

INDIAN CAPITAL MARKET

BASIC CONCEPTS

1. Introduction

Indian financial market consists of capital market, money market and the debt market.

2. Capital Markets/Securities Market

The capital markets are relatively for long-term (greater than one year maturity) financial instruments (e.g. bonds and stocks).

- **Primary Market:** A market where new securities are bought and sold for the first time is called the New Issues market or the IPO market.
- **Secondary Market:** A market in which an investor purchases a security from another investor rather than the issuer, subsequent to the original issuance in the primary market.

There are many similarities and differences between Primary Market and Capital Market

3. Stock Exchange and Its Operations

Stock exchange is a place where the securities issued by the Government, public bodies and Joint Stock Companies are traded.

4. Leading Stock Exchanges in India

- (a) **Bombay Stock Exchange Limited (BSE):** It is the oldest stock exchange in Asia. Its index is *SENSEX*. The Exchange