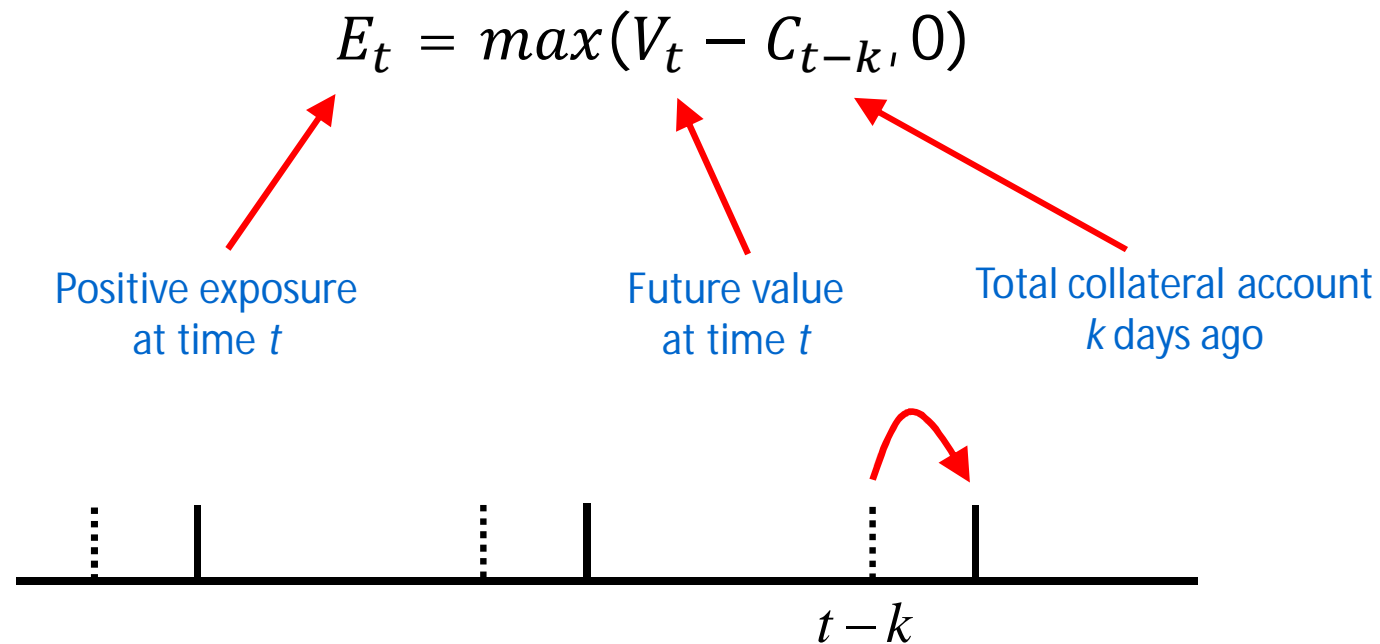


## Wrong-Way Risk, Collateral and Central Clearing

Jon Gregory, Partner

# Wrong-Way Risk, Collateral and Central Clearing

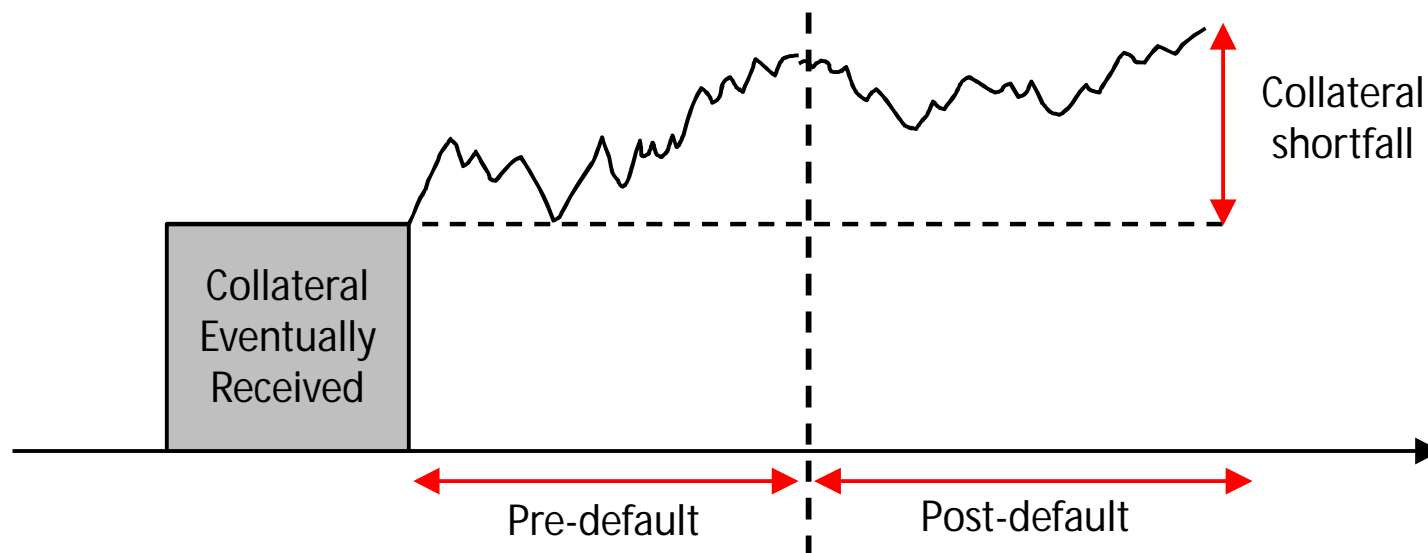
- i) CVA for collateralised counterparties*
- ii) General and specific wrong-way risk*
- iii) The impact of collateral on wrong-way risk*
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- **Obvious problems**

- Imperfect collateral parameters (can't ask for enough)
- Time to receive collateral
- Volatility of collateral
- Need to post collateral ourselves

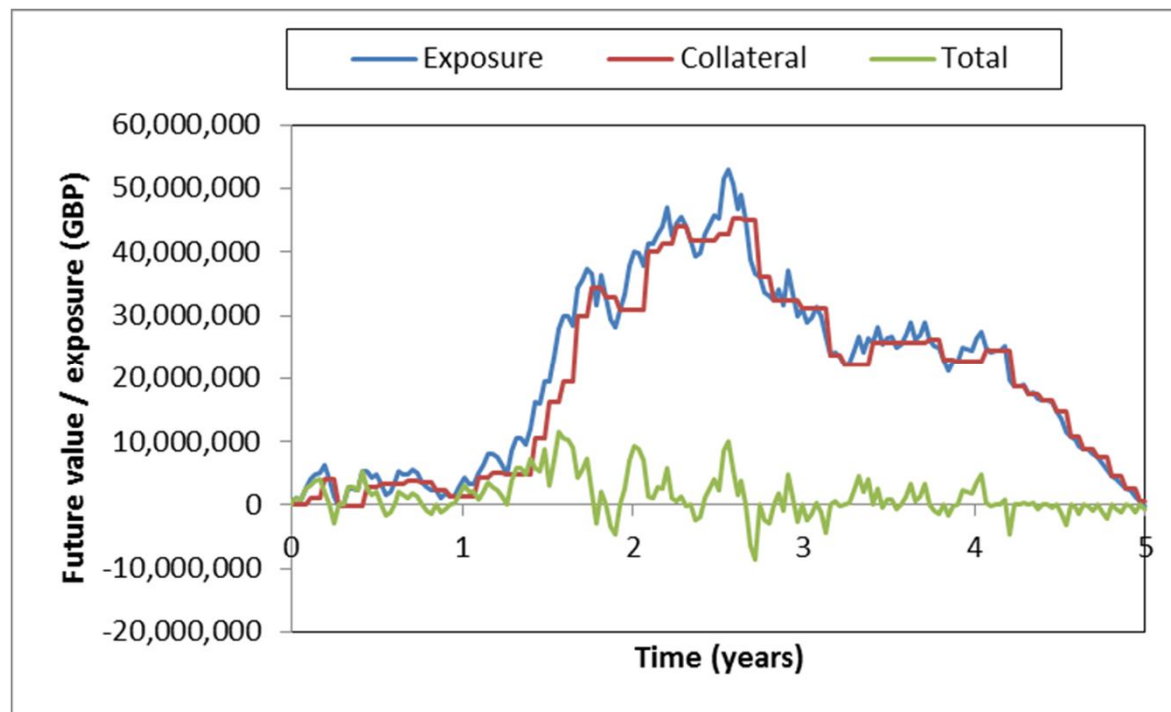
- **Margin period of risk is the actual time delay when receiving collateral**
  - Pre-default (posting frequency, operational delays, disputes, settlement, grace period)
  - Post-default (closeout, liquidation and rehedgeing / replacing trades)



