Financial Investment

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 - Seminars
 - Excercises in a seminars evaluated by lecturer (different number of (extra) points)
 - Questions as a preparation for final test
 - (Seminar paper presentation 15 points)
 - 2 in-term tests (20 points per each)
 - 29/10/2014 and 3/12/2014
- Final grade
 - Final Test: 30 points
 - A 92 100 and more, B 84 91, C 76 83, D 68 75, E 60 67
 F less than 60 points

Financial Investment

Bodie, Kane, Marcus OSE 1009



Lecture 1 - 2

- The Investment Environment
- Asset Classes and Financial Investments

Economic vs. Financial System

- Economic System
 - Households, firms, government?
- Financial System
 - Surplus units, deficit units

Real Assets Versus Financial Assets

- The material wealth of an economy is determined by production of the economy
 - How many goods and services are its members possible create
- This can be produced by using real asset
- In contrast to real assets are financial assets
 - Sheet of paper or computer entry
 - Means by which individuals hold claims on real assets
 - Auto plant vs. stock of Toyota

Financial Assets

- Essential nature of investment
 - Reduced current consumption
 - Planned later consumption
- Financial Assets
 - Claims on real assets
 - Allocation of net income along investors

System of markets

- Issuance
 - Primary vs. Secondary market
- Products/ instruments
 - Stock, bond, foreign exchange, derivative market, commodity markets, other financial instrument markets (ETFs, mutual funds, passive investment products, etc)
- Maturity
 - Money vs. Capital market

A Taxonomy of Financial Assets

- Three broad types of financial assets
 - Fixed income (debt), Equity and derivative securities
- 1. Fixed income or debt
 - Fixed stream of income vs. Determined stream of income (some formula)
 - Corporate bonds or floating-rate notes
 - Money market instruments
 - Bank certificates of deposit, T-Bills, etc.
 - Capital market instruments
 - Corporate bonds, goverment bonds, etc.

A Taxonomy of Financial Assets cont.

- 2. Common stock or equity
 - Ownership in corporation
 - Without promise of regular payment
- 3. Derivative securities
 - Options, futures contracts
 - Underlying
 - Hedging
 - Speculation

Financial Markets and the Economy

- 1. Information Role
 - Investor decides which company live of die
 - Bid up or bid down prices
- 2. Consumption Timing
 - Earning more or less than wish to spend
 - Store wealth in financial assets
 - Shift purchasing power

AAPL US \$ Market	P100.52/100.83	2×1				
Prev 100.86 Vol 400						
AAPL US Equity 98) Report		Page 2/ Save Screen	_			
1) Profile 2) Issue Info	3) Ratios 4)	Revenue & EPS 5) Upload Scree				
Public Offerings (CACS)	7) More	8) Institutional Holdin View Screen				
Date Shares Price Lead	Manager	# of Inst. Owners Upload File				
05/01/81 2.60M \$ 31.25 FCMorg	an Stanley	Shares Owned	3.86B			
12/12/80 4.60M \$ 22.00 I C Morg	an Stanley	Shares Out/Float 64.5%	/64.5 %			
		# of Buyers/Sellers 1.136k/	1.38k			
		Shares Bought 3	4.95M			
N Issue Information (RELS) N N N N N N N N N N N N N) Eqty Wgts (WGT)	11) Insider Holdings (OWN)				
Sec Type Common Stock	SPX N.A.	% Held by Insiders	0.06%			
Pri Exch NASDAQ GS PAR USD 0.000 (CCMP N.A.	Net change last 6M	8.41%			
Pri MIC XNGS N.A. 12) Top Holders (HDS)						
Incorp UNITED STATES (CA)	RIY N.A.	as of 9/16/2014				
SIC Code 3571 (ELEC COMPUTER)	RAY N.A.	BLACKROCK	5.42%			
BBGID BBG000B9XRY4	SSINFT N.A.	VANGUARD GROUP INC	5.40%			
ISIN US0378331005	DEX N.A.	STATE STREET CORP	4.03%			
CUSIP 037833100	RLG N.A.	FMR LLC	3.21%			
SEDOL1 2046251 US NAICS 334111 S	SPR N.A.	CAPITAL GROUP COMPAN	1.73%			
Common 009718834 WPK # 865985	SPBUYUP N.A.	BANK OF NEW YORK MELL	1.52%			
Sicovam 905635 I	3) OMON	NORTHERN TRUST CORPO	1.44%			
	Opt/LEAPs/Marginable					



BBRY US \$ Market Prev 11.06 Vol 10,799,93	P10.95 /11.16P	1×5	
BBRY US Equity 98) Report		Page 2/5 Desc	cription
1) Profile 2) Issue Info	3) Ratios 4)	Revenue & EPS 5) Industr	y Info
6) Public Offerings (CACS)	7) More	8) Institutional Holdings (OWN	1)
Date Shares Price Lea	d Manager	# of Inst. Owners	401
01/14/04 12.07M \$ 78.25 F C LEH	,ML	Shares Owned	372.24M
10/30/00 6.00M \$ 102.00 F C Mer		Shares Out/Float 70.6	8/73.78
10/14/99 5.00M \$ 30.75 F C Mer	rill Lynch & Co		104/117
		Shares Sold	15.90M
9) Issue Information (RELS)	10) Eqty Wgts (WGT)	11) Insider Holdings (OWN)	
Sec Type Common Stock	CCMP N.A.		0.11%
Pri Exch NASDAQ GS PAR None	SPADR N.A.		6.93%
Pri MIC XNGS		12) Top Holders (HDS)	
Incorp CANADA (ON)	CUTL N.A.	as of 9/16/2014	
SIC Code 3661 (TELPHONE/TELEG)	BRMOBHCP 8.427%	PRIMECAP MANAGEMENT C	10.73%
BBGID BBG000CR90K4	SPGSTIHA N.A.	FAIRFAX FINANCIAL HOLD	8.85%
ISIN CA09228F1036	REVWADR 0.229%	LAZARIDIS MICHAEL	4.98%
CUSIP 09228F103	TXX 0.550%	TORONTO-DOMINION BANK	3.48%
SEDOL1 BCBHZ42 US NAICS 334220		FREGIN DOUGLAS E	2.26%
Common 095556108 WPK # A1W2YK		SAC CAPITAL ADVISORS LP	2.13%
	13) OMON	FMR LLC	1.82%
	Options, LEAPs		



Financial Markets and the Economy cont.

