

Model Calibration in MATLAB

Sam Bailey, PRUDENTIAL

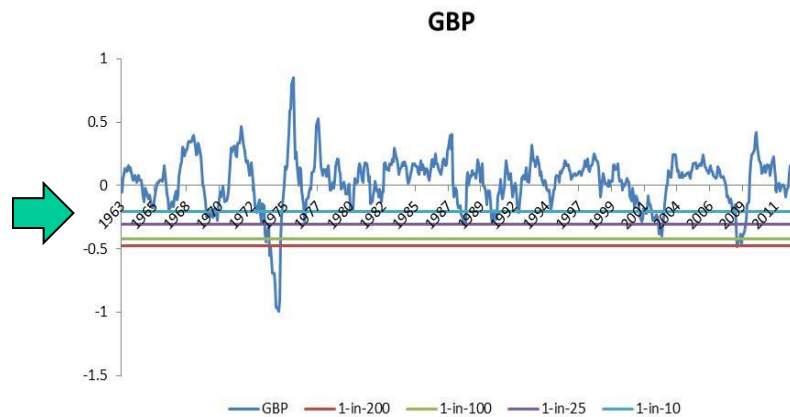
Calibrating the Risk Scenarios

Need to calibrate statistical models for all the market risks we are exposed to – for example

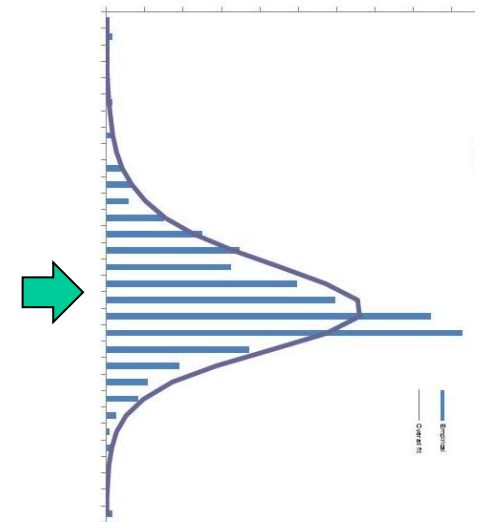
- equity level
- equity volatility
- interest rate level
- interest rate volatility
- credit spreads
- defaults
- property
- FX



