Inflation
Hedging it & Trading it
Passion to Perform
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### Introduction

**Why inflation, why now?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deutsche Bank is very strongly positioned to advise clients on what to do:</th>
<th>The Deutsche Bank inflation team has developed this briefing document to:</th>
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<tr>
<td>– We were recently voted Interest Rate Derivatives House of the Year by Risk Magazine</td>
<td>– Set out the challenges and opportunities faced by clients</td>
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<tr>
<td>– We have a large global inflation derivatives trading and structuring team</td>
<td>– Explain the products and strategies we have developed.</td>
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<td>– We have extensive experience of helping clients find inflation solutions.</td>
<td>The Deutsche Bank Global Inflation team can help.</td>
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<table>
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<th>There has never been a better time to talk about inflation:</th>
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<td>– Inflation has been running above central bank targets again</td>
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<td>– At the same time monetary policy seems to be constrained by high unemployment, elevated debt levels and fragile financial markets</td>
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<td>– Higher uncertainty about the inflation outlook raises the incentive to hedge inflation risks</td>
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<td>– Any investor with a bond portfolio is exposed.</td>
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Deutsche Bank’s credentials and capabilities in the Inflation market

How Deutsche Bank’s inflation offerings differ from competitors
Deutsche Bank’s credentials and capabilities in the Inflation Market

We offer a full range of inflation services. Our primary capabilities are demonstrated by our leading position in the league tables; we’ve also played an important role in maintaining order in the secondary markets, distributing and recycling bonds and swaps across the world. DB is the global leader in inflation-linked bond syndication.

Issuing long dated inflation in large sizes can be difficult to manage; debt managers turn to the strongest banks who have the best track record for risk management and distribution – Deutsche Bank leads in this space.

Lead syndication mandates awarded to market counterparties

*between September 2009 and November 2011
Source: Bloomberg, Deutsche Bank

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Total number: 7 8 9 5 7 4 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
We are outperforming the competition around the world
Deutsche Bank is:
- No 1 in BGC market share for all US products – Inflation, Asset Swaps, Options (2010-)
- No 3 in ICAP market share for UKRPI Inflation/Asset Swaps (2009, 2010)
- No 1 in BGC market share for all US products (Inflation, Asset Swaps, Options) 2010

Fig. 1: Global Linker Syndications as Lead Manager
Source: Bloomberg, Deutsche Bank

Fig. 2: Total Syndication Size for Global Linkers (mm)
Source: Bloomberg, Deutsche Bank

Fig. 3: USD Inflation Market by Volume 2011
Source: Bloomberg, Deutsche Bank
We are outperforming the competition in the UK

**Fig. 1:**
UK Linkers Syndications as Lead Manager  
Source: Bloomberg, Deutsche Bank

**Fig. 3:**
UK Linkers Total Syndication Size (mm)  
Source: Bloomberg, Deutsche Bank

**Fig. 2:**
UK Linkers and Nominals Syndications as Lead Manager  
Source: Bloomberg, Deutsche Bank

**Fig. 4:**
UK Linkers and Nominals Syndications as Lead Manager  
Source: Bloomberg, Deutsche Bank
How Deutsche Bank’s inflation offering differs from competitors

**Integrated trading, structuring and research**
Unlike some of our competitors, Deutsche Bank’s inflation trading, structuring and research professionals work closely together, combining strategic and technical expertise with the macro-economic insights so important to this offering.

**Bloomberg**
Forecasts, inflation linked bonds, inflation swaps and inflation linked options (figure 1).

**The market is pricing much more upside risk than downside risk – contrary to what we see in other markets.**

**Trade Finder**
State of the art inflation analytics, from bond carry and butterfly scans, to forward matrices for the main inflation swap markets (figure 2).

Fig. 1:
Our inflation page on Bloomberg DBII

Fig. 2:
Inflation on Trade Finder
Market Overview

Components of Inflation indices
All G7 nations issue inflation-linked bonds

Markets
US TIPS – the US Sovereign linker market is the largest globally with a total market value of over USD1000bn.

UK – IL Gilts – first issuance 1981; total market value exceeds GBP270bn.