- 3. Allocation of Risk
 - Transformation risk according to investor profile
 - Bond vs. stock
 - Diversification or insurance or hedging
- 4. Separation of Ownership and Management
 - Companies owned and managed by same individuals
 - Agency Issues
 - Does management attempt to maximalise firm value?
 - Conflict of interest
 - Tie managers income to profit of a firm
 - Stock options
 - Treat of takeover proxy contest or other firm



GENERAL ELECTRIC CO

6) Electrical Power Equipment (CCB)

General Electric Company is a globally diversified technology and financial services company. The Company's products and services include aircraft engines, power generation, water processing, and household appliances to medical imaging, business and consumer financing and industrial products. [BBGID BBG000BK6MB5]



GE US \$ Market	man and and	P25.95/26.30P	1×1	
Prev 26.21	Vol 27,482,91	9		
GE US Equity	98) Report		Page 2/5 Des	cription
1) Profile 2) Issue Info	3) Ratios 4)	Revenue & EPS 5) Indust	ry Info
6) Public Offerings (CACS)		7) More	8) Institutional Holdings (OW	N)
Date Shares	Price Lead	d Manager	# of Inst. Owners	2,891
10/02/08 547.83M	\$ 22.25 F C JOII	NT LEADS	Shares Owned	5.57B
03/08/04 119.39M	\$ 31.83 F C MS,0	CITI,GS,JPM	Shares Out/Float 55.	5%/55.5%
01/01/61 0.00	\$ 72.25 F C Not	Available	# of Buyers/Sellers 1.074	k/1.031k
IPO 06/23/82			Shares Bought	24.01M
9) Issue Information (RELS	5)	10) Eqty Wgts (WGT)	11) Insider Holdings (OWN)	
Sec Type Common Stock		SPX N.A.	% Held by Insiders	0.05%
Pri Exch New York P	PAR USD 0.06	INDU 0.982%	Net change last 6M	2.11%
Pri MIC XNYS		RIY N.A.	12) Top Holders (HDS)	
Incorp UNITED STATES	(NY)	RAY N.A.	as of 9/16/2014	
SIC Code 3600 (ELECT EQU	JIP)	OEX N.A.	BLACKROCK	5.51%
BBGID BBG000BK6MB5		RLV N.A.	VANGUARD GROUP INC	5.09%
ISIN US3696041033		S5INDU N.A.	STATE STREET CORP	4.00%
CUSIP 369604103		SPR N.A.	CAPITAL GROUP COMPANI	. 2.77%
SEDOL1 2380498 US N	AICS 336412	COMP 0.543%	NORTHERN TRUST CORPOR	. 1.51%
Common 002079925 W	PK # 851144	BWORLD 0.486%	BANK OF NEW YORK MELLO	. 1.37%
Si	icovam 012943	13) OMON	T ROWE PRICE ASSOCIATES	1.27%
		Opt/LEAPs/Marginable		

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Financial Markets and the Economy cont.

- Corporate Governance and Corporate Ethics
 - Financial market play important role in effective allocation of resources
 - Transparency of information
 - Accounting Scandals x Rating Agency failures
 - WorldCom
 - Examples Enron, Rite Aid, HealthSouth
 - Auditors—watchdogs of the firms
 - Analyst Scandals
 - Arthur Andersen
 - Sarbanes-Oxley Act
 - Tighten the rules of corporate governance
 - 2002
 - Independent directors that are not managers
 - Prohibit auditors providing another services

The Investment Process

- Saving
 - Not spending all on consumption
- Investing
 - Choosing what assets to hold
 - Safe, risky, combination
- Investors are making two decisions in creation of their portfolio
- 1. Asset allocation
 - Choice among broad asset classes
- 2. Security selection
 - Choice of which securities to hold within asset class
- Security analysis
 - Evaluation of assets
- Top down portfolio
 - Asset allocation
 - Security selection
- Bottom-up strategy
 - Securities that are attractively priced

The Investment Process - decision

making

- Prediction of future return
 - Risk associate with investment (historical or expected data)
- Risk-Return Trade-Off
 - If all else is equal, investors will prefer investments with the highest expected return
 - A vs. B
 - Historical risk 5 % vs. 8
 - Historical rate of return 3 % vs. 2,5
 - Coeffcient of variation
- Efficient Markets
 - Role of information
- Process of diversification
- Active Management
 - Finding mispriced securities
 - Timing the market
- Passive Management
 - No attempt to find undervalued securities
 - No attempt to time the market
 - Holding a highly diversified portfolio

Chinese Symbol For Risk

- Risk
 - Systematic
 - Non-systematic



Breakdown of Risk (holding of one asset)

