

Forward rate agreement

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FRA contract

Main features of an FRA contract

- ▶ Forward rate agreement (FRA) is an agreement to pay or receive the difference between a predetermined interest rate (FRA rate) and the interest rate prevailing at a specific future date (reference rate)
- ▶ Interest payments are based on an agreed upon notional principal amount
- ▶ Settlement cash flow is paid net at the beginning of the FRA period
- ▶ FRA is referred to by the beginning and end dates of the FRA period, which are expressed as a number of months from now (3v8 denotes an FRA which starts in 3 months' time and ends in 8 months' time from now)
- ▶ An FRA buyer is a party which pays the FRA rate and receives the reference rate while an FRA seller is the other party which pays the reference rate and receives the FRA rate
- ▶ A predetermined FRA rate is called the price of the FRA contract

FRA formula

- ▶ Value of cash flow for the FRA buyer
 - ▶ FRA buyer is the payer of the FRA rate and the receiver of the reference rate

$$V_{buyer} = M \cdot \frac{(L_p^t - {}_tK_{t+p}) \cdot \frac{N_{t,t+p}}{365}}{1 + L_p^t \cdot \frac{N_{t,t+p}}{365}},$$

where

M ... notional principal amount of the FRA contract.

L_p^t ... p -month reference rate which will exist at time t when the FRA period starts,

${}_tK_{t+p}$... p -month FRA rate agreed now for the FRA period starting in t -months' time,

$N_{t,t+p}$... number of days in the FRA period,

365 ... number of days in year. It depends on used convention.

- ▶ Interests are calculated in conformity with money market conventions
 - ▶ Interest payment is discounted to the beginning of the FRA period when the settlement takes place
- ▶ Value of cash flow for the FRA seller
 - ▶ FRA seller is the payer of the reference rate and the receiver of the FRA rate

$$V_{seller} = -V_{buyer}.$$

Applications of FRA

▶ Speculative trades

- ▶ An FRA can be used to speculate whether the reference rate will be higher or lower than the FRA rate at the beginning of the FRA period
- ▶ When money market interest rates are expected to rise/fall, speculators want to buy/sell FRA contracts
- ▶ Speculative gain can be achieved without upfront investment because the FRA's principal amount is notional

▶ Hedging trades

- ▶ Locking in short-term borrowing interest rates



A company which needs to take a three-month loan in two months' time can fix its borrowing cost by buying a 2v5 FRA

- ▶ Locking in short-term deposit interest rate



A company which expects to make a six-month deposit in two weeks' time can fix its lending return by selling a 0.5v6.5 FRA

FRA strip

- ▶ FRA strip is an FRA created synthetically from a series of consecutive FRAs
 - ▶ FRA contracts 3v5, 5v8, 8v9 make up a synthetic 3v9 FRA strip
 - ▶ 3M loan and 3v5, 5v8, 8v9 FRAs make up a synthetic 9M loan

► Strip construction

- Rules for the size of notional principals

$$NP(3v5) = M; \quad NP(5v8) = M \cdot \left(1 + \frac{N_{3,5}}{365} {}_3K_5\right);$$

$$NP(8v9) = M \cdot \left(1 + \frac{N_{3,5}}{365} {}_3K_5\right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{N_{5,8}}{365} {}_5K_8\right)$$

- Combination of FRA settlements and refinancing the balance at reference rates can result in a cash flow identical to that of the FRA strip
- No arbitrage between synthetic and normal FRAs is reflected in the interest rate parity condition

$$1 + \frac{N_{3,9}}{365} {}_3K_9 = \left(1 + \frac{N_{3,5}}{365} {}_3K_5\right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{N_{5,8}}{365} {}_5K_8\right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{N_{8,9}}{365} {}_8K_9\right)$$

$$1 + \frac{N_{0,9}}{365} {}_3L_9 = \left(1 + \frac{N_{0,3}}{365} L_3\right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{N_{3,5}}{365} {}_3K_5\right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{N_{5,8}}{365} {}_5K_8\right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{N_{8,9}}{365} {}_8K_9\right)$$

Thank you for your attention