Procyclicality of Capital Requirements in a General Equilibrium Model of Liquidity Dependence

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Objective

Quantify the procyclicality of bank capital requirements in a general equilibrium environment

▸ Assess the effects of the regulatory constraints on output volatility
  1. Fixed requirements (Basel I)
  2. Procyclical regulation (Basel II): requirement ratio is higher (lower) during downturns (booms)

▸ Equity issuance cost is higher (lower) during downturns (booms)
  ▸ Kashyap and Stein (2004), Repullo and Suarez (2008) etc.
Approach

  - Explicit role of credit lines

- Firms increase their liquidity dependence on banks during economic downturns by drawing down loan commitments

- 80% of all C&I loans is made under loan commitments in the U.S.

- Alternatives:
  1. CSV: Bernanke et al. (1999), Carlstrom and Fuerst (1997)
  3. No liquidity dependence feature
Main Idea

- Holmstrom-Tirole optimal contract $\Rightarrow$ countercyclical dependence on credit lines

- Tighter capital requirements in a downturn $\Rightarrow$ intermediation is more costly (capital is more costly) $\Rightarrow$ discourage this dependence
  - Tighter capital requirements $=$ higher capital requirement ratio and/or equity issuance cost is higher

- More positive NPV projects are destroyed
Results

- Average effects: output volatility (s.d. of cyclical component of aggregate output)
  - No requirement vs. Basel I: 3 – 5 bps
  - No requirement vs. Basel II: 8 – 10 bps

- Effects at business cycle peaks and troughs are much more significant
  - No requirement vs. Basel I: 10 – 15 bps
  - No requirement vs. Basel II: 20 – 25 bps
Outline

1. Model
2. Calibration
   - Utilization rate of credit lines
   - Cyclical pressure on bank capital positions (Kashyap-Stein)
3. Steady state effects of permanently higher capital requirement ratio from 8 to 12%
   - Transition dynamics
4. Business cycle effects
5. Comparison of the three economies
Model - Overview

- Four types of agents: households, entrepreneurs, banks and firms and two types of goods: capital and consumption goods
- Entrepreneurs borrow funds from households to produce the capital goods
- Intermediation is subject to a moral hazard problem (entrepreneurs may not exert enough effort)
- Banks are constrained by capital requirements
- Firms produce the consumption goods
# Sequence of Events

1. The aggregate technology shock ($\epsilon$) is realized.
2. Firms hire labor and rent capital and produce the consumption good.
3. Households make the consumption-saving decision.
4. The bank uses the resources obtained from the households to provide loans to the entrepreneurs.
5. The entrepreneurs borrow $i - n$ consumption goods from the bank and invest in capital-creation projects.
6. The idiosyncratic liquidity shocks ($\omega$) are realized. The projects with $\omega \leq \bar{\omega}$ are financed through credit lines. Otherwise, are liquidated.
7. Outcomes of the continued projects are realized. The entrepreneurs with successful projects pay back the loan.
8. The entrepreneurs make the consumption-saving decision.
Financial Contract (Intra Period)

- Entrepreneur has net worth $n$ and borrows $i - n$ from the bank. Entrepreneur’s technology transforms $i$ units of consumption good into $R_i$ units of the capital good if the project is successful (if it fails, the return is zero).

- The probability of success is $p_j$ where $j \in \{H, L\}$. Project has three stages:
  1. Stage 0: the investment $i$ is put in place
  2. Stage 1: exogenous “liquidity shock” $\omega \in [0, \infty)$ is realized
     - If bank does not provide liquidity needs, project is liquidated at $\tau i$
  3. Stage 2: project is undertaken subject to moral hazard. If high effort is exerted the success probability is $p_H (> p_L)$, otherwise yields a private benefit of $B_i$
Capital Requirements and Equity Issuance Cost

