Tasks for 'Decomposing the Sovereign Yield Curves of Emerging Markets '

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Contents

1 Data: BLP

☐ After comparing datasets downloaded from BLP on Mar 2018 and Feb 2019: BLP updated values (slightly) in variables starting on: 9/30/2009 (USSW), 5/4/11 (USBC, USBA).

☐ EUBS1-EUBS20 for PLN deleted since already downloaded for HUF.

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☐ Check PZSW*V3 Curncy against PZSW* Curncy for PLN because the former have a shorter history (became active in 2013 vs 2000). Why the substitution? Was it because PZSW* Curncy were discontinued?

☐ Download PZSW15 and Curncy PZSW20 to complement the history 6/12/2000-1/30/2013 for Curncy PZSW15V3 Curncy and PZSW20V3 Curncy, respectively.

☐ Check MRBS* starting in 4/20/2016 because in the data downloaded in 2019 they were flat most of the time after that date.

☐ Check the following series b/c they remain mostly flat during those periods: SABS15 Curncy b/w 4/15/2014-1/27/2016, SABS20 Curncy b/w 4/15/2014-8/28/2015, SABS25 Curncy b/w 1/3/2000-9/5/2011, SABS30 Curncy b/w 1/3/2000-5/10/2010.

☐ Check constant yield curves.

    ☐ NOK: C26610Y Index is flat after Nov 2012, C26610Y is flat twice during the sample.

    ☐ PHP: Since 29-Oct-2018 BFV data does not vary. In the dataset, the BFV series includes IYC (converted into CE par) yields since 1-Oct-2018. Update BFV series w/ BLP data when access to it is available.

☐ Include variables in datasets: CDS, longest histories in consumption and inflation for EMS. Same macro-financial data for AEs than for EMs?

2   Datasets: Daily

☐ For BRL RHO 2Y deviates from DIS starting in 2016. RHO 7Y is not available relative to DIS.

☐ For GBP RHO 7Y increases a lot relative to DIS in 2010.

☐ For PEN RHO 7Y big decrease in 2018.

☐ For PHP RHO 7Y big spike in 2010.

☐ For THB, AUD, CHF, DKK, EUR, NZD, SEK RHO 7Y and CAD 3Y, 7Y big declines.

☐ Review RHO:

    ☐ COP 1Y flat b/w 2012-2015.

    ☐ HUF 3M.

    ☐ IDR 1Y.

    ☐ ILS 3M, 7Y.

    ☐ MYR 2Y.

☑ For NOK RHO 2Y, 3Y, 7Y have a hole in 2008-2009. Reason: cutoff date of convention to compute IRS.

3   Data: Codes

☐ Consider shorter histories of some series within a country.

  ☐ For PLN consider removing PZBSEC6 Curncy, PZBSEC8 Curncy, PZBSEC9 Curncy (and PZSW6V3 Curncy, PZSW8V3 Curncy, PZSW9V3 Curncy) because they start in 2011 and that seems to eliminate the data before 2011 for PLN even if it is available for all the other tenors; plus it may not be needed, it depends on the other variables in the formula having the 6Y tenor available. Or modify the code so that those tenors are considered once they become available (and discarded before 2011).

  ☐ Availability of data for PZBSEC6 Curncy and PZSW15 and Curncy might be related to the history of the synthetic curves for PLN.

  ☐ Check that the shorter history of PZSW15V3 Curncy and PZSW20V3 Curncy (starts in 2013) does not affect the history of the synthetic curves for PLN.

  ☐ Check that MRBS10 and lower start around 2005, while MRBS15 around 2007 and MRBS20 in mid-2009.

  ☐ RRUSSW10 and lower start in 2006, while RRUSSW15 and RRUSSW20 in 2009.

  ☐ TBSWNI10 and lower start in 2007, TBSWNI15 and TBSWNI20 in 2009.

☑ In compute_fp_long.m address cases for HUF, PLN and NOK. If BS (HUF, PLN) and IRS (NOK) series are NaN, use zeros.

☑ There are countries with BFV and IYC curves, transform BFV into ZC yields and compare the curves. BFV has CE par yields, IYC has CE ZC yields. Need to be converted into ZC continuously compounding.

☒ For countries for which DIS have a longer history than me, check whether it is b/c we use different LC YC (BFV vs. IYC) and one has a longer history. For HUF and PLN is b/c BS series start in 2007 in my sample.

☑ Update codes since EUBS1-EUBS20 for HUF and PLN were deleted because they were already downloaded for EUR (plus EUBS25 and EUBS30 are now included).

