

Price discovery on traded inflation expectations: Does the financial crisis matter?

Alexander Schulz
Jelena Stapf



Discussion Paper
Series 1: Economic Studies
No 25/2009

Editorial Board:

Heinz Herrmann
Thilo Liebig
Karl-Heinz Tödter

Deutsche Bundesbank, Wilhelm-Epstein-Strasse 14, 60431 Frankfurt am Main,
Postfach 10 06 02, 60006 Frankfurt am Main

Tel +49 69 9566-0

Telex within Germany 41227, telex from abroad 414431

Please address all orders in writing to: Deutsche Bundesbank,
Press and Public Relations Division, at the above address or via fax +49 69 9566-3077

Internet <http://www.bundesbank.de>

Reproduction permitted only if source is stated.

ISBN 978-3-86558-553-0 (Printversion)

ISBN 978-3-86558-554-7 (Internetversion)

Abstract:

We analyze contributions of different markets to price discovery on traded inflation expectations and how it changed during the financial crisis. The quicker information is processed on one market and the less one market is disrupted by the financial crisis the more valuable is its information for central banks and market participants. We use a new high frequency data set on inflation-indexed and nominal government bonds as well as inflation swaps to calculate information shares of break-even inflation rates in the euro area and the US. For maturities up to 5 years new information comes from both the swap and the bond markets. For longer maturities the swap market provides less and less information in the euro area. In the US where the market volume of inflation-linked bonds is large the bond market dominates the price discovery process for all maturities. The severe financial crisis that spread out in Autumn 2008 drove a wedge between bond and swap break-even inflation rates in both currencies. Price discovery ceased to take place on the swap market. Disruptions coming from the short-end of the market even separated price formation on both segments for maturities of up to 6 years in the US. Against the backdrop of the most severe financial crisis in decades contributions to price formation concentrated a lot more on the presumably safest financial instrument: government bonds.

Keywords: inflation-linked bonds, inflation swaps, price discovery, financial crisis

JEL-Classification: E43, F37, G15

Non-technical summary

We analyze price discovery on traded inflation expectations in the euro area and the US and how it changed during the financial crisis. Inflation expectations are traded on the inflation-indexed bond market and the inflation swap market. The quicker information is processed on one market and the less one market is disrupted by the financial crisis the more valuable is its information for central banks and market participants. We draw on the one hand on the effects of the different structure that is the size and liquidity of the two markets in both currency areas. On the other hand we look at the impact of the financial crisis that amplified severely in Autumn 2008.

We use a high frequency data set on inflation-indexed as well as nominal government bonds and inflation swaps to calculate break-even inflation rates (BEIR) that is inflation expectations plus risk and liquidity premia. Since swap and bond BEIR draw on the same inflation-linked cash flow arbitrage ties their prices together. We therefore apply standard price discovery measures which recover each markets contribution for driving an underlying efficient price of the BEIR.

The euro area index-linked bond market is rather partitioned, with different credit ratings of issuers and two relevant inflation indices, thus liquidity is dispersed. Against this backdrop, the euro inflation swap market developed very well recently. On the other side of the Atlantic, the US maintains a well established issuance program of Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS) and exhibit only a small inflation swap market. Therefore, we expect the swap market to lead price discovery in the euro area and the bond market to lead in the US. However, these priors do not stand fully up to empirical evidence. News affecting the price of BEIR permanently are nearly evenly processed on both markets for maturities up to 5 years in the euro area. Yet, for longer maturities bond markets increasingly lead the price discovery process. These results are somewhat dependent on the structure of the respective markets. It is for the US where the inflation-indexed government bond market is large in absolute volume and compared to overall Treasury issuance that the bond market clearly dominates the price discovery process over all time horizons. Only for the shortest time horizon one third of price innovations comes from the swap market. Especially with longer maturities central government bonds are the benchmark for hedging inflation risk and for pricing inflation expectations in both currency areas. The wish to minimize counterparty risk even in the presence of posted collateral and the desire for more transparency in unregulated over-the-counter markets might prevent banks, brokers and corporate treasurers to take inflation risk in their books that is priced differently to the government bond market.

During Autumn 2008 the turmoil in the financial systems worldwide amplified and pricing on financial markets became seriously disturbed. The dramatic decrease of the part of price discovery that took place on the swap market illustrates the severe dysfunction of the normally smooth working derivative

market especially in the short to medium term. Increasing bid-/ask spreads - more pronounced with derivatives - , a re-pricing of risk, and the financing constraints of typical arbitrageurs such as banks and hedge funds hampered arbitrage between the bond and the swap market. BEIR were therefore more driven apart than during our baseline scenario in Summer 2008. In the US, disruptions coming from the short-end of the market even led to a collapse of the integration of the two markets. Whereas a heightened risk aversion generally obstructed trades on financial markets, contributions to price formation concentrated a lot more on the safest financial instrument: government bonds. Thus, even though in times of severe financial stress swap curves might display a much smoother picture bond BEIR must not be omitted from economic analysis.

Nicht-technische Zusammenfassung

In diesem Papier untersuchen wir den Preisfindungsprozess für handelbare Inflationserwartungen auf den Finanzmärkten im Euro-Raum und den USA. Diese Frage ist unter anderem wichtig für Notenbanken, die sich ein möglichst zutreffendes Bild über die Inflationserwartungen an den Finanzmärkten machen wollen. Bei unserer Untersuchung interessiert uns einerseits, inwieweit unterschiedliche institutionelle Gegebenheiten in den USA und in Europa einen Einfluss auf den Preisfindungsprozess hatten, insbesondere ob die Preisfindung eher über den Inflationsswapmarkt oder eher über die Anleihemärkte erfolgte. Zum anderen wird analysiert, wie sich die Verschärfung der Finanzmarktkrise im Herbst 2008 auf diesen Preisbildungsprozess ausgewirkt hat.

Für die Analyse verwenden wir einen neuen Hochfrequenzdatensatz mit Beobachtungen von nominalen und inflationsindexierten Staatsanleihen sowie Inflationsswaps und berechnen daraus Break-Even Inflationsraten (BEIR), ein Maß für Inflationserwartung plus Risiko- und Liquiditätsprämien. Die Zahlungsströme von Indexanleihen und Inflationsswaps beziehen sich auf den gleichen Preisindex, daher sorgt eine Arbitragebeziehung für gleichlaufende Preise von Anleihen- und Swap-BEIR. Wir verwenden Preisfindungsmaße aus der Literatur, welche den Beitrag des jeweiligen Marktes zur Entwicklung eines impliziten gemeinsamen Preises für die BEIR bestimmen.

Der europäische Markt für inflationsgeschützte Anleihen ist segmentiert: Die unterschiedliche Kreditqualität der Emittenten und zwei verschiedene Inflationsindizes verringern die Liquidität des Marktes. Vor diesem Hintergrund entwickelte sich ein liquider einheitlicher Euro-Inflationsswapmarkt. Auf der anderen Seite des Atlantiks unterhalten die USA das größte Emissionsprogramm für inflationsindexierte Anleihen. Hingegen ist der US Inflationsswapmarkt vergleichsweise klein. Daher kann man vermuten, dass im Euro-Raum die Preisfindung eher am Swapmarkt stattfindet, in den USA jedoch stärker am Bondmarkt. Unsere empirische Untersuchung ergibt allerdings ein etwas anderes Bild. Im Euro-Raum werden die Informationen, welche den Preis der BEIR dauerhaft beeinflussen, für Laufzeiten bis 5 Jahre nahezu gleich schnell auf dem Anleihen- als auch auf dem Swapmarkt verarbeitet. Bei längeren Laufzeiten dominiert allerdings zunehmend der Anleihemarkt. In den USA erfolgt die Preisfindung tatsächlich über praktisch alle Laufzeiten hinweg überwiegend auf dem Anleihemarkt. Nur für kurze Laufzeiten trägt der Swapmarkt rund ein Drittel zur Preisfindung bei. In beiden Währungen stehen somit - vor allem für längere Laufzeiten - Staatsanleihen sowohl für die Absicherung von Inflationsrisiken als auch für die Preisbildung von BEIR im Vordergrund. Der Versuch ein - trotz Stellung von Sicherheiten - vorhandenes Kontrahentenrisiko zu minimieren und die geringere Transparenz von ausschließlich außerbörslichen gehandelten Swapgeschäften dürfte Banker, Wertpapierhändler und Finanzverantwortliche von Unternehmen kritisch gegenüber Preisabweichungen vom Staatsanleihemarkt stimmen.

Im Herbst 2008 verschärfte sich die Krise an den internationalen Finanzmärkten drastisch und die Finanzmärkte büßten zeitweise ihre Funktionsfähigkeit fast völlig ein. Die erhebliche Abnahme des Preisfindungsbeitrags des Swapmarktes, vor allem für kurze und mittlere Laufzeiten, ist ein Beispiel für die massiven Einschränkungen von in normalen Zeiten reibungslos arbeitenden Derivatemärkten. Ausgeweitete Geld-Brief-Spannen - deutlicher bei Swaps -, eine Neubewertung von Risiko und die Finanzierungsschwierigkeiten von typischen Arbitrageuren wie Banken und Hedgefonds haben zudem die Ausnutzung von Preisunterschieden zwischen dem Anleihe- und dem Swapmarkt behindert. Dadurch entfernten sich die jeweiligen BEIR im Herbst stärker voneinander als im ruhigeren Sommer 2008. In den USA führten Schocks am kurzen Ende des Marktes sogar zu einer Disintegration beider Märkte. In einem Umfeld generell hoher Risikoaversion konzentrierte sich die Preisfindung auf das sicherste Finanzprodukt: Staatsanleihen. Daher sollten aus Anleihen abgeleitete "Inflationsstrukturkurven" - auch wenn aus Swaps abgeleitete Kurven ein glatteren Verlauf aufweisen - nicht aus der Analyse von Inflationserwartungen ausgeschlossen werden.

Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	Two markets for trading inflation expectations	3
2.1	The inflation-indexed bond market	3
2.2	The inflation swap market	4
2.3	Pricing and arbitrage	6
3	Data	8
4	Price discovery: Measurement method	10
5	Price discovery in the Euro Area and the US	13
5.1	Summer 2008: The baseline scenario	13
5.2	Price discovery in times of extreme financial crisis	17
5.3	Price discovery with forward rates	21
6	Conclusions	21
	References	22

List of Tables

1	Average basis by tenor	14
2	Contributions to price discovery in the euro area	15
3	Contributions to price discovery in the US	17
A-1	List of euro area bonds	26
A-2	List of US nominal bonds	26
A-3	List of US indexed bonds	27
A-4	Euro area: number of observations	27
A-5	US: number of observations	28
A-6	Euro area BEIR: descriptive statistics	28
A-7	US BEIR: descriptive statistics	29
A-8	Euro area long-run BEIR relation	30
A-9	US long-run BEIR relation	31
A-10	Euro area: Hasbrouck Bounds	32
A-11	US: Hasbrouck Bounds	33

List of Figures

1	BEIR during ECB press conference	2
2	BEIR definition	4
3	Arbitrage strategy	7
4	Basis for tenor 7 years.	13
5	Bid-/ ask spread for 7 year inflation swaps.	18
6	US Inflation Swaps: number of daily quotes	20
A-1	7 year BEIR	25

Price discovery on traded inflation expectations: Does the financial crisis matter?¹

1 Introduction

For a central bank to fulfill its price stability mandate assessing inflation expectations is of crucial importance. Market participants gauging long-term investments have similar concerns about inflation. To hedge unexpected changes in inflation rates in the distant future they can either take the inflation receiver position of an inflation swap or go long a nominal government bond and short an inflation-linked government bond of the same maturity. Instruments on both markets are actively traded and provide us with break-even inflation rates (BEIR), that is inflation expectations plus risk and liquidity premia. Which market processes information about inflation more quickly and with more impact on long run equilibrium prices? Is it the size of the respective market that drives the lead in processing inflation information via BEIR? Has the financial crisis changed the price discovery process and bent it more towards one instrument? These are the key questions of the paper.

