



A Global Safe Asset *for & from* Emerging Market Economies

Markus Brunnermeier, Lunyang Huang, and Yuliy Sannikov

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|| Motivation – 3 Stylized Facts

1. Carry trade activities by
 - EME corporations and households
2. Flight-to-safety cross-border capital flows
3. Official reserve holdings

...

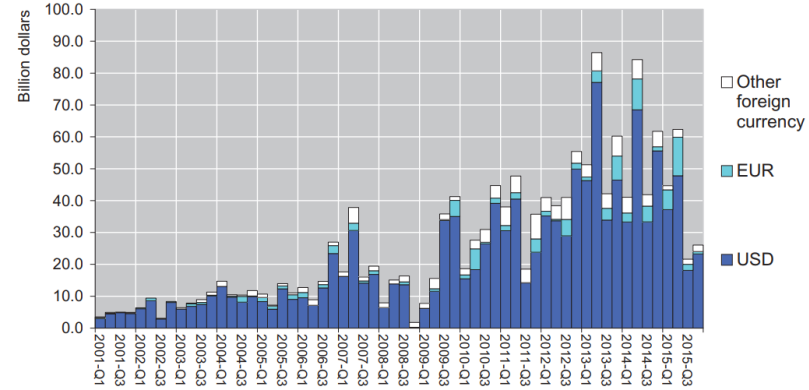
Global Financial Architecture

“from buffering approach to rechanneling approach”

Carry Trades

- EME corporate treasuries borrow in Dollars

EME gross issuance of international debt securities in foreign currency by non-financial firms



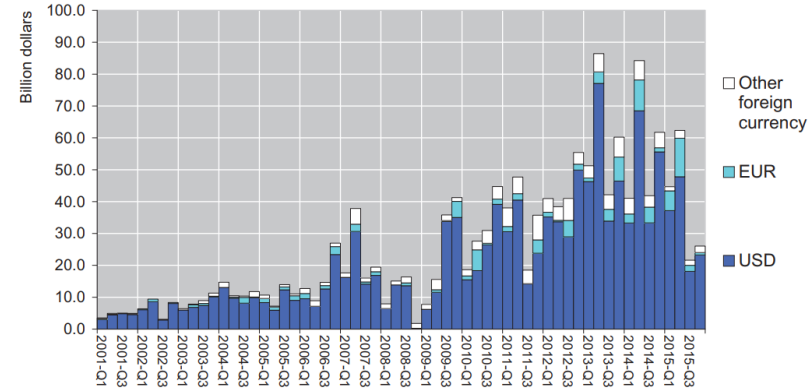
Bruno & Shin 2016

Carry Trades

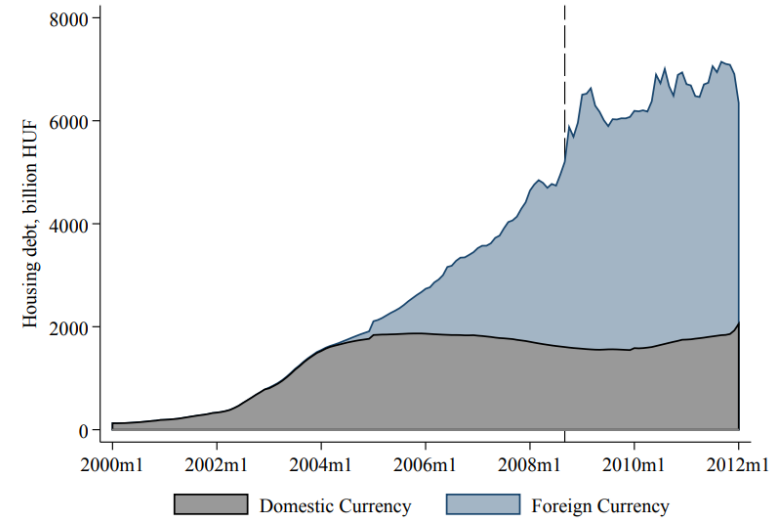
- EME corporate treasuries borrow in Dollars

- Hungarian/Polish households borrow in Euros/Swiss Franc

EME gross issuance of international debt securities in foreign currency by non-financial firms



Bruno & Shin 2016



(b) Housing debt in domestic and foreign currency

Verner 2017

Carry Trades

- EME corporate treasuries borrow in Dollars
- Hungarian/Polish households borrow in Euros/Swiss Franc
- Sudden Stops:
Carry Trade skewness – “up the stairs, down the lift”
 - Brunnermeier, Nagel & Pedersen 2012



