



Bank business models and the role of Principal Trading Firms (PTF) in liquidity provision and intermediation

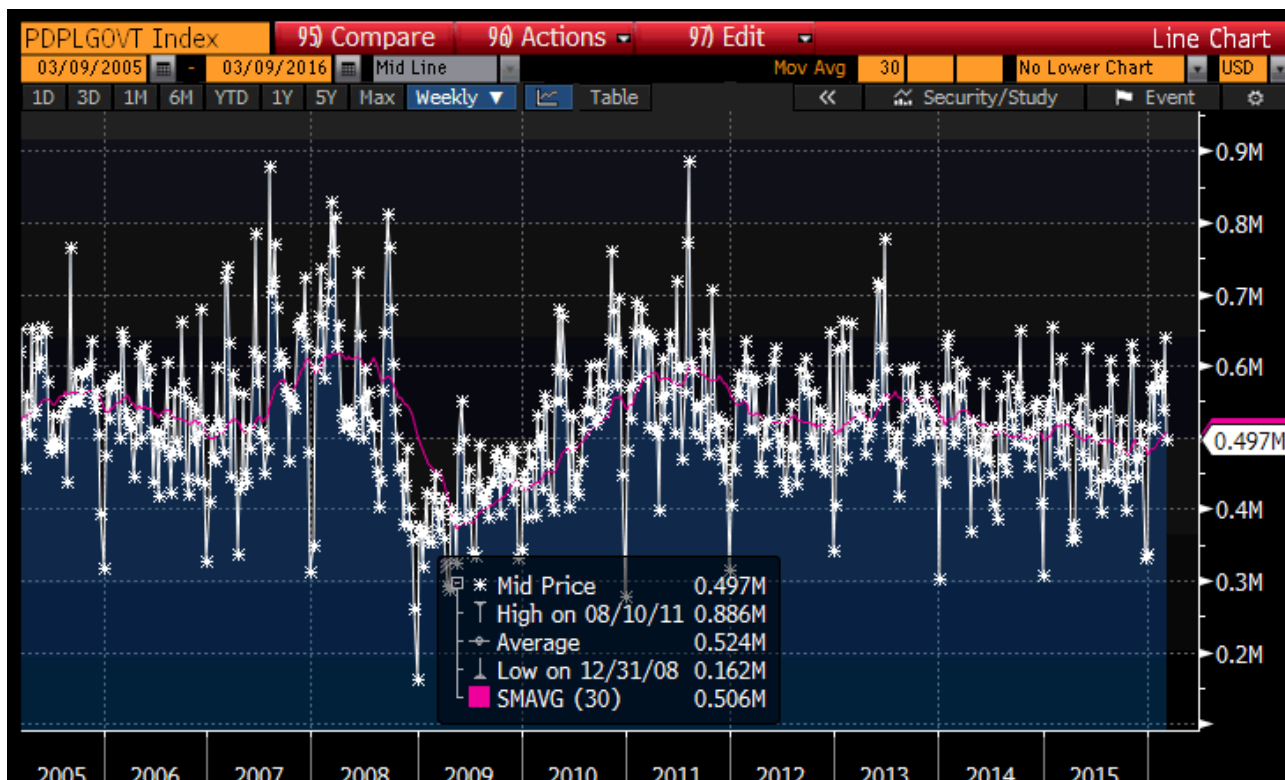
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Activity overview

Long-term trends: US Treasury volumes broadly stable

- Primary Dealer daily average trading volumes in US Government Securities broadly stable over the last decade
- Underlying stock of securities has expanded significantly however

