

NOVA SCHOOL OF BUSINESS & ECONOMICS

# Hedge Funds

Statistical Arbitrage

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# **Arbitrage Strategies Types of Arbitrage Strategies**

- **Arbitrage** → trade <u>2 assets</u> (or more) one against the other(s) in the expectation that their <u>prices will converge</u>
- Main **types** of arbitrage:
  - Pure Arbitrage
  - Risk Arbitrage
  - Statistical Arbitrage



- **Pure Arbitrage** → trade long/short two (or more) assets that represent the same underlying
  - Examples: Fut x Cash, ADR x Stock, Convertible x Bond+Option, Warrants, etc
- **Best arbitrage type** but ... nevertheless still dangerous <u>mtm risk (mark to market)</u>
  - "Mkt can stay irrational longer than you can stay solvent", Keynes
- Opportunities are very scarce = <u>difficult to diversify</u>

Ex: SX5E, PSI, LQD, VW, GBTC, Parpublica



Examples

### **Futures vs Cash Arbitrage**

- The price of any future follows the equation  $=> VG1 = SX5E \times (1 + r)/(1+div)$ 
  - Usually tight range < 0.5%, bellow 1 because Div > r and pull to par = carry

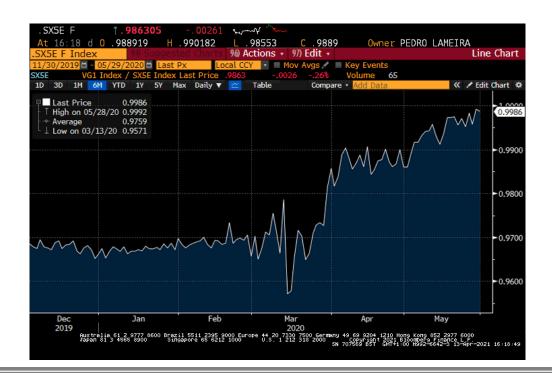




**Examples** 

#### **Eurostoxx 50 Futures**

Occasionally some opportunities in high volatility periods

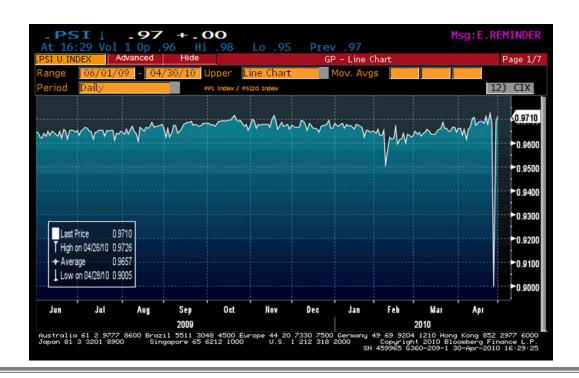




**Examples** 

#### **PSI20 Futures**

In less liquid markets opportunities may be bigger

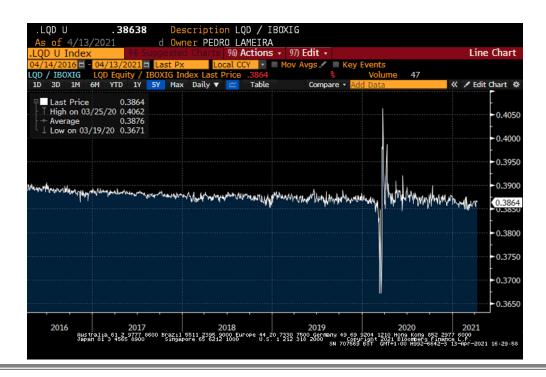




**Examples** 

### ETF vs Underlying Arbitrage - LQD ETF vs IBOX IG

• Even in highly liquid markets, opportunities may arise due to temporary liquidity constraints

