



DERIVATIVES CREDIT PRODUCTS COMPLEX FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS




MARKUS K. BRUNNERMEIER

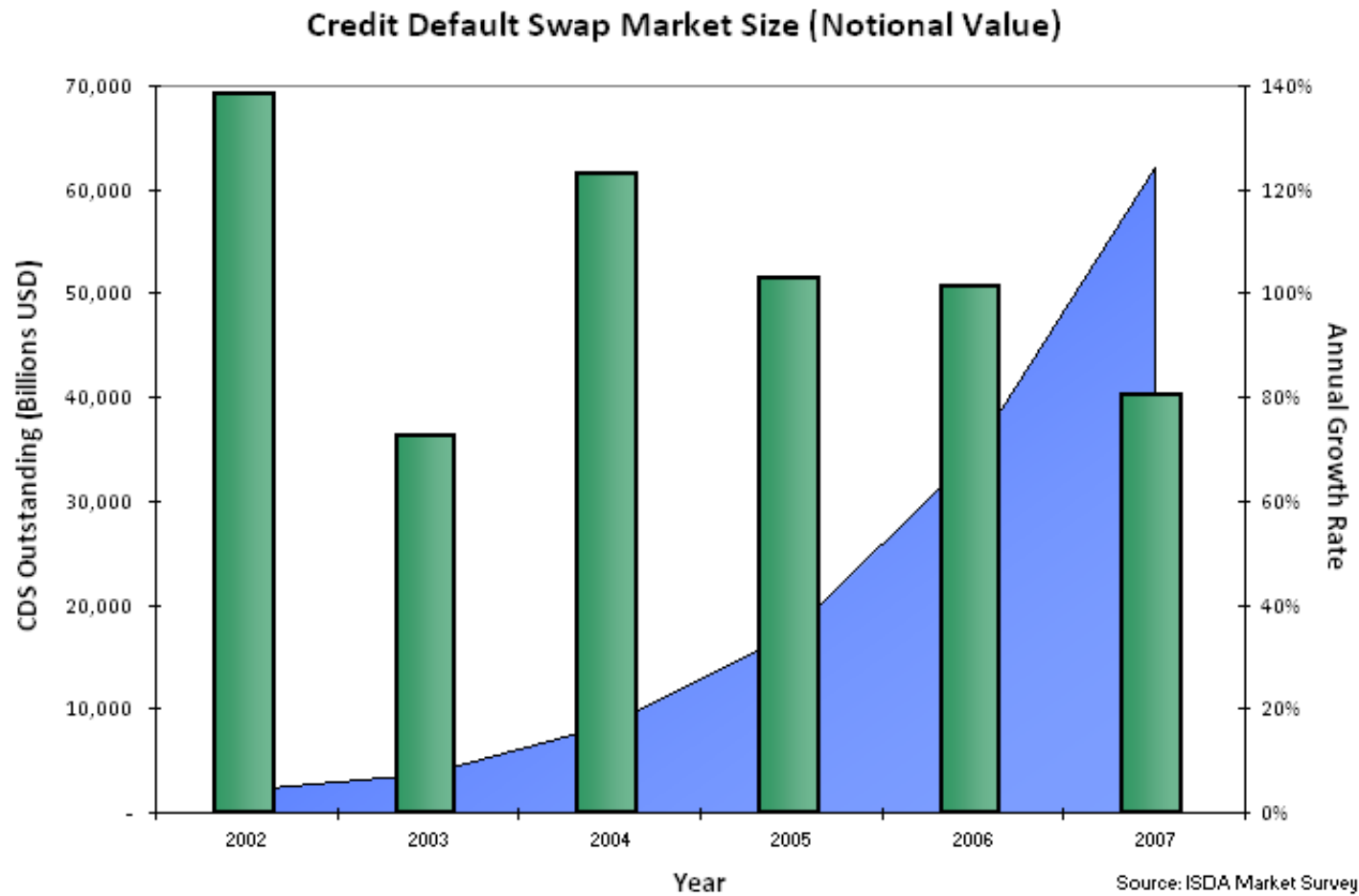
Financial Crisis Inquiry Committee Presentation

