



OSLO BØRS VPS

# ***Algoritmehandel – noen perspektiver***

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Verdipapirseminar – 1 desember 2010

# Agenda

- Markedsplassen endrer seg
- Drivere bak endringer
  - Teknologisk utvikling
  - Fragmentering
- Konsekvenser
- Kort oppsummering

# Grov forenkling av før og nå

## Gammelt regime

### Klient kommunikasjon

- Manuel papirbasert prosess
- Ordrekommunikasjon via tlf/fax
- Manuell market making og ordre prosessering

### Børslandskap

- Fysisk børsmarked
- Monopolistiske og marked per land

### Data og innhold

- Minimal oppbevaring og data krav
- "Ett prisbilde"
- Høy manuel modell for analyse og tjenester

## Nytt regime

- Elektronisk tilkoblede kunder (OMS/EMS)
- PC til PC ordre routing (DMA)
- Automatisert market making og elektronisk ordreprosessering

- Samkoblede elektroniske børser
- Konsolidering av børser på kryss av land og regioner
- Vekst i alternative handelsplasser

- Eksplasjon i data og kvoteringskrav
- Økt kompleksitet, mindre gjennomlysning
- Økte kostnader
- Web basert 24/7 tilgang til analyse og tjenester

# *To hoveddrivere bak endringene*

- Teknologisk utvikling
  - Ny teknologien gir nye handelsstrategier
  - Nye aktører tar i bruk ny teknologi
- Rammeverk
  - MiFID fra november 2007
  - Fremveksten av alternative markedsplasser

# Teknologisk utvikling - nye tider...



## Ultimate Trading Weapon

Spread's one-inch cable is the latest weapon in the technology arms race among Wall Street houses that use algorithms to make lightning-fast trades.

The trading is now practically speaking conducted at [the speed of light](#).

The High Frequency Trading is said to make up about 70% of the total trading in the US [stock markets](#).

*"Anybody pinging both markets has to be on this line, or they're dead,"* says [Jon A. Najarian](#), co-founder of [OptionMonster](#), which tracks high frequency trading.

Spread's advantage lies in its route, which makes nearly a straight line from a data center in Chicago's South Loop to a building across the street from Nasdaq's servers.

Older routes largely follow railroad rights-of-way through Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

At 825 miles and 13.33 milliseconds, Spread's circuit shaves 100 miles and 3 milliseconds off of the previous route of lowest latency – financial/technical engineers' expression of the length of delay from data are sent to it's received by the other server.



## Still Secrecy

Spread won't disclose the costs.

However, Jason Cohen, chief operating officer of Allied Fiber, which is building a nationwide network, says laying cable through easy terrain runs \$200,000 per mile.

But half of Spread's route is going through tough, rocky and untouched terrain.

Forbes estimates the cost of building the ultra-fast connection close to \$300 million.

# Intro - Grov oversikt av Investeringsbeslutning og execution før og nå

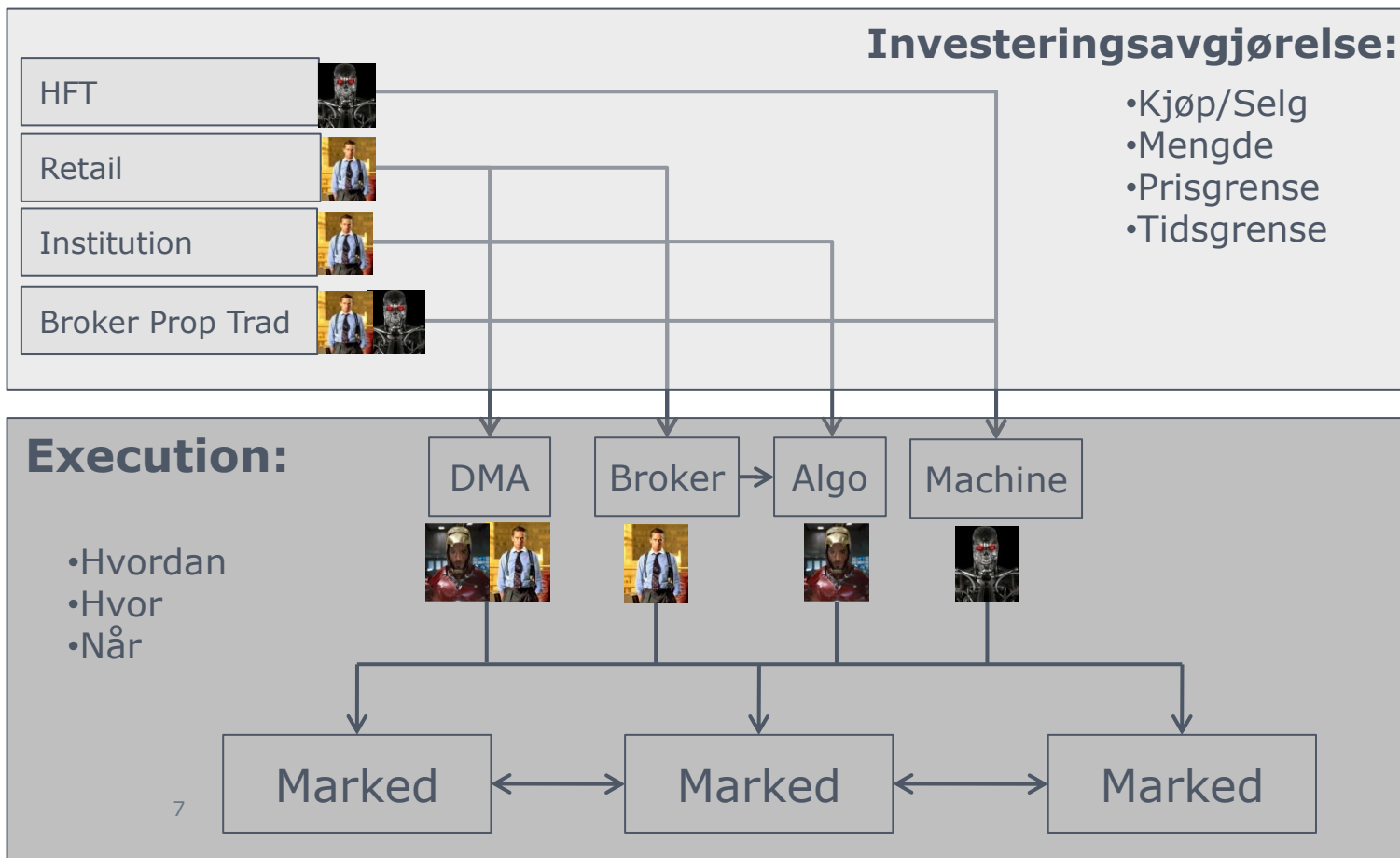
Man



Man & Machine



Machine



# High Frequency Trading – Definisjon...?!

The use of information technology to quickly receive and analyze market data in order to identify and act upon profitable trading opportunities

