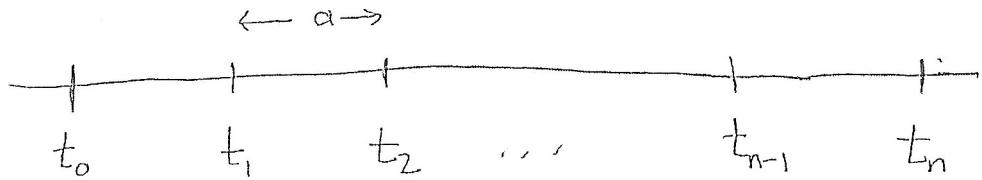


Fixed Income Derivatives: Basis Spreads / Dual Curve Stripping

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Arbitrage



- $R^{Libor} \approx R^{Libid} + 12.5\text{bps}$

deposit:

$$\left. \begin{array}{ll} \alpha_j R_j^{Libid} & \text{at } t_j \\ 1 + \alpha_n R_n^{Libid} & \text{at } t_n \end{array} \right\} \text{worth \$1?}$$

borrow:

$$\left. \begin{array}{ll} \alpha_j R_j^{Libor} & \text{at } t_j \\ 1 + \alpha_n R_n^{Libor} & \text{at } t_n \end{array} \right\} \text{worth \$1?}$$

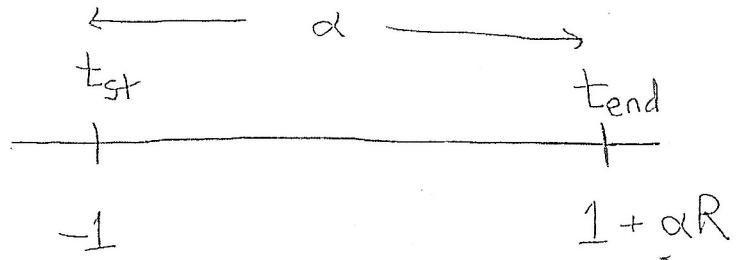
- Both can't be right

bid/ask spread

$$R^{flr} = R^{Libid} + m \quad \text{sums to \$1,}$$

for some $0 \leq m \leq 12.5\text{bps}$

Basis spreads



- Fair or true rate:

$$(1 + \alpha R)Z(t; t_{end}) - Z(t; t_{st}) = 0$$

$$R^{tr}(t; t_{st}, t_{end}) = \frac{Z(t; t_{st}) - Z(t; t_{end})}{\alpha Z(t; t_{end})} = \text{true rate at } t$$

$$R_0^{tr}(t_{st}, t_{end}) = \frac{D(t_{st}) - D(t_{end})}{\alpha D(t_{end})} = \text{today's true rate}$$

- Floating rates R^A ($3m$ USD Libor, EONIA, ...)

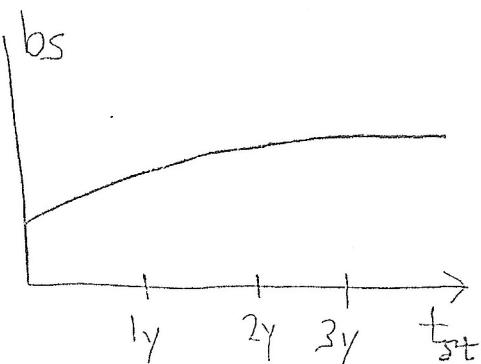
$$R^A(t; t_{st}, t_{end}) = R^{tr}(t; t_{st}, t_{end}) + bs^A(t_{st})$$

