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Sebastián Cea-Echenique, Juan Pablo Torres-Martínez. General Equilibrium with Endogenous Trading Constraints. 2016. halshs-01373471

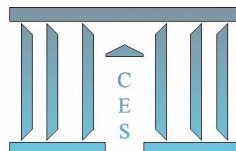
HAL Id: halshs-01373471

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Submitted on 29 Sep 2016

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2016.50



GENERAL EQUILIBRIUM WITH ENDOGENOUS TRADING CONSTRAINTS

SEBASTIÁN CEA-ECHENIQUE AND JUAN PABLO TORRES-MARTÍNEZ

ABSTRACT. In a competitive model where agents are subject to endogenous trading constraints, we make the access to financial trade dependent on prices and consumption decisions. Our framework is compatible with the existence of both credit market segmentation and market exclusion. In this context, we show equilibrium existence in two scenarios. In the first one, individuals can fully hedge the payments of segmented financial contracts by trading unsegmented assets. In the second one, it is assumed that agents may compensate with increments in present demand the losses of well-being generated by reductions of future consumption.

KEYWORDS. Incomplete Markets; General Equilibrium; Endogenous Trading Constraints.

JEL CLASSIFICATION. D52, D54.

Date: July 15, 2016.

We are grateful to Antonela Racca for several suggestions and comments. The authors acknowledge financial support from Conicyt-Chile through Fondecyt project 1150207. Cea-Echenique is grateful to Conicyt-Chile for financial support given by the Ph.D. fellowship 21110938.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Equilibrium in incomplete markets where agents are subject to restricted participation was studied in seminal articles by Radner (1972), Siconolfi (1989) and Cass (1984, 2006). Radner (1972) guarantees equilibrium existence in real asset markets under exogenous short-sale constraints. Cass (1984, 2006) and Siconolfi (1989) explore a more general framework in economies with nominal assets, considering restrictions given by closed and convex sets containing the zero vector.

Subsequent contributions to this literature have encompassed different types of constraints. Linear equality constraints were considered in the configuration in the works of Balasko, Cass and Siconolfi (1990) for nominal assets and Polemarchakis and Siconolfi (1997) for real assets. Meanwhile, constraints given by quasi concave inequalities, are studied in Cass, Siconolfi and Villanacci (2001), which takes a differentiable approach. Nevertheless, the most general approach for exogenous restrictions remains to be given by a closed and convex set containing the zero vector as in Cass (1984, 2006), Siconolfi (1989), or more recently, Angeloni and Cornet (2006), Cornet and Gopalan (2010) or Aouani and Cornet (2009, 2011).

Recently, the focus has been the study of restrictions that are affected by endogenous variables. Cass, Siconolfi and Villanacci (2001) and Carosi, Gori and Villanacci (2009) include consumption-price dependencies. Borrowing constraints depending on first-period consumption or by wealth are the restrictions considered respectively by Seghir and Torres-Martínez (2011) and Hoelle, Pireddu and Villanacci (2016). A more general configuration is provided by Cea-Echenique and Torres-Martínez (2016), where the portfolio set depends on prices of commodities and assets.

In this paper, we analyze the existence of equilibria in incomplete financial markets when agents are subject to price-dependent trading constraints that affect the access to commodities and regulate financial trade. Two results of equilibrium existence are developed. First, we add investment constraints in Cea-Echenique and Torres-Martínez (2016), ensuring that a competitive equilibrium exists when individuals can fully hedge segmented assets payments by trading unsegmented contracts. Secondly, requiring weaker assumptions on preferences, we extend the model and the results of Seghir and Torres-Martínez (2011) allowing price-dependent trading constraints that affect the access to financial trade.

2. MODEL

We focus on a two-period economy with a finite set of agents and uncertainty about the realization of a state of nature at the second period. Let $\mathcal{S} = \{0\} \cup S$ be the set of states of nature in the economy, where $s = 0$ denotes the unique state at the first period and S denotes the finite set of states that can be attained at the second period.

