

TEACHING AN OLD DOG NEW TRICKS

OUR FAIR PRICE ENGINE

ILARIA PICCIRILLI

DYALOG USER MEETING 2018

MY FAB TEAM AND ME

- **6 Programmers:** 4 based in Milan, 1 in Pistoia, 1 in Trieste
- 3 graduated in Mathematics, 2 in Physics, 1 Actuary
- Pair Programming
- Work Alone
- Shared Analysis



MAGIC TEAM



SOFIA

- **Integrated System for Institutional Investors**
- **Position Keeping**
- **Risk Management**

PRICING

BOND



20



0345970

20

47 1/2

0345970

THREE PER CENT

LOAN OF 1898.

1898

1918

The United States of America

ARE INDEBTED UNTO THE BEARER IN THE SUM OF

20 TWENTY DOLLARS 20 TWENTY DOLLARS 20

This bond is issued under authority of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures" approved June thirteenth eighteen hundred and ninety-eight and is redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the first day of August, 1908, and payable August 1, 1918 in coin, with interest at the rate of three per centum per annum payable quarterly in coin on the first day of November, February, May and August in each year. The principal and interest are exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority.

Act of June 13 1898

 Entered *Tracy*
 Received *[Signature]*

Washington, D.C., August 1, 1898.

J.M. Lloyd
 Register of the Treasury

20



Bond fair price

$$P = \frac{C}{(1+i)} + \frac{C}{(1+i)^2} + \dots + \frac{C}{(1+i)^N} + \frac{M}{(1+i)^N}$$

$$P = \left(\sum_{n=1}^N \frac{C}{(1+i)^n} \right) + \frac{M}{(1+i)^N}$$

The fair price of a bond is the sum of the present values of all its cash flows, including both the coupon payments and the redemption payment.

International Bond Market Plan: 1... present5.com

Determine the fair price of a bond

In this case c , m , T , and the relevant zero coupon yield rate are known

Compute the fair value, P

$$P = \sum_{t=1}^T \frac{CF_t}{(1+i)^t}$$

Cash flow diagram

Zero coupon bond yield curve

Bond price and yield pdf slideshare.net

Bond Example (Continued)

- Suppose interest rates fall immediately after we issue the bonds. The required return on bonds of similar risk drops to 10%
- What would be a fair price for these bonds?

Note: If the coupon rate > required return, the bond will sell for a premium

N	I/Y	P/Y	PV	PMT	FV	MODE
20	10	1	-1,170.27	120	1000	

Slide 1 Valuation and Characteristics o... slideplayer.com

Calculator Settings

N	I/Y	PV	PMT	FV	BGN
24					

Calculate Bond Price on TI BA II Plus ... youtube.com

$$\text{Bond Price} = 50 + \frac{1 - \left[\frac{1}{(1+0.06)^{20}} \right]}{0.06} + \frac{1000}{(1+0.06)^{20}}$$

$$= 50 + \frac{(1 - 0.3118)}{0.06} + 3.207$$

$$= 50 + 11.47 + 311.82$$

$$= \$85.32$$

Advanced Bond Concepts: Bond Pricing |... investopedia.com

$$P = \left(\frac{C}{1+i} + \frac{C}{(1+i)^2} + \dots + \frac{C}{(1+i)^N} \right) + \frac{M}{(1+i)^N}$$

$$= \left(\sum_{n=1}^N \frac{C}{(1+i)^n} \right) + \frac{M}{(1+i)^N}$$

$$= C \left(\frac{1-(1+i)^{-N}}{i} \right) + M(1+i)^{-N}$$

Bond valuation - Wikipedia en.wikipedia.org

$$P = \left(\frac{C}{1+i} + \frac{C}{(1+i)^2} + \dots + \frac{C}{(1+i)^N} \right) + \frac{M}{(1+i)^N}$$

$$= \left(\sum_{n=1}^N \frac{C}{(1+i)^n} \right) + \frac{M}{(1+i)^N}$$

$$= C \left(\frac{1-(1+i)^{-N}}{i} \right) + M(1+i)^{-N}$$

Bond Valuation: Calculators and Tips wallstreetsurvivor.com

Easy Question:

You are offered to buy a 4-year coupon corporate bond in the beginning of its 7th month on its 3rd year for \$963.54. Its face value is \$1,000 and its coupon rate is 5.172% p.a., with coupons paid quarterly.

Government bond

Is \$963.54 a good price? What is the yield if you buy it at this price? If the gov't. bond rate suddenly goes down to 4.7%, what will be the new fair value of the bond?

Exam Preparation - Bond Valuation Usual Exam... youtube.com

Determine the fair price of a bond

In this case c , m , T , and the relevant zero coupon yield curve are known

Compute the fair value, P

$$P = \sum_{t=1}^T \frac{CF_t}{(1+i)^t}$$

Cash flow diagram

Zero coupon bond yield curve

Bonds 2016 slideshare.net

Amount of semi-annual coupon: $100,000 \left(\frac{0.07}{2} \right) = 2,500$

The bondholder receives 20 payments of \$2,500 each, and \$100,000 at $t = 10$.

Present value of \$2,500:

$$P = \frac{F}{(1+i)^t} = \frac{2,500}{(1+0.03)^2} = 2,156.42$$

Present value of \$100,000:

Current 4% is equivalent semi-annual rate:

$$1 + 0.04 = \left(1 + \frac{i}{2} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{i}{2} = 0.019604$$

Thus,

$$P = 20 \left(\frac{2,500}{1+i} \right) + \frac{100,000}{1+i} = 2,500 \left(\frac{1 - (1+i)^{-20}}{i} \right) + \frac{100,000}{1+i}$$

Price = 47,586.42 + 40,396.01 = 108,982.43

View Teaching Guide | Teach Together... teachtogether.chekd12.com

Zero Coupon Bond Price

$$= \frac{M}{(1+i)^n}$$

$$= \frac{1000}{(1+0.03)^{10}}$$

$$= \$744.09$$

Advanced Bond Concepts: Bond Pricing |... investopedia.com

Calculator Yield to Maturity

The rate of return on a bond is its yield to maturity. Use the following information to calculate the yield to maturity.

Par value: 100

Market price: 105

Annual coupon: 5

Maturity in years: 2

Display: Quarterly

Format: Annual

Calculate

Yield to maturity: 4.42%

Advanced Bond Concepts:... investopedia.com

Calculator Bond Price

Use the following information to calculate the bond price.

Par value: 1000

Annual coupon: 70

Maturity in years: 10

Yield to maturity: 7%

Calculate

Bond price: 946.71

Discount Bond

A bond that is selling for less than its par value. This is because the coupon payments pay less than similar bonds being offered in the market.

\$1000 AAA Rated bond w/ 7% Coupon

What would you choose to buy?

How to Price/Value Bonds - Formula, Annual, Sem... youtube.com

$$\text{Accrued Interest} = \text{Coupon} * \frac{\text{day count}}{\text{total days}}$$

$$AI = 25 * \frac{90}{180}$$

$$AI = \$12.50$$

Advanced Bond Concepts: Bond Pricing | Inve... investopedia.com

Bondview Estimated Price

Never overpay for a bond. Use Bondview's Estimated Price.

\$98.00

How To Know If A Municipal Bond Pri... medium.com

Assume you have a one-year investment horizon and are trying to choose among three bonds. All have the same degree of default risk and mature in 5 years. The first is a zero-coupon bond that pays \$1,000 at maturity. The second has an 8.0% coupon rate and pays the \$50 coupon once per year. The third has a 10.0% coupon rate and pays the \$100 coupon once per year.

1. If all three bonds are now priced to yield 8.0% to maturity, what are their prices? (Do not round intermediate calculations. Round your answers to 2 decimal places.)