4   Data: CRSP

☑ Download "Riskfree Series (1-month and 3-month)", "Riskfree Series (4, 13, and 26-week)", Fama Term Structure data for 3- 6- 9- months. Compare them.

☑ Update read_usyc.m to read CRSP data for maturities < 1Y.

☑ Compare results in LC spread and forward premium for 3M against DIS.

5 Data: Files

☑ In the dataset, the BFV series for PHP includes IYC (converted into CE par) yields since 1-Oct-2018.

☑ In AE_EM_Curves_Tickers.xlsx change cutoff date for NOK. Official date 9/2/2008 only applies to 1Y, 5Y and 10Y tenors. New date 5/20/2009 applies to all tenors.

☑ It seems that EUBS1-EUBS20 for HUF can be deleted from AE_EM_Curves_BDH.xlsx (codes referencing BS_EUR so far —fltr4tickers and compute_fp_long— updated). Need consistency because the Type column in sheet Identifiers is different for HUF (BS_EUR) than for EUR (BS).

  ☑ Compare time series of EUBS1-EUBS20 for HUF and for EUR to make sure they are the same (i.e. downloaded correctly).

  ☑ Highlight in red columns DM-DV in original_Zero_Swap_Curves_Bloomberg.xlsx to indicate that those tickers were removed in current dataset.

  ☑ Comment after comparison: small differences between 2018 and 2019. No change was made to 2019 series. Same data when comparing EUBS1-EUBS20 for HUF and EUR.

  ☑ Delete BS_EUR in Type column in README sheet in AE_EM_Curves_Tickers.xlsx. Update Type columns in HUF and PLN sheets for EUBS1-EUBS20 from BS_EUR to BS.

  ☑ Update AE_EM_Curves_BDH.xlsx.

☑ Change name of files to US_Yield_Curve_Data.xlsx, IMF_Country_Codes.xlsx, ISO_Currency_Codes.xlsx, BIS_CB_Policy_rates.xlsx, CIP_Data.xlsx and CIP_data.dta (original_ removed).

☑ Value for PHP CPI 10Y changed from 1.3 to 4.8 since it is unrealistically low.

☑ Update CE_Forecasts.xlsx: change order of groups (APCF, LACF, EECF), correct dates for EECF.

☑ Delete EUBS1-EUBS20 for PLN in both sheets (All, Tickers) of AE_EM_Curves_BDH.xlsx.

6 Codes

☐ Updates to Kfs: remove commented nargin for mu_x and mu_y.

☐ Move loadings4ylds to the temp folder.

☐ Check if the formula for the CCS of HUF needs to be updated in compute_fp_long.m as indicated in the AE_EM_Curves_Tickers.xlsx file (check the sign —plus or minus— for TBS6v3).

- ☑ Update loadings4ylds: help, round maturities so that input as [0.25 1:5:10]

- ☑ Consider to include files as subfunctions.

  - ☑ findNaN.m into remove_NaNcols.m.

  - ☒ matchtnrs.m into extract_vars.m. extract_vars.m is already long.

  - ☒ fltr4tickers.m into extract_vars.m. Filter also used by compare_ycs.m and zc_yields.m.

  - ☒ y_NS into y_NSS.m. They are used separately by zc_yields.m.

- ☑ Add read_cip.m and iso2names.m in m-files called in read_data.m.

- ☑ Move old codes to Aux-¿Temp folder.

- ☒ Check what the mat-files (ccs_data.mat, ccs_info.mat) contain to decide whether to move them to the Aux folder. Obtained with old codes.

- ☑ Filter SPT in THdt to see if the currency tickers are identified. Yes, actually curncs is now obtained directly from the headers table.

7   Facts

- ☐ No EM was at the ZLB over the period.

- ☐ Countries w/ LCNOM YCs of less than 10Y maturities:

  - ☐ IDR b/w 25-Feb-2003 and 15-Apr-2003 max tenor was 8Y.
  - ☐ KOR b/w 3-Jan-2000 and 30-Oct-2000 max tenor was 8Y.
  - ☐ RUB b/w 04-Apr-2006 and 19-Jun-2007 max tenor was 7Y.
  - ☐ TRY b/w 17-Feb-2005 and 22-Feb-2005 max tenor was 3Y.
  - ☐ TRY b/w 22-Feb-2005 and 28-Jun-2010 max tenor was 5Y.

- ☐ Advantage of LCSYNT (longer history) instead of LCNOM for: BRL, IDR, PHP, RUB, TRY. Disadvantage for COP, HUF, ILS, MXN, MYR, PEN, PLN, THB, ZAR.

- ☐ Since 2016, CHF and DKK negative YC up to 10Y and 7Y, respectively. Before GFC, close to ZLB.

