



## Summary

- Inflation Indexed Bond Introduction
- The use of Inflation Indexed Bonds
- Valuation
- Practical Guide
- A Real World Example





## Inflation Indexed Bond Introduction

- Inflation indexed bonds, also called inflation linked bonds or real return bonds, are bonds where the principal is indexed to a reference inflation index, such as Consumer Price Index (CPI).
- The CPI is the proxy for inflation that measures price changes in a basket of goods and services.
- The main idea of inflation indexed bonds is that investing in the bond will generate a certain real return.
- Inflation indexed bonds pay a periodic coupon that is equal to the product of the daily inflation index and the nominal coupon rate.
- Unlike regular (nominal) bonds, inflation indexed bonds assure that your purchasing power is maintained regardless of the future rate of inflation.





## The use of Inflation Indexed Bonds

- An inflation indexed bond is designed to hedge the inflation risk of the bond.
- Since inflation indexed bonds offer investors a very high level of safety, their coupons are typically lower than high-yield bonds.
- It is an important vehicle for investors whose liabilities indexed to changes in inflation or wages.
- Inflation indexed bonds have favorable performance and lower volatility relative to other risk assets.
- It is favorable to retirement planning and pension funds given its inflation protection feature.
- Inflation indexed bonds are less liquid than regular bonds.



### **Inflation Bond**

## Valuation

The present value of an inflation indexed bond is given by

$$PV(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \bar{C}_i D_i + \overline{P_n} D_n$$

#### where

- t the valuation date.
- $\overline{C_i} = C * CPI(T_i)/CPI(T_I)$  the inflation adjusted coupon at payment date  $T_i$ .
- $\overline{P_n} = P * CPI(T_n)/CPI(T_I)$  the inflation adjusted principal at maturity date  $T_n$  where P is the principal.
- CPI(t) the base reference CPI at time t.
- $CPI(T_i)/CPI(T_I)$  the CPI ratio at  $T_i$  where
- $T_I$  the issue date.
- $D_i = D(t, T_i)$  the discount factor from  $T_i$  to t.





### **Practical Guide**

- First construct inflation curve by bootstrapping either breakeven inflation swap rates or treasury inflation protected securities (TIPS).
- Compute the base reference CPIs at the issue date and each payment date.
- Adjust the coupons and principal based on CPI ratio at each payment date.
- Discount all the coupons and principal to the valuation date.
- The bond price is the sum of all the present values.



## **Inflation Bond**

## A Real World Example

| Buy Sell                        | Buy                     |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Calendar                        | NYC                     |
| Coupon Type                     | Fixed                   |
| Coupon                          | 0.00375                 |
| Currency                        | USD                     |
| Issue Date                      | 7/31/2015               |
| Interest Accrual Date           | 7/15/2015               |
| First Coupon Date               | 1/15/2016               |
| Last Coupon Date                | 1/15/2025               |
| Maturity Date                   | 7/15/2025               |
| Settlement Date                 | 7/31/2015               |
| Settlement Lag                  | 1                       |
| Day Count                       | dcActAct                |
| Payment Frequency               | 6M                      |
| Pay Receive                     | Receive                 |
| Inflation Reference Index       | CONSUMER PRICE INDEX US |
| Inflation Reference Index Level | 237.14365               |
| Notional                        | 100                     |



# **Thank You**

Reference:

https://finpricing.com/knowledge.html