State Ownership and Systemic Risk: Evidence from the Indian Financial Sector during 2007-09

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Research Question

- Do government guarantees distort market competition during a crisis?
- **Evidence from India**: Did government ownership help Public Sector Banks (PSBs) outperform the private-sector banks or was it government guarantees?
  - Indian Bank Nationalization Act: Explicit guarantee for PSBs
  - We compare public and private sector bank performance during the crisis period of Jan 2007-Feb 2009.
- Concern: State-owned PSBs through crisis-time guarantees may have captured significant market-share and crowded out private sector.

Literature Review

- Current literature focuses on bank bailouts and ex-ante bank risk-taking behavior.
- Public bailout policies and competition: Gropp, Hakenes and Schnabel (2010) identify two main effects "market discipline" and "charter value".
- "Too-many-to-fail" or "too-big-to-fail": Acharya and Yorulmazer (2007), Brown and Dinc (2011), O'Hara and Wayne (1990)
- Bailout and Moral hazard: Dam and Koetter (2012)- evidence from Germany, Cordella and Yeyati (2003)-ambiguous effect of bailout guarantees.
- Analyze the behavior of public sector banks and competitor private sector banks *during the crisis*.

Key Results

1. Ex ante systemic risk (exposure to market-wide crash) and ex post performance for the two sectors are strikingly different.
    - PSBs had greater ex ante systemic risk and yet outperformed private sector banks on the stock market.
2. Flight of deposits from private firms to PSBs
    - PSBs with *greater* systemic risk had higher deposit growth.
    - Evidence of riskier PSBs *increasing* deposit rates to attract deposits.
    - Growth in long maturity deposits for PSBs.
3. Riskier PSBs also made more advances but at lower lending rates.
    - But, riskier private sector banks made fewer advances at higher lending rates.

