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Factor Investing in Fixed Income

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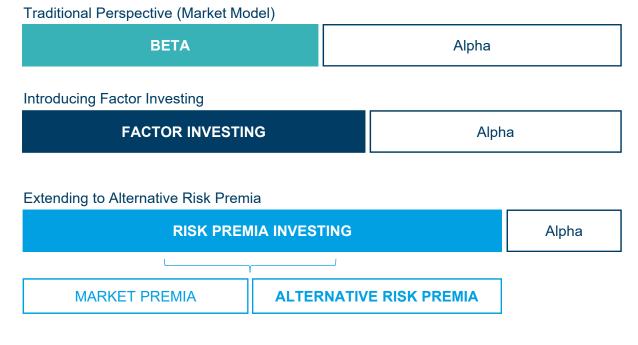
# Introduction

- Why use Factor Investing techniques in Fixed Income?
- ➤ Which market segments can this work in?
- ➤ How to build a robust strategy?



# **Introducing Alternative Betas**

#### Building Risk-Efficient Exposures



- Factor Investing challenges traditional alpha / beta split, hence investors allocation framework
- It started with Equity long only factor

And now developing in

- Equity L/S
- Credit
- Cross-Asset (Trend, Carry)

Source: Amundi

# What are we expecting from alternative factors when it comes to bond markets?

#### They are about:

- Achieving long-term outperformance by a strategic allocation, potentially at the cost of higher drawdowns during market turbulences.
- Providing clarity and transparency: clear, disciplined process with provable alpha
- Enhancing diversification in a portfolio allocation of active strategies: low correlation to traditional active strategies

#### They are <u>not</u> about:

- Timing traditional risk factors: they are not aiming to time an increase in market exposure/duration or liquidity
- Minimizing drawdowns: these strategies are <u>not</u> meant to minimize drawdowns in times of market stress
- Outperforming in all market conditions: like any strategy, these are <u>not</u> all-weather strategies or magical black boxes that outperform in all market environment

## Factors in Fixed Income – key takeaways

Building a model driven strategy requires a 2-step approach:

- Identifying consistent factors in the market
  - Prospective work
  - Sound analysis of market data
  - Cross-checking with fundamental ideas from our "traditional funds"
  - Estimating and calibrating the selected factors
- Allocating across the identified factors through a multi strategy investment process
  - Expanding the investment universe
  - Building a risk controlled process
  - Tail risk protection
  - Factor turnover

Factor Investing in Fixed income does not prevent us from having views on the traditional risk factors (duration, credit beta, liquidity) and requires a well-structured technique for combining the selected factors

# 02

# Sovereign Bond Factors

Which factors apply?



# **Rate Carry Factors**

#### Time series carry

#### **Rationale**

- Term structure roll down
- The Carry strategy bears the risk of unexpected positive yield shocks due to interest

#### Methodology

- Carry signal =  $y^{10Y} D_{mod} (y^{9Y11M} y^{10Y}) rt$
- where y<sup>10Y</sup> and y<sup>9Y11M</sup> are respectively the 10Y ZC Bond Yield and the interpolated 9Y11M ZC Bond Yield. D<sub>mod</sub> and rt are respectively the Modified Duration and 1M Interest Rate
- Rank the resulting carry signals and compute a risk budgeting optimization so that positive (resp. negative) carry signal will have a positive (resp. negative) exposures.
- Control the strategy exposure using a duration risk indicator

#### **Cross-section carry**

#### **Rationale**

 Curve Steepness is a good proxy of the required bond risk premium

#### **Methodology**

- Carry Signal = 10Y Government Bond Yield –
   3M Deposit Rate
- Rank the resulting carry signals and long highest carry and short lowest carry with equal weights in order to get a duration neutral portfolio.

