

a cura di Emilio Barucci e Daniele Marazzina

30/01/2021 15:39:58



L'iniziativa di Finriskalert.it "Il termometro dei mercati finanziari" vuole presentare un indicatore settimanale sul grado di turbolenza/tensione dei mercati finanziari, con particolare attenzione all'Italia.

Il termometro dei mercati finanziari						
29-Jan-21	Legenda					
Valutazione complessiva	Calma		↑	miglioramento		
			↔	stabile		
	Tensione		↓	peggioramento		
Mercati italiani	29-Jan	22-Jan	15-Jan	8-Jan	1-Jan	
Rendimento borsa italiana	-2.34 ↓	-1.31	-1.81	2.52	0.46	
Volatilità implicita borsa italiana	26.06 ↓	22.54	22.95	21.29	22.67	
CDS principali banche 10Ysub	335.96 ↔	332.84	333.17	318.46	317.86	
Tasso di interesse ITA 2Y	-0.36 ↑	-0.27	-0.37	-0.45	-0.47	
Spread ITA 10Y/2Y	1.01 ↔	0.98	0.95	0.95	0.95	
Mercati europei	29-Jan	22-Jan	15-Jan	8-Jan	1-Jan	
Rendimento borsa europea	-3.36 ↓	0.08	-1.25	2.60	0.26	
Volatilità implicita borsa europea	21.60 ↓	18.64	18.89	17.82	19.31	
Rendimento borsa ITA/Europa	1.02 ↑	-1.39	-0.56	-0.08	0.20	
Spread ITA/GER	1.17 ↔	1.22	1.13	1.01	1.10	
Spread EU/GER	0.46 ↔	0.47	0.44	0.39	0.45	
Politica monetaria, cambi e altro	29-Jan	22-Jan	15-Jan	8-Jan	1-Jan	
Euro/Dollaro	1.215 ↔	1.217	1.209	1.226	1.224	
Spread US/GER 10Y	1.61 ↔	1.60	1.64	1.62	1.49	
Euribor 6M	-0.534 ↑	-0.527	-0.533	-0.524	-0.526	
Prezzo Oro	1858 ↔	1854	1825	1855	1848	
Spread 10Y/2Y Euro Swap Curve	0.35 ↓	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.26	

Significato degli indicatori

- Rendimento borsa italiana: rendimento settimanale dell'indice della borsa italiana FTSEMIB;
- Volatilità implicita borsa italiana: volatilità implicita calcolata considerando le opzioni at-the-money sul FTSEMIB a 3 mesi;
- Future borsa italiana: valore del future sul FTSEMIB;
- CDS principali banche 10Ysub: CDS medio delle obbligazioni subordinate a 10 anni delle principali banche italiane (Unicredit, Intesa San Paolo, MPS, Banco BPM);
- Tasso di interesse ITA 2Y: tasso di interesse costruito sulla curva dei BTP con scadenza a due anni;
- Spread ITA 10Y/2Y : differenza del tasso di interesse dei BTP a 10 anni e a 2 anni;
- Rendimento borsa europea: rendimento settimanale dell'indice delle borse europee Eurostoxx;
- Volatilità implicita borsa europea: volatilità implicita calcolata sulle opzioni at-the-money sull'indice Eurostoxx a scadenza 3 mesi;
- Rendimento borsa ITA/Europa: differenza tra il rendimento settimanale della borsa italiana e quello delle borse europee, calcolato sugli indici FTSEMIB e Eurostoxx;
- Spread ITA/GER: differenza tra i tassi di interesse italiani

- e tedeschi a 10 anni;
- Spread EU/GER: differenza media tra i tassi di interesse dei principali paesi europei (Francia, Belgio, Spagna, Italia, Olanda) e quelli tedeschi a 10 anni;
- Euro/dollaro: tasso di cambio euro/dollaro;
- Spread US/GER 10Y: spread tra i tassi di interesse degli Stati Uniti e quelli tedeschi con scadenza 10 anni;
- Prezzo Oro: quotazione dell'oro (in USD)
- Spread 10Y/2Y Euro Swap Curve: differenza del tasso della curva EURO ZONE IRS 3M a 10Y e 2Y;
- Euribor 6M: tasso euribor a 6 mesi.

