



Basis Swap Vaulation Pratical Guide

FinPricing

Summary

- ◆ Interest Rate Basis Swap Introduction
- ◆ The Use of Interest Rate Basis Swap
- ◆ Basis Swap or Basis Swaplet Payoff
- ◆ Valuation
- ◆ Practical Notes
- ◆ A real world example

Interest Rate Basis Swap Introduction

- ◆ A basis swap is an interest rate swap that involves the exchange of two floating rates, where the floating rate payments are referenced to different bases.
- ◆ Both legs of a basis swap are floating but derived from different index rates (e.g. LIBOR 1-month vs 3-month).
- ◆ Basis swaps are settled in the form of periodic floating interest rate payments.
- ◆ Basis swaps are quoted as a spread over a reference index. For example, 3-month LIBOR is frequently used as a reference. Spreads are quoted over it.

Basis Swap

The Use of Interest Rate Basis Swap

- ◆ A basis swap can be used to limit interest rate risk that a firm faces as a result of having different lending and borrowing rates.
- ◆ Basis swaps help investors to mitigate basis risk that is a type of risk associated with imperfect hedging.
- ◆ Firms also utilize basis swaps to hedge the divergence of different rates.
- ◆ Basis swaps could involve many different kinds of reference rates for the floating payments, such as 3-month LIBOR, 1-month LIBOR, 6-month LIBOR, prime rate, etc.
- ◆ There is an active market for basis swaps.

Basis Swap

Basis Swap or Basis Swaplet Payoff

- ◆ From the leg 1 receiver perspective, the payoff of a basis swap or basis swaplet at payment date T is given by

$$Payoff_{receiver} = N\tau((R_1 - R_2))$$

where

- ◆ N- the notional;
 - ◆ τ – accrual period in years (e.g., a 3 month period $\approx 3/12 = 0.25$ years)
 - ◆ R_1 – the floating rate of leg 1 in simply compounding.
 - ◆ R_2 – the floating rate of leg 2 in simply compounding.
- ◆ From the leg 1 payer perspective, the payoff of a swap or swaplet at payment date T is given by

$$Payoff_{payer} = N\tau((R_2 - R_1))$$

Basis Swap

Valuation

- ◆ The present value of leg 1 is given by

$$PV_1(t) = N \sum_{i=1}^n (F_{1i} + s_1) \tau_i D_i$$

where

- ◆ t is the valuation date and s_1 is the floating spread.
 - ◆ $D_i = D(t, T_i)$ is the discount factor.
 - ◆ $F_{1i} = \left(\frac{D_{i-1}}{D_i} - 1 \right) / \tau_i$ is the simply compounded forward rate
- ◆ The present value of leg 2 is given by

$$PV_2(t) = N \sum_{i=1}^n (F_{2i} + s_2) \tau_i D_i$$

- ◆ The present value of an interest rate swap can expressed as
 - ◆ From the leg 1 receiver perspective, $PV = PV_1 - PV_2$
 - ◆ From the leg 1 payer perspective, $PV = PV_2 - PV_1$

Basis Swap

Practical Notes

- ◆ First of all, you need to generate accurate cash flows for each leg. The cash flow generation is based on the start time, end time and payment frequency of the leg, plus calendar (holidays), business convention (e.g., modified following, following, etc.) and whether sticky month end.
- ◆ We assume that accrual periods are the same as reset periods and payment dates are the same as accrual end dates in the above formulas for brevity. But in fact, they are different due to different market conventions. For example, index periods can overlap each other but swap cash flows are not allowed to overlap.
- ◆ The accrual period is calculated according to the start date and end date of a cash flow plus day count convention

Practical Notes (Cont)

- ◆ The forward rate should be computed based on the reset period (index reset date, index start date, index end date) that are determined by index definition, such as index tenor and convention. It is simply compounded.
- ◆ Sometimes there is a floating spread added on the top of the floating rate in the floating leg.
- ◆ The formula above doesn't contain the last live reset cash flow whose reset date is less than valuation date but payment date is greater than valuation date. The reset value is

$$PV_{reset} = r_0 N \tau_0 D_0$$

where r_0 is the reset rate.

Practical Notes (Cont)

- ◆ The present value of the reset cash flow should be added into the present value of the floating leg.
- ◆ Some dealers take bid-offer spreads into account. In this case, one should use the bid curve constructed from bid quotes for forwarding and the offer curve built from offer quotes for discounting.

Basis Swap

A Real World Example

Leg 1 Specification		Leg 2 Specification	
Currency	USD	Currency	USD
Day Count	dcAct360	Day Count	dcAct360
Leg Type	Float	Leg Type	Float
Notional	10000000	Notional	10000000
Pay Receive	Receive	Pay Receive	Pay
Payment Frequency	6M	Payment Frequency	6M
Start Date	7/16/2015	Start Date	7/16/2015
End Date	7/16/2020	End Date	7/16/2020
Spread	0.0020625	Spread	0
Index Specification		Index Specification	
Index Type	LIBOR	Index Type	LIBOR
Index Tenor	3M	Index Tenor	6M
Index Day Count	dcAct360	Index Day Count	dcAct360



Thanks!



You can find more details at
<https://finpricing.com/lib/EqAsian.html>