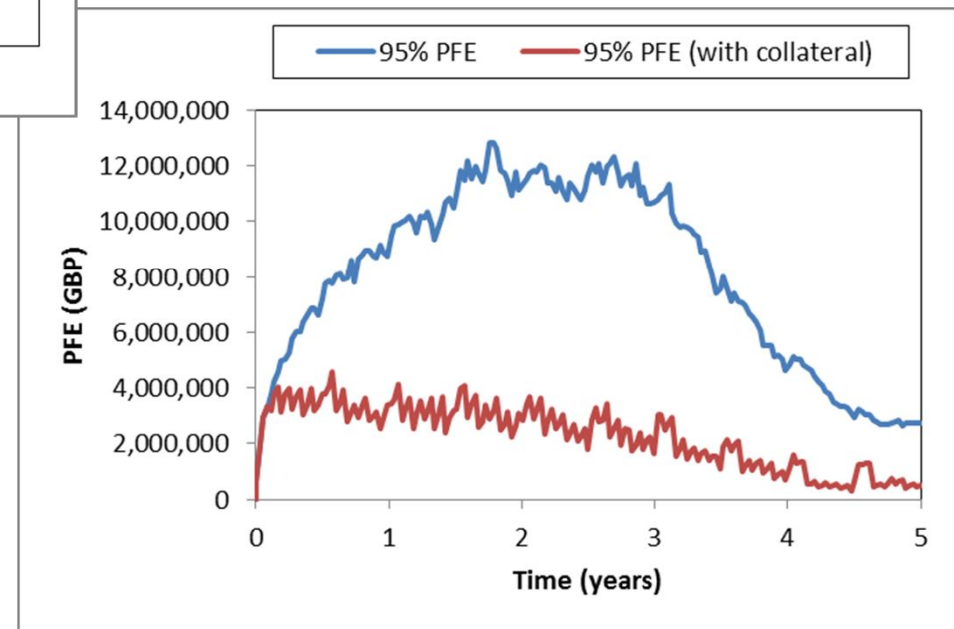
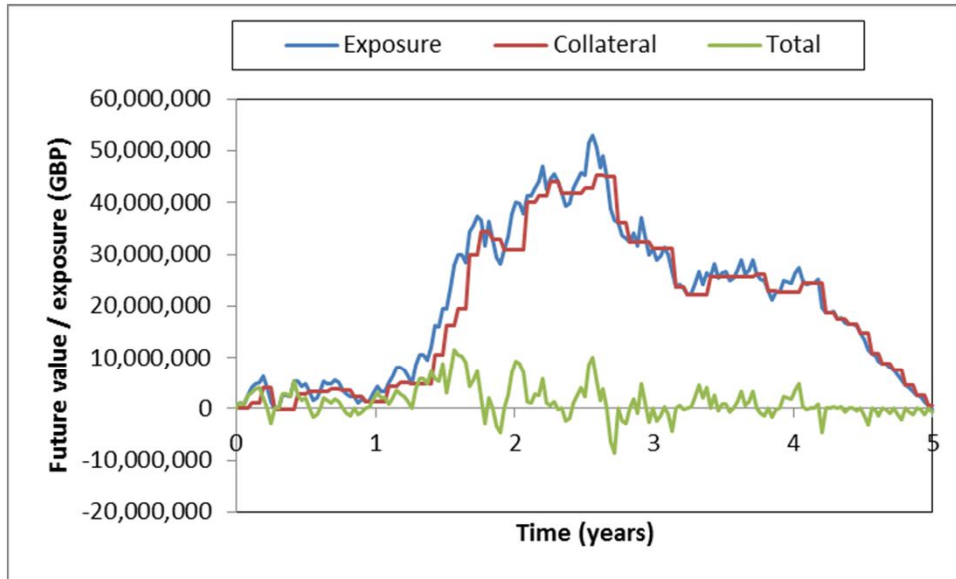
- **Must assume that collateral will always arrive late**
  - For example, Basel II defines 10 business days for OTC derivatives

## Receiving Collateral Reduces Risk

- **Residual risk is due to**
  - Margin period of risk (20-days in this example as can be required under Basel III)
  - Non-perfect collateral parameters (minimum transfer amount)
  - (In this case we assume zero threshold and cash collateral)