There exists a huge body of literature on how to extract inflation expectations out of financial market data. However, to the extent of our knowledge price discovery for BEIR has not been analyzed previously on an intra-day basis. This paper fills the gap.

Information shares of BEIR are large for central government bonds especially with longer maturities. The larger size of the inflation-indexed bond market in the US compared to the euro area bend the price discovery process even more to the bond market. Whereas in times of financial crisis a heightened risk aversion generally obstructed trades on financial markets, contributions to price formation concentrated a lot more on the presumably safest financial instrument: government bonds.

We make use of the approximate arbitrage relationship that exists between bond BEIR and swap BEIR. Figure 1 shows that these instruments do indeed react on news concerning actual and future inflation rates and serves as a first illustration of the close relationship between them. Whereas in practice inflation swaps and nominal and real government bonds are different instruments and therefore differ in prices, the inflation linked cash flows coming from the first and a long/ short combination of the second set of instruments are the same. By means of arbitrage this restricts large price deviations between both

¹ Authors: Alexander Schulz, Deutsche Bundesbank, email: alexander.schulz@bundesbank.de and Jelena Stapf, Deutsche Bundesbank, email: jelena.stapf@bundesbank.de. We thank Christoph Fischer, Joachim Grammig, Joseph Haubrich, Thomas Laubach, Franziska Peter, Stefan Reitz as well as seminar participants at the Annual Congress of the EEA in Barcelona 2009, the International Conference on Macroeconomic Analysis and International Finance in Crete 2009 and Deutsche Bundesbank for helpful comments. All remaining errors are ours. The opinions expressed in this paper do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the Deutsche Bundesbank or its staff.

instruments. The classical price discovery measures as developed by Hasbrouck (1995) and Gonzalo and Granger (1995) have been applied to the same instrument, eg a share trading in different local markets. We follow the approach used by Blanco, Brennan, and Marsh (2005) and explore price discovery of the same cash flows, in our case BEIR, traded with different instruments on different markets.

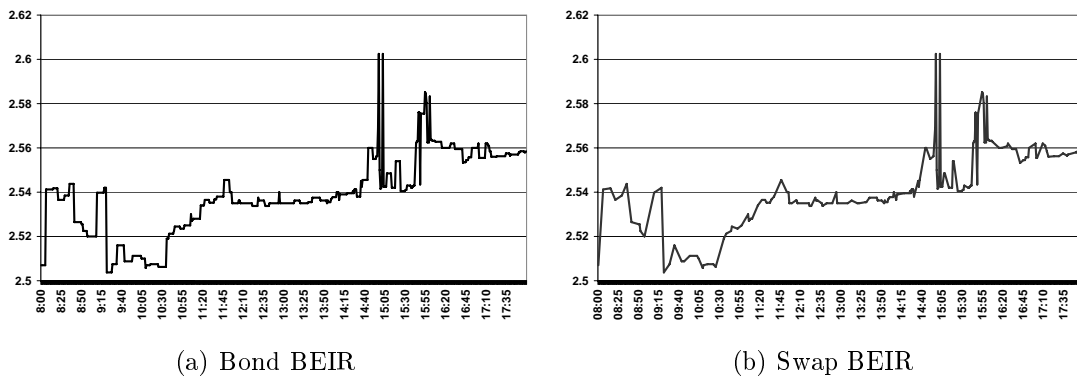


Figure 1: Yield of inflation-indexed bond with maturity 2012 and 4 year inflation swap rate on 5 June 2008. President Trichet’s remarks in the ECB press conference starting 2:30 p.m. were widely regarded as the turn in the euro interest rate cycle.

We measure the contribution of each markets price innovation to a common efficient price. We use a high frequency data set of the respective bonds and swaps at one-minute intervals. Our sample periods range from May to December 2008. The considered period contains both rising and declining inflation expectations, a turning point of monetary policy and the spread of a severe financial crisis.

The euro area index-linked bond market is rather partitioned, with different credit ratings of issuers and two relevant inflation indices. Thus liquidity is dispersed. Against this backdrop, the euro inflation swap market developed very well recently (Hurd and Relleen (2006), Deacon, Derry, and Mirfendereski (2004)). On the other side of the Atlantic, the US maintains a well established issuance program of Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS) and exhibit only a small inflation swap market. Therefore, we expect the swap market to lead price discovery in the euro area and the bond market in the US. However, these priors do not stand fully up to empirical evidence. In the euro area for shorter maturities up to 5 years new information comes from both markets, whereas for horizons of 7 years and above the bond market increasingly leads the price discovery process. In the US the bond market dominates the price discovery process for all maturities. Only for the shortest time horizon one third of price innovations comes from the swap market. Especially with longer maturities central government bonds are the benchmark for hedging inflation risk and for pricing inflation expectations in both currency areas.

The severe financial crisis that spread out in Autumn 2008 drove a wedge

between bond BEIR and swap BEIR in both currencies. Price discovery ceased to take place on the swap market. Disruptions coming from the short-end of the market even separated price formation on both segments for maturities of up to 6 years in the US. Thus even though the swap curve exhibits at times a smoother pattern than its bond derived equivalent it is not adequate to shun bonds from inflation expectation analysis.

The remainder of the paper is organized as follows: The next Section gives an introduction of the respective markets where inflation expectations trade. It also shows how arbitrage guarantees price proximity. Section three contains a description of our data set. In Section four we explain the econometric method used and Section five shows the results of our analysis of price discovery for euro area and US data. The last Section concludes.

2 Two markets for trading inflation expectations

Inflation has become a standard commodity on financial markets, or put differently, a well accepted index to link financial claims to. In the following we briefly describe the two most relevant markets for inflation-indexed claims: bonds and swaps.

2.1 The inflation-indexed bond market

The UK pioneered the use of inflation-protected bonds. Inflation-linked gilts (gilt-edged securities) were first sold in 1981.² But only the start of the US TIPS program in 1997 led the way for several other countries. Today, the US market is the largest for inflation-protected bonds. It has an amount outstanding worth US-\$ 516 billion, which is more than 9% of overall Treasury notes, bonds and bills issuance.³ TIPS are linked to the US city average all items consumer price index for all urban consumers (CPI-U). Within the euro area France, Greece, Italy and Germany have indexed bonds outstanding. France is by far the most active issuer here, sponsoring two programmes linked to the national CPI (ex tobacco, first issue in 1998) and the euro area harmonized index of consumer prices (HICP, again ex tobacco - HICPxT, first issue in 2001), respectively. The combined amount outstanding is €137 billion. Germany issued linkers in 2006 and has built up a volume outstanding of €22 billion. While German and French bonds enjoy a AAA rating status, Italian government paper (€81 billion outstanding, start in 2003) and Greek government bonds (€15 billion outstanding, 2003) are lower rated. They trade at a spread to German and French bonds.

²See Campbell and Shiller (1996) for an overview of early linkers, including issues from emerging markets.

³As of January 2009. Relative to its outstanding marketable debt the UK is still the largest issuer, with a share of of 28%.

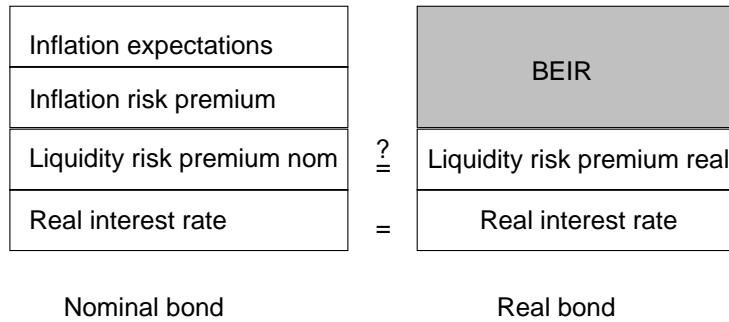


Figure 2: The BEIR derived from nominal and real bonds contains inflation expectations as well as the inflation risk premium and the difference of the respective bonds liquidity premia.

We infer inflation compensation by subtracting real yields derived from inflation-linked bonds from nominal bond yields using the Fisher equation.⁴ Yet, bond yields not only incorporate inflation and real yields or growth expectations. Investors require in addition compensation for unexpected future inflation rate changes in nominal bonds and for illiquidity, default risk and other risk in nominal and inflation-protected bonds. Hence, the BEIR comprises everything that is not uniformly priced or not compensated on both, nominal and inflation-linked bond markets (see Figure 2). To begin with, the BEIR contains inflation expectations among financial market participants. Secondly, an inflation risk premium reflects compensation the nominal bond holders require for unexpected inflation rate changes whereas the inflation-indexed bond holder is not exposed to that risk. Liquidity might be different on both markets. Nominal bond markets are larger in volume and might therefore be more liquid. To get exposure to a BEIR one can either go long a nominal bond and short an inflation-linked bond or vice versa. The cost of carry for both bonds is different and has therefore implications for the level of the BEIR. Repo specialness, delivery options for futures and other institutional features might drive bond yields on both markets further apart.⁵ Since we use pairwise government bonds from the same issuer, default risk is not an issue here.

2.2 The inflation swap market

Markets for inflation-linked derivatives have grown quickly in recent years. Their development has been complementary to those of inflation-indexed bonds. The most important segment of the inflation derivatives market are inflation swaps. These are traded in the over the counter market (OTC) by financial institutions, fund managers and corporate treasurers. The inflation

⁴See Section four for a more formal representation.

⁵A repo or repurchase transaction is a standard technique to fund purchases of financial instruments, which serve as collateral themselves. See Buraschi and Menini (2002) for a discussion of specialness.

swap is a bilateral contract which requires one party to the contract (the inflation receiver) to make predetermined fixed-rate payments in exchange for floating-rate payments linked to inflation from a second party (the inflation payer). The basic building block of inflation swap structures is the zero coupon inflation swap, where payments are exchanged only on maturity. Typical maturities range from one year to over 30 years.

Euro zero coupon swaps are in general linked to the same index as most bonds in the associated market. They pay the initially published non seasonally adjusted euro zone HICPxT, possible later revisions have no effect. The inflation index is subject to a lag of three month. This ensures, that both swap parties know the reference price level at the start of the contract. Unlike inflation-linked bonds the reference price level for each day is not interpolated between two neighboring months but changes at the end of the month. This involves jumps at the day of the change of the month especially for shorter maturities but has the advantage that a swap can be traded and unwound in the same month without incurring future inflation risk (an interpolated swap would retain some inflation risk). US zero coupon swaps are linked to the non seasonal adjusted CPI-U and have an interpolated reference price level for each day as base as well as an indexation lag of three month. This closely aligns the swap market with the bond market in the US.

Although a modest amount of inflation-linked trades have taken place in continental Europe since the early 1990s euro inflation swap volumes boomed not before the early years of the new millennium. The issuance of bonds linked to the euro zone HICPxT from the French and Italian government in 2001 and 2003 respectively supported the proliferation of the euro swap market. In 2007 the monthly notional amount traded was estimated at a two digit number of billion euro. Euro inflation swaps were regarded as one of the fastest growing OTC derivative contracts. In contrast to the euro area, the inflation swap market in the US developed while the inflation-linked bond market had already been in existence for some years. In 2004 when TIPS issuance picked up US-CPI swaps became more popular as well. Yet, an estimated trading volume of US-\$ 11 billion in 2007 is only minor compared to that of the inflation-indexed bond market (Peat and Segregeti 2008).

Inflation swaps explicitly target the change of the price level. Thus the swap BEIR is simply the quoted fixed rate agents are willing to pay in order to receive the cumulative rate of realized inflation during the life of a zero coupon swap. The swap BEIR depends on expected inflation over the life of the swap as well as on various risk premia. Again, these premia comprise compensation for unexpected inflation rate changes and liquidity.⁶

Inflation swaps are - compared to bonds - a new instrument, which hints to an illiquid market. However, market reports indicate that the trading volume of swaps clearly exceeds those of indexed bonds, which is of course partly

⁶Liu, Longstaff, and Mandell (2006) deal comprehensively with liquidity and default risk in interest rate swaps; to the extend of our knowledge, no similar study exists for inflation swaps.

due to the fact, that entering a swap does not involve funding costs. That notwithstanding, market intelligence states a lack of inflation payers resulting in inflation paid via swaps having a higher price than via bonds (Armann, Benaben, and Lambert (2005) and ECB (2006b)).

