

Lecture 1: Introduction & Exchange Rate Conventions

Reading: Eun & Resnick Ch. 5 (10th ed.)



Characteristics of FX Markets

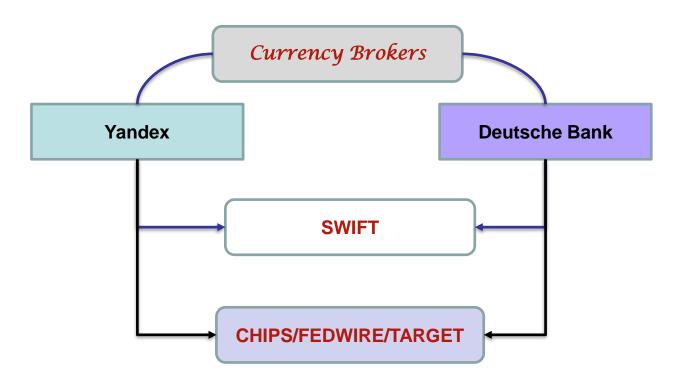
- Largest of all financial markets with average daily turnover of over \$8.5 Trillion! Spot transactions - \$2 trillion; FX swaps dominate.
- 64% of all foreign exchange transactions involves crossborder counterparties
- Only ≈6% of daily spot transactions involve non-financial customers.
- US dollar involved in one-side of 85% of all trades, a slight decline from the 2019 survey; Euro is at 31%.
- Australian \$ is the 5th most heavily traded currency
- Loosely organised in two tiers: wholesale & retail

Characteristics of Wholesale Markets

- Not an organized exchange
 - No fixed opening hours, centralized clearing mechanism, standardized contracts, etc.
- Extremely deep and liquid market
- Participants in the market:
 - International banks
 - Bank customers engaged in commercial and Investment transactions
 - Non-bank dealers
 - FX brokers
 - Central banks
- Settlement of transactions No real money changes hands
 - The role of SWIFT

Communication Systems

- The Russia-Ukraine war has brought the Society of Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications (SWIFT) to prominence.
- What does SWIFT do that makes them important?



Exchange Rate

 A foreign exchange rate is the price of one currency expressed in terms of another currency.

 A foreign exchange quotation (or quote) is a statement of willingness to buy or sell at an announced rate.



Some Terminology

- Spot Rate: The exchange rate at which trades are executed immediately in the interbank market. About a third of all FX trading is done in this market.
- Value Date for a spot transaction is the date on which parties receive the funds they have purchased – e.g., in trades involving USD, settlement occurs two business days <u>after</u> the deal.
- Foreign currency dealers provide two quotes:

Bid Price: Price at which the <u>dealer</u> is willing to **buy** a currency <u>from you</u> (i.e., client)

Ask Price: Price at which the <u>dealer</u> is willing to <u>sell</u> a currency <u>to you</u> (i.e., client)

- It is always the case that the Ask Price > Bid Price. The difference is the Bid-Ask spread
- The less traded and more volatile a currency, the greater is the spread.

Bid-Ask Prices

Consider the quote:



- [USDCHF]_{bid} = 0.8505 the rate at which the bank will buy USD (base currency) in exchange for CHF.
- [USDCHF]_{ask} = 0.8507 the rate at which the bank will sell USD (base currency) for CHF.

Explanation: There are two currencies involved in an exchange rate pair – one is the base currency and the other is the quote currency.

The Bloomberg quote, despite how it looks on the Bloomberg screen, is an <u>indirect quote from the US perspective</u> (i.e., European terms). It is the rate at which the dealer is willing to **buy** USD (gives customer Swiss Francs) at the low rate and **sell** USD (receives Swiss Francs from customer) at the high rate.