EUR sovereign linkers - total market value exceeding EUR320bn as of now; France, Italy, & Germany issue ILBs. Italian, German and Greek ILBs are linked to euro area inflation; France issues bonds linked to EUR inflation and bonds linked to FRF inflation.

Industrial country sovereign linker markets – Other important markets include Australia, Canada and Sweden. AUD: govt suspended issuance in 2003, started again in 2009. Sweden: linkers account for almost 30% of total govt bond market, higher share than in any other industrial market.

EM sovereign linker markets - most LatAm inflation markets have long histories; Brazil is the largest market, suppression of investment restrictions in 2006 spurred international demand. Chile, Colombia & Uruguay also issue ILB. Israel is big (USD27bn market value). More recently: South Africa, Poland, Turkey (2007) and South Korea (2007).
2.1 Market Overview – the rise and rise of market volatility

Components of Inflation Indices

Fig. 1: UK: CPI
Source: Deutsche Bank

Fig. 2: UK: RPI
Source: Deutsche Bank

Fig. 3: US: CPI
Source: Deutsche Bank

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Inflation Linked Bonds

Inflation Linked Bonds
Real Yield and Breakeven Inflation and Inflation Protection
Indexation and Breakeven Inflation
Risk Measures, EM Sovereign Linkers, Seasonality and US TIPS
UK Index Linked Gilts, EUR Sovereign and other Important Markets
ILB coupon frequency and settlement characteristics
Inflation Linked Bonds

**Inflation Bonds ‘Linkers’**
Inflation Linked Bonds (also known as inflation indexed bonds) or ‘Linkers’.

These are Treasury bonds designed to cancel the capital eroding effects of inflation. Called TIPS (Treasury Inflation Protection Securities) in the US, their interest rate remains fixed but the principal is adjusted to match changes in a price index.

For example:

A vanilla fixed rate bond pays a fixed coupon and redeems at 100
- Interest Paid = Fixed Rate * Constant
- Notional (e.g. 5% * 100 = 5)
- Redemption = Constant Notional (e.g. 100)

A ‘Canadian style’ Linker pays a ‘real’ coupon and redeems at 100 in ‘real’ terms
- Index Ratio = CPI Index on Payment Date / CPI Index on Issue Date
- Interest Paid = Fixed Rate * Inflated Notional
- = Fixed Rate * Notional * Index Ratio (e.g. 2% * 100 * 1.5 = 3)
- Redemption = 100 * Index Ratio (e.g. 100 * 1.5 = 150)

Some ILBs (like US TIPS or OATei/i) have a deflation floor, meaning a principal repayment of minimum par is guaranteed by the issuer.

**Fig. 1:**
Vanilla Fixed Rate Bond versus Inflation Linked Bond
Source: Deutsche Bank

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Inflation—Hedging it & Trading it Deutsche Bank
Real Yield and Breakeven Inflation Protection

Real Yield and Breakeven Inflation
Components of nominal interest rate:
- Real yield
- Expected Inflation
- Risk Premium
- Liquidity Premium

Issuing nominals means investors need compensation for inflation uncertainty.

Linkers save issuers the risk premium by providing certainty about real cash flows in the future i.e. their increase in purchasing power is ‘locked in’. (figure 1)

Inflation Protection
With positive inflation, the ILB’s cash flows will increase over time to secure the investor’s purchasing power.

Compared to a nominal bond early coupon payments will tend to be lower, and the final repayment will tend to be higher.

The examples below assume an annual coupon and inflation at 2%. (figures 2 and 3).

Fig. 1: Components of Nominal Yield
Source: Deutsche Bank

Fig. 2: Nominal cash flows
Source: Deutsche Bank
Coupon Linker (2%) — Notional Conventional (rhs)
Coupon Conventional Bond (4%) — Notional Linker (rhs)

Fig. 3: Real cash flows (purchasing power of the CFs)
Source: Deutsche Bank
Coupon Linker (2%) — Notional Conventional (rhs)
Coupon Conventional Bond (4%) — Notional Linker (rhs)

Inflation—Hedging it & Trading it Deutsche Bank
Inflation—Hedging it & Trading it

Indexation and Breakeven Inflation

**Indexation**
To offer inflation protection you need to: (i) choose a price index, (ii) define precise linking rules.

Price index: typically a non-seasonally adjusted, official consumer price index.

