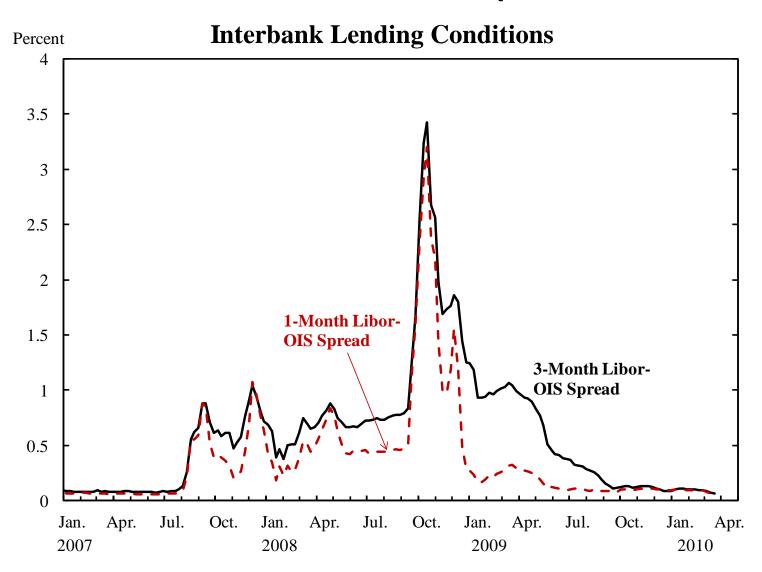
## Discussion of "Market Responses to Policy Initiatives During the Global Financial Crisis"

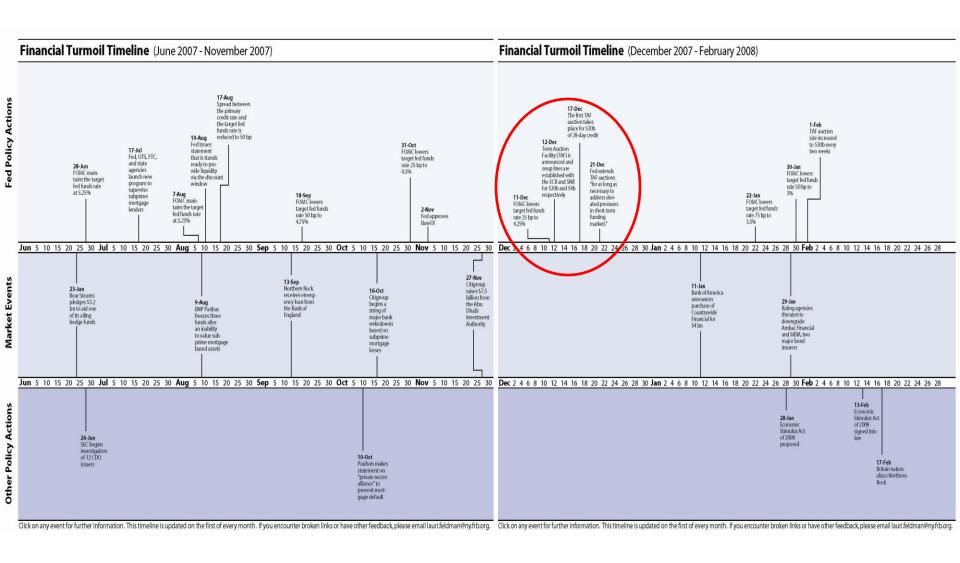
John C. Williams
Federal Reserve Bank Of San Francisco

The opinions expressed are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the management of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco or anyone else in the Federal Reserve System.