Flight to Safety

- Risk-on, Risk-off

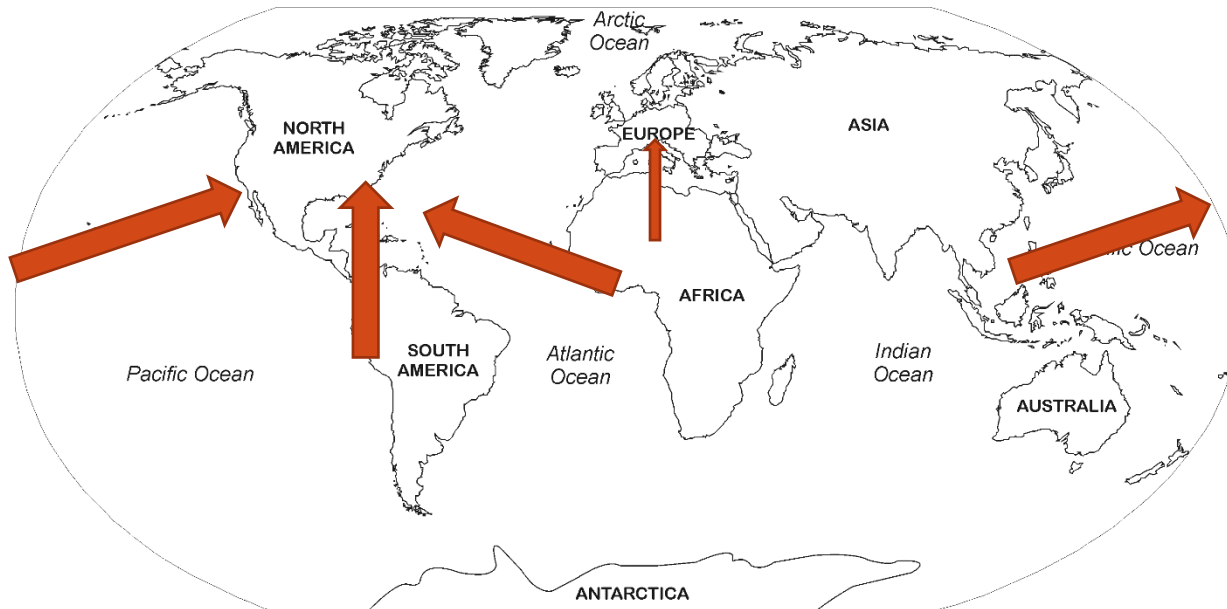
Flight to **safe asset**

Flight to Safety

▪ Risk-on, Risk-off Flight to **safe asset**

▪ If *asymmetrically supplied* by AE

Flight to safety ➔ **cross-border** capital flows



Flight to Safety

- Risk-on, Risk-off Flight to **safe asset**

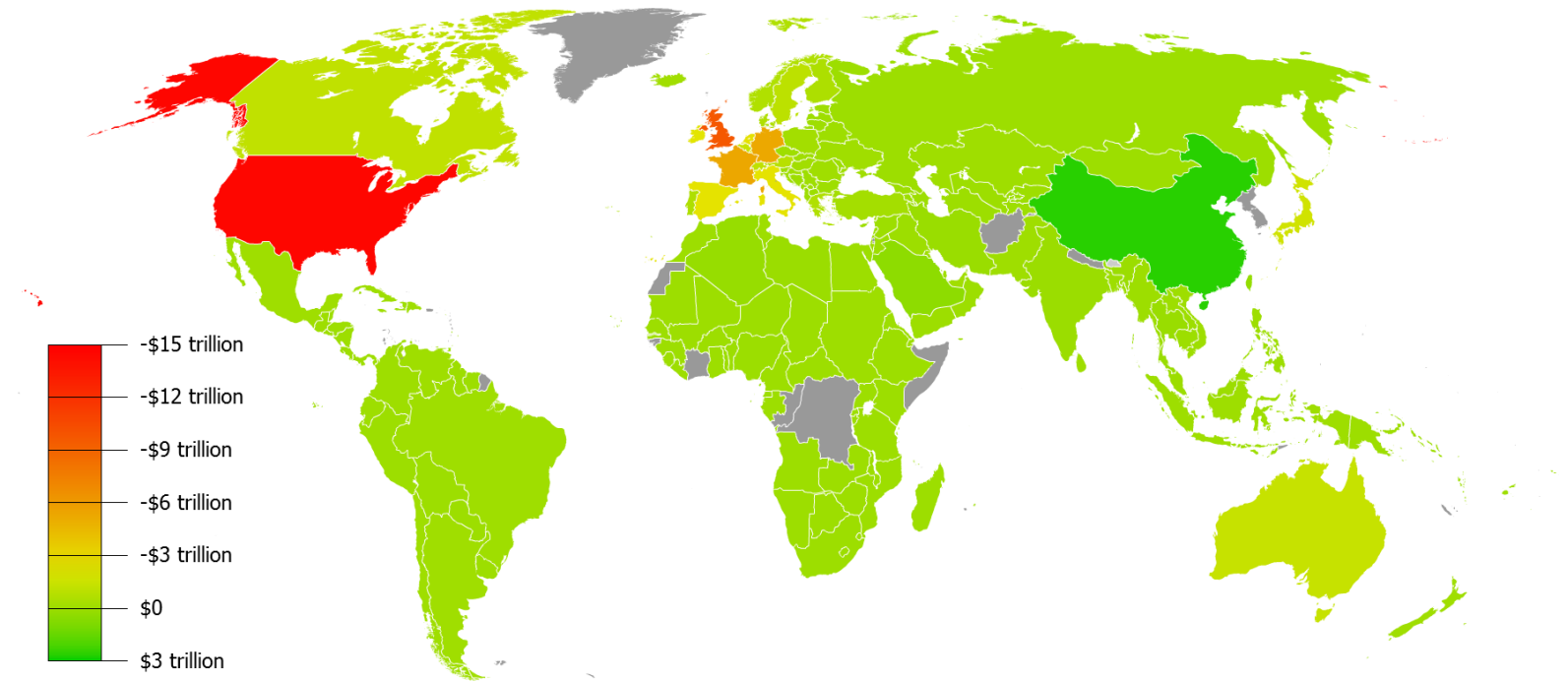
- If *asymmetrically supplied* by AE
Flight to safety **→** **cross-border** capital flows

- At times of global crisis, issuance of new debt
 - For AE at inflated prices eases conditions
 - For EME at depressed prices worsens conditions

- Question: Who insures whom? (rich the poor OR poor the rich?)
 - Correct insurance only if
buffer is large (and debt long-term) enough
so that no new debt issuance needed & sale off safe asset

