Institutional Finance

Lecture 08 : Liquidity, Limits to Arbitrage – Intro (Merger Arbitrage)

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DIFFERENT ARBITRAGE STRATEGIES

- Convergence trades (pairs trading), statistical arb
- **Equity:** value, B/M, P/E, size, momentum, *merger, carve outs*
- **Fixed income:** swap spread, yield curve, mortgage, distressed
- **FX:** carry trade (uncovered interest parity), devaluation
- **Derivative:** index options, correlation trade
- **Across markets:** index arb, covertible bond arb, capital structure, CDS basis

MERGER ARBITRAGE

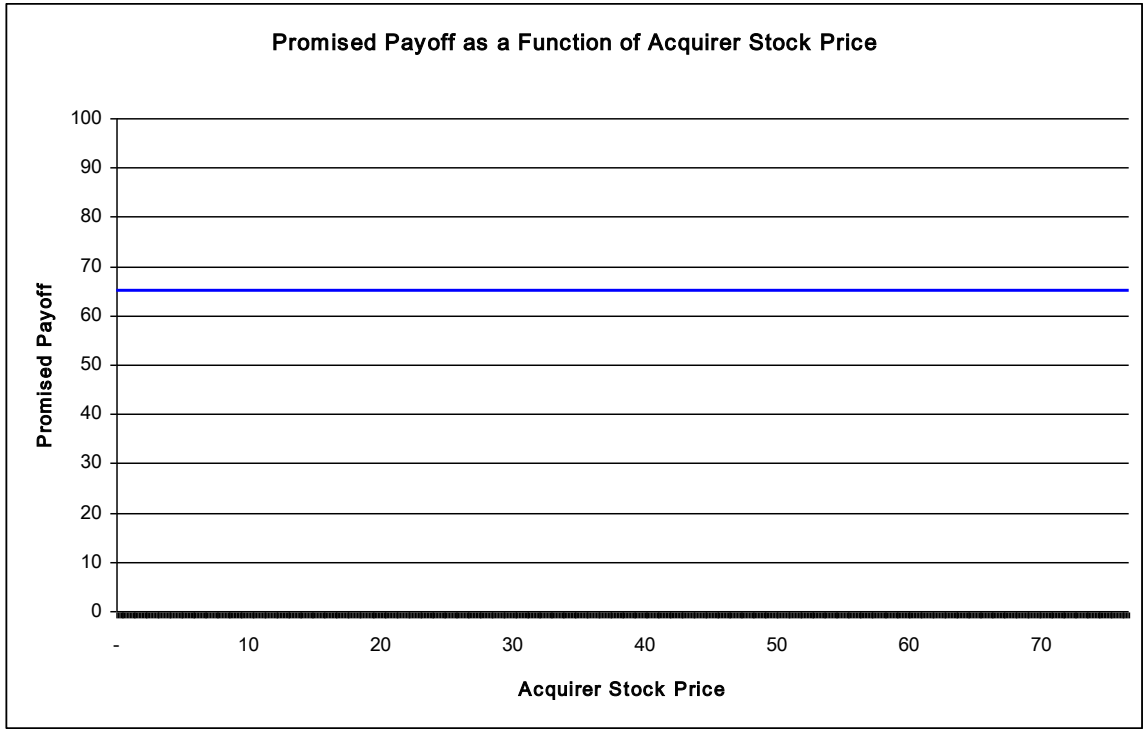
- Returns are generated by isolating and bearing deal risk
- Risky application of the Law of One Price
  - Conditional on deal success, there is a perfect substitute
  - If the deal fails, there is no opportunity

ISOLATING DEAL RISK

- Cash merger
  - Buy target and wait
- Fixed-exchange ratio stock
  - Buy target
  - Short acquirer immediately
- Floating-exchange ratio stock
  - Buy target
  - Short acquirer during pricing period (not immediately)
- Collar stock merger
  - Buy target
  - Delta hedge acquirer stock

