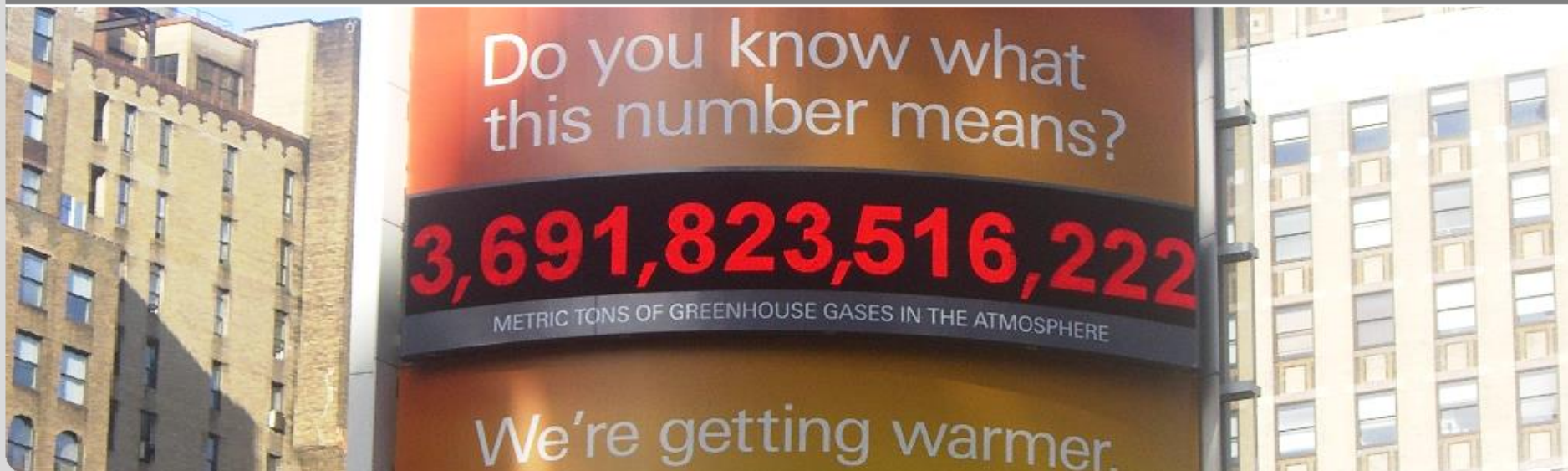


Empirical Performance of Reduced-Form Models for Emission Permit Prices

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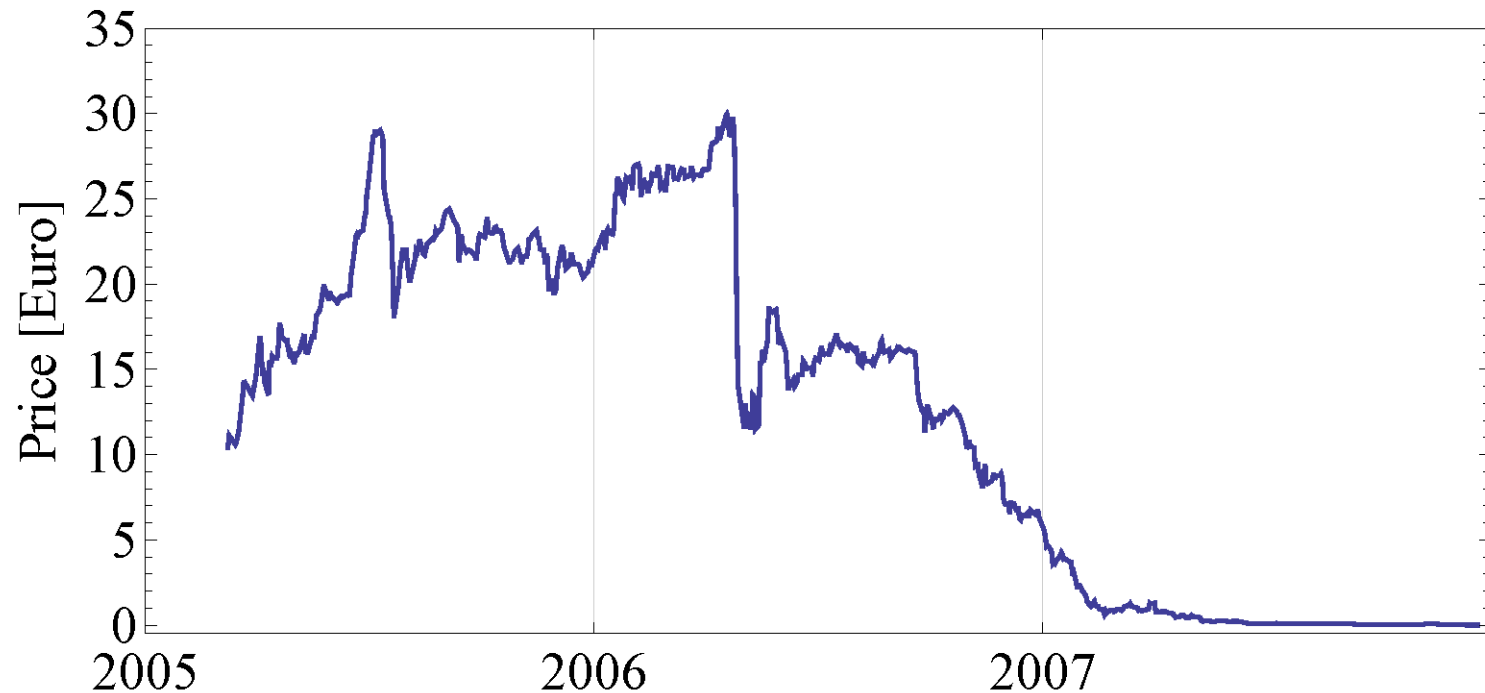