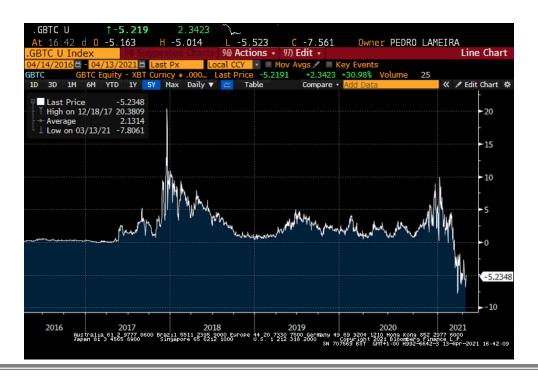




**Examples** 

### ETF vs Underlying Arbitrage - GBTC ETF vs XBT

• Usually opportunities are more frequent in new, less arbitraged markets





**Examples** 

#### Common vs Preferred Shares - VW case

But remember there is no such thing as risk free arbitrage

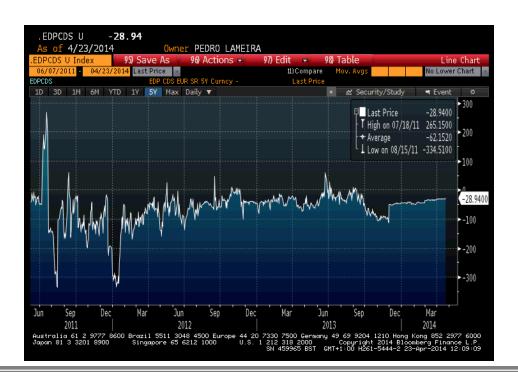




**Examples** 

### CDS Arbitrage - EDP

CDS on the same entity at different prices





**Examples** 

### Convertibles Arbitrage - Parpublica vs Galp

- More comfortable to invest when we 'know' the cause of the price dislocation
- Conv Bond = PGB + Call on Galp or Galp + Call on PGB or Rainbow option





## Arbitrage Strategies Risk Arbitrage

- Risk Arbitrage → trade one or two companies involved in some types of special corporate events, most commonly <u>M&A situations</u> or <u>bankruptcies/liquidations</u>
- Usually **uncorrelated** with the market
- Specific risk of deal completion legal, political, competition, shareholders, financing, etc
- Lots of deals can diversify portfolio
- Expected return = f (premium, probability, t to completion)

Ex: ABInbev x SABMiller, Qcom x Bcom

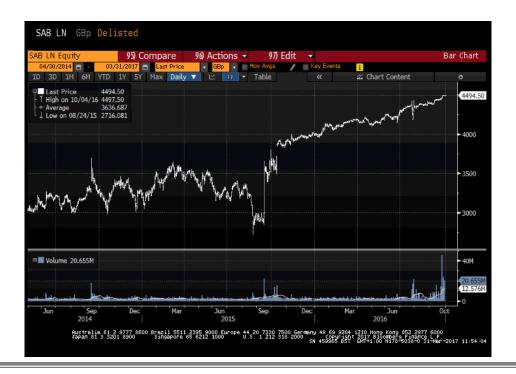


# **Arbitrage Strategies** Risk Arbitrage

**Examples** 

### Merger Arbitrage - Ab InBev vs SABMiller

- Anheuser-Busch InBev offered £38 per SABMiller share; but deal was rejected
- Then ABInbev increased the offer price to £44 and deal was completed





## **Arbitrage Strategies** Risk Arbitrage

**Examples** 

#### Merger Arbitrag - Broadcom x Qualcomm

- Broadcom offered \$70 per Qualcomm share but deal was blocked by US authorities
- 5% upside versus 20% downside





# **Arbitrage Strategies** Statistical Arbitrage

- Statistical Arbitrage → trade two assets (or more) that have been <u>correlated</u> in the past in the expectation that their prices will continue to <u>mean revert/converge</u>
- 5 main types of strategies (so far):
  - Pair Trading equity spreads tend to revert to a mean [Look for: high correlation (Pearson), high rank correlation (Spearman), co-integration, fundamental links]
  - Baskets multiple pairs (see "What happened to the quants?")
  - Baskets with forced diversification (Ind.Groups)
  - Factor Analysis to identify groups
  - Residuals from Multiple Regressions (see "Extract Alpha")

Ex: Pair Trading, SXXE All, SXXE IG, Index rvrs

