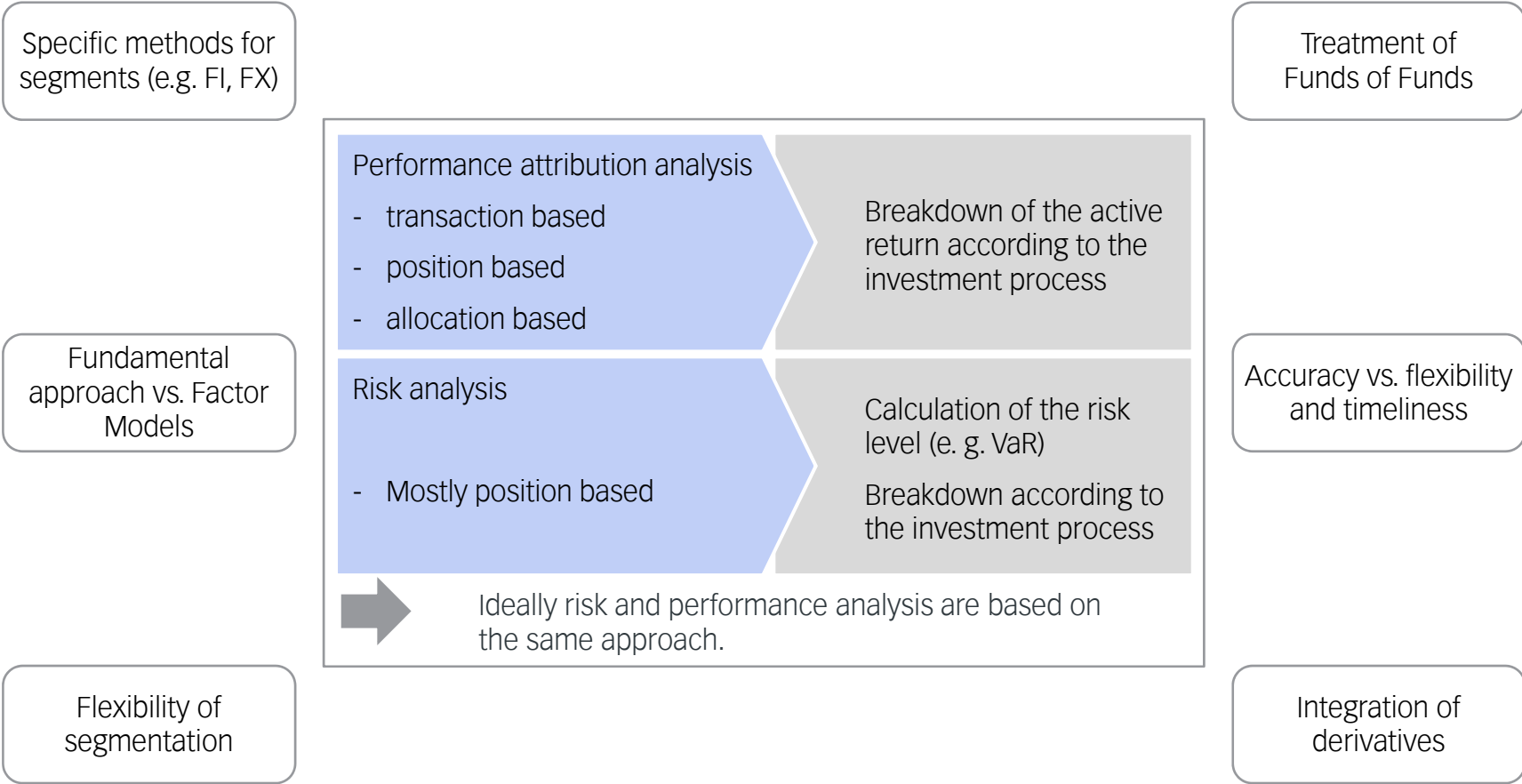


# The fundamental importance of data management for risk and performance measurement

TSAM, London  
March 19, 2013

# Approaches for investment analysis are primarily discussed with a focus on methods



Brinson (Stocks)	Bonds	Factor-based approaches
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Brinson, Hood, Beebower</li> <li>▪ Brinson, Fachler</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ OAS-approach</li> <li>▪ Duration-based approaches</li> <li>▪ Generalized Brinson approach</li> </ul>	<p><u>APT-based approaches</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Fundamental models</li> <li>▪ Macroeconomic models</li> <li>▪ Statistical models</li> </ul>
<u>Currency effects</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ankrim, Hensel</li> <li>- Singer, Karnosky</li> <li>- „naive“ currency attribution</li> </ul>	
<u>Balanced portfolios</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Brinson with an additional allocation effect</li> </ul>	
<u>Risk-adjusted analysis</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Generalization of the Brinson approach through Jensen-Alpha</li> </ul>	
Position-based vs. Transaction-based		
Arithmetic vs. Geometric approach		

➔ Here we do not consider the treatment of derivatives or the linkage of contributions over several periods.