February 26th/27th, 2010

Run up - bubble

- Originate and distribute banking model
- “Credit products” CDO, CDS, repo, swaps,...
 - CDS volume doubled every year (from 2002 onwards)
 - Spreads narrowed – “searching for yield”
 - Properties
 - Implicit leverage and maturity mismatch
 - “De-facto” seniority due to close-out provisions
- Credit bubble → house price bubble

 - Ride the bubble - “dance as long as the music plays”
 - due to synchronization risk – risky to go against it “alone”
- **Risk builds up and materializes late when crisis erupts**

CDS from 2002 - 2007



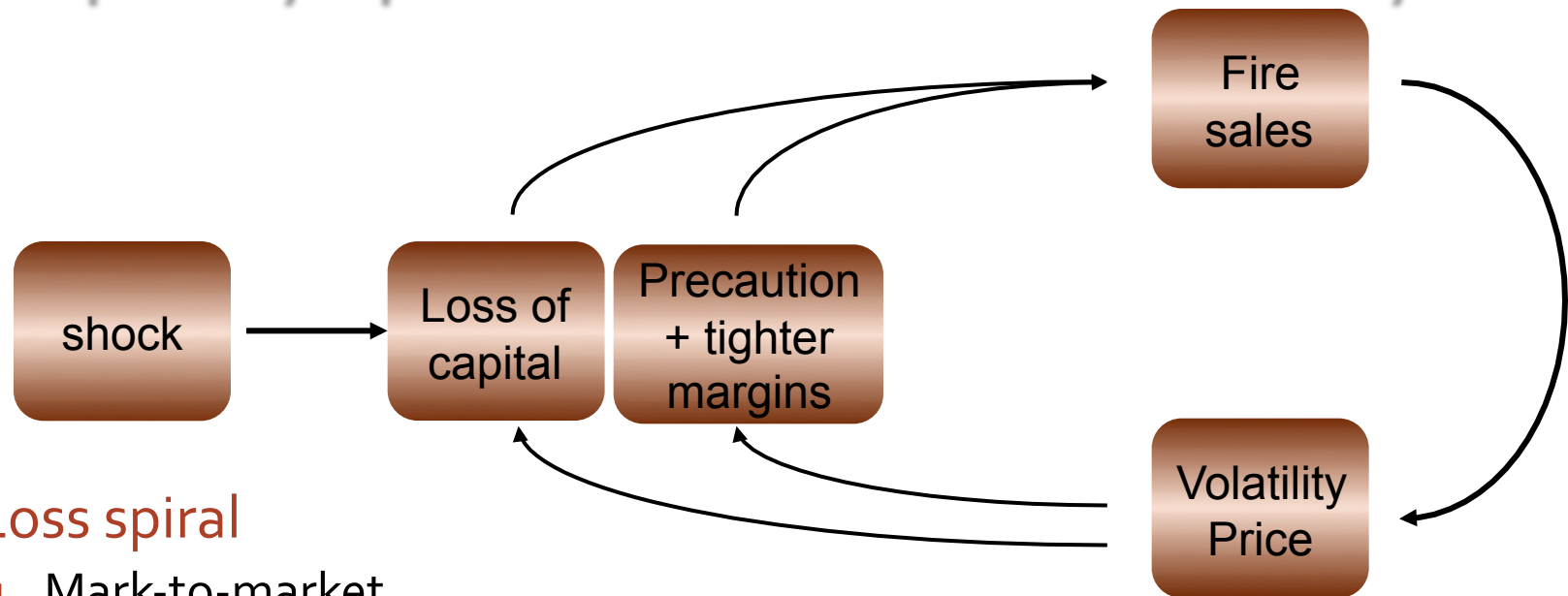
Overview

- Risk build-up phase Credit bubble
 - Crisis phase Amplification
 "endogenous risk"
- } *hubris*
} *externalities*

