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Discussion slides on

Constanza Martínez's presentation

"Reaction Functions of the

Participants in Colombia's Largevalue Payment System"

13th Payment and Settlement System Simulation Seminar

*NOTE: The views expressed below are those of the discussant and do not necessarily reflect those of the ECB.

topic and relevance

- Liquidity recycling
 - Crucial to understand liquidity levels/needs
- Impact of incidents
 - Understanding important, especially as incidents are rare
- Behavioural aspects
 - Rules and incentives
 - Agent-based modelling

data and regression model

- Payments and opening balance in CUD, controls for netting cycle and "exogenous" payments
- Tobit regression of payments sent in one minute

$$P_t^A = \alpha + \beta R_t^A + \varepsilon_t$$

- One explanatory variable being payments received in the previous
 15 minutes → reaction function = momentum of liquidity recycling
- Four incidents analysed: Blackout, Bancolombia's operational failure; Proyectar Valores, Interbolsa

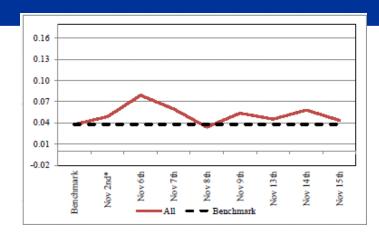
Failure of Interbolsa

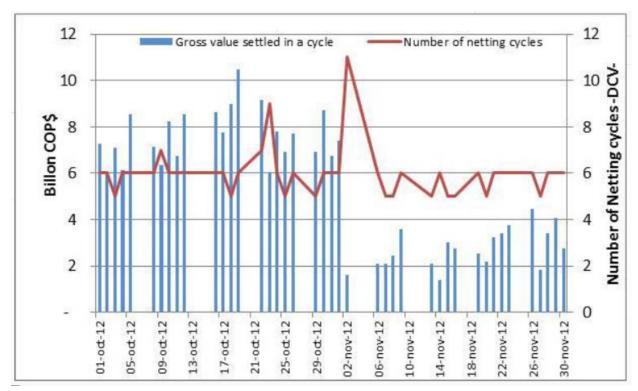
- Increased reaction slope but less or not significant
 - Higher variability or result of sample-size?

	Benchmark	collapse (November 2nd)	November 6th	November 7th	November 8th
	Banks	Banks	Banks	Banks	Banks
Reaction	0.044	0.048	0.078	0.059	0.033
function slope	(2.12)**	(1.36)	(1.82)*	(1.51)	(2.25)**
Autonomous	1.8E+09	1.8E+09	6.2E+09	4.5E+09	4.0E+09
willingness to send payments	(2.12)**	(2.12)**	(4.01)***	(2.50)***	(1.91)*
Number of observations	31,248	1,287	1,216	1,314	1,333
Number of participants	8	8	8	8	8

Failure of Interbolsa

- Above-average reaction slopes
- Lower netting efficiency
- → More active liquidity management?





(more) questions and comments

- Comparability of results?
- Bi-lateral net positions?
- Relationship between liquidity recycling and liquidity position?
- Possibility to delay payments and/or reduce obligations?