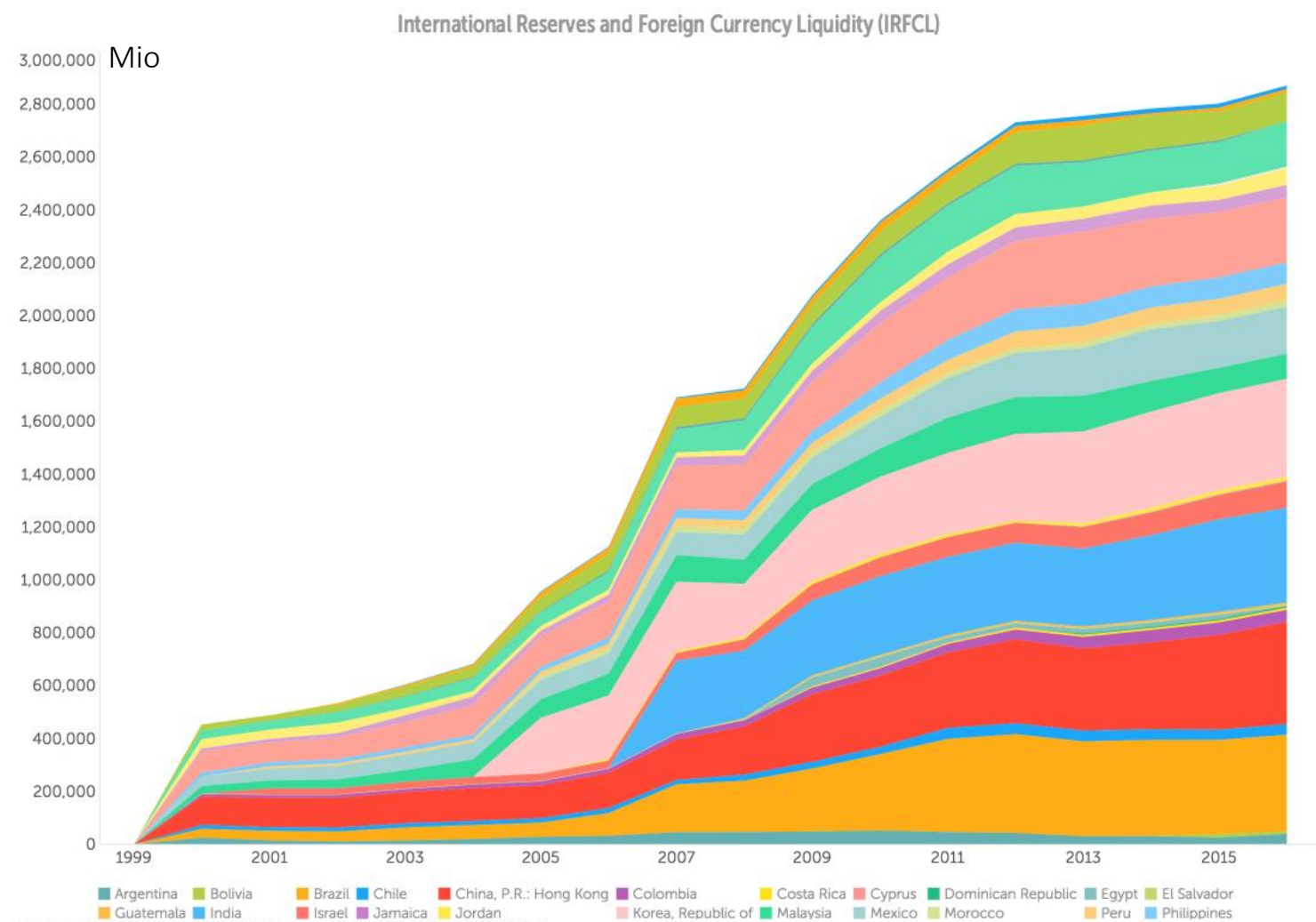
Official Reserves

- Sudden Stop
- South East Asia crisis \Rightarrow precautionary reserves



Source: Kieran (Wikipedia)
CIA World Factbook [data 2011](#)

Official Reserves (without China)

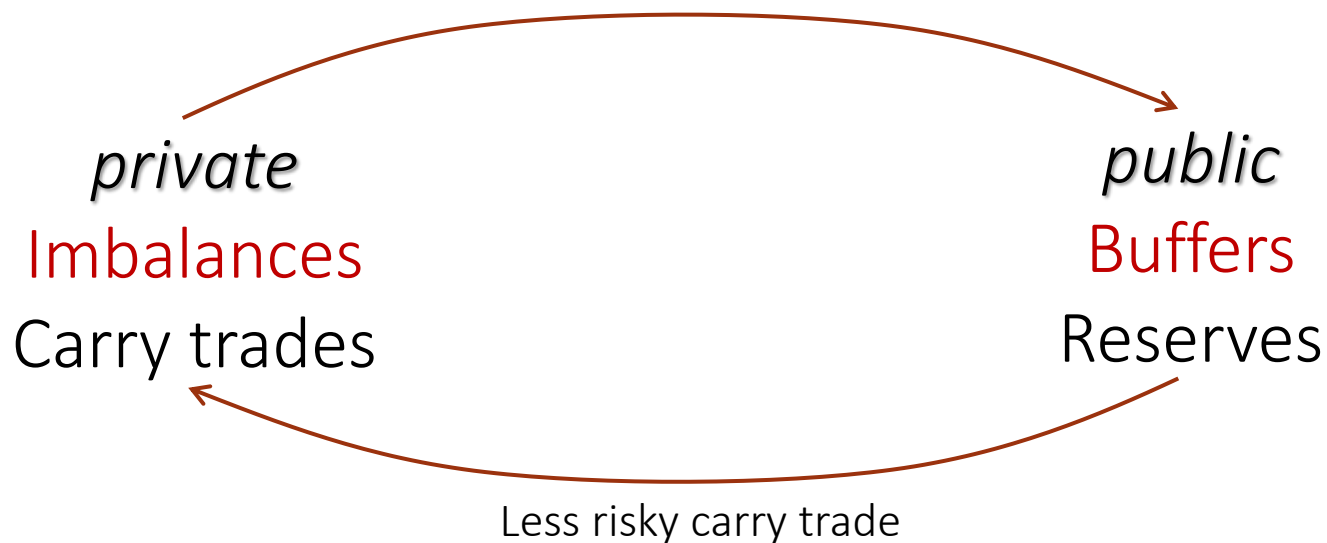


Source: International Reserves and Foreign Currency Liquidity (IRFCL) (11/14/2017)
 Retrieved: 11/14/2017 5:21 PM from <http://data.imf.org>

<http://data.imf.org/?sk=2DFB3380-3603-4D2C-90BE-A04D8BBCE237>

“Buffer Approach”

- Precautionary Reserves



- Subsidizing carry trades

- IMF liquidity lines
- Central Swap line arrangements

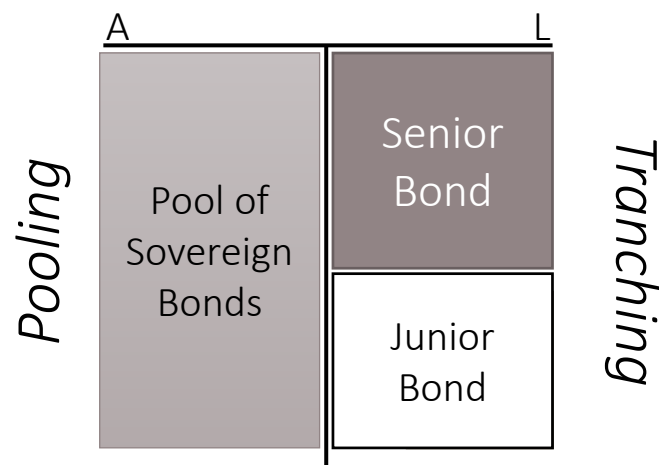
Lean
against
Sudden Stop
outflows

||| “Rechanneling Approach”

