

# Relational Incentive Contracts

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Presented by Tomek Piskorski

# Motivation and Question

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**What is the structure of optimal self-enforcing contracts?**

How the structure of optimal self-enforcing contracts varies across different environments (e.g. hidden action, hidden information)?

# Setup



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Have common discount factor  $0 < \delta < 1$ .

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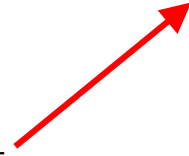
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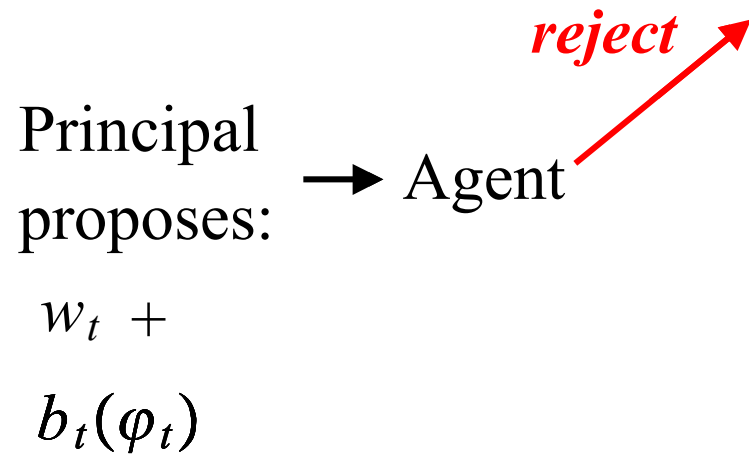
→ Agent

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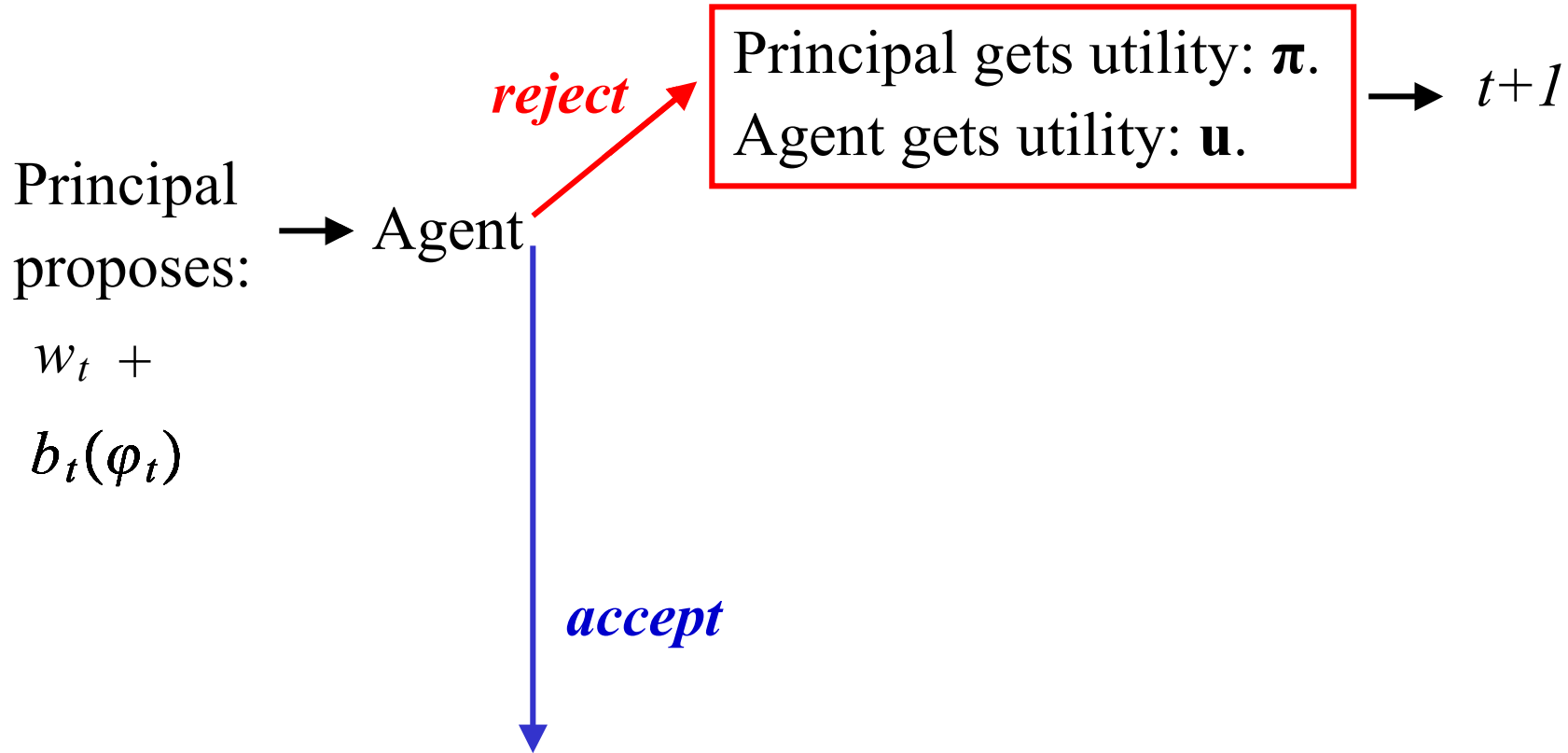
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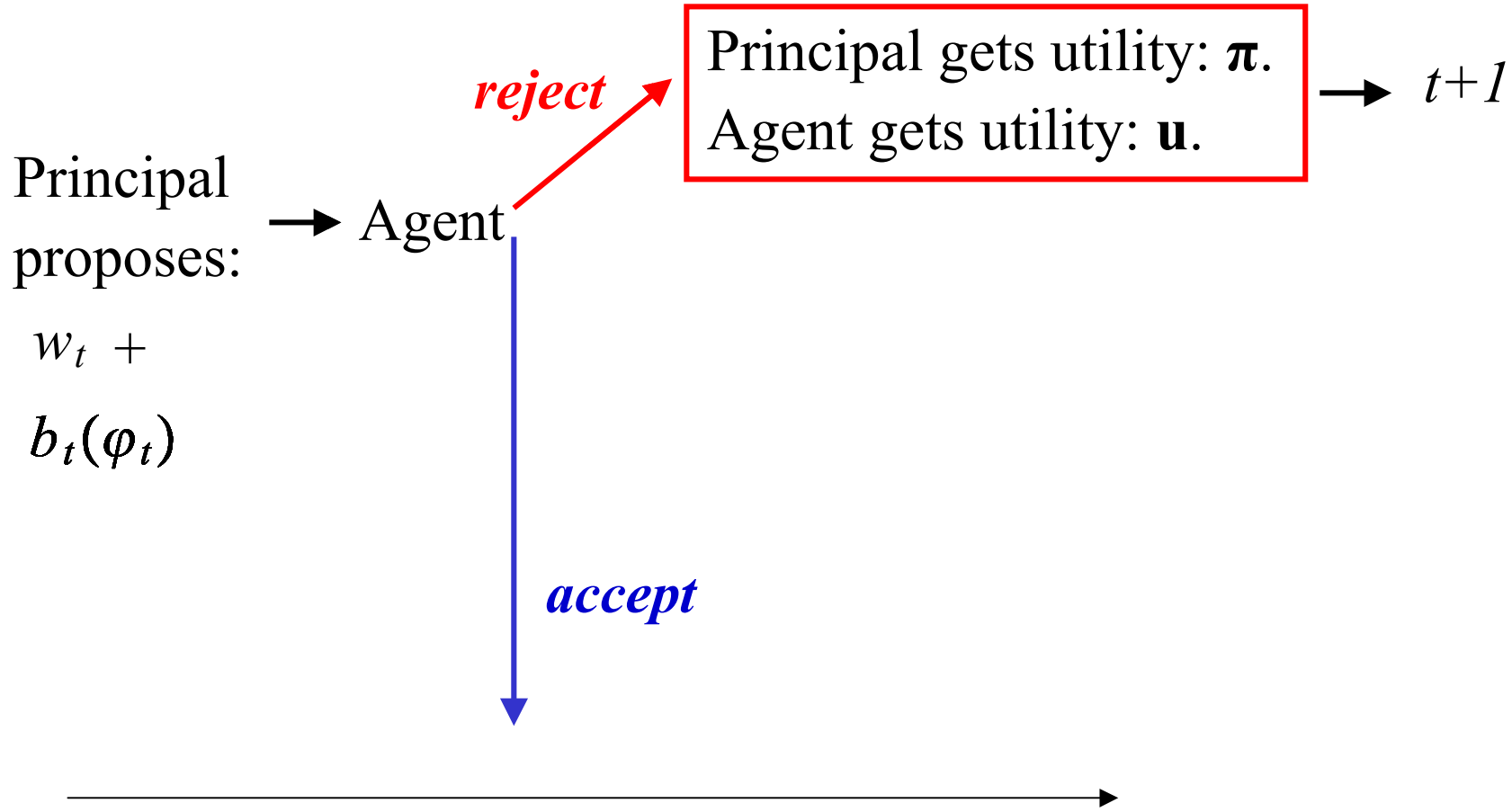