## Different approaches show pros and cons depending on the objective of the analysis

### Position-based attribution analysis

#### Pro

- Requirements on the data quality less strict  
→ This facilitates the implementation
- Position data are in general available on a timely basis  
→ Analyses are available on a timely basis
- High flexibility in regard to the underlying segmentation

#### Contra

- Aggregated performance (active return) is only an approximation to the active return (computed from an accounting perspective)



Better fit to the Investment process

### Transaction-based attribution analysis

#### Contra

- Strict requirements on the data quality  
→ Implementation effort can be considerable
- Consistent transaction data are often available only with a time lag

#### Pro

- Aggregated performance corresponds to the official active return

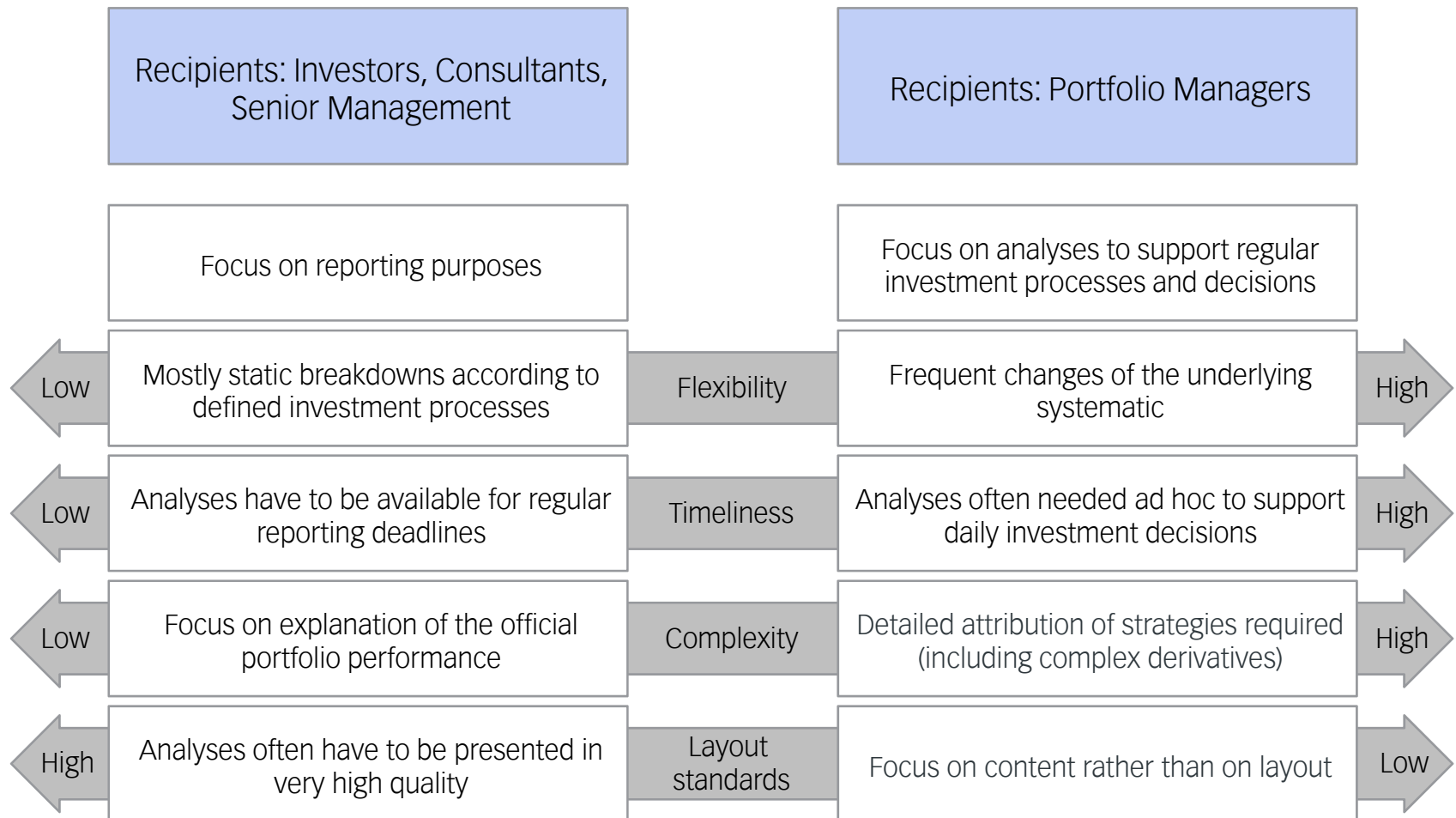


Consistent client reporting

## Risk & attribution analysis – *not* only a methodical problem

- In practice, professionals face substantial differences between methodical questions and the requirements on the implementation of a system.
- Complexity is largely driven by the investment process, respectively by the requirements placed on the analysis to mirror this process:
  - involved (fixed income) instruments
  - strategies involving derivatives
- The spectrum is very broad. The following provides a rough illustration of the extreme positions:

