Smart Liquidity



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Market Structure Regulation Implications for Competition and Costs

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Setting the Stage

- As businesses go, stock exchanges are rather curious...liquidity and trading costs will decide who wins
 - The Economist, July 2001
- This is not a battle between exchanges. The real battle is the exchanges against the broker-dealers
 - Craig Donohue, CME, March 2007
- The test for MiFID will be whether competition will increase liquidity and efficiency...Wider spreads and an increase in the cost of trading would undermine the whole aim of MiFID
 - Clara Furse, June 2007
- For the Commission...creating authentic competition between different trading systems was the way to foster innovation and lower transaction costs
 - Report to the Minister for the Economy, Industry and Employment, February 2010
- We still see anti-competitive pressures from some of the exchanges
 - Nick Nielsen, Global Head of Trading, Marshall Wace, April 2011



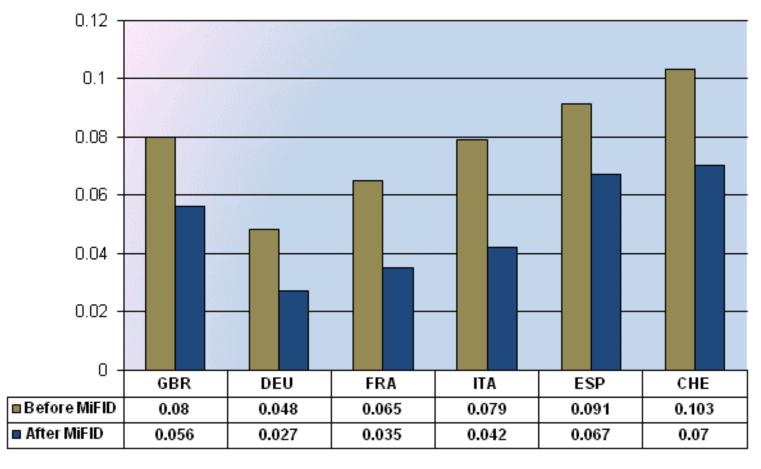
The Story Begins in 1969

- The beginning of market structure regulation
- Market structure comprises the rules and institutions which determine competition between trading platforms
 - and the means by which they interact with participants in the market
- The focus immediately shifted to participants, attempting to fit them into regulatory categories
- What was missed?
 - Competition is not limited to alternative execution venues
 - It focuses on value-added propositions for trade execution services
- Back to the participants
 - Market makers
 - Institutional traders
 - Brokers
 - Venues
 - Buy-side portfolio management
 - Regulators



