

Scienze Economiche, Aziendali, Matematiche e Statistiche "Bruno de Finetti"

35/140/50

FINANCIAL MARKETS AND INSTITUTIONS A.Y. 2023/24 PROF. ALBERTO DREASSI – ADREASSI@UNITS.IT

A6. STOCK MARKETS



- WHY DO STOCKS EXIST?
- WHAT KIND OF STOCKS EXIST AND WHY?
- HOW ARE STOCKS EVALUATED?

PURPOSE AND FEATURES

- Stocks represent ownership: voting rights (with exceptions)
- No maturity date
- **Residual claim** in case of default (compared to other creditors and within stockholders)
- Returns are based on:
 - Dividends: periodical uncertain payments over profit/reserves
 - Capital gains/losses: changes in prices (secondary markets)
- Option rights on new issues that may have a separate market



PURPOSE AND FEATURES

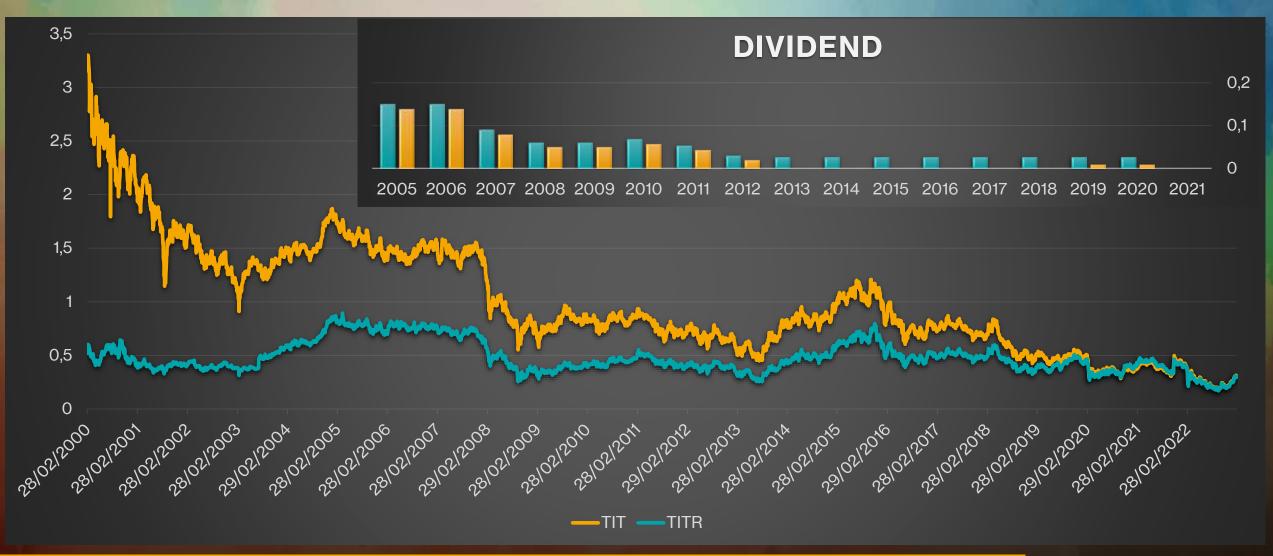
- Main categories:
 - Common stock:
 - typical form, with several variations
 - dividends, voting rights and subordination to creditors
 - Preferred stock:
 - fixed predetermined dividend
 - Iimited voting rights
 - priority over common stock
 - frequently held by founders
 - Tracking stock: performing as a division/project rather than a whole firm



AND BURNER

Features/contents strongly depend on **country-specific regulation**

TELECOM – TIT vs TITR (no voting, dividend 5% of 0.55€, increased 2% of the same value compared to common stock)





PURPOSE AND FEATURES

Stock "styles":

Income stocks (f.i. in mature and profitable sectors):

- More frequent and steady dividend payment
- Focus on flows, rather than on capital gains
- Growth stocks (f.i. in innovative sectors):
 - Rapidly increasing profits reinvested rather than distributed
 - Focus on (future potential) capital gains
- Value stocks (f.i. due to company-specific events and moments):
 - Healthy but "underpriced" stocks compared to peers/fundamentals
 - Focus on future opportunities, management, ... rather than financials



Also, volumes (large, mid, small cap stocks)







MARKETS



- Exchanges:
 - auctions + continuous trading
 - intermediated by brokers
 - external+internal regulation
 - submarkets/segments
 - for profit firms issuing stocks (f.i. LSE QIA 10%, ...)