Motivation

- Design of emission trading systems induces specific features of permit price dynamics
- Direct implications for hedging strategies, derivatives pricing, investment decisions
- Do reduced-form models for CO₂ prices outperform standard models with respect to
 - (1) historical model fit and
 - (2) option pricing performance?

Example: EU ETS Phase I

- Design: 1 period, unused permits become worthless



- Grull and Taschini (2011): Reduced-form CO₂ models outperform standard models with respect to historical fit

Design of Today's Emission Trading Systems

- n consecutive compliance periods $[0, T_1], [T_1, T_2], \dots, [T_{n-1}, T_n]$
- Banking between compliance periods, but no borrowing
- Non-compliance penalties, later delivery of lacking permits
- Resulting structure of futures prices

$$F(t, \bar{t}) = \sum_{j=1}^n e^{-r(T_j - \bar{t})} \cdot \underbrace{Q\{x_{T_j} > q_j\}}_{\text{probability of penalties}} \cdot \underbrace{p_j}_{\text{penalty}}$$

x_{T_j} : economy-wide cumulative emissions

q_j : economy-wide cumulative allocation

Example: EU ETS Phase II



Model Specification

- **Reduced-form approach** (see Carmona and Hinz 2011):

specify $x_{t,T_k} = E_t\{x_{T_k}\}$ directly under the risk-neutral measure

- For a large class of processes for x_{t,T_k} , the dynamics of

$A_{k,t} = Q\{x_{T_k,T_k} > q_k\} = Q\{x_{T_k} > q_k\}$ follows as

$$dA_{k,t} = \phi'(\phi^{-1}(A_{k,t})) \sqrt{\frac{\beta_k}{T_k - t}} dW_t^k$$

- Correlations of Wiener processes: ρ_{jk}

Historical Estimation Approach

- Consider modified specification

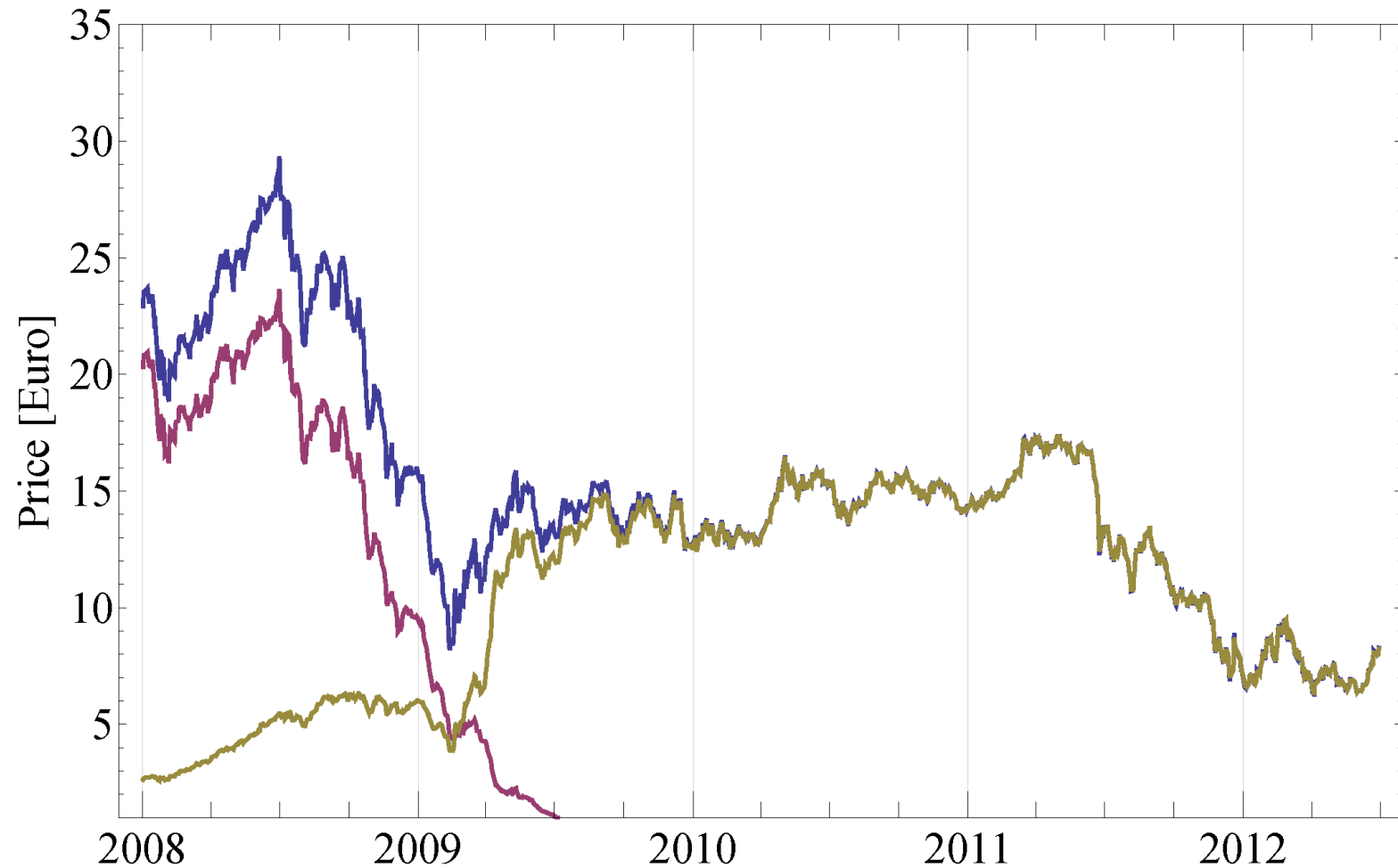
$$F(t, \bar{t}) = \sum_{j=1}^m e^{-r(T_j - \bar{t})} \cdot A_{j,t} \cdot p_j + R_t$$

- Model variants

- GBM: $m = 0$, R_t follows GBM
- 1PCH: $m = 1$, $R_t = 0$
- 1PCHR: $m = 1$, R_t follows GBM
- 2PCH: $m = 2$, $R_t = 0$

- Estimation based on the **Unscented Kalman Filter**

Filtered Price Components: 2PCH



Historical Estimation Results

	h_1	β_1	h_2	β_2	h_R	σ_R	ρ		LLF	AIC
GBM					-0.458	0.376			568.27	-1130.53
					(0.465)	(0.009)				
1PCH	-0.603	0.182							469.68	-933.35
	(0.468)	(0.009)								
1PCHR	-5.610	0.401			0.216	0.327	0.518		574.44	-1134.87
	(0.582)	(0.044)			(0.498)	(0.011)	(0.061)			
2PCH	-5.587	0.394	0.191	0.444			0.419		575.88	-1137.76
	(0.555)	(0.043)	(0.498)	(0.025)			(0.081)			

