Introduction	Background	Methodology	Findings	Conclusion	References

The Impact of the LCR on the Interbank Money Market

Clemens Bonner De Nederlandsche Bank

joint with Sylvester Eijffinger, Tilburg University and CEPR

ECB Money Market Workshop, 19 and 20 November 2012



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Views expressed are not necessarily those of DNB



• Show the effects of a quantitative liquidity requirement on the interbank money market



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- Show the effects of a quantitative liquidity requirement on the interbank money market
- Dependent variable: Interest rates (maturity and volume weighted average; spread with ECB rate) and total lending (in total assets) in the Dutch unsecured interbank money market





- Show the effects of a quantitative liquidity requirement on the interbank money market
- Dependent variable: Interest rates (maturity and volume weighted average; spread with ECB rate) and total lending (in total assets) in the Dutch unsecured interbank money market
- Main explanatory variable: The fulfilment of the Dutch quantitative liquidity requirement



Introduction	Background	Methodology	Findings	Conclusion	References
		Motiva	ation		

• Introduction of Basel 3 Liquidity Coverage Ratio



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		Motiva	ition		

- Introduction of Basel 3 Liquidity Coverage Ratio
- Due to the high run-off assumptions, particular concerns regarding hampering of the interbank market



Introduction	Background	Methodology	Findings	Conclusion 00	References
		Motiva	ation		

- Introduction of Basel 3 Liquidity Coverage Ratio
- Due to the high run-off assumptions, particular concerns regarding hampering of the interbank market
- Very little to no empirical evidence





• Coeur (2012): "It is important that the [LCR] does not hamper the functioning of [...] interbank funding."



Introduction	Background	Methodology	Findings	Conclusion	References
		Discus	sion		

- Coeur (2012): "It is important that the [LCR] does not hamper the functioning of [...] interbank funding."
- Noyer (2010): "The new liquidity ratios therefore cannot be applied as they stand as they do not take into account all their consequences on [...] the functioning of the interbank market, the level of intermediation or the conditions of monetary policy implementation."



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- Noyer (2010): "The new liquidity ratios therefore cannot be applied as they stand as they do not take into account all their consequences on [...] the functioning of the interbank market, the level of intermediation or the conditions of monetary policy implementation."
- Schmitz (2011) argues that the LCR disincentivises banks to lend and/or borrow on the unsecured money market.
- Other: No direct effect of the LCR on loans with maturities shorter than 30 days but on loans with maturities longer than 30 days



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1. Introduced in 2003



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- 1. Introduced in 2003
- 2. Scope: All banks, clearing institutions and collective investment schemes



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- 1. Introduced in 2003
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- 3. Consolidated on the banking group level



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- 2. Scope: All banks, clearing institutions and collective investment schemes
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- 4. Monthly reporting with stress scenarios of 1 week and 1 month



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- 5. Minimum requirement which was a binding constraint when introduced



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- 7. Main differences with LCR:



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 - HQLA: haircuts, more diversification



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 - · Inflows: No Cap on inflows compared to outflows



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The liquidity variable





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The liquidity variable



Dummy which is 1 in case 90%<LR<110%



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The liquidity variable



- Dummy which is 1 in case 90%<LR<110%
- 536 cases (22%)



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The liquidity variable



- Dummy which is 1 in case 90%<LR<110%
- 536 cases (22%)
- average time 4.4 months, median 2 and maximum 54 months



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The liquidity variable



• Initially large share of market LOW



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The liquidity variable



- Initially large share of market LOW
- Steady improvement starting in November 2007



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The liquidity variable



- Initially large share of market LOW
- Steady improvement starting in November 2007
- Crisis puts pressure on liquidity position but quick recovery



Introduction	Background	Methodology	Findings	Conclusion 00	References
		Empirical	model		

 $\Delta L_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 LOW_{i,t} + \beta_2 Loan_{i,t} + \beta_3 Bank_{i,t} + \beta_4 RLAT_{i,t} + \beta_4 CCP_{i,t} + \epsilon_{it}$



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Introduction	Background	Methodology	Findings	Conclusion	References
		Empirical	model		

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 - LongLen:share of loans longer than 30 days over total loans





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 - borrower preference index weighted by the lender preference index





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- RLAT: Relationships (Based on Cocco et al. (2009)
 - borrower preference index weighted by the lender preference index
- CCP: Health of borrowing counterparts
 - Volume weighted average capital ratio of counterparts
- Crisis dummy: 1 after failure of Lehman Brothers



