

Can Stablecoins be Stable?

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So can they be stable?

Collateral	Stablecoins
Future Seigniorage	

▶ Partial collateralization \Rightarrow stablecoin is (in part) claim on future stablecoin issuance

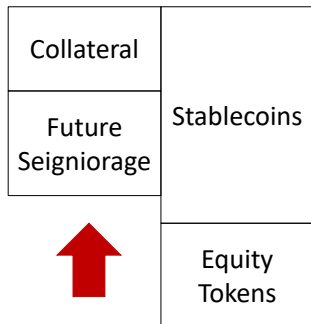
\Rightarrow Subject to demand shock (A_t):

▶ Suppose equity tokens wiped out

+ Limited liability

\Rightarrow No resources available to maintain the peg

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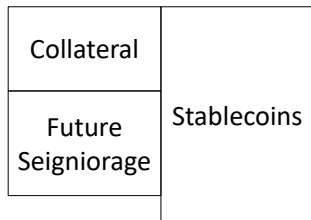
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▶ Insight 1: only fully collateralized stablecoins can be truly stable.

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- ▶ Stablecoins are durable
- ⇒ Future issuance requires demand for stablecoins to increase over time.
- ▶ Insight 2: partially collateralized stablecoins are viable only if demand grows.

So collateral is very important! But is it observable?

- ▶ Current framework provides insights (not suggesting an extension here)
- ▶ Basic problem: ex-post deviation to lower collateral level
- ▶ (Slightly) more sophisticated problem: ex-post deviation to risky collateral:
 - ▶ From stability point of view, collateral should not be correlated or even negatively correlated with demand shock A_t
 - ▶ Ex-post equity holders with limited liability may have opposite incentives \sim Risk-shifting.
→ Example: hold as collateral equity tokens (or other tokens).
- ▶ Note: decentralization makes the pb of collateral verifiability worse...
- ▶ Trade-off: overcollateralization with tokens (DAI) vs centralized collateralization with “real” collateral (Tether)

Instruments

- ▶ Platform uses both “open market” operations and interest rates to maintain the peg → why two instruments?
- ▶ Naive intuition: trading away deviations from the peg should be enough to maintain it.
- ▶ But not really:

- ▶ Token holders need to be compensated for opportunity cost of holding token:

$$r - I(a)$$

→ cannot be done through capital gain because of peg

- ▶ Token holders need to be compensated for risk of losing the peg

$$\lambda(1 - \mathbb{E}[p(Sa)])$$

- ▶ You should emphasize these intuitions more!
(How do we interpret Tether not paying interest? High convenience yield or low debasement risk?)

Implementation

- ▶ Stability requires the policy to react to the demand shock A_t .
- ▶ Even the no-commitment case, requires commitment to an interest rate that depends on A_t (in fact quite important to discipline the platform prevent deviations).
- ▶ Hard to implement in practice, and hard to commit to:
 - ▶ Not directly observable
 - ▶ Maybe can be inferred from some prices...
 - ▶ ... but in any case not native on-chain information
 - ⇒ hard to implement with smart contracts (oracle)
- ▶ Decentralization removes the commitment requirement but would introduce other costs discussed earlier.

Conclusion

- ▶ Useful framework to think about stability/implementation issues for stablecoins
- ▶ Some insights likely valid beyond stablecoins (general problem of pegging a currency to another currency)
- ▶ My personal takeaway: creating private stablecoins is likely costly (overcollateralization or going back to trusted third party).
- ▶ Maybe a case for on-chain CBDC?