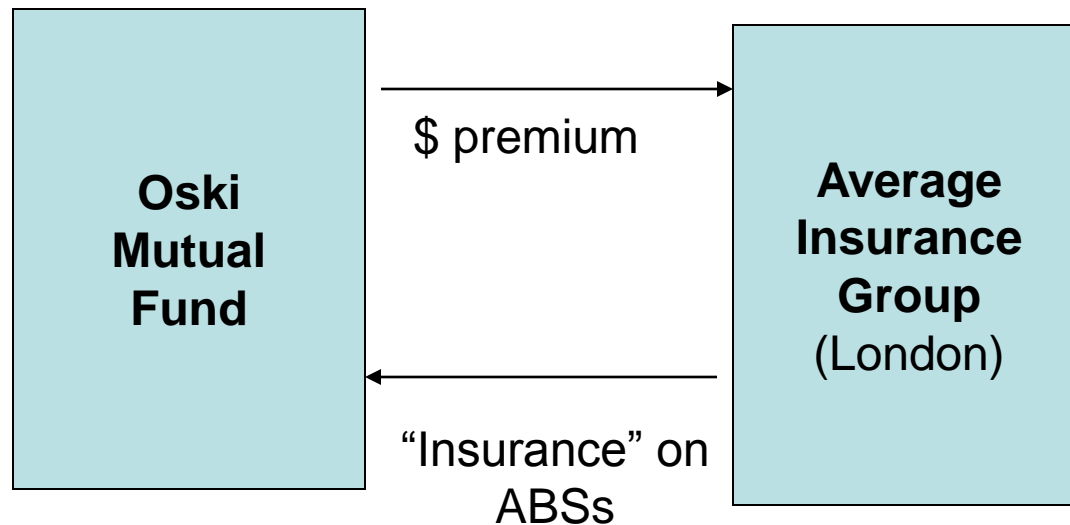


Credit Derivatives, Leverage, and Financial Regulation's Missing Macroeconomic Dimension