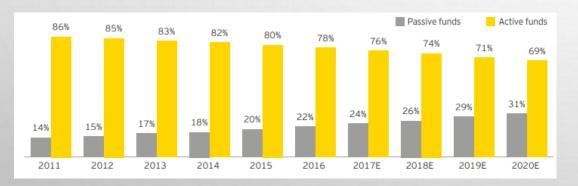
• OTC:

- mostly electronic (for liquid stocks)
- through dealers' own PTF
- IT allows increasing competition (MTF, ECN, ...)
- Increased counterparty risks

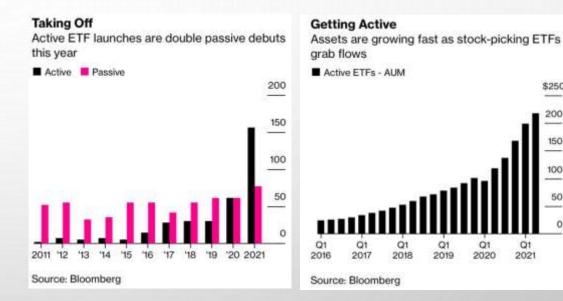
INNOVATIONS

ETF/ETC/ETN – ETP:

- PTF of financial instruments
- Listed and traded like stocks
- Low transaction costs
- Mainly passive investing over a benchmark



Difficult times increase the need for activism?



\$250B

Q1

2021

AUCTIONS VS CONTINUOUS TRADING

Auctions:

- Control over participants and transparency
- Price set by "best" buyers (best advantage=highest price)
- Information increase values: less volatility, better expectations
- Costly, less efficient, limited time availability

Continuous trading:

- better price discovery/signaling, lower evaluation errors
- more short-term volatility: firms/environment change quickly (growth, discounting, estimates, ...)
- Less costly, pricing all over the trading day, dynamic books and more sophisticated orders (f.i. limit)
- Trading advantage of some parties (informative, tech)

Currently, a hybrid:

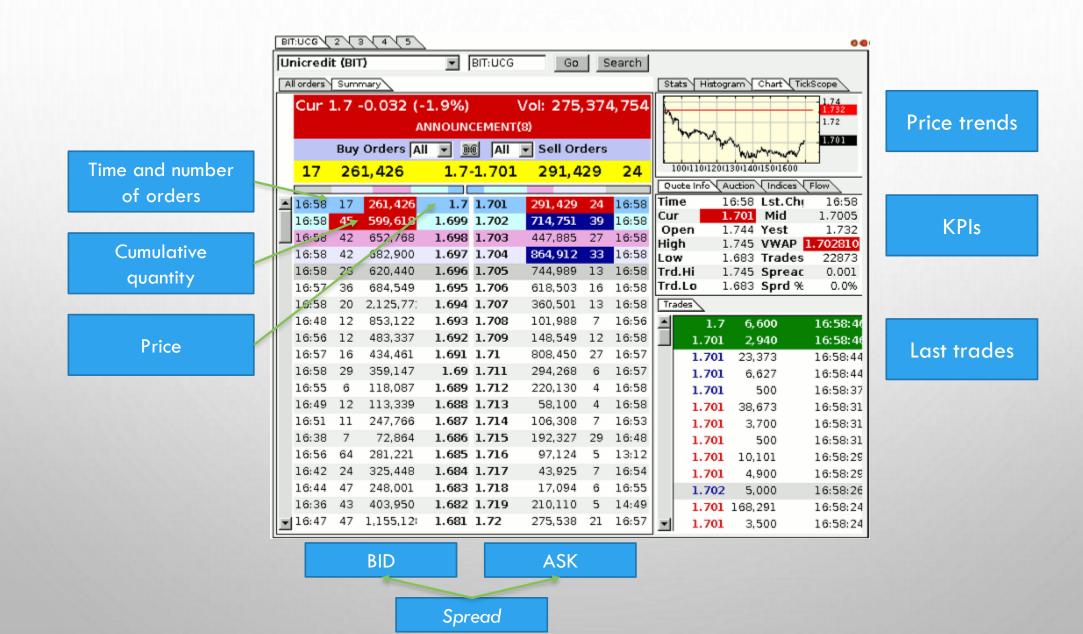
- open/close auctions / Trading halts and volatility auctions
- Some important, global markets are auctioned (f.i. LME)





