

# Carry trade and negative policy rates in Switzerland

Bruno Thiago Tomio

Guillaume Vallet

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# Motivation

- International spillovers of negative interest rate policy (NIRP) is a **very recent** strand in the literature (e.g. Arteta, Kose, Stocker and Taskin 2016<sup>1</sup>)
- Twofold interest in the Swiss franc:
  1. In times of turmoil, it is a major **safe haven currency** (overall, **funding currency** of carry trade activities)
  2. Due to the "interest rate bonus" (Kugler and Weder 2002<sup>2</sup>) and the NIRP, the impacts of the Swiss National Bank's actions resonate **far beyond** Switzerland
- Lack of **robust** empirical papers **criticizing** the carry trade activity

[1] Arteta, Carlos, Ayhan Kose, Marc Stocker, and Temel Taskin. 2016. "Negative Interest Rate Policies: Sources and Implications." Policy Research Working Paper Series 7791. The World Bank.

[2] Kugler, Peter, and Beatrice Weder. 2002. "The Puzzle of the Swiss Interest Rate Island: Stylized Facts and a New Interpretation." *Aussenwirtschaft* 57 (01): 49–64.

# What do we do?

In the context of the NIRP in Switzerland...

1. We analyse the **determinants** of the Swiss franc carry trade

- Four major currencies: US dollar, euro, Japanese yen, and British pound
- Financial variables: interest rate differential between Switzerland and major currency, global market sentiment, nominal exchange rates, Swiss stock market index, and major currency stock market index

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2. How the carry trade activity in Swiss francs **impacts** the financial variables in the model?

**Hypothesis 2** The exchange rate is depreciating with an increased Swiss franc carry trade activity

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## 3. Analysis setting

- Weekly data; December 23, 2014 to September 15, 2020

# What do we find?

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**Hypothesis 1** is partially confirmed

- Only two mutual results:

- I. Negative impact of the market sentiment shock (US dollar, euro and Japanese yen models)

- II. Positive impact of the US and Japanese stock markets (US dollar and Japanese yen models)

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**Hypothesis 2** cannot be confirmed

- Euro model produces the only statistically significant result with an appreciation of the Swiss franc after an increase in the Swiss franc carry trade activity

# Data and SVAR model



Table 1. Description of variables


18:00

Variable	Definition	Source
$CT$	Ratio of short positions over long positions of non-commercial traders	CFTC
$VIX$	Market sentiment (CBOE DJIA Volatility Index)	FRED
$SM$	Domestic stock market: Swiss Market Index $\wedge SSMI$	Yahoo Finance
$ER_i$	Nominal exchange rates: USD/CHF, EUR/CHF, CHF/JPY, GBP/CHF	Yahoo Finance
$IRD_i$	Interest rate differential using the spot Next London interbank offered rate (LIBOR): CHF minus major currency (USD, EUR, JPY, and GBP)	FRED
$FSM_i$	Foreign stock markets: S&P 500 $\wedge GSPC$ - USD, EURONEXT 100 $\wedge N100$ - EUR, Nikkei 225 $\wedge N225$ - JPY, FTSE 100 $\wedge FTSE$	Yahoo Finance

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- All variables are in natural logarithms, except the interest rate differentials
- Yahoo Finance data was obtained and checked/cleaned with  packages [quantmod](#) and [BatchGetSymbols](#)

# CFTC data

- Some caveats:

- I. Bias in the classification of the traders

- II. Trades identified as speculative may not result from carry trades

- III. Only a small proportion of foreign exchange market activity is executed through exchanges (mostly OTC)

- Galati, Heath and McGuire (2007)<sup>3</sup>

- Nevertheless, as mentioned by market participants, CFTC data tends to be indicative of the **trend** of carry trade activity (Bank for International Settlements 2015)<sup>4</sup>.

[3] Galati, G., A. Heath and P. McGuire (2007), 'Evidence of carry trade activity', *BIS Quarterly Review*.

[4] Bank for International Settlements (2015), *Currency Carry Trades in Latin America*, Bank for International Settlements.