The swap BEIR may involve in addition a premium for counterparty risk. Payments are typically exchanged between two private corporations, mostly banks and broker firms but also hedge funds, insurers and non-financial corporations. Therefore the degree of creditworthiness attached to that payments is typically lower than that of bonds issued by governments. Since the market trade mostly zero coupon swaps with payments only exchanged on maturity the counterparty risk especially for long term swaps could be prohibitively high. Collateralization tackles that problem and has become increasingly popular among OTC derivatives during the last years. The international swaps and derivatives association (ISDA) states that 66% of fixed income OTC derivatives were collateralized in 2008 compared to 48% in 2003 (ISDA 2005 and 2008). However, a special kind of counterparty risk remains even for fully collateralized swaps: the default-to-replacement risk. It has come to the attention of a broader audience with the collapse of the investment bank Lehman Brothers in September 2008 and contains two related risks. Firstly, collateral is valued at the margin. This means that in case of default the creditor who seeks a replacement has only a marginal price impact. Yet, when Lehman collapsed a huge number of swaps needed to be replaced at the same time. This obviously had more than a marginal impact. A shift in risk aversion might put additional stress on prices. Furthermore, especially in a one-sided market it will take some time to close open positions. This exposes the creditor to general market risk (eg a monetary policy shock that could move inflation expectations) on top of the direct effect of the default. Again, this risk occurring after the default is not covered by collateral.

2.3 Pricing and arbitrage

There exists a huge body of literature on how to extract inflation expectations out of financial market data. The literature is largely driven by staff members of investment banks and central banks. Whereas the former are more concerned with pricing and valuation of inflation-indexed bonds and derivatives for trading reasons (Peat and Segregeti (2008) and Kerkhof (2005)) the latter focus more on pure long-term inflation expectations as indicator of credibility of their monetary policy (ECB (2006a), Hurd and Relleen (2006), Wright (2008) and Kim and Wright (2005)). Over the last fifteen years especially the search for measures of inflation risk premia, liquidity and other risk which cloud inflation expectations proliferated. However, the price discovery process on traded inflation expectations has been ignored so far.

Following Blanco, Brennan, and Marsh (2005) and Doetz (2007) we assume that if different instruments spanning the same economic concept or payments, eg credit risk in their case and BEIR in our case, arbitrage will tie the prices

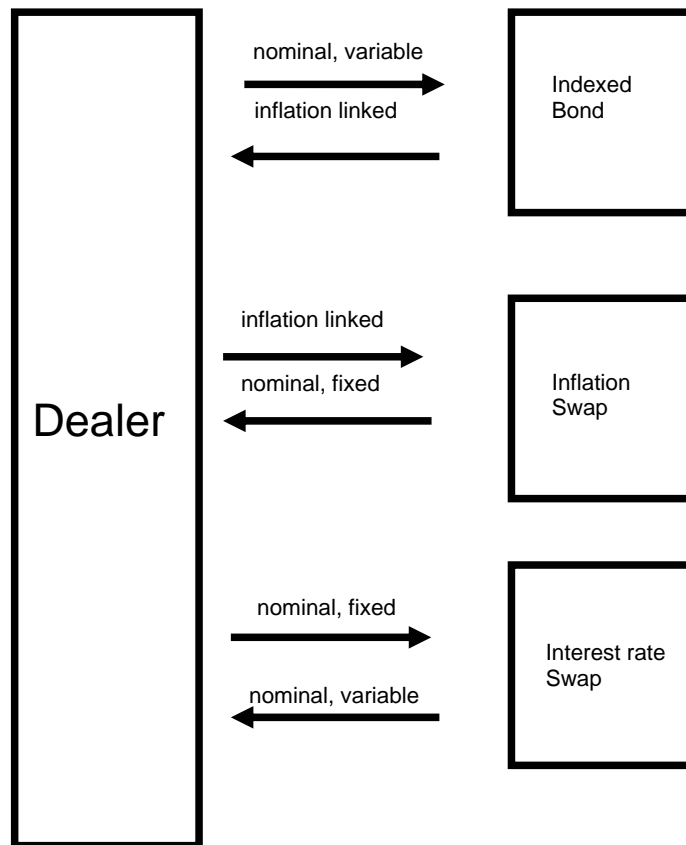


Figure 3: Stylized trading strategy linking inflation-indexed bonds and inflation swaps. Dealer buys inflation-indexed bonds, funds the purchase with a repo and sells inflation protection into the swap market. The nominal swaps closes the position.

of these instruments together. Otherwise the same claim, credit protection in their case and inflation protection in our case, can be bought cheaper on one market than on the other. Taking into account that we compare prices of related but not identical instruments we are geared to the literature in speaking of an approximate arbitrage relationship. Yet, we also take into account the finding that derivative markets have shifted trading away from spot markets - mostly due to lower funding costs - and are increasingly recognized to take the lead in price formation, especially in financial crisis (Upper and Werner 2007).

In practice, an asset swap is the instrument that links bond and swap prices. An asset swap exchanges a fixed investment, such as a bond with coupon payments, for a floating investment, such as Euribor plus a spread. While nominal asset swaps have been established for some time, real or inflation-linked asset swaps have become popular only during the last five years. Like in a standard asset swap the proceeds of a bond are exchanged against a floating rate interest payment, only that the proceeds are not fixed but inflation-linked. Thus, a dealer might buy an indexed bond via a repo, provide an inflation-indexed cash

flow to the market via an inflation swap and hedge its position with a standard interest rate swap (Figure 3).⁷ Fact is that financing constraints of dealers, maturity mismatches stemming from the low number of available indexed bonds and other transaction costs will hamper arbitrage. Differences in market liquidity both within the bond market and between bond and swap market as well as variations in credit exposure impede price equality. Regulatory barriers preventing investors to engage in derivative instruments or shorten bonds affect the balance of prices furthermore. Thus a constant spread between the two break-even rates can - and does - prevail. However, markets prove to be sufficiently liquid to keep up the arbitrage relationship between bond and swap BEIR in most cases.

3 Data

Our data-set consists of real and nominal bonds, as well as inflation swaps. To avoid a credit bias, we concentrate on French and German bonds which all have a AAA rating in the euro area. Furthermore, we focus on the HICPxT as a reference for both inflation swaps and bonds, hence we remove bonds linked to the French national CPI from our sample.⁸ The US sample contains TIPS with residual maturities from 2 to 10 years as well as Treasury Notes and inflation swaps with equal maturities. We use two sample periods ranging from May/June to August and from September to December 2008 which we label Summer and Autumn 2008 respectively.

All bonds are capital indexed, ie their notional is inflated with the change of the price index. Coupon and redemption payments are made on the adjusted notional. There is some protection against severe and persistent deflation, as redemption is never below the initial notional. In addition, we restrict the euro area sample to bonds with maturities of up to twelve years, as these are tenors for which inflation swaps are actively traded.⁹ Altogether, we keep six linkers in our sample covering maturities of 2, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 12 years. We select six adequate nominal bonds to compute the BEIR (see Table A-1 in the Appendix for a list of bonds used). The US operates the world's most active issuing programme; thus we are able to investigate the term structure of bond BEIRs from 2 to 10 years for whole year tenors (see Tables A-2 and A-3 in the Appendix).¹⁰ Inflation swaps with corresponding tenors are forming the

⁷See Armann, Benaben, and Lambert (2005), p. 94, and Deacon, Derry, and Mirfendereski (2004), chapter 9, for a lucid treatment.

⁸France as a vanguard on issuing inflation-linked debt in the euro area has set the standard of linking claims on an index excluding tobacco products, thus controlling for administered prices to some degree.

⁹As reported on Bloomberg. For longer horizons, eg the French bond expiring in 2040, we would need to interpolate between infrequently traded 30 and 40 year inflation swap rates, which is prone to errors.

¹⁰All bonds except for the 5 year tenors are off-the-run.

alternative market.

We obtained bid and ask prices for bonds as well as for swaps, all on one minute intervals. Furthermore we received the number of quote changes (ticks) in each minute. This gives us an indication on the liquidity of the market. As we do not have transaction data, we use the midpoint of bid and ask quotes as the hypothetical transaction price.¹¹ For the euro area, we use quotes between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. as trading hardly takes place in the interim time. The Summer and Autumn data sets range from 5 May to 8 August 2008 and from 2 September to 8 December 2008 respectively. Each set spans 70 trading days. Given the adjustments described above 439,000 swap midpoints remain in our sample as well as about 315,000 observations of nominal bond prices and 185,000 of indexed bonds (see Table A-4 in the Appendix). Claims on US inflation are traded between 9 a.m. and midnight European Central Time. We obtained data for the Summer sample from 12 June 2008 to 13 August 2008 and for the Autumn period from 3 September 2008 to 9 December 2008. This makes a total of approximately 520,000 quotes for the nine nominal bonds, 324,000 for the inflation-indexed bonds and 858,000 quotes for the matching inflation swaps (see Table A-5 in the Appendix). Prices are carried forward until a new quote comes to pass. All data is taken from Bloomberg.

Bond prices are transformed into yields. We use the yield to maturity or redemption yield concept to calculate bond yields from our price data. The bond yields are therefore systematically slightly undervalued compared to the zero coupon yields coming from our inflation swap data.¹² The prices for the bond data reflect a decreasing time to maturity whereas the inflation swaps are daily quoted whole year tenors. To establish comparability we adjust the yields of the bond to whole year tenors as well. We use daily estimates of term structures of nominal and real bonds to increase (decrease) the yields of our bonds from the remaining time to maturity to whole year tenors.

Furthermore, we need to correct real bond yields for seasonality effects. These occur because bonds are linked to non-seasonally adjusted inflation indices and yields can be biased especially for shorter maturities.¹³ For example, in the euro area consumer prices are typically low in January (high in April). January (April) is indeed the reference month for inflation compensation of German (French) bonds. Investors buying bonds at any other time during the year adjust the price according to the higher (lower) actual non-seasonally adjusted inflation rates and therefore under- (over)estimate the bond yield and the BEIR respectively. We correct for seasonality via daily seasonal factors extrapolated from monthly seasonally adjusted and non-seasonally adjusted

¹¹Intervals with only either a bid or an ask entry are eliminated.

¹²Calculating true zero coupon yields for our high frequency bond price data is nearly impossible, as necessary interpolations are prone to contaminate the marginal price change of a single bond.

¹³Only on coupon dates, there is no bias as inflation is paid out. For an explanation and visualization of seasonality in CPI see for example Peat and Segregeti 2008, pp. 183.

CPI data.¹⁴ The same adjustments are performed on US data. Yet, due to the semiannual coupon payments of US bonds the issue of seasonality is less virulent.

The respective competitive market comprises of six inflation swaps for the euro area and nine for the US with tenors equivalent to the bond BEIR. Since we consider only swaps with full year tenors we neither need to correct for maturity nor seasonality.

4 Price discovery: Measurement method

If both the swap and the bond market price inflation expectation plus risk premia equally, bond BEIR and swap BEIR of the same maturity should be identical. Subject to the arbitrage imperfections noted above the difference between the two measures - here called the basis - should be nonzero. Nevertheless a positive (negative) mean of the basis would imply that there are irrevocable costs attached to the investment that makes the hedging of inflation exposure more costly (more attractive) in one market.

The basis for a given tenor, t , is defined as:

$$basis_t = swapBEIR_t - bondBEIR_t, \quad (1)$$

where:

$$bondBEIR_t = \left[\left(\frac{1 + y_t^n}{1 + y_t^r} - 1 \right) * 100 \right], \quad (2)$$

and y_t^n and y_t^r are the yields of the nominal respectively real bond.

