

FOR INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS ONLY. NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED TO RETAIL CLIENTS.  
 This strategy is offered by Insight North America LLC (INA) in the United States. INA is part of Insight Investment. Performance presented is that of Insight Investment and should not specifically be viewed as the performance of INA. Please refer to the important disclosures at the back of this document.



JUNE 2023

# CREDIT PORTFOLIO TRADING EXPLAINED: UNLOCKING LIQUIDITY IN HIGH YIELD

INVESTORS ARE INCREASINGLY CONSIDERING HIGH YIELD, BUT TYPICALLY HAVE TO ACCEPT THAT POOR LIQUIDITY AND HIGH TRANSACTION COSTS WILL ERODE RETURNS.

HOWEVER, FOR SOME, HIGH YIELD LIQUIDITY HAS NEVER BEEN BETTER, VIA THE ETF ECOSYSTEM THROUGH CREDIT PORTFOLIO TRADING.

## SUMMARY: LIQUIDITY HAS NEVER BEEN BETTER IN HIGH YIELD FOR SOME

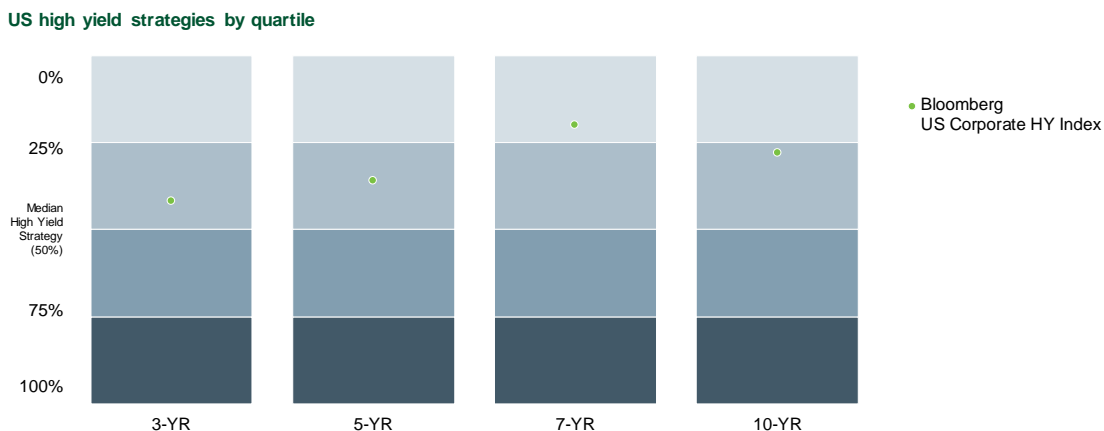
- Credit portfolio trading is a more liquid and innovative way to trade high yield bonds than over-the-counter (OTC) trading for portfolio implementation. It aims to extract the full potential from less liquid markets such as high yield
- With the right technology, tools and relationships, managers can trade custom baskets of up to 1000 bonds, within minutes, through the ETF ecosystem
- Credit portfolio trading can help investors source diversified beta, alpha opportunities that can be otherwise difficult to target. A highly diversified and liquid portfolio could also potentially act as a liquidity sleeve within a multi-manager allocation.

## LIQUIDITY CHALLENGES MAKE IT TOUGH TO EXTRACT THE FULL POTENTIAL OF HIGH YIELD

High yield has become increasingly attractive for income generation and as an equity substitute, given a higher yield environment.

However, it is difficult to fully extract higher headline yields in practice. Bid-ask spreads are typically 60bp to 80bp per bond, so most active and passive strategies have underperformed the index over the medium and long term (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Most high yield strategies struggle to extract the potential of high yield<sup>1</sup>