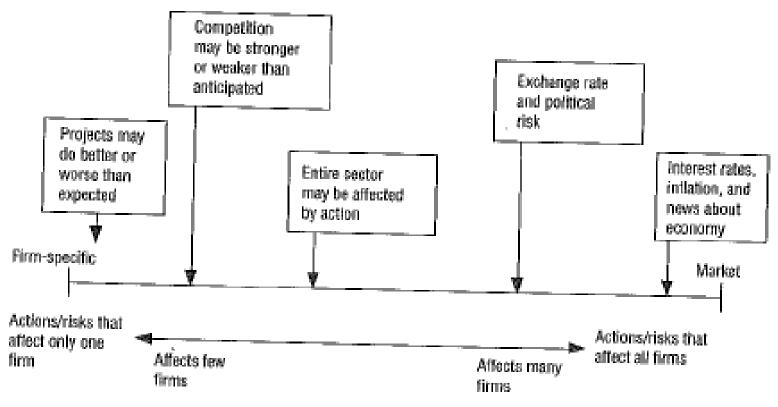


FIGURE 2.1 Breakdown of Risk

The Players

- Business Firms

 net borrowers
 - Raise capital to pay for investments in plant and from income provides return to investors
- Households net savers
 - Purchase securities from firms that need capital
- Governments can be both borrowers and savers
 - After WWII mostly borrowers
- Role of financial institutions and intermediaries

The Players cont.

- Financial Intermediaries
 - Investment Companies
 - (Investment)Banks
 - Insurance companies
 - Credit unions

Financial Intermediaries

- For the households is direct investment difficult
- For small investor is lending money related with transactional costs
- Entrance of financial intermediaries
 - Bring them together
 - Different from another business
 - All their liabilities and claims are at most financial
- Primary function
 - Channelling funds from private to business sector
 - Pooling the resources from many small investors to be able to lend considerable sum of money
 - Lending to many borrowers
 - Diversification and thus can adopt risky project
 - Built expertise through volume of business they do
 - Economy of scale

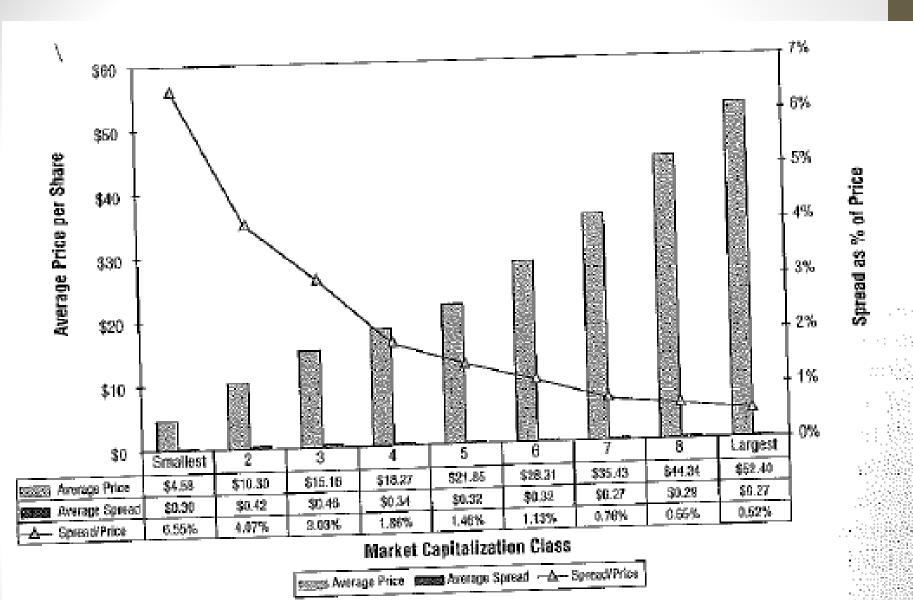


FIGURE 14.1 Prices and Spreads by Market Cap Source: Loeb (1983).

The Players Continued

- Investment companies
 - Pool and manage the money of many investors
 - Most household portfolios is not large enough to be spread among a wide variety of securities
 - Brokerage fees
 - Researcher costs
 - Mutual funds
 - Portfolios for individual investors
- Investment Bankers (separate business till 1999, September 2008 respectively)
 - Perform specialized services for businesses
 - Markets in the primary market
 - Expertise to security issuers
 - Assisting in issuing securities
 - Key role in IPO
 - Universal banks J.P. Morgan + Chase Manhattan J.P. Morgan Chase different in Europe (Deutsche Bank, Credit Suisse)
 - Laverage 10 to 1 vs. 30 to 1

The end of stand-alone investment bank industry

Investment Bank	Commercial bank
Bear Stearns	J.P.Morgan Chase (merge)
Merril Lynch	Bank of America (acquisition)
Goldman Sachs →	(transformation)
Morgan Stenley →	(transformation)

- From March to
 September 2008
- End of independent investment bank industry

Table 1.3 Balance Sheet of Commercial Banks, 2007

Assets	\$ Billion	% Total	Liabilities and Net Worth	\$ Billion	% Total
Real assets			Liabilities		
Equipment and premises	\$ 100.7	1.0%	Deposits	\$ 6,865.3	65.9%
Other real estate	6.8	0.1	Borrowed funds	1,242.5	11.9
Total real assets	\$ 107.5	1.0%	Subordinated debt Federal funds and repurchase agreements	161.3 771.4	1.5 7.4
			Other	320.8	3.1
			Total liabilities	\$ 9,361.3	89.9%
Financial assets					
Cash	\$ 457.5	4.4%			
Investment securities	2,180.0	20.9			
Loans and leases	6,089.3	58.5			
Other financial assets	822.3	7.9			
Total financial assets	\$ 9,549.1	91.7%			
Other assets					
Intangible assets	\$ 379.2	3.6%			
Other	375.1	3.6			
Total other assets	\$ 754.3	7.2%	Net worth	\$ 1,049.6	10.1%
Total	\$ 10,410.9	100.0%		\$10,410.9	100.0%

TABLE 1.3

Balance sheet of commercial banks, 2007

Note: Column sums may differ from total because of rounding error.

Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, www.fdic.gov, September 2007.

Table 1.4 Balance Sheet of Nonfinancial U.S. Business, 2007

Assets	\$ Billion	% Total	Liabilities and Net Worth	\$ Billion	% Total
Real assets			Liabilities		
Equipment and software	\$ 3,764	15.0%	Bonds and mortgages	\$ 4,397	17.5%
Real estate	7,861	31.2	Bank loans	707	2.8
Inventories	1,671	6.6	Other loans	745	3.0
Total real assets	\$13,295	52.8%	Trade debt	1,651	6.6
			Other	3,319	13.2
Financial assets			Total liabilities	\$10,818	43.0%
Deposits and cash	\$ 608	2.4%			
Marketable securities	953	3.8			
Trade and consumer credit	2,200	8.7			
Other	8,108	32.2			
Total financial assets	\$11,868	47.2%			
Total	\$25,164	100.0%	Net worth	\$14,346	57.0%
				\$25,164	100.0%

TABLE 1.4

Balance sheet of nonfinancial U.S. business, 2007

Note: Column sums may differ from total because of rounding error.

Source: Flow of Funds Accounts of the United States, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, June 2007.

New Trends

- Globalization
- Securitization
- Financial engineering
- Information and computer networks

Recent Trends—Globalization

- Investor is not limited only to domestic assets
- Efficient communication technology and decreasing of regulatory borders
- Possible way how to participate in foreign investments opportunities
 - Domestically traded securities that represent claim to share of foreign stocks
 - Purchase of foreign securities that are denominated in domestic currency
 - Buy mutual funds that invest internationally
 - Buy derivative securities with payoffs that depend on prices in foreign security market
- A giant step toward globalization 1999
 - 11 European countries adopted euro

Recent Trends—Securitization

- Mortgage pass-through securities
 - 1970 –Government National Mortgage Association or GNMA or Ginnie Mae
 - Aggregation of individual home mortgages into homogeneous pool
 - This pool works as backed for pass through security
 - Investors get share in principal ale payments related with backed securities
 - Securitization of mortgages means that mortgages can be traded as securities
- Other pass-through arrangements
 - Car, student, home equity, credit card loans
- Offers opportunities for investors and originators
- See Investment (Bodie, Kane, Marcus, p. 14 23)

Securitization

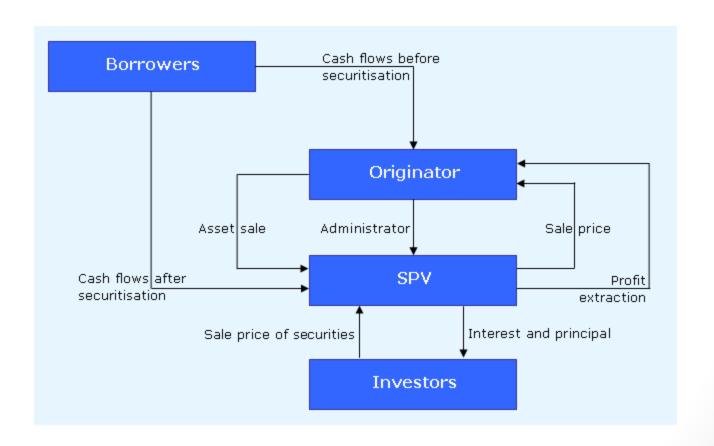
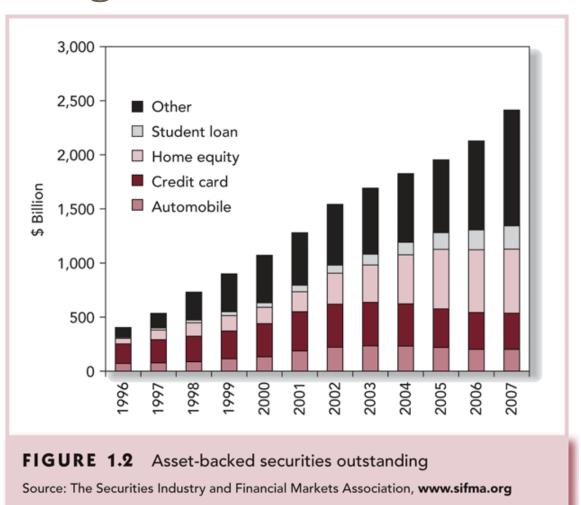


