

# Behaviour of banks during the financial crisis

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Payment and Settlement Simulator Seminar  
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## Outline

- Current status of research
- Introduction TARGET2 – NL
- Starting point for research
- First explorations
- Preliminary conclusions
- Further work

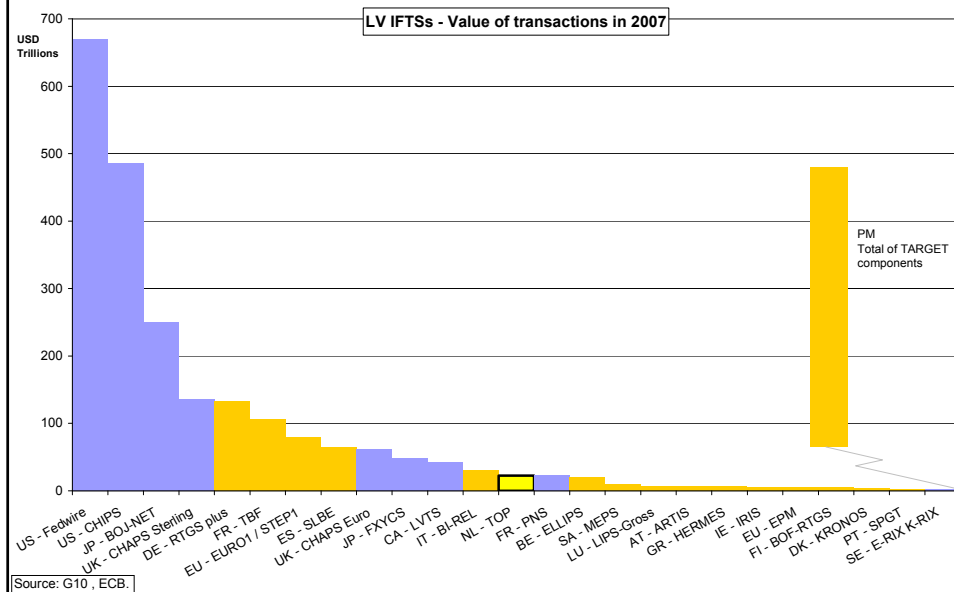


## Current status of research

- Starting point
- Orientation
- First findings
- Preliminary conclusions
  
- Quantitative analysis
- Publication
- Monitoring system and participants
- Future simulations



## Introduction TARGET2 – NL (1)



## Introduction TARGET2 – NL (2)

- Number of direct participants: 80  
number of indirect participants: 40
- Collateral is deposited (pooling country / no repos)
- Connections to ancillary systems
  - Settlement (Equens)
  - DVP (ESES)



