



NATIONAL RESEARCH  
UNIVERSITY

# Analysis of application-specific requirements for estimation of risk-free interest rate term structure

Kurbangaleev M.

Lapshin V., PhD

Higher School of Economics

# Risk-Free Interest Rate

- Is used for discounting in various areas.
- Possesses a term structure.
- Is not directly observable on the market.
- Varies for different applications.

# Actuarial Reserves

- CEIOPS (EIOPA): Recommendations for implementation of Solvency II:
  - No significant credit risk premium.
  - Replicability.
  - Data credibility.
  - Liquidity for all tenors (terms to maturity).
  - No technical bias.

# Market Instruments

- Sovereign bonds
  - Recommended by CEIOPS (2009)
  - Is the main component of insurers' portfolios.
- Interest rate swaps.
  - Recommended by EIOPA (2014)
  - Also used by insurers.
  - Higher liquidity.
  - Uniform credit quality due to CSA and/or central counterparty.

# Extrapolation

- Insurance obligations can exceed traded instruments in maturity.
- Various methods of extrapolation are in use:
  - Flat term structure after the maximal maturity.
  - Macroeconomic approach.
  - Parametric approach.
  - Constant/variable spread to a base curve.
- EIOPA proposes a parametric method based on the notion of the “ultimate forward rate”.

# Liquidity premium

- Liquid and illiquid liabilities require different kinds of reserves.
  - One can use an illiquid asset as a reserve for an illiquid liability and receive additional return.
- Should the risk-free rate include the liquidity premium?
  - No, because we have no single reliable way of estimating it.
  - Yes, if necessary, because we have many different ways of doing it.
- EIOPA allows to account for the liquidity via a special procedure.

# Update Frequency

- For actuarial reserves, frequent recalibration is not required.
- Special procedures are in place to reduce the volatility of the risk-free curve.
- Monthly recalibration.

# Pricing Derivatives

- The nature of discounting is different: cost of funding.
- Before the 2007 – 2009 crisis everybody used LIBOR, EURIBOR and the interest rate derivatives based on them.
- The crisis has changed many things:
  - Credit risks and funding liquidity risks have become significant.
  - Interest rate derivatives with different tenors imply different risk-free curves (multiple curve effect).
  - LIBOR rates are indicative and vulnerable to manipulations.



# Alternatives to LIBOR

- Overnight Indexed Swaps are more suitable for discounting:
  - One can really afford funding at these rates.
  - Low counterparty risk exposure.
- Derivative instruments are now usually collateralized.
  - The risk-free rate must be consistent with the interest rate on the collateral (money or assets).
  - CVA vs. LIBOR?
- The future is in joint use of several interest rates.

# Stochastic models

- Pricing usually employs stochastic models instead of just a snapshot of interest rates.
  - Risk-neutral pricing paradigm.
  - Calibration to market data is crucial.
  - Robustness of parameters is desirable.
- The pricing model can be recalibrated as often as required, even at real-time.

# Interest Rate Risk Management

- For risk-management, portfolio sensitivity to interest rate shocks is more valuable than prices of individual instruments.
- Basel II proposes a quick and dirty approach to interest rate risk: gap-analysis.
  - OIS+swaps are used for discounting.

# Internal Models Approach

- Estimating interest rate risk via IMA requires modeling interest rate dynamics.
- Risk-management: reflect possible future interest rate scenarios.
- Pricing: fit currently observed prices.
- Multiple curve modeling, correlations.
- Liquidity premium is out of scope.

# Interest rate models

- For allocating risk capital (calculating risk metrics).
  - Consistency with historic data.
  - Robustness and simplicity.
  - Specific requirements (e.g. for measuring interest rate risk in the banking book).
- For dynamic hedging.
  - No arbitrage.
  - More like pricing.

# The Comparison Chart - I

| Factor                           | Actuarial Reserves                  | Pricing                             | Risk-management                                 |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Basic Principle                  | Asset-Liability Management          | Funding cost,<br>Market consistency | Portfolio sensitivity                           |
| Instrument set                   | LIBOR-swaps with credit adjustments | OIS                                 | According to the model (OIS for basic approach) |
| Required price fitting precision | Low                                 | High                                | Medium  |

# The Comparison Chart - II

| Factor                                   | Actuarial Reserves | Pricing | Risk-management  |
|--|--------------------|---------|------------------|
| Required real dynamics fitting precision | No                 | No      | High             |
| No Arbitrage                             | No                 | Yes     | Only for hedging |
| Liquidity Premium                        | Yes                | No      | No               |

# The Comparison Chart - III

| Factor                 | Actuarial Reserves     | Pricing             | Risk-management    |
|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Technical Requirements | Volatility Adjustments | Market Data Fitting | Correlations       |
| Extrapolation          | Yes                    | Probably            | No                 |
| Update Frequency       | Monthly                | Up to real-time     | Daily / As needed. |





NATIONAL RESEARCH  
UNIVERSITY

# Thank You for Your Attention

[mkurbangaleev@hse.ru](mailto:mkurbangaleev@hse.ru)

[vlapshin@hse.ru](mailto:vlapshin@hse.ru)