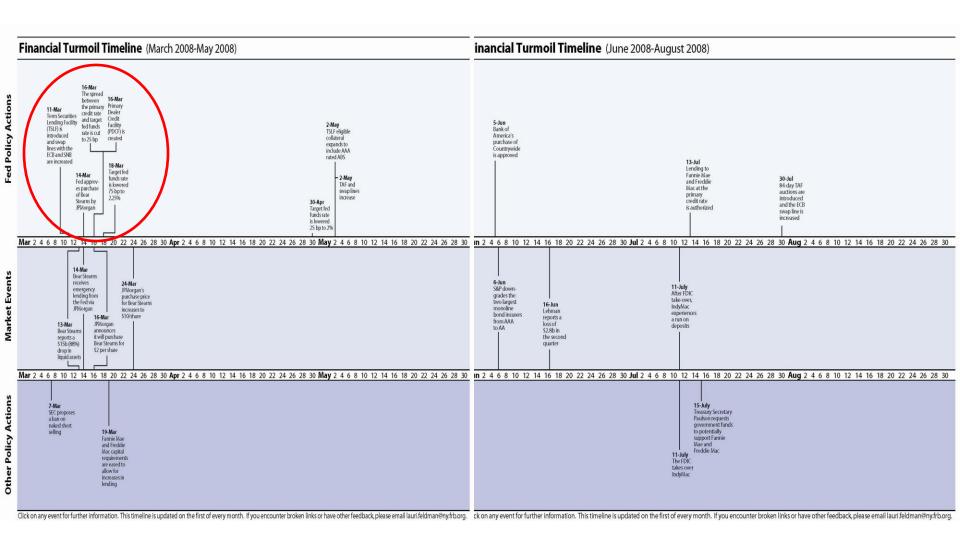
## Question: Which policy interventions affected Libor-OIS spreads?