Nobel 2020: **Milgrom** e **Wilson** for their studies on auctions

BOOKS



INFORMATION AND TRADING

- Prices, volumes, trends, contract data
- Most data provided in real-time
- Company financials, analysts' forecasts
- Market indexes, submarkets, industry, ...
- Books of orders
- News on markets, firms, regulation, politics, ...
- Statistics and market reviews





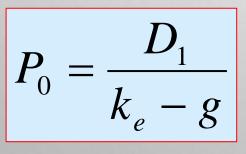
STOCK EVALUATION - 1

- First strategy: PV of future CF (dividend discount model)
- Robust, solid, consistent... but the challenge requires to semplify

• Generally:

$$P_0 = \frac{D_1}{1+k_e} + \dots + \frac{D_n}{(1+k_e)^n} + \frac{P_n}{(1+k_e)^n}$$

- If *n* is really long-term, effects on P_0 are nil; hence: $P_0 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{D_i}{(1+k_i)^i}$
- Since ∞ is quite a long time, assume constant dividend growth (Gordon growth model but many variations exist, with terminal values, different paths, ...):



Issues: growth companies, growth greater than cost of capital, short-term trading strategies, ...



STOCK EVALUATION - 2

• Second strategy: similar firms should have similar long-run market/book ratios (multiples, P/E, ...)

- P/E compares price with earnings: greater values mean that market expects a rise in earnings or a lower level of uncertainty
- P/BV compares **price** with **equity** (total or tangible), measuring the link between historic / forward-looking measures
- P/CF compares price with operating cash flow: earnings may be managed and affected by non-cash items

. . .



Issues: defining "peers", different accounting frameworks, contrasting results, ...

STOCK EVALUATION - 3

Named by Fertune ONE OF THE SMARTEST BOOKS OF ALL TIME

F OLED

BY

RANDOMNESS

The Hidden Role of Chance

in Life and in the Markets

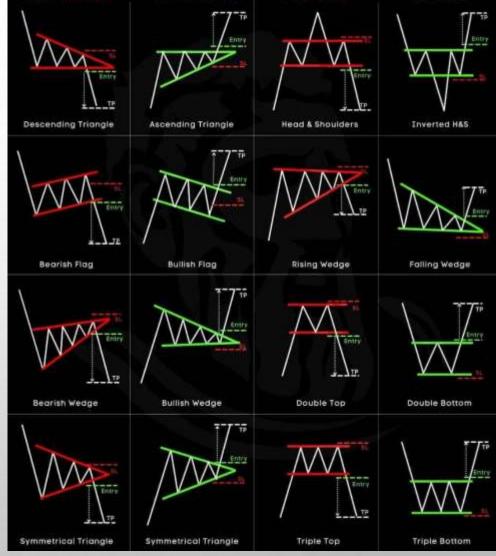
NRSSIM NICHOLRS TREES

- Third strategy: extrapolating information from prices in highly efficient markets to predict market sentiment and investors' behavior (technical analysis)
- Sounds reasonable in a behavioural sense, but encompasses a lot of "witchery" (and also sorcerers...)
- Limited data requirements («everything» is in prices)

Issues:

- Short-termed: "fundamentals" emerge in the long run
- Outperformance seems just randomness
- Requires to align price information from several highly correlated markets (and deal with spurious correlations, feedback loop effects, tail events, ...)

