

Dissecting Foreign Investments in Euro Area Bond Markets during the Sovereign Debt Crisis

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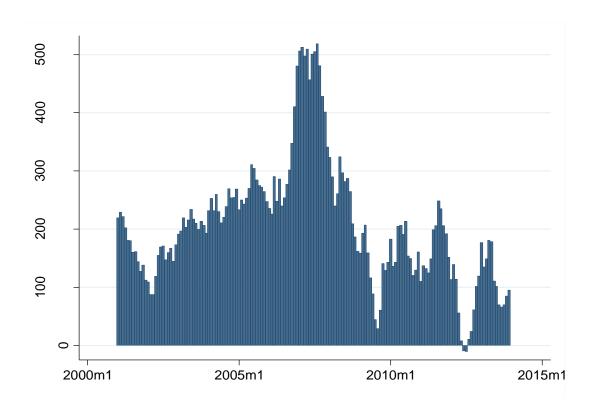
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Motivation

- During peak phase of euro area crisis foreign investors retrenched from euro area bond markets
 - Do these outflows reflect general pattern of repatriation by foreign investors across all countries?
 - Have foreign investors rebalanced between stressed and non-stressed euro area countries?
 - To what extent have perceptions of sovereign risk been a driver of debt flows to the euro area?
 - Has observed pattern of debt flows persisted after OMT?

EA crisis weighed on foreign demand for EA securities

Foreign demand for euro area long-term debt instruments



Source: Euro area BoP.

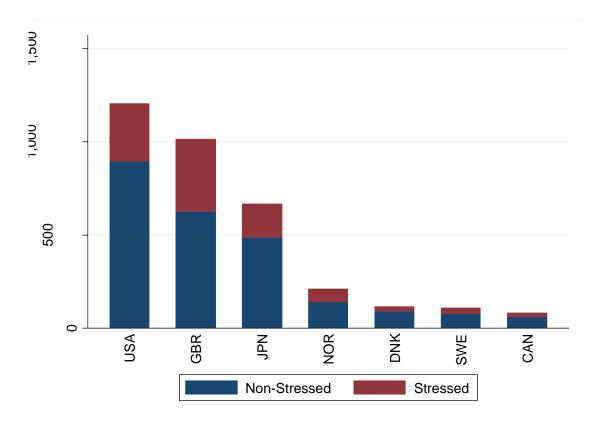
Notes: Flows in EUR billion, 12-month cumulated.

The CPIS data set

- Analysis requires bilateral data on international portfolio investments
 - EA BoP does not report assets and liabilities by counterparty
- IMF's Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey (CPIS):
 - Annual data on bilateral portfolio holdings from 2001 to 2012
 - Covers around 70 investor and over 200 destination countries
 - Data on equity and debt securities
- CPIS limitations
 - Stock data
 - Excludes some major economies, incl. China
 - Only provides information on proximate destinations

Foreigners' holdings of euro area debt largely concentrated on non-stressed countries

Major non-EA countries' holdings of EA long-term debt in 2009

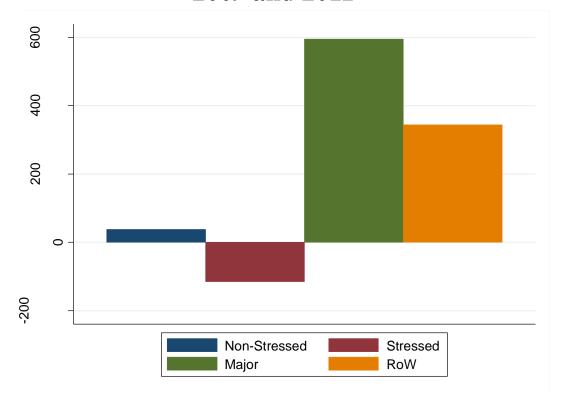


Source: CPIS

Notes: Volumes in USD billion. Countries shown on horizontal axis refer to investor countries.

Foreign holdings of stressed countries' debt dropped during EA crisis

Changes in major non-EA economies' debt holdings between 2009 and 2011



Source: CPIS

Notes: Volumes in USD billion. Countries shown on horizontal axis refer to investor countries.