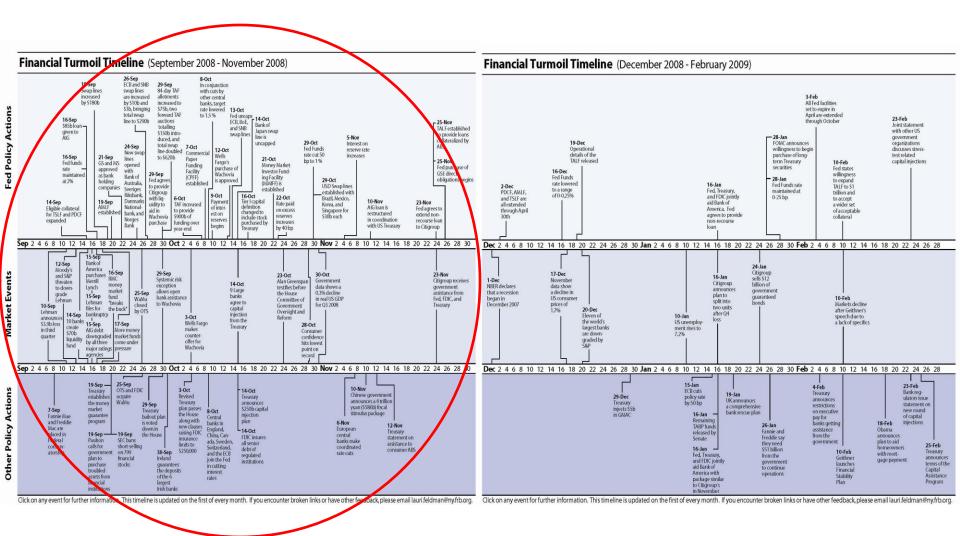
## Methodology: Event study



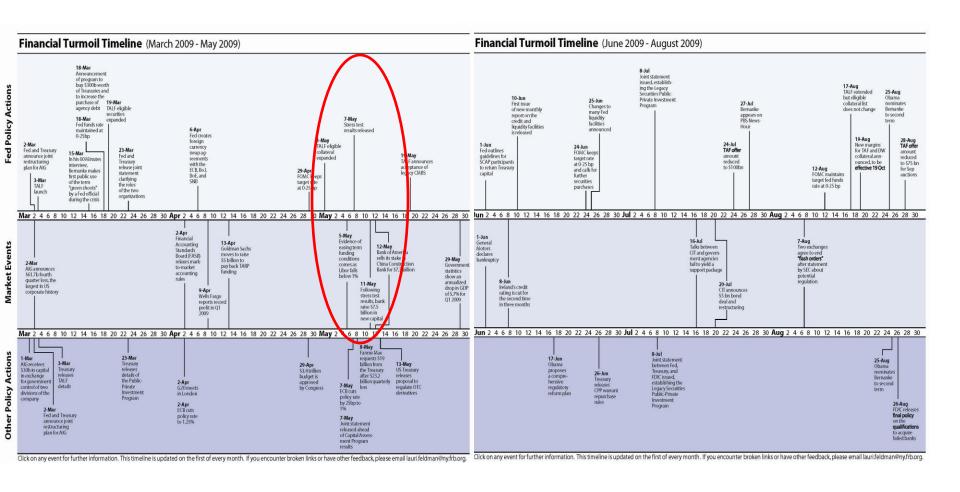
## **Event Study: Key Events**



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## **Event Study: Key Events**



# Overview of Results (Table 3)

	Subprime Phase	Global Phase	
Lower interest rates	Good	Good	
Liquidity (domestic)	Bad	Good	
Swaps	Good	Bad	
Guarantees	Good	Bad	
Bailouts/failures	Bad	Bad	
Credit easing, QE, recapitalization, asset purchases	Mixed	Mixed	

#### Comments

 Ambitious multinational empirical study of effects of a wide gamut of policies during crisis using panel of events.

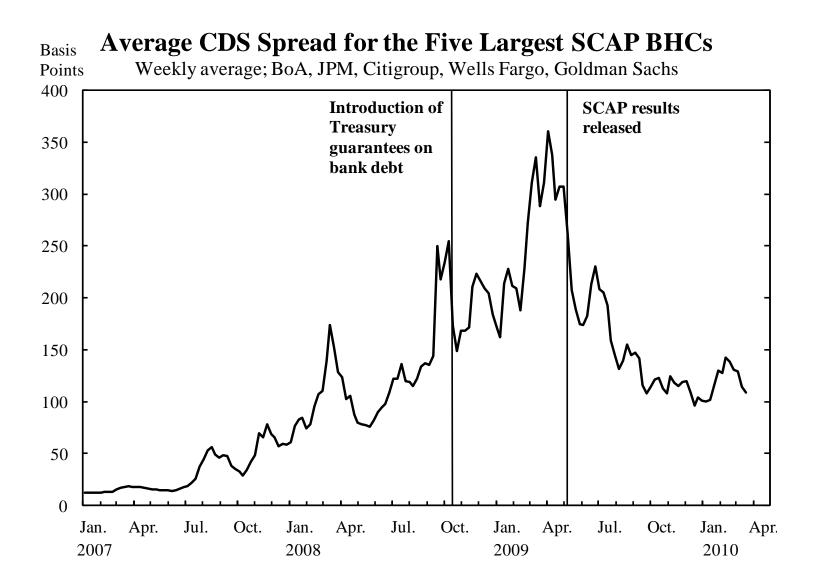
 Focus on announcement effects avoids some difficult identification issues (but not all!)

 Most provocative result: standard monetary policy actions/inactions have large effect on Libor-OIS spreads.

