# Solution for Exercise: Week 4-5

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## 1 Liquidity Injections in the GK framework

Exercise: Consider the model of GK with the liquidity injections and use the code of the steady state for the original GK and extend this to include the liquidity injections framework we saw in class. Firstly, solve for the SS by pen and paper. Express M and  $R^M$  as function of variables you know  $M^{ss} = \chi_m S^{ss}$  and  $R^M = f(R^K)$ . You will end up to the 2 equations for 2 unknowns  $(\phi, R^K)$  as we did in the previous lecture. For the code you don't have to work with the .mod file and the steady\_state.m file. Create a new Matlab file just for the SS. Copy paste the old GK SS file, delete the preamble and the ending that connects it with Dynare. Make the adjustments in the %% Banker Solution (GK) section. Set  $\chi_m = 0.001$  and  $\omega = 0.5$ . Extend the myfun\_GK1.m with the new components. Find  $\phi, R^K, R^M$  in steady state and report those values.

### Solution:

The incentive constraint of the bank in steady state is

$$QS = \phi^B N + \omega M,\tag{1}$$

where  $M = \chi_m QS \to \frac{M}{S} = \chi_m$ . We also know that in steady state Q=1.

By dividing (1) over loans we have  $\frac{S}{S} = \phi^B \frac{(N)}{S} + \omega \frac{M}{S}$ . Rearranging terms :

$$\frac{N^B}{S} = \frac{1}{\phi^B} (1 - \omega \chi_m). \tag{2}$$

From the bank's balance sheet constraint we have D = S - N - M. Dividing over S:

$$\frac{N^B}{S} = 1 - \frac{D}{S} - \chi_m. \tag{3}$$

The bank's net worth is  $N = (\sigma^B + \xi^B)(R^K Q S) - \sigma^B (RD + R^M M)$ . Again dividing over S, setting Q = 1 and rearranging terms, yields:

$$\frac{N}{S} = \left[ (\sigma^B + \xi^B) R^K - \sigma^B (R \frac{D}{S} + R^M \chi_m) \right]. \tag{4}$$

Substituting (3) in (4) and using  $R = 1/\beta$  we have

$$\frac{N^{B}}{S} = (\sigma^{B} + \xi^{B})(R^{K}) - \sigma^{B}(\frac{1}{\beta}(1 - \frac{N}{S} - \chi_{m}) + R^{M}M)$$

Rearranging terms and substituting  $R^M = \omega R^K + (1 - \omega)R$ 

$$\frac{N^B}{S} = \frac{(\sigma^B + \xi^B)R^K - \sigma^B/\beta + \omega\sigma^B\chi_m(R - R^K)}{1 - \sigma^B/\beta} = \frac{1}{\phi^B}(1 - \omega\chi_m). \tag{5}$$

So we get the **first equation** for the steady state leverage,

$$\phi^B = \frac{(1 - \sigma^B/\beta)(1 - \omega \chi_m)}{(\sigma^B + \xi)R^K - \sigma^B/\beta + \omega \sigma^B \chi_m (R - R^K)}$$
(6)

Now I turn in finding the steady state value of the leverage using the definition of leverage. We know that

$$\phi^B = \frac{\nu_{d,j}}{\theta - spread} \tag{7}$$

We also know that  $\nu_d = \Lambda \Omega R = \beta \Omega \frac{1}{\beta} = \Omega$  After substituting  $\nu_d$ , the leverage  $(\phi^B)$  becomes

 $\phi^B = \frac{\Omega}{\theta - \Lambda\Omega(R^K - R)}$ 

.

Rearranging terms and substituting  $\Omega$  given by

$$\Omega = (1 - \sigma^B) + \sigma^B \phi^B \theta \tag{8}$$

the leverage yields:

$$\phi^{B} = \frac{(1 - \sigma^{B}) + \sigma^{B} \phi^{B} \theta}{\theta - ((1 - \sigma^{B}) + \sigma^{B} \phi^{B} \theta)(\beta R^{K} - 1)}$$
(9)

being the second equation in the system.

