The Seeds of a Crisis: A Theory of Bank Liquidity and Risk-taking over the Business Cycle by Viral Acharya and Hassan Naqvi

Discussant:

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- Thanks for the learning opportunity; sorry for the lack of expertise
- Just some questions and observations
- (quick summary) Diamond-Dybvig type 3period model: investors "flight to quality"; banks "excess liquidity"; policy recommendation: central bank to adopt a "leaning against liquidity" approach

Some questions for discussion...

- Did Greenspan adopt a "leaning against liquidity" policy in 1987? After "internet bubble burst"? Greenspan creates the "housing bubble"? (Taylor 2009)
- (Modeling qn): why 3-period model? What if there are infinite horizons? Would a "leaning against liquidity" lead to "bubble cycle"? (Williamson, 1987, 1988)
- (Time-consistency?) (Chang/ Ireland/ Persson/ Svensson,...)

(other typical issues in m-policy)

- (In-) Determinacy issues: Lubik and Schorfheide, 2004, AER; Benhabib et al, 2001, AER;
- (idea): When agents take the monetary policy into consideration, will it "help" the market to "pin down" certain prices (including interest rates), or more confused?
- pro-active vs reactive policy? (Dupor, 2001, JET)

SORRY for self-advertisement!

- Monetary policy affects different real estate related-assets differently (depending on the regime) (see Chang, Chen and Leung, JREFE, forthcoming)
- Idea: when the central bank changes the mpolicy, term structure will change, which can magnify or dampen the original effect.

(figure from Gary Gorton's book)

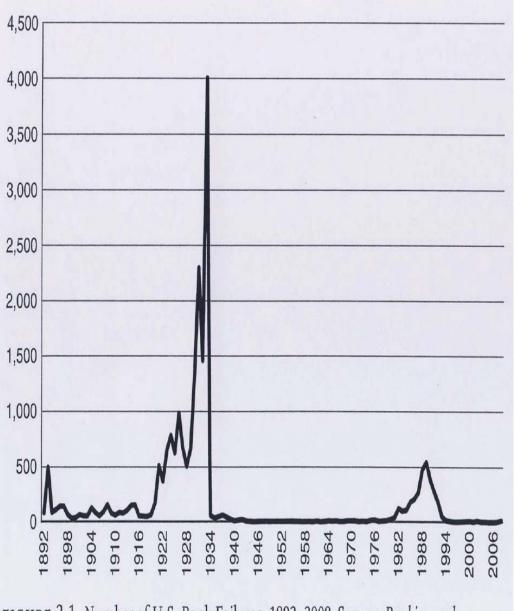


FIGURE 2.1 Number of U.S. Bank Failures, 1892–2008. Source: Banking and Monetary Statistics and FDIC.

Why the recent global crisis so severe?

 Gorton (2010, p. 13-14) "Since 1934, when deposit insurance was adopted, until the current panic— a span of almost 75 years—there had been no banking panics... What gave us almost 75 years of relative quiet in banking? What has changed?..."

Minor comments...

 Wage, w, seems to be missing in the maximization of p.14.

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