	Zero	8.0% Coupon	10.0% Coupon
Current price	\$ 77	\$ 1000	\$ 1111.52

2. If you expect your yields to maturity to be 6.0% at the beginning of next year, what will their prices be then? (Do not round intermediate calculations. Round your answers to 2 decimal places.)

	Zero	8.0% Coupon	10.0% Coupon
Price one year from now	\$ 77	\$ 1000	\$ 1101.34

3. What is your rate of return on each bond during the one-year holding period? (Do not round intermediate calculations. Round your answers to 2 decimal places.)

	Zero	8.0% Coupon	10.0% Coupon
Rate of return	17%	8.62%	8.62%

Solved: EXAMPLE 10.9 Fair Holding-Period... chegg.com

Market Price vs Estimated Fair Value

Rich/Cheap Analysis Compares

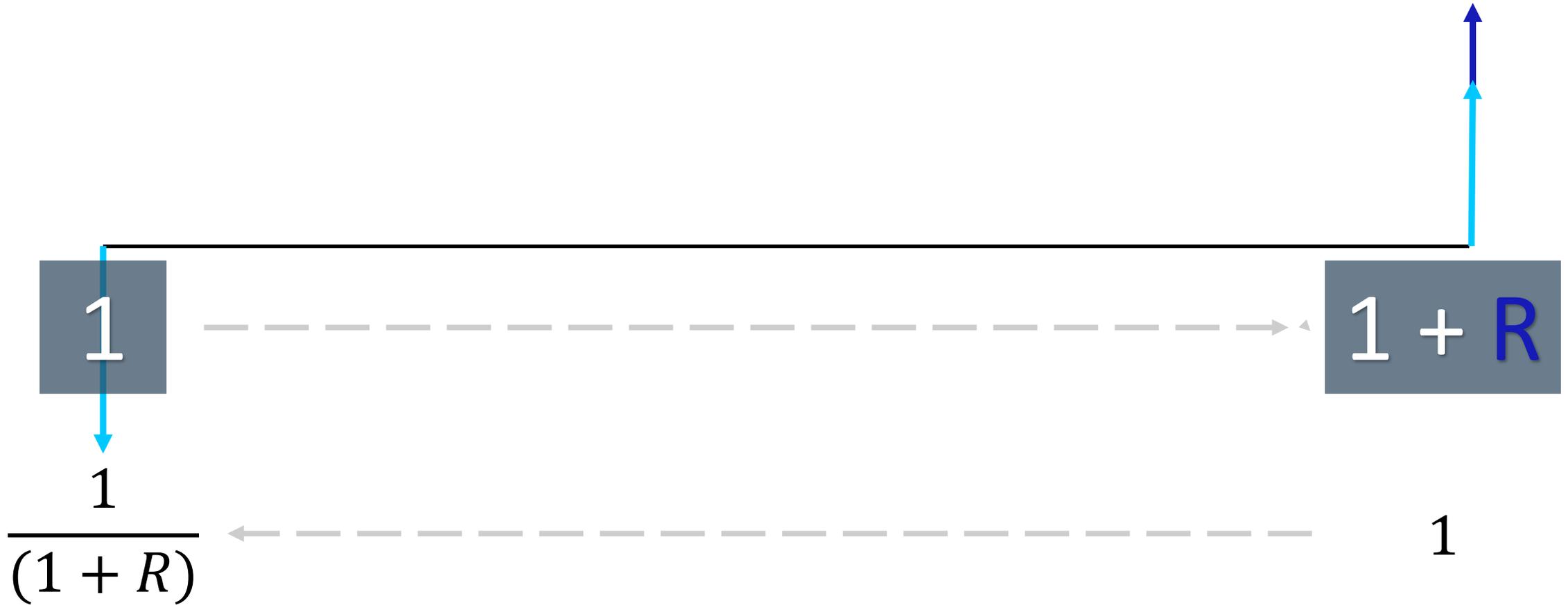
Fairly Valued: Price = Estimated Fair Value

Rich: Price > Estimated Fair Value

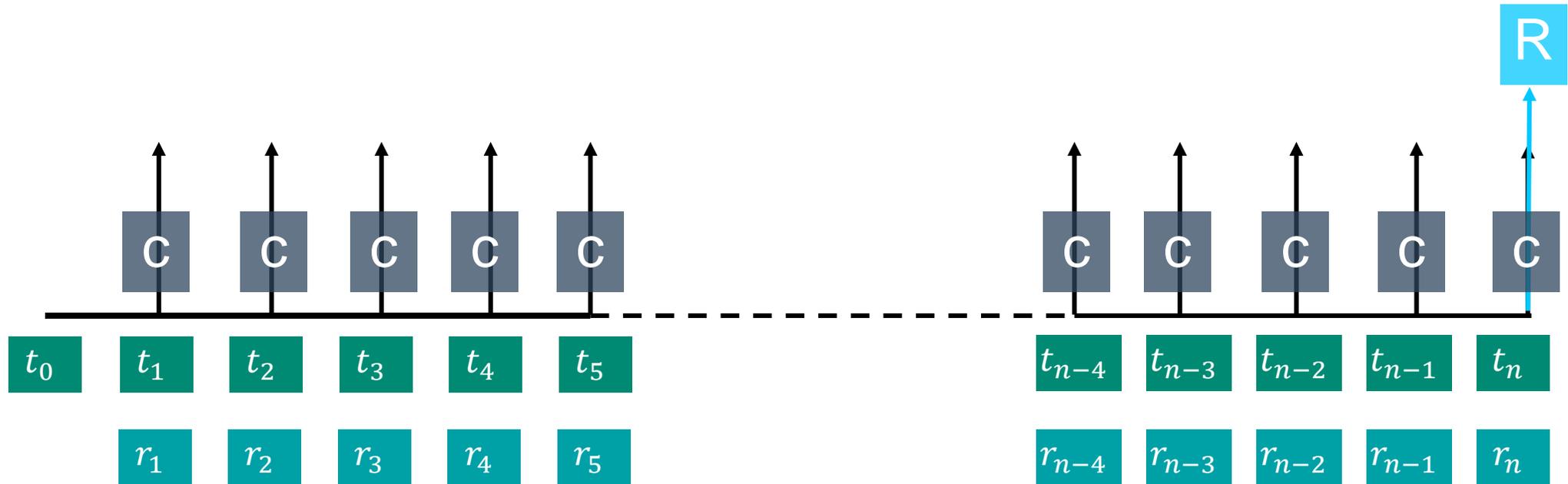
Cheap: Price < Estimated Fair Value

Bond Math Basics: Bond Pricing | Doug Carroll thefinancialtrainingchannel.pivotshare.com