- Root cause: safe asset is supplied asymmetrically

“Rechanneling Approach”

- Root cause: safe asset is supplied asymmetrically
- Create globally supplied safe asset via pooling & tranching



Rechannel:

Instead of cross-border
Across asset classes

- Expand ESBies idea for euro area to EME:
“SBBS (Sovereign-Bond Backed Securities) for the world”
Euro-nomics group 2011, 2016, 2017 (including Ricardo Reis)

Overview

- Motivation
- What's a safe asset?
- Model
 - Autarky
 - Reserves and FX carry trades
- Sudden stop
 - Sufficient reserves to deter sudden stops
 - Insufficient reserves
 - Unanticipated sudden stops
 - Anticipated sudden stops
- Global Safe Asset from & for Emerging Market Economies

Safe assets

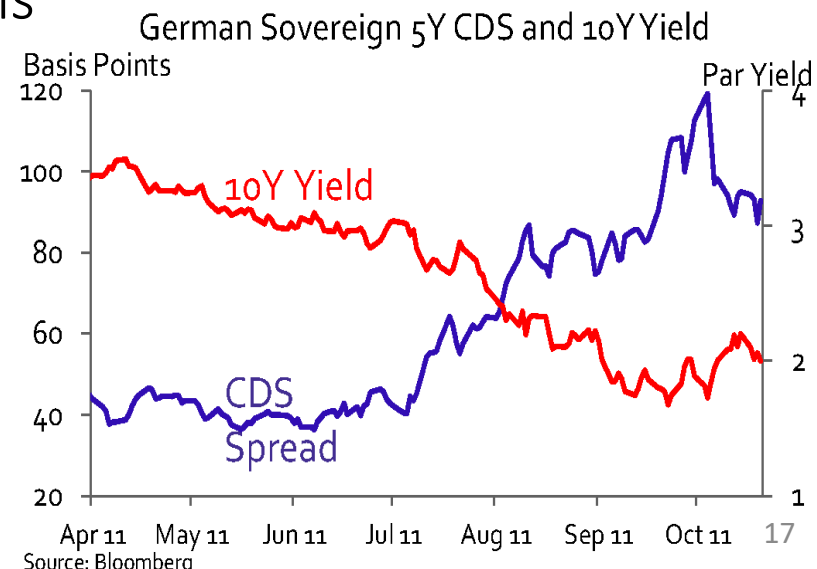
- “Good friend analogy” - like reserve assets
- “Safe asset tautology”

Safe assets

- “Good friend analogy” - like reserve assets
 - Safe/available at **any** horizon - “when it counts”
 - Precautionary buffer
 - held in addition to more risky assets
 - Risk↑ ⇒ demand for safe assets ↑

Safe assets

- “Good friend analogy” - like reserve assets
 - Safe/available at **any** horizon - “when it counts”
 - Precautionary buffer
 - held in addition to more risky assets
 - Risk↑ ⇒ demand for safe assets ↑
- “Safe asset tautology”
 - Safe because it is “perceived to be safe”
 - Safe independent of fundamentals
 - US Treasuries downgrade by S&P in 2011 ⇒ yield ↓
 - German CDS spread ↑ ⇒ yield ↓ during Euro crisis
 - Multiple equilibria
 - Bubble



Overview

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Baseline model – autarky -

- Each household can only operate one firm

- Physical capital

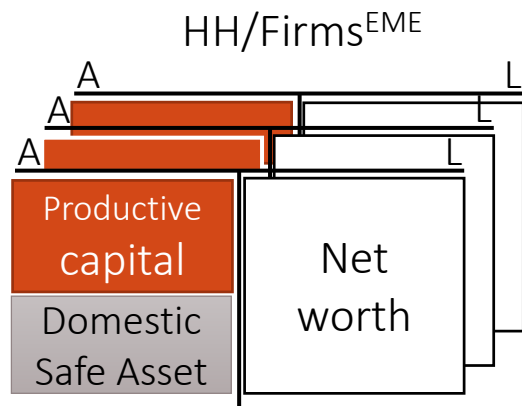
$$\frac{dk_t^i}{k_t^i} = \Phi(l_t^i)dt + \tilde{\sigma}d\tilde{Z}_t^i$$

- Output

$$y_t^i = Ak_t^i$$

of which $l_t^i k_t^i$ is used to produce new physical capital

- Demand for safe asset



Stationary Equilibrium

- qK_t value of physical capital

$$\bullet dr^{k,i} = \frac{A-l}{q}dt + \Phi(l^i)dt + \tilde{\sigma}d\tilde{Z}_t^i$$

- pK_t value of safe asset (absent inflation)

$$\bullet dr^D = \underbrace{\Phi(l)}_g dt$$

Baseline model of
"The I Theory of Money"

Optimality (=) for $E\left[\int_0^\infty e^{-\rho t} \log c_t^i dt\right]$

- Investment rate, l^i
- Portfolio choice, $x^{k,i}$
- Consumption, c^i

Optimality (=)

- Investment rate, ι^i
 - Tobin's q: $\Phi'(\iota) = \frac{1}{q}$ (static problem)
 - For $\Phi(\iota) = \iota^0 + \frac{1}{\kappa} \log(\kappa(\iota - \iota^0) + 1) \Rightarrow \iota = \iota^0 + \frac{1}{\kappa}(q - 1)$
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Portfolio choice, $x^{k,i}$

- $E[dr^K - dr^D]/dt = Cov[dr^k - dr^D, \underbrace{\frac{dn_t}{n_t}}_{\tilde{\sigma}}] = x^{k,i}(\tilde{\sigma})^2$

$$x^{k,i} = \frac{E[dr^K - dr^D]/dt}{(\tilde{\sigma})^2} = \frac{dr^K + x^{k,i}(dr^k - dr^D)}{(\tilde{\sigma})^2} = \frac{(A - \iota)/q}{(\tilde{\sigma})^2}$$

