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1  var y c i n k b d phip T r R xi z m p w mu logy logc logi logn logp eterm;
2
3  varexo ez ex;
4
5  parameters alpha beta theta delta tau xis kappa sz sx rhox rhoz rs Rs mus ws ns ks cs
   ys is bs ds Ts;
6
7  load param_jq;
8  set_param_value('beta',beta);
9  set_param_value('alpha',alpha);
10 set_param_value('tau',tau);
11 set_param_value('theta',theta);
12 set_param_value('delta',delta);
13 set_param_value('xis',xis);
14 set_param_value('kappa',kappa);
15 set_param_value('sz',sz);
16 set_param_value('sx',sx);
17 set_param_value('rhox',rhox);
18 set_param_value('rhoz',rhoz);
19 set_param_value('rs',rs);
20 set_param_value('Rs',Rs);
21 set_param_value('ys',ys);
22 set_param_value('cs',cs);
23 set_param_value('ks',ks);
24 set_param_value('ns',ns);
25 set_param_value('is',is);
26 set_param_value('mus',mus);
27 set_param_value('bs',bs);
28 set_param_value('ds',ds);
29 set_param_value('Ts',Ts);
30 set_param_value('ws',ws);
31
32
33 model;
34
35 % (1) Labor supply
36 alpha/(1-n) = w/c;
37
38 % (2) Euler equation
39 1 = m(+1)*(1+r);
40
41 % (3) Price of shares
42 p = m(+1)*(d(+1) + p(+1));
43
44 % (4) sdf
45 m = beta*c(-1)/c;
46
47 % (5) labor demand
48 w = (1-mu*phip)*(1-theta)*z*k(-1)^(theta)*n^(-theta);
49
50 % (6) bond euler equation firm
51 1 = mu*xi*phip*R/(1+r) + m(+1)*R*phip/phip(+1);
52
53 % (7) capital Euler equation
54 1 = mu*xi*phip + m(+1)*(phip/phip(+1))*(1-delta +
   (1-mu(+1)*phip(+1))*theta*z(+1)*k^(theta-1)*n(+1)^(1-theta));
55
56 % (8) household constraint
57 c + b/(1+r) = w*n + b(-1) + d - T;
58
59 % (9) firm budget constraint
60 d + kappa*(d - ds)^(2) = z*k(-1)^(theta)*n^(1-theta) -w*n - k + (1-delta)*k(-1) - b(-1)
   + b/R;
61
62 % (10) Borrowing constraint
63 xi*(k - b/(1+r)) = z*k(-1)^(theta)*n^(1-theta);
64
65 % (11) capital accumulation
66 k = i + (1-delta)*k(-1);

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67
68 % (12) production function
69  $y = z \cdot k^{(-1)} \cdot n^{(1-\theta)}$ ;
70
71 % (13) process for z
72  $\log(z) = \rho_{\theta} \cdot \log(z(-1)) + \sigma_z \cdot \epsilon_z$ ;
73
74 % (14) process for xi
75  $\log(\xi) = (1-\rho_{\xi}) \cdot \log(\xi_s) + \rho_{\xi} \cdot \log(\xi(-1)) + \sigma_{\xi} \cdot \epsilon_{\xi}$ ;
76
77 % (15) Relationship between R and r
78  $R = 1 + r \cdot (1-\tau)$ ;
79
80 % (16) Derivative of adjustmetn cost
81  $\text{phip} = 1 + (\kappa/2) \cdot (d - d_s)$ ;
82
83 % (17) Tax
84  $T = b \cdot (1/R - 1/(1+r))$ ;
85
86 % (18) log(y)
87  $\log y = \log(y)$ ;
88
89 % (19) log(c)
90  $\log c = \log(c)$ ;
91
92 % (20) log(i)
93  $\log i = \log(i)$ ;
94
95 % (21) log(n)
96  $\log n = \log(n)$ ;
97
98 % (22) log(p)
99  $\log p = \log(p)$ ;
100
101 % (23) eterm
102  $\text{eterm} = (p)/(k - b)$ ;
103
104 end;
105
106 initval;
107 z = 1;
108 xi = xis;
109 k = ks;
110 c = cs;
111 mu = mus;
112 b = bs;
113 T = Ts;
114 d = ds;
115 R = Rs;
116 r = rs;
117 w = ws;
118 n = ns;
119 i = delta*ks;
120 m = beta;
121 phip = 1;
122 y = ys;
123  $\log y = \log(ys)$ ;
124  $\log c = \log(cs)$ ;
125  $\log i = \log(is)$ ;
126  $\log n = \log(ns)$ ;
127  $p = (\beta/(1-\beta)) \cdot d_s$ ;
128  $\log p = \log((\beta/(1-\beta)) \cdot d_s)$ ;
129 end;
130
131 steady;
132
133 shocks;
134 var ez = 1;
135 var ex = 1;

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136 end;
137
138 stoch_simul(order=1,irf=20,nograph,ar=0);
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