

The Capital Markets

The Capital Markets

Evolution of the Financial Ecosystem

GARY STRUMEYER
WITH
EXECUTIVE EDITOR,
SARAH SWAMMY, Ph.D.

WILEY

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Preface

Throughout my career in financial services as an author, educator, and sales executive, and president of a broker dealer, I continue to be amazed by the lack of understanding that the average person has about the evolution of our global capital markets ecosystem. This condition, if left unchecked, can easily become untenable and dangerous in our highly regulated, hyperconnected, tech-saturated world. This book—the first of its kind post–Financial Crisis—will serve as an antidote to this condition. I have assembled the right team—practitioners, academics, and economists—to present clearly in these pages the fundamentals necessary for both professionals and nonprofessionals to learn about what makes up our capital markets ecosystem.

Gary Strumeyer

Acknowledgments

First and foremost I wish to single out the driving force behind our literary adventure by expressing my deepest appreciation and unqualified gratitude to our consummate editor in chief, Dr. Sarah Swammy. Through her ability to find, recruit, and sign the best, most qualified authors, combined with her benevolent taskmaster persona and her laser-like focus on submitting the final drafts well in advance of the original deadlines, she brought to life the vision of this book and ensured the high quality of its contents. She shares with me my belief in the power of thought leadership and motivated the host of talented writers and thinkers to bring this project home with efficiency, speed, and grace. Thank you, Sarah, for your many contributions to this work—chief among them keeping me ahead of schedule.

Specials thanks are due to Alberto Baptiste and Peter Borish. Al got the ball rolling by providing us with key resources early in our progress. He was integral in kicking off this endeavor, enabling us to attract industry leaders as contributors. I am also grateful to Peter for his guidance, insight, and connecting us with the Robin Hood Foundation.

I would also like to express my gratitude to all of my friends and colleagues who shared their experience, market insight, time, and contacts to make this book comprehensive and successful: Joe Gaziano, Larry Harris, Ron Hooey, Joe Keenan, Dena Mandara, Lenny Scotto, and Sam Schwartzman.

Thanks, again, to all of the contributors not only for their brilliant submissions but for helping us to identify the trends and subject matter relevant to the evolving financial ecosystem.

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Mendel Starkman, CFA, is a managing director at BNY Mellon Corporate Treasury, where he co-manages the bank's investments in collateralized loan obligations (CLOs) and supports investment activities in other U.S. and European structured credit products. In addition, Mr. Starkman works on the integration of various regulatory requirements that pertain to Corporate Treasury's investment activities. Prior to joining BNY Mellon, Mr. Starkman was a senior structured credit analyst at Dynamic Credit Partners, LLC (DCP), where he analyzed and invested in subordinate tranches of CLOs and in complex or distressed structured credit products, and participated in the origination and management of eight structured credit vehicles. During the financial crisis, Mr. Starkman helped manage DCP's consulting business and continued in that role when the business was acquired by Duff and Phelps. Prior to joining DCP, Mendel worked at at Corinthian Partners, LLC, and E. Magnus Oppenheim and Company, Inc. Mendel holds an MBA in finance and investments from Baruch College of the City University of New York, and has earned the right to use the Chartered Financial Analyst designation.

Bob Swarup

Principal, Camdor Global

Bob Swarup is a respected international expert on financial markets, investment strategy, alternatives, asset-liability management, and regulation. He is the founder of Camdor Global, an advisory firm that works with institutions and investors around the world on strategic investment, risk management, ALM, and business issues. Dr. Swarup was formerly a partner at Pension Corporation, and chief risk officer at Thought Leadership. Dr. Swarup holds a Ph.D. in cosmology from Imperial College London and an MA (Hons) from the University of Cambridge. He has written extensively on diverse topics, and edited *Asset-Liability Management for Financial Institutions: Balancing Financial Stability with Strategic Objectives*. His latest book is the internationally acclaimed bestseller *Money Mania*, which covers two millennia of financial crises and the lessons to learn (Bloomsbury, 2014).

David Weisberger

Managing Director, IHS Markit

David Weisberger is a managing director at IHS Markit with responsibility for the firm's trading analytic products. These include transaction cost analysis, venue analytics, and best execution measurement products as well as the firm's research signals business, which utilizes a combination of fundamental, econometric, and proprietary datasets to rank equities across several hundred factors globally. Prior to this, Mr. Weisberger had over 29 years of direct experience in electronic equity trading including, most recently, as the executive principal for Two Sigma Securities (TSS). TSS is a registered market maker in over 7000 NMS securities, and Mr. Weisberger was

instrumental in building Two Sigma Securities' various trading businesses. He started his career in technology as an architect of portfolio trading systems and progressed to direct responsibility for building Salomon Brothers international portfolio trading business. In 2000, he became the global architect of the market making system for Salomon Smith Barney, ran the Best Execution Committee for the firm, and later ran both the statistical arbitrage group and then Citi's Lava trading subsidiary, which was one of the first Smart Order Routers developed in the U.S. equity market.