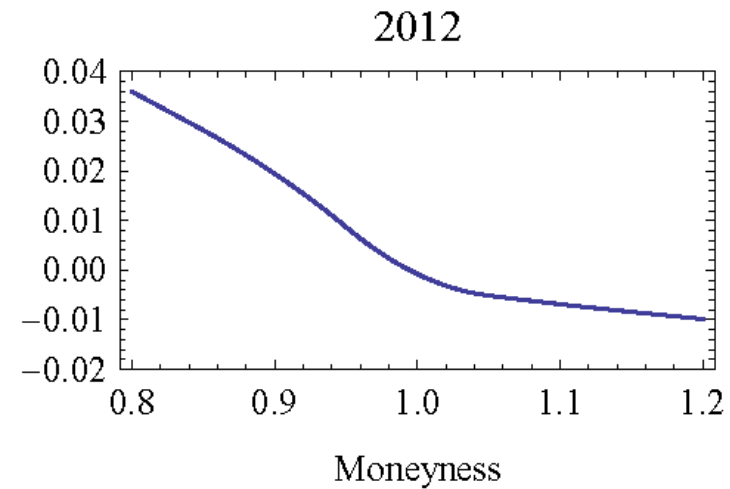
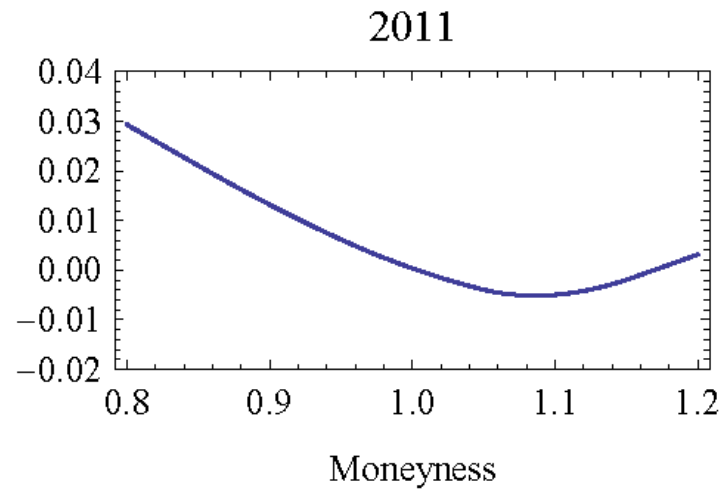
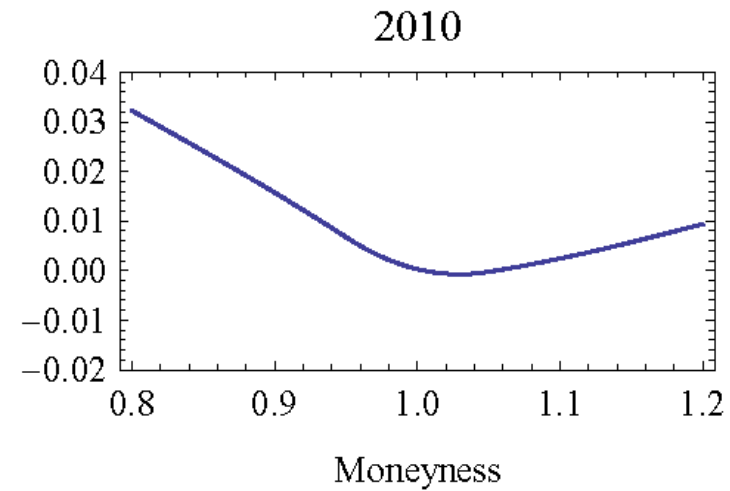
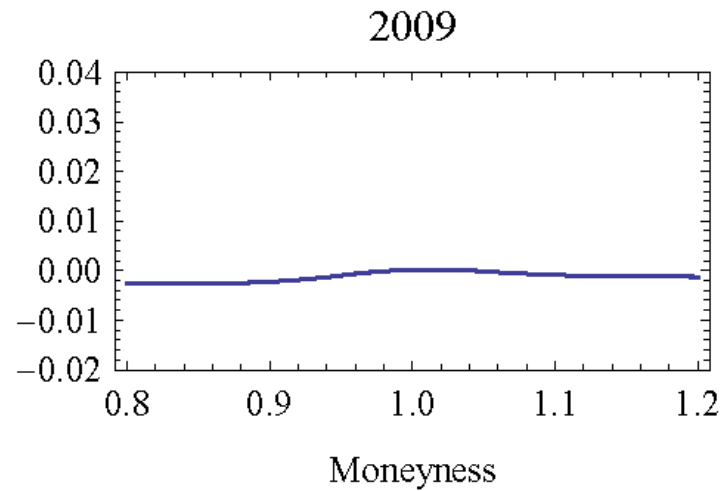
GBM: $n=0$, $R=GBM$

