FINANCIAL MARKETS AND INSTITUTIONS

THE SECURITIES' INDUSTRY AND OTHER INTERMEDIARIES

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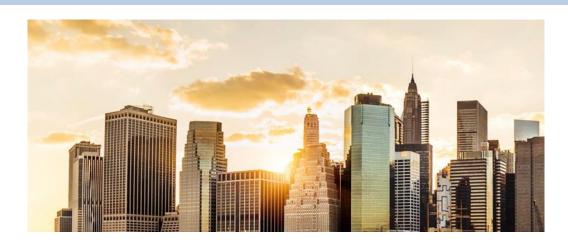


AGENDA



- Investment banks
- Brokers and dealers
- Private equity and venture capital
- Other intermediaries
- Mutuality in finance

INVESTMENT BANKS



- Instead of deposits+loans: fundraising services
- Instead of interest margin, income is fee-based (+ gains from trading)
- Main products/services:
 - Advice, design, underwriting, servicing, private placement, due diligence on financial instruments and for M&A/buyouts
 - Trading, merchant banking, project financing
 - asset management, brokering for HNWI
 - market research
- Several potential conflicts of interest and history of excessive risk-taking
- Great Depression 2.0: "end" of business model through bankruptcies (Lehman), bailouts, transformations (Goldman)

BROKERS AND DEALERS

Brokers:

- Servicing investors by matching buyers and sellers:
 fee-based income
- Simple orders (market, max/min), or also stop-loss and short-selling strategies
- Eventually, margin credit and accounts with settlement services
- Also market research and continuous advice (full-service)

Dealers (and market makers):

- **own inventory** of securities
- add liquidity to illiquid assets (f.i. small volumes)
- continuously offer bid/ask opportunities for investors
- compensated by spreads





PRIVATE EQUITY AND VENTURE CAPITAL

- Limited partnerships of HNWI buying equity: long term, high risk/return
- Provide expertise, network, monitoring
- Exit strategy: IPOs and M&As
- Venture capital:
 - Supply funds to start-ups with growth potential but limited access to traditional markets



 Usually specialised by stage (seed, early-stage, later-stage investing) and segment (f.i. biotech, IT, ...)

• Private equity:

- buy troubled public companies to delist them ("private")
- regulatory burden relieved, new management, return to profitability
- more capital absorbed, but more collateral available

MUTUALITY AND FINANCE

- Issue: limited supply for funding a large number of small operations
- Different models:
 - Originally: urban (Schulze-Delitzsch, Luzzatti) and rural (Raiffeisen, Wollemborg) credit unions
 - Today: cooperative banks, but also
 Islamic finance and microfinance



- Undistributable profits, maximum share ownership and headcount voting: agency issues, lower efficiency, smaller scale
- Some conflicts of interest with politics and "relaxed" regulation (f.i. 1980's S&L US)
- Today very close to non-mutuals (products, supervision, ...), yet tax advantages
- Not only banking: MGCI offer guarantees to access bank loans

FINANCE COMPANIES

- Specialised in customers (f.i. consumers) or products (f.i. leasing), often captives
- Funds from money markets (no deposits), equity and bonds
- Assets with higher credit risk, fewer regulatory constraints
- Main institutions:



• **factoring**: discounting receivables to secure the loan, with or without recourse, additional services (scrutiny of debtors, collection, ...)



leasing: equipment/real estate is bought and leased providing collateral

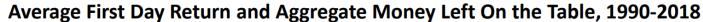
 (revolving) floor plan loans: credit is granted on inventories of assets with titles, securing the loan through individual liens

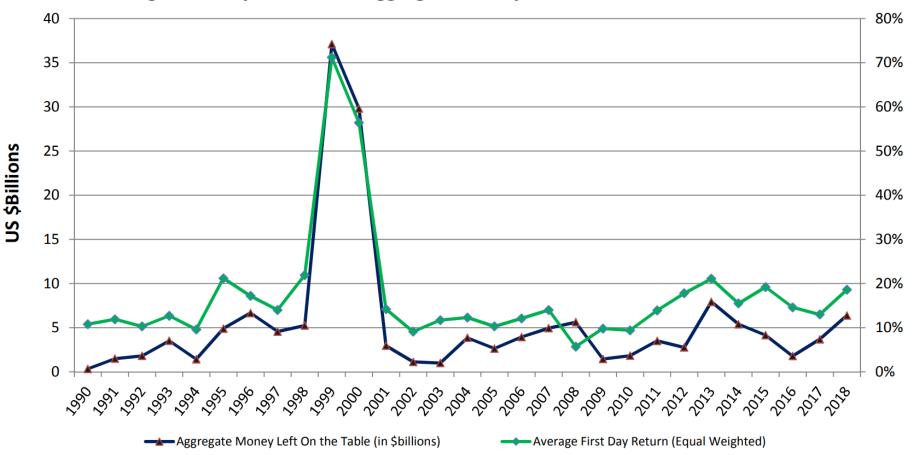


consumer finance companies:

- on specific goods (furniture, TVs, ...), home re-structuring/financing
- usually hosted by retailers (or captives)
- some target bad borrowers
- some interesting business models initiated by FinTech firms

1. Some interesting statistics on IPOs [US data, Ritter J.R., University of Florida]

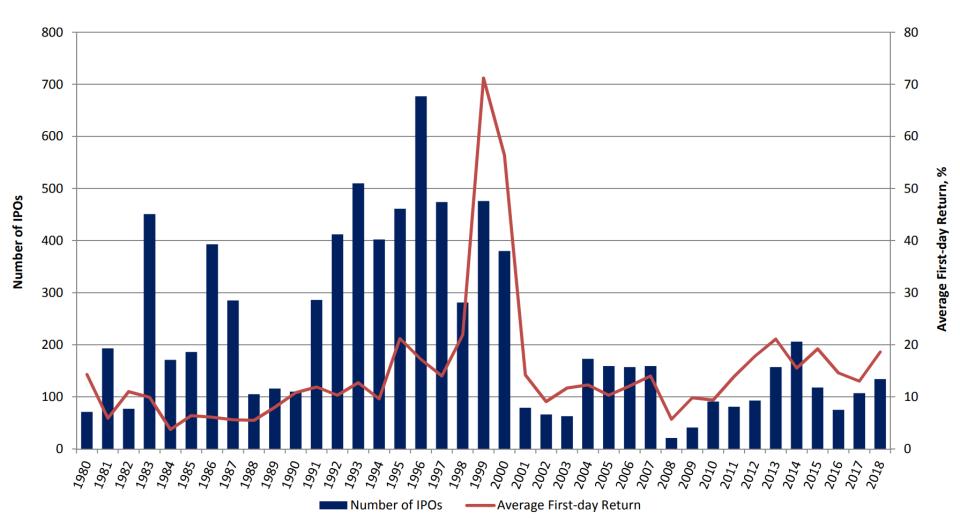




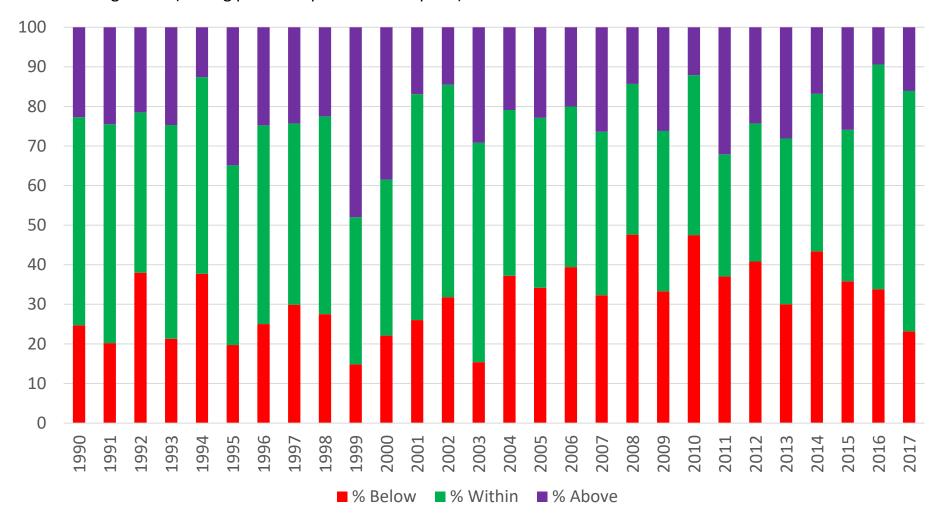
(MLOTT: closing 1st say price *minus* offer price)