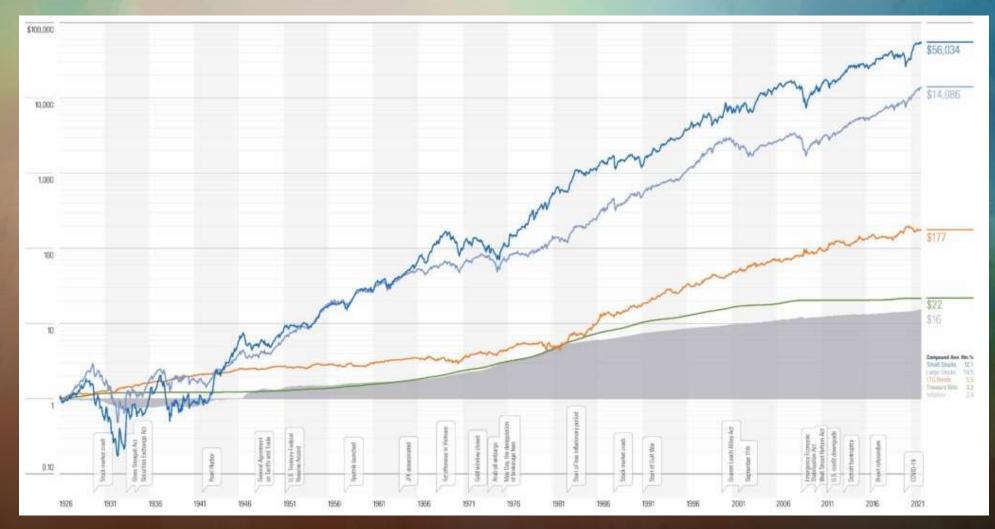
Continuation Continuation Reversal Reversal



«The Callan Periodic Table of Investment Returns»