- Dividend yield on capital must be ρ

Consumption, c^i

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- Dividend yield on capital must be ρ

Consumption, c^i

- Demand $\rho N_t = \rho(q + p)K_t$

Optimality (=) & market clearing (=)

Investment rate, l^i

- Tobin's q: $\Phi'(l) = \frac{1}{q}$ (static problem)

- For $\Phi(l) = l^0 + \frac{1}{\kappa} \log(\kappa(l - l^0) + 1) \Rightarrow l = l^0 + \frac{1}{\kappa}(q - 1)$

Portfolio choice, $x^{k,i}$

- $E[dr^K - dr^D]/dt = Cov[dr^k - dr^D, \frac{dn_t}{n_t}] = x^{k,i}(\tilde{\sigma})^2$

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- Dividend yield on capital must be ρ Capital market clearing

Consumption, c^i

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Optimality (=) & market clearing (=)

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Consumption, c^i

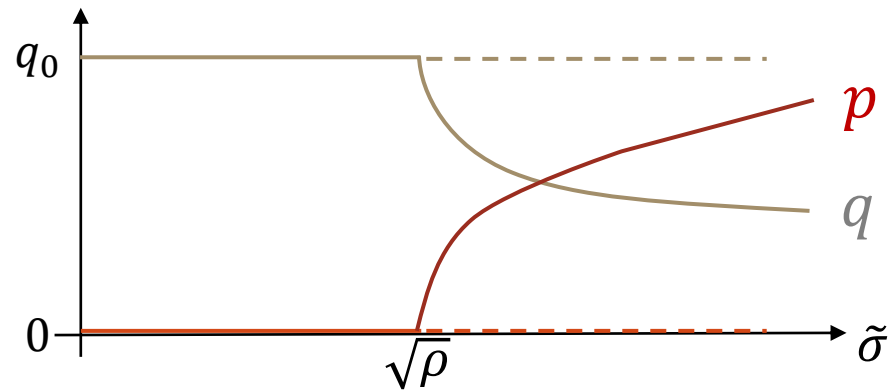
Output market clearing

- Demand $\rho N_t = \rho(q + p)K_t = (A - \iota)K_t$ Supply

$$q = \underbrace{\left(\frac{q}{q + p} \right)}_{= x^{k,i}} (A - \iota) / \rho$$

Equilibrium

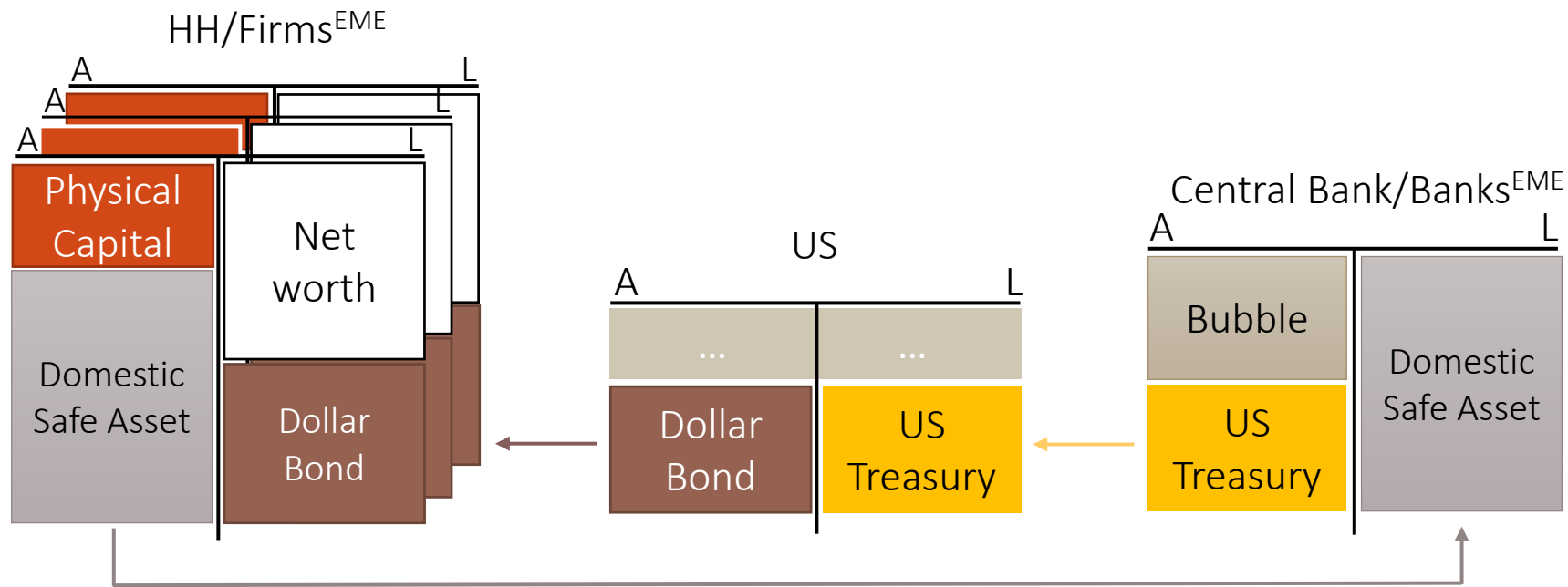
Equilibrium w/o Safe Asset	Safe Asset equilibrium
$p_0 = 0$	$p = \frac{\tilde{\sigma} - \sqrt{\rho}}{\sqrt{\rho}} q$
$q_0 = \frac{\kappa(A - l^0) + 1}{\kappa\rho + 1}$	$q = \frac{\kappa(A - l^0) + 1}{\kappa\sqrt{\rho}\tilde{\sigma} + 1}$



