





# **Market Research**





Wednesday, January 20, 2016 16:30 GMT

**RKET RESEARCH** 



#### Yellow Area

January 13

01:00 - 18:30

- US Crude Oil Inventories and Federal Budget Balance
- Euro zone Industrial Production
- Australian
  Employment Change
  and Unemployment
  Rate

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		-	

04:00 - 19:30

**Turquoise** Area

January 14

- MPC Official Bank Rate and Monetary Policy Summary
- Eurogroup Meetings
- ECB Monetary Policy Meeting Accounts
- US Unemployment Claims
- FOMC Member Bullard Speaks

Blue Area January 15

01:00 - 17:00

- BOE Credit
  Conditions Survey
- ECOFIN Meetings
- US Retail Sales, PPI, Empire State
   Manufacturing Index, Industrial Production
   and Consumer
   Sentiment Index

Purp	le A	rea
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January 18

06:00 - 13:00

 Chinese GDP, Industrial Production and Retail Sales **Orange Area** 

January 19

01:30 - 23:30

- UK CPI and RPI
- Swiss PPI
- German ZEW
  Economic Sentiment
- Euro zone Final CPI
- BOE Governor Carney Speaks
- New Zealand CPI

GBP Currency Index Change	0.04%	0.15%	-0.78%	0.18%	-0.6%
Max GBP Volatility Index	1.77	1.9	1.9	1.66	2.04

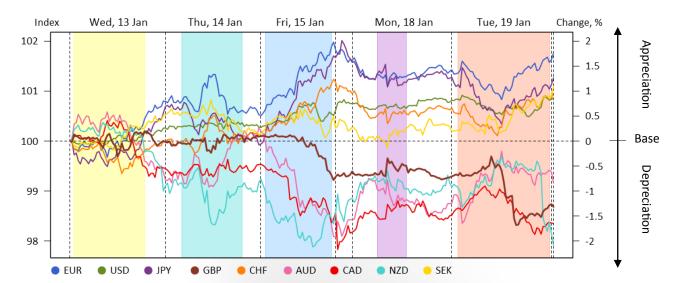


### **Relative Currency Strength**

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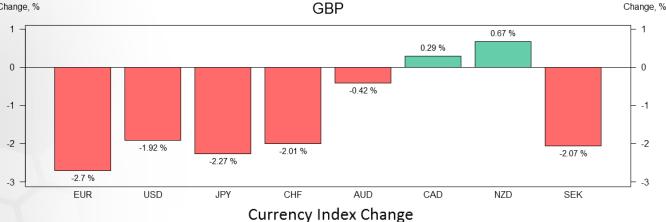
Currency Indexes



The market was again divided into two groups of weekly gainers and losers. As the equity market rout continued earlier during the last days of the previous week, we observed all risky currencies dropping down. Among them, Australian and Canadian dollars were traditionally following sliding oil prices that tested the area below \$28 per barrel. AUD and CAD were down by 0.84% and 1.65%, respectively. New Zealand Dollar could end the period on a more optimistic note, but tumbling dairy prices (main industry in New Zealand) sent this currency to the South by more than 2% on a five-day basis.

Meanwhile, safe havens in face of the Euro, Yen Change, % and Swiss Franc were moving confidently to the upside, with the gains ranging from 1% to 1.8%.

As for the Pound, it continued to slide down amid fears the Bank of England will be forced to eventually postpone its first rate increase. On top of that, markets are worried that slowing Chinese economy will derail recovery in the Euro zone, and Britain will not avoid a slowdown itself. On the positive side, inflation data from the second largest economy in Europe was encouraging on Tuesday, as CPI and core CPI rose to 0.2% and 1.4%, accordingly. But the Sterling ignored it to focus on Mark Carney's speech in London. BOE Governor noticed that low interest rates are here to stay for a long period of time.



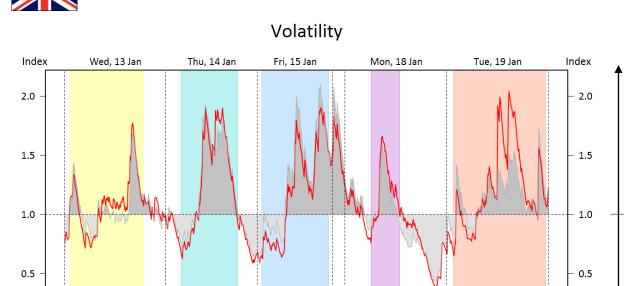
1	Days	EUR	USD	JPY	GBP	CHF	AUD	CAD	NZD	SEK
	5	1.76%	0.86%	1.26%	-1.32%	0.96%	-0.84%	-1.65%	-2.08%	1.07%
	20	2.15%	1.99%	5.32%	-3.16%	1.03%	-2.64%	-2.76%	-4.81%	1.89%
	130	3.71%	3.61%	9.58%	-6.48%	-1.22%	-4.42%	-9.43%	-0.11%	4.59%
	250	4.06%	10.76%	11.09%	3.72%	-4.07%	-8.48%	-11.48%	-11.19%	5.59%