8   Analysis: Short Term

- ☐ Tables

  - ☐ Clean Tables folder.
  - ☐ TP synt EMs and TPnom AEs. Average. Compare w/ average YC slope.

- ☐ Fit. RMSE. Averages per country. Nominal AEs and synthetic EMs (incl. ILS and ZAR).

- ☐ Compare TPs w/ empirical measures as in Curcuru et al. 2018. Compare against survey-based TP.

- ☐ Compare TPsynt in EMs vs TPnom in AEs. Averages. Compare to current table 2.

- ☐ Compare ssb_yP vs CBP surveys. Similar to comparing against model-free TPsvy. Comment this in footnote.

- ☐ Decompose nominal yields. Averages per country. Averages before and after the GFC to see if relative importance of the components changed.

- ☐ Feeling of data. Summary statistics of yield (Guimaraes) and survey data (inflation, GDP, short rate).

- ☐ Term structure of TP. Averages per country.

- ☐ Correlation of BRP and TPnom. Averages of components (relative importance) per country. Before and after the GFC.

- ☐ Compare std of BRP vs std of AE TP. C-R (2002): risk premiums are far more volatile in emerging markets than in developed economies. Bech and Lengwiler (2011) find that central bank purchases of bonds not only reduced long-term interest rates, but also led to lower interest rate volatility.

- ☐ Drivers of yields. Average and std of components (TPsynt, LCCS and yE).

- ☐ t-test for LCCS = 0 and TPsynt = 0. LCCS = 0 is equivalent to test TPnom = TPsynt.

- ☐ Average and std of real interest rate to see if on average is the same across EMs and how much variability it has compared to nominal and synthetic yields.

- ☐ Mention explicitly that 3 factors b/c they explain more than 99% of the variation in yields.

- ☐ Notes for tables.

☐ Discuss insights of yield decompositions. Wright 2011 description. Adrian 2017 description. Sack 2008 description. Read KW 2005 explanations for declining TP ¡-¿ Episodes of negative TP per country ¡-¿ Portfolio inflows ¡-¿ Taper tantrum. Correlation w/ inflation, changing pi*: do surveys help w/ this; is high inflation a risk factor. LCCS properties in D-S. Hoffman-Shim-Shin. Financial integration. Russia case discussed in D-S: can the 3-part decomposition shed light?

☐ Construct panel dataset to analyze results in Stata. Include: rho, CIPdev, svys (CBP, INF, GDP), LCNOM, LCSYNT, decompositions (yQ, yP, tp), macro-financial (US, CBP, STX, FX), EPU. Before dataset, construct a field with yQ, yP, tp for ALL countries (EMs/AEs), ssb for EM w/ surveys, sy for ILS and ZAR, ny for AEs. Same tenors (0.25-10Y).

☐ Panel regressions for TP, LCCS, yE for AEs and EMs. Currently, no macro data for AEs.

☐ Annex for some descriptive tables and figures.

☐ Save figures to be used in pdf.

☐ What is the relationship b/w the YC components and the forward premium.

☑ US factor + non-US factor in each one or only in some of them?

☑ Download USTP01 USTP10, USYP01, USYP10 from KW, and construct USyP.

☑ TP correlations of AEs with: USTP, Vix, CIPdev.

☑ PCA for TPsynt, LCCS and expectations. Common factor, commonalities (TPs, yP, LCCS) all, ST vs LT. Not real rates b/c dates don't match.

☑ PCA for yields synthetic and nominal. Variability explained by PC1-PC3.

☑ Correlations of LCNOM components w/ alternative measures. Similar to Table 1 in Curcuru et al (2018).

☑ Plot TP vs LCCS, USTP, Vix, EPU, local inflation. Not debt flows from TIC b/c no data yet.

☑ TP correlations of EMs with: USTP, Vix, EPU index, LCCS, local inflation. Previous odd results w/ correlations might be explained by differences in estimated TPs. Use figure ssb_ny_tp.eps.

☑ Plot inflation vs 10Y yield. They tend to move together.

☑ Compare TP of Guimaraes vs KW. Add QE-TT dates. Compare USTP against TP in AEs and EMs.

☑ Plot TPsynt vs TPsvy. TPsynt follows TPsvy closely.

☑ Drivers of yields. Compare TPsynt, LCCS and yE against nominal yield to see drivers of EM yields.

☑ Bond risk premia. Compare TPnom vs TPsynt+LCCS. Construct BRP series. Plot its components. Compare against TPnom.

☑ Term structure of TP. Averages per country. QE events added.

☑ function for synchronizing series.