1. Liquidity spirals + fire-sale externality
2. Network externalities
3. Runs

large

1. Liquidity spirals & fire-sale externality



- **Loss spiral**

- Mark-to-market

- **Margin/haircut spiral**

- Rollover risk

➔ Reduce leverage

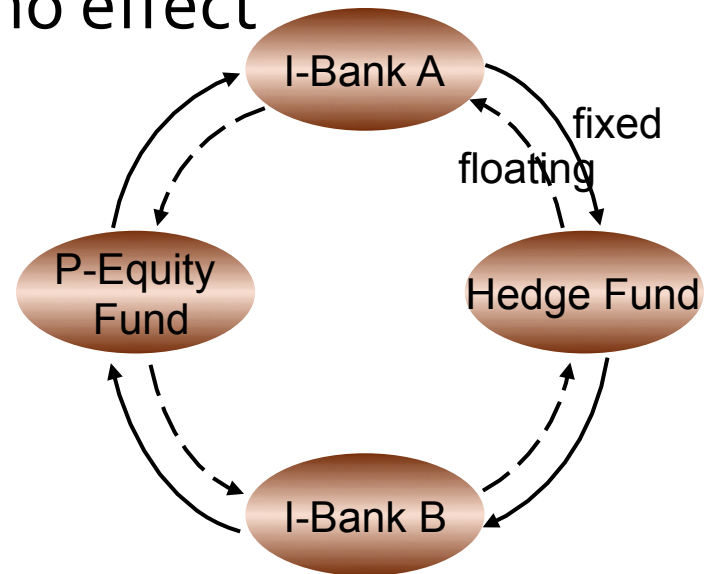
- **Fire-sale externality** financial stability is a public good

- Selling hurts other since it also depresses their price

- **Lesson:** leverage + maturity mismatch is excessive

2. Network externalities

- Domino effect



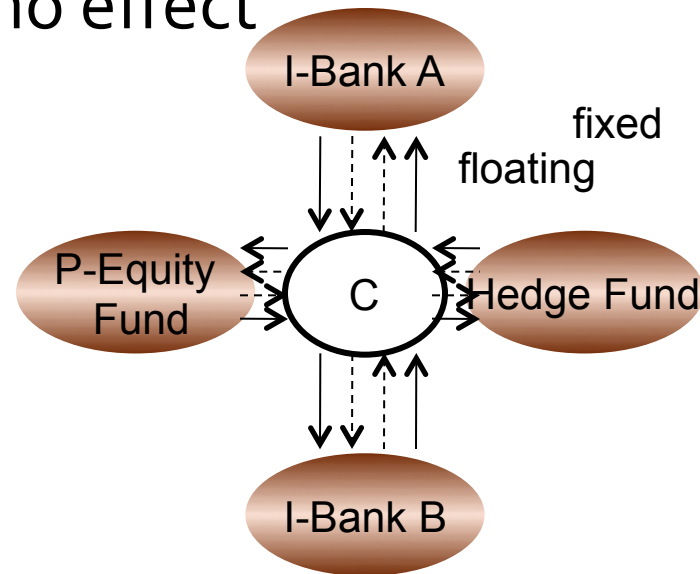
- **Aim:** reduce counterparty credit risk