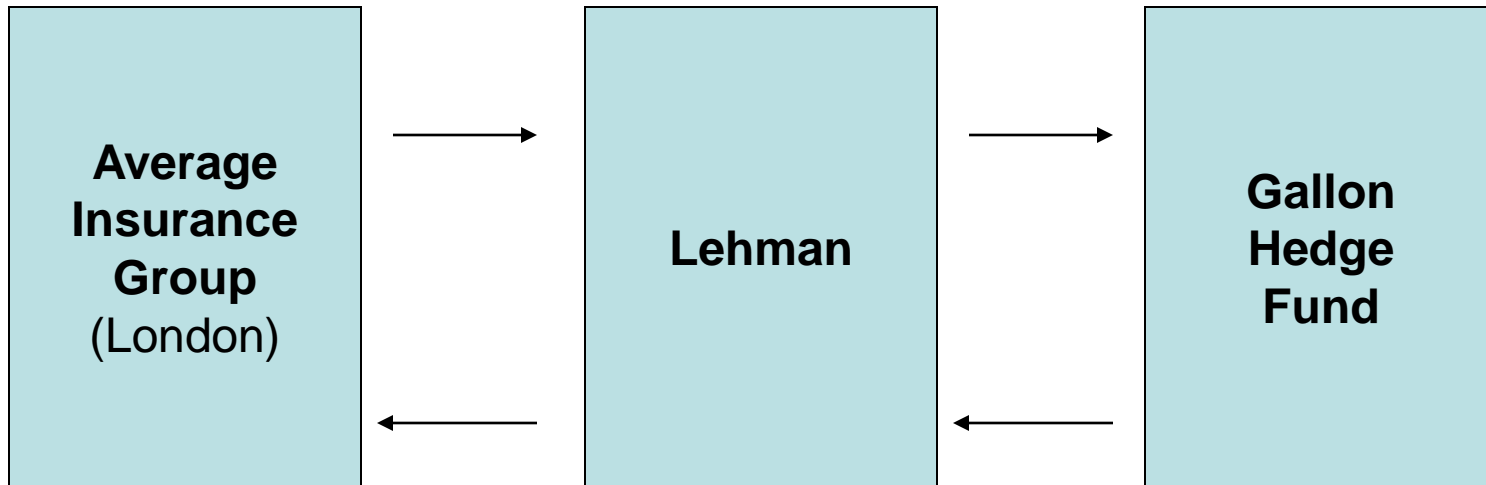
Erik Gerding



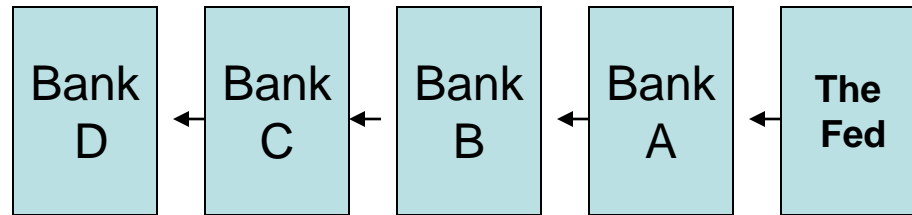
Basic Credit Default Swap



Hedging Credit Default Swaps



The Bank Channel



The Bank Channel

Money multiplier effect with 10% reserve

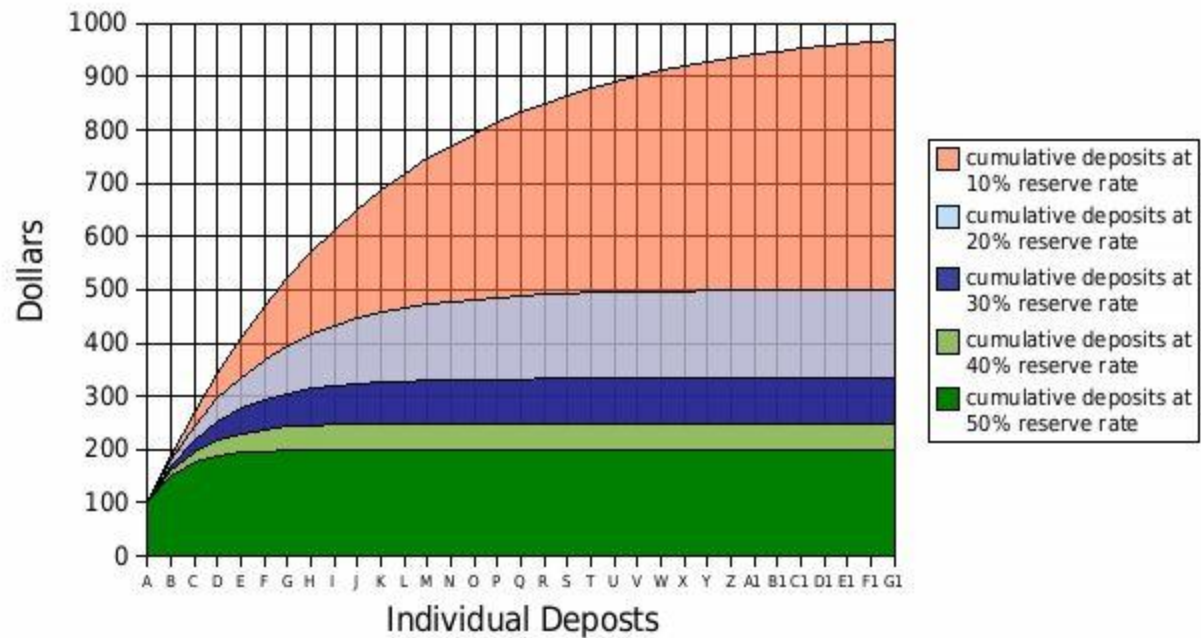
\$1,000 (original amount loaned from Fed to A)
+\$900 (amount that A loans to B while holding 10% in reserve)
+\$810 (amount that B loans to C while holding 10% in reserve)
+\$729 (amount that C loans to D while holding 10% in reserve)
\$3,439