Indexation: the ‘Canadian’ model is now the benchmark, adopted among others by TIPS, EUR ILBs and new UKTi (figure 1).

– Problem: CPI only monthly and published with a delay
– The price factor used to inflation adjust cash flows, the ‘Daily Inflation Reference’ (DIR), is a linear interpolation of the two monthly values of the official price index three months earlier and two months earlier, e.g.:  
  – The DIR for 1 June is the official CPI March (released mid-April)  
  – The DIR for 1 July is the official CPI April (released mid-May)  
  – The DIR for 23 June is \( \frac{22}{30} \times \)  

**Breakeven Inflation**
Canadian style linkers are quoted in real terms and the real price (P) - real yield (r) relationship is equivalent to that of a conventional bond (c: coupon):

ILBs’ value is often expressed in terms of inflation rather than in terms of real yields by considering the difference in yield between nominal and real bonds.

BEI (Breakeven Inflation) is the inflation rate that equates the expected return of an ILB and a comparable nominal bond; i.e. if actual inflation until maturity exceeds BEI, linkers outperform nominals.

In practice, the market looks at simple yield spreads (figure 2).
Risk Measures, EM Sovereign Linkers, Seasonality and US TIPS

**Risk Measures**
- The concepts of duration and convexity can be applied to linkers in the same way as for conventional bonds.
- But in the case of linkers, duration describes the sensitivity of the price to a change in the real rate.
- Linkers have a higher duration than same maturity conventional.
- Convexity rises exponentially with duration, for the same maturity ILBs have a higher convexity than nominals.

**EM Sovereign Linker Markets**
- Most Latin American inflation markets have long histories; Brazil is by far the largest market, suppression of investment restrictions in 2006 spurred international demand.
- Chile, Colombia & Uruguay also issue ILB.
- Israel has a large linker market (USD27bn market value).
- More recently South Africa, Poland, Turkey (2007) and South Korea (2007)

**Seasonality**
- Seasonal movements in price indices mean that inflation accrual is not linear.
- Quoted real yields of ILB adjust to the changing inflation uplift.
- Real yields & BEI exhibit seasonal patterns.
- Detecting the seasonal pattern in prices is important for valuing ILBs.
- Estimation of seasonal factors is not without difficulties, especially in the euro area where there is instability.
- There is no consensus on their precise value.

**US TIPS**
- The US sovereign linker market is the largest globally with total market value in excess of USD1000bn (figure 1).
- TIPS were first issued in 1997; in recent years, there have been three 5y, three 30y and six 10y auctions per year; in February 2010 30y TIPS were reintroduced, replacing the 20y.
- Maturities range from 1y to 30y.

**Fig. 1: US TIPS total outstanding market value**
Source: US Treasury
**UK Index Linked Gilts, EUR Sovereign Linkers, and other Important Markets**

**UK Index Linked Gilts**
- The UK linker market is the oldest in Europe (first issuance 1981)
- Total market value exceeds GBP270bn and more than 20% of sovereign debt is linked to inflation
- Traditionally bonds have an 8M indexation lag, but since Sep 2005 all new issues follow the 3M lag model; UKTI have no deflation floor
- Issuance has been weighted towards the long end
- Maturities range from 1Y to 50Y, with issues available on all main curve points (figure 1)

**EUR Sovereign Linkers**
- Euro area sovereign inflation-linked bond (ILB) markets are expanding rapidly with the total market value exceeding EUR320bn today
- France, Italy, Germany & Greece issue ILBs
- Italian, German and Greek ILBs are linked to euro area inflation; France issues both bonds linked to EUR inflation and bonds linked to FRF inflation
- Maturities range from 1Y to 32Y, with issues available on all main points on the curve (figures 2 and 3)

**Other important markets include Australia, Canada and Sweden**
- AUD: govt suspended issuance in 2003, but started again in 2009. Strong liability related demand from PF and insurance companies
- Sweden: linkers account for almost 30% of the total government bond market, a higher share than in any other industrial market

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**Fig. 1:**
UK Total Outstanding Market Value