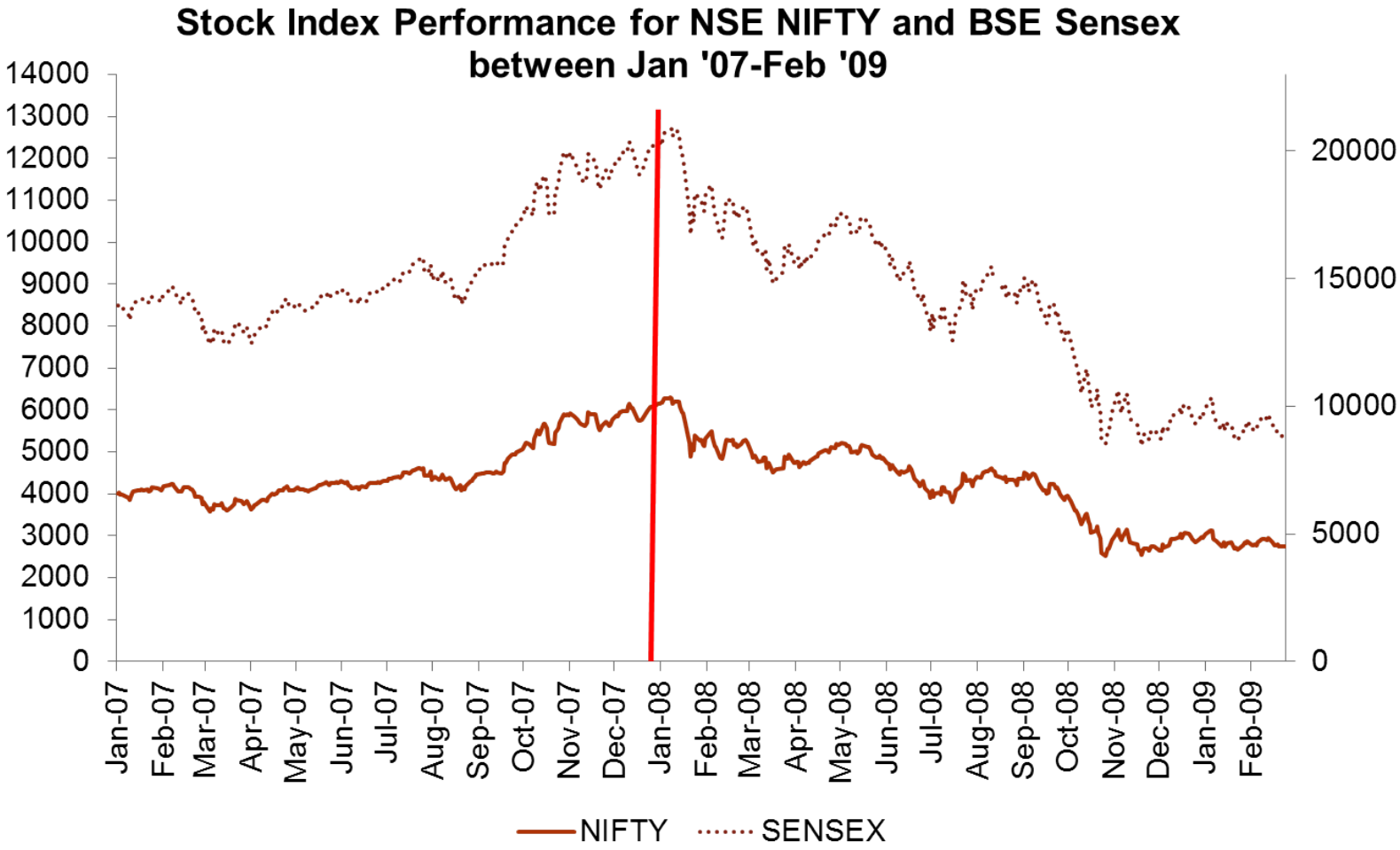
Data

- Reserve Bank of India provides (annual) data for 50 banks.
- Our systemic risk measure is based on stock market data.
- We use 38 banks which are publicly listed in our analysis.
- 17 Private sector banks , 21 Public Sector Banks.
- Market return based on the S&P CNX NIFTY Index.

India: Crisis of 2008

- Triggered by global financial crisis of August 2007
- NIFTY fell nearly 60% from its peak in January 2008.
- Strong performance of Indian financial firms.
  - Capitalization: High CRAR of 13%
  - Quality of assets: NPL ratio decreased to 2.3% 2008.
  - Profitability: Higher ROA of 1% as of March, 2008.
- Attributed to high regulation preventing excessive risk taking.
- Attributed also to the presence of state-owned banks.