$-bs^A(t_{st})$ = forward basis spread curve for flt rate A

$-t_{end}$ is unneeded

$-$ basis spreads curves usually small

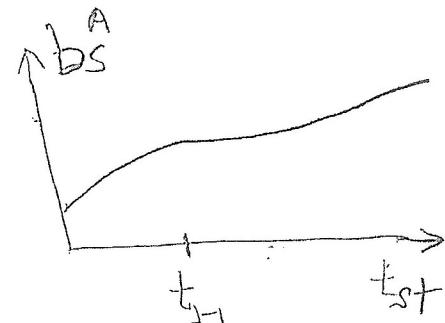
$-$ treated as static



Valuing floating legs

$$\left. \begin{array}{ll} \alpha_j R_j^A & \text{at } t_j \\ 1 + \alpha_n R_n^A & \text{at } t_n \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{\alpha_j} \xrightarrow{\alpha_j} \\ | \qquad | \\ t_{j-1} \qquad t_j \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V(t) &= \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j R^A(t; t_{j-1}, t_j) Z(t; t_j) + Z(t; t_n) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j R^{tr}(t; t_{j-1}, t_j) Z(t; t_j) + Z(t; t_n) + \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j b s^A(t_{j-1}) Z(t; t_j) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^n [Z(t; t_{j-1}) - Z(t; t_j)] + Z(t; t_n) + \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j b s^A(t_{j-1}) Z(t; t_j) \\ &= Z(t; t_0) + \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j b s^A(t_{j-1}) Z(t; t_j) \\ &\quad \text{with } \alpha_0 = 1 \\ \bullet V(0) &= D(t_0) + \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j b s^A(t_{j-1}) D(t_j) \end{aligned}$$



- Effective margins: most deals pay $R_j^A + m$

$$R_j^A + m = R_j^{true} + m_j^{eff},$$

$$m_j^{eff} = m + b s^A(t_{j-1})$$

Projection curves

- Need to handle basis spreads industrially
 - discount curves / projection curves

- $Z_d(t; T) = \text{discount curve}$

$$R_{tr}(t; T_{st}, T_{end}) = \frac{Z_d(t; T_{st}) - Z_d(t; T_{end})}{\alpha Z_d(t; T_{end})}$$

- $Z_A(t; T) = \text{projection curve for rate } A$
 $(EONIA, 1m USD Libor, \dots)$

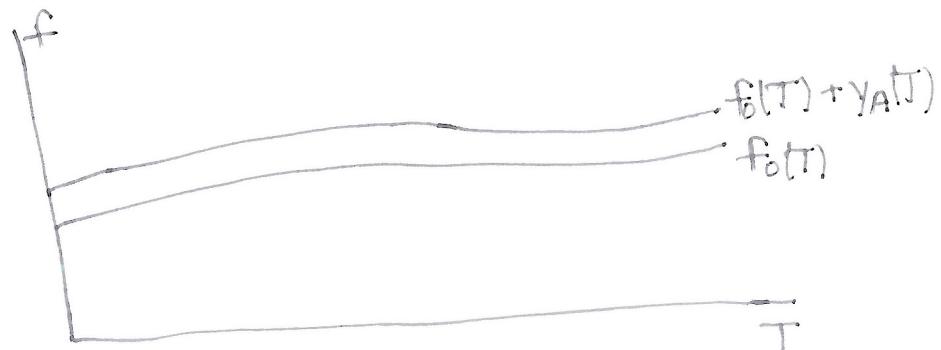
$$R_A(t; T_{st}, T_{end}) = \frac{Z_A(t; T_{st}) - Z_A(t; T_{end})}{\alpha Z_A(t; T_{end})}$$

- Model: $Z_A(t; T) = Z_d(t; T) \cdot Y_A(T)$

today:

$$Z_d(0; T) = D_d(T) = e^{-\int_0^T f_0(T')dT'}$$

$$Z_d(0; T) = D_A(T) = D_d(T)Y_A(T) = e^{-\int_0^T f_0(T')dT'} e^{-\int_0^T y_A(T')dT'}$$



Stripping basis swaps

- Basis swaps:

$$\text{flt leg } R_A \Leftrightarrow \text{flt leg } R_B + M \quad \text{for } N \text{ yrs}$$

$$\text{USD 1m Libor} \Leftrightarrow \text{USD 3m Libor} + M$$

tenor	spread	
1yr	10 bp	T_1
2yr	13 bp	T_2
3yr	14 bp	T_3
5yr	14.5 bp	T_4
10yr	14 bp	T_5