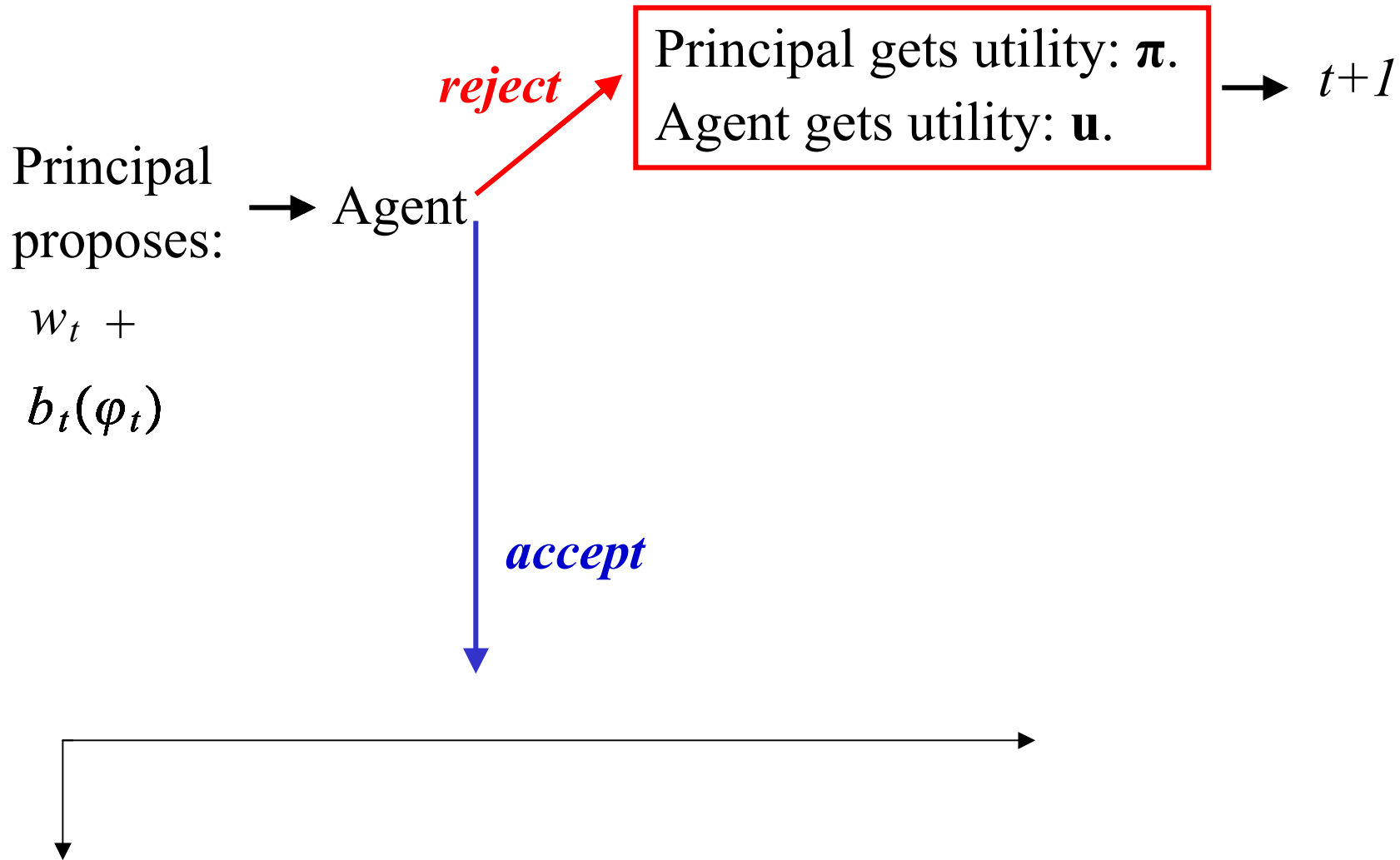
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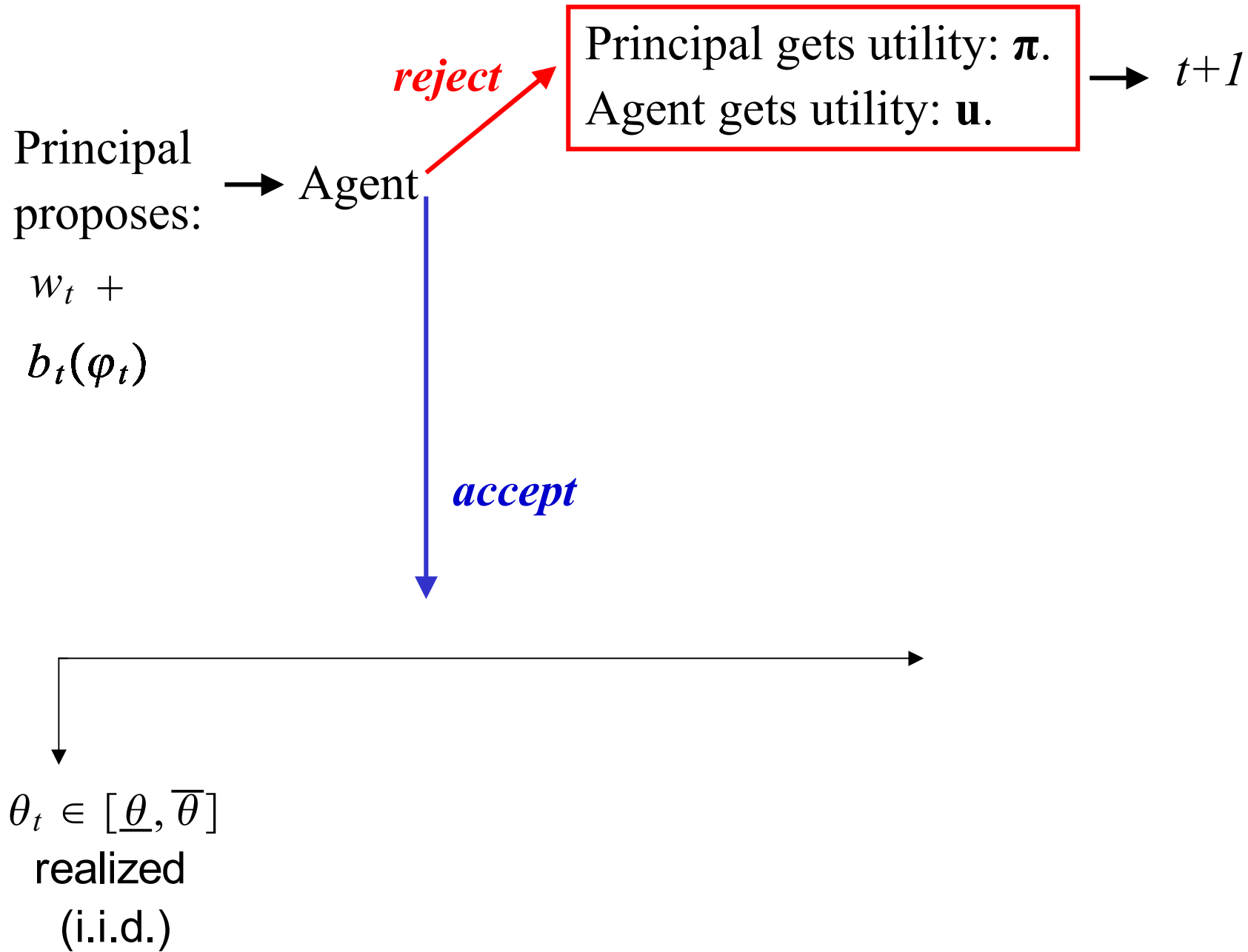
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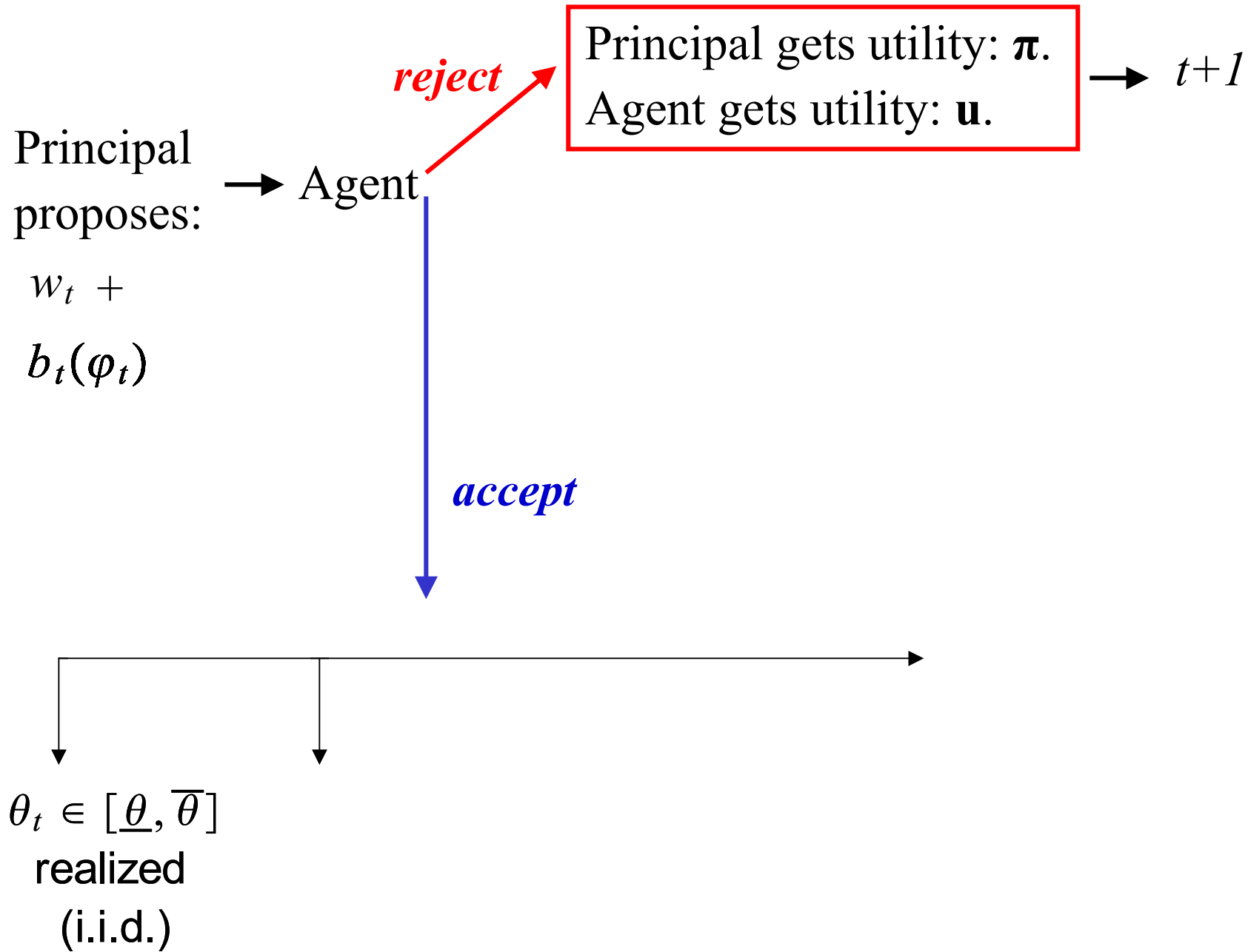