☑ Compare yEsynt and yEnom (w/ and w/o surveys) to see if they are similar. If so, it supports TPnom = TPsynt+LCCS -¿ TP and RP are not the same thing for EMs. Hypothesis: yEsynt and yEnom closer w/ surveys. Won't: Compare when sgmS free vs fixed.

☑ Feeling of fit. Compare ylds vs yQ. They are very close for most countries.

☑ Plot LT real interest rates = ssb_yP - INF surveys. Are LT real rates similar? It seems that for most countries it fluctuates b/w 0 and 1 pp.

☑ Plot yP for EMs and AEs. Is there a trend? No a marked one.

☑ Plot ssb_yP vs CBP surveys.

☑ Compare TPsynt in EMs vs TPnom in AEs.Declining trend more marked for AEs, in EMs TP ¡ 0.

☑ Compare TPnom vs TPsynt for AEs. How big is the difference? Similar for most. Differences for AUD, NZD, SEK.

☑ Plot TPnom for AEs. Trends? Declining.

☑ Analyze TP synt.

☑ TP for AEs. Reaction to QE events.

☑ Compare TP different versions: nominal vs synthetic, ylds only vs surveys, sgmS free vs fixed.

☑ Plot TP different versions individually. Add key dates when plotting TPs: target adopted/changed, QE announcements, local events (capital controls).

☑ Plot: inflation, policy rate, expectations of inflation.

☑ Plot survey forecasts of inflation. See whether there is a trend. For some countries.

☑ Read old version of results.

☑ Review old code in Analysis folder.

☐ Research questions:

    ☐ Upward sloping YCs? Averages.

    ☐ Why TPs differ across EMs? Are they idiosyncratic or is there a common factor driving them? Average of TPsynt per country, is there a large variation among them? b/w them and AEs? PCA for all yields. PCA for ST rates. PCA for LT rates. No common component might imply segmented markets, capital controls, home bias.

    ☐ International comparisons of expectations (yE). Subtract inflation expectations and see whether r* differs. Is there a single world real interest rate? Is the real interest rate the same for all EMs? Plot min-max intervals to see spread like Kalemli-Ozcan for policy rates.

- ☐ Financial integration: Correlation b/w debt flows from TIC data and TP. FX reserves. The increase in inflows reflected in an increase in FX reserves, lower bond yields or both. Case of capital controls in Brazil.

- ☐ Decompose the forward exchange premium into: an expectations part and a risk premium. Clarida-Taylor (1997), Burnside et al (2007), Backus et al (1995). If LT TP are more closely linked, then tau_rho is closer to zero and thus UIP holds more closely for LT rates than for shorter ones.

- ☐ Why TP and CR move as they do? Which asset pricing model is consistent with the data (TP, CR)? What explanations of bond risk premia are supported? Compensation for disagreement (increases quantity of risk), for economic pain (increases price of risk), for economic uncertainty about GDP growth and/or inflation (increases price of risk), for volatility risk (increases quantity of risk)?

- ☐ High inflation uncertainty leads to high TP?

- ☐ Has the importance of TP and CR changed after the GR? More role of CR after the GR since large fiscal debts?

- ☐ Why TP < 0? Change in importance of AD relative to AS shocks? Change in correlation b/w consumption and inflation and b/w bonds and stocks (so bonds become hedges of stocks)? Gourio and Ngo (2016), Pericoli (2018), Campbell, Pflueger and Viceira (2018), Campbell, Sunderam and Viceira (2016). Or financial integration story?

- ☐ Did UMP spread abroad? He and McCauley (2013) and Turner (2014). QE's purpose was to decrease TP in AE, did the same happen to EMs? TP < 0?

- ☐ GFCy is different at the short than at the long end of the curve. Obstfeld (2015)

- ☐ Is there a risk channel for monetary policy spillovers? Are LT rates more highly correlated than ST rates? Policy rate disconnect for ST and/or LT? US spillovers work through changes in risk premia? Expected rate in EMs react to changes in USTP?

9 Analysis: Medium Term

- ☐ Codes: move all parts in ts_plots that add variables to S into a function that can be called by ts_analysis. Leave only code for plotting in ts_plots.

- ☐ Allocate 6-10 surveys to 5-10 forward rate instead of the 10Y yield.

- ☐ Prepare dataset to estimate i_survey using panel data instead of individually.

- ☐ After estimation, add fields to structure S: macro vars, svys, brp, epu, realrt. Needed for plots and tables.

- ☐ Save surveys in S as: svyinf, svygdp, svycbp. All maturities. Update append_surveys.m to use new field name (svycbp).

☐ Add RHO to daily2monthly. Add 0.25 and 0.5 to matsout. Add RMSE to estimation_*

☐ Treat first CPI 10Y forecast for PHP as missing?