Figure 1.2 Asset-backed Securities Outstanding

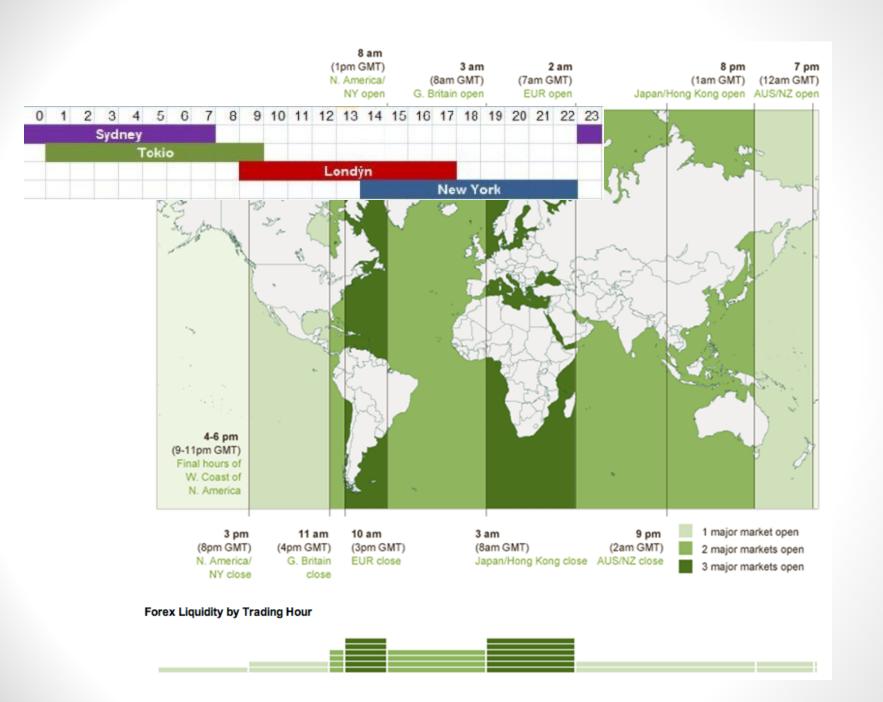


Recent Trends—Financial Engineering

- Use of mathematical models and computer-based trading technology to synthesize new financial products
 - Principal-protected or equity-linked note
 - Security that guarantee a minimum fixed return plus an additional amount that depends on the performance of some index
- Bundling and unbundling of cash flows
- Combination more than one security into a composite security or breaking up and allocation the cash flows from one security to create several new securities
- Securities tailored according to investor risk

Recent Trends—Computer Networks

- Online trading
 - Direct contact between customers and brokerage firm
 - Cheaper trading
 - Lower commissions
- Online information dissemination
- Information is made cheaply and widely available to the public
- Automated trade crossing,
 - Direct trading among investors
 - Trading without benefit for intermediaries such security dealers
- high frequency trading



Major Classes of Financial Assets or Securiti

- Money market instruments
- Bond market instruments
- Equity Securities
- Indexes
- Derivative market products

The Money Market

- A subsector of the fixed income market
 - Short-term debt securities
 - Highly marketable
 - Traded in large denominations
 - Out of reach of individual investors

The Money Market cont.

- Treasury bills
 - Most market able
 - Simple for of borrowing
 - Government want to borrow from public
 - Investors buy with discount from face value
 - Maturities 28, 91 or 182 days
 - Individual can buy directly in auction or from government securities dealer
 - Highly liquid
 - Bid and asked price
 - Bank discount method

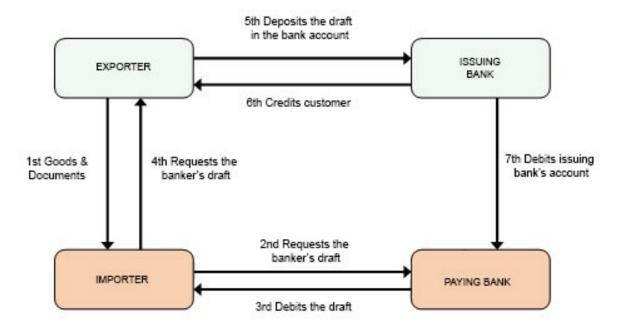
The Money Market cont.

- Certificates of Deposits
 - CD time deposit with bank
 - Can not be withdraw on demand
 - Issued in denominations greater than 100.000 USD
 - Are negotiable
- Commercial Paper
 - Issued by well-know companies rather than using bank loans
 - Very often backed by a bank line of credit
 - Access to cash that can be used to pay off the paper at maturity
 - Issued in multiple of 100.000
 - For small investor open only indirectly

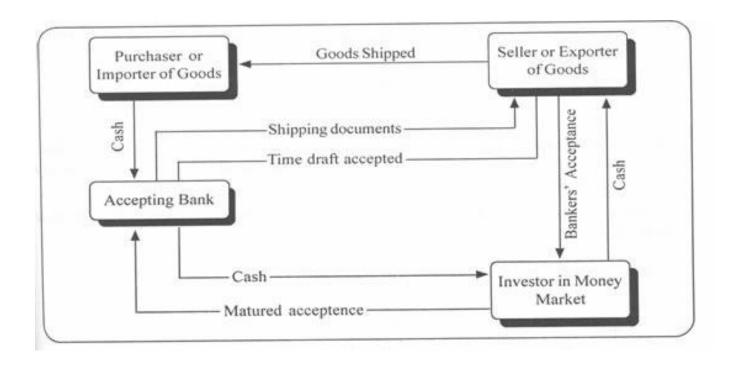
The Money Market cont.

- Bankers Acceptances
 - Order to a bank by bank's client to pay a sum of money at a future day, typically within 6 months
 - Can be traded in secondary market
 - It is selling with discount from face value

Bankers Acceptances



Bankers Acceptances



The Money Market Continued

- Eurodollars
 - Dollar-denominated deposits at foreign bank

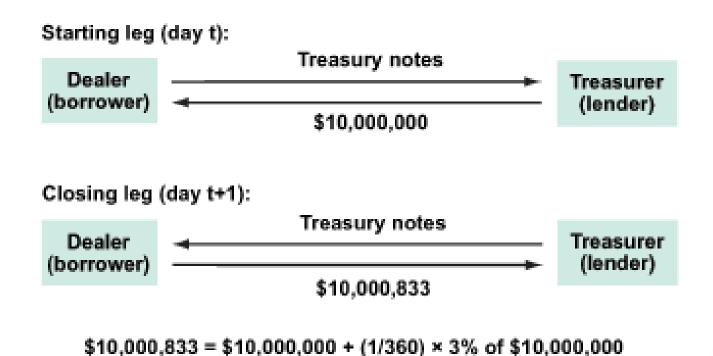
The Money Market Continued

- Brokers' Calls
 - Individual who buy securities on margin borrow part of the funds to pay for the stocks from their broker
 - Broker may borrow the funds from a bank, agreeing to repay immediately on call if the bank request it
 - Price about 1 % higher than the rate on short-term T-bills

