

The Global Financial Crisis Causes, Consequences, and Lessons

Bhanupong
Lecture 8

Course Syllabus

Lecture 8

- **The Global Financial Crisis**
- We examine the development of the Global Financial Crisis (GFC) in 2008 and discuss its impact of the Thai economy.
- The V-shaped recovery in Asia and Thailand provide valuable lessons for Thailand.
- We raise the question whether Thailand is heading for the Minsky moment

The long process of monetary easing began

- But BNP's move forced the European Central Bank to supply liquidity to the markets, starting the long process of monetary easing by the world's central banks, which eventually included zero interest rates and quantitative easing—policies that in many cases continue today.
- ***Debt ratios remain high, making skittish central banks reluctant to change policy.***

Keywords

1. Global financial crisis in 2008
2. Impact on Thailand
3. Recovery in Asia
4. Lessons learned
5. Minsky moment
6. The shape of things to come

1. The global financial crisis

While it was brewing in 2007

- What triggered the financial crisis?
- The **suspension of trading** by *BNP Paribas*, a *French* bank, in three funds linked to American mortgage-backed securities.
- Short-term interest rates, and volatility, soared as banks struggled to get liquidity; the turmoil soon contributed to the collapse of *Northern Rock*, a *British* mortgage lender.

Bear Sterns

- The BNP announcement wasn't the first sign of trouble: mortgage lenders started to fail in early 2007 as homeowners defaulted on risky loans, and ***Bear Stearns*** was forced to bail out two of its ***hedge funds*** in June 2007.
- It has been more than a decade since then, but its memory still looms large.

Hedge Funds

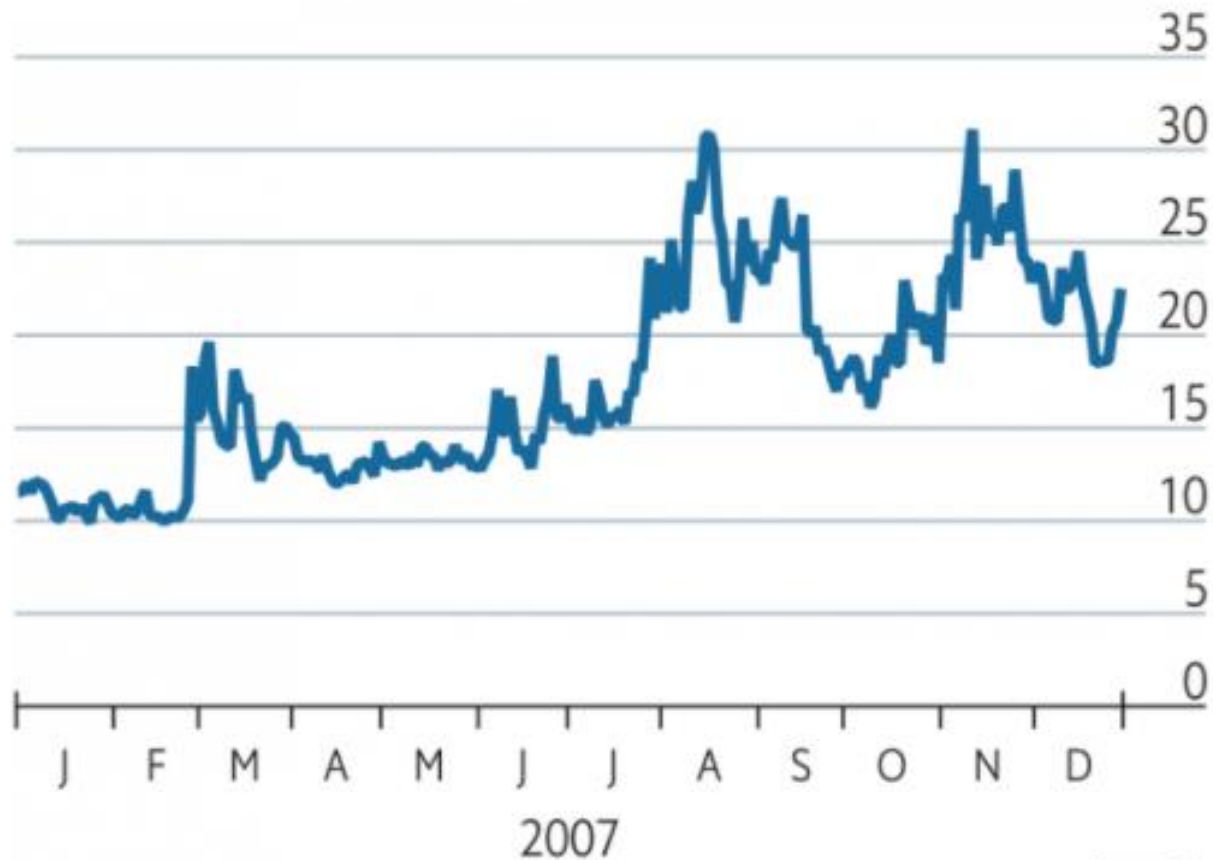
- An investing group usually in the form of a limited partnership that employs speculative techniques in the hope of obtaining large capital gains.
- Hedge funds face less regulation than mutual funds and other investment vehicles.
- Hedge Funds such as ***Long term Capital Management*** and Quantum Funds of George Soros were blame for the AFC.

Mahathir vs. Hedge Funds

- Dr Mahathir, the then Malaysian Prime Minister, in one of the statements published in the Wall Street Journal on September 23, 1997 remarked.
- “Whole region can be bankrupted by just a few people whose only objective is to enrich themselves and their rich clients....”

When doubts set in

Volatility index (VIX), percentage points



Source: Thomson Reuters



Timeline of the crisis

- **March 16, 2007**

Bear Stearns (an investment bank) was bought by JPMorgan Chase & Co. in a deal orchestrated by and backed up by the US government following a ***sharp decline in shares*** and a collapse in confidence in the company.

- **July 11, 2007**

Federal regulators seized **IndyMac Bank** after it succumbed to the pressures of ***tighter credit, tumbling home prices*** and rising ***foreclosures***.

IndyMac is the largest thrift ever to fail in the U.S.

The crisis took some years in the making

September 7, 2007

In a bid to stabilize the nation's troubled housing market, the US government seized control of **Fannie Mae** and **Freddie Mac**

These two publicly traded companies together hold or guarantee about ***half the mortgage loans*** in USA.