-

-

2. Network externalities

- Domino effect

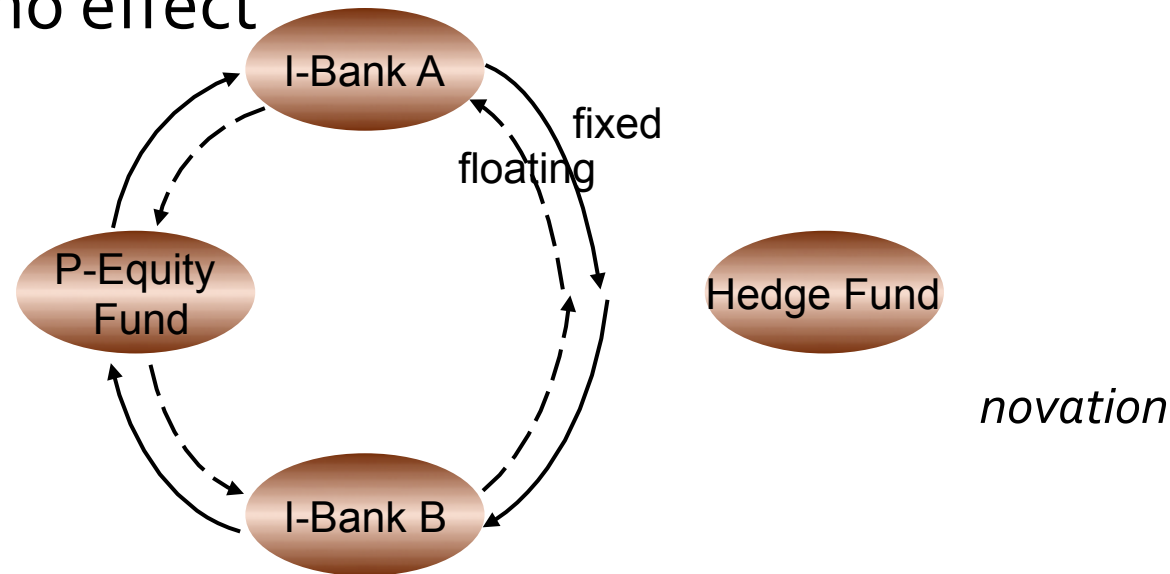


everything nets

- **Aim:** reduce counterparty credit risk
- Simplify network with
 - Clearing house
 -

2. Network externalities

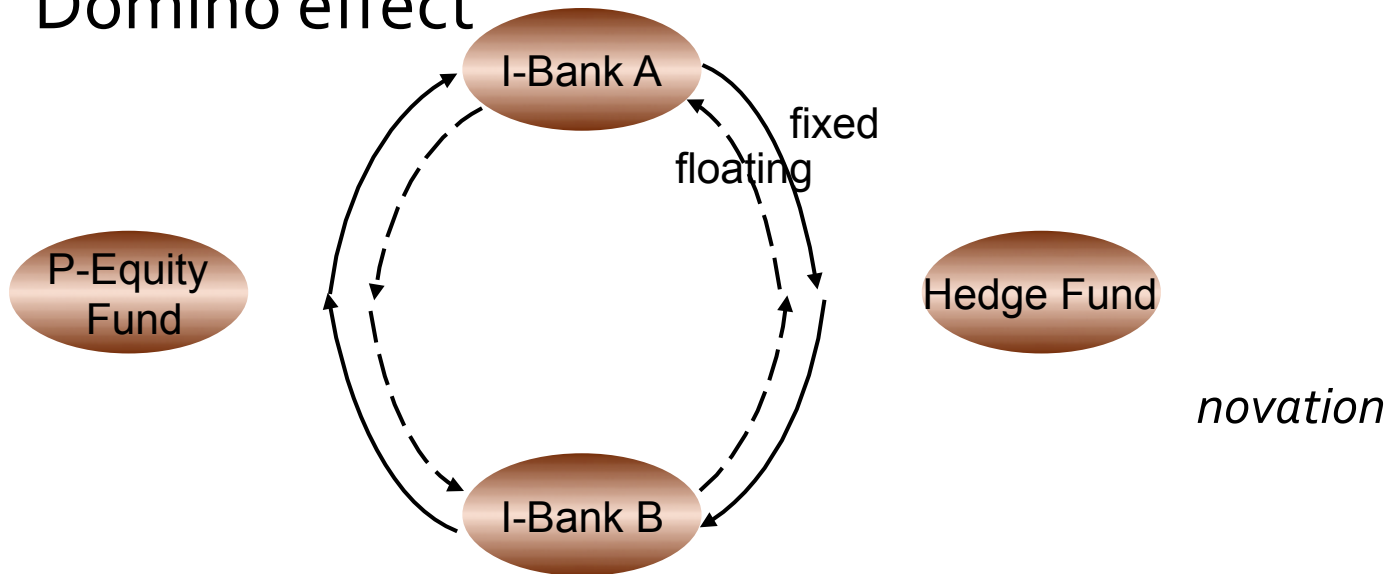
- Domino effect



- **Aim:** reduce counterparty credit risk
- Simplify network with
 - Clearing house
 - **OTC: novation**/close-out netting/compression trades