☐ Download EPU indexes for AEs.

☐ Mention characteristics of sample: MYR doesn't have an IT regime.

☐ Dates: Check whether the removal of CB governors in BRL and TRY had an effect on their TPs. Did TP decline in countries that adopted IT during the sample period?

☐ Add 0.25 and 0.5 Y to matsout to test results from forward premium puzzle. Whether it holds at short but not at long maturities (Lingareddy 2008).

☐ Compare my TPMX against Blake et al. Both TP nom and TPsynt.

☐ Stock and Watson inflation decomposition. Follow Wright 2011.

☐ Add policy rates data to macro data in structure of all countries.

☐ Replicate the analysis in Dahlquist & Hasseltoft on time-varying bond risk premia.

☐ Structure for the US YC. In daily2monthly for US extract LCNOM, OIS, FF. Add Guimaraes TP.

☐ Correct US YC for credit risk (Chernov, Schmidt, Song).

☐ Repeat analysis using dataset of Wu (competes against GSW) to see how sensitive the results are to using GSW.

☐ Replicate Lloyd.

☑ Estimate ATSM for AEs and EMs. Save TP w/ JSZ and w/ surveys for LCNOM and LCSYNT.

☑ After estimating ATSM, generate yields (P, Q) and TP for ALL maturities to get balanced panels (output tenors vs input tenors). Only report 1Y, 5Y, 10Y tenors in all cases.

☑ Make sure all monthly data (yields, surveys, macro) has SAME end-of-month dates.

☒ Add als in pca to be able to estimate JSZ for initial values. Need balanced panel to use JSZ.

☑ Generate dataset w/o fitting NS to YCs.

☑ Replicate Guimaraes but w/o including the survey maturity for 10Y to see how much that maturity helps pinning down the parameters of the model. It helps a lot, especially with shorter samples.

☑ Explicit that longer series for AEs and surveys for EMs. Also, no surveys for AEs for comparison w/ other studies.

☑ Decompose US YC.

☑ Use surveys to decompose US YC and compare to Guimaraes.

☑ Look for ST expectations in CE for EMs to complement LT ones.

10   Analysis: Long Term

☐ Schedule: codes (ts_*), figures (ts_plots), tables (ts_tables), export dataset as dta, do-file w/ basic analysis, re-estimate the model w/ monthly data after all changes in codes (RMSE, matsout, etc.) and update figures-tables-dta-do, estimate the model w/ daily data (assess fit and test against results w/ monthly data), event study analysis.

☐ Estimate model for daily data to study the effect of QE announcements and local events. Follow ACM (2013) to estimate and assess fit for daily yields. Prepare a new S structure to store the results.

☐ All the analysis on spillovers can be dealt with in section 5 using daily data. Responses of EM components to US MPS. Changes in components around QE-TT announcements and local events. Regressions as in Curcuru or panel local projections as in ACDM. Asymmetric effects on different parts of the YC.

☐ ATSM estimated with longer series for AEs.

☐ Prepare slides.

☐ Rename section 4 from Results to Yield Curve Decompositions. Section 5 would then addressed international spillovers

11   Literature

☐ Serge Jeanneau and Camilo Tovar (2007) on development of LC bonds markets (before short-term debt and dollar-indexed liabilities). Jeanneau and Tovar (2008): for developments in LC bond markets.

☐ Papers suggested by Duffee: Agustin, Chernov, Schmid, Song; Banque de France.

☐ BIS bulleting 2020.

  ☐ Hoffman Im and Shin (2020) for developments and references on LC bond markets. Emerging market economy exchange rates and local currency bond markets amid the Covid-19 pandemic.

  ☐ Dollar funding costs during the Covid-19 crisis through the lens of the FX swap market.

- ☐ Leverage and margin spirals in fixed income markets during the Covid-19 crisis.
- ☐ Literature on sovereign default (real, nominal, current account behavior) –curvature in utility allows introduces risk aversion, imperfect financial markets –, currency denomination, original sin.
- ☐ Risk premia in international macro-finance (Lustig).

☐ JHU alumni paper on the Journal of Banking using C-P regressions, implications for replicating Dahlquist & Hasseltoft.

☐ R&R (2010): The Forgotten History of Domestic Debt.

☐ IMF(2019): A Guide to Sovereign Debt Data.

☐ G20(2020): Recent developments in EM LC bond markets.

☐ Erce & Mallucci (2018): Selective Sovereign Defaults

☐ Banxico: What determines the neutral rate in an EM

☐ Sekkel: C-P factor in international bond markets

☐ Gagnon et al for effects of QE on TP.