*Spokesman for Principal Traders Group*

All-electronic submissions and cancels of orders in milliseconds or microseconds

*Director of trading at HTG Capital Partners*

Automated analysis of real-time market data to detect patterns that indicate a trading opportunity & instantly place orders in the market

*Chief technology officer of Progress Software.*

High-frequency trading is the execution of computerized trading strategies characterized by extremely short position-holding periods. In high-frequency trading

*Wikipedia*

High frequency trading is the placing of very large numbers of orders in a short time: sometimes thousands of orders a second.

*Moneyterms.co.uk*

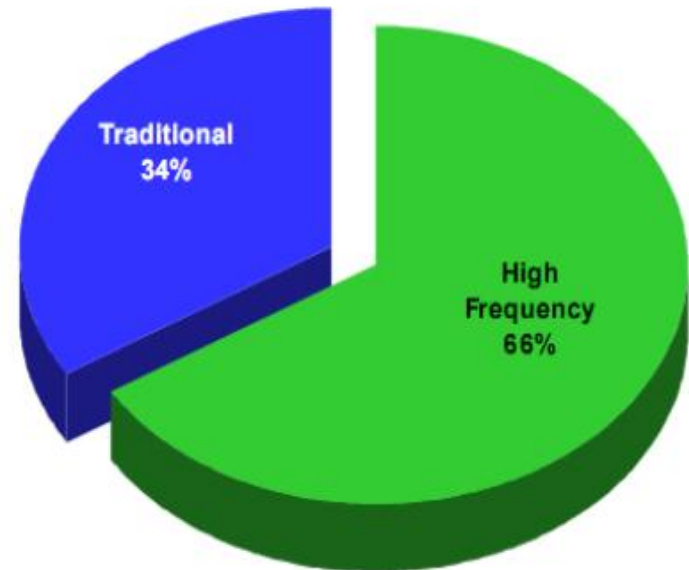
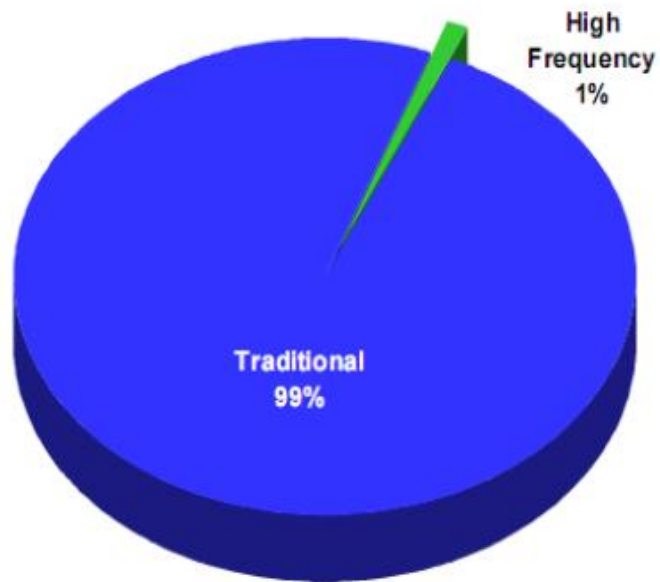
***HFT er en undergruppe innen algoritmisk handel som skal generere små men forutsigbare gevinster på stort volum. Typisk kjennetegn er høy omløpshastighet på egenkapital, tidshorisont fra millisekund til timer og med ekstremt høy ordregenereringskapasitet.***

*Oslo Børs*



# HTF aktørene – og deres andel

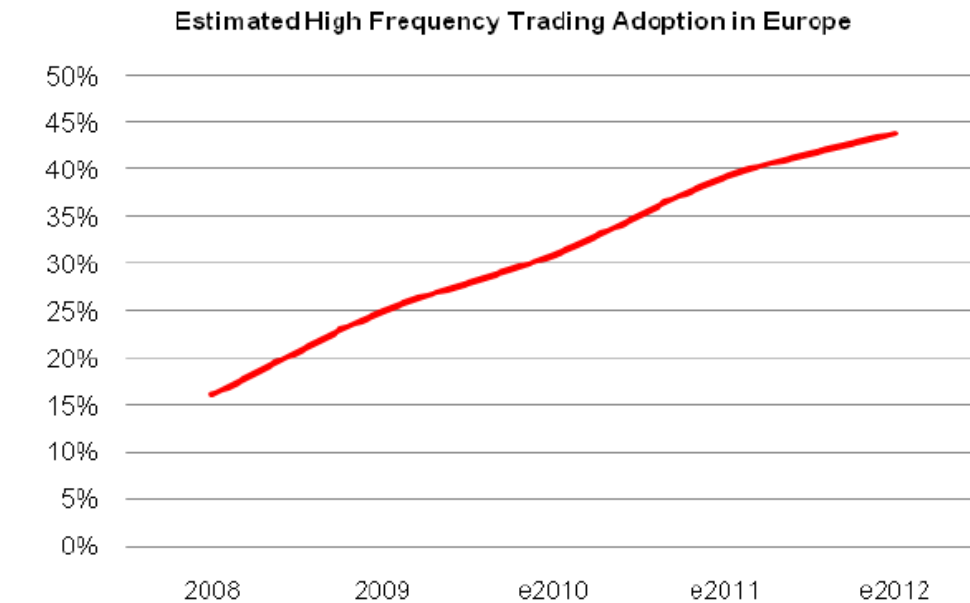
Percent of US trading firms with a high frequency strategy / Percent of US equity volume driven by high frequency strategies



Source: TABB Group Estimates- High Frequency Trading Technology, 2009

# *HFT andel av handel i Europa*

## **Growth of high frequency trading in Europe**



Source: Aite Group

# Typiske trading strategier – ikke ulikt andre aktører



## Liquidity Provision

### Rebate Trading

Provide liquidity in stocks by posting bids and offers in order to collect ECN rebates without requiring capital Gains

#### Characteristics:

- Most prevalent in higher volume, lower volatility stocks
- Tolerates small trading losses

#### Example:

- Post bid to buy shares, upon execution immediately post offer on the inside market to sell position thus capturing rebate from ECN with or without capital gain.

