

Curriculum Vitae

Fabienne Schneider

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Citizenship: Swiss

Major Fields of Concentration

Financial Intermediation, Monetary Economics, Blockchain Economics, and Macroeconomics

Education

Degree	Field	Institution	Year and GPA
Dr. rer. oec	Economics	University of Bern and Study Center Gerzensee (SNB Foundation)	2024, summa cum laude
1 st year program*	Economics	Study Center Gerzensee (SNB Foundation)	2019
Msc	International and Monetary Economics	Universities of Bern and Basel	2017, GPA 5.73/6
Bsc	Economics	University of Bern (incl. exchange semester at the Copenhagen Business School)	2014, GPA 5.61/6

Dissertation

Three Essays in Financial Economics

Advisor: C. Monnet

* "US-style" program:	Macroeconomics (R. Reis, F. Alvarez, J. Galí, S. Rebelo)	GPA 5.78/6
	Microeconomics (K. Schmidt, P. Gottardi, J. Weibull, J. Moore)	GPA 4.83/6
	Econometrics (B. Honoré, M. Watson)	GPA 5.73/6

Professional Experience

10/2024	Bank of Canada , Financial Markets Department, Senior Economist, Ottawa
08/2018 – 07/2024	Study Center Gerzensee (Foundation of the Swiss National Bank) , Teaching Assistant, Gerzensee
08/2017 – 07/2018	Swiss National Bank , Statistics Unit, Intern, Zurich
10/2016 – 10/2017	University of Bern , Teaching Assistant, Bern
03/2015 – 08/2015	B,S,S. Volkswirtschaftliche Beratung , Economic Consulting, Intern, Basel
08/2013 – 01/2014	Credit Suisse , Corporate Clients, Intern, Bern

Ph.D. Fellowships

09/2023 – 11/2023	Bank for International Settlements (BIS) , Innovation and the Digital Economy Unit, Basel
04/2023 – 08/2023	Norges Bank (Central Bank of Norway) , Research Unit, Oslo

Research ([Link](#))

On-the-run Premia, Settlement Fails, and Central Bank Access (JMP, [abstract](#))

Credit and Anonymity (WP, R&R at the Journal of Economic Theory, [abstract](#))
with R. Taudien

Transaction Costs, the Price of Convenience, and the Cross-Section of Safe Asset Returns ([abstract](#)),
with R. Juelsrud, P. Nenov, and O. Syrstad

One-sided Market Pressure and Interest Earnings: an Explanation for Covered Interest Rate Parity Deviations ([abstract](#))

From last Resort to first Resort: Security Lending Facilities in Practice - Evidence from Sweden
with M. Blix Grimaldi and D. Vestin

Other Projects

Exercise Manual to *Macroeconomic Analysis*

with D. Niepelt, L. Driussi, and C. Lardy, The MIT Press, 2019

Data Project: Development of a Methodology to estimate the Country Breakdown of Swiss Tourism Exports and Imports

data is regularly published on the SNB data portal ([link](#)), 2018

The Effects of a Countercyclical Capital Buffer in a DSGE Model for Switzerland

master thesis, 2017

Marktanalyse und Abschätzung der Marktentwicklung von nicht-medizinischen genetischen Untersuchungen

translated English title: Market Analysis and Estimation of the Market Development of non-medical genetic Testing
with M. Frey on behalf of the FOPH, 2015

Teaching Experience

University of Bern Macroeconomics I (2016) and Introduction to Macroeconomics (2017)

Study Center Gerzensee Ph.D. Mathematics Review (2019-2022) and Central Banker Courses (2019, 2021, 2022)

Homework corrections for B. Honoré (2020-2022), S. Rebelo (2020, 2021), R. Reis (2020-2023), K. Schmidt (2019), and S. Schmitt-Grohé (2023)

Seminar & Conference Presentations

Macroeconomics Group Seminar University of Bern (2020), Macroeconomics Ph.D. Seminar University of Bern (2021 & 2022), Central Bankers Course on Money Markets, Liquidity, and Payment Systems (2022), European Finance Association Annual Meeting Workshop (2022), Macroeconomics Workshop Hasliberg (2022), Alumni Conference Gerzensee (2022), Brown Bag Seminar University of Bern (2022), Macroeconomics Workshop Zinal (2022), 35st Australasian Finance & Banking Conference (2022), SGF Conference (2023), Summer Workshop Fed Board - Bank of Canada - Gerzensee (2023), Norges Bank Seminar (2023), Bank of Canada (2024), Bank of England (2024), Sveriges Riksbank (2024), SSES Annual Congress (2024), IBEFA Summer Meeting (2024), Essex-UCL Workshop on Decentralised Financial Markets (2024)