Money multiplier effect with 5% reserve

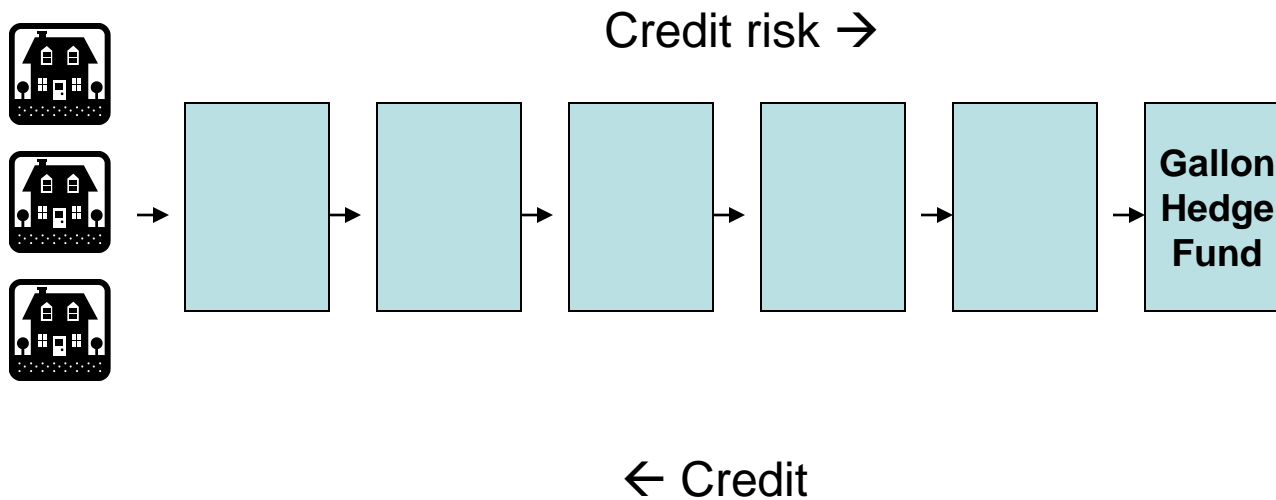
\$1,000.00 (original amount loaned from Fed to A)
+\$950.00 (amount that A loans to B while holding 5% in reserve)
+\$902.50 (amount that B loans to C while holding 5% in reserve)
+\$857.38 (amount that C loans to D while holding 5% in reserve)
\$3,709.88_

Money Multiplier

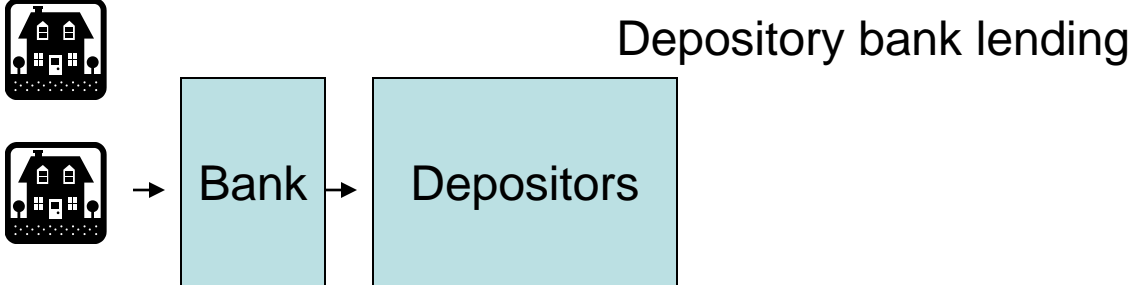
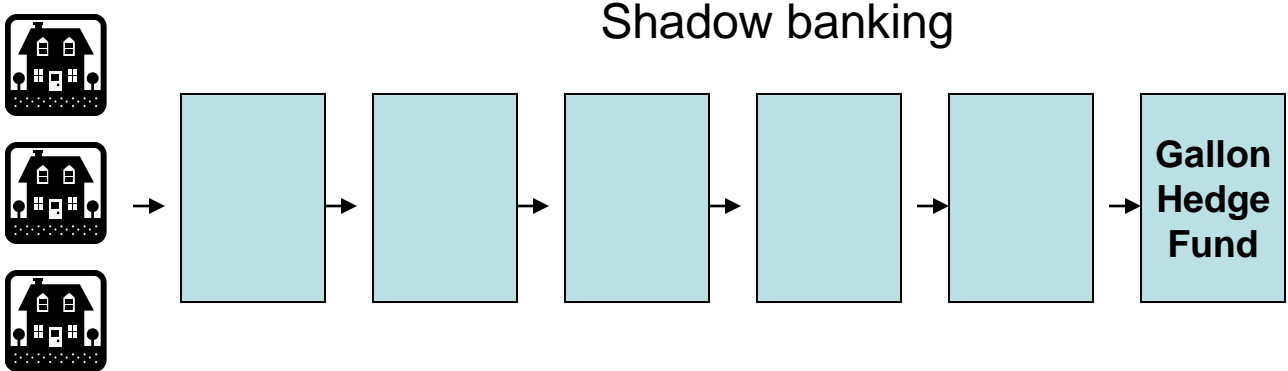
Expansion of \$100 Through Fractional-Reserve Lending at Varying Rates



