

Central Bank Swap Lines as Bilateral Sovereign Debt

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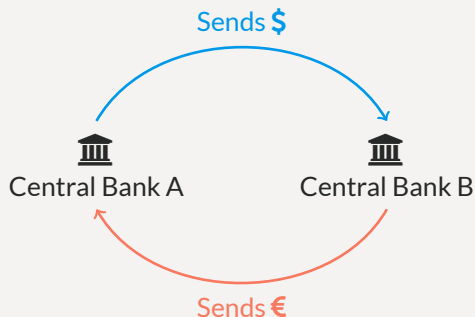
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What is a Central Bank swap?

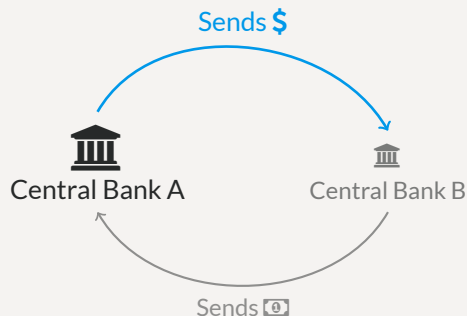
Swaps are **symmetric** currency exchanges

- A swap line is a contract between two Central Banks
- When activated, each institution provides an amount of its currency to the counterparty
- At maturity, positions are undone



- **Symmetric** swaps (AE-AE) potentially very different from **asymmetric** ones (AE-EM)

What is a Central Bank swap?



which can be **asymmetric**
in practice

- The Fed doesn't really want Mexico's pesos
... treats them more like collateral
- Mexican authorities may need dollars for their BoP
... more similar to borrowed reserves

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How are Central Bank Swap Lines different from Sovereign Debt?

For an EM using the swap line to borrow from an AE

Regular debt (bond markets)

- Defaultable
- Many different lenders
- Interest rate (spreads) mainly reflects default risk

Bilateral loan (swap line)

- Non-defaultable (Central Bank)
- No coordination issues
- Can be used to curb default risk
- Interest rate?

How do Central Bank Swap Lines interact with Sovereign Debt?

Main findings

- One type of debt affects borrowing conditions for the other
 - Borrowing from the market serves as explicit threat in swap negotiations
 - Swap can be used when spreads on the market are high
- Lending around or in default maximizes surplus for bilateral loans
- Without restricting swaps in default, **welfare losses** for government
- Bilateral debt worsens the **debt dilution** problem

Roadmap

Model with Swaps only

Model with Swaps and Debt

Concluding remarks

Model with Swaps only

The government of a small open economy borrows from a monopolist

- Income $y(z_t)$ follows an AR(1) process in logs
- Renegotiate the loan each period m
 - ... Involves a transfer x and a new loan size m'
- The loan is non-defaultable
 - ... Repaying the whole amount is a natural threat point
- Should expect
 - ... Interest rate to vary over time
 - ... Interest rate to reflect market power
 - ... Interest rate to reflect outside options

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Bargaining stage with monopolist

- At income state z and loan m , solve

$$\max_{x, m'} \mathcal{L}(x, m, m', z)^\theta \times \mathcal{B}(x, m, m', z)^{1-\theta}$$

- Government (borrower) surplus

$$\mathcal{B}(x, m, m', z) = \underbrace{u(y(z) + x) + \beta \mathbb{E}[v(m', z') | z]}_{\text{agreement: receive } x, \text{ owe } m'} - \underbrace{(u(y(z) - m) + \beta \mathbb{E}[v(0, z') | z])}_{\text{threat point: repay } m, \text{ clean slate}}$$

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$$\mathcal{L}(x, m, m', z) = \underbrace{a - x + \beta_L \mathbb{E}[h(m', z') | z]}_{\text{agreement}} - \underbrace{(a + m + \beta_L \mathbb{E}[h(0, z') | z])}_{\text{threat point}}$$

- Value functions $v(m, z)$ and $h(m, z)$ encode expected outcomes of future rounds