There are finitely many and perfectly divisible commodities.¹ Commodity prices are denoted by $p = (p_s)_{s \in \mathcal{S}} \in \mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{L} \times \mathcal{S}}$, where \mathcal{L} is the set of commodities available for trade at each state of nature. Financial markets are composed by a finite set \mathcal{J} of contracts and each $j \in \mathcal{J}$ is characterized by price-dependent contingent promises $(R_{s,j}(p))_{s \in \mathcal{S}}$ which are continuous functions of prices and satisfy $(R_{s,j}(p))_{s \in \mathcal{S}} \neq 0$ for every $p \gg 0$. Prices of financial contracts are denoted by $q = (q_j)_{j \in \mathcal{J}} \in \mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{J}}$. Let $\mathbb{P} := \mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{L} \times \mathcal{S}} \times \mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{J}}$ and $\mathbb{E} := \mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{L} \times \mathcal{S}} \times \mathbb{R}^{\mathcal{J}}$ be, respectively, the space of prices and the set of admissible consumption bundles and financial portfolios.

There are finitely many consumers indexed in \mathcal{I} . Each agent i is characterized by a strictly increasing, strictly quasi-concave, and continuous utility function $V^i : \mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{L} \times \mathcal{S}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, physical endowments $w^i = (w_s^i)_{s \in \mathcal{S}} \in \mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{L} \times \mathcal{S}}$, and trading constraints determined by a correspondence $\Phi^i : \mathbb{P} \rightarrow \mathbb{E}$.² Hence, given $(p, q) \in \mathbb{P}$, each agent i maximizes her utility function by choosing consumption and financial positions in her choice set

$$C^i(p, q) := \left\{ (x^i, z^i) \in \Phi^i(p, q) : \begin{array}{l} p_0 \cdot x_0^i + q \cdot z^i \leq p_0 \cdot w_0^i; \\ p_s \cdot x_s^i \leq p_s \cdot w_s^i + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{J}} R_{s,j}(p) z_j^i, \quad \forall s \in \mathcal{S} \end{array} \right\}.$$

This model is compatible with extreme cases of *financial market segmentation*, excluding agents of the financial trade of some assets, i.e., $\{j \in \mathcal{J} : \exists i \in \mathcal{I}, (x^i, z^i) \in \Phi^i(p, q) \implies z_j^i = 0, \forall (p, q) \in \mathbb{P}\} \neq \emptyset$. Also, we can allow *credit market exclusion*, as some agents may not have access to liquidity through financial contracts, i.e., $\{i \in \mathcal{I} : (x^i, z^i) \in \Phi^i(p, q) \implies z^i \geq 0, \forall (p, q) \in \mathbb{P}\} \neq \emptyset$.

DEFINITION 1. *A competitive equilibrium for the economy is a vector of prices, allocations, and portfolios $((\bar{p}, \bar{q}), (\bar{x}^i, \bar{z}^i)_{i \in \mathcal{I}}) \in \mathbb{P} \times \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{I}}$ such that:*

- (i) *Individual optimality:* $(\bar{x}^i, \bar{z}^i) \in \underset{(x^i, z^i) \in C^i(\bar{p}, \bar{q})}{\operatorname{argmax}} V^i(x^i)$, for each $i \in \mathcal{I}$.
- (ii) *Market feasibility:* $\sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}} (\bar{x}^i, \bar{z}^i) = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}} (w^i, 0)$.

Under traditional assumptions on preferences and endowments, the difficulties that may appear to ensure equilibrium existence are associated to the effect of trading constraints on asset prices. Indeed, the restricted access to financial trade may increase the scarcity of instruments to transfer resources between periods. This situation may compromise the existence of upper bounds for asset prices

¹Although previous results of the literature allow the transformation of commodities between periods, to simplify notation we focus on the case of perishable goods. However, our results can be easily extended to a framework with durable commodities.

²When assets payoffs are continuous functions of prices, it is sufficient to require local non-satiation in preferences and strict monotonicity for some agents. Nevertheless, we assume strong hypotheses just for a matter of simplicity in the exposition.

and, therefore, our economy cannot be truncated to ensure equilibrium existence using standard fixed-point techniques.

These difficulties do not appear in the classical models without credit market segmentation. Indeed, when agents can always short-sale any financial contract, upper bounds on asset prices can be directly obtained by normalization of prices at the first-period. In our context, this normalization may compromise the well behavior of choice set correspondences, inducing discontinuities on individual decisions. Indeed, since we do not require financial survival, i.e., that all agents have access to some amount of liquidity through any financial contract, after normalization of first-period prices, choice set correspondences may have an empty interior.

We conclude this section with some basic assumptions ensuring that the well behavior of choice sets is not affected by trading constraints. The first of these hypotheses characterize the regularity conditions that trading constraints can satisfy. To shorten notations, given $j \in \mathcal{J}$, let $\hat{e}_j \in \mathbb{E}$ be the plan composed by one unit of investment on asset j .