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Lending Rates

VARIABLES	(1) FE	(2) FE	(3) FE	(4) FE	(5) FE	(6) FE
LOW	0.224*** (0.0280)	0.164*** (0.0263)	0.178*** (0.0516)	0.103** (0.0523)	0.111** (0.0557)	0.112** (0.0558)
LOWcrisis	()	0.0473 (0.0585)	0.0488 (0.0621)	0.0554 (0.0622)	-0.00560 (0.0725)	-0.00876 (0.0726)
crisis		-0.522*** (0.0237)	-0.490*** (0.0267)	-0.481*** (0.0269)	-0.490*** (0.0276)	-0.505*** (0.0340)
LongLen		(010±01)	0.135*** (0.0351)	0.146*** (0.0364)	0.140*** (0.0364)	0.141*** (0.0364)
LongLenLOW			0.259*** (0.0786)	0.242*** (0.0793)	0.239*** (0.0851)	0.241*** (0.0851)
RLAT			(0.0100)	-0.319*** (0.0597)	-0.212*** (0.0652)	-0.234*** (0.0713)
Capital				(0.0001)	0.000226	0.000220
CCP					-0.118*** (0.0368)	-0.117*** (0.0369)
RLATerisis					(0.0308)	(0.0303) (0.0992 (0.128)
Constant	0.798*** (0.0104)	0.889*** (0.0101)	0.806*** (0.0213)	0.851*** (0.0245)	0.873*** (0.0266)	(0.123) 0.875*** (0.0268)
Observations r2	2204 0.0288	2204 0.231	$1711 \\ 0.248$	$1621 \\ 0.266$	1503 0.277	1503 0.278


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References

Lending Rates

VARIABLES	(1) FE	(2) FE	(3) FE	(4) FE	(5) FE	(6) FE
LOW	0.224*** (0.0280)	0.164*** (0.0263)	0.178*** (0.0516)	0.103** (0.0523)	0.111** (0.0557)	0.112** (0.0558)
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RLAT				-0.319*** (0.0597)	-0.212*** (0.0652)	-0.234*** (0.0713)
Capital					0.000226 (0.000206)	0.000220 (0.000206)
CCP					-0.118*** (0.0368)	-0.117*** (0.0369)
RLATcrisis						0.0992 (0.128)
Constant	0.798*** (0.0104)	0.889*** (0.0101)	0.806*** (0.0213)	0.851*** (0.0245)	0.873*** (0.0266)	0.875*** (0.0268)
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Findings

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Lending Rates

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Findings

Conclusi 00 References

VARIABLES	(1) FE	(2) FE	(3) FE	(4) FE	(5) FE	(6) FE
LOW	-3.402 (8.429)	2.545 (8.879)	-5.701 (13.80)	4.849 (14.03)	5.048 (9.262)	5.288 (9.276)
LOWcrisis		-45.10** (19.70)	-64.34*** (16.59)	-63.57*** (16.69)	-17.26*** (4.580)	-20.28*** (5.792)
crisis		5.317 (7.993)	9.145 (7.136)	11.09 (7.229)	2.311 (12.04)	4.832 (15.07)
LongLen			-15.95* (9.422)	-16.78* (9.790)	-20.01*** (6.060)	-19.71*** (6.073)
LongLenLOW			21.25 (21.01)	8.328 (21.28)	-0.0101 (14.13)	0.499 (14.15)
RLAT				-61.92^{***} (16.03)	-21.14* (10.85)	-25.03** (11.87)
Capital					-0.0134 (0.0342)	-0.0144 (0.0342)
CCP					13.94** (6.121)	14.15** (6.129)
RLATcrisis						19.46 (22.82)
Constant	87.02*** (3.138)	86.04*** (3.439)	63.78*** (5.731)	70.40*** (6.632)	57.25^{***} (4.454)	57.57*** (4.478)
Observations r2	$2182 \\ 0.043$	$2182 \\ 0.083$	$1691 \\ 0.111$	$1601 \\ 0.119$	$1483 \\ 0.130$	$1483 \\ 0.131$



Findings

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Introduction	Background	Methodology	Findings ○○●○	Conclusion	References
		Sensit	ivity		

1. Various definitions of LOW





- 1. Various definitions of LOW
- 2. Liquidity ratio as continuous variable





- 1. Various definitions of LOW
- 2. Liquidity ratio as continuous variable
- 3. Lagged variables





- 1. Various definitions of LOW
- 2. Liquidity ratio as continuous variable
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- 4. Split dataset in small and large banks





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- 4. Split dataset in small and large banks
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- 6. Crisis





1. Effects of liquidity regulation on interest rates:





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 - Increases interest rates (lending and borrowing)





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• Aim of liquidity regulation



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- Aim of liquidity regulation
 - More stable and less vulnerable banks





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 - Incentivize banks to rely less on short-term unsecured funding but on liquidity buffers





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 - Clarify the usage of the buffer during stress
 - Rethink monetary policy framework



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Thank you



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