#### Liquidity and Asset Management

What?

Big Picture

Small Picture Reg NMS Fragmentation Execution Management

Implications

#### Liquidity and Asset Management

Christopher G. Lamoureux

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## Liquidity

#### What?

Big Picture

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- Assets differ from one another along dimensions of systematic risk and expected return. This motivates modern investment analysis. But they also differ along the dimension of liquidity. The rise of the alternative asset category highlights the importance of seeking value in less liquid places.
- ▶ In fact, the very structure of hedge funds, private equity funds, VC funds, and infrastructure funds, as well as "direct investment" vehicles for asset managers attests to the importance of liquidity.

### Liquidity and Endowment Portfolios

#### What?

Big Pictui

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- ► Consider the first great hedge fund *Long Term Capital Management*. A key to its tremendous (early) success was the lock-up provision. Investors in LTCM committed to not withdraw any funds for 3 years, and after that withdrawals are severely restricted.
  - ▶ In a sense this removes the liquidity "free-rider" problem that mutual funds face. A long-term investor in a mutual fund loses money over time because the fund:
    - incurs transactions costs as other investors enter and leave.
    - is forced to hold cash and more liquid assets (than it would otherwise) to respond to unexpected investor redemptions.
  - ▶ VC, PE, Infrastructure funds shift the liquidity burden onto the investors, who make a 10-year commitment which is subject to drawdown.

### Liquidity and Endowment Portfolios

What?

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- A university endowment is unique in the landscape of money management because of the fact that its cash needs are entirely predictable. This fact should affect the investment policy.
- Investors value liquidity as it allows them to respond to unexpected cash needs.
- ► An endowment should never accept a lower expected rate of return in exchange for liquidity.
- ▶ Endowments might consider selling liquidity.

### Liquidity and Endowment Portfolios

#### What?

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- ► For example, Harvard's \$37 billion endowment has only 11% in US equities.
- ▶ Warning: This maxim does not necessarily imply that the funds should be handed over to outside managers with multi-year lock up periods.
- ► –Why?
  - -Subject to coordination problem (i.e., bank runs), which highlights an aspect of liquidity risk.
  - Agency problems ("solved" by lucrative performance fees).
- ▶ What is does mean: *Diversified, Direct Investment* in traditionally illiquid assets.
- ▶ Don't pay for liquidity that you don't need.

#### Market Microstructure

What?

Big Picture

Small Picture

Reg NMS Fragmentation Execution Management

- Drilling down into what liquidity means in relatively liquid financial securities brings us into the realm of market microstructure —the study of how transactions take place.
- ▶ It has descriptive and prescriptive aspects.
- An asset manager should manage and minimize execution costs.
  - Bid-Ask Spread
  - Price impact / front-running (bagging)
  - Commissions
- And maximize collateral value (Securities lending: repo specials).

### Reg NMS

What?

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Small Picture

#### Reg NMS

Fragmentation Execution Management

- ▶ Reg NMS promulgated in 2007.
- Desire was to prevent old physical exchanges from holding back US markets from innovating and competing globally.
- Creates the concept of National Best Bid and Offer (NBBO) and the requirement that a small market order execute immediately at NBBO.

### Market Fragmentation – peaked in 2014:

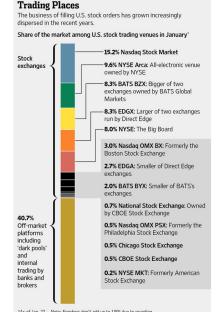
#### What?

Big Picture

Small Picture

Reg NMS

Execution Management



### The Great Trading Revolution

What?

Big Picture

Small Picture Reg NMS

Fragmentat Execution

Management

- ▶ Preceding slide from 2014. Some consolidation since:
  - ► Equity markets: ► Link
  - ► Options: ► Link
- ▶ Technology :: High Frequency Trading (Really: High Frequency Quoting – fishing.)
  - ▶ Algorithmic Trading (now > 70%) of total volume.
- Fragmentation:
  - ▶ Dark Pools (13.5% of US volume).
  - Electronic Trading Networks.
- Competition amongst Exchanges: Maker-Taker: rebate to liquidity providers / charge access fee to liquidity takers.

### Regulation

#### What?

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Implications

#### EU's European Securities and Markets Authority:

- ► Markets in Financial Instruments Directive II:
  - "Double Volume Cap:"
  - Designed to limit dark pool activity in a given stock:
  - Requires dark pools to suspend trading in a stock when more than 8% of the trading was in dark pools over the past 12 months.
- Rationale:
  - Price Discovery is a public good traditionally protected by monopoly franchises.
    - Anecdote about fish market whiting out its window.

### **Trading**

What?