2. Some interesting statistics on IPOs [US data, Ritter J.R., University of Florida]

Number of U.S. Offerings and Average First-day Return, 1980-2018

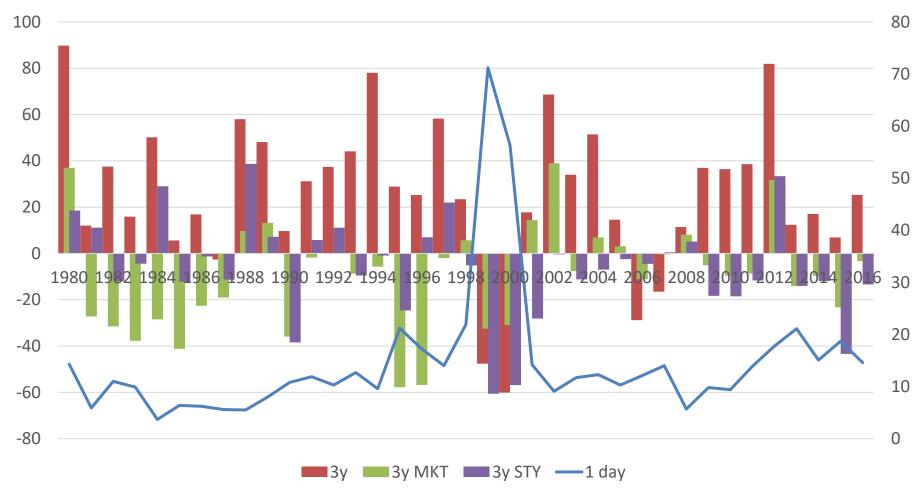


3. Some interesting statistics on IPOs [US data, Ritter J.R., University of Florida] Price setting issues (closing price compared to offer price)



4. Some interesting statistics on IPOs [US data, Ritter J.R., University of Florida]

1 day vs 3 year performance



1980-2016: 1day 17.9%, 3y 21,9%, 3y MKT -18,4%, 3y STY -7,6%

2001-2016: 1day 14,0%, 3y 20,8%, 3y MKT -1,6%, 3y STY -9,4%

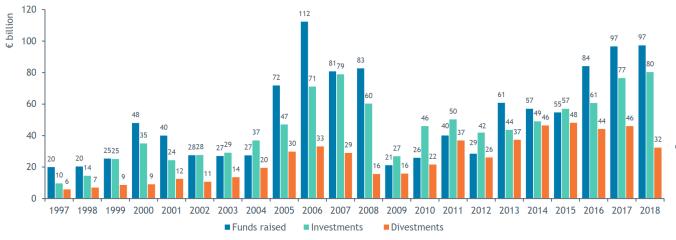
5. European Private Equity and Venture Capital figures [investeurope.eu]

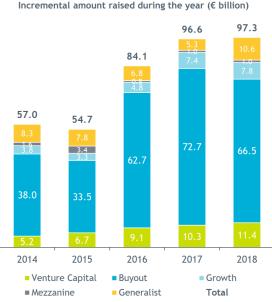
Flows

Overview - All Private Equity - Fundraising, Investments & Divestments

1997-2018 - Industry statistics - Amount

With data on more than 1,400 European private equity firms, the 2018 statistics cover 89% of the €688bn in capital under management in Europe.

