

WORKING PAPER

2018-007

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Financial Development, Government Bond Returns, and Stability: International Evidence

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Abstract

This paper investigates the effect of financial development on government bond returns in developed and emerging markets under different market conditions. By applying a quantile regression framework for quarterly panel data from 28 countries over 1999–2015, our results reveal that the effect of financial development on government bond returns (changes in bond prices) differs according to conditions in the market and between developed and emerging markets. Regarding developed markets, the effect is positive and significant only in good (high return) market conditions. For emerging markets financial development has a positive and significant effect for good market conditions but the effect is negative and significant for bad (low returns) market conditions.

JEL classification: F30; G15

Keywords: Financial development; Government bond markets; Quantile regression; Emerging markets

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1. Introduction

The purpose of this paper is twofold. First, it examines the effect of financial development on government bond returns in both developed and emerging economies. Second, it investigates whether this effect differs under different market conditions through a quantile regression framework. Previous studies have mainly focused on examining how financial development is related to economic growth (Beck et al., 2000; Beck and Levine, 2004), stock market returns (Dellas and Hess, 2005), financial liberalization (Chinn and Ito, 2006), and monetary policy effectiveness (Ma and Lin, 2016). These studies provide strong evidence that financial development is linked to both stock market returns and economic growth. There is, however, very limited empirical evidence concerning the effects of financial development on government bond returns.

The relationship between financial development and government bond markets has been partly and indirectly addressed in the following contexts: i) the role of stock and bond market development in determining government bond yields (Huang et al., 2015); ii) the link between the sovereign default and financial development (Gennaioli et al., 2014); and iii) the impact of financial development on the size and currency composition of government bond markets (Claessens et al., 2007). In particular, Claessens et al. (2007) find that countries with more developed financial systems, as represented by bank deposit volume and stock market capitalization, have larger domestic currency bond markets and issue less foreign currency debt. They also document a positive effect of foreign investor demand on the size and share of foreign currency bonds. Huang et al. (2015) show that government bond yields are negatively associated with stock and bond market development. Gennaioli et al. (2014) argue that government defaults lead to declines in private credit and countries with more developed financial institutions experience larger declines in private credit. Their main conclusion is that the willingness of a government to repay its debts depends on the development of domestic financial institutions.

Our study also examines the relationship between financial development and government bond returns, but takes an investors' perspective. Our motivation comes from the observation that the development of the financial system directly affects asset returns through the main function of the financial system to channel credit and indirectly through its effects on economic growth.¹ Thus, we focus on explaining the interlinkage between financial development, economic growth, and government bond markets. The majority of the previous literature that investigated the relationship between financial markets and economic growth focused on the role of stock markets and banks in explaining economic growth (e.g. Levine and Zervos, 1998; Rousseau and Wachtel, 2000; Beck and Levine, 2004). The main conclusion from the financial development-economic growth nexus literature is a positive effect of financial development on economic growth. By contrast with the role of stock markets and banks, the role of bond markets in explaining economic growth has received much less attention. For instance, Thumrongvit et al. (2013) explain that the scant attention given to the role of bond markets has resulted from the notion that a country's overall financial development is relevant, but the difference in the composition (e.g. stock markets, banks, and bond markets) of a country's financial system is of lower importance as long as the financial system is functioning well (see Levine, 1997). Furthermore, they provide evidence of the positive effect of government bond markets on economic growth. In a similar vein, Fink et al. (2003) and Pradhan et al. (2016) also find a positive relationship between bond markets and economic growth, in line with the argument that bond market development increases the liquidity and size of the capital markets, and thus is important for growth (see Wachtel, 2001).

More recently, several studies have provided evidence that nonlinearities may characterize the linkage between financial development and economic growth. In particular, Shen and Lee (2006)

¹ See, Beck et al., (2014) and Dellas and Hess (2005) for a more detailed discussion on the main functions of the financial system and their relation to the behavior of asset returns.

suggest that this relationship has an inverse U-shape, while Masten et al. (2008) argue that the positive effect of the financial development on growth is higher in less developed countries. Arcand et al. (2012) document existence of a threshold (100% for the ratio of private credit to GDP) above which financial development no longer has a positive effect on economic growth. Beck et al. (2014) provide evidence that nonlinearity in the finance and growth nexus remains even after controlling for a number of structural features of a country's financial system. Henderson et al. (2013) also find nonlinearity in the association of financial development and growth, but the relationship is positive and stronger across time only for countries that belong to middle- and high-income group. In contrast, for low-income countries the level of financial development has a minor (or non-existent) role in determining growth.

The nonlinearities literature points to a non-uniform effect of financial development on growth. This is the driving motivation behind the adoption of the quantile regression (QR) approach in this paper that allows the impact of financial development on bond returns to differ depending on bond market conditions. The main advantage of the QR approach over classical regression is that the QR describes the entire conditional distribution of the dependent variable (bond returns), while the classical model describes only the conditional mean.² Each of the different quantiles can be interpreted as a different state of the government bond returns. In particular, the higher quantiles (e.g. 95%) represent the highest bond returns and they are consistent with a good state of the bond market when returns are the highest³; the lower quantiles (e.g. 5%) represent the lowest bond returns consistent with a bad state, while the median quantile is consistent with a normal state. The QR

² Since its introduction by Koenker and Bassett (1978), the QR approach has become a popular method in many areas of finance research such as (i) financial market stability (e.g. Baur and Schulze, 2009); (ii) financial dependence and contagion (e.g. Baur, 2013); and (iii) credit default swap spreads (e.g. Pires et al., 2015). A more detailed review of the application of QR can be found in Koenker and Hallock (2001).

³ As will become clear in the following sections, bond returns in this paper refers to changes in bond prices not bond yields.

approach allows us to examine conditional dependence of specific quantiles of government bond returns with respect to financial development (conditioning variable), and thus provides information about a potentially asymmetric impact of financial development in good or bad bond market conditions. This characteristic of QR is an important advantage over classical regression because it enables a comparison between the effects of financial development over all quantiles and also gives insight into the stability of government bond markets. If the coefficients are stable over all quantiles, then the impact of financial development on government bond returns is the same regardless of market state, but if the coefficients in high or low quantiles are different from the median, then the impact depends on the state of the bond market. The possible non-uniform effect of financial development on bond returns follows from the indirect effect via economic growth. The argument for a potentially asymmetric impact can be linked to the findings of the previous literature. For instance, even though the early literature reported that financial development is positively linked to growth, a rapid increase in private credit is considered as an early-warning signal of a financial crisis (Demirgüç-Kunt and Detragiache, 2005; Jorda et al., 2011). Excessive growth in private credit may be a precursor to financial instability and, therefore, may have negative effects on bond prices.⁴ In addition, potentially asymmetric impact can be connected to aforementioned evidence of nonlinearities in relationship between financial development and economic growth. Even though the main focus of our study is financial development, we also analyze the degree to which other country-specific and global factors affect government bond returns.

Our paper makes several contributions to the literature. First, it relates to the literature on financial development and government bond markets (Claessens et al., 2007; Gennaioli et al., 2014; Huang et al., 2015). We extend this line of research on the link between financial development and

⁴ A recent study by Dawood et al. (2017) shows that domestic credit and bank asset growth have a major influence on the likelihood of a debt crisis.

government bond returns paying special attention on how this link is related to differences in market conditions. Second, our paper builds upon the findings of Roija and Valev (2004) and Henderson et al. (2013) that the stage of a country's development is important in how financial development affects economic growth. In this light, our empirical framework analyzes developed and emerging bond markets separately, and thus, we are able to make inferences about the factors that are relevant to government bond returns for these two groups of bond markets. It is well known that financial systems are more diversified and more mature in developed markets and investors treat these two groups of countries as distinct asset classes. Moreover, by treating them separately, we are able to reduce sample heterogeneity. Third, our paper complements research on the determinants of government bond pricing by investigating how a variety of economic, financial, and political factors (classified into broad categories that encompass global and country-specific factors) might affect government bond returns in emerging and developed markets.⁵ Our paper adds to this literature by showing that there is considerable variation in the role of specific local and global factors between emerging and developed bond markets. The most influential factors for developed markets are global bond market returns and global financial conditions, while the most prominent factor for emerging markets is sovereign credit rating. These factors are relevant in determining government bond returns regardless of bond market conditions (good or bad).

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 discusses the related literature. Section 3 presents the data. Section 4 describes the quantile regression approach and our estimation strategy. Section 5 reports the estimation results and Section 6 concludes.

⁵ The literature on the determinants of government bond pricing is discussed in the following section.

2. A brief review of related literature

Our paper is linked to two major strands of the literature: (i) the determinants of government bond pricing, and (ii) the financial development–economic growth nexus, insofar as the latter is a major factor driving government bond yields.