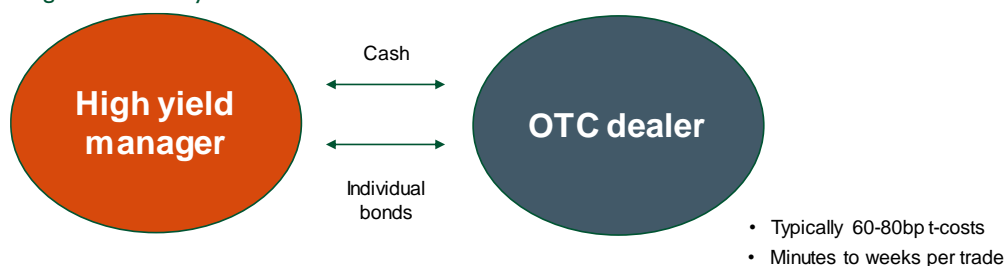


<sup>1</sup> eVestment Alliance, as of March 31, 2023. **Past performance is no assurance of future returns. Investment in any of these strategies involves a risk of loss.** The quoted benchmark does not reflect deductions for fees, expenses or taxes. The benchmark is unmanaged and does not reflect actual trading. between the index shown and the strategy. Investors cannot invest directly in any index. Performance is shown in US dollars. Please refer to the important disclosures at the back of this document.

### Traditional approaches to HY bond trading results in lower liquidity

Investment managers traditionally trade bonds over-the-counter (OTC). This means trading one bond at a time, line item by line item, typically by calling brokers or through electronic trading.

Figure 2: OTC trading is line item by line item<sup>2</sup>



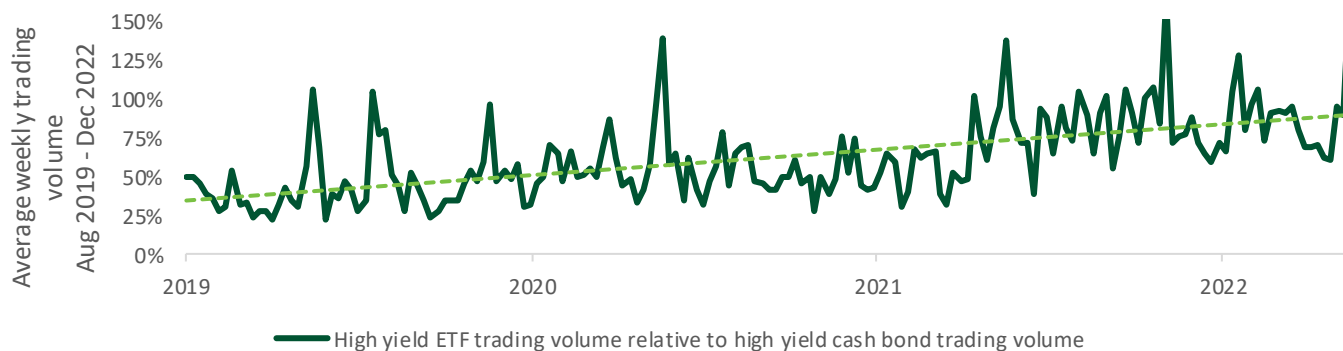
In the high yield market, it can take days or even weeks to complete an order. 2008-era banking regulations harmed liquidity by making it costlier for dealers to hold large bond inventories. Dealers can struggle to find the other side of a trade and have the challenging task of hedging idiosyncratic risk they hold. During stressed markets, two-way liquidity typically evaporates.

## WE HAVE HELPED INVESTORS UNLOCK “HIDDEN LIQUIDITY” WITHIN THE ETF ECOSYSTEM

### The fixed income ETF ecosystem has developed rapidly over the last few years

The fixed income ETF market has grown substantially in recent years, accounting for an ever-rising share of fixed income trading, particularly during stressed markets (Figure 3). This has resulted in an increasingly deep and robust ETF “ecosystem”.

Figure 3: The share of high yield ETF trading is rising, particularly during stressed markets<sup>3</sup>



### The ETF ecosystem briefly explained

ETF issuers work with “authorized participants” (APs – designated speciality brokers for ETFs) that act as middlemen between investors and the ETF issuers to transfer bonds in or out of the ETF (Figure 3).

For example, when investors buy shares in an ETF, all else equal:

- 1) An investor purchases fixed income ETF shares in the equity market.
- 2) The AP uses the cash to construct a basket of bonds that resembles the underlying fixed income index or strategy<sup>4</sup> and then exchanges that basket to the ETF issuer in-kind for newly-created ETF shares.
- 3) The AP hands the ETF shares to the investor<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> For illustrative purposes only

