### Exchange Rate Volatility and its Impact on Trade Performance in Australia: Empirical Evidence from Aggregate, Sectoral and Bilateral Trade Data Levels

by

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#### **Abstract**

As an important macro variable, the exchange rate has a significant influence on the whole economy. This study focuses on the impact of exchange rate volatility on trade performance in Australia given the evidence from the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) bounds testing approach at aggregate, sectoral and bilateral trade data levels.

Despite the considerable amount of research that has been undertaken to analyse the impact of exchange rate volatility on trade performance, studies of the impact of exchange rate volatility on trade performance have reported many conflicting results since the results are significantly influenced both by the authors' modelling strategies, for example, the choices of sampling period, model specification, measurements of exchange rate volatility and countries considered, and by the contexts of their investigations. Some studies demonstrate that there are negative relationships between exchange rate volatility and trade performance whereas other studies show positive relationships. Some empirical literature suggests that exchange rate volatilities may have both positive and negative impacts on trade flows, while other studies show that there is no significant relationship between exchange rate volatility and trade flows.

This study intends to explore new and previously unused quarterly data ranging from 1983 to 2007 and apply the ARDL bounds testing approach to estimate the effects of exchange rate volatility on Australia's trade performance. This study makes a contribution to current research in various ways. First, this study develops two sets of nominal and real exchange rate volatility, applying the most commonly used measurements generated from moving average standard deviation (MSD) and the GARCH models for each nominal and real exchange rate. Secondly, it is based on a substantially longer period of quarterly data than previous studies. In addition, this study empirically investigates the impact of exchange rate volatility on the export and import flows of Australia from aggregate, sectoral and bilateral trade data levels, which can deal with the aggregation bias and deepen the analysis step by step and ensure the results are more reliable and robust.

The empirical results from this study suggest that the impact of exchange rate volatility on trade differs among the three different trade data levels, and can have either positive or negative impacts on trade flows. For aggregate, sectoral and bilateral levels, volatility has a statistically significant positive impact on trade flows in 2, 1 and 9 equations respectively, and it has statistically significant negative impact on trade flows in 0, 8 and 4 equations respectively. This indicates that exchange rate volatility has statistically significant negative impact on trade flows in more cases at sectoral trade data level, and it has statistically significant positive impact on trade flows in more cases at aggregate and bilateral trade data levels.

Our results also indicate that Australia's exports are more sensitive than imports to exchange rate volatility since there are more export equations than import equations (15 vs 9) in which exchange rate volatility has a statistically significant impact on trade flows. Empirical results show that exchange rate volatility has a significant positive impact on the export sector Resources and an insignificant positive impact on the export sector Rural Goods. For the export sector Manufactures, exchange rate volatility has a significant negative impact. For all three import sectors, exchange rate volatility has an insignificant impact with a positive sign on Capital imports and negative signs on Consumption and Intermediate imports.

Moreover, the empirical results show that there is little overall difference between the results produced with GARCH-type volatility measures and those with MSD-type volatility measures. As well, there is little difference between the results produced with the volatility measures derived from the real exchange rate and the nominal exchange rate. In addition, GDP generally has a positive impact on trade flows at all three trade data levels, whereas Relative Price can have positive, negative or even no impact on trade flows. All in all, the findings from this study suggest that policymakers should pay more attention to the relative exchange rate policy and trade issues.

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#### **List of Abbreviations**

ABS Australia Bureau of Statistics
ADF Augmented Dicky Fuller tests

AIC Akaike Information Criterion

AR Autoregressive

ARCH Autoregressive Conditional Heteroskedasticity

ARDL Autoregressive Distributed Lag

ARMA Autoregressive Moving Average

ASEAN Association of South East Asian Nations

BLUE Best Linear Unbiased Estimator

CPI Consumer Price Index

CUSUM Cumulative sum of recursive residuals

CUSUMQ CUSUM of squares

DCC Dynamic Conditional Correlation

DFGLS Dickey-Fuller Test with GLS detrending

DOLS Dynamic Ordinary Least Squares

EBA Extreme Bound Analysis

ECM Error Correction Model

EMU European Monetary Union

ERS Elliot, Rothenberg and Stock point optimal test

ESTAR Exponential Smooth Transition Autoregressive Model

FGLS Feasible Generalized Least Squares

FMOLS Fully Modified Ordinary Least Squares

FTA Free Trade Agreement

GARCH Generalized Autoregressive Conditional Heteroskedasticity

GDP Gross Domestic Product

GLS Generalized Least Squares

GMM Generalized Method of Moments

G2SLS Generalized two Stage Least Squares

IMF International Monetary Fund

IPS Im, Pesaran and Shin test

IV Instrumental Variable

KPSS Kwiatkowski, Phillips, Schmidt and Shin test

LLC Levin, Lin and Chu test

LM Lagrange Multiplier

MSD Moving Standard Deviation

NEER Nominal Effective Exchange Rate

NER Nominal Exchange Rate

NP Ng and Perron (NP) tests

OECD Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

OLS Ordinary Least Squares

PP Phillips-Perron test

PPML-IV Poisson pseudo-maximum likelihood-Instrumental Varialbe

RBA Reserve Bank of Australia

RC Random Coefficient

RECM Restricted Error Correction Model

REER Real Effective Exchange Rate

RER Real Exchange Rate

SBIC Schwarz's Bayesian Information Criteria

SDR Special Drawing Rights

SIC Schwarz Information Criterion

SUR Seemingly Unrelated Regression

TOT Terms of Trade

TWI Trade Weighted Index

UECM Unrestricted Error Correction Model

UK United Kingdom

US United States

VAR Vector Autoregression

VDR Variable Deposit Requirements

VECM Vector Error Correction Model

WLS Weighted Least Squares

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