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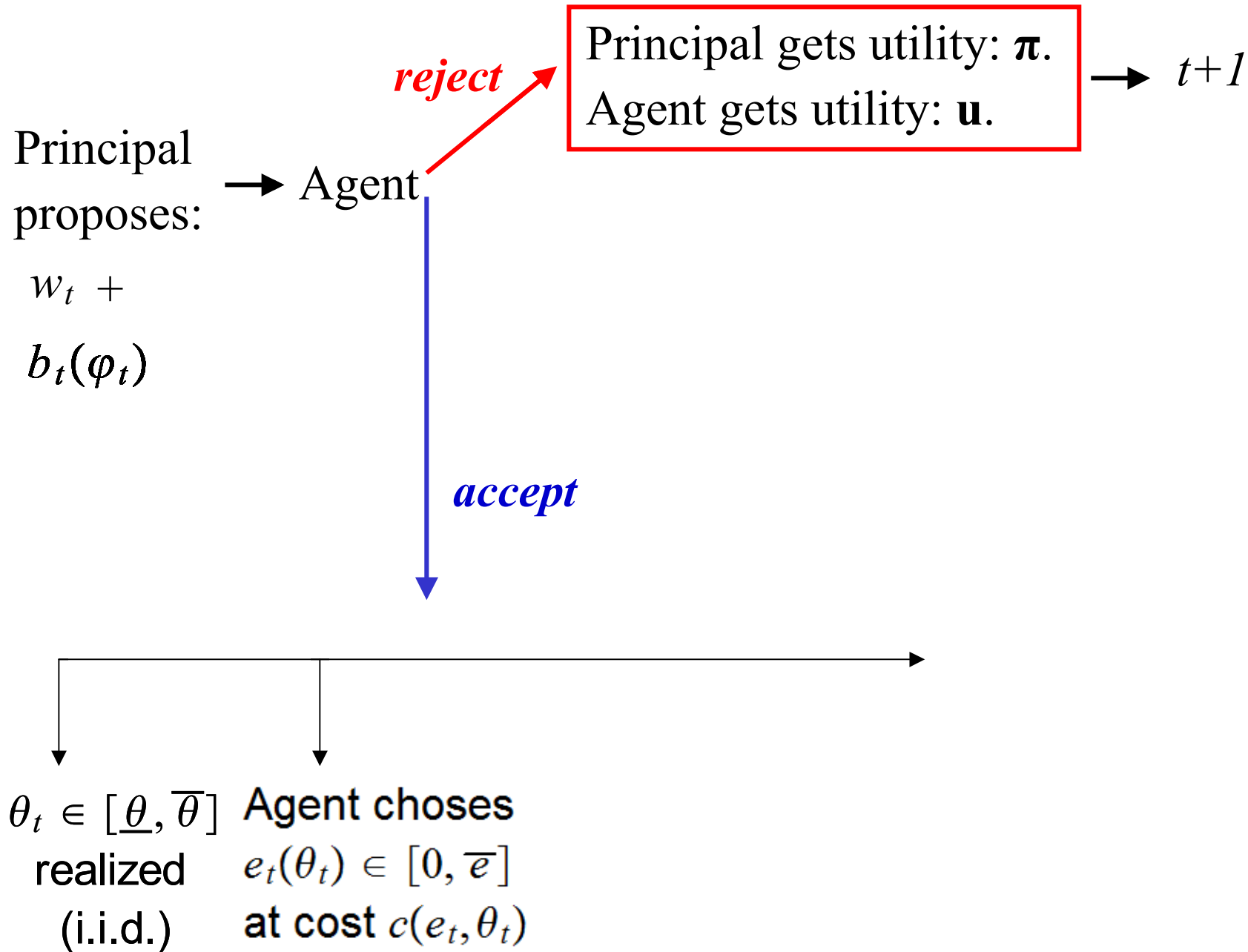
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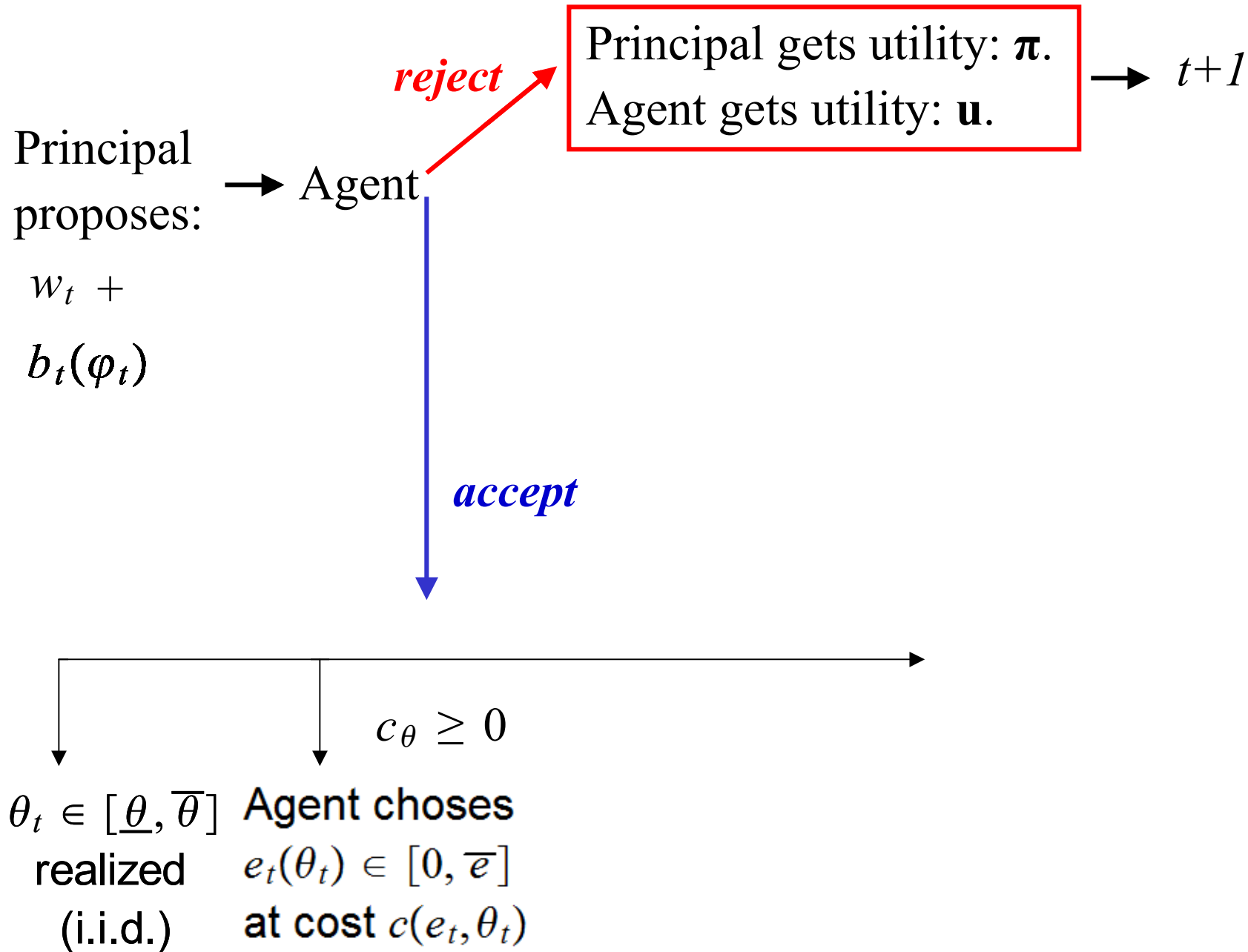