ASSUMPTION A

- (i) For any $i \in \mathcal{I}$, $\Phi^i : \mathbb{P} \rightarrow \mathbb{E}$ is lower hemicontinuous with convex values and closed graph.
- (ii) For any $(p, q) \in \mathbb{P}$ and $i \in \mathcal{I}$, $(0, 0) \in \Phi^i(p, q)$ and $\Phi^i(p, q) + (\mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{L} \times \mathcal{S}} \times \{0\}) \subseteq \Phi^i(p, q)$.³
- (iii) Given $(p, q) \in \mathbb{P}$ and $j \in \mathcal{J}$, there is an agent $i \in \mathcal{I}$ such that $\Phi^i(p, q) + \hat{e}_j \subseteq \Phi^i(p, q)$.

Restrictions on trading constraints are also imposed through assumptions over the correspondence of attainable allocations $\Omega : \mathbb{P} \rightarrow \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{I}}$, defined as the set-valued mapping that associates prices with market feasible allocations satisfying individuals' budget and trading constraints, i.e.,

$$\Omega(p, q) := \left\{ ((x^i, z^i))_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \in \prod_{i \in \mathcal{I}} C^i(p, q) : \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}} (x^i, z^i) = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}} (w^i, 0) \right\}.$$

Notice that, any element of $\Omega(p, q)$ satisfies budget constraints with equality.

ASSUMPTION B

For any compact set $\mathcal{P} \subseteq \mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{L} \times \mathcal{S}}$, $\bigcup_{(p, q) \in \mathcal{P} \times \mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{J}} : (p, q) \gg 0} \Omega(p, q)$ is bounded.

Boundedness conditions for the set of admissible consumptions and portfolios are already present in the literature. For instance, non-redundancy of asset payoffs induce this kind of requirements. Nevertheless, in a more general settings it should be interesting to consider some redundancy that

³Notice that, in spite of Cea-Echenique and Torres-Martínez (2016), we may allow for restrictions on investment and, therefore, the property $\Phi^i(p, q) + \mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{L} \times \mathcal{S}} \times \mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{J}} \subseteq \Phi^i(p, q)$ does not necessarily holds.

arises when agents are restricted to participate in financial markets. Thus, Assumption B allows redundancy in assets markets as is already discussed in the Proposition and Example 4 by Cea-Echenique and Torres-Martínez (2016). Our Assumption B is slightly stronger than the one required by Cea-Echenique and Torres-Martínez (2016, A3) and it can be replaced only in our first result (Theorem 1) by a weaker one.

3. EXAMPLES OF TRADING CONSTRAINTS

In this section we show that our general approach to incomplete markets with trading constraints is compatible with the existence of security exchanges or assets backed by financial collateral.

EXAMPLE 1 (SECURITY EXCHANGES)

Suppose that financial contracts are organized in *exchanges*, characterized by a partition of the sets of financial contracts $\mathcal{J} = \mathcal{J}_1 \cup \mathcal{J}_2 \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{J}_b$. For each agent i let $G_+^i, G_-^i : \mathbb{P} \rightarrow \{\mathcal{J}_1, \dots, \mathcal{J}_b\}$ be set-valued functions such that, for every $(p, q) \in \mathbb{P}$,

$$(x^i, z^i) \in \Phi^i(p, q) \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \begin{cases} z_j^i \geq 0, & \forall j \in G_+^i(p, q); \\ z_j^i \leq 0, & \forall j \in G_-^i(p, q); \\ z_j^i = 0, & \forall j \notin G_+^i(p, q) \cup G_-^i(p, q). \end{cases}$$

It follows that, at prices (p, q) , agent i can only short-sell assets in exchanges $G_-^i(p, q)$, whereas she can only invest in assets in exchanges $G_+^i(p, q)$. Also, the markets of debt and investment are not necessarily segmented, as $G_+^i(p, q)$ and $G_-^i(p, q)$ are not required to be disjoint.