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Other Forex Market Conventions

- In the *wholesale market*, for a currency pair, there is a **base** currency (the first currency in the pair), and **quote** currency (the second). This is what Bloomberg uses.
- Other quotations used in business include
 - Direct Quote: Home currency per unit of foreign currency (FC)
 - Indirect Quote: Foreign currency (FC) per unit of Home currency
 - American & European terms are direct and indirect quotes relative to the US dollar (USD). The quote in the previous slide is in European terms.
- □ Note that in all cases, the reciprocal of a direct quote is an indirect quote and vice-versa.

AUDCHF



AUDCHF-

Consider the <u>cross-rate</u> quote*:

For you to attempt later!



- Cross-rate is an exchange rate that does NOT involve the USD
- Explain the following quotes:
 - $[AUDCHF]_{bid} = 0.5699$
 - $[AUDCHF]_{ask} = 0.5700$

NB.: Explain these bid and ask prices on your own!!

- From the AUD perspective, what type of a quote is this?
- What would the quotes look like from CHF perspective?

Bid-Ask Quotations

- Bid and Ask prices mixed with alternative quotations methods can lead to confusion. Try to remember:
 - The dealer buys the denominator (or base) currency at the BID [client buys the numerator (or quote) currency at the bid]
 - The dealer sells the denominator (base) currency at the ASK [client sells the numerator (or quote) currency at the ask]
- When all else fails, remember that the commercial client always, ALWAYS gets the worse end of the deal!!!

Another Example*

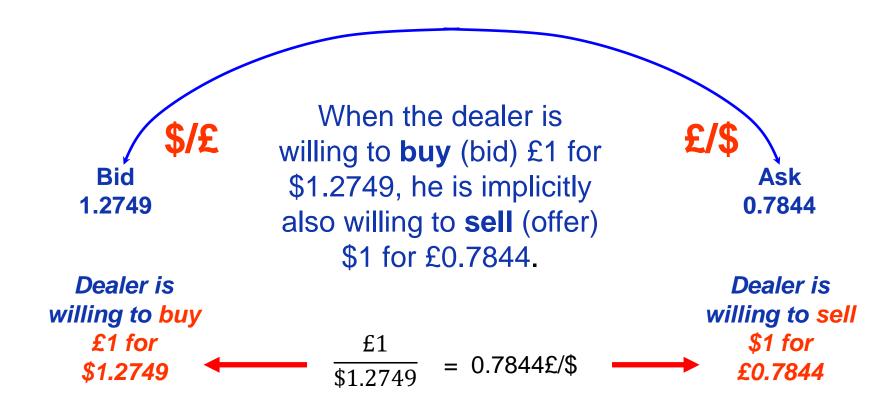
American terms (e.g., British Pound)

	Bid	Offer (Ask)
\$/£	1.2749	1.2750

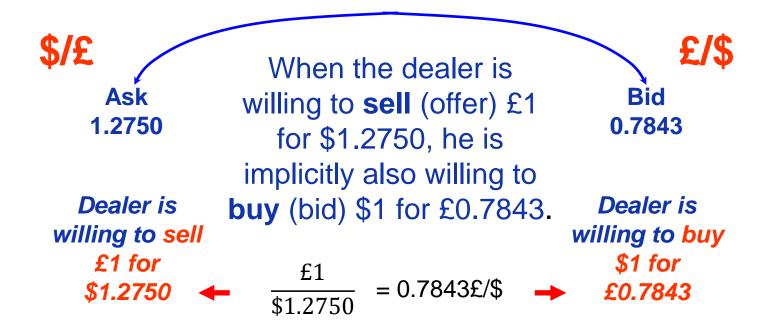
- **Bid:** Dealer buys £ for \$ at the Bid, Client sells £ for \$ (i.e., dealer will buy £1,000,000 for \$1,274,900)
- ♦ Ask: Dealer sells £ for \$ at the Ask, Client buys £ for \$ (i.e., dealer will sell £1,000,000 for \$1,275,000)

