

GEOPOLITICAL SHOCKS: WHAT TO EXPECT FROM THE UNEXPECTED

JULY 2017

While “buy when there is blood in the streets” has become axiomatic investing advice, surprisingly, there has been almost no systematic research that sheds light on this centuries-old maxim. What is the best course of action after a market shock? Creating and analyzing a large data set of unexpected geopolitical events, we begin to explore this question. The initial evidence suggests that, absent a view regarding the idiosyncrasies of a particular event, the most effective strategy is to stay the course.

OVERVIEW

Geopolitical shocks present unique uncertainty for investment managers. What is the proper course of action once an unforeseen event occurs? Quickly exit exposed positions, do nothing, or double down? Unfortunately, there is a dearth of rigorous research to guide asset owners and managers regarding the investment impact of geopolitical events. Most discussion is anecdotal, reflecting the difficulties of empirical work on the subject.

To start with, there is no industry standard reference dataset of relevant shocks, their attributes, and the associated market reaction—so we created our own. Through a procedure that combined parsing of

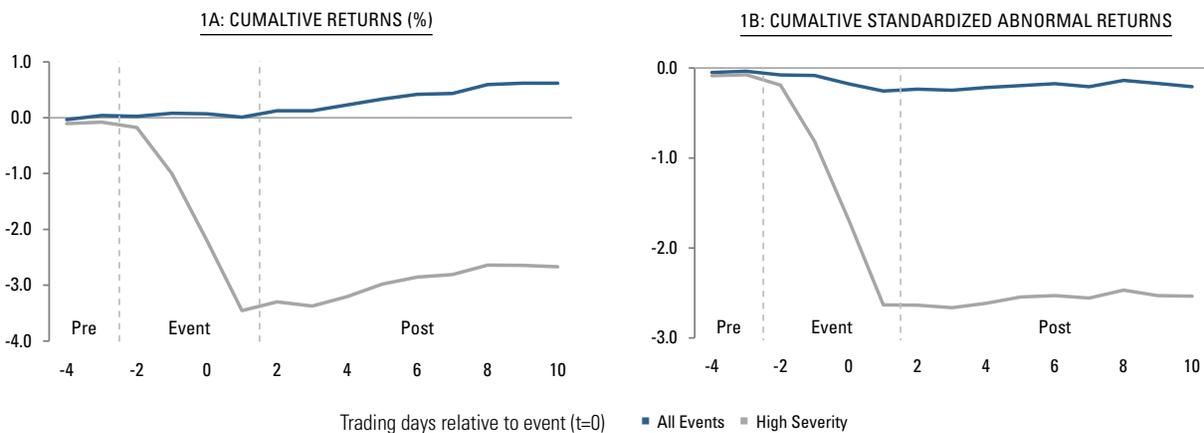
unstructured data, natural language processing, and manual screening, we identified and characterized a sample of more than 2,600 events affecting 72 countries from 1928-2015.

Studying reactions to these events, we find no evidence to suggest that investors are better off selling¹ when shocks occur (Figure 1). This remains true even for severe events, defined as shocks that caused the worst 30 percent of declines. The analysis suggests that for a diversified investor who has no view regarding the idiosyncrasies of a particular circumstance, the best course of action is to stay the course.²

FIGURE 1

Returns from a case study of selected geopolitical events (1928-2015)*

Local market returns (in USD) starting four trading days prior to an event. Standardized abnormal returns are daily returns less the market’s prior 120-day average return and divided by its prior 120-day volatility. High-severity events are defined as having cumulative losses during the event window (t-2 through t+1) in the worst 30% of the sample.

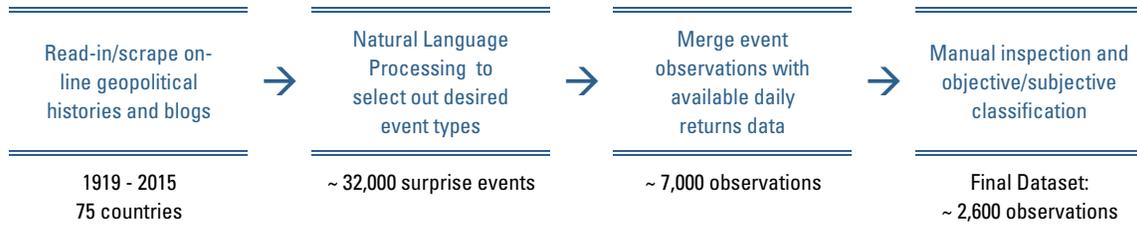


* The event sample is described in “A Novel Dataset of Events.” The returns are provided by Global Financial Data from the major local exchanges where each event occurred. Sources: Acadian Asset Management LLC, Global Financial Data, publically available blogs and Wikis. Past results are not indicative of future results. Every investment program has an opportunity for loss as well as profits.