Source: UK DMO

**Fig. 2:**
EUR Sovereign Linker Issuance

Source: National Treasury

**Fig. 3:**
Sovereign Linkers, Outstanding Volume

Source: National Treasury
ILB coupon frequency and settlement characteristics

Most ILBs have coupon frequency and settlement characteristics in line with the nominal market

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<td>semi-ann</td>
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<td>SE</td>
<td>CPI</td>
<td>SWCPI</td>
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<td>CPI</td>
<td>CACPI</td>
<td>3M</td>
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<tr>
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<td>ACIF</td>
<td>6M</td>
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</table>
Inflation Swaps

- ILS Swaps and Markets
- UK Swaps, Corporate Linkers and US Swaps
- ILS Indexation
- ILS Pension Fund Demand
**ILS Swaps**

**Inflation Linked Swaps (ILS) – a pure inflation product as opposed to a real rate product.**

**What is an Inflation Swap?**
- The cash-flows
  - Receive Compounded Inflation from Start to Maturity: pay one cash-flow
  - \( \frac{\text{CPI}_t}{\text{CPI}_0} - 1 \)
  - Pay a known Fixed cash-flow at Maturity
  - \((1 + X\%)^t\)

**What is the break-even rate?**
- Receive Compounded Inflation from Start to Maturity: pay one cash-flow
- \( \frac{\text{CPI}_t}{\text{CPI}_0} - 1 \)
- Pay a known Fixed cash-flow at Maturity
- \((1 + X\%)^t\)

**ILS Markets**
The most liquid ILS are typically those linked to the same price index as the inflation-linked government bonds of the corresponding market (US CPI-U, EUR HICP ex-tobacco, French CPI ex tobacco, UK RPI).

For the major markets, ZC ILS are usually quoted for tenors out to 30 years, sometimes 50 years.

**Fig. 1: Inflation Swaps**
4.2 Inflation Swaps

UK Swaps, Corporate Linkers and US Swaps

**UK Swaps and Corporate Linkers**
Non-sovereign inflation supply in bonds & swaps has grown rapidly in the UK in particular 2006 and H107.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Market</th>
<th>Price Index</th>
<th>Lag</th>
<th>CPI Fixing</th>
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<td>US</td>
<td>CPI-U</td>
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<td>Interpolated</td>
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<td>Euro area</td>
<td>HICP ex tobacco</td>
<td>3M</td>
<td>Straight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>CPI ex tobacco</td>
<td>3M</td>
<td>Interpolated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>RPI</td>
<td>2M</td>
<td>Straight</td>
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</table>

**US Swaps**
The inflation swap market has developed rapidly since 2004, and is now comparable to its European counterparts in terms of liquidity.

A lack of 'natural' inflation swap supply translates into structural richness in swap BEI vs bond BEI… and wide linker ASW discounts.

**Fig. 1:** Bond Breakevens vs Swap Breakevens
Source: Deutsche Bank

**Fig. 2:** Measures of Relative Value: ASW Spread and Z-spread
Source: Deutsche Bank
ILS Indexation

For FRCPIxt & US CPI, the indexation lag convention is the same as for the corresponding inflation-linked bond markets:
- Strong demand has led to a low level of real interest rates, lock in low financing costs
- PFI projects with inflation component (usually bonds, but typically transformed into ASW)
- Credit wrapping allowed corporates to issue highly rated debt which is more appealing to institutional investors

But has fallen significantly during the credit crisis.

Main sources: regulated utilities, PFIs, property leases, railway companies, retailers, supranationals.

Alternative supply has led to two-way swap market and narrow swap-bond B/E spread, but swap richness has increased again during the crisis.
ILS Pensions Fund Demand

ILS Pension Fund demand
- In the UK, pension indexation to RPI (LPI) is more explicit than elsewhere and the pension industry is larger than in other European countries.
- Accounting rules (‘Financial Reporting Standard 17’) have encouraged pension funds to match their indexed liabilities more closely.
- As a result, demand growth from pension funds and life insurers has outstripped supply leading to low real yields and expensive BEI at the long-end of the curve. But has fallen significantly during the credit crisis.
- Long-term investors own the majority of ILB as a hedge for their real liabilities.