¹³

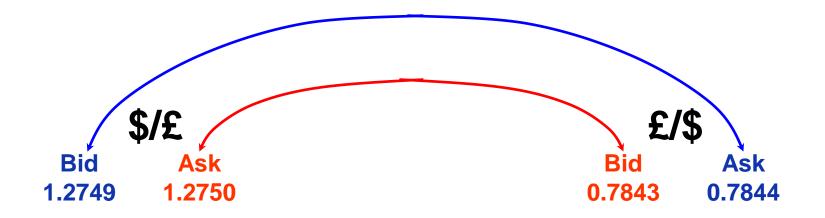
Bid-Ask Example



Bid-Ask Example (2)



Bid-Ask Prices: A Summary



- A direct bid is the reciprocal of an indirect ask.
- A direct ask is the reciprocal of an indirect bid.

Bid-Ask Spread

- The difference between the bid and ask prices is the bid-ask spread. It represents a "round-trip" transaction and is the cost of entering into the transaction.
- Consider the quote of CHF 0.5699 0.5700/AUD

% spread =
$$\frac{(Ask - Bid)}{Ask} \times 100$$

%
$$spread = \frac{(0.5700 - 0.5699)}{0.5700} \times 100$$

= 0.01754% (or 1.75 basis points)

Triangular Arbitrage

 Cross rates can be used to check on opportunities for intermarket arbitrage. Suppose the following exchange rates are available:

Bank of America: Euro(€) per U.S.\$ € 1.9025/U.S.\$

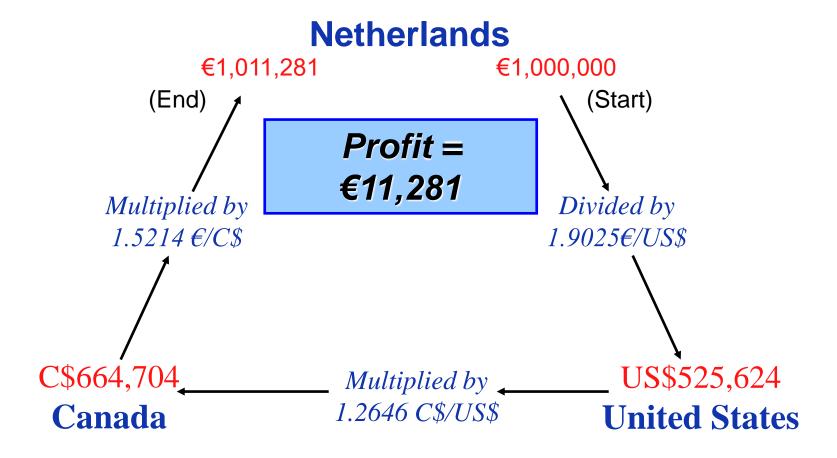
Dominion Bank: Canadian dollar per U.S.\$ C\$1.2646/U.S.\$

ABN Amro: Euro (€) per Canadian \$ €1.5214/C\$

 The synthetic cross rate between Euros and Canadian dollars is:

You get more € from ABN AMRO

Triangular Arbitrage (2)



Try this one on your own

 Find the arbitrage opportunity here if you start with €10,000,000:

Citibank: \$1.7395/£ or £0.5749/\$

Barclays Bank: €0.8408/\$ or \$1.1893/€

(Actual) Cross-rate:

Dresdner Bank: €1.4381/£ or £0.6954/€

- Hint: You should get a profit of €170,722.
- We revisit this example in the tutorial.

Forward Contracts

- Forward transactions require delivery at a future date of a specified amount of one currency for a specified amount of another currency.
- This is a rate that is agreed upon today but settled further into the future.
- Forward contracts are traded on the inter-bank market. They can be tailored for
 - contract sizes
 - currency
 - delivery dates

Ways to quote Forward Rates

- There are three ways to express forward rates:
 - Via points to be added <u>or</u> subtracted from spot rate [known as swap points]
 - Outright quotes
 - As an annualized percentage forward premium or discount

Forward Quotes: Swap Rates

- Among themselves, foreign exchange traders usually quote forward rates in terms of points, also referred to as "forward points" or "swap rates" (see previous slide).
- A point (pip) is the last digit of a quotation
 - A point (pip) is equal to 0.0001 (1/100th of 1%) for most currencies.
 - The Japanese yen is the exception. It is quoted only to two decimal places; A *point*, in this case, is 1/100.

