

# **Case Study 5: Capital Controls and Exchange Rate Regime Analysis**

# Section 1: Analysis Overview

### **External Data Sources & Periods**

### Capital Controls Data (1999-2017):

- Source: Fernández et al. (2016) Capital Control Measures Database
- Metric: Overall Restrictions Index (0-1 scale)
- **Coverage:** Multiple countries, annual frequency
- **Data Limitation:** Available through 2017 only
- Processing: R script: "Testing Correlation -Financial Openness and Capital Flow Variation.qmd"

### Exchange Rate Regime Data (1999-2019):

- **Source:** Ilzetzki, Reinhart, and Rogoff (2019) Classification
- Categories: Hard Peg, Crawling/Tight, Managed Float, Free Float, Freely Falling, Dual Market
- Data Limitation: Available through 2019 only
- **Processing:** R script: "Analyzing Data by Currency Regime.qmd"

### Analytical Approach & Limitations

### Methodology:

- 1. Capital Controls Analysis (1999-2017): Examine correlation between financial openness and capital flow volatility
- 2. Regime Analysis (1999-2019): Compare volatility across different exchange rate regimes
- 3. Statistical Testing: Apply F-tests for variance equality (similar to CS4 methodology)

#### **Data Period Limitations:**

- Different time windows due to external data availability constraints
- Capital controls: Limited to 2017 (database constraint)
- Exchange rate regimes: Extended through 2019 (classification updates)
- Shorter periods than other case studies (1999-2025)



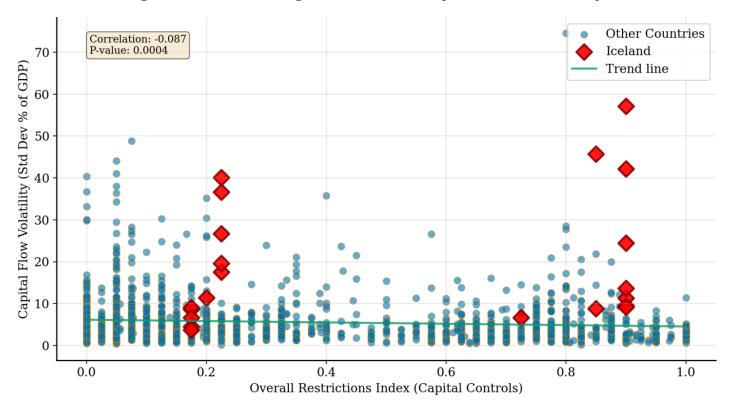
# Section 2: Capital Controls Analysis (1999-2017)

**Objective:** Examine the relationship between capital controls (Overall Restrictions Index) and capital flow volatility

Analysis Period: 1999-2017 (limited by capital controls database availability)

# Yearly Standard Deviations Analysis

### Capital Controls vs Capital Flow Volatility (1999-2017, Yearly Data)

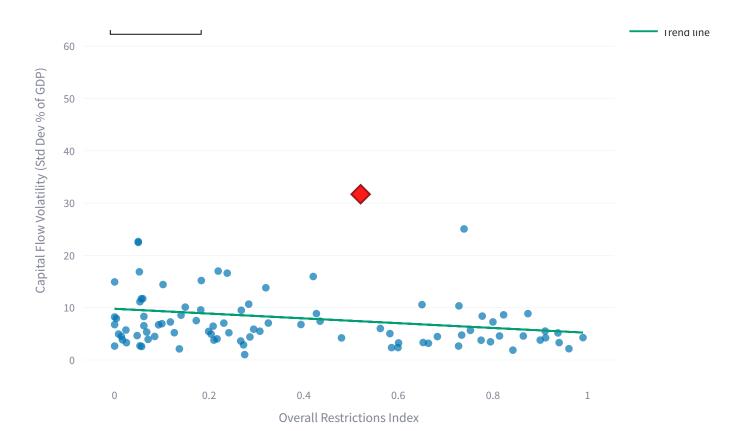


Correlation: -0.087 | P-value: 0.0004



Country Aggregate: Capital Controls vs Capital Flow Volatility (1999-2017)





**Correlation:** -0.174 | **P-value:** 0.0995

# Capital Controls Analysis Results

### **Key Findings:**

- Yearly Analysis: Correlation = -0.087 (p = 0.0004)
- Country Aggregate: Correlation = -0.174 (p = 0.0995)

### **Statistical Interpretation:**

- Significant relationship between capital controls and volatility at 5% level
- Negative correlation indicates that lower capital controls are associated with lower volatility
- Country-level aggregation confirms the yearly pattern

### **Methodological Notes:**

- Correlation analysis captures association, not causation
- Heterogeneity across countries suggests varying institutional contexts
- Endogeneity considerations: controls may respond to volatility patterns

Data uses winsorized values for robust statistical analysis

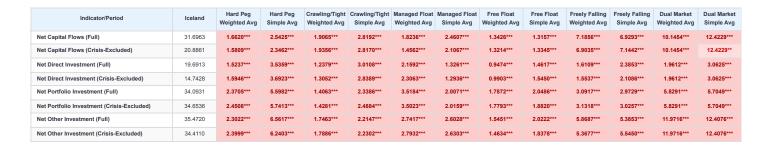
# \$¥ Section 3: Exchange Rate Regime Analysis (1999-2019)

Structure: Standard deviations and F-tests by exchange rate regime (EXACT CS4 Table 1 replication)

Analysis Period: 1999-2019 (extended coverage through regime classification updates)

## Table 1: Standard Deviation & F-test Results (All Indicators)

Data Period: 1999-2019 | Note: Analysis limited by exchange rate regime classification availability



**Interpretation:** Standard deviations measure volatility levels. Stars indicate F-test significance for variance differences from Iceland: \*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.10.

### **Color Coding:**

- Red/Pink Background: Iceland is MORE volatile than regime group (higher standard deviation)
- Green Background: Iceland is LESS volatile than regime group (lower standard deviation)
- No Color: No statistically significant difference

**Data Period Note:** Analysis covers 1999-2019, shorter than other case studies due to regime classification data constraints.

# Summary Insights

Exchange Rate Regimes Time Periods Statistical Tests

6

Complete regime coverage: Hard Peg, Crawling/Tight, Managed Float, Free Float, Freely Falling, Dual Market Full Period & Crisis-Excluded

F-tests

Variance equality testing (CS4 methodology)