ZERO COUPON BOND

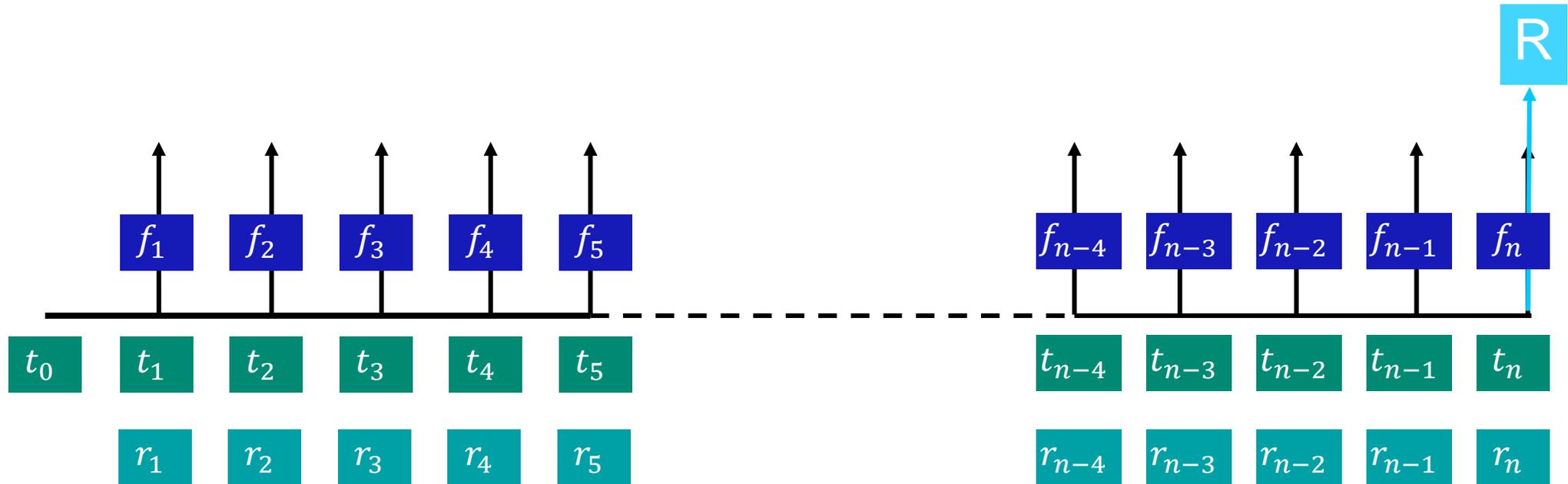


FIXED COUPON BOND



$$P = \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{c}{(1+r_i+s)^{t_i}} + \frac{R}{(1+r_n+s)^{t_n}}$$

FLOATER COUPON BOND



$$P = \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{f_i}{(1+r_i+s)^{t_i}} + \frac{R}{(1+r_n+s)^{t_n}}$$

In the beginning was the
Pricing

and the Pricing was with the
Engine

and the Pricing was the
Engine

BOND FAIR PRICE CALCULATION



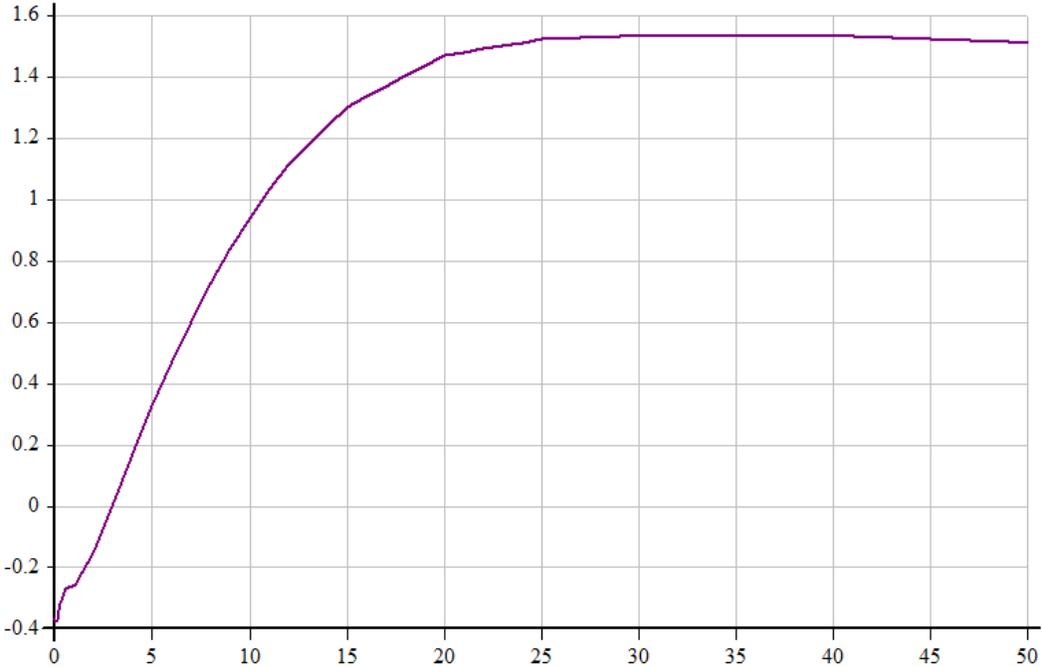
No holding information is needed, we need just the security specifications



$$P = \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{f_i}{(1+r_i+s)^{t_i}} + \frac{R}{(1+r_n+s)^{t_n}}$$



FAIR PRICE

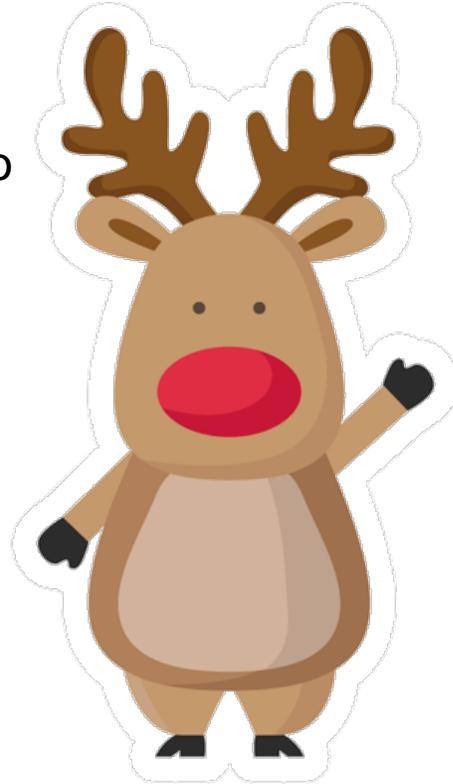


THE ENGINE BIRTH

STEP 1: STRESS TEST- MANAGING TWO CURVES

The 30/12/2005 Italian regulator asked the Insurance Companies to analyse the behaviour of the portfolio under market shocks as:

- Interest rates
- FX rates
- Credit Spread
- Equity Indices



STRESS TEST MODULE

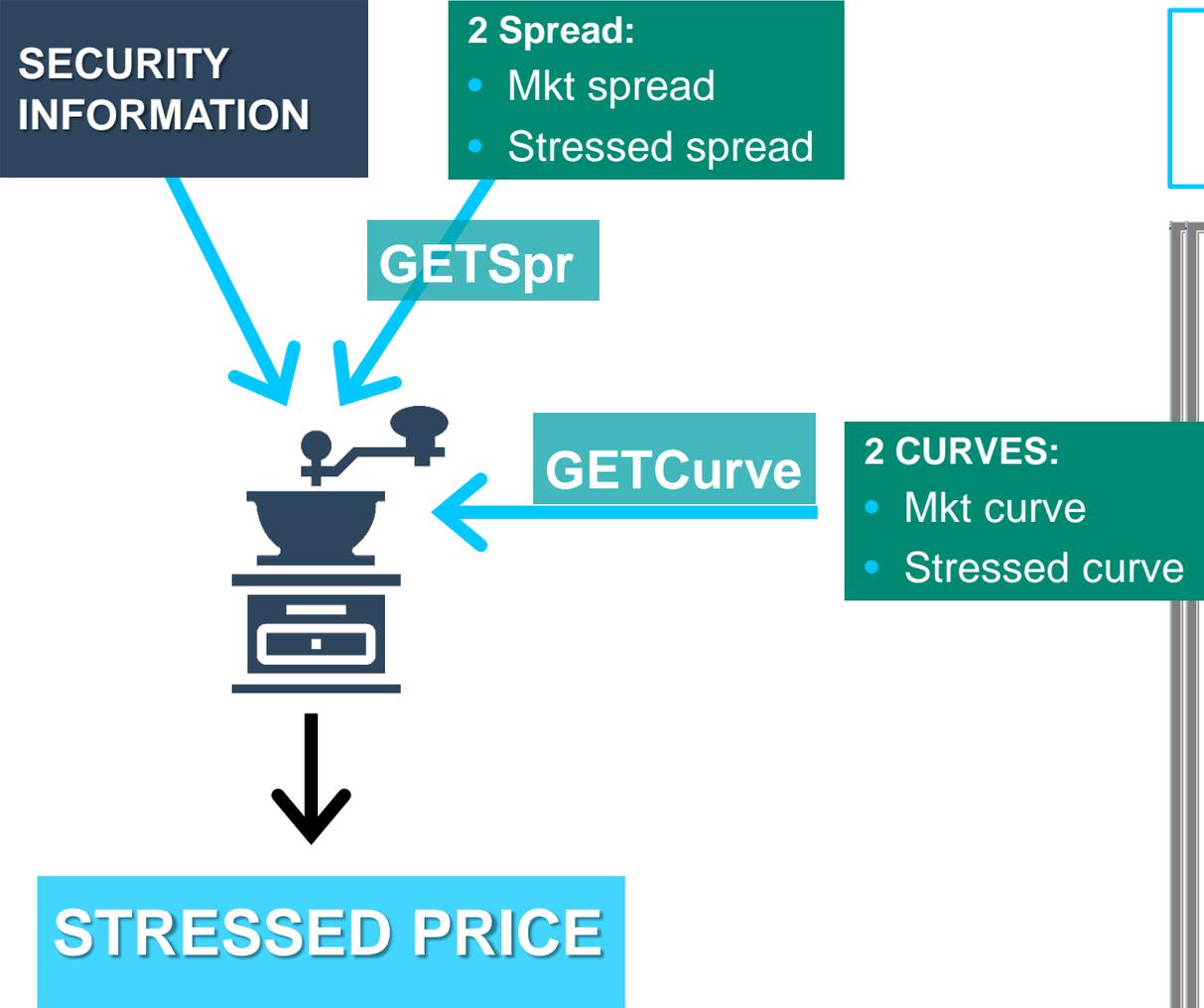
It's based on a full repricing approach and It allows to define market scenarios taking into account changes in interest rates, credit spread, equity indices, fx rates