I colori sono assegnati in un'ottica VaR: se il valore riportato è superiore (inferiore) al quantile al 15%, il colore utilizzato è l'arancione. Se il valore riportato è superiore (inferiore) al quantile al 5% il colore utilizzato è il rosso. La banda (verso l'alto o verso il basso) viene selezionata, a seconda dell'indicatore, nella direzione dell'instabilità del mercato. I quantili vengono ricostruiti prendendo la serie storica di un anno di osservazioni: ad esempio, un valore in una casella rossa significa che appartiene al 5% dei valori meno positivi riscontrati nell'ultimo anno. Per le prime tre voci della sezione "Politica Monetaria", le bande per definire il colore sono simmetriche (valori in positivo e in negativo). I dati riportati provengono dal database Thomson Reuters. Infine, la tendenza mostra la dinamica in atto e viene rappresentata dalle frecce: ↑, ↓, ↔ indicano rispettivamente miglioramento, peggioramento, stabilità rispetto alla rilevazione precedente.

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FTX Exchange Lists WallStreetBets Futures to Capitalize on Investing Movement

29/01/2021 16:04:44

Cryptocurrency derivatives exchange FTX has listed a WallStreetBets (WSB) index quarterly futures contract in a bid to capitalize on the retail trading fervor that exploded in recent days...

<https://www.coindesk.com/wall-street-bets-futures-dogecoin-ftx>

Combining stability and innovation – the Bundesbank and fintech players in the digital financial ecosystem

29/01/2021 16:04:11

An innovative spirit has made financial technology the driving force transforming the world of finance. This technology has now become an essential part of banking, and therefore also central banking...

<https://www.bis.org/review/r210129a.htm>

ESMA CONSULTS ON APPROPRIATENESS AND EXECUTION-ONLY UNDER MIFID II

29/01/2021 16:03:22

The European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA), the EU's securities regulator, today launches [a consultation](#) on guidelines on the application of certain aspects...

<https://www.esma.europa.eu/press-news/esma-news/esma-consults-appropriateness-and-execution-only-under-mifid-ii>

È online TIPS - TARGET Instant Payment Settlement, il primo numero della nuova collana "Mercati, infrastrutture, sistemi di pagamento"

29/01/2021 16:02:34

La Banca d'Italia pubblica oggi "TIPS - TARGET Instant Payment Settlement", il primo numero della nuova collana "Mercati, infrastrutture, sistemi di pagamento"...

<https://www.bancaditalia.it/media/notizia/online-tips-target-insta-nt-payment-settlement-il-primo-numero-della-nuova-collana-merc>

ati-infrastrutture-sistemi-di-pagamento/?com.dotmarketing.htmlpage.language=102

Interpolating commodity futures prices with Kriging *a cura di Andrea Pallavicini e Andrea Maran*

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Commodity markets may quote the prices of futures contracts for different maturity dates and different delivery periods. If we select a specific delivery period, we can group the prices at different maturities within a single term structure. The shape of the futures term structure is essential to commodity hedgers and speculators as futures prices serve as a forecast of future spot prices. Futures prices contain the information about futures supply and demand conditions, and, as the maturity date approaches, the prices may either increase or decrease. Moreover, seasonal fluctuations are evident for many commodity prices. In this note, we investigate a Bayesian technique known as Kriging to interpolate prices at maturity dates not directly quoted by the market, by embedding trends and seasonalities and by ensuring no-arbitrage conditions between different delivery periods.

1 Model motivation

The problem of bootstrapping the futures curve, which we analyse in this paper, can be faced with various techniques. However, some considerations make Kriging a particularly suitable choice. First, market data are often noisy as we do not know the exact price of market quotes, but our input consists of bid and ask spread prices. Secondly, as explained in the next sections, the futures contracts are linearly constrained due to the no arbitrage conditions. For interpolation problems with noisy data and linear constraints, as that we are interested in, Kriging models provide robust and accurate results.