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## Volatility

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GBP Volatility Index

Being that global stock and commodity markets remained largely turbulent throughout the whole period, their activity was transferred to the FX market as well. Therefore, elevated volatility held above 50% for the Pound and for the market, namely at 59% and 58%, respectively. Even though last Wednesday we were looking at the Canadian Dollar, it did not change the fact that the most volatile cross still includes the Japanese Yen for a second consecutive week. GBP/JPY was volatile in 68% of all time, with Pound/Aussie following at 62%. Mean Volatility Index has therefore surged up to 1.12 points, supporting the case of unstable market conditions during the period.

#### Elevated Volatility (% of the observed period)

Turbulent

Tranquil

Normal

Market	GBP	EURGBP	GBPUSD	GBPJPY	GBPCHF	GBPAUD	GBPCAD	GBPNZD	GBPSEK
58	59	57	49	68	57	62	53	44	47

	Volatility Index (for the observed period)											
	Market GBP EURGBP GBPUSD GBPJPY GBPCHF GBPAUD GBPCAD GBPNZD GBPNZD GBPS											
Max	2.1	2.04	2.91	2.83	2.33	2.51	2.37	4.11	4.65	2.45		
Min	0.43	0.39	0.36	0.36	0.26	0.27	0.35	0.38	0.39	0.44		
Average	1.12	1.12	1.2	1.03	1.17	1.13	1.11	1.12	1.07	1.08		

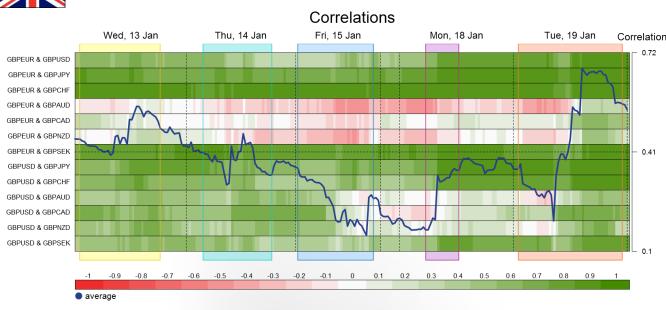


Wednesday of the previous week was a silent day in terms of fundamental data releases. At the same time, it did not hinder the Pound from registering a descent volatility level around 1.75 points. It was caused by the commodity market, which used to be active after US oil reserves report had been released. On Thursday, the Bank of England decided to keep interest rates flat, while Ian McCafferty dissented one more time. On Thursday of a new week, the GBP Volatility Index climbed up to its five -day highest mark of 2.04 points. As seen from the main chart for market turbulence, it was the sole UK-caused volatility on Tuesday. There were two major daily events including consumer price data in the first part of the day and BOE Carney's speech in the afternoon, which managed to move the Pound.

Dukascopy Bank Volatility Index



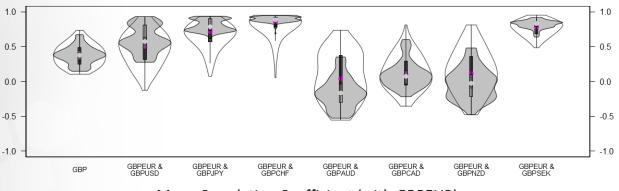
### **Currency Significance**



At least for a second week in a row Canadian, New Zealand and Australian dollars resisted the general trend of the whole market, as they were heavily turned down by oil price losses. Without high correlations on Tuesday, which also managed to push AUD, NZD and CAD components into green, we would see the composite trending down every single day last week. In the absence of influential statistics from the United Kingdom, the composite dipped as low as 0.15 points by Friday. However, on Monday the reading began to come back, by initially rebounding towards the weekly average of just below 0.40 points and then surging as high as 0.67 points by Tuesday 14:30 GMT. By delivering a fairly dovish speech to Queen Mary University in London, BOE head Mark Carney united the Sterling's crosses for losses and therefore pushed correlations to the upside.

Significance of the Sterling has just barely exceeded its medium and long-term averages during the fiveday period ended January 19. In particular, we see that the main trigger for that was development that took place on Tuesday when the composite experienced a healthy increase. Mean correlation coefficient stood at 0.38 points last week, up only two basis points from an annual average of 0.36. Some specific currency pairs, especially those including commodity-related components, even posted negative period's correlations. They ranged from -0.16 points for EUR/GBP and GBP/AUD, to -0.03 points for EUR/GBP with GBP/NZD.