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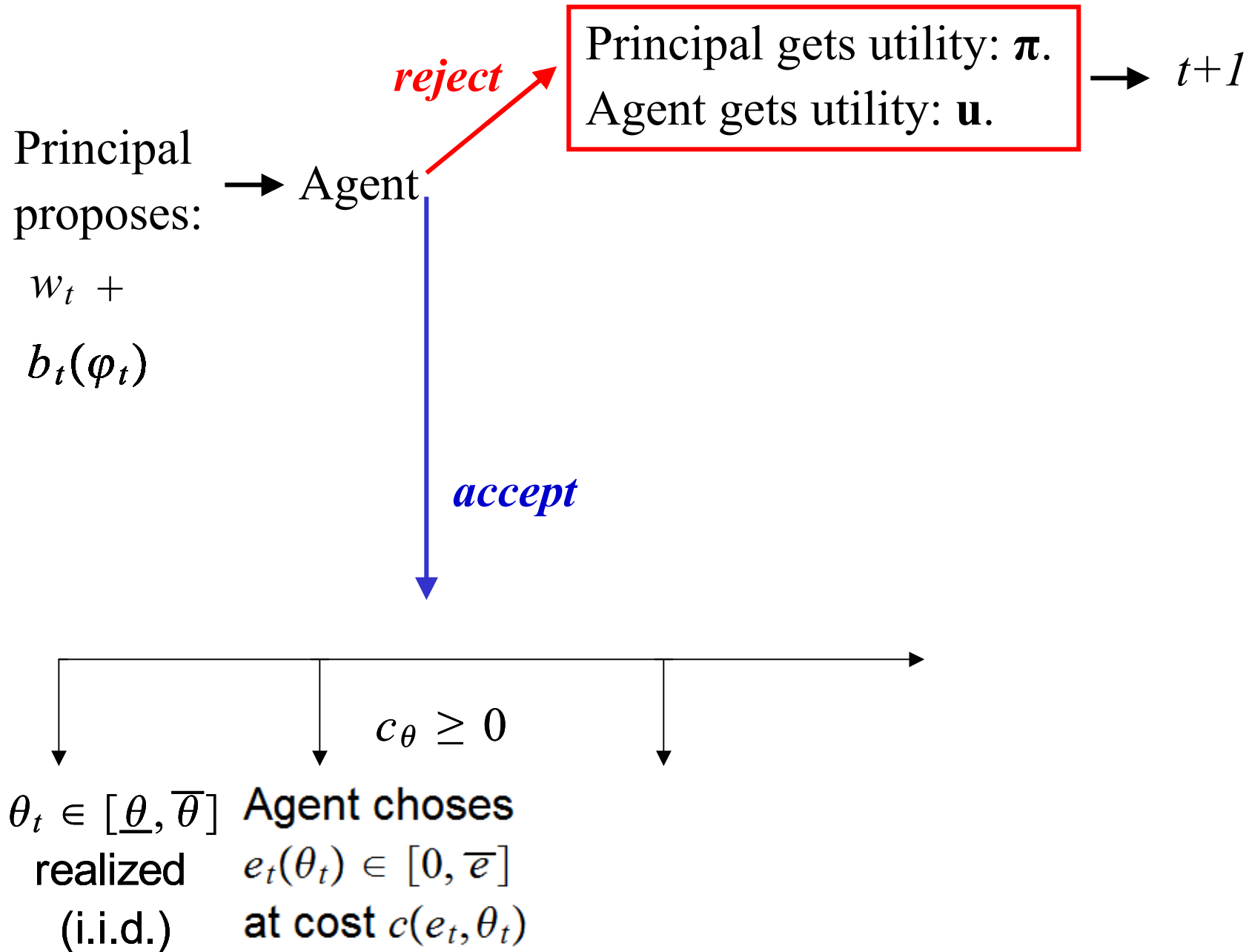
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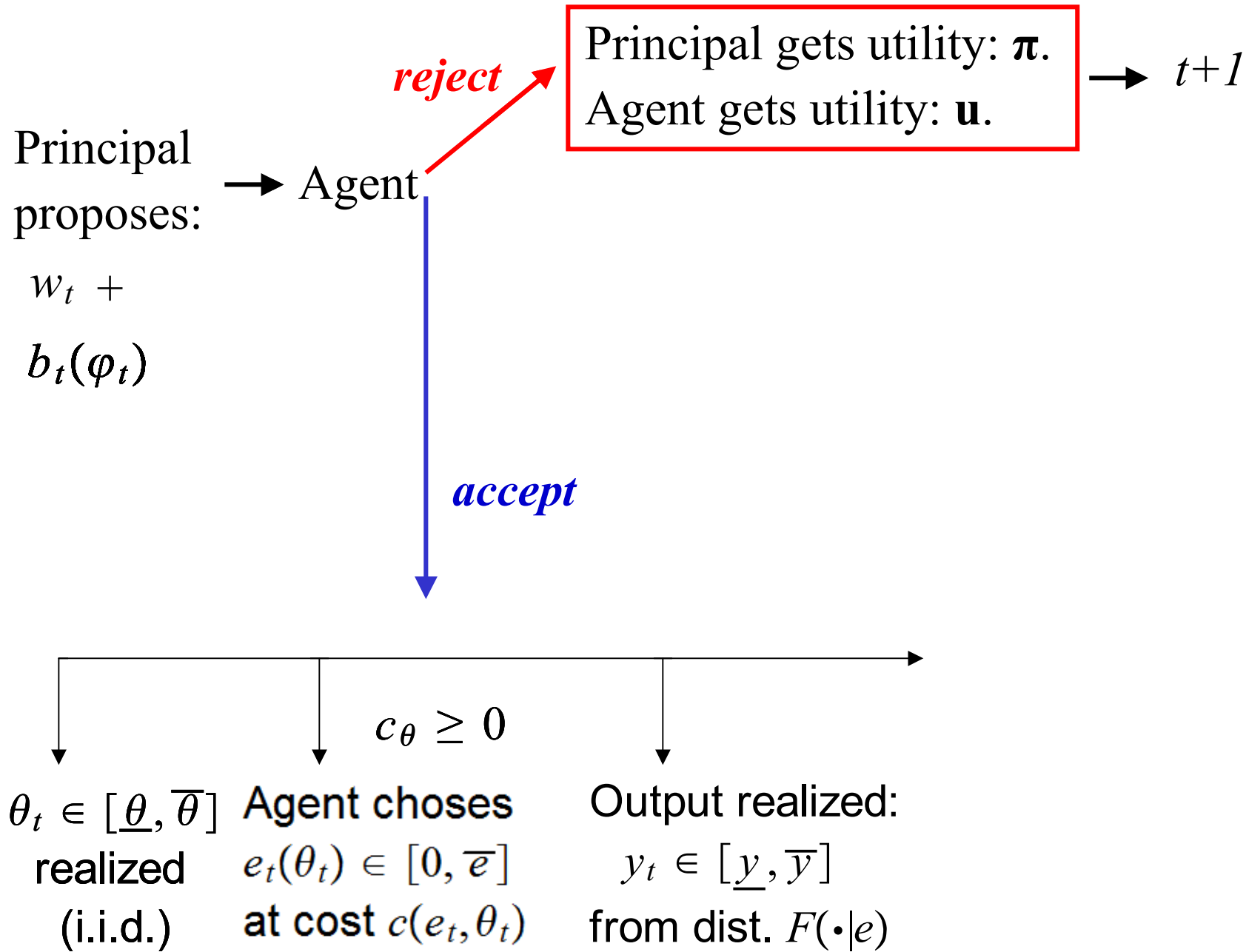


