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Nota di contenuto	Intro -- Contents -- I. Background -- II. The Methodological Approach -- III. A Country-by-Country Analysis -- IV. A Panel Approach -- V. The Importance of The Exchange Rate Regime -- VI. Conclusions -- Tables -- 1. Panel VAR: Wald Test Results -- 2. Panel VAR: Floating Exchange Rate: Wald Test Results -- Figures -- 1. Selected Impulse Response Functions of a One Standard Deviation Shock to Interest Rate -- 2. Cross-Country Impact on Inflation of a 1 Percent Shock to Interest Rates -- 3. Panel VAR: Impulse Response Function of a One Standard Deviation Shock to Interest Rates -- 4. Panel VAR: Impulse Response Function of a Shock to Interest Rates -- 5. Panel VAR: Impulse Response Function of a Shock to Interest Rates -- References -- Annexes -- I. Description of the Data -- II. Monetary Policy Regimes -- III. Exchange Rate Regimes.
Sommario/riassunto	Monetary policy, at least in part, operates through both an interest rate and credit channel. The question arises, therefore, whether monetary policy is a less potent a device in affecting output and inflation in countries that have low levels of credit and where investment and consumption are not financed by borrowing in local currency. This paper employs a Panel Vector Auto Regression approach to examine the empirical evidence in a broad sample of emerging market countries. The data suggests that the effectiveness of changes in policy interest rates in influencing the path of inflation appear to be unrelated to the level of credit and that, instead, the willingness to allow exchange rate flexibility is a far more important determining factor.