## Trading the Tape

### Filter Trading

Monitor for stocks that show significant changes in movement and/or volume

#### Characteristics:

- Constant monitoring of thousands of stocks for mechanical signs of announcements, rumors, news items
- Identifies stocks that meet a threshold level of variance in the rate of change of price action and/or volume and buys/sells accordingly

#### Examples:

- News story causes spike in price and large jump in volume, algorithm rapidly buys
- Algorithm recognizes a major uptick in the pace of the bid being hit and shorts stock until pace declines

## Statistical Trading

### Statistical Arbitrage

Exploit pricing differentials between correlated securities and markets

#### Characteristics:

- Often uses multiple exchanges and various asset classes
- Defines maximum range of variance and takes counter trade when that range is exceeded

#### Examples:

- Derivative prices and the underlying asset call option and the stock)
- Exchange-traded funds against the holdings
- Highly correlated stocks (Pepsi and Coca-Cola)
- Companies and their input resources (Gold miners and gold commodity)

## Technical Trading

### Technical Trading

Discover technical setups based on pre-defined recurring patterns in stocks prices

#### Characteristics:

- Select stocks that fit particular technical patterns that have been shown to create favorable risk-to-reward opportunities
- Entries and exits are precisely defined price points based on rules of technical analysis

#### Examples:

- Track stocks crossing 5-day moving average and buy or sell on cross and close position after pre-defined profit objective is met

## Market Making

### Market Making

Regulatory exemption to reduce spreads by creating a more liquid market

#### Characteristics:

- Profit earned from the spread between the bid and off as well as rebates for providing liquidity

#### Examples:

- Designated market makers (DMMS) with obligation to maintain an orderly market by providing a required amount of liquidity in specific stocks
- Supplemental Liquidity Providers obligated to maintain the national best bid or offer 5% of the trading day

## Momentum Trading

### Momentum Trading

Identify temporary supply-demand imbalances and trade with short-term momentum as equilibrium is Restored

#### Characteristics:

- Can overlap with filter trading style
- Typically very rapid entry and exit of stock attempting to extract small capital gains

#### Examples:

- Detect large buying interest creating imbalance, buy shares and hold until price is reached where selling pressure creates equilibrium and price action stalls



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Angler

Raider

Float

Raider

# Algo utvalget er betydelig

Pilot

Volare

Shark

Iceberg

Spread  
Trader

Active

Pilot

Shark

Volatility  
Trader

VWAP

Hunt

Dark List

Shadow

Recoil<sup>SM</sup>

Dark Probe

Dynamic  
Scaling

TWAP

Work and  
Pounce

Cobra

T-HAWK<sup>SM</sup>

Adrenaline<sup>SM</sup>

Pounce

Small  
Order

Dagger

Rapid

Delta  
Adjusted

Scaler

Reload

OptimIS

Sonar

Stealth

City Match

Smart  
Iceberg

Crossfire

Discretion

Buyback

Escalate

Time Trigger

Smart  
Pegging

Implementation  
Shortfall

Exit

Pivot

Delta Hedge

Spotlight

LMX Hydra

Prowler

ESP Cloak

Nighthawk

Spread (Pairs)  
Trading

Market on  
Close

Scaling

Strict Volume  
Percent

Synthetic  
Execution

PortX

Percent of  
Volume

Midmax

Piccolo

Alpha

Statistical  
Arbitrage

Synthetic  
Close

Arid

Slicer

Navigator

Priority

Swoop

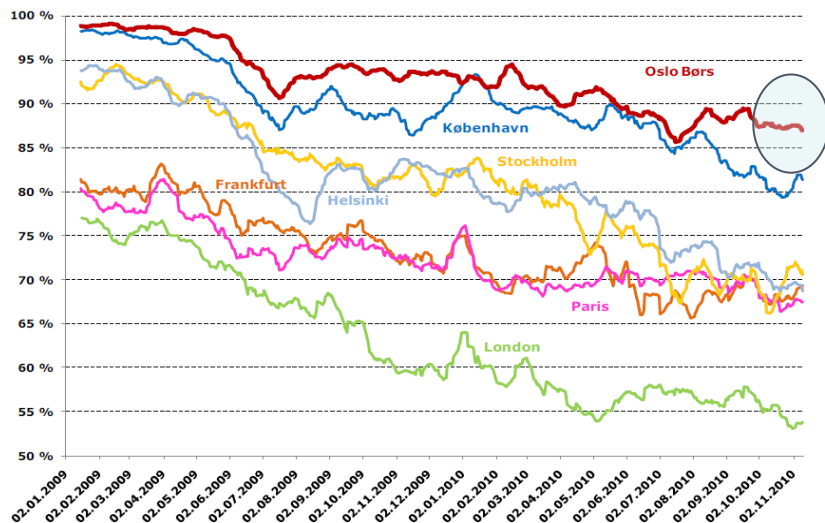
Strategy

Fan

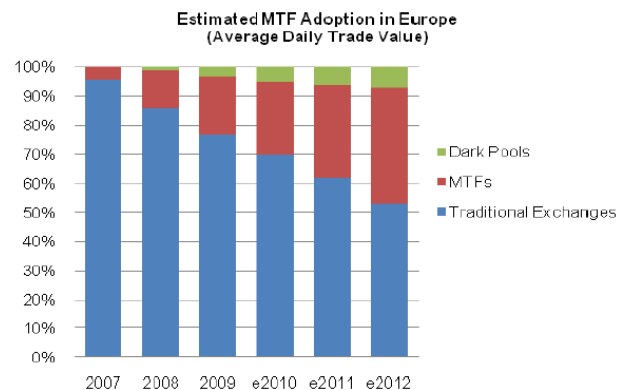
# Fragmentering – Status og forventet utvikling

