

# Discussion of van den Heuvel (2018) The Welfare Effects of Bank Liquidity and Capital Requirements

Pascal Paul

Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>The views expressed herein are solely mine and do not necessarily reflect the ones of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco or the Federal Reserve System.

# Research Question

What are the welfare effects of liquidity and capital requirements?

→ Key idea: Derive simple formulas from a model that can be matched to the data

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# Model & Frictions

- Banking model without aggregate risk
- Banks can choose riskiness of loan portfolio
  - Choose  $\sigma_t$  in  $R_t^L + \sigma_t \epsilon_t$  where  $\text{mean}(\epsilon_t) < 0$
  - Potentially excessive due to deposit insurance and limited liability
- Banks face occasional withdrawals from depositors
  - Bank fails due to liquidity stress if  $B < wD$
  - Occurs with fixed probability  $1 - p$

→ Model suggests a division of labor:  
capital requirements deal with excessive credit risk  
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# Social Planner Problem

$$V_0(\theta) = \max_{\{c_t, d_t, b_t, L_t, K_{t+1}\}_{t=0}^{\infty}} \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta^t u(c_t, d_t, b_t)$$

s.t.  $\bar{B} - b_t \geq \lambda d_t, (1 - \gamma)L_t + \bar{B} - b_t \geq d_t, K_t \geq L_t$   
*resource constraint*

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## Simple Formulas

- Gross welfare cost of liquidity requirement

$$v_{LIQ} = \frac{d}{c} (R^D + g_D(d, L) - R^B) (1 - \lambda)^{-1}$$

- Gross welfare cost of capital requirement

$$v_{CAP} = \frac{L}{c} \left( R^E - \tilde{R}^D(\lambda) - (1 - \lambda)^{-1} g_D(d, L) \right)$$

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# Comments

# Interpretation Main Exercise

- What are the **welfare costs** of an additional unit of required capital or liquidity?
  - ... in states without excessive credit risk-taking ...
  - ... and without liquidity stress
- The exercise does not tell us:
  - How does an additional unit of required capital or liquidity affect
    - ... **the probability and the severity of financial crises?**
    - ... **overall welfare?**

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# Crises in the Model $\neq$ Crises in the Data

- Crises occur out of ...
  - credit booms (Schularick and Taylor, 2012)
  - asset price booms (Jordà et al., 2015; Kiley, 2018)
  - worsening of current account (Kiley, 2018)
  - low productivity growth (Gorton and Ordoñez, 2016; Paul, 2018a)
  - rising income inequality (Kirschenmann et al., 2016; Paul, 2018a)
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# Other Comments

- 1 Issue of risk-weights
- 2 Extreme assumption on illiquidity of loans
- 3 Historical asset returns depend on ...
  - 1 ... institutional setting (e.g., money market funds)
  - 2 ... economic conditions (e.g., monetary policy cycle)

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