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Gibl ex-	Emerging	Real	Emerging	Real	Emerging	U.S.	Emerging	Small Cap	U.S.	Real	Small Cap	Real	Large	Small Cap	Emerging	Cash	Large	Small Cap	Large
U.S. Fixed	Market Equity	Estate	Market Equity	Estate	Market Equity	Fixed Income		Equity	Fixed	Estate	Equity	Estate	Cap Equity	Equity	Equity	Equivalent	Cap Equity	Equity	Cap Equity
22.37%	55.82%	37.96%	34.00%	42.12%	39.38%	5.24%	78 51%	26.85%	7.84%	27.73%	38/62%	15.02%	1.38%	21.31%	37.28%	1.87%	31.49%	19.96%	28.71%
U.S. Fixed	Small Cap	Emerging Market	Real	Emorging Market	Dev ex- U.S.	Gibl ex- U.S.		Real Estate	High Yield	Emerging Market	Large	Large	U.S. Fixed	High Yold	Dev ox- U.S.	U.S. Fixed	Small Cap	Large	Real
Income	Equity		Estate	Equity	Equity	Fixed		Centre			Cap Equity	Cap Equity	Income		Equity	Income	Equity	Cap Equity	Estate
10.26%	47.25%	25.55%	15.35%	32,17%	12.44%	4.39%	58.21%	19.63%	4.98%	18.23%	32.39%	13.69%	0.55%	17.13%	24.21%	0.01%	25.52%	18.40%	26.09%
Real Estate	Real Estate	Dev ex-	Dev ex- U.S.	Dev ex- U.S.	Gibl ex-	Cash Equivalent	Real Estate	Emerging Mariant	Gibl ex-	Dev ex- U.S.	Dev ex- U.S.	U.S. Fixed	Cash Equivalent	Large Cap	Large Cap	High Yield	Dev ex-	Emerging Market	Small Cap Equity
L, 56819	E DUGIO	Equity	Equity	Equity	Fixed	- denvirente	Lolory	Equity	Fixed	Equity	Equity	Income	Lyonalem	Equity	Equity		Equity	Equity	200
2.82%	40.69%	20.38%	14.47%	25.71%	11.03%	2.06%	37.13%	18.66%	4,36%	16.41%	21.02%	5.97%	0.05%	11.96%	21.83%	-2.08%	22.49%	18.31%	14.82%
Cash Equivalent	Dev ex- U.S.	Small Cap Equity	Large Cap	Small Cap Equity	U.S. Fixed	High Yield	Dev ex- U.S.	High Yield	Large Cap	Small Cap Equity	High Yield	Small Cap Equity	Real Estate	Emerging Market	Small Cap Equity	Gibi ex- U.S.	Real Estate	Gibi ex-	Dev ex- U.S.
1909-0017-417771 1902-41-00	Equity		Equity	Contraction of the	Income		Equity		Equity		a start and the			Equity		Fixed		Fixed	Equity
1.78%	39.42%	18.33%	4.91%	18.37%	6.97%	-26.16%	33.67%	15.12%	2.11%	16.36%	7/44%	4.89%	-0.79%	11.19%	14,65%	-2.15%	21.91%	10.11%	12.62%
High Yield	High Yeeld	Gibl ex- U.S.	Small Cap Equity	Large Cap	Large Cap	Equity	Small Cap Equity	Large Cap	Cash Equivalent	Cap	Real Estate	High Yield	Dev ex- U.S.	Real Estate	Gibl ex-	Large Cap	Market	Dev ex- U.S.	High Yield
			2.22	Equity	Equity	1044		Equity		Equity			Equity		Fixed	Equity	Equity		
-1.37%	28.97%	12,54%	4.55%	15.79%	5.49%	-33.79%	27.17%	15.06%	0.10% Small Cap	16.00%	3.67%	2.45%	-3.04%	4.06% Dev ex-	10.51%	-4.38%	18:44%	7.59%	5.28%
Market	Large Gap		Cash Equivalent	High Yinid	Cash Equivalent	Cap	Cap	Dev ex- U.S.	Equity	High Yield	Cash Equivalent	Cash Eguivalent	Small Cap Equity	U.S.	Real Estate	Real Estate	High Yield	U.S. Fixed	Cash Equivalent
Equity	Equity					Equity	Equity	Equity			144.64200			Equity	a secondo a	22222		Income	de contrativos.
-6.16% Dev ex-	28.68%	Large	3.07% High Yield	11.85% Gibl ex-	5.00% High Yield	-37.00%	26.47% Gibl ex-	8.95% U.S.	-4.18% Real	15.81% U.S.	0.07% U.S.	0.03% Emerging	-4.41% High Yield	2.75% U.S.	10.36% High Yield	-5.63% Small Cap	14.32% U.S.	7.51% High Yield	0.05% U.S.
U.S.	U.S.	Cap	Color Color	US	Constant and	U.S.	U.S.	Fixed	Estate	Fixed	Fixed	Mariat	See. Chine	Fixed	and the second	Equity	Fixed	The second	Fixed
Equity	Fixed	Equity		Fixed		Equity	Fixed	Income		Income	Income	Equity		Income			Income	-	Income
-15.80% Small Cop	19.36% U.S.	10.88% U.S.	2.74% U.S.	B:16% Cash	1.87% Small Cap	-43.56% Real	7.53% U.S.	6.54% Gibt ox-	-6.46%	4.21%	-2.02% Emerging	-2.19% Gibi ox-	-1.47% Gibi ox-	2.65%	7.50% U.S.	-11.01% Dev ex-	8.72%	Z.41% Cash	-1.54% Emerging
Equity	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Equivalent	Equity	Estate	Fixed	U.5.	U.S.		Market			U.S.	Fixed	U.S.	US	Equivalent	Market
-20.48%	Income 4.10%	4.34%	Income 2.43%	4.85%	-1.57%	-48,21%	Income 5.93%	Fixed 4.95%	Equity -12.21%	Fixed 4.09%	Equity -2.60%	Fixed -3.09%	Fixed -5.02%	Fixed	Income 3.54%	Equity -14.09%	Fixed 5.09%	0.67%	Equity -2.54%
Large	Cash	Cash	Gibl ex-	U.S.	Real	Emerging	Cash	Cash	Emerging	Cash	Gibl ex-	Dev ex-	Emerging	Cash	Cash	Emerging	Cash	Real	Gibl ex-
Сар	Equivalent	Equivalent	U.S.	Fixed	Estate	Market	Equivalent	Equivalent	Market	Equivalent	U.S.	U.S.		Equivalent	Equivalent	Market	Equivalent	Estate	U.S.
Equity -22.10%	1,15%	1.33%	Fixed -8.65%	Income 4.33%	-7.39%	Equity -63.33%	0.21%	0.13%	Equity -18.42%	0.11%	Fixed -3.08%	Equity -4.32%	Equity -14:92%	0.33%	0186%	Equity -14:67%	2.28%	-9.04%	Fixed -7.05%

«The Ibbotson SBBI»





Which of the following Italian stocks is riskier (11.2013)?

