

CHEME 131 Module 3: Registered Interest and Principal of Securities (STRIPS) Bonds

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Introduction

Registered Interest and Principal of Securities (STRIPS) bonds are a unique type of fixed-income investment instrument that provides investors with an alternative way to access the coupon payments of Treasury securities. STRIPS bonds are created by separating a Treasury securities coupon and principal components and trading them as individual zero-coupon securities. This process allows investors to purchase and trade the coupon or principal components separately, providing greater flexibility in managing their investment portfolios.

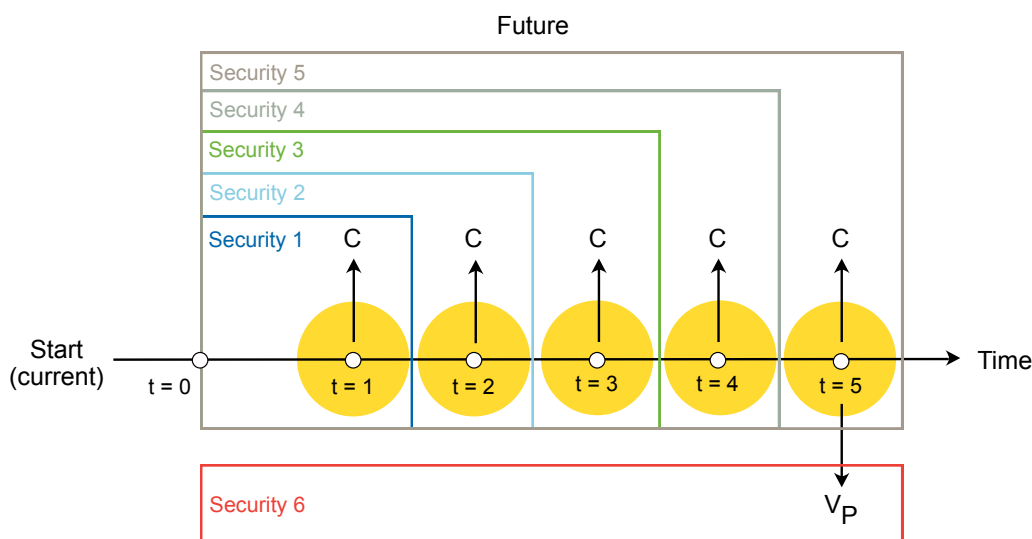


Fig. 1: Schematic of a Registered Interest and Principal of Securities (STRIPS) bond generated from a 5-year Treasury note. The coupon and principal payments from the coupon-based note are stripped from the original instrument and sold as separate marketable securities.

For example, a 5-year Treasury note with annual coupon payments of C USD and a face (par) value of V_P (USD) can be stripped into six separate zero-coupon securities, i.e., five zero-coupon bonds, each with face values of C and maturity of $T=1,2,3,4$ and 5 years, and a sixth security with face (par) value of V_P USD with a duration of $T=5$ years (Fig. 1). In the general case, a treasury note or bond with $N = \lambda T$ coupon payments, where T denotes the maturity in years, and λ represents the number of coupon payments per year can be stripped into $N + 1$ separate zero-coupon securities. Beyond their immediate value as investment tools, STRIPS are interesting as they provide a look at the term structure of interest rates, i.e., the relationship between the remaining time-to-maturity of debt securities and the yield on those securities.

In this module, we'll explore the mathematics of STRIPS bonds and how they can be used to understand the term structure of interest rates, i.e., how we can use STRIPS to compute the short rates and the yield curve.

Spot, Short and Forward Rates

A spot rate is the annual interest rate used to discount the cash flows that occur on that date, i.e., now. Alternatively, the spot rate is the rate of return on a zero coupon bond purchased today and maturing at some future date. Suppose a bond with a face value of V_P (future USD) and a maturity of T years is purchased today for V_B (USD). The spot rate, \bar{r} , is the interest rate that makes the future face value of the bond equal to the purchase price, i.e.,

$$V_B \cdot (1 + \bar{r})^T = V_P \quad (1)$$

where we have assumed one compounding event per year. Given the spot rate, we can compute the price of a bond with a face value of V_P (USD) and a maturity of T years, or we can compute the spot rate \bar{r} from the market price of a bond V_B :

$$\bar{r} = \left(\frac{V_P}{V_B} \right)^{\frac{1}{T}} - 1 \quad (2)$$

Thus, the spot rate \bar{r} is constant for the entire bond life, which is a source of risk for the bondholder. Why? Because we know that interest rates change over time. Thus, let's take a more nuanced view of the spot rate as a function of time. This context gives us the short rate.