FAIR PRICE ENGINE

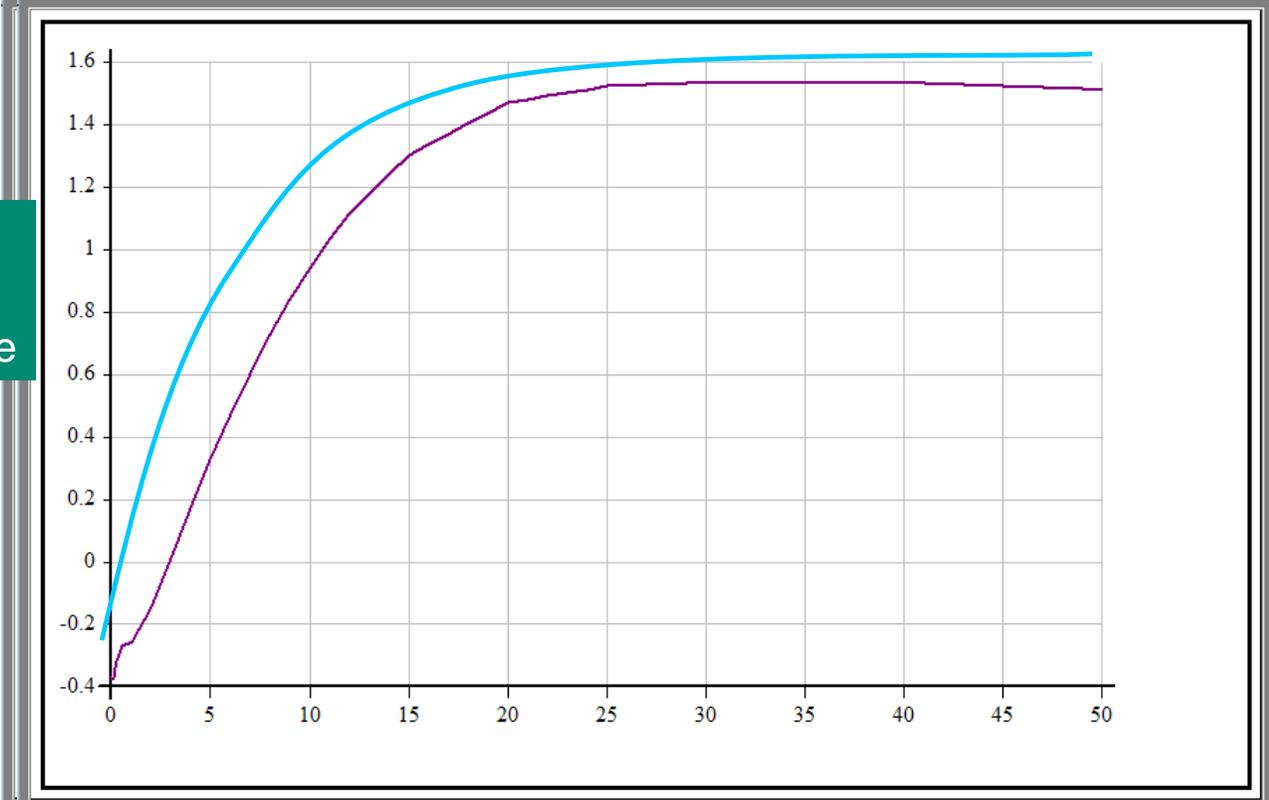


STRESS TEST MODULE

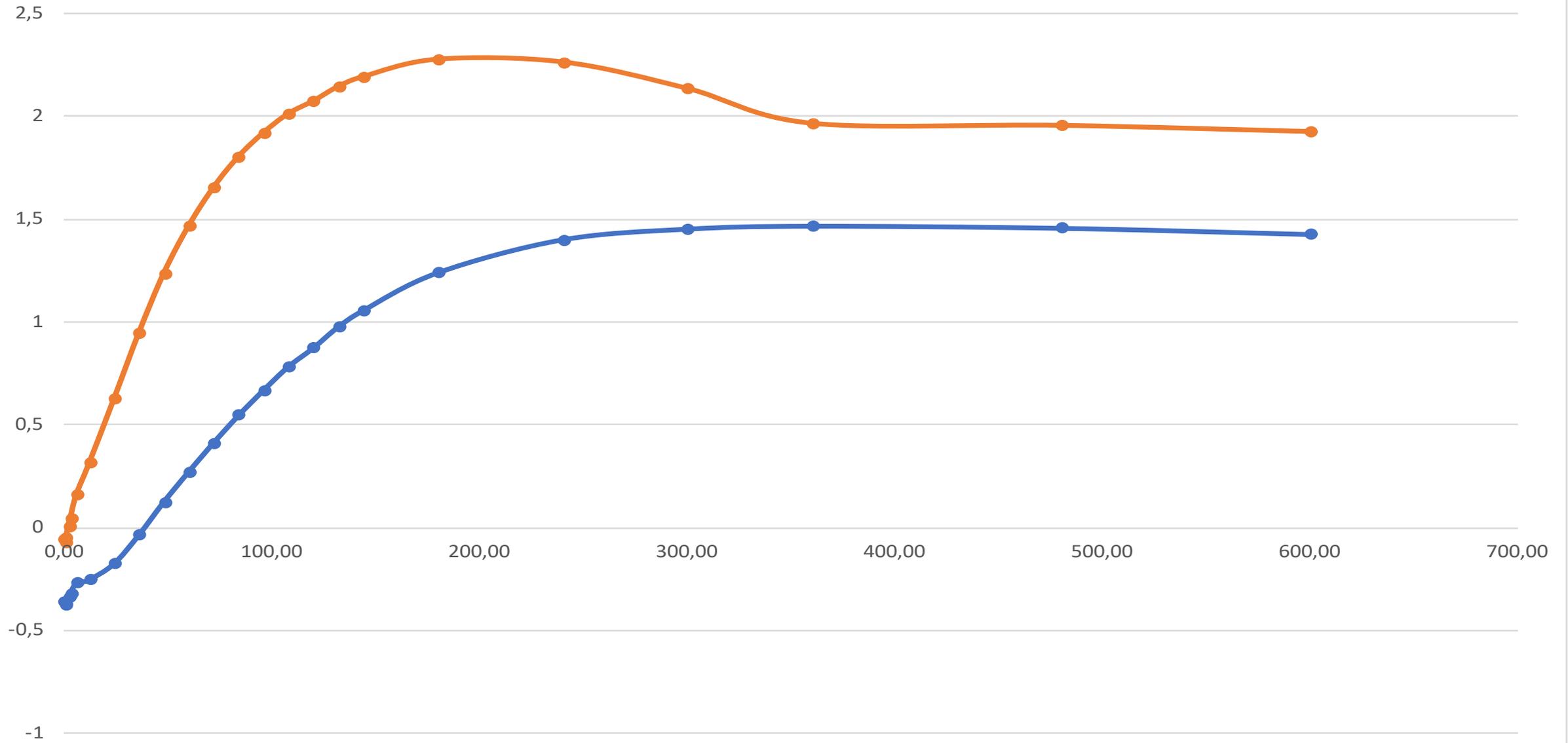
STEP 1: STRESS TEST- MANAGING TWO CURVES



