

FINANCIAL MARKETS AND INSTITUTIONS
A.Y. 2023/24

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B14. SECURITIES' INDUSTRY



- INVESTMENT BANKS, BROKERS, 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



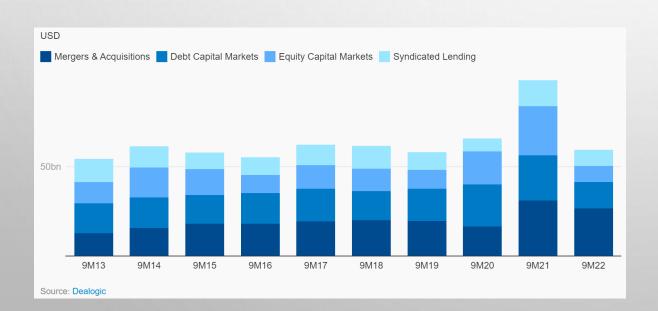


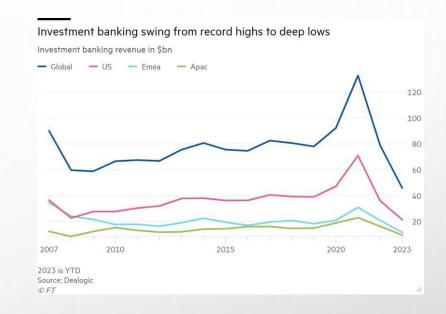


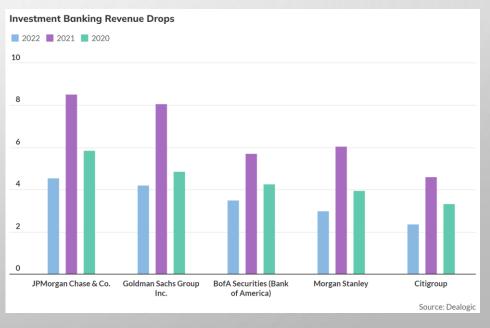
INVESTMENT BANKS

Fundraising services and trading for **fee-based income and capital gains**:

- Advice, design, underwriting, servicing, private placement on financial instruments (debt, equity, syndicate loans)
- Due diligence and consulting on M&A/buyouts/IPOs/...
- Trading, merchant banking
- Asset management, brokering for HNWI
- 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



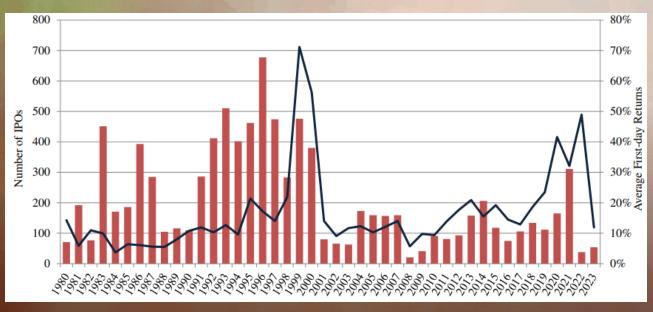
• Venture capital:

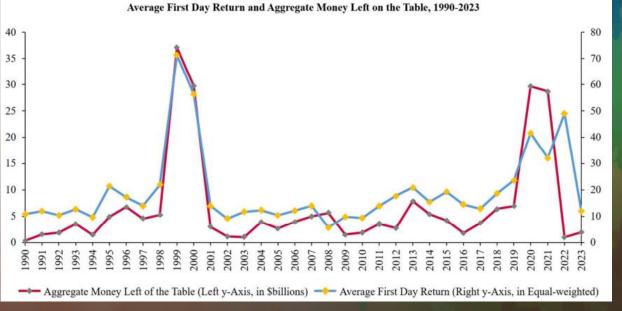
- Supply funds to start-ups with growth potential but limited access to traditional markets
- Usually specialized: (seed, early/later-stage) and segment (f.i. biotech, IT, ...)



Private equity / buyout:

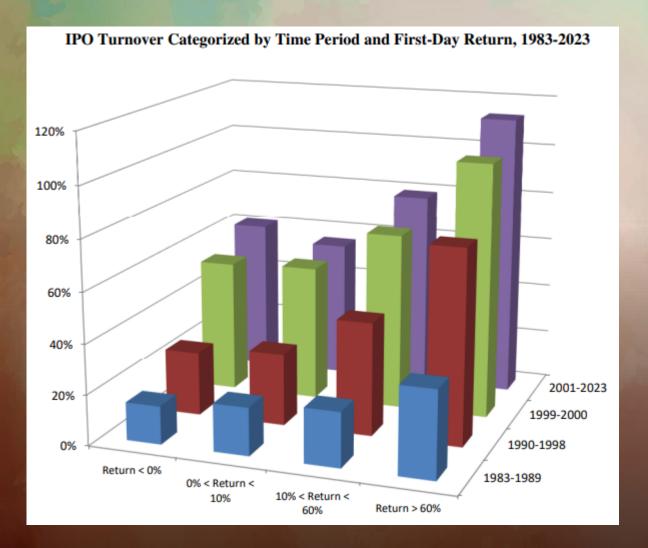
- buy troubled public companies to delist them ("private")
- regulatory burden relieved, new management, return to profitability
- more capital absorbed, but more collateral available





EXAMPLES: IPOs

(MLOTT: difference between day 1 close and offered price, times n. stocks offered



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%
2020-2023	16%	55%	29%
1980-2023	28%	49%	23%

Average first-day returns relative to file price range:

	Below	Within	Above
1980-1989	-1%	2%	19%
1990-1998	1%	4%	26%
1999-2000	-2%	6%	95%
2001-2019	-1%	4%	30%
2020-2023	-8%	4%	50%
1980-2023	-1%	3%	38%

EXAMPLES: IPOs

	Number	Average First-day	Avera	Average 3-year Buy-and-hold Return		
Underwriter	of IPOs	Return	IPOs	Market-adjusted	Style-adjusted	
Goldman Sachs	272	27.6%	6.5%	-22.3%	-33.9%	
JPM	224	25.7%	20.9%	-7.8%	5.6%	
Morgan Stanley	218	26.9%	31.3%	3.0%	2.5%	
BOA-Merrill	133	24.5%	15.0%	-15.8%	-8.5%	
Jefferies	91	24.3%	-2.1%	-32.2%	-33.5%	
Citigroup	82	8.0%	21.9%	-10.5%	-27.7%	
UBS/Credit-Suisse	89	10.9%	16.8%	-17.3%	-16.2%	
Barclays	46	16.7%	28.9%	0.7%	10.9%	
Cowen	29	26.1%	-43.4%	-74.0%	-100.3%	
Deutsche Bank	19	11.7%	44.4%	12.7%	-1.8%	
Stifel	18	12.3%	44.8%	11.7%	25.3%	
Others (regionals)	118	11.1%	9.8%	-24.5%	-16.3%	
Others (lower tier)	140	38.2%	-42.3%	-67.4%	-28.1%	
2012-2021	1,479	23.6%	10.4%	-19.3%	-15.6%	

EXAMPLES: IPOs



