THE OFFENSIVE POWER OF DEFENSE NEWS IN EUROPE

Authors: Ben Zeev, Pappa & Gagliardi

Discussant: Ethan Ilzetzki, London School of Economics

THIS STUDY

European Panel VAR studying the effects of defense spending news

Large military spending news multiplier ~ 2

Driven by high TFP Gains

Builds on:

- Ben Zeev and Pappa (2017): Smaller multipliers on defense spending news in the US
- Ben Zeev and Pappa (2015): US defense spending multipliers are through TFP responses

IDENTIFICATION IN SVARS

Short run identification

- Cholesky: Blanchard & Perotti (2002)
- · Proxy / Internal instruments

Long run identification

• Blanchard Quah (1989)

This paper: Medium term identification

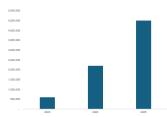
Beaudry and Portier (2006); Ben Zeev and Khan (2015)

COMMENT 1: MECHANISM-TFP GROWTH



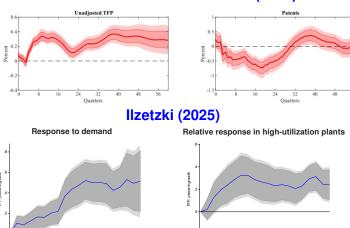






PUBLIC R&D OR LEARNING BY DOING

Antolin Diaz and Surico (2026)



COMMENT 1: MECHANISM-IMMEDIATE TFP RESPONSE?

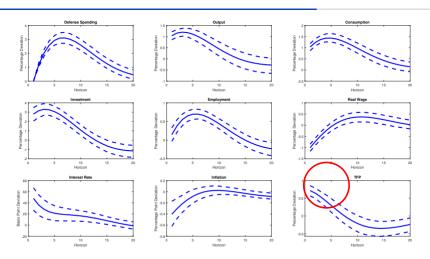


Figure 9: IRFs Defense News Shock: TFP-Inclusive Panel VAR

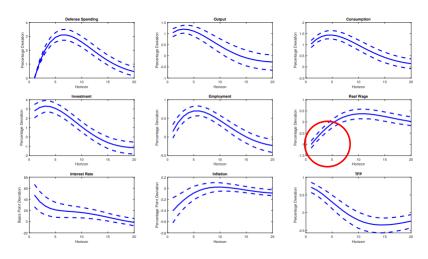


Figure 9: IRFs Defense News Shock: TFP-Inclusive Panel VAR

MINOR COMMENTS

Panel: Why cross-sectional but no time FE?

- Currently: Estimating off of pooled time-series variation, including common shocks (e.g. end of the cold war).
- Lagged dependent variables + cross-sectional fixed = Nickel (1981) bias
- Dependent variables already control for country-specific trends (richer than country FE)
- Time FE: identifying off of differential responses to relative news (e.g. different trajectories of Germany and Greece after 1991).

Annual data: How is identification affected by lower frequency?

- Most variables are available in quarterly frequency
- · Military spending is slow moving, budgeted annually-interpolation isn't terrible