## Markedsandeler Børser

10 dagers glidende gjennomsnitt

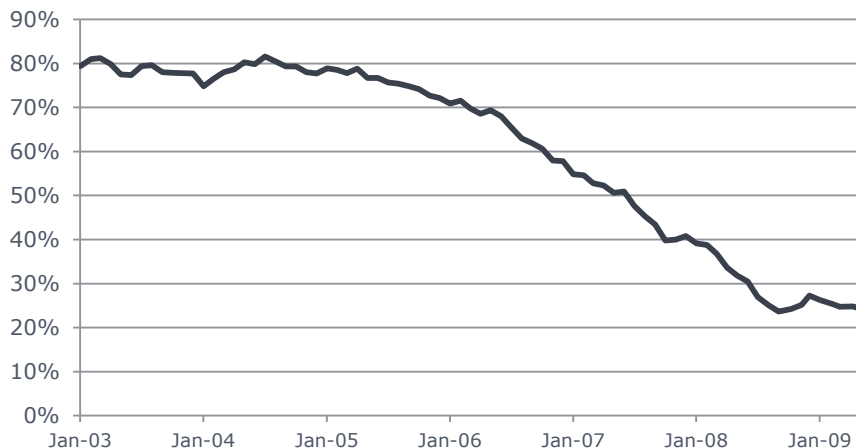


## Growth in alternative venues



Source: Aite Group

## NYSE Matched Market Share



### •Direktiver

- Europa - MIFID (Nov 2007)
- USA - Reg NMS (2005)

### •Teknologi

- Avanserte algoritmer
- Smart Order Routing
- Nye konkurranseparametre

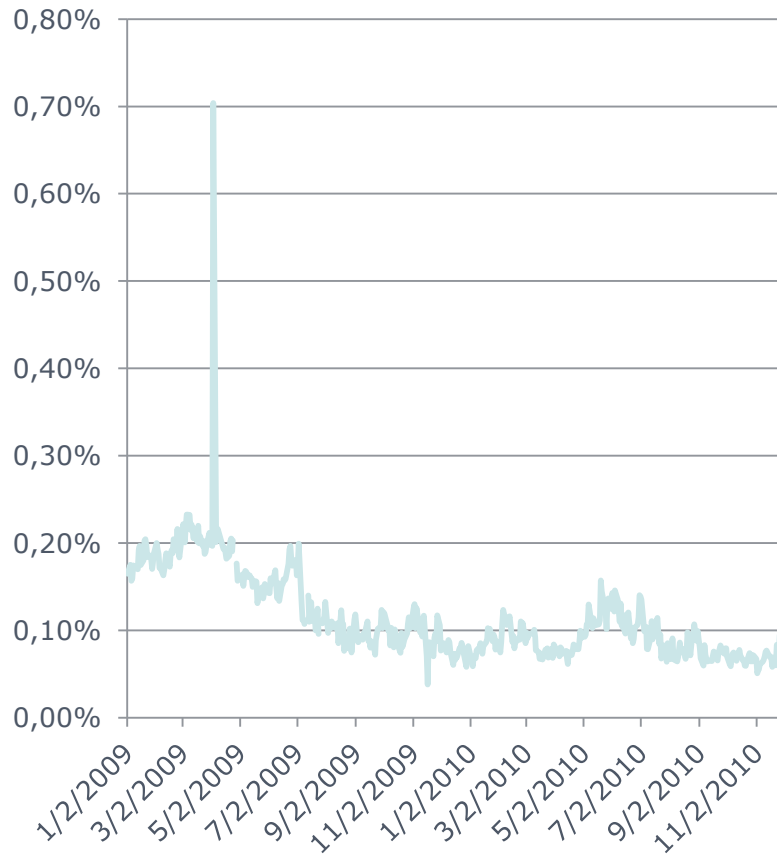


# *Noen konsekvenser av utviklingen*

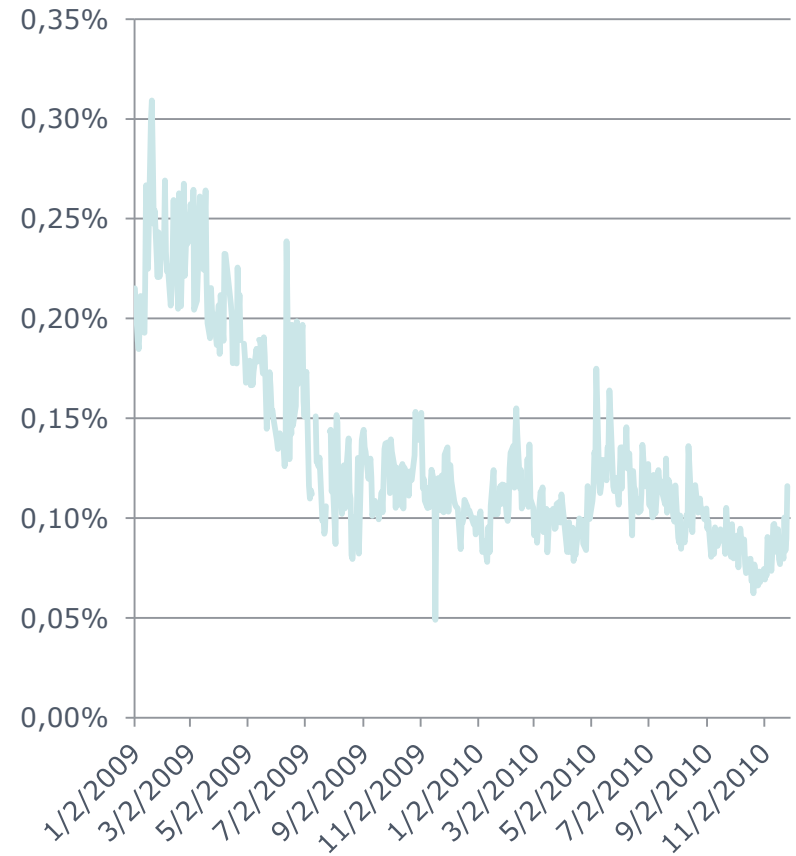
- Tick size tabell – relativ spread
  - Endringene sommeren 2009
  - FESE sin harmonisering
- Fjerning av "lot size" og "odd-lot"
- Orders to trade ratio
- Antall handler øker – gjennomsnittligverdi faller
- Fokus på 'post trade' kostnader – CCP

