15.566:

Information Technology as an Integrating Force in Manufacturing

Class #8: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN FINANCIAL MARKETS

Spring 1998 Sloan School of Management Massachusetts Institute of Technology

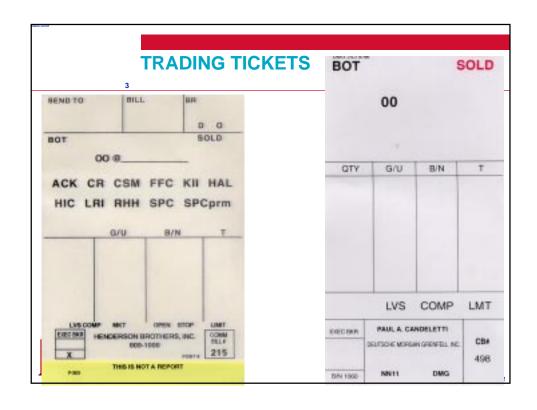
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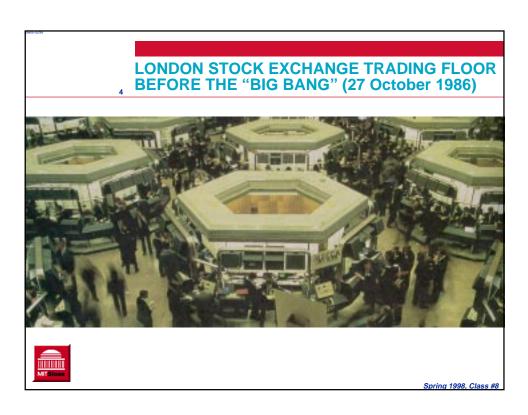


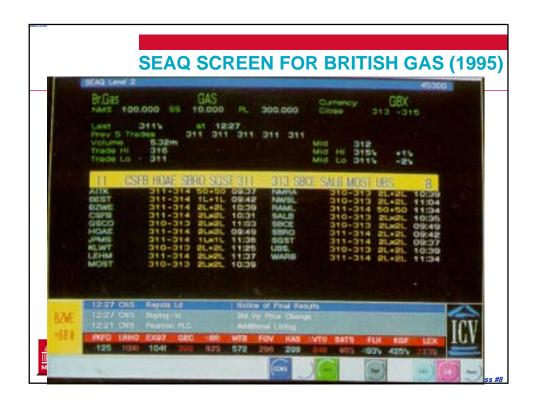
NYSE TRADING FLOOR (1930 and 1964)

2









THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

"Big Bang" on 27 October 1986:

- ended fixed commissions
- **■** opened membership to non-UK firms
- allowed dual capacity operations (jobber and broker)
- introduced SEAQ, a screen-based quotation system

Daily volume (in \$billion)	1985	1992	1994	1995
London Stock Exchange	\$0.28	\$2.6	\$4.1	\$4.6
New York Stock Exchange	\$3.9	\$6.9	\$9.8	\$12.7
LSE as % of NYSE	7.2%	38.0%	41.9%	36.1%
NASDAQ	\$1.0	\$3.5	\$5.8	\$9.80
LSE as % of NASDAQ	28.0%	74.4%	71.0%	49.0%
FTSE 100 Stocks Bid-Ask	1.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%
Avg Institutional Commission	0.33%	0.17%	0.18%	0.16%



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THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE (Cont'd)

"Big Bang" Results:

- Return on capital from 1987-1990 for LSE member firms was *negative* 2%
- **■** Winners
 - -institutional investors
 - -the Exchange
- Losers
 - -member firms
 - -broker-dealer intermediaries
- **■** Responses
 - -whining as a strategy
 - -"fair weather" market making
 - -delayed large trade publication

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