The empirical literature on government bond pricing and bond yields is large. One common theme of the majority of contributions is the distinction between domestic (local) and global (foreign) factors. For instance, Gómez-Puig (2009a,b) finds that domestic factors (differences in market liquidity and credit risk) are more important than international factors in explaining the evolution of 10-year yield spread in all EMU countries; however, in non-EMU countries international risk factors are more influential. Several studies provide evidence that global factors are important drivers of sovereign bond yields (Longstaff et al., 2011; Martell, 2008). In particular, Jaramillo and Weber (2013) emphasize the role of global risk aversion in determining bond yields in emerging economies. They find that bond yields are mainly affected by real GDP growth expectations and inflation during periods of low global risk aversion, while during periods of high risk aversion the role of country-specific fiscal fundamentals is more pronounced. Similarly, Kennedy and Palerm (2014) examine the role of global and local factors in determining emerging markets bond spreads and their results are in line with Jaramillo and Weber (2013) regarding the importance of global risk aversion. Jüttner et al. (2006) show that government bond returns in emerging markets may be explained by a bond pricing model which combines global factors with local country-specific risk factors (macroeconomic, political, and financial conditions factors). Dailami et al. (2008) examine the role of global monetary conditions and country-specific factors in explaining emerging market debt spreads. They find that the country-specific variables have greater influence on emerging markets spreads than US

interest rates. Csonto et al. (2014) find evidence of increasing importance of global financial conditions in determining emerging market sovereign bond spreads during high volatility periods.⁶

Our research is also connected to the large body of the literature on the financial development–economic growth nexus. This literature is extensive and encompasses many different aspects (Durusu-Ciftci et al., 2017).⁷ In the introductory section, we discussed aspects related to bond pricing, financial stability, and nonlinearities in the relationship between financial development and economic growth. An additional important aspect of this nexus relates to financial integration. There are important synergies between international financial integration and domestic financial development. According to Alfaro et al. (2004) and Kose et al. (2009), financial integration facilitates financial development, and, conversely, a well-developed financial system is a requirement for obtaining the benefits from financial integration. Thus, in a more financially developed economy that is also more globally integrated, global factors should play a more important role in government bond pricing. This is indeed one of the findings of our study: global bond returns and global financial conditions are the most important factors determining government bond prices in developed economies, but their role in emerging economies is much more limited. Finally, the stage of a country’s development influences how financial development affects economic growth, as shown by Rioja and Valev (2004). They show that the effect in low-income countries is uncertain, while in middle- and high-income countries the effect is large and positive.

⁶ See Csonto and Ivaschenko (2013) for a literature review on the links between emerging markets sovereign spreads and global/country-specific factors, and Afonso and Jalles (2019) for a discussion on determinants of government bond yields.

⁷ We limit our discussion to the research question addressed in this paper. For a comprehensive overview of the financial development-economic growth nexus see Levine (2005).

3. Data

Our quarterly panel data set contains the following variables: (i) government bond prices; (ii) domestic financial development; and (iii) a set of local (country-specific) and global factors that might affect government bond returns. The data cover the period from Q2:1999 to Q1:2015 and the starting point and country selection are determined by data availability. The sample includes 28 countries, divided into two subsets: developed economies (18) and emerging economies (10). The following sections provide a brief description of the variables and data sources.

3.1 Government bond returns

Our dependent variable is the total government bond return measured by the J.P. Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global (EMBI Global) total return indices (with coupons reinvested) for emerging markets, and 10-year government bond total return indices for developed markets, sourced from Datastream International. Our dependent variable, government bond return, is the logarithmic first difference of the bond price index.⁸ The price indexes are quarterly and measured in terms of US dollars. Our sample includes 18 developed markets (Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States), and 10 emerging markets (Argentina, Brazil, China, Hungary, Mexico, Malaysia, Poland, Russia, Turkey, and South Africa).

3.2 Domestic financial development

We measure domestic financial development as the ratio of credit to the private non-financial sector to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Data for this variable are from the Bank for International Settlement (BIS) database. The BIS has constructed quarterly time-series data on credit to the private non-financial sector for 40 countries. According to the BIS, “private non-financial sector” includes non-

⁸ This measure has also been used by Kim et al. (2006) and Christiansen (2007).

financial private-owned and public-owned corporations, households and non-profit institutions serving households. “Credit” refers to credit provided by domestic banks, all other economic sectors and non-residents, and also includes loans and debt securities. We use the BIS’s private credit-to-GDP ratio as our measure of financial development because it combines both the financial depth and the quality of financial service dimensions of financial development. It also represents improvement over other measures that focus on either financial depth or quality of financial services (e.g., Levine et al., 2000, Beck et al., 2003, for more details on measuring financial development).⁹

3.3 Local and global factors

Our set of explanatory variables includes a number of local and global variables that may also affect government bond returns.

The set of local factors includes the following variables:

- i) *Macroeconomic fundamentals* represented by GDP growth and domestic inflation.¹⁰ Inflation is measured by the quarterly percentage change of the Consumer Price Index. Data are from the International Finance Statistics (IFS).
- ii) *Sovereign credit rating*: We hypothesize that sovereign credit ratings influence government bond prices. An improvement in credit rating is expected to boost government bond prices (and lower government bond yields).¹¹ We measure sovereign credit rating by the Standard and Poor’s (S&P) rating at the end of each quarter. Although the S&P provides sovereign ratings both in foreign and local currency, we use the foreign currency ratings (and long-term obligations) because it is a more relevant indicator of creditworthiness for international

⁹ Past studies often used private credit/GDP data provided by the World Bank’s World Development Indicators and Global Financial Development Database to measure financial development. Those data are, however, available only at annual level (Bahadir and Valev, 2015). Note that we do not use other measures such as liquid liabilities, commercial-central bank ration, and property rights protection because they are also only available at annual level.

¹⁰ The GDP growth rate for emerging markets is proxied by the quarterly rate of change of the Industrial Production Index, since quarterly GDP growth data are not available in the IFS database.

¹¹ See, Kaminsky and Schmukler (2002), for a more detailed overview.

investors in government bonds. We transform letter designations of a country's credit rating into numerical terms that represents the country's Comprehensive Credit Rating (CCR).¹² CCR is calculated by assigning to each letter rating provided by the S&P (the letter ratings range from AAA to SD/D) a number from 21 to 0 so that higher numbers imply higher ratings.

iii) Economic, financial, and political risk factors: Following previous studies, we consider three broad categories of local factor risks: political, financial and economic risks (e.g. Jüttner et al., 2006; Huang et al., 2015; Duyvesteyn et al., 2016). We use the three measures of risk compiled by the International Country Risk Guide (ICRG) of the Political Risk Services (PRS). The ICRG score for each country is calculated by considering 22 variables grouped into three subcategories of risk: political risk rating (PR), financial risk rating (FR), and economic risk rating (ER). The ICRG score for the political subcategory ranges from 0 to 100 and from 0 to 50 for economic and financial risk and higher values indicate lower risk. Our measure of risk is the quarterly percentage change in political, financial, and economic risk ratings.

The global factors include the following variables:

- i) Global bond market returns:* We use returns (measured in US dollars) on the Bank of America Merrill Lynch Global Government Index as a proxy for the returns on a benchmark global bond portfolio.¹³ Data are from Datastream International.
- ii) Global liquidity conditions:* We use the U.S. federal funds rate as a proxy for global liquidity conditions. Data are from the Federal Reserve System database. We use the quarterly change

¹² See, Gande and Parsley (2010), for a more detailed description of the comprehensive credit rating.

¹³ See http://www.federatedinvestors.com/FII/leaf/display.do?category=Benchmark_Glossary for the requirements of a country inclusion in the index.

in the U.S. federal funds rate as an indicator of the tightening (loosening) of global liquidity conditions.

iii) *Global bond market uncertainty*: Previous studies have shown that uncertainty of the global bond market (measured by implied volatility) may influence bond markets returns (Piljak, 2013). It is proxied by the quarterly rate of change in the Merrill Lynch Option Volatility Estimate (MOVE) Index, which is a widely-followed measure of government bond volatility (Dimic et al., 2016). The MOVE index is a yield curve weighted index of the normalized implied volatility on 1-month Treasury options weighted on two-, five-, ten-, and thirty-year contracts. Data are from Datastream International.

iv) *Global financial conditions*: Fricke and Menkhoff (2015) show that financial conditions should be considered as determinants of bond excess returns. In our empirical analysis, we use the Chicago Fed's National Financial Conditions Index (NFCI) as a comprehensive indicator of the financial conditions in the US money, debt, and equity markets, as well as the traditional and shadow banking systems.¹⁴

3.4 Summary statistics

Table 1 reports summary statistics for the full sample, and subsamples of developed and emerging markets, while Table 2 provides the correlation matrix. As expected, emerging markets government total bond returns are higher (2.24%) than developed markets (1.56%), but the volatility (standard deviation) of returns is also higher for emerging markets. With respect to the financial development measure, developed economies are, on average, much more financially developed (165%) than

¹⁴ By construction, the NFCI has an average value of zero and a standard deviation of one over a sample period extending back to 1973. Positive (negative) values of the index indicate financial conditions which are tighter (looser) than on average.

emerging economies (66%).¹⁵ Another notable difference is the average comprehensive credit rating for developed markets (20.07) is about double the corresponding rating of emerging markets (11.85).