Fig. 1: Real Yields
Source: Deutsche Bank

Fig. 3: UK Non-sovereign Inflation Supply
Source: Deutsche Bank

Fig. 2: UK Non-sovereign Inflation Supply
Source: Deutsche Bank
Assessing Relative Value

Linker Asset Swap and the Leverage Effect
5 Sources of Asset Swap Difference
What is the ‘Fair’ Price for Inflation Protection?
Fair Credit Spread of Inflation Linked Bonds
Hedge with Bonds or Swaps
Summary
Linker Asset Swaps and the Leverage Effect

**Linker Asset Swap**
- Investor buys an Inflation Bond
- Investor agrees to pay away all the cash-flows (P+I) from the bond
- Investor receives in return Libor + x% until maturity as well as a principal payment

“The increasing credit exposure, and thereby return, on a linker asset swap generates significant outperformance…”
- Daragh McDevitt, Global Head of Inflation Structuring

**The Leverage Effect**
Sophisticated investors may not be able to borrow to buy additional nominal bonds due to constraints, hence are willing to give up some of their excess return.

Some investors just like the pick-up over equivalent tenor nominal bonds on asset swap (figure 2).

**For example**
This is how we expect a Linker to increase in the Eurozone over time.

**Why is this important?**
Sovereign default is currently very real possibility... like for like exposures need to be carefully assessed for fair value – some investors have increased credit risk for very little reward.

---

**Fig. 1:**
**Linker Asset Swap**
Source: Deutsche Bank

**Fig. 2:**
**The Leverage Effect**
Source: Deutsche Bank

---

Inflation—Hedging it & Trading it  Deutsche Bank
5 Sources of Asset Swap Difference

PV01 difference
- Linkers have a higher duration

Swap richness
- The spread between inflation-linked swaps and implied bond break-evens gives rise to different asset swap levels for linkers and nominals
- It also usually tells the story of swap supply and demand...

Seasonality
- See the section on page 3.4

Credit / Liquidity
- Mis-priced credit cost leading to ‘value’ for issuers

Tax
- Favourable deferrals for issuers encourage supply

The difference between a nominal asset swap and a Linker Asset Swap of the same maturity is a function of the larger credit exposure, the term structure of credit and the swap richness.

For example
20 bps richness results in an additional 28 bps on asset swap – a 40% increase.

"Of these comparative measures… richness is the true measure”
- Stephane Salas, Global Head of Inflation Trading

Fig. 1: Measures of Relative Value
Source: Deutsche Bank

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Adjusts for Dirty Price</th>
<th>Accounts for Cashflow Pattern</th>
<th>Accounts for Term Structure of Credit</th>
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<td>Z spread</td>
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<td>√</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>‘Richness’</td>
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<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
What is the ‘Fair’ Price for Inflation Protection?

Risk Premium includes
- Potential change in monetary policy target (e.g. 4% plus or minus 1% instead of under 2%)
- Abandonment of monetary policy in favour of employment or currency board
- EUR breakup, expansion or succession
- Asymmetric elasticity of inflation: wages are easier to raise than to cut

Liquidity premium includes
- Relative demand and supply for inflation bonds v nominal bonds
- Balance sheet costs of holding inflation bonds to recycle inflation
- Opportunity cost of capital for cash used to hedge inflation

“The biggest mistake people make with inflation-linked bonds is thinking that the breakeven inflation is the market’s expected inflation rate. It is not and should not be. The breakeven includes what the market expects inflation to be and the major portion of the risk premium that you should find in the nominal market, and the liquidity premium”

- Markus Heider, Global Head of Inflation Research
Fair Credit Spread of Inflation Linked Bonds

Issuing Linkers equates to borrowing more over time in nominal terms i.e. it can be thought of as a set of forward starting bonds.

Forward starting bonds = greater credit risk.

Two components to fair price:
- The issuer’s current credit spread for the maturity of the bond
- Forward credit spreads for each of the forward starting borrowings i.e. forward credit spreads

A simple point, but investors may not recognise and price this correctly.