Lehman Brothers Debacle

September 15, 2008 Lehman Brothers filed for bankruptcy

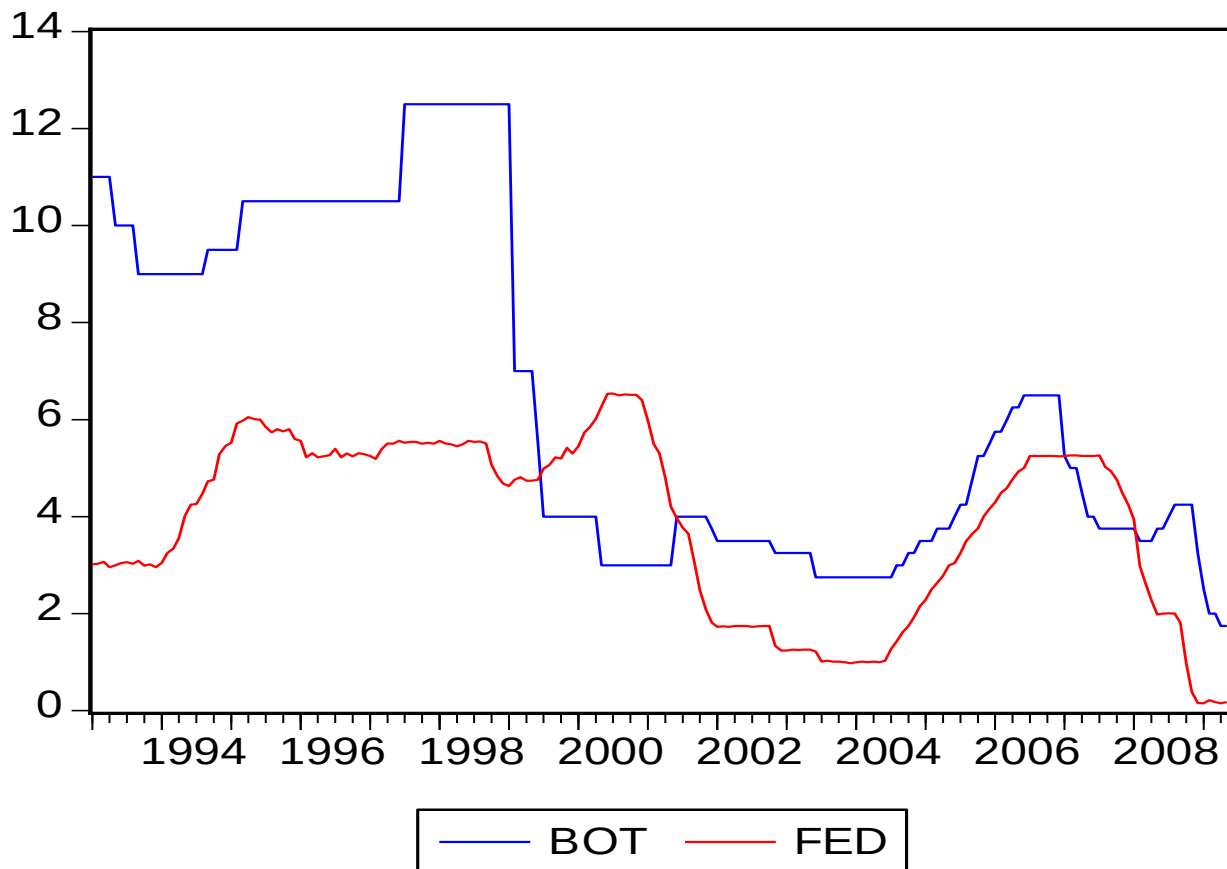
- Lehman Brothers International (Europe)—LBIE, the London subsidiary of Lehman Brothers Holdings, New York—closed for business, leaving 839,000 failed transactions totaling billions of dollars hanging in the air. PricewaterhouseCoopers (PWC), the administrator, was still trying to sort out most of them, which relate to over 100 separate units of LBIE.
- It had managed to pay claims of around \$13 billion (£8 billion) but wanted the American parent to settle up to **\$100 billion** more.

The period of low interest rates

- In 2002, to spur US economy which was experiencing a ***mild recession*** as a result of the bursting of the dot.com bubble and the terrorist attack in 2001, the Fed decided to lower interest rates.
- Cheap credit and lax lending policies encouraged consumers to purchase new homes and take out additional mortgage loans for personal consumption like buying a new car or going on vacation.

The Fed Monetary easing began in 2002

Notice the interest rate differential



How the *subprime* mortgage market was created

- Banks provided loans even to borrowers who had **questionable ability** to repay such loans.
- Thus, the **subprime** mortgage market was created.
- Subprime mortgage loans carry ***adjustable mortgage rates*** where borrowers initially pay interest ***below*** the market rate for a pre-determined period and pay ***market rates*** for the rest of the period of the mortgage.

Securitization

- The aggressive expansion of the subprime market in years 2003-2005 was fueled by **securitization**.
- It is the process of taking an **illiquid** asset, or group of assets, and through ***financial engineering***, transforming them into a security.

Collateralized Debt Obligations (CDOs)

- A typical example of securitization is a mortgage-backed security, which is a type of asset-backed security that is secured by a collection of mortgages.
- Investment banks, such as ***Bear Sterns*** came up with CDO's **(Collateralized Debt Obligations)** which are sophisticated financial tools that ***repackage*** individual loans into a product that can be sold on the secondary market.

In financial laboratories, there are financial engineering processes

- These sophisticated financial packages consist of **auto loans, credit card debt, or corporate debt.**
- They are called collateralized because they have some types of collateral behind them.
- CDOs are in effect a financial WMD (Weapon of Mass Destruction)

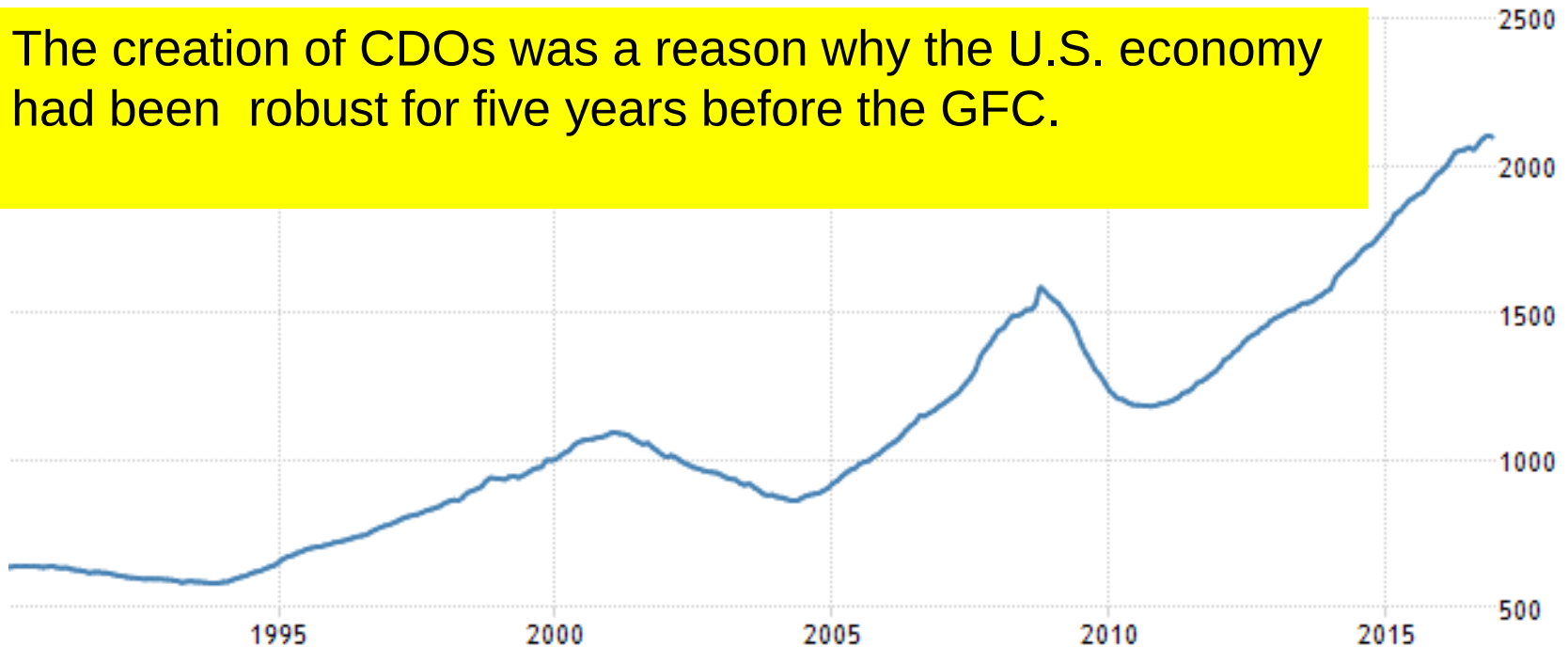
CDOs and market liquidity

- CDOs were created to provide *more liquidity* in the economy.
- It allows banks and corporations to sell off debt, which frees up more capital to invest or loan.
- However, the **downside** of CDOs is that it allows the originators of the loans to avoid having to collect on them when they become due, since the loans are now owned by other investors.