Software

Python, Dynare, Matlab, Latex, and MS Office (advanced knowledge)

EViews, R, Stata, and VBA (basic knowledge)

Languages

German (native), English (fluent), French (advanced), and Spanish (beginner)

References

Prof. Cyril Monnet
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On-the-run Premia, Settlement Fails, and Central Bank Access

The premium on “on-the-run” Treasuries (i.e. the most recently issued ones) is an anomaly. I explain it using a model in which primary dealers hold inventories of Treasuries. Primary dealers are more likely to hold large inventories of on-the-run Treasuries. There is also less variation across primary dealers in the available stock of on-the-run Treasuries compared with all other, so-called off-the-run Treasuries. Because on-the-run Treasuries are easier to find, they trade at a premium. My theory is consistent with the USD 40 billion of Treasury contracts that fail to settle each day with the median failure rate of off-the-run Treasuries being almost twice that of on-the-run Treasuries.

I use the model to analyze the effects of granting access to central bank facilities to non-banks active in the Treasury market. Broad access stimulates trading and reduces the on-the-run premium, but settlement fails increase and, counterintuitively, only primary dealers benefit.

Credit and Anonymity, with R. Taudien

It is commonly believed that borrowers cannot be anonymous in unsecured credit relations because anonymity heavily reduces the scope for punishment and therefore makes credit unfeasible except for very special circumstances. However, we demonstrate that credit is generally feasible even if borrowers are anonymous. In particular, we construct equilibria where borrowers use potentially multiple pseudonyms (such as usernames or wallet addresses) to interact with lenders. We assume that the complete history of past actions committed by a pseudonym is public but not the identity behind that pseudonym. While borrowers cannot be directly punished due to their anonymity, there is still scope for punishment. One possibility is based on the loss of reputation accumulated by a pseudonym over time. Another involves charging a fee to create pseudonyms. Although credit and anonymity are not mutually exclusive, we also show that maintaining a borrower's anonymity is costly.

Transaction Costs, the Price of Convenience, and the Cross-Section of Safe Asset Returns, with R. Juelsrud, P. Nenov, and O. Syrstad

We study the cross-section of safe asset returns using a tractable asset pricing model with multiple safe assets, agent heterogeneity, transaction costs, and aggregate risk. Changes in the supply or in the transaction costs of a single safe asset induce purifying/polluting effects on the convenience yields of all assets via an aggregate price of convenience. An increase in aggregate risk or risk aversion in our model ends up decreasing liquidity premia via a safety value channel - a repricing effect on risk-free (safe) assets due to a flight to safety adjustment in agents' portfolios.

We test the predictions of our model using data on US Treasury yields and changes in Treasury supply. Consistent with our theory, we show that the convenience yield defined as the difference between a maturity matched Treasury-OIS spread and the 3-months Treasury-OIS spread increases with the supply of long maturity bonds and decreases with the supply of shorter maturity bonds. It also increases with the MOVE Index, which is closely correlated with illiquidity and transaction costs in the Treasury market. However, it decreases with the VIX, consistent with our safety value channel.

Overall, our tractable model can be useful for analyzing the asset pricing effects of central bank market operations as well as unconventional monetary policies.

One-sided Market Pressure and Interest Earnings: an Explanation for Covered Interest Rate Parity Deviations

Deviations from covered interest rate parity are a puzzling feature of foreign exchange (FX) markets. I present a model of the FX market featuring two components which jointly explain the observed phenomenon: the deviations. The first component is regulatory costs due to one-sided market pressure and the implied accumulation of positions on the providers' balance sheets. They lead to the observed deviations. After accounting for these balance sheet costs, the parity deviations no longer reflect an arbitrage opportunity, but are costs that have not been accounted for. The second component is small interest earnings arising through differences in the commercial paper rate, the Libor rate, and the risk-free investment rate. The interest profits decrease the overall costs.

The model is estimated and tested for the USD/Yen deviations using cross-currency swap data. The fluctuations of the interest earnings are the main driver of the fluctuations of the parity deviations. The measured balance sheet costs are in line with the observed capital costs under the Basel III regulations. In addition, the model results are confirmed on a broad basis by adding the first difference in the interest earnings as an explanatory variable to the multicurrency regression run by Avdjiev et al. (2019).