

Have expectations regarding changes in the US Interest Rate been adjusted into Malaysian and South African Financial Markets?

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Agenda

Section 1: Executive Summary — Sami

- I. Central Question
- II. Expectations
- III. Findings
- **IV.** Expectations vs Findings

Section 2: Data + Methodology — Joon

- I. Choice of Variables
- II. Methods

Section 3: Findings + Discussion — Kent

- I. Findings
- II. Discussion



Central Question

Have expectations regarding changes in the US Interest Rate been adjusted into Malaysian and South African Financial Markets?

- Motivation: Study the Impact of Changes in the US Interest Rate (Expected and Actual) on Emerging Economies.
- Outcome Measure: 10-year Government Bond Yields (more in Section 2).
- Sample: South Africa and Malaysia (more in Section 2).



List of FOMC Meetings

Date of Meeting			Number of Votes	Increase Interest Rate
2015	September	16-17	1	No
2015	October	27-28	1	Νο
<mark>2015</mark>	<mark>December</mark>	<mark>15-16</mark>	<mark>10</mark>	<mark>Yes</mark>
2016	March	15-16	1	Νο
2016	April	26-27	1	Νο
2016	July	26-27	1	Νο
2016	September	20-21	3	Νο
2016	November	1-2	2	Νο
<mark>2016</mark>	<mark>December</mark>	<mark>13-14</mark>	<mark>10</mark>	<mark>Yes</mark>

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Expectations

- What: Expectations regarding changes in the Fed Funds Rate have already been incorporated in both South African and Malaysian Financial Markets. Hence, our outcome variable should be stable.
- Why: Well-established economies expected to be sophisticated enough to act to external expectations to ensure stability.
- How: Connection between outcome variable and US Fed Funds Rate explained in Section 2.



Findings

- Malaysia: Outcome variable relatively stable suggesting US Interest Rate changes have been taken into account.
- South Africa: Mixed results First event of study: significant deviation of the outcome variable; Second event of study: far more stable.



Findings vs Expectations

- Malaysia: Tends to care a lot about keeping exchange rate stable. Findings match expectations. Outcome variable forecast turns out stable (More in Section 3).
- South Africa: Findings in line with expectations. Additionally, there was an occasion of extreme deviation in the government bond yield that demanded more analysis (More in Section 3).



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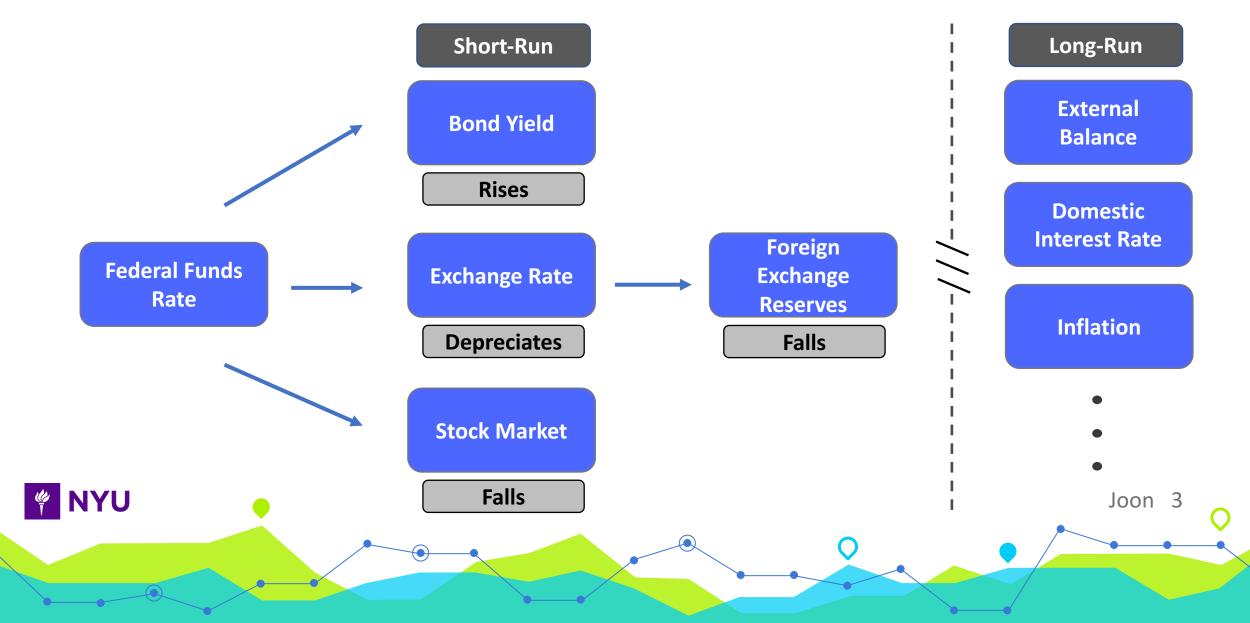