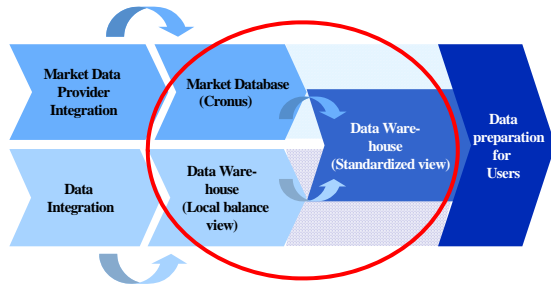
# Example: Requirements of different recipients of attribution analysis – and impacts on the underlying technical solution



## Requests from the business side raise demands on the entire technical infrastructure

- ➔ Flexibility of IT systems and processes
- ➔ Qualified personnel – in methodical and technical aspects
- ➔ Valuation routines for complex derivatives
- ➔ The required additional market data
- ➔ Harmonized input data (holdings, market data)
- ➔ Harmonized valuation dates

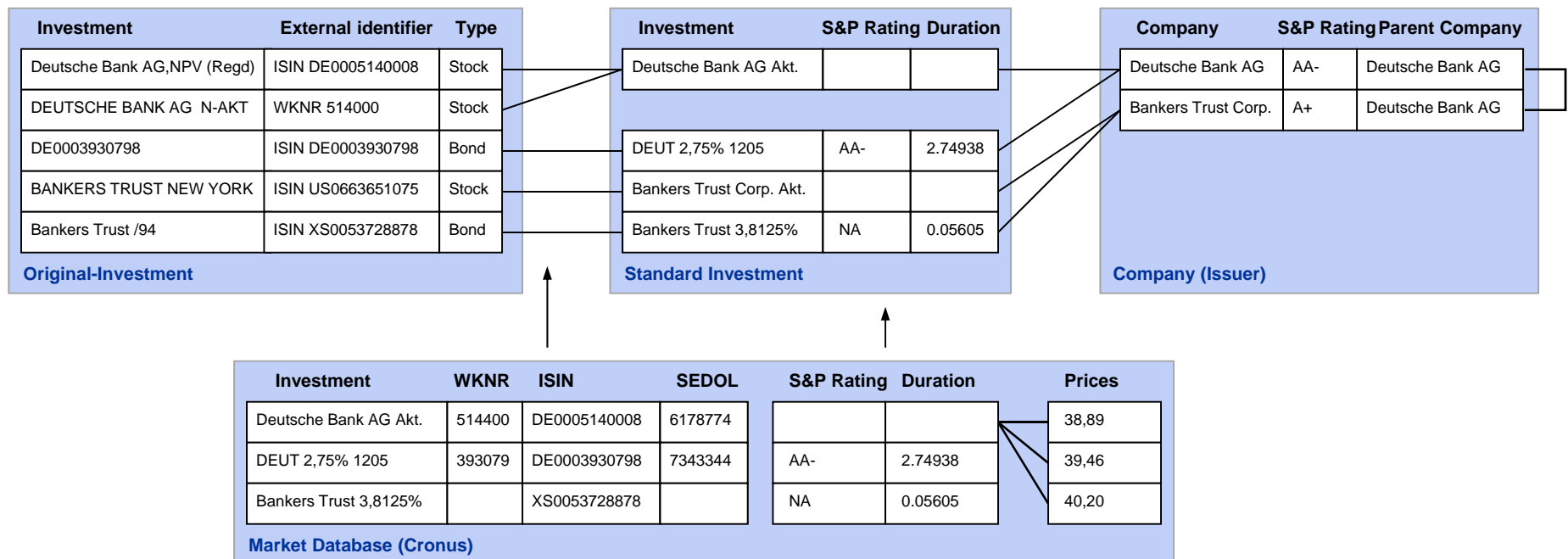
## Example 1: Standardization of instrument data from different BO systems and data vendors



### Goal:

- Creation of an homogeneous view on investments / issuer
- Enrichment by using market data
- Comprehensive analyses