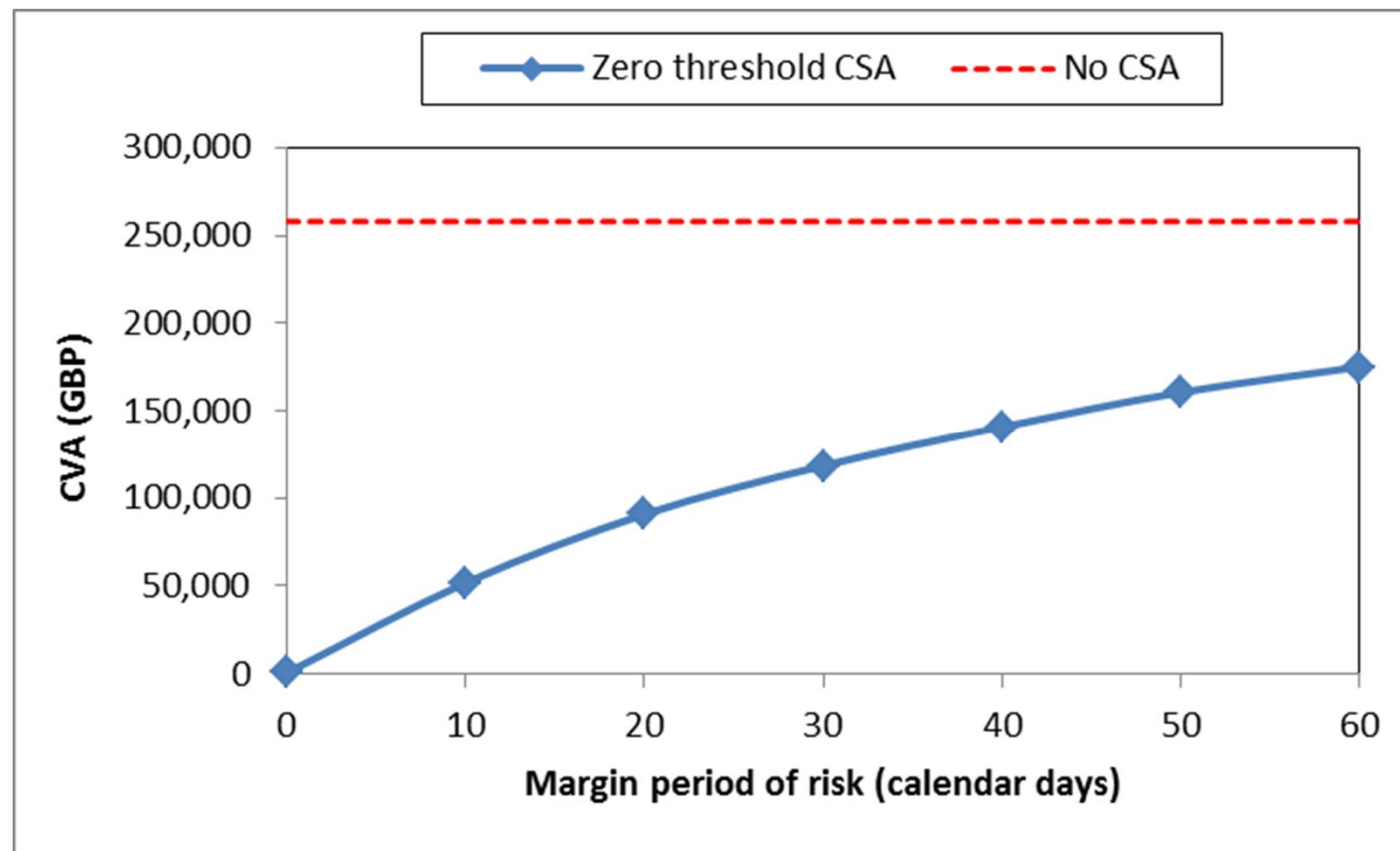


# Example 1

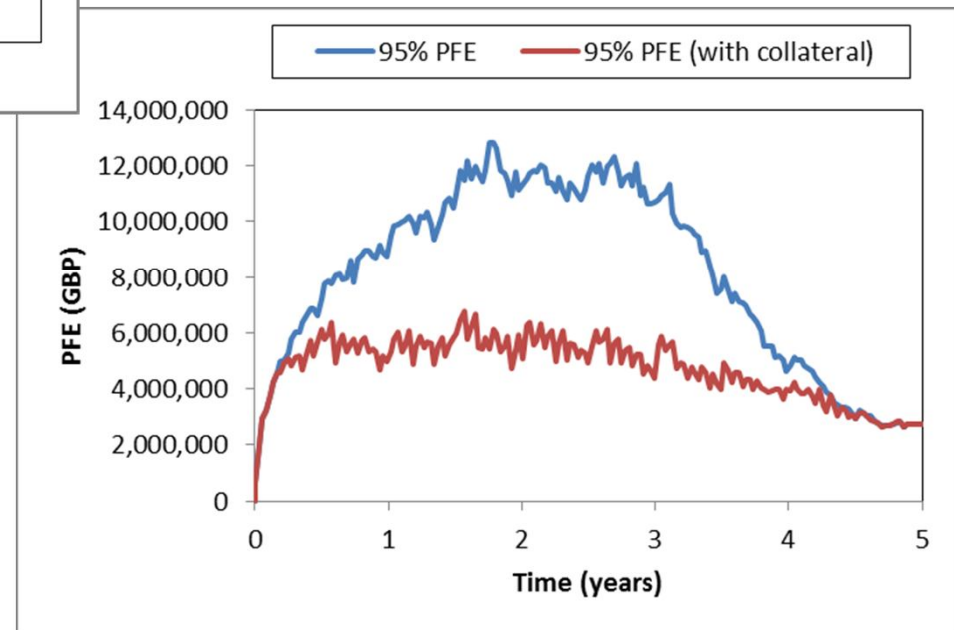
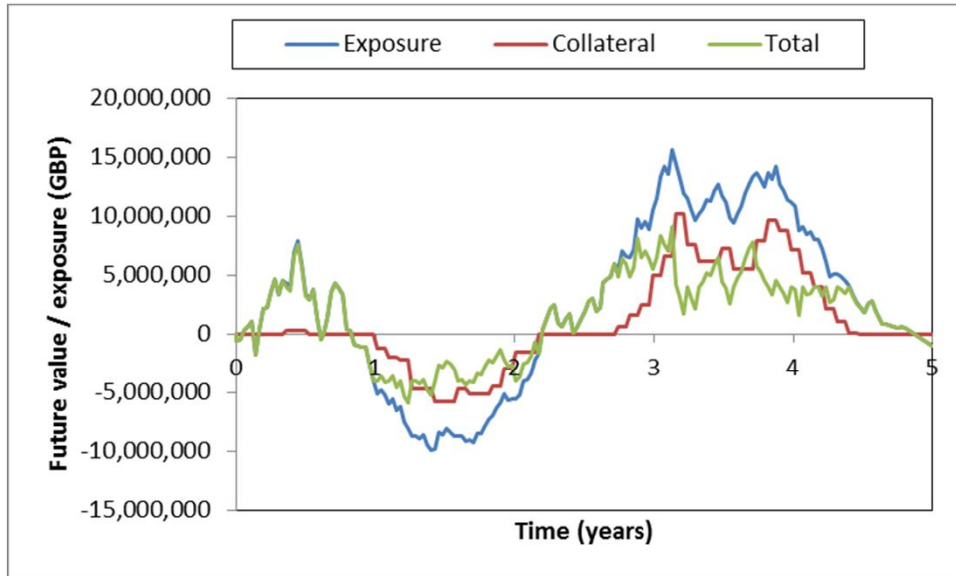


## Impact of Margin Period of Risk on CVA

- Base case IRS, CSA with zero threshold

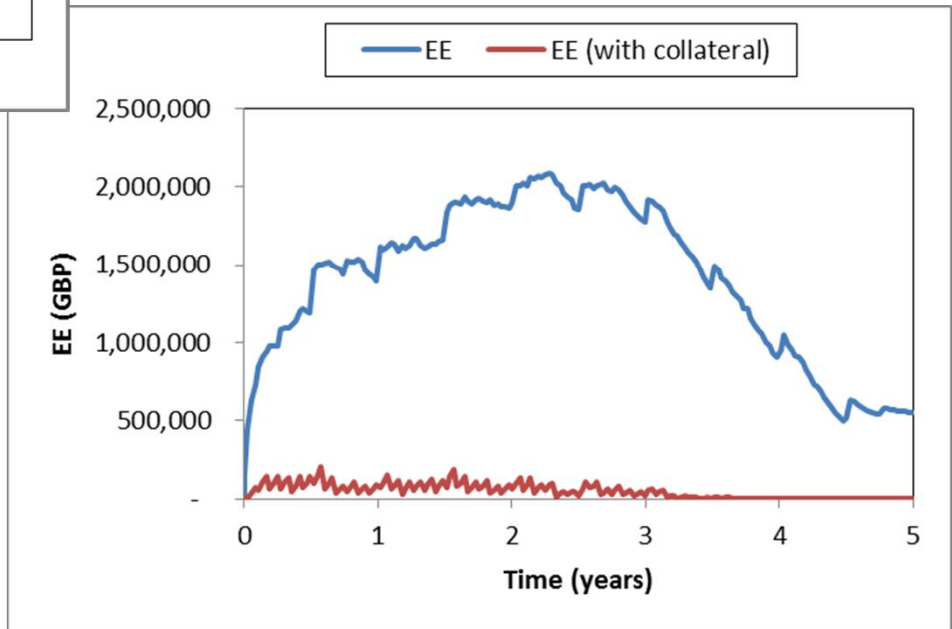
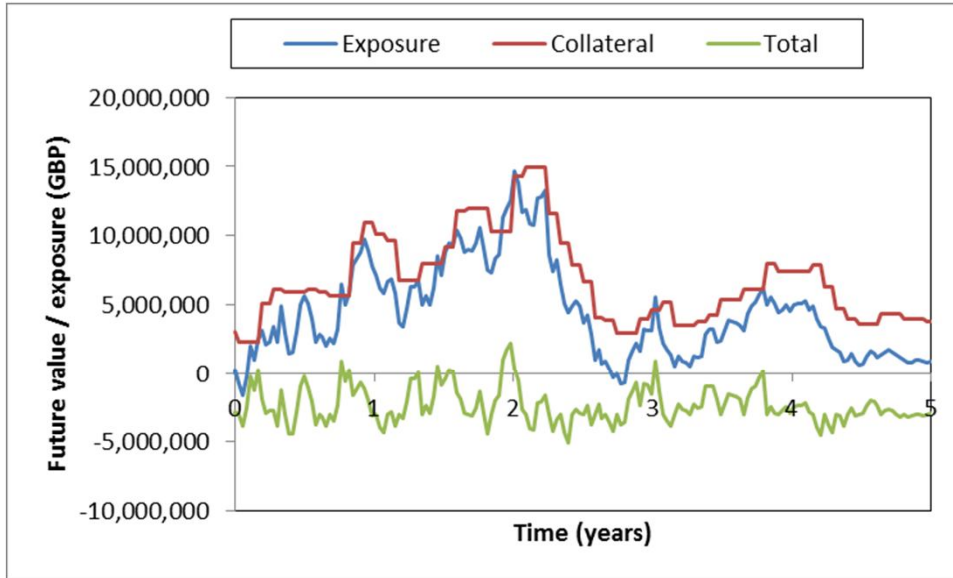