# *Spread faller, men hva med likviditeten...*

## Spread Yara



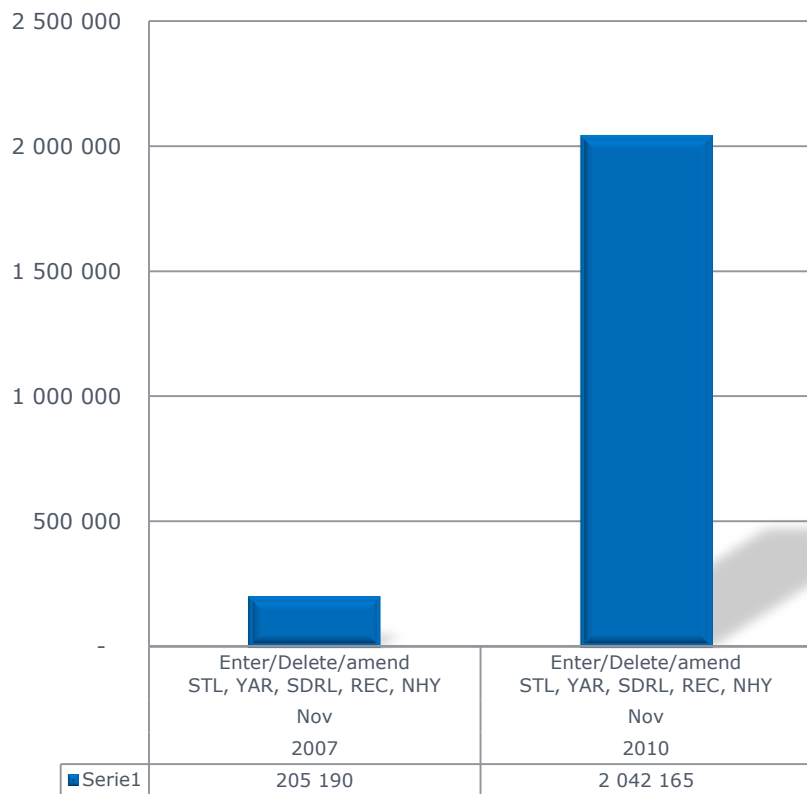
## Spread Seadrill



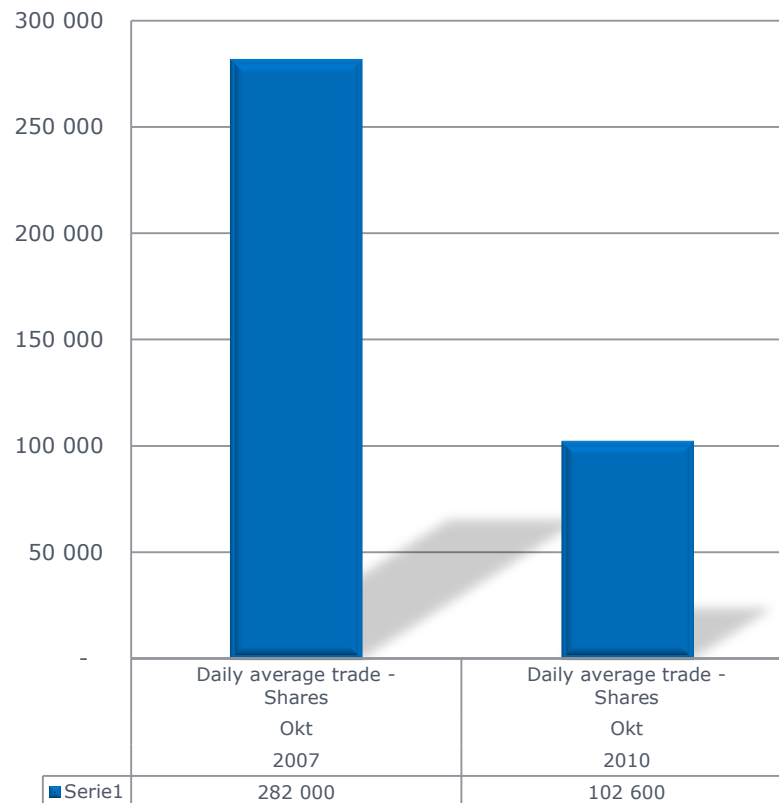


# Ordreaktivitet og snittverdi av