Uncertainty Premia, Sovereign Default Risk, and State-Contingent Debt

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November 2021

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State-contingent debt instruments

- Decrease default risk
- Reduce cyclicality of fiscal policy
- Improve risk-sharing

Why aren't they used?

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Unfavorable prices of state-contingent instruments

- These instruments are heavily discounted by markets
  - Costa, Chamon, and Ricci (2008) compute wide spreads for Argentine GDP-warrants
    - $\sim$300-400bps from default risk of other securities
    - 600-1200bps residual: 'novelty' premium

This paper proposes a framework that

- Rationalizes pricing of SCI + welfare analysis
  - With ingredients from resolutions of the equity premium puzzle
- Links unfavorable prices to common 'threshold' structure
  - Example: Argentina's GDP-warrants, also Ukraine, Greece. . .

More

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A framework for pricing state-contingent debt

- Standard quantitative model of sovereign default with long-term debt
  - Aguiar and Gopinath (2006), Arellano (2008), Hatchondo and Martinez (2009), Chatterjee and Eyigungor (2012)
- International lenders with concerns about *model misspecification*
  - Preference for robustness   Hansen and Sargent (2001), Pouzo and Presno (2016)

- **Mechanism:** lenders act *as if* the probability of states with low repayment was higher
  - With noncontingent debt, lenders overestimate the default probability
  - Pouzo and Presno (2016) uses robustness to reconcile spreads with default frequencies
  - In general, probability distortion depends on type and quantity of debt issued

Main findings

1. Robust lenders dislike repayment structures with thresholds in good times
   - Heavy discounts for these bonds $\implies$ welfare losses
2. Explain most of the 'novelty premium' in Argentina's GDP warrants as ambiguity premia
   - Calibration of robustness from *noncontingent* debt only
3. Characterize the optimal design and how it changes with robustness
   - With high robustness, want to minimize ex-ante and ex-post contingency

Roadmap

- Stylized Model
- Probability Distortions
- Pricing and Welfare
- Quantitative Implementation
- Concluding Remarks

Stylized Model

The model

We consider a simple two-period model, small open economy

- Uncertain endowment $y(z)$ in the second period
- The government has access to one asset which promises a return $R(z)$.
- A few benchmarks

Noncontingent debt	$R(z)$	$=$	1
Linear indexing	$R^{\alpha}(z)$	$=$	$1+\alpha(y(z)-1)$
Threshold debt	$R^{\tau}(z)$	$=$	$\mathbb{1}(z>\tau)$
Optimal design	$R^{\star}(z;\theta)$	chosen state-by-state	

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The government's problem

- The government takes as given the price schedule $q(b)$

$$\max_b u(c_1^b) + \beta_b \mathbb{E}\left[u(c_2^b)\right]$$

$$\text{subject to } \; c_1^b = y_1 + q(b)b$$

$$c_2^b = y_2(z) - h(z,\Delta)d(b,z) - (1-d(b,z))R(z)b$$

where

$$h(z,\Delta) = y_2(z)^2\Delta$$

- In the second period, default if

$$\underbrace{u\left(y_2(z) - h(z,\Delta)\right)}_{\text{v. default}} > \underbrace{u\left(y_2(z) - R(z)b\right)}_{\text{v. repayment}}$$

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The lenders' problem

Foreign lenders are less standard and have multiplier preferences

$$\begin{aligned} &\max c_1^L - \frac{\beta}{\theta} \log\left(\mathbb{E}\left[\exp(-\theta v_2^L)\right]\right) \\ \text{subject to } \; & v_2^L = c_2^L \\ & c_2^L = w_2 + (1 - d(b,z))R(z)b \\ & c_1^L = w_1 - q_1 b \end{aligned}$$

Lenders provide us with an Euler equation to price the debt

$$q(b;R) = \beta\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{\exp(-\theta c_2^L)}{\mathbb{E}\left[\exp(-\theta c_2^L)\right]}(1 - d(b,z))R(z)\right]$$

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$$

Debt prices

▸ CARA

- The lenders' Euler equation explains the sources of the spreads they charge
- Call $M = \beta \frac{\exp(-\theta c_2^L)}{\mathbb{E}\left[\exp(-\theta c_2^L)\right]}$ the stochastic discount factor

$$
\begin{aligned}
q(b;R) &= \beta\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{\exp(-\theta c_2^L)}{\mathbb{E}\left[\exp(-\theta c_2^L)\right]}(1-d(b,z))R(z)\right] \\
&= \underbrace{\beta\mathbb{E}\left[(1-d)R\right]}_{=q_{RE}} + \underbrace{(1-\mathbb{P}(d))\operatorname{cov}(M,R)}_{=q_\theta^{\text{cont}}} - \underbrace{\mathbb{E}\left[R\right]\operatorname{cov}(M,d)}_{=-q_\theta^{\text{def}}}
\end{aligned}
$$