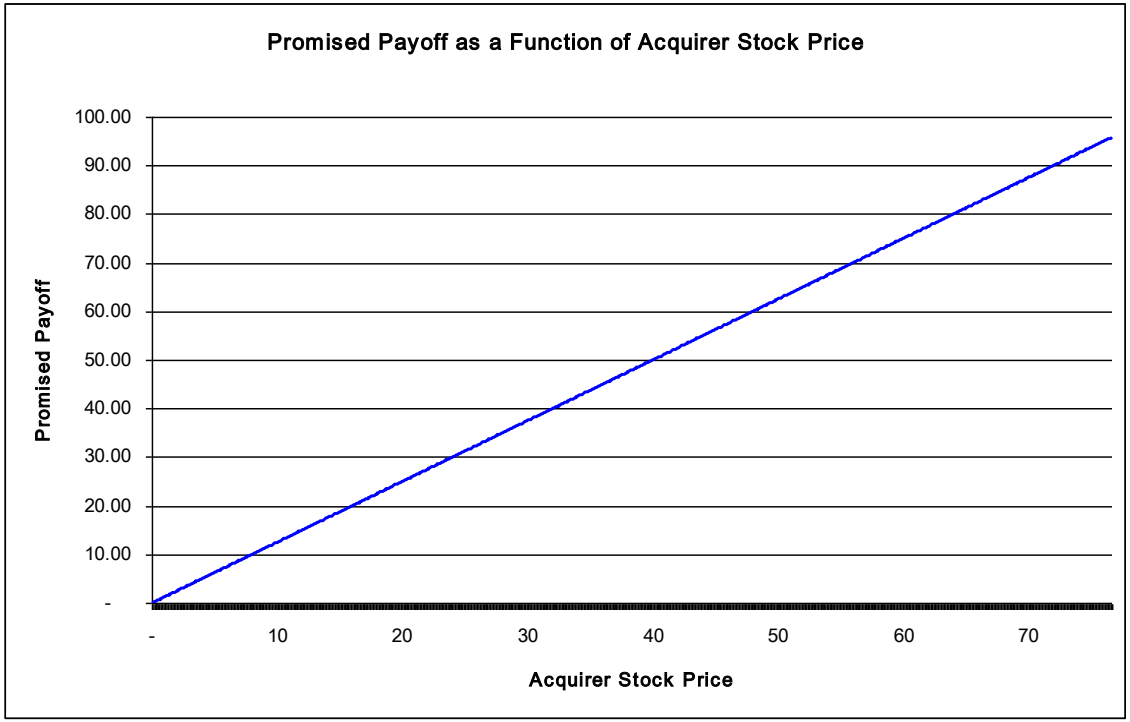
CASH DEAL

- Promised Payoff = $65
  - Payoff is independent of acquirer stock price
  - Buy target
  - Do not take a position in the acquirer