Collect market data



Transform

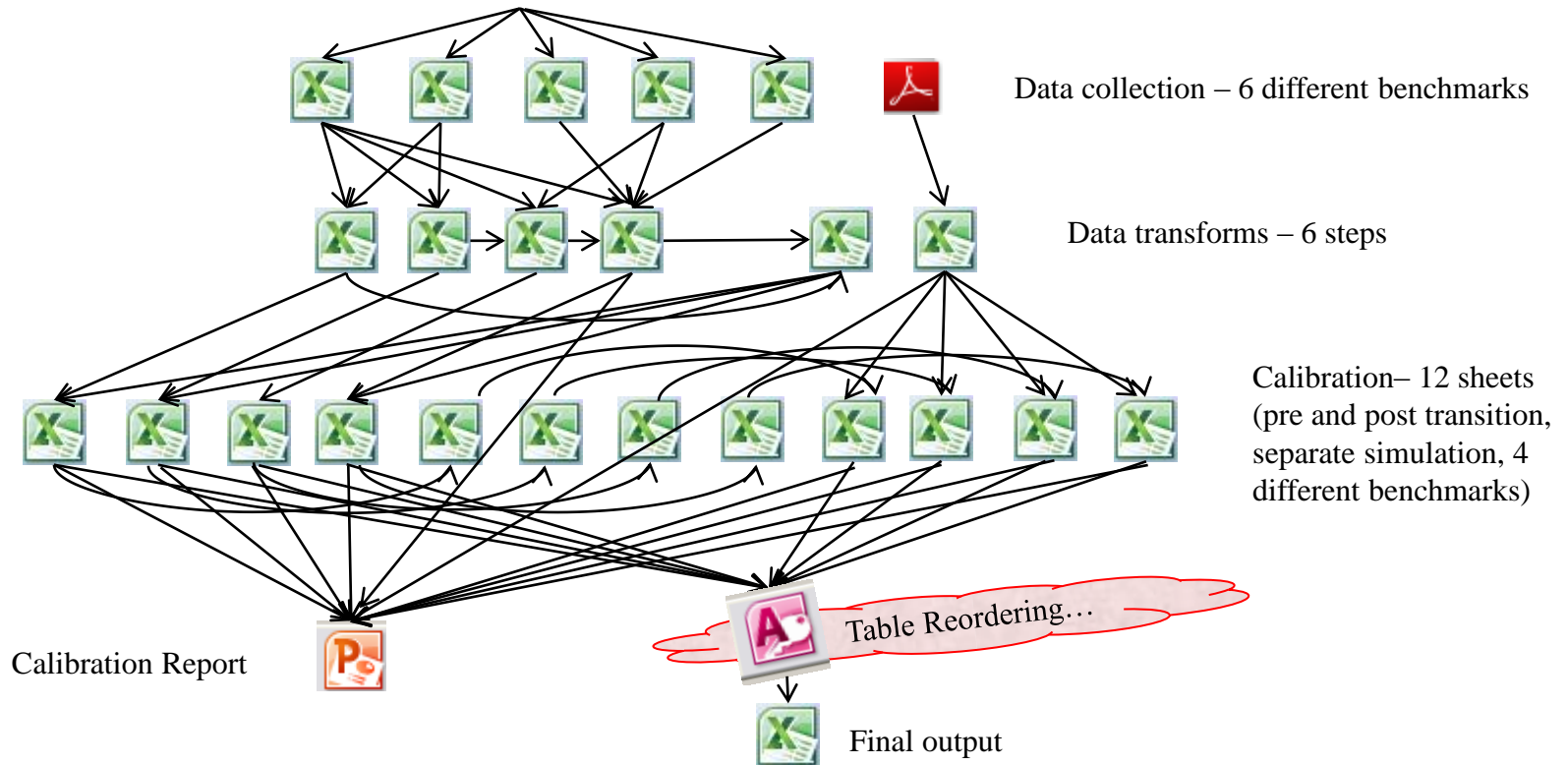


Statistical Fit

Current Calibration Process

Previously all done in spreadsheets

Worst case example – credit spread has total of 24 spreadsheets

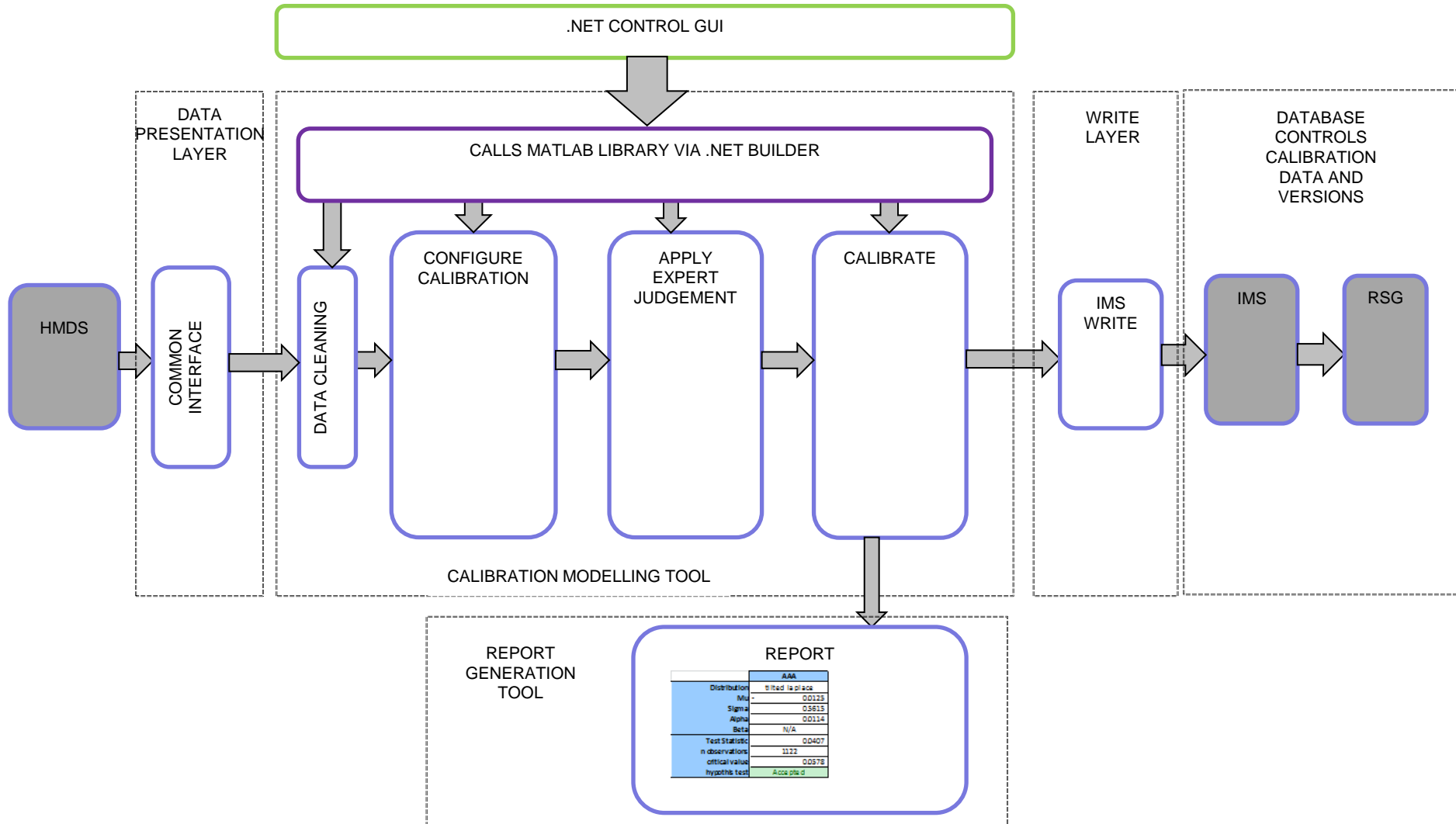