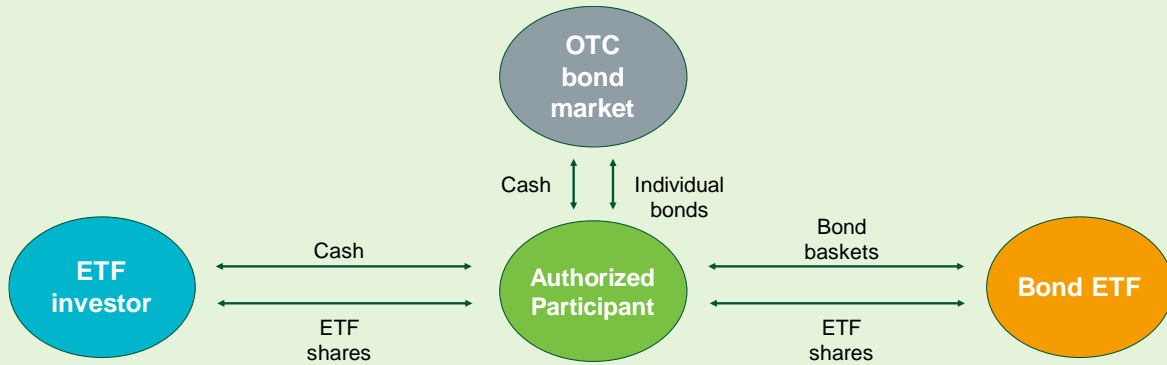
<sup>3</sup> Goldman Sachs, March 2023.

<sup>4</sup> These baskets are in line with the ETF’s desired holdings. ETF providers communicate holdings it desires to incorporate or offload.

<sup>5</sup> In practice, given the largest high yield ETFs see \$1bn to \$2bn of secondary trading per day, APs will generally only need to submit “creates” or “redeems” for particularly large orders, in our estimation in the region of \$500m.

When investors sell ETF shares, the reverse happens. The AP takes the ETF shares from the investor and gives them back to the ETF issuer – which then redeems them for a bond basket. The AP liquidates the basket and returns the cash to the investor<sup>6</sup>.

Figure 4: The basic ETF “create and redeem” ecosystem<sup>7</sup>



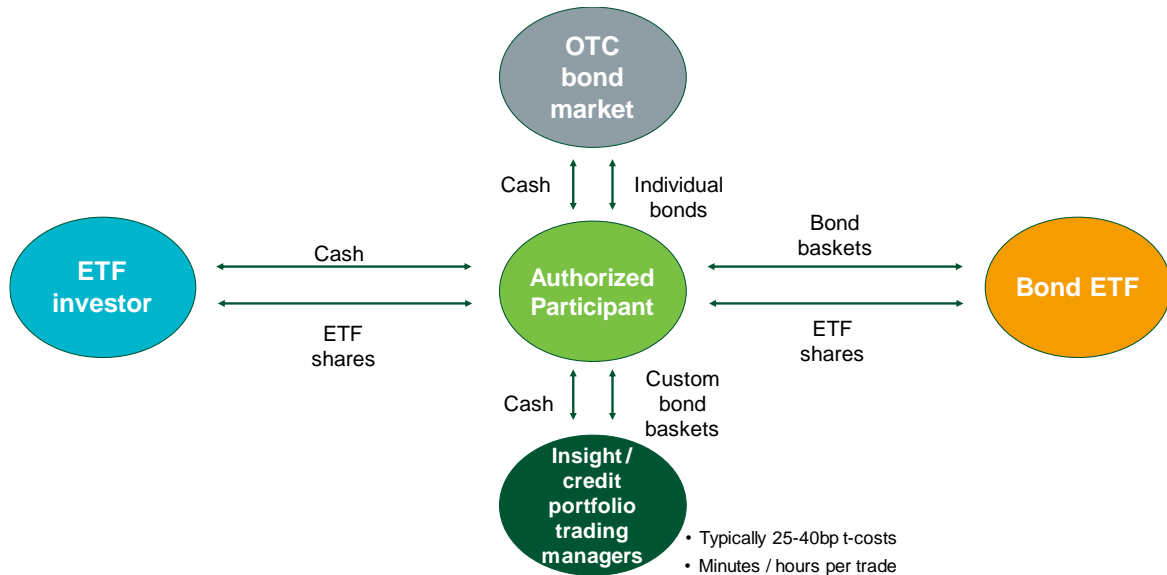
The process ensure liquidity as ETF shares can be created or redeemed in line with investor demand and APs compete away arbitrage opportunities if ETF prices deviate from the fair value of the underlying bonds.