Since the same agent can participate in several exchanges, we obtain a model of exchanges with heterogeneous participation, multi-membership, and price-dependent trading constraints.⁴ \square

EXAMPLE 2 (FINANCIAL COLLATERAL)

Since we allow for restrictions on investment, our model is compatible with the existence of assets backed by financial collateral. For instance, assume that there are financial contracts $j_1, j_2 \in \mathcal{J}$ such that, for any $(p, q) \in \mathbb{P}$ we have that: $(x^i, z^i) \in \Phi^i(p, q) \implies \max\{z_{j_2}^i, 0\} \geq -\min\{z_{j_1}^i, 0\}$ and $R_{s, j_1}(p) = \min\{T_{s, j_1}(p), R_{s, j_2}(p)\}$, where $T_{s, j} : \mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{L} \times \mathcal{S}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ is exogenously given.

Hence, each unit of asset j_1 delivers an amount $T_{s, j_1}(p)$ at state of nature s , and it is backed by one unit of financial contract j_2 in case of default. Notice that, as j_2 serves as financial collateral, the investment in it may not be reduced without affecting trading feasibility. \square

⁴Faias and Luque (2013) address an equilibrium model with exchanges where individual preferences satisfy the kind of impatience condition imposed by Seghir and Torres-Martínez (2011). Different to the example above, they allow cross listing and transactions fees.

These examples can not be allowed in a model without investment restrictions. In the first one, the exclusion of financial markets allows to segment the set of financial contracts into separated exchanges. In the second one, the existence of financial collateral adds frictions in the investment linked with the collateral.

4. EXISTENCE OF EQUILIBRIUM

When traditional fixed-point techniques are used to prove the existence of a competitive equilibrium, one of the main steps is to ensure that endogenous variables can be bounded without adding frictions on the model. Since Assumption B induces endogenous bounds on market feasible allocations, we only need to find upper bounds for asset prices.

With this objective in mind, some authors impose *financial survival conditions*, assuming that every agent has access to resources by short-selling any financial contract (see Angeloni and Cornet (2006), Hahn and Won (2007), and Aouani and Cornet (2009, 2011)). Thus, commodity and asset prices can be normalized without compromising the lower hemicontinuity of individuals' choice set correspondences.

Notwithstanding, as we include financial market segmentation, we need to follow an alternative approach to establish bounds for asset prices. For this reason, we identify the set of assets that always give access to liquidity: we refer to a financial contract j as *unsegmented* when for every $(p, q) \in \mathbb{P}$ there is $\delta > 0$ such that $-\delta \hat{e}_j \in \bigcap_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \Phi^i(p, q)$. For notation convenience, let \mathcal{J}_u be the (possibly empty) maximal subset of \mathcal{J} composed by contracts that are unsegmented.

Since any agent can short-sale unsegmented contracts, their prices can be normalized without affecting the continuity of individual demands. For this reason, we focus on hypotheses that allow us to find bounds for segmented asset prices: the super-replication of its deliveries by unsegmented contract promises or the compensation of losses on future consumption through the increment of current demand.

4.1. Perfect-hedging of segmented contracts deliveries. In our first result of equilibrium existence we assume that promises of segmented contracts can be super-replicated by the deliveries of unsegmented contracts, an hypothesis that was imposed by Cea-Echenique and Torres-Martínez (2016) in a model without investment constraints.

THEOREM 1

Under Assumptions A and B, a competitive equilibrium exists when for every compact set $\mathbb{P}' \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ there exists a portfolio of unsegmented asset $\hat{z} \in \mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{J}_u}$ that super-replicates the deliveries of segmented

contracts, i.e.,

$$\sum_{j \notin \mathcal{J}_u} R_{s,j}(p) \leq \sum_{k \in \mathcal{J}_u} R_{s,k}(p) \widehat{z}_k, \quad \forall s \in S, \forall (p, q) \in \mathbb{P}',$$

and the following properties hold for any $(p, q) \in \mathbb{P}'$, $i \in \mathcal{I}$, and $(x^i, z^i) \in \Phi^i(p, q)$,

(i) Given $j \in \mathcal{J}_u$, $(x^i, z^i) + \widehat{e}_j \in \Phi^i(p, q)$.

(ii) Given $j \notin \mathcal{J}_u$ and $\delta \in [0, \max\{z_j^i, 0\}]$, $(x^i, z^i) - \delta \widehat{e}_j \in \Phi^i(p, q)$.