## Example 2

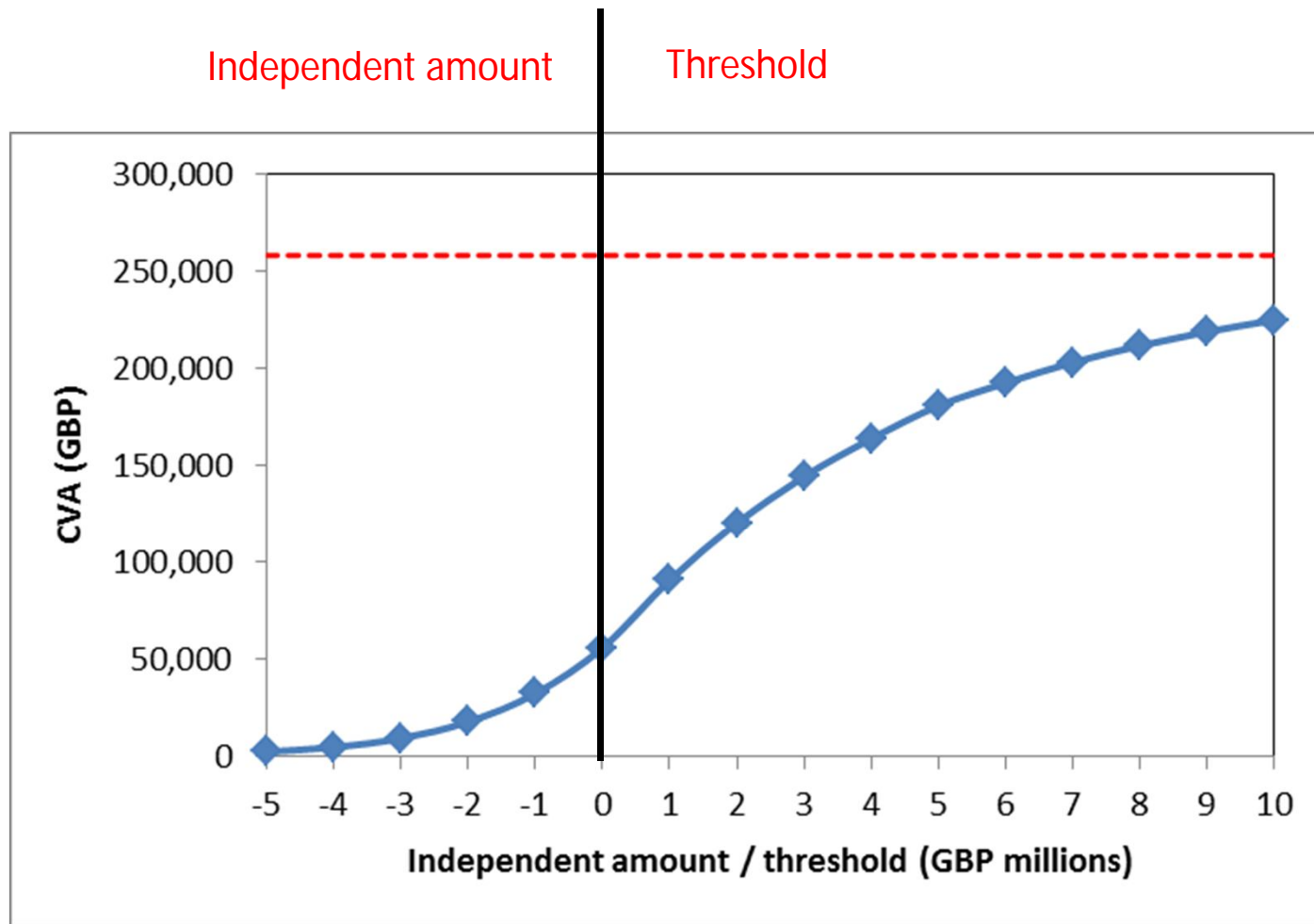




# Example 3



# CVA with Independent Amount / Threshold



# Wrong-Way Risk, Collateral and Central Clearing

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- v) Overall impact of collateral on counterparty risk*

- **It is typical to assume independence between**
  - Default probability of counterparty
  - Exposure at default
- **But in reality this is often wrong**
  - Buying out of the money put options
  - Buying CDS protection
  - FX products involving local currencies
- **Types of wrong-way risk**
  - General (driven by macroeconomic co-dependencies)
  - Specific (driven structurally due to counterparty and trade type)



- **Interest rate products**

- Duffee [1996] shows a clustering of corporate defaults during low interest rates periods
- But institutions may be more likely to default when interest rates increase significantly?
- Note : correlation and dependency are not the same thing

- **Currency products**

- Levy and Levin [1999] show a devaluation of currencies linked to sovereign default
- The devaluation is most severe for high credit quality entities
- Loss in Asian crisis of 1997 (e.g. Thai Baht US dollar cross currency swap with a Thai bank)