- Issuing equity involves a resource cost: \( c = \gamma(A)e \)
- Zero profit condition (assuming the high effort)

\[
i - n + qi E(\omega \mid \omega \leq \bar{\omega}) \Phi(\bar{\omega}) = qi \int_{0}^{\bar{\omega}} p_H(R - R^e(\omega)) \phi(\omega) d\omega \]

- Capital requirement:

\[
e = \theta(A)[i - n + qi E(\omega \mid \omega \leq \bar{\omega}) \Phi(\bar{\omega})] \]

- Combining these results in:

\[
[1 + \theta(A)\gamma(A)][i - n + qi E(\omega \mid \omega \leq \bar{\omega}) \Phi(\bar{\omega})] = qi \int_{0}^{\bar{\omega}} p_H(R - R^e(\omega)) \phi(\omega) d\omega + qi (1 - \Phi(\bar{\omega})) \tau
\]
Optimal Contract

- Maximize entrepreneur’s return

\[
\max_{i,R^e,\bar{\omega}} qip_H \int_{0}^{\bar{\omega}} R^e(\omega)\phi(\omega) d\omega - n
\]

subject to the incentive compatibility constraint:

\[
p_H R^e \geq p_L R^e + B
\]

and the bank’s break-even constraint

- Binding IC constraint implies:

\[
R^e = \frac{B}{p_H - p_L}
\]

- \( R^e \) is independent of \( \omega \)
Solution of the Financial Contract

- Choose $\bar{\omega}$ for given levels of $n$ and $q$

- FOC (when $\tau = 0$):

$$q \int_0^{\bar{\omega}} \Phi(\omega) d\omega = 1$$

- Zero profit condition implies:

$$i = \frac{1}{1 - qh(\bar{\omega}, \theta(A)\gamma(A))}n$$

where

$$h(\bar{\omega}, \theta(A)\gamma(A)) = \frac{\Phi(\bar{\omega})RH - \frac{B}{pH-pL}}{1 + \theta(A)\gamma(A)} - E(\omega|\omega \leq \bar{\omega})\Phi(\bar{\omega})$$
Households

- Representative household maximizes

\[ E_0 \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta^t u(c_t, l_t) \]

subject to

\[ c_t + s_t = r_t k_t + w_t (1 - l_t) \]

\[ k_{t+1} = (1 - \delta) k_t + \frac{1}{q_t} s_t \]

- FOCs:

\[ q_t = \beta E_t \left( \frac{u_c(c_{t+1}, l_{t+1})}{u_c(c_t, l_t)} \right) \left[ r_{t+1} + (1 - \delta) q_{t+1} \right] \]

\[ w_t = -\frac{u_l(c_t, l_t)}{u_c(c_t, l_t)} \]
Entrepreneurs

- Each entrepreneur maximizes:

\[
E_0 \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} (\beta^e)^t c_t^e
\]

- Entrepreneurs with successful projects

\[
n_t = (1 - \delta)q^t z_t + r^t z_t + w^t
\]

\[
c_t^e + q^t z_{t+1} = q^t R^e \frac{1}{1 - q^t h(\bar{\omega}_t, \theta(A_t) \gamma(A_t))} n_t
\]

- FOC

\[
q^t = \beta^e E_t[q^t+1(1 - \delta) + r^t+1] \frac{q^t+1 p^H R^e \Phi(\bar{\omega}_{t+1})}{1 - q^t+1 h(\bar{\omega}_{t+1} \theta(\Omega_{t+1}))}
\]

- Entrepreneurs with failed projects: \( c_t^e = 0 \) and \( z_{t+1} = 0 \)
General Equilibrium

- Labor markets clearing:

\[ H_t = (1 - \eta)(1 - l_t), \quad J_t = \eta \]

- Consumption goods market:

\[ A_t^\alpha H_t^i J_t^{1-\alpha - i} = (1 - \eta)c_t + \eta c_e^t + \eta i \left( 1 + q_t E(\omega | \omega \leq \bar{\omega}) \Phi(\bar{\omega}) \right) \]

\[ + q_t \frac{\theta(A_t) \gamma(A_t) \Phi(\bar{\omega}_t) \omega_0 - (1 - \Phi(\bar{\omega}_t))\tau}{1 + \theta(A_t) \gamma(A_t)} \]

- Capital goods:

\[ K_{t+1} = (1 - \delta)K_t + \eta i \rho_H R \Phi(\bar{\omega}) \]

- Evolution of technology

\[ \ln A_{t+1} = \rho \ln A_t + \epsilon_{t+1} \]
Calibration

- One period of the model is assumed to be 1 quarter.