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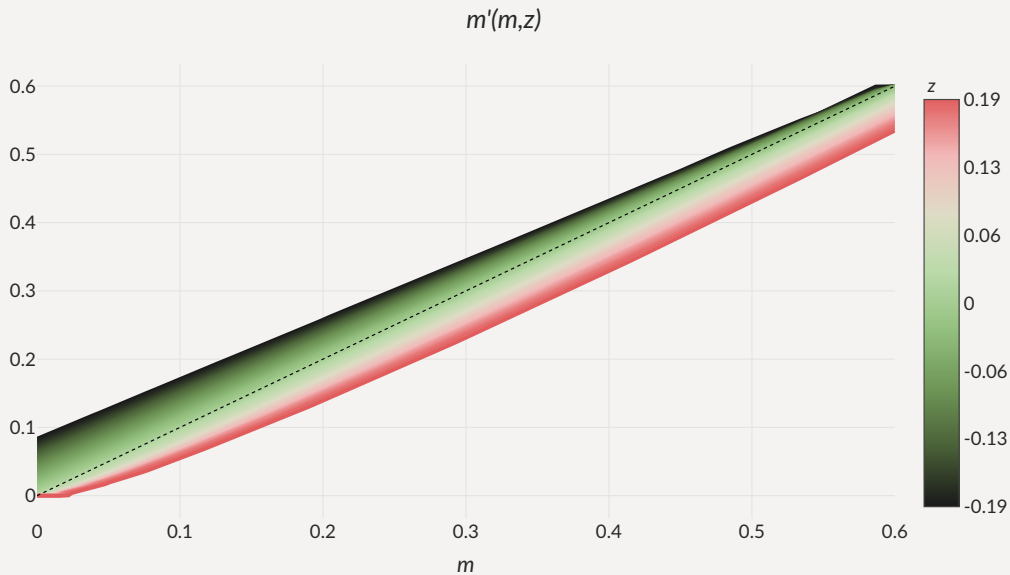
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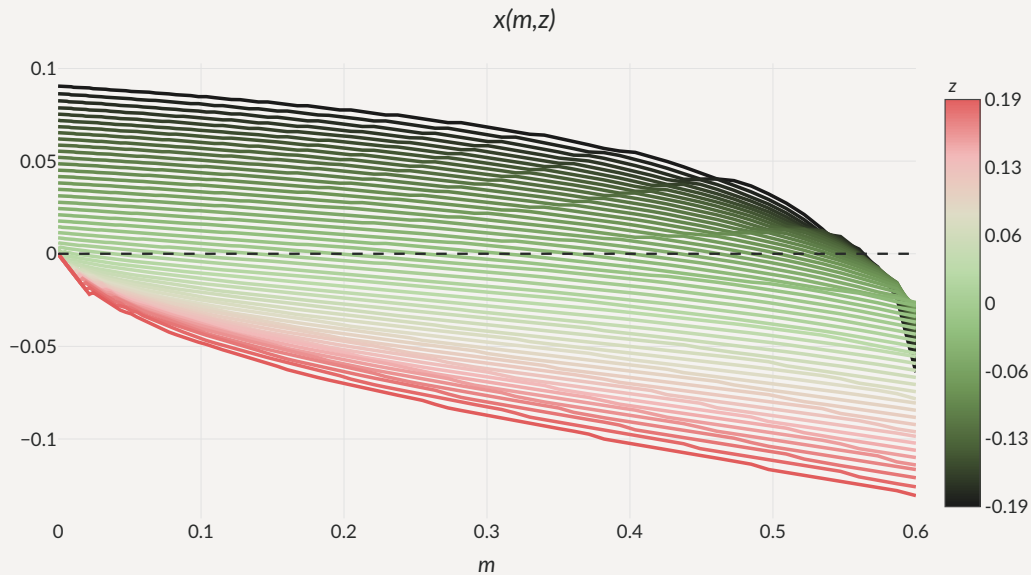
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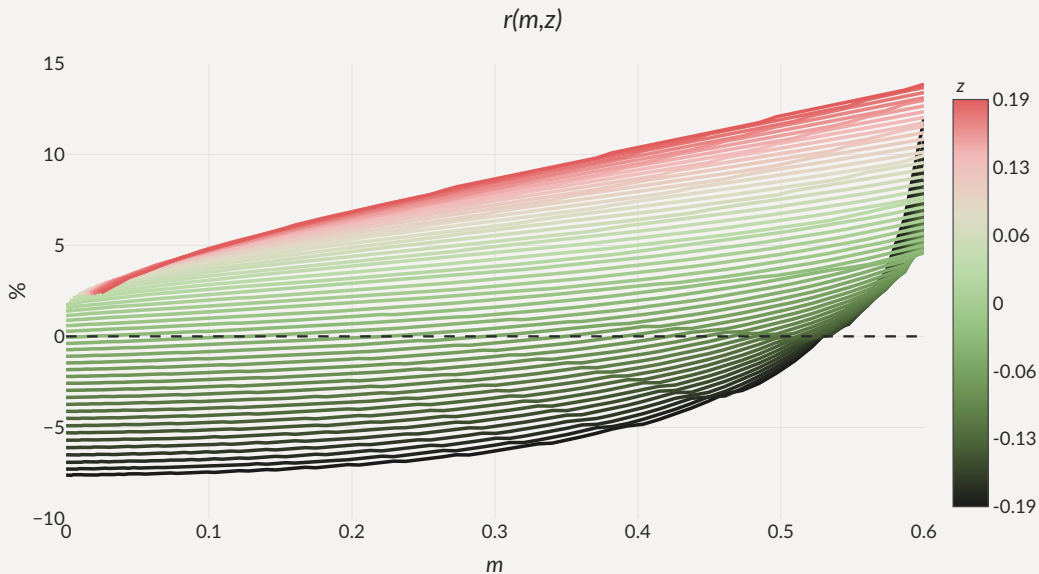
Swap Line Terms: Loan Dynamics