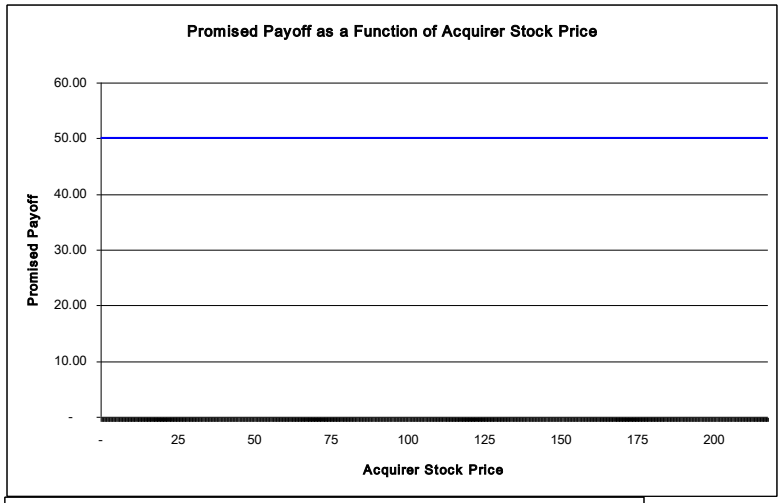
FIXED-EXCHANGE RATIO

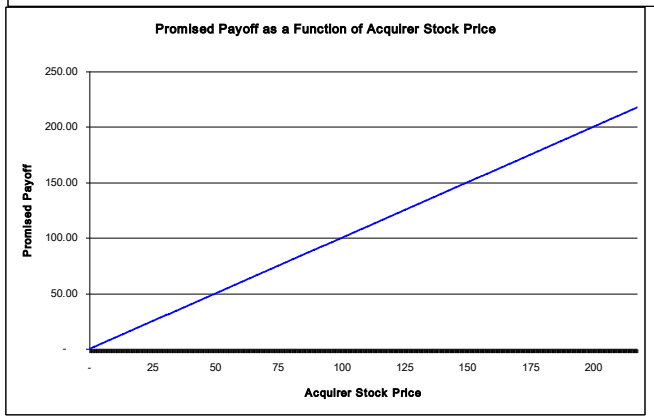
- Promised Payoff = 1.25 shares x $P_{Acquirer}$
  - Buy 1 share of target
  - Short sell 1.25 acquirer shares



FLOATING-EXCHANGE RATIO

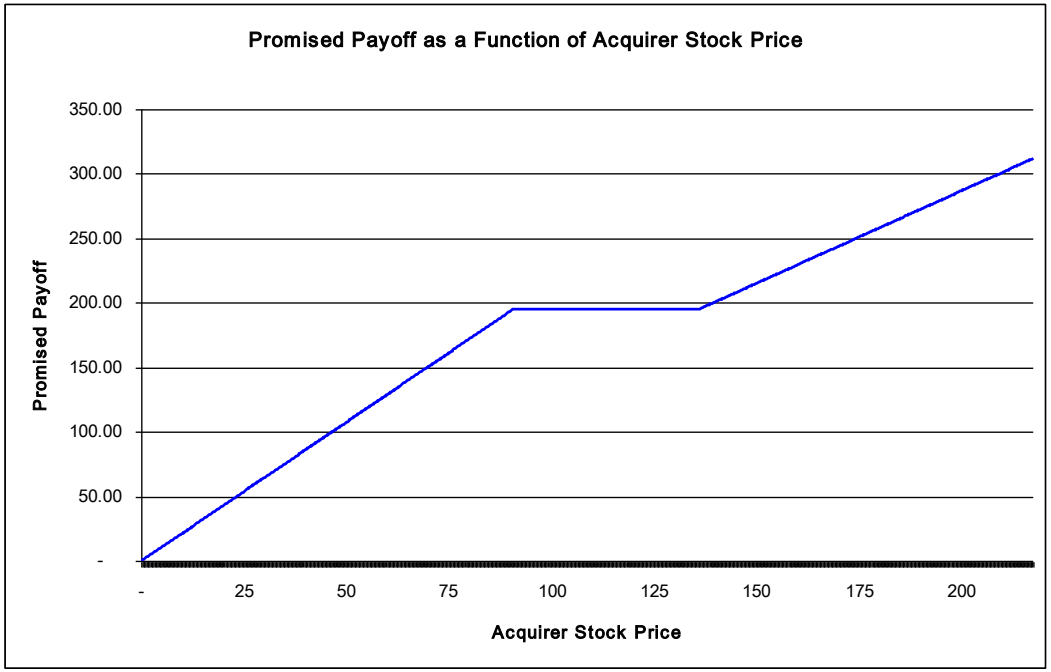
- Promised Payoff = $50 worth of acquirer shares, based on average price over a pricing period
  - Initially, just like a cash deal
  - After pricing period, just like a fixed-exchange ratio deal
  - Buy target
  - No initial position in acquirer
  - Short sell acquirer during the pricing period