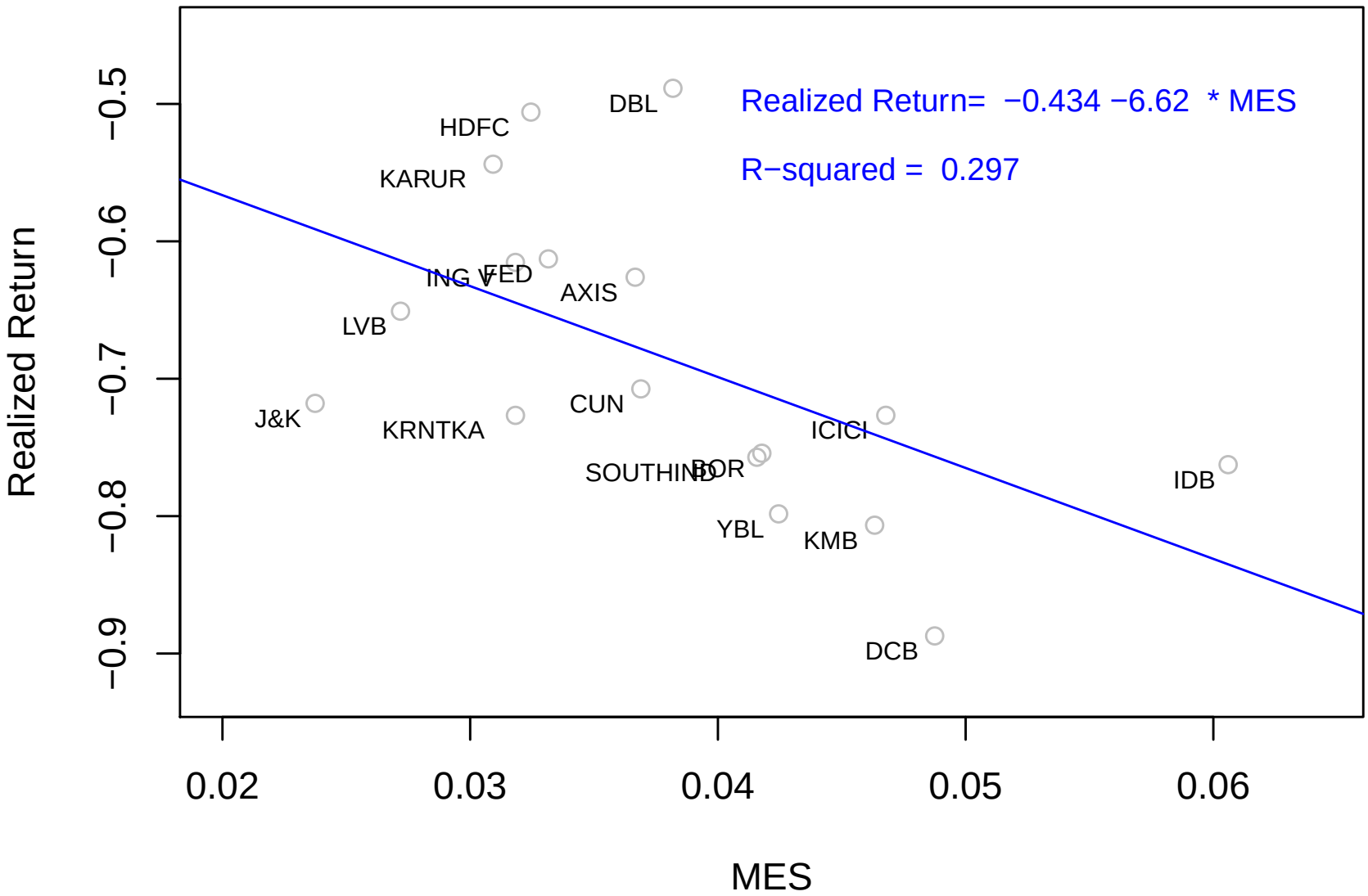
Timeline: Crisis of 2008



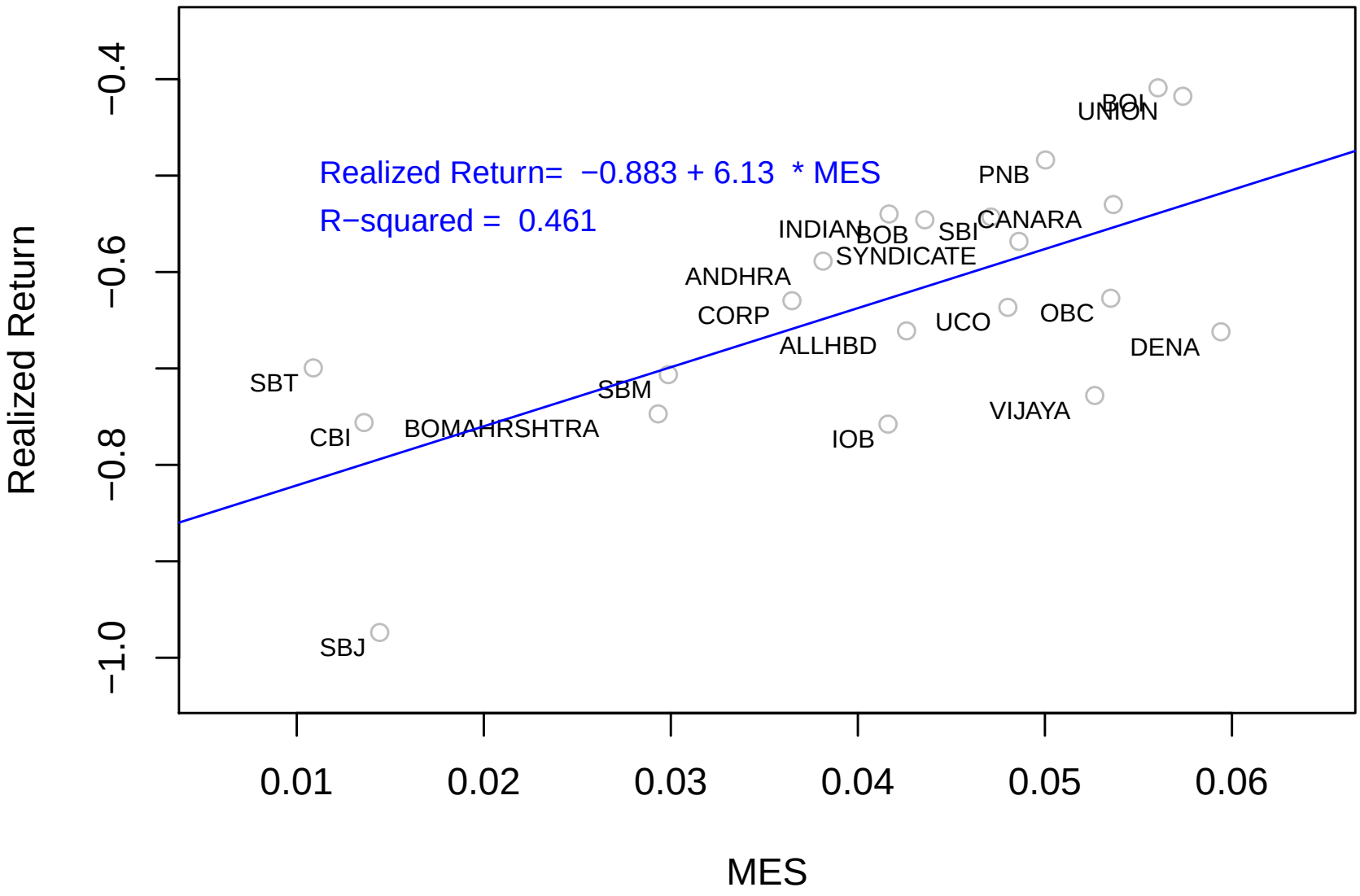
Measure of Systemic Risk: MES

- Captures tail dependence of stock return on the market as a whole.
- Marginal Expected Shortfall: Negative of the average returns for a given bank in the 5% worst days for the market returns (S&P CNX NIFTY index) during the pre-crisis period from Jan-Dec 2007.
- Contribution of each firm to systemic risk in the event of a crisis.
- Found in a series of research papers at NYU-Stern to help explain performance in a crisis of banks across the world
- Overall average MES of 4.09%, PSBs: 4.29%, Private sector banks : 3.83%.