- The debt price is a rational-expectations price and two sources of ambiguity premia

Distorted probabilities

Interpret lenders' stochastic discount factor as probability distortions

- For a random variable X

$$\tilde{\mathbb{E}}\left[X\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{\exp(-\theta v_2^L)}{\mathbb{E}\left[\exp(-\theta v_2^L)\right]} X\right]$$

- $\tilde{\mathbb{E}}$ tilts probabilities towards *less-favorable* states for lenders

- Obs The tilting is endogenous to the lenders' outcomes

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- **Obs** The tilting is endogenous to the lenders' outcomes

Probability Distortions

Parametrization

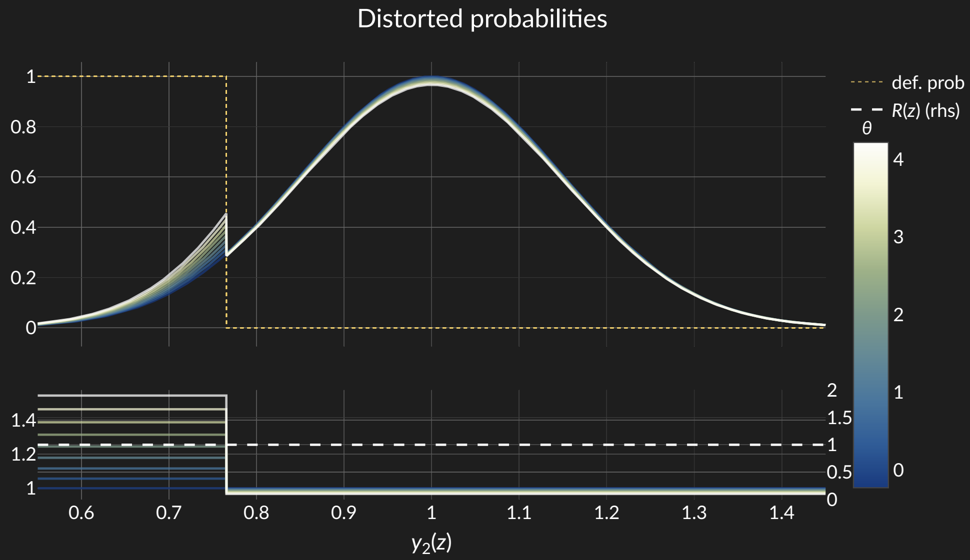
Calibration

Costa, Chamon, and Ricci (2008) study the GDP-warrants issued by Argentina

- The warrant paid if
  - Output growth above pre-set level (4.3% initially, later 3%)
  - Output *level* above the compounded cutoff growth
  - There is also a cap on total payments

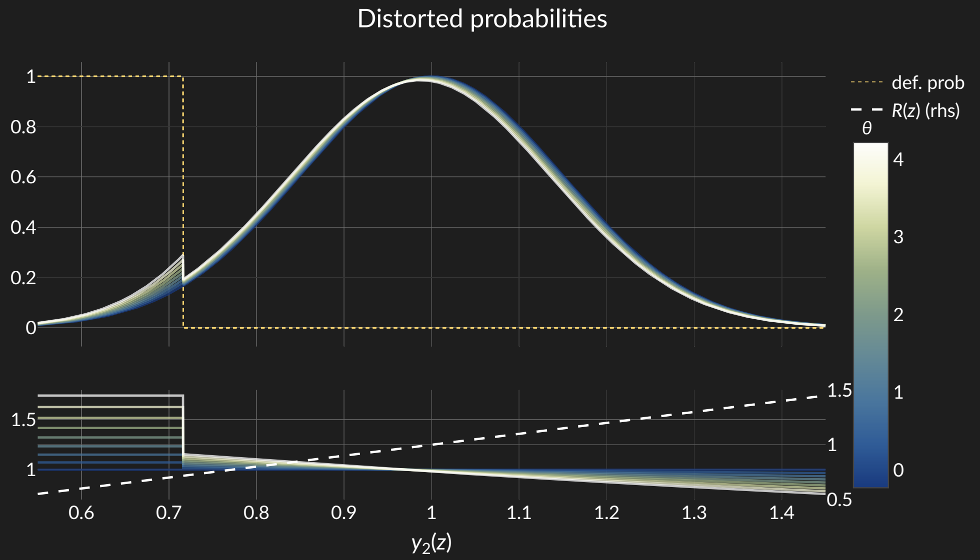
Distorted probabilities – noncontingent debt