No holding information is needed, we need just the security specifications



Tilted Curve



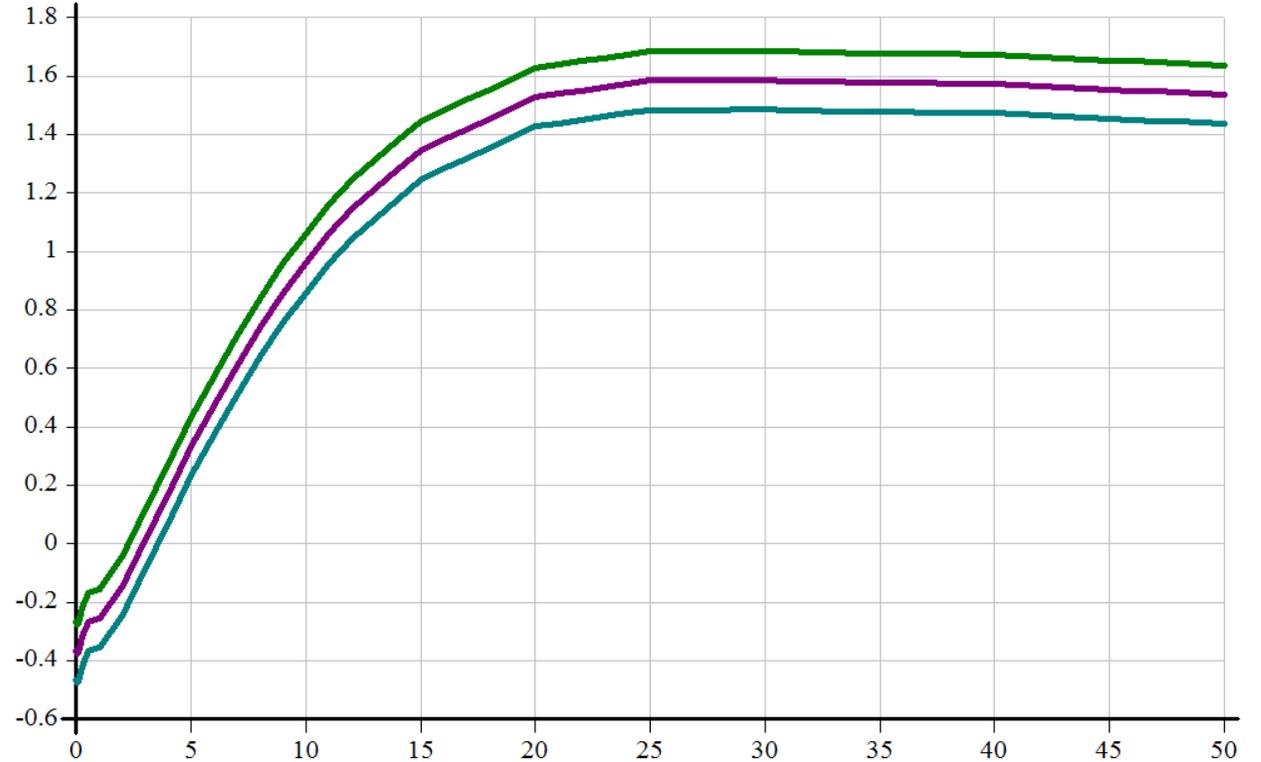
SIDE EFFECT

BORN JUNE 2006

- Effective Duration
- Spread Duration

$$D = \frac{P_- - P_+}{2Ph}$$

```
[0] Z+{PK}DURdo rarg;FPI;FPR;FPRcol;i;GETcurve;PK;FPI;
[1] AComputes effective duration and effective convexity
[2] t sa+rarg
[3] Z+(4,~psa)p0
[4] FPIcol+1 ◊ FPRcol+1 6 9 10 11 ◊ FPbszTh+10*~6
[5] NOSC+{0}
[6] GETcurve+{
[7]     C+Swap2Bond=α READcurve ω
[8]     (cC),(cC-[2]0 0.0001),(cC+[2]0 0.0001)
[9] }
[10] UPrz+1
[11] ImpSpr+{
```



THE ENGINE EVOLUTION

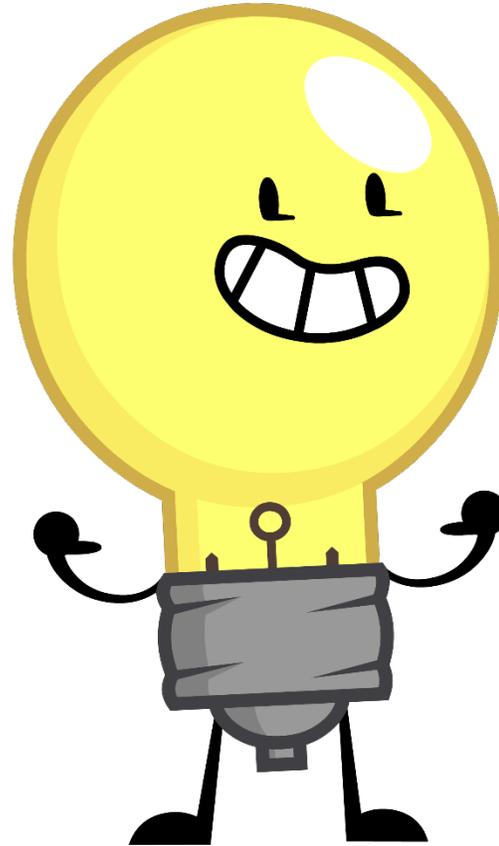
INTEGRATE THE CALCULATION CORE WITH THE ALM MODULE

Fair Price:

- 1 Curve
- Credit Spread

Stress Test: 2 Curves

- 2 curves
- 2 spreads: implied Stressed spread



Asset Liabilities Management:

- Many curves: a Forward Curve for every end of month for at least 5 years
- 2 spreads: Mkt spread and user defined spread