The short rate is the interest rate between two consecutive periods, i.e., the interest rate between time t and time $t + 1$. We denote the short rate between period t and $t + 1$ as $r_{t+1,t}$. The short rate is a random variable that fluctuates in time. We've seen the short rate before in another guise, i.e., in the multiperiod discrete discount factor, $D_{t,0}$, which is the discount factor between time $t = 0$ and $t = t$ when we assume the interest rate, i.e., the short rate, changes in each period. Of course, the short rates are related to the spot rate, \bar{r} , by the following relationship:

$$\prod_{j=0}^{t-1} (1 + r_{j+1,j}) = (1 + \bar{r})^t \quad (3)$$

where the product on the right-hand side is the discount factor between time $t = 0$ and $t = t$. This must be true; otherwise, we could make money by borrowing at the short rate and investing at the spot rate.

Finally, the forward rate is the expectation of the short rate between two time periods, i.e., the expected interest rate between time $t - 1$ and time t , given the information available at time $t - 1$. The forward rate between period $j - 1 \rightarrow j$ is denoted by $f_{t,t-1}$ and is related to the short rate by the relationship:

$$f_{t,t-1} = \mathbb{E}_t [r_{t,t-1}] \quad (4)$$

STRIPS and the Yield Curve

The yield curve plots the yields (vertical axis) on debt securities as a function of the security's maturity (horizontal axis). There are three primary yield curve shapes: normal, inverted, and flat (Fig. 2). The yield curve is helpful for fixed-income investors, providing a snapshot of the market's expectations for future interest rates and, by extension, inflation rates. It is also used as a benchmark for other interest rates, such as mortgage or bank lending rates. The yield curve is typically constructed from observed prices and spot rates, but these quantities can be described as functions of the short rates.

Typically, the yield on longer-term securities is higher than on shorter-term securities. This is because investors expect to be compensated for the additional risk of holding a security for longer. However, the yield curve can also be inverted, i.e., the yield on longer-term securities is lower than on shorter-term securities. This is a sign that the market expects interest rates to fall in the future. The yield curve can also be flat, i.e., the yield on longer-term securities is the same as on shorter-term securities. This indicates that the market expects interest rates to remain the same.

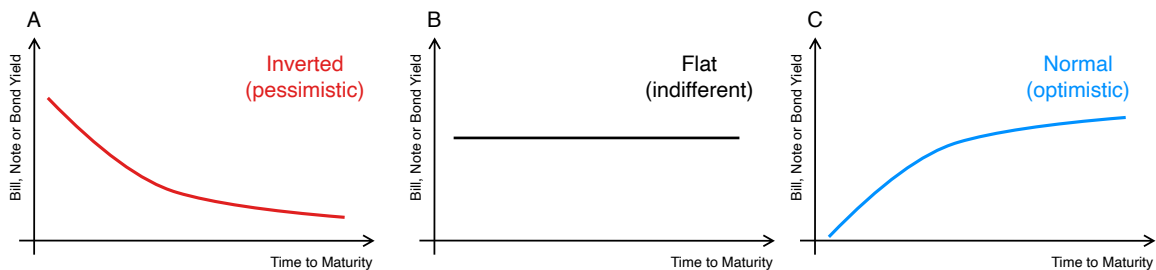


Fig. 2: Schematic of the regimes of the yield curve. **A:** An inverted yield curve. In the inverted regime, the yield on short-term instruments is higher than long maturity; an inverted yield indicates a pessimistic market outlook. **B:** A flat yield curve. In a flat regime, the yield on short- and long-maturity bills, notes, or bonds is equal; a flat regime indicates an indifferent market outlook. **C:** A normal yield curve. In the normal regime, the yield on short-term instruments is less than long maturity instruments; a normal yield indicates an optimistic market outlook.

STRIPS pricing

STRIPS are sold at a discount compared to their face value. However, it's essential to understand that the secondary seller, i.e., the brokerage splitting the original note or bond, determines the discount in the secondary treasury market by setting the price of the zero-coupon instrument. Let's imagine we have a set of STRIPS zero-coupon bonds with maturities T_1, T_2, \dots, T_N years. We can use the prices of these STRIPS to estimate the short rates, $r_{j+1,j}$, between periods $j \rightarrow j+1$. Alternatively, we can use the spot or short rates to price the STRIPS products. To better understand this, let's propose three hypothetical pricing schemes that a brokerage might employ to price the zero-coupon instruments:

1. **Scheme 1 constant yield:** In this approach, the brokerage prices the zero-coupon instruments to have a constant yield \bar{r} . This can be achieved by setting the price as an escalating

fraction of the par value $V_B = (\alpha)^T \cdot V_P$, where $\alpha \leq 1$, and T represent the time to maturity of the generated zero coupon bond.

2. **Scheme 2 constant discount:** In this approach, the brokerage prices the zero-coupon instruments to have a constant discount, i.e., the price ratio to the face value is constant across all instruments. In this case, $V_B = (\alpha) \cdot V_P$ is not a function of the time to maturity of the instrument, and $\alpha \leq 1$.
3. **Scheme 3 increasing yield:** In this approach, the brokerage prices the zero-coupon instruments to have an increasing yield as a function of maturity, i.e., the ratio of the price to the face value decreases with the time to maturity of the instrument.

