

Note on Callable Bonds

Youngsuk Lee

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1 Callable Bonds

Consider a callable bond with call dates at

$$T_1 < T_2 < \cdots < T_M \quad (1)$$

If the issuer calls, or *redeems*, the bond on T_m , the redemption amount and the outstanding accrued interest is paid to the bond holder at T_m and the remaining cash flows are cancelled. Here, for convenience, the maturity date is treated as the last call date T_M .

Typically (at least in old days), callable bonds are structured so that it is most economical for the issuer to redeem on the first call date. For example, the coupon payments after the first call are based on Libor plus very large spread. In past, when callable bonds were not redeemed on the first call date, such events were surprise news to the market.

- Deutsche Bank non-call, Dec 2008: Reuters news
- Woori Bank, Feb 2009: Reuters news
- Monte dei Paschi di Sienna, Feb 2011: Financial Times Alphaville

2 Pricing Models

2.1 Yield-to-Worst Pricing Model

2.1.1 Yield-to-Worst

A widely-used pricing model is to search for the call date which results in the worst yield from the investor's perspective (or the best yield from the issuer's perspective), i.e. the smallest yield.

Being precise, let

- \bar{V} : the market value of the bond with the unit principal on the calculation date
- $V_m(y)$: the present value, in terms of yield-to-maturity y , of the underlying-bond associated with call date T_m :

$$V_m(y) = \sum_{t_j \leq T_m} c_j e^{-y t_j} + N_m e^{-y T_m} \quad (2)$$

where c_j is the coupon amount paid on t_j and N_m is the redemption amount.

To calculate the yield-to-worst \bar{y} ,

1. For each $m = 1, \dots, M$, solve the following equation to get the yield-to-maturity \bar{y}_m for the m -th call date:

$$V_m(\bar{y}_m) = \bar{V} \quad (3)$$

2. \bar{y} is set to

$$\bar{y} := \min_m \bar{y}_m, \quad m = 1, \dots, M \quad (4)$$

Equivalently, the yield-to-worst \bar{y} is the solution for the following equation:

$$\min_m V_m(y) = \bar{V}, \quad m = 1, \dots, M \quad (5)$$

To prove this, we have, by definition,

$$\bar{V} = V_m(\bar{y}_m) \leq V_m(\bar{y}) \quad (6)$$

Taking min,

$$\bar{V} \leq \min_m V_m(\bar{y}) \quad (7)$$

Find \bar{m} such that $\bar{y} = \bar{y}_{\bar{m}}$. Then, we have

$$\bar{V} \leq \min_m V_m(\bar{y}) \leq V_{\bar{m}}(\bar{y}_{\bar{m}}) = \bar{V} \quad (8)$$

Now, we are ready to formally define the yield-to-worst pricing model.

2.1.2 Formal Definition

Definition: The *yield-to-worst pricing model* is a valuation model where the bond valuation is defined by the following function V in terms of a yield y :

$$V(y) = \min_m V_m(y), \quad m = 1, \dots, M \quad (9)$$

For a given market value \bar{V} ,

- \bar{y} : the yield, referred to as *yield-to-worst*, for the callable bond satisfying $V(\bar{y}) = \bar{V}$
- \bar{y}_m : the yield for the m -th non-callable bond such that $V_m(\bar{y}_m) = \bar{V}$.
- \bar{m} : the index of the call date at which the minimum in (9) is achieved, *assuming* that a unique such call date exists. Under this assumption, we have

$$\bar{y} = \bar{y}_{\bar{m}} \quad (10)$$

If the assumption is invalid, \bar{m} is ill-defined.

If \bar{m} is uniquely well-defined, the underlying bond associated with call date $T_{\bar{m}}$ is referred to as the *yield-to-worst* bond. Because of its simplicity, the YTW bond is often used as the starting point for analysing the actual callable bond.

To demonstrate the concept using graphs, consider a callable bond with the following structure:

- coupon schedule: three annual coupons with

$$\{(t_j, c_j)\}_{j=1}^3 = \{(1, 0.05), (2, 0.08), (3, 0.11)\}$$

- call dates: $T_1 = 1$, $T_2 = 2$ and $T_3 = 3$ with $M = 3$. Recall that T_M is the maturity date.