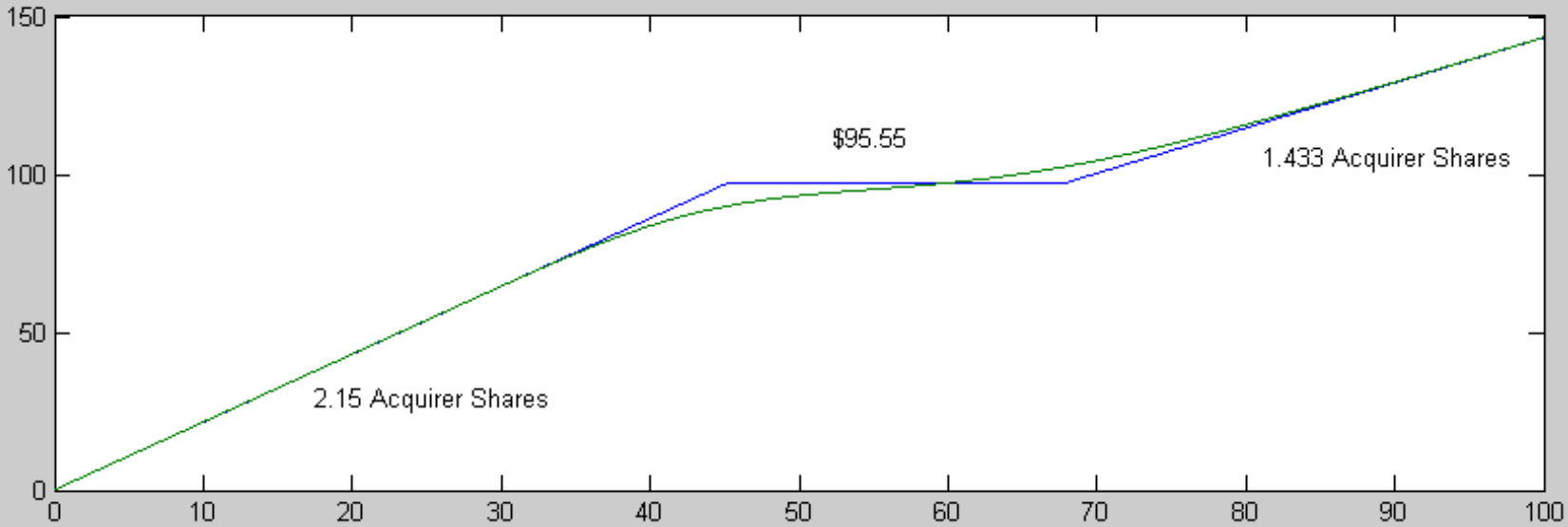


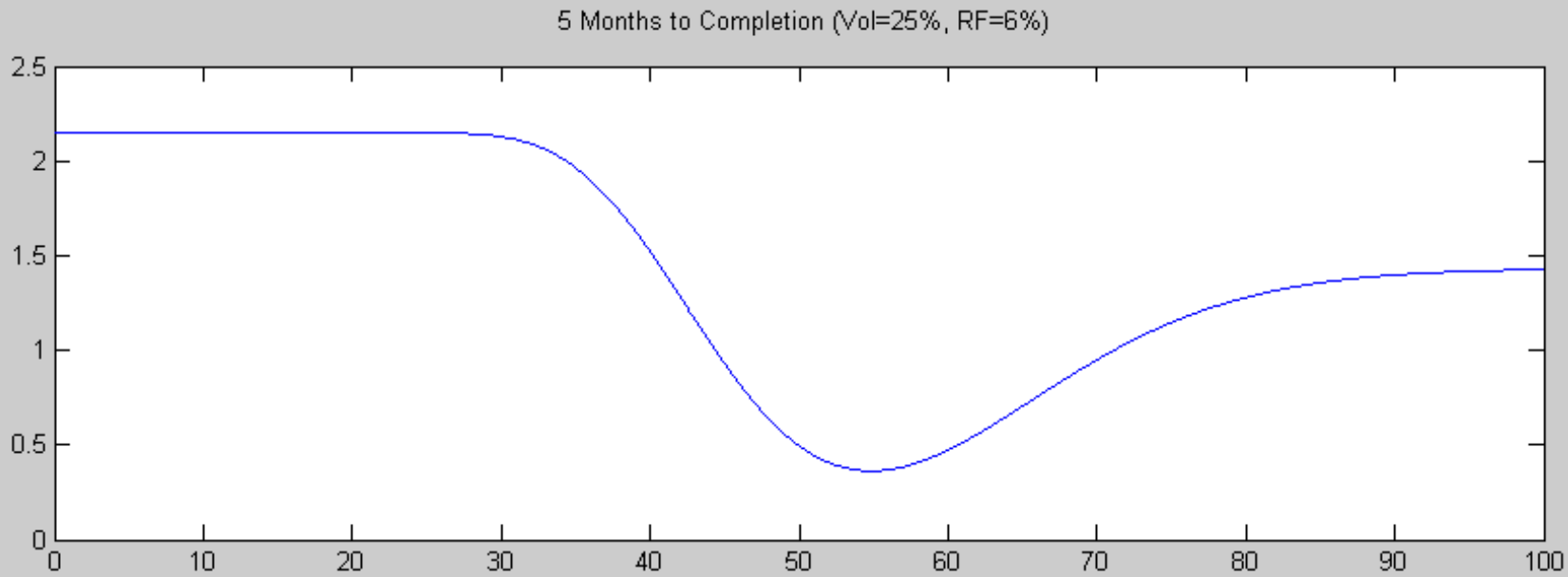
COLLAR DEAL

- Promised Payoff
  - $P_{Acquirer} < \$90.74$: 1 target = 2.15 acquirer
  - $\$90.74 < P_{Acquirer} < \$136.14$: 1 target = $195.10
  - $P_{Acquirer} > \$136.14$: 1 target = 1.433 acquirer



Hedge risk with put and call if they are traded – otherwise Δ-hedge


150
100
50
0
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
$95.55
1.433 Acquirer Shares
2.15 Acquirer Shares


5 Months to Completion (Vol=25%, RF=6%)
2.5
2
1.5
1
0.5
0
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