# Momentum Following Model (CTA like investing)

#### Strategies and Process

**Process** 

- Non discretionary quant model
- Technical models: the only inputs are the daily price action of the underlying securities(open/close/high/low).
- Models based on a combination of technical indicators (momentum, Williams %R, ADX, EMA)

**Advantages** 

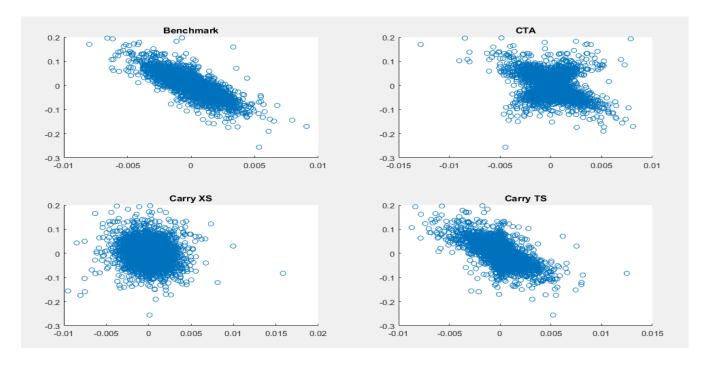
- Tail-risk hedge. Performs well during periods of extreme market stress
- Good diversifier. Frequently takes counter-consensus position
- Disciplined/bias-free
- Back testable. Up to 40 years of historical data available
- Adapts behaviour to trending and non-trending periods

**Disadvantages** 

- Performs poorly in highly volatile non-trending periods.
- Not immune to political events/central bank intervention

# **Diversification benefits of CTA + Carry models**

	CTA	Carry XS	Carry TS	CTA + Carry TS	CTA + Carry XS	CTA + Carry TS + Carry XS
Information Ratio	1.0	1 0.69	0.94	1.23	1.14	1.24
Return / MDD	0.6	6 0.34	0.41	0.76	1.08	1.09



Scatter plots of strategy and bmk return vs changes in German 10yr yield

- The benchmark and Carry TS strategy both display a negative correlation to yield changes (long duration)
- The Carry XS has no duration bias and displays low correlation to yield changes
- The CTA model switches between long and short duration positions resulting in an X-shaped return profile

# 03

# Corporate Bond Factor Investing Essentials



# A Case for Credit Factor Investing



#### **Systematic Investment Strategy**

- New systematic approach, diversifying existing strategies
- Eliminating behavioral biases due to quantitative approach



#### **Customized and Flexible**

- We adapt our solutions based on your risk-return target
- Given your investment guidelines and constraints, our systematic approach is flexible enough to tailor a solution



#### **High transparency**

- Our approach offers **high transparency** on how we aim to generate returns
- Clear portfolio construction process that is known in advance



#### Traditional and Alternative factors in Credit

#### Corporate bonds are de facto complex and multifaceted, with three traditional risk factors:

# Interest rate risk Credit spread risk Liquidity risk Risk of not being able to buy/sell a bond quickly and in sufficient quality Credit spread volatility related to credit quantities for a price close to its true underlying value

#### Academic literature suggests that 4 alternative factors can be also applied to the credit market:



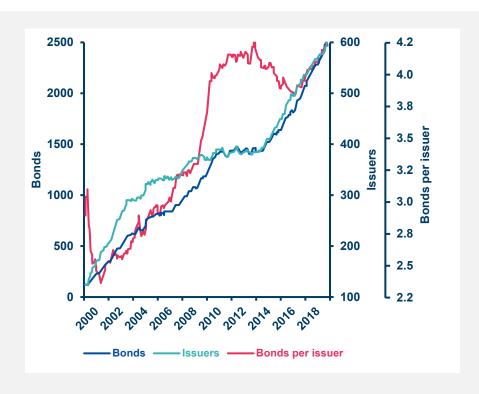
Source: Amundi. Information provided for illustrative purposes only.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Traditional and Alternative Factors in Investment Grade Corporate Bond Investing, published in January 2019.