Data Description

- Outcome Measure: 10-year Government Bond Yield
- Major Stock Market Index:
 - Malaysia: Bursa Malaysia
 - South Africa: Johannesburg Stock Exchange
- Exchange Rate per US Dollar
- Foreign Exchange Reserves
- Events: Interest Rate Change Dates
- Malaysia from January 2010 to April 2017
- South Africa from June 2011 to April 2017



Theory Behind Choice of Variables



Methods – Flow





Methods – South Africa: VAR (2)

$$y_t = v + A_1 y_{t-1} + A_2 y_{t-2} + B_0 x_t + \dots + B_2 x_{t-2} + u_t$$

 $\begin{array}{ll} y_t = (y_{1t}, \ldots, y_{Kt})' & \text{is a } K \times 1 \text{ random vector,} \\ A_1 \text{ through } A_2 & \text{are } K \times K \text{ matrices of parameters,} \\ x_t & \text{is an } M \times 1 \text{ vector of exogenous variables,} \\ B_0 \text{ through } B_2 & \text{are } K \times M \text{ matrices of coefficients,} \\ v & \text{is a } K \times 1 \text{ vector of parameters, and} \\ u_t & \text{is assumed to be white noise;} \end{array}$



Methods – Malaysia: ARIMA (1,2,1)

$\mathbf{y}_t = (\mathbf{1} - \rho)\beta_0 + \rho \mathbf{y}_{t-1} + \theta \varepsilon_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t$

 $\begin{array}{ll} \rho & \text{is the first-order autocorrelation parameter} \\ \theta & \text{is the first-order moving-average parameter} \\ \varepsilon_t & \sim \text{i.i.d. } N(0, \sigma^2), \text{ meaning that } \varepsilon_t \text{ is a white- noise} \\ & \text{disturbance} \end{array}$



Methods – Forecast

- Forecasted 10 Year Government Bond Yield
- Length of Forecast 30 days
- Method Dynamic Forecast