# Econometric model

- Structural vector-autoregressive (SVAR) model with Cholesky identification
  - Ordering:  $IRD_i \rightarrow VIX \rightarrow CT \rightarrow ER_i \rightarrow FSM_i \rightarrow SM$

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  - Ordering:  $IRD_i \rightarrow VIX \rightarrow CT \rightarrow ER_i \rightarrow FSM_i \rightarrow SM$
- Toda-Yamamoto approach to capture long-term effects (non-stationary variables stay in levels)

Table 2. Exogenous variables for each model

Model	VAR lag length	Exogenous variables
USD	2	$USME, IRD_{t-3}^{USD}, CT_{t-3}, FSM_{t-3}^{USD}, SM_{t-3}$
EUR	2	$IRD_{t-3}^{EUR}, CT_{t-3}, ER_{t-3}^{EUR}, FSM_{t-3}^{EUR}, SM_{t-3}$
JPY	2	$NIJPY, IRD_{t-3}^{JPY}, CT_{t-3}, ER_{t-3}^{JPY}, FSM_{t-3}^{JPY}, SM_{t-3}$
GBP	1	$BREXIT, CT_{t-2}, FSM_{t-2}^{GBP}, SM_{t-2}$

PDF and slides (ASAP also dataset and Stata do-file): <https://bttomio.github.io>

# Results for the Impulse Response Functions (IRFs)

# Swiss franc carry trade activity is impacted...

18:00

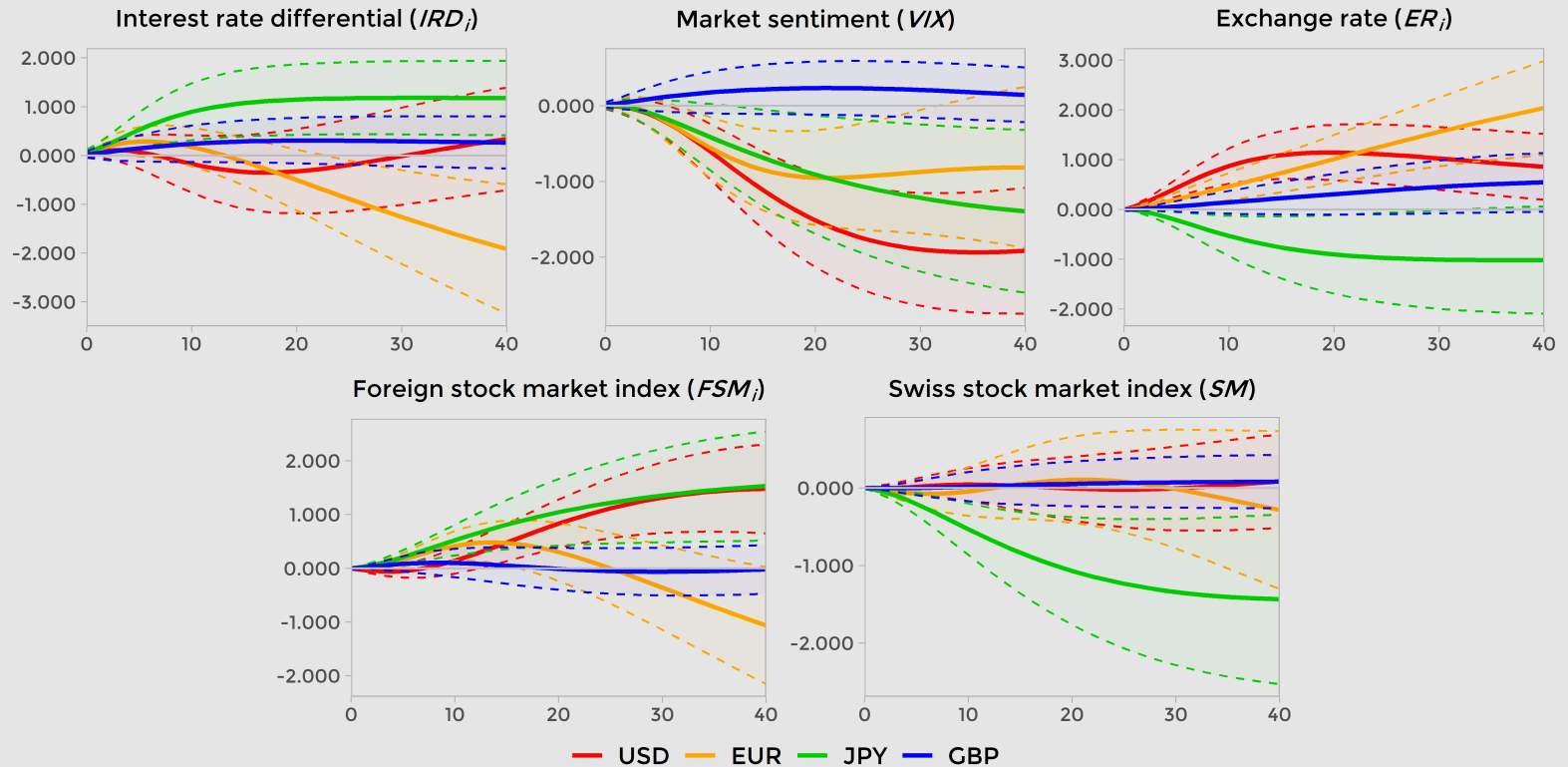


Figure 1. Cumulative structural carry trade (CT) responses to variables impulses in each model