US Commercial and industrial loans (billion USD)

US COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LOANS

The creation of CDOs was a reason why the U.S. economy had been robust for five years before the GFC.



Why discipline matters

- This ability to create liquidity make banks **less disciplined** in adhering to strict lending standards.
- Another downside risk is that they are so complex that often the buyers aren't really sure what they are buying.
- They often rely on their trust of the bank selling the CDOs without doing enough research to be sure the package is really worth the price.

Buyers beware

- CDOs became widely popular (thus contributing further to the expansion of mortgage loans) among investors who were attracted by their high return.
- Some Thai banks did not buy a lot of CDOs because they did not understand CDOs complexity.

Liquidity crisis in 2007

- The opaqueness and complexity of CDOs can cause a market panic if something happens to make sellers lose their trust in the product.
- This makes the CDOs difficult to resell.
- This difficulty helped cause the 2007 banking liquidity crisis.
- The financial engineers must come up with a new product to make CDOs sell.
- That is the CDS.

Credit Default Swap (CDS)

- CDS is an insurance policy against a bond default, a financial instrument for swapping the risk of debt default in CDOs.
- The widespread availability of CDS written by issuers, primarily **AIG**, enhanced CDO's appeal.

The buyer of CDS

- Credit default swaps may be used for emerging market bonds, mortgage backed securities, corporate bonds and local government bonds.
- The buyer of a credit default swap pays a premium for effectively insuring against a debt default.
- The buyer of CDS would receive a lump sum payment if the debt instrument is defaulted.

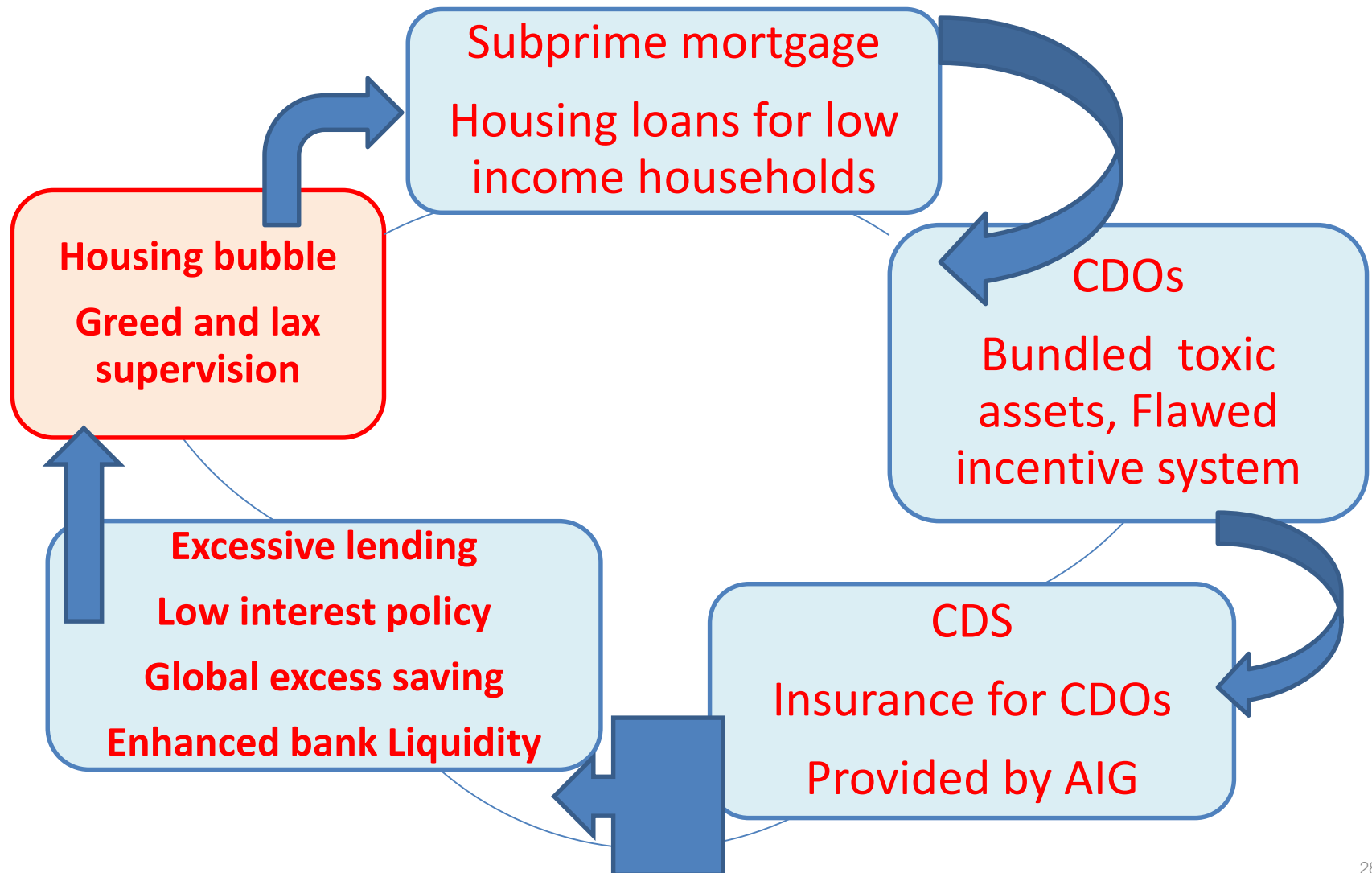
The biggest seller of CDS: AIG

- The seller (AIG) of a credit default swap *receives monthly payments* from the buyer.
- If the debt instrument defaults, AIG has to pay the agreed amount to the buyer of the credit default swap.
- AIG wrote more than \$2.7 trillion in derivatives contracts. Investors used one kind-CDS—to hedge against bonds going bad.

Triple A rating?

- Banks bought the swaps, reassured by AIG's AAA debt rating to manipulate capital requirements.
- When the bonds AIG insured against started to tank and the issuer's own rating was cut, it all came crushing down.
- AIG had \$300 billion in potential CDS losses.
- Yet AIG had book value of only \$50 billion. If AIG has to pay out on those contracts, it will go bankrupt six times over.

A perfect recipe for the financial crisis



Causes of the financial crisis: Imports or homemade (USA)?

- (1) a U.S. monetary policy that remained expansionary for too long after the 2002 recession, or
- (2) Excess saving outside the United States that drove down global interest rates to levels that fueled the speculation.
- While both of these hypotheses could serve to explain the consequent bubble in U.S. asset prices, they do not provide an immediate explanation as to why defaults in a relatively **small** portion of the credit markets (sub-prime mortgages) had such catastrophic system-wide consequences.

Who is to blame?

- Buyers of the mortgage-backed securities in the secondary market also failed to accurately evaluate the quality of the underlying assets and to understand the risks involved.
- The complexity and lack of transparency of the instruments contributed to the problem.
- Similar mistakes were made by the rating agencies (Standard & Poors, Moody)

Flawed incentives and regulations

- A low level of global interest rates may have helped create the conditions for the asset price boom in housing markets and the speculative excesses.
- However, ***the flawed incentives and regulatory structure*** within the United States were far more fundamental.