The Money Market Continued

- Repurchase Agreements (RPs) and Reverse RPs
 - It is used by dealers with government securities
 - Form of short term borrowing
 - Most deposits are in large sum, time deposit less then 6 months
 - Overnight
 - Dealer sells government securities on an overnight basis with the promise to buy back these securities next day
 - Dealer get 1-day loan from the investor
 - Securities work as collateral
 - Safe in term of credit risk

Repurchase Agreements (RPs) and Reverse RPs



LIBOR Market

- London Interbank Offered Rate
- LIBOR (lend)
 - Large banks in London are willing to lend money among themselves
 - (Short-term interest rate quoted in European money market
 - Reference rate for a wide range of transactions
- EURIBOR, HIBOR, MIBOR (2x), SIBOR, etc.
- LIBID (borrow)

Figure 2.1 Rates on Money Market Securities

Money	Rate	25					Janua	ary 4, 2	2007	7	
International rates					Other short-term rates						
	Latest	Week — 52-WEEK — Latest ago High Low				Latest	Weel	•		WEEK — Low	
Prime rates					Commercial	paper					
U.S.	8.25	8.25	8.25	7.25	30 to 60 days	5.23					
Canada	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.00	61 to 90 days	5.22	-				
Euro zone	3.50	3.50	3.50	2.25	91 to 120 days	5.20	-				
Japan	1.625	1.625	1.625	1.375	Dealer comm	norcial	nanor				
Britain	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	30 days	5.26			36	4.32	
Overnight re	purcha	se			60 days	5.26			41	4.42	
U.S.	5.22	5.19	5.28	4.13	90 days	5.25			46	4.46	
U.K. (BBA)	5.080	5.047	5.150	4.100							
Euro zone	3.60	3.77	3.77	2.26	Euro comme	-	•	_			
U.S. govern	nmen	rates			30 day	3.58			62	2.00	
0.5. govern	iieii	······			Two month Three month	3.62 3.69			63 69	2.39	
Federal funds	s							-	-		
Effective rate	5.24	5.25	5.37	4.21	London inte	rbank o	ffere	l rate,	or L	ibor	
Tues server bill	ti				One month	5.32000					
Treasury bill			F 170	2.050	Three month	5.36000	5.360	0 5.52	00	4.5500	
4 weeks 13 weeks	4.760 4.930	4.660 4.875	5.170 4.990	3.950 4.070	Euro Libor						
26 weeks	4.900	4.900	5.110	4.250	One month	3.628	3.63	4 3.7	112	2.386	
			7.110	1.270	Three month	3.733				2.488	
Secondary	mark	et									
Freddie Mac					Euro interba	ink offe	ered ra	te (Eu	ribor)	
30-year mortga	age yield	ls			One month	3.625				2.384	
30 days	5.92	6.06	6.71	5.81	Three month	3.734	3.72	3 3.7	34	2.490	
60 days	5.93	6.07	6.75	5.82	Asian dollar	· ·					
One-year ARM	3.3/5	3.375	3.375	3.375	One month	5.335	5.33	7 5.4	25	4.418	
Fannie Mae					Three month	5.363				3.570	
30-year mortga	age vield	ls									
30 days	6.066	6.107	6.792	5.913		LATES		Week	52-V		
60 days	6.089	6.125	6.821	5.924		Offer	Bid	ago	High	Low	
	ntancos				Eurodollars (mid rate	s)				
Rankors accor	, ances		5.38	4.35	One month	5.28	5.30	5.32	5.39	4.36	
Bankers accep	5.29	5.31									
Bankers accept 30 days 60 days	5.29 5.30	5.31	5.43	4.44	Two month	5.29	5.31	5.32	5.44		

FIGURE 2.1 Rates on money market securities

Source: *The Wall Street Journal*, January 5, 2007. Reprinted by permission of Dow Jones & Company, Inc. via Copyright Clearance Center, Inc. © 2007 Dow Jones & Company, Inc. All Rights Reserved Worldwide.



Table 2.1 Major Components of the Money Market

	\$ Billion
Repurchase agreements	\$1,150.2
Small-denomination time deposits*	1,164.4
Large-denomination time deposits*	2,155.7
Eurodollars	530.3
Treasury bills	911.5
Commercial paper	2,252.5
Savings deposits	3,874.8
Money market mutual funds	2,390.0

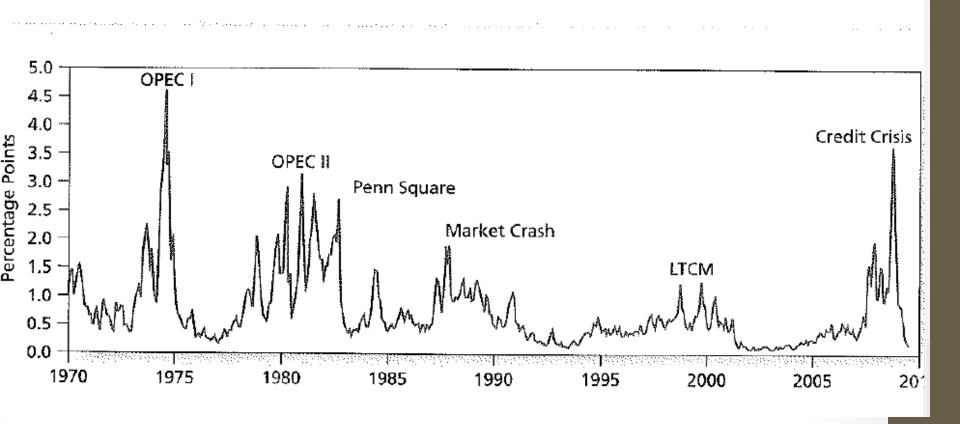
TABLE 2.1

Major components of the money market

*Small denominations are less than \$100,000.

