



## Consistent treatment of XVA

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# About Numerix



- ❑ Numerix is the leading independent analytics provider for cross-asset solutions.
- ❑ Over 700 clients and 75 partners across more than 25 countries.

## ❑ Structured Products Magazine's Technology Rankings

- **2013: #1 in All Pricing Categories: Rates, Credit, Equities, FX, Commodities**
- **2013, 2012: #1 in Risk Management – Credit & Market**
- **2013: Overall #1 Technology Vendor ; 2012: Overall Winner**

## ❑ Waters Rankings : Compliance / Risk Management

- **2013, 2012: Best Risk Analytics Provider, Best Credit Risk Solution Provider**

## ❑ Risk Magazine Technology Rankings

- **2013, 2012, 2011: #1 for CVA, DVA & FVA**
- “Enterprise Risk Management” - Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA), Debt Valuation Adjustment (DVA) and Funding Valuation Adjustment (FVA) calculations
- “Pricing Analytics” - Structured Products and Cross-Asset

# Agenda

- Why risky discounting isn't enough
- Framework for consistent XVA calculation
- Taking CSA into account
- Calculating Total Valuation Adjustment
- XVA Case Studies



# Why risky discounting isn't enough



- In the derivatives business, credit risk used to be taken into account by discounting with the risky curve
- Consider simple example of a ZCB with maturity of 5y and notional EUR 10k (i.e. receipt of 10k at maturity, assuming recovery of zero)

Name	Value (EUR)
PV risky discounting	81.72%
PV risk-free	90.07%
CVA	-8.35%
PV risk-free+CVA	81.72%

- $\text{risky PV} = \text{risk-free PV} + \text{CVA}$  in this particular example
- Is that always true?

# Why risky discounting isn't enough

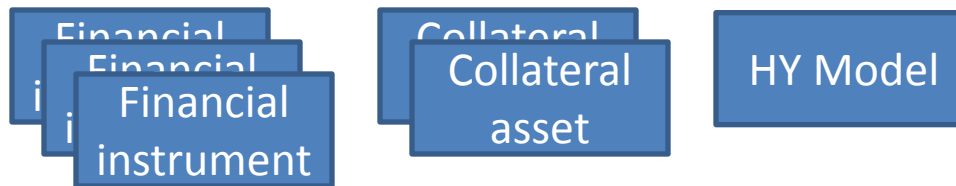


- Consider a 10y ATM receiver swap starting in 5y forward with a fixed rate=4.04% and EUR 10k notional

Name	Value (EUR)
PV risky discounting	-0.3%
PV risk-free	0%
CVA	-0.86%
PV risk-free + CVA	-0.86%

- Accounting for credit risk by discounting does not work for products where future cash flows can be positive or negative

# Framework for consistent XVA



Exposure profiles of financial instruments

Exposure profiles of collateral assets

Survival probabilities and curves

CSA

DATE	VALUE 1	VALUE 2	...
30/06/2014	0.02	0.02	...
30/09/2014	-115.68	459.63	...
30/12/2014	-311.55	375.62	...

DATE	VALUE 1	VALUE 2	...
6/30/2014	1.000	1.000	...
9/30/2014	1.007	1.010	...
12/30/2014	1.013	1.021	...

DATE	VALUE 1	VALUE 2	...
6/30/2014	100.0%	100.0%	...
9/30/2014	99.8%	99.8%	...
12/30/2014	99.6%	99.6%	...

NAME	VALUE
HighT	100
LowT	100
CP_MTA	0
SELF_MTA	20



PV, CVA, DVA, FVA, FCA, CollVA...

# Taking CSA into account



- CSA has great impact on XVA
- Standard parameters include thresholds, minimum transfer amounts, frequency of rebalancing, eligible collateral
- May contain optionality (different assets as collateral)

```
IF ISACTIVE(MarginCallDates) THEN
  C = CollateralUnits * CollateralAssetValue
  Delta = MAX(V - HighT, 0) - MAX(- V - LowT, 0) - C
  Delta = WHEN((Delta > 0) AND (Delta < CP_MTA), 0, Delta)
  Delta = WHEN((Delta < 0) AND (Delta > - SELF_MTA), 0, Delta)
  C += Delta
  CollateralUnits = C / CollateralAssetValue
END IF
```



# Calculating Total Valuation Adjustment



- What is the relationship between CVA/DVA/FVA?

$$\underbrace{-(1 - R_{CP})\mathbb{E}_t \left[ \int_t^T du \lambda_{CP}(u) (v_t(u) - C(u))^+ D_E(t, u) \right]}_{\text{CVA}}$$

$$\underbrace{-(1 - R_B)\mathbb{E}_t \left[ \int_t^T du \lambda_B(u) (v_t(u) - C(u))^- D_E(t, u) \right]}_{\text{DVA}}$$

$$\underbrace{-\mathbb{E}_t \left[ \int_t^T du \lambda_F(u) (v_t(u) - C(u)) D_E(t, u) \right]}_{\text{FVA}}$$