Forward Quotes: Swap Rates (2)

- If F > S then the currency in the denominator (base currency) is trading at a premium
 - ➤ **E.g.** One AUD buys more USD in the forward market than the in the spot market
 - If ascending between bid/offer forward points then forward price will be higher than the current spot price
- If F < S then the currency in the denominator (base currency) is trading at a discount*
 - E.g. One AUD buys less USD in the forward market than the in the spot market
 - If descending between bid/offer forward points then forward price will be lower than the current spot price
- If F = S then market is relatively flat

Swap Rates: An Example

- A forward quotation expressed in points is not a foreign exchange rate as such.
- Rather, it is the difference between the forward rate and the spot rate.

Offer
0.5700
.73 If Bid Pts > Ask Pts
2.62 Forward discount →
4.57 Subtract from spot

Swap Rates: The Calcs (1)

 When the Bid Points > Ask Points, you subtract the points from the spot rate to get the outright forward quote:

AUDCHF

Bid	Ask
$F_{1 \text{ wk}}$: $0.5699 - 0.000301 = 0.56960$	0.5700 - 0.000273 = 0.56973
$F_{1 \text{ mo}}$: $0.5699 - 0.001313 = 0.56859$	0.5700 - 0.001262 = 0.56874
$F_{5 \text{ mo}}$: $0.5699 - 0.006636 = 0.56326$	0.5700 - 0.006457 = 0.56354

These are the outright forward quotes

Swap Rates: The Calcs (2)

On the other hand, if the Bid Points < Ask
Points, there is a forward premium, and you add
the points to the spot rate to get the outright
forward quote:

AIDHED

	AUDUSD		
	Bid	Offer	
Spot	0.6699	0.6700	

Points Quotations:

One week forward	1.42-1.57	If Bid Pts < Ask Pts	
One month forward	6.45-6.64	→ Add to spot	
Three month forward	18.12-18.45		

NB.: Try to do this calculation on your own!!

Forward Premium/Discount

 Forward premium (discount) exists when a currency purchases more (less) of the 2nd currency in the <u>future</u> than it does presently.

$$p = \left(\frac{Forward - Spot}{Spot}\right) \times \left(\frac{360}{N}\right)$$

Note:

p > (<) 0 is the annualized percentage premium (discount) of the denominator currency

N – maturity of the forward contract (or number of days forward)

% change in exchange rates

- The Australian dollar was quoted at CHF 0.9489/AUD in January 2013, while in January 2024, it was quoted at CHF 0.5701/AUD*.
 - At t-1 (Jan 2013): CHF 0.9489/AUD
 - At t (Jan 2024): CHF 0.5701/AUD.

What is the appreciation/depreciation of the AUD?

Closing price from slide #11.

% change in exchange rates

 Thus, the appreciation/depreciation of the \$, relative to the CHF from t-1 to t is:

$$R_{t-1,t} = \frac{S_t - S_{t-1}}{S_{t-1}} = \frac{0.5701 - 0.9489}{0.9489} = -39.9199\%$$

Thus, the \$ has depreciated relative to the CHF by approx. 39.92%

Question for you to try later:

By how much has the CHF appreciated?

Glossary

- Spot rate The current market price of one currency in terms of another.
- Direct quote domestic currency per unit of foreign currency (AUD/CHF).
- Indirect quote foreign currency per unit of domestic currency (CHF/AUD).
- American terms Direct quote from the perspective of the US dollar.
- European terms Indirect quote from the perspective of the US dollar.
- ❖ Bid (Ask) rate Rate at which the bank is willing to buy (sell) the currency in the <u>denominator</u>.