Rating	Devaluation
AAA	83%
AA	83%
A	78%
BBB	73%
BB	59%
B	38%
CCC	38%

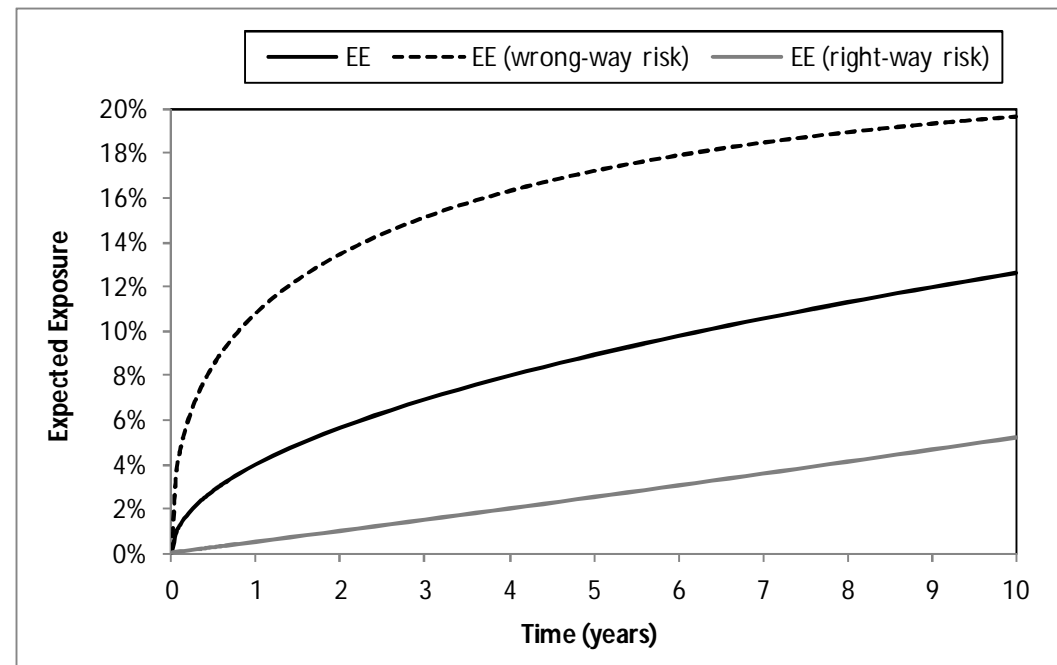
Source : JP Morgan 1999

- **Credit derivatives**

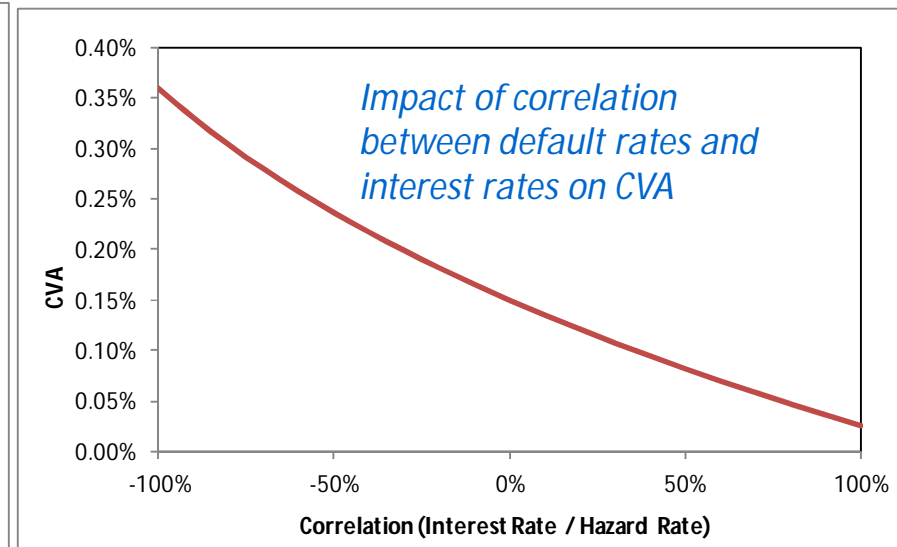
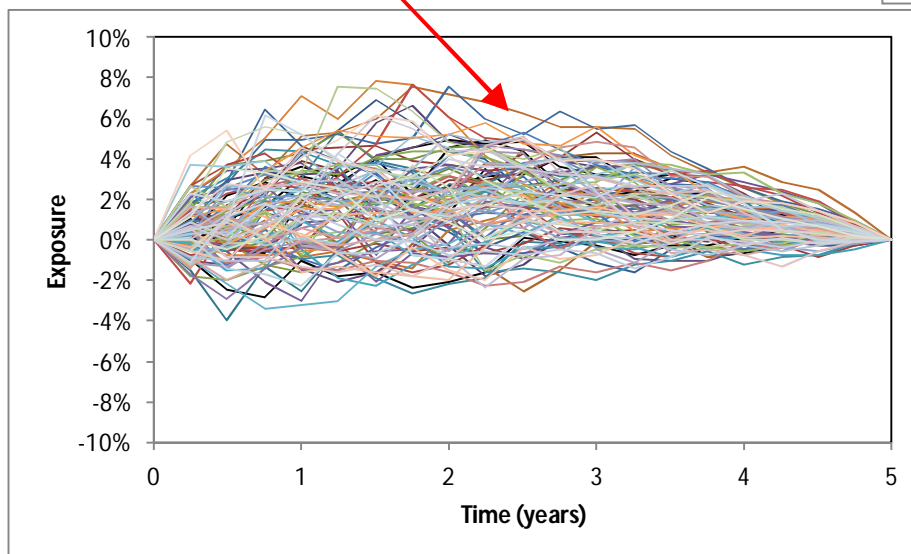
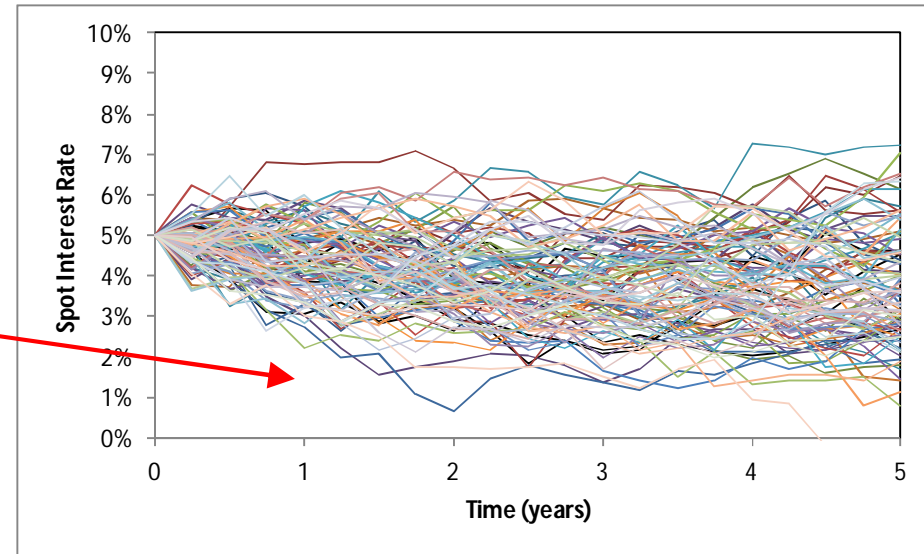
- Very clear relationship between exposure (credit spreads) and counterparty default

- One way to interpret wrong way risk is to look at the unconditional default probability and the conditional exposure

$$CVA(t) = LGD \int_t^T \underbrace{EE(u)}_{\substack{\text{Exposure} \\ \text{conditional on} \\ \text{default}}} dPD_C(u)$$

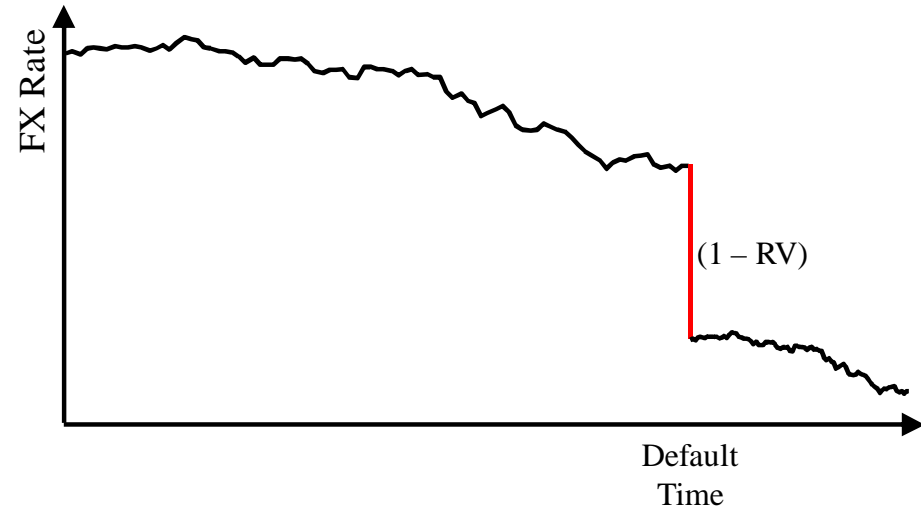


- **Negative correlation between default rate and IR**
  - Conditionally on default interest rates paths tend to decrease
  - Receiver swap exposure is higher and vice versa



# FX Devaluation Approach

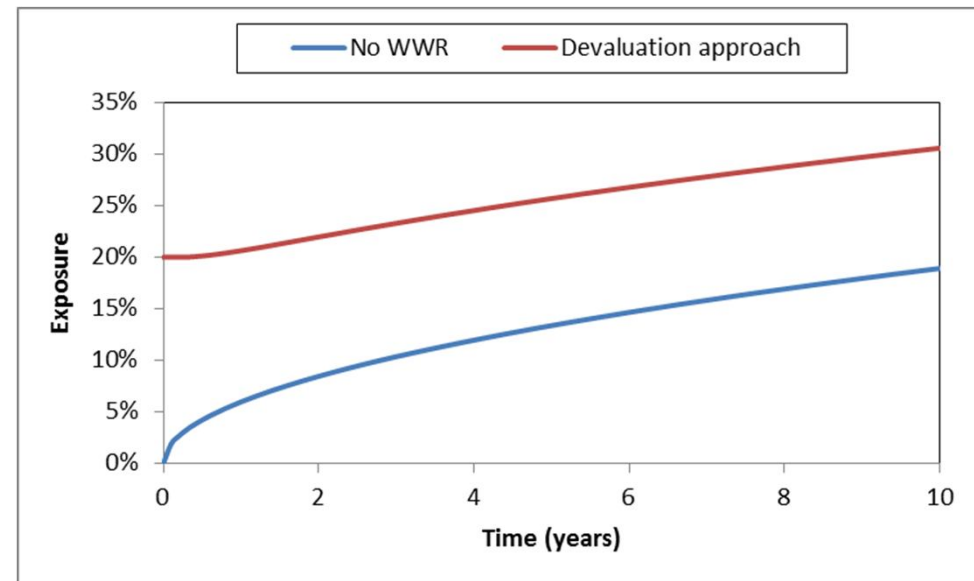
- **FX wrong way risk**
  - Devaluation of currency linked to sovereign default
  - CDS market can only be explained via a jump effect



