The Effects of Contagion during the Global Financial Crisis in Government-Regulated and Sponsored Assets in Emerging Markets

A thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

by

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in

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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORSHIP/ORIGINALITY

I certify that the work in this thesis has not previously been submitted for a degree nor has

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my research work and the preparation of the thesis itself has been acknowledged. In

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Edgardo Cayón

3

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Abstract

The effects of financial contagion during the Global Financial Crisis (GFC) have been extensively studied in the finance literature. One of the key issues is the devastating effect of the crisis on wealth and asset prices. However, an important difference between this crisis and past crises was the relatively small and short duration of the effects of the crisis on emerging markets. Of particular interest was the resilience of government-regulated and -sponsored assets such as pension funds, state-owned enterprises, and international and local-currency government bonds. This thesis contributes to the literature on the effects of financial contagion by analysing four cases of government-regulated and -sponsored assets during different episodes of the GFC. The second chapter analyses contagion from US equity markets to emerging-market autarchic assets (Colombian private pension funds) during different episodes of the GFC. In this paper we test for contagion via changes in correlation between financial asset returns and via additional volatility spillovers. We propose a DCC-GJR GARCH framework where the S&P 500 is the source of transmission of contagion to the autarchic asset. We find no evidence of contagion measured as significant changes in correlation during the first two phases of the crises. In Chapter 3 we extend our analysis to government-sponsored assets (state-owned enterprises (SOEs)) and argue that these assets account for a substantial and increasing fraction of global foreign direct investment. While emerging-economy SOEs are often vehicles for state-directed economic growth policy, the performance of SOEs compared with private enterprises is an open question, particularly during crisis periods. We estimate a four-factor model of SOE returns of the BRIC economies for the period 2000–12 and show that certain SOEs offered some protection to investors during the financial crisis of 2007-09. We use quantile regressions since this approach is robust to the presence of outliers and their impact on the

factors during crisis periods. The results obtained in this chapter provide empirical evidence

for the special role of the state in protecting and stabilising state-owned enterprises. In

Chapter 4 we analyse the effects of the GFC on government bonds. For this objective we

use propensity matching estimation to measure the effect of the GFC on sovereign spreads

using data from 43 countries. We estimate general underlying factor models allowing for

multiple channels of contagion transmission then use estimates to select matching non-

crisis benchmarks for nine portfolios of sovereign bonds. We found no significant changes

in spreads on portfolios of local-currency emerging-market debt during the GFC. Finally, in

Chapter 5 we use high-frequency Colombian government bond data and perform an event

study on high-frequency data to measure the effect of the news originating from the GFC

via a market-transmission mechanism. In order to avoid confounding effects, we compare

the impact of news originating from the GFC with global, regional, and local news. Our

results make an interesting contribution to understanding the extent of the resilience of

emerging markets under the postulates of the coupling/decoupling hypothesis and market

integration.

Keywords: emerging markets, global financial crisis, regulation, stated-owned enterprises,

pension funds, government bonds.

JEL classification: C5, G1, G2, G14, G15, G28, G38

6

Contents

Chapter 1 Introduction	1
1.1.Can financial autarchy prevent contagion? The case of Colombian per during the subprime, financial, and sovereign debt crises	
1.2. The performance of state-owned enterprises in BRIC countries during	the GFC3
1.3. Testing for differences in sovereign spreads during the GFC using promatching estimators	
1.4. The effects of the GFC on Colombian local-currency bond prices: an e	event study4
Chapter 2 Can financial autarchy prevent contagion? The case of Copension funds during the subprime, financial, and sovereign debt crises	
2.1 Introduction	6
2.2 Background: pension funds	9
2.3 Data and summary statistics	13
2.4 Contagion model	20
2.5 Results	23
2.6 Contagion from US stock market factor	26
2.7 Contagion from bond market factors	28
2.8 Quantile regression	30
2.9 Conclusion	33
Chapter 3 The performance of state-owned enterprises in BRIC coun	atuisa duwina
the GFC	_
	35
the GFC	35
the GFC 3.1 Introduction	35 35
the GFC 3.1 Introduction 3.2 Data	35 35 39
the GFC 3.1 Introduction 3.2 Data 3.3 Model.	35 35 39 41
the GFC 3.1 Introduction 3.2 Data 3.3 Model. 3.4 Results	
the GFC 3.1 Introduction 3.2 Data 3.3 Model	
the GFC 3.1 Introduction 3.2 Data 3.3 Model 3.4 Results 3.4.1 Results of the four-factor model linear regression 3.4.2 Results of the four-factor model quantile regressions.	
the GFC 3.1 Introduction 3.2 Data 3.3 Model 3.4 Results 3.4.1 Results of the four-factor model linear regression 3.4.2 Results of the four-factor model quantile regressions 3.4.3 Results of the cross-sectional regression 3.5 Conclusion Chapter 4 Testing for differences in sovereign spreads during the GF	35 35 39 41 45 45 68 C using
the GFC 3.1 Introduction 3.2 Data 3.3 Model 3.4 Results 3.4.1 Results of the four-factor model linear regression 3.4.2 Results of the four-factor model quantile regressions 3.4.3 Results of the cross-sectional regression 3.5 Conclusion Chapter 4 Testing for differences in sovereign spreads during the GI propensity-matching estimators	35 35 37 39 41 45 45 64 50 68 FC using 70
the GFC 3.1 Introduction 3.2 Data 3.3 Model 3.4 Results 3.4.1 Results of the four-factor model linear regression 3.4.2 Results of the four-factor model quantile regressions 3.4.3 Results of the cross-sectional regression 3.5 Conclusion Chapter 4 Testing for differences in sovereign spreads during the GP propensity-matching estimators 4.1 Introduction	35 35 37 37 38 38 39 41 45 45 45 68 68 FC using 70
the GFC 3.1 Introduction 3.2 Data 3.3 Model	35 35 37 39 41 45 45 68 FC using 70 73
the GFC 3.1 Introduction 3.2 Data 3.3 Model	35 35 37 39 41 45 45 68 FC using 70 73
the GFC 3.1 Introduction 3.2 Data 3.3 Model 3.4 Results 3.4.1 Results of the four-factor model linear regression 3.4.2 Results of the four-factor model quantile regressions 3.4.3 Results of the cross-sectional regression 3.5 Conclusion Chapter 4 Testing for differences in sovereign spreads during the GI propensity-matching estimators 4.1 Introduction 4.2 Common determinants of sovereign spreads 4.2.1 Variables and data description	35 35 36 37 37 38 38 39 39 41 45 45 45 68 68 68 70 70 73