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Our global economy



- Later we will have many EMEs

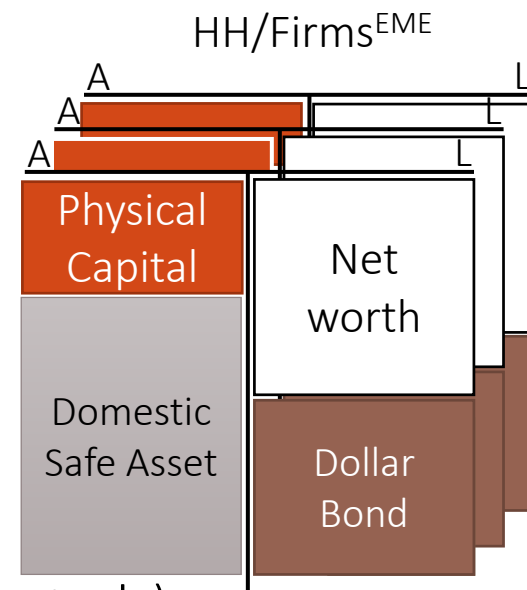
EME Firms/Households

- Portfolio choice includes carry trades

- $x^{k,i}$
- $x^{D,i}$
- $x^{\$,i} < 0$... negative since borrowing at rate $\bar{r}^{\$}$

- Carry trades, since $r^D = \Phi(l) > \bar{r}^{\$}$

- Limited by \$-borrowing constraint (capital controls)



$$B_t^{\$,i} \geq -\phi q k_t^i = -\phi n_t^i x^{k,i}$$

- $x^{\$,i} = -\phi x^{k,i}$

- Capital holdings

- $E[dr^k + \underbrace{\phi(r^D - \bar{r}^{\$})}_{\text{collateral boost}} - dr^D] = Cov[dr^k - dr^D, \frac{dn_t^i}{n_t^i}]$
- $\frac{dn_t^i}{n_t^i} = x^{k,i} dr^k + (1 - x^{k,i} - x^{\$,i}) dr^D + x^{\$,i} \bar{r}^{\$} dt - \frac{c_t^i}{n_t^i} dt$
- $x^{k,i} = \frac{1}{\bar{\sigma}^2} \left(\frac{A-l}{q} + \Phi(l) - r^D + \phi(r^D - \bar{r}^{\$}) \right)$

EME Central Bank and Banks

$$B_t + FX_t = D_t = pK_t$$

- Bubble grows $dB_t = B_t\Phi(i)dt$

- FX_t US Treasuries

earn a real interest rate of $\underline{r}^\$$

$$dFX_t = \underline{r}^\$FX_tdt + \Delta FX_t$$

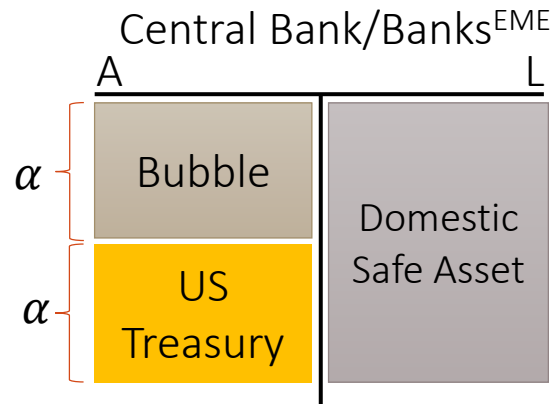
Newly acquired
US Treasuries

- Domestic Safe Asset rate

$$\underline{r}^\$FX_tdt + B_t\Phi(i)dt - r^D pK_tdt = Tdt$$

- set aggregate transfer $Tdt = 0$

- $\Rightarrow r^D = \alpha\underline{r}^\$ + (1 - \alpha)\Phi(i)$



Market Clearing – on balance growth path

- Balanced growth path: $\frac{dD_t}{D_t} = \frac{dB_t^{\$}}{B_t^{\$}} = \frac{dK_t}{K_t} = \Phi(\iota)dt$

- Goods market

$$\rho N_t = (A - \iota)K_t - \left(\frac{dD_t}{D_t} - r^D D_t\right) - \left(\frac{dB_t}{B_t} - \bar{r}^{\$} B_t^{\$}\right)$$
$$\rho(q + p + b^{\$}) = A - \iota - (\Phi(\iota) - r^D)p - (\Phi(\iota) - \bar{r}^{\$})b^{\$}$$

- Capital market

$$q = (q + p + b^{\$})x^k$$

- Safe asset market

$$p = (q + p + b^{\$})(1 - x^k - x^{\$})$$

- US dollar (debt) market clears by Walras' Law

Equilibrium effects

$$q = \frac{A - \iota}{\tilde{\sigma} \sqrt{\rho + \Phi(\iota) - r^D} - (\Phi(\iota) - r^D) - \phi(r^D - \bar{r}^{\$})},$$

$$\iota = \iota^0 + \frac{1}{\kappa}(q - 1),$$

$$r^D = \alpha \bar{r}^{\$} + (1 - \alpha)\Phi(\iota)$$

$$x^k = \frac{1}{\tilde{\sigma}^2} \left(\frac{A - \iota}{q} + \Phi(\iota) - r^D + \phi(r^D - \bar{r}^{\$}) \right)$$

$$p = \frac{1 - x^k}{x^k} q.$$

- Two effects of reserves holdings
 - **Reserves upkeep effect**
Reserves only grow at $\bar{r}^{\$}$ \Rightarrow have to constantly buy US Treasuries $\Rightarrow q \downarrow$
 - **Portfolio rebalancing effect**
Holdings of domestic safe asset is less attractive compared to capital $\Rightarrow q \uparrow$
- Effects of carry trades
 - As capital serves as **collateral**, it is attractive $\Rightarrow q \uparrow$
 - Requires **larger reserves** (α) \Rightarrow above two effects

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■ Sudden Stop with high reserves

- Sun-spot which potentially triggers U.S. investors not to fund anymore
- Threshold depends on maturity structure of \$ corporate bonds
 - Conservative: very short-term corporate bonds

- **Proposition:** With sufficient reserves,
$$\alpha p K_t \geq B_t^\$ \Leftrightarrow \alpha p(\alpha) \geq b^\$(\alpha),$$
self-fulfilling suddens stops do not occur

|| Sudden Stops with insufficient reserves

- Public reserves are used up. Hence, $\alpha^+ = 0$
- Jump of the exchange rate

- New steady state

Sudden Stops with insufficient reserves

- Public reserves are used up. Hence, $\alpha^+ = 0$
- Jump of the exchange rate by ← Peso held by US investors

$$j^e = \frac{D_t^+ + (-B_t^{\$} - \alpha D_t)}{D_t} = \frac{p^+ - b^{\$}}{p} - \alpha$$