**We pioneered credit portfolio trading as a more liquid way to trade high yield bonds**

The ETF ecosystem provides a source of “hidden liquidity” for managers with the expertise and know-how. We noticed this and pioneered “credit portfolio trading” in fixed income to tap into it. APs are increasingly trafficking in bond baskets to meet growing ETF demand and to manage day-to-day flows. This is challenging them when trading OTC, as larger sized single bond line items that can take much longer to trade, may have idiosyncratic risk and may not have a natural buyer/seller.

Investors therefore can trade custom bond baskets (or credit portfolios) with APs instead of single bonds one at a time. In our experience, transaction costs for well-structured credit portfolio trades in the high yield market tend to be 50-75% lower than OTC trades<sup>8</sup> (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Credit portfolio trading through the ETF ecosystem<sup>9</sup>



This better suits APs’ requirements for trading with ETFs, collecting commissions, chasing arbitrage opportunities, hedging (as hedging bond portfolios is easier than hedging single bonds), and managing inventories.

<sup>6</sup> Its “redemption basket”

<sup>7</sup> Insight, June 2023. For illustrative purposes only

<sup>8</sup> Insight, April 2023

<sup>9</sup> For illustrative purposes only

Our investment process allows us to trade up to 1000 high yield bonds within hours if not minutes, even during stressed markets. Managers can customize these baskets, tilting them towards desired overweights and underweights.

### Credit portfolio trading case studies<sup>10</sup>

Credit portfolio trading has delivered benefits of relatively lower trading costs with two-way liquidity during stressed markets:

- In March 2020, the peak of pandemic-era market disruption, Insight transacted \$1bn notional in 2-way flow across the high yield market. We paid an average bid-offer cost of 80bps, at a time OTC trading in high yield cost 200-300bps.
- During early 2022, when the Federal Reserve hiked rates sharply from the zero bound to over 1.5%, we traded \$7.7bn notional in 2-way flow for an average bid-offer costs of 18bps, at a time OTC trading in high yield cost up to 100-150bps.
- November 2022 (UK liquidity crisis), we traded \$135m notional in high yield for an average bid-offer costs of 31bps, at a time OTC trading in high yield cost 100-120bps.
- Year to date through May 2023, we traded \$1.8bn notional for an average bid-offer cost of 15bps, at a time OTC trading in high yield cost 80-100bps

## MAKING USE OF CREDIT PORTFOLIO TRADING IN HIGH YIELD ALLOCATIONS

We believe that credit portfolio trading can open the door to a highly diversified high yield strategy that efficiently captures beta more effectively than a traditional active or passive high yield strategy. Further, within a wider high yield allocation, a strategy that uses credit portfolio trading can double up as a “liquidity sleeve” for the entire allocation.

### Standalone liquid broad-based high yield strategy

Credit portfolio trading can allow investors to build diversified high yield strategies holding up to 2000 high yield bonds, 10 or 20 times more than typical in traditional active or passive portfolios.

Further, managers can tilt strategies to reflect precise overweights and underweights relative to the index with a quantitative portfolio construction and trading platform.

### A “liquidity sleeve” within a multi-manager high yield framework

Investors can potentially benefit from a liquid high yield strategy within the rest of their high yield allocation as a “liquidity sleeve”. Consider an allocation comprised of three high strategies, one of which uses credit portfolio trading (Figure 6):

Figure 6: A liquid high yield portfolio within a multi-manager framework<sup>11</sup>

	Low Risk Satellite	High yield portfolio using credit portfolio trading	High Risk Satellite
	Concentrated Defensive	Core / Liquidity Sleeve	Concentrated High Risk
<b>Allocation</b>	30%	40%	30%
<b>Holdings</b>	200	1,700+	99
<b>Tracking error</b>	2%	< 0.50%	5%
<b>CCC exposure</b>	13%	12%	58%
<b>Beta</b>	0.85	1.00	1.05

<sup>10</sup> Insight, June 2023. All transaction cost estimates based Insight trading team’s credit portfolio trading and OTC cost estimates. Trading costs maybe lower or higher than the costs stated here.

<sup>11</sup> Insight, June 2023. For illustrative purposes only

The presence of the more liquid high yield strategy can enable other, less liquid, strategies to work as intended without the potential drag of forced selling to meet cash flow obligations, rebalancing or strategic or tactical reallocations. Instead, a more liquid high yield portfolio can take on the liquidity burden more cost-effectively and efficiently through stressed or normal market conditions.