MERGER ARBITRAGE PORTFOLIOS

- Managers tell you the strategy comes down to figuring out which deals are going to blow-up
- Ask them the following:
  - How many deals are out there?
  - How many are in your portfolio?
  - What is your maximum weight?

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    - **50**
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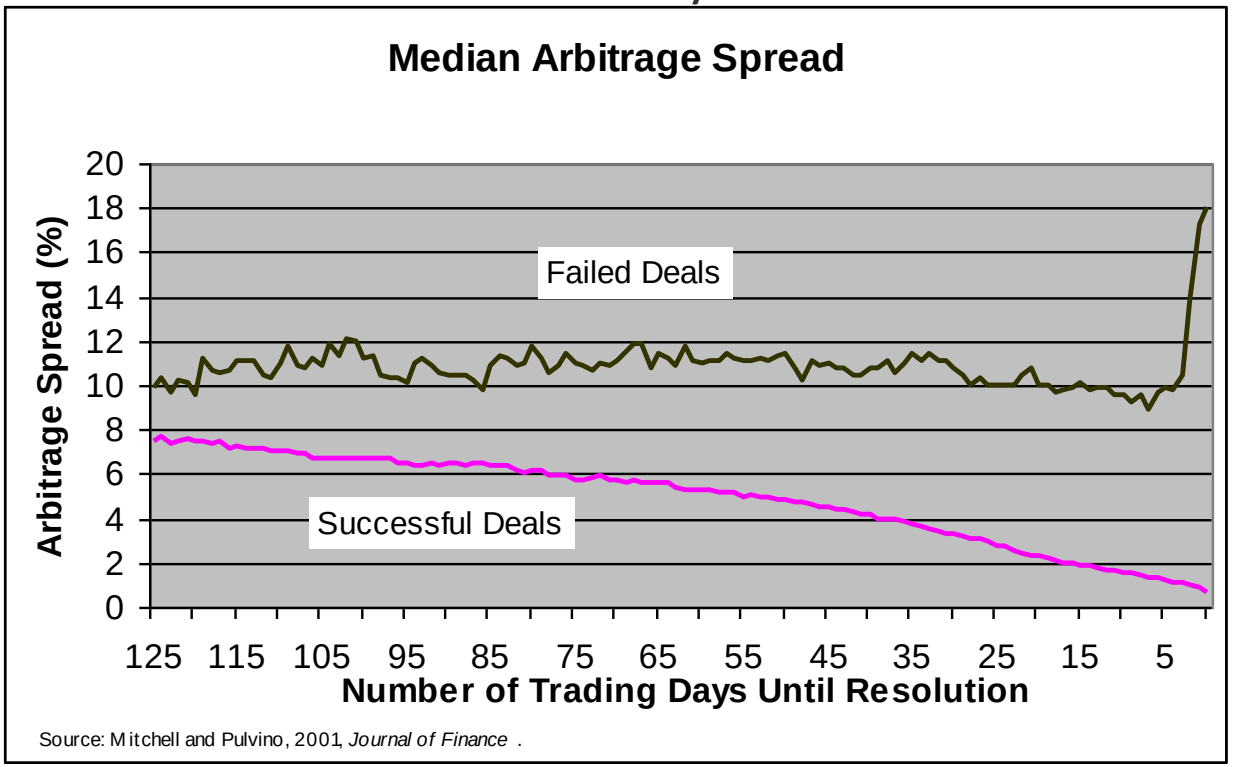
    - **50**
  - How many are in your portfolio?
    - **50**
  - What is your maximum weight?
    - **About 2%**

WHICH DEALS BLOW-UP?