Approximately 50 dependencies, several hundred links and copy/pastes

Key Issues

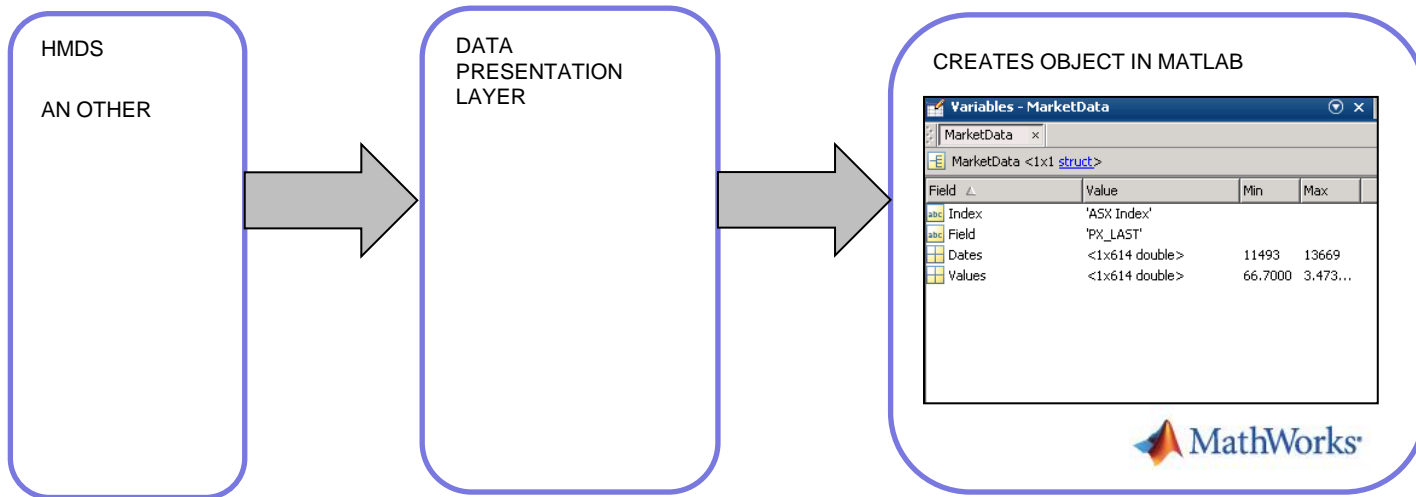
- Very error prone
 - Enormous number of manual steps
 - Large number of copy pastes. Large spreadsheets prone to crashing.
- Very time consuming
 - Approx 2 man months to run process end to end

