

Clear(ed) decision: The effect of central clearing on firms' financing decision

Maximilian Jager, University of Mannheim

Frederick Zadow, University of Mannheim

AFA 2022 Poster Session

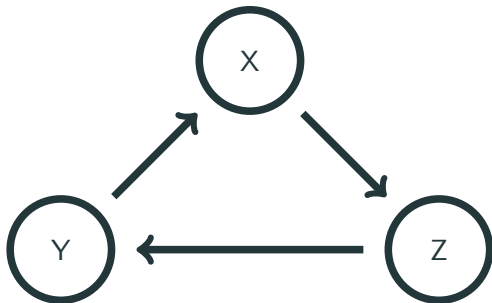
Research question(s)

(How) does credit derivative regulation affect the real economy?

1. Does central clearing of a Credit Default Swap (CDS) affect the company against whose default the contract insures?
2. What channels are responsible for the effects?

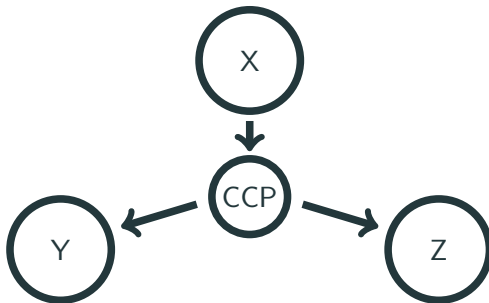
Institutional setting - what is central clearing?

Over-the-counter derivative market



Note: Arrows indicate exposures, e.g. X is owing payments to Z.

Centrally cleared derivative market



Note: Arrows indicate exposures, e.g. X is owing payments to the CCP.

New market environment is safer (less risk) but more expensive (collateral, fees)!

1. Arbitrage channel

- Increased attractiveness of CDS over bond trading after central clearing (lower risk)
 - ⇒ Investors shift capital from bond markets to CDS markets
 - ⇒ Predictions: bond demand down, CDS demand up (*Substitute*)

2. Hedging channel

- Central clearing increases CDS trading costs and thereby cost of hedging
 - ⇒ Investors reduce hedging activity (CDS market)
 - ⇒ Predictions: bond demand ambiguous, CDS demand down (*Complement*)

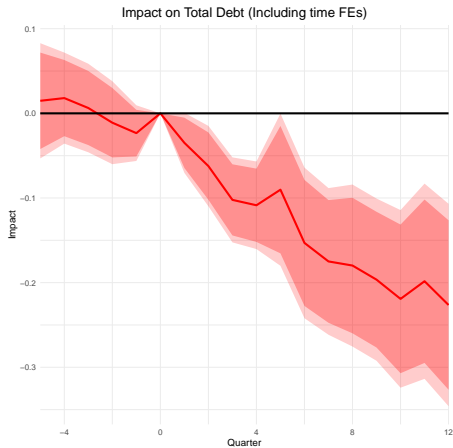
- Under Dodd-Frank (January 1st 2013), no mandatory clearing requirement for single-name CDS, but strong regulatory incentives
- Clearing entities determine which firms are eligible for clearing (details soon)
- Single-name CDS clearing highly concentrated with only one player (ICE Clearing)
- Firms do not become eligible at the same time → staggered introduction to CC

Empirical setting and data - exogeneity

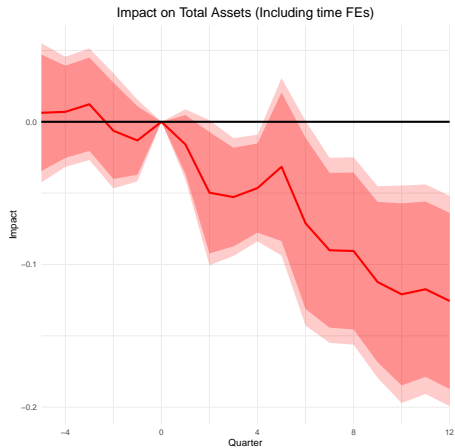
- There is identifying variation from the staggered introduction. But, we want to add variation using a never-treated group!
- Potential problem: Cleared entities decide based on CDS trading volume \Rightarrow Are average cleared firms different from average control firms?
 - \rightarrow Run logit to predict eligibility decision
 - \rightarrow Propensity score matching
 - \rightarrow Matched sample consists of 50 cleared firms + 50 firms from the S&P1000 with a traded CDS from Q1-2012 until Q2-2019*

* some cleared firms do not have sufficient data, others cannot be matched properly; these 50 firms are a representative sample of the cleared firms

Empirical setting and data - exogeneity (with controls)



joint F-test: $p = 0.91$



joint F-test: $p = 0.83$

No pre-treatment divergence between treatment and control group!

Relevance of central clearing - diff-in-diff design

- Estimate regression model of the following form:

$$y_{i,t} = \theta \mathbf{1}(t \geq \text{Eligibility}_i) + \beta \mathbf{x}_{i,t-1} + y_{i,t-1} + \alpha_i + z_t + u_{i,t}$$

- $\mathbf{1}(t \geq \text{Eligibility}_i)$ equals one after firm i becomes eligible for clearing in period t
 - $x_{i,t-1}$: (log of) total assets, revenue, cash, capex, return on assets and leverage
 - $\alpha_i (z_t)$: firm (time) fixed effects
- Heterogeneity of treatment effects? De Chaisemartin and d'Haultfoeuille (2020) methodology suggests not

Relevance of central clearing - diff-in-diff results

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Total debt	Long-term debt	Total assets
<i>Eligibility_i</i>	-0.027***	-0.029***	-0.016**
	(0.011)	(0.012)	(0.007)
Matched sample	Yes	Yes	Yes
Firm controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
Firm FEs	Yes	Yes	Yes
Time FEs	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>N</i>	3000	3000	3000
adj. R^2 (within)	0.81	0.81	0.88

Clustered standard errors in parentheses.