“Insert Table 1 about here”

“Insert Table 2 about here”

Considering the full sample, we note high uncertainty in the global bond market (1.75%) and an expansion in the global market liquidity conditions (on average negative change in the Fed funds rate -2.4%). This is consistent with the unconventional monetary policy (zero-bound interest rate policy) conducted by various central banks in the aftermath of the global financial crisis 2008-2009 and the Eurozone debt crisis. The negative average value (-0.3%) of global financial condition index suggests highly fluid financial conditions for global financial markets. In terms of country risks, the risk indicators (economic, financial and political risks) indicate a slight increase of financial and political risk, as the quarterly changes of respective ICRG risk scores are negative on average.¹⁶ The same situation is observed for developed markets, while for emerging markets only the political risk increases.

4. Methodology

Quantile Regression (QR) is a powerful tool to examine the conditional dependence of specific quantiles of the dependent variable with respect to the conditioning variables.¹⁷ In our case, the QR approach has the important advantage that it can estimate differences in the impact of the financial development on the bond returns under different market conditions, including bad (lower quantile) and good (upper quantile) market conditions.

¹⁵ Figure A1 in Appendix A plots the dynamic evolution of average bond returns and financial development variables.

¹⁶ In the ICRG methodology, the higher values of risk score indicate lower risk.

¹⁷ See Koenker (2005), and Koenker and Hallock (2001) for further details on the use of quantile regressions.

We employ a panel quantile regression methodology as follows:¹⁸

$$Q_{\theta}(y_{it}|x_{it}) = \alpha_{\theta} + \beta_{1\theta}FD_{it} + \beta_{2\theta}INF_{it} + \beta_{3\theta}GDP_{it} + \beta_{4\theta}CCR_{it} + \beta_{5\theta}\Delta ER_{it} + \beta_{6\theta}\Delta FR_{it} \\ + \beta_{7\theta}\Delta PR_{it} + \beta_{8\theta}GBR_t + \beta_{9\theta}\Delta GLIQ_t + \beta_{10\theta}\Delta GU_t + \beta_{11\theta}GFC_t + \varepsilon_{i,t} \quad (1)$$

where i refers to countries; t to time; y_{it} is the return on government bond price index of country i at time t , $Q_{\theta}(y_{it}|x_{it})$ refers to θ^{th} conditional quantile of y_{it} given a set of independent variables denoted with x_{it} ; FD is a measure of financial development; INF is inflation, GDP refers to GDP growth; CCR is comprehensive credit rating; ER , FR , and PR refer to economic, financial and political risk scores respectively; while GBR , $GLIQ$, GU , and GFC denote global bond market returns, global liquidity, global bond market uncertainty, and global financial conditions variables respectively.

The model in (1) is estimated at seven different quantiles (θ): 5th, 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, 90th, and 95th quantile. We correct for cross-sectional correlation of the error term via bootstrapped cluster standard errors.¹⁹ The model is estimated for the full sample, and separately for developed and emerging markets subsamples.

The estimation of QR model involves calculation of a goodness of fit measure, the Pseudo R-squared (see, Koenker and Machado, 1999). The Pseudo R-squared for quantile regression is analogous to the R-squared measure for least squares regression and it is defined as follows:

$$R^2(\theta) = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n |y_i - x_i' \hat{\beta}_{\theta}|}{\sum_{i=1}^n |y_i - Q_{\theta}(y)|} \in (0, 1) \quad (2)$$

¹⁸ Pires et al. (2015) use the panel quantile regression to examine the determinants of credit default swaps.

¹⁹ The bootstrap's clustered standard errors are obtained with 250 bootstrap replications.

where $\sum_{i=1}^n |y_i - x_i' \hat{\beta}_\theta|$ is the sum of the absolute residuals of y_i about the estimated conditional quantile, while $\sum_{i=1}^n |y_i - Q_\theta(y)|$ denotes the sum of the absolute difference of y_i about the unconditional quantile of y , for a given θ , $Q_\theta(y)$.

5. Empirical results

5.1 Conditional mean regression analysis

Before presenting the results from QR, we estimate the relationship via the classical conditional mean approach. The conditional mean regression serves as a benchmark for comparison purposes to the QR model. First, we estimate the model with panel least-squares regression that includes country-fixed effects and test the hypothesis that the country effects are jointly equal to zero. The null hypothesis cannot be rejected and therefore the model is estimated via a pooled OLS regression.²⁰ Table 3 reports the pooled OLS results for the full sample and subsamples of developed and emerging markets.

“Insert Table 3 about here”

The results show that the degree of domestic financial development is not a statistically significant determinant of bond returns for any of the samples considered. The conditional mean regression assumes a uniform effect of financial development on government bond returns. Earlier we suggested that this effect may not be uniform, but depends on conditions in the bond markets. This is the fundamental issue that we explore next. Concerning the other explanatory variables, a country’s credit rating is not significantly related to changes in bond prices. While conditional mean regression assumes a uniform effect for the credit rating, as will be shown in the next section, this effect is not

²⁰ Given that the panel model includes global variables common to all countries, it is not possible to include time-specific fixed effects in the full model specification because such inclusion would result in singularity. For the restricted model specification (excluding global factors), time-specific fixed effects were included as a robustness check and the main results were robust after controlling for time-specific effects.

uniform: investors react differently to improved credit ratings depending on market conditions. Other notable results from Table 3 are that investors respond positively to improvements in global bond market returns and negatively to higher global bond market uncertainty and worsening global financial conditions. Finally, government bond price changes respond positively to improvements in domestic financial and political risks. However, as will be argued in the following subsection, the uniform effect masks substantial differences in response that depend on market conditions.

5.2 Quantile regression analysis

Results from applying the panel QR methodology are presented for the full sample (Table 4) and, separately, for the developed markets subsample (Table 5) and emerging markets subsample (Table 6). Appendix B provides graphical representation of the quantile plot of estimated slope coefficients and 95% confidence intervals. First the model's explanatory power as indicated by the goodness of fit (the Pseudo R-squared) is higher for developed markets than for emerging markets for each quantile considered. This is in line with Rioja and Valev (2004) and Henderson et al. (2013) who argue that a country's development stage plays an important role in how financial development will affect economic growth. Furthermore, the highest value of the Pseudo R-squared is obtained for the top quantile (0.95) and, in the case of the full and developed-country samples, the Pseudo R-squared increases as market conditions change from bad (lower quantiles) to good (higher quantiles).

"Insert Table 4 about here"

"Insert Table 5 about here"

"Insert Table 6 about here"

The QR results for the full sample (Table 4) show that relationship between financial development and government bond returns is positive and statistically significant for the upper quantiles (good market conditions) and negative and significant for the lowest (0.05) quantile

(extremely bad market conditions); the effect is not significant in median quantile (normal market conditions). This is also the case for emerging economies (Table 6); but for developed markets (Table 5), the relationship is statistically significant only for the upper quantiles (good market conditions). The overall conclusion is that the effect is negative for lower quantiles, positive for upper quantiles and insignificant for the middle. This result suggests that during periods of high bond market returns, investors perceive increases in financial development to be a plus, while in periods when returns are very low, greater financial development and exposure to financial shocks (domestic or foreign) is seen as a handicap by investors. This finding is in line with an asymmetric impact of financial development on government bond returns and documented nonlinearities in the relationship between financial development and economic growth (e.g. Arcand et al., 2012; Beck et al., 2014). The asymmetric impact is related to the argument that despite a positive effect of financial development on economic growth, a rapid increase in private credit can be seen as a reliable predictor of a financial crisis (Demirgüç-Kunt and Detragiache, 2005; Jorda et al., 2011), where excessive growth in private credit may lead to financial instability and, consequently affect bond markets negatively.

The next question is whether the positive/negative effect during good/bad market conditions is significantly different from normal condition. In this respect, we test whether the slopes of the estimated coefficients change across quantiles. In particular, we focus on the extreme quantiles on the left (0.05 quantile) and right side (0.95 quantile) of the distribution and test their equality to the median quantile. We test two hypotheses: (i) the slopes for the 0.05 and 0.50 quantiles are equal and (ii) the slopes for the 0.50 and 0.95 quantiles are equal. Table 7 presents results of tests for inter-quantile differences. For the full sample and emerging markets subsample, the estimated slopes are statistically different from each other in both cases. This implies that the effect of financial development on government bond returns in good and bad market conditions is different from the

effect in normal conditions. For developed markets, there is evidence for significant differences only for the second test. The difference between emerging and developed markets can be related to the finding of Masten et al. (2008) that the positive effect of financial development on growth is higher in less developed countries (revealed by the estimated coefficients in Tables 5 and 6).

“Insert Table 7 about here”

Turning to the role of local and global factors, the results for the full sample show that global factors are more dominant than local factors: global bond returns, global financial conditions and global market uncertainty are uniformly significant (with a few exceptions) across all quantiles. On the other hand, most coefficient estimates for local factors (with the exception of credit rating) are insignificant across most quantiles. This result is consistent with the findings of Martell (2008) and Longstaff et al. (2011). Furthermore, this result might reflect an increasing level of government bond market integration, since emerging bond markets are becoming increasingly integrated with global financial markets over time and therefore becoming more exposed to influence of global factors (see Agur et al., 2018). For instance, Šimović et al. (2016) find that government bond markets of the more advanced post-transition countries in the Eastern European region have achieved higher levels of integration with the Eurozone bond market.