## Italy CDS Market, May 2011

Maturity	USD	EUR
1Y	50	35
2Y	73	57
3Y	96	63
4Y	118	78
5Y	131	91
7Y	137	97
10Y	146	103

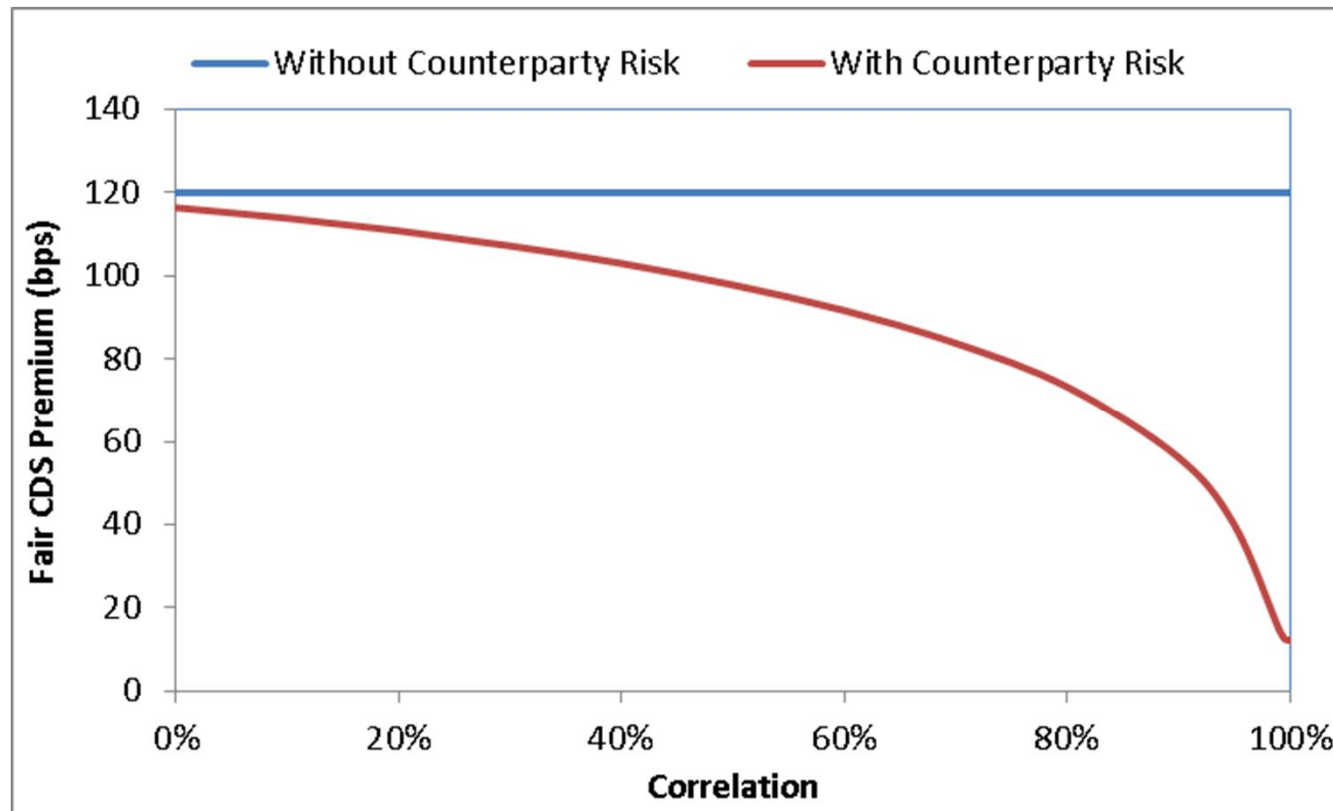
*Implied RVs in June 2010 : Greece (91%), Italy (83%), Spain (80%) and Germany (75%)*





## CDS Counterparty Risk Example

- **Bad example, counterparty at 240 bps, reference at 120 bps with recovery rate at 10% (Lehman recovery)**

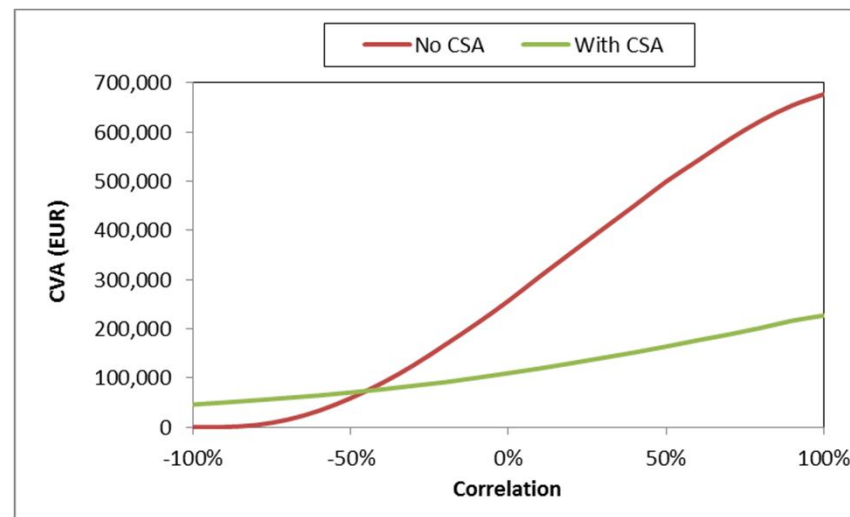


# Wrong-Way Risk, Collateral and Central Clearing

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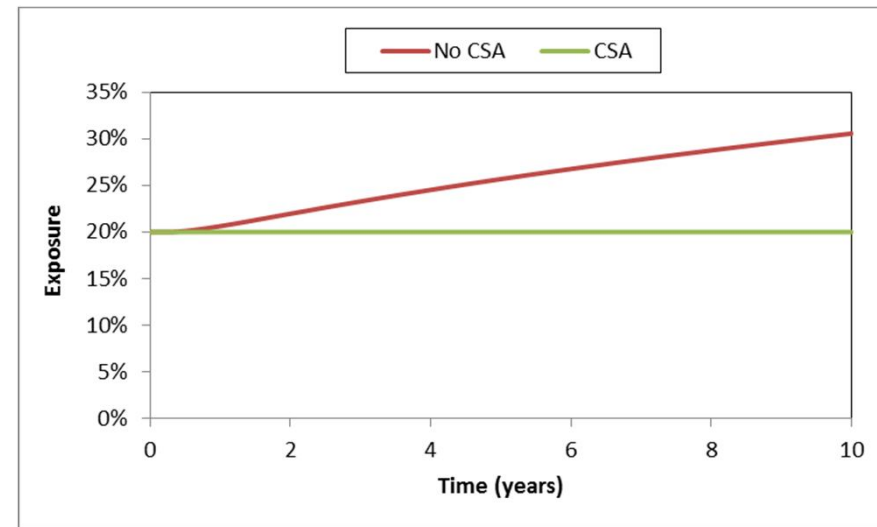
- **Correlation approach for IRS**

