Section 6. Managing the Interest Rate Risks





#### 6.1. IR PV01

The bucket-by-bucket sensitivity of portfolio value to money market interest rates and swap rates.

$$Delta_{port} (T_i) = \sum_{trade} Delta_{trade}(T_i)$$

$$\equiv \sum_{trade} \frac{\partial NPV(trade)}{\partial R(T_i)}.$$

where  $R(T_i)$  are the interest rates for tenor  $T_i$  on the market yield curve. The summation runs over all trades in the portfolio.





#### IR PV01



From Publicized Source





6.2. Cap/Floor (Caplet/Floorlet) Vegas

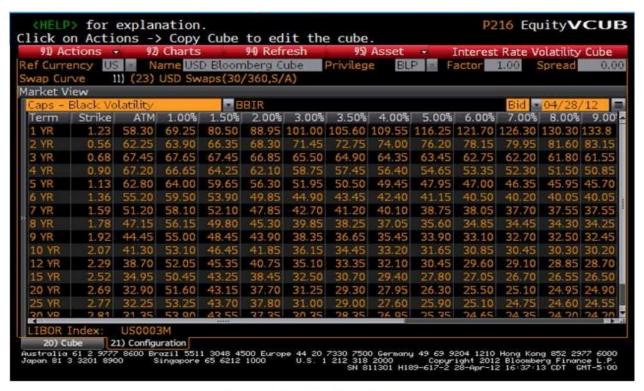
**Cap/Floor Volatilities** 

The interest rate option market quotes volatility smiles for caps/floors and swaptions.





### **Cap Volatility Smile**



From Publicized Source







### **At-the-Money Swaption Volatilities**

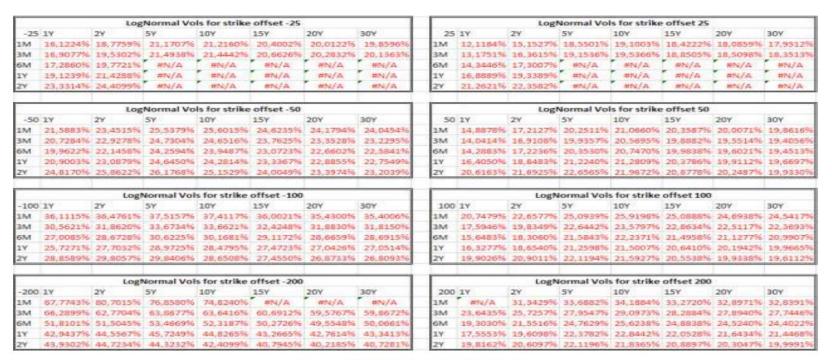
LogNormal Vols for strike offset 0							
(	1Y	2Y	5Y	10Y	15Y	20Y	30Y
1M	12,4559%	15,6906%	18,5884%	18,7795%	18,0630%	17,7101%	17,5578%
3M	14,1064%	17,1848%	19,5244%	19,6338%	18,9183%	18,5667%	18,4021%
6M	15,3294%	18,1170%	20,7427%	20,7399%	19,9287%	19,5322%	19,3833%
1Y	17,7833%	20,1802%	22,1637%	21,9932%	21,0658%	20,5908%	20,3785%
2Y	22,1572%	23,2539%	23,9005%	23,0334%	21,9114%	21,2860%	21,0047%

From Publicized Source





#### **Swaption Volatility Smile**



From Publicized Source

So the data structure of vega sensitivities is multi-dimensional.







### Cap/Floor (Caplet/Floorlet) Vegas

$$Vega_{port}^{CF}(T_{i}, K_{j}) = \sum_{trade} Vega_{trade}^{CF}(T_{i}, K_{j})$$
$$= \sum_{trade} \frac{\partial NPV(trade)}{\partial \sigma^{CF}(T_{i}, K_{j})},$$

where  $T_i$  are option maturities,  $K_j$  are strikes, and  $\partial \sigma^{CF}(T_i, K_j)$  are the respective cap/floor volatilities.

$T\setminus K$	1%	2%	 9%
1 <i>y</i>			 
2 <i>y</i>	•••		 
:			 
10y			 





#### Caplet/Floorlet Vegas

$$Vega_{port}^{CLFL}(T_i, K_j) = \sum_{trade} Vega_{trade}^{CLFL}(T_i, K_j)$$
$$= \sum_{trade} \frac{\partial NPV(trade)}{\partial \sigma^{CLFL}(T_i, K_j)},$$

where  $T_i$  are option maturities,  $K_j$  are strikes, and  $\partial \sigma^{CLFL}(T_i, K_j)$  are the respective caplet/floorlet volatilities.