In the BEIR implicit inflation expectations are traded in the swap and the bond market. Price discovery is the process by which prices embed new information in either one or both of the two markets. Arbitrage implies that prices cannot deviate too far. In econometric terms, prices are cointegrated I(1) variables which means that the price series have one or more common stochastic factors. If we assume that there is one cointegration relation only and therefore one common factor, we can thus term this factor the implicit efficient price. It is this price driven by new information which is the source of the permanent movement in the prices of both markets. The price discovery can be analyzed with two alternative concepts: Hasbrouck's information shares (Hasbrouck 1995) and Gonzalo and Granger's contributions to the common factor (Gonzalo and Granger 1995).¹⁵ Hasbrouck defines price discovery in terms of the variance of all innovations in a vector error correction model (VECM) to the common factor. Gonzalo Granger involves only permanent shocks where each markets contribution to the common factor is defined to be

¹⁴See Eijsing, Garcia, and Werner (2007) for further explanations of the adjustment method.

¹⁵See Hasbrouck (1995), Baillie, Booth, Tse, and Zaboltnac (2002), Mizraich and Neely (2005) or Grammig and Peter (2008) for derivations and a discussion of both measures.

a function of only the error correction coefficient in a VECM. Hasbrouck information shares use contemporaneous correlations between price innovations in both markets as much as the variance of these innovations whereas Gonzalo Granger does not. In the following we compute both measures.

If the two prices are $I(1)$, cointegrated and have the r^{th} order vector autoregression representation:

$$p_t = \Theta_1 p_{t-1} + \dots + \Theta_r p_{t-r} + \varepsilon_t, \quad (3)$$

where $p_t = (p_{1,t}, p_{2,t})'$. It follows that the returns:

$$\Delta p_t = \begin{bmatrix} p_{1,t} - p_{1,t-1} \\ p_{2,t} - p_{2,t-1} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (4)$$

evolve according to the Engle and Granger (1987) representation theorem in a bivariate equilibrium correction process

$$\Delta p_t = \alpha z_{t-1} + A_1 \Delta p_{t-1} + \dots + A_r \Delta p_{t-r-1} + \varepsilon_t, \quad (5)$$

where z_{t-1} is the error correction term and ε_t is a zero-mean vector of serially uncorrelated innovations. z_t is a vector of differences in prices between markets and because swap BEIR are not directly comparable to bond BEIR includes coefficient β_2 , that adjusts for daily changes in the basis and a constant c :

$$z_{t-1} = [p_{1,t-1} - \beta_2 p_{2,t-1} - c], \quad (6)$$

$$z_{t-1} = \beta' p_{t-1}.$$

Following the Stock and Watson (1988) permanent-transitory decomposition Hasbrouck (1995) transforms equation (3) into a vector moving average (VMA) representation and its integrated form:

$$p_t = \Psi(1) \sum_{s=1}^t \varepsilon_s + \Psi^*(L) \varepsilon_t, \quad (7)$$

where $\Psi^*(L)$ is a matrixpolynomial in the lag operator, L . $\Psi(1)$ represents the permanent effect of the shockvector on all the cointegrated security prices, with $\Psi(1)\varepsilon_t$ being the long run impact of an innovation in t . Under the assumption of a single common factor the long run multipliers $\Psi(1)$ can be provided in the error correction framework as Baillie, Bootha, Tse, and Zobotinac (2002) show:

$$\Psi(1) = \beta_{\perp} \pi \alpha'_{\perp}, \quad (8)$$

$$\Psi(1) = \pi \begin{bmatrix} \gamma_1 & \gamma_2 \\ \gamma_1 & \gamma_2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Since we assumed a single common factor π is a scalar and β_{\perp} and α_{\perp} are the orthogonal complements of the original parameter vectors in (5) and (6). Because the prices are cointegrated each error term must have the same long run impact on prices. This means that all the rows in (8) are identical. If the covariance matrix Ω of the residuals ε_t is diagonal, i.e. the contemporaneous correlation of the residuals is zero, the information share of market 1 is defined by:

$$S_1 = \frac{\gamma_1^2 \sigma_1^2}{\gamma_1^2 \sigma_1^2 + \gamma_2^2 \sigma_2^2}. \quad (9)$$

If there is correlation between the error terms, i.e. $\rho \neq 0$, Hasbrouck (1995) suggest a Choleski factorization of the covariance matrix such that $\Omega = MM'$, where M is a lower triangular matrix.¹⁶ The Hasbrouck information shares for market 1 and 2 are then defined as:

$$H_1 = \frac{(\gamma_1 m_{11} + \gamma_2 m_{12})^2}{(\gamma_1 m_{11} + \gamma_2 m_{12})^2 + (\gamma_2 m_{22})^2}, \quad (10)$$

$$H_2 = \frac{(\gamma_2 m_{22})^2}{(\gamma_1 m_{11} + \gamma_2 m_{12})^2 + (\gamma_2 m_{22})^2}. \quad (11)$$

That is market 1 information share is the proportion of the variance in the common factor that is attributable to shocks in market 1. The factorization imposes a greater information share on the first price (unless $m_{12} = 0$). Therefore upper (lower) bounds of information shares are calculated when market 1 is first (second) in the ordering of the variables for the factorization. In the following we calculate midpoints of the upper and lower bounds of the Hasbrouck shares induced by the different orderings of the variables.

An alternative measure for price discovery is based on the Gonzalo and Granger (1995) decomposition of the price vector into a permanent, g_t , and a transitory, f_t , component:

$$p_t = \theta_1 g_t + \theta_2 f_t, \quad (12)$$

where the permanent component is a linear combination of the prices in the two different markets, $g_t = \Gamma p_t$, i.e. Γ is the common factor coefficient vector. The additional identifying restriction that f_t does not Granger-cause g_t implies that $\theta_1 = \beta_{\perp} \alpha'_{\perp} = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2)'$. The weights given to price discovery are then defined as:

$$GG_1 = \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_1 + \gamma_2}. \quad (13)$$

¹⁶The covariance matrix is $\Omega = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 \\ \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 & \sigma_2^2 \end{bmatrix}$ and the lower triangular matrix is $M = \begin{bmatrix} m_{11} & 0 \\ m_{12} & m_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 \\ \rho\sigma_2 & \sigma_2(1 - \rho^2)^{1/2} \end{bmatrix}$

5 Price discovery in the Euro Area and the US

We first address the problem implied by the short time horizon of our data set. In the remainder of the Section we lay out price discovery, first in the comparatively calm period of the Summer and subsequently in the hot crisis phase of Autumn 2008. Price discovery with forward rates is presented in the last Subsection.

Since our data sets span each only 70 - for the US one only 45 - trading days the use of cointegration techniques which target long run equilibria might appear inappropriate. Yet, we are investigating an (near) arbitrage relationship on a financial market, where corrections to deviations from equilibrium could be effected instantaneously or in our case every minute. Therefore we expect the half live of deviations to be short-lived. Indeed, the average half live of a deviation across all maturities and both markets is around $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours in the euro area and $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours in the US in Summer 2008. If we set the length of our data set in relation to this average half life as is proposed by Hakkio and Rush (1991) we get a ratio of 190 or 94 respectively. Studies testing for purchasing power parity where cointegration is routinely applied featuring half lives of three to five years (Rogoff 1996). They would need over 300 years of data to match a ratio of 100. However, the half live of deviations increases to over 40 hours for euro area data and over 120 hours in the US in our extreme crisis sample in Autumn 2008. This implies a ratio of the length of the data set to the average half live of 16 or 6 respectively and gives a first hint that trades and the adjustment to a common efficient price were distinctly slower during the financial turmoil period.

5.1 Summer 2008: The baseline scenario

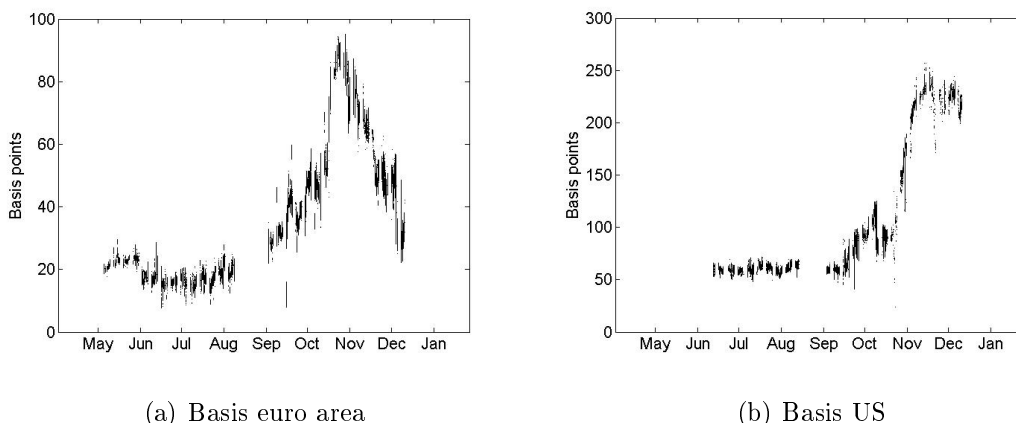


Figure 4: Basis for tenor 7 years.

Data for the difference between swaps and bonds, ie the basis, show that this is significantly positive (see Figure 4 and Table 1). For all maturities - except the shortest in the US - the basis is meaningfully greater than zero

Table 1: Average of difference between swap BEIR and bond BEIR

<i>Euro Area</i>		
	<i>Summer 08</i>	<i>Autumn 08</i>
	<i>Basis points</i>	
2 year swap-bond BEIR	37.9	45.2
4 year swap-bond BEIR	30.7	49.2
5 year swap-bond BEIR	36.7	68.5
7 year swap-bond BEIR	23.4	55.8
8 year swap-bond BEIR	24.2	61.5
12 year swap-bond BEIR	19.8	53.9
<i>US</i>		
	<i>Summer 08</i>	<i>Autumn 08</i>
	<i>Basis points</i>	
2 year swap-bond BEIR	-3.1	125.9
3 year swap-bond BEIR	14.8	147.5
4 year swap-bond BEIR	25.0	115.6
5 year swap-bond BEIR	32.3	76.6
6 year swap-bond BEIR	64.9	147.0
7 year swap-bond BEIR	66.2	129.7
8 year swap-bond BEIR	53.2	105.4
9 year swap-bond BEIR	48.9	92.2
10 year swap-bond BEIR	45.5	94.9

implying that the BEIR derived from swaps lies unanimously over the bond BEIR. One part of this difference stems from our use of yields to maturity for bonds versus zero coupon yields for swaps. If the yield curve does not run completely flat, as is the case in our sample, yields to maturity are lower compared to zero coupon yields. The difference makes up to 8 basis points as shows a zero coupon data set with daily frequency for both BEIR. Nevertheless a significant and positive basis persists although it is on average smaller than that of our high frequency data set. This is in line with previous literature assessing the higher swap yield to liquidity considerations and other risk premia (Armann, Benaben, and Lambert (2005), Campbell, Shiller, and Viceira (2009) and Deacon, Derry, and Mirfendereski (2004)).

We performed unit root tests for all time series and could not reject the null at conventional test sizes using the Augmented Dickey Fuller test. We determined the lag order of the unrestricted vector auto regression following the Schwarz information criterion. Since the criterion required at most 15 lags, i.e. 15 minutes, we suspected that overnight returns did not play a prominent role in our estimations. This in contrast would be the case if market prices

jumped a lot between market close and opening on the next day.¹⁷ Yet, swaps and bonds are hardly traded outside the peak trading hours ranging from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. in the euro area and from 9 a.m. to midnight in the US which we fully cover in our sample.

