

PRICING and STATIC REPLICATION of FX QUANTO OPTIONS

Fabio Mercurio
Financial Models, Banca IMI



1 Introduction

1.1 Notation

t : the evaluation time.

τ : the running time.

S_τ : the price at time τ in domestic currency of one unit of foreign currency.

r_τ^d : the (deterministic) domestic instantaneous risk-free rate at time τ .

r_τ^f : the (deterministic) foreign instantaneous risk-free rate at time τ .

σ_τ : the exchange rate (deterministic) percentage volatility at time τ .

X : a strike price.

ω : a flag for call ($\omega = 1$) or put ($\omega = -1$).

T, T_1, T_2 : future times.

Q^d : the domestic risk-neutral measure.

E^d : expectation under Q^d .

Q^N : the probability measure associated with the numeraire N .

E^N : expectation under Q^N .

\mathcal{F}_τ : the σ -algebra generated by S up to time τ .

1_A : the indicator function of the set A .

$C(t, T, X)$: price at time t of a (plain-vanilla) call option with maturity T and strike X .

$P(t, T, X)$: price at time t of a (plain-vanilla) put option with maturity T and strike X .

$\text{AoNC}(t, T, X)$: price at time t of an asset-or-nothing call with maturity T and strike X .

$\text{AoNP}(t, T, X)$: price at time t of an asset-or-nothing put with maturity T and strike X .

$\text{QO}(t, T, X, \omega)$: price at time t of a quanto option with maturity T and strike X .

$\text{FSQO}(t, T_1, T_2, \omega)$: price at time t of a forward-start quanto option with forward-start date T_1 and maturity T_2 .

$\text{QCqt}(t, T_1, T_2, \omega)$: price at time t of a quanto cliquet option with forward-start date T_1 and maturity T_2 .

1.2 Assumptions

The exchange rate S is assumed to evolve under the domestic risk-neutral measure Q^d according to:

$$dS_\tau = S_\tau[(r_\tau^d - r_\tau^f) d\tau + \sigma_\tau dW_\tau]$$

where W is a standard Brownian motion under Q^d . Setting $\bar{S}_\tau = S_\tau \exp\left(\int_0^\tau r_u^f du\right)$, the dynamics of S under the measure $Q^{\bar{S}}$ having \bar{S} as numeraire is

$$dS_\tau = S_\tau[(r_\tau^d - r_\tau^f + \sigma_\tau^2) d\tau + \sigma_\tau d\bar{W}_\tau] \quad (1)$$

where \bar{W} is a standard Brownian motion under $Q^{\bar{S}}$.

1.3 Pricing

The no-arbitrage price at time t of the payoff H_T at time T is

$$H_t = e^{-\int_t^T r_u^d du} E^d[H_T | \mathcal{F}_t]$$

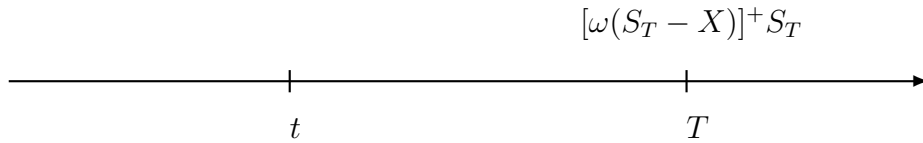
Using \bar{S} as numeraire, the time t -price becomes

$$\begin{aligned} H_t &= \bar{S}_t E^{\bar{S}}\left[\frac{H_T}{\bar{S}_T} | \mathcal{F}_t\right] \\ &= S_t e^{-\int_t^T r_u^f du} E^{\bar{S}}\left[\frac{H_T}{S_T} | \mathcal{F}_t\right] \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

2 Quanto Options

Pricing of a Quanto Option

A quanto option pays out at maturity T the amount $[\omega(S_T - X)]^+$ in foreign currency, which is equivalent to $[\omega(S_T - X)]^+ S_T$ in domestic currency:



To price the payoff $H_T = [\omega(S_T - X)]^+ S_T$ it is convenient to use formula (2). In fact

$$\text{QO}(t, T, X, \omega) = S_t e^{-\int_t^T r_u^f du} E^{\bar{S}}[(\omega S_T - \omega X)^+ | \mathcal{F}_t]$$

This expectation can be easily calculated under (1), since it is equivalent to an non-discounted Black-Scholes price for an underlying asset paying a continuous dividend yield $q_\tau = r_\tau^f - \sigma_\tau^2$. We thus obtain:

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} \text{QO}(t, T, X, \omega) &= \omega S_t e^{-\int_t^T r_u^f du} \left[S_t e^{\int_t^T (r_u^d - r_u^f + \sigma_u^2) du} \Phi(\omega d_0) - X \Phi(\omega d_1) \right] \\ d_0 &= \frac{\ln \frac{S_t}{X} + \int_t^T (r_u^d - r_u^f + \frac{3}{2} \sigma_u^2) du}{\sqrt{\int_t^T \sigma_u^2 du}} \\ d_1 &= d_0 - \sqrt{\int_t^T \sigma_u^2 du} \end{aligned}} \quad (3)$$

Static Replication of a Quanto Option

In the call option case, we have

$$(S_T - X)^+ S_T = \int_X^{+\infty} S_T 1_{\{S_T > K\}} dK = 2 \int_X^{+\infty} (S_T - K)^+ dK + X(S_T - X)^+ \quad (4)$$

Therefore, a quanto call can be statically replicated by means of asset-or-nothing calls or, equivalently, plain-vanilla calls as follows:

$$\text{QO}(T, T, X, 1) = \int_X^{+\infty} \text{AoNC}(T, T, K) dK = 2 \int_X^{+\infty} C(T, T, K) dK + XC(T, T, X)$$