$T \setminus K$	1%	2%	•••	9%
6 <i>m</i>				
9 <i>m</i>		0.000		
i		••••	•••	
10y				





### 6.3. Swaption Vegas

$$Vega_{port}^{SW}(T_u, T_i, K_j) = \sum_{trade} Vega_{trade}^{SW}(T_u, T_i, K_j)$$

$$= \sum_{trade} \frac{\partial NPV(trade)}{\partial \sigma^{SW}(T_u, T_i, K_j)},$$

where  $T_u$  are underlying swap tenors,  $T_i$  are option maturities,  $K_j$  are strikes and  $\sigma^{SW}(T_u, T_i, K_j)$  are the respective volatilities .





Swap tenor  $T_u = 1y$  Swap tenor  $T_u = 2y$ 

Swap tenor  $T_u = 30y$ 

<i>T\K</i>	1%	2%	•••	9%
1 <i>y</i>	•••		•••	
2 <i>y</i>				
i				
10 <i>y</i>				

$T\setminus K$	1%	2%		9%
1 <i>y</i>	•••	•••	•••	
2 <i>y</i>				
:	•••		•••	
10 <i>y</i>		•••	•••	

	$T\setminus K$	1%	2%	 9%
	1 <i>y</i>			 
•	2 <i>y</i>	•••		 
53	:	•••	•••	 •••
85	10y			 •••

Swaption volatilities are **correlated** to cap/floor volatilities.

See (4.42) in section 4.





### 6.4. Hedging Delta and Vega Risks

In the Black-Scholes world, dynamic hedge is only about delta hedging. However, mark-to-market of volatility has established the variation of volatilities as another risk factor to be hedged as well. It is no doubt that the interest rate vega hedging is the most complicated vega.

- Step 1. Hedge the vegas of swaption sensitive book/positions.
- Step 2. Hedge the vegas of cap/floor sensitive book/positions.
- Step 3. Hedge the PV01 of the vega hedged positions after step 1 and step 2.





### Questions

- (1) Are Step 1 and Step 2 exchangeable?
- (2) Can Step 3 go before any one of the first two steps?





### **Bucket-by-bucket hedging**

Eg. Trade the following notional amount H in a vanilla option with maturity  $T_i$  and strike  $K_i$  to hedge a vega position of  $Vega_{port}$  ( $T_i, K_i$ ) for a portfolio:

$$H(T_i, K_j) = -\frac{Vega_{port}(T_i, K_j)}{Vega_{vanilla}(T_i, K_j)}.$$





### Drawbacks of bucket-by-bucket vega hedging

(a) Sensitivities by bucket bumping may not be reliable for hedging.

If a bumping quantum is too small, the value obtained could be noisy.

If a bumping quantum is too big, the resulting risk factors, yield curve or vol curves, could become unreasonable.

- (b) The bucketed sensitivities are hardly linearly additive.
- (c) Risk scatters all over the place.





### How to manage multi-bucket risk with second order P&L?

- 1. Find the most representative movement patterns of the risk buckets by principle component analysis.
- 2. Compute the sensitivities to movements of such patterns.
- 3. Attribute the sensitivities to selected risk buckets and hedge them accordingly.

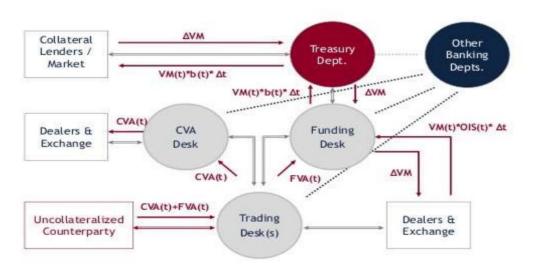




#### 6.5. OIS Risk, CVA Risk and FVA Risk

The paradigm switch of valuation (OIS discounting) and the incorporation of valuation adjustments (XVAs) after 08 crisis has make the risk management of interest rate derivatives much more complicated and challenging than in the past.

#### XVA Risk Transfer



From Publicized Source





Liu Xiaoqing