"A Pyrrhic Victory? Bank Bailouts and Sovereign Credit Risk" By Acharya, Drechsler, & Schnabl

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Extensive Paper

- Explores facets of relationships between banks & sovereigns
 - Theoretical model
 - Solves for optimal transfer from govt to banks under different scenarios
 - Shows feedback effects between solvency of banks and sovereign
 - Extends results to scenario of uncertainty about future output
 - Extends results to scenario with govt. guarantees

Empirical analysis

- Different patterns for changes in sovereign & bank CDS in different periods
- Estimates effect of financial sector risk & debt levels on sovereign risk
- Estimates effect of sovereign credit risk on bank credit risk—in aggregate and with various bank-level controls
- Estimates effect of holdings of foreign govt. bonds on bank credit risk
- Specific country examples: Ireland versus Iceland
 Summary of related literature



My Comments

- Overall contribution
- Key questions
- Suggestions



Overall Contribution

- Key findings:
 - When countries bailout financial sector, this transfers risk from financial sector to sovereign
 - When sovereigns guarantee financial system, changes in sovereign risk are correlated with changes in risk to overall financial system
- Is this surprising?
 - Logical
 - Historic examples
- But was this given appropriate consideration in recent policy decisions?
 - Irish bank bailout in 2008
 - Spanish bank support
- Paper important: highlights key issues and channels for policymakers
 - Shows "possible effects" can be significant and important in magnitude

Key Questions (1)

- Why don't relationships between sovereigns and banks exist pre-crisis?
 - Does relationship only exist in periods of stress to banks? Or to sovereigns?
 - Or only during periods of heightened global stress?
 - Are there nonlinearities? What triggers them?
 - Is the post-Lehman period unique?

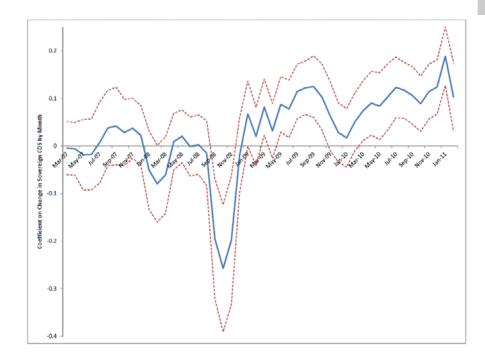


Figure 9: Correlation of Bank and Sovereign CDS

Answer has important implications

Does support for banks need to come from entity other than sovereign in perpetuity?

Is euro area enough?

Key Questions (2)

- Exactly what is driving these relationships?
 - Paper proposes one model
- Hard to isolate causality and channels
 - Results support models predictions
 - But could also be other explanations for observed patterns
 - Authors are careful, readers need to be also
- Some examples:
 - Omitted global variables (risk)—which could explain changes in relationships across all countries at same time
 - Endogeneity?
 - (1) log(Sovereign CDS_{jt}) = α + γ log(Financial Sector Distress_i)+ β (Pre-Bailout Debt_i) + ϵ _i
 - (2) $\Delta log(Bank CDS_{jt}) = \alpha + \beta \Delta log(Sovereign CDS_{jt}) + \gamma \Delta \chi_{ijt} + \epsilon_i$



Many Relationships **Domestic** Financial system risk affects sovereign risk Domestic Sovereign Banks Sovereign affects bank risk & funding costs Funding costs Wake-up Counterparty risk Counterparty risk Changes in global risk & global liquidity Funding costs Financial system risk affects sovereign risk Foreign Sovereign Foreign Banks Sovereign affects bank risk & funding costs © 2005 MIT Sloan School of Management

Suggestions

- Focus on more concrete tests of channels:
 - Extended analysis using bank-level data to identify channels
 - Some existing results a start
 - But why are many results controlling for firm-level variables in current draft insignificant?
 - Promising: results at end using bank-level holdings of foreign sovereign
 - But why not also include measure for holdings of own country debt?
- Bankscope data—only information on larger banks
 - What about Spanish cajas, German landesbanks, etc?



Final Thoughts

- Important paper pushing forward discussion of relationship between banks and sovereigns
 - Verifies many patterns would expect
 - Pushes deeper to understand relationships
- But extremely complex interrelationships
- Will need many more papers to fully understand
 - Key question—why do these relationships only exist at certain times?
 - Promising path—utilize differences across banks within countries to identify effects