We report Johansen trace statistics for the determination of the number of cointegration vectors in Tables A-8 and A-9 in the Appendix. The pairs of all swap and bond BEIR for all maturities exhibit one cointegration relation and therefore one common trend. As has been discussed before, markets price BEIR entirely equally only if the unity cointegration vector $[1, -1]$ applies. Yet, swap BEIR nearly always exhibit higher liquidity and risk premia than bond BEIR. To cover this difference, we included a constant in our cointegration vector. In the euro area only shorter maturities, 2 and 4 years, comply with the restriction of a common price up to a constant amount. For the US this is the case for 2, 7, and 8 years. For other (longer) maturities at least one market exhibit time-varying nontransient factors in its price that might be due to nonstationary liquidity differentials on both markets.¹⁸

Table 2: Contributions to price discovery in the euro area

	<i>Hasbrouck inform. shares</i>		<i>Gonzalo Granger</i>	
	<i>Summer 08</i>	<i>Autumn 08</i>	<i>Summer 08</i>	<i>Autumn 08</i>
2 year swap BEIR	0.46	0.09	0.29	0.09
2 year bond BEIR	0.54	0.91	0.71	0.91
4 year swap BEIR	0.44	0.05	0.32	0.08
4 year bond BEIR	0.56	0.95	0.68	0.92
5 year swap BEIR	0.44	0.06	0.28	0.08
5 year bond BEIR	0.56	0.94	0.72	0.92
7 year swap BEIR	0.30	0.05	0.22	0.07
7 year bond BEIR	0.70	0.95	0.78	0.93
8 year swap BEIR	0.09	0.04	0.08	0.05
8 year bond BEIR	0.91	0.96	0.92	0.95
12 year swap BEIR	0.34	0.02	0.28	0.04
12 year bond BEIR	0.66	0.98	0.72	0.96

Note: Midpoints of Hasbrouck information shares are reported. Lower and upper bounds can be found in Table A-10 in the Appendix. Where appropriate according to the results in Table A-8 the restriction of an unity vector is imposed.

¹⁷Reestimation of the VECM and the Hasbrouck information shares with the overnight returns substituted with the mean return of the following day showed virtually no influence on the parameters. We thank Franziska Peter and Joachim Grammig for performing the estimation using their Gauss procedures.

¹⁸Since not all time series showed linear trends we did not include them in our cointegration analysis. Nevertheless, once included the results did not change qualitatively.

The Hasbrouck information share midpoints show that for tenors of 2 to 5 years price discovery on inflation expectations is nearly evenly split in the euro area (see Table 2).¹⁹ Yet, the bond market leads as shares are still significantly different from equality.²⁰ This changes at longer maturities. Nearly no price discovery takes place in the swap market for 8 year BEIR. This result is confirmed by the Gonzalo Granger contributions to the common factor which are reported in the same table.²¹ In contrast to what we see in price discovery studies featuring derivatives and their underlyings (Upper and Werner 2007) it is not the derivative market that dominates price formation in our study.

One interpretation of that result is that especially for longer maturities protection against unexpected inflation rate deviations is virtually only provided by central governments. There is a supply and a demand side to that argument. On the demand side, investors seek long term protection against inflation and want to minimize counterparty risk. This cannot be completely eliminated by posting collateral. The valuation underlying the exchange of collateral is a marginal calculation. However, if a large market participant fails all his counterparties need to hedge their positions. This results in more than a marginal shift in demand or supply and, hence a price movement that is not covered by the collateral posted. Note, that this argument does neither draw on variations in risk-aversion nor on transaction costs. Nevertheless, transaction costs may be relevant as even in a highly developed system it takes some time to negotiate new contracts. After the default of Lehman Brothers some banks needed several weeks to find counterparties to hedge all their open swap positions. Any price movement during this time is naturally not covered by collateral. This remaining counterparty or default-to-replacement risk may lead market participants to prefer risk free government bonds. On the supply side it is reasonable to assume, that the banking sector's aggregate supply of inflation-indexed claims is zero. This is because banks typically only intermediate between different clients. Yet, inflation supply comes from the private sector, too. Especially for the UK it is well documented that public private partnerships are selling inflation into the market.²² However, these privately supplied cash flows are very intransparent compared to indexed government bonds. Hence financial institutions, brokers and corporate treasurers which act as inflation takers on the swap market have a reason to be cagey when taking inflation risk in their books that is priced differently to the government

¹⁹See Table A-10 in the Appendix for upper and lower bounds of the Hasbrouck information share measure.

²⁰Wald tests on the equality of the ratio of adjustment coefficients or the ratio of the γ respectively are rejected at conventional test sizes.

²¹As discussed before, the divergence of both measures is greater when either the correlation of the residuals or their variances differ significantly.

²²This could be traffic infrastructure projects or hospitals. Many are regulated to adjust their prices by the inflation rate or receive a share of their contract payments directly inflation linked, typically the remuneration for operating expenses. See Grath and Windle (2006).

bond market.

We motivated our use of an US data set with the different structure of markets for tradable inflation expectations in the euro area and the US. The prior of a larger and more liquid inflation-linked bond market over a less established inflation swap market can be recovered in the results for the US. Hasbrouck information share midpoints and Gonzalo Granger contributions show a clear lead of the bond market in our baseline scenario (see Table 3). Only for the shortest maturity the swap market contributes less than one third to the price discovery process. Most likely the volume of the respective market does play a role in determining where price discovery takes place.

Table 3: Contributions to price discovery in the US

	<i>Hasbrouck inform. shares</i>		<i>Gonzalo Granger</i>	
	<i>Summer 08</i>	<i>Autumn 08</i>	<i>Summer 08</i>	<i>Autumn 08</i>
2 year swap BEIR	0.27		0.14	
2 year bond BEIR	0.73		0.86	
3 year swap BEIR	0.12		0.06	
3 year bond BEIR	0.88		0.94	
4 year swap BEIR	0.13		0.06	
4 year bond BEIR	0.87		0.94	
5 year swap BEIR	0.11	0.07	0.04	0.04
5 year bond BEIR	0.89	0.93	0.96	0.96
6 year swap BEIR	0.18		0.10	
6 year bond BEIR	0.92		0.90	
7 year swap BEIR	0.09	0.08	0.02	0.03
7 year bond BEIR	0.91	0.92	0.98	0.97
8 year swap BEIR	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.03
8 year bond BEIR	0.96	0.96	1.00	0.97
9 year swap BEIR	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.04
9 year bond BEIR	0.96	0.97	0.98	0.96
10 year swap BEIR	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.02
10 year bond BEIR	0.96	0.96	0.99	0.98

Note: Hasbrouck midpoints, lower and upper bounds can be found in Table A-11 in the Appendix. Blank spaces indicate no cointegration relation. Where appropriate according to the results in Table A-9 the restriction of an unity vector is imposed.

5.2 Price discovery in times of extreme financial crisis

In Autumn 2008 a fully-fledged financial crisis propagated through the financial system as well as the real economy. It left inter alia the US and the euro area in a recession at the year-end. The turmoil on the financial markets went

along with bigger amplitudes for price changes of financial instruments. The increased variability showed up in both, the bond and the swap market (see Tables A-6 and A-7 in the Appendix). Standard deviations for bond and swap prices nearly quadrupled in the euro area and blew up tenfold in the US. Furthermore, the price distribution exhibited a significant lower kurtosis, eg prices were more splattered away from the mean. The higher variability was more contained for longer maturities as short term markets were firstly and persistently disrupted during the financial crisis. The mean of BEIR decreased considerably for all maturities and it even went negative for some tenors. Again the development was more pronounced in the US. The mean of the BEIR decreased far more in the US from partly over 3 percentage points to negative values of partly over one percentage point for short to medium maturities. The lower inflation expectations incorporated in the BEIR were in line with an upcoming negative economic outlook and falling energy and commodity prices which brought down actual inflation rates and inflation expectations in surveys. Nevertheless it was partly driven by the liquidity drain stemming from the withdrawal of risky assets and the search for highest-quality collateral which affected foremost nominal government bonds. The liquidity differential between nominal and real government bonds widened considerably and bond BEIR fell accordingly.

The crisis involved a significant increase of risk aversion from the part of investors and consequently affected various financial instruments and markets differently. The difference between swap and bond BEIR, the basis, increased considerably since September 2008 (see Table 1). The wedge between the swap and the bond market in the US broadened up to the point where one would expect that both markets do not exhibit a near arbitrage relationship any longer. At that stage, default-to-replacement risk had become manifest for all market participants.

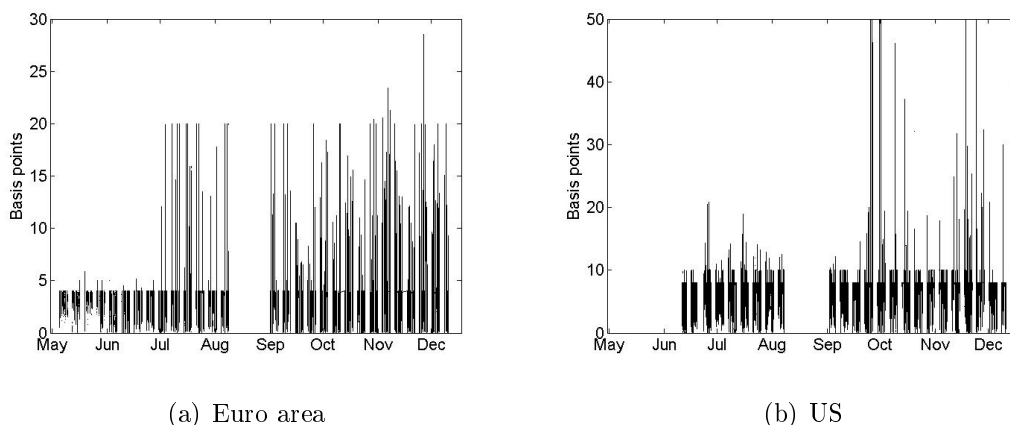


Figure 5: Bid-/ask spread for 7 year inflation swaps.

Still, the question remains, why the elevated basis was not arbitrated away. Three factors might have hampered the smoothing out of price differences: increased transaction costs, liquidity constrained dealers and interest rate un-

certainty. Firstly, trades have become more costly due to increased bid-/ask spreads. The increase was pronounced with inflation swaps in particular (see Figure 5). Even though the mean of the overall tight bid-/ask spread was higher by only half a basis point in our crisis sample, variation picked up dramatically. A bid-/ask spread of 20 basis points which was not unusual in November and December for some trading hours made relative value trades prohibitively costly. Furthermore, spreads went up for bond trading as well. On the bond market the spread increase was more pronounced for inflation-linked compared to nominal bonds.²³ While the absolute rise of the spread was small in numbers it was twice as high on the inflation-indexed compared to the nominal bond market. In accordance to that trading volumes of inflation-linked bonds on electronic platforms decreased, in the case of the European MTS system by over 60 per cent. For the TIPS market a more than doubled spread as well as a reluctance to trade inflation-linked bonds were reported (Madar, Rodrigues, and Steinberg 2009). This development amplified the liquidity differential between real and nominal bonds. Bond BEIR, the difference between nominal and real bonds, went down further. Secondly, some of the most active traders, eg banks and hedge funds, faced liquidity and financing constraints. With a diminishing capital basis caused by huge write-offs, banks were forced to reduce both portfolio holdings and capital allocated to their trading desks. Hedge funds, a standard class of arbitrageurs, faced significant withdrawals from their customers admit bad performance. Furthermore, banks were less willing to finance highly leveraged operations. Thus, banks, hedge funds and other dealers could hardly invest in buying cheap bonds and reselling the inflation-linked cash flow in a likewise disturbed swap market. Thirdly, increased interest rate uncertainty might also have hampered gap offsetting trades. This is because it became more probable that rates would alter significantly during the transaction time necessary to initiate, calculate, fund and execute an arbitrage deal. Yet, it was not just demand that dried up considerably. The supply side suffered comparably since fewer people were willing to pay inflation or long-end rates.

Not surprisingly the disturbances affected the pricing of different financial market instruments differently.²⁴ Price discovery changed significantly and nearly ceased to take place on the swap market from September to December 2008 in the euro area (see Table 2).²⁵ In the shortest maturity segment just under one tenth of information relevant for pricing was firstly processed in

²³Data from Bloomberg show that for one big trader spreads for linkers quadrupled whereas the ones for nominal government bonds only doubled in Autumn compared to the first half of the year.

²⁴We performed unit root tests for all series. The number of lags recommended by the Schwarz information criterion did not exceed 15 or 22 lags where a number of intermediate lags were excluded. Johanson trace statistics for the number of cointegration vectors are reported in Table A-8 in the Appendix.

²⁵Wald tests on the equality of the information shares or the ratio of the γ for the summer and autumn period respectively are rejected for both currency areas.