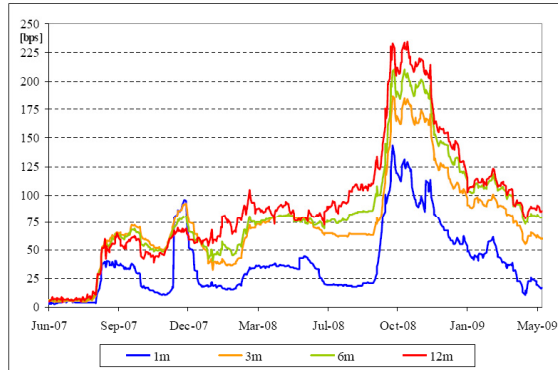
## Starting point for research

- Financial crisis →



## Financial crisis (1) Much used measure for tension in interbank markets

### EURIBOR - OIS spreads for different maturities

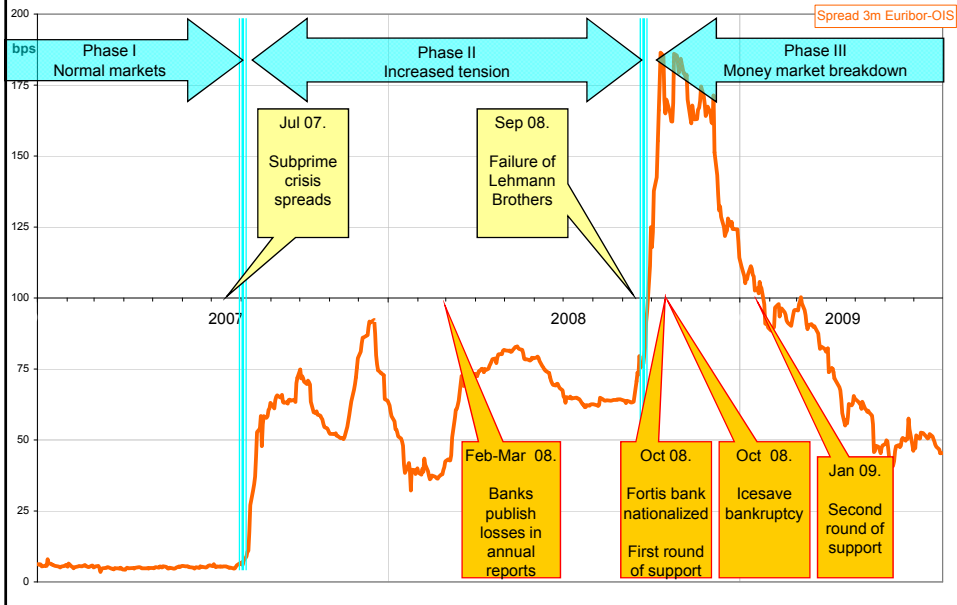


Source: ECB Money market contact group, <http://www.ecb.int/paym/groups/mmcg/html/index.en.html>

EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

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## Financial crisis (2) Timeline of global financial crisis



## Starting point for research

- Financial crisis →
- Have payment system boundaries been reached ?
- Desire to monitor banks more closely
- What are good indicators ?
- Can changes in payment behaviour be found ?
- Can we use indicators in future simulations?



## First explorations (1) Often used indicators

- Amount and type of collateral
- Monetary loans
- Collateral available in TARGET2
- Amount Intraday credit
- Intraday flow of transactions between participants

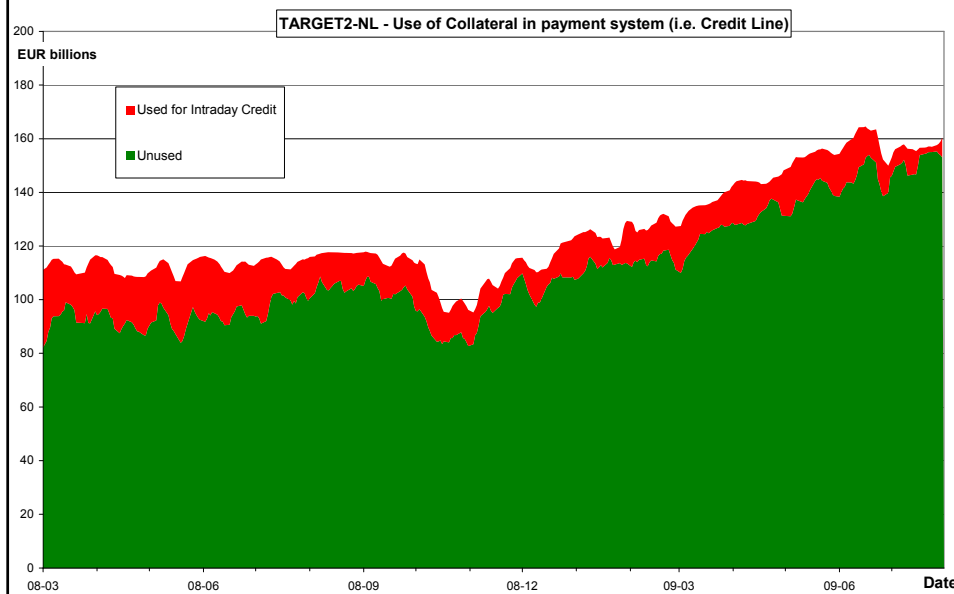


## First explorations (2)

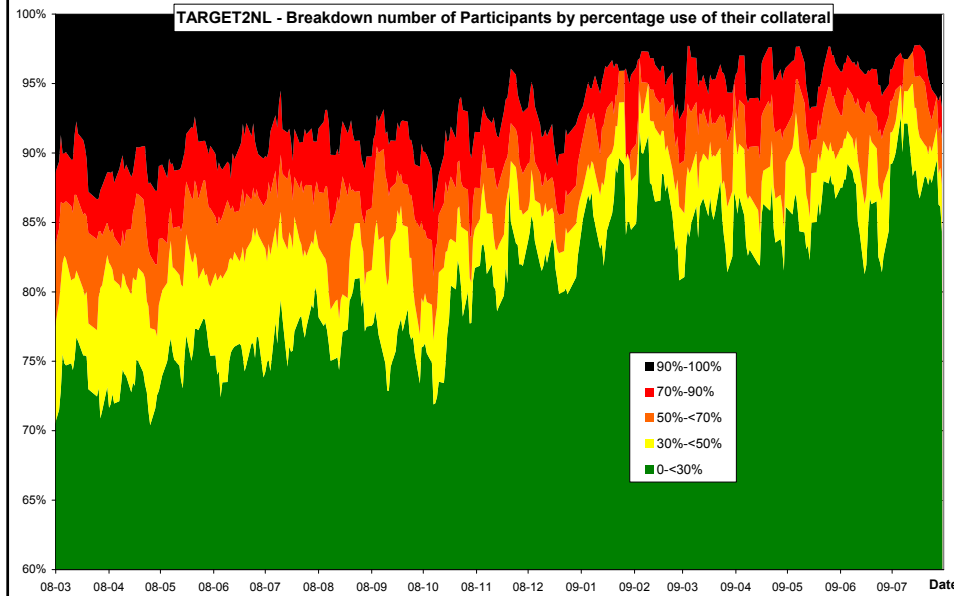
- First look at payments data give no cause for alarm
  - availability and duration of payments
  - amount intraday credit has decreased →



