

3.1 HOW FIRMS ISSUE SECURITIES

Primary Versus Secondary Markets

Primary

- New issue
- Key factor: issuer receives the proceeds from the sale

Secondary

- Existing owner sells to another party
- Issuing firm doesn't receive proceeds and is not directly involved

How Securities Are Issued

- Investment Banking
- Shelf Registration
- Private Placements
- Initial Public Offerings (IPOs)

Investment Banking Arrangements

Underwritten vs. "Best Efforts"

 Underwritten: firm commitment on proceeds to the issuing firm

Negotiated vs. Competitive Bid

- Negotiated: issuing firm negotiates terms with investment banker
- Competitive bid: issuer structures the offering and secures bids





Shelf Registrations

SEC Rule 415

- Introduced in 1982
- Ready to be issued on the shelf

Private Placements

<u>Private placement</u>: sale to a limited number of sophisticated investors not requiring the protection of registration Allowed under Rule 144A

- Dominated by institutions
- Very active market for debt securities
- Not active for stock offerings

Initial Public Offerings

Process

- Road shows
- Bookbuilding
- Underpricing
- Post sale returns
- Cost to the issuing firm





3.2 HOW SECURITIES ARE TRADED

Types of Secondary Markets

- Direct search
- Brokered
- Dealer
- Auction

Types of Orders

- Market—executed immediately
 - Bid Price – Ask Price
 - Ask Flice
- Price-contingent
 - Investors specify prices
 - Stop orders

Figure 3.5 Limit Order Book for Intel on Archipelago



Figure	3.6 Price-Cont	ingent Orders
	Price falls below the limit	Price rises above the limit
Buy	Limit buy	Stop-buy
5	order	order
Action	Stop-loss	Limit sell
Sell	order	order

Trading Mechanisms

- Dealer markets
- Electronic communication networks (ECNs)
- Specialists markets

3.3 U.S. SECURITIES MARKETS

Nasdaq

- Nasdaq Global Select Market
- Nasdaq Global Market
- Nasdaq Capital Market
- Small stock OTC
 - Pink sheets

New York Stock Exchange

- Largest exchange in the U.S.
- Automated for small orders
- Floor brokers for large orders
- Specialists

York Stock Exchange

- Now a publicly held company
- Block sales
- SuperDot
- Bond Trading
 - 2006 NYSE obtained approval to expand bond trading
 - May provide OTH dealer market in bonds

Other Exchanges and Trading Systems

- American Stock Exchange (AMEX)
- Regionals
- Electronic Communication Networks (ECNs)
- National Market System

3.4 MARKET STRUCTURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES

Other Countries

- London predominately electronic trading
 Euronext market formed by combination
- of the Paris, Amsterdam and Brussels exchanges
- Tokyo Stock Exchange



3.5 TRADING COSTS

Trading Costs

- Commission: fee paid to broker for making the transaction
- <u>Spread</u>: cost of trading with dealer – <u>Bid</u>: price dealer will buy from you
 - <u>Ask</u>: price dealer will sell to you
 - <u>Spread</u>: ask bid
- Combination: on some trades both are paid

Buying on Margin

- Using only a portion of the proceeds for an investment
- Borrow remaining component
- Margin arrangements differ for stocks and futures

3.6 BUYING ON MARGIN

Buying on Margin

- <u>Maximum margin</u> is currently 50%; you can borrow up to 50% of the stock value
- Set by the Fed
- Maintenance margin: minimum amount equity in trading can be before additional funds must be put into the account
- Margin call: notification from broker you must put up additional funds

Margin Trading - Initial Conditions

X Corp	\$70		
50%	Initial Margin		
40%	Maintenance Margin		
1000	Shares Purchased		
Initial Balance Sheet Position:			
Stock \$70,00	0 Borrowed \$35,000		
	Equity 35,000		

Margin Trading - Maintenance Margin

 Stock price falls to \$60 per share

 New Balance Sheet Position:

 Stock \$60,000 Borrowed
 \$35,000

 Equity
 25,000

 Margin% = \$25,000/\$60,000 = 41.67%

Margin Trading - Margin Call

How far can the stock price fall before a margin call? Since 1000P - Amt Borrowed = Equity then:

(1000P - \$35,000) / 1000P = 40%

P = \$58.33

Short Sales

<u>*Purpose*</u>: to profit from a decline in the price of a stock or security <u>*Mechanics*</u>

- Borrow stock through a dealer
- Sell it and deposit proceeds and margin in an account
- Closing out the position: buy the stock and return to the party from which is was borrowed

3.7 SHORT SALES

Short Sale - Initial Conditions

Z Corp	100 Shares
50%	Initial Margin
30%	Maintenance Marg
\$100	Initial Price

Sale Proceeds\$10,000Margin & Equity5,000Stock Owed10,000

Short Sale - Maintenance Margin

Stock Price Rises to \$110

Sale Proceeds	\$10,000
Initial Margin	5,000
Stock Owed	11,000
Net Equity	4,000
Margin % (4000/11000)	36%

Short Sale - Margin Call

How much can the stock price rise before a margin call? Since Initial margin plus sale proceeds = \$15,000, then: (\$15,000 - 100P) / (100P) = 30% P = \$115.38

3.8 REGULATION OF SECURITIES MARKETS

Major Regulations

- Securities Acts of 1933
- Securities Acts of 1934
- Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970

Self-Regulation

- National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD)
 - Oversees participants in the Nasdaq market
- NYSE has its own regulatory arm

Regulation Response to Recent Scandals

Sarbanes-Oxley Act

Circuit Breakers

Trading halts
 Collars

Insider Trading

Illegal

- Definition of insiders can be ambiguous
- SEC's Official Summary of Securities Transactions and Holdings