Solution - Create a unified calibration system in MATLAB and .NET



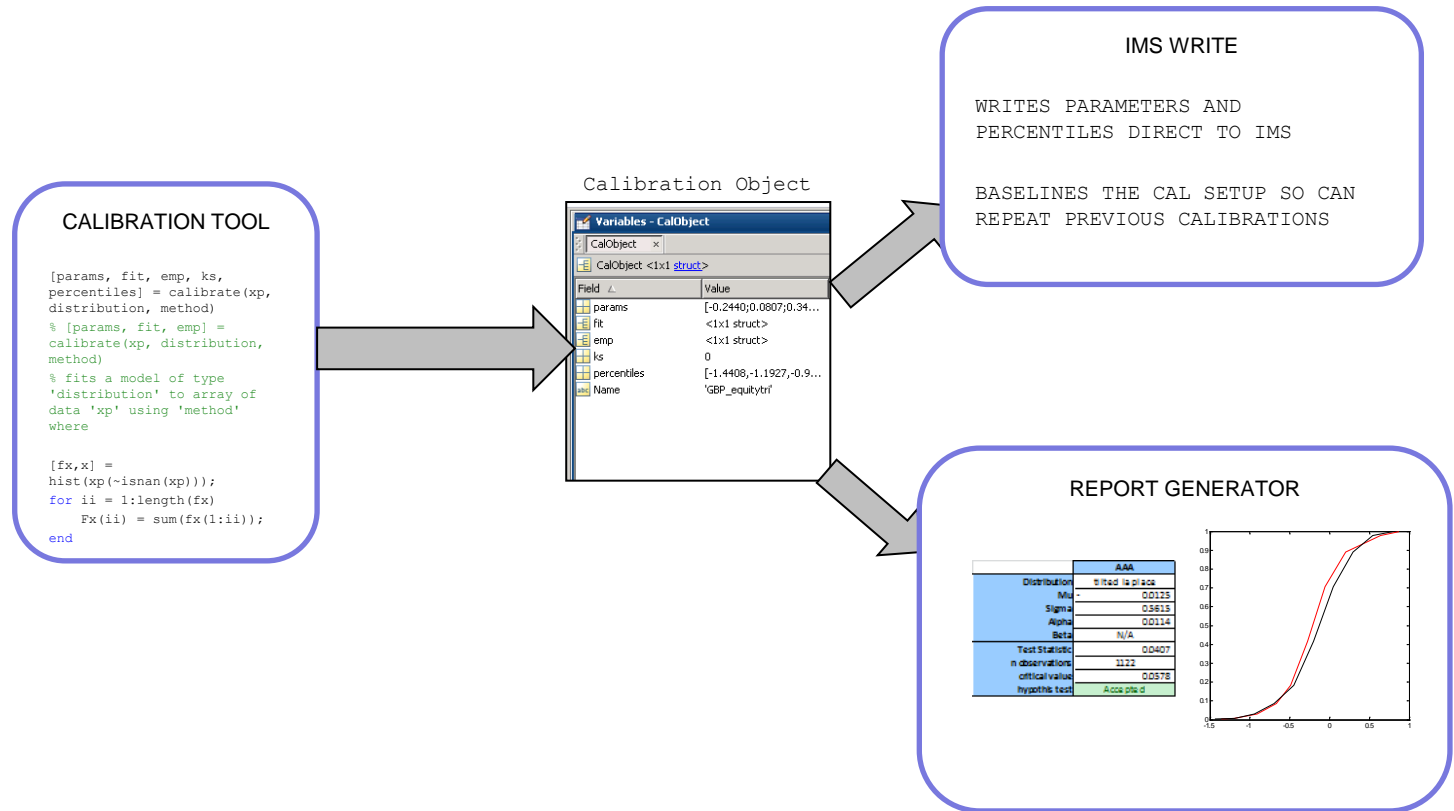
Data Presentation Layer

- Queries data from multiple sources (Market data database, Other e.g. spreadsheet)
- Creates a standard data object in MATLAB that the Calibration Tool can access



Data Upload to Input Management System and Report Generator

- Calibration Tool Outputs a Standard Calibration Object
 - Calibration Parameters
 - Distribution Percentiles
 - Fit Statistics (K-S test, Stationarity Test)



Calibration Interface

- Configures Risk (GBP - > FTSE)
- Version Controls the Calibration
- Stores for Posterity – can reproduce any calibration

RSG Input Management System - Development: P2197596 [User, Administrator]

Tag:

Initial Values | Shreds | What-If | Jobs | Settings | Calibration Script Creation | Administration

Run | Calibration Run | Risk Driver Universe | Calibration Script Data Set | Risk Calibration | Dependency Calibration

Name: Version:

Cal Run Parameters

AsAt Date:

LastData Date:

Cal Layout: Version:

Cal Data: Version:

Cal Dict: Version:

Cal ScriptInstr: Version:

Cal ScriptInstrRules: Version:

RSG Input Management System - Development: P2197596 [User, Administrator]

Calibration Configuration for Equity

List of Risk Drivers:

Risk Driver	Economies	Risk Group Set	Proxy Set
GBP_equitytri	PMGGroup1	1.1	1.1
USD_equitytri	AllEconomies	1.1	1.1

Parameters for Equity Risk Driver GBPequitytri:

Parameter Name	Parameter Value
Method	Average