utførte handler

## Ordreaktivitet

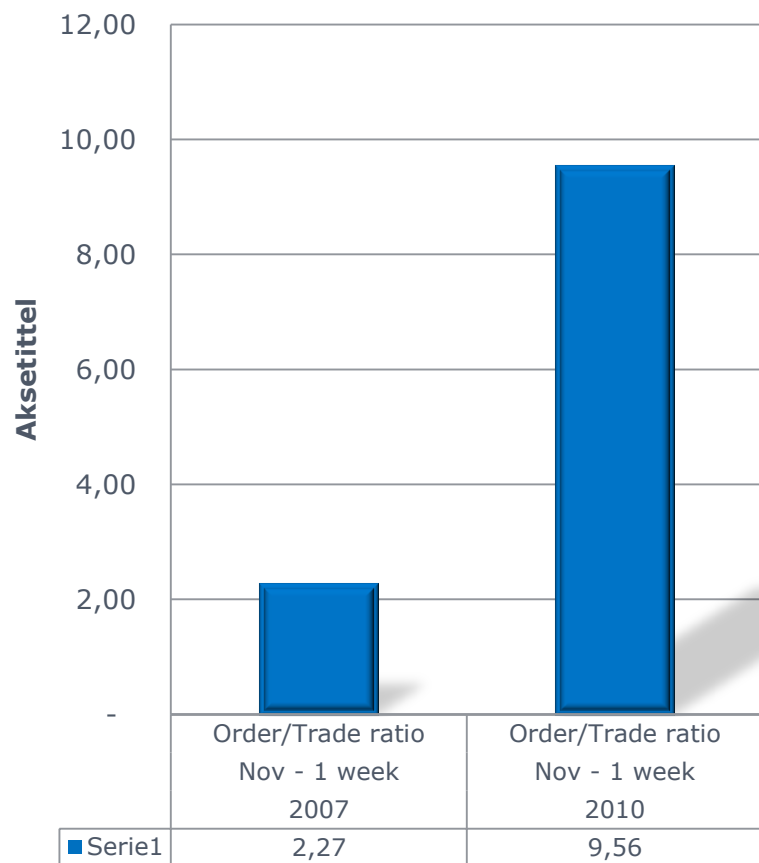


## Snitt verdi per handel

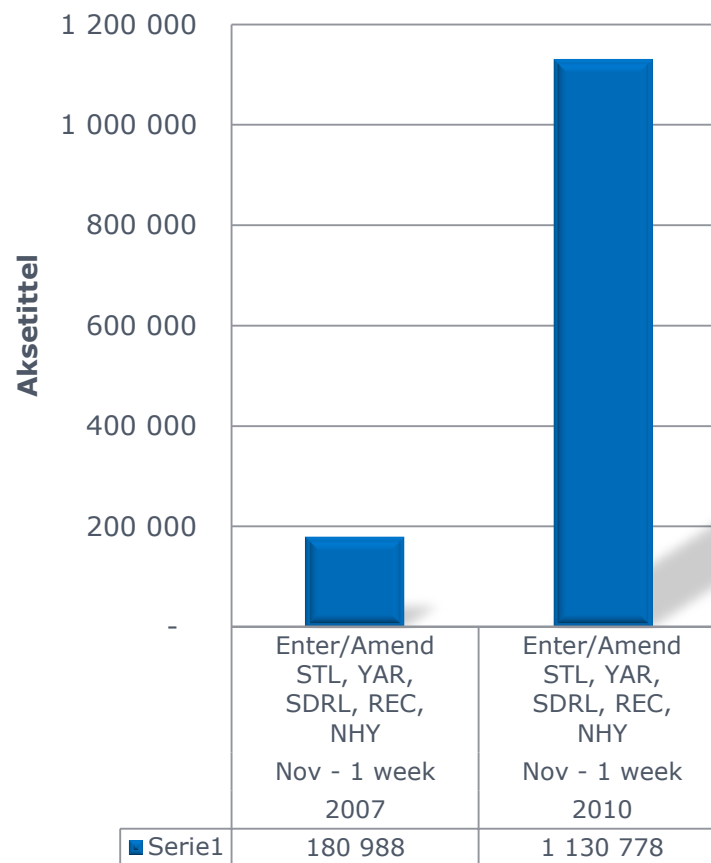


# Ordre pr handel og ordreaktivitet

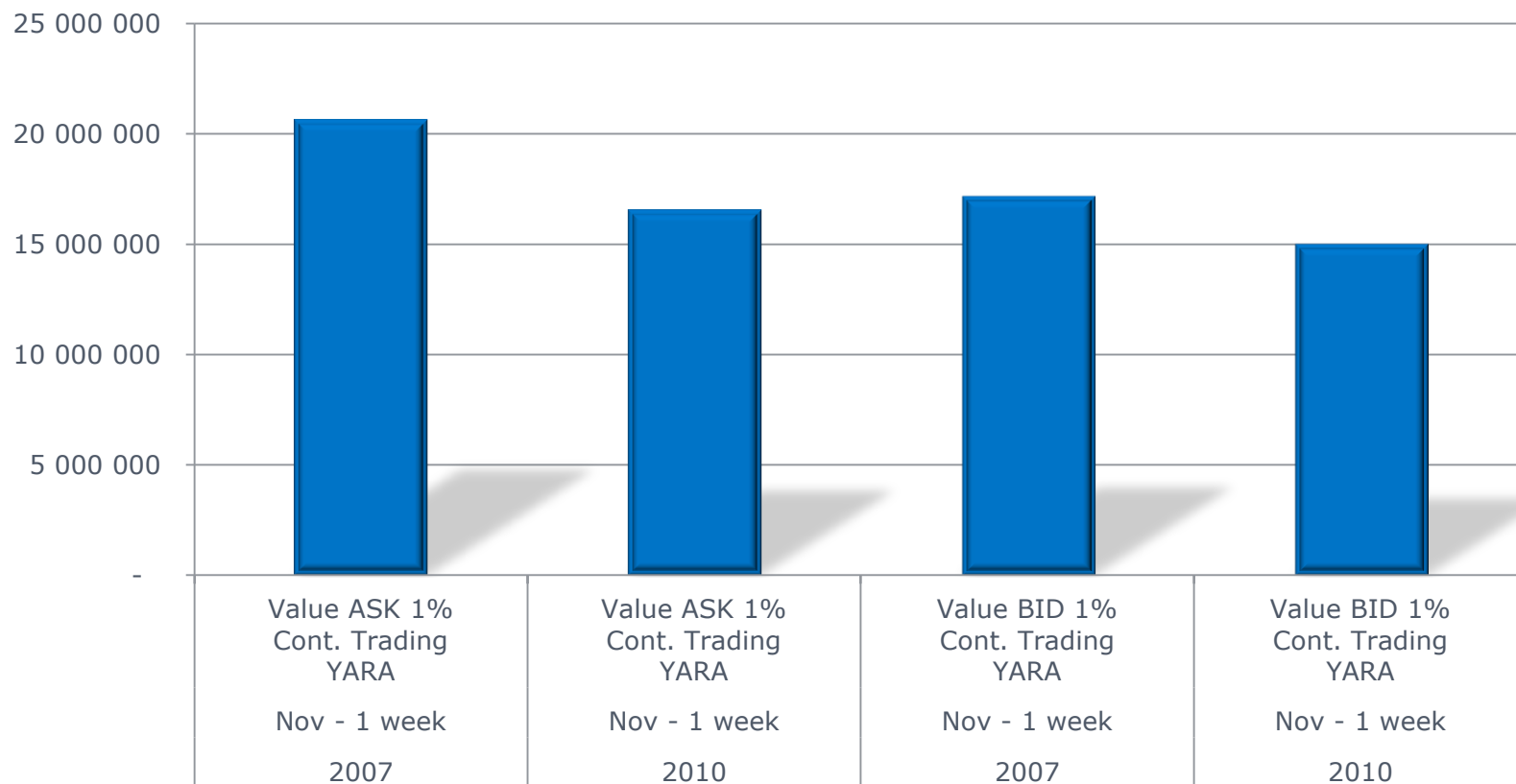