- Deals with big spreads!
- Market distinguishes good and bad deals, *ex ante*
  - About 10% of all deals fail
- Hostile deals are more likely to fail



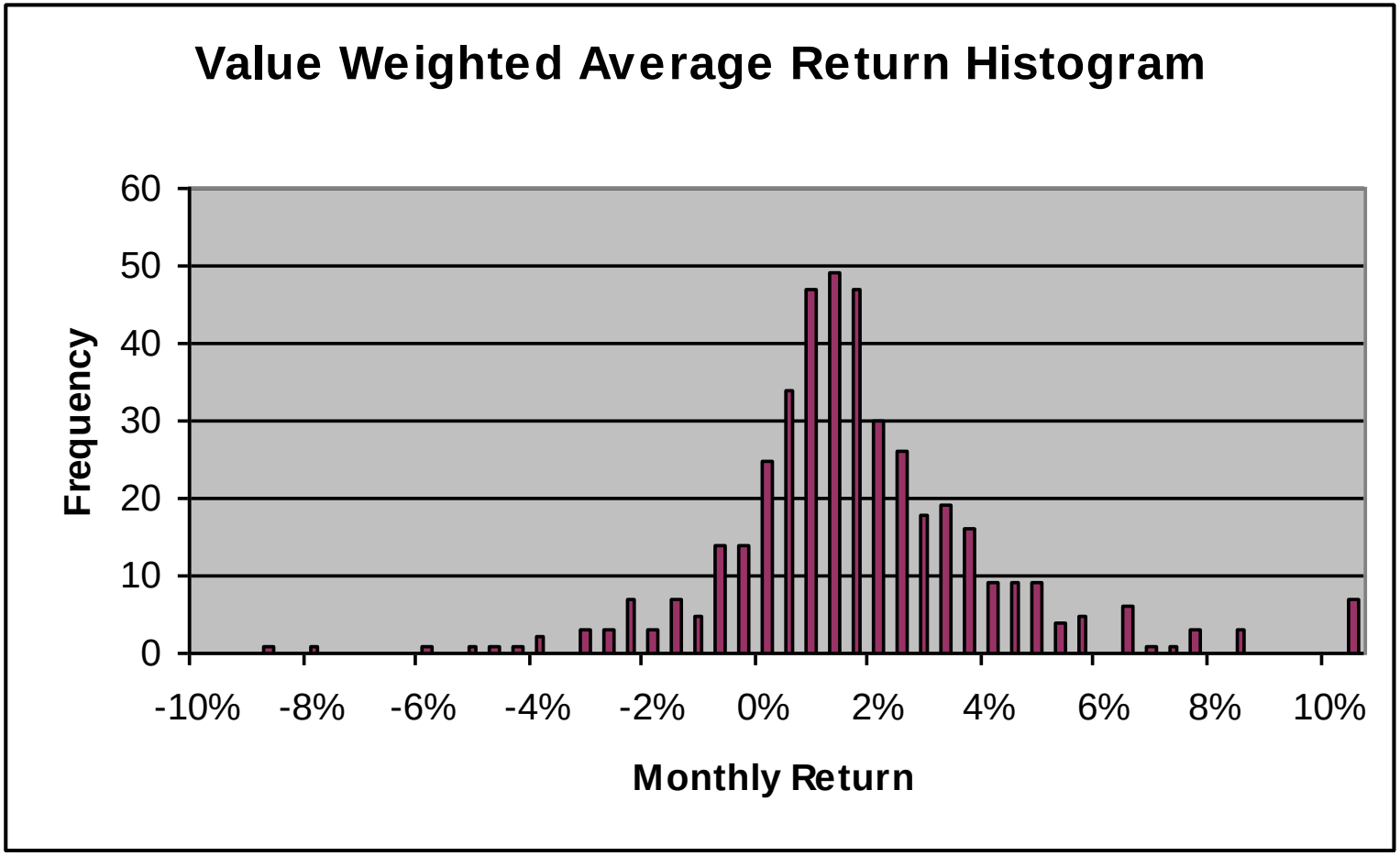
HISTORICAL PERFORMANCE

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	YTD	RF	Excess
2006	3.1%	1.2%	2.0%	1.4%	-0.1%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%					8.4%	4.5%	3.9%
2005	0.0%	0.7%	0.1%	-1.4%	1.6%	1.1%	1.1%	0.7%	0.6%	-1.6%	1.3%	1.8%	6.3%	2.9%	3.4%
2004	1.0%	0.6%	0.1%	-0.9%	-0.1%	0.3%	-1.0%	0.2%	0.6%	0.5%	1.6%	1.1%	4.1%	1.2%	2.8%
2003	0.2%	0.0%	-0.1%	1.3%	1.8%	0.4%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.3%	0.7%	7.5%	1.4%	6.1%
2002	0.9%	-0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	-0.3%	-1.2%	-1.9%	0.5%	-0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	-0.9%	2.2%	-3.0%
2001	1.1%	0.4%	-0.8%	0.2%	1.7%	-0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	-2.7%	0.8%	0.2%	0.8%	2.8%	4.8%	-2.1%
2000	1.6%	1.9%	0.8%	2.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%	0.5%	1.2%	1.2%	18.0%	6.1%	11.9%
1999	0.7%	0.3%	1.1%	1.3%	2.0%	1.6%	1.4%	0.5%	1.3%	0.7%	2.2%	0.5%	14.3%	4.5%	9.8%