## First explorations (2) Indicator – Intraday Credit



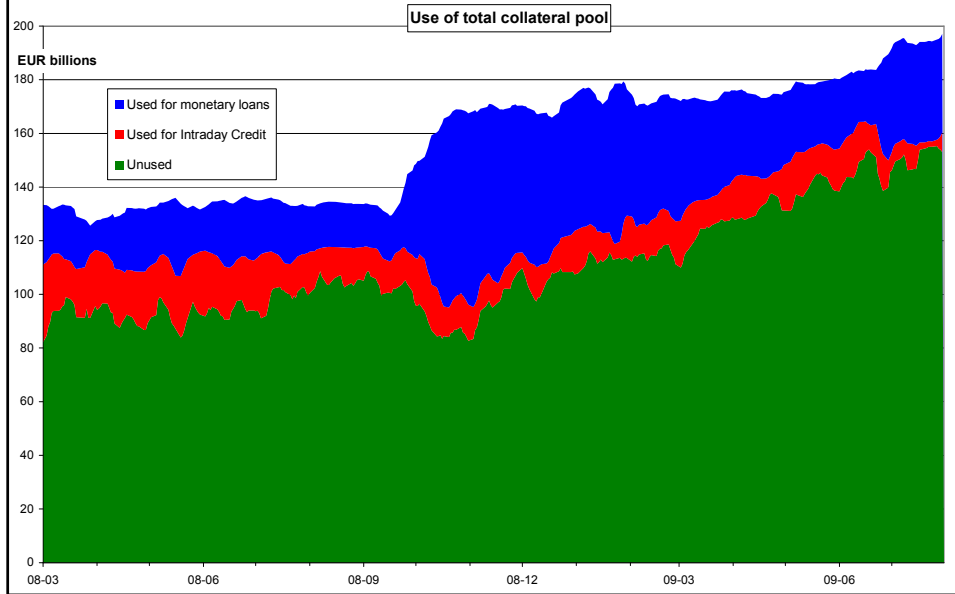
## First explorations (2) Indicator – Intraday Credit - Forestfire



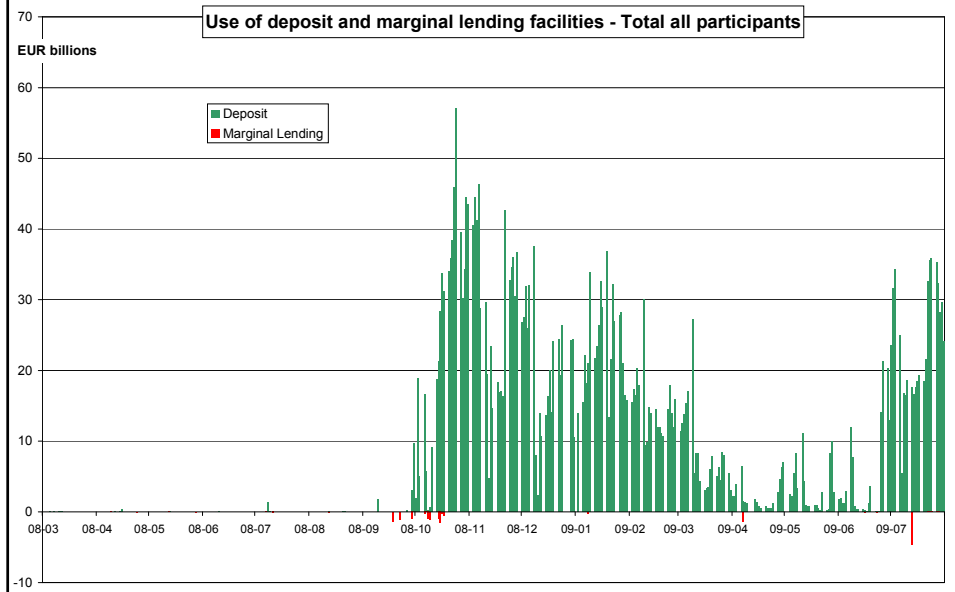
## First explorations (2)

- First look at payments data give no cause for alarm
  - system availability, duration of payments
  - amount intraday credit has in fact DEcreased →
- But a closer look shows that
  - banks have deposited large amounts of collateral,
  - started to use ECB liquidity providing operations and
  - also started using standing facility (deposit) →