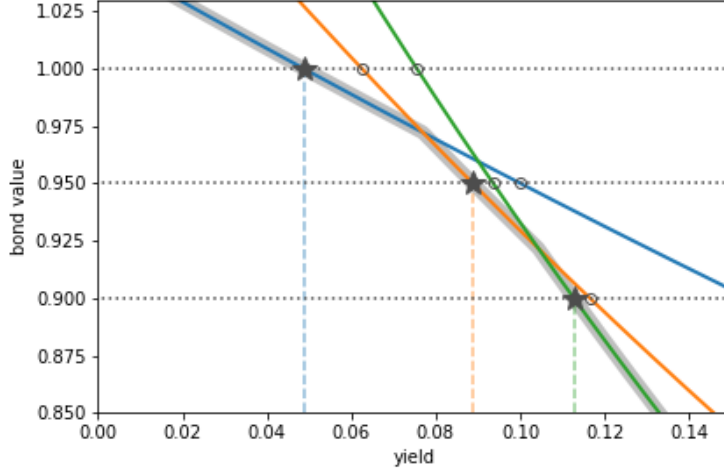


Figure 1: [thick grey line]: value profile for the callable bond example in Section 2.1.2. [blue/orange/green solid lines]: value profiles for its 1st/2nd/3rd underlying bonds, respectively. [dotted lines]: three market value scenarios at 1.0, conditions 0.95 and 0.9. [dashed lines]: yields-to-worst implied from the valuation model (9) for the three market value scenarios. The colours match to the worst-to-yield underlying bond. [stars/circles]: yield/market-value pairs implied from the non-callable valuation model (2) of the underlying bonds for the scenarios. The pairs associated with yields-to-worst are marked with stars and others with circles.

- redemption amount: 1

Figure 1 should the value profiles of the callable bond itself (thick grey line) and its three underlying bonds (coloured lines). Three scenarios of the market value are considered with the following observations

scenario of market value	yield-to-worst	\bar{m}
1.0	0.04879017	1
0.95	0.08880587	2
0.9	0.11273707	3

2.1.3 P&L Explain using Yield-to-Worst Bond

The purpose of this section is to discuss the validity of the YTW bond as an approximation to the callable bond.

If y is sufficiently close to \bar{y} , the minimum in (9) will be achieved at \bar{m} as well. Thus, the callable bond can be valued using the YTW as well:

$$V(y) = V_{\bar{m}}(y) \quad (11)$$

for $|y - \bar{y}| < \epsilon$ for some $\epsilon > 0$. Therefore,

- The YTW bond model $V_{\bar{m}}(y)$ can be used to calculate any sensitivities of the full model $V(y)$ at \bar{y} and the calculation is *exact* without any approximation:

$$\frac{d^k V}{dy^k}(\bar{y}) = \frac{d^k V_{\bar{m}}}{dy^k}(\bar{y}) \quad (12)$$

- Consequently, any Taylor expansion to the callable bond can be calculated *exactly* using the YTW

bond. For example, the first-order expansion is given by

$$V(y) - V(\bar{y}) \approx \frac{dV_{\bar{m}}}{dy}(\bar{y})(y - \bar{y}) \quad (13)$$

If, however, y is not sufficiently close enough from \bar{y} , i.e. $|y - \bar{y}| \gg \epsilon$, the minimum in (9) may be achieved in $m' \neq \bar{m}$, i.e.

$$V(y) = V_{m'}(y) \quad (14)$$

Then, any analysis based on the YTW bond becomes invalid.

To illustrate the above discussions, Figure 2 shows the error profile $e(y)$ when the callable bond is approximated using the yield-to-worst bond:

$$e(y) = V(y) - V_{\bar{m}}(y) \quad (15)$$

The three scenarios in Figure 1 are considered. For each scenario, the error is exactly zero if the yield is near the yield-to-worst, but becomes significantly negative as the yield gets away from it.

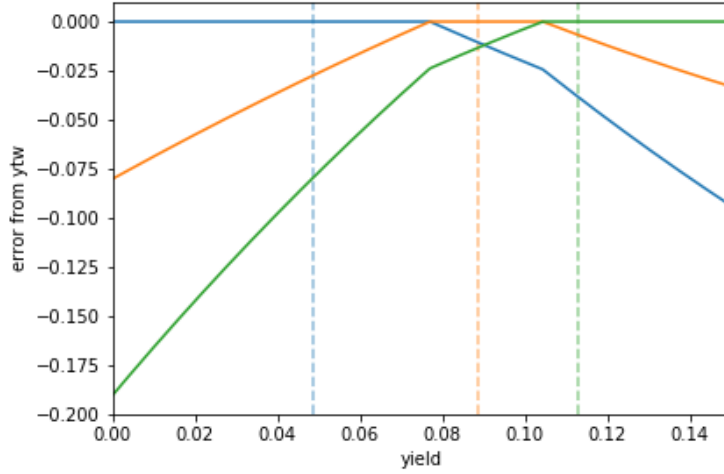


Figure 2: [dashed lines]: Yields-to-worst corresponding to the three scenarios in Figure 1. [solid lines]: Error profiles when the yield-to-worst bond valuation model is used. Each line corresponds to each of three market scenarios.

