Discussant presentation: How to Release Capital Requirements in an Economic Downturn?

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#### Approach

Zoom in on two related but distinct pandemic-era policy actions:

- 1. 'Capital relief': Reduction in the level of binding capital requirements
- 2. 'Adjustments in supervisory guidance': Public announcements to encourage banks to temporarily operate below pre-existing supervisory capital expectations

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  - 1. ...particularly for banks with low ex-ante headroom to capital buffers
  - 2. ...and for the supply of loans to riskier firms
- But temporary flexibility in supervisory guidance had no significant impact

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- Rich, granular data on corporate lending enables nuanced analysis of impact heterogeneity while controlling convincingly for crucial confounding factors
- European institutional setting enables analysis of a range of different policy actions, some of which are domestically controlled while others are operated by supra-national authorities
- Findings are consistent with other recent studies in other jurisdictions (e.g. Berrospide et al. (2021) for the US, Mathur et al. (2023) for the UK), lending weight to the takeaways for policy

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- Policy takeaways: 'Capital relief' variable combines different types of policy action, some of which are permanent and arguably less macro-prudential in nature → Is rules vs discretion important or temporary vs permanent important?

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- Minor points:
  - Sufficient data to do subsampling rather than triple interaction specifications. Check to see consistency of results
  - Unclear why triple-interaction specifications don't also include bank-time fixed effects