Chapter 3: The process of money supply

Figure A 3.2: Credit (Money) Supply Shocks
Figure A3.3. Multiplier Shocks

Chapter 4: Monetary policy transmission

p. 86  Ende erster Absatz: Gertler and Gilchrist (1993: 45)

p. 103, eq. (4.21')  \[ \pi_t = E_t \pi_{t+1} + 2k(y_t + y_{t-1}) + \varepsilon_t \]

Chapter 5: The ultimate goal and the final targets of monetary policy

p. 139, eq. (5.7)  \[ r > \frac{\pi \cdot t}{1-t} \]

p. 150  2. Absatz; 2. Satz: Assuming now a negative supply shock....

Chapter 8: Strategies ('simple rules') for a stability-oriented monetary policy

p. 257, eq. (8.4)  with \( \gamma > 0 \)
Chapter 12: Important building blocks of open-economy macroeconomics

p. 389 When, for instance, the ECB buys a major amount of US dollar assets, this increases the euro monetary base and reduces money market interest rates. The ECB can sterilize the additional liquidity by

1. selling short-term bonds to commercial banks (outright open-market operations) or ...

p. 395 These results, and above all the empirical anomalies for (12.15), can be explained if one considers the economics of UIP under fixed and flexible exchange rates. The main difference...

p. 398 While the standard view implies that expected exchange rate changes drive an endogenous interest rate differential, the approach presented here assumes that under flexible rates the interest differential becomes **exogenous**. This can be...

p. 407, eq. (12.35) \[ \Delta s = \left( \pi - \pi^* \right) - \left( \hat{\gamma} - \hat{\gamma}^* \right) \]