Many factors contributing to the crisis

- The promotion of new financial innovations without a rigorous effort to evaluate their implications for systemic risk,
- A compensation system that emphasized high immediate returns,
- And a compliant financial regulatory structure all stand out as important direct contributors.

Distorted incentive system

- Low real interest rates were a global phenomenon, and a large number of European economies experienced housing price increases of greater magnitude than the United States.
- But the distorted incentives of the private securitized mortgage market were largely American.
- It is difficult to explain the crisis in terms of macroeconomic conditions without reference to the ***microeconomic distortions*** in the U.S. financial system.

Too big to fail

- Years of unregulated and risky deals exposed AIG to catastrophic losses.
- It paid \$165 million in retention bonuses to executives to the same people who helped created the mess, which cost the U.S tax payers \$170 billion—and counting.
- In the case of Thailand, *“Ministry of Finance cannot allow banks to go bankrupt”* said Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Finance (September 2007)

House price bubbles and the financial panic

- The housing price bubble burst in mid-2006 and both housing prices and housing starts began a long period of contraction.
- With declining home prices, borrowers were unable to refinance their loans and default rates soared.

Before the bubble burst

Residential estate price-income ratio

(% change between 1997 and 2007)

UK 93.9

USA 23.4

Spain 67.3

Sweden 62.0

Ireland 86.1

Japan -28.4

Economist's house price indicator

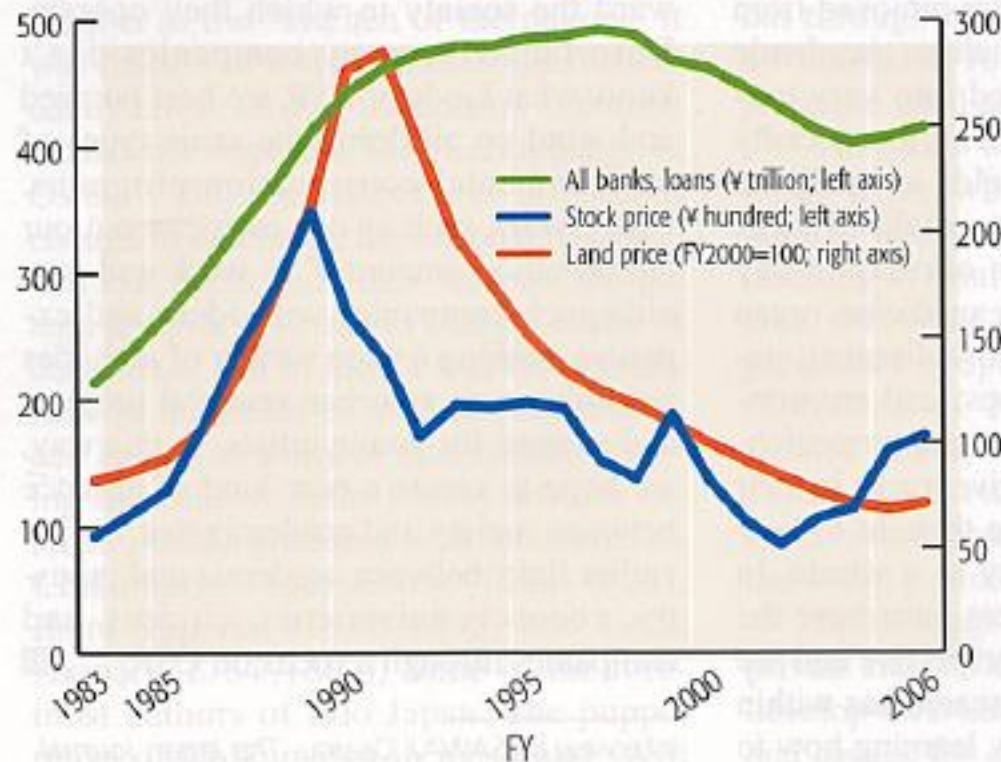
Minsky moment:

March 2009 (%y-o-y)

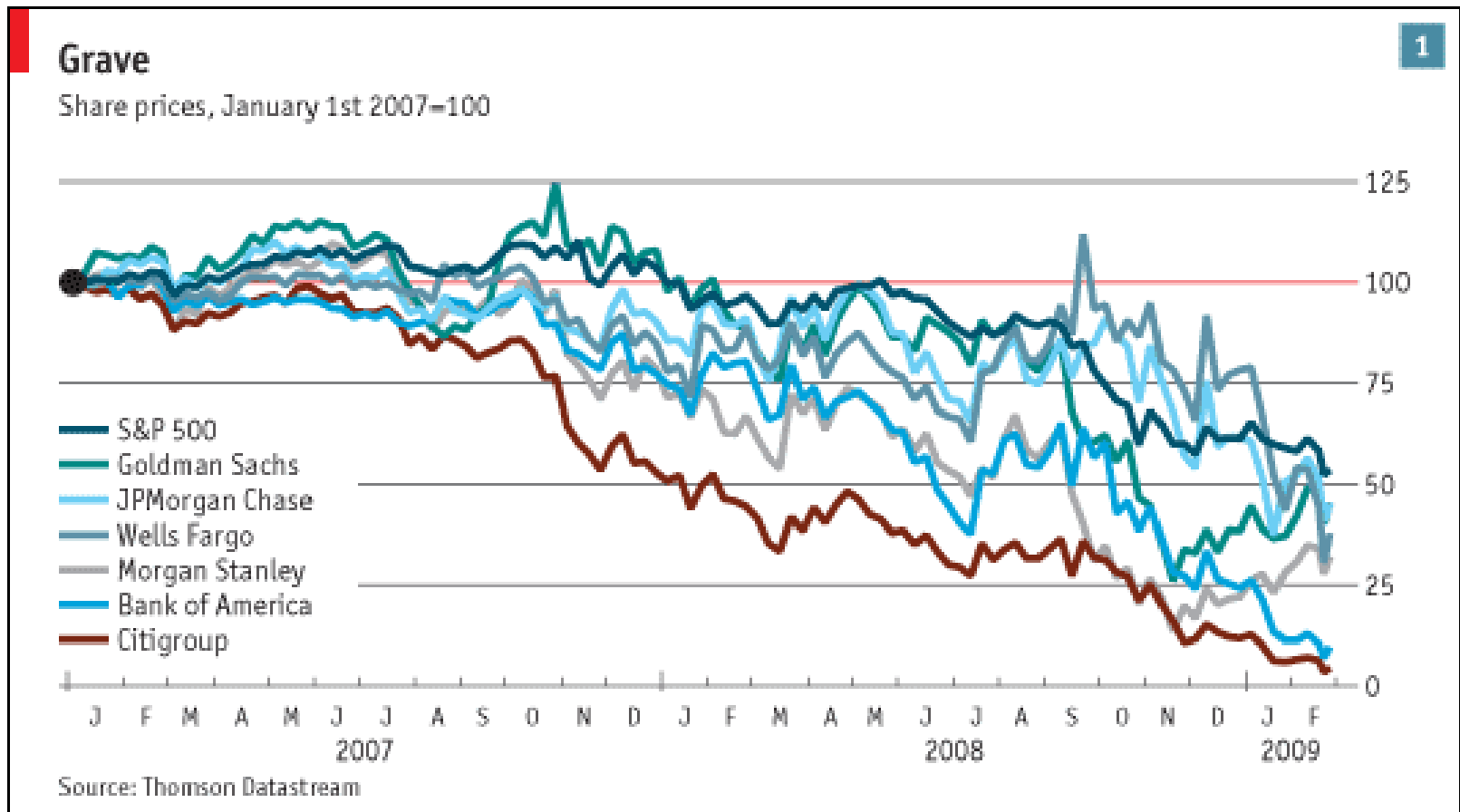
USA	-19.2		
UK	-17.6	Spain	-3.2
HK	-14.0	Germany	-2.5
Ireland	-9.8	Japan	-1.8
New Zealand	-8.9	Sweden	-1.6
Netherlands	-5.2	China	-0.9
Denmark	-4.9	France	0.8
Singapore	-4.7	Italy	1.1
Australia	-3.3	Switzerland	3.7