E.g. Corporate Ownership List, Exposure reports

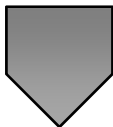




# Data standardization – practical example

One single investment and its heterogenous representations in the backoffice systems:

backoffice ID	backoffice asset ID	backoffice asset name	asset class	asset class description	quoted on	identifier
1111	A0GN3W_00000_GBP_0	Großbritannien Treasury Stock 06/16	111	Schuldverschreibungen, Anleihen, Obligationen	ISIN	GB00B0V3WX43
2084	LCGBP02494	UNITED KINGDOM	BOND	?	ISIN	GB00B0V3WX43
2083	JCXUK0067	UK 4.0000% Gilt Sep 2016	BOND	?	ISIN	GB00B0V3WX43
2086	MLCEF296277	TREASURY	BOND	?	ISIN	GB00B0V3WX43
2319	GB00B0V3WX43	Großbritannien LS-Treasury Stock 2006(16)	WPF_040_2001_	Festverzinsliche Wertpapiere , festverzinsten Anleihen , Anleihen (Obligationen, Sc	ISIN	GB00B0V3WX43
2251	008816B25	UK GILT 4 9/07/16	TSY	Treasury	ISIN	GB00B0V3WX43
2253	008816B25	UK GILT 4 9/07/16	TSY	TREASURY	ISIN	GB00B0V3WX43
2239	771838_NOR	GILT 4% 07/09/16	BONDS (FIXED RATE)	?	ISIN	GB00B0V3WX43
2350	A0GN3W_00000_GBP_0	Großbritannien Treasury Stock 06/16	111	SCHULDVERSCHR, ANLEIHEN, OBLIGATIONEN	ISIN	GB00B0V3WX43
2318	GB00B0V3WX43	Großbritannien LS-Treasury Stock 2006(16)	WPF_040_2001_	Festverzinsliche Wertpapiere , festverzinsten Anleihen , Anleihen (Obligationen, Sc	ISIN	GB00B0V3WX43
2356	B0V3WXI13	UK TSY 4 2016 BONDS 09/16 4.	10	GOVERNMENT ISSUES	ISIN	GB00B0V3WX43
2365	B0V3WXI13	UK TSY 4 2016 BONDS 09/16 4.	10	GOVERNMENT ISSUES	ISIN	GB00B0V3WX43
2351	A0GN3W_00000_GBP_0	Großbritannien Treasury Stock 06/16	111	SCHULDVERSCHR, ANLEIHEN, OBLIGATIONEN	ISIN	GB00B0V3WX43
2512	771838	GILT 4% 07/09/16	BONDS (FIXED RATE)	?	ISIN	GB00B0V3WX43
2587	GB00B0V3WX43	UK TSY 4% 2016 UKT 4 09/07/16	111	Debentures, bonds, and German public sector mortg	ISIN	GB00B0V3WX43
2609	019038W	UK(GOVT OF) 4% STK 07/09/2016 GBP100	UKGILT	UK GILT	SEDOL	B0V3WX4
2607	019038W	UK(GOVT OF) 4% STK 07/09/2016 GBP100	UKGILT	UK GILT	SEDOL	B0V3WX4
2584	45103-0_GBP	UKT 4 09/07/16	GOV BOND	?	ISIN	GB00B0V3WX43
2599	019038W	UK(GOVT OF) 4% STK 07/09/2016 GBP100	UKGILT	UK GILT	SEDOL	B0V3WX4
2619	COEF2962779	United Kingdom Gilt 4.00% Due 2016-Sep-07	FI55	GOVERNMENT, TREASURY	SEDOL	B0V3WX4
2593	LPCGBP02494	UNITED KINGDOM	N/A	?	ISIN	GB00B0V3WX43
2690	LCGBP02494	UNITED KINGDOM	0	?	ISIN	GB00B0V3WX43