¹ During the two weeks following an event.

² The case study findings within this document should not be construed as investment or financial product advice.

PROCESS DIAGRAM



A NOVEL DATASET OF EVENTS

Since we are interested in how investors should respond to *shocks*, we focus on events that are unscheduled and otherwise unforeseeable with reasonable specificity. These include coups, revolutions, civil disruptions, assassinations, terrorist attacks, epidemics, and disasters, both natural and industrial. We exclude elections, regulatory or legislative actions, judicial decisions, and other types of events that investors could clearly see coming, even if their outcomes or precise timing were uncertain.

To build a dataset broad enough to support statistical analysis, we combined text parsing, supervised machine learning, and hand-screening as shown in the above diagram.

Some features of the resulting events dataset are:

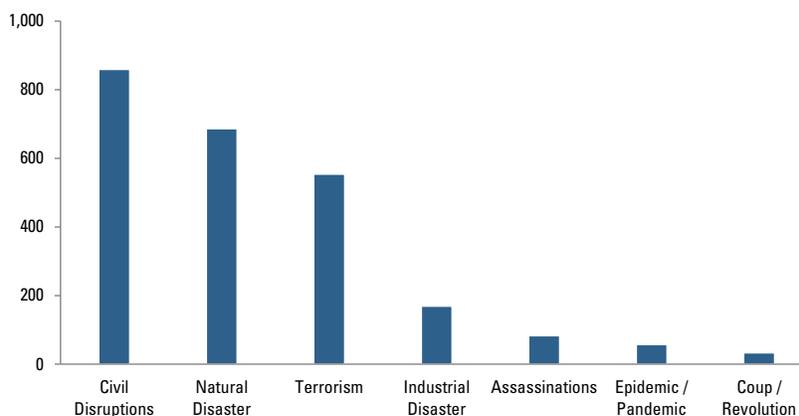
- **Categories:** Figure 2 shows that civil disruptions, natural disasters, and terrorism are most prevalent. Industrial disasters, assassinations, epidemics, and coups/revolutions are much less common.

- **Recency:** About 55% of the sample comes from the final decade (2006-2015). This reflects, 1) mainstreaming of public electronic information repositories such as Wikipedia, 2) increasingly dense news and social media coverage of events, globally, and 3) broadening of available daily returns data.
- **Location:** Roughly 70% of the events come from outside currently developed markets (as defined by MSCI). The DM/non-DM split reflects several factors, including relative numbers of countries, population sizes, stability, media focus, and length of available returns histories.

We provide a selection of broadly familiar events found in the case study dataset, and break out the number of events by year and country in the appendix.

FIGURE 2

Number of events, by type



Source: Acadian Asset Management LLC.

To examine the impact of these shocks on equities, we evaluate local market returns (in USD) over 15 business days around each event, from t-4 through t+10. We subdivide this period into “pre-event,” “event,” and “post-event” windows: t-4 through t-3, t-2 through t+1, and t+2 through t+10, respectively, as illustrated in Figure 1. We define a 120-trading day “control window” prior to day t-4.

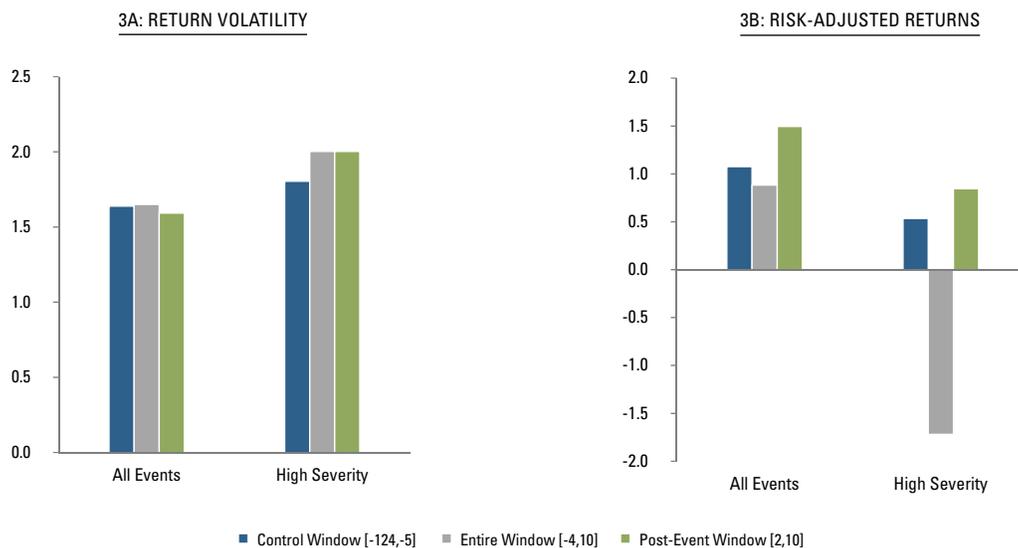
We make a few final adjustments to the sample so that we can meaningfully aggregate data across markets and over time. To avoid conflating the impacts of multiple shocks occurring in close succession, we exclude events with overlapping data windows.³ To control for varied background market conditions prior to events, we calculate standardized abnormal returns

