

# Let the Worst One Fail: A Credible Solution to the Too-Big-To-Fail Conundrum

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    - ★ But would we be able to sell this to the public?
    - ★ Ultimately, not the bank as a whole makes investment decisions but individuals inside the bank

# Relation to the literature

- Moral hazard and the too big to fail problem
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- Bail-in instead of bail-out
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- Financial crises
  - ▶ Nosal and Ordóñez (2016)

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- Banks can choose to do the right thing  $x$  (it is called an ex ante safety investment), which decreases their returns in normal times but increases their returns in crises times
- Idiosyncratic bank shocks and aggregate shock (normal or crisis) realize in period 2, banks survive, fail, or are bailed out

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- Therefore, we now make the bailout amount increasing in  $x$ , we reward good behavior
- This reward may overcome the morally hazardous incentives to lower  $x$

# Why this may not work

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- Good banks may not want to be forced to take a loan (think, JP Morgan after the 2008 financial crisis)
- If the good bank says No to money, then we again end up rewarding bad behavior
- But who ultimately decides all of this? And who is the bad actor in the first place?

# Banks are made of people

 Fortune

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Credit Suisse's APAC operation has become a poaching ground for rivals looking to plug gaps in their corporate finance operations.

Christopher Chua, the bank's Hong Kong-based deputy head of [mergers and acquisitions](#) has [resigned to join HSBC](#), and headhunters warn that others could follow in the run-up to the bank's new [strategy announcement on October 27](#).

Credit Suisse's CEO Ulrich Korner is expected to shrink or close parts of the investment bank, and some staff are deciding to head for the exit now and grab a good opportunity elsewhere rather than wait.

But senior bankers who decide to leave before year-end will have to pay back any unexpired portion of [restricted upfront cash awards](#) (UCAs), which [were paid](#) last year to retain managing directors or directors earning \$250k or more.

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- Now they got sacked...
- But they might just move on to the next bank (they probably came from Lehman Brothers)

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- 71.2% of Americans think that banks should not be bailed out
- 66.4% of Americans agree to the statement that the government is intervening too much
- 83.2% of Americans strongly agree to the statement that bankers are too rich and cannot be trusted

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- \* Another aspect: banks are made of people that take risks and follow their own incentives
- \* People need to be on board with the policies