Bank credit, land and stock prices in Japan

Figure 1: Loans Outstanding of all Banks



Stock market crash in the US



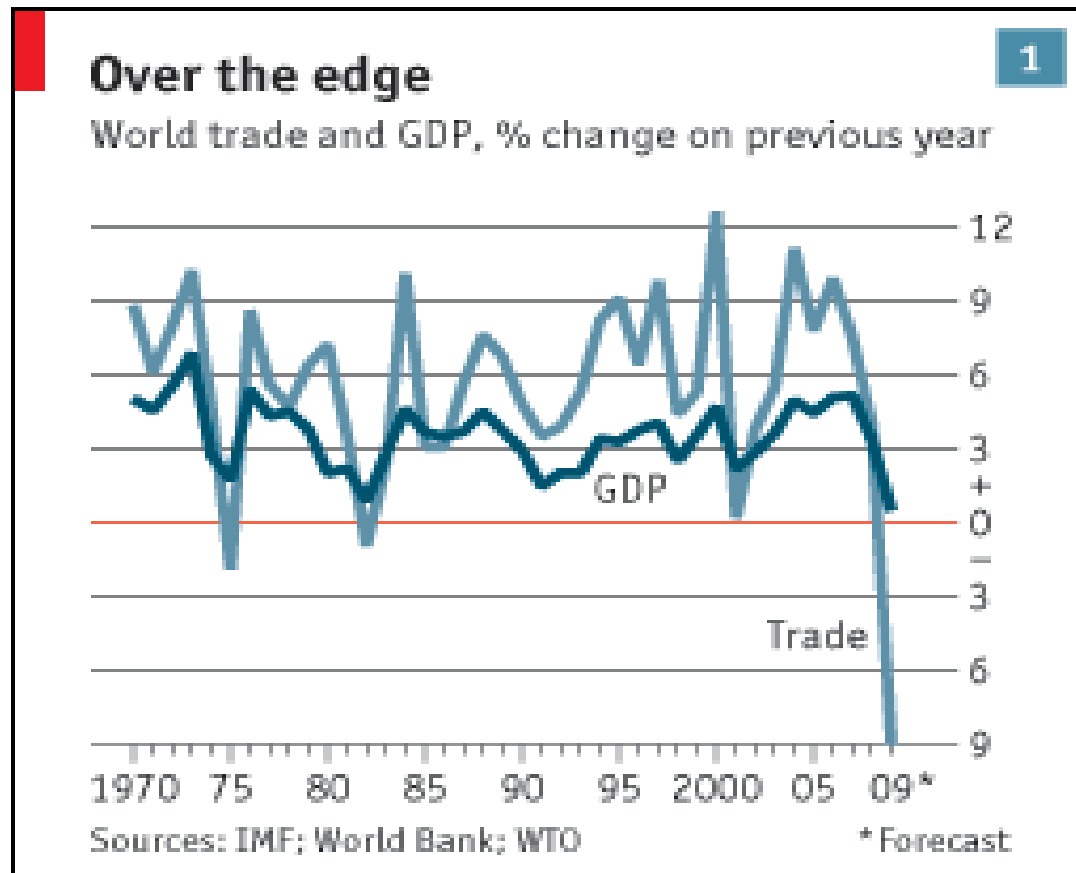
Global Rebalancing

- *An end to the consumption binge of the last decade should be* good news for the U.S. economy.
- Realignment away from a focus on domestic consumption would imply a ***shift of resources toward the export sector*** and a gradual reduction in the U.S. current account imbalance to more sustainable levels.

2. Impact of GFC on Thailand

- The impact of US financial crisis and the ensuing economic recession on Thailand is evident
- **Negative economic growth:** According to Thailand's Finance Ministry, the Thai economy contracted by as much as 3% in 2009 if no additional stimulus was implemented.
- **Lower exports:** The US is Thailand's number one export market accounting for a total 18% of total exports. With the US economy in recession, demand for Thai products declined.