Proof. This result follows for almost identical arguments to those made in the proof of the main result of Cea-Echenique and Torres-Martínez (2016), CETM hereafter. Indeed, our hypotheses on utility functions, endowments, and trading constraints ensure the well behavior of individuals' best-reply correspondences and, therefore, there is equilibrium in truncated economies in the sense of Lemma 2 of CETM. Furthermore, there are endogenous upper bounds for segmented asset prices, which can be obtained by following the arguments of Lemma 3 in CETM. This can be obtained by reducing investment in segmented assets without affecting the trading admissibility and the fact that all agents can increase the amount of investment on unsegmented assets, i.e., conditions (i) and (ii) in the statement of our Theorem. Finally, it follows from Lemma 4 in CETM and condition (i) that, for sufficiently large upper bounds on asset prices, the set of equilibria in truncated economies coincides with the set of competitive equilibria. \square

Comparing Theorem 1 with the main result of Cea-Echenique and Torres-Martínez (2016), it follows that the inclusion of trading constraints affecting the trade of long-positions on financial contracts does not compromise equilibrium existence provided condition (i) above holds.

4.2. Impatience on Preferences. The second approach to equilibrium existence extends Seghir and Torres-Martínez (2011) in order to include price-dependent trading constraints and investment restrictions.⁵ Thus, we ensure the compatibility between equilibrium without requiring the fully hedging of segmented asset promises and, therefore, allowing exclusion of financial markets as the set of unsegmented contracts can be empty.

THEOREM 2. *Under Assumptions A and B, there exists a competitive equilibrium if there is a non-empty subset of agents $\mathcal{I}^* \subseteq \mathcal{I}$ such that:*

(i) Given $i \in \mathcal{I}^*$ and $(\rho, x^i) \in (0, 1) \times \mathbb{R}_{++}^{\mathcal{L} \times S}$, there exists $\tau^i(\rho, x^i) \in \mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{L}}$ such that,

$$V^i(x_0^i + \tau^i(\rho, x^i), (\rho x_s^i)_{s \in S}) > V^i(x^i).$$

⁵It also guarantees that their main result holds under weaker assumptions. In fact, we only impose the impatience condition on a subset of agents. More importantly, they assume that sets of trading admissible short-sales are compact, an hypothesis that is stronger than the requirements of our result.

(ii) Given $j \notin \mathcal{J}_u$, there is $i \in \mathcal{I}^*$ and $z^i \in \mathbb{R}_-^{\mathcal{J}}$ such that $z_j^i < 0$ and $(0, z^i) \in \Phi^i(p, q), \forall (p, q) \in \mathbb{P}$.

The proof is given in the Appendix A.

The requirement (i) in Theorem 2 holds independently of the representation of preferences, and was introduced by Seghir and Torres-Martínez (2011) to analyze equilibrium existence in a model with borrowing constraints depending on first-period consumption.⁶ Intuitively, it requires the existence of agents that, in terms of preferences, can compensate any loss in utility associated with a reduction in future demand with an increment of present consumption. The requirement (ii) in Theorem 2 guarantees that, for any segmented contract, and independently of prices, there is at least one agent that can short-sale it without need to invest on other assets or to consume commodities.

In particular, the conditions required in Theorem 2 are satisfied when there is an agent h such that V^h is unbounded on first period consumption and, independent of prices $(p, q) \in \mathbb{P}$, the zero vector belongs to the interior of $\Phi^h(p, q)$.

In this context, the main idea behind the existence of upper bounds for asset prices is as follows: consider an agent $i \in \mathcal{I}^*$ such that, at prices $(p, q) \in \mathbb{P}$, her optimal consumption allocation is market feasible. Suppose that, as an alternative to her optimal strategy, she decides to make a promise on an asset $j \notin \mathcal{J}_u$ using the borrowed resources to increase first period consumption. Also, assume that this promise can be paid with her future endowments. As a consequence, if the new strategy generates a high enough liquidity, then she will ensure a utility level greater than the one associated to aggregated endowments. A contradiction with the market feasibility of her optimal allocation. Thus, q_j needs to be bounded (see Lemma 1 in Appendix A for detailed arguments).

In the following result, we get equilibrium existence through a condition that ensure the property (i) in Theorem 2 for an auxiliary economy.

COROLLARY. *Under Assumptions A and B, assume that there is a set of agents $\mathcal{I}^\diamond \subseteq \mathcal{I}$ satisfying condition (ii) of Theorem 2 such that,*

$$\forall i \in \mathcal{I}^\diamond, \exists l \in \mathcal{L} : \quad V^i(x^i) = v_l^i(x_{0,l}^i) + v^i((x_{0,r}^i)_{r \neq l}, (x_s^i)_{s \in S}),$$

where $v_l^i : \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a concave function. Then, there exists a competitive equilibrium for the economy with endogenous trading constraints.

