

Anatomy of flash events

James H. Sinclair
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Topics

- Defining a flash event
- The 2016 sterling flash event
- The 2019 yen flash event
- Other flash events

Flash events are usually driven *within* the microstructure

Key features:

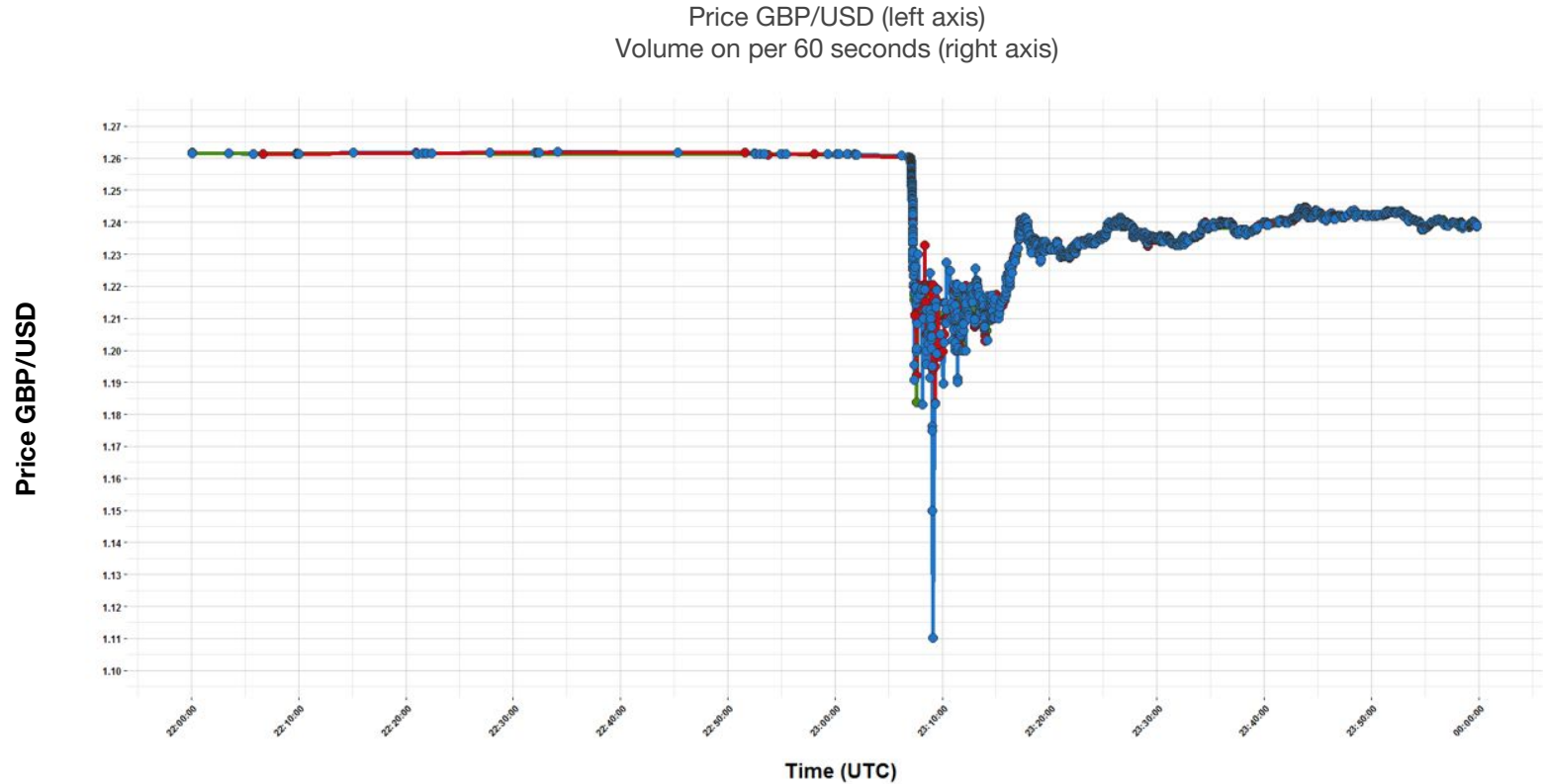
1. Large, fast, price move (5 standard deviations or more) followed by illiquidity and/or divergent pricing across venues
2. Usually not driven by new fundamentals
3. Reverts to close to initial price level