Summarising,

- The YTW bond model $V_{\bar{m}}(y)$ is exact to the callable-bond model $V(y)$ *only* for y sufficiently close to \bar{y} .
- In general, the full revaluation must be adopted in order to calculate the change in value of the callable bond,

$$V(y) - V(\bar{y}) = \min_m V_m(y) - \min_m V_m(\bar{y}) \quad (16)$$

Finally, if there are more than one candidates for \bar{m} , one cannot define a YTW bond. Thus, any arguments based on a YTW bond are completely invalid

2.1.4 Optionality and Option Value

It is important to notice that, with the Yield-to-Worst pricing model in Eq (9),

- the optionality is captured as the minimum operator is applied across all potential underlying bonds
- the option value is zero because the exercise decisions are deterministically decided. In order to have non-zero option value, a stochastic model such as described in Section 2.2 should be considered.

2.2 Stochastic Yield Pricing Model

The model described in Section 2.1 is deterministic where bond yields in future are completely determined from the today's yield. This is not a realistic assumption. Thus, an *stochastic yield* (SY) pricing model should be considered

$$P(y) = E[V(Y)] \quad (17)$$

where Y is a random variable representing the distribution of possible future yields. Because of the min operator in $V(y)$, we expect to have negative option value:

$$P(y) - V(y) \leq 0 \quad (18)$$

This is in line with the fact that the investors *short the option* as the call right is with the issuer.

Whilst it is outside the scope of this document how Y is modelled, its volatility would be calibrated to market variables such as swaption volatilities. Thus, being precise, the SY model should be written as

$$P(y) = P(y, \sigma) \quad (19)$$

where σ indicates the dependence on, say, swaption volatilities.

The most notable effect of introducing stochastic nature in the yield dynamics is to smooth out the kinks from the deterministic model as illustrated in Figure 3.¹ Notably, the first-order sensitivity becomes continuous (and smooth) as shown in figure (c). Finally, the error profiles are shown in figure (d) when the YTW bond is used to approximate the SY model.

2.3 Spread-to-Worst Pricing Model

Instead of searching for the worst yield, one can search for the worst spread s over a given benchmark interest rate curve $r(t)$:

$$V(s, r(t)) := \min_m V_m(s, r(t)) \quad (21)$$

where

$$V_m(y, r(t)) = \sum_{t_j \leq T_M} c_j e^{-(r(t_j)+s)t_j} + N_m e^{-(r(t_j)+s)T_m} \quad (22)$$

2.4 Stochastic Spread Pricing Model

Similar to the Stochastic Yield Pricing Model, we consider a random variable S for future spreads over a given benchmark interest rate curve $r(t)$:²

$$P(s, r(t)) := E[V(S, r(t))]. \quad (23)$$

¹Here, we used the following simple model for Y :

$$Y \sim N(y, \nu^2) \quad (20)$$

with $\nu = 0.03$.

²Here, only s is simulated. In addition, $r(t)$ could be simulated as well.