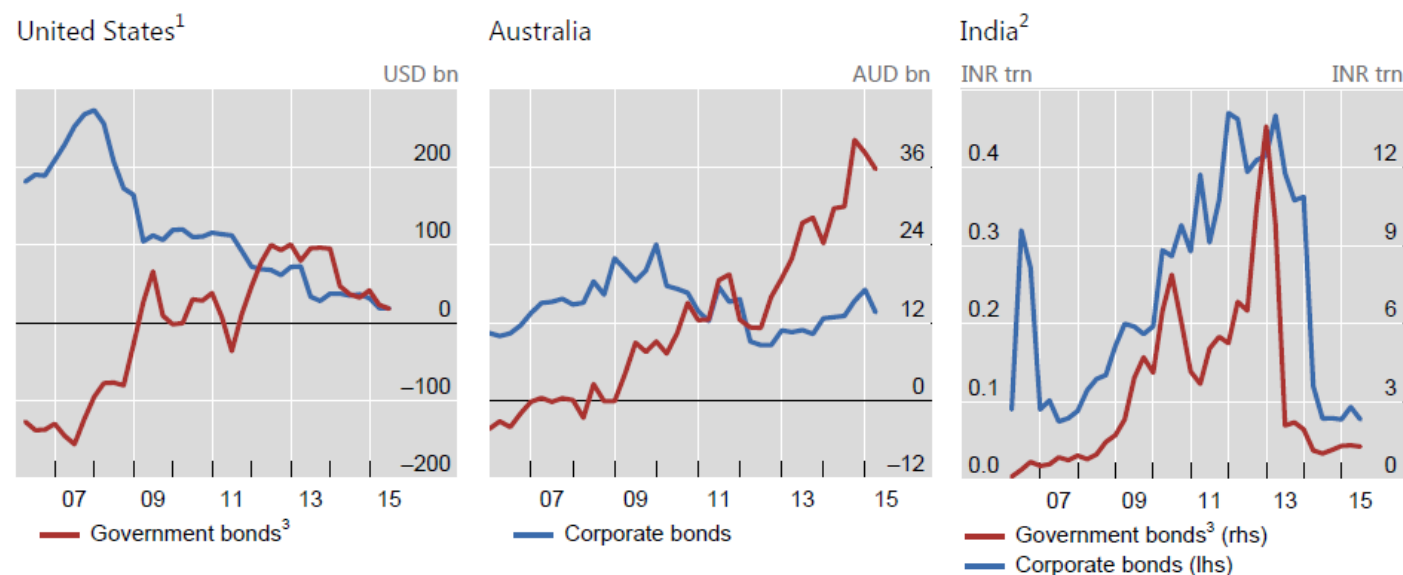


Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Bloomberg

Smaller net positions

Broker/Dealer net positions

- Broker/Dealers net positions generally decreasing across the Fixed Income spectrum
- Consistent trend in DM and EM - **net** Government bond holdings in Australia have increased



¹ Includes all US primary dealers. ² Sample of 10 primary dealers and banks. ³ Domestic central government bonds.

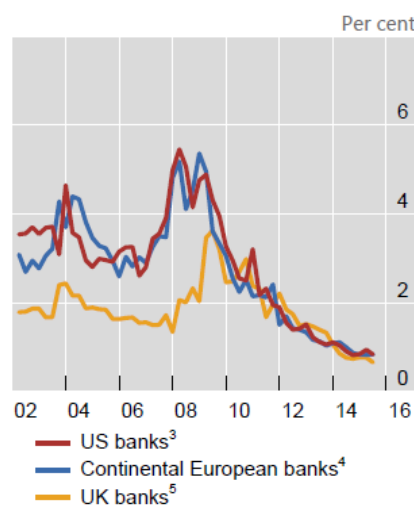
Source: BIS Study Group member contributions based on national data (BIS CGFS Papers No 55 – Fixed income market liquidity)