## First explorations (2) Total collateral deposited



## First explorations (2) Use of Standing facility



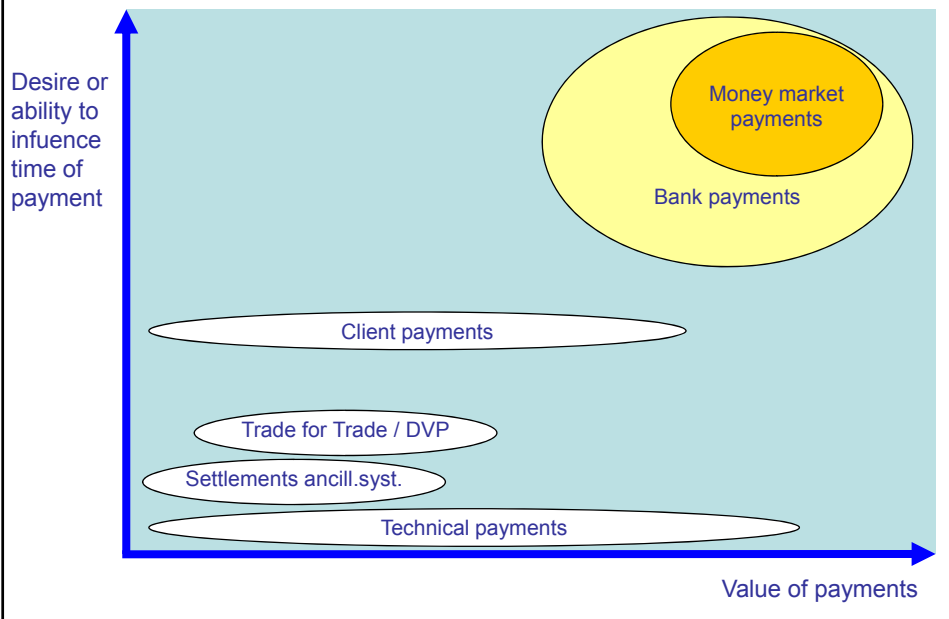


### First explorations (3) Searching for more indicators

- Which type of transactions mostly reveal behaviour →



### First explorations (3) Type / time of transactions

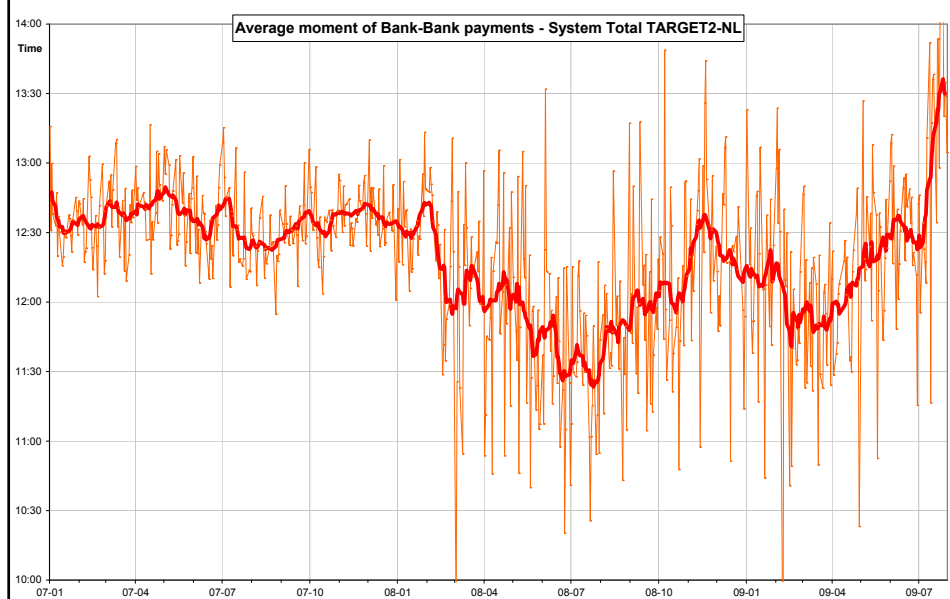


## First explorations (3) Searching for more indicators

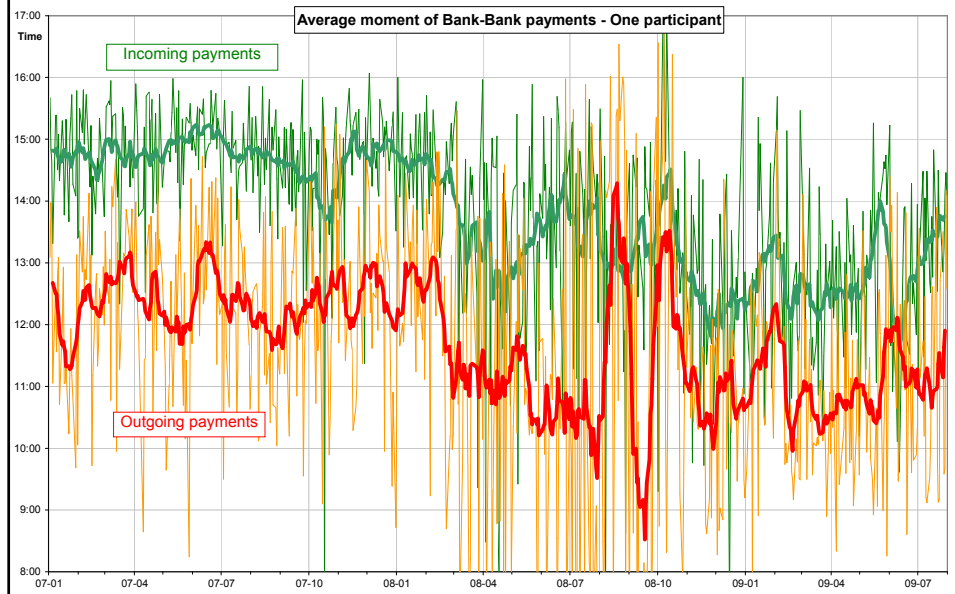
- Which type of transactions mostly reveal behaviour →
- Zooming in:
  - all payments > group of participants > individual participants