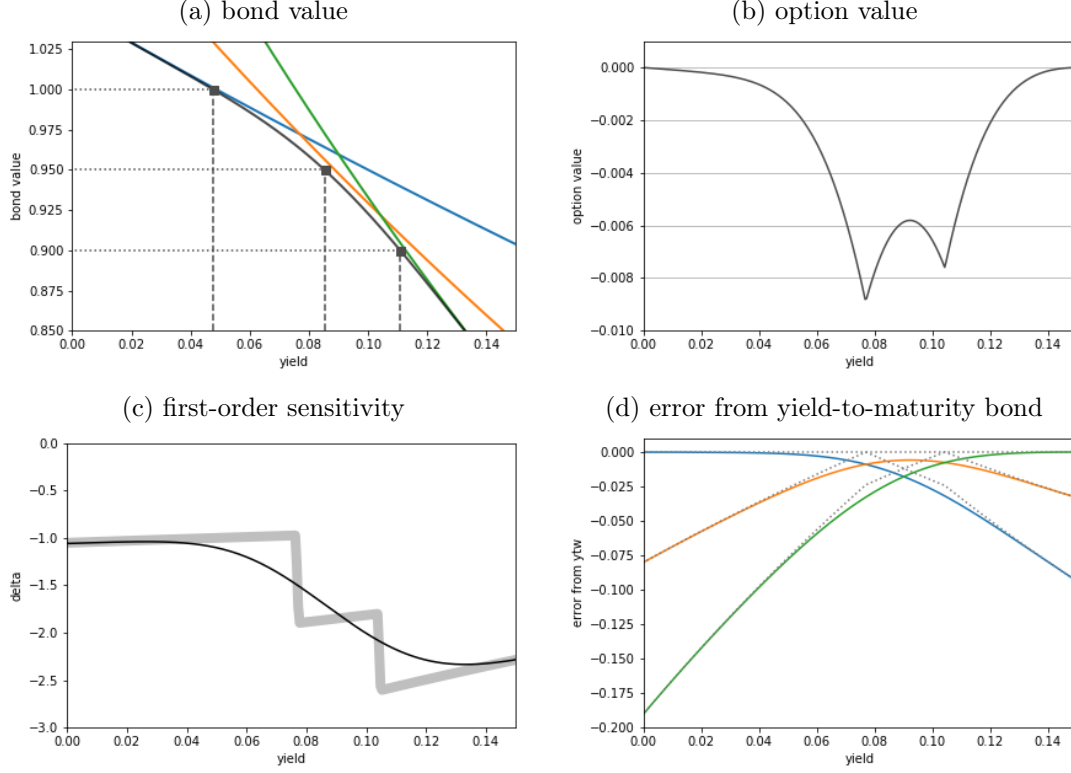


Figure 3: The same callable bond example and three market value scenarios described in Figure 1 are considered. (a) [black line]: SY yield model $P(y)$ as a function of yield. [coloured lines]: The same lines in Figure 2. [squares]: yield/value pairs implied from the SY pricing model for each scenario. (b) Option-value per (18): difference between the black line in Figure (a) and the thick grey line in Figure 1. (c) First-order sensitivity profiles from the yield-to-worst model (thick grey line) and the SY yield model (thin black line). (d) [solid lines]: Error profiles when the yield-to-worst bond valuation model is used. [dotted lines]: Taken from Figure 2 for comparison.

3 Summary

Avoid YTW Pricing Model:

- We should avoid using the YTW pricing model because the profile is not smooth with kinks.
- If the YTW pricing model is the only available option, one should not use the underlying YTW bond because
 - Such a bond may be well-defined to begin with.
 - It can change from one to another as the market changes, making any temporal analysis unstable.
 - For large market changes, the YTW bond becomes a bad approximation to the original callable bond. Instead, one must use the full pricing model (9).

Equally, we should avoid Spread-to-Worst pricing model.

Use a stochastic model (e.g. Stochastic Yield or Spread model) instead:

- This will smooth out the value profile. Consequently, all sensitivities are well-defined.

- For large market changes, we have to perform full-revaluations as the value profiles are highly non-linear.

4 Bank's Treatment

4.1 RNIV 312

Currently,

- Currently, the bank's pricing model for the callable bond is
 - Spread-to-worst model
 - To calculate risk sensitivities (including CR01),
 - * The spread-to-worst bond is identified.
 - * Calculate the risk sensitivities.
- Currently, the P&L model in VaR is based on the first-order 'Delta' risk using CR01 only. No non-linear P&L risk, referred to as 'Gamma risk', is captured.

RNIV 312:

- The intent of RNIV 312 must be to capture the missing Gamma risk. But, the calculated is based on the difference between the 'Delta' risks from the following two models:
 - Spread-to-Worst (STW)
 - Option-Adjusted-Spread (OAS): Bloomberg proprietary model. A version of stochastic spread model.

one from the deterministic model and the other from stochastic model.
- But, this is irrelevant to the missing risk. So, this RNIV should be *completely* revised.

Risk Manager's Modification Proposal:

- Risk Manager proposed to remove a large chunk of callable bonds from the RNIV scope.
- The criteria is based on comparing the CR01s from the two models:
 - For long bonds:

$$|\text{CR01}^{\text{STW}}| < |\text{CR01}^{\text{OAS}}| \quad (24)$$
 - For short bonds: the opposite.
- They argue: If the VaR is already modelled with higher CR01, then it captures higher volatility. So having additional RNIV is too conservative.
- But, they missed the point completely. The RNIV is to capture the Gamma risk.
- Revising the current methodology within RNIV 312 is meaningless as it is wrong to begin with.

Next Step:

- Ultimately, the question is whether we are comfortable with the current level of RNIV charge.
- The answer is that we do not know. The RNIV methodology is completely flawed.
- Based on this, the right thing is to keep the current RNIV methodology as is until a new proper methodology is devised.

4.2 Path to Decommission

Front Office Quants:

- Change the pricing model for the callable bonds to a stochastic model.
- Generate not only CR01's but also re-valuation ladders.

Risk Quants:

- Devise the P&L approximations that can be embedded into the VaR model.
- Basically, the missing risk is the Gamma risk as we have seen in several other products like bond options. Recently, our team devised a proposal to bring such risk into VaR in the context of bond options. Most likely, the same approach would work for the callable bonds.

IT:

- Wait for MRX is done.. and change (probably, next year).
- Or, put them into Venture/Univar, etc.