

Valuing less liquid bonds

A research paper

Asset swap-spread vs Z-spread

Jean-Marc Fossorier

EBC Frankfurt February 6th/7th 2012



The French Bond Association
Comité de Normalisation Obligataire

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Association régie par la loi du 1er juillet 1901
8 rue du Mail 75002 Paris
<http://www.cnofrance.org>

Fixed-rate bond pricing : valuation methods

Scope: Agency rated
Un-callable fixed rate bonds
Residual maturities >18 months
Euro-denominated

Hypothesis: Valuing a bond = Valuing the issuer's Z-spread
(for a given reference zero coupon curve)

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Valuing method : 3 mains approaches

1. Same issuer paper tradable/in supply: shorter + longer-dated maturities
2. Same issuer CDS tradable
3. Comparable liquid paper tradable/in supply (same sector issuers)

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Valuing method

Same issuer paper tradable/in supply (1/3)

Same issuer, shorter & longer-dated maturity paper in supply

- **Data sources** tapping all reliable & available market sources: trading platforms/MTFs, Bloomberg, Reuters, broker-dealers.
- **Interpolation/regression method** from available Z-spread curve
- However Z spread does not anticipate **jump spread** => *Beyond a certain intensity of credit risk Z spread becomes an imperfect measure.*

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Valuing method

Single name CDS approach (2/3)

Bond + CDS protection \approx “risk-free” synthetic bond asset

Thus in spread terms becomes:

$$\mathbf{Z\text{-}spread - CDS\text{-}spread \approx 0,}$$

hence,

$$\mathbf{Z\text{-}spread \approx CDS\text{-}spread}$$

Since no perfect arbitrage,

$$\mathbf{Basis = CDS\text{-}spread - Z\text{-}spread}$$

with,

Basis \approx CDS optional value + implicit repo margin - liquidity value

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Valuing method

Comparable liquid paper tradable/in supply (3/3)

In absence of relevant data on a given issuer

=> need to reconstruct Z-spread curves

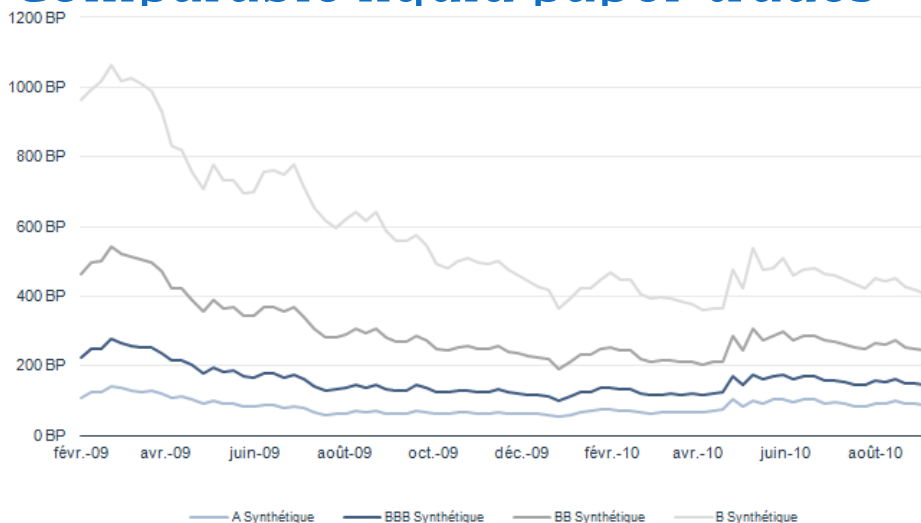
- via the issuer's rating
- by comparison with peers' paper.

Numerical approach: Regression as of non filtered spread data on different issuer at same maturity according to a numerical credit rating scale.

Ex: Z spread for a given rating $\approx \exp^a (a + b \cdot \text{credit scale})$

Valuing method

Comparable liquid paper trades

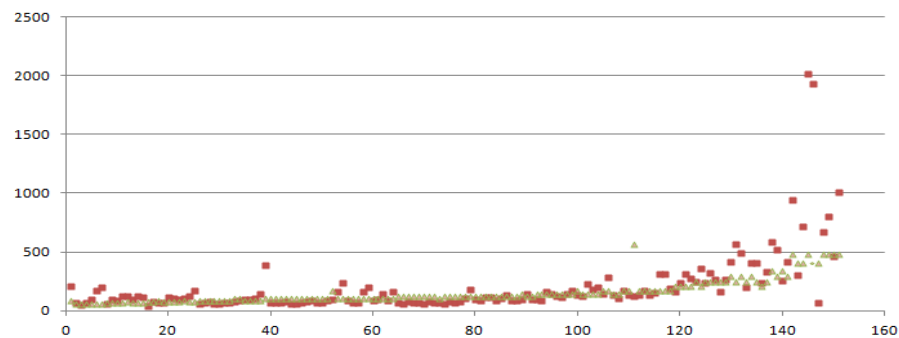


Daily observation versus regression z-spread curve as of 17sept.10

Reconstructing z-spread rating curve for different credit rating

Traded market spread versus theoretical spread
(x = observation; y = Z-spread level in bps)

■ Spread ▲ Theo



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Asset swap-spread vs Z-spread (1/2)

Asset swap spread is calculated via closed form formula: Difference between value of bond's discounted cash flows on the par swap curve vs. bond's market value, coupon included; this difference is divided by the swap sensitivity of a par swap at the bond's maturity.

$$Asw = (P \text{ swap} - \text{Bond Dirty price}) / DV01$$

With,

DV01 : swap's sensitivity at the bond's maturity

Dirty price: bond's market value, coupon included

P swap: bond's cash flows discounted on the swap curve

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Asset swap-spread vs Z-spread (2/2)

Main difference

- One risk on a vanilla asset
 - => non-payment from the bond issuer (up to bond coupons and principal)
- 2 distinct risks on an asset swap
 - => non-payment from the bond issuer (up to bond coupons and principal)
 - => non-payment from the bank counterparty on the swap flows

Our approach allows a sound estimation of the Z-spread from the asset swap spread, with a proportional rule using two sensitivities:

- S1 : Sensitivity of the Price to the yield of the bond
- S2 : Sensitivity of the Price to the coupon of the bond

The formula is as follows:

$$\mathbf{Z\text{-spread} = \text{asset swap spread} * S1/S2}$$

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Sources

References

- For more information on this research paper, please refer to CNO website publications.

Contributors

- Jean-Michel Moinade / Jean-Marc Fossorier (Valuing less liquid bonds), Members of the Comité de Normalisation Obligataire (CNO)

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