  - all payments > bank payments > moneymarket
- Timing of payments →



## First explorations (3) Indicator: timing of payments



### First explorations (3) Indicator: timing of payments



### First explorations (3) Searching for more indicators

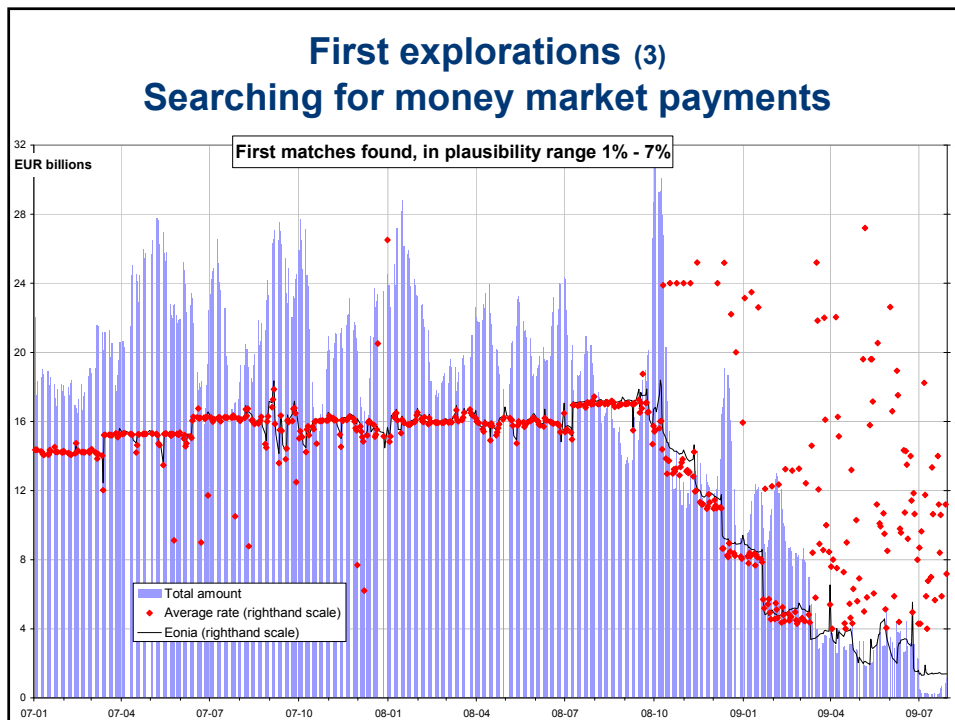
- Which type of transactions mostly reveal behaviour →
- Zooming in:
  - all payments > group of participants > individual participants
  - all payments > bank payments > moneymarket
- Payment flows (incoming outgoing per quarter)
- Timing of payments →
- Timing of money market payments →