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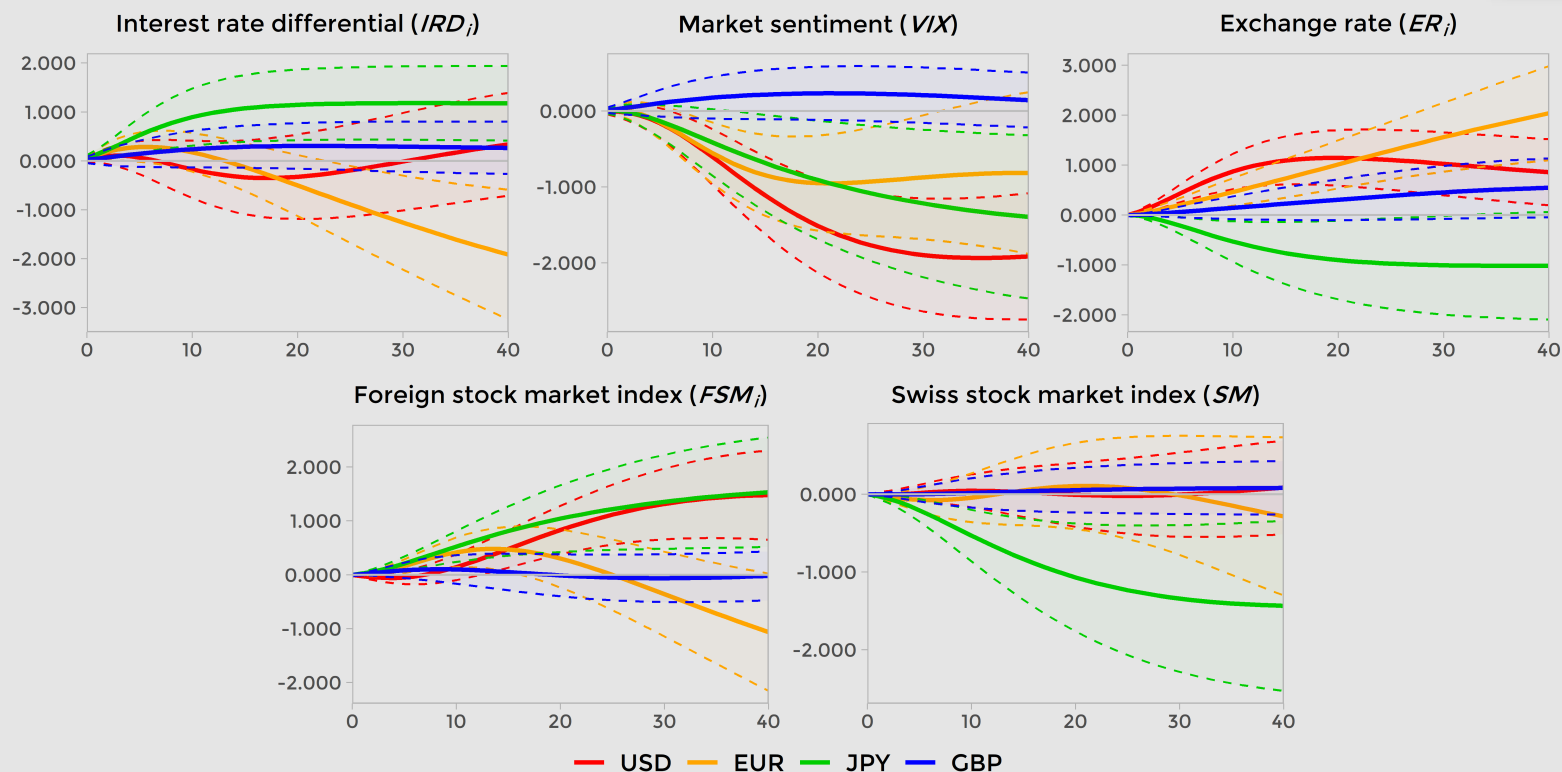