Realized Returns: Private Sector Banks



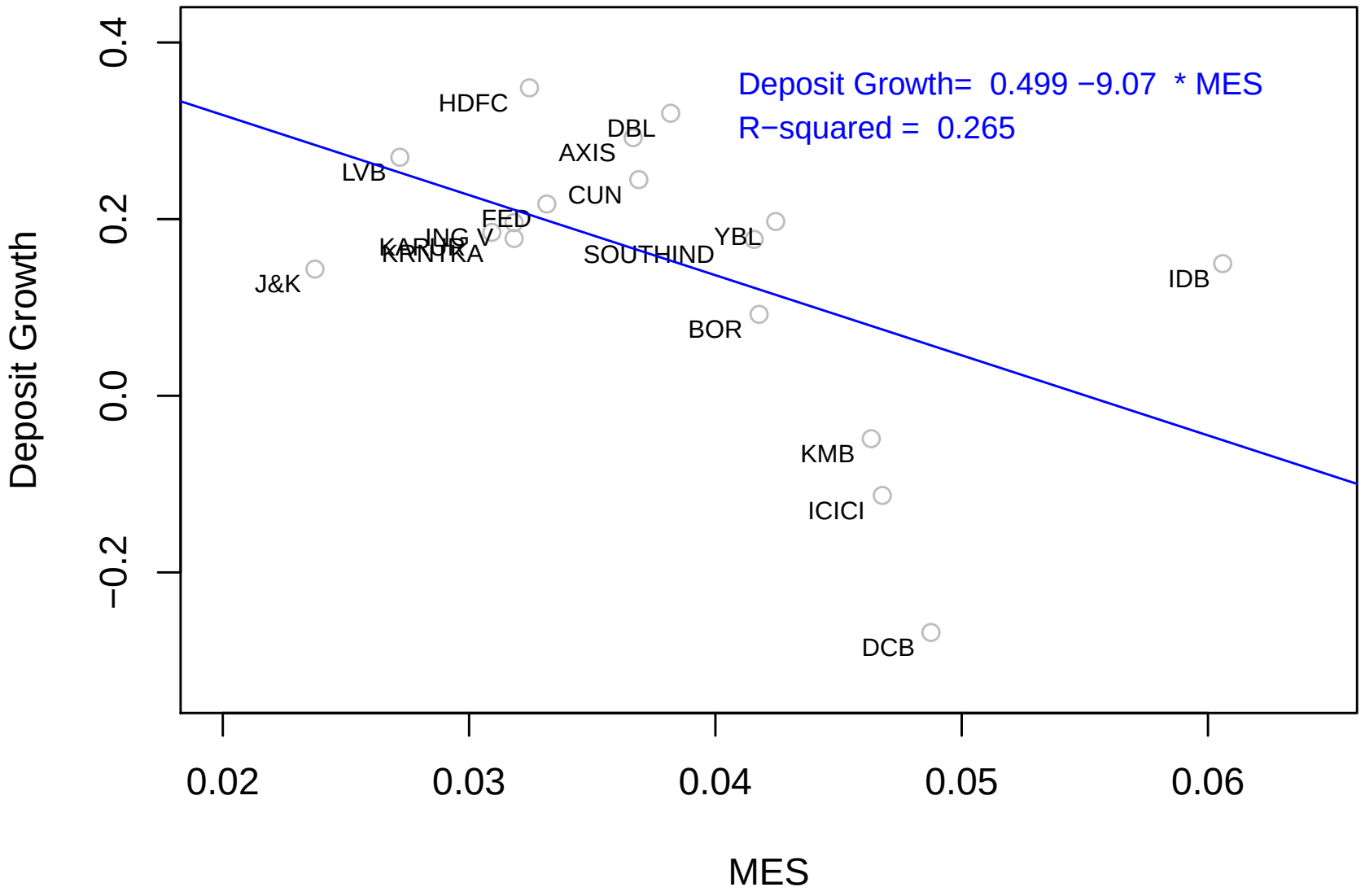
Realized Returns: Public Sector Banks



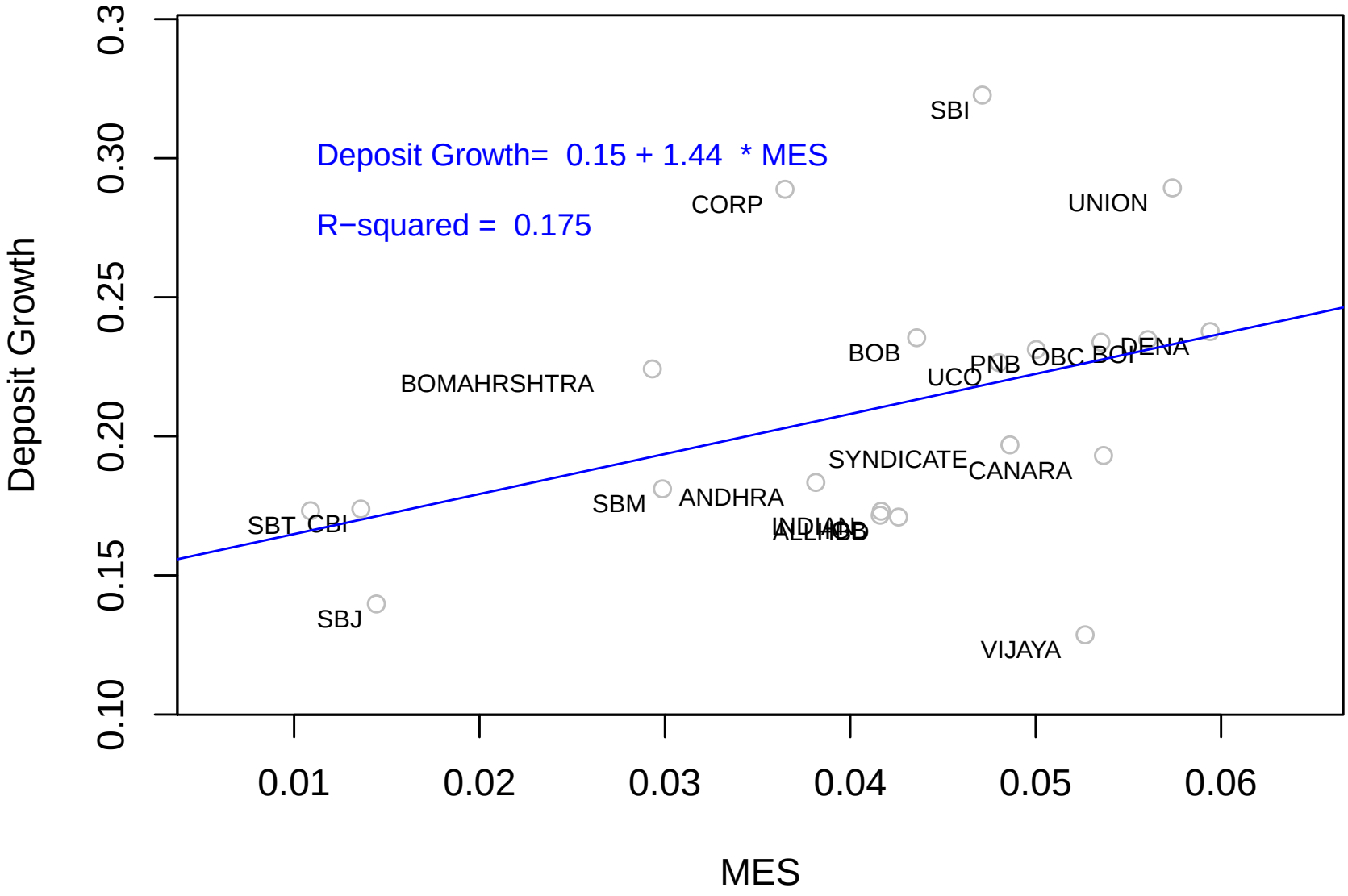
Deposit Growth

- Helps understand the relationship between realized returns and systemic risk
- Depositors shifted capital out of private sector banks to PSBs
- Results also suggest maturity-shortening for private sector banks
- Flight-to-Safety: Following Lehman, Infosys transferred Rs. 10 billion in deposits from ICICI to SBI in Q3-2008 (Economic Times (2009))
- BUT: Depositors shifted capital out of high-MES private banks to high-MES PSBs!
- Deposit insurance: Each depositor insured up to a maximum of Rs.100,000 ($1850!)

Deposit Growth: Private Sector Banks



Deposit Growth: Public Sector Banks



Deposit Growth: By type

- Limited data availability of deposit rates: Quarterly data.
- Exploit differences in deposit types.
- Types of deposits: Demand deposits (short term), term deposit rates (longer term) and savings.
- Savings Rate are heavily government regulated
- PSBs (and private sector banks) have discretion in setting deposit rates for demand and term deposits.