## First explorations (3) Searching for money market payments

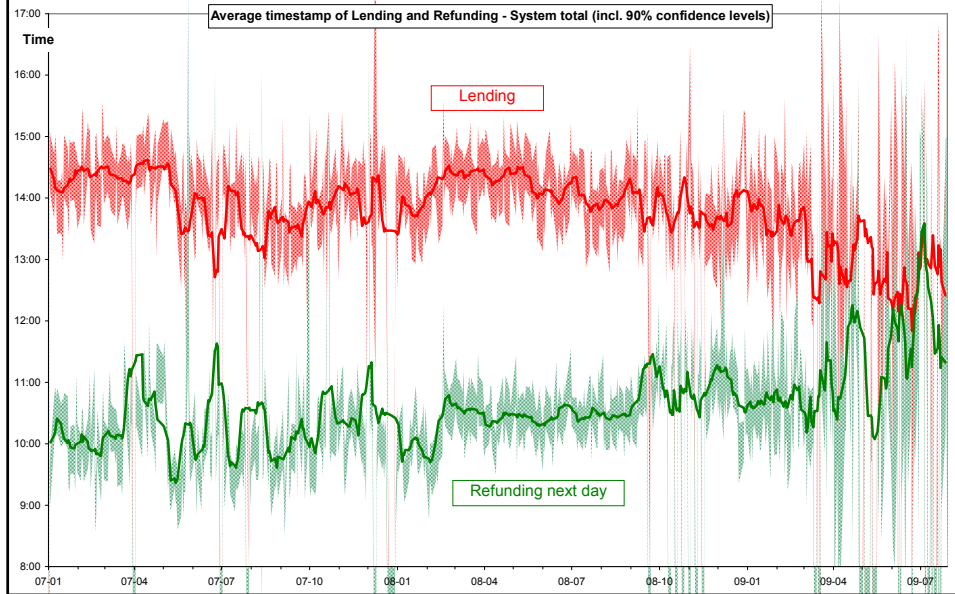
- Methodology introduced by Craig Furfine, 1999, BIS
- Payment on day  $t$
- from participant **A** to **B**
- amount **X**  
(rounded to 10 mln euro)
- Payment on day  $t+1$
- from participant **B** to **A**
- amount **X**  
*plus*  
**plausible**  
**interest rate**



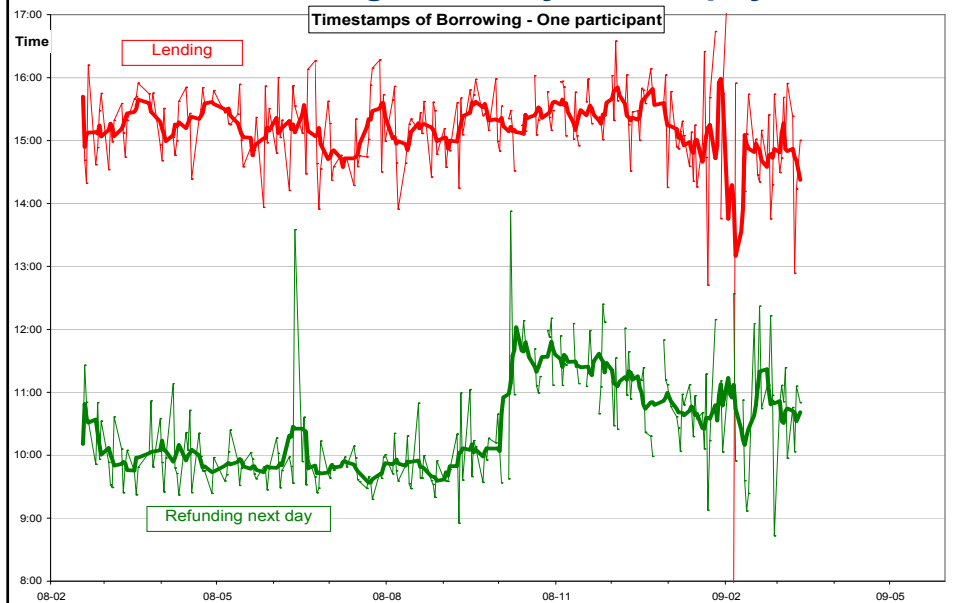
## First explorations (3) Searching for money market payments



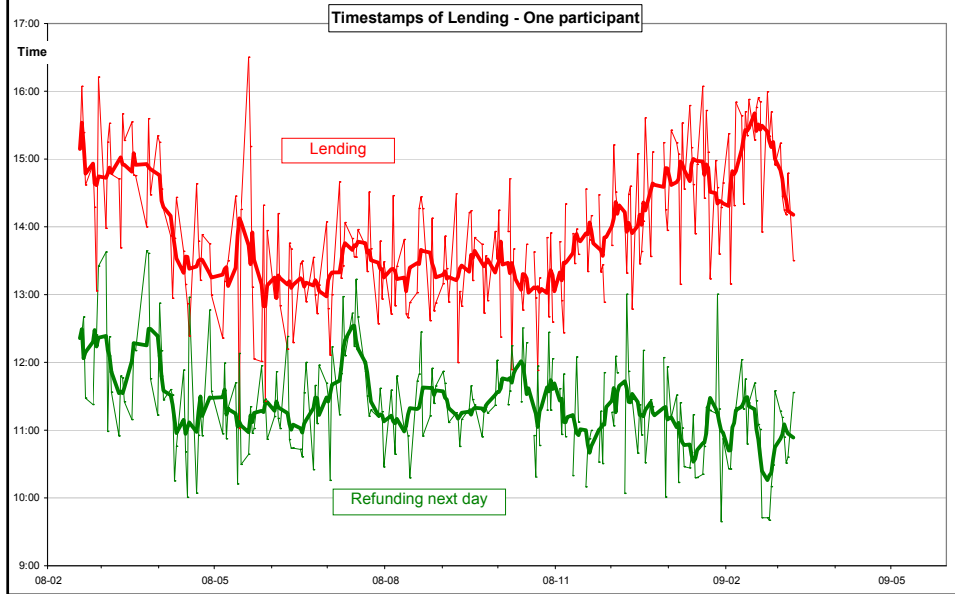
### First explorations (3) Indicator: timing of money market payments