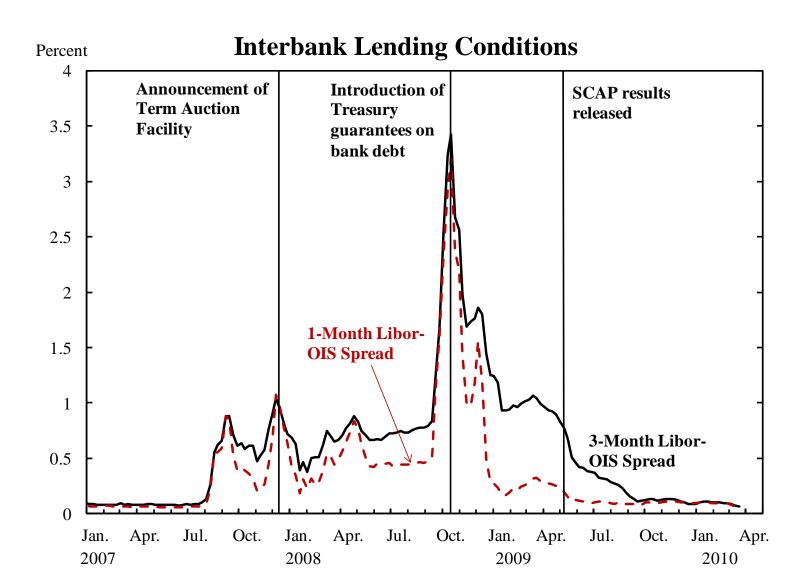
#### Comments

- Should include complete event listing in appendix.
- Look more carefully at effects on CDS rates, bond spreads, equity prices, etc. and connections between these variables.
- Focus on major policy actions; for example, 12/12/07 TAF/swap announcement had large effect, but other actions didn't.
- Stress test results is an important date.
- Thorny problem of endogeneity of policy actions

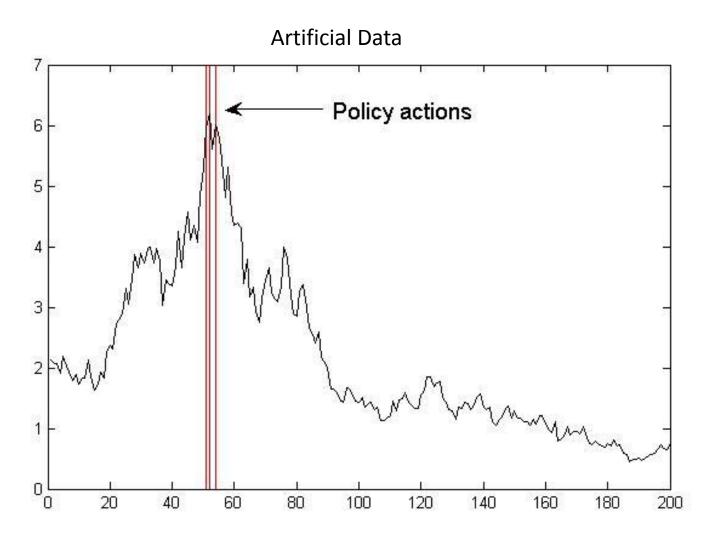
#### Decomposing the Effects of Policy Actions



### LOLR vs. Policies Directed at Solvency Fears



## Policy Endogeneity and Tests of Policy Effectiveness



## Monte Carlo Experiment

Assume true DGP is a stationary process:
 y(t) = 0.99\*y(t-1) + u(t), u ~N(0,1)

- Define a "crisis" as occurring whenever  $y(t) > 2.5*\sigma_v$
- Assume there is a policy action [z(t)=1] in each crisis period.
- Policy has no effect by assumption.

## Monte Carlo Experiment

Regression:

$$y(t)-y(t-1) = a + b1*z(t-1) + e(t)$$
 (1)

$$y(t)-y(t-3) = a + b3*z(t-3) + e(t)$$
 (2)

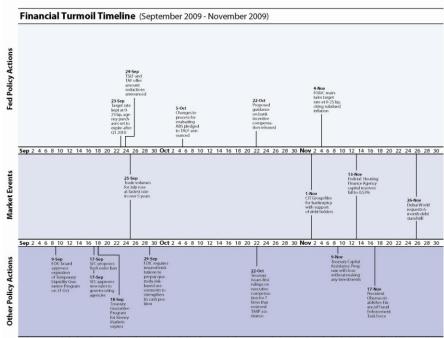
Estimation results using simulated data:

$$b1 = -0.2$$
 (1)

$$b3 = -0.5$$
 (2)

### Challenges in Evaluating Policy Actions

- This example illustrates potential spurious estimates of policy actions even when policy is ineffective.
- The opposite issue can occur when policy is effective but occurs in response to shocks. In this case, estimated policy effect may be biased toward zero.
- Finally, announcements contain information regarding other future policy actions, so it is difficult to discern whether the action itself is effective or if it is the signal of future action.



Click on any event for further information. This timeline is updated on the first of every month. If you encounter broken links or have other feedback, please email lauri.feldman@ny.frb.org.