Shrinking world trade



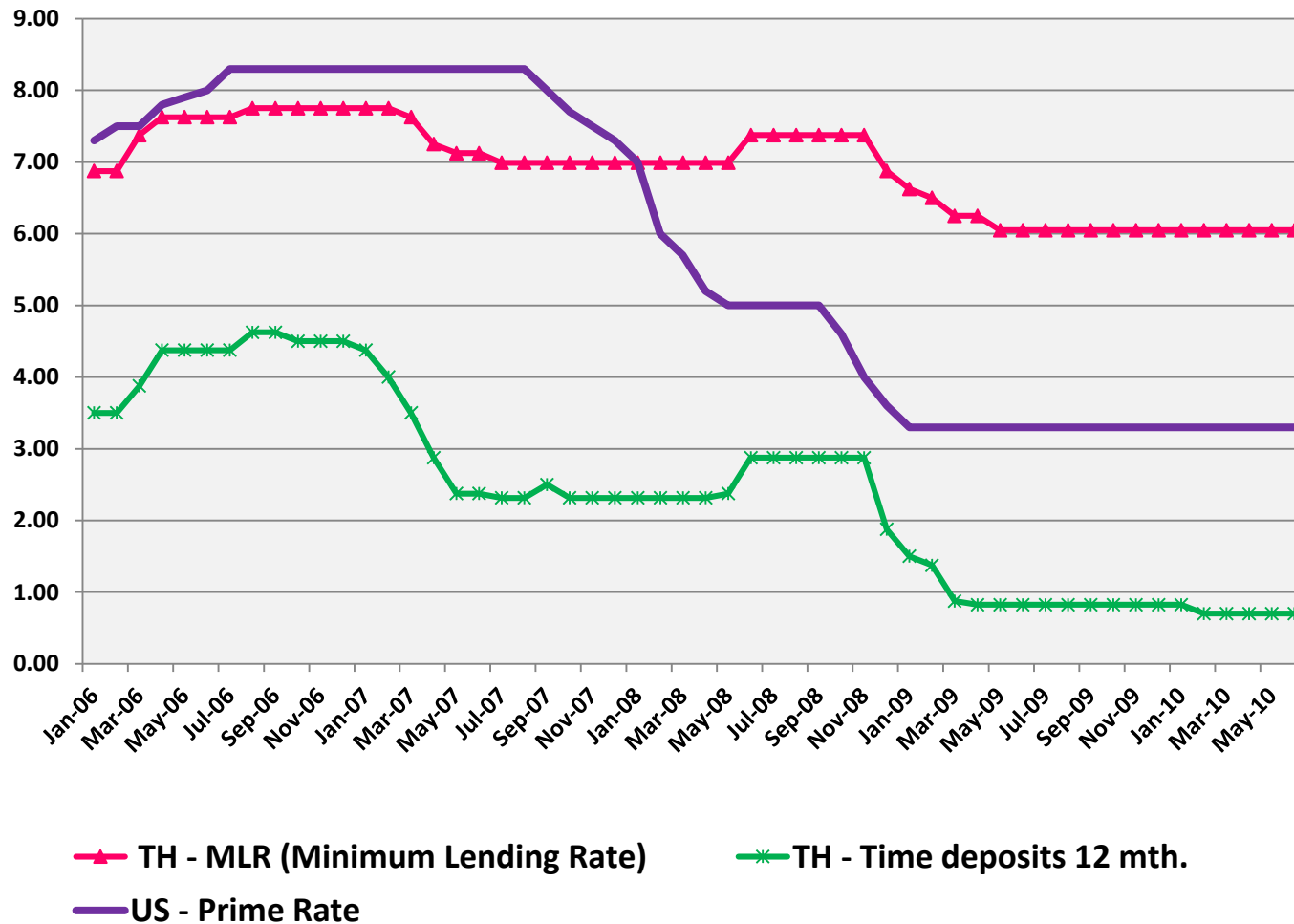
Impact on Thai Commercial banks

- Although the US financial crisis has led to a world wide recession and also affected other financial markets elsewhere, Thailand's financial sector remained stable.
- Thai banks have **minimal** exposure to the US ***toxic assets*** (in the form of CDO's).

What you don't know may not hurt you

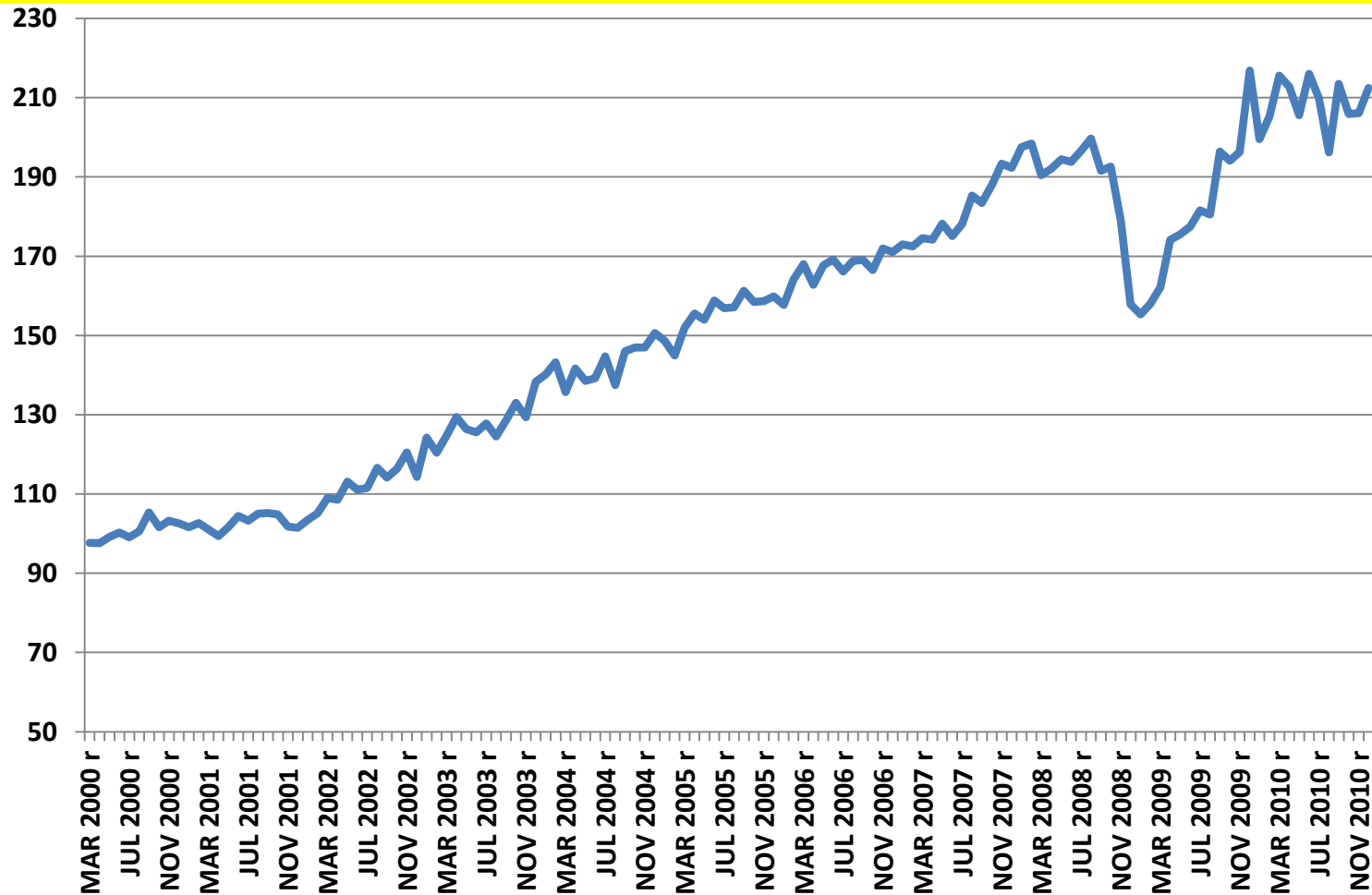
- Some banks like Bangkok Bank, BankThai , Krung Thai Bank and Bank of Ayudhya purchased CDO's in the amounts of US\$101 million , US\$ 260 million, US\$160 million and US\$ 85 million respectively.
- US banks have limited presence in Thailand where only Citibank and JP Morgan Chase have full branch operations.
- These foreign banks have less than one percent share of total bank loans in Thailand in 2007.

Interest rates during the global financial crisis



Collapse of manufacturing output

Manufacturing Production Index (MPI)



Rising unemployment

- **Higher unemployment:** With lower demand, manufacturing activities slowed resulting in a number of companies to reduce or shut-down their operations.
- It was ***estimated*** that, in 2009, in the worst case, there were 1.5 million unemployed in Thailand or 2.5% of the total workforce, an increase from 1.5% from previous year.

3. The V-shaped recovery in Asia

- Big differences within Asia over in terms of growth in the aftermath of the GFC.
- ***China, India and Indonesia*** were among **the few** economies in the world that continued to expand throughout the global downturn (though China's virtually stalled and entered a new normal growth).
- But the ***smaller, more open Asian economies were badly hit.***
- Between September and March 2009 real GDP fell by an average annualized rate of 13% in Hong Kong, Malaysia, South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan and Thailand.

The small vs the large economies

- The second-quarter of 2009, Asian GDP figures showed an impressive bounce
- Asia's emerging economies grew at an average annualized rate of over 10% in the **second** quarter 2009, while America's GDP fell by 1%.
- Comparing the second quarter with the first at an annualized rate, China's GDP grew by 15%, South Korea's by almost 10%, Singapore's soared by 21% and Indonesia's managed a respectable 5%.

On the rebound

Aug 13th 2009

From The Economist print edition

Back on track

1

Industrial production, Jan 2006=100



Sources: Barclays Capital; Thomson Reuters

Widening Gap

- In 2009 as a whole, Asia grew by at least 5%, while the G7 economies contracted by 3.5%
- The growth gap between the two had never been wider.
- How have these export-dependent economies managed to *decouple* from the developed world?
- How did the recovery sustain?

Monetary policy challenge

- How to sustain a robust recovery without blowing up the bubbles?
- Did China succeed?
- There are growing concerns that a flood of liquidity is fuelling asset-price bubbles, which could destabilize economies when they burst.
- That is why the Fed is thinking about ***normalization of the interest rate*** policy.