Reoptimizing



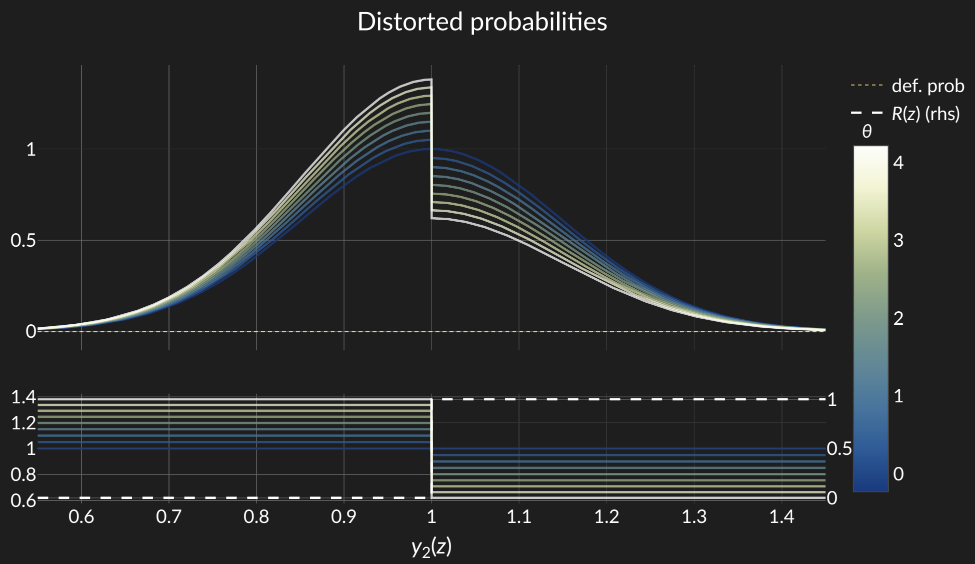
Distorted probabilities – linearly indexed debt

Reoptimizing



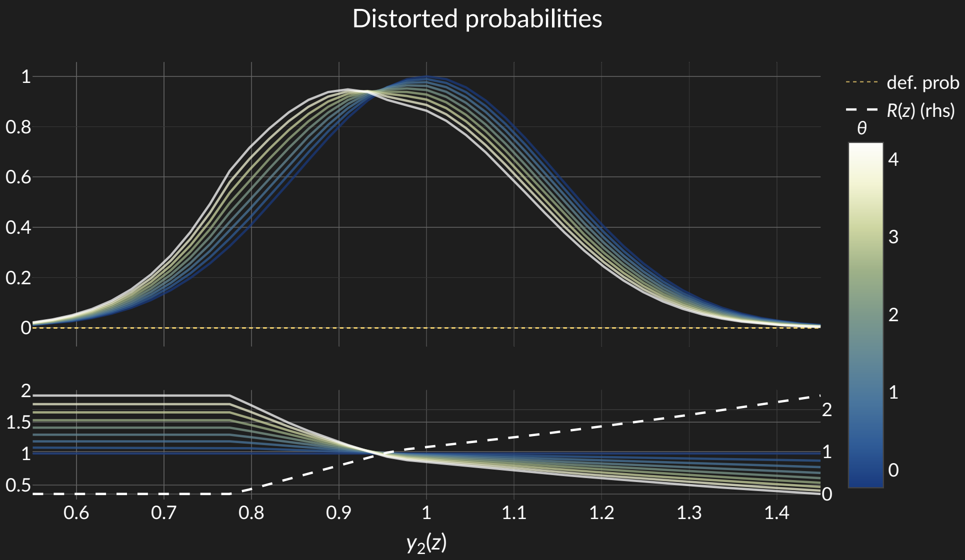
Distorted probabilities – threshold debt