Henry Willmore*Inflationist LLC*

Henry Willmore founded Inflationist LLC in 2005 in order to provide high-frequency analysis of inflation for participants in the U.S. inflation-linked bond market. He has been producing research on this market since its inception in 1997. Before starting Inflationist LLC, he was the Chief U.S. Economist at Barclays Capital. Prior to that, he was a senior economist at The Chase Manhattan Bank. He holds a Ph.D. from MIT and an undergraduate degree from Oberlin College.

Fred Yosca*Head, Municipal Trading, BNY Mellon*

Mr. Yosca has been with BNY Mellon Capital Markets and its predecessor firms for 43 years. During the course of his career he has had supervisory responsibility for fixed-income trading, municipal bond underwriting, and market risk monitoring. As head trader he managed the day-to-day activities of traders in all of the firm's fixed-income asset classes. Mr. Yosca has extensive experience trading the bonds issued by the State of New York, its agencies, authorities, and political subdivisions as well as overseeing the firm's competitive underwriting for issuers within the State. Mr. Yosca earned a bachelor of science degree from Cornell University and a master's of business administration from St. John's University. He is a former president of The Municipal Bond Club of New York and had run the club's Bond School for two years.

The Capital Markets

PART
One

Introduction and Tools

The Early 21st-Century Evolution of Global Capital Markets

The Great Transition Era

Jack Malvey

INTRODUCTION

The pace of economic evolution varies and is told in real time by fluctuating global capital markets. New technologies arrive, displacing old ways. Political frameworks oscillate between centralized and decentralized approaches to economic affairs. Regulators shift between more or less economic and market oversight. Economic policies alternate between stimulus and restraint. Corporate finance trends swing between high and low financial leverage. Healthier, longer-living people migrate in search of better opportunities. Economies rise and fall. Industries soar and skid. Firms come and go. Institutional and individual investment philosophies adapt to new products like ETFs and revisions in expected return and risk tolerance assumptions. Currencies and commodities climb and descend based on general economic prospects and idiosyncratic market conditions like demand and supply. Changes in market psychology favor some economic and industry groupings over others.

The signs of economic evolution are all around us and often can be seen more clearly through a long-term lens. Each one of us has a unique, personal, observational journey. Although oblivious at the time, I grew up in a kind of U.S. economics laboratory. At the peak of the Baby Boom years, in the early 1960s, the intersection of three major highways in sprawling suburban Northern New Jersey persuaded developers to launch three full-sized malls. A fourth mall was added in the early 1970s. Routes 17 and 4, which ran north–south, also were flanked by a nearly continuous strip of car dealerships, diners, camping stores, bathroom fixture and tile sellers, furniture stores, and even a bowling alley and a roller-skating rink. Paramus, New Jersey, where Routes 17 and 4 met the Garden State Parkway, quickly transformed from a truck-farm center selling produce like corn and tomatoes, which it had been until the late 1950s, into a post–World War II American shoppers’ paradise.

Particularly during the holiday season, the density of the highway traffic and the scarcity of mall parking spaces provided a real-time indicator of general economic conditions. The famous circular flow diagram from Economics 101 was fully enacted. People

worked and earned so that they could shop. Even in the tender years of our adolescence, my childhood friends and I questioned the adult population's apparent dedication to the "shop-until-you-drop model" in often heavily congested malls.

Somehow, this retail business model regularly failed over the years. Despite their alluring decorative displays in this hubbub of prodigious economic activity, most of the retailers of my youth have long vanished. Gimbels, Bamberger's, Korvettes, Ohrbach's, Sterns, Alexander's, Herman's Sporting Goods are all gone, killed by a combination of excessive debt; overexpansion into too many malls; business-cycle downturns; the arrival of less expensive competitors; and, for the fortunate few, acquisition by nimbler firms.

This life-cycle pattern of industries and firms is hardly confined to retailers. Over the past half century, industry sectors like airlines, auto manufacturers, communications, conglomerates, financial institutions, mining, media, oil and gas producers, railroads, real estate, and technology providers have all experienced bouts of intoxicating prosperity, periods of abject gloom, and mass extinction events. Popular industry stalwarts like Pan Am, TWA, McDonnell Douglas, American Motors, Circuit City, Chemical Bank, Texaco, Penn Central, GTE, Dalton's, and Digital Equipment have disappeared.

