Kerssenfischer-Helmus: Outages in sovereign bond markets

Discussion by Gabor Pinter (BIS)

EFA 2024

24 Aug 2024

Introduction

- Nice paper with two main contributions:
 - first paper to use outages (as natural experiments) to improve our understanding of how these markets function.
 - use micro-data to pinpoint the mechanism

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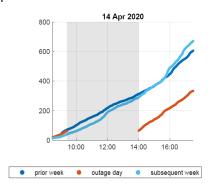
- Nice paper with two main contributions:
 - first paper to use outages (as natural experiments) to improve our understanding of how these markets function.
 - use micro-data to pinpoint the mechanism
- My comments / first reactions:
 - exciting paper with novel source of variation
 - after adding more "economics", great publication potential!

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- Research Design

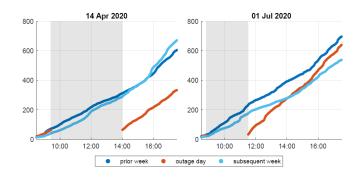


What do we learn?

- Effects on Trading Activity: outages cause a significant reduction in cash market activity / liquidity
- Mispricing: mispricing in the cash market rises (for C2C trades)
- Cash vs Futures Markets: outages in futures affect the cash market, but not vice versa ("One-way street")

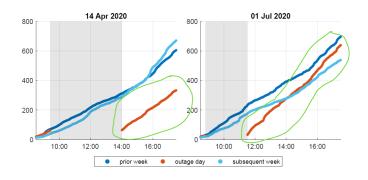
1: Are the outages alike?

What explains the catch-up / lack thereof?



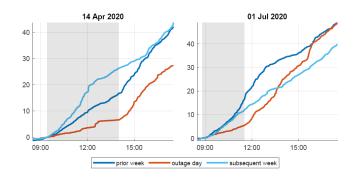
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Consistent catch-up in the cash market



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 - **Solution** Liquidity Constraints (e.g. futures market often provides additional liquidity to the cash bond market)

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 - Market Sentiment and Confidence (e.g. risk aversions, sell-offs, panic ..)
 - Liquidity Constraints (e.g. futures market often provides additional liquidity to the cash bond market)

"Dealers use futures mostly as a hedging instrument for inventory risk while clients use it as a pricing signal."

3: Nature of the Outage Shock

- ullet What is really an outage shock? \longrightarrow fundamental vs liquidity
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 - effects on the size-penalty vs size-discount (Pinter-Wang-Zou (2024))

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- Outage as a shock to the network?
 - how does the network adjust? What happens to trading relationships?
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- **Hypothesis**: Clients with weaker relationships were the ones who stopped trading with dealers after the outage
 - ullet they started trading with each other \longrightarrow large noise on C2C
 - ullet strong client-dealer relationships persevered \longrightarrow lower noise on D2C

Goldberg (2020), Goldberg-Nozawa (2021)

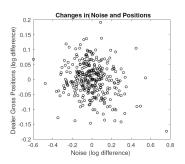
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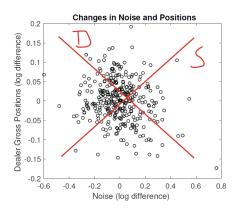
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D2D vs D2C vs IDB

 "We find that dealers <u>reduce their market presence</u> the most during Eurex outages but their remaining trades remain rather <u>fairly priced</u>."
 → driven by D2D trades

	Baseline			Controlling for Transaction Size			
	(1) Venue	(2) Segment	(3) Eurex	(4) Venue	(5) Segment	(6) Eurex	
Outage × OTC bilateral	1.97***			1.37***			
	[0.40]			[0.17]			
Outage \times OTC via IDB	0.14			0.27			
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Outage \times OTC via SI	0.18			0.30			
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Outage \times electronic platforms	0.91***			0.50*			
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Outage \times regular exchange	4.46***			2.06			
	[0.97]			[1.37]			
Outage \times C2C		2.39***			1.20***		
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Outage \times D2C		0.65***			0.40**		
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$Outage \times D2D$		0.32			0.57*		
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D2D vs D2C vs IDB

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→ driven by D2D trades [do we care?!]

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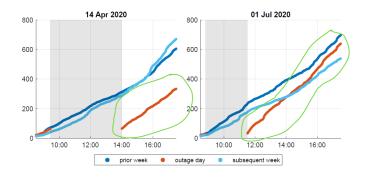
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- which clients drive the results?
 - active vs less active (O'Hara-Zhou (2021))
 - more informed vs less informed (Ranaldo-Somogyi (2021))
 - etc.

6: Which clients/dealers drive the recovery?



Conclusion

• Great paper with loads of potential!