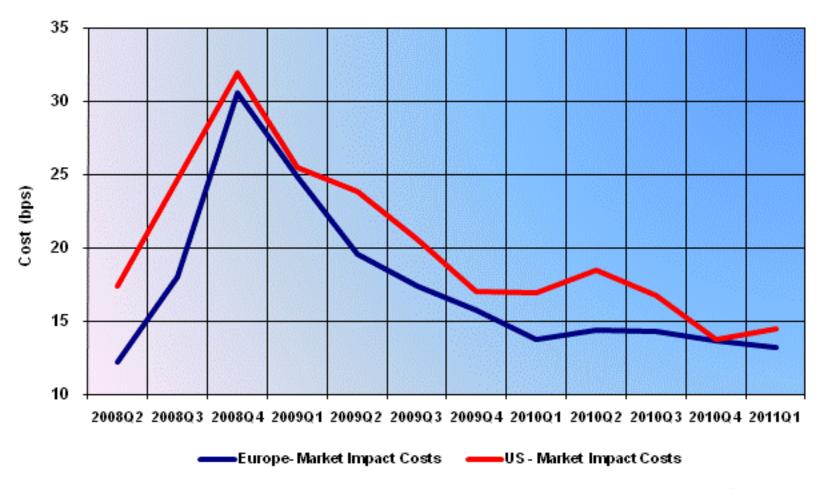
Market Makers: Spread Costs

Volatility-Adjusted Spreads



Institutional Trading: Market Impact

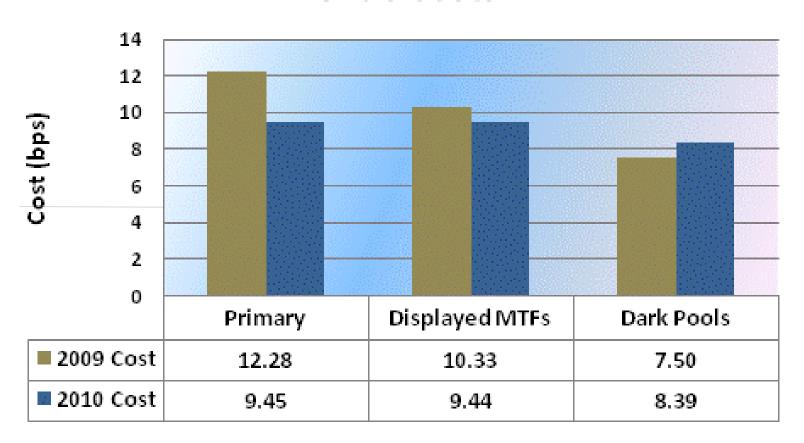
Market Impact Costs





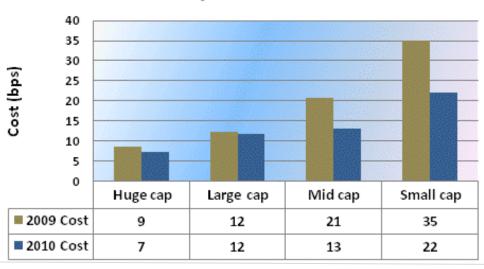
Venues: Execution Costs

Venue Costs

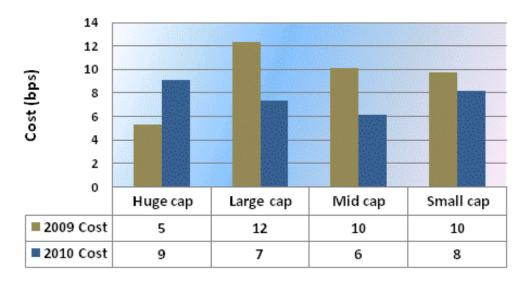


Composition of Costs

Primary Market Costs

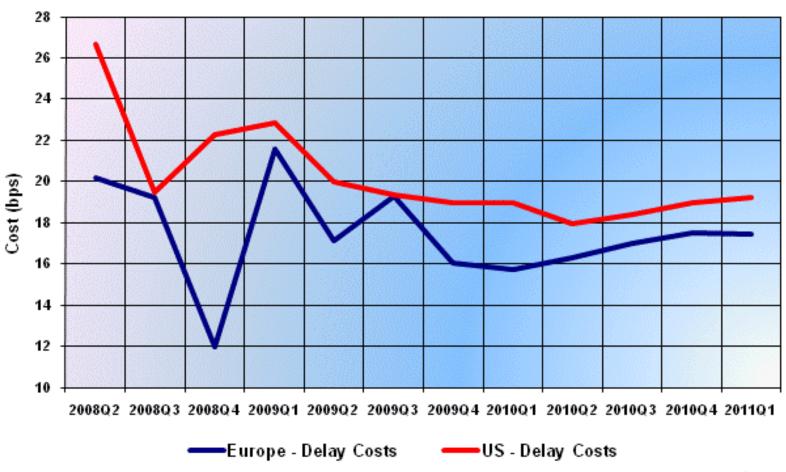


Dark Pools Market Costs



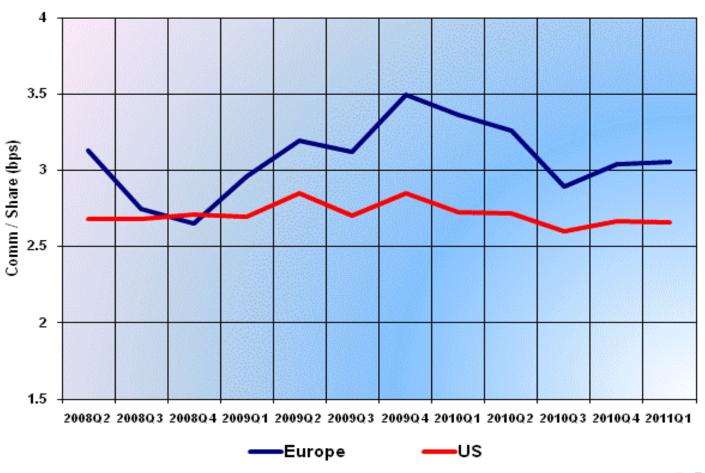
Buy-Side: Delay Costs

Buy-Side Delay Trading Costs

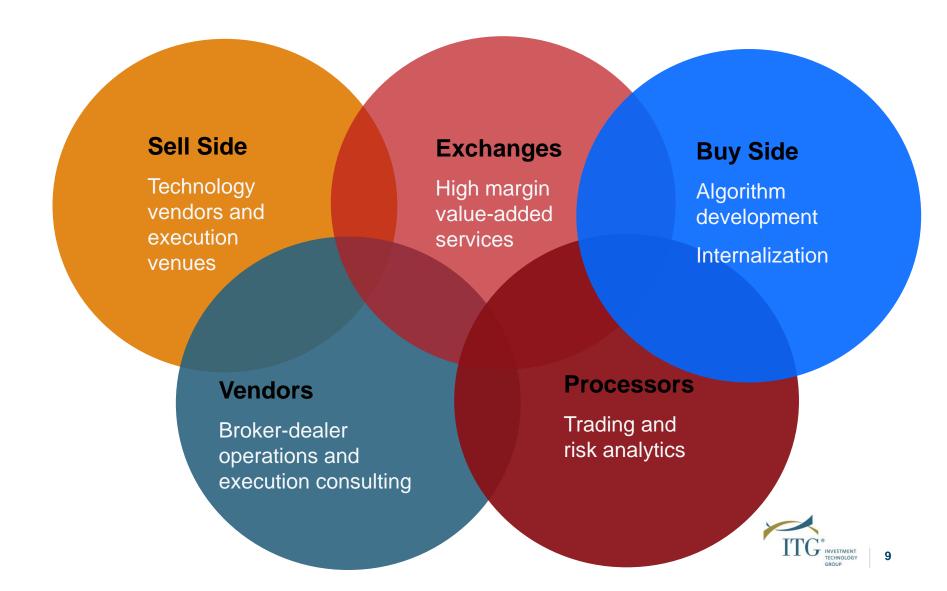


Brokers: Commissions

Commission Costs



Competition and the Loss of Regulatory Language



The Exchange-Broker Divide

- "Exchanges will now have to find out what exactly their customers want.
 This ought to be self-evident: a cheap and effective trading system. But,
 it is not that simple." The Economist, July, 2001
- Exchanges as technology companies or financial institutions?
- Exchange rebundling versus broker reintermediation
 - Creative combinations of financial services elements, leveraging the technology and information capabilities of electronic market structure
- Rebundling as a choice, optimal when
 - Complementarities are high
 - Marginal costs are low
 - Unbundled services are commoditized
 - Competitive barriers to entry are desirable

Convergence

Broker-Dealer Reintermediation

- Trade execution
- Execution management
- Trading decision support
- Information services
- Strategies and algorithms
- Capital and liquidity pools
- Managed financial networks
- Technology provider
- Fundamental research
- Global, multi-asset

Exchange Rebundling

- Trade execution
- Workstations/portals
- Trading decision support
- Data provider
- Order types and algorithms
- Liquidity aggregator
- Network businesses
- Technology provider
- Research aggregator
- Global, multi-asset

Last Thoughts

- Globally, regulators continue to struggle with definitions
 - High-frequency trading is another current example
 - Difficult to regulate an activity if one cannot define it
 - Market structure regulation, as opposed to regulation of individual entities
- The financial crisis mitigates the effect of the regulatory attempt to encourage competition
 - At one point, 20+ new entrants and a lot of promise
 - Downward pressure on volumes destroys nascent MTF efforts due to fixed costs
 - Exchanges are taking over the independents
 - Others are consolidating
 - Smaller commission pools result in fewer brokers, with electronic capabilities, taking volume away from MTFs and channeling liquidity through BCNs

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