When we compare the results for developed and emerging economies, there is considerable variation in the importance of local and global factors. The most influential factors for developed markets are global bond market returns and global financial conditions (significant for all quantiles), while the most consistently significant factors for emerging markets are sovereign credit ratings and global bond market uncertainty (significant except for one quantile). For emerging economies, the pattern of estimated coefficients for credit ratings shows a uniform decrease in size turning from positive during periods when bond price changes are low (low bond market returns) to negative during periods of high returns. The positive sign during periods when bond returns are lowest

indicates that investors pay attention to sovereign rating upgrades (downgrades) as a positive signal that prompts them to invest in sovereign bonds (negative signal to sell). When returns are lowest (0.05 quantile), a credit rating upgrade by one grade increases bond returns by 1.7%. During periods of very high market returns (0.95 quantile) investors may not respond to credit upgrades by buying bonds because during these periods they may be interested in securing their gains and thus may view the upgrade as confirmation of the country's past performance. Thus, an upgrade in this case may act as a signal for them to take stock of their realized gains by selling bonds and lowering prices. Finally, the measures of domestic economic, financial and political risk are generally not significant in explaining bond returns. This may be because of the slow movement of these variables from one quarter to the next. Domestic macroeconomic conditions (inflation and growth) are significant for developed economies but less so for emerging economies.

5.3. Robustness checks

We conduct several robustness checks of our results to address concerns about outliers and structural changes over time in the relationship between financial development and government bond returns. In the first case, we consider whether Argentina might confound our findings, because of its extremely low level of financial development²¹ and the sovereign bond default in 2001. To mitigate this concern, we repeat the quantile regression analysis by excluding Argentina from the full sample and the emerging markets subsample. The obtained results thus corroborate our previous findings.²²

The second robustness check is related to possible changes in the effect of financial development over time. There is evidence that the strength of the financial development-growth relationship

²¹ The mean value of private credit/GDP ratio (financial development measure) for Argentina is 16.8%, while the corresponding value for the full sample is 129.8% and for emerging markets subsample is 66.4%.

²² The results are not reported but are available upon request.

varies over time. For instance, Rousseau and Wachtel (2011) argue that inadequate financial liberalization processes (not followed with regulatory development) in certain countries over time has led to credit boom and financial instability, which might mitigate or eliminate the positive effects of financial development on growth. Furthermore, our sample period covers the Global Financial Crisis of 2008/2009 and Eurozone debt crisis. Both crises brought to the surface concerns regarding the excessive size of the financial sector and its negative effects on financial stability. To address this, we divide our sample into two subperiods: (i) Q2: 1999 – Q2:2008, and (ii) Q3:2008 – Q1: 2015. Due to the short time period and quarterly frequency of the data, we have relatively small number of observations in subperiods. The results (available on request) for the full sample and both (emerging and developed markets) subsamples show that the nature of the relationship has not changed qualitatively over time: financial development has a positive effect on government bond returns in good market conditions, while the effect is negative in bad market conditions. However, in the full sample of countries and emerging markets subsample, the strength of the relationship is weaker in the first subperiod (the effect is statistically significant only during the good market conditions); while in the second subperiod the effect is significant in both good and bad market conditions. Furthermore, in the developed market subsample the significant effect in good market conditions (observed in the full time period) is no longer evident in the two subperiods.

Third, we examine whether the results are robust after controlling for the effects of the global business cycle. For this purpose, we include the quarterly growth of global GDP as proxy for the global business cycle. The coefficient estimate is negative and significant for all quantiles which suggests that global growth is associated with negative changes in bond prices when investors turn to stock markets during periods of economic growth reducing demand for bonds. The main results (available on request) on the sign and significance of financial development remain unchanged for the full sample and both subsamples (developed and emerging markets).

6. Conclusions

This paper studies the effect of financial development on government bond returns in developed and emerging markets and whether this effect differs under different market conditions. In addition to financial development, we analyze the degree to which other country-specific local factors and global factors might affect government bond returns.

We reach several conclusions. First, the effect of financial development on government bond returns depends on market conditions and it differs between developed and emerging markets. For the full sample and also for the emerging markets sample, the effect is positive and significant in good market conditions, while the effect is negative (and significant) in bad market conditions. For developed economies, financial development is significant only in good market conditions. Second, by focusing on extreme quantiles on the left and right sides of the distribution and testing their equality with the median quantile, we find that the effect of financial development on government bond returns in good and bad market conditions is significantly different from its effect in normal conditions. These findings are informative in understanding the linkage between financial development, economic growth, and government bond returns and they complement several strands of literature discussed in Sections 1 and 2. Third, our results indicate that there is considerable variation among emerging and developed markets in terms of the importance of certain local and global factors in determining government bond returns. The most influential factors for developed markets are global bond market returns and global financial conditions, while the most prominent factor for emerging markets is sovereign credit rating. Those factors are relevant in determining government bond returns regardless of whether the market conditions are good, normal, or bad. Overall, differences in the results for emerging and developed markets indicate that the stage of a

country's development and level of financial integration should be considered as important elements in the ongoing debate regarding the relative importance of global versus local factors.

In summary, our findings have important policy implications. In light of discussions concerning financial stability, they underscore the need to consider the state of market conditions in determining the relationship between financial development and government bond returns. Our results support the argument that greater financial development is associated with higher government bond returns in good and normal market conditions. It has been argued, however, that beyond a point higher credit to the private sector may in fact increase repayment difficulties and lower bond returns. This is the case especially in emerging markets where domestic credit has expanded so fast that the private sector is having great difficulty in paying it back.²³ In light of these arguments and considering that credit growth is identified as “the single best predictor of financial instability” (see, Jorda et al., 2011), our study provides useful insights for policymakers in terms of assessing the potential risks that might affect financial stability and increase possibility of sovereign default.

²³ See, for instance, *The Economist* article (26th March 2016) “Red ink rising”.

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Table 1. Descriptive statistics.

Variable	Variable abbreviation	Mean	Median	Standard deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis
<i>Full sample</i>						
Bond returns	<i>y</i>	1.804	1.628	6.618	−0.386	28.091
Financial development	<i>FD</i>	129.835	137.050	62.32	−0.193	2.194
Inflation	<i>INF</i>	0.885	0.587	1.528	5.394	51.346
GDP growth	<i>GDP</i>	1.454	1.728	4.571	0.460	11.744
Sovereign credit rating	<i>CCR</i>	17.140	20.000	4.757	−1.187	3.880
Economic risk	<i>ER</i>	0.106	0.000	4.019	1.896	34.229
Financial risk	<i>FR</i>	−0.003	0.000	3.731	0.709	24.119
Political risk	<i>PR</i>	−0.065	0.000	1.717	0.726	14.578
Global bond market returns	<i>GBR</i>	1.122	0.620	3.611	0.587	2.669
Global liquidity conditions	<i>GLIQ</i>	−2.388	0.000	22.916	−0.346	4.247
Global bond market uncertainty	<i>GU</i>	1.752	−4.091	19.860	1.331	5.560
Global financial conditions	<i>GFC</i>	−0.300	−0.461	0.634	2.325	8.911
<i>Developed markets subsample</i>						
Bond returns	<i>y</i>	1.562	1.163	5.786	0.281	3.194
Financial development	<i>FD</i>	165.037	165.100	39.618	0.256	2.710
Inflation	<i>INF</i>	0.442	0.431	0.605	0.080	4.990
GDP growth	<i>GDP</i>	1.584	1.919	2.377	−1.078	5.274
Sovereign credit rating	<i>CCR</i>	20.078	21.000	1.913	−3.230	14.641
Economic risk	<i>ER</i>	−0.002	0.000	2.979	−0.569	15.730
Financial risk	<i>FR</i>	−0.143	0.000	2.929	−0.211	8.945
Political risk	<i>PR</i>	−0.069	0.000	1.335	0.536	9.375
<i>Emerging markets subsample</i>						
Bond returns	<i>y</i>	2.240	2.136	7.885	−0.918	37.655
Financial development	<i>FD</i>	66.472	57.400	42.467	0.789	2.646
Inflation	<i>INF</i>	1.682	1.292	2.213	3.946	26.199
GDP growth	<i>GDP</i>	1.221	1.147	6.950	0.534	6.106
Sovereign credit rating	<i>CCR</i>	11.853	13.000	3.644	−1.293	5.024
Economic risk	<i>ER</i>	0.303	0.000	5.406	2.281	26.369
Financial risk	<i>FR</i>	0.248	0.000	4.843	0.894	21.453
Political risk	<i>PR</i>	−0.057	0.000	2.247	0.698	11.822

This table reports descriptive statistics for the full sample, and subsamples of developed and emerging markets from Q2:1999 to Q1:2015. Total number of quarterly observations is 1792 for the full sample (1152 for developed and 640 for emerging markets). Variables are defined in Section 3 and variable abbreviations are given in Equation (1): *y* is quarterly return on government bond market index; *FD* is a measure of financial development; *INF* is inflation, *GDP* refers to GDP growth; *CCR* is comprehensive credit rating; *ER*, *FR*, and *PR* refer to changes in economic, financial and political risk scores respectively; while *GBR*, *GLIQ*, *GU*, and *GFC* denote global bond market returns, changes in global liquidity, changes in global bond market uncertainty, and global financial conditions variables respectively. Global factors for the developed and emerging markets subsamples are the same as for the full sample.