Transform	Log
ExpansionRules	[0.25 0.5 1:100]
Distribution	Normal

Generates calls to MATLAB via .NET builder

MATLAB Builder NE *for Microsoft .NET Framework*

```
% CUR_equitytri = cal.equityCalibrate(RISK DRIVER, METHOD, TRANSFORM, PMGRISKPREMIUM, FIT, SKEWNESS AND KURTOSIS  
SOURCE (OPTIONAL))  
  
GBP_equitytri = cal.equityCal('GBP_equitytri','Average','log',3,'Normal',PMGGroup1);  
  
USD_equitytri = cal.equityCal('USD_equitytri','Concatanation','log',3.25,'BestFit',AllEconomies);  
  
CNY_equitytri = cal.equityCal('TWD_equitytri','Concatanation','log',3,'BestFit',AllEconomies);  
  
VND_equitytri = cal.equityCal(averageReturns({'TWD_equitytri','MYR Index'}),'Individual','log',3,'BestFit');  
  
THB_equitytri = forceFit(cal.equityCal('THB_equitytri','Individual','log',3,'BestFit'), 0.995, 0.45);  
  
MYR_equitytri = scaleFit(cal.equityCal('MYR_equitytri','Individual','log',3,'BestFit'),1.5);  
  
% writeToIms(CAL OBJECT, CAL NAME, CAL SET)  
  
writeToIms(CNY_equitytri, 'FY14','1.1');  
writeToIms(VND_equitytri, 'FY14','1.1');  
writeToIms(THB_equitytri, 'FY14','1.1');  
writeToIms(MYR_equitytri, 'FY14','1.1');  
  
% writeReport(CAL OBJECT, CAL NAME, CAL SET)  
  
writeReport(GBP_equitytri, 'FY14','1.1');  
writeReport(USD_equitytri, 'FY14','1.1');  
writeReport(CNY_equitytri, 'FY14','1.1');  
writeReport(VND_equitytri, 'FY14','1.1');  
writeTable({VND_equitytri.percentiles, CNY_equitytri.percentiles, USD_equitytri.percentiles,  
GBP_equitytri.percentiles},'FY14','1.1');
```