1998	1.0%	1.9%	1.1%	1.6%	-0.6%	0.5%	-0.6%	-5.7%	1.7%	2.1%	2.3%	1.9%	7.2%	5.2%	2.0%
1997	1.0%	0.4%	1.1%	-0.7%	1.9%	2.1%	1.6%	1.0%	2.1%	0.8%	2.0%	1.9%	16.4%	5.6%	10.8%
1996	1.6%	1.3%	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%	0.8%	0.8%	1.6%	0.8%	1.2%	1.4%	1.4%	16.6%	5.1%	11.5%
1995	0.9%	1.5%	1.5%	0.4%	1.3%	2.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.6%	0.9%	2.1%	1.3%	17.9%	7.1%	10.8%
1994	1.5%	-0.4%	1.4%	-0.3%	1.2%	0.9%	0.7%	2.0%	0.6%	-0.3%	-0.2%	1.5%	8.9%	3.5%	5.3%
1993	2.1%	1.6%	0.5%	1.3%	1.2%	2.3%	1.5%	1.7%	1.9%	2.1%	0.9%	1.7%	20.2%	3.5%	16.7%
1992	2.0%	1.0%	1.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	1.5%	0.1%	1.3%	0.4%	-2.2%	1.9%	7.9%	4.2%	3.8%
1991	0.0%	1.6%	2.3%	2.8%	1.6%	1.1%	1.4%	0.6%	1.1%	1.4%	1.4%	1.2%	17.9%	6.6%	11.2%
1990	-6.5%	1.7%	2.9%	1.0%	2.3%	0.7%	0.0%	-0.8%	-4.6%	0.7%	2.2%	1.2%	0.4%	7.9%	-7.5%

	YTD	RF	Excess
Mean	10.2%	4.5%	5.7%
Std	6.8%	1.9%	6.3%
Sharpe			0.91

Source: Hedge Fund Research Inc. - © 2006 HFR Inc. - www.hedgefundresearch.com

DISTRIBUTION OF MONTHLY RETURNS



DISTRIBUTION HAS "THICK TAILS"