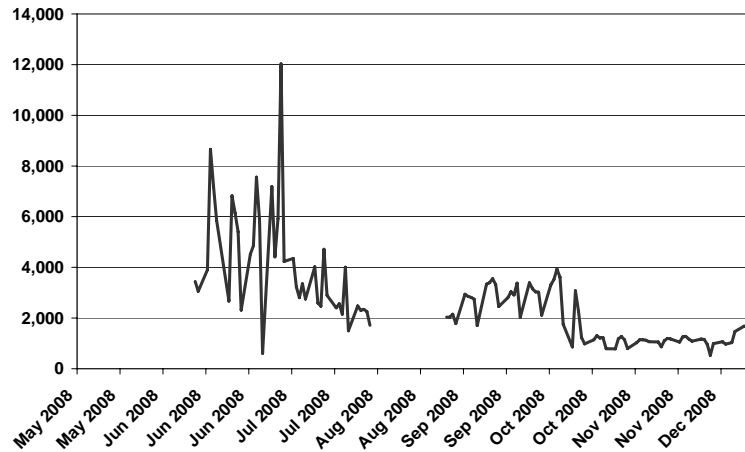


Figure 6: US Inflation Swaps: number of daily quotes, tenor 2 years.

the swap market. For all other maturities pricing virtually only occurred on the bond market. Likelihood ratio tests of the variables for the cointegration vector showed weak exogeneity for bond BEIR with maturities above two years. This adds to the interpretation that in the crisis period the swap market has become nearly an appendix to the government bond market when it comes to price inflation expectations.

What happened in the US in Autumn 2008 can be depicted as the collapse of an integrated market for traded inflation expectations. Technically we were not able to find a cointegration relation between the swap and the bond market for maturities of 2, 3, 4, and 6 years (see Table A-9 in the Appendix). Economically speaking, arbitrage did not prevent markets from developing in completely different directions. The first explanation for this is the increase in transaction costs due to liquidity and financial constraints. This led to a downturn in trades and for the inflation swap market even the number of quotes during a day decreased dramatically for shorter maturities (see Figure 6). Secondly, a feature that can be seen as unique for the US is that the pronounced deflationary expectations hampered relative value trades in BEIR. Inflation-linked bonds safeguard investors against deflationary deductions which are above the coupon payments since the principle is always repaid at least at 100 percent. This feature only becomes relevant in the case of extreme deflation since the embedded option is far out of the money in normal times. However, in the extreme crisis period of Autumn 2008 it is not unreasonable to believe that investors actually assigned a positive value to this option. Furthermore, the liquidity differential between nominal and real US bonds also widened substantially and therefore led to lower bond BEIR.

For maturities of 5 years, 7 years, and above we still found a cointegration relation and the information shares showed a complete concentration of the price discovery on the government bond market. Thus declining confidence of investors hindered the trade of financial claims not only on the short term money market segment but on longer-term markets as well. Solely the com-

parable safest instrument, government bonds, seemed to be still accepted by investors.

5.3 Price discovery with forward rates

The swap and the bond market are affected by idiosyncratic liquidity and market risk and market-specific demand factors. Therefore it might be helpful to look at cointegration and price discovery for BEIR forward rates derived from BEIR spot rates. As long as the market specific factor influence all maturities to the same extent they cancel out when computing forward rates. We calculated 5 year forwards starting in 2 years and starting in 5 or 7 years for both markets and both periods. The series turned out to be stationary in the euro area in the Summer sample, so no cointegration analysis was executed. For the Autumn period we calculated Hasbrouck info shares and Gonzalo Granger contributions to the common factor. For the 5 year forward starting in 2 years both measures were slightly higher than those for the 5 year spot rate in the euro area. Nevertheless the swap market accounted for less than one fifth of price discovery. This is far lower than the info shares computed using the spot rate in the Summer period. This corroborates our interpretation that the crisis infected the short-term segment of the market differently from long-end rates. Furthermore it shows that apart from idiosyncratic factors prevailing on both markets, the government bond market clearly dominates price discovery for traded long-term inflation expectations.

Forward BEIR from US data showed that price discovery was even in the baseline scenario quantitatively more concentrated on the bond market. For the crisis sample we found a cointegration relationship among the 5 year forward bond and swap BEIR starting in 2 and 5 years.²⁶ This might imply that what broke the cointegration relation is contained in liquidity differentials across maturities of the same market.

6 Conclusions

We analyze the price discovery for BEIR by using a high frequency data set on inflation-indexed as well as nominal government bonds and inflation swaps. News affecting inflation expectations incorporated in the BEIR are slightly quicker processed on bond markets for maturities up to 5 years in the euro area. For longer maturities bond markets increasingly lead the price discovery process. These results are somewhat dependent on the structure, that is the volume and liquidity of the respective markets. It is for the US where the TIPS market is large in absolute volume and compared to overall Treasury issuance that the bond market clearly determines the price formation over all time horizons. This is consistent with the notion that even full collateralization

²⁶As a caveat note that unit root tests with forward swap rates are rejected in the majority of cases which is not surprisingly as forward rates are calculated as differences of spot rates.

does not completely eliminate counterparty risk. The default-to-replacement risk remains: collateral is valued at the margin and does not cover the time to re-enter positions after the default of a contract party.

During Autumn 2008 the turmoil in the financial systems worldwide amplified and pricing on financial markets became seriously disturbed. Price discovery ceased to take place on the swap market. This illustrates the severe dysfunction of the normally smooth working derivative market especially for short to medium maturities. Increasing bid-/ask spreads - more pronounced with derivatives - hampered arbitrage between the bond and the swap market. BEIR were therefore more driven apart than during our baseline sample in Summer 2008. Disruptions coming from the short-end of the market even led to a collapse of the integration of the two US markets. Whereas a heightened risk aversion generally obstructed trades on financial markets, contributions to price formation concentrated a lot more on the safest financial instrument: government bonds. Thus, even though in times of severe financial stress swap curves often displayed a much smoother picture bond BEIR must not be omitted from economic analysis.

In general, BEIR are priced higher on the swap market. We assign this mostly to liquidity and risk premia. Furthermore the difference between instruments on both markets is not constant but display time variation. We propose the default-to-replacement risk as one features driving this time variability. Embedded put options in inflation-linked bonds which safeguard against a loss in an extreme deflationary setting are another explanation for time variable swap and bond BEIR differences. Since idiosyncratic liquidity and risk premia are difficult to quantify it might be a promising starting point for further research to relate changes in the liquidity premia to aggregate liquidity conditions following Adrian and Shin (2008).

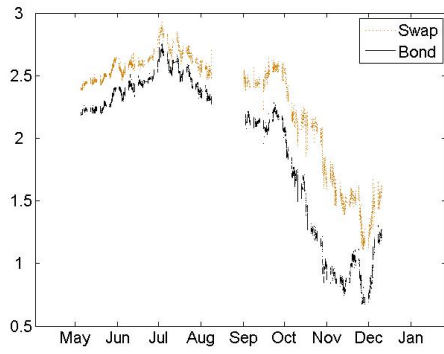
References

- ADRIAN, T., AND H. SHIN (2008): “Financial intermediary leverage and value-at-risk,” *Federal Reserve Bank of New York Staff Reports*, 338.
- ARMANN, V., B. BENABEN, AND B. LAMBERT (2005): “Inflation flows and investment strategies,” in *Inflation-linked products - A guide for investors and asset & liability managers*, ed. by B. Benaben, pp. 65–116. Riskbooks.
- BAILLIE, R., G. BOOHA, Y. TSE, AND T. ZABOTINAC (2002): “Price discovery and common factor models,” *Journal of Financial Markets*, 5, 309–21.
- BLANCO, R., S. BRENNAN, AND I. MARSH (2005): “An empirical analysis of the dynamic relation between investment-grade bonds and credit default swaps,” *Journal of Finance*, 60, 2255–81.
- BURASCHI, A., AND D. MENINI (2002): “Liquidity risk and specialness,” *Journal of Financial Economics*, 64, 243–284.

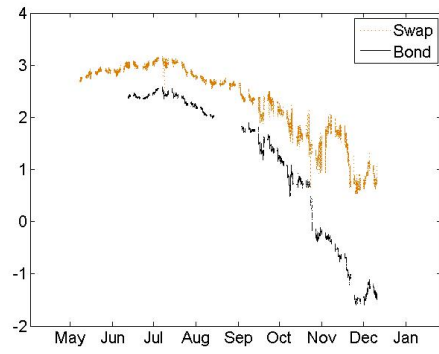
- CAMPBELL, J., AND R. SHILLER (1996): “A Scorecard for Indexed Government Debt,” in *National Bureau of Economic Research Macroeconomics Annual*, ed. by B. Bernanke, and J. Rotemberg, pp. 155–197. MIT Press.
- CAMPBELL, J., R. SHILLER, AND L. VICEIRA (2009): “Understanding inflation-indexed bond markets,” *NBER Working Paper*, 15014.
- DEACON, M., A. DERRY, AND D. MIRFENDERESKI (2004): *Inflation-indexed securities*. John Wiley and Sons, Ltd, 2. edn.
- DOETZ, N. (2007): “Time-varying contributions by the corporate bond and CDS markets to credit risk price discovery,” *Deutsche Bundesbank Discussion Paper Series 2: Banking and Financial Studies*, 8.
- EIJSSING, J., J. GARCIA, AND T. WERNER (2007): “The term structure of Euro Area break even inflation rates - The impact of seasonality,” *ECB Working Paper Series*, 830.
- ENGLE, R., AND C. GRANGER (1987): “Cointegration, and error correction: Representation, estimation, and testing,” *Econometrica*, 55, 987–1007.
- EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK (2006a): “Measures of inflation expectations in the euro area,” *ECB Monthly Bulletin*, July, 59–68.
- (2006b): “MOC Monitoring Working Group: Treasury inflation-protected bonds and inflation swaps as tools to monitor inflation expectations,” *mimeo*.
- GONZALO, J., AND C. GRANGER (1995): “Estimation of common long memory components in cointegrated systems,” *Journal of Business & Economic Statistics*, 13, 27–36.
- GRAMMIG, J., AND F. PETER (2008): “International price discovery in the presence of market microstructure effects,” *mimeo*, *Tübingen University*.
- GRATH, G. M., AND R. WINDLE (2006): “Recent developments in Sterling inflation-linked markets,” *Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin*, 4, 24–34.
- HAKKIO, C., AND M. RUSH (1991): “Cointegration: How short is the long run?,” *Journal of International Money and Finance*, 10, 571–81.
- HASBROUCK, J. (1995): “One security, many markets: Determining the contributions to price discovery,” *Journal of Finance*, 50, 1175–99.
- HURD, M., AND J. RELLEEN (2006): “New information from inflation swaps and index-linked bonds,” *Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin*, 1, 386–396.
- INTERNATIONAL SWAPS AND DERIVATIVES ASSOCIATION (2005): “2005 ISDA Collateral guidelines,” *ISDA, Inc*.
- (2008): “ISDA Margin survey 2008,” *ISDA, Inc*.

- KERKHOF, J. (2005): “Inflation derivatives explained,” *Lehman Brothers Inc.*
- KIM, D., AND J. WRIGHT (2005): “An arbitrage-free three-factor term structure model and the recent behavior of long-term yields and distant-horizon forward rates,” *Federal Reserve Board Discussion Paper*, 33.
- LIU, J., F. LONGSTAFF, AND R. MANDELL (2006): “The market price of risk in interest rate swaps: The roles of default and liquidity risks,” *Journal of Business*, 79(5), 2337–2359.
- MADAR, L., A. RODRIGUES, AND M. STEINBERG (2009): “The impact of news on the term structure of break-even inflation,” *Available at SSRN: <http://ssrn.com/abstract=1343687> as of 15.02.2009.*
- MIZRACH, B., AND C. NEELY (2005): “Information shares in the U.S. treasury market,” *Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis Working Paper*, 2005-07E.
- PEAT, T., AND R. SEGREGETI (2008): “Inflation derivatives. A user guide,” *Barclays Capital, Inc.*
- ROGOFF, K. (1996): “The purchasing power parity puzzle,” *Journal of Economic Literature*, 34, 647–68.
- STOCK, J., AND M. WATSON (1988): “Variable trends in economic time series,” *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 2, 147–74.
- UPPER, C., AND T. WERNER (2007): “The tail wags the dog: Timevarying information shares in the Bund market,” *BIS Working Papers*, 224.
- WRIGHT, J. (2008): “Term premiums and inflation uncertainty: Empirical evidence from an international panel dataset,” *Federal Reserve Board Discussion Paper*, 25.

