Panelist—"The Derivatives Marketplace: Transaction Technology in Flux"

By Chester S. Spatt*,**

New York University Conference on "Derivatives 2007: New Ideas, New Instruments, New Markets"

May 18, 2007

*Securities and Exchange Commission (Chief Economist) and Carnegie Mellon University.

**The Securities and Exchange Commission disclaims responsibility for any private publication or statement by any SEC employee or Commissioner. This presentation expresses the author's views and does not necessarily reflect those of the Commission, the Commissioners, or other members of the staff.

Introductory Comments

- Derivatives have played a central role in the development of financial theory useful to focus more on the underlying market structure
- Interesting differences between the options and more traditional equity markets
- Considerable transition in derivatives markets

Data

- Scale of data is considerable—lots of contracts (exercise prices and expirations)—potential impediment to distribution
- Analogy to Dash 5 statistics—What is the appropriate level of aggregation?
- Recent improvement in available quote data
- Data as a potential product line for exchanges
- As in equities, will depth of book data be sold?

Data and the SEC "Disclosure" Model

 The "Disclosure" model and the "Economics" paradigm—Encouraging provision of data builds naturally on these perspectives

Evolution of Fragmentation

 Inherent sources of fragmentation--Competing exchanges and many maturities and exercise prices

 Intermarket Linkage Plan may have helped integrate the markets

What are the Implications of Fragmentation?

- Reluctance to leave limit orders on the book due to adverse selection—especially when little natural depth
- Role of technology—scale economies in quoting/trading across contracts—Importance of quoting for trading
- Bandwidth demand
- Internalization and wide spreads promoted equilibrium "price matching"—limits liquidity

Internalization

- Boston's Price Improvement Process (PIP)—an early push towards pennies
- Tick size and payment for order flow—large payments for order flow is systematic evidence that spreads are artificially constrained
- Exchange sponsored payments (coordination device)—marketing fees—since the orders are split across various market makers

Impacts of Penny Pilot

- Tighter spreads
- Much lower payment for order flow
- Increase in bandwidth demand from increased quoting due to decimals more modest than feared

Bandwidth

- Many of the effects would be felt downstream
- Potential solutions using technology or pricing

Derivatives and Equity Trading

- Various platforms anxious to move into spaces traditionally occupied by other platforms
- Side-by-side-trading (as in Europe) could impact value of floor access and nature of price discovery