# Corporate bonds are ready for a revolution

EUR denominated corporate bonds reach the necessary market depth post 2008



#### Supportive developments

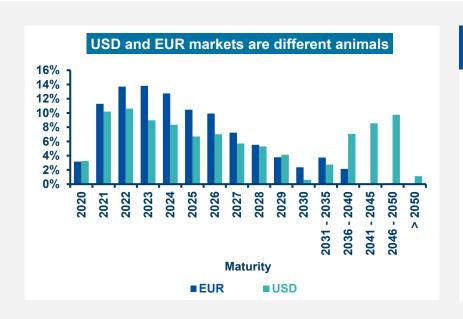
- Number of bond issues increased significantly, especially in the low interest rate environment
- The market is more diverse, making systematic strategies with low specific risk possible
- Academic research, the rise of data science in portfolio management in combination with a longer history of higher quality data gives rise to new analyses and strategies

Source: ICE BoA Merrill Lynch Euro Large Cap Corporate Bond Index. Author's calculations.



## Respect regional differences

Market specificities have to be accounted for in the portfolio construction process



#### **USD Credits vs. EUR Credits**

- Securities with "long maturity" are big part of the market
- illiquidity of "run-off" securities
- Financials lower risk contribution in USD



Adapt portfolio construction to the market in question!

Source: ICE BoA Merrill Lynch Euro Large Cap Corporate Bond Index as of 30.09.2019. Authors' Calculations.



# An active component is key for systematic strategies in credits



#### **Market liquidity**

- Additional to liquidity filters, the portfolio managers check the general liquidity condition
  of the market
- Portfolio managers have the flexibility to implement the strategy in best conditions in order to limit the cost of trading



#### **Turnover control**

- Instead of trading no matter the cost, reducing turnover while staying consistent to the approach (by keeping a bond, replacing a bond or avoiding tiny trades)
- Cash flow management instead of investing/divesting on a pro rata basis, we decide
  whether to implement part of the trades early



#### Management of market events

- Daily analysis of primary market to see if investment appropriate ahead of rebalancing
- Managing divestment in case of a ratings downgrade
- Deciding on corporate actions



04

# Building a Multifactor Strategy



#### **Amundi's Value Factor**



#### **COMMON VALUE INVESTING DEFINITION**

An investment strategy that selects securities that trade for less than their

- Intrinsic Value: by company specifics, fundamental data
- Relative Value: relative to similar securities in the universe



#### **AMUNDI'S VALUE DEFINITION**

Relative value of a bond directly relates to its Credit spread

A bond is considered cheap if:

#### **Observed Market Spread > Theoretical Spread**

For each bond, **theoretical spread** is the output of an econometric model:

- A cross-sectional regression analysis is run on the representative market segment (e.g. Euro IG, US IG)
- Spread is explained by characteristics of the bond such as its rating, maturity, sector, etc.
- Explanatory variables of the model are market data only (no balance sheet metrics or judgmental inputs)



# Assessing the value potential of a bond

#### 1- Collect bond characteristics

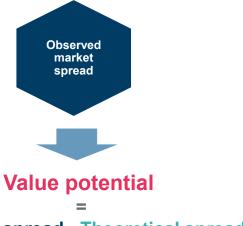


2- Process and feed the model with these characteristics



Source: Amundi. Information provided for illustrative purposes only.

#### 3- Reconcile Observed spread and theoretical spread



**Observed spread - Theoretical spread** 

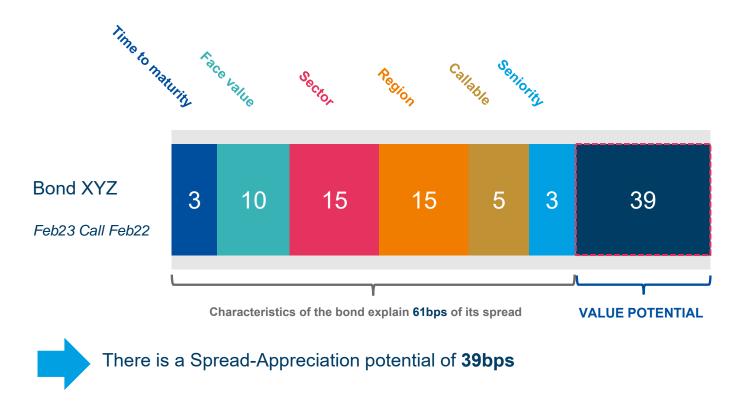




# Assessing Value potential of a bond: illustration

A bond issued by company XYZ offers a credit premium of **90bps** (spread over govies)

The econometric Value model allows to decompose its credit spread in the following way:



Source: Amundi. Information provided for illustrative purposes only.



