Discussion Self-Fulfilling Asset Prices by Alexander Zentefis

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Summary

 Dynamic model of trading in financial markets with collateral constraints

- Generates multiple equilibria
- ► Feedback: ↑ prices, ↑ collateral values, ↑ increase leverage, ↑ asset demand, ↑ prices

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- ► Feedback: ↑ prices, ↑ collateral values, ↑ increase leverage, ↑ asset demand, ↑ prices
- Main results
 - Extrinsic uncertainty as driver of asset prices
 - Crashes
 - Booms
 - Leverage cycles
 - Overshooting
 - etc

Discussion

- 1. Describe the model, highlighting some assumptions
- 2. General comments/thoughts

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Conventional:

$$b_t R_t^f \ge -\theta q_{t+1} k_t$$



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- Source of multiplicity different from fire-sales models
 - More selling, lower prices
 - Lower prices, more need to sell

Multiplicity

Figure 4: Multi-valued Dynamical System



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- Multiple P_{t+1} for a given P_t
- My reading of the paper is that it cannot accomodate a random extrinsic aggregate shock ζ_t ⇒ Analysis valid for perfect foresight shocks ζ_t
 - Bacchetta, Tille, Van Wincoop AER 12: "Self-Fulfilling Risk Panics"

- 1. Relation to the literature
 - A fair of number of papers identify collateral constraints as source of multiplicity, at least since Kiyotaki/Moore 97
 - see e.g. Krishnamurthy JET 03, Lorenzoni Restud 08, Gai et al EJ 10, Benhabib and coauthors, Davila/Korinek Restud 18
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 - Some of these papers find multiple equilibrium with constraints that include *current* prices

$$b_{t+1} \leq q_t k_{t+1}$$

- Purely on the theory side: What are we learning?
 - Is the arbitrage setup essential? (closer to Gromb/Vayanos, but that model does not have multiplicity)
 - Additional assumptions in addition to collateral constraint? Short selling?
 - Cost of trading?
 - Timing of constraints?

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- 3. Refinements
 - Multiplicity if often seen as a nuisance, not a feature
 - Robustness of the multi-valued region to information structure
 - Robustness to specifications of extrinsic uncertainty