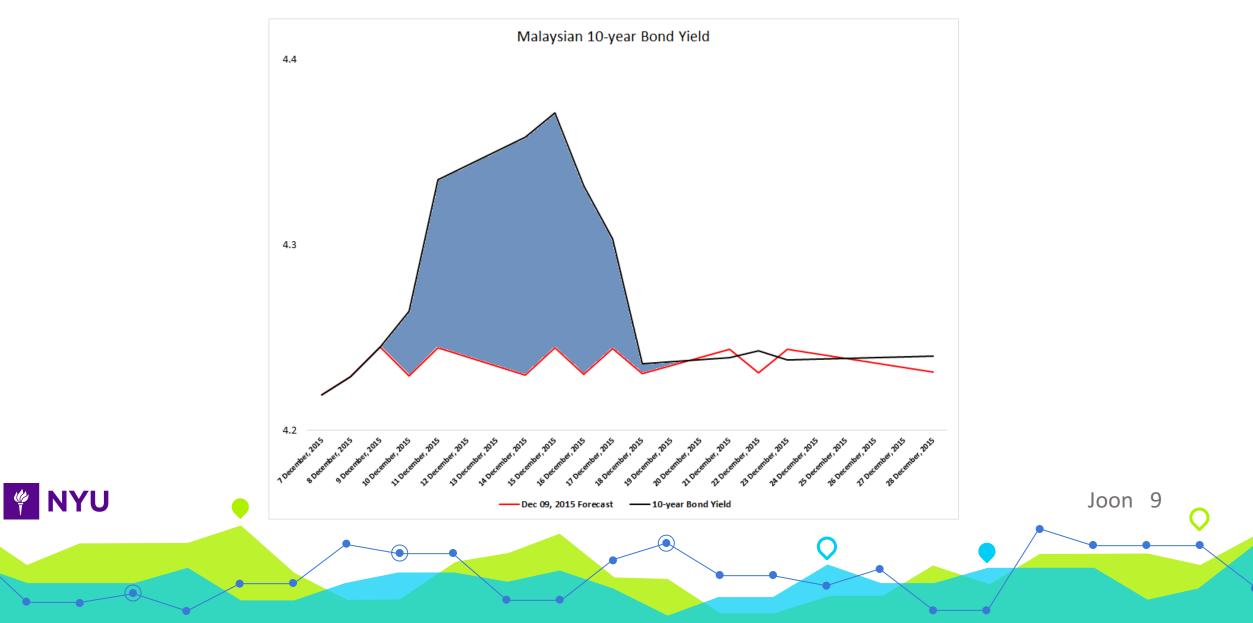


Methods – Damage Calculation

$\int_{Dec.09,2015}^{Dec.21,2015} F(ObservedData) - F(Forecasted)dt$



Methods – Damage Calculation: Example