Firms decrease (long-term) debt and assets after central clearing eligibility!

Channel analysis - results

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Outstanding bonds	Bond issuance	Bond yield	CDS notional	CDS spread
<i>Eligibility_i</i>	-0.022** (0.009)	-0.020* (0.010)	0.300 (0.291)	-0.024 (0.043)	19.54** (7.95)
Matched sample	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Time FEs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Firm FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>N</i>	2363	2000	2455	1134	1813
adj. R^2 (within)	0.93	0.23	0.43	0.27	0.79

Clustered standard errors in parentheses.

Bond quantity down, yields stable → Bond demand down

CDS quantity stable, prices up → CDS demand up

⇒ Arbitrage channel dominates

Real effects - results

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Gross PPE	Net PPE	Employment	ROA	Stock price
<i>Eligibility_i</i>	-0.015***	-0.014**	-0.036	-0.0023*	-0.033*
	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.021)	(0.0013)	(0.018)
Matched sample	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Firm controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Firm FEs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Time FEs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>N</i>	2278	3000	552	3000	2913
adj. R^2 (within)	0.87	0.87	0.65	0.00	0.68

Investment, profitability, and stock prices down → adverse real effects

1. **CCPs:** CCP has asset pricing implications (Du et al. (2019); Loon and Zhong (2014)), but financial stability effect unclear (Biais et al. (2012); Biais et al. (2016); Duffie and Zhu (2011))
⇒ Our contribution: CCPs also questionable from real economic perspective
2. **CDS and corporate finance:** Existence of CDS market good for firms (Duffee and Zhou (2001); Saretto and Tookes (2013)); interaction with corporate debt markets complex (Oehmke and Zawadowski (2015); Che and Sethi (2014))
⇒ Our contribution: CCPs give new impetus to this link as a more attractive CDS market is *bad* for firms
3. **Financial regulation and the real economy:** Impact of financial regulation on real economic outcomes non-trivial (Fraise et al. (2020); Buss et al. (2016); Kaldorf and Wicknig (2021))
⇒ Our contribution: CCPs have consequences beyond financial markets, too

Conclusion

- Firms decrease debt and assets after central clearing eligibility \Rightarrow investment and profitability drop
- Arbitrage channel (risk reduction) dominates
- More results in paper: stock prices decline around clearing announcement, firms increase bank loan demand

\Rightarrow Clearing reform of credit derivatives has adverse real economic spillovers

References

Biais, Bruno, Florian Heider, and Marie Hoerova, “Clearing, counterparty risk and aggregate risk,” Working Paper Series 1481, European Central Bank 2012.

—, —, and —, “Risk-sharing or risk-taking? Counterparty risk, incentives, and margins,” *The Journal of Finance*, 2016, 71 (4), 1669–1698.

Buss, Adrian, Bernard Dumas, Raman Uppal, and Grigory Vilkov, “The intended and unintended consequences of financial-market regulations: A general-equilibrium analysis,” *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 2016, 81, 25–43.

- Chaisemartin, Clément De and Xavier d'Haultfoeuille**, “Two-way fixed effects estimators with heterogeneous treatment effects,” *American Economic Review*, 2020, 110 (9), 2964–96.
- Che, Yeon-Koo and Rajiv Sethi**, “Credit market speculation and the cost of capital,” *American Economic Journal: Microeconomics*, 2014, 6 (4), 1–34.
- Du, Wenxin, Salil Gadgil, Michael B Gordy, and Clara Vega**, “Counterparty risk and counterparty choice in the credit default swap market,” *Available at SSRN 2845567*, 2019.
- Duffee, Gregory R and Chunsheng Zhou**, “Credit derivatives in banking: Useful tools for managing risk?,” *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 2001, 48 (1), 25–54.

- Duffie, Darrell and Haoxiang Zhu**, “Does a Central Clearing Counterparty Reduce Counterparty Risk?,” *Review of Asset Pricing Studies*, 2011, 1 (1), 74–95.
- Fraisse, Henri, Mathias Lé, and David Thesmar**, “The real effects of bank capital requirements,” *Management Science*, 2020, 66 (1), 5–23.
- Kaldorf, Matthias and Florian Wicknig**, “Risky Financial Collateral, Firm Heterogeneity, and the Impact of Eligibility Requirements,” *Manuscript*, 2021.
- Loon, Yee Cheng and Zhaodong (Ken) Zhong**, “The impact of central clearing on counterparty risk, liquidity, and trading: Evidence from the credit default swap market,” *Journal of Financial Economics*, 2014, 112 (1), 91–115.

- Oehmke, Martin and Adam Zawadowski**, “Synthetic or real? The equilibrium effects of credit default swaps on bond markets,” *The Review of Financial Studies*, 2015, 28 (12), 3303–3337.
- Saretto, Alessio and Heather E Tookes**, “Corporate leverage, debt maturity, and credit supply: The role of credit default swaps,” *The Review of Financial Studies*, 2013, 26 (5), 1190–1247.