# How to calculate Total Valuation Adjustment



- Knowledge of the replication/hedging strategy is fundamental for consistent aggregation of VA's
- If we do not hedge the self default:  $TVA=CVA+FVA$
- If we hedge the self default:  $TVA=CVA+DVA$

```
// Credit Valuation Adjustment
```

```
CVA -= hzr_cp *(1 - rec_cp) * MAX(V - C, 0) * int_factor
```

```
// Debt Valuation Adjustment
```

```
DVA -= hzr_self *(1 - rec_self) * MIN(V - C, 0) * int_factor
```

```
// Funding Cost Adjustment
```

```
FCA -= hzr_self *(1 - rec_self) * MAX(V - C, 0) * int_factor
```

```
// Funding Valuation Adjustment
```

```
FVA -= hzr_self *(1 - rec_self) *(V - C) * int_factor
```

## XVA Case Study



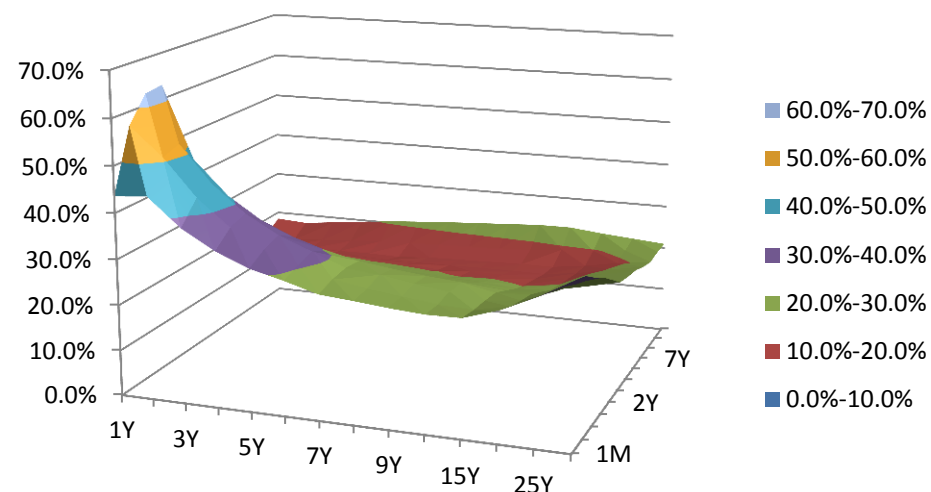
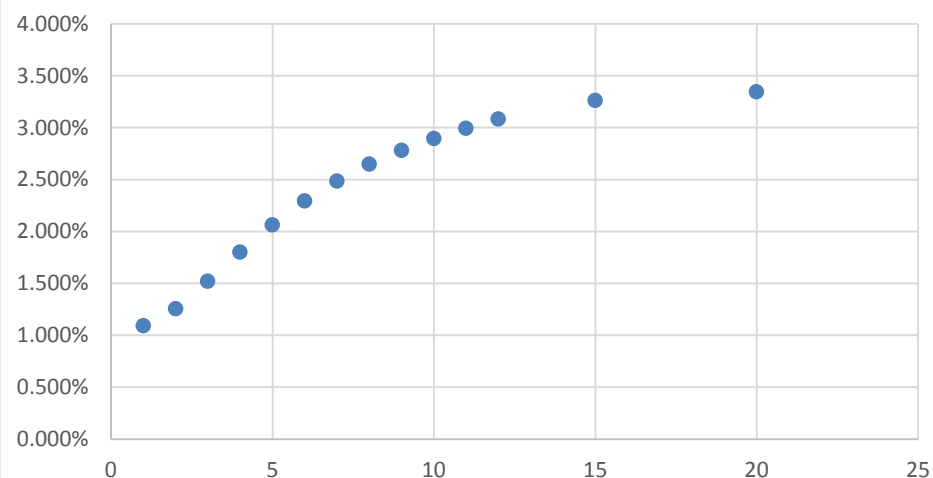
- I'd like to thank my colleagues Rahul Karkun (London), Mohit Agarwal (NYC) and Alexandre Antonov (Paris) for their contributions
- All errors are mine

