		Default costs	$\lambda_0 = -0.9$
			$\lambda_1 = 0.945$

Targeted Moments

	Data	Model
<i>Moments from Balanced Trade (%)</i>		
AE share of world GDP	49.5	49.5
Average SOE GDP over GDP_{AE}	1.8	1.8
Import share of GDP, AE	16.2	16.2
Import share of GDP, SOE	29.4	29.4
<i>Business cycle Moments, SOE (%)</i>		
Std. real GDP	5.2	5.6
Mean spread	1.0	1.9
Mean Debt to output	25.8	25.5
Std. spread	1.0	0.7
Std consumption/std GDP	1.0	1.0
Corr(spread, import/GDP)	-35	-39
Corr(export/gdp, import/GDP)	83	65