Stock	Price	Div	1y price expected
ENI	17.66	0.55	21.00
Finmeccanica	5.67	0.41	6.50
Generali	16.88	0.20	18.00
Luxottica	38.43	0.58	46.00
Unicredit	5.635	0.00	6.50

Required return:

 P_0

$$= \frac{D_1}{1+k_e} + \frac{P_1}{1+k_e} \to k_e = \frac{D_1 + P_1}{P_0} - 1$$

Stock	k_e		
ENI	0.2203		
Finmeccanica	0.2187		
Luxottica	0.2121		
Unicredit	0.1535		
Generali	0.0782		

Which of these Italian stocks is expected to grow faster (11.2013)?

Stock	Price	Div	k_e
MPS	0.2428	0.0245	5%
Campari	6.445	0.07	7%
ENEL	3.232	0.15	25%
Fondiaria-SAI	1.916	0.40	15%
Sal. Ferragamo	25.19	0.33	10%

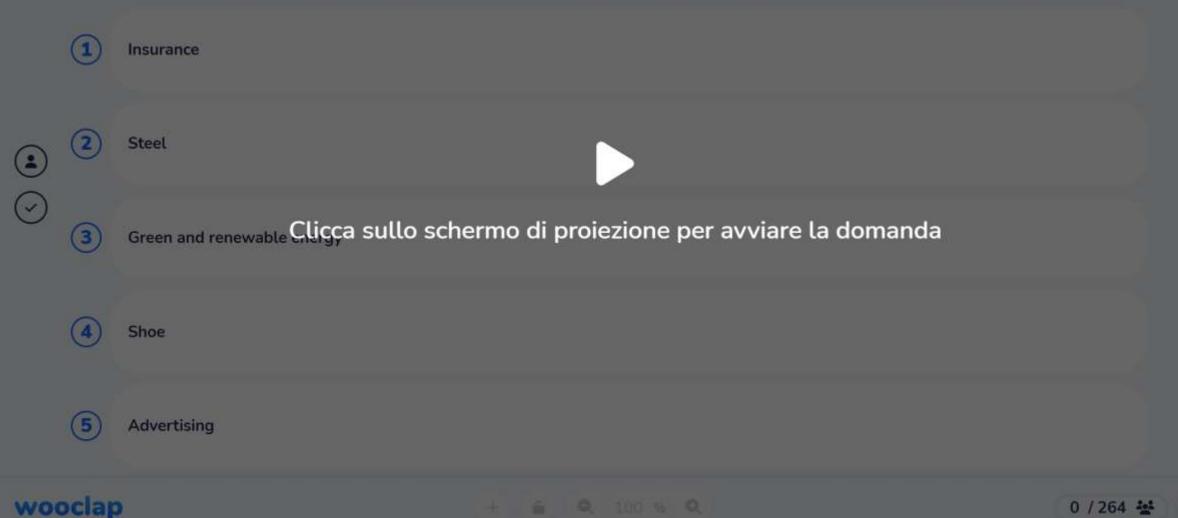
$$g: \qquad P_0 = \frac{D_1}{k_e - g} \rightarrow g = k_e - \frac{D_1}{P_0}$$

Stock	g
ENEL	20.36%
Sal. Ferragamo	8.69%
Campari	5.91%
MPS	-5.09%
Fondiaria-SAI	-5.88%



Vai su wooclap.com e usa il codice FMAI23 20

Rank, from the highest to the lowest, the following EU sectors by their P/E ratio (2022)



Vai su wooclap.com e usa il codice FMAI23

Rank, from highest to lowest, the following EU sectors based on their P/BV (2022)



Vai su wooclap.com e usa il codice FMAI23

Rank, from highest to lowest, the following EU sectors by their expected 5-years growth rate