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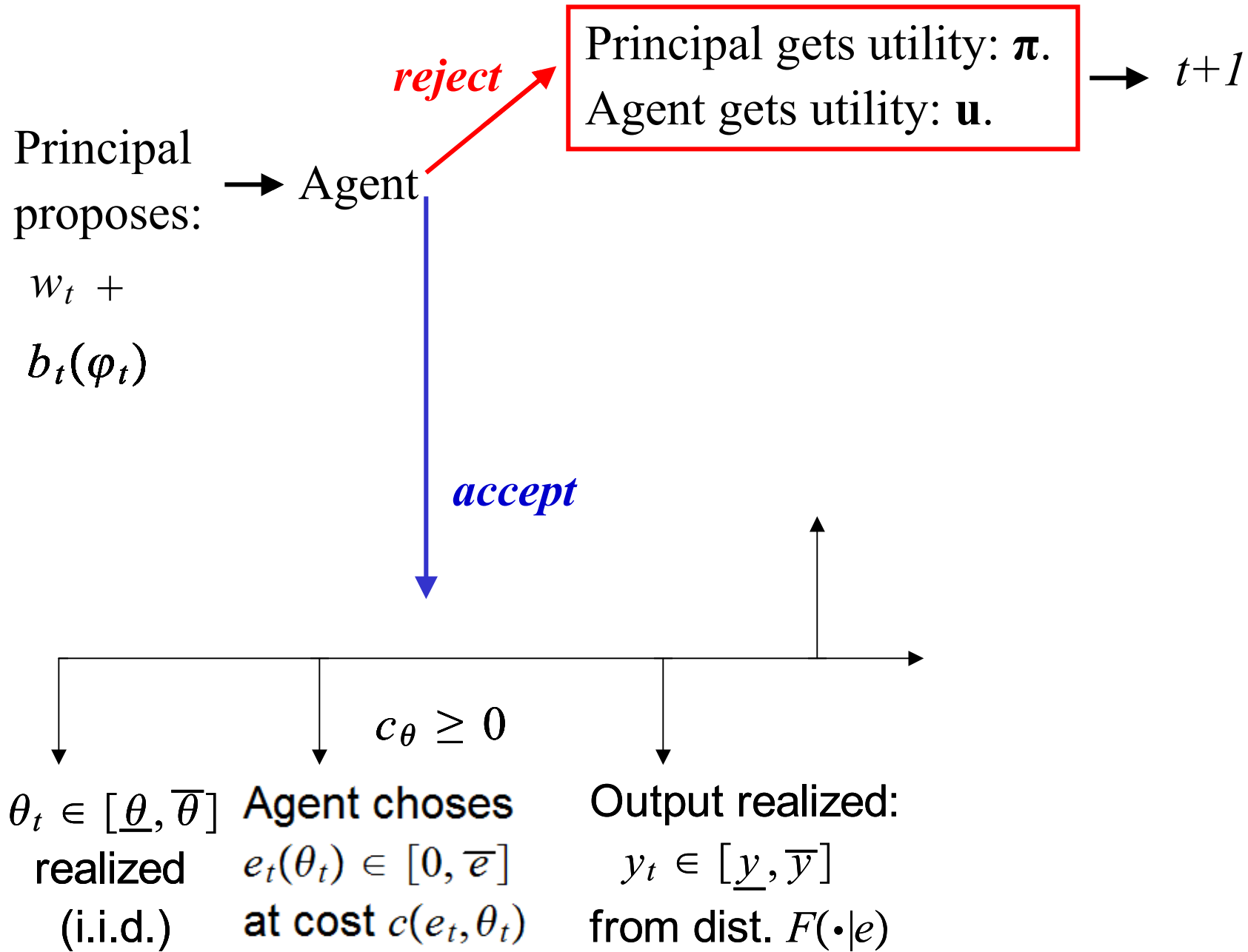