#### Value Factor – Portfolio Construction

Exploit the Value strategy by selecting bonds with the highest potential spread appreciation

# + Top 10 bonds Top 20 bonds Top [...] bonds Top 90 bonds Top 100 bonds ... Ranking according to bonds'

cheapness, from the highest to

#### Issuer & Bond selection

#### Bond selection

- Exclude the 10 first bonds to avoid any "value trap" situations
- Select the bonds from the 11<sup>th</sup> to the 100<sup>th</sup>, one bond per issuer

#### **Allocation**

- Apply equally weighted allocation
- Constant portfolio monitoring
- Monthly rebalancing coupled with optimized turnover process



the **lowest** 

#### **Amundi's Momentum Factor**

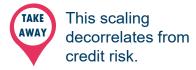
#### **OBJECTIVE**

- Invest in bonds that show strong relative performance
- Achieve high beta-adjusted return
- Complement Value Factor

#### **DEFINITION**

Our Momentum Factor is cross-sectional:

- 6M trailing excess returns
- Scaled by spread duration



#### **INVESTIBLE**

By minimizing turnover:

keep the chosen bonds at the next rebalancing date - if it remains component of the benchmark and Momentum rank good enough



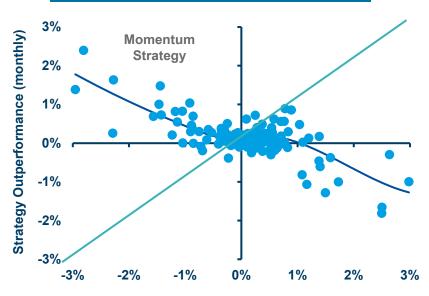
## **Momentum and Value are complementary**

# Monthly Outperformance vs. Euro Credit Market - Value



- High beta by design: investing in cheap bonds with high spreads
- Asymmetry of performance: higher beta in bull market beta
   1.7, bear market beta
   1.3
- Additional alpha in bull market monthly alpha ~16bps, or approx. 1.94% per year.

# Monthly Outperformance vs. Euro Credit Market - Momentum



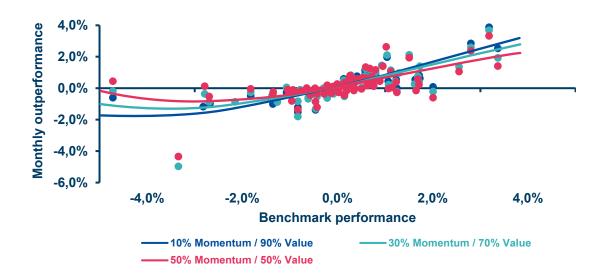
- Outperform the market on a risk-adjusted basis
- Resilient profile: holding up in bear market

PAYOFF ANALYSIS SHOWS VALUE & MOMENTUM ARE COMPLEMENTARY FACTORS WITH POSITIVE PREMIA

WE COMBINE BOTH PAYOFFS TO BUILD A MULTI-FACTOR PORTFOLIO.



### Mixing factors while keeping alpha



#### **VALUE**

#### Selects the value opportunities, if available:

- Brings the core portfolio
- Builds the High Beta exposure in a « smart » way

#### **MOMENTUM**

#### Increases in uncertain times:

- Keeping momentum factor all the time brings diversification
- Can keep high beta of value opportunities in line

#### BEST OF BOTH WORLDS - A CLEVER COMBINATION OF TWO PAYOFFS WITH POSITIVE RISK PREMIA.

Source: Amundi. Data as of 12 May 2018. Information provided for illustrative purposes only, may be changed without prior notice.



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