2 Term structure of futures prices

We consider futures with the shortest delivery duration (usually one month), and we can evaluate all the other ones by averaging their prices. In the following note, we will often use as an example the futures contracts on TTF natural gas^[1], which are usually quoted with a delivery period ranging from one month to

one year. We associate to each contract a maturity date calculated as the minimum between the last trading date and the first notification date. According to our definition, futures may be quoted after the maturity date, if the first notification precedes the last trading date. We are not interested in futures prices during such period. We define the term structure of futures prices observed at t with one-month delivery period as

the curve

$$T \mapsto F_t(T) \quad (1)$$

The shape of the futures curve is important to commodity hedgers and speculators. Both care about whether commodity futures markets are in contango or in backwardation. Contango and backwardation refer to the pattern of futures prices over time, specifically if the price of the contract is rising or falling. However, a mixed behavior is also possible. For instance, in February 2020 crude oil futures curve is humped: it is rising in the short-term but gives way to a decrease in prices for longer maturities. Switching between contango and backwardation is linked to a change in view of market participants on fundamentals like storage cost, funding costs, and convenience yield. Contango may be usual in markets with a cost of carry greater than the convenience yield. For example, agricultural markets show both the shapes in February 2020: coffee and soybeans are in backwardation, while cocoa and sugar are in contango.

More complex patterns may also arise in the term structure of commodity futures prices. Many commodities show a strong seasonality, for instance, there is more natural gas demand (for heating) in winter than in summer. Seasonality patterns may change in time, in particular if they are linked to physical phenomena as for agricultural. Moreover, patterns on different time scales may emerge as in the electrical market since the power consumption has a characteristic pattern over the day, the week, and the year.

Market quotes as the maturity date increases become sparser and the corresponding futures contracts may be quoted only on few delivery periods. In the case of TTF futures contracts we have quotes for contracts over delivery periods of one, three, six months and one year only for short maturities, and shorter periods are no longer quoted for longer maturities. Our goal is to introduce an interpolating scheme for the term structure with shortest delivery period and to deduce from it the term structures of longer delivery periods. The interpolation scheme must be able to avoid arbitrages between contracts with different delivery periods and to accurately describe the complex patterns of the term structure present in the market.

3 Interpolating noisy data with Kriging

If we wish to build a complete term structure for futures prices, we need (i) to model different shapes (backwardation, contango, mixed), (ii) to deal with seasonalities (possibly on different time scales), (iii) to weight bid-ask spreads, (iv) to bootstrap quotes

from the prices of overlapping linear products. Notice that $F_t(T)$ is a model for the futures prices quoted on the market, which is a discrete set of dates and with a bid-ask spread. The contract price, due to the market microstructure, is a noisy observation of the true price.

In the following, we consider Kriging, a Bayesian approach, to include all this features. The basic idea of Kriging is to predict the value of an unknown function at a given point by computing a weighted average of the known values of the function in the neighborhood of the point. Originally, developed for geophysical problems, Kriging is now used in many fields. In commodity markets, we usually cannot trade a spot contract. Thus, we cannot build a portfolio for futures in terms of spot and cash. On the other hand, we can introduce a process S_t , which is defined such that its maturity date is equal to the futures process $F_t(T)$, which is defined such that its maturity date is equal to the futures process $F_t(T)$. We wish to use Kriging as an effective interpolating technique for the futures term structure $F_t(T)$.

We deduce from neutrality

On the market we can find quotes of futures contracts on different delivery periods (month, quarter, season, year), and contracts on their spreads. Our goal is approximating the futures term structure by an unknown function $F(T)$ of the contract maturity $T \in \{T_1, \dots, T_m\}$. In the case of TTF natural gas we consider one month as the shortest delivery period.

Here, we extend the techniques developed in (Cousing, 2016) and (Maatouk, 2017) for zero-rate curves and volatility term structures to deal with our case of commodity futures prices. In particular, we will focus on the seasonality effects.

We start by considering the observation on the market of a vector of quotes q , which can be calculated from the term structure by applying a linear map A .

$$\sum_{i=1}^m A_i F(T_i) - q = \epsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \Sigma), \quad \Sigma_{i_1 i_2} := \delta_{i_1 i_2} V_{i_1} \quad (4)$$

where ϵ is a normal random vector representing the uncertainty in the measure, and the variance v can be defined from the bid-ask spreads of the quotes. Then, we choose to model the unknown term structure $F(T)$ by means of a linear B-spline on a grid $\{t_1, \dots, t_N\}$ with Gaussian coefficients, so that we get

$$F(T_i) \doteq \sum_{j=1}^N \xi_j \text{tri} g_j(T_i), \quad \xi \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \Gamma), \quad \Gamma_{j_1 j_2} := \sigma^2 K(|t_{j_1} - t_{j_2}|, \theta) \quad (5)$$

for a radial kernel such that $K(0, \theta) = 1$. We are interested in an estimator on the Gaussian posterior distribution given the observations defined as

$$\mathbb{Q}(\xi, \epsilon | q) \propto \mathbb{Q}(q | \xi, \epsilon) \mathbb{Q}(\xi, \epsilon) \quad (6)$$

The hyper-parameters $\{\theta, \sigma\}$ can be estimated by maximizing the model likelihood.