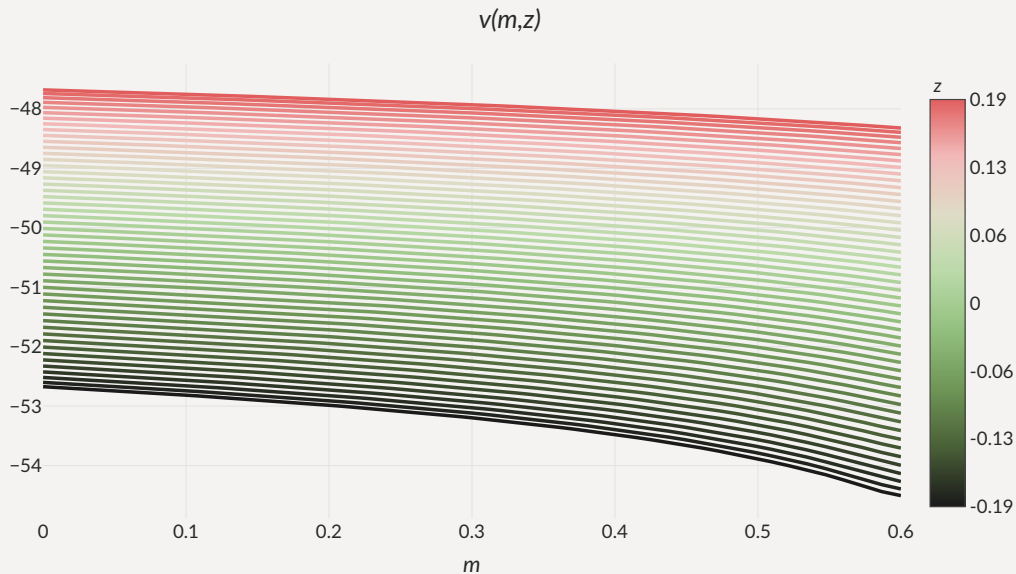
Swap Line Terms: Transfers



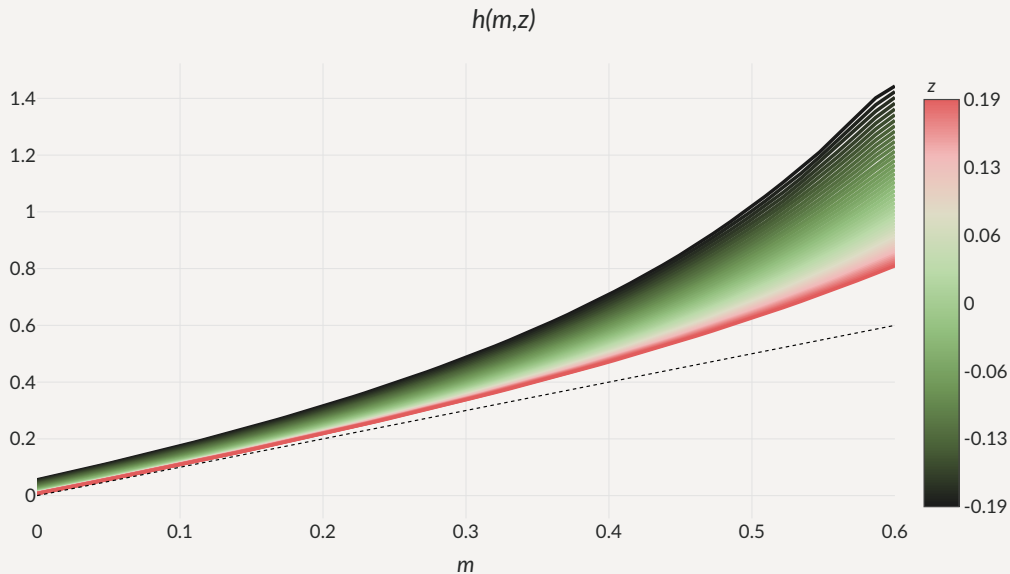
Swap Line Terms: Interest rate



Swap Line Terms: Borrower's value function



Swap Line Terms: Lender's value function



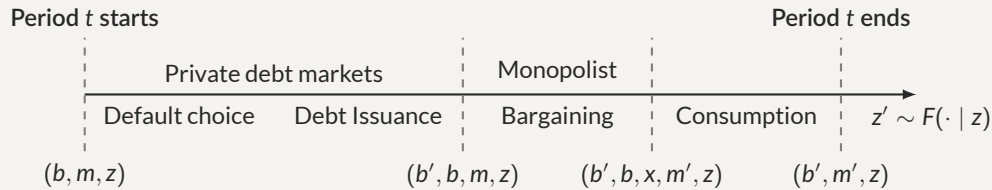
Swap Line Terms: Takeaways

The threat point is less 'credible' when m is large

- This creates convexity in the lender's value function
... making the lender act 'as if' risk-loving
- The lender initially subsidizes the loan to induce indebtedness and high profits
- Gamble for debt overhang
- Initial subsidy and high rates consistent with B's risk aversion – 'Participation constraint'

Model with Swaps and Debt

Timeline of events



Borrowing from markets

- Debt is a geometrically-decaying coupon
... get 1, pay $\kappa, (1 - \rho)\kappa, \dots (1 - \rho)^{s-1}\kappa$