Table 2. Correlation matrix.

Panel A. Full sample

	Variable abbrevi- ation	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
(1) Bond returns	<i>y</i>	1.00											
(2) Financial development	<i>FD</i>	-0.05	1.00										
(3) Inflation	<i>INF</i>	0.08*	-0.43*	1.00									
(4) GDP growth	<i>GDP</i>	-0.00	0.01	-0.06	1.00								
(5) Sovereign credit rating	<i>CCR</i>	-0.07*	0.78*	-0.49*	0.07*	1.00							
(6) Economic risk	<i>ER</i>	0.04	-0.04	-0.02	0.08*	-0.07*	1.00						
(7) Financial risk	<i>FR</i>	0.08*	-0.06*	-0.03	0.06	-0.07*	0.10*	1.00					
(8) Political risk	<i>PR</i>	0.04	-0.02	0.01	0.00	-0.02	0.06*	0.04	1.00				
(9) Global bond market returns	<i>GBR</i>	0.46*	-0.02	-0.02	0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.04	1.00			
(10) Global liquidity conditions	<i>GLIQ</i>	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.17*	-0.01	0.15*	-0.09*	0.00	-0.05	1.00		
(11) Global bond market uncertainty	<i>GU</i>	-0.12*	-0.00	-0.00	0.08*	0.00	-0.01	0.02	-0.04	-0.06	0.03	1.00	
(12) Global financial conditions	<i>GFC</i>	-0.05	0.02	-0.01	-0.16*	0.04	-0.17*	-0.09*	-0.03	0.12*	-0.51*	0.15*	1.00

Panel B. Developed markets subsample

	Variable abbrevia- tion	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
(1) Bond returns	<i>y</i>	1.00											
(2) Financial development	<i>FD</i>	-0.01	1.00										
(3) Inflation	<i>INF</i>	-0.08*	-0.10*	1.00									
(4) GDP growth	<i>GDP</i>	-0.06	-0.16*	0.22*	1.00								
(5) Sovereign credit rating	<i>CCR</i>	-0.01	0.26*	0.08*	0.25*	1.00							
(6) Economic risk	<i>ER</i>	0.03	-0.01	0.04	0.34*	-0.05	1.00						
(7) Financial risk	<i>FR</i>	0.07	-0.01	0.08*	-0.03	0.03	0.00	1.00					
(8) Political risk	<i>PR</i>	-0.03	-0.04	0.01	0.05	0.00	-0.04	-0.05	1.00				
(9) Global bond market returns	<i>GBR</i>	0.75*	-0.03	-0.06	-0.01	0.06	0.03	0.00	-0.06	1.00			
(10) Global liquidity conditions	<i>GLIQ</i>	0.00	-0.03	0.11*	0.30*	-0.04	0.18*	0.02	0.01	-0.05	1.00		
(11) Global bond market uncertainty	<i>GU</i>	-0.12*	0.00	0.03	0.07	0.00	-0.01	0.02	-0.05	-0.06	0.03	1.00	

(12) Global financial conditions	<i>GFC</i>	-0.03	0.06	-0.05	-0.32*	0.09*	-0.24*	-0.08*	-0.01	0.13*	-0.52*	0.15*	1.00
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Panel C. Emerging markets subsample

	Variable abbrevi- ation	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
(1) Bond returns	<i>y</i>	1.00											
(2) Financial development	<i>FD</i>	-0.06	1.00										
(3) Inflation	<i>INF</i>	0.14*	-0.34*	1.00									
(4) GDP growth	<i>GDP</i>	0.03	0.06	-0.10	1.00								
(5) Sovereign credit rating	<i>CCR</i>	-0.09	0.63*	-0.46*	0.03	1.00							
(6) Economic risk	<i>ER</i>	0.06	-0.03	-0.06	0.01	-0.09	1.00						
(7) Financial risk	<i>FR</i>	0.09	-0.07	-0.10	0.10	-0.11*	0.16*	1.00					
(8) Political risk	<i>PR</i>	0.11*	-0.03	0.02	-0.01	-0.07	0.12*	0.10*	1.00				
(9) Global bond market returns	<i>GBR</i>	0.10	-0.03	-0.01	0.05	-0.01	-0.06	0.02	-0.03	1.00			
(10) Global liquidity conditions	<i>GLIQ</i>	0.10*	-0.01	-0.03	0.14*	-0.02	0.14*	0.12*	0.00	-0.05	1.00		
(11) Global bond market uncertainty	<i>GU</i>	-0.13*	0.00	-0.02	0.12*	0.01	-0.03	0.02	-0.05	-0.06	0.03	1.00	
(12) Global financial conditions	<i>GFC</i>	-0.09	0.00	0.00	-0.10*	0.06	-0.12*	-0.12*	-0.06	0.13*	-0.52*	0.15*	1.00

This table reports Pearson correlations for all the variables used in the empirical analysis. All variables are defined in Section 3 and variable abbreviations are given in Equation (1). * shows if the correlation coefficient is statistically significant at 1% level.

Table 3. Conditional mean approach.

Variables	Variable abbreviation	Pooled OLS		
		Full sample	Developed markets	Emerging markets
Financial development	<i>FD</i>	0.004 (1.16)	0.001 (0.43)	0.002 (0.29)
Inflation	<i>INF</i>	0.373*** (3.62)	-0.189 (-1.00)	0.522*** (3.31)
GDP growth	<i>GDP</i>	-0.032 (-1.05)	-0.19*** (-3.40)	0.031 (0.69)
Sovereign credit rating	<i>CCR</i>	-0.073 (-1.51)	-0.07 (-1.10)	-0.031 (-0.27)
Economic risk	<i>ER</i>	0.042 (1.23)	0.009 (0.22)	0.041 (0.71)
Financial risk	<i>FR</i>	0.123*** (3.32)	0.125*** (3.28)	0.123* (1.88)
Political risk	<i>PR</i>	0.214*** (2.69)	0.099 (1.19)	0.309** (2.26)
Global bond market returns	<i>GBR</i>	0.866*** (22.68)	1.22*** (39.24)	0.218** (2.55)
Global liquidity conditions	<i>GLIQ</i>	0.007 (0.99)	-0.003 (-0.58)	0.033** (2.09)
Global bond market uncertainty	<i>GU</i>	-0.026*** (-3.70)	-0.013** (-2.41)	-0.046*** (-2.94)
Global financial conditions	<i>GFC</i>	-0.810*** (-3.09)	-1.330*** (-6.04)	-0.120 (-0.20)
Constant		1.10* (1.67)	1.455 (1.18)	1.37 (1.00)
R-squared		0.25	0.58	0.07

This table presents pooled ordinary least squares (OLS) regressions of quarterly government bond returns on the set of explanatory variables defined in Section 3 for the full sample and subsamples of developed and emerging markets. The dependent variable is quarterly return on government bond market index. The explanatory variables are as follows: FD is a measure of financial development; INF is inflation, GDP refers to GDP growth; CCR is comprehensive credit rating; ER, FR, and PR refer to changes in economic, financial and political risk scores respectively; while GBR, GLIQ, GU, and GFC denote global bond market returns, changes in global liquidity, changes in global bond market uncertainty, and global financial conditions variables respectively. The numbers in parentheses are t-statistics. *, **, *** denote statistical significance at the 10%, 5%, and 1% levels, respectively.

Table 4. Quantile regression results for the full sample.