# Market data



- IR Market Data

Yield Curve



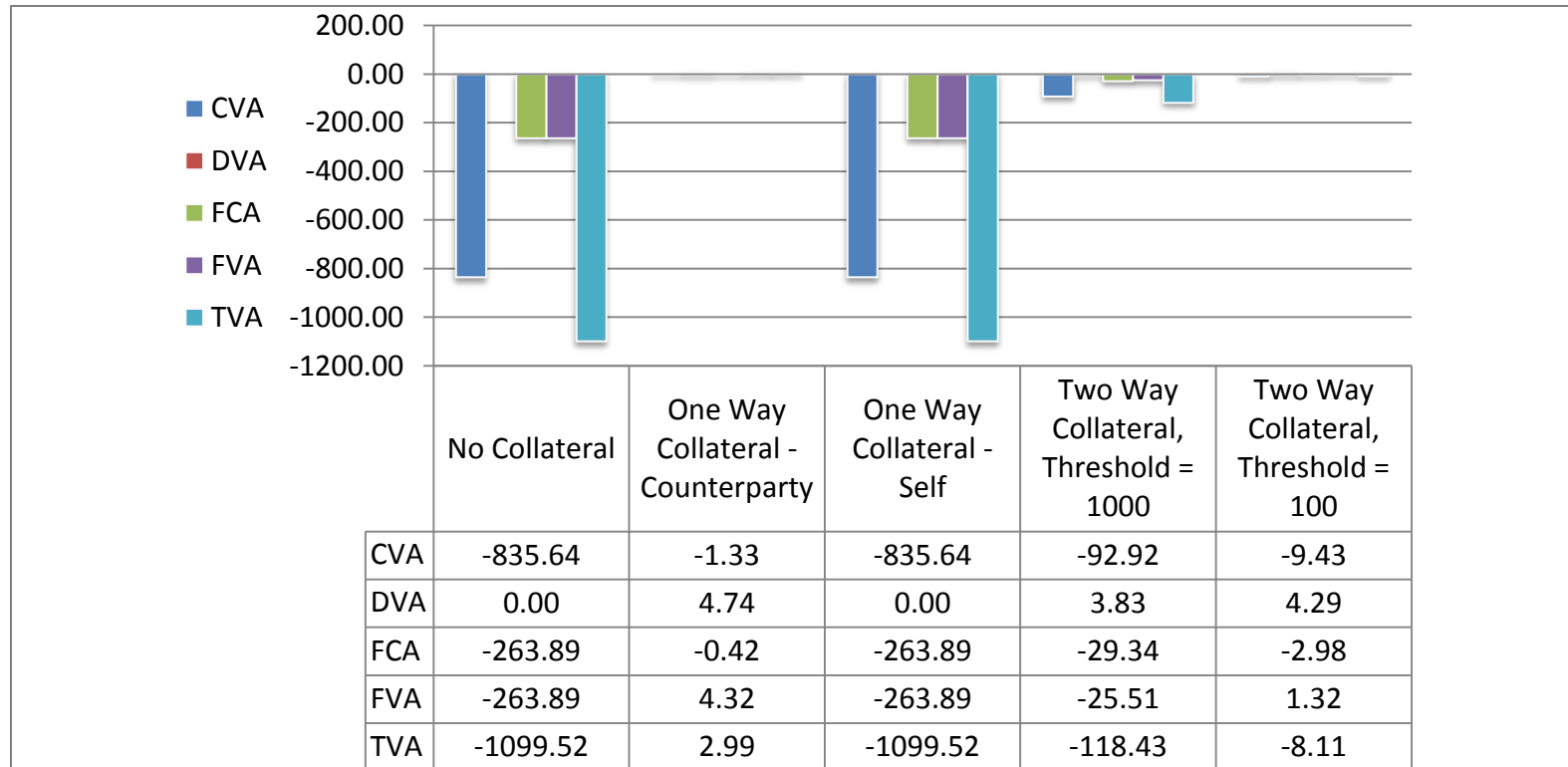
- CR Market Data and CSA

- CP\_REC = 24%
- SELF\_REC = 40%
- CP\_HZRD = 2.5%
- SELF\_HZRD = 1%
- Frequency of rebalancing = 1M

# XVA Case Study – Impact of CSAs



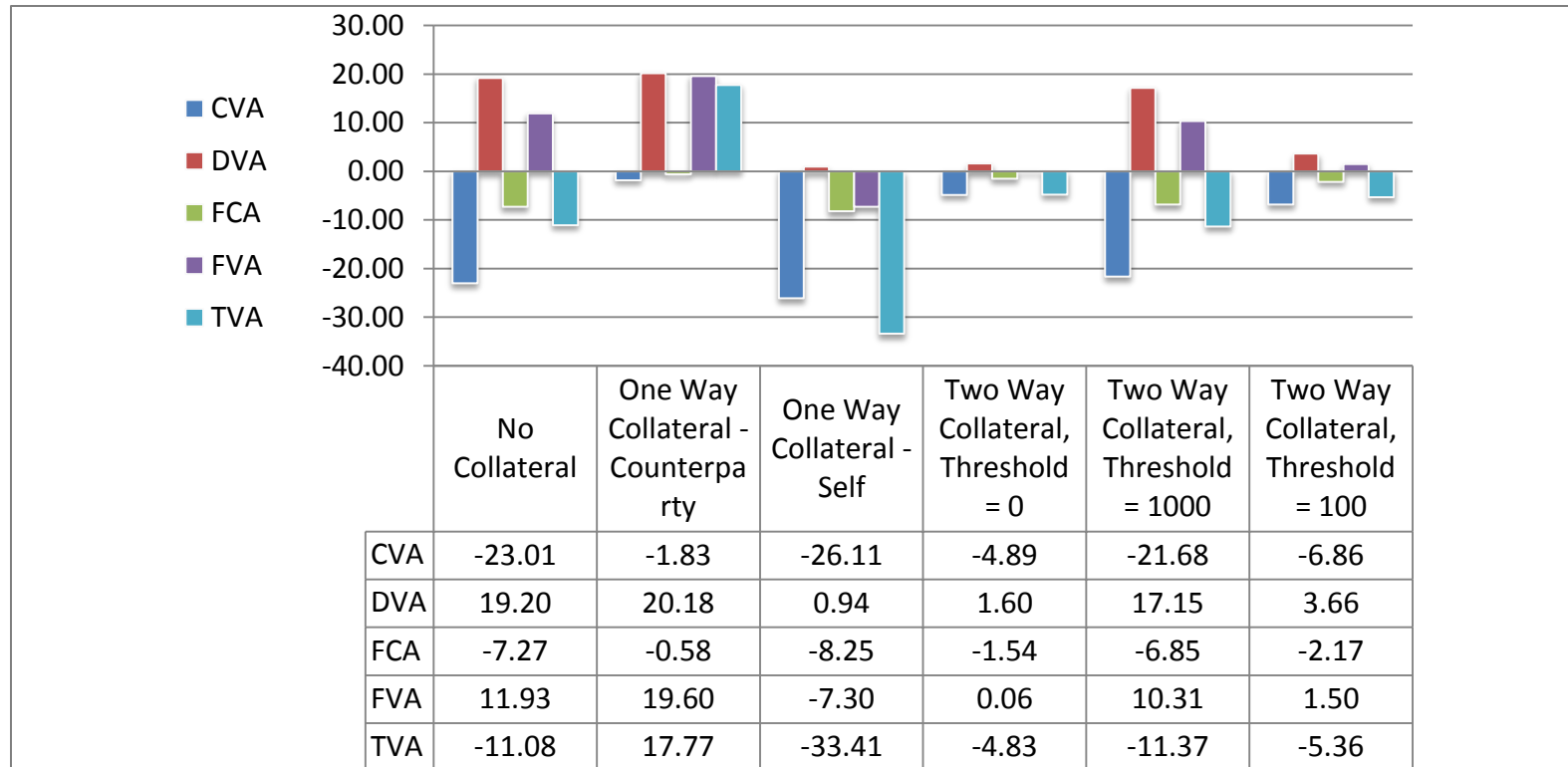
- 5 year Zero Coupon Bond with notional EUR 10k