Fig. 1: Linker as a Series of Forward Starting Bonds

Fig. 2: Creating a synthetic 30-year old Nominal Bond
### Hedge with Bonds or Swaps

#### The Question is...
**Hedge with Bonds or Swaps**
Traditionally, many investors have primarily considered inflation-linked bonds to hedge exposure.

However, a more modern approach is:
- Bonds can be cheaper or more expensive than swaps
- Buy the cheapest asset
- Hedge the inflation with swaps
- Opportunistically switch between assets

This also gives a lot more flexibility to hedge the desired cash flows, since at the long-end there are only relatively few bonds outstanding (and liquidity can be better as well).

#### The Bond Universe
**Value within the UK – for example**
Figures 3 and 4 on the right depict the value that can be created by switching between similar maturity nominal and inflation linked bonds.

**Figure 2 below depicts the value in switching between short and long maturity linkers.**

**In terms of trading capability, how does this work?**
We should always be free to switch between UK Bonds and UK Linkers.

---

**Fig. 1:**
*Swap Inflation Price – Bond Inflation Price*

**Fig. 2:**
*PV Gain of UKTi40 over the UKT27*

**Fig. 3:**
*PV Gain of UKTi27 over the UKT27*

**Fig. 4:**
*PV Gain of UKTi40 over the UKT40*

---

**Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance**
Summary

To sum up...

– Given the displacement between inflation and nominal markets, there are opportunities for arbitrage
– Asset swap spreads on linkers represent a premium for credit that is hard to price, and when coupled with demand/supply imbalances and higher duration, they offer a pickup to nominals for the same underlying issuer
– Switching between equivalent risk sovereigns/supra sovereigns can often, driven by dynamics of the cross currency swaps market, provide additional yield pick-ups

– These displacements can be assessed by a variety of metrics
– The value of switching is evident from the incremental excess pickup that is generated by selling the costlier asset to buy the cheapest asset from time to time
  – Used as a systematic strategy this can yield substantial returns over medium term horizons
– These represent incredible opportunities for ‘asset-heavy’ investors, and the markets will likely normalize with time, hence it is important to act quickly

“There isn’t one risk free curve, there are 100, 150, 200... the key is when do you pick ‘the fruit’, when is the bond cheap enough?”
– Daragh McDevitt, Global Head of Inflation Structuring

“...there are incredible opportunities for asset-heavy investors...it is important to act quickly”
– Haroon Sana, Global Head of Rates Sales
Inflation Options

Who are the major players in the options market?
Option Products
What are the trading opportunities?
Option Strategies
Creating Optimal Hedges
Inflation Options

A relatively new market, inflation options traded between Europe and the US have doubled every year since trading started in inflation swaps in 2002/2003. 2010 saw a particular growth spurt.

Long term growth looks set to continue at this explosive rate, which is clearly indicative of its importance to clients and represents a substantial opportunity to DB as intermediary between buyers and sellers of inflation.

Interbank volumes reached 50bn in 2010, up from 13bn in 2009, and just 1bn in 2005.
Who are the major players in the Options market?

The market is becoming more and more complex as sophisticated new players such as hedge funds, liability driven investors, and non-life insurance practitioners are added to the mix.

Any client:
- holding a bond portfolio
- subject to tail inflation – high or low
- who has revenues or liabilities that are indexed to inflation is exposed to inflation risk.
Options products

Year on Year cap/floor
- YoY floorlet: Max [ K - YoY_t, 0 ]
- With YoY_t = I_t/I_{t-1} - 1
- A 5 year 0% YoY floor costs 140c or 30bps p.a.
- Demand from retail notes >> Supply from premium sellers

Zero Coupon cap/floor
- ZC floor: Max [ (1+K)^t - I_t/I_0, 0 ]
- A 10 year 0% ZC floor costs 36c
- Supply from linkers and asset swaps >> Demand from deflation hedgers

Limited Price Index (LPI)
- LPI_t = LPI_{t-1} * ( 1 + max [ min [ YoY_t, 5% ], 0% ] )
- Inflation observed annually, collared, compounded... and paid at maturity
- Demand from LDI funds >> Supply from real estate investors

Fig. 1: 5y 0% YoY floor HICPxT
Source: Deutsche Bank
Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance

Fig. 2: 10y 0% ZC floor HICPxT
Source: Deutsche Bank
Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance

Fig. 3: Limited Price Index (LPI)
Source: Deutsche Bank

Fig. 4: DB Inflation pages: DBII

Inflation—Hedging it & Trading it Deutsche Bank
What are the trading opportunities?