ASSETS LIABILITIES MANAGEMENT

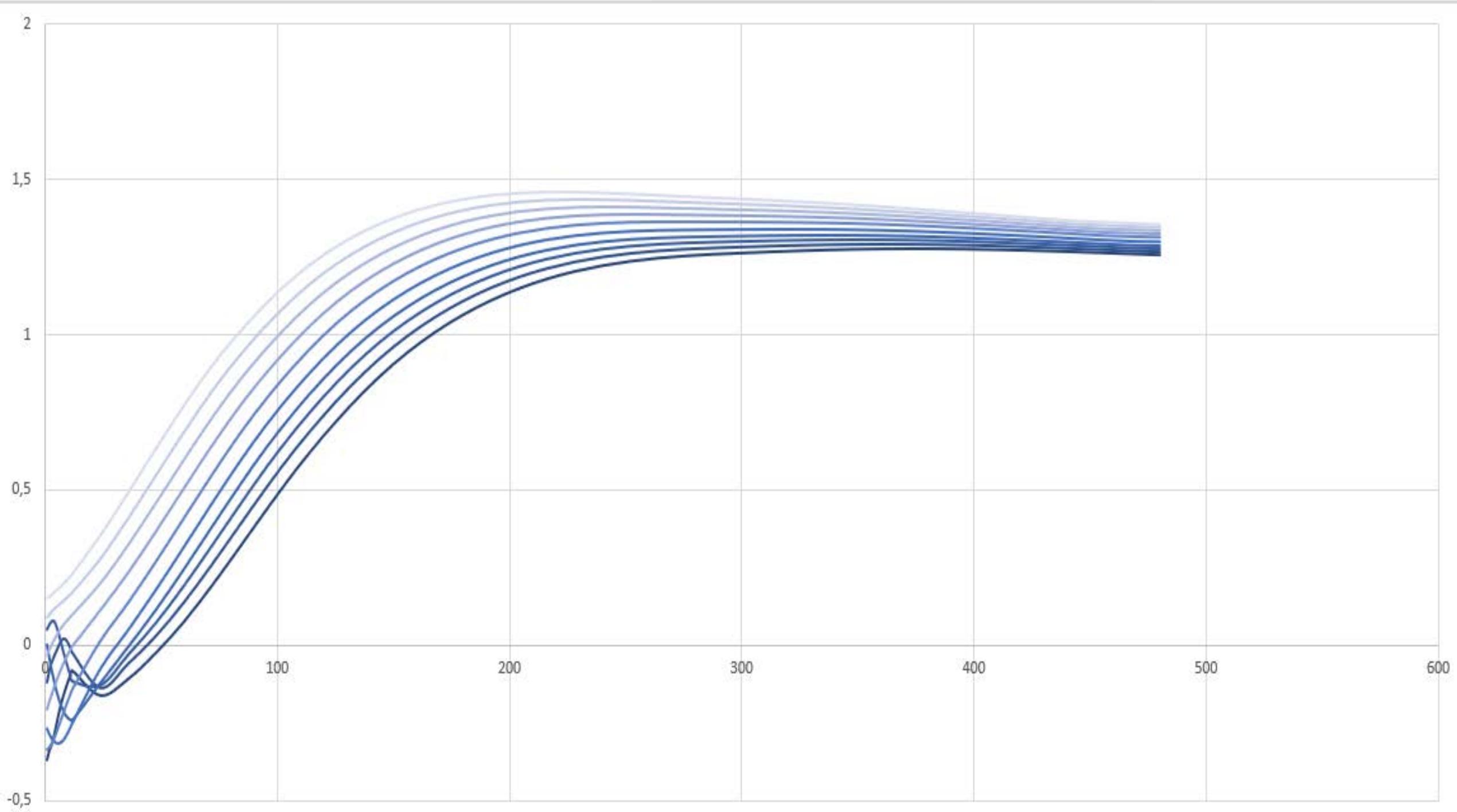
- Projection of portfolio future value and expected cash flows for both assets and liabilities
- Time horizon of many years → multiple forward dates

ASSETS:

- Interest rate risk and liquidity risk
- Credit risk rescaling scenarios
- Prices (including embedded options prices), flows, accruals, callable bonds moneyness, durations
- Future buys and sells

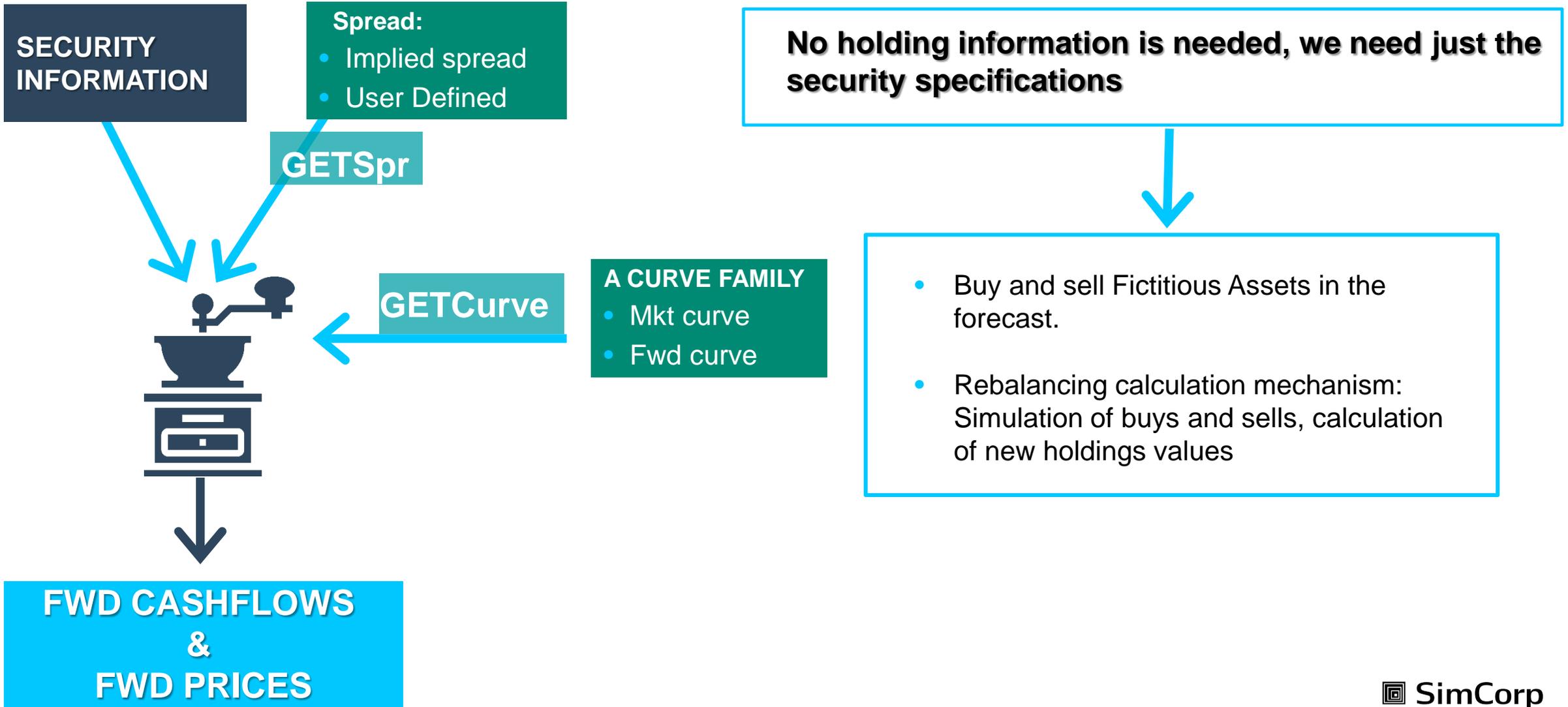
LIABILITIES:

- Clustering of policies into model points
- Projection of future deaths, surrenders, etc... and corresponding cash flows