Big Picture

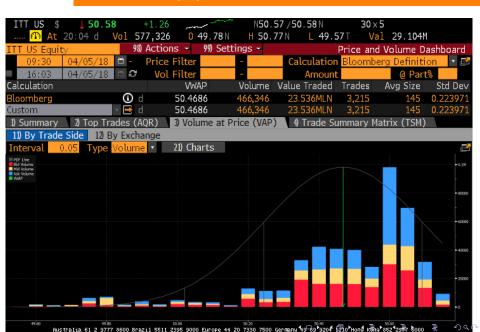
Small Picture

Fragmentat Execution

Management Implications Example from Jan 27, 2014 WSJ: T. Rowe Price asked a broker to buy 2.5 million shares of an actively traded stock, and they tracked the broker's actions. "To hide the purchase from fast-moving traders, the broker placed and canceled many smaller orders all across the stock market, creating a dense smoke screen of phantom interest in the security. In total, the broker offered to buy 750 million shares of the stock while actually purchasing just 2.5 million."

Similar experiment by Invesco for a 1,000 share order: This order "traversed 10 separate exchanges and dark pools before it was filled. The order had also been sent to eight other venues where ultimately no shares were bought but where other traders may have had a chance to catch wind of Invesco's strategy."

### VAP: ITT 4/5/2018



#### Volume by Exchange:

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ITT US \$ C 50.58		1.26		.57/50.58N	30:		
€T∍ On O5 Apr d V	ol 577	,326 <mark>0 4</mark> 9.78N		.77N L <del>4</del> 9.	57⊤ V	al 29.104	1
ITT US Equity	98) A	Actions - 99) Set	tings -			d Volume D	
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<b>1</b> 6:03 04/05/18	<u>∵</u>	Vol Filter	-	Amoun	t	@ Part	t%
Calculation		VWAP	Volume	Value Traded	Trades	Avg Size	Std Dev
Bloomberg	① d	50.4686	466,346	23.536MLN	3,215	145	0.223971
Custom	<b>⊟</b> d	50.4686	466,346	23.536MLN	3,215	145	0.223971
1) Summary 2) Top Trac	les (AQ	R) 3) Volume at I	Price (VAF	) 4) Trade S	ummary I	Matrix (TSM)	
10) Market Overview 11)	By Tra	de Side 12) By Exc	hange				
21) Charts							
Breakdown		VWAP	Volume	Value Traded	Trades	Avg Size	Std Dev
UN: New York		50.4831	195,778	9.883MLN	914	214	0.213368
UT: NASDAQ InterMarket		50. <del>4</del> 599	110,469	5.574MLN	905	122	0.212549
UD: FINRA ADF		50.4530	59,328	2.993MLN	437	136	0.243733
UP: NYSE Arca		50. <del>4</del> 376	28,198	1.422MLN	267	106	0.267263
UF: BATS	d	50.4730	19,339	976,097.412	181	107	0.196611
UB: NASDAQ OMX BX		50.4724	17,364	876,402.639	171	102	0.237877
VK: EDGX	d	50.4190	14,273	719,630.511	132	108	0.250266
VY: BATS Y		50.4964	9,286	468,909.19	90	103	0.248898
VF: Investors Exchange	d	50.4531	9,213	464,824.71	88	105	0.236902
VJ: EDGA		50.5734	2,898	146,561.759	28	104	0.143410
UA: NYSE American	d	50.6300	100	5,063	1	100	0.000000
UX: NASDAQ OMX PSX		50.6800	100	5,068		100	0.000000

# Top Trades

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1) Summary 2) Top Trades (AQR) 3) Volume at Price (VAP) 4 Trade Summary Matrix (TSM)												
Trades		gest Impact			Spread				* 🚅			
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	16:02:58	3,700	50.58	D		15:59:40	636	50.61	N			
	09:30:00	3,681	49.78	N		15:44:44	600	50.60	N			
	16:02:05	2,893	50.58	D		15:58:20	598	50.61	N			
	15:59:42	1,600	50.66	N		10:45:00	600	50.00	K			
	15:58:40	1,542	50.62			15:32:25	588	50.58	Т			
	15:59:58	1,400	50.58	N		12:14:27	567	50.46	N			
	15:58:4 <del>4</del>	1,000	50.63	N		15:57:20	510	50.62	N			
	15:41:07	900	50.50	N		12:41:16	511	50.45	N			
	15:50:1 <del>4</del>	871	50.69	N		15:21:59	500	50.70	N			
	15:58:5 <del>4</del>	800	50.64	N		15:15:15	500	50.70	N			
	15:59:42	800	50.63	N		15:54:18	500	50.68	Т			
	14:53:33	7 <del>94</del>	50.67	N		15:21:59	500	50.67↓	N			
	15:00:56	700	50.76			15:59:41	500	50.61↓	N			
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#### What?

Big Picture

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- ▶ Understand where you are on the liquidity spectrum:
  - ▶ Mutual Fund is one extreme it needs liquidity as funds may be withdrawn at random.
  - University Endowment is other extreme.
- And maximize accordingly!
- ▶ Make trading costs *and execution* a point of distinction.
  - Measure both—and benchmark.
  - ▶ Don't give away order flow information.
  - ▶ Possible value in relationships.
- ▶ Recognize the effects of the new environment:
  - Heightened volatility :: Reconsider Limit / Stop Orders.
  - ▶ Black Pools *seem* an ideal venue—but are they subject to manipulation? Subject to growing regulation.