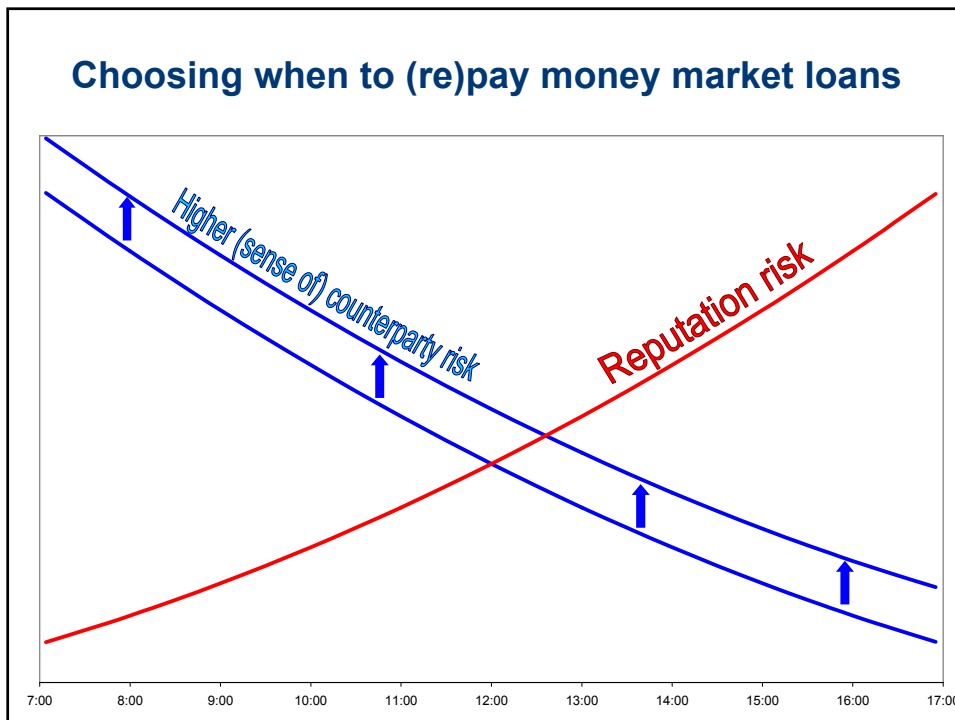
### First explorations (3) Indicator: timing of money market payments



### First explorations (3) Indicator: timing of money market payments



### Choosing when to (re)pay money market loans



## First explorations (4) Added value of combining different indicators

Changes in indicators:

- (Type of) Collateral posted
- Monetary loans
- Amount Intraday credit
- Use of Standing facility
- Changes in timing of payments
- Others..

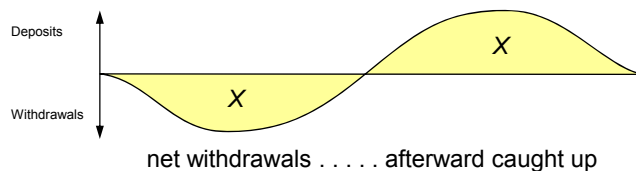
Analysed individually,  
forms clues,  
give low probability