ALM MODULE

STEP 2: MANAGING A FAMILY OF FORWARD CURVES



```
Search...
[0] Z+t GETcurve sela
[1] A
[2] Z+t READcurve sela
[3] a° (c)APLIT b NFP mb1 02/03/2006 14:16
```

```
[0] Z+{PK}ALMdo rarg;FPI;FPR;FPRcol;i;GETcurve;PK;FPIcol;SA;D;L2;FLD;R;ex
[1] uGSTK',bNFP,bSTR'
[2] OPENSmt'sprval'
[3] _->#.CLOSEsmt uDefer'sprval'
[4] NOftz+{w*w≤pd235}
[5] alm+1 ◊ t sa ftz+rarg ◊ NOboot+1
[6] FPdt+ut,{w[Δw]}(t≤DTC)/DTC
[7] Nc+pFPdt ◊ MD C F IRR CNVX CPN ACCR ICALL+c0p~Nc,~psa,ftz
[8] Nc++1 ◊ P+(Nc,~psa,ftz)p0 ◊ FLOWS+0 11p0 ◊ C1ITM+0 5p0 ◊ ALLCRV+0 3p0
[9] FPIcol+2 ◊ FPRcol+1 9,=PRRpar[30]φ(6 10 11 18 19 20)(18 21 22)
[10] GetCRVrule+GetAlmCRVrule
[11] :If PRRpar[40 88]∧.≠0
[12] uGSTK',bEIO,beio,bltg'
[13] :Select PRRpar[88]
[14] :Case ~1
[15] GETcurve+GetALMsimCrv
[16] :Case 1 A eiopa 2011
[17] STns+qis5
[18] GETcurve+GetALMeiopaCrv
[19] :Case 2 A ltga 2013
[20] SHADOW'GetFSpr'
[21] STns+ltga
[22] GETcurve+GetALMltgaCrv
[23] Sscen+1[=φ5+100>PRRpar
[24] FSpr+0 2p0
[25] :If Sscen>1
[26] FSpr+=Sscen FSpr ALMarchFSpr'G' ◊ :EndIf
[27] GetFSpr+{0, (~1+pFPdt)/(FSpr;0)[FSpr[;1]w;2]}
[28] :EndSelect
[29] :ElseIf PRRpar[68]
[30] GETcurve+ALMxlsCurve
[31] :Else
[32] GETcurve+GetALMcurve ◊ :EndIf
[33] GetInfCrv+GetALMinfCrv
[34] UD=+1
```

```
Search...
[0] Z+t GetALMcurve sac;b;C1;D;d;d1;iota12;DF;df;spr
[1] t b+2t,1 A se non passo PRRpar[27] il default è 1 (pe
[2] :If ~sac ANg 3034
[3] SHADOW'Swap2Bond'
[4] Swap2Bond+{w} ◊ :EndIf
[5] :If 0epC1+=datac READcurve sac
[6] C+(#FPdt)p<0 2p0
[7] :Return ◊ :EndIf
[8] :If PRRpar[40]
[9] C+('CRVrule'uQV GetAlmCRVrule sac)AlmStressCrv C1
[10] :Else
[11] C+C1 ◊ :EndIf
[12] :If PRRpar[12] A curva spot anche a date fwd (per ora ad us
[13] C+(cC1), (~1+#FPdt)p<C
[14] :Else
[15] D+(÷360)×30 dCVD FPdt,[1.1]t
[16] d+(÷12)×(11),12×1[=θC
[17] d1+(÷12)×112×(=φD)+=θC
[18] iota12+{[0.5+12×w]}{(αα α)1αα w}
[19] C C1+d1◊{
[20] c+0 SPLI1 w
[21] 0 Swap2Bond α,[1.1]c SPLIVAL α}"C C1
[22] d-(/~/)≤)+=θC
[23] DF+C[;,1],(1+C[;2])*-C[;1]
[24] DF+d1{
[25] c+0 SPLI1 w
[26] α,[1.1]c SPLIVAL α}DF
[27] df+DF[;2],[=θφDF
[28] df+df[d1 iota12 d◊.+1+D]÷[2]df[d1 iota12 1+D]
[29] C+C[C[;1]iota12 d;2],~1+df*[1]-÷d
[30] C+(cC1),1+(cD),[1.1]"÷[1]C ◊ :EndIf
[31] :If b^PRRpar[10]
[32] spr+(CUSpr;0)[CUSpr[;1]1sac;2]
[33] (1+C)+0 spr◊(+[2])"1+C ◊ :EndIf
[34] :If ~16 uBIT PRRpar[104]
[35] C+( (/θ)0◊( (/2))"C ◊ :EndIf
[36] a° (c)APLIT b ALM gar 22/11/2017 16:35 28217
```

```

[83] :If v/14 15 16 uBIT PRRpar[38]
[84]   FPrescale+{1}
[85]   :ElseIf PRRpar[40]
[86]     FPrescale+{mkt+(MKT;0)[MKT[;1]isa;2] * w[1;1]{α q α uDV w}(×mkt)×mkt-ioptr[1;1]}
[87]   :Else
[88]     FPrescale+{mkt+(MKT;0)[MKT[;1]isa;2] * n=>pfpr * np(w[1;1]{α q α uDV w}(×mkt)×mkt-ioptr[1;1])} * :EndIf
[89] :If PRRpar[40]
[90]   :If 1=PRRpar[88]
[91]     SPRtab+PRRpar[89]GETeioPaSpr sa
[92]     SprCorp+{0,(-1+ρFPdt)/(SPRtab;0)[SPRtab[;1]isa;2]}
[93]   :ElseIf 0≠PRRpar[67]
[94]     SPRtab+ALMclfSpr sa
[95]     SprCorp+{
[96]       s+(0;tSprC1s)[1+(SPRtab;0)[SPRtab[;1]iω;2];]
[97]       b1+tSprDte~{ω[Δw]}tSprDtuFPdt
[98]       b2+FPdte~{ω[Δw]}tSprDtuFPdt
[99]       s+b2/b1\s * s[1]+0
[100]      0.0001×uDVsc s}
[101]   :Else
[102]     Corporate+SELcorp ArchivioSel'LA'
[103]     SprCorp+{0,(-1+ρCurva)ρ*/0.0001,(saeCorporate),PRRpar[48]} * :EndIf * :EndIf
[104] :If PRRpar[99]
[105]   ALMdur+1 * :EndIf
[106] ImpSpr+{
[107]   (2 3e~ANG 223)∧0=MKT[MKT[;1]isa;2]:(PMR;PMR[1;])[(PMI[;3]×PMI[;2]=1)uINDX t;3]
[108]   0=MKT[MKT[;1]isa;2]:0
[109]   (0 1)FPbond w
[110] }
[111] :If PRRpar[22]
[112]   PO2IC+1 * :EndIf
[113] :If 0≠NC'PK'
[114]   Δnomi+Δpnames PK
[115]   SHADOW Δnomi
[116]   Δpdef PK * :EndIf
[117] PK+Δpack'GETcurve FPIcol FPRcol UPrz ImpSpr FPbszTh FPdt CURind FPflows FPrescale FPrsk SprCorp',,'',Δnomi'uQV''
[118] SA+t FPexpand sa * sa,+ftz
[119] SA/~+(t,=φFPdt)HasFP SA
[120] OPTsa/~+(t>OPTsa[;2]ANG 219)v(OPTsa[;2]ANG 3159)e8 9
[121] ISPR-(0=GetCmp SA)/SA * ISPR,[1.1]+0[=smt'LAST/DATA'ΔFdur'SPR'ISPR(φ40 20 dCV t-0,t5)
[122] FPRAT+FPdt GETrateo SA
[123] FPrat+SA,FPRAT[;2+6×~1+1ρFPdt]
[124] FPar+ΔMkt[14 10],(1+1=>ΔMkt)=RenDT,20 40 dCV 2=ΔMkt
[125] FPI FPR+PK FPdo t(SA,ftz)
[126] :If 0εpFPI
[127]   P F C MD IRR CNVX CPN ACCR ICALL+c0p~m11.ep''sa FPdt
[128]   P,+0 * FPdur+0p~0,1+ρFPdt
[129]   FLOWS+'FLOWS'uQV 0 11p0 * FLOWS[;11]+1
[130]   Z=P FLOWS C F FPdt FPrat C11ITM HWci HWcr FPdur MD IRR CNVX CPN ACCR ICALL A11CRV
[131]   uGSTK 0
[132]   :Return * :EndIf
[133] :If PRRpar[99]
[134]   FPRplus/~+FPRplus[;1]εFPI[;1] |

```

A indicizza pay off

A calcolo duration 'destra'

A pleonastico?