# XVA Case Study – Impact of CSAs



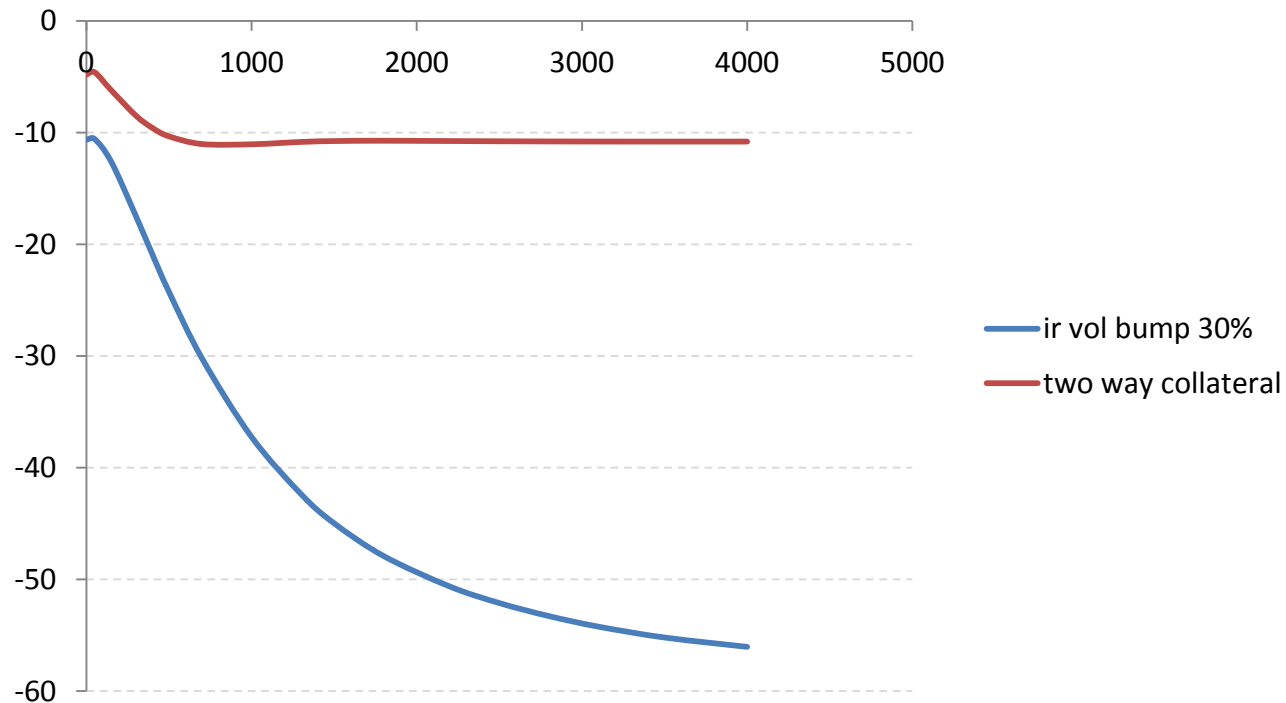
- 10 year ATM Swap with notional EUR 10k



