Pairs Trading - Relative Value

Rob Hayward

March 21, 2014

Outline

Introduction

- Pairs Trading
- Relative Value

This is a return full circle to the original hedge funds

■ Pairs trading will hope to provide an *absolute return*

- Pairs trading will hope to provide an absolute return
- Paris trading can remove market risk and leave exposure to specific risk

- Pairs trading will hope to provide an absolute return
- Paris trading can remove market risk and leave exposure to specific risk
- Depends upon being able to short securities

- Pairs trading will hope to provide an absolute return
- Paris trading can remove market risk and leave exposure to specific risk
- Depends upon being able to short securities
 - Professional ability to borrow securities

- Pairs trading will hope to provide an absolute return
- Paris trading can remove market risk and leave exposure to specific risk
- Depends upon being able to short securities
 - Professional ability to borrow securities
 - Use futures or contract-for-difference

The trade depends on a temporary breakdown in the correlation between two similar securities

■ LTCM strategy

- LTCM strategy
- When the usual relationship breaks down, speculate on a return to normality

- LTCM strategy
- When the usual relationship breaks down, speculate on a return to normality
- Examples

- LTCM strategy
- When the usual relationship breaks down, speculate on a return to normality
- Examples
 - Tesco and Sainsbury

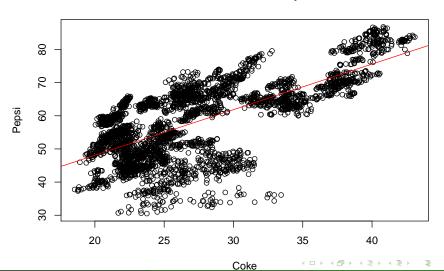
- LTCM strategy
- When the usual relationship breaks down, speculate on a return to normality
- Examples
 - Tesco and Sainsbury
 - Coke and Pepsi

- LTCM strategy
- When the usual relationship breaks down, speculate on a return to normality
- Examples
 - Tesco and Sainsbury
 - Coke and Pepsi
 - 5-year bond and 10-year bond

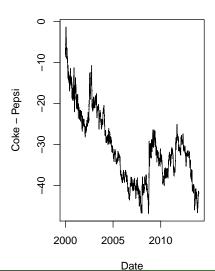
- LTCM strategy
- When the usual relationship breaks down, speculate on a return to normality
- Examples
 - Tesco and Sainsbury
 - Coke and Pepsi
 - 5-year bond and 10-year bond
 - Gold and silver

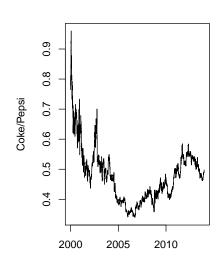
Pairs

Plot of Coke and Pepsi



Coke vs Pepsi





Cointegration

One method to look at the relationship would be the assess whether the two are cointegrated.

■ Can use the Engle-Granger method and check that the residuals from the regression are *stationary*

Cointegration

One method to look at the relationship would be the assess whether the two are cointegrated.

- Can use the Engle-Granger method and check that the residuals from the regression are *stationary*
- If the residuals are stationary, we expect the previous relationship to be restored

Cointegration

One method to look at the relationship would be the assess whether the two are cointegrated.

- Can use the Engle-Granger method and check that the residuals from the regression are *stationary*
- If the residuals are stationary, we expect the previous relationship to be restored
- An *Error-Correction Model* can be used to assess the speed of the return to the set relationship

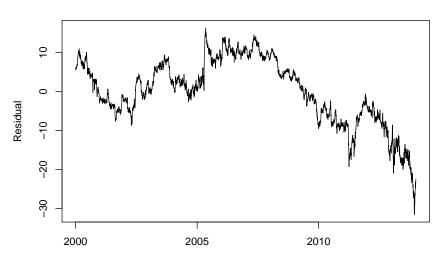
Regression: Coke and Pepsi

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	20.58	0.68	30.16	0.00
Coke	1.37	0.02	56.18	0.00

The regression of Pepsi on Cole is only valid if the two are cointegrated. Residuals must be checked.

Residuals





Pairs Trading - Relative Value

Dickey-Fuller

	Test	1pct	5pct
au	-2.52	-3.96	-3.41
ϕ_2	2.80	6.09	4.68
ϕ_3	4.18	8.27	5.34

Dickey-Fuller tests show that the null of a unit root cannot be rejected (τ) . Coke and Pepsi are not cointegrated.

Now the focus is on one part of the pair out-performing This can be based on, for example

Relative PE ratios

- Relative PE ratios
- An assessment of competitive advantage

- Relative PE ratios
- An assessment of competitive advantage
- Products and brands

- Relative PE ratios
- An assessment of competitive advantage
- Products and brands
- Country risk

- Relative PE ratios
- An assessment of competitive advantage
- Products and brands
- Country risk
- Yield curve, duration and changes in short-term interest rates