2016 sterling flash event: what we learned

BIS Report	Our Additional Comments
1. Three phases: i) depreciation, ii) dysfunction, iii) recovery (in price and market functioning).	Depreciation lasted a long time (15 seconds). Many 1000s of trades can be executed in that timeframe.
2. Option markets appeared to play a key role.	Depreciation took the form of a very orderly market in which participants could see, react, and trade.
3. Flash events affect a broad range of electronic markets (equities, FX, bonds etc.)	The decline began on multiple venues almost at the same time (within microseconds of each other).
4. Data quality issues can become a driver of events in themselves. Lack of information prevents decisive decision-making.	Market Participants listening to ECNs that broadcast tick-by-tick data would have seen the move, even if not trading actively, and had time to take/exit positions.

Two hour view of GBP event



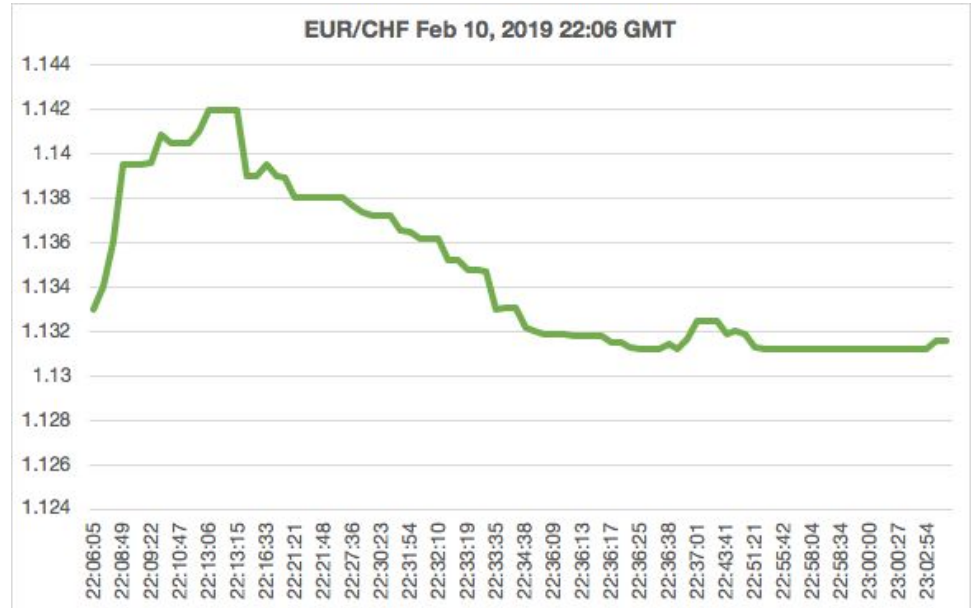
Comparing the yen flash event to sterling flash event

	USD/JPY	GBP/USD
Standard deviations	Approx. 5	>50
Depreciation phase	6 minutes	15 seconds
Dysfunction phase	3 minutes	30 seconds

Sharp move: EUR/CHF February 10, 2019 22:06 GMT

Not large enough to be considered a flash event

- Start of week; thin market
- One “big figure” move
- Did not exhibit the dysfunction stage clearly
- Possibly a manual trader mistaking the “big figure”
- *There are a material number of quotes that are one big figure off-market during the week*
- *They typically have minimal impact on market functioning*



Summary

- Flash events are usually driven *within* the microstructure
- We define a flash event as a five or more standard deviation move followed by dysfunction (illiquidity or divergence of prices across venues)
- Typical to see three phases: depreciation, dysfunction, recovery

Other flash events

- US Equities: 6-May-2010: 5% to 15% in ~15 mins (1% per minute)
- JPY: 17-Mar-2011: 4% peak in 4 mins (1% per minute)
- US Treasuries 24-Jun-2013 ("taper tantrum"): 0.5% deviations from underlying values
- US Treasuries: 15-Oct-2014: 0.37% on yields in 15 minutes (*this has only happened twice before in 25 years*)
- CHF: 15-Jan-2015: 41% peak move in 20 mins (2% per minute)
- EUR/USD: 18-Mar-2015: 2% in "minutes"
- US equity options: 24-Aug-2015: 5%+, developed overnight (night of 23 Aug)
- NZD: 24-Aug-2015: 10% in 2 mins (5% per minute)
- ZAR: 10-Jan-2016: 8% peak in 10 mins, (0.8% per minute)

- For comparison: GBP: 7-Oct-2016: 9% in 1 mins (9% per minute)