# XVA Case Study – Impact of CSAs



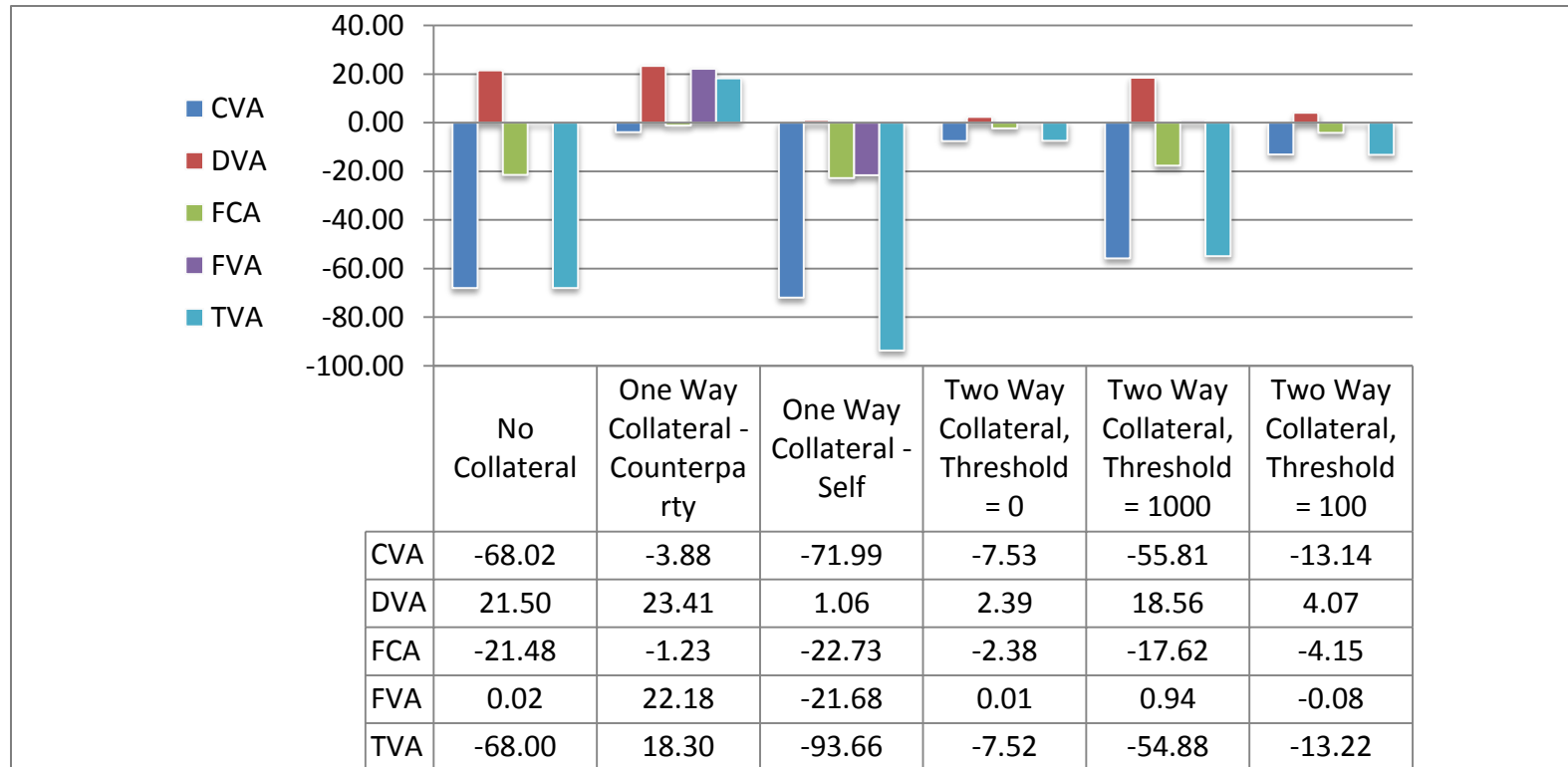
- 10 year ATM Swap with notional EUR 10k
- Dependency of TVA on collateral threshold



