A discount curve for Insurance Risk Management with exact fit and parsimonious forecasts

Thierry Moudiki, PhD candidate @ ISFA Laboratoire SAF (joint work with Areski Cousin & Ibrahima Niang)

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Plan

- 1. Context
- 2. Curve construction and extrapolation
 - Curve construction
 - ► Curve extrapolation
- 3. Real world forecasting

1. Context

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1. Context

- Calculation of insurers' technical provisions
- Discount curve calibration and extrapolation for pricing and risk neutral simulation
- ► Curves' real world forecasting for risk management

2.1. Curve construction

- 1. Context
- 2. Curve construction and extrapolation
 - **▶** Curve construction
 - Curve extrapolation
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2.1. Curve construction

- Discount curve construction: uses IRS + Credit Risk Adjustment (Solvency II framework) or OIS
- Curve construction methodology: ideas from Schlögl and Schlögl (2000)
- ► We add:
 - static discount curve extrapolation
 - curves' real world forecasting
- ► Can be extended to multiple curve construction

2.1. Curve construction (cont'd)

- ▶ **Idea**: No arbitrage short rate models include $t \mapsto b(t)$ for exact **fitting of initial term structure**
- Examples:
 - ► Hull & White (1990, 1994) extended Vasicek
 - Extended CIR...
- ▶ piecewise-constant specification of $t \mapsto b(t)$ at input swaps' maturities $T_1, \dots, T_n \longrightarrow b_1, \dots, b_n$

2.1. Curve construction (cont'd)

Discount factors in the extended Vasicek case:

$$P(0,t) = exp\left(-X_0\phi(t) - a\int_{t_0}^t b(u)\phi(t-u)du - \psi(t)\right)$$

Where:

$$\phi(s) := rac{1}{a} \left(1 - e^{-as}
ight)$$
 $\psi(s) := -\int_0^s \left(rac{\sigma^2}{2} \phi^2(s - heta) \right) d heta$

▶ Piecewise-constant $t \mapsto b(t)$:

$$\int_0^t b(u)\phi(t-u)du \longrightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n b_k \int_{T_{k-1}\wedge t}^{T_k\wedge t} \phi(t-u)du \longrightarrow P^M(0,t)$$

2.1. Curve construction (cont'd)

- Calibration?
 - ightharpoonup S = swaps values at time t = 0
 - ► C = swaps cash flows matrix
 - ightharpoonup W = diagonal matrix of minimization weights
 - **P** = **unknown** discount factors, function of b_1, \ldots, b_n
- From less bias (and more variance) to more bias (and less variance)
 - ▶ Solve S = CP iteratively (a.k.a bootstrapping)
 - ▶ Minimize $(S CP)^T W(S CP)$
 - ▶ Minimize $(S CP)^T W(S CP) + Penalization$

2.2. Curve extrapolation

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2.2. Curve extrapolation

▶ In the Extended Vasicek case, for $t > T_n$ add a parameter:

$$b_{n+1}=f_{\infty}+\frac{\sigma^2}{2a^2}$$

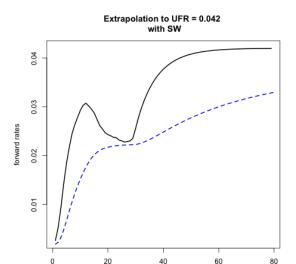
where $f_{\infty} = UFR = Ultimate Forward Rate$

▶ Either exogenously fixed UFR and convergence period $\tau_{convergence}$: increase parameter a until

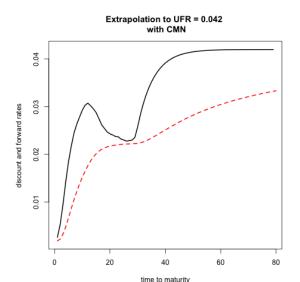
$$|f^{M}(0, LLP + au_{convergence}) - f_{\infty}| < tolerance$$

- Or data driven UFR:
 - A fraction of the swaps data in a training set, the other in a test set
 - $lackbox{ A grid search on values for } f_{\infty} \longrightarrow \text{lowest pricing error on swaps}$ from the **test set**