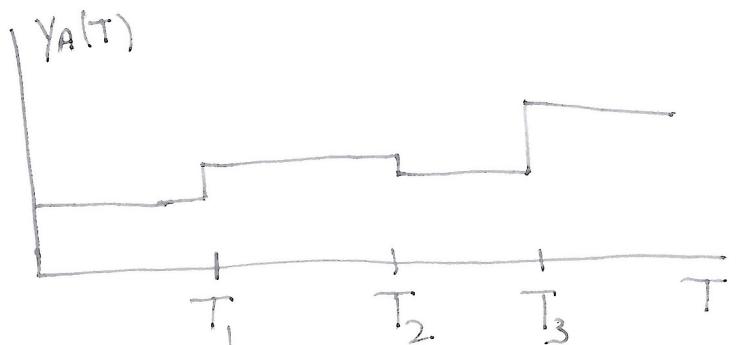
$$\sum_{j=1}^m \alpha_j R_A(t_j) D_d(t_j) = \sum_{j=1}^m \tilde{\alpha}_j [R_B(\tilde{t}_j) + M_k] D_d(\tilde{t}_j)$$

$$R_A(t_j) = \frac{D_A(t_{j-1}) - D_A(t_j)}{\alpha_j D_A(t_j)} = \frac{D_d(t_{j-1}) E_A(t_{j-1}) - D_d(t_j) E_A(t_j)}{\alpha_j D_d(t_j) E_A(t_j)}$$

- if we know $E_B(T)$, can strip basis swaps to find $E_A(T)$

$$- E_A(T) = e^{-\int_0^T y_A(T') dT'}$$

– same code !!



Neutral curve

$$D_A(T) = e^{-\int_0^T f(T')dT'} e^{-\int_0^T y_A(T')dT'}$$

- Which rate A has $y_A(T) \equiv 0$? Which circumstances?

- *Old era*: USD 3m Libor has $y(T) \equiv 0$

USD 3m Libor is the neutral or funding curve

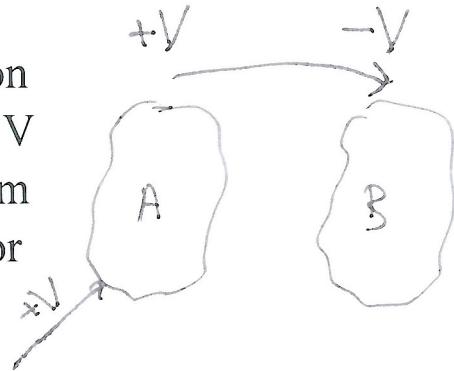
- use x-ccy basis swaps

3m USD Libor \Leftrightarrow 3m Ccy X-ibor + m for N yrs

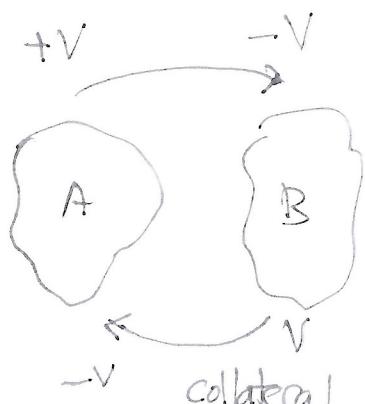
- then same ccy basis swaps

n month Ccy X-ibor \Leftrightarrow 3m Ccy X ibor + \tilde{m} for N yrs

- *Old era*: Suppose bank A has +V position with Bank B. Then bank A has to borrow V to support position. Cost of financing is 3m Libor, so discount factor must be 3m Libor
risk of liquidity squeezes / rising cost of funds borne by bank A, which has effectively loaned V to bank B



- *New era*: All deals between banks and between CCHs are collateralized. If bank A has +V position with Bank B, then bank B provides collateral (cash) to bank A. Bank A has to pay interest on collateral at overnight rate to bank B, so we must discount at OIS rates