Scheme 1: Constant Yield

In this case, the price of the zero-coupon bond is given by $V_{B,i} = (\alpha)^{T_i} \cdot V_{P,i}$, where $\alpha \leq 1$, and T_i represent the time to maturity of the i th generated zero coupon bond. However, this pricing expression can be rewritten as:

$$(\alpha)^{T_i} = \frac{V_{B,i}}{V_{P,i}} = \frac{1}{(1 + \bar{r})^{T_i}} \quad (5)$$

where we can use to solve for the spot rate in terms of the escalating factor α :

$$\bar{r} = \frac{1}{\alpha} - 1 \quad (6)$$

Thus, the spot rate is a function of the escalating factor α , but under this pricing scheme, the spot rate is constant for all maturities. Thus, the yield curve is flat for this pricing scheme.

Scheme 2: Constant Discount

In this case, the ratio of the price to the face value is constant across all instruments, i.e., $V_{B,i} = (\alpha) \cdot V_{P,i}$, where $\alpha \leq 1$. However, this pricing expression can be rewritten as:

$$\alpha = \frac{V_{B,i}}{V_{P,i}} = \frac{1}{(1 + \bar{r})^{T_i}} \quad (7)$$

where we can use to solve for the spot rate for STRIP i in terms of the escalating factor α :

$$\bar{r}_i = \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} \right)^{1/T_i} - 1 \quad (8)$$

In this case, the spot rate \bar{r}_i is a function of the escalating factor α and the maturity T_i . However, under this pricing scheme, the spot rate is not constant for all maturities; it decreases as the time to maturity increases. Thus, the yield curve is downward-sloping (inverted).

Scheme 3: Increasing Yield

Suppose we are the brokerage and the yield we are willing to sell each STRIPS bond is given by:

$$\bar{r}_i = \theta_1 + \theta_2 \cdot (i - 1)^\beta \quad (9)$$

where i denotes the STRIPS index (which is a proxy for maturity), $\theta_1 > 0$ denotes the interest rate for the shortest term bond in the collection, i.e., the zero-coupon bond with maturity of six months that is generated from the first coupon payment, $\theta_2 \geq 0$ governs how fast the rate escalates for each new STRIPS product, i.e., for each bond of longer maturity that we sell, and β is a sensitivity parameter. Because $\theta_1 > 0$ and $\theta_2 \geq 0$, this scheme will give an expected yield curve $\bar{r}_i \leq \bar{r}_{i+1}$, i.e., longer maturity instruments will have a higher-yield compared to shorter-term bonds.

Estimating the Spot and Short Rates from STRIPS prices

For the moment, let's assume that we have a set of STRIPS zero-coupon bonds with maturities T_1, T_2, \dots, T_N years, and have the priced these STRIPS, denoted as $V_{B,i}$, using one of the three pricing schemes described above. We can estimate the short rates, which represent the market rate of interest between periods $j-1 \rightarrow j$, denoted as $r_{j+1,j}$, by analyzing the prices of the various STRIPS zero coupon products based on their maturity. Using a discrete discounting model, the short rates are calculated according to the following relationship:

$$\frac{V_{P,1}}{V_{B,1}} = (1 + r_{1,0}) \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{V_{P,2}}{V_{B,2}} = (1 + r_{2,1}) \cdot (1 + r_{1,0}) \quad (11)$$

$$\vdots = \vdots \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{V_{P,N}}{V_{B,N}} = \prod_{i=1}^N (1 + r_{i,i-1}) \quad (13)$$

where $V_{P,i}$ and $V_{B,i}$ denote the face (par) value and price of the i^{th} zero-coupon bond (both of which are known). Thus, we can solve for $r_{1,0}$, then insert that into the following expression to solve for $r_{2,1}$, and so on. Systematically, we can solve for the log-transformed short rates as a system of linear algebraic equations (LAEs) of the form:

$$\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b} \quad (14)$$

where $x_i = \log(1 + r_{i,i-1})$, $b_i = \log(V_{P,i}/V_{B,i})$ and \mathbf{A} is a lower-triangular matrix of 1's. We solve for the log-transformed short rates using back/forward substitution and then transform these back to linear coordinates for each period: $r_{i,i-1} = 10^{x_i} - 1$.

Summary

In this module, we've explored the mathematics of STRIPS bonds and how they can be used to understand the term structure of interest rates, i.e., how we can use STRIPS to compute the spot rates, short rates, and the yield curve for zero-coupon instruments of increasing maturity. We've also explored three hypothetical pricing schemes that a brokerage might employ to price the zero-coupon instruments and how these pricing schemes affect the spot rate. These schemes replicate the observed yield curve shapes: normal, inverted, and flat.