# Financial Engineering and Risk Management Swaps

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## Swaps

**Definition.** Swaps are contracts that transform one kind of cash flow into another.

## Example.

- Plain vanilla swap: fixed interest rate vs floating interest rates
- Commodity swaps: exchange floating price for a fixed price. e.g. gold swaps, oil swaps.
- Currency swaps

## Why swaps?

- Change the nature of cash flows
- Leverage strengths in different markets

# **Example of leveraging strengths**

## Two companies

| Company | Fixed | Floating     |
|---------|-------|--------------|
| А       | 4.0%  | LIBOR + 0.3% |
| В       | 5.2%  | LIBOR + 1.0% |

Company A is "better" in both but relatively weaker in the floating rate market

## Company A

- Borrows in fixed market at 4.0%
- $\bullet$  Swap with B: pays LIBOR and receives 3.95%

## Company B

- $\bullet$  B borrow in the floating market at LIBOR + 1.0%
- Swap with A: pays 3.95% and receives LIBOR

#### Effective rates:

- A: -4% + 3.95% LIBOR = -(LIBOR + 0.05%)
- B: LIBOR 1% + LIBOR 3.95% = -4.95%

## Both gain!

## Role of financial intermediaries

## Same two companies

| Company | Fixed | Floating     |
|---------|-------|--------------|
| А       | 4.0%  | LIBOR + 0.3% |
| В       | 5.2%  | LIBOR + 1.0% |

Financial intermediary that constructs the swap.

## Company A

- Borrows in fixed market at 4.0%
- Swap with Intermediary: pays LIBOR and receives 3.93%

## Company B

- ullet B borrow in the floating market at LIBOR + 1.0%
- Swap with Intermediary: pays 3.97% and receives LIBOR

Financial intermediary makes 0.04% or 4 basis points. Why?

Compensation for taking on counterparty risk and providing a service

# **Pricing interest rate swaps**

 $r_t =$ floating (unknown) interest rate at time t

Cash flows at time  $t = 1, \ldots, T$ 

- Company A (long): receives  $Nr_{t-1}$  and pays NX
- ullet Company B (short): receives NX and pays  $Nr_{t-1}$

Value of swap to company A

•  $N(r_0,\ldots,r_{T-1})=$  Cash flow of floating rate bond - Face value. Therefore, value of swap to company A

$$V_A = N(1 - d(0, T)) - NX \sum_{t=1}^{T} d(0, t)$$

• Set X so that  $V_A = 0$ , i.e.

$$X = \frac{1 - d(0, T)}{\sum_{t=1}^{T} d(0, t)}$$