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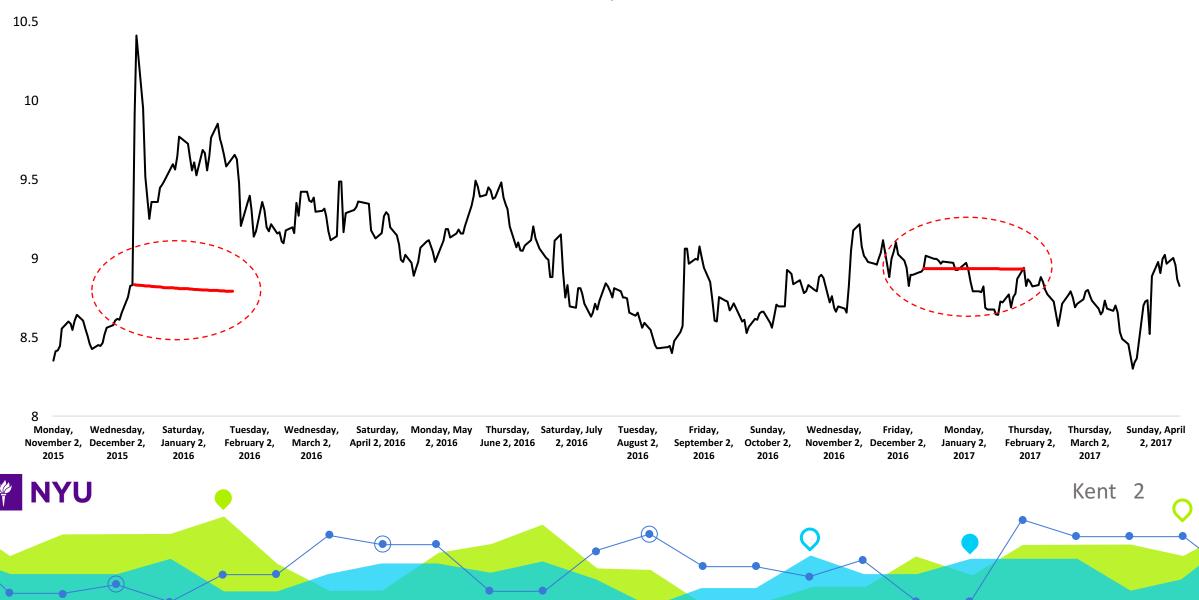
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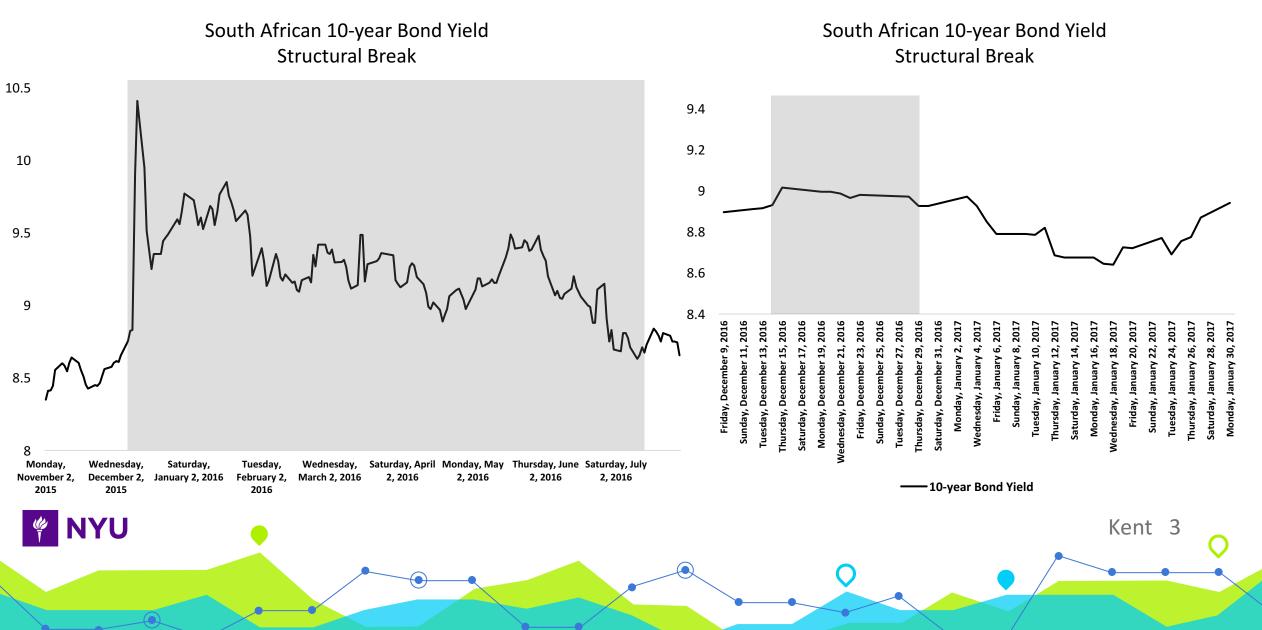


