Central Bank Interventions, Demand for Collateral, and Sovereign Borrowing Costs

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This paper

Research Question: Study the effect of unconventional monetary policy, in the form of collateralized lending to banks, on sovereign borrowing costs

Strategy: Analyze the impact of the ECB 3-Year Long-Term Refinancing Operations (vLTRO) on Portuguese yields and public debt management



vLTRO stimulated demand of short-term (ST) bonds by 21-24 p.p and long-term (LT) by 2 p.p.

Central Bank Interventions: vLTRO

3-Year Maturity, low interest rates, two "full allotments"



- Banks' eligible collateral already pledged at ECB in December 2011
 - 1. vLTRO1: rollover
 - 2. vLTRO2: new borrowing



Sovereign Borrowing Costs



Demand for Collateral

- Prime source of collateral: domestic government bonds
- High yields generate attractive collateral trade
- Increase in holdings by entities with vLTRO access



vLTRO vs. QE

- \blacktriangleright QE \Rightarrow purchase LT bonds, issue ST reserves \Rightarrow flattens the yield curve
- \blacktriangleright vLTRO \Rightarrow opposite effect \Rightarrow steepens the yield curve
- ST borrowing costs \downarrow , LT costs \uparrow

Debt Agency reacts

- Public Debt auctions resume in the intra-allotment period
- Newly issued bonds are short-term



- Purchases of domestic bonds explain 71% of net uptake
- No other asset has explanatory power

Did banks borrow from the vLTRO to purchase govt debt?

- No, purchases of govt bonds decrease after the second allotment
- Purchases occurred before the allotment

Portfolio Maturity Choice

Theoretical Model

- Bank portfolio choice: government debt and borrowing from the ECB with liquidity management motive.
- By the time borrowing matures:
 - 1. ...short-term bonds are cash.
 - 2. ...long-term bonds still risky.
 - LT bonds expose holder to liquidity risk \Rightarrow preference for ST bonds

Empirical Evidence

- vLTRO shifted preference away from LT and towards ST bonds
- Demand for ST bonds \uparrow by 21-24 p.p. (of amounts) issued)