Can call from .NET in production, or make the same calls from MATLAB IDE during development

Automated Calibration Report Generation

Calibration report for **GBP_equitytri**

[CDF](#)

[QQ plot](#)

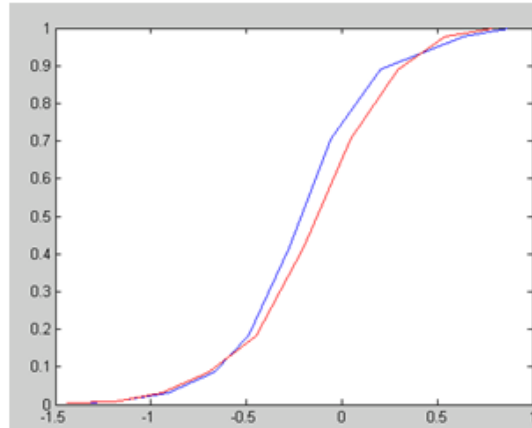
[Percentiles](#)

[Goodness of Fit Tests](#)

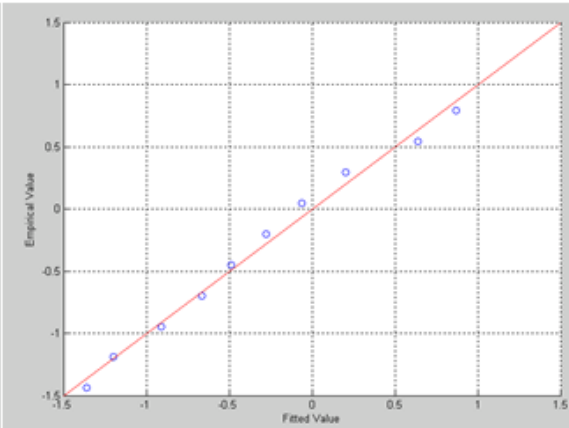
[Parameters](#)

Source Data 'ASX Index PX Last', 'ASX Index EQY DVD 12M'

CDF



QQ plot



Percentiles

Individual Test	0.02%	0.05%	0.10%	1.00%	4.00%	5.00%	10.00%	20.00%	30.00%	40.00%	50.00%	60.00%	70.00%	80.00%	90.00%	95.00%	98.00%	99.00%	99.50%	99.80%	99.90%
GBP_equitytri	-1.442	-1.193	-1.057	-0.982	-0.943	-0.898	-0.862	-0.829	-0.799	-0.775	-0.754	-0.735	-0.718	-0.703	-0.690	-0.679	-0.669	-0.660	-0.651	-0.642	-0.634

Goodness of Fit Tests

Individual Tests	GBP_equitytri
KSSS_a	Pass
KSSS_l	Pass
DT	Pass
ADP_a	Pass
ADP_l	Pass
PP_a	Pass
PP_l	Pass
WBIa	Fail
ADQZ	Pass
BT	Fail