Sources: Economic Report of the President, U.S. Government Printing Office, 2007; Flow of Funds Accounts of the United States, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, June 2007.

Figure 2.3 The Spread between 3-month CD and Treasury Bill Rates



The Bond Market

- Longer term borrowing
- Debt instrument that are not traded in money market
- Mostly traded with fixed income capital market instruments
 - Either fixed stream of income
 - Stream of income that is determined from specific formula

The Bond Market

- Treasury Notes and Bonds
- Inflation-Protected Treasury Bonds
- International Bonds
- Municipal Bonds
- Corporate Bonds
- Mortgages and Mortgage-Backed Securities

Treasury Notes and Bonds

- Maturities
 - Used by government for debt financing
 - Notes maturities up to 10 years
 - Bonds maturities in excess of 10 years
 - 30-year bond
 - Semiannual interest payments called coupon payment
- Par Value \$1,000
- Quotes percentage of par

Inflation-Protected Treasury Bonds

Called TIPS

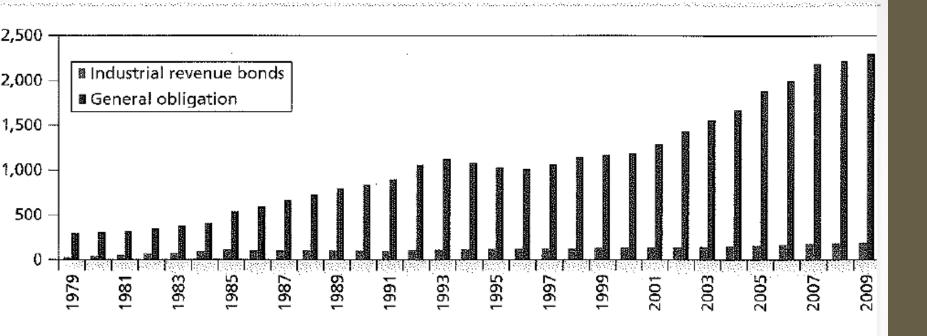
 The principal amount is adjusted in proportion to increase of CPI

International Bonds

- Many firms borrow abroad and many investors buy bonds from foreign issuers
- In additional to national capital markets, there is a rising international capital market, largely concentrated in London
- A Eurobond
 - Bond denominated in a currency that is different from country where it is issued
 - Eurodollar bond
 - E.g. A dollar-denominated bond sold in UK
- Many firms also issue bonds in different currency that is same as a currency of a investor
 - Yankee bond dollar denominated, sold in US by non-dollar issuer
 - Samurai bond yen denominated bond, sold in Japan by non-Japanese issuer

Municipal Bonds

- Issued by state and local governments
- Types
 - General obligation bonds
 - Backed by faith and credit of issuer
 - Revenue bonds
 - Issue to finance commercial project
 - Backed by revenues from this project
 - Airports, hospitals, etc.
 - Riskier than GOB
 - Industrial revenue bonds
 - Revenue bond to finance commercial enterprises
- Maturities range up to 30 years



gure 2.4 Tax-exempt debt outstanding urce: Flow of Funds Accounts of the United States, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, September 2009.

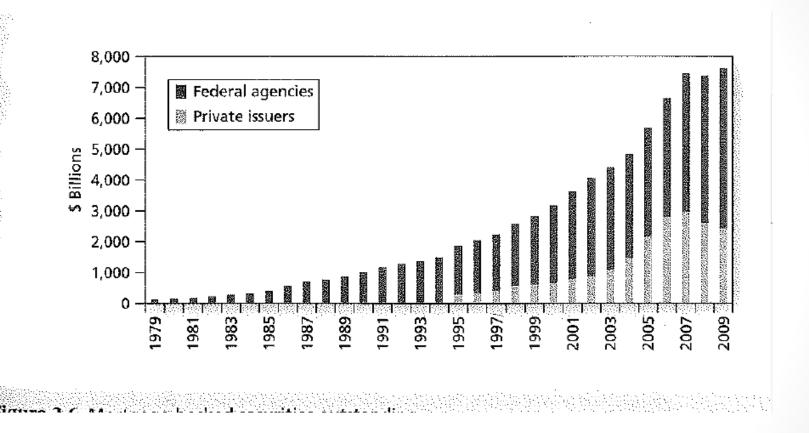
Corporate Bonds

- Issued by private firms
 - Borrow money directly from public
 - In structure almost same as Treasury issues
 - Semi-annual coupon
 - Return the face value
 - But different degree of risk default risk
- Secured bonds collateral backing them in the event of firm bankruptcy
- Unsecured bonds debentures no collateral
- Subordinate debentures lower priority claim to firm's assets
- Options in corporate bonds
 - Callable right of issuer to repurchase bond from the holder at a set price
 - Convertible right of issuer to convert bond into a number of shares of stock

Mortgages and Mortgage-Backed Securitie

- Developed in the 1970s to help liquidity of financial institutions
 - Mortgages written for long term 15 30 year maturity with fixed interest rate and fixed monthly payments – conventional mortgages
 - Difficulties from lenders if interest rate increase
 - Adjustable-rate mortgage
- Mortgage-Backed Security
 - Proportional ownership of a pool or a specified obligation secured by a pool
 - Securitization in mortgage market
 - Called as a pass-throughs
- Market has experienced very high rates of growth

Figure 2.7 Mortgage-backed Securities Outstanding, 1979-2007



Equity Securities

- Represent ownership in a corporation
- The corporation is controlled by a board of directors that are elected by shareholders
- The board that meet only a few time each year selects managers who actually run the corporation on a day-to day basis.