Empirical model

 Cross-section gravity model on bilateral change in long-term debt holdings between end-2009 (pre-crisis) and end-2011 (peak) for 53 investor and 113 destination countries:

$$\Delta \ln(Stock_{ij0911})$$

$$= \alpha_i + \alpha_j + \beta_1 \ln(Stock_{ij09}) + \beta_2 \ln(Stock_{ij09})^2 + \beta_3 \ln(Imp_{09ij})$$

$$+ \beta_4 \ln(Dist_{ij}) + \beta_5 Lang_{ij} + \beta_6 Z_{ij} + \varepsilon_{ij}$$
(1)

- Investor (α_i) and destination (α_j) country fixed effects capture common portfolio dynamics, in particular valuation effects
- Specification assesses whether observed flows have been excessive, i.e. whether bilateral investments have been above or below average levels suggested by standard portfolio determinants

Between end-2009 and end-2011 foreigners under-invested in euro area bond markets

	(1) Debt b/se	(2) Debt b/se
L.Stock	-0.266***	-0.266***
L.Stock_2	(0.024) 0.029*** (0.007)	(0.024) 0.028*** (0.007)
Imports	0.105* (0.058)	0.103*
Distance	-0.287*** (0.046)	-0.284*** (0.046)
Language	0.304***	0.306***
NonEA_EA	-0.225*** (0.079)	(0.113)
NonEA_EA_Core	(0.079)	-0.164 (0.104)
NonEA_EA_Stressed		-0.276** (0.123)
Observations r2	1526 0.21	1526 0.21

^{*} p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01

Under-investment confined to stressed euro area countries; no evidence for rebalancing

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Impact of sovereign rating changes and portfolio asymmetries after OMT

Open questions

- Can the observed under-investment be explained by sovereign ratings?
- Has under-investment persisted after OMT?

- Need for higher frequency and more timely data
 - US Treasury International Capital (TICS)
 - Japanese Ministry of Finance (MoF)

Estimated

- separately for TICS and MoF data
- separately for pre and post-OMT time period
- at aggregated stressed/non-stressed EA block level for TICS data

Rating downgrades only partially account for under-investment in stressed EA countries

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	US TICS, p~T	JP MoF, pr~T	US TICS, p~T	JP MoF, po~T
Stock in 2009	0.001	0.013**	-0.005	-0.002
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.007)	(0.002)
Imports in 2009	0.004	-0.021*	0.012	0.005
	(0.007)	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.005)
Distance	-0.051***	-0.009	-0.025*	-0.000
	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.013)	(0.007)
Common official la~e	-0.000 (0.022)		0.015 (0.023)	
Total net bond pur~s	0.797*	0.350***	0.537+	0.410*
	(0.443)	(0.120)	(0.392)	(0.207)
L.Change in rating	-0.105	-0.220*	0.349	0.118
	(0.135)	(0.115)	(0.461)	(0.267)
Non-stressed	0.000	-0.013	0.039+	0.059*
	(0.013)	(0.020)	(0.023)	(0.031)
Stressed	-0.035***	-0.088***	0.014	0.005
	(0.011)	(0.026)	(0.020)	(0.016)
o.Common official ~e		0.000		0.000
Constant	0.380***	-0.002	0.219*	-0.007
	(0.122)	(0.117)	(0.130)	(0.094)
Observations	925	823	615	541
Adjusted R-squared	0.04	0.12	0.02	0.05

Standard errors in parentheses

⁺ p<0.2, * p<0.1, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01

Under-investment from stressed EA vanished after September 2012

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Conclusions

- Foreign investments in bond markets of euro area stressed countries were disproportionately small during EA crisis
 - Under-investment cannot be explained entirely by rating changes
 - Under-investment disappeared after OMT announcement
- Nevertheless, the impact of foreign investors on euro area financial market fragmentation has most likely been small
 - Small foreign investments in stressed countries
 - No parallel over-investment in non-stressed economies
- Temporary under-investment in stressed EA consistent with limited decline in international use of the euro during EA crisis