Hence, we have 2 equations (6, 9) and 2 unknowns ( $\phi^B$ ,  $R^B$ ). After solving this system it is straightforward to find  $(\frac{N}{L}, \frac{D}{L})$ .

#### Code:

We dont neet to work with the .mod file at all, just to rearrange the steady state file. Create a new SS file and copy -paste all the parameter values in the Matlab file and delete the preamble and the ending of the steady\_state.m file so as to work without the .mod

file at all.

The part we need is here

```
%% Banker Solution (GK)
R_1=[1.0122, 3.55];
%%Solution for the Loan Interest Rate(1) and phi(2) on SS%%
%%Uses function determined by the solution of SS divided by K.Solves a system%%
fun = @(c) myfun_GK_liq_inj(c,sigmab,ksi,betta,theta,omega,chim);
options=optimset('MaxFunEvals',10000,'MaxIter',10000,'Display','off');
c=fsolve(fun,R_1,options);

Rk=c(1);
phi=c(2);
Rm = omega*Rk +(1-omega)*R;
```

Where we have created a new function called myfun\_GK\_liq\_inj almost identical with the myfun\_GK1, just changed to include the new formulation with the liquidity. It includes the two equations for  $\phi$  found above. It also needs to additional inputs,  $\omega$  and the liquidity ratio in SS, a parameter,  $\chi_m$  which we have set to 0.001.

Our function myfun\_GK\_liq\_inj is now:

Solving the system, the new value for Rk is 1.0122, phi is 3.5580 and Rm is 1.0112.

## 2 Countercyclical Buffer in the GK framework

**Exercise:** Consider the original model of GK and turn the parameter  $\theta$  into a a time varying parameter (actually a variable in **Dynare** wording) that follows the countercyclical buffer equation as

$$\theta_t = \theta^* + \psi_k gap_{k,t}$$

where  $\theta^* = 0.383$ ,  $\psi_k = 0.15$  and the definition of the credit gap follows

$$gap_{k,t} = \frac{Q_t S_t}{Y_t + Y_{t-1} + Y_{t-2} + Y_{t-3}} - \frac{Q^{ss} S^{ss}}{4Y^{ss}}$$

Finally, plot the impulse responses for  $Y, C, I, N, \phi, spread$  after a capital quality shock of std=1 for the cases of

• 
$$\theta_t = \theta^*$$
 (original GK)

```
• \theta_t = \theta^* + \psi_k gap_{k,t}
```

#### **Solution:**

In the .mod file you now have to introduce a new parameter theta\_star which is the SS value of theta and also turn theta into a variable. In this way it can follow the CCyB rule. For the case of the original GK model theta=theta\_star and nothing changes. For the case of countercyclical requirements in the mod file, add:

```
theta = theta_star + psi_k*((Q*S)/(Y+Y(-1)+Y(-2)+Y(-3)) - steady_state(Q)*steady_state(S)/(4*steady_state(Y)));
```

Also add in the parameter section  $psi_k = 0.15$ . Note that in the steady state, nothing changes here, theta is always equal to theta\_star in SS.

### **Plotting IRFs:**

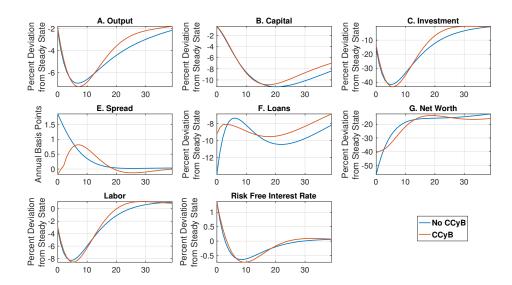


Figure 1: IRFs to capital quality shock with countercyclical capital requirements