- Parameters set externally: discount factors \((\beta, \beta^e)\), CRRA parameter \((\psi)\), capital share \((\alpha)\), labor share \((\iota)\), depreciation rate \((\delta)\), persistence and volatility of aggregate shock \((\rho, \sigma)\), equity issuance cost \((\mu)\), and the fraction of entrepreneurs \((\eta)\).

- Parameters set internally: volatility of liquidity shock \(\sigma_\omega\), expected total return \(p_H R\), pledgeable income \(p_H \left( R - \frac{B}{p_H - p_L} \right)\) liquidation value \(\tau\).
## Parameters Set Externally

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Discount factor of households</td>
<td>$\beta$</td>
<td>0.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discount factor of entrepreneurs</td>
<td>$\beta^e$</td>
<td>0.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative risk aversion of households</td>
<td>$\psi$</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor supply parameter</td>
<td>$\nu$</td>
<td>2.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital share</td>
<td>$\alpha$</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household labor share</td>
<td>$\iota$</td>
<td>0.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation rate</td>
<td>$\delta$</td>
<td>0.025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraction of entrepreneurs</td>
<td>$\eta$</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persistence of aggregate TFP shock</td>
<td>$\rho$</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.D. of aggregate TFP shock</td>
<td>$\sigma$</td>
<td>0.007</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Parameters Set Internally

- For $\sigma_\omega$, expected total return from the project, expected return to the lender, and $\tau$ we match (1) LGD on bank loans, (2) probability of default (PD), (3) utilization rate on lines of credit; and (4) ratio of unused commitments to total loans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Moments</th>
<th>Data (%)</th>
<th>Model (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LGD</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td>35.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PD</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilization rate of credit lines</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>36.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio of unused commitments to loans</td>
<td>86.0</td>
<td>91.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Capital Requirements and Equity Issuance Cost

- Specify exogenous processes for $\theta_t$ and $\gamma_t$:
  \[
  \theta_t = \theta_0 A^\theta_1 \\
  \gamma_t = \gamma_0 A^\gamma_1
  \]

- $\theta_0 = 0.08$
- $\theta_1 = 0$ for Basel I and $\theta_1 = -8$ for Basel II (using the Basel II formula)
- $\gamma_0 = 0.05$
- $\gamma_1 = -8, -12, \text{ and } -15$
  - Kashyap and Stein: “The cyclical pressure on bank capital positions can be accounted for roughly equally by the higher requirement ratio under Basel II and the higher shadow cost of capital” $\Rightarrow -8$
- Also try higher elasticities
Sample Paths

The diagram shows sample paths of various economic indicators over time periods from 1400 to 1460. The indicators include Cap requirements, Equity issuance cost, and Output. The graph displays fluctuations in these variables over time, highlighting the dynamic nature of economic processes.
Sample Paths (Equity Issuance Cost)

\[ \begin{align*}
\gamma_1 &= -8 \\
\gamma_1 &= -12 \\
\gamma_1 &= -15
\end{align*} \]
Steady-State Experiment

- Consider an experiment: the capital requirement ratio 8% to 12%
  - Other variables (incl. equity issuance cost) are kept constant
Transition Paths

(a) Total loans

(b) Liquidity dependence

(c) Net worth

(d) Investment

(e) Price of capital

(f) Output

Figure: Covas and Fujita BOG and Phil. Fed
Exercises

1. Temporary increase in the capital requirement ratio
   - $\theta$ increases from 0.08 to 0.10 on impact and gradually returns to 0.08