2. Network externalities

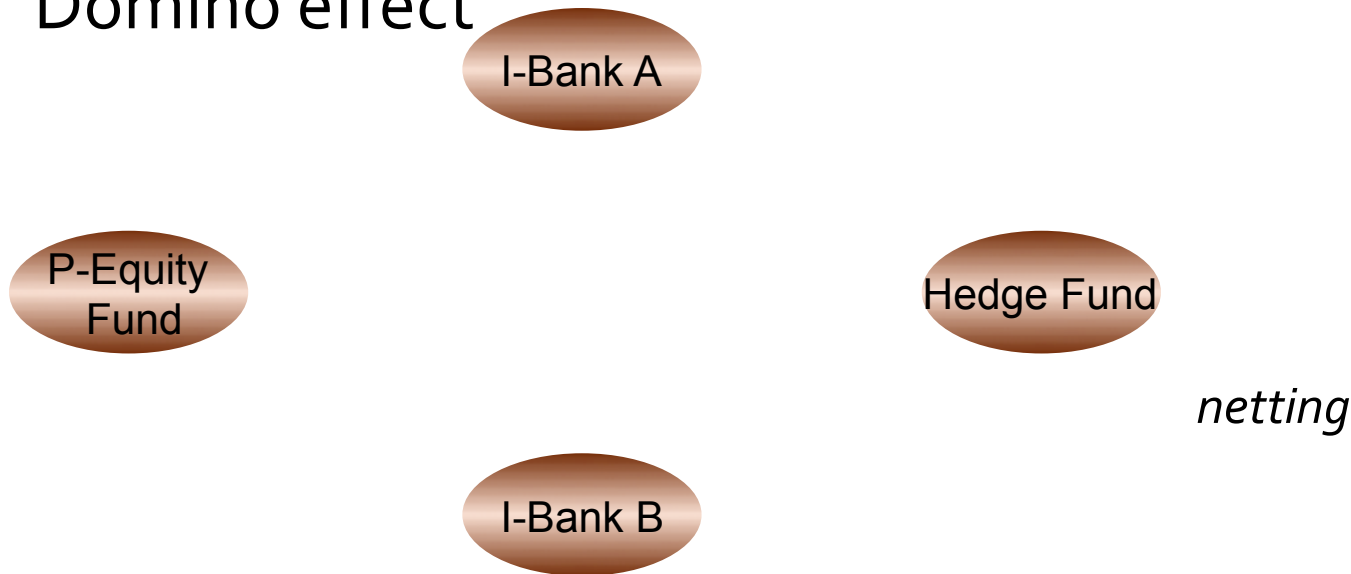
- Domino effect



- **Aim:** reduce counterparty credit risk
- Simplify network with
 - Clearing house
 - OTC: **novation**/close-out netting/compression trades

2. Network externalities

- Domino effect



- **Aim:** reduce counterparty credit risk
 - Simplify network with
 - Clearing house
 - OTC: novation/**close-out netting**/compression trades
- credit products: **no "automatic stay" in bankruptcy** ←

3. Run externalities

- Special privileges for credit products
 - Reduces domino (knock-on) effects, *but*
 - undermines bankruptcy code

➔ Runs - get funds/collateral out before others

- “collateral run” by hiking margins/haircuts
 - Not worried about survival, since secured by collateral “destruction of franchise value”
 - Seize and sell collateral before others *depress price* (QFCs only apply to commercial banks)
- Collateral requirements were one-sided!
 - I-banks received (from HF) but did not put up collateral

Two extra questions

1. Did emergence of CDS burst the bubble?

- No direct channel
 - Investors sell derivatives – others buy (net = 0, adding up constraint)
 - Drives derivatives price down = spreads up
 - As long as underlying (house, Greek bond) is not shorted → no impact
- Indirect channel - requires adverse feedback loop
 1. CDS spread increase leads to rating downgrade,
→ investors require higher return
 2. CDS aggregates info and raises concerns of naïve buyers

2. Did CDS amplify the fallout?

- Yes, because of uncertainty (endogenous risk) due to market structure

|| to sum up

- Privileges for “credit securities” played crucial role in
 - Run up and credit bubble correction occurs *too late*
 - Amplification in downturn
- Liquidity spirals
 - margins/haircuts → delevering → large price movements
- Network
 - Privileges: implicit priority, short-maturity
 - Aim: isolate players to reduce domino effects ... but
- Run on individual institutions is more likely since
 - privileges undermine bankruptcy code
 - collateral requirements are one-sided (except for tri-party)
 - amplified by liquidity spirals