Appendix



(a) Euro area



(b) US

Figure A-1: Break-even inflation rate from bonds and swaps for tenor 7 years.

Table A-1: List of euro area bonds

Tenor	ISIN	Coupon	Type	First Issue	Maturity
2 years	FR0108664055	1.25	real	20 Apr 2006	25 Jul 2010
	FR0107674006	2.50	nominal	16 Jun 2005	12 Jul 2010
4 years	FR0000188013	3.00	real	25 Jul 2001	25 Jul 2012
	FR0000188328	5.00	nominal	25 Apr 2001	25 Apr 2012
5 years	DE0001030518	2.25	real	24 Oct 2007	15 Apr 2013
	DE0001135234	3.75	nominal	04 Jul 2003	04 Jul 2013
7 years	FR0010135525	1.60	real	25 Jul 2004	25 Jul 2015
	FR0010163543	3.50	nominal	25 Apr 2004	25 Apr 2015
8 years	DE0001030500	1.50	real	08 Mar 2006	15 Apr 2016
	DE0001135291	3.50	nominal	23 Nov 2005	04 Jan 2016
12 years	FR0010050559	2.25	real	25 Jul 2003	25 Jul 2020
	FR0010192997	3.75	nominal	04 May 2005	25 Apr 2021

Notes: Real bonds indexed to the harmonized euro area HICP ex tobacco.
Indexation month for French paper is April, for German January.

Table A-2: List of US nominal bonds

Tenor	ISIN	Coupon	First Issue	Maturity
2 years	US912828CX62	3.375	10/15/2004	10/15/2009
3 years	US912828FD71	4.875	5/1/2006	4/30/2011
4 years	US912828GQ75	4.5	4/30/2007	4/30/2012
5 years	US912828HY90	3.125	4/30/2008	4/30/2013
6 years	US912828CT50	4.25	8/16/2004	8/15/2014
7 years	US912828EE63	4.25	8/15/2005	8/15/2015
8 years	US912828FQ84	4.875	8/15/2006	8/15/2016
9 years	US912828HA15	4.75	8/15/2007	8/15/2017
10 years	US912828HR40	3.5	2/15/2008	2/15/2018

Notes: US bonds pay interest semiannually.

Table A-3: List of US inflation-indexed bonds (TIPS)

Tenor	ISIN	Coupon	First Issue	Maturity
2 years	US912828CZ11	0.875	10/29/2004	4/15/2010
3 years	US912828FB16	2.375	4/28/2006	4/15/2011
4 years	US912828GN45	2.0	4/30/2007	4/15/2012
5 years	US912828HW35	0.625	4/30/2008	4/15/2013
6 years	US912828CP39	2.0	7/15/2004	7/15/2014
7 years	US912828EA42	1.875	7/15/2005	7/15/2015
8 years	US912828FL97	2.5	7/17/2006	7/15/2016
9 years	US912828GX27	2.625	7/16/2007	7/15/2017
10 years	US912828HN36	1.625	1/15/2008	1/15/2018

Notes: TIPS are indexed to the CPI-U and pay interest semiannually.

Table A-4: Number of observations by instrument: Euro area

tenor	nominal bond	real bond	inflation swap
2 years	32,655	27,488	72,002
4 years	49,024	45,241	73,410
5 years	57,452	18,733	73,312
7 years	56,934	42,337	73,850
8 years	63,017	12,617	73,942
12 years	55,782	38,973	72,213
total	314,864	185,389	438,729

Notes: Number of bid-/ ask pairs. 5 May to 8 December 2008.

Table A-5: Number of observations by instrument: US

tenor	nominal bond	real bond	inflation swap
2 years	26,798	17,831	95,349
3 years	46,858	25,651	94,599
4 years	55,833	29,308	95,463
5 years	58,825	37,561	91,589
6 years	64,525	36,599	98,166
7 years	62,793	35,823	94,420
8 years	66,964	43,040	98,673
9 years	69,090	47,661	90,027
10 years	68,935	51,196	99,973
total	520,621	324,670	858,259

Notes: Number of bid-/ ask pairs. 12 June to 9 December 2008.

Table A-6: Descriptive statistics of break-even inflation rates in the euro area

	<i>Pre-crisis/ Summer 08</i>			<i>Crisis/ Autumn 08</i>		
	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std.dev.</i>	<i>Kurtosis</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std.dev.</i>	<i>Kurtosis</i>
2 year bond BEIR	2.35	0.24	2.54	0.91	0.90	1.40
4 year bond BEIR	2.34	0.17	2.58	1.17	0.75	1.36
5 year bond BEIR	2.25	0.16	2.53	1.11	0.71	1.31
7 year bond BEIR	2.36	0.13	2.34	1.41	0.53	1.38
8 year bond BEIR	2.34	0.12	2.58	1.43	0.53	1.41
12 year bond BEIR	2.39	0.11	2.41	1.70	0.40	1.67
2 year swap BEIR	2.73	0.23	2.56	1.36	0.82	1.43
4 year swap BEIR	2.65	0.16	2.69	1.67	0.67	1.52
5 year swap BEIR	2.62	0.14	2.61	1.79	0.59	1.55
7 year swap BEIR	2.59	0.11	2.67	1.98	0.45	1.60
8 year swap BEIR	2.58	0.10	2.61	2.05	0.39	1.62
12 year swap BEIR	2.59	0.09	2.06	2.24	0.28	1.85

Table A-7: Descriptive statistics of break-even inflation rates in the US

	<i>Pre-crisis/ Summer 08</i>			<i>Crisis/ Autumn 08</i>		
	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std.dev.</i>	<i>Kurtosis</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std.dev.</i>	<i>Kurtosis</i>
2 year bond BEIR	3.07	0.26	1.74	-1.75	2.77	1.51
3 year bond BEIR	2.87	0.20	1.68	-1.22	2.11	1.48
4 year bond BEIR	2.75	0.20	1.68	-0.26	1.46	1.48
5 year bond BEIR	2.67	0.19	1.76	0.49	0.95	1.51
6 year bond BEIR	2.33	0.17	1.98	-0.05	1.23	1.56
7 year bond BEIR	2.30	0.15	2.56	0.26	1.08	1.60
8 year bond BEIR	2.40	0.14	2.55	0.62	0.97	1.66
9 year bond BEIR	2.43	0.11	2.54	0.90	0.75	1.80
10 year bond BEIR	2.47	0.12	3.00	1.01	0.60	1.97
2 year swap BEIR	3.04	0.33	1.96	-0.49	1.64	1.58
3 year swap BEIR	3.03	0.30	1.90	0.25	1.27	1.64
4 year swap BEIR	3.00	0.26	1.88	0.89	0.90	1.92
5 year swap BEIR	3.00	0.22	1.96	1.26	0.77	2.34
6 year swap BEIR	2.98	0.20	2.02	1.41	0.66	2.06
7 year swap BEIR	2.96	0.17	2.07	1.56	0.58	2.03
8 year swap BEIR	2.93	0.14	2.22	1.67	0.53	2.15
9 year swap BEIR	2.92	0.12	2.44	1.82	0.46	2.29
10 year swap BEIR	2.93	0.10	2.36	1.96	0.38	2.38

Table A-8: Long-run relation between swap BEIR and bond BEIR in the euro area

	<i>Pre-crisis/ Summer 08</i>		
	<i># coint. vectors (cv)</i>		<i>Restriction on cv</i>
	<i>None</i>	<i>At most 1</i>	<i>(1,-1,c)</i>
2 year swap-bond BEIR	66.91***	2.59	1.18
4 year swap-bond BEIR	111.07***	3.05	2.85*
5 year swap-bond BEIR	97.61***	2.66	22.43***
7 year swap-bond BEIR	166.85***	3.41	67.49***
8 year swap-bond BEIR	187.65***	3.31	66.10***
12 year swap-bond BEIR	61.64***	5.23	16.65***
	<i>Crisis/ Autumn 08</i>		
	<i># coint. vectors (cv)</i>		<i>Restriction on cv</i>
	<i>None</i>	<i>At most 1</i>	<i>(1,-1,c)</i>
2 year swap-bond BEIR	151.93***	2.93	60.71***
4 year swap-bond BEIR	44.94***	3.09	11.39***
5 year swap-bond BEIR	23.88***	3.47	7.46***
7 year swap-bond BEIR	23.27***	2.97	5.19**
8 year swap-bond BEIR	35.19***	3.36	19.33***
12 year swap-bond BEIR	46.67***	3.13	30.17***

Rejections of the null at the 10%, 5%, or 1% level is indicated by a superscript *, **, or *** respectively.

Table A-9: Long-run relation between swap BEIR and bond BEIR in the US

	<i>Pre-crisis/ Summer 08</i>		
	<i># coint. vectors (cv)</i> <i>None</i>	<i>At most 1</i>	<i>Restriction on cv</i> <i>(1,-1,c)</i>
2 year swap-bond BEIR	34.23***	0.73	1.98
3 year swap-bond BEIR	87.77***	0.96	16.53***
4 year swap-bond BEIR	90.90***	0.75	29.07***
5 year swap-bond BEIR	122.79***	0.94	26.83***
6 year swap-bond BEIR	179.55***	1.07	71.53***
7 year swap-bond BEIR	139.04***	1.61	44.11***
8 year swap-bond BEIR	122.31***	2.15	0.04
9 year swap-bond BEIR	128.65***	1.56	0.48
10 year swap-bond BEIR	145.78***	2.10	19.13***
	<i>Crisis/ Autumn 08</i>		
	<i># coint. vectors (cv)</i> <i>None</i>	<i>At most 1</i>	<i>Restriction on cv</i> <i>(1,-1,c)</i>
2 year swap-bond BEIR	119.73***	12.05***	
3 year swap-bond BEIR	181.45***	31.88***	
4 year swap-bond BEIR	54.65***	9.21**	
5 year swap-bond BEIR	25.30***	7.34	4.40**
6 year swap-bond BEIR	52.28***	10.76**	
7 year swap-bond BEIR	61.18***	6.94	44.68***
8 year swap-bond BEIR	56.14***	7.71	40.39***
9 year swap-bond BEIR	41.20***	7.28	22.89***
10 year swap-bond BEIR	41.89***	2.70	24.92***

Rejections of the null at the 10%, 5%, or 1% level is indicated by a superscript *, **, or *** respectively.

Table A-10: Bounds on Hasbrouck information shares in the euro area

	<i>Summer</i>		<i>Autumn</i>	
	<i>Lower</i>	<i>Upper</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>Upper</i>
2 year swap BEIR	0.44	0.47	0.08	0.11
2 year bond BEIR	0.53	0.56	0.89	0.92
4 year swap BEIR	0.42	0.47	0.03	0.07
4 year bond BEIR	0.54	0.58	0.93	0.97
5 year swap BEIR	0.41	0.46	0.04	0.08
5 year bond BEIR	0.54	0.59	0.92	0.96
7 year swap BEIR	0.27	0.32	0.03	0.06
7 year bond BEIR	0.68	0.73	0.93	0.97
8 year swap BEIR	0.08	0.10	0.03	0.06
8 year bond BEIR	0.90	0.92	0.94	0.98
12 year swap BEIR	0.29	0.30	0.01	0.03
12 year bond BEIR	0.63	0.70	0.97	0.99

Note: Where appropriate according to the results in Table A-8 the restriction of an unity vector is imposed.