- New steady state is

$$q^+ = \frac{A - l^+}{\tilde{\sigma} \sqrt{\rho + \Phi(l) - r^D} - (\Phi(l) - r^D) - \phi(r^D - \bar{r}^{\$})},$$

$$l = l^0 + \frac{1}{\kappa}(q^+ - 1),$$

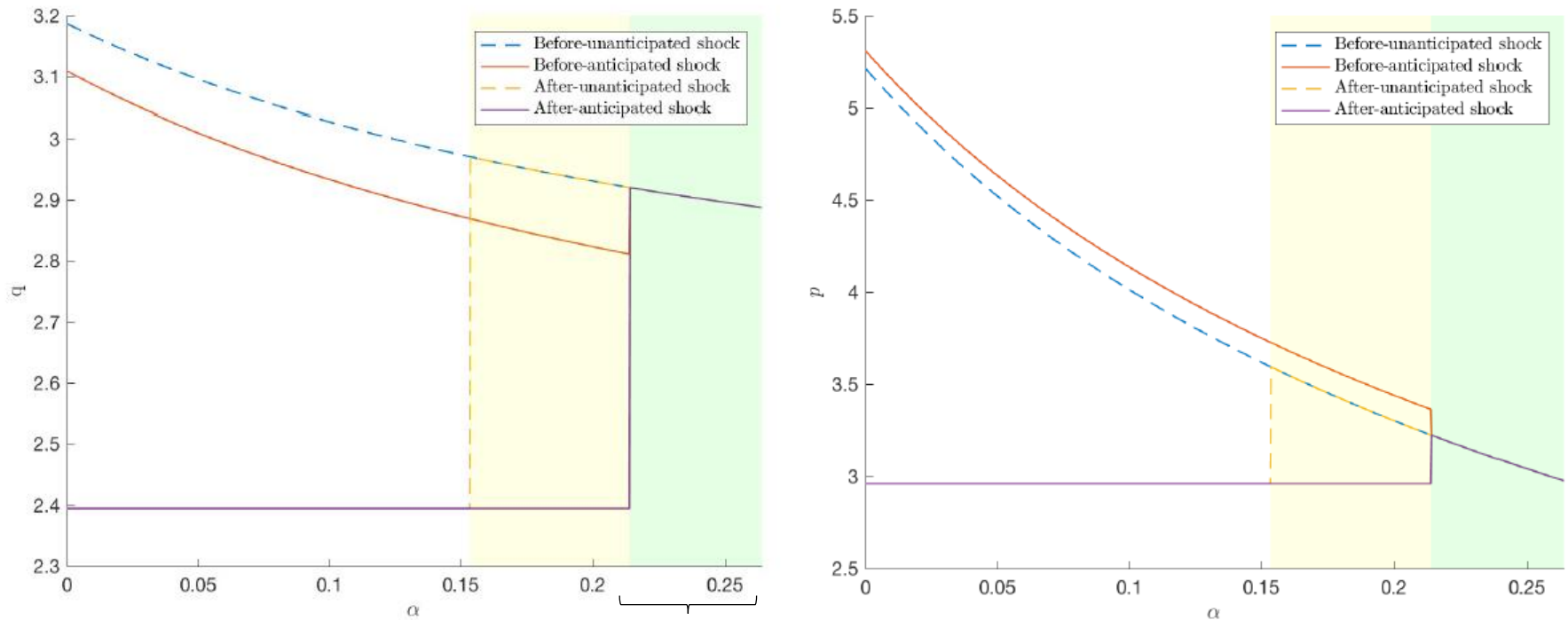
$$r^D = \alpha \bar{r}^{\$} + (1 - \alpha)\Phi(l),$$

$$x^{k,+} = \frac{\sqrt{\rho}}{\tilde{\sigma}},$$

$$p^+ = \left(\frac{\tilde{\sigma}}{\sqrt{\rho}} - 1 \right) \frac{A - l^+}{\tilde{\sigma} \sqrt{\rho}}.$$