Dependent variable: government bond returns	Variable abbreviation	Quantile						
		0.05	0.10	0.25	0.50	0.75	0.90	0.95
Financial development	<i>FD</i>	−0.018*** (−2.81)	−0.008 (−1.52)	0.002 (0.78)	0.003 (1.31)	0.006*** (2.61)	0.014*** (3.32)	0.021*** (3.24)
Inflation	<i>INF</i>	−0.487 (−1.58)	−0.482 (−1.42)	−0.096 (−0.39)	0.299** (2.27)	0.375*** (2.59)	0.588*** (2.71)	1.093*** (2.59)
GDP growth	<i>GDP</i>	−0.176** (−2.39)	−0.167*** (−3.46)	−0.059 (−1.29)	−0.025 (−1.30)	−0.040 (−1.61)	−0.069** (−2.08)	−0.050 (−0.55)
Sovereign credit rating	<i>CCR</i>	0.677*** (3.93)	0.268** (2.56)	−0.035 (−0.53)	−0.120** (−2.29)	−0.289*** (−6.34)	−0.574*** (−7.16)	−0.748*** (−5.01)
Economic risk	<i>ER</i>	0.115 (1.32)	0.029 (0.34)	−0.042 (−0.73)	−0.026 (−0.65)	−0.007 (−0.25)	0.046 (0.63)	0.093 (1.07)
Financial risk	<i>FR</i>	0.113 (1.37)	0.197*** (3.11)	0.168*** (4.06)	0.103** (2.47)	0.044 (0.73)	0.005 (0.11)	0.017 (0.26)
Political risk	<i>PR</i>	0.184 (0.89)	0.263** (1.96)	0.168 (1.56)	0.078 (0.93)	−0.058 (−0.54)	−0.075 (−0.46)	−0.176 (−0.92)
Global bond market returns	<i>GBR</i>	0.891*** (12.12)	0.872*** (13.34)	0.870*** (15.67)	1.016*** (22.86)	1.146*** (24.81)	1.193*** (31.38)	1.123*** (22.83)
Global liquidity conditions	<i>GLIQ</i>	−0.001 (−0.04)	−0.014 (−1.08)	−0.003 (−0.44)	0.008 (1.61)	−0.000 (−0.04)	0.010 (1.47)	0.022** (1.97)
Global bond market uncertainty	<i>GU</i>	−0.034** (−2.54)	−0.027*** (−2.66)	−0.028*** (−3.60)	−0.026*** (−4.55)	−0.018*** (−3.04)	−0.012* (−1.92)	−0.009 (−0.84)
Global financial conditions	<i>GFC</i>	−4.701*** (−6.27)	−2.580*** (−3.53)	−1.266*** (−3.96)	−0.431** (−2.24)	−0.158 (−0.58)	0.800** (2.06)	2.062*** (3.49)
Constant		−16.860*** (−5.20)	−8.040*** (−4.36)	−1.509 (−1.49)	2.081*** (2.76)	6.910*** (8.90)	13.384*** (10.87)	17.325*** (7.17)
Pseudo R ²		0.17	0.18	0.21	0.25	0.27	0.31	0.32

This table presents the quantile regression estimates according to the empirical model defined in Equation (1). Description of the variables is the same as in Table 3. The numbers in parentheses are t-statistics, computed using the bootstrapped cluster standard errors. *, **, *** denote statistical significance at the 10%, 5%, and 1% levels, respectively.

Table 5. Quantile regression results for developed markets.

Dependent variable: government bond returns	Variable abbreviation	Quantile						
		0.05	0.10	0.25	0.50	0.75	0.90	0.95
Financial development	<i>FD</i>	−0.010 (−1.41)	−0.007 (−1.42)	0.000 (0.00)	0.000 (−0.01)	0.004* (1.80)	0.013*** (2.80)	0.014** (2.17)
Inflation	<i>INF</i>	−1.401*** (−3.00)	−0.674** (−2.13)	−0.045 (−0.19)	0.248 (1.39)	−0.646 (−0.35)	−0.125 (−0.36)	0.087 (0.18)
GDP growth	<i>GDP</i>	−0.203 (−1.46)	−0.197** (−2.27)	−0.283*** (−4.75)	−0.170*** (−2.96)	−0.171*** (−2.79)	−0.022 (−0.23)	0.022 (0.17)
Sovereign credit rating	<i>CCR</i>	1.023*** (3.78)	0.652** (2.47)	0.132 (0.98)	−0.054 (−0.66)	−0.271** (−2.49)	−0.741*** (−4.04)	−0.975** (−3.12)
Economic risk	<i>ER</i>	0.114 (1.13)	0.011 (0.16)	−0.012 (−0.32)	0.014 (0.34)	0.023 (0.46)	0.057 (0.94)	0.066 (0.97)
Financial risk	<i>FR</i>	0.222*** (2.61)	0.209*** (3.33)	0.208*** (3.88)	0.001 (0.02)	−0.008 (−0.16)	−0.023 (−0.37)	−0.015 (−0.26)
Political risk	<i>PR</i>	0.239 (1.29)	0.021 (0.15)	0.088 (0.78)	−0.026 (−0.25)	−0.059 (−0.58)	−0.311** (−2.22)	−0.292** (−2.39)
Global bond market returns	<i>GBR</i>	1.009*** (12.61)	1.172*** (17.92)	1.267*** (21.85)	1.299*** (34.35)	1.303*** (49.28)	1.213*** (31.17)	1.105*** (20.81)
Global liquidity conditions	<i>GLIQ</i>	−0.001 (−0.04)	−0.012 (−1.08)	−0.017** (−2.22)	−0.006 (−0.87)	−0.002 (−0.34)	0.023** (2.47)	0.028** (2.49)
Global bond market uncertainty	<i>GU</i>	−0.037** (−2.57)	−0.021** (−2.09)	−0.002 (−0.29)	−0.015* (−1.96)	−0.014** (−2.33)	−0.011 (−1.44)	−0.018 (−1.60)
Global financial conditions	<i>GFC</i>	−4.092*** (−4.46)	−3.261*** (−4.30)	−2.012*** (−6.63)	−1.050*** (−3.58)	−0.645** (−2.09)	1.144** (2.46)	1.778*** (3.37)
Constant		−24.695*** (−4.46)	−16.352*** (−3.11)	−4.702* (−1.81)	1.252 (0.82)	7.023*** (3.21)	17.527*** (4.37)	23.677*** (3.69)
Pseudo R ²		0.29	0.32	0.37	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.45

This table presents the quantile regression estimates according to the empirical model defined by Equation (1). Description of the variables is the same as in Table 3. The numbers in parentheses are t-statistics, computed using the bootstrapped cluster standard errors. *, **, *** denote statistical significance at the 10%, 5%, and 1% levels, respectively.

Table 6. Quantile regression results for emerging markets.

Dependent variable: government bond returns	Variable abbreviation	Quantile						
		0.05	0.10	0.25	0.50	0.75	0.90	0.95
Financial development	<i>FD</i>	−0.032* (−1.77)	−0.017* (−1.68)	0.000 (−0.02)	0.004 (0.84)	0.004 (0.73)	0.016** (2.05)	0.034*** (3.03)
Inflation	<i>INF</i>	0.572 (1.12)	0.033 (0.08)	0.276 (1.04)	0.163 (1.19)	0.308* (1.69)	0.542** (2.110)	0.510 (1.06)
GDP growth	<i>GDP</i>	0.015 (0.44)	0.010 (0.38)	0.010 (0.48)	0.011 (0.64)	0.018 (0.87)	0.032 (1.13)	0.026 (0.81)
Sovereign credit rating	<i>CCR</i>	1.738*** (3.25)	0.976*** (3.17)	0.248* (1.76)	−0.206** (−2.41)	−0.599*** (−3.54)	−1.201*** (−5.06)	−1.792*** (−4.96)
Economic risk	<i>ER</i>	0.186* (1.70)	−0.041 (−0.38)	−0.015 (−0.18)	0.009 (0.18)	−0.028 (−0.54)	−0.099 (−0.97)	−0.008 (−0.07)
Financial risk	<i>FR</i>	0.009 (0.06)	0.161 (1.20)	0.092 (1.37)	0.190** (3.12)	0.139** (2.00)	0.135* (1.85)	0.019 (0.17)
Political risk	<i>PR</i>	0.399 (1.20)	0.305 (1.21)	0.252** (2.08)	0.070 (0.71)	0.044 (0.31)	0.0212 (0.08)	−0.115 (−0.31)
Global bond market returns	<i>GBR</i>	0.209 (1.21)	0.185 (1.61)	0.302*** (5.18)	0.317*** (5.73)	0.326*** (4.91)	0.327*** (4.34)	0.294*** (2.61)
Global liquidity conditions	<i>GLIQ</i>	0.012 (0.55)	0.021 (1.44)	0.023** (2.38)	0.022*** (3.53)	0.015* (1.83)	0.017 (1.55)	0.011 (0.75)
Global bond market uncertainty	<i>GU</i>	−0.063** (−2.50)	−0.069*** (−5.66)	−0.044*** (−4.12)	−0.041*** (−3.75)	−0.039*** (−3.08)	−0.026* (−1.92)	−0.018 (−0.93)
Global financial conditions	<i>GFC</i>	−2.846* (−1.95)	−0.576 (−0.54)	0.026 (0.05)	0.312 (0.78)	0.818** (2.02)	0.831 (1.62)	1.170 (1.58)
Constant		−27.415*** (−3.77)	−14.502*** (−3.41)	−3.867** (−2.17)	4.069*** (3.77)	11.285*** (5.56)	20.398*** (6.77)	28.468*** (5.99)
Pseudo R ²		0.26	0.16	0.09	0.09	0.14	0.26	0.35

This table presents the quantile regression estimates according to the empirical model defined by Equation (1). Description of the variables is the same as in Table 3. The numbers in parentheses are t-statistics, computed using the bootstrapped cluster standard errors. *, **, *** denote statistical significance at the 10%, 5%, and 1% levels, respectively.

Table 7. Test of inter-quantile differences.