Hyman Philip Minsky

- Hyman Minsky wrote in 1974,
- “The financial system swings between robustness and fragility and these swings are an integral part of the process that generates business cycles”
- The term **Minsky Moment** was coined by Paul McCulley in 1998, to describe the 1998 Russian financial crisis.

Hyman Minsky

(1919 – 1996)

- “Bankers, traders, and other financiers periodically played the role of arsonists, setting the entire economy ablaze”.
- Minsky opposed the deregulation that characterized the 1980s.
- Applying Minsky’s theory of financial instability to the subprime mortgage crisis ..

5. Hyman Minsky

*Long periods of economic stability **trick** people into taking on more risk, borrow excessively and overpay for assets*

Five stages in Minsky model

1. **Displacement**: investors are excited about significant change in economic policy, an invention such as internet, oil discovery, digital technology, fintech, digital finance, and robotics.
2. **Boom**: investors borrow excessively for expected high returns (Tulip mania)

The South Sea Bubble



THE great Sir Isaac Newton may have revolutionised our knowledge of the world but he still had his blind spots. He was sucked into the great mania of his day, the South Sea Bubble (pictured) and lost a lot of money. "I can calculate the motion of heavenly bodies but not the madness of people," he ruefully reflected. In retrospect, he should have pondered the popular saying that was used to define his law of gravity: "What goes up, must come down."

Euphoria stage: people are still buying

- In the euphoria stage, people buy because others are buying and because they anticipate being able to sell quickly at a higher price.
- For a while this trend is self-reinforcing.
- At some stage, doubts set in
- Some people decide to take their profits while they can.

From euphoria to panic

3. *Euphoria*: excessive lending and credit extension to ever more untrustworthy borrowers and the creation of many types of financial instruments.
4. *Profit taking*: smart traders start to cash in their profits at the top of the market.
5. *Panic*

5. Panic

- 1. Uncertainty occurs;**
- 2. Property & stock prices fall;**
- 3. Liquidity in financial markets drops;**
- 4. Value of securities sinks sharply,**
- 5. Purchasing power disappears,**
- 6. Unemployment rises.**
- 7. Then came Ponzi borrowers**

Ponzi borrowers

- ★ During the panic stage, many people become *Ponzi* borrowers,
- ★ They are the borrowers who can repay neither the interest nor the original debt.
- ★ They rely entirely on rising asset prices to allow them to keep on refinancing their debt.
- ★ They borrow more in order to pay old debts.
- ★ Substituting new debts for old debts.

Believe in the appreciation of the value of the asset

- The "Ponzi borrower" (named for Charles Ponzi) borrows based on the belief that the appreciation of the value of the asset *will be sufficient to refinance the debt* but could not make sufficient payments on interest or principal with the cash flow from investments;
- Only the appreciating asset value can keep the Ponzi borrower afloat.

What are the benefits of investing or trading in Bitcoin?

1. Bitcoin is an alternative asset, comparable to gold. It's independent of public authorities and its value is determined by nothing more than supply and demand.
2. Furthermore, its finite supply coupled with increasing acceptability as a means of payment suggests its value will rise over time.
3. For traders, the volatility of Bitcoin against the dollar opens up opportunities for profitable trading – for those with strong nerves.

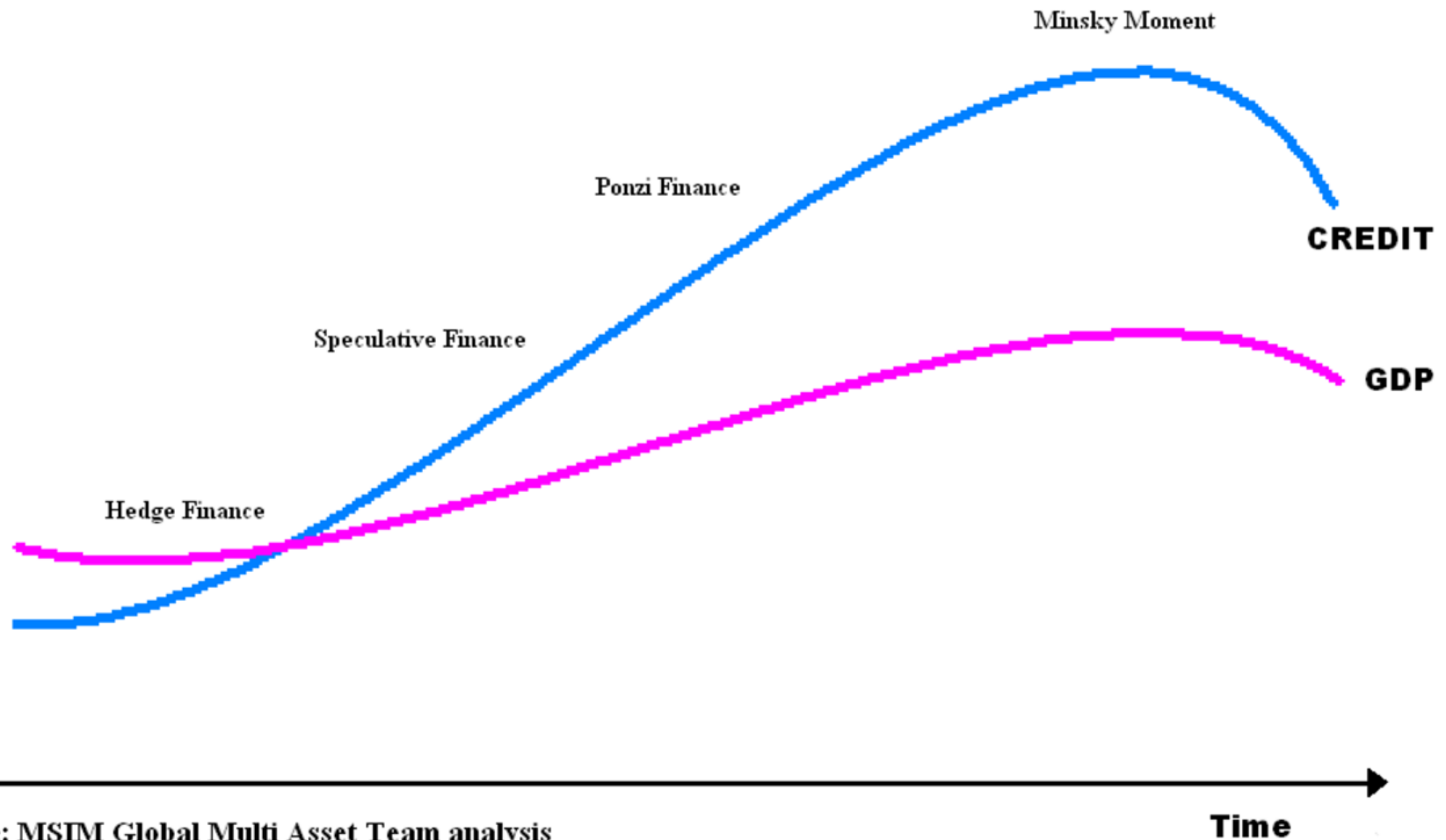


Minsky Moment

- ★ All 5 stages eventually lead to **Minsky moment** - the time when '**over-indebted investors**' are forced to sell their securities even the good ones in order to pay off the mountains of debt they took on to acquire those investments, resulting in sharp declines in financial markets, lack of liquidity and a call for government's help
- ★ This is exactly what happened to the U.S. economy during the sub-prime crisis

A **Minsky moment** is a sudden major collapse of asset values which is part of the credit cycle or business cycle. Such moments occur because long periods of prosperity and increasing value of investments lead to increasing speculation using borrowed money

Stylized "Minsky Cycle"



Movies to watch

- **Margin calls** (2011)
- An entangling thriller involving the key players at an investment firm during one perilous 24-hour period in the early stages of the 2008 financial crisis.