Equity Securities

- Common stock
 - Residual claim
 - The last in line of all those who have a claim on the assets and income of the corporation
 - After tax authorities, employees, suppliers, bondholders and other creditors
 - If a firm is not in liquidation
 - After interest and taxes
 - Limited liability
 - Shareholders can lose only original investment

Figure 2.8 Listing of Stocks Traded on the NYSE

NAME	SYMBOL	CLOSE	NET CHG	VOLUME	52 WK HIGH	52 WK LOW	DIV	YIELD	P/E	YTD% CHO
Gencorp	GY	13.59	-0.29	491,300	20.75	12.02			dd	-3.1
Genentech	DNA	83.68	-0.35	3,986,300	94.46	75.58	****	****	49	3.
General Cable	BGC	42.67	-1.11	679,700	45.41	20.3		****	23	-2.4
General Dynamics	GD	74.59	0.17	1,497,300	77.98	56.68	0.92	1.2	16	0.3
General Electric	GE	37.56	-0.19	26,907,700	38.49	32.06	1.12	3	23	0.9
General Gwth Prop	GGP	51.51	-0.8	1,308,200	56.14	41.92	1.8	3.5	215	-1.4
General Maritime	GMR	34.56	-0.83	597,400	40.64	30.34	4.8	13.9	5	-1.
General Mills	GIS	56.97	-0.42	1,355,600	59.23	47.05	1.48	2.6	18	-1.
General Motors	GM	30.24	0.6	10,477,600	36.56	19	1	3.3	dd	-1.
Genesco Inc	GCO	36.75	-0.9	127,900	43.72	25.5	••••	****	15	-1.
Genesee & Wyoming	GWR	25.86	-0.5	364,500	36.75	21	••••	****	9	-1.4
Genesis Lease	GLS	23.6	0.1	298,500	24.4	23				0.4
Genuine Parts co.	GPC	46.86	-0.51	384,400	48.34	40	1.35	2.9	17	-1.
Genworth Financial	GNW	33.79	-0.32	1,414,900	36.47	31	0.36	1.1	13	-1.
Geo Group Inc	GEO	37.57	-1.53	157,500	40.3	14.69	••••	****	35	0.
Georgia Gulf	GGC	18.69	-0.38	479,000	34.65	18.36	0.32	1.7	6	-3.5
Gerber Scientific	GRB	12.32	-0.07	243,200	16.8	9	••••	****	27	-1.
Gerdau Ameristeel	GNA	8.59	-0.04	446,200	11.02	5.85	0.08	0.9	7	-3.
Gerdau S.A. Ads	GGB	15.57	-0.56	1,729,100	18.16	11.27	0.58	3.7		-2.

FIGURE 2.8 Listing of stocks traded on the New York Stock Exchange

Source: Compiled from data from The Wall Street Journal Online, January 9, 2007.

Equity Securities

- Preferred stock
 - Fixed dividends limited
 - Same as infinite-maturity bonds
 - No voting rights
 - Cumulative preffered stock
 - Unpaid dividends are cumulated and must be paid in fully before any other dividends
 - Tax treatment
 - Are not tax-deductible expenses for the firm
- Depository receipts ADRs
 - Certificated that represent ownership in shares of a foreign company
 - Traded in U.S. markets

Stock Market Indexes

- There are several broadly based indexes computed and published daily
- There are several indexes of bond market performance
- Price-weighted index vs. Market capitalization weighted index
- Others include:
 - Financial Times Index

Dow Jones Industrial Average - NYSE

- Includes 30 large blue-chip corporations
- Computed since 1896
- Originally simple average of the stocks included in the index
 - Add up prices of the 30 stocks and it is divided by 30
 - Percentage change in DJIA is percentage change in average price of the 30 shares
 - Holding of portfolio of 30 shares (one share of each stock in the index)
 - Value of portfolio is value of 30 shares
- Price-weighted average

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Improvements of DJIA in two ways

- Broadly based index of 500 firms
- Market-value-weighted index
- Calculating the total market value of 500 firms and total market value of those firms in previous day
- The change in the value represent the change in index
- The rate of return of index represent the rate of return of portfolio of investor that hold 500stocks in proportion to their market value
- How to invest in index
 - Index funds
 - Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs)

Other U.S. Market-Value Indexes

- NASDAQ Composite
 - Index of all NASDAQ listed stocks
 - Subindexes industrial, utility, transportation and financial stocks
 - Mode broadly bases than S&P 500
- NYSE Composite
- Wilshire 5000
 - NYSE and Amex stocks plus actively traded NASDAQ stocks
 - About 6000 stocks

Foreign and International Stock Market Indexes

- Nikkei (Japan)
- FTSE (Financial Times of London)
 - "footsie"
- DAX (Germany)
- MSCI (Morgan Stanley Capital International)
 - International index
 - About 50 country indexes and some regional indexes
- Hang Seng (Hong Kong)
- TSX (Canada)











Derivatives Markets

- One of the most significant developments in financial markets in recent years
- Provide payoffs that depends on development of another assets such commodity prices, bonds, stocks, market indexes, etc.
- Derivative assets or contingent claims
 - Value derive from or is contingent on the values of another assets

Derivatives Markets

Options

- Basic Positions
 - Call (Buy)
 - Put (Sell)
- Terms
 - Exercise Price or strike price
 - Expiration Date
 - Assets

<u>Futures</u>

- Basic Positions
 - Long (Buy)
 - Short (Sell)
- Terms
 - Delivery Date
 - Assets

Thank you for your attention