- Collateral works well because it is a continuous model



- **Devaluation approach for FX**

- Works badly as cannot take collateral against jump



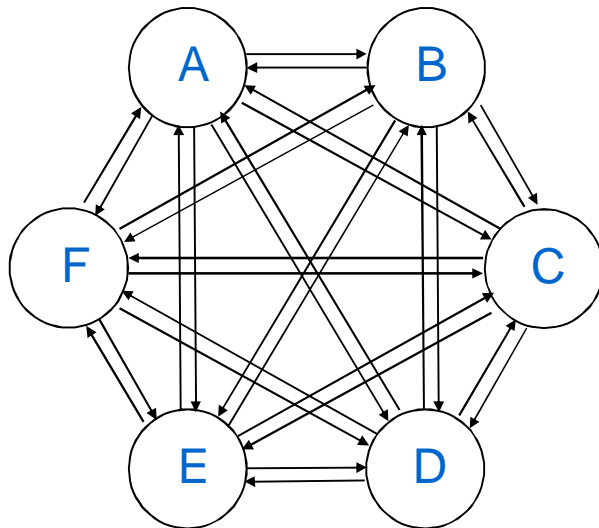
***So we need to know how quickly default occurs and/or exposure jumps at default***

***Collateral didn't help much in case of buying Lehman CDS protection***

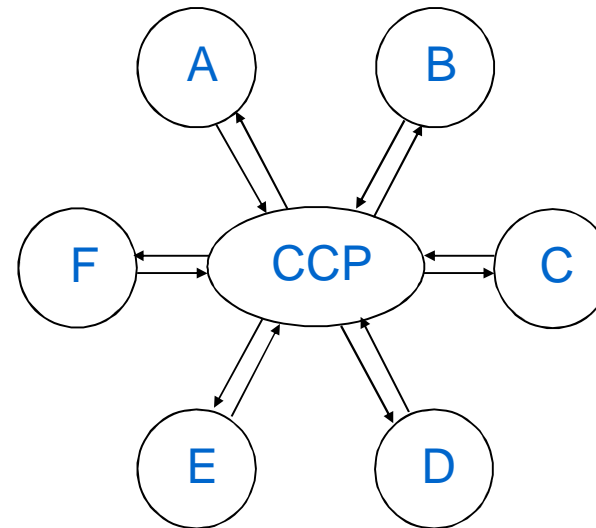
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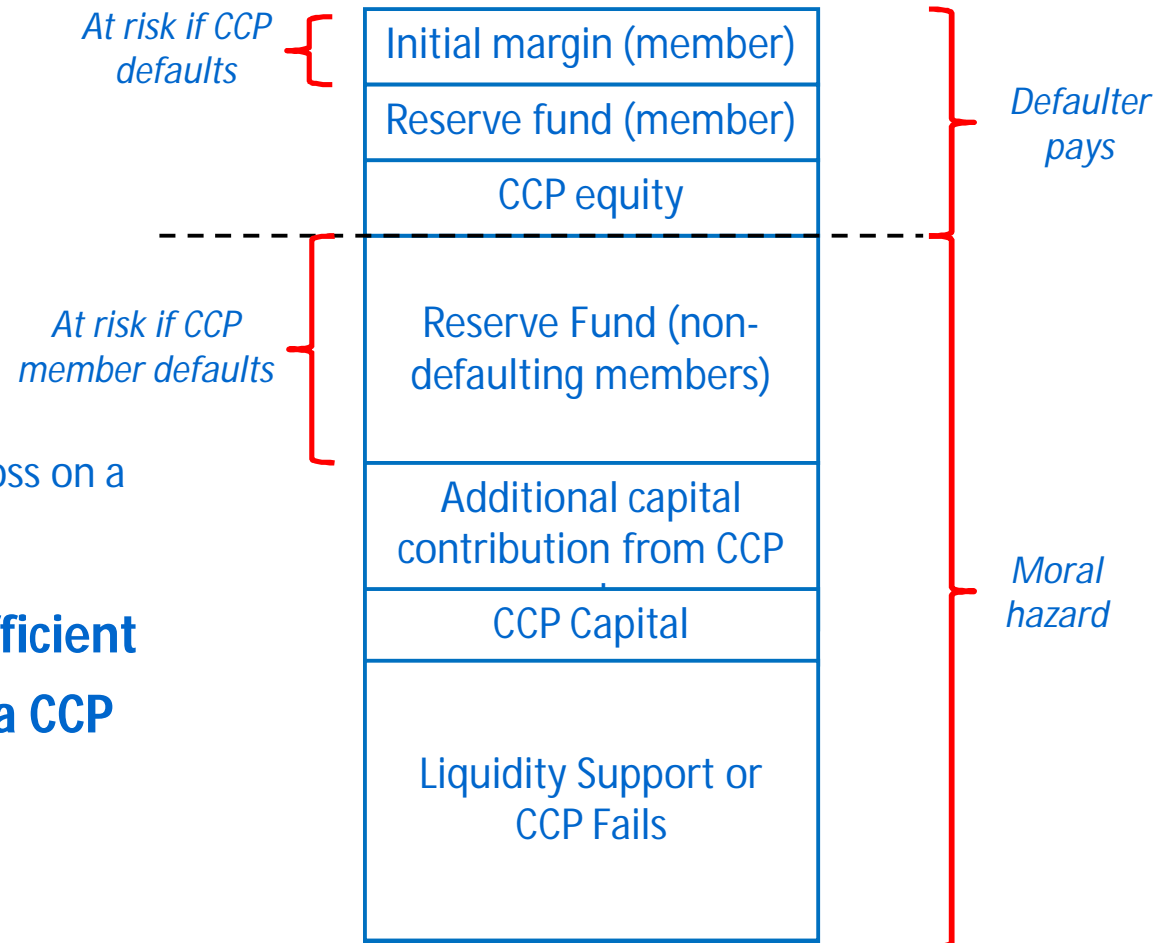
## Bilateral market

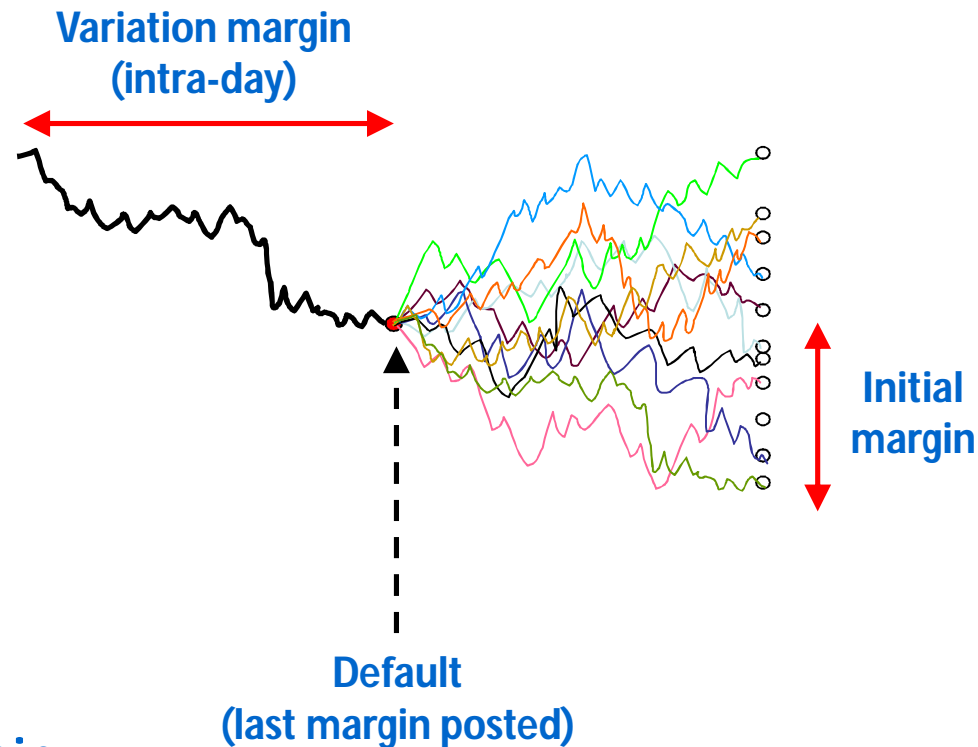


## CCP market



- **Allocation of losses after CCP has closed out trades and liquidated variation margin**
- **CCP capital charges**
  - Trade level (initial margin)
  - Reserve fund related
- **Exposure to a CCP**
  - Something like a second loss on a financial basket
- **If initial margin is not sufficient then there is real risk as a CCP member**