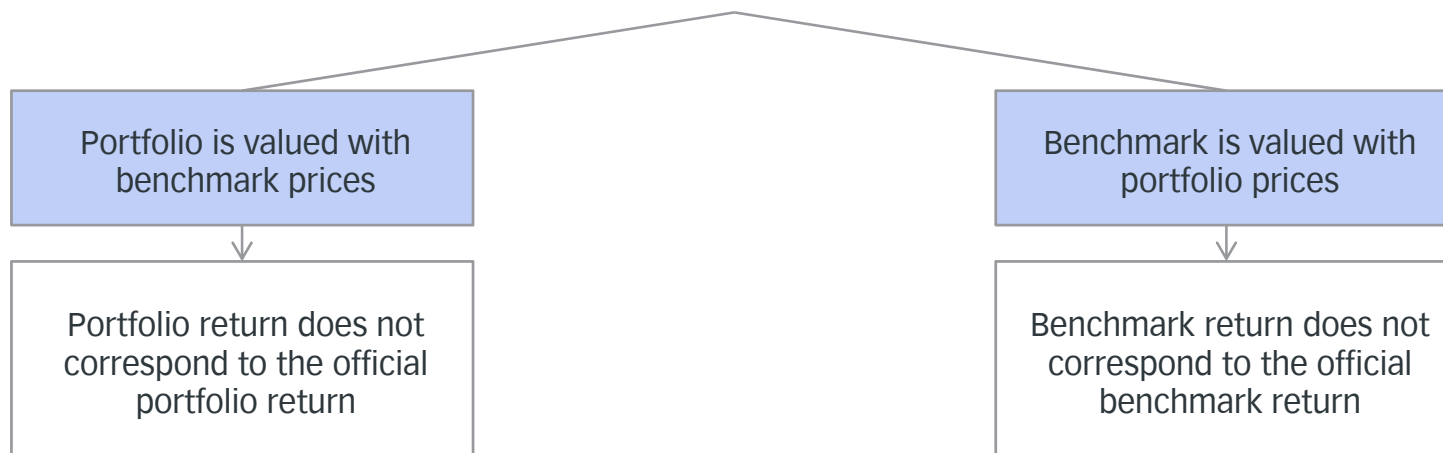
One single investment and its one single representation within the IDS platform:

IDS ID	IDS asset name	IDS asset class	IDS asset class description
502379	UK TSY 4% 2016 4.000% 07.09.2016	BB99	FIXED INCOME, BOND, -, -

## Example 2: Valuation issues

- Different valuation times for portfolio and benchmark instruments lead to a valuation differential that obscures the analysis effects.
- Therefore, the usage of consistent pricing (in terms of sources and valuation times) are of central importance.

Two principal alternatives



- ➔ A solution in which the custodian values portfolio holdings with identical pricing sources as for the benchmark(s) is often not given in practice.

## Example 3: Where does the complexity come from? Some examples from IDS

Callable  
fixed to float  
bonds

- When a floater, these bonds are equipped with termination rights for the issuer.
- As basic interest rate movements are irrelevant in this phase, standard valuation approaches fail.
- A new valuation methodology was developed at IDS.

Treatment of  
Long and short  
positions

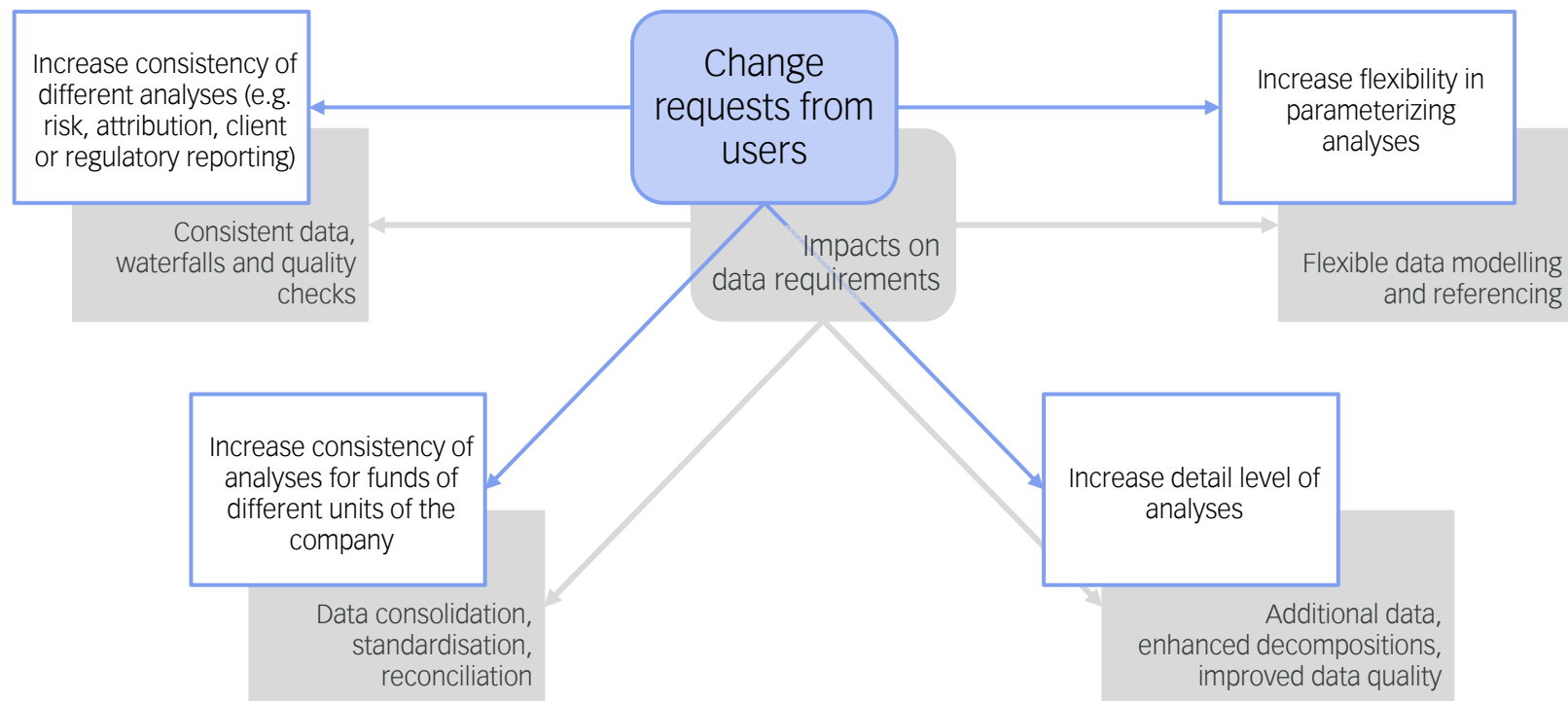
- Client requested that long and short positions are reported separately.
- This is challenging, as the attributes „long“ and „short“ are dynamical attributes, rather than statical ones.
- This was implemented independently of the standard system.