Further, investors allocating to deeply illiquid credit markets may wish to initially allocate into a credit portfolio trading-based high yield portfolio, rather than cash, as they wait for cash to be drawn down over months or years.

## MANAGERS NEED EXPERTISE WITHIN THE ETF ECOSYSTEM TO IMPLEMENT CREDIT PORTFOLIO TRADES

Our team at Insight has 15 years of experience managing and sub-advising ETFs, cultivating in-depth knowledge of their inner workings.

For over two decades, we have also invested in developing proprietary technology to assess thousands of bonds along multiple risk dimensions to quickly generate diversified custom trade baskets for portfolio construction and liquidity management.

Further, over the past 15 years we have fostered strong relationships with APs, which has allowed us to work side-by-side with them to iterate and innovate credit portfolio trading processes with the aim of delivering further benefits to our clients.

We believe using this framework even within just one strategy can dramatically enhance an entire high yield allocation, by ensuring liquidity, diversification and allowing investors to collect a “free” illiquidity premium.

FIND OUT MORE

### Insight Investment

200 Park Avenue, 7th Floor  
New York, NY 10166  
212-527-1800



[inquiries@insightinvestment.com](mailto:inquiries@insightinvestment.com)



[company/insight-investment-north-america](https://www.linkedin.com/company/insight-investment-north-america)



[@InsightInvestUS](https://twitter.com/InsightInvestUS)



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

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION

### IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES

This document has been prepared by Insight North America LLC (INA), a registered investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and regulated by the US Securities and Exchange Commission. INA is part of ‘Insight’ or ‘Insight Investment’, the corporate brand for certain asset management companies operated by Insight Investment Management Limited including, among others, Insight Investment Management (Global) Limited, Insight Investment International Limited and Insight Investment Management (Europe) Limited (IIMEL).

Opinions expressed herein are current opinions of Insight, and are subject to change without notice. Insight assumes no responsibility to update such information or to notify a client of any changes. Any outlooks, forecasts or portfolio weightings presented herein are as of the date appearing on this material only and are also subject to change without notice. Insight disclaims any responsibility to update such views. No forecasts can be guaranteed.

Nothing in this document is intended to constitute an offer or solicitation to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any product or service (nor shall any product or service be offered or sold to any person) in any jurisdiction in which either (a) INA is not licensed to conduct business, and/or (b) an offer, solicitation, purchase or sale would be unavailable or unlawful.

This document should not be duplicated, amended, or forwarded to a third party without consent from INA. This is a marketing document intended for institutional investors only and should not be made available to or relied upon by retail investors. This material is provided for general information only and should not be construed as investment advice or a recommendation. You should consult with your adviser to determine whether any particular investment strategy is appropriate.

Assets under management (AUM) represented by the value of the client’s assets or liabilities Insight is asked to manage. These will primarily be the mark-to-market value of securities managed on behalf of clients, including collateral if applicable. Where a client mandate requires Insight to manage some or all of a client’s liabilities (e.g. LDI strategies), AUM will be equal to the value of the client specific liability benchmark and/or the notional value of other risk exposure through the use of derivatives. Regulatory assets under management without exposures can be provided upon request. Unless otherwise specified, the performance shown herein is that of Insight Investment (for Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS), the ‘firm’) and not specifically of Insight North America. A copy of the GIPS composite disclosure page is available upon request.

**Past performance is not a guide to future performance, which will vary.** The value of investments and any income from them will fluctuate and is not guaranteed (this may partly be due to exchange rate changes). Future returns are not guaranteed and a loss of principal may occur.

Targeted returns intend to demonstrate that the strategy is managed in such a manner as to seek to achieve the target return over a normal market cycle based on what Insight has observed in the market, generally, over the course of an investment cycle. In no circumstances should the targeted returns be regarded as a representation, warranty or prediction that the specific deal will reflect any particular performance or that it will achieve or is likely to achieve any particular result or that investors will be able to avoid losses, including total losses of their investment.

The information shown is derived from a representative account deemed to appropriately represent the management styles herein. Each investor's portfolio is individually managed and may vary from the information shown. The mention of a specific security is not a recommendation to buy or sell such security. The specific securities identified are not representative of all the securities purchased, sold or recommended for advisory clients. It should not be assumed that an investment in the securities identified will be profitable. Actual holdings will vary for each client and there is no guarantee that a particular client's account will hold any or all of the securities listed.