▸ Linear+threshold ▸ Reoptimizing



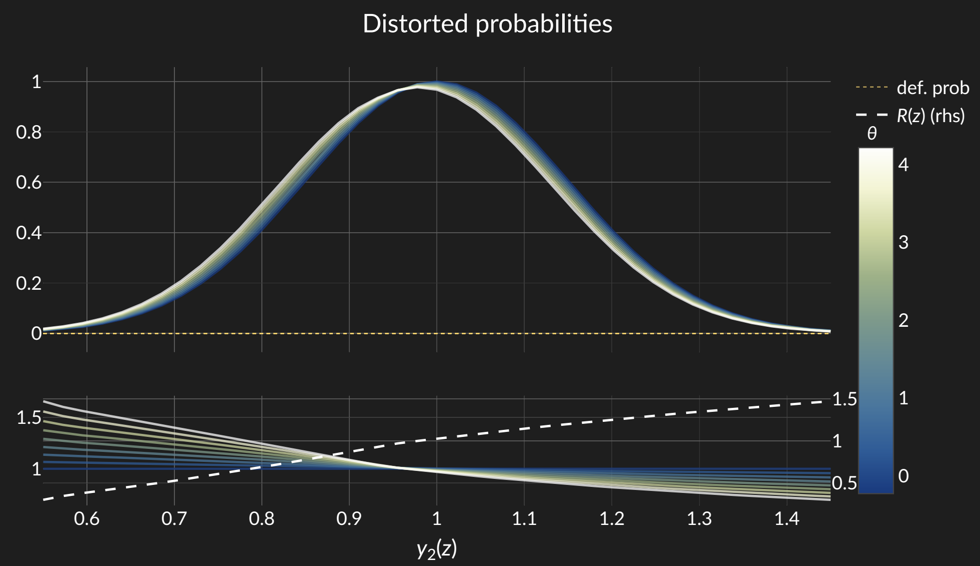
Distorted probabilities – debt for RE lenders