Currency  
overlays

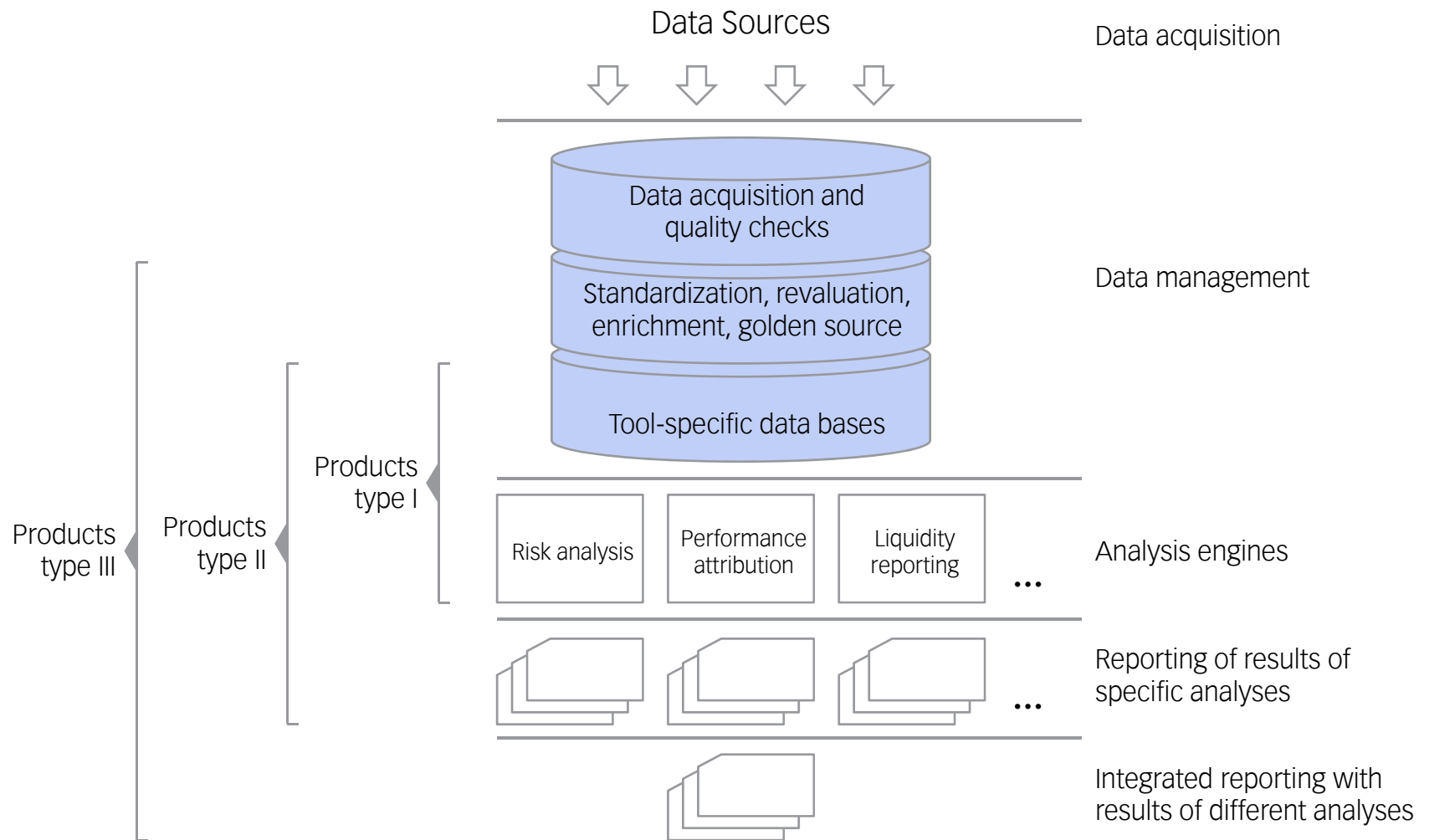
- Very common are also client requests to implement bespoke methodologies for (currency) overlay effects and fixed income attribution (especially in the field of high yield bonds).