Table A-11: Bounds on Hasbrouck information shares in the US

	<i>Summer</i>		<i>Autumn</i>	
	<i>Lower</i>	<i>Upper</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>Upper</i>
2 year swap BEIR	0.27	0.27		
2 year bond BEIR	0.73	0.73		
3 year swap BEIR	0.44	0.47	0.08	0.11
3 year bond BEIR	0.11	0.12		
4 year swap BEIR	0.88	0.89		
4 year bond BEIR	0.13	0.13		
5 year swap BEIR	0.86	0.87	0.03	0.04
5 year bond BEIR	0.10	0.11	0.96	0.97
6 year swap BEIR	0.18	0.19		
6 year bond BEIR	0.81	0.82		
7 year swap BEIR	0.09	0.09	0.02	0.02
7 year bond BEIR	0.91	0.91	0.98	0.98
8 year swap BEIR	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
8 year bond BEIR	0.96	0.96	1.00	1.00
9 year swap BEIR	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.02
9 year bond BEIR	0.96	0.96	0.98	0.99
10 year swap BEIR	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.01
10 year bond BEIR	0.96	0.96	1.00	0.99

Note: Where appropriate according to the results in Table A-9 the restriction of an unity vector is imposed.

The following Discussion Papers have been published since 2008:

Series 1: Economic Studies

01	2008	Can capacity constraints explain asymmetries of the business cycle?	Malte Knüppel
02	2008	Communication, decision-making and the optimal degree of transparency of monetary policy committees	Anke Weber
03	2008	The impact of thin-capitalization rules on multinationals' financing and investment decisions	Buettner, Overesch Schreiber, Wamser
04	2008	Comparing the DSGE model with the factor model: an out-of-sample forecasting experiment	Mu-Chun Wang
05	2008	Financial markets and the current account – emerging Europe versus emerging Asia	Sabine Herrmann Adalbert Winkler
06	2008	The German sub-national government bond market: evolution, yields and liquidity	Alexander Schulz Guntram B. Wolff
07	2008	Integration of financial markets and national price levels: the role of exchange rate volatility	Mathias Hoffmann Peter Tillmann
08	2008	Business cycle evidence on firm entry	Vivien Lewis
09	2008	Panel estimation of state dependent adjustment when the target is unobserved	Ulf von Kalckreuth
10	2008	Nonlinear oil price dynamics – a tale of heterogeneous speculators?	Stefan Reitz Ulf Slopek
11	2008	Financing constraints, firm level adjustment of capital and aggregate implications	Ulf von Kalckreuth

12	2008	Sovereign bond market integration: the euro, trading platforms and globalization	Alexander Schulz Guntram B. Wolff
13	2008	Great moderation at the firm level? Unconditional versus conditional output volatility	Claudia M. Buch Jörg Döpke Kerstin Stahn
14	2008	How informative are macroeconomic risk forecasts? An examination of the Bank of England's inflation forecasts	Malte Knüppel Guido Schulte frankenfeld
15	2008	Foreign (in)direct investment and corporate taxation	Georg Wamser
16	2008	The global dimension of inflation – evidence from factor-augmented Phillips curves	Sandra Eickmeier Katharina Moll
17	2008	Global business cycles: convergence or decoupling?	M. Ayhan Kose Christopher Otrok, Ewar Prasad
18	2008	Restrictive immigration policy in Germany: pains and gains foregone?	Gabriel Felbermayr Wido Geis Wilhelm Kohler
19	2008	International portfolios, capital accumulation and foreign assets dynamics	Nicolas Coeurdacier Robert Kollmann Philippe Martin
20	2008	Financial globalization and monetary policy	Michael B. Devereux Alan Sutherland
21	2008	Banking globalization, monetary transmission and the lending channel	Nicola Cetorelli Linda S. Goldberg
22	2008	Financial exchange rates and international currency exposures	Philip R. Lane Jay C. Shambaugh

23	2008	Financial integration, specialization and systemic risk	F. Fecht, H. P. Grüner P. Hartmann
24	2008	Sectoral differences in wage freezes and wage cuts: evidence from a new firm survey	Daniel Radowski Holger Bonin
25	2008	Liquidity and the dynamic pattern of price adjustment: a global view	Ansgar Belke Walter Orth, Ralph Setzer
26	2008	Employment protection and temporary work agencies	Florian Baumann Mario Mechtel, Nikolai Stähler
27	2008	International financial markets' influence on the welfare performance of alternative exchange rate regimes	Mathias Hoffmann
28	2008	Does regional redistribution spur growth?	M. Koetter, M. Wedow
29	2008	International financial competitiveness and incentives to foreign direct investment	Axel Jochem
30	2008	The price of liquidity: bank characteristics and market conditions	Falko Fecht Kjell G. Nyborg, Jörg Rocholl
01	2009	Spillover effects of minimum wages in a two-sector search model	Christoph Moser Nikolai Stähler
02	2009	Who is afraid of political risk? Multinational firms and their choice of capital structure	Iris Kesternich Monika Schnitzer
03	2009	Pooling versus model selection for nowcasting with many predictors: an application to German GDP	Vladimir Kuzin Massimiliano Marcellino Christian Schumacher

04	2009	Fiscal sustainability and policy implications for the euro area	Balassone, Cunha, Langenus Manzke, Pavot, Prammer Tommasino
05	2009	Testing for structural breaks in dynamic factor models	Jörg Breitung Sandra Eickmeier
06	2009	Price convergence in the EMU? Evidence from micro data	Christoph Fischer
07	2009	MIDAS versus mixed-frequency VAR: nowcasting GDP in the euro area	V. Kuzin, M. Marcellino C. Schumacher
08	2009	Time-dependent pricing and New Keynesian Phillips curve	Fang Yao
09	2009	Knowledge sourcing: legitimacy deficits for MNC subsidiaries?	Tobias Schmidt Wolfgang Sofka
10	2009	Factor forecasting using international targeted predictors: the case of German GDP	Christian Schumacher
11	2009	Forecasting national activity using lots of international predictors: an application to New Zealand	Sandra Eickmeier Tim Ng
12	2009	Opting out of the great inflation: German monetary policy after the breakdown of Bretton Woods	Andreas Beyer, Vitor Gaspar Christina Gerberding Otmar Issing
13	2009	Financial intermediation and the role of price discrimination in a two-tier market	Stefan Reitz Markus A. Schmidt, Mark P. Taylor
14	2009	Changes in import pricing behaviour: the case of Germany	Kerstin Stahn

15	2009	Firm-specific productivity risk over the business cycle: facts and aggregate implications	Ruediger Bachmann Christian Bayer
16	2009	The effects of knowledge management on innovative success – an empirical analysis of German firms	Uwe Cantner Kristin Joel Tobias Schmidt
17	2009	The cross-section of firms over the business cycle: new facts and a DSGE exploration	Ruediger Bachmann Christian Bayer
18	2009	Money and monetary policy transmission in the euro area: evidence from FAVAR- and VAR approaches	Barno Blaes
19	2009	Does lowering dividend tax rates increase dividends repatriated? Evidence of intra-firm cross-border dividend repatriation policies by German multinational enterprises	Christian Bellak Markus Leibrecht Michael Wild
20	2009	Export-supporting FDI	Sebastian Krautheim
21	2009	Transmission of nominal exchange rate changes to export prices and trade flows and implications for exchange rate policy	Mathias Hoffmann Oliver Holtemöller
22	2009	Do we really know that flexible exchange rates facilitate current account adjustment? Some new empirical evidence for CEE countries	Sabine Herrmann
23	2009	More or less aggressive? Robust monetary policy in a New Keynesian model with financial distress	Rafael Gerke Felix Hammermann Vivien Lewis
24	2009	The debt brake: business cycle and welfare consequences of Germany's new fiscal policy rule	Eric Mayer Nikolai Stähler

25 2009 Price discovery on traded inflation expectations: Alexander Schulz
Does the financial crisis matter? Jelena Stapf

Series 2: Banking and Financial Studies

01	2008	Analyzing the interest rate risk of banks using time series of accounting-based data: evidence from Germany	O. Entrop, C. Memmel M. Wilkens, A. Zeisler
02	2008	Bank mergers and the dynamics of deposit interest rates	Ben R. Craig Valeriya Dinger
03	2008	Monetary policy and bank distress: an integrated micro-macro approach	F. de Graeve T. Kick, M. Koetter
04	2008	Estimating asset correlations from stock prices or default rates – which method is superior?	K. Düllmann J. Küll, M. Kunisch
05	2008	Rollover risk in commercial paper markets and firms' debt maturity choice	Felix Thierfelder
06	2008	The success of bank mergers revisited – an assessment based on a matching strategy	Andreas Behr Frank Heid
07	2008	Which interest rate scenario is the worst one for a bank? Evidence from a tracking bank approach for German savings and cooperative banks	Christoph Memmel
08	2008	Market conditions, default risk and credit spreads	Dragon Yongjun Tang Hong Yan
09	2008	The pricing of correlated default risk: evidence from the credit derivatives market	Nikola Tarashev Haibin Zhu
10	2008	Determinants of European banks' engagement in loan securitization	Christina E. Bannier Dennis N. Hänsel
11	2008	Interaction of market and credit risk: an analysis of inter-risk correlation and risk aggregation	Klaus Böcker Martin Hillebrand

12	2008	A value at risk analysis of credit default swaps	B. Raunig, M. Scheicher
13	2008	Systemic bank risk in Brazil: an assessment of correlated market, credit, sovereign and inter-bank risk in an environment with stochastic volatilities and correlations	Theodore M. Barnhill, Jr. Marcos Rietti Souto
14	2008	Regulatory capital for market and credit risk interaction: is current regulation always conservative?	T. Breuer, M. Jandačka K. Rheinberger, M. Summer
15	2008	The implications of latent technology regimes for competition and efficiency in banking	Michael Koetter Tigran Poghosyan
16	2008	The impact of downward rating momentum on credit portfolio risk	André Güttler Peter Raupach
17	2008	Stress testing of real credit portfolios	F. Mager, C. Schmieder
18	2008	Real estate markets and bank distress	M. Koetter, T. Poghosyan
19	2008	Stochastic frontier analysis by means of maximum likelihood and the method of moments	Andreas Behr Sebastian Tente
20	2008	Sturm und Drang in money market funds: when money market funds cease to be narrow	Stehpan Jank Michael Wedow
01	2009	Dominating estimators for the global minimum variance portfolio	Gabriel Frahm Christoph Memmel
02	2009	Stress testing German banks in a downturn in the automobile industry	Klaus Düllmann Martin Erdelmeier
03	2009	The effects of privatization and consolidation on bank productivity: comparative evidence from Italy and Germany	E. Fiorentino A. De Vincenzo, F. Heid A. Karmann, M. Koetter

04	2009	Shocks at large banks and banking sector distress: the Banking Granular Residual	Sven Blank, Claudia M. Buch Katja Neugebauer
05	2009	Why do savings banks transform sight deposits into illiquid assets less intensively than the regulation allows?	Dorothee Holl Andrea Schertler
06	2009	Does banks' size distort market prices? Evidence for too-big-to-fail in the CDS market	Manja Völz Michael Wedow
07	2009	Time dynamic and hierarchical dependence modelling of an aggregated portfolio of trading books – a multivariate nonparametric approach	Sandra Gaisser Christoph Memmel Rafael Schmidt Carsten Wehn
08	2009	Financial markets' appetite for risk – and the challenge of assessing its evolution by risk appetite indicators	Birgit Uhlenbrock
09	2009	Income diversification in the German banking industry	Ramona Busch Thomas Kick

Visiting researcher at the Deutsche Bundesbank

The Deutsche Bundesbank in Frankfurt is looking for a visiting researcher. Among others under certain conditions visiting researchers have access to a wide range of data in the Bundesbank. They include micro data on firms and banks not available in the public. Visitors should prepare a research project during their stay at the Bundesbank. Candidates must hold a PhD and be engaged in the field of either macroeconomics and monetary economics, financial markets or international economics. Proposed research projects should be from these fields. The visiting term will be from 3 to 6 months. Salary is commensurate with experience.

Applicants are requested to send a CV, copies of recent papers, letters of reference and a proposal for a research project to:

Deutsche Bundesbank
Personalabteilung
Wilhelm-Epstein-Str. 14

60431 Frankfurt
GERMANY