In the put option case, we have instead

$$(X - S_T)^+ S_T = \int_0^X S_T 1_{\{K > S_T\}} dK = X(X - S_T)^+ - 2 \int_0^X (K - S_T)^+ dK$$

Therefore, a quanto put can be statically replicated by means of asset-or-nothing puts or, equivalently, plain-vanilla puts as follows:

$$\text{QO}(T, T, X, -1) = \int_0^X \text{AoNP}(T, T, K) dK = XP(T, T, X) - 2 \int_0^X P(T, T, K) dK$$

3 Forward-Start Quanto Options

Pricing of a Forward-Start Quanto Option

A forward-start quanto option pays out at maturity $T_2 > T_1$ the amount $[\omega(S_{T_2} - S_{T_1})]^+$ in foreign currency, which is equivalent to $[\omega(S_{T_2} - S_{T_1})]^+ S_{T_2}$ in domestic currency:



Since we can write

$$\text{FSQO}(t, T_1, T_2, \omega) = e^{-\int_t^{T_1} r_u^d du} E^d[\text{QO}(T_1, T_2, S_{T_1}, \omega) | \mathcal{F}_t]$$

using formula (3) and calculating the (risk-neutral) second moment of S_{T_1} conditional on

\mathcal{F}_t , we obtain

$$\boxed{
 \begin{aligned}
 \text{FSQO}(t, T_1, T_2, \omega) &= \omega S_t^2 e^{\int_t^{T_1} (r_u^d - r_u^f + \sigma_u^2) du - \int_t^{T_2} r_u^f du} \left[e^{\int_{T_1}^{T_2} (r_u^d - r_u^f + \sigma_u^2) du} \Phi(\omega d_0) - \Phi(\omega d_1) \right] \\
 d_0 &= \frac{\int_{T_1}^{T_2} (r_u^d - r_u^f + \frac{3}{2} \sigma_u^2) du}{\sqrt{\int_{T_1}^{T_2} \sigma_u^2 du}} \\
 d_1 &= d_0 - \sqrt{\int_{T_1}^{T_2} \sigma_u^2 du}
 \end{aligned}
 } \tag{5}$$

Static Replication of a Forward-Start Quanto Option

The static replication of the value at time T_1 of a forward-start quanto option boils down to the static replication of $S_{T_1}^2$, both in the call and put cases. We then use (4), with $X = 0$ and $T = T_1$, thus obtaining

$$S_{T_1}^2 = \int_0^{+\infty} S_{T_1} 1_{\{S_{T_1} > K\}} dK = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} (S_{T_1} - K)^+ dK$$

Therefore, the squared exchange rate can be statically replicated by means of asset-or-nothing calls or, equivalently, plain-vanilla calls as follows:

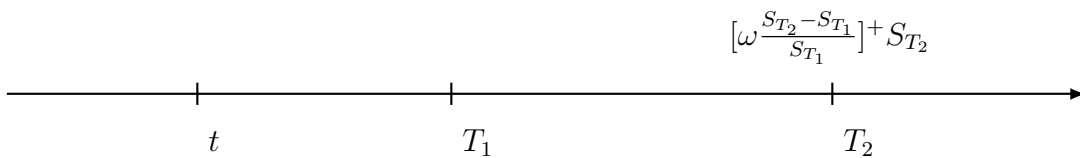
$$\boxed{S_{T_1}^2 = \int_0^{+\infty} \text{AoNC}(T_1, T_1, K) dK = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \text{C}(T_1, T_1, K) dK}$$

Remark 3.1. *If the evaluation time t lies, instead, in the interval (T_1, T_2) , a forward-start quanto option is equivalent to a quanto option with a given strike (the previously set S_{T_1}). We then refer to the previous section for its pricing and replication.*

4 Quanto Cliquets

Pricing of a Quanto Cliquet

A quanto cliquet option pays out at maturity $T_2 > T_1$ the amount $[\omega(S_{T_2} - S_{T_1})/S_{T_1}]^+$ in foreign currency, which is equivalent to $[\omega(S_{T_2} - S_{T_1})/S_{T_1}]^+ S_{T_2}$ in domestic currency:



Since the time T_2 -payoff of a quanto cliquet is equal to that of the corresponding forward-start quanto option divided by S_{T_1} , the same applies to the corresponding values at time T_1 :

$$\text{QCqt}(T_1, T_1, T_2, \omega) = \frac{\text{FSQO}(T_1, T_1, T_2, \omega)}{S_{T_1}}$$

By (5), the calculation of the time t -price boils down to the calculation of the (risk-neutral) expectation of S_{T_1} conditional on \mathcal{F}_t . We obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \text{QCqt}(t, T_1, T_2, \omega) &= \omega S_t e^{-\int_t^{T_2} r_u^f du} \left[e^{\int_{T_1}^{T_2} (r_u^d - r_u^f + \sigma_u^2) du} \Phi(\omega d_0) - \Phi(\omega d_1) \right] \\ d_0 &= \frac{\int_{T_1}^{T_2} (r_u^d - r_u^f + \frac{3}{2} \sigma_u^2) du}{\sqrt{\int_{T_1}^{T_2} \sigma_u^2 du}} \\ d_1 &= d_0 - \sqrt{\int_{T_1}^{T_2} \sigma_u^2 du} \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

Static Replication of a Quanto Cliquet

The quanto cliquet value at time T_1 is linear in S_{T_1} . A static replication is then achieved by buying a proper amount of foreign currency S .

Remark 4.1. *If the evaluation time t lies, instead, in the interval (T_1, T_2) , a quanto cliquet is equivalent to a constant by a quanto option with a given strike, where the inverse of the constant and the strike are equal to the known value of S_{T_1} . We then refer to the related section for its pricing and replication.*