The proof is given in Appendix B.

⁶Pérez-Fernández (2013) extended the results of Seghir and Torres-Martínez (2011) including price-dependent trading constraints in an environment with non-ordered preferences. As in Seghir and Torres-Martínez (2011), it is assumed that correspondences of trading admissible allocations have compact values.

Essentially, when there are agents whose utility functions satisfy the separability condition above, we can construct an auxiliary economy where these individuals have preferences satisfying the requirement (i) in Theorem 2. Thus, we may obtain equilibrium existence by applying our previous result and showing that any equilibrium of the auxiliary economy is an equilibrium of the original one. This corollary is inspired by a result of Moreno-García and Torres-Martínez (2012, Corollary 2) for equilibrium existence in infinite horizon incomplete markets economies.

5. CONCLUDING REMARKS

We provide a general framework for two-period economies with uncertainty where restricted access to markets is considered. We extend the literature by allowing a general form of constraints in consumption and portfolios that we called trading constraints in the spirit of Cea-Echenique and Torres-Martínez (2016). In the one hand, we include price dependence in trading constraints generalizing configurations where restrictions are exogenous to the model. In the other hand, we include frictions to investment opportunities that were not present before in the context of endogenous trading constraints.

Our results combine two different alternatives to ensure equilibrium existence. The first one, requiring perfect hedging of the financial structure that is segmented. The second, by assuming a kind of impatience condition in agents' preferences.

Some advantages of our approach are the generality of the configuration that includes several types of financial contracts, e.g. wealth-dependent access, borrowing constraints, commodity options, or financial collateral, and to dispense of differentiability assumptions over trading restrictions.

This general configuration is interesting, in particular, because if they are complemented with weaker conditions over the access to the market, then segmentation and/or exclusion of markets are present in the model.

As a matter of future research, there are different directions to take. A first one that study the relation between inter-temporal transfers and endogenous bounds for prices imposed by super-replication or impatience in preferences. A second one exploring time variations of the trading constraints, for instance, in order to consider credit contractions in the spirit of Iraola and Torres-Martínez (2014). A third way may include structures justifying the formation of exchanges in terms of networks or group formation.

APPENDIX A: PROOF OF THE THEOREM 2

For each $M \in \mathbb{N}$, let $\mathbb{P}(M) := \mathcal{P} \times [0, M]^{\mathcal{J} \setminus \mathcal{J}_u} \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ where

$$\mathcal{P} = \{((p_s)_{s \in \mathcal{S}}, (q_j)_{j \in \mathcal{J}_u}) \in \mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{L} \times \mathcal{S}} \times \mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{J}_u} : \|(p_0, (q_j)_{j \in \mathcal{J}_u})\|_{\Sigma} = 1 \quad \wedge \quad \|p_s\|_{\Sigma} = 1, \forall s \in \mathcal{S}\}.$$

Given $N > 0$, define $\mathbb{K}(N) := \left[0, 2\widehat{W} + N\right]^{\mathcal{L} \times \mathcal{S}} \times \left[-\widehat{\Omega}, \#\mathcal{I}\widehat{\Omega}\right]^{\mathcal{J}}$, where

$$\widehat{W} := \left(\#J \#I \widehat{\Omega} + \sum_{(s,l) \in \mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{L}} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}} w_{s,l}^i \right) \left(1 + \max_{s \in \mathcal{S}} \max_{(p,q) \in \mathcal{P}} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{J}} R_{s,j}(p) \right),$$

$$\widehat{\Omega} := 2 \sup_{(p,q) \in \mathcal{P} \times \mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{J} \cup \mathcal{J}_u}: (p,q) \gg 0} \sup_{(x^i, z^i)_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \in \Omega(p,q)} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \|z^i\|_{\Sigma}.$$

Notice that, Assumption C guarantees that $\widehat{\Omega}$ is finite.