Variable abbreviation		<u>Full sample</u>		<u>Developed markets</u>		<u>Emerging markets</u>	
		q0.05=q0.50	q0.95=q0.50	q0.05=q0.50	q0.95=q0.50	q0.05=q0.50	q0.95=q0.50
Financial development	<i>FD</i>	−0.02*** (0.00)	−0.01** (0.00)	−0.01 (0.00)	−0.02** (0.00)	−0.03** (0.01)	−0.03*** (0.01)
Inflation	<i>INF</i>	−0.78** (0.30)	−0.79* (0.41)	−1.64*** (0.47)	0.16 (0.46)	0.40 (0.49)	−0.34 (0.46)
GDP growth	<i>GDP</i>	−0.15** (0.07)	0.02 (0.09)	−0.03 (0.14)	−0.19 (0.13)	0.00 (0.03)	−0.01 (0.03)
Sovereign credit rating	<i>CCR</i>	0.79*** (0.16)	0.62*** (0.14)	1.07*** (0.25)	0.92*** (0.30)	1.94*** (0.52)	1.58*** (0.36)
Economic risk	<i>ER</i>	0.14 (0.08)	−0.11 (0.08)	0.09 (0.10)	−0.05 (0.07)	0.17 (0.11)	0.018 (0.11)
Financial risk	<i>FR</i>	0.01 (0.08)	0.08 (0.06)	0.22** (0.08)	0.01 (0.06)	−0.18 (0.15)	0.17 (0.11)
Political risk	<i>PR</i>	0.10 (0.20)	0.25 (0.18)	0.26 (0.18)	0.26* (0.14)	0.32 (0.32)	0.18 (0.34)
Global bond market returns	<i>GBR</i>	−0.12 (0.07)	−0.10* (0.06)	−0.29*** (0.08)	0.19*** (0.05)	−0.10 (0.16)	0.02 (0.11)
Global liquidity conditions	<i>GLIQ</i>	−0.01 (0.01)	−0.01 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	−0.03*** (0.01)	−0.00 (0.02)	0.01 (0.01)
Global bond market uncertainty	<i>GU</i>	−0.00 (0.01)	−0.01 (0.01)	−0.02 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	−0.02 (0.02)	−0.02 (0.02)
Global financial conditions	<i>GFC</i>	−4.27*** (0.73)	−2.49*** (0.59)	−3.04*** (0.91)	−2.82*** (0.58)	−3.15** (1.35)	−0.85 (0.79)

This table presents the test statistics for the null hypothesis of equal slopes for 0.05 and 0.50 quantiles (testing the equality of slopes in bad and normal market conditions); and 0.95 and 0.50 quantiles (testing the equality of slopes in good and normal market conditions). Description of the variables is the same as in Table 3. The test statistics and standard errors (in brackets) are reported for the full sample and subsamples of developed and emerging markets. *, **, *** denote statistical significance at the 10%, 5%, and 1% levels, respectively.

Appendix A

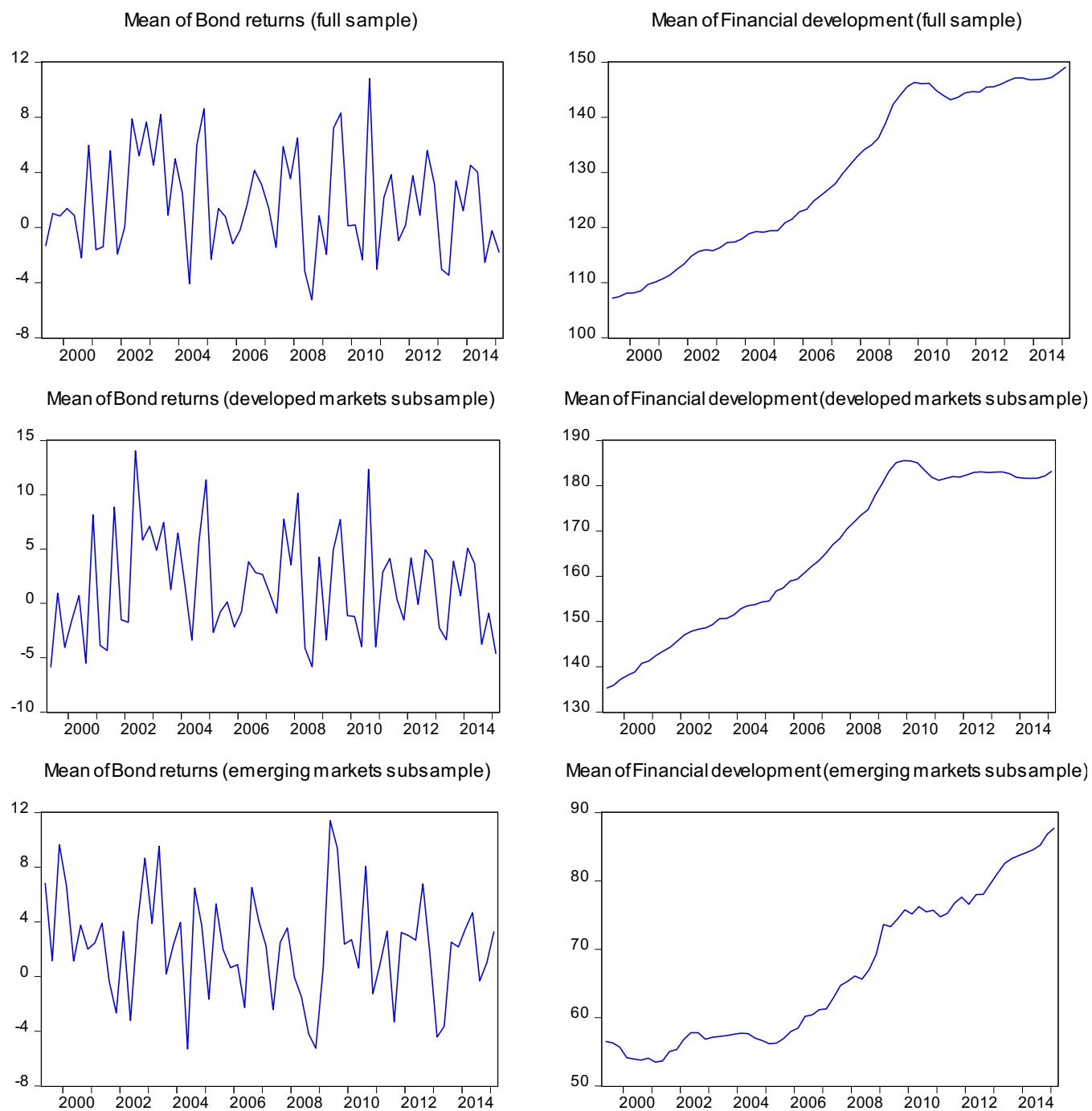


Figure A1. Evolution of the bond returns and financial development over time (full sample and subsamples of developed and emerging markets).

Appendix B

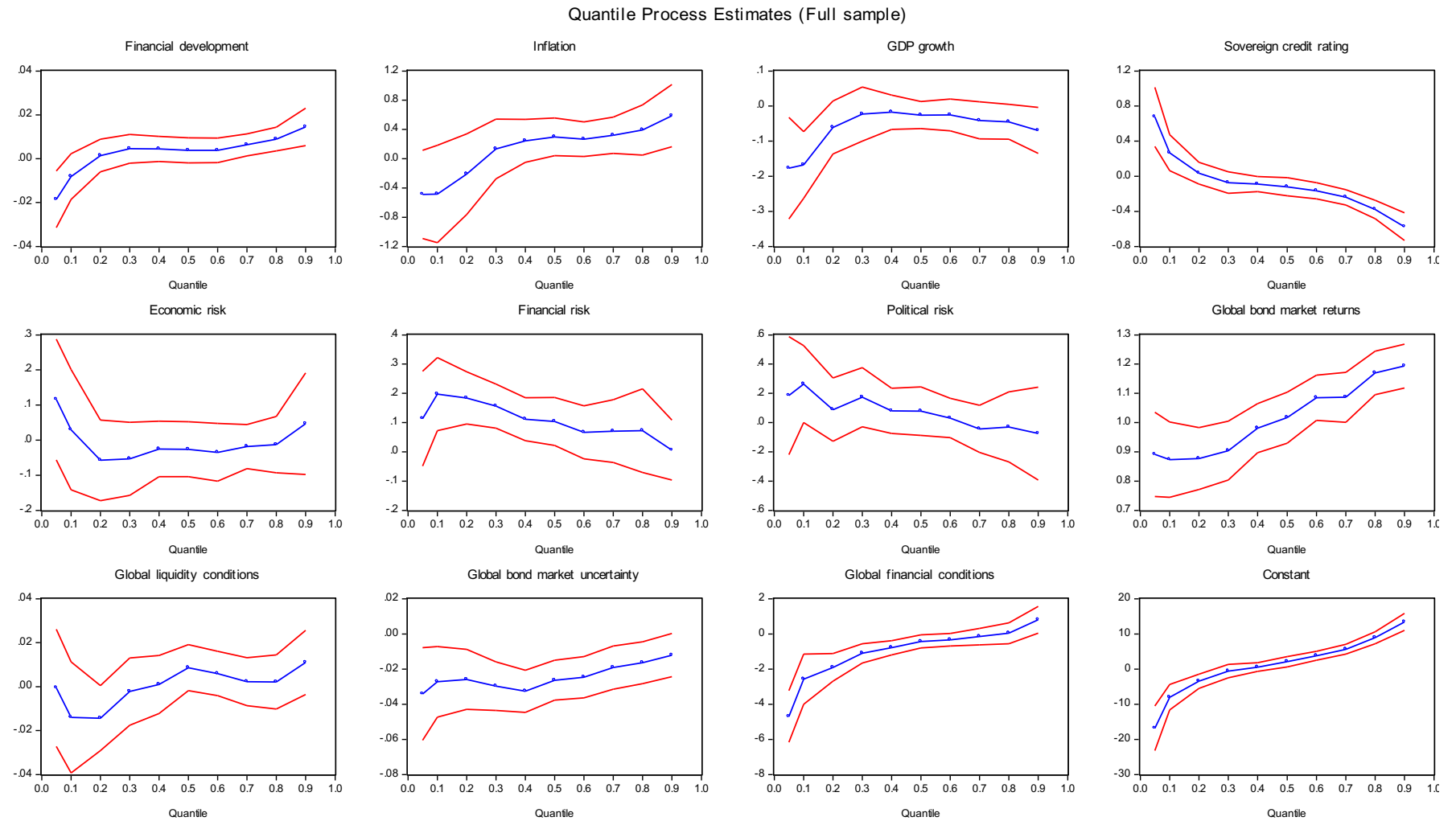


Figure B1. Quantile plot of the regression coefficients and 95% confidence interval for the full sample.