➔ Such requirements are often made during the implementation phase and even in the production phase!

Changing requests from the business site usually come with additional requirements on underlying data



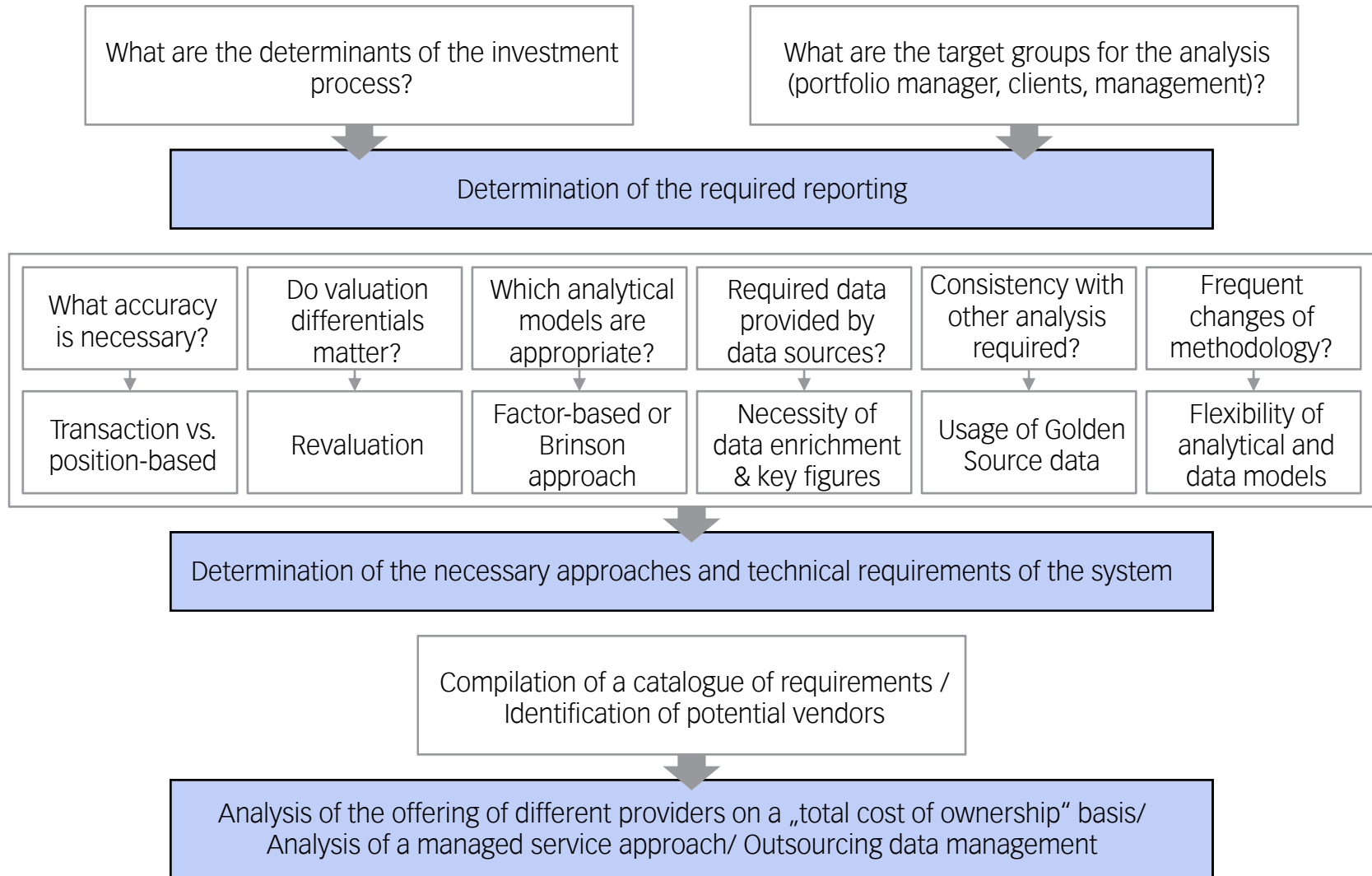
# The market provides a variety of analytical tools – with differences in the level of vertical integration