Credit derivatives link to underlying asset markets



Bypassing the bank channel



Measures of the money supply

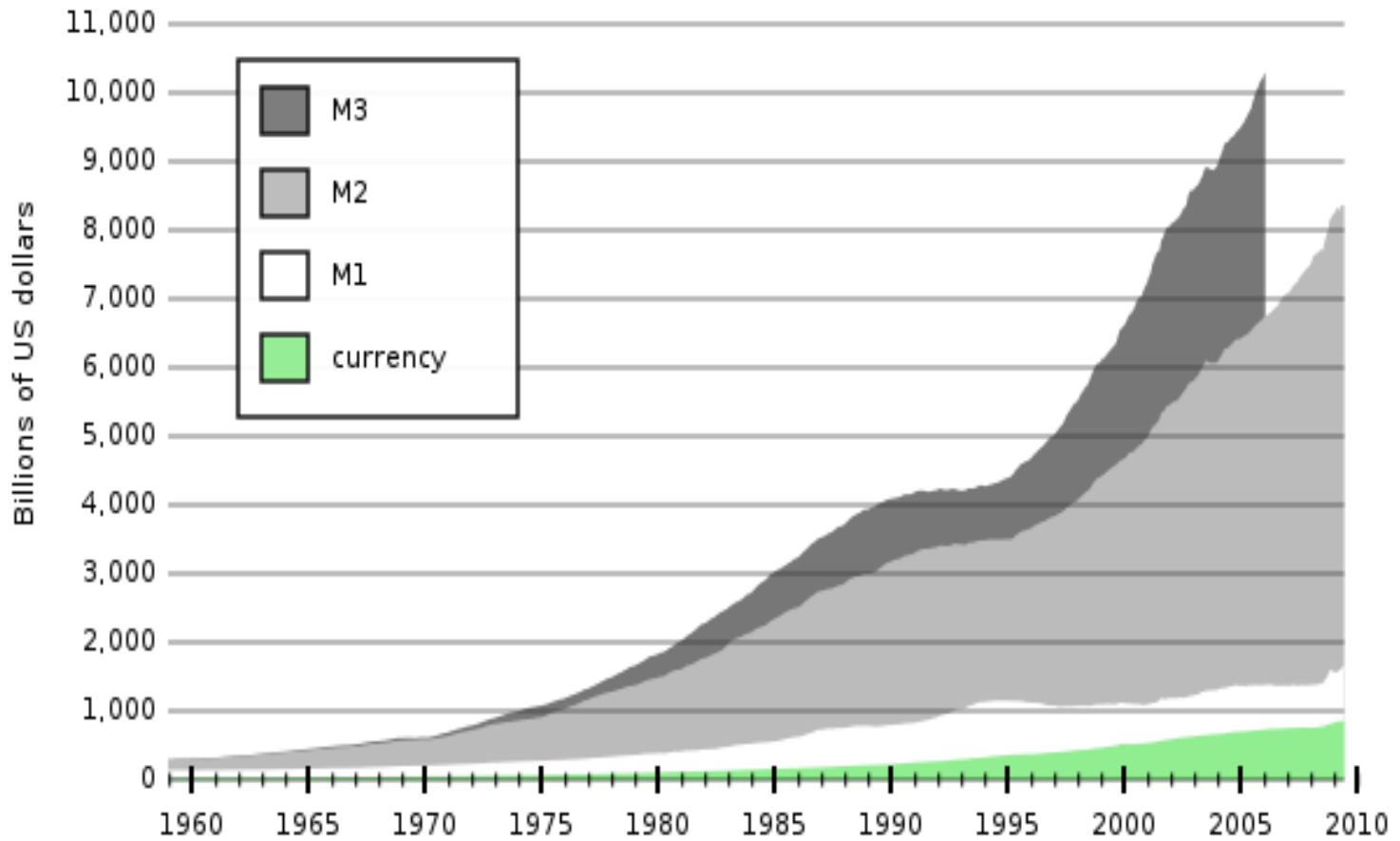
M1: currency, checking accounts, travelers' checks.