In financial applications we need to add a family $\mathcal{C}$ of constraints on the posterior distribution. One set of constraints reflect the fact that the interpolation scheme gives rise to contract prices lying within the bid-ask spreads. On the other hand, the prices must avoid arbitrages between overlapping contracts of different delivery periods. Thus, the posterior distribution is no longer Gaussian

$$\mathbb{Q}(\xi, \epsilon | q, \mathcal{C}) \propto \mathbb{Q}^{\mathcal{C}}(q | \xi, \epsilon) \mathbb{Q}(\xi, \epsilon) \quad (7)$$

$$\mathbb{Q}^{\mathcal{C}}(q | \xi, \epsilon) := \mathbb{Q}(q | \xi, \epsilon) \frac{\mathbb{Q}(\xi \in \mathcal{C} | \xi, \epsilon, q)}{\mathbb{Q}(\xi \in \mathcal{C} | q)} \quad (8)$$

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l'ente di appartenenza. Gli articoli e documenti pubblicati nel sito e nella newsletter FinRiskAlert hanno l'esclusiva finalità di diffondere i risultati di studi e ricerche a carattere scientifico. Essi non rappresentano in alcun modo informazioni o consulenza per investimenti, attività riservata, ai sensi delle leggi vigenti, a soggetti autorizzati.

4 Numerical examples with TTF natural gas

We consider the futures and futures-spread contracts observed on 14 January 2020 on ICE market for TTF natural gas. We have bid-ask quotes for

- futures contracts with a delivery period of one month up to June 2020;
- futures contracts with a delivery period of three months up to the first quarter 2021;
- futures contracts with a delivery period of six months up to the summer 2022;
- futures contracts with a delivery period of one year up to 2023;
- futures-spread contracts with a delivery period of one month and three months for some maturities.

In the following, we model them all along with a penalization for seasonality effects. In *Figure 1* we show the market bid-ask quotes along with the resulting term structures for the four delivery periods of one, three, six months and one year. The continuous lines represent the term structures with the penalization to include seasonality effects, while the dashed lines represent the term structure without the penalization, so that we can appreciate the impact of the penalizing term. We can see that Kriging with the penalization term is able to fit well all market data.

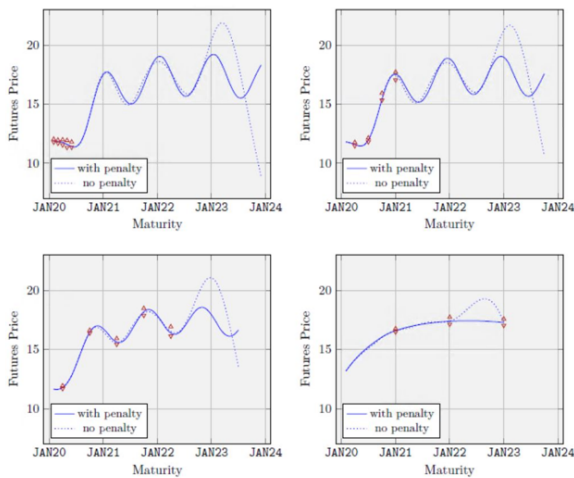


Figure 1: Term structures of futures prices for TTF natural gas quoted on 14 January 2020 on ICE market. From top-left to bottom-right the panels show the delivery periods of one, three, six months and one year. Triangles represent bid-ask futures contracts prices. Continuous lines represent the term structure with penalization, dashed lines without it.

[1] The term-sheet and quotes of futures contracts on TTF natural gas can be found on ICE exchange at <https://www.theice.com/products/27996665/Dutch-TTF-Gas-Futures>.

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