

Discussion of:
Can a Financial Transaction Tax Prevent Stock
Price Booms?
Adam, Beutel, Marcet and Merkel

Eduardo Dávila
NYU Stern

Barcelona GSE Summer Forum
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Summary

- ▶ **This paper:** Quantitative stock market model

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- ▶ Very important topic
 - ▶ Very little work (for many reasons) on FTT's
 - ▶ Effect of FTT on learning dynamics
 - ▶ Quantitative modeling with FTT

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 1. Evidence (disciplines calibration)
 - ▶ Prices
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- ▶ One comment on the evidence: aren't $\frac{P}{D}$ ratios too high?
 - ▶ Paper: Average is 139.7
 - ▶ Model: > 250 (!)

The model

- ▶ Finite number of investors $i = 1, \dots, I$. Solve:

$$\max_{S_t^i} \mathbb{E}_0^{P^i} \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \delta^t \frac{(C_t^i)^{1-\gamma}}{1-\gamma}$$

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- ▶ P^i : price growth is extrapolative (as in Adam-Beutel-Marcet)
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 4. Computationally hard problem (important contribution)

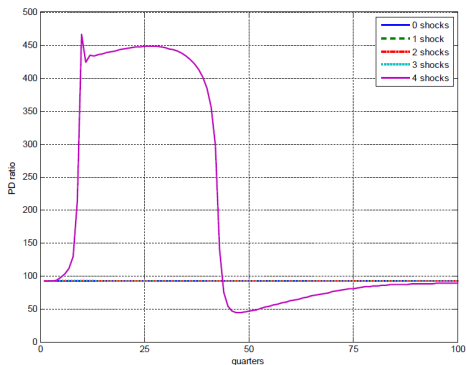
Quantitative Results (No FTT)

1. Model without FTT

- ▶ Can easily match average prices, volume and expectations
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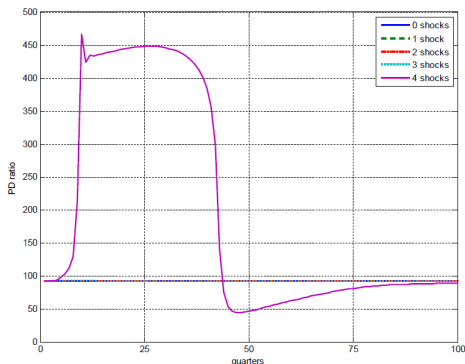
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- ▶ **Comment:** very strong nonlinearities
 - ▶ Uniqueness? Stationary wealth distribution?

Quantitative Results with FTT (main results)

	No Tax	1% Tax	2% Tax	4% Tax	10% Tax
$E[PD]$	136.79	138.55	141.15	144.55	147.87
$std(PD)$	124.44	126.06	128.65	131.38	129.14
$corr(PD_t, PD_{t-1})$	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98
$std(r^s)$	11.77%	12.01%	12.34%	12.87%	14.28%
$E[r^s]$	2.12%	2.15%	2.19%	2.27%	2.51%
$corr(PD_t, \bar{E}_t R_{t+1})$	0.84	0.85	0.86	0.87	0.89
$corr(TV_t, TV_{t-1})$	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.94
$corr(TV_t, PD_t)$	0.37	0.35	0.33	0.29	0.17
$corr(TV_t, P_t/P_{t-1} - 1)$	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.21	0.05
$corr(TV_t, std(\tilde{E}_t^i R_{t+1}))$	0.95	0.94	0.94	0.92	0.88
# of booms per 100 yrs	1.81	1.94	2.11	2.39	3.02
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Results

- ▶ High tax $\uparrow \tau \Rightarrow$ More boom-bust cycles (**why?**)
 - ▶ Increases price level (asymmetry of boom-bust cycle)
 - ▶ Increases price volatility
 - ▶ Increases trading volume

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 - ▶ Discussed values are around 0.1% or 0.2% for stocks
2. Volume has *never* gone up due to an FTT
 - ▶ 20% increase in volume with 10% tax? Frequency?

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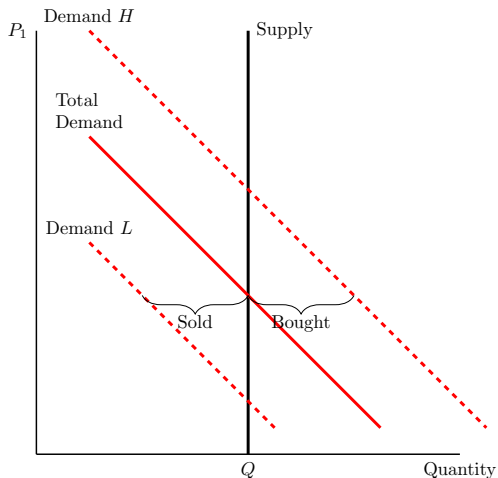
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 - ▶ I've shown in a model without learning (Davila 2014) that $\frac{dP}{d\tau}$ depends on difference between buyers and sellers elasticity
 - ▶ Buyers buy less, sellers sell less, indeterminate effect on price
 - ▶ Asymmetric shocks to effective excess demand needed to generate price changes

Example



- ▶ Fixed supply (different from classic diagram!)
- ▶ All effects go through excess demand

Comments (2)

1. The paper is **missing the rational expectations benchmark**
 - ▶ I believe it is even harder to solve (with some idiosyncratic reasons for trading)
 - ▶ Which results come from the assumed belief formation process?
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- ▶ Two frictions
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 - ▶ Extrapolative expectations: which measure should be used for welfare
- ▶ Single role of financial markets in this paper: risk sharing/betting
- ▶ Why not focus on positive statements? Or understand frictions separately?

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- ▶ Look forward to next version