KEVIN SPACEY
PAUL BETTANY
JEREMY IRONS
ZACHARY QUINTO
PENN BADGLEY
SIMON BAKER
MARY McDONNELL
WITH DEMI MOORE
AND STANLEY TUCCI

MARGIN CALL

MYRAGE PICTURES in ASSOCIATION WITH DENAMORA PICTURES PRESENTS BEFORE THE DAWN A FILM BY MICHAEL BENARDINO A WASHINGTON SQUARE FILMS PRODUCTION A SAKINNET CAPITAL PARTNERS PRODUCTION AN UNTITLED ENTERTAINMENT PRODUCTION
KEVIN SPACEY PAUL BETTANY JEREMY IRONS ZACHARY QUINTO SIMON BAKER PENN BADGLEY MARY McDONNELL WITH DEMI MOORE AND STANLEY TUCCI "MARGIN CALL"
PRODUCED BY BERNARDINO TELSEY AND TERRY LITTLE CANNED JOJO CAROLINE DUNCAN WRITTEN BY JOHN PANO AND PETE BEARDSLEY AND JOHN NATHAN JARSON DIRECTED BY MICHAEL BENARDINO
CASTING BY JESSICA LEHR COSTUME DESIGNER ANNA GYEN HAIR AND MAKEUP DESIGNER JESSICA CLIMES PRODUCTION DESIGNER LAURA ROSTER EXECUTIVE PRODUCERS JOSH KOSOVE BLAKE HORN D'AMICO RANDY MANN ANTHONY GILLIS MICHAEL GREGG BOSE GARGUZZA
EXECUTIVE PRODUCERS JIM JENCKES PRODUCED BY ROBERT DUYEN BARNUM AND COREY MORCA PRODUCED BY MICHAEL BENARDINO REAL PRODUCTION A FILM BY ZACHARY QUINTO EDITOR JC CHANDLER



MYRAGE



OSCARs 2016 | By MEKADO MURPHY | 3:52

Anatomy of a Scene | 'The Big Short'

The big short (2015)

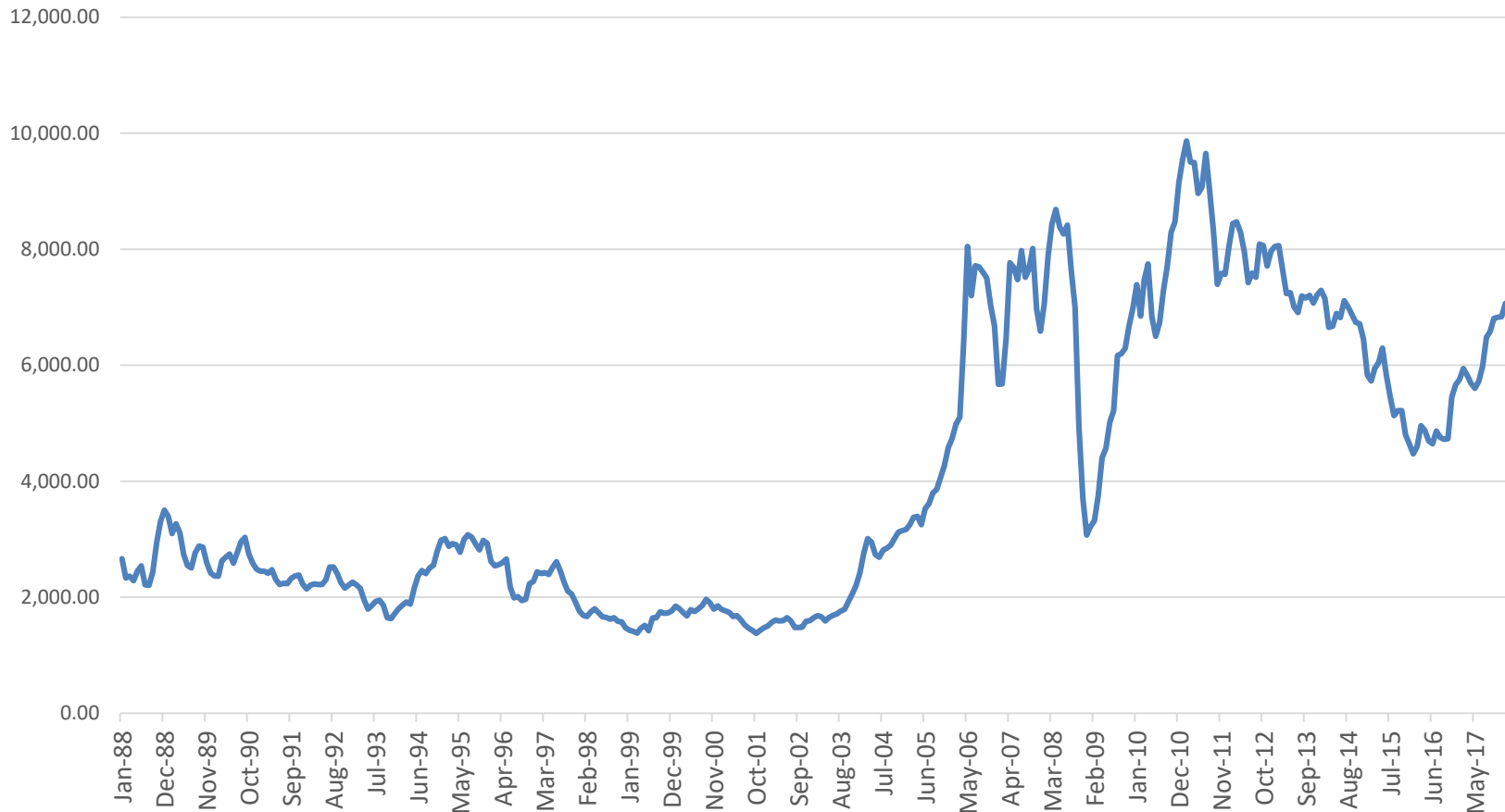
- Four denizens in the world of high-finance predict the credit and housing bubble collapse of the mid-2000s, and decide to take on the big banks for their greed and lack of foresight.
- Mini-seminars on the finer points of [credit-default swaps](#) and [collateralized debt obligations](#).
- The story swerves and swings from executive suites and conference rooms to hectic Manhattan streets and desolate Florida subdivisions.

Short selling

- Short selling is the sale of a security (or commodity) that is not owned by the seller or that the seller has borrowed.
- Short selling is motivated by the belief that a security's price will decline, enabling it to be bought at a lower price to make a profit.
- Short selling may be prompted by speculation.

When short selling of copper made profit?

Copper Futures end of day settlement price
USD per MT



Conclusions

- Although the 1997 and 2009 crises are different, some Asian countries were able to rebound in a V-shaped recovery.
- Asian countries have learned their lessons well from the 1997 financial meltdown.
- The global financial crisis in 2009 affected Thailand indirectly through export shortfall.
- Fiscal policies can be an effective means of influencing government popularity (e.g. Democratic Party of Japan), but its sustainability is in question.

Review questions

- “Both financial crises in Thailand and the US stemmed from similar causes” State whether you agree or disagree with the above statement. Give brief reasons.
- Will Thailand soon experience the Minsky moment?