Parameters

Parameter	Value
mu	-0.244
sigma	0.08072
alpha	0.34874
beta	0.30565

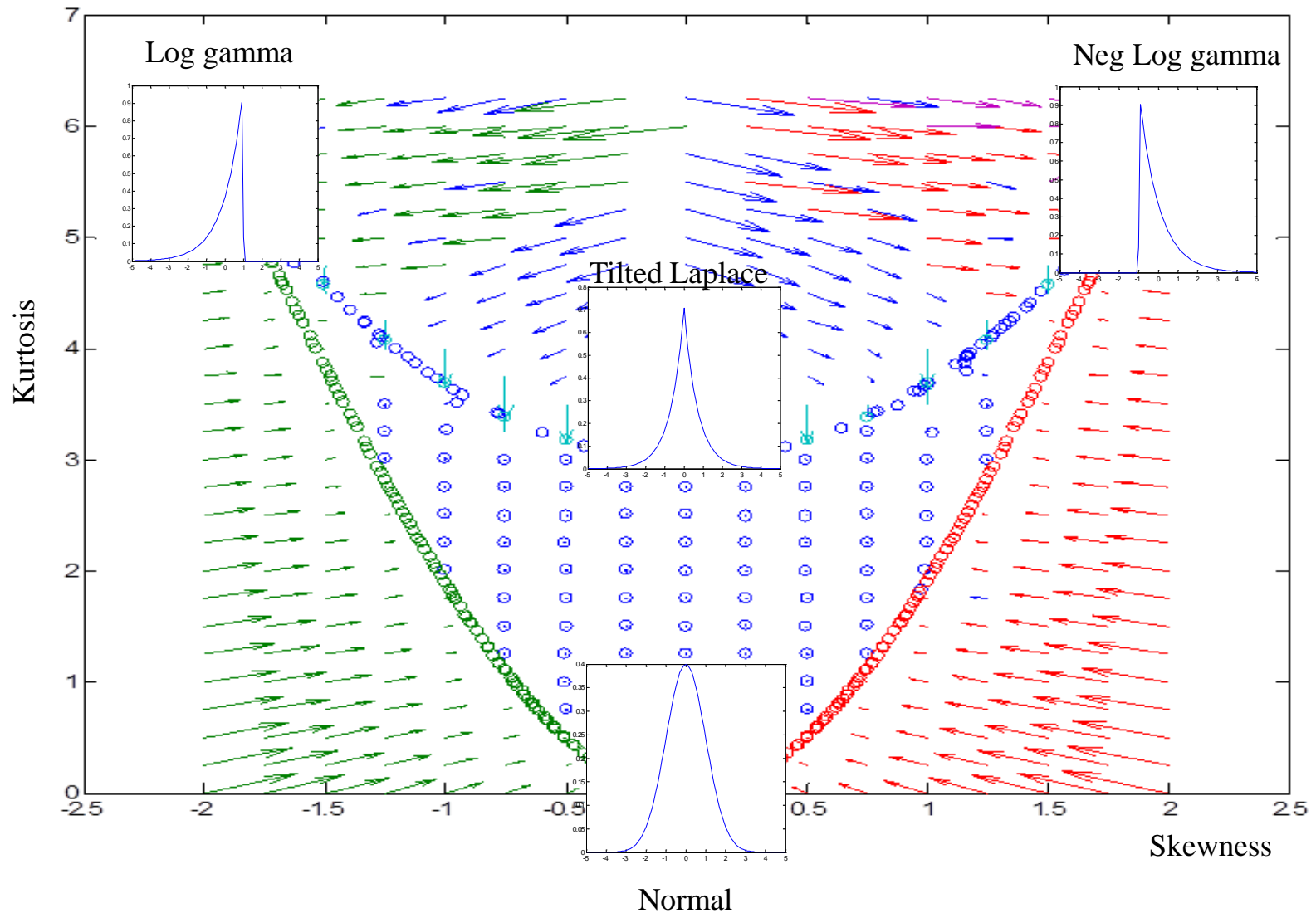
Fit Tool Suite – optimisation toolbox

- We use several distributions not in the Statistics Toolbox (EGB2, Tilted Laplace, Log Gamma, Negative Log Gamma)
- Full set of fitting tools and options
- Can be run in Object Oriented mode or as simple functions

```
- classdef fitObj<handle
-
-     properties
-         params=[];
-         distribution='';
-         success=[];
-     end
-
-     methods
-
-         function fitDistribution(obj, distMoments, varargin) ...
-
-         function mymoments = analyticMoments(obj) ...
-
-         function result = mypdf(obj, x) ...
-
-         function result = myicdf(obj, x) ...
-
-     end
- end
```

Fit Tool Suite

- Using `fmincon` to minimise the errors in the Skewness and Kurtosis
- Can optimise over 4 parameters – previous tool (in Excel) could only do 1.