Deposits Growth (by type) and maturity

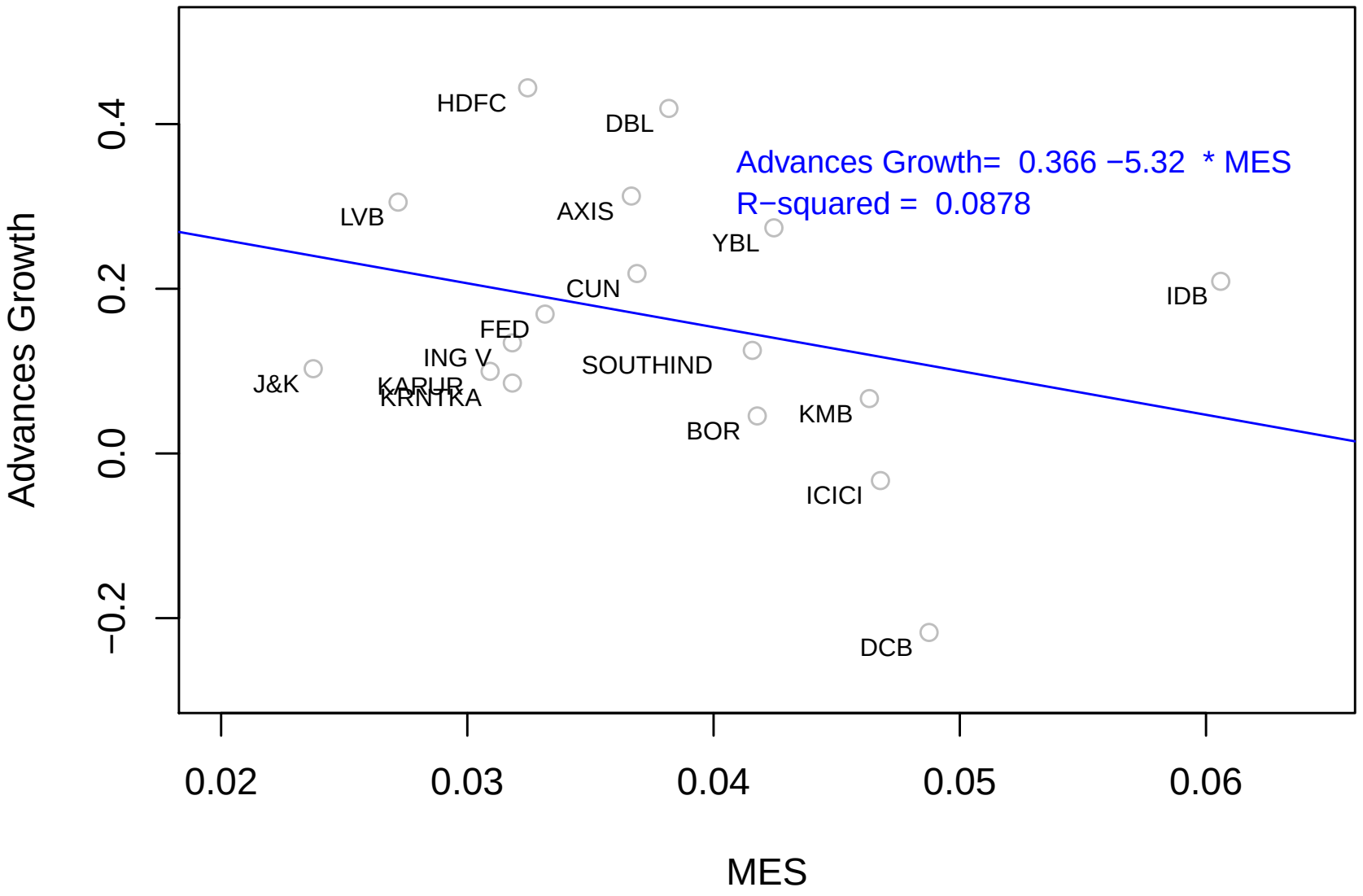
	(1) Demand Deposits	(2) Term	(3) Savings	(4) Deposits in India
PSB	0.0567	0.145*	0.259*	0.160*
	(1.13)	(2.82)	(3.76)	(7.12)
Pvt	-0.365	0.783*	0.287*	0.550*
	(-1.64)	(3.15)	(3.12)	(2.95)
MES*PSB	0.436	3.461*	-2.254	1.743*
	(0.37)	(2.99)	(-1.56)	(2.91)
MES*Pvt	11.55***	-14.87**	-3.524	-9.784***
	(1.82)	(-2.26)	(-1.49)	(-1.86)
R^2	0.326	0.757	0.780	0.791

t statistics in parentheses * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < .01$