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$IRD_i$	$VIX$	$ER_i$	$FSM_i$	$SM$
EUR (-)	EUR (+)	EUR (+)	EUR (+, SR)	
JPY (+)	JPY (+)	JPY (-)	JPY (+)	JPY (-)
	USD (+)	USD (+)	USD (+)	



## An **increased** Swiss franc carry trade activity...

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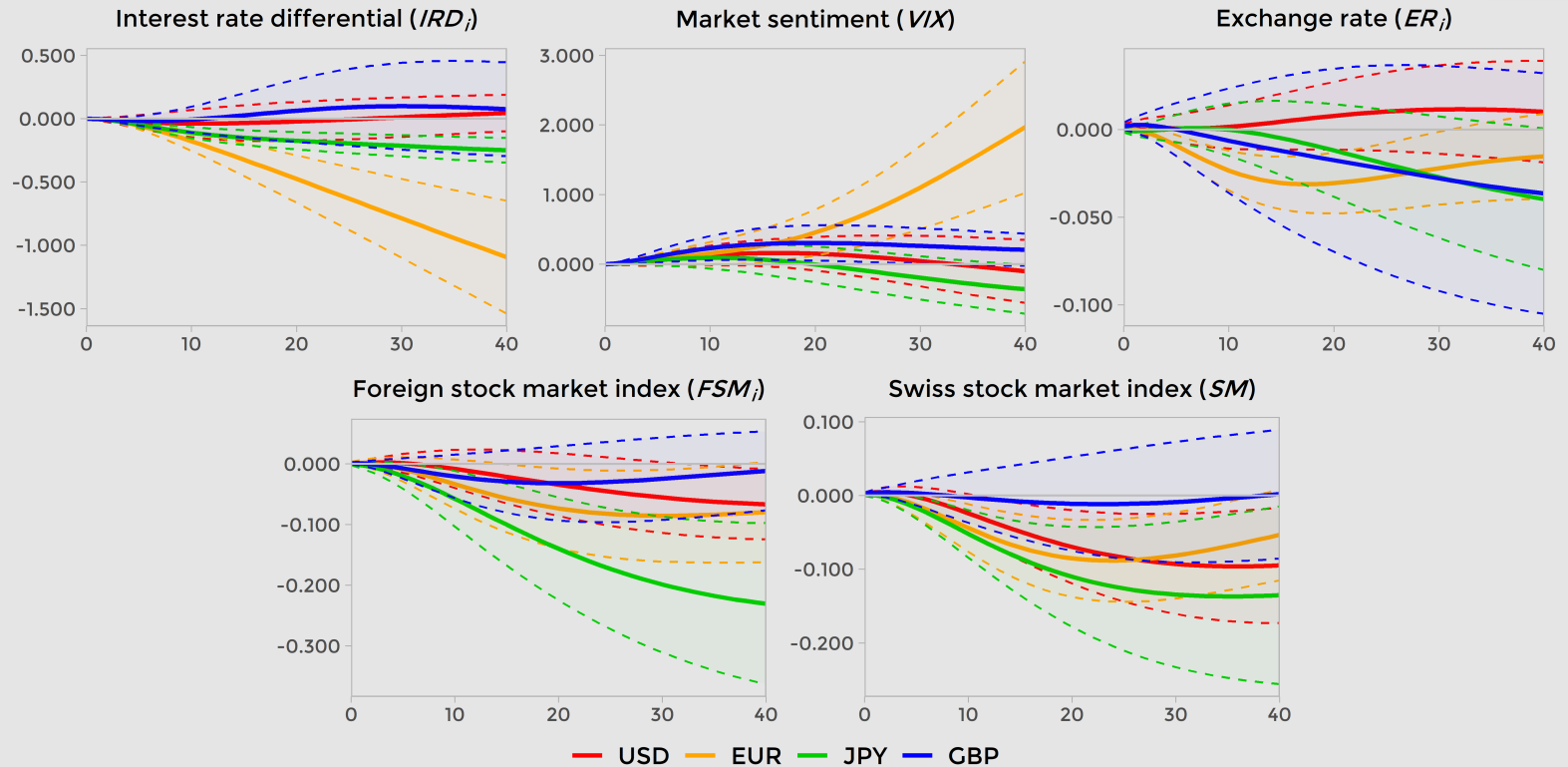