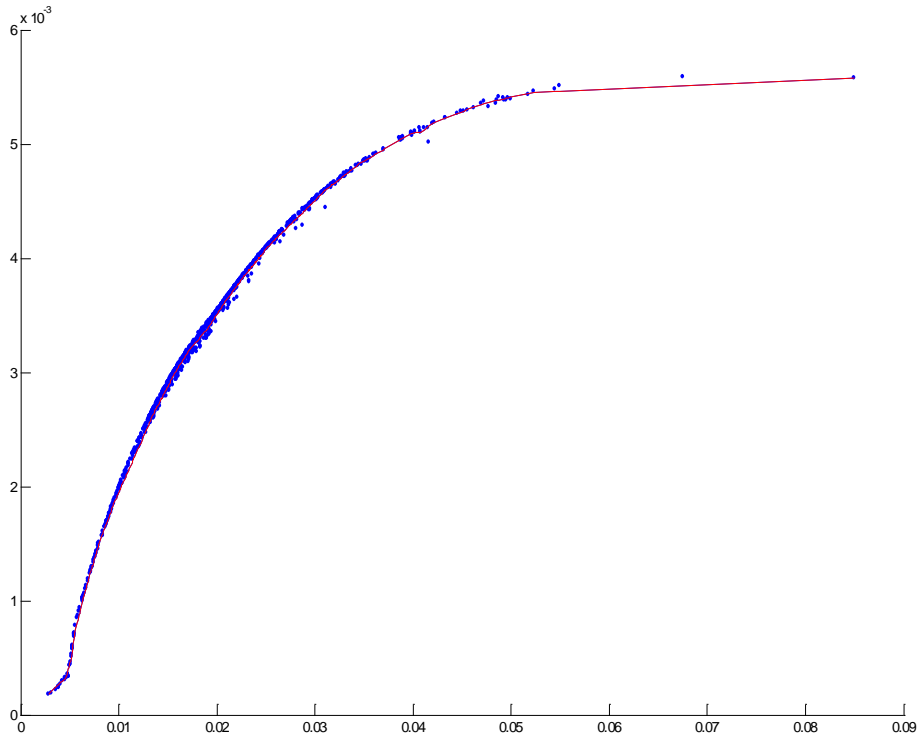
Solving cashflow equations – optimisation toolbox

- Determining the ‘Cost of Downgrade’ – cannot model analytically.
- Hold a bond portfolio for N years, with constraint that it must be investment grade (BBB or above).
- Some % of portfolio will end up below investment grade due to downgrades.
- Need to calculate the cost incurred to rebalance *as an additional spread*.
- Can project forward in time, problem becomes a form of the cashflow equation

$$DCF = \frac{CF_1}{(1+r)^1} + \frac{CF_2}{(1+r)^2} + \dots + \frac{CF_n}{(1+r)^n}$$

- Cashflow equations cannot be solved analytically for interest rate, r. Need to call fmincon 100,000 times for our 100,000 stochastic simulations.
- Takes 45 minutes to run.

Using fminunc to solve cashflow equations



Solutions from fminunc for the interest rate are noisy (blue dots)

- Matches the Excel goal seek though.

Rather than solving for r for every simulation

- pre solve for fixed percentiles of the distribution.
- then interpolate.

Interpolation can be vectorised, whole model runs in 1.5 secs.

Conclusions

- We have migrated a time-consuming, error prone manual process in Excel into an automated tool in MATLAB and .NET
- Runs in a fraction of the time (press one button and wait 3 mins versus 2 months of copy/paste/refresh)
- Separates code from data
 - once we've tested the code base, we're confident it will work with the next version of the data
 - all vectorised – we never need to worry about whether there is 12 months of data or 90 years of data
- Use of the optimisation toolbox made the process quicker and easier
- Auditable, traceable, repeatable
- Easy to change settings and re-run