South Africa Full Trend w/ both Forecasts

South African 10-year Bond Yield

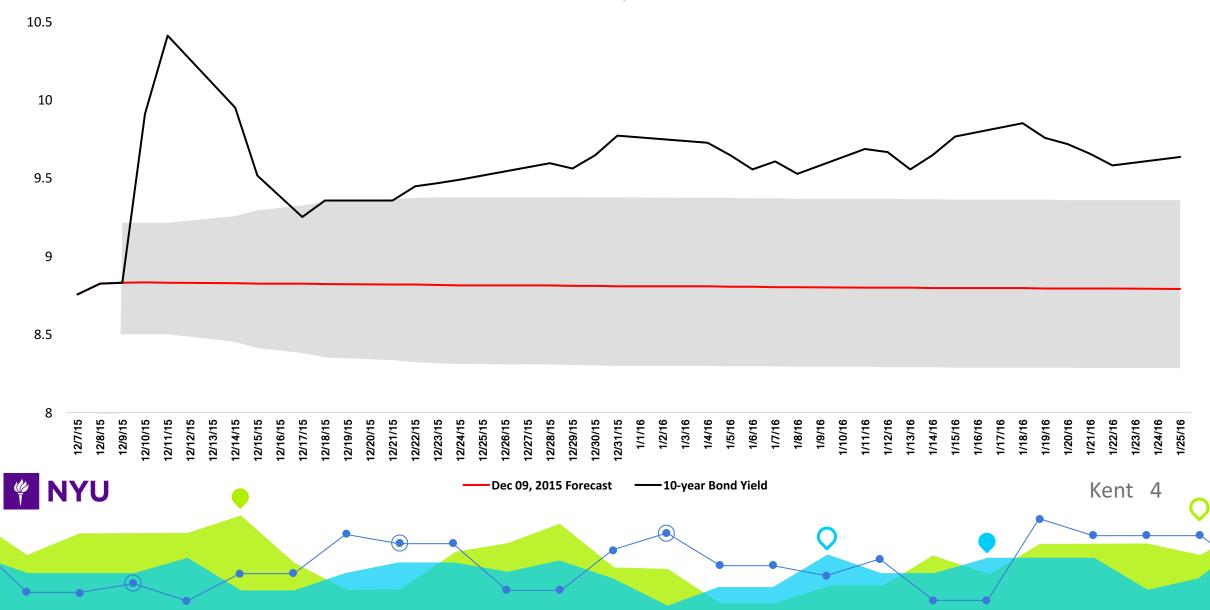


South Africa Structural Breaks



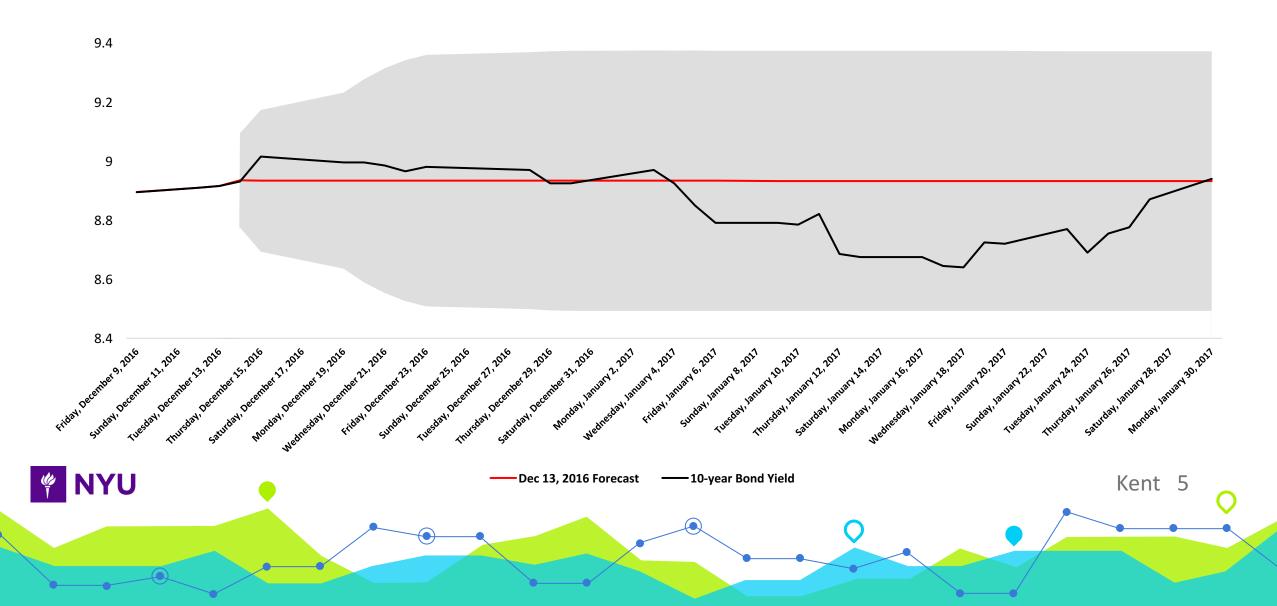
South Africa Forecast 2015

South African 10-year Bond Yield



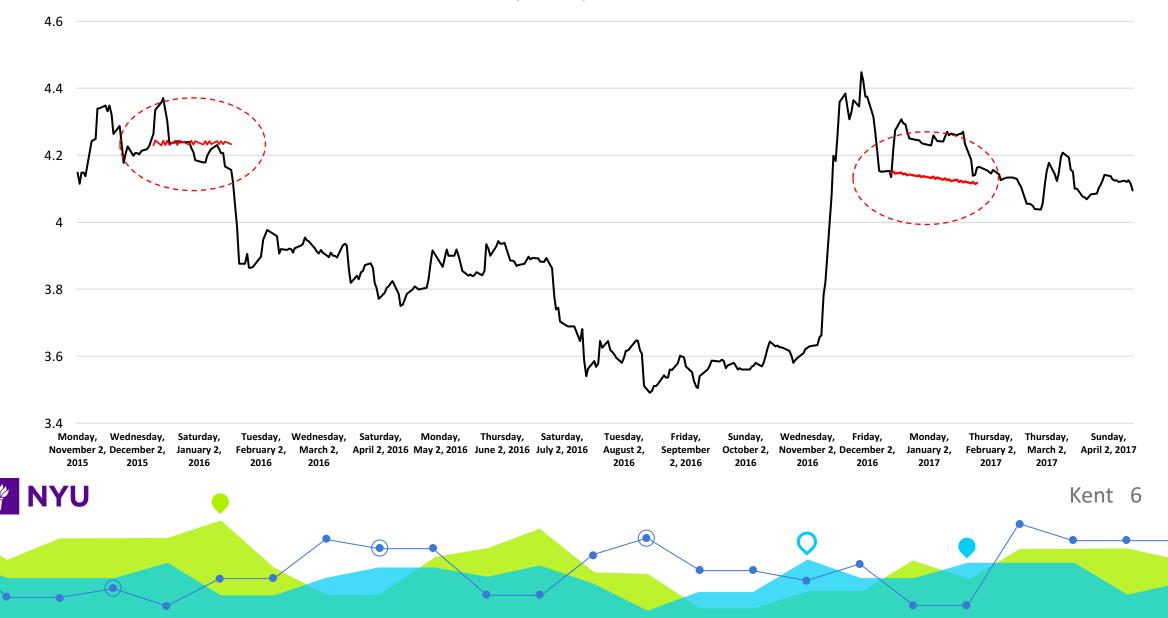
South Africa Forecast 2016

South African 10-year Bond Yield