▸ Reoptimizing

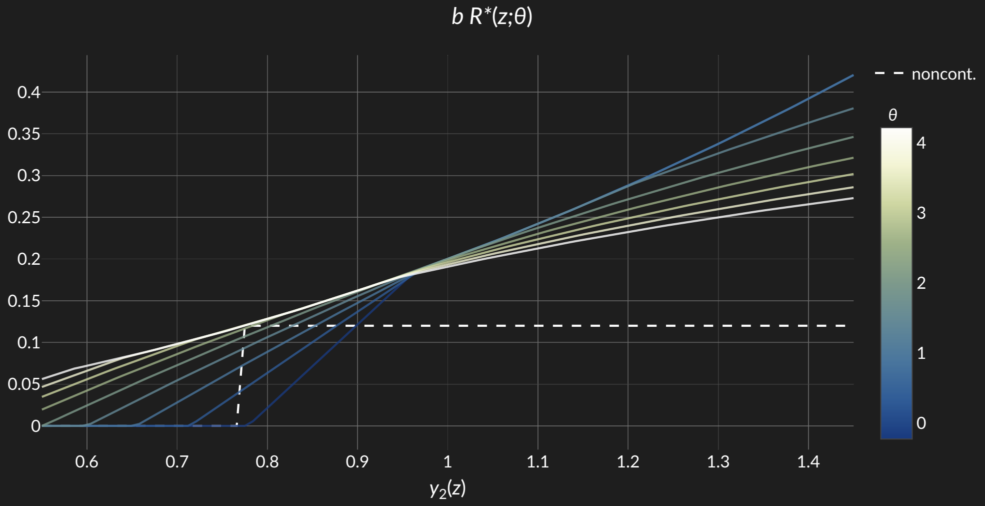


Distorted probabilities – debt for robust lenders

Reoptimizing

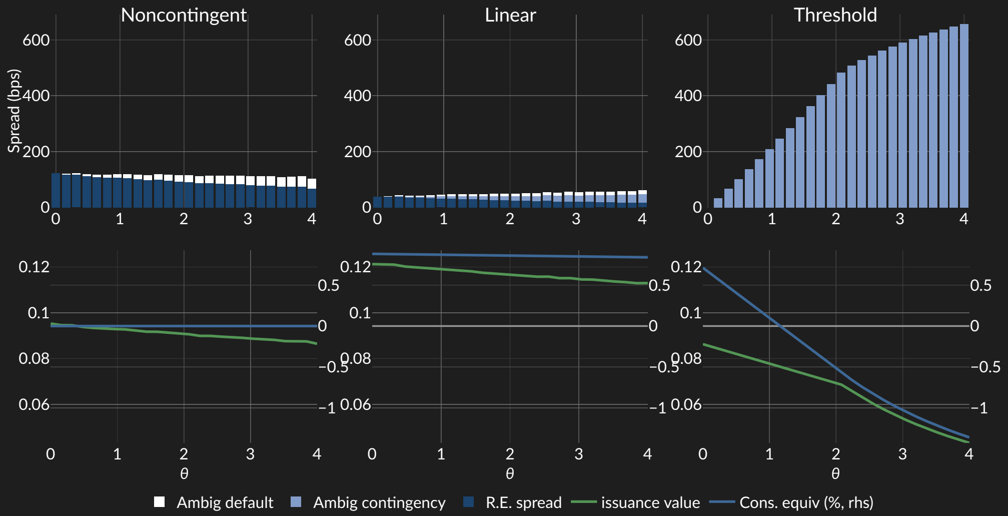


Design of debt

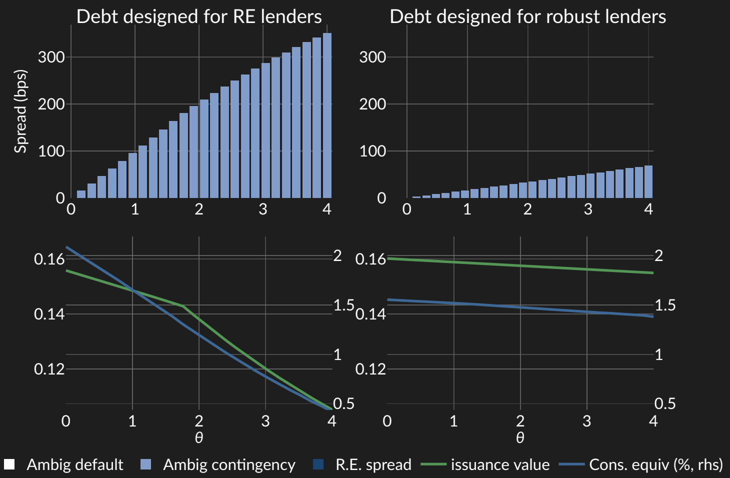


Pricing and Welfare

Parametric debt types



Optimal debt designs



Quantitative Implementation

Quantitative Model

- Infinite horizon, small-open economy
- Robust lenders as before
- Long-term debt, debt issued at t pays coupon at $t+s$

$$\max\left\{0, (1-\delta)^{s-1}(1+\alpha(y_s-1))\mathbb{1}(y_s>\tau)\right\}$$

  - Noncontingent debt: $\alpha = 0, \tau = -\infty$
- Default triggers exclusion + output costs for a random amount of periods $\sim$ $Geo(\psi)$

Calibration

	Data	Benchmark	Rational Expectations
Spread	8.15	8.15	8.1
Std Spread	4.58	4.6	4.5
Debt	46	44	48.7
Std(c)/Std(y)	0.87	1.25	1.24
Corr(y,c)	0.97	0.98	0.98
Corr(y,tb/y)	-0.77	-0.68	-0.71
Corr(y,spread)	-0.72	-0.76	-0.77
Default Prob	3.0	3.0	5.5
DEP	-	31%	-

Note: Statistics computed in the model with noncontingent debt

Robustness in the quantitative model

CE calibration

Statistic	Rational Expectations: Noncontingent	Threshold	$\alpha = 1$	$\theta = 1.6155$ (benchmark): Noncontingent	Threshold	$\alpha = 1$
Spread	8.1	0.36	7.2	8.15	11.1	7.1
Std Spread	4.5	0.23	3.7	4.6	1.58	3.6
Debt	48.7	116.5	50.8	44.0	67.6	46.1
Std(c)/Std(y)	1.24	0.82	1.22	1.25	0.84	1.23
Default Prob	5.5	0.3	5.3	3.0	0.0	2.6
Welfare Gains	-	1.19	0.09	-	-0.37	0.07
DEP	-	-	-	31%	20%	30%

Table 1: Statistics from calibrated model simulations

Note: Threshold debt pays if income is above the mean and payments are linearly indexed with alpha = 1.

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Optimal design of state-contingent debt

Statistic	Rational Expectations $\tau = 0.875, \alpha = 7$	Robustness $\tau = 0.875, \alpha = 5$
Spread	0.1	2.8
Std Spread	0.04	0.13
Debt	79.3	65.9
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Table 2: Statistics under the optimal state-contingent bond for different types of lenders

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Concluding Remarks

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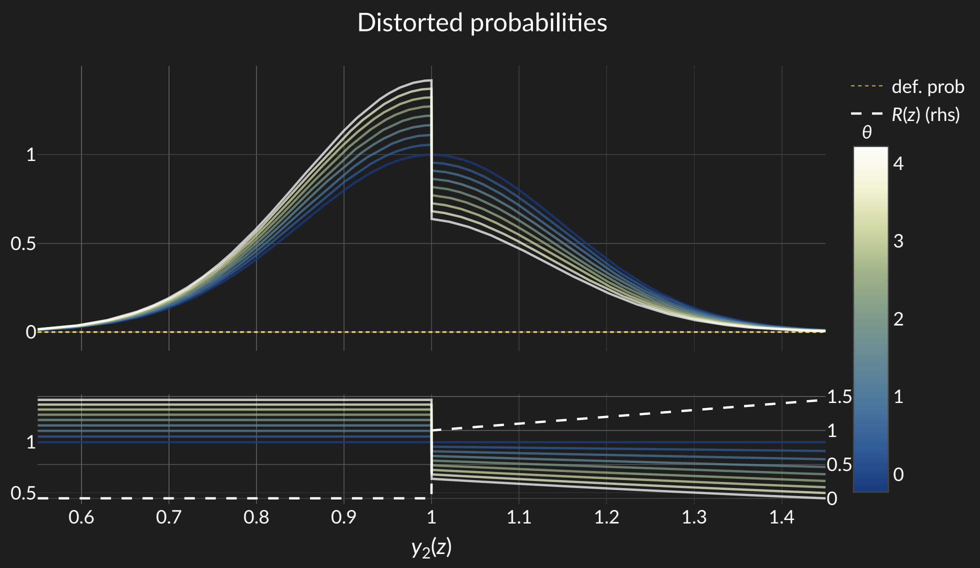
- Standard sovereign debt model augmented with robust lenders
    1. accounts for spreads on typical threshold SCDIs
    2. rationalizes part of the ‘novelty’ premium as a premium for ambiguity
    3. links unfavorable prices to common *threshold* structure
    4. Welfare gains of SCDI decreasing in robustness
        - Both for given instrument and for optimally-designed debt