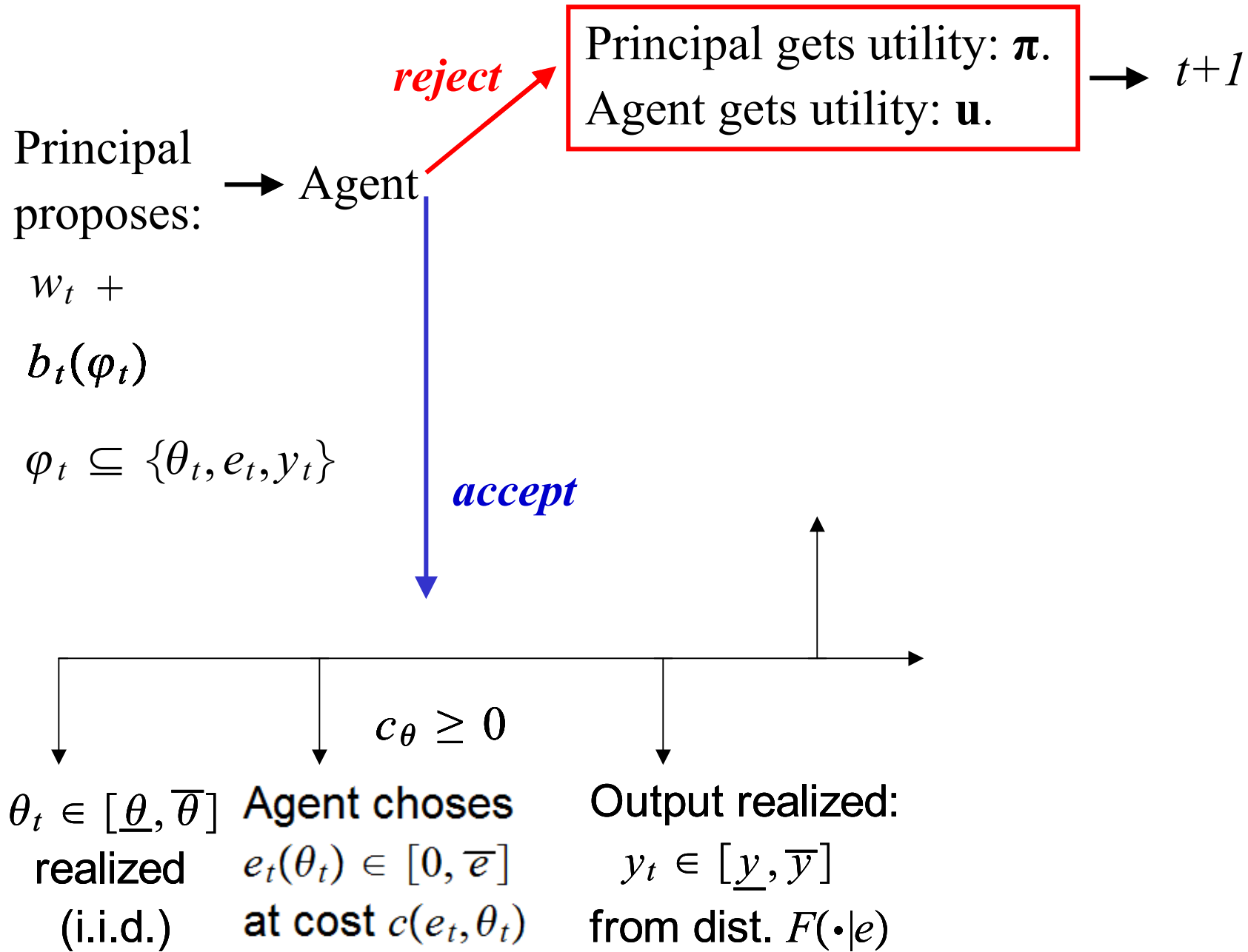
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Principal proposes:

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$\varphi_t \subseteq \{\theta_t, e_t, y_t\}$

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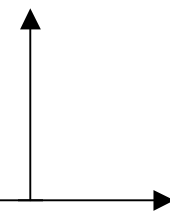
*accept*

$c_\theta \geq 0$

$\theta_t \in [\underline{\theta}, \bar{\theta}]$   
realized  
(i.i.d.)

Agent chooses  
 $e_t(\theta_t) \in [0, \bar{e}]$   
at cost  $c(e_t, \theta_t)$

Output realized:  
 $y_t \in [\underline{y}, \bar{y}]$   
from dist.  $F(\cdot|e)$



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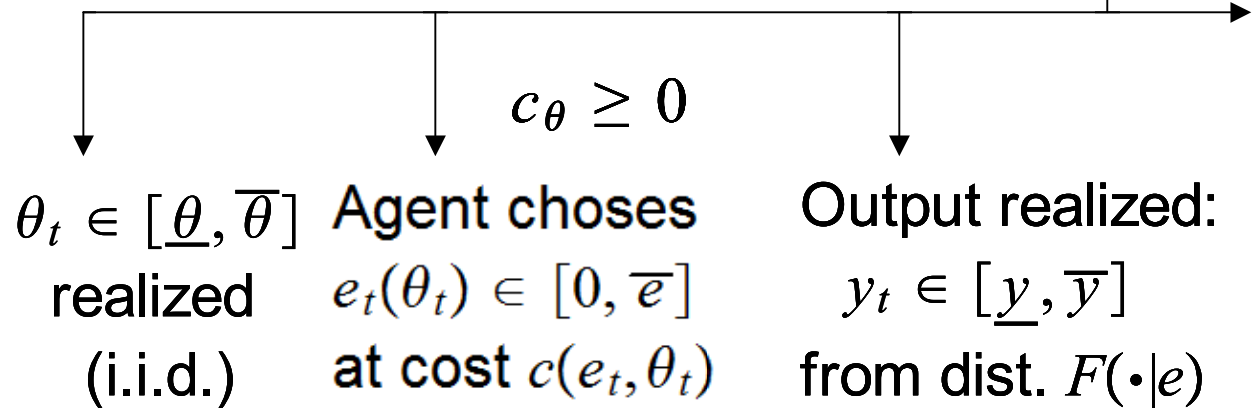
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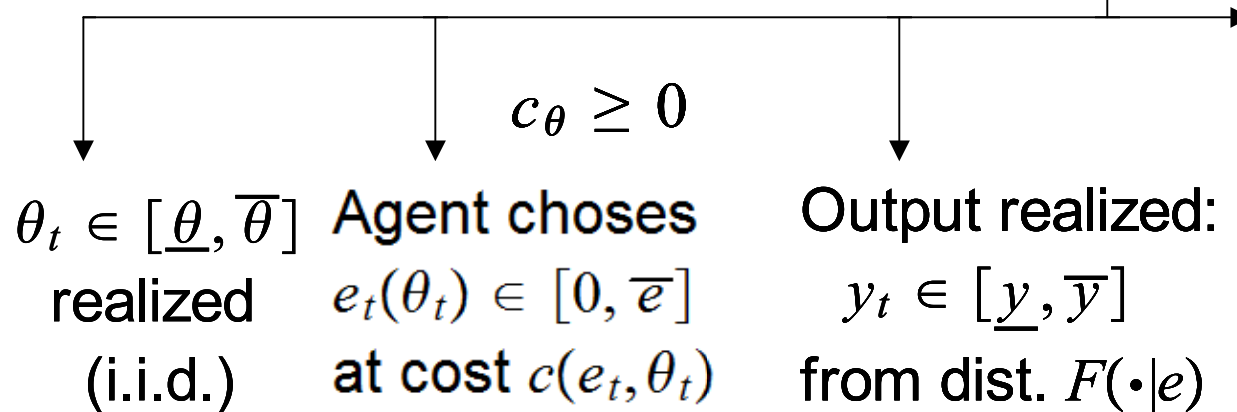
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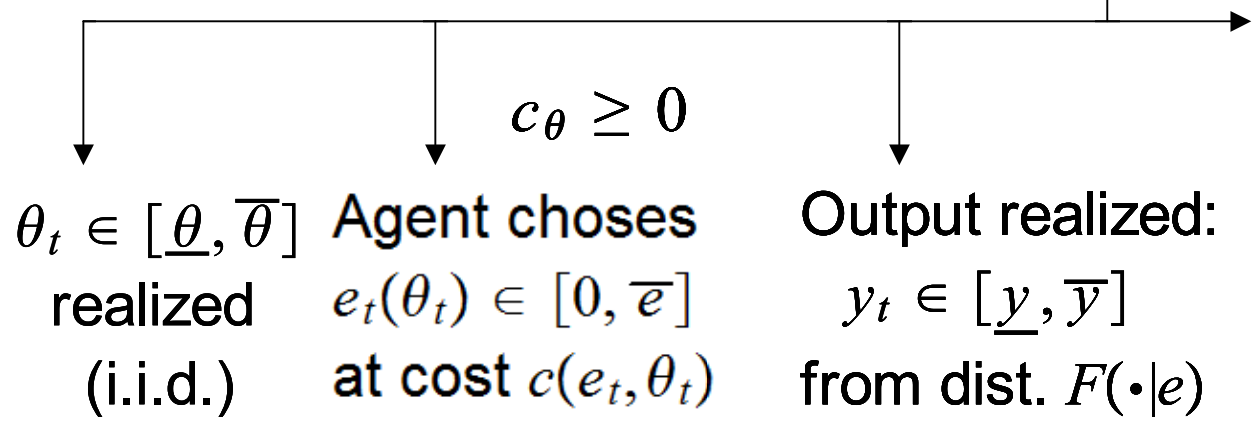
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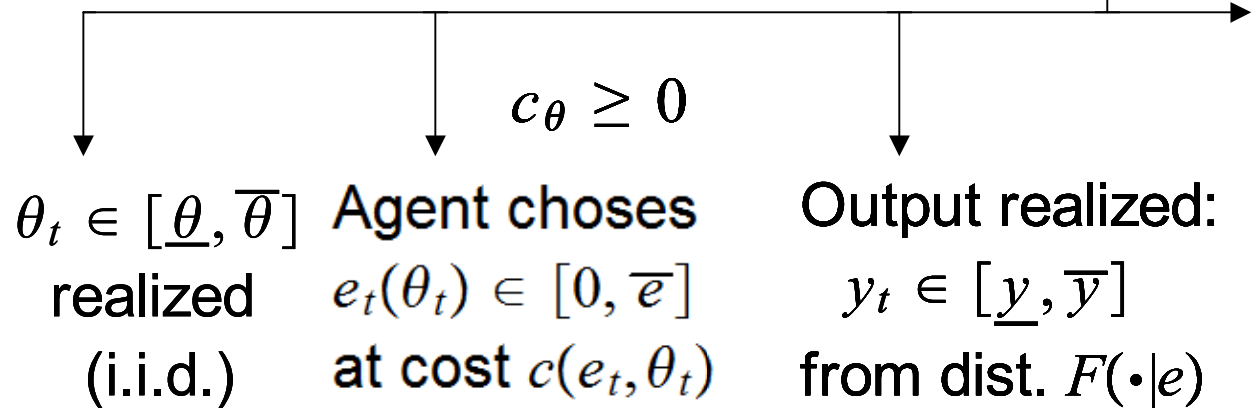
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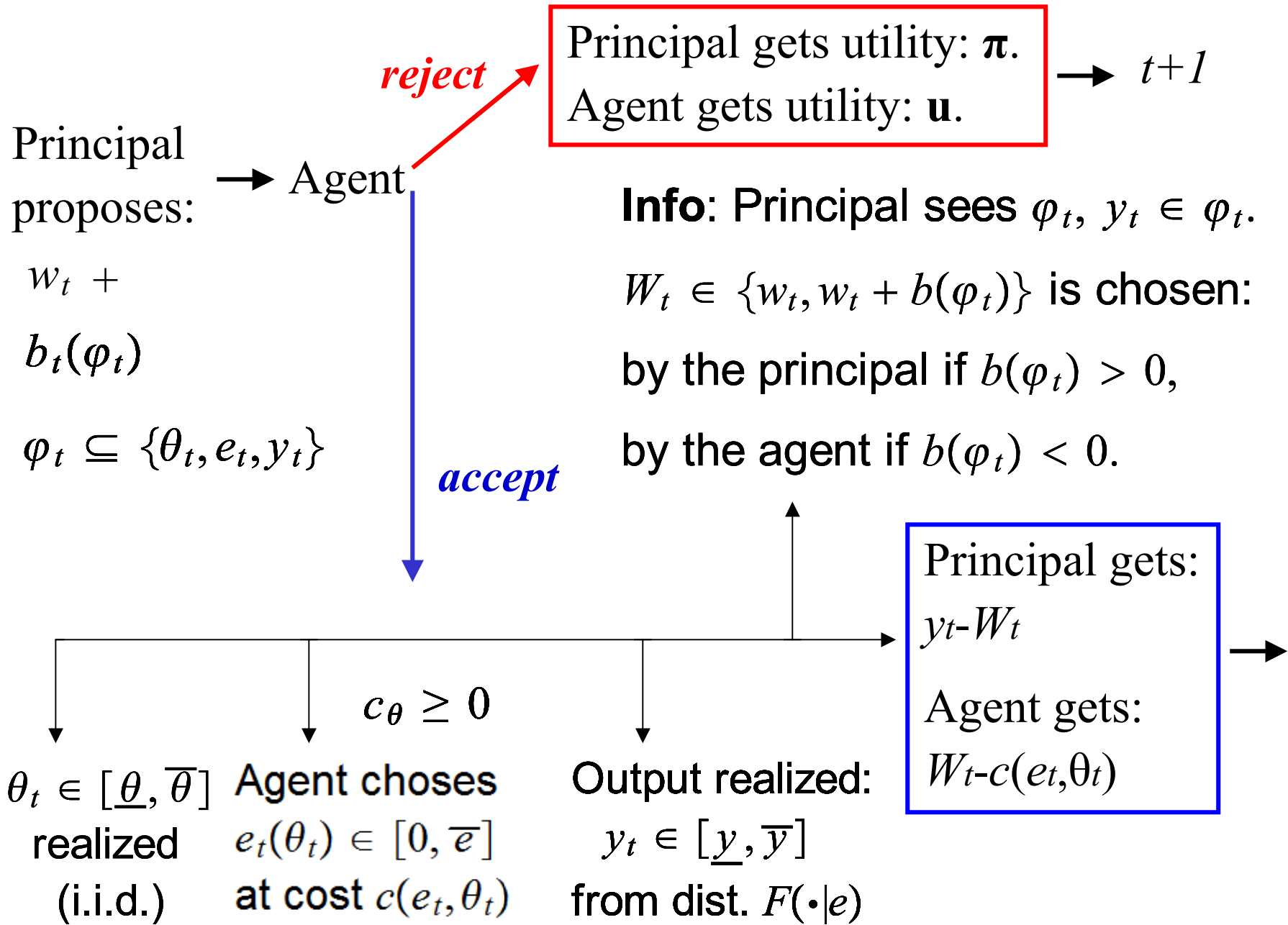
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Agent gets:  
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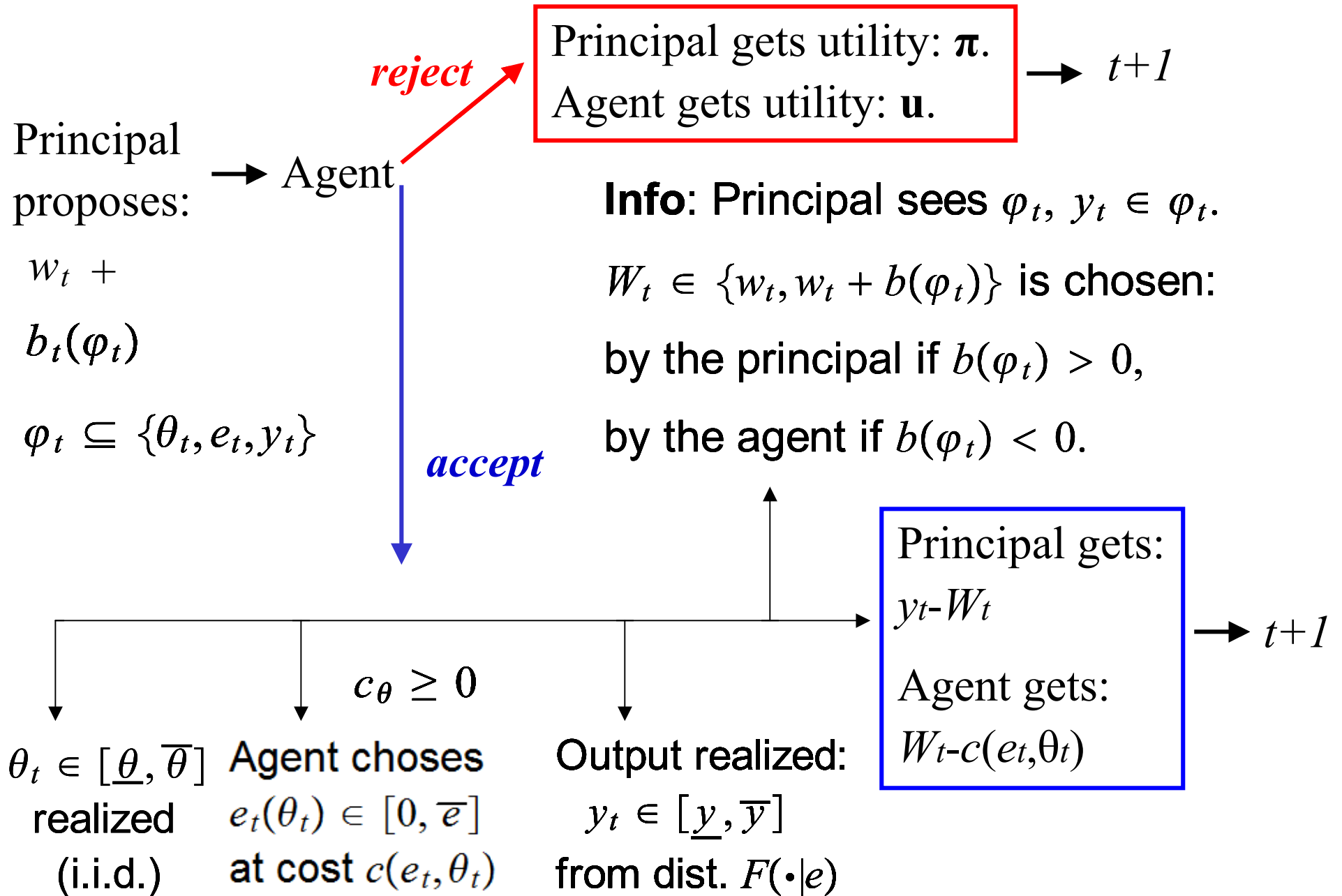