Similar transformative structural and cyclical tides have rippled through regional economies, sovereign nations, and non-U.S. firms. Designated as China's first Special Economic Zone, Shenzhen, China, sprouted from a town of 330,000 in 1980 to a metropolitan area of 18 million by 2016. While among the most spectacular growth stories of the past four decades, Shenzhen does not stand alone. The skylines of Seoul, Tokyo, Bangkok, Singapore, London, New York, and many other urban centers have been re-sculpted by the erection of new structures that look like the cover of a science fiction novel set in the 23rd century.

Like the forensic criminologists on the popular *C.S.I.* TV programs, the task of the capital markets profession (economists, corporate financial managements, portfolio managers, security analysts, and strategists) is to search for explanatory clues to government, industry, and issuer success and failure across the vast global financial system of at least \$405 trillion on May 31, 2016, on the way to \$4.0 quadrillion by 2050, as shown in Figure 1.1.

FIGURE 1.1 Capital markets: Growth industry; global financial asset choice set: May 31, 2016, and projected to 2050*

*Projected cagr as shown above based on our historically derived assumptions. 1) Barclays fixed income indices data as of May 31, 2016, except U.S. commercial and industrial loans (May 25, 2016), non-agency U.S. MBS (December 31, 2015), and cash and cash-like (see below); 2) Global equity market capitalization per Bloomberg; 3) Data as of June 30, 2015, per Preqin; 4) U.S. data as of December 31, 2015, and non-U.S. real estate estimated from U.S. share of global GDP; 5) Notional amounts outstanding and gross market value data per BIS as of December 31, 2015, and may not add up exactly to total due to rounding; 6) Cash and Cash-Like: Sum of M2 money supply for Brazil, Canada, China, Eurozone, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Russia, Singapore, U.K., and U.S. and converted to U.S.\$ using most recent data and exchange rates as of May 31, 2016; dates of most recently published data do not exactly match. Global Financial Asset Choice Set intended to be a representation of various market values as defined by the footnotes above and should not be construed as a complete representation of all assets or markets. Sum of asset class components and all asset classes may not add up exactly to total due to rounding.

Source: BNY Mellon using data from FactSet, Bloomberg, Barclays Live, IMF, BIS, Preqin, Raconteur.net, and Reserve Bank of India

Global Cash Financial Market Value Size (U.S.\$ Billion)			
	5/31/2016	CAGR (%)	12/31/2050
Total Debt¹	128,509		1,202,155
Multiverse Index	48,989		696,111
U.S. Aggregate Index	18,940	6%	142,084
Pan-European Aggregate	14,659	8%	209,903
Asian-Pacific Aggregate	9,689	10%	261,680
Global High Yield	2,317	10%	62,584
Canadians	1,157	3%	3,216
Euro Yen	13	3%	35
Other	2,214	6%	16,609
Global Inflation-Linked Securities Index	2,518	5%	13,609
Global Capital Securities	725	2%	1,438
U.S. Municipal Bond Index	1,429	5%	7,721
Global FRNs	841	1%	1,186
Russia, India, and China Aggregate Indices	3,518	10%	95,002
Short-Term Indices	4,865	6%	36,497
Non-Agency U.S. MBS, U.S. Hybrid ARMs	641	4%	2,487
U.S. Commercial & Industrial Loans	2,060	4%	7,996
Cash and Cash-Like ⁶	62,924	5%	340,107
Total Equity	67,275		698,305
Global Common Equity ²	63,110	7%	655,073
Private Equity Funds ³	4,165	7%	43,232
Total Debt and Equity	195,785		1,900,460

Global Real Estate Asset Value Size (U.S.\$ Billion)			
	5/31/2016	CAGR (%)	12/31/2050
Real Estate/Land⁴			
Non-U.S. Real Estate	146,107	7%	1,516,558
United States	48,912	5%	264,369
Total	195,019		1,780,927

Global Derivatives ⁵ Size (U.S.\$ Billion)			
	Notional	Market Value	
Commodities	1,320	297	1,605
Gold	286	75	405
Other commodities	1,034	222	1,200
Currencies	70,446	2,579	30,472
Forwards and forex swaps	36,331	947	7,104
Currency swaps	22,750	1,345	19,259
Options	11,365	287	4,109
Credit Default Swaps	12,294	421	11,370
Interest Rate Contracts	384,025	10,148	274,107
Forward rate agreements	58,326	114	3,079
Swaps	288,634	8,993	242,886
Options	37,065	1,042	28,143
Equity Derivatives	7,141	495	13,369
Forwards and swaps	3,321	147	3,970
Options	3,820	348	9,399
Other	17,685	558	15,071
Total	492,911	14,499	345,995

Grand Total	405,302	4,027,382
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Long-term predictive success hinges on a command of politics, demographics, history, economics, finance, quantitative methods, technological knowhow, and psychology.