- **Initial margin**

- Cover the cost of a member defaulting (to a confidence level over a pre-defined period)
- Also significantly drives the cost of central clearing
- To a large extent independent of the credit quality of the member
- Not great in the case of wrong-way risk (likely jump in exposure when member defaults)

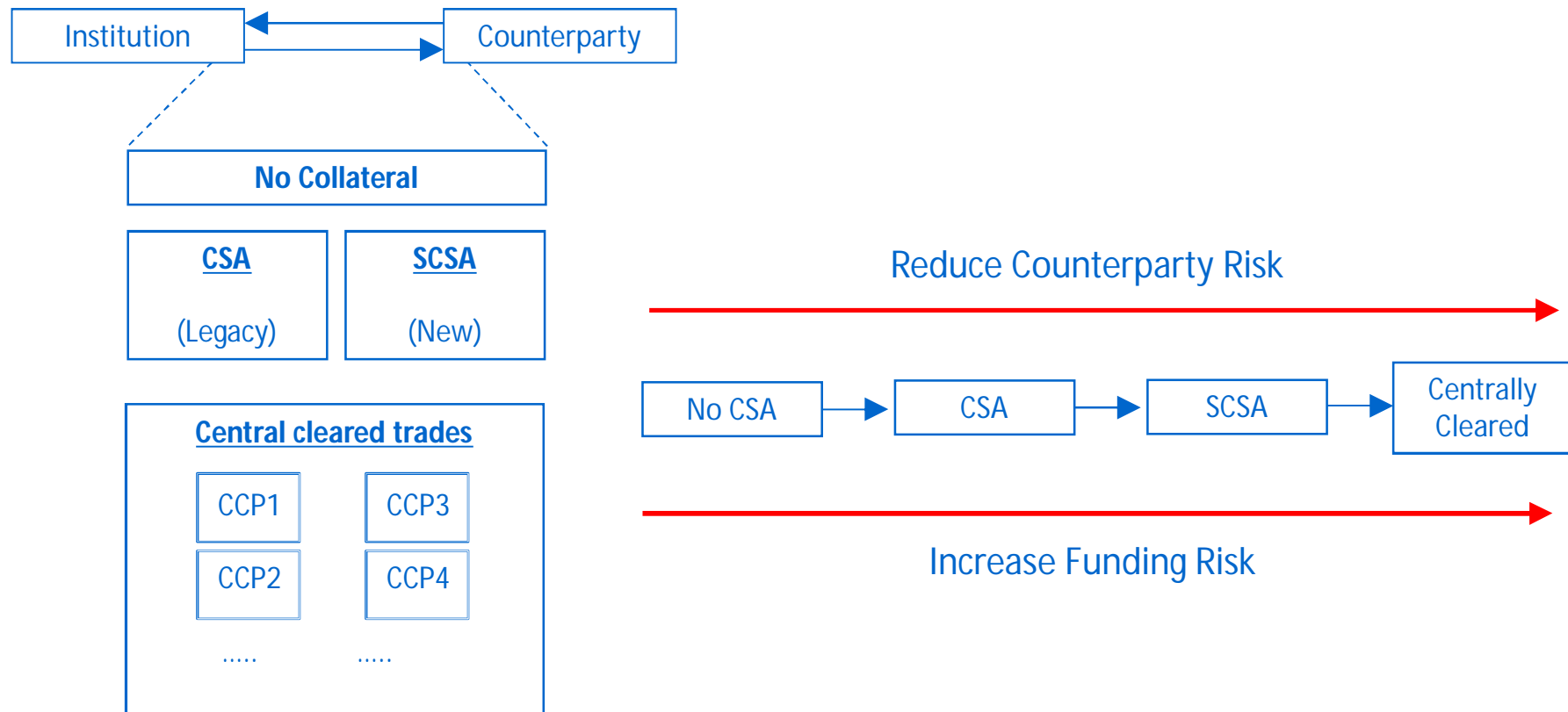
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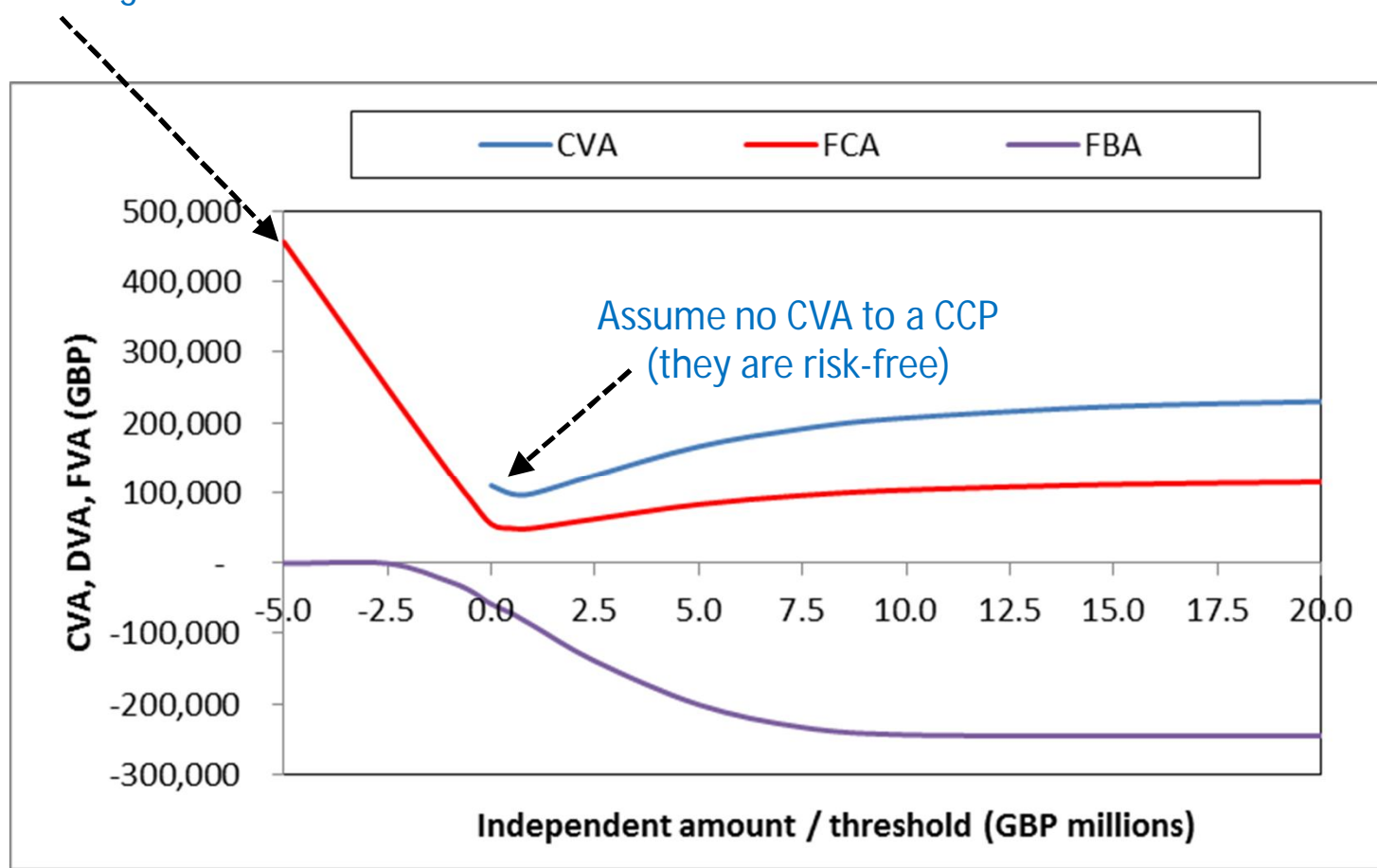
# The Impact of Counterparty Risk Reduction

- Collateral (or lack of it) also creates funding costs (FVA)
- What is the combined impact of CVA and funding costs?



$$CVA + FCA(DVA) + FBA$$

Funding cost of initial margin



# Overall Effect