## Which product fits best the needs of an investment firm?

- All these types of products come with different functionalities – and different pricing schemes.
- As data management is a critical point for system implementation, an investment firm needs to have a realistic assessment of its capabilities in this area.
- Each firm must determine which type of product provides a solution with the best fit to its needs and capacities.
- In order to benchmark the price of a specific product and its service, internal costs for all components must be taken into account.

# Selection processes have to consider these aspects systematically



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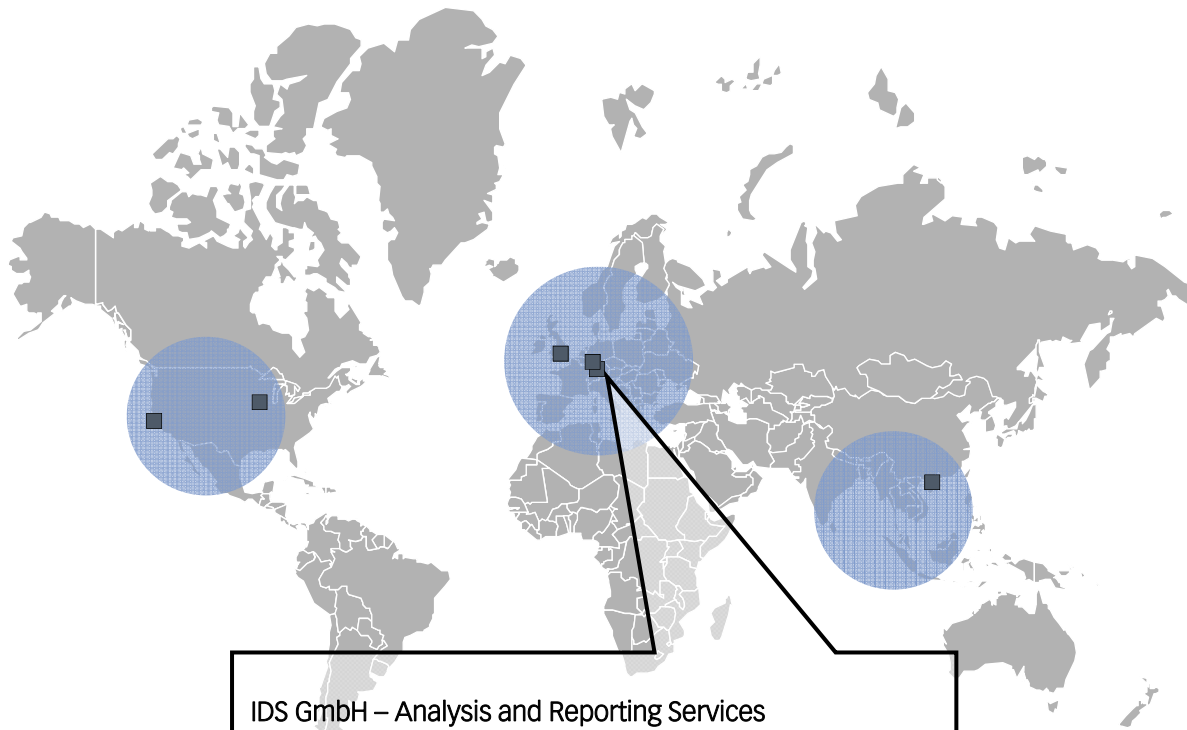
[www.InvestmentDataServices.com](http://www.InvestmentDataServices.com)



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# IDS is a managed service provider operating worldwide



### IDS GmbH – Analysis and Reporting Services

- 100% subsidiary of Allianz SE
- established in 2001
- Munich, Frankfurt/Main, London, Minneapolis, San Francisco and Hong Kong
- About 290 employees from more than 30 nations with sector-specific background

### Regions

- 74% Europe
- 16% Asia
- 10% USA

### Industry

- 70% Asset Managers
- 12% Insurance Companies
- 9% Banks
- 9% Other Sectors

### Segmentation

- 61% Allianz Group
- 39% Third Party

Statistics based on legal entities as at December 31, 2012

## IDS provides operational investment controlling services