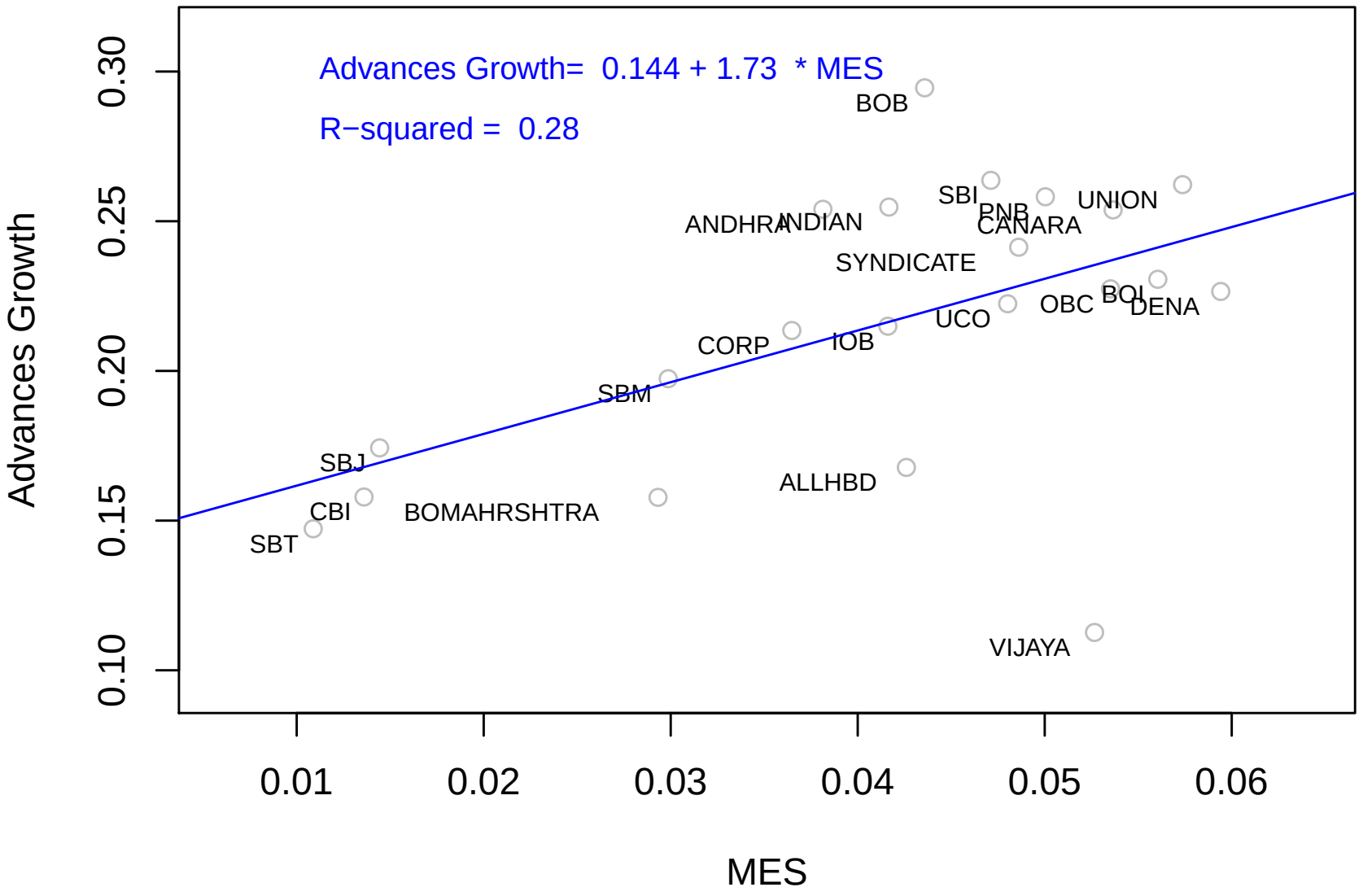
Deposit Growth: Summary

- Maturity shortening for riskier private sector banks: Higher demand deposit growth
- Riskier PSBs had higher term deposit growth.
- Savings deposits don't exhibit observed trends.
- Deposits outside India are government regulated and don't exhibit observed trends.
- Above results possibly imply that riskier PSBs increased deposit rates to attract deposits.
- Direct deposit rates are noisy but show mild evidence consistent with above results.
- Next step: Does this increased borrowing translate to increased lending? Further, do higher borrowing costs translate to higher lending rates?

Advances Growth: Private sector banks



Advances Growth: Public sector banks



Discipline in Lending Rates?

	(1) 08Q1	(2) 08Q2	(3) 08Q3	(4) 08Q4	(5) 09Q1
PSB	13.08*	13.29*	13.98*	13.26*	12.80*
	(102.06)	(62.67)	(194.75)	(138.12)	(102.88)
Pvt	12.06*	12.71*	13.49*	13.63*	12.85*
	(22.18)	(24.60)	(25.25)	(25.88)	(20.70)
MES*PSB	-3.631	-7.461	1.548	-1.184	-7.285***
	(-0.87)	(-1.40)	(0.66)	(-0.33)	(-1.90)
MES*Pvt	72.25*	63.93*	66.31*	63.32*	77.50*
	(4.59)	(5.99)	(5.12)	(4.99)	(4.79)
R^2	0.999	0.999	0.999	0.999	0.999

t statistics in parentheses * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < .01$

Robustness Checks

- Placebo tests outside of the crisis e.g. 2004 vs. 2005, 2005 vs. 2006 and 2006 vs. 2007.
- Stability of MES over time.
  - Stability of MES rankings across time.
  - Alternative measures of risk: Beta, volatility.
  - Exposure to global markets: Global beta.
- Results similar in other crisis (Dotcom crash).

Conclusion

- Access to government guarantees provides stability.
- Analysis suggests this results in crowding out of private sector during crisis periods.
- Consistent with greater market discipline of private sector banks and lack thereof of state-owned banks.
- Lack of level-playing field
  - Changes seem to be permanent and do not revert back following the crisis.