## Order/Trade Ratio



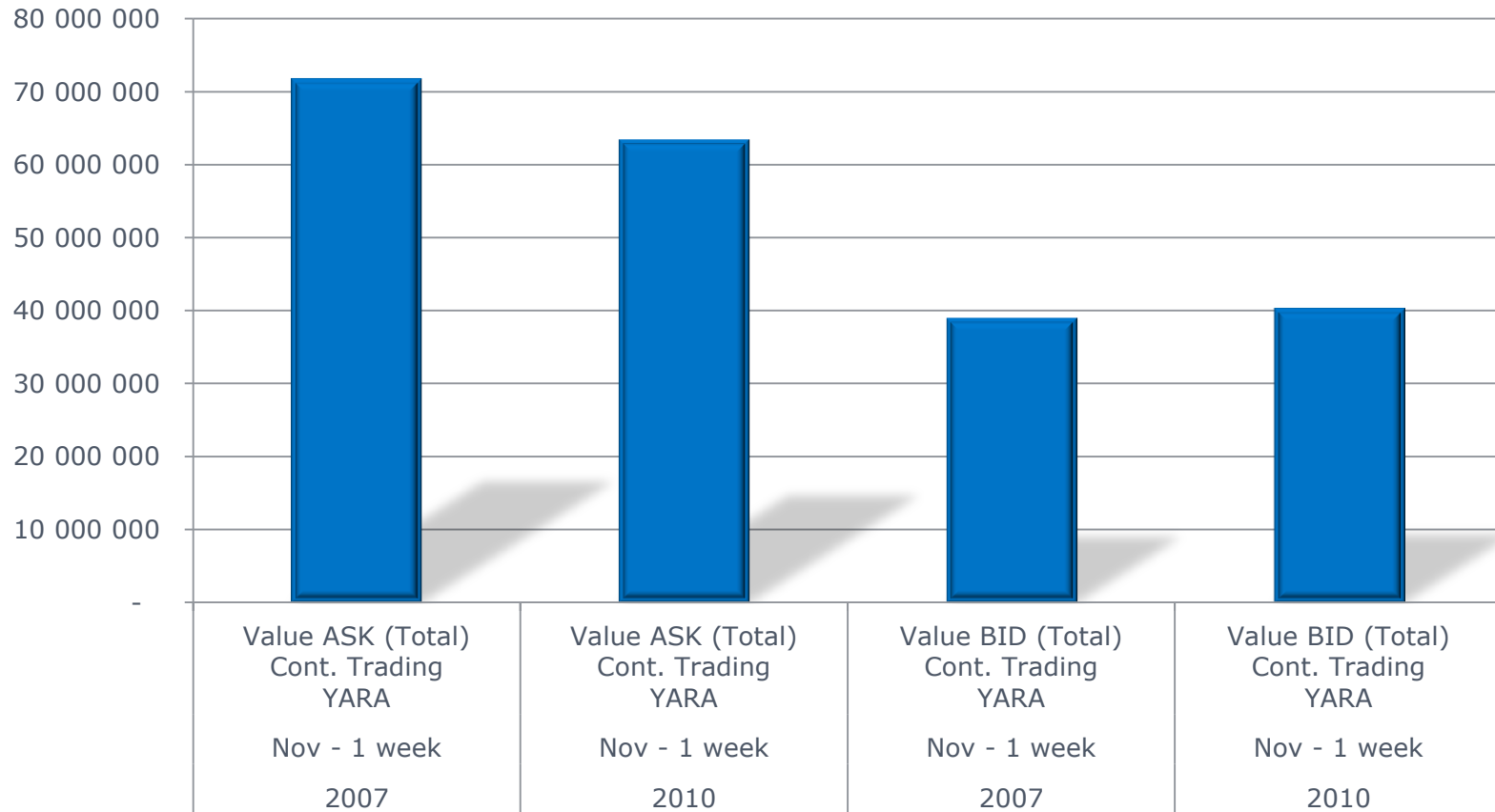
## Enter/Amend



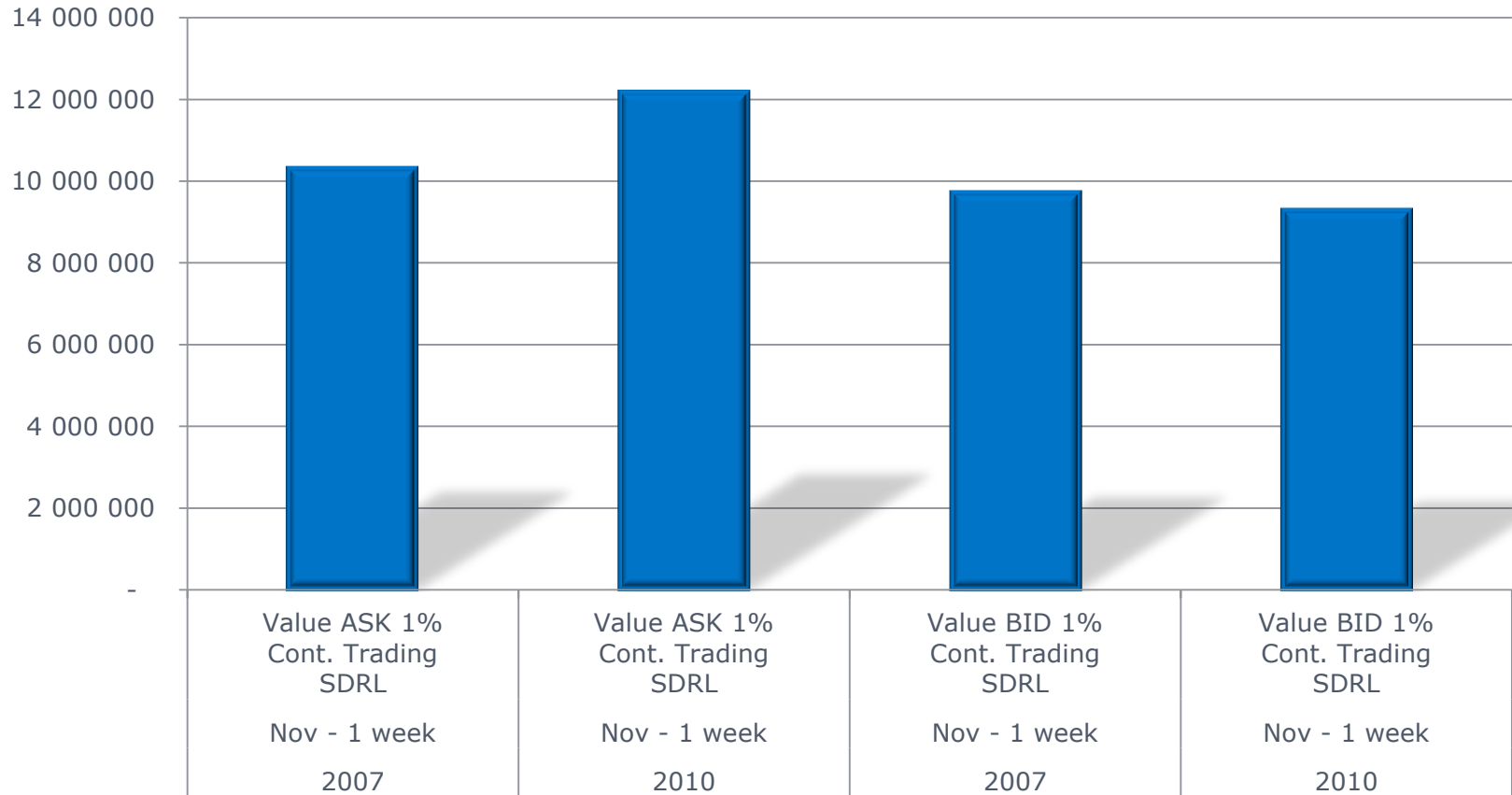
## YARA - Tilgjengelig verdi i ordrebok - fra beste nivå til 1%