The pursuit of capital market diagnostic excellence can be daunting. A weekday never passes for financial markets without fresh releases providing economic, industry, issuer, rating agency, central bank, and regulatory information. This data torrent can sometimes obscure the more important determinants of capital market valuations and induce random-walk noise trading.

For example, the interpretations of local central bank governors' speeches may be quickly canceled out by the remarks 24 hours later by another governor from the same central bank. An inordinate emphasis can be placed on highly volatile and often subsequently revised economic statistics like the U.S. monthly employment report.

CAPITAL MARKET MISSION AND KEY CAPITAL MARKET QUESTIONS

It's generally accepted that all categories of investors seek to optimize their risk-adjusted returns, income, or capital preservation in accordance with their chosen time horizon, risk tolerance, and bespoke portfolio constraints (e.g., environmental, social and governance (ESG) standards). Concurrently, all types of financial security issuers seek to limit their cost of capital. The myriad competing investor and issuer quests is sorted out in the capital markets.

The main function of global capital markets is to match capital savers with capital needers. In most societies, there are some governments, individuals, and enterprises that do not spend their entire income. These delayers of consumption thereby save. In contrast, there are governments, individuals, and firms that spend more than their income. If such spending is partially dedicated to the funding of existing enterprise expansion and the formation of new businesses, then such excess spending is deemed to be investing.

Through this around-the-clock market process, the value of every stock, bond, currency, commodity, real estate unit, and collectible is established. Most of these determinations are made via some form of electronic exchange. But many also are formed through various types of auctions.

As usual, the textbook condensation of complex activities does not fully illuminate the activities, excitement, and consequences of the capital markets mission. The study of capital markets can help shed light on some of society's important questions like:

- Why are construction cranes working almost continuously in certain cities, while nearly invisible in other urban centers?
- Why do retail clothing stores and restaurants come and go at such a high turnover rate?
- Why do some businesses last for decades?
- Where does the capital come from to sponsor the creation of new firms and technologies that improve the quality of life for billions of people?
- What explains the vast difference in borrowing rates among nations?
- What is the proper balance between fiscal and monetary policy?

- Should nations strive for a strong or weak currency?
- Should a firm finance its expansion through common stock, preferred stock, senior debt, junior debt, or convertible debt?
- Why do certain works of art sell at more than \$100 million? How are prices determined for rare coins, stamps, antiques, and sports memorabilia?
- Where does the money come from that pours into institutions like mutual funds, hedge funds, endowments, insurance companies, and pension funds? And what are these institutions really trying to accomplish with their money?
- Will ZIRP (zero-interest rate policies) and NIRP (negative-interest rate policies) by central banks really prove effective in stimulating advanced economy growth?
- Will global banks be able to smoothly “normalize” their policies in the late Teens/early Twenties without inflicting an economic growth pause and chilling, perhaps only briefly, capital market risk-taking?
- Will virtual currencies and block chain methods become more prevalent?
- Does inadequate liquidity, especially for credit instruments, pose a systemic risk for markets?
- Are global trade flows helped or hurt under various types of trade agreements?
- What are the principal causes of slow productivity growth despite a near-unanimous sense of accelerated technological change so far in the 21st century?
- What are the best future career fields? Will the arrival of more robots significantly displace huge portions of the workforce?
- How should portfolios be diversified, and how often should asset class allocations be adjusted?
- Who will pay and how much to curb climate change?
- Will long-living retirees have sufficient financial resources to fund their post-working lives?

POST-GREAT RECESSION, GLOBAL CAPITAL MARKETS CHART A MORE CONSERVATIVE COURSE

Approaching a decade after its onset in 2007 and more than seven years after its supposed conclusion in 2009, the Great Recession and its aftershocks continue to reverberate through the global financial system. In various forms, social unrest ferments from Iraq to Syria to Turkey to Greece to Belgium to France to England and to the United States. This lurking social unrest spills over into unexpected plebiscite outcomes, like the United Kingdom’s decision in June 2016 to leave the European Union.

In many parts of the world, good jobs and real wage advances remain scarce. Advanced economy growth dawdles below historic post-recession norms (3.0% or greater GDP growth for at least two-to-four consecutive quarters). Despite ebullient “techno-optimistic” celebrations of coming mammoth industry disruptions authored by big data, 3D printing, nanotechnology, biotechnology, social media, smart communications, fintech, driverless vehicles, robotics, artificial intelligence, virtual currencies like bitcoins, and drones, productivity gains dwindle in a slow-moving economic current