... and lower VaR

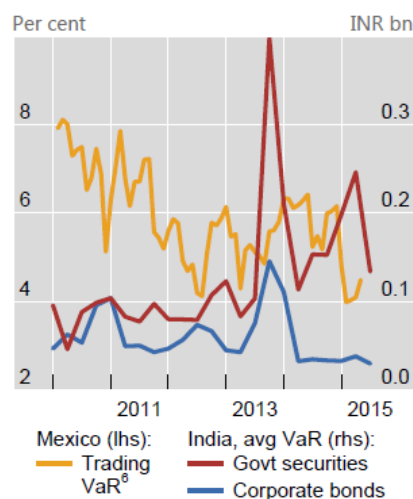
Dealer deleveraging and de-risking

- Significant and highly correlated decreases in VaR leverage across DM
- Consistent trend despite increase in bond valuations and duration

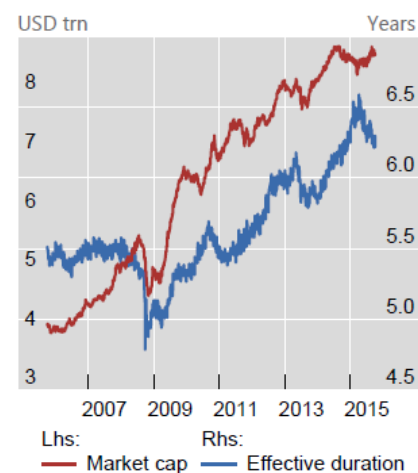
Value-at-risk (VaR) leverage¹



Dealer VaR in emerging markets



Bond valuations and duration²



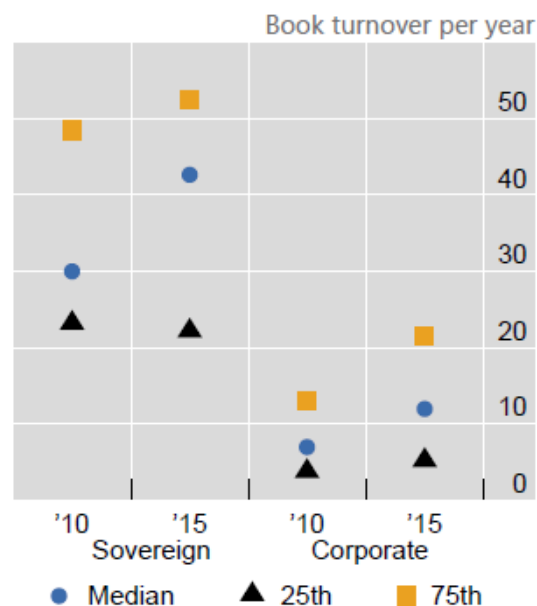
¹ Annualised total trading VaR (99% confidence) divided by total equities, weighted by banks' total assets. ² Based on the Merrill Lynch global corporate bond index. ³ Bank of America, Citigroup, Goldman Sachs, JPMorgan Chase, Lehman Brothers (to Q2 2008), Morgan Stanley. ⁴ BNP Paribas, Deutsche Bank, Société Générale, UBS. ⁵ Barclays, Royal Bank of Scotland, HSBC. ⁶ In percent of banks' net capital.

Balance sheet velocity: degree of freedom?

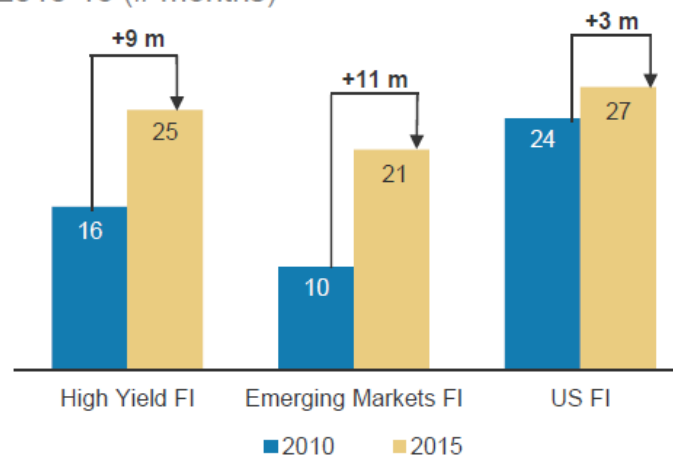
Increase in estimated balance sheet velocity

- Increase in Balance sheet velocity has allowed trading volumes to stay broadly stable despite lower balance sheet usage
- Liquidity bifurcation? Asset managers' holding period has increased, stable overall volatility pointing to higher balance sheet velocity in liquid on-the-run instruments?
- Limits to how much further balance sheet velocity can increase?