# XVA Case Study – Impact of CSAs



- 10 year ATM Swap starting 5 year forward

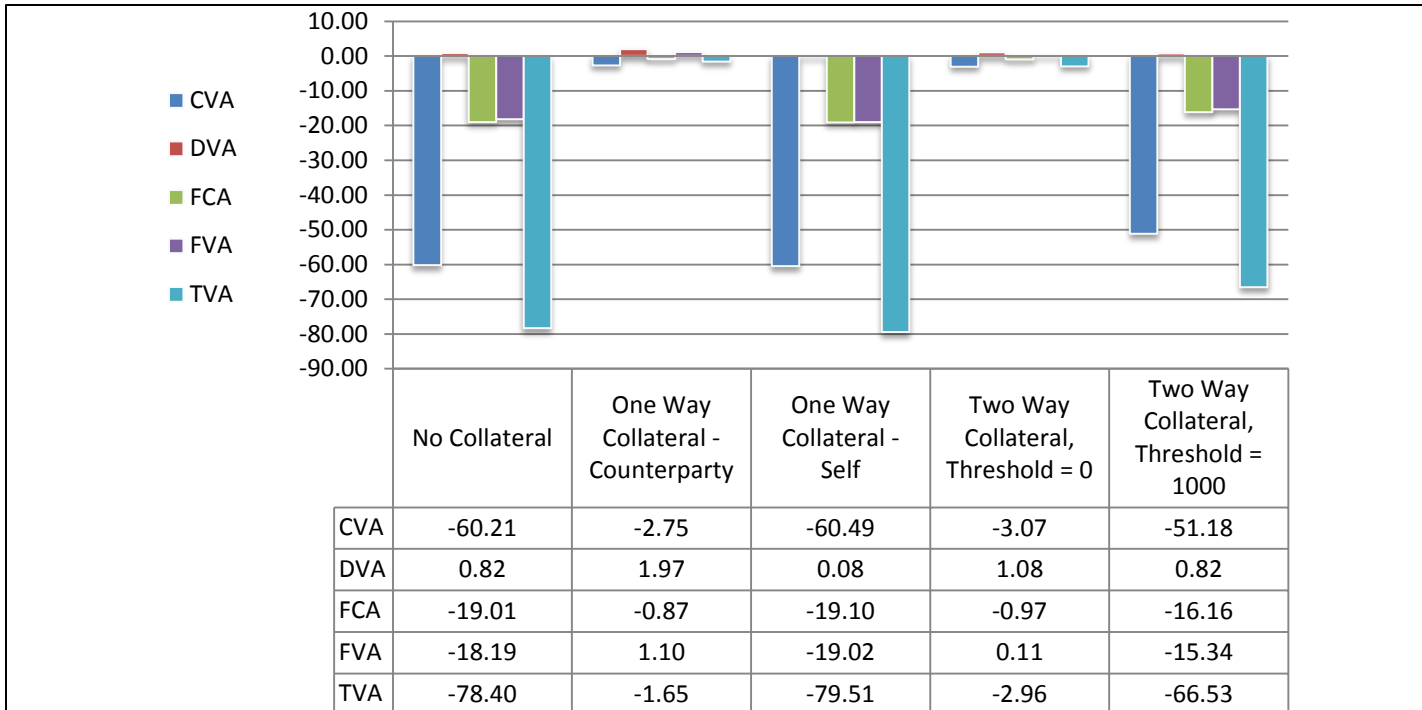




# XVA Case Study – Impact of CSAs



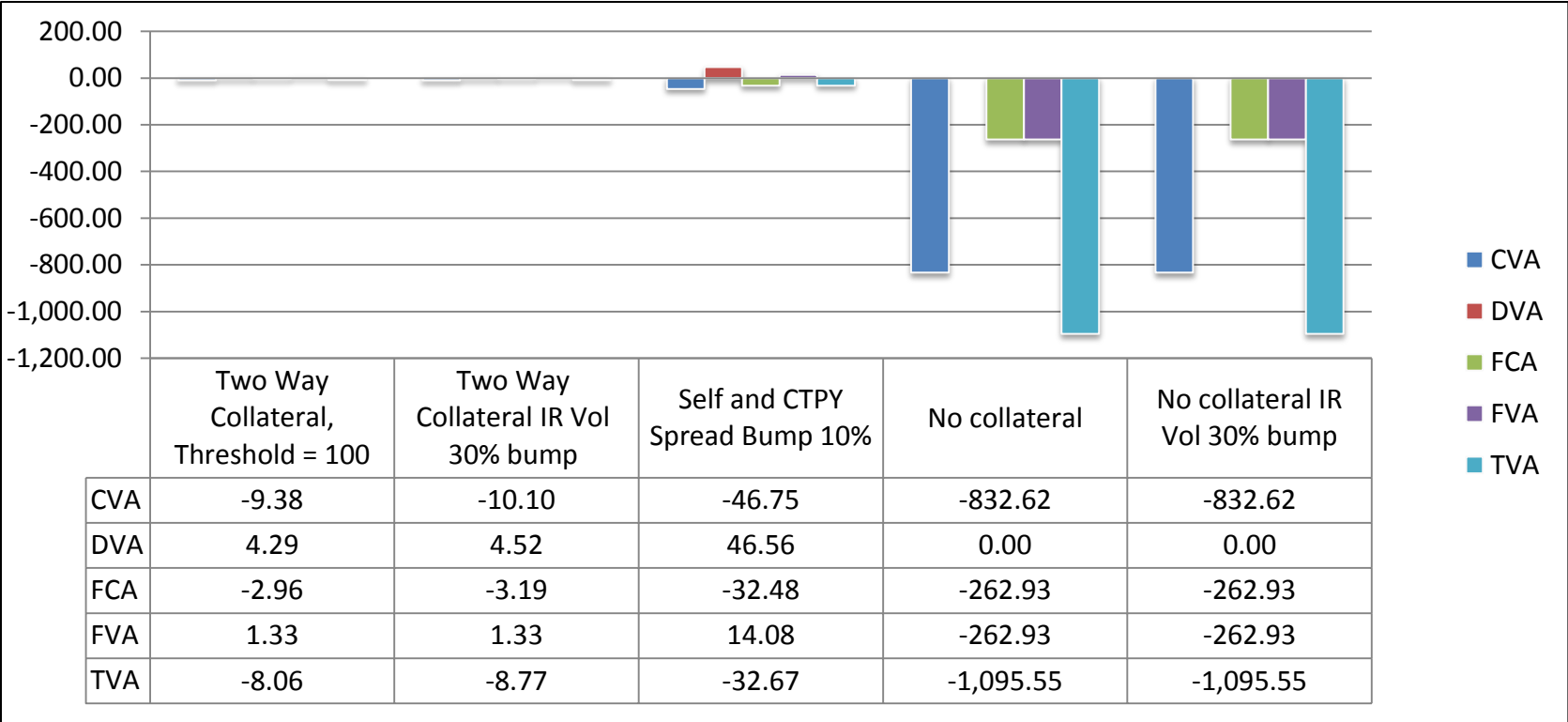
- 5 yr X 10 yr ATM Swaption, PV = EUR 300