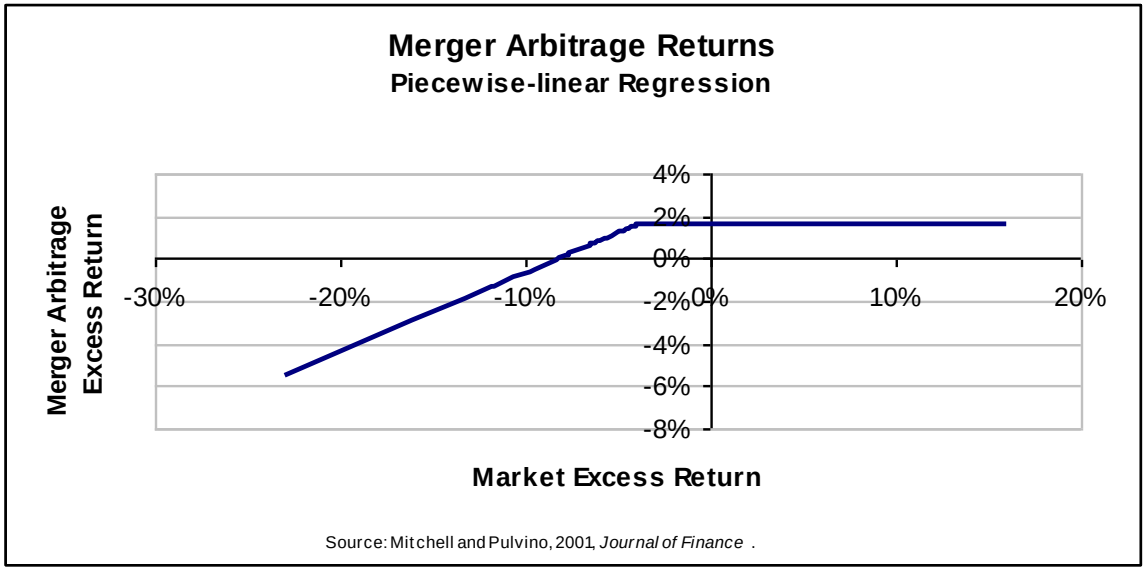
- 2 Types of Shocks
  - Bidding contests are great news
    - Higher than expected payoffs for target shares
    - Tend to be idiosyncratic
    - Recently, few of these
  - Failures are bad news
    - Very negative returns on failed deals
    - Tend to be correlated with the market (and each other)
    - Recently, lots of these

APPROPRIATE DISCOUNT RATE?

- If deal risk is idiosyncratic
  - Rf is appropriate rate to compensate for time
- If deal risk is systematic
  - Additional compensation is required

MARKET RISK IN MERGER ARBITRAGE

- Merger arbitrage returns are largely uncorrelated with the market in neutral and bull markets. However, correlations increase significantly in bear markets



EVALUATING PORTFOLIOS(&MANAGERS)

- Beta is different in up and down markets
- Cannot use standard methods to evaluate risk arbitrage performance
  - Linear asset pricing models do not apply
  - “Alpha” may not reflect excess return
- Risk Arbitrage is like selling out-of-the-money index put options

IS MERGER ARB DEAD?

- Simple, entry-level strategy
- Capital tends to chase performance
  - Lots of money flowed into strategy over the past 5 years
- Recent returns have been modest

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- Recent returns have been modest
- But, providing a service
  - Offering liquidity to target shareholders

CARVE OUTS

- **Carve Out:** A situation in which a parent company sells part of its subsidiary, usually in an IPO. Usually, the parent company will eventually sell the rest of the child company in the open market, also called partial spinoff.
- **Negative Stub Value:** Parent's ownership stake of subsidiary exceeds parents market cap.
  $V_{Stub} = MV_{Equity} - MV_{Stake} - (MV_{Other\ Assets} - MV_{Liabilities})$

NEXT TIME

- Managing a portfolio of individual merger arbitrage positions
  - Leverage
  - Determining the weight for a newly announced deal
  - Value of financial slack
  - Deciding whether to pursue other non-merger arbitrage opportunities

MARGINS

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- No constraints

Initial Margin (50%) — Reg. T 50 %

- Can't add to your position;
- Not received a margin call.

Maintenance Margin (35%) — NYSE/NASD 25% long
30% short

- Fixed amount of time to get to a specified point above the maintenance level before your position is liquidated.
- Failure to return to the initial margin requirements within the specified period of time results in forced liquidation.

Minimum Margin (25%)

- Position is always immediately liquidated

AVOID MARGIN CALLS

- Hold well diversified portfolio
  (don’t put all your money on one deal)