1PCHR: $n=1$, $R=GBM$

1PCH: $n=1$, $R=0$

2PCH: $n=2$, $R=0$

Option Pricing



Analysis of Option Pricing Performance

■ First observations

- Carmona and Hinz (2011): until the end of September 2009, “traders [...] priced EUA options using Black 76 formula”
- Development to strong **downward-sloping smile** from 2010 to 2012

■ Design of analysis

- In-Sample: **Monthly recalibration** of each model variant, evaluation of option pricing errors
- Out-of-Sample: Evaluation of option pricing errors using parameter estimates for **previous month**

In-Sample Analysis

	Min	Max	PPPE	MAE	MAPE	RMSE	RRMSE
<i>2011</i>							
GBM	-0.46	0.30	53.49%	0.09	9.69%	0.13	13.44%
1PCH	-0.38	0.29	53.68%	0.08	8.45%	0.12	11.70%
1PCHR	-0.47	0.30	53.29%	0.09	9.77%	0.13	13.54%
2PCH	-0.42	0.29	52.52%	0.09	8.83%	0.12	12.14%
<i>2012</i>							
GBM	-0.18	0.16	50.00%	0.05	4.54%	0.07	5.80%
1PCH	-0.12	0.15	49.38%	0.04	3.22%	0.05	4.41%
1PCHR	-0.18	0.17	51.25%	0.06	4.70%	0.07	6.00%
2PCH	-0.12	0.17	50.00%	0.04	3.41%	0.05	4.54%

In-Sample Analysis

	Min	Max	PPPE	MAE	MAPE	RMSE	RRMSE
<i>2011</i>							
GBM	-0.46	0.30	53.49%	0.09	9.69%	0.13	13.44%
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1PCHR	-0.47	0.30	53.29%	0.09	9.77%	0.13	13.54%
2PCH	-0.42	0.29	52.52%	0.09	8.83%	0.12	12.14%
<i>2012</i>							
GBM	-0.18	0.16	50.00%	0.05	4.54%	0.07	5.80%
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1PCHR	-0.18	0.17	51.25%	0.06	4.70%	0.07	6.00%
2PCH	-0.12	0.17	50.00%	0.04	3.41%	0.05	4.54%

Out-of-Sample Analysis

	Min	Max	PPPE	MAE	MAPE	RMSE	RRMSE
<i>2011</i>							
GBM	-0.73	0.35	39.53%	0.14	15.19%	0.17	18.71%
1PCH	-0.49	1.87	44.57%	0.20	18.57%	0.39	32.58%
1PCHR	-0.77	0.35	39.53%	0.14	15.25%	0.17	18.79%
2PCH	-0.66	0.41	38.37%	0.13	13.34%	0.16	16.28%
<i>2012</i>							
GBM	-0.28	0.21	48.12%	0.12	9.48%	0.14	11.12%
1PCH	-0.18	0.28	59.38%	0.11	9.33%	0.13	11.09%
1PCHR	-0.28	0.22	47.50%	0.12	9.50%	0.14	11.22%
2PCH	-0.22	0.24	49.38%	0.10	8.04%	0.11	9.37%

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GBM	-0.73	0.35	39.53%	0.14	15.19%	0.17	18.71%
1PCH	-0.49	1.87	44.57%	0.20	18.57%	0.39	32.58%
1PCHR	-0.77	0.35	39.53%	0.14	15.25%	0.17	18.79%
2PCH	-0.66	0.41	38.37%	0.13	13.34%	0.16	16.28%
<i>2012</i>							
GBM	-0.28	0.21	48.12%	0.12	9.48%	0.14	11.12%
1PCH	-0.18	0.28	59.38%	0.11	9.33%	0.13	11.09%
1PCHR	-0.28	0.22	47.50%	0.12	9.50%	0.14	11.22%
2PCH	-0.22	0.24	49.38%	0.10	8.04%	0.11	9.37%

Conclusion and Outlook

- Reduced-form models for emission permit prices
 - Account for the specific payoff structure of emission permits induced by the design of the system
 - Outperform standard models (GBM) with respect to historical model fit and option pricing
- But: Appropriate specification is crucial (number of compliance periods)
- **New emissions markets** (California, China, Australia, ...) extend the scope of application
- How are **optimal investment/hedging decisions** affected by the special form of price dynamics?