2. Responses to the aggregate shock in the economy with no capital requirement

3. Compare responses in the (i) no requirement economy, (ii) Basel I economy, and (iii) Basel II economy
   - Basel I: only equity issuance cost is time varying
   - Basel II: both equity issuance cost and capital requirement are time varying
A Temporary Increase in Capital Requirement

(a) Total loans

(b) Liquidity dependence

(c) Net worth

(d) Investment

(e) Price of capital

(f) Output

Figure: Covas and Fujita BOG and Phil. Fed
A Negative TFP Shock (No Capital Requirement)

(a) Total loans

(b) Liquidity dependence

(c) Net worth

(d) Investment

(e) Price of capital

(f) Output

Figure: Covas and Fujita BOG and Phil. Fed
Comparison Across Different Regulatory Environments

Responses Under Different Environments

(a) Total loans

(b) Liquidity dependence

(c) Net worth

(d) Investment

(e) Price of capital

(f) Output

Figure: Covas and Fujita BOG and Phil. Fed
## Output Volatility

### Table: Standard Deviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No Requirement</th>
<th>Basel I</th>
<th>Basel II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baseline ($\gamma_1 = -8$)</td>
<td>1.84</td>
<td>1.87</td>
<td>1.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\gamma_1 = -12$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(1.016)</td>
<td>(1.043)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\gamma_1 = -15$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(1.027)</td>
<td>(1.054)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1.91</td>
<td>1.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1.038)</td>
<td>(1.071)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:** Results are based on 500 replications of 200 observations (after randomization of the initial condition). The standard deviations are based on logged HP-filtered series with a smoothing parameter of 1,600. Numbers in parentheses report relative volatilities compared to that under the economy with no capital requirement.
Closer Look at Output Differences

- Look at distributions of

\[ y_{t}^{B1} - y_{t}^{B0} \]
\[ y_{t}^{B2} - y_{t}^{B0} \]
\[ y_{t}^{B2} - y_{t}^{B1} \]

- \( y_{t}^{B0} \): Logged HP filtered output series in no requirement economy
- \( y_{t}^{B1} \): Logged HP filtered output series in Basel I economy
- \( y_{t}^{B2} \): Logged HP filtered output series in Basel II economy
Sample Paths of Differences in Output \((\gamma_1 = -8)\)

\[
(y_t^{B1} - y_t^{B0})100, \\
(y_t^{B2} - y_t^{B0})100
\]
Distribution of Output Differences

Table: Percentiles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentiles</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>95</th>
<th>99</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( (y_t^B - y_t^0)_{100} )</td>
<td>-0.12</td>
<td>-0.08</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( (y_t^B - y_t^0)_{100} )</td>
<td>-0.40</td>
<td>-0.18</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( (y_t^B - y_t^1)_{100} )</td>
<td>-0.27</td>
<td>-0.11</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( y_1 = -12 )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( (y_t^B - y_t^0)_{100} )</td>
<td>-0.22</td>
<td>-0.12</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( (y_t^B - y_t^0)_{100} )</td>
<td>-0.61</td>
<td>-0.24</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( (y_t^B - y_t^1)_{100} )</td>
<td>-0.39</td>
<td>-0.13</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( y_1 = -15 )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( (y_t^B - y_t^0)_{100} )</td>
<td>-0.32</td>
<td>-0.16</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( (y_t^B - y_t^0)_{100} )</td>
<td>-0.83</td>
<td>-0.30</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( (y_t^B - y_t^1)_{100} )</td>
<td>-0.51</td>
<td>-0.14</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conclusion

- Our focus: quantify business cycle effects of capital requirements
- Particularly significant at the bottom of the business cycles
- “Countercyclical” capital requirement is effective in our model
  - Lower capital requirement during downturns ⇒ offset higher equity issuance cost
- Made several simplifying assumptions:
  1. No welfare improving effects of capital requirements
  2. Capital requirements are always binding (no buffer)