Dual curve discounting

$$D_O^X(T) = e^{-\int_0^T f_0(T')dT'} = \text{dis. factor, ccy X, collateralized}$$

$$D_{3m}^X(T) = e^{-\int_0^T f_0(T')dT'} e^{-\int_0^T y_{3m}(T')dT'} = \text{proj. curve, 3m Libor}$$

3m Libor + s_{OIS} \Leftrightarrow compounded OIS, 3m Libor \Leftrightarrow fixed

T_k	s_{OIS}	R_{fix}
1y	-25.0 bps	2.03%
2y	-30.0 bps	2.12%
3y	-32.5 bps	2.14%
5y	-34.0 bps	2.13%
7y	-35.0 bps	2.15%
10y	-36.0 bps	2.10%

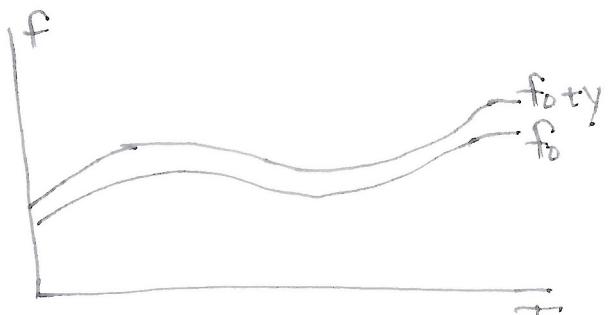
$$\sum_{j=1}^m D_O^X(t_j) \alpha_j [R_{3m}(t_j) + s_{OIS}] = D_O^X(t_0) - D_O^X(t_m)$$

$L_{3m} + s_{OIS}$ leg compounded OIS leg

$$\sum_{j=1}^m D_O^X(t_j) \alpha_j R_{3m}(t_j) = R_{fix} \sum_{j=1}^m \alpha_j D_O^X(t_j)$$

L_{3m} leg fixed leg

$$R_{3m}(t_j) = \frac{D_{3m}^X(t_{j-1}) - D_{3m}^X(t_j)}{\alpha_j D_{3m}^X(t_j)}$$



- Obtain $y_B(T)$ for other rates B by stripping $R_{3m} + s_B \Leftrightarrow$ rate B swaps

xCcy Discounting / Basis spreads

- x-ccy basis swap

3m Libor (ccy X) \Leftrightarrow 3m Libor + $s_{X,Y}$ (ccy Y) for N years
also exchange initial & final notional

tenor	$s^{X,Y}$	
1 yr	10 bp	T_1
2 yr	13 bp	T_2
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots
20 yr	14.5 bp	T_4

- Let $D^{Y,X}(T)$ = dis. fact. in ccy Y when collateral in ccy X

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\{ -D^{Y,X}(t_0) + \sum_{j=1}^m \alpha_j [R_{3m}^Y(t_j) + s_{Y,X}] D^{X,Y}(t_j) + D^{Y,X}(t_m) \right\} FX(T_0) \\ &= -D_O^X(t_j) + \sum_{j=1}^m \alpha_j R_{3m}^X(t_j) D_O^X(t_j) + D_O^X(t_m) \end{aligned}$$

- Strip x-ccy basis spreads to obtain

$$D^{Y,X}(T) = D_O^Y(T) e^{-\int_0^T y_{X,Y}(T') dT'} = \text{df for ccy Y with collateral in ccy X}$$

- FX fwds: $FX^{Y,X}(T) = \text{value of 1 unit of ccy Y in ccy X, with collateral in ccy X}$

$$FX^{Y,X}(T) \cdot \frac{D_O^X(T)}{D_O^X(T_0)} = FX^{Y,X}(T_0) \cdot \frac{D^{Y,X}(T)}{D^{Y,X}(T_0)}$$

$$\frac{FX^{Y,X}(T)}{FX^{Y,X}(T_0)} = \frac{D^{Y,X}(T)}{D^{Y,X}(T_0)} / \frac{D_O^X(T)}{D_O^X(T_0)}$$