(SARs) in addition to raw returns.⁴ Lastly, we exclude events that closed markets for more than three days. These restrictions result in excluding roughly half the events in the dataset—many of which had a severe impact on markets.

In the final dataset, a large number of the events were associated with material local market losses. The worst 30 percent have an average cumulative loss of approximately 3.5% (USD composite returns). Nevertheless, the average event in our sample has little impact on returns both on a raw and standardized basis (Figure 1). We note that social impact, not financial market reaction, was the core criterion in the selection of events. We therefore conclude that an event’s large social impact does not necessitate a significant market reaction.

FIGURE 3

Return volatility and risk-adjusted returns: trailing 120-day control period, entire event window [t-4, t+10] and post event window [t+2, t+10]*



*Risk-adjusted returns are calculated as the average return during the relevant time frame (and across events) divided by the pooled (across events) realized volatility during the same time period. They do not represent averages of risk-adjusted returns calculated separately for all events. Sources: Acadian Asset Management LLC, Global Financial Data, publically available blogs and Wikis.

³ Specifically, we exclude events with pre-event windows that overlap with other events in the same country.

⁴ Explicitly, we calculate SARs by subtracting the average daily return in the relevant market over a 120-day window prior to an event [t-124, t-5] and divide by volatility over the same window. Readers may recognize this process as standardization, which rebases returns as “x-standard deviation” moves.

CENTRAL FINDING

How do equity markets react to shocks? Our analysis shows that even for high-severity events, losses are, on average, confined to the event window. We see no indication of continued declines over the subsequent two weeks (Figure 1a). While volatility remains elevated, on average, during the post-event window, particularly for severe events, risk-adjusted returns are actually slightly higher post-event than they were during the 120-day pre-event control window (Figure 1b and Figure 3).⁵

The results provide no evidence that diversified investors should reduce or liquidate their position in a market following a shock, absent an informed view on the specific circumstances.⁶ Inspecting the returns patterns in the different event categories (unreported), we see no

evidence to suggest a different conclusion with respect to any particular type of shock in our sample, keeping in mind that some categories contain few observations.

Two key caveats apply to the results: 1) the dataset suffers from survivorship bias—it does not include events that caused markets to cease to function or altogether disappear;⁷ 2) we did not try to capture the full effect of events of global significance, e.g., outbreak of world war, due to ambiguity in determining affected markets. That is to say, we did not consider the impact of events on all potentially affected markets. As a result, we would limit inferences to “local” shocks that do not rise to the level of existential threats.

CONCLUSION

Financial literature on geopolitical shocks is sparse, particularly from a portfolio manager’s perspective. Events that receive much media attention, unsettle markets, and potentially unnerve investors are surprisingly understudied. As such, to better understand the impact of geopolitical events, we developed a unique dataset of unplanned events

and analyzed the associated market effects. We do not find evidence that cutting positions immediately after such events is beneficial for a diversified investor across a range of event types.⁸ This suggests that, absent event-specific information or forecasts, portfolio managers should not sell immediately after an event.

⁵ Risk-adjusted returns reflect the average of Abnormal Returns across the relevant set of events divided by the pooled realized volatility across the same event sample. They do not represent averages of risk-adjusted returns calculated separately for all events.

⁶ Maintaining positions also has the potential benefit of avoiding transactions costs, which may be significant in emerging markets or at times of high uncertainty.

⁷ For example, markets in Egypt were closed for an extended period following the overthrow of President Mubarak in 2011.