SPPI BENCHMARK TEST - SOLELY PAYMENTS OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST

IRFS9 INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARD

- As a result of the financial crisis of 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), decided to revise their accounting standard introducing this test:
- The Benchmark Test is performed on all bonds whose coupon rate is indexed to a interest rate whose frequency doesn't match the coupon frequency. The test involves the comparison of two cashflows.



THE FAIR PRICE ENGINE

Using the engine in so many different contexts implies that it must be able to receive the input data in many different forms:

INTEREST CURVES

- 1 curve for FP
- 2 curves for Stress Test
- **Many fwd** curves for ALM

CREDIT SPREAD

- Market spread for fair price
- Implied spread or **user defined** spread elsewhere

CREDIT RISK

rescaling scenarios



THE FAIR PRICE ENGINE

In each context the output requested may be very different:



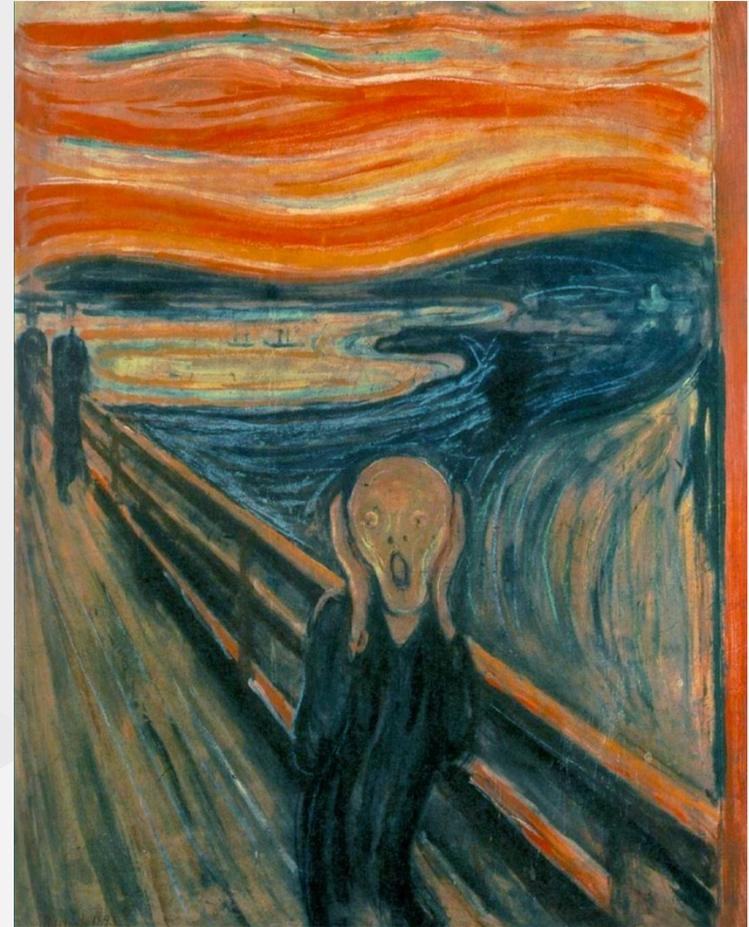
Just prices, for example for
VaR
Stress test

Just flows for
SPPI benchmark test

Prices (embedded options
prices), flows, accruals,
callable bonds moneyness,
durations for ALM

THEN THE (ALMOST) IMPOSSIBLE BECAME REALITY

- On 11 June 2014 the ECB introduced the negative interest rates
- Black models stopped working
- Change model
- In fact we have two different Fair price engines: one is based on closed formulas the other is a Monte Carlo based on Hull-White model.



HWcalc

FPcalc

Monte Carlo based on Hull-White model



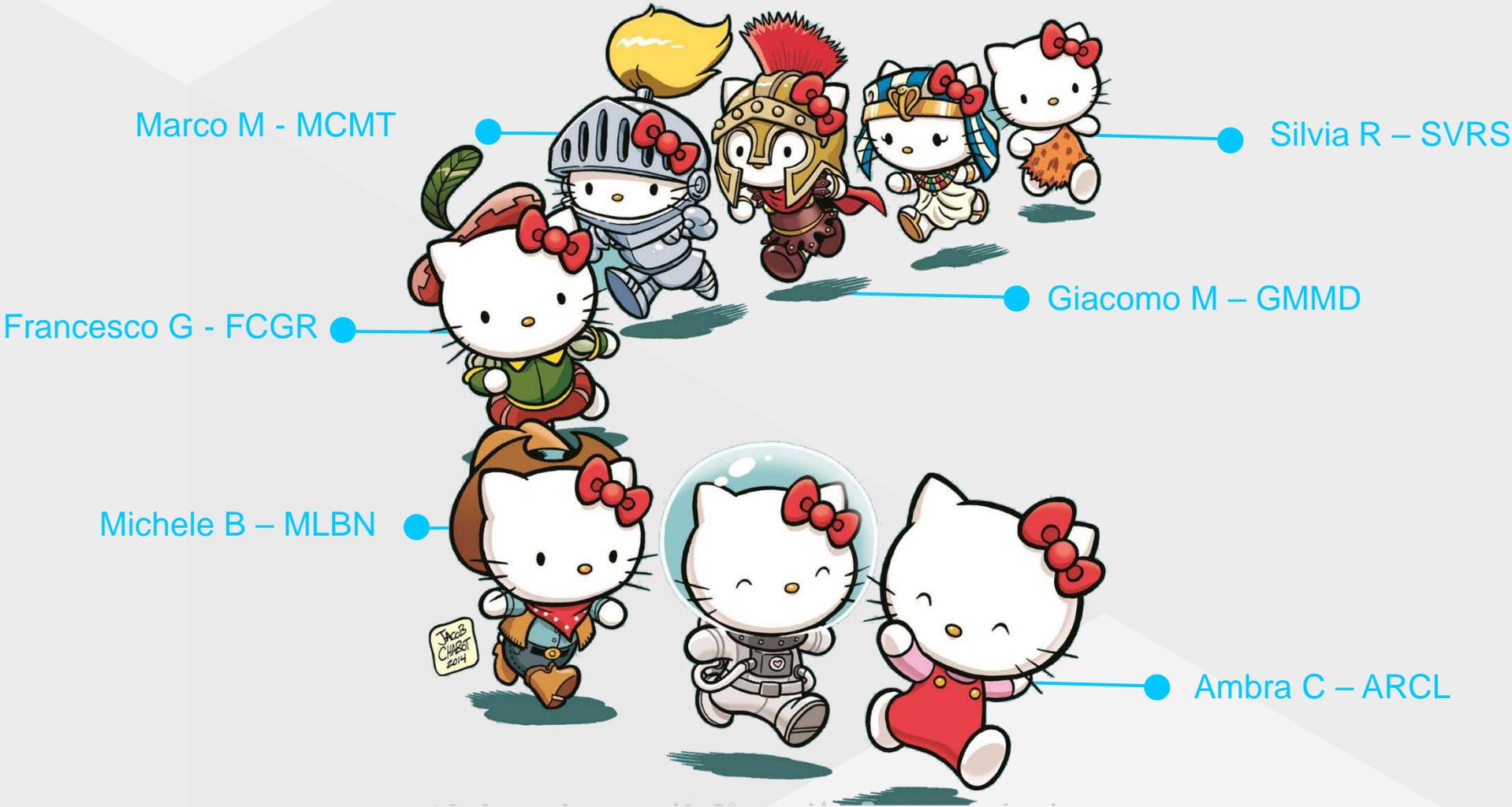
Closed formulas



AT THE END WAS THE **ENGINE**



THANKS TO





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