Let $\Psi_{M,N} : \mathbb{P}(M) \times (\mathbb{K}(N))^{\mathcal{I}} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(M) \times (\mathbb{K}(N))^{\mathcal{I}}$ be the correspondence given by

$$\Psi_{M,N}(p, q, (x^i, z^i)_{i \in \mathcal{I}}) = \phi_M((x^i, z^i)_{i \in \mathcal{I}}) \times \prod_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \phi_N^i(p, q),$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_M((x^i, z^i)_{i \in \mathcal{I}}) &:= \operatorname{argmax}_{(p,q) \in \mathbb{P}(M)} \sum_{s \in \mathcal{S}} p_s \cdot \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}} (x_s^i - w_s^i) + q \cdot \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}} z^i, \\ \phi_N^i(p, q) &:= \operatorname{argmax}_{(x^i, z^i) \in C^i(p,q) \cap \mathbb{K}(N)} V^i(x^i), \quad \forall i \in \mathcal{I}. \end{aligned}$$

It follows from identical arguments to those given in Cea-Echenique and Torres-Martínez (2016, Lemmata 1 and 2) that for each $(M, N) \gg 0$ the correspondence $\Psi_{M,N}$ has a non-empty set of fixed points. Therefore, our objective is to ensure that, for M and N large enough the fixed points of $\Psi_{M,N}$ are competitive equilibria for our economy. Hence, we need to determine upper bounds for prices of segmented assets.

LEMMA 1. *Under the Assumptions of Theorem 2, let $(\bar{p}, \bar{q}, (\bar{x}^i, \bar{z}^i)_{i \in \mathcal{I}})$ be a fixed point of $\Psi_{M,N}$ satisfying $\bar{x}_{s,l}^i < 2\widehat{W}$, $\forall (s,l) \in \mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{L}$. Then, there is $\widehat{Q} > 0$ such that, for N large enough, $\bar{q}_j \leq \widehat{Q}$, $\forall j \notin \mathcal{J}_u$.*

PROOF. For any $i \in \mathcal{I}^*$, let $\rho^i \in (0, 1)$ such that $2\widehat{W}\rho^i = 0.25 \min_{(s,l) \in \mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{L}} w_{s,l}^i$. Hence, property (i) of Theorem 2 imply that

$$V^i(\bar{x}^i) \leq V^i(2\widehat{W}(1, \dots, 1)) < V^i\left(2\widehat{W}(1, \dots, 1) + \tau^i(\rho^i, 2\widehat{W}(1, \dots, 1)), \left(\frac{w_s^i}{2}\right)_{s \in \mathcal{S}}\right).$$

Fix $j \notin \mathcal{J}_u$ and $i = i(j) \in \mathcal{I}^*$ satisfying part (ii) of Theorem 2. Then, there is $z^i \leq 0$ such that $z_j^i < 0$ and $(0, z^i) \in \Phi^i(p, q)$, $\forall (p, q) \in \mathbb{P}$. Since Φ^i has convex values and $(0, 0) \in \Phi^i(\bar{p}, \bar{q})$, it follows that $(0, \varepsilon z^i) \in \Phi^i(\bar{p}, \bar{q})$, $\forall \varepsilon \in [0, 1]$. Also, the continuity of payoffs ensures that there is $\varepsilon^i \in (0, 1)$ such that,

$$\varepsilon^i \max_{(p,q) \in \mathcal{P}} \max_{s \in \mathcal{S}} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{J}} R_{s,k}(p) z_k^i < 0.5 \min_{(s,l) \in \mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{L}} w_{s,l}^i.$$

In addition, it follows from Assumption A(ii) that, for each $N > \widehat{N} := \max_{i \in \mathcal{I}^*} \|\tau^i(\rho^i, 2\widehat{W}(1, \dots, 1))\|_{\Sigma}$

$$\left(\left(2\widehat{W}(1, \dots, 1) + \tau^i(\rho^i, 2\widehat{W}(1, \dots, 1)), \left(\frac{w_s^i}{2} \right)_{s \in \mathcal{S}} \right), \varepsilon^i z^i \right) \in \Phi^i(\bar{p}, \bar{q}) \cap \widehat{\mathbb{K}}(N).$$

Consequently, as (\bar{x}^i, \bar{z}^i) is an optimal choice for agent i in $C^i(\bar{p}, \bar{q}) \cap \widehat{\mathbb{K}}(N)$ and $z^i \leq 0$, it follows that

$$2\widehat{W}\|\bar{p}_0\|_{\Sigma} + \bar{p}_0 \cdot (\tau^i(\rho^i, 2\widehat{W}(1, \dots, 1)) - w_0^i) > -\varepsilon^i \bar{q} \cdot z^i \geq \varepsilon^i \bar{q}_j |z_j^i|,$$

which implies that $\bar{q}_j \leq (2\widehat{W} + \widehat{N})/(\varepsilon^i |z_j^i|)$. Since $i = i(j)$ was fixed, we can consider

$$\widehat{Q} := \max_{j \notin \mathcal{J}_u} \frac{2\widehat{W} + \widehat{N}}{\varepsilon^{i(j)} |z_j^{i(j)}|}. \quad \square$$