# XVA Case Study – Interest Rate Volatility & Hazard Rate Impact

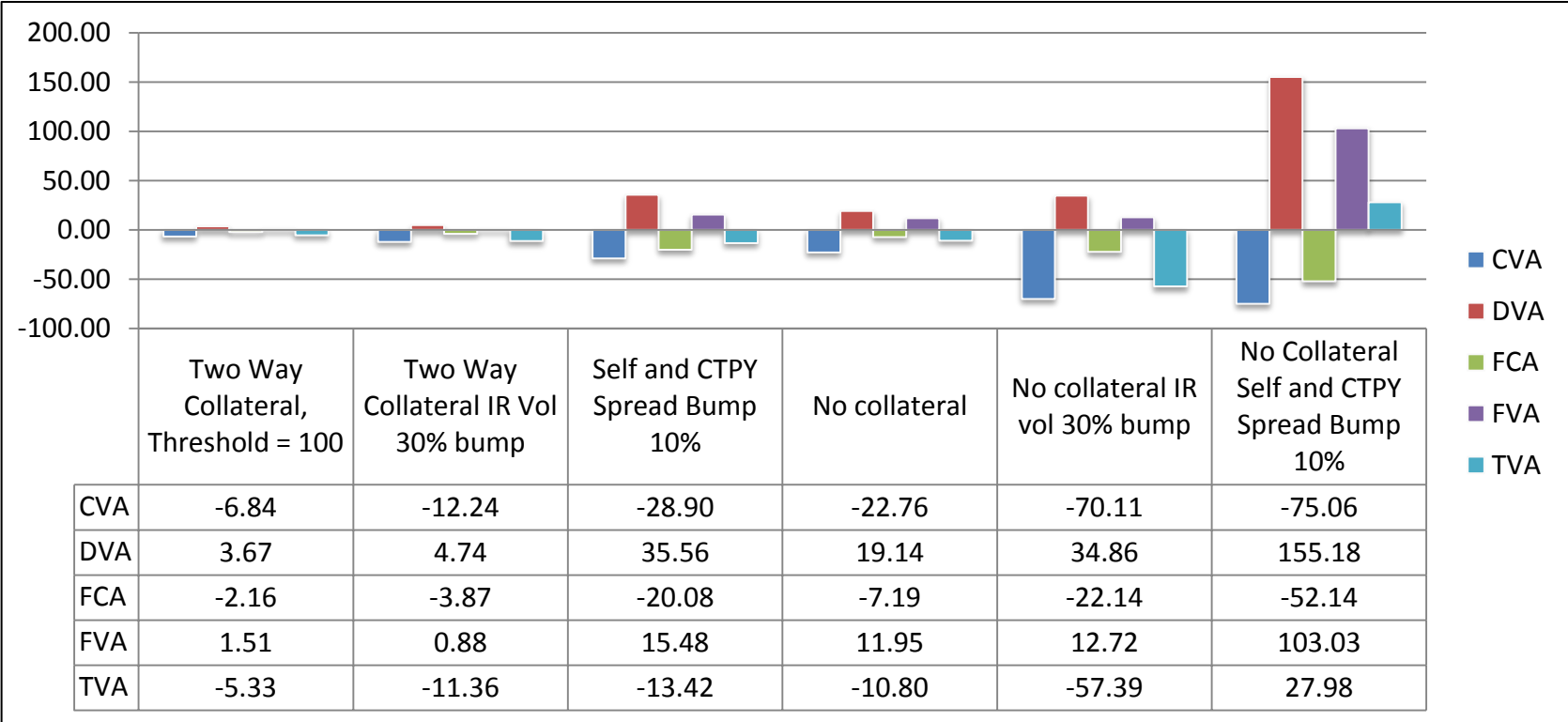
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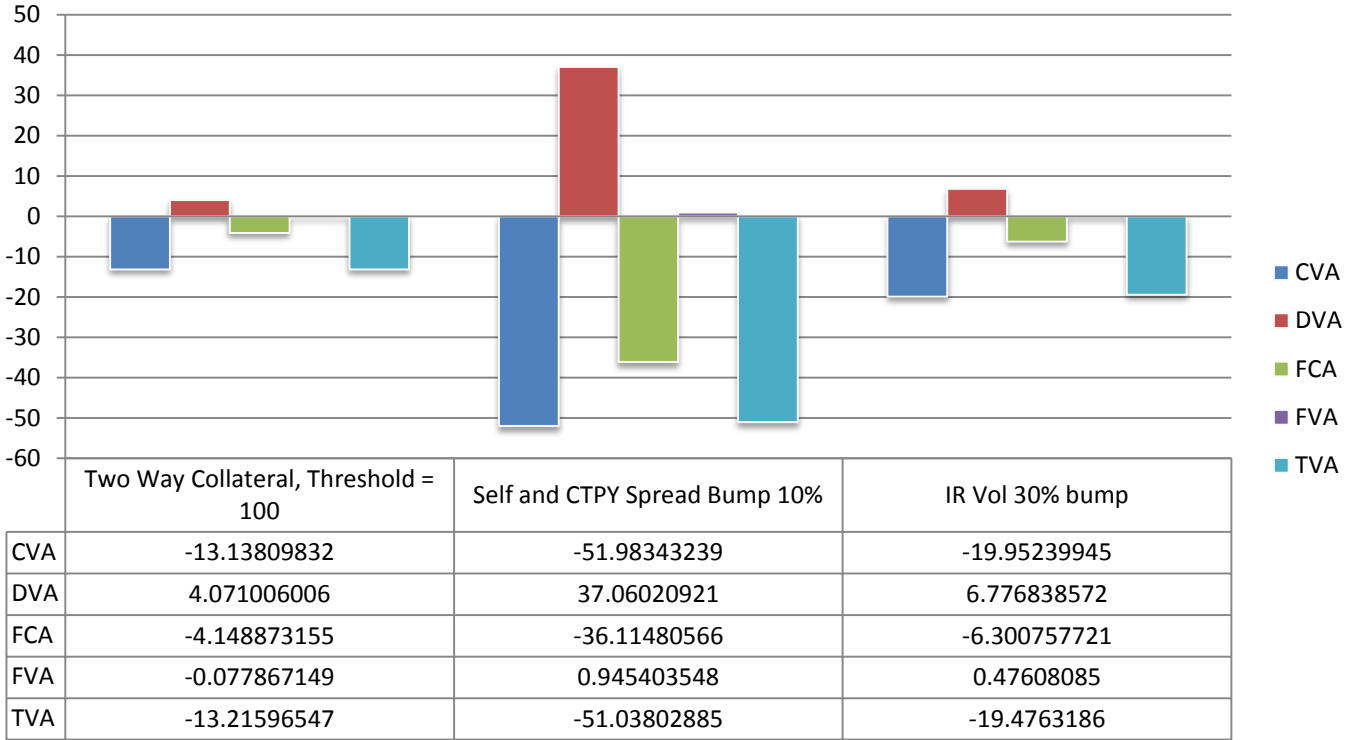
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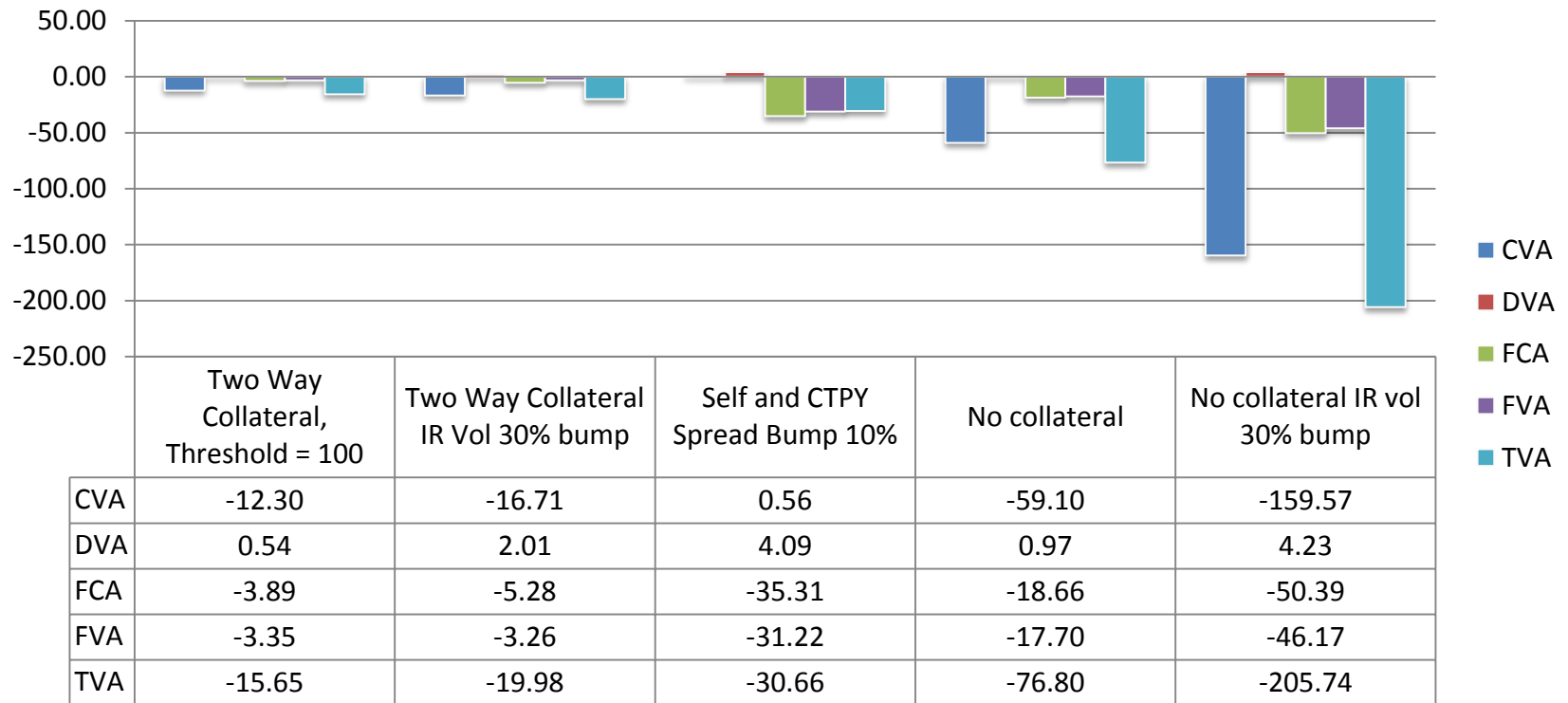
- 10 yr ATM Swap starting 5 yr Forward



# XVA Case Study – Interest Rate Volatility & Hazard Rate Impact



- 5 yr X 10 yr ATM Swaption



No bump PV = EUR 300  
 IR vol bump PV = EUR 850



**Thank You**

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