Quantile Process Estimates (Developed markets subsample)

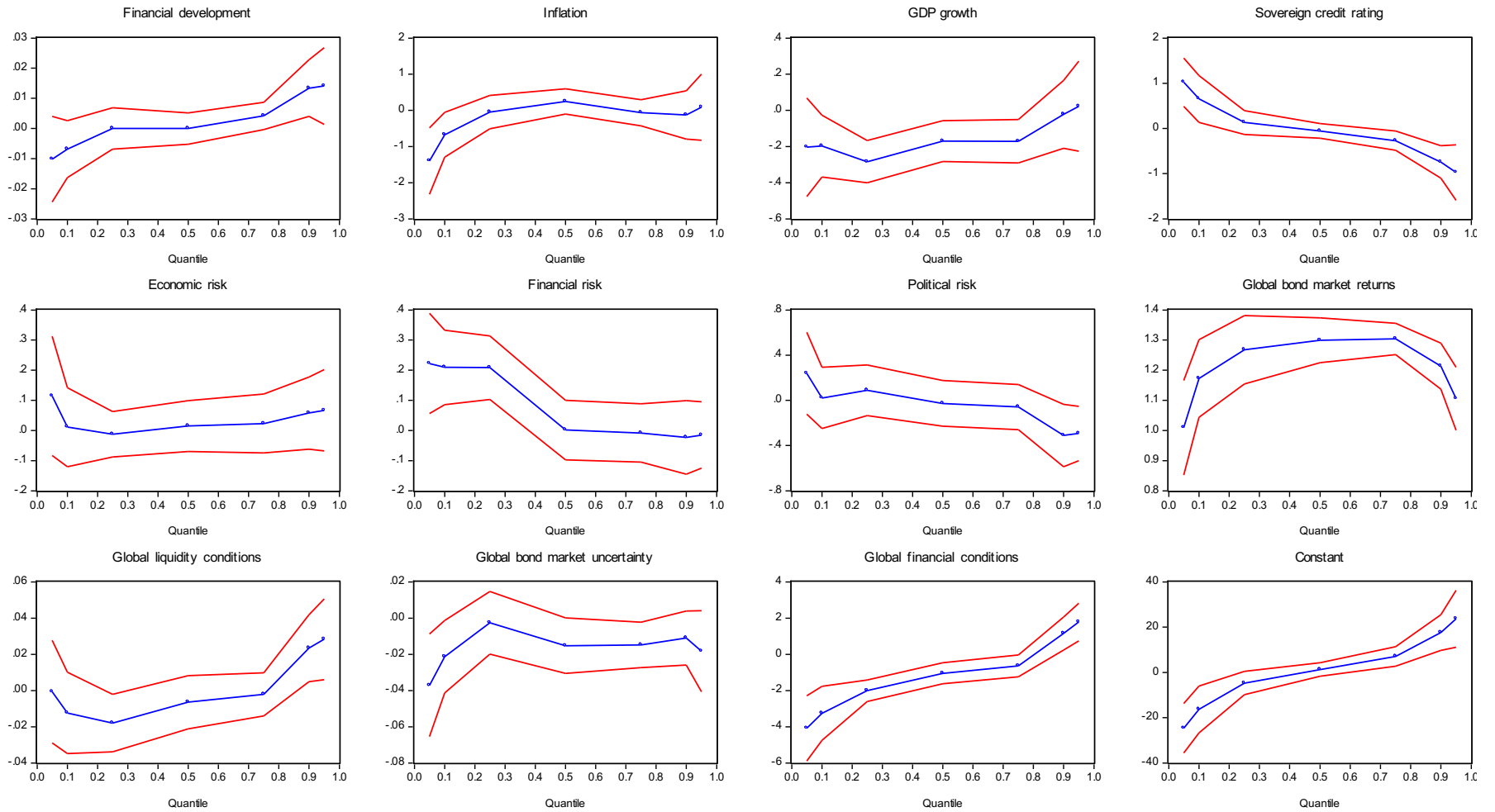


Figure B2. Quantile plot of the regression coefficients and 95% confidence interval for developed markets subsample.

Quantile Process Estimates (Emerging markets subsample)

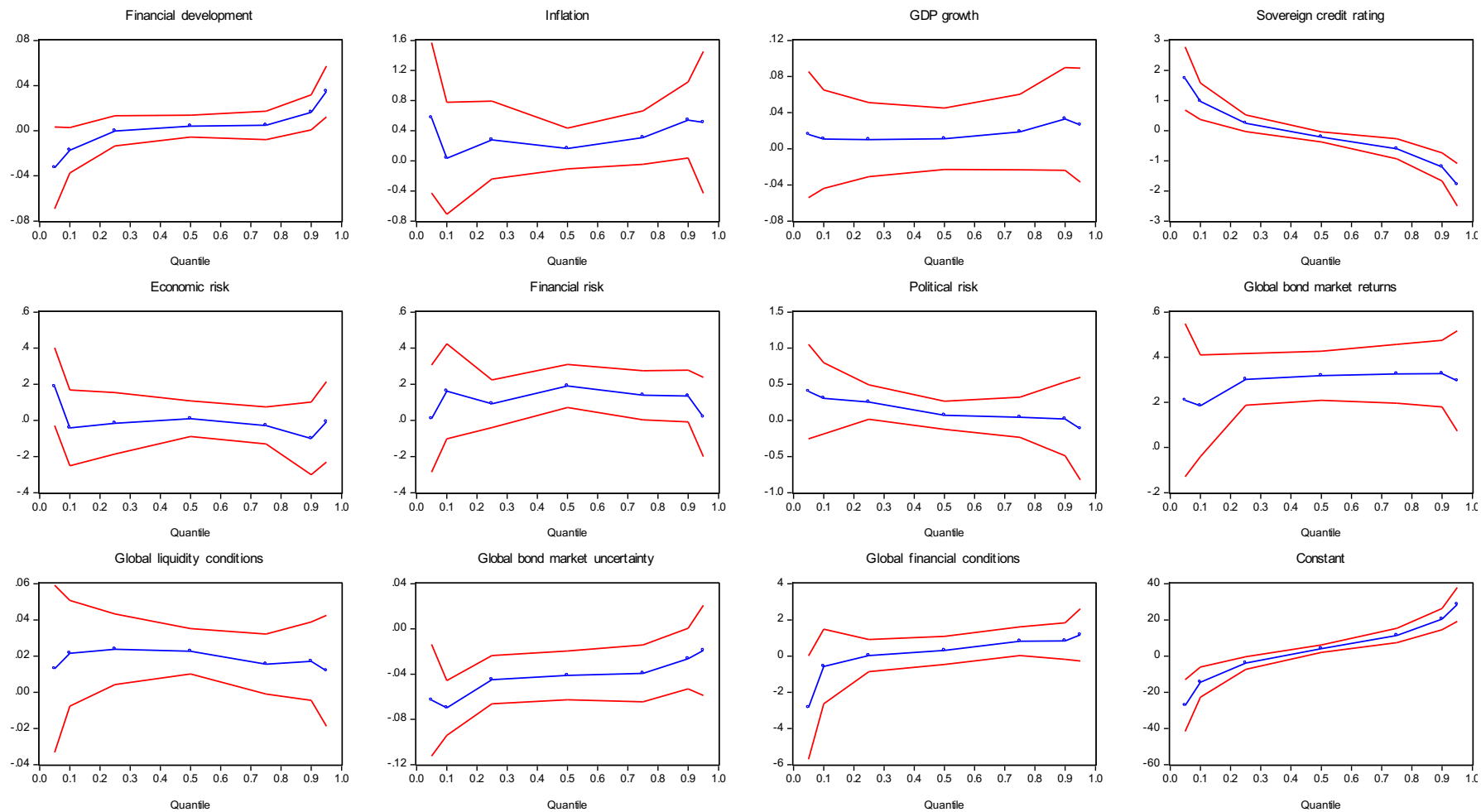


Figure B3. Quantile plot of the regression coefficients and 95% confidence interval for emerging markets subsample.