- Government enters first stage owing b in debt, m in swaps, income state z

$$v(b, m, z) = \max \{ v_R(b, m, z) + \epsilon_R, v_D(m, z) + \epsilon_D \}$$
$$v_R(b, m, z) = \max_{b'} w_R(b', b, m, z)$$

- Lenders in competitive markets need to anticipate interactions with the monopolist

$$q(b', b, m, z) = \frac{1}{1+r} \mathbb{E} [(1 - 1_D(b', m', z')) (\kappa + (1 - \rho)q(b'', b', m', z')) \mid z]$$
$$m' = m'(b', b, m, z)$$
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- Similar to the case with swaps only with extra state variables (b, b')

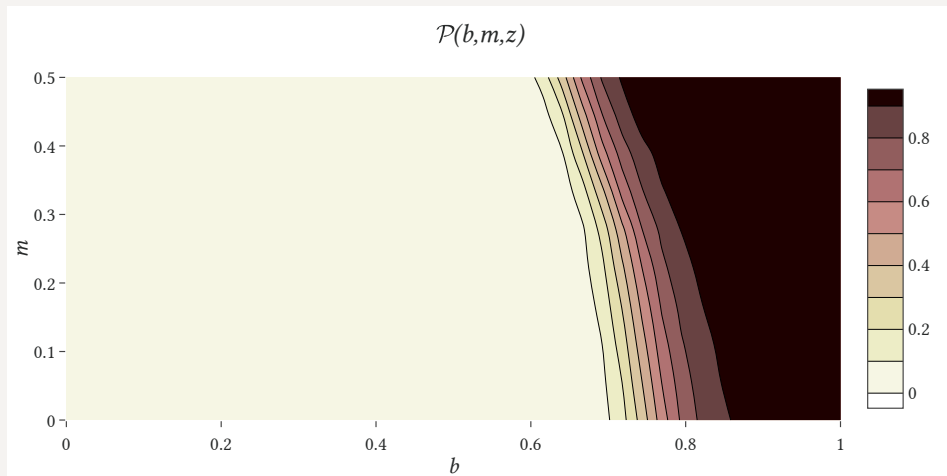
$$\mathcal{L}_R(b', x, m, m', z) = -x - m + \beta_L \mathbb{E} [h(b', m', z') - h(b', 0, z') \mid z]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B}_R(b', b, x, m, m', z) &= u(y(z) + P(b', b, m, z) + x) - u(y(z) + P(b', b, m, z) - m) \\ &\quad + \beta \mathbb{E} [v(b', m', z') - v(b', 0, z') \mid z] \end{aligned}$$