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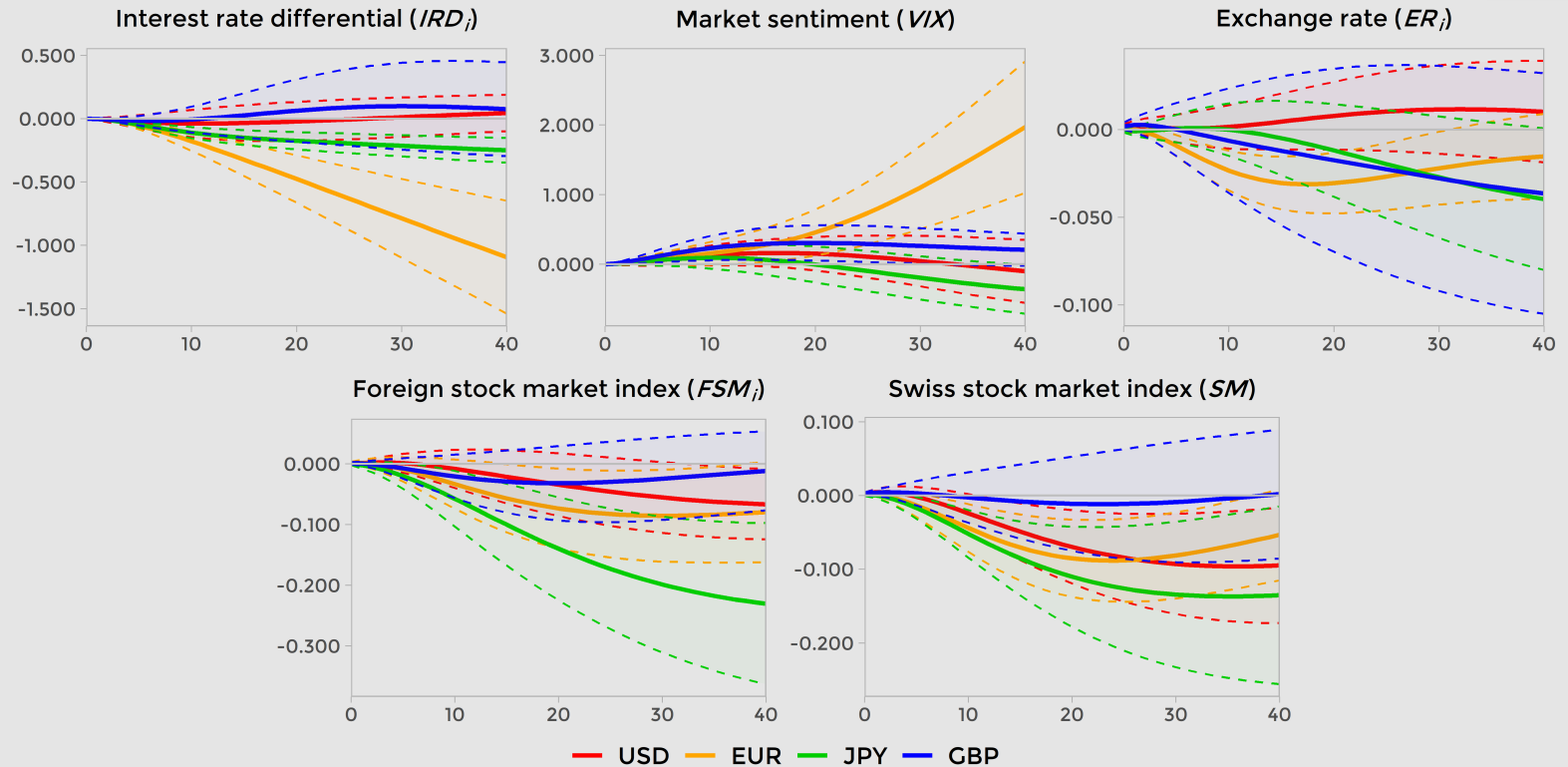


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JPY (-)			JPY (-)	JPY (-)
			USD (-)	USD (-)

# Concluding remarks

# Contribution

- The paper extends the carry trade literature by investigating the effects of the Swiss NIRP
- Four Swiss-major currency models are explored (\$, €, ¥, £)
- With an **increased** carry trade activity in Switzerland (due to the NIRP), the CHF is **appreciating** (€ model) and **financial markets activities** (domestic, abroad) are being **harmed**

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## Policy implications

- We find evidence of an appreciation of the EURCHF (**drawback** of the NIRP) and an increased systemic risk (VIX and stock market indices)
- Massive asset-purchasing programs, targeting government bonds in particular, participate in the **reduction** of the “safe asset trap” between bond yields
- Central banks' non-coordinated/cooperative measures could make things **worse** (increased uncertainty generated by the COVID-crisis)

# Thank you!

⚙️ [bttomio@furb.br](mailto:bttomio@furb.br)

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