The quoted benchmarks within this document do not reflect deductions for fees, expenses or taxes. These benchmarks are unmanaged and cannot be purchased directly by investors. Benchmark performance is shown for illustrative purposes only and does not predict or depict the performance of any investment. There may be material factors relevant to any such comparison such as differences in volatility, and regulatory and legal restrictions between the indices shown and the strategy.

Transactions in foreign securities may be executed and settled in local markets. Performance comparisons will be affected by changes in interest rates. Investment returns fluctuate due to changes in market conditions. Investment involves risk, including the possible loss of principal. No assurance can be given that the performance objectives of a given strategy will be achieved.

Insight does not provide tax or legal advice to its clients and all investors are strongly urged to consult their tax and legal advisors regarding any potential strategy or investment.

Information herein may contain, include or is based upon forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws, specifically Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Forward-looking statements include all statements, other than statements of historical fact, that address future activities, events or developments, including without limitation, business or investment strategy or measures to implement strategy, competitive strengths, goals expansion and growth of our business, plans, prospects and references to future or success. You can identify these statements by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. Words such as 'anticipate', 'estimate', 'expect', 'project', 'intend', 'plan', 'believe', and other similar words are intended to identify these forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements can be affected by inaccurate assumptions or by known or unknown risks and uncertainties. Many such factors will be important in determining our actual future results or outcomes. Consequently, no forward-looking statement can be guaranteed. Our actual results or outcomes may vary materially. Given these uncertainties, you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

Insight and BNY Mellon Securities Corporation are subsidiaries of BNY Mellon. BNYMSC is a registered broker and FINRA member. BNY Mellon is the corporate brand of the Bank of New York Mellon Corporation and may also be used as a generic term to reference the Corporation as a whole or its various subsidiaries generally. Products and services may be provided under various brand names and in various countries by subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures of the Bank of New York Mellon Corporation where authorized and regulated as required within each jurisdiction. Unless you are notified to the contrary, the products and services mentioned are not insured by the FDIC (or by any government entity) and are not guaranteed by or obligations of the Bank of New York Mellon Corporation or any of its affiliates. The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation assumes no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the above data and disclaims all expressed or implied warranties in connection therewith. Personnel of certain of our BNY Mellon affiliates may act as: (i) registered representatives of BNY Mellon Securities Corporation (in its capacity as a registered broker-dealer) to offer securities, (ii) officers of the Bank of New York Mellon (a New York chartered bank) to offer bank-maintained collective investment funds and (iii) associated persons of BNY Mellon Securities Corporation (in its capacity as a registered investment adviser) to offer separately managed accounts managed by BNY Mellon Investment Management firms.

**Disclaimer for Non-US Clients:** Prospective clients should inform themselves as to the legal requirements and tax consequences within the countries of their citizenship, residence, domicile and place of business with respect to the purchase and ongoing provision of advisory services. No regulator or government authority has reviewed this document or the merits of the products and services referenced herein.

This document is directed and intended for 'institutional investors' (as such term is defined in various jurisdictions). By accepting this document, you agree (a) to keep all information contained herein (the 'Information') confidential, (b) not use the Information for any purpose other than to evaluate a potential investment in any product described herein, and (c) not to distribute the Information to any person other than persons within your organization or to your client that has engaged you to evaluate an investment in such product.

Telephone conversations may be recorded in accordance with applicable laws.

## INDEX DEFINITIONS

Information about the indices shown here is provided to allow for comparison of the performance of the strategy to that of certain well-known and widely recognized indices. There is no representation that such index is an appropriate benchmark for such comparison.

You cannot invest directly in an index and the indices represented do not take into account trading commissions and/or other brokerage or custodial costs. The volatility of the indices may be materially different from that of the strategy. In addition, the strategy's holdings may differ substantially from the securities that comprise the indices shown.

The Bloomberg US Corporate High Yield Index measures the USD-denominated, high yield, fixed-rate corporate bond market. Securities are classified as high yield if the middle rating of Moody's, Fitch and S&P is Ba1/BB+/BB+ or below. Bonds from issuers with an emerging markets country of risk, based on Bloomberg EM country definition, are excluded

© 2023 Insight Investment. All rights reserved.