$$P(b', b, m, z) = q(b', b, m, z)(b' - (1 - \rho)b) - \kappa b$$

Default probability

Both types of debt are clearly **complements**



When is the Swap Used?

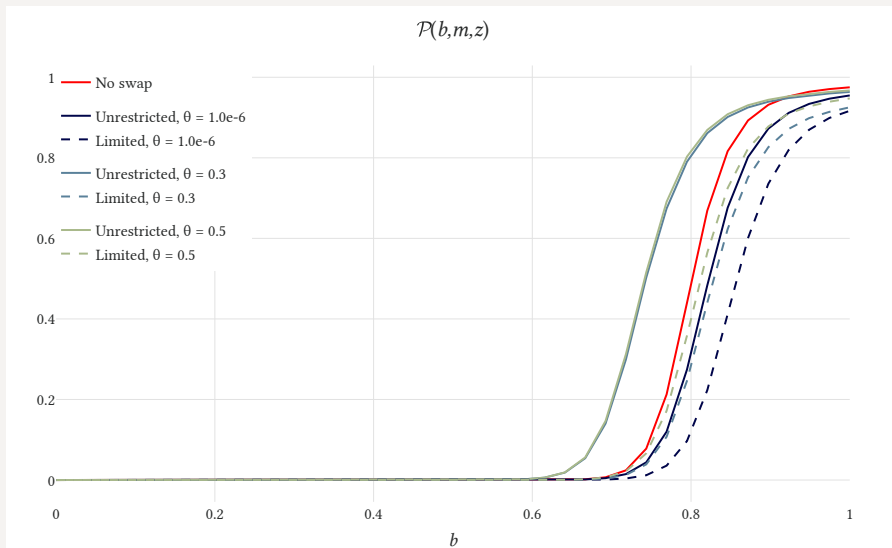
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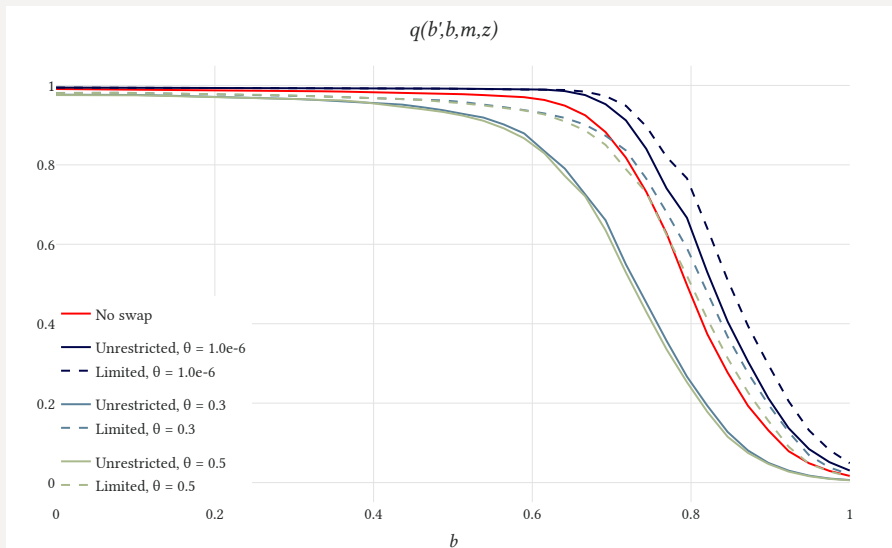
Debt Tolerance with Swaps