- Optimal design
    - With realistic robustness, lower thresholds and flatter indexation than RE
    - With extreme robustness, eliminate contingency ex-ante (*stipulated*) and ex-post (*default*)
    - In general, tradeoff between contingency and risk-sharing

Distorted probabilities – threshold+linear debt

◂ Back



Quantitative model

◂ Back

	Rational Expectations (benchmark)			$\theta = 1.6155$		
Statistic	**Noncontingent**	**Threshold**	$\alpha = 1$	**Noncontingent**	**Threshold**	$\alpha = 1$
Spread	8.5	0.6	6.8	8.4	15.5	7.1
Std Spread	4.3	0.4	3.0	4.4	2.3	3.1
Debt	69.9	159.6	74.4	62.6	87.7	67.2
Std(c)/Std(y)	1.24	0.83	1.21	1.25	0.82	1.22
Corr(y,c)	0.98	0.53	0.98	0.98	0.94	0.98
Corr(y,tb/y)	-0.7	0.52	-0.62	-0.67	0.58	-0.6
Corr(y,spread)	-0.77	-0.87	-0.78	-0.75	-0.61	-0.77
Default Prob	5.8	0.56	5.3	2.3	0.12	1.8
Welfare Gains	-	1.86	0.27	-	-0.87	0.2

Table 3: Statistics based on Chatterjee and Eyigungor (2012)

Note: Threshold debt pays if income is above the mean and payments are linearly indexed with alpha = 1.

CARA

Euler equations of a rational-expectations agent with CARA preferences and access to a risk-free bond

$$q = \beta \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{u'(c_2)}{u'(c_1)} R\right] = \beta \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{\exp(-\gamma c_2)}{\exp(-\gamma c_1)} R\right]$$

$$\frac{1}{1+r} = \beta \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{u'(c_2)}{u'(c_1)}\right]$$

hence

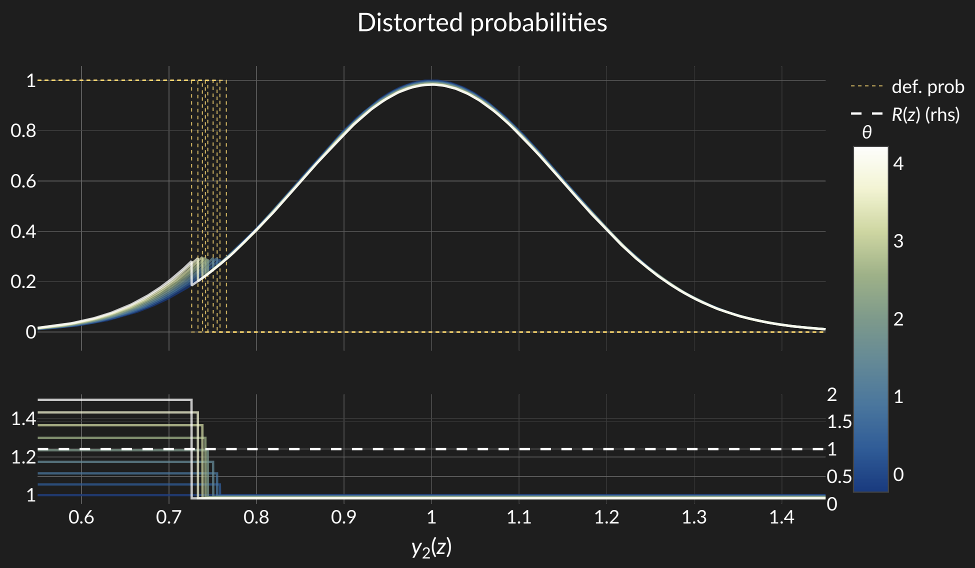
$$q = \beta \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{\exp(-\gamma c_2)}{\beta(1+r)\mathbb{E}\left[\exp(-\gamma c_2)\right]} R\right]$$