M2: M1 plus time deposits, savings accounts, bank CDs.

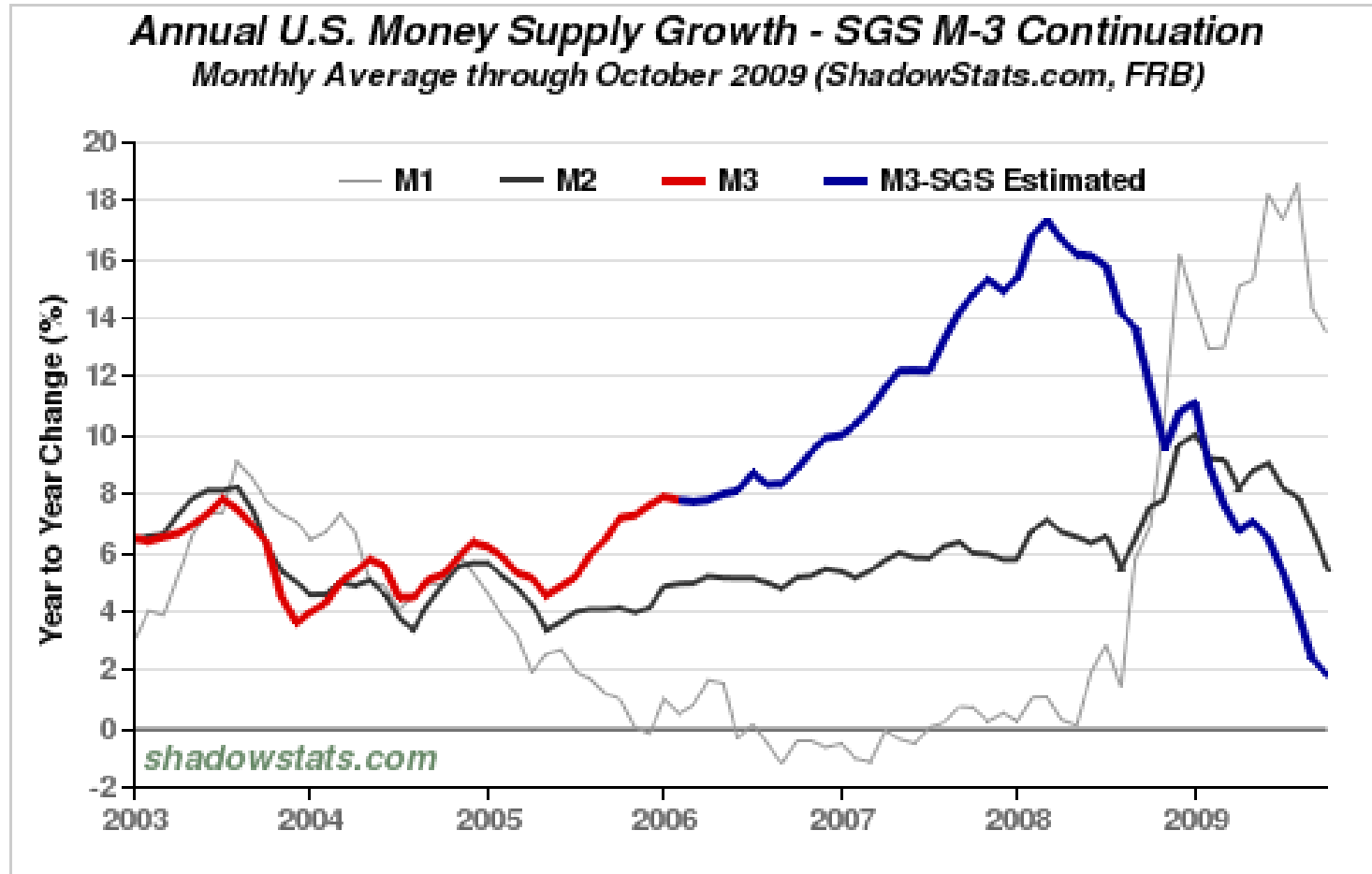
M3: M2 plus large time deposits, institutional money market funds, repurchase agreements.



U.S. Money Supply 1960-2010



An estimate of M3



Surgery with a Sledgehammer

