

# B14. THE SECURITIES' INDUSTRY

FINANCIAL MARKETS AND INSTITUTIONS

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# **TOPICS**



- INVESTMENT BANKS
- BROKERS AND DEALERS
- PRIVATE EQUITY AND VENTURE CAPITAL

# INVESTMENT BANKS

- XIX century: fundraising in EU through stocks for infrastructures in the US (railways, steel, ...)
- 1929-1999: Glass-Steagall Act → separation from commercial banking (in Italy, f.i. banking laws in 1920s-30s required specialization, up to 1993's new EU-driven law)
- GFC: baylouts and defaults due to conflicts of interests and excessive risk-taking
- «End» of business model of «pure» investment banks in the US: M&A and extension of more stable retail commercial banking and increasing weight of EU-based investment/universal banks



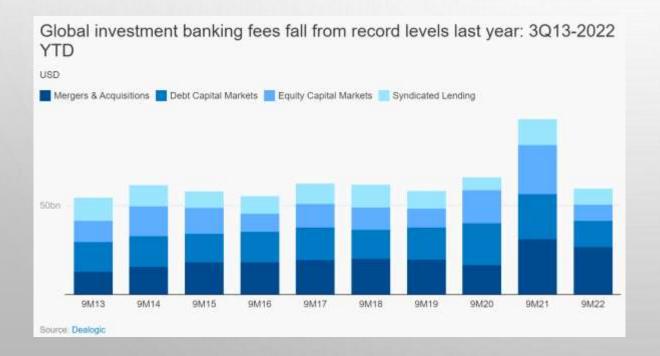


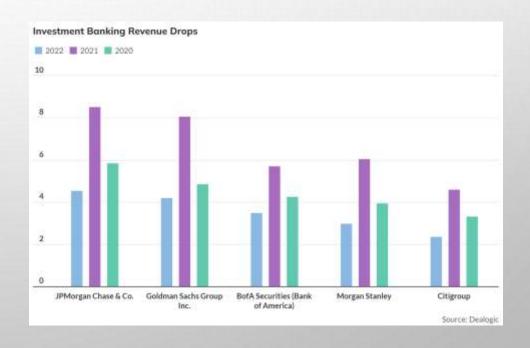


# **BANCHE D'AFFARI**

Fundraising services and trading to obtain fee-based income and capital gains through:

- Advice, design, underwriting, servicing, private placement on financial instruments
- Due diligence on M&A/buyouts/IPOs/...
- Trading, merchant banking, project financing
- Asset management, brokering for HNWI
- Market research





# **BROKERS & DEALERS**

### **Brokers:**

- Servicing investors by matching buyers and sellers:
  fee-based income
- Orders (market orders, limit orders), 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





# PE & VC



Many similarities, except for the targeted investment:

- Limited partneships of HNWI buying equity: long term, high risk/return
- Expertise, networking, monitoring
- Exit through IPOs and M&As



### Venture capital:

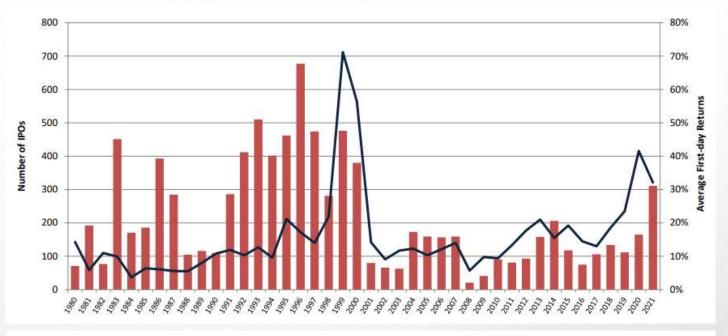
- Supply funds to start-ups with growth potential but limited access to traditional markets
- Usually specialized: (seed, early/later-stage) and segment (f.i. biotech, IT, ...)