More repayment with **Limited** and with bargaining power



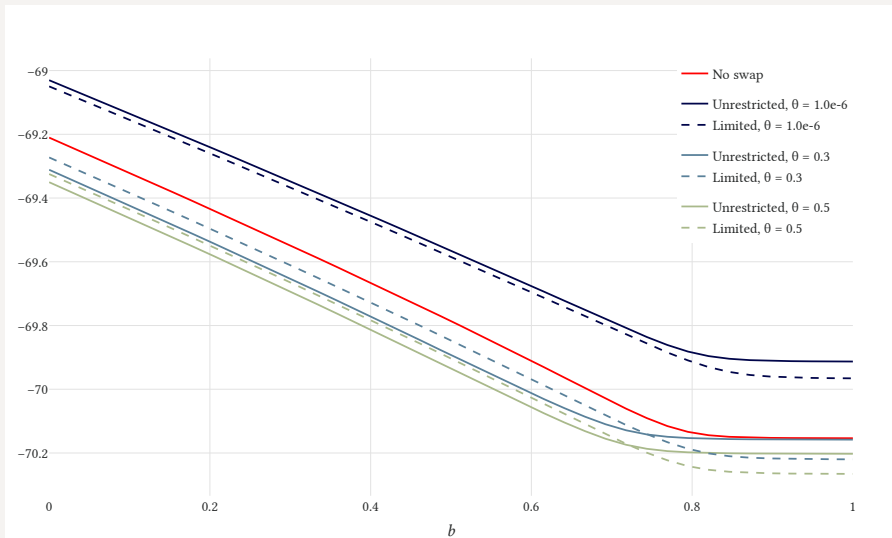
Debt Prices with Swaps

More repayment with Limited but still lower **prices** — Tell-tale sign of **debt dilution**



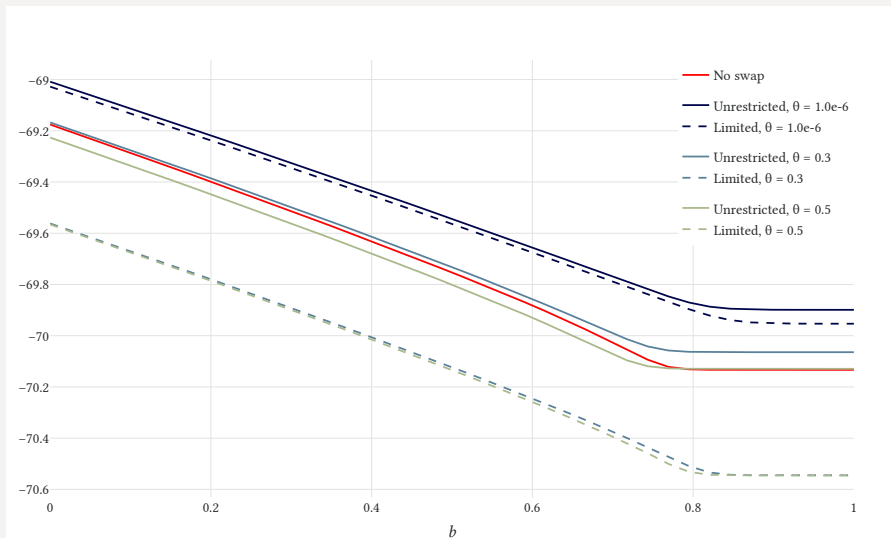
Welfare effects of swap lines

with interior bargaining power, Limited \succcurlyeq Unrestricted, but...



Welfare effects of swap lines — Debt dilution

Resolving with **short-term debt**: losses from Limited, gains of swaps (but not for all θ)



Concluding remarks

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- Simple model with monopolist/fringe structure
- Strong interaction between two markets for sovereign debt
 - ... even if swaps are not used intensely on the equilibrium path
- Market power crucial in model
 - ... how to discipline in model?
 - ... how to affect in reality?
- Large welfare effects, policy challenges
 - How to limit their use during defaults?
 - Strengthen debt dilution – more gains from fiscal rules, state-contingent debt?