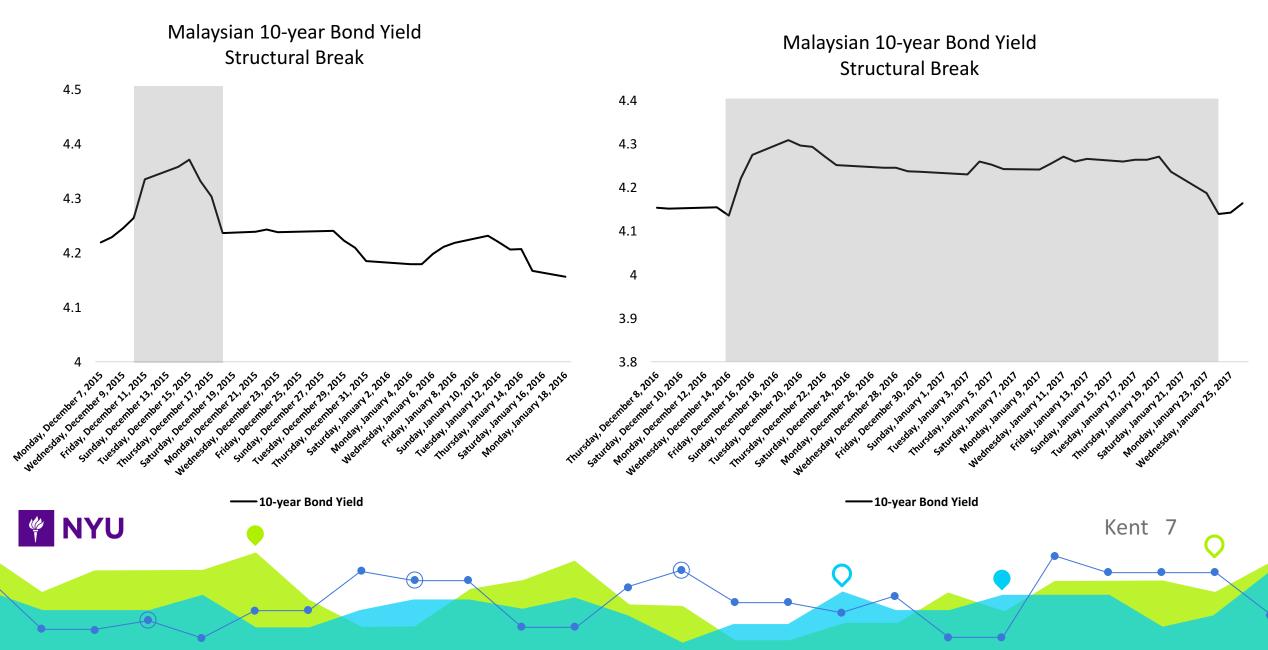


Malaysia Full Trend w/ both Forecasts

Malaysia 10-year Bond Yield

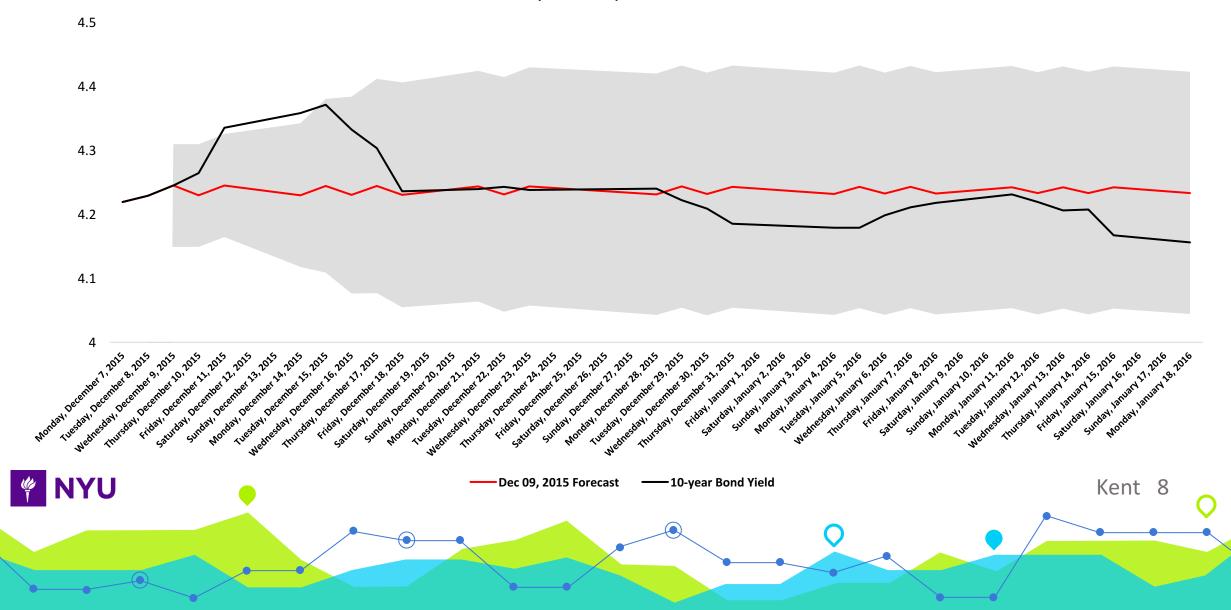


Malaysia Structural Breaks



Malaysia Forecast 2015

Malaysian 10-year Bond Yield



Malaysia Forecast 2016

Malaysian 10-year Bond Yield

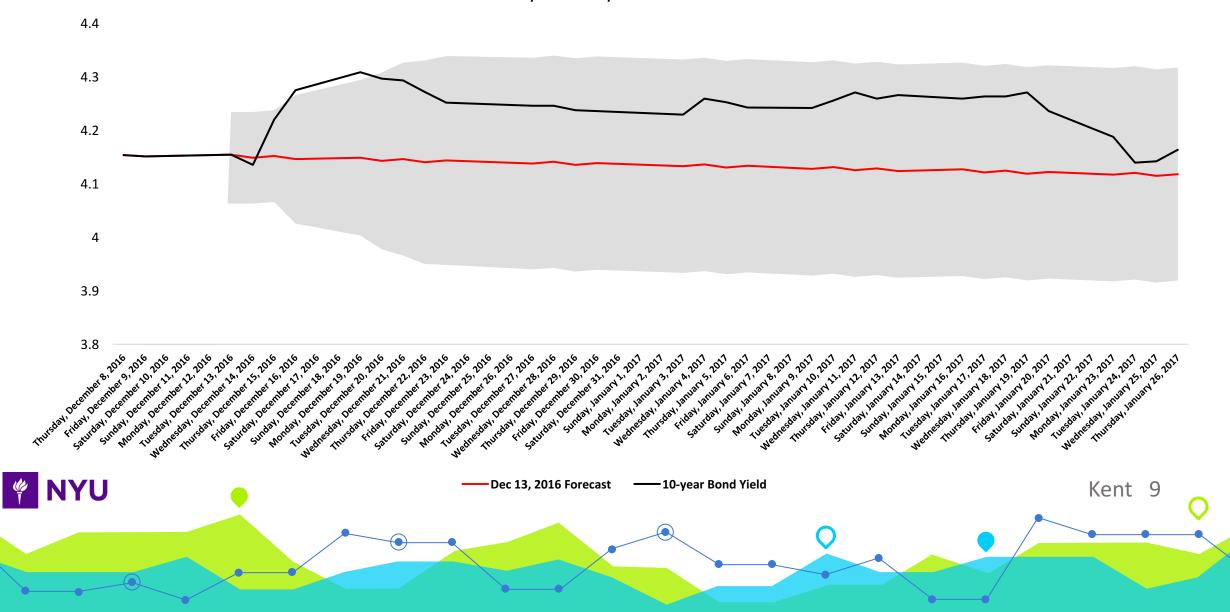


Table of Calculus

FINDINGS TABLE	Area Under Observed Bond Data	Area Under Forecasting	"Damages" (difference in integration)
South Africa 2015 Dec. 09 to July 11	1330.74	1261.75	68.99
South Africa 2016 Dec. 13 to Jan. 04	107.629	107.183	0.446
Malaysia 2015 Dec. 09 to Dec. 21	34.4404	33.9037	0.5367
Malaysia 2016 Dec. 13 to Jan. 24	118.936	115.684	3.252



THANK YOU!

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