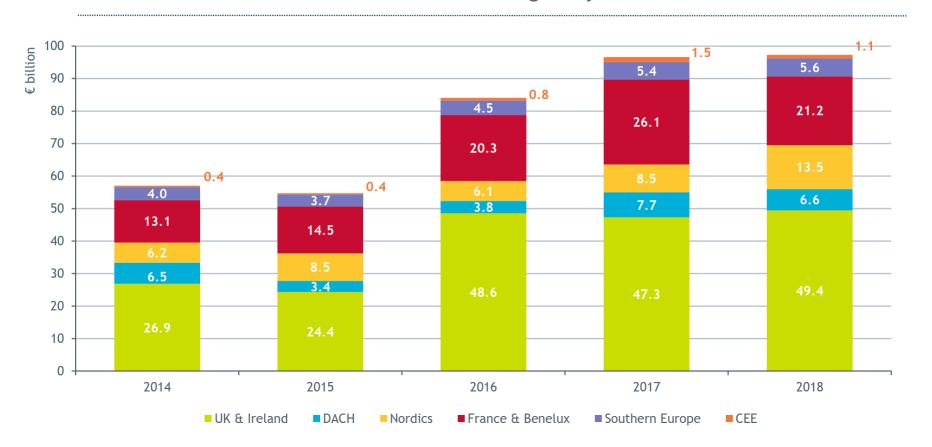




6. European Private Equity and Venture Capital figures [investeurope.eu]

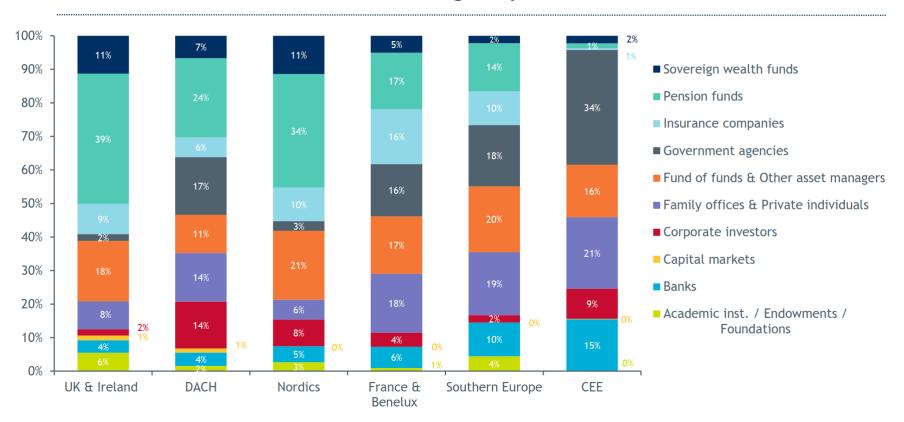
All Private Equity - Funds raised by region of management

2014-2018 - Incremental amount raised during the year



7. European Private Equity and Venture Capital figures [investeurope.eu]

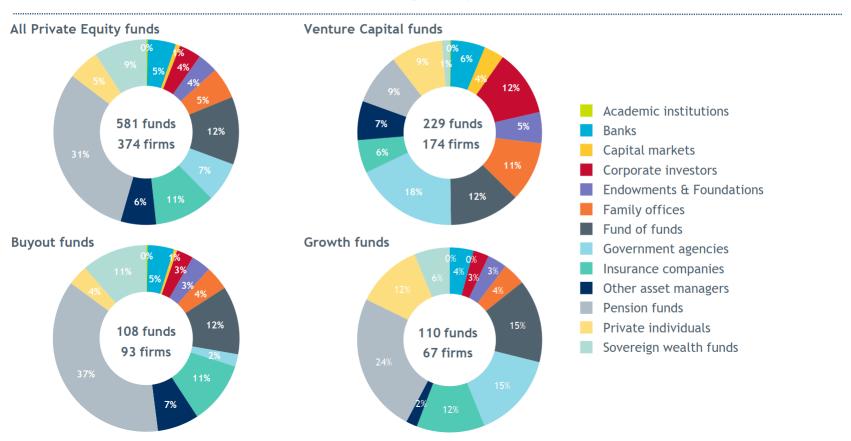
2018 - Incremental amount raised during the year



8. European Private Equity and Venture Capital figures [investeurope.eu]

Funds raised by type of investor

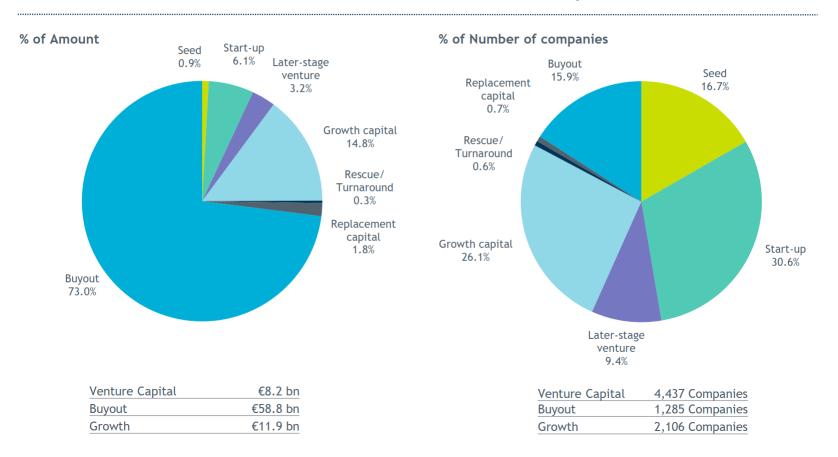
2018 - Incremental amount raised during the year - % of total amount



9. European Private Equity and Venture Capital figures [investeurope.eu]

Investments by stage

2018 - Market statistics - % of Amount & Number of companies



10. European Private Equity and Venture Capital figures [investeurope.eu]

Investments by sector

2014-2018 - Market statistics - Amount