Correlations (5 vs 20 days)



Mean Correlation Coefficient (with GBPEUR)

Days	GBP	GBPUSD	GBPJPY	GBPCHF	GBPAUD	GBPCAD	GBPNZD	GBPSEK
5	0.38	0.6	0.81	0.89	-0.16	0.1	-0.03	0.82
20	0.37	0.47	0.66	0.81	0.06	0.12	0.13	0.77
130	0.37	0.3	0.54	0.73	0.19	0.22	0.23	0.72
250	0.36	0.19	0.39	0.65	0.28	0.26	0.31	0.71

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+0 h

118.78

117.68

116.57

115.46

114.36

95% confidence

+4 h

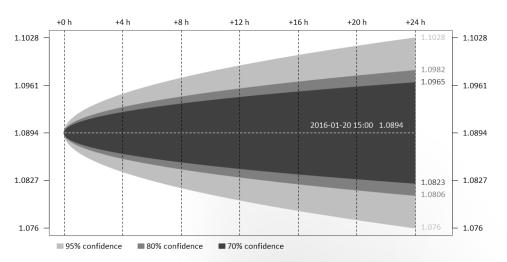
+8 h

80% confidence



### **Confidence Intervals for Next 24 Hours**

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USDJPY Potential Rates

■ 70% confidence

+16 h

+20 h

2016-01-20 15:00 116.57

+24 h

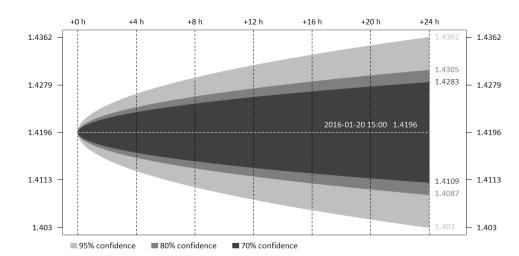
118.02 117.73

115.41

115.12

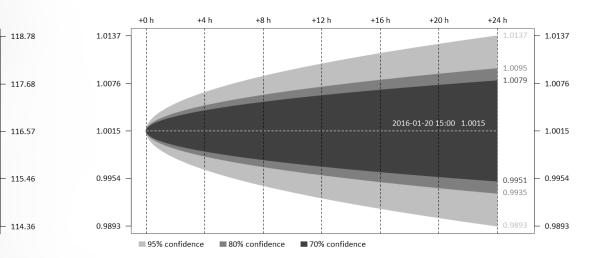
+12 h

#### EURUSD Potential Rates



#### GBPUSD Potential Rates

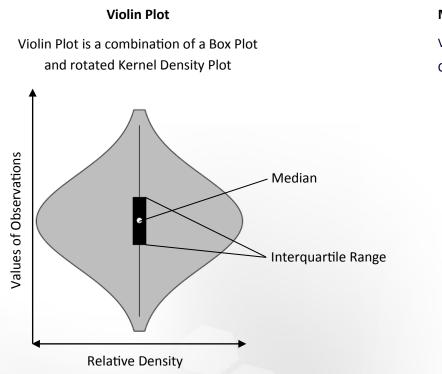








### **EXPLANATIONS**

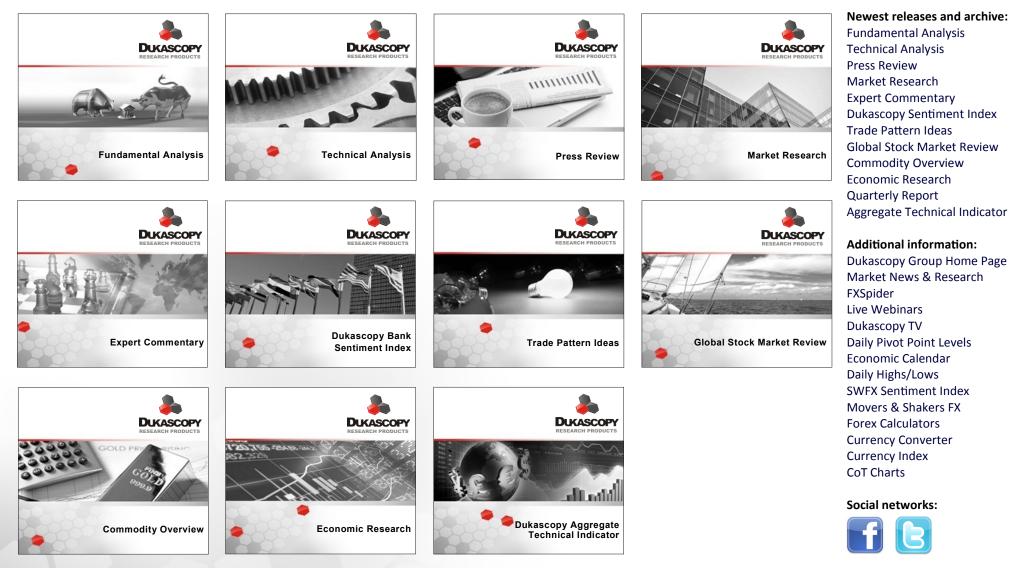


#### Methodologies

Volatility Index

Confidence Interval





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