Unanticipated vs. Anticipated Sudden Stop

- λ = arrival rate of sunspots \Rightarrow potential jump

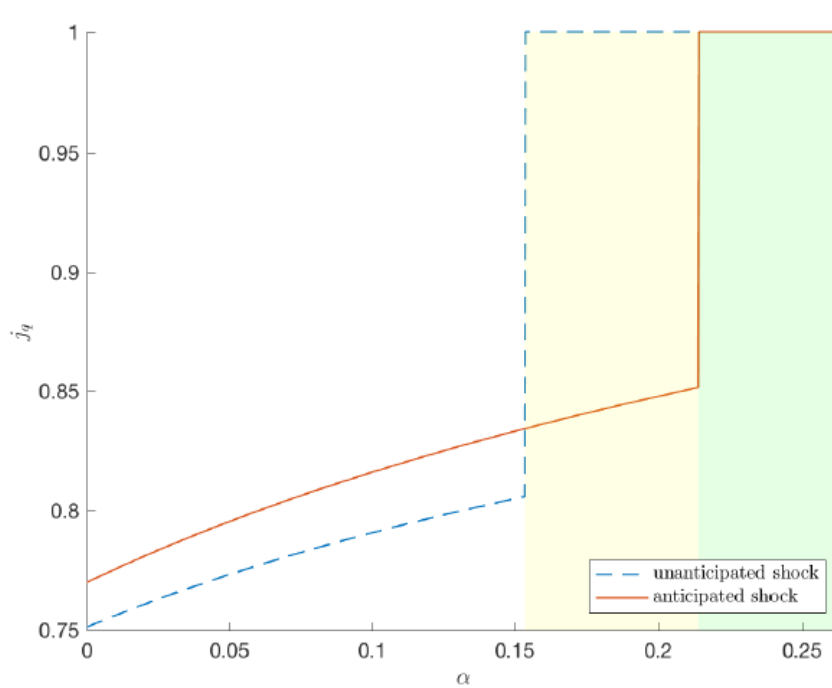


Smaller α^+ afterwards

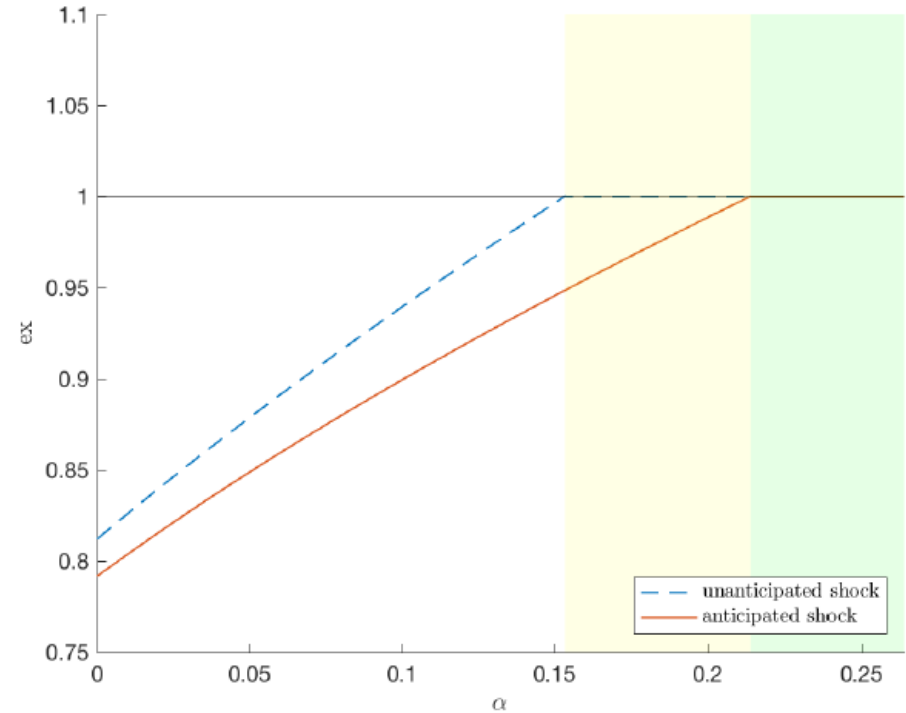
Figure 4: Capital price before and after crisis

Unanticipated vs. Anticipated Sudden Stop

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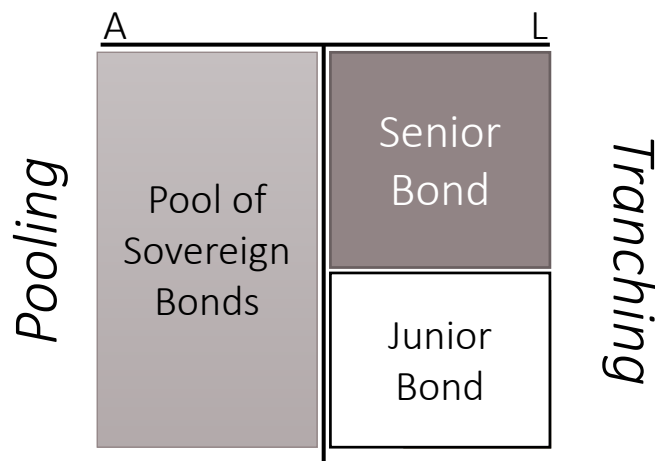
Jump down in capital price q



Jump down in exchange rate

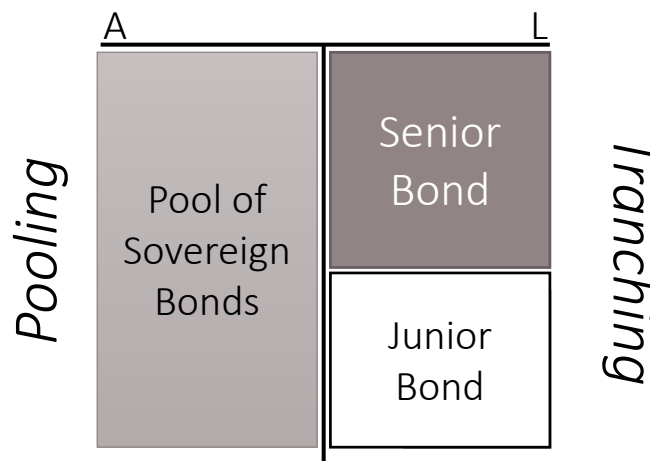
Global Safe Asset

- Many emerging market economies
- Sunspots have potential to trigger systemic sudden stop
 - For Δ fraction of EMEs



Global Safe Asset

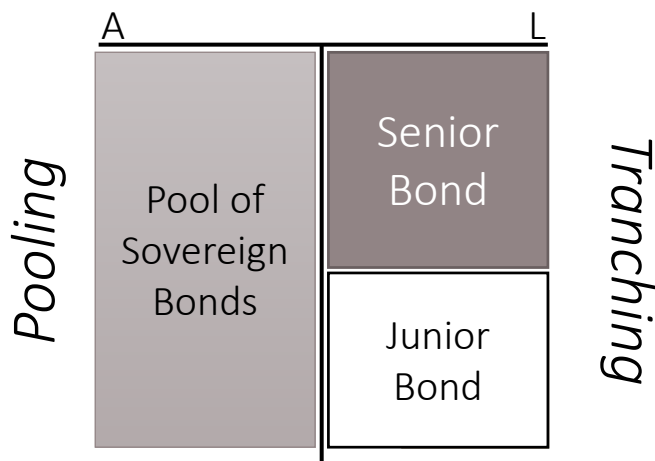
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Junior bond has to absorb potential exchange rate risk

Global Safe Asset

- Many emerging market economies
- Sunspots have potential to trigger systemic sudden stop
 - For Δ fraction of EMEs



*Junior Bond
is also default free
(no Sudden Stop)*

- $r^{senior} = r^{junior} = \Phi(\iota_{GSA})$
- $q_{GSA} = \frac{A - \iota_{GSA}}{\tilde{\sigma}\sqrt{\rho} - \phi(\Phi(\iota_{GSA}) - \bar{r}^{\$})}$
- $\iota_{GSA} = \iota^0 + \frac{1}{\kappa} (q_{GSA} - 1)$
- $r_{GSA}^D = \Phi(\iota_{GSA})$

Global Safe Asset *from & for* EME

1. Carry trade activities by
 - EME corporations and
 - households
2. Flight Safety cross-border capital flows
3. Official reserve holdings
 - Distorts World Economy
 - ⇒ lower growth
 - ⇒ favors citizens who have ability to do carry trade (redistributional aspects)
 - “Rechannelling” Approach instead of “Buffer Approach” (Reserves, IMF, swap lines)
 - Solution for root cause