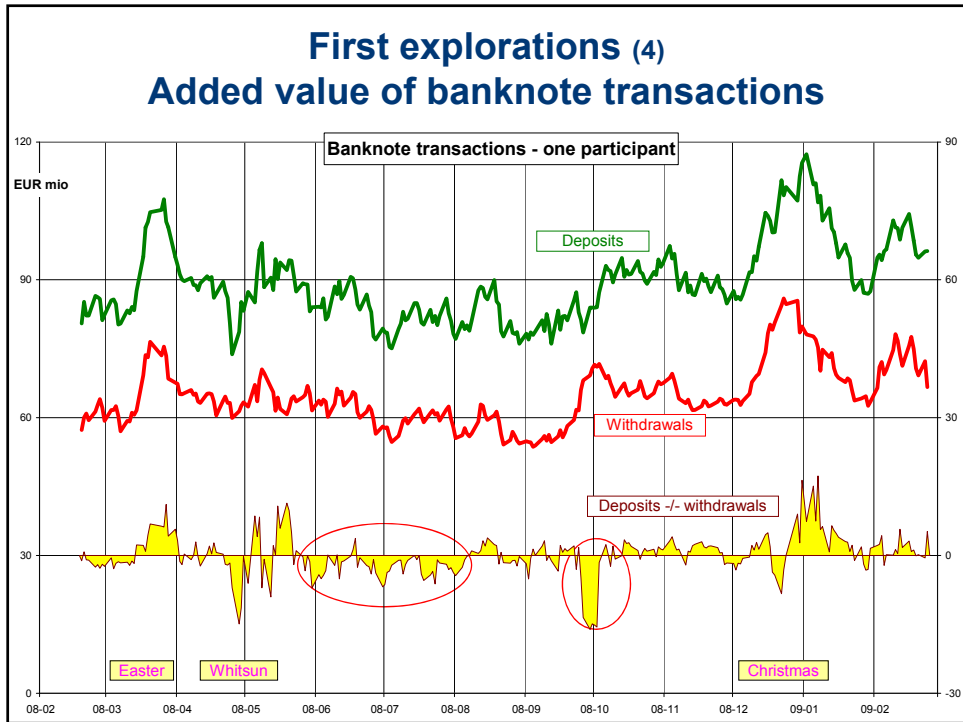
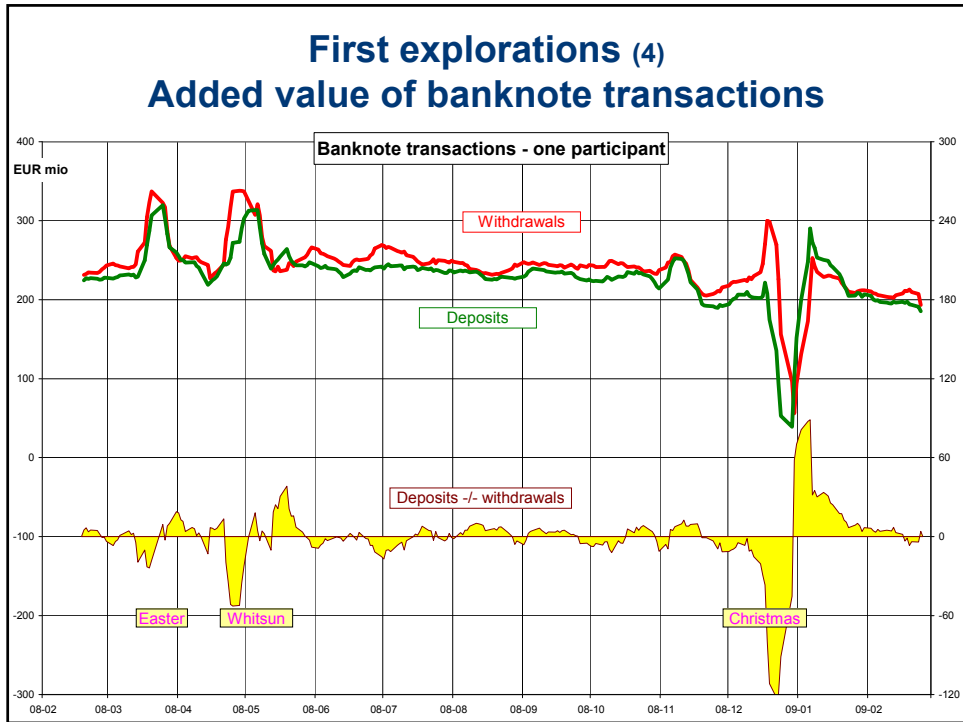
Analysed in combination,  
gives more certainty



## First explorations (4) Added value of banknote transactions

- Banknotes circulation:
  - withdrawals by private persons
  - deposits by businesses
- Banks are often net withdrawing or net depositing
- Seasonally patterns: end of month, holidays







## Preliminary conclusions

- Payment systems data only delivers part of the picture
- Although money market has dried up, payment kept rolling as a result of the liquidity provision by the ECB
- A few participants have suffered from lack of liquidity (maybe also lack of reputation)
- Payment behaviour seems to be influenced by fear of loss of reputation
- Zooming in and out . . . up to ideal point
- Combining different indicators strengthens conclusions



## Future work

- Validation of matching money market payments
- Quantifying seasonal patterns
- Analysing causality of behaviour between participants
- Publication
- Monitoring individual participants:
  - amount of available collateral, intraday credit
  - use of deposit facility + marginal lending
  - shift of payments towards end of day
- Simulations including extreme loss of confidence in counterparties:
  - (How fast) can extreme postponing of high value payments lead to failure