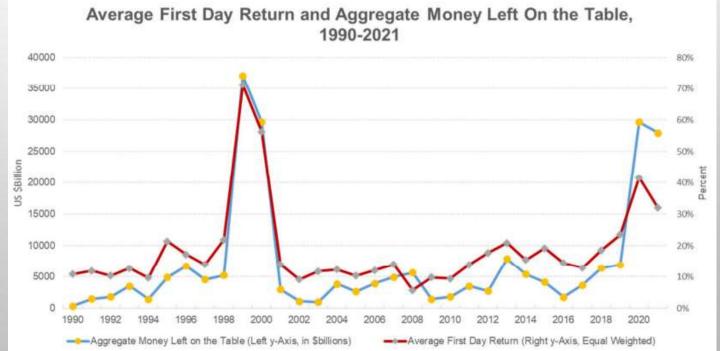


### Private equity / buyout:

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

1. IPO: 1 DAY RETURNS AND MLOTT





### 2. PRICES AND RETURNS

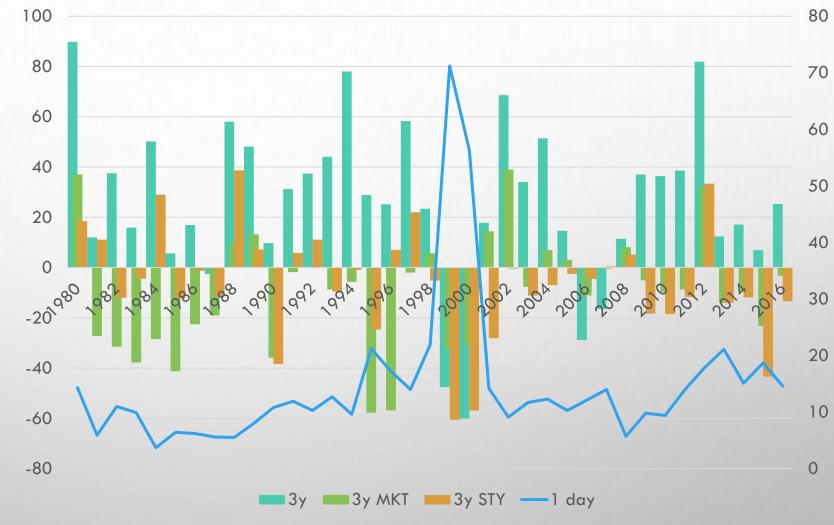
### Percentage of IPOs relative to file price range:

	Below	Within	Above
1980-1989	30%	57%	13%
1990-1998	27%	49%	24%
1999-2000	18%	38%	44%
2001-2019	33%	45%	22%
2020-2021	14%	55%	31%
1980-2021	28%	49%	23%

### Average first-day returns relative to file price range:

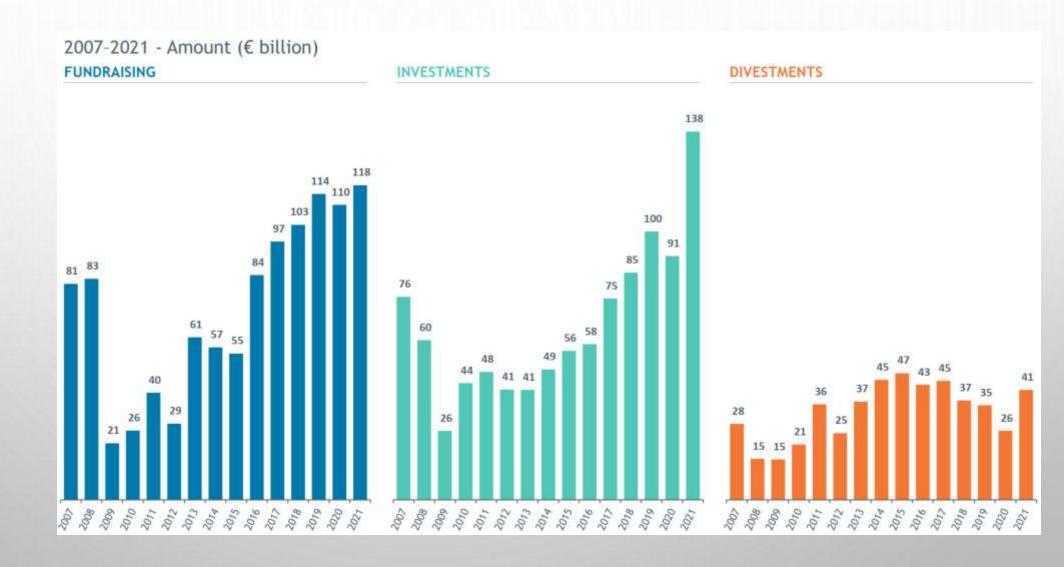
	Below	Within	Above
1980-1989	0%	6%	20%
1990-1998	4%	11%	31%
1999-2000	8%	26%	122%
2001-2019	3%	12%	38%
2020-2021	6%	24%	54%
1980-2021	3%	12%	50%

### 1 day and 3 year performance (adjusted for market or style)



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%



3. PE/VC (INVESTEUROPE)

2007-2021 - Europe - Incremental amount raised during the year