Estimated trading book turnover



Average asset holding period¹ for asset managers, 2010-15 (# months)



1. Holding period is calculated as 1 / turnover-ratio, and the average is absolute for all of the funds in the asset class that have been open from 2010 to 2015.

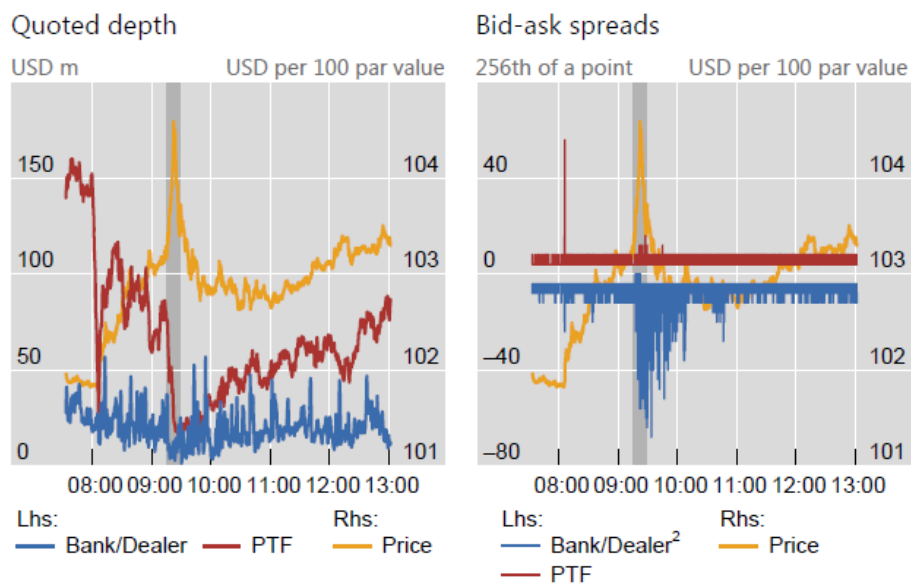
Source: BIS

Source: Morningstar, Oliver Wyman, Morgan Stanley

Broker / Dealer vs. PTF comparison – nature of liquidity provision

US Treasury “Flash Crash” 15 October 2014: reaction functions of Dealers and Principal Trading Firms (PTFs)

- Broker / Dealer quoted depth stable, adjustment to market conditions via increased bid/offer spreads
- PTFs bid/offer spreads stable, adjustment to market conditions via reduced quoted depth



Source: BIS, US authorities Joint Staff Report (2015)

Bank / Dealer vs. PTF Comparisons

Conclusions

- Bank / Dealer: Prudential regulation and Capital requirements driving cost of Financial Resources and liquidity provision
- PTF: lower (prudential) regulatory burden - market participation in many cases a function of CCP / Exchange rules (e.g. Capital base requirement a percentage of IM)
- Execution & intermediation services vs. Clearing services - cost dynamics likely to lead to different outcomes in different service areas
- Underlying product structure important factor in driving market structure
- Nature of liquidity provision
- Liquidity bifurcation within asset classes

Bank / Dealer vs. PTF Comparisons

Discussion points

1. Potential liquidity bifurcation from greater PTF involvement in EGB markets;
2. Possibilities for regulatory initiatives to bolster liquidity resilience;
3. How should banks' reaction functions change on days in which PTFs are stopped out and cease trading? Should this also be considered by investors?
4. Do banks need to change their business models to incorporate the increasing role of PTFs?

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