LPI Collars represents a great inflation-hedging alternative
Inflation risk for Pension funds and other liability-driven investors is big, 20 – 30% of scheme risk.

Breakevens are deemed expensive: if, for example, breakeven is 3.7% and the scheme expected inflation of 2.8%, hedging loses value (figure 1).

What’s the solution?
Cover inflation risk by creating an inflation collar
- Pay LPI
- Receive RPI

“...The catalyst that makes this trade work is inflation at above 5% – this 5% strike is currently lower than spot inflation – a change from the last five years”
- Nicolas Tabardel, Global Head of Inflation Volatility and Exotics

Expert historical perspective
Markus Heider, responsible for European inflation research at DB Global Markets Research, provides a useful long term perspective: this graph shows how the volatility we have seen in the last three years is nothing compared to the last 200 years. In the long run, inflation is a very volatile entity, which means risk and therefore, opportunity.

The relative stability we’ve seen in the last 20 years can very quickly change.

Significant risk factors currently include governments with unsustainable deficits and globalisation; the need to hedge inflation risk is becoming increasingly relevant.
Market vs Economist Expectations

UK RPI future inflation: the market in the long term is pricing much more downside risk than upside risk. In the UK, the risks of inflation overshooting are much higher than them undershooting. This is contrary to what we see in other markets.

In Europe and the US, there is more balance; caps are becoming more much more expensive than floors.

Consensus economist predictions indicate that market implied volatility is too high; tails are too fat and the skew is too deep. Caps have no natural supply in Europe or the US so the tail risk is always expensive (figure 1).

In Europe, volatility is too high, tails are too fat, and the skew is too steep.

What does this mean?
Selling volatility now is a good idea.

The skew was pricing floors higher than caps; the skew is now symmetric (figure 2).

“Tail risk continues to remain overpriced with both tails almost equally flat, reflecting the high uncertainty over the inflation/deflation debate”
– Nicolas Tabardel, Global Head of Inflation Volatility & Exotics

Fig. 1: Skew prices floors higher than caps
Source: Deutsche Bank

Fig. 2: Ratio of market implied probability vs. Economist Expectations
Source: Deutsche Bank
Option Strategies

Collars (figure 1)
– Sell Floor
– Buy Cap

Strangles (figure 2)
– Sell OTM Floor
– Sell OTM Cap

Straddles
– Sell Floor and Cap at same strike

Range Accruals
– Pays N/12 * Fixed Rate, Annual
– N = No. of months 1% < YoY EUR HICP <3%
– 5y Note with DB funding, Fixed Rate = 3.25%

Fig. 1:
Long (0,3) Collar
Source: Deutsche Bank

Fig. 2:
Short (0,3) Strangle
Source: Deutsche Bank
Creating Optimal Hedges

**Building Blocks**
- Selling a 0% YoY floor
- Selling a 1x / 2x cap spread

**Premiums**
- 5Y 0% floor generates 120c
- 5Y 2.5% cap costs 320c
- 2x 5Y 5% cap costs 200c

Using these components...
Zero cost and benefits from inflation between 2% and 7.5%.

**Covered Linker Switches**
- Sell nominal bond
- Buy Linker
- Sell year on year caps @ 2.5% on coupons and principal

<table>
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<th>OATei22 (%)</th>
<th>OATei32 (%)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Covered Caps</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upfront Premium</td>
<td>5.00%</td>
<td>14.90%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Running Premium (annual, 30/360)</td>
<td>53 bps</td>
<td>92 bps</td>
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<tr>
<td>Real Yield Pick-Up</td>
<td>43 bps</td>
<td>51 bps</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minimum Inflation to outperform nominal</td>
<td>1.49%</td>
<td>1.63%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fig. 1: Sell 0% floor, But 1x/2x Cap Spread*
Source: Deutsche Bank
Deflation Tail Risk

Deflation Tail Risk: DB 5 Year Note
Deflation tail risk: DB 5 Year Note

Investors can take advantage of the substantial dislocations in the Inflation Option Market by selling deep out of the money Inflation Floors.