⁸ We remind the reader of the caveats in the previous section. Despite the breadth of the analysis, this study represents a first cut at a complex question. We would welcome further dialogue with readers with respect to both results and methodology.

APPENDIX

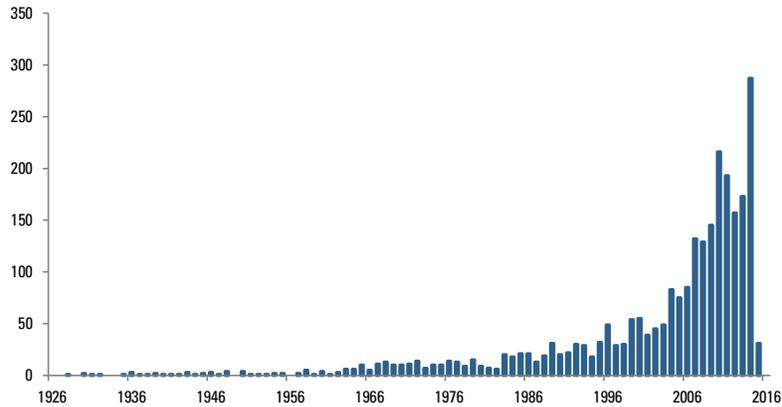
TABLE 1

A selection of broadly familiar events found in the case study dataset*

Country	Date	Event	Type	Average Daily Return (%)			Volatility		Risk-Adjusted Return	
				Trailing	Event	Post-Event	Trailing	Post-Event	Trailing	Post-Event
USA	22-Nov-1963	Assassination of John F. Kennedy	Assassination	0.03	0.20	0.25	0.44	0.41	0.06	0.61
Russia	28-Aug-2008	Protest of presidential election by Voyna (performance)	Civil Disruption	-0.15	0.36	-2.91	2.00	2.74	-0.07	-1.06
USA	20-Apr-2010	Deepwater Horizon explosion	Industrial Disaster	0.09	-0.11	-0.29	0.94	1.13	0.10	-0.26
Hong Kong	11-Jun-2009	Outbreak of H1N1 ('swine flu')	Epidemic / Pandemic	0.30	0.88	-0.31	2.70	1.39	0.11	-0.22
Indonesia	12-Oct-2002	Terrorists detonate bombs in 2 nightclubs in Kuta, Bali, killing 200+	Terrorism	-0.20	-1.94	0.71	1.59	1.60	-0.12	0.44
Thailand	23-Feb-1991	Prime Minister of Thailand is removed in a bloodless coup	Coup / Revolution	0.19	-1.20	0.98	2.98	0.98	0.06	1.00
Peru	15-Aug-2007	8.0 earthquake in Peru kills over 500 people	Natural Disaster	0.41	-1.82	0.51	1.65	1.80	0.25	0.28

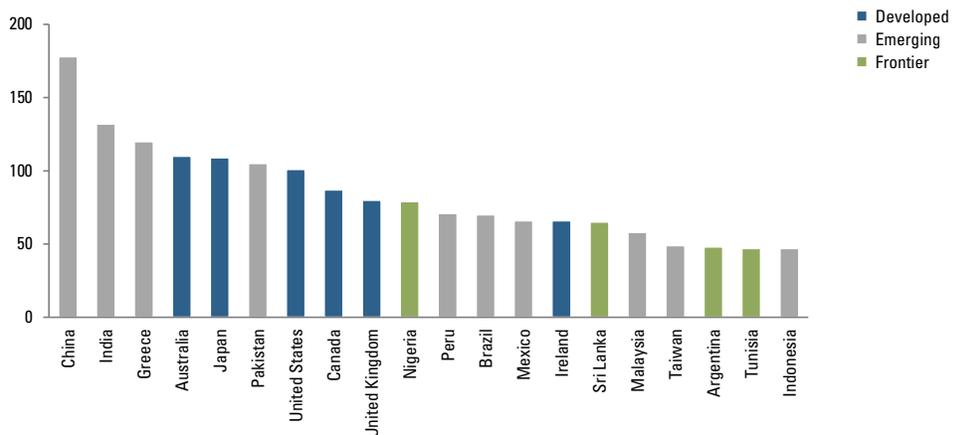
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EVENT COUNT



Total count of events per year. Source: Acadian Asset Management LLC.

EVENT COUNT



Total count of events by country. Top 20 countries by number of events shown. Source: Acadian Asset Management LLC.

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