Same as robustness in two periods, in general the robust sdf is

$$q = \beta \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{\exp(-\theta v')}{\mathbb{E}\left[\exp(-\theta v')\right]} R\right]$$

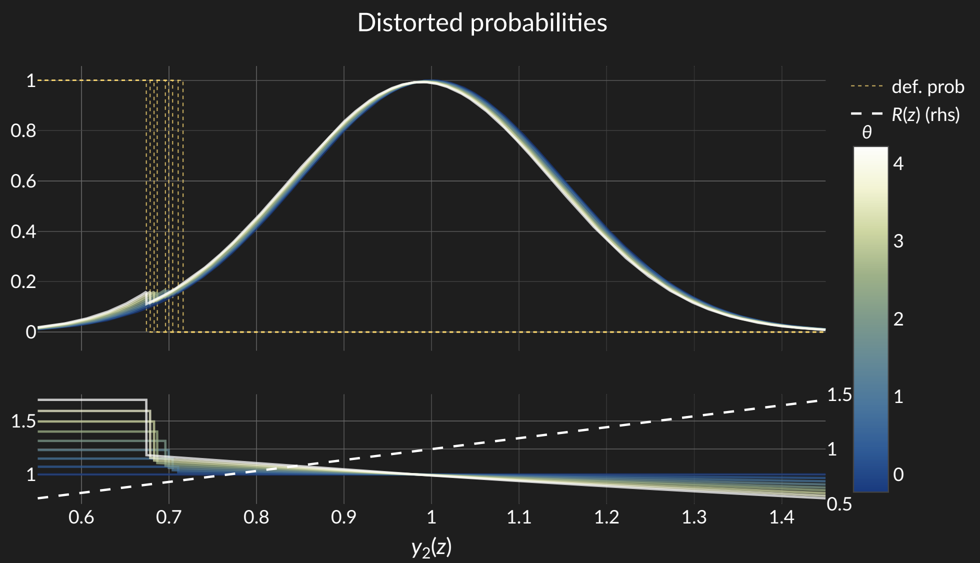
Distorted probabilities – noncontingent debt

Back



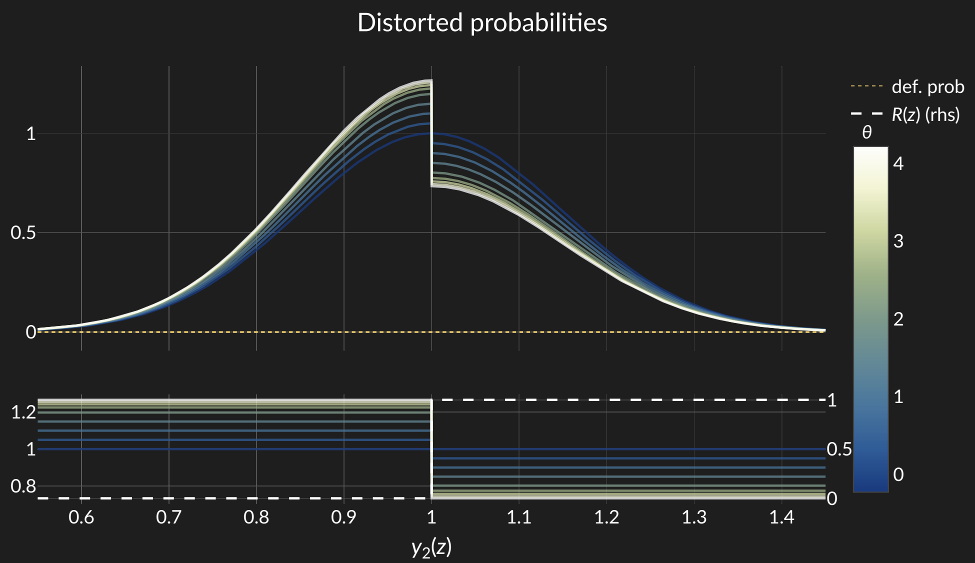
Distorted probabilities – linearly indexed debt