LEMMA 2. *Under the Assumptions of Theorem 2, fix $(M, N) \gg (\widehat{Q}, \widehat{N})$. Then, each fixed point of $\Psi_{M, N}$ is a competitive equilibrium of our economy.*

This result follows from identical arguments to those made in the proof of Lemma 4 in Cea-Echenique and Torres-Martínez (2016).

APPENDIX B: PROOF OF THE COROLLARY

For each agent $i \in \mathcal{I}^\circ$, let $\widetilde{V}^i : \mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{L} \times \mathcal{S}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be the function defined by

$$\widetilde{V}^i(x^i) = v_{l(i)}^i \left(\min \left\{ x_{0, l(i)}^i, 2W_{0, l(i)} \right\} \right) + \rho^i \max \left\{ x_{0, l(i)}^i - 2W_{0, l(i)}, 0 \right\} + v^i((x_{0, r}^i)_{r \neq l(i)}, (x_s^i)_{s \in \mathcal{S}}),$$

where $l(i) \in \mathcal{L}$ is the commodity that satisfies the condition of the Corollary, $W_{0, l(i)} = \sum_{h \in \mathcal{I}} w_{0, l(i)}^h$, and $\rho^i \in \partial v_{l(i)}^i(2W_{0, l(i)})$.⁷ Consider the economy obtained by replacing $\{V^i\}_{i \in \mathcal{I}^\circ}$ with $\{\widetilde{V}^i\}_{i \in \mathcal{I}^\circ}$. Then, part (i) of Theorem 2 holds. Hence, Theorem 2 guarantees that there exists a competitive equilibrium $((\bar{p}, \bar{q}), (\bar{x}^i, \bar{z}^i)_{i \in \mathcal{I}}) \in \mathbb{P} \times \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{I}}$ for this auxiliary economy. To conclude the proof it is sufficient to ensure that (\bar{x}^i, \bar{z}^i) satisfies $V^i(\bar{x}^i) \geq V^i(x^i)$, $\forall i \in \mathcal{I}^\circ$, $\forall (x^i, z^i) \in C^i(\bar{p}, \bar{q})$.

Suppose, by contradiction, that there exists $i \in \mathcal{I}^\circ$ and $(x^i, z^i) \in C^i(\bar{p}, \bar{q})$ such that $V^i(x^i) > V^i(\bar{x}^i)$. The market feasibility of consumption allocations ensures that, for every $l \in \mathcal{L}$, $\bar{x}_{0, l}^i < 2W_{0, l}$. Therefore, $\widetilde{V}^i(\bar{x}^i) = V^i(\bar{x}^i)$ and there exists $\lambda \in (0, 1)$ such that $\lambda \bar{x}_{0, l}^i + (1 - \lambda)x_{0, l}^i < 2W_{0, l}$, $\forall l \in \mathcal{L}$.

Since $\lambda(\bar{x}^i, \bar{z}^i) + (1 - \lambda)(x^i, z^i) \in C^i(\bar{p}, \bar{q})$, we conclude that,

$$\widetilde{V}^i(\bar{x}^i) = V^i(\bar{x}^i) = \min\{V^i(\bar{x}^i), V^i(x^i)\} < V^i(\lambda \bar{x}^i + (1 - \lambda)x^i) = \widetilde{V}^i(\lambda \bar{x}^i + (1 - \lambda)x^i).$$

This contradicts the optimality of (\bar{x}^i, \bar{z}^i) for agent i in the auxiliary economy. \square

⁷As customary, $\partial v_{l(i)}^i(x) := \{\rho \in \mathbb{R} : v_{l(i)}^i(y) - v_{l(i)}^i(x) \leq \rho(y - x), \forall y \geq 0\}$ denotes the super-differential of $v_{l(i)}^i$ at point x . Notice that, as $W_0 := (W_{0, l})_{l \in \mathcal{L}} \gg 0$, the monotonicity and concavity of $v_{l(i)}^i$ ensure that $\partial v_{l(i)}^i(2W_{0, l(i)})$ is a non-empty subset of \mathbb{R}_+ .

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