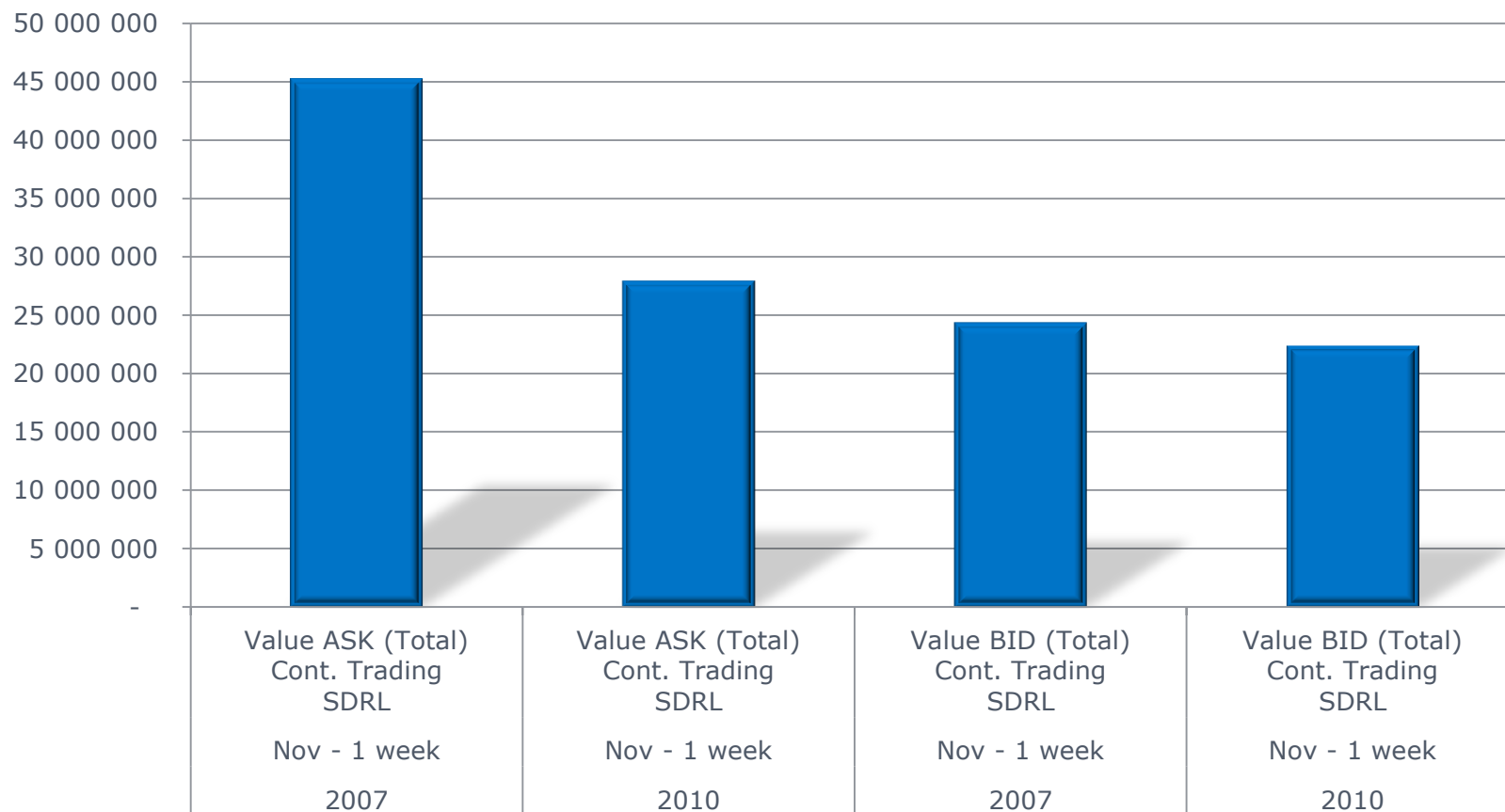
## YARA - Tilgjengelig verdi i ordrebok - totalt



## *SDRL - Tilgjengelig verdi i ordrebok - fra beste nivå til 1%*



## SDRL - Tilgjengelig verdi i ordrebok - totalt



# Oppsummering

- Ordreaktivitet "eksploderer"
- Gamle strategier blir "nye" gjennom algoritmer
  - Handle på andres aktivitet ("Frontrunning")
  - Prisdifferanse strategier
- Nye handelsstrategier oppstår
- Konkurransen virker
  - Handelen blir mer fragmentert
  - Markedsstruktur blir konkurranseparameter
- Utviklingen preger debatten i EU og USA
  - "Alle" skal utrede konsekvensene
  - Ulike varianter av regulering diskuteres
- Flere regulatoriske utfordringer

***"Maskiner har kommet for å bli"***