4.5 Conclus	sions1	05
Chapter 5 event study	The effects of the GFC on Colombian local-currency bonds prices: an	08
5.1 Introdu	ction1	08
	1	
	1	
	1	
	sion1	
•	Conclusion	
	research 1	
Appendix A.	1	49
Appendix B.	1	50
Appendix C.	1	54
Appendix D.	1	56
Chapter 7	Bibliography1	58
	List of Tables	
Table 2.1: Evo	plution of investments by asset class in Colombian private pension funds	
	pension funds in the Latin American region (LAC), 2005–2009.	12
	scriptive statistics: annualised daily returns to Colombian private pension	1.5
	February 2, 2005, to August 31, 2011scriptive statistics: sub-sample	
	sts for contagion: US stock market to Colombian pension fund (CPF), LAC	18
	D/Colombian peso exchange rate	2.7
	sts for contagion: emerging-market bond index and European bond index to	
	nsion funds (CPF)	
	sts for contagion by quantile: US stock market to Colombian pension fund	
	tocks and USD/Colombian peso exchange rate	
	mber of SOEs and comparables by GICS industry sector	
	sults of the four-factor linear regression model	
	sis effect by sector	49
	antile regression estimates for weekly and monthly returns – CAPM	5 1
,	antile regression estimates for weekly and monthly holding periods – small	31
-	tor (SMB)	53
•	antile regression estimates for weekly and monthly holding periods – high	
	tor (HML)	55
Table 3.7: Qu	antile regression estimates for weekly and monthly holding periods –	
	ctor (MOM)	
	antile regression estimates for weekly and monthly holding periods – subprin	
crisis		59

Table 3.9: Quantile regression estimates for weekly and monthly holding periods – cr	edit
crunch crisis	61
Table 3.10: Quantile regression estimates for for weekly and monthly holding periods	; —
sovereign debt crisis	63
Table 3.11: Cross-sectional excess returns fixed effects weekly	66
Table 3.12: Cross-sectional excess returns fixed effects monthly	66
Table 4.1: Descriptive statistics sovereign spreads (monthly)	77
Table 4.2: Determinants and their relation with sovereign spreads	81
Table 4.3: Panel regression estimates	84
Table 4.4: Logistic regression estimates for calculating propensity scores	93
Table 4.5: Average effect on sovereign spreads on portfolios	100
Table 4.6: Robustness checks for ATET on portfolios	104
Table 5.1: Historical COP turnover value SEN interdealer local-bond currency marke	t, 1999
to August 2014	112
Table 5.2: Descriptive statistics for selected issues of Colombian peso government bo	nds115
Table 5.3: Global Financial Crisis timeline and timestamp of events in Eastern Standa	ırd
Time (EST)	
Table 5.4: Number of global, regional, and local macroeconomic announcements from	
to 2013 and level of surprise	121
Table 5.5: Summary of significant results obtained from the market model	125
Table 5.6: Effect of macroeconomic surprises on Colombian bonds	127
Table 5.7: Average effect of the surprises in global, regional, and local news in Colon	nbian
bond prices	135
Table 5.8: Significant effects of GFC events on Colombian bonds abnormal returns	137
Table 5.9: Differences in abnormal returns between GFC events and pre-crisis, crisis,	and
post-crisis macroeconomic news	140

List of Figures

Figure 1: Average investment limits by asset class in private pension funds in Latin Amer	ica
countries (LAC) and Colombia, 2010	10
Figure 2: Evolution of foreign- and local-currency holdings of pension funds in Latin	
America countries (LAC) and Colombia (Col), 2005–2009.	11
Figure 3: Conditional variance decomposition, Colombian pension fund (CPF) returns	24
Figure 4: Conditional variance decomposition, Colombian pension fund (CPF) returns	25
Figure 5: Conditional variance decomposition, Colombian pension fund (CPF) returns	26