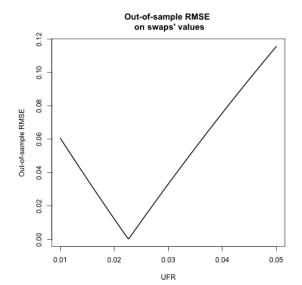
- ▶ IRS from Ametrano and Bianchetti (2013) + CRA = 10bps
- ▶ **Fixed UFR** = 4.2%, LLP = 20 years, convergence period $\tau_{convergence}$ = 40 years, **Smith-Wilson method**:



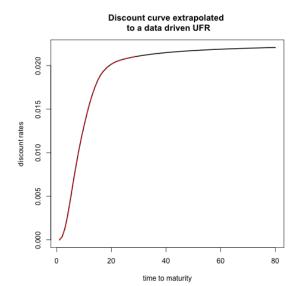
► Fixed UFR = 4.2%, LLP = 20 years, convergence period $\tau_{convergence}$ = 40 years, the **method presented here**:



► OIS from Ametrano and Bianchetti (2013), data driven UFR = 2.26%:



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3. Real world forecasting

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3. Real world forecasting

- ▶ **Problem**: Forecasting the constructed 'discretized HW' curves to future dates, in real world probability
- ► A solution: problem's dimension reduction
 - ► Functional Principal Components Analysis (**FPCA**) (Ramsay and Silverman (2005)) on parameters
 - Calibrate spot rates through time; obtain:

$$\mathbf{B}_{ij} = \hat{b}_{x_i}(t_j)$$

▶ Based on the *cross-product function*:

$$V = \frac{1}{N} \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{B}$$

find Functional PCs: ξ_1, \ldots, ξ_K

- A solution (cont'd):
 - Express **calibrated** $\hat{b}_{x_i}(t_j)$ as:

$$\hat{b}_{x_i}(t_j) = \beta_{t_j,0} + \sum_{k=1}^K \beta_{t_j,k} \xi_k(x_i) + \epsilon_{x_i}(t_j)$$

▶ Obtain forecasts for $\hat{b}_{x_i}(t_j)$ at $t > t_j$: univariate time series forecasts on $\beta_{t_i,k}$

$$\beta_{t_j,k} \longrightarrow \hat{\beta}_{t_j+h|t_j,k}$$

- A solution (cont'd):
 - Real world simulation: parametric law or bootstrap resampling (with replacement) of univariate time series residuals
 - Bootstrap:

$$\hat{\beta}_{t_j,k} \longrightarrow \hat{\beta}^*_{t_j,k}$$

Obtain univariate forecasts:

$$\hat{\beta}_{t_j+h|t_j,k}^*$$

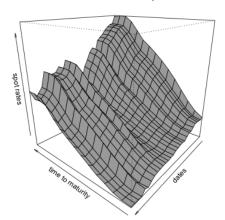
► And:

$$\hat{b}_{x_i}^*(t_j+h)$$

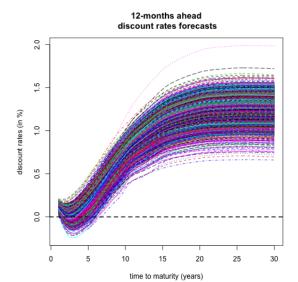
▶ Plug $\hat{b}_{x_i}^*(t_i + h)$ into formulas for discount factors

► IRS + CRA data. 12-months ahead forecasts, 1000 simulations, FPCA and bootstrap resampling:

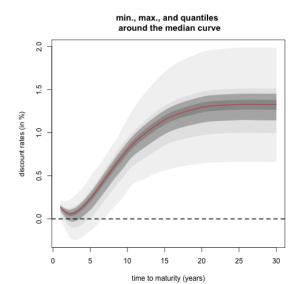
Monthly spot rates from december 2013 to april 2016



► IRS + CRA data. 12-months ahead forecasts, 1000 simulations, FPCA and bootstrap resampling:



► IRS + CRA data. **12-months ahead forecasts**, **1000** simulations, FPCA and bootstrap resampling:



Questions

▶ Questions?

References

- Ametrano, F. M., & Bianchetti, M. (2013). Everything you always wanted to know about multiple interest rate curve bootstrapping but were afraid to ask. Available at SSRN 2219548.
- ▶ Hull, J., & White, A. (1990). Pricing interest-rate-derivative securities. Review of financial studies, 3(4), 573-592.
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