Back



Distorted probabilities – threshold debt

Back



Distorted probabilities – debt for RE lenders

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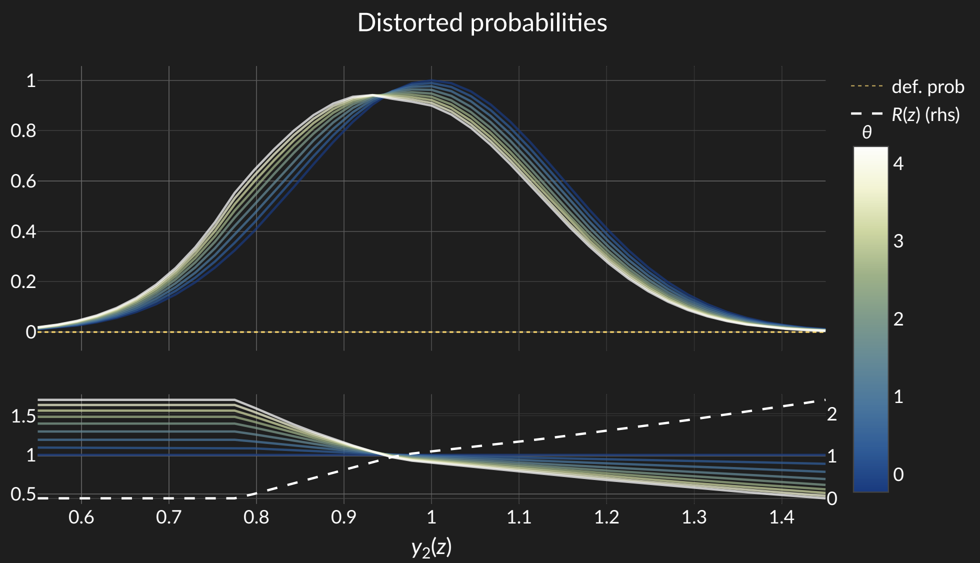

Distorted probabilities – debt for robust lenders

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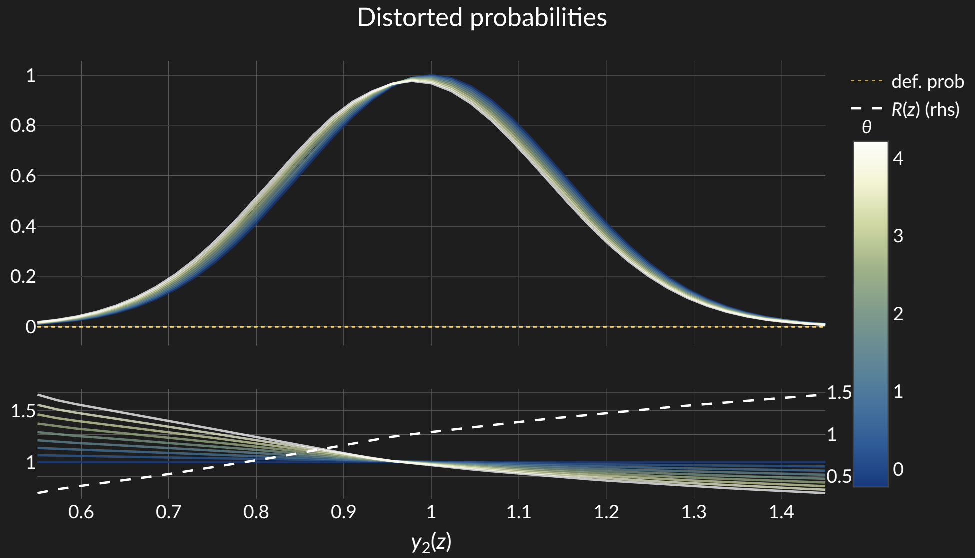

Parametrization

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We represent this bond with threshold debt, one period = five years, and

Parameter	Target	Value
β_b	Borrower's discount rate	6% ann.
β	Risk-free rate	3% ann.
γ	Borrower's risk aversion	2
Δ	Output cost of default	20%
g	Expected growth rate	8% ann.
k	Threshold for repayment	50%

Decomposition of spreads

Back

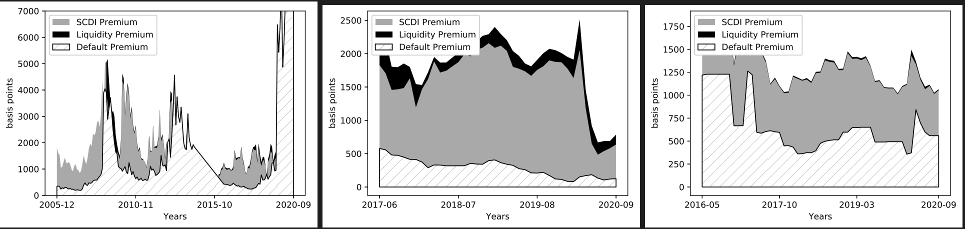

Figure 1: GDP-linked security premia.

The figure shows the estimated spread decomposition in Igan and Kim (2021) for the GDP-warrants issued by Argentina (left), Greece (middle) and Ukraine (right).