A 5 year DB Deflation Note provides a return over 3.5% per annum if YoY Eurozone Inflation prints above -2.0%, providing 235bps of pick up over 5y EUR Swap Rates.

Euro-zone inflation printing below -2.0% is an unprecedented event, never seen in ANY Euro economy.

The below note details indicative terms and compelling reasons for investors to take on this risk for above market returns. The last section looks at variations in USD, GBP in addition to alternate ways of monetizing the opportunity in EURs.

The underlying market dislocations are unsustainable and will soon be removed by exogenous liquidity provided by real money accounts. This opportunity represents clear value.

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**DB Short Deflation Risk Note – Indicative Trade Terms**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicative Terms</th>
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<td>Currency</td>
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<td>Maturity</td>
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<td>Issue Price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re-Offer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redemption</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Where**

- $FLOOR(T)$: \[121 \times \text{Sum} [\text{Floor}(t) \text{ for } t = 1,2,3,4,5]\]
- \[\text{Floor}(t) = 12 \times \text{Max} (\text{Floor Strike} - \text{YoY Inflation}, 0\%)\]
- \[\text{Floor Strike} = -2.00\%\]

**YoY Inflation**

- \[\text{CPI}(t) / \text{CPI}(t-1) - 1\]
  - Where CPI(t) is the EUR HICP ex Tobacco Index (CPTFEMU Index) 3m prior to Observation Date t
  - CPI(t-1) is the EUR HICP ex Tobacco Index (CPTFEMU Index) 15m prior to Observation Date t

**Reference Rates**

- 5y Inflation B/E: 2.01%
- 5y Swap Rate: 1.61%
- Max IRR: 3.56%
Case Study: Zero-Coupon Option Trade
During the first six months of 2010, a Toronto-based insurer purchased deflation protection worth $21.539 billion in notional, paying $173.7 million in premium. The 10-year zero-coupon 0% options were denominated in dollars, euros and sterling, and were executed by Deutsche Bank and Citi.

The other side of the trade was largely taken by California-based fixed-income manager Pimco, which reported it had sold more than $8 billion of 10-year zero-coupon 0% inflation floors in a filing dated August 27. The floors were sold in return for more than $70 million in premium, with Deutsche and Citi as counterparties.

The transaction made perfect sense for both participants. For the insurer, the 0% floors acted as a hedge against deflation and the impact that would have on its equity portfolio. At the same time, Pimco was able to cash in on 0% inflation floors embedded in its sizable portfolio of Treasury inflation-protected securities.

Daragh McDevitt, DB Global Head of Inflation Structuring said, “It sparked interest because you have very intelligent investors on both sides who are taking opposite sides of the trade.”

Since Q2, 2010, quantitative easing has encouraged more clients to sell implied inflation volatility at levels that look expensive. In particular, many market players have looked to play inflation volatility versus interest rate volatility – for example, by buying interest rate caps and selling inflation caps at similar strikes. “We’ve seen a lot of clients coming in on the same side as Pimco, viewing the probability of deflation priced in by these options to be inflated. They are either selling the options embedded in their bond portfolios, selling the options outright or entering into some kind of interest rate options strategy,” says McDevitt.

The transaction made perfect sense for both participants. For the insurer, the 0% floors acted as a hedge against deflation and the impact that would have on its equity portfolio. At the same time, Pimco was able to cash in on 0% inflation floors embedded in its sizable portfolio of Treasury inflation-protected securities.
Further Reading
Further Reading

Inflation Hedging for Institutional Investors
Examining dynamic asset allocation strategies for high inflation scenarios and the effect of financial market changes on inflation hedging instruments.

Weekly Inflation Research update

Inflation Big Picture Study

Research Inflation Markets Guide

Please go to gm.db.com/inflation for more information.
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**Integrated sales, trading, structuring and research**
Unlike some of our competitors, Deutsche Bank’s inflation sales, trading, structuring and research professionals work closely together, combining strategic and technical expertise with the macro-economic insights so important with this offering.