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- (iii) the agent's action as a function of  $\theta_t$ .

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**Theorem 1:** If there is a self-enforcing contract that generates expected surplus  $s$  greater than  $(\mathbf{u} + \pi)$ , then there are self-enforcing contracts that give as expected payoffs any pair  $(u, \pi)$  such that:

$u \geq \mathbf{u}$ ,  $\pi \geq \pi$ , and  $(u + \pi) \leq s$ .

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Follows from risk neutrality.

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$$(DE) \quad \frac{\delta}{1-\delta} (\pi - \boldsymbol{\pi} + u - \mathbf{u}) \geq \sup_{\varphi} b(\varphi) - \inf_{\varphi} b(\varphi).$$

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## Characterization of the Set of Self-Enforcing Stationary Contracts

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If (DE) binds at the optimal contract  $\rightarrow$  inefficiency.

# **Special Case: Hidden Information**



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In cases: (i) and (ii)  $e(\theta) < e^{FB}(\theta)$  for all  $\theta$  (DE binds).

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(ii)  $e(\theta) < e^{FB}(\theta)$  for all  $\theta \in [\underline{\theta}, \bar{\theta}]$ ,  $W(\theta, y) = \begin{cases} \underline{W} & \text{for all } y < \hat{y}(\theta) \\ \bar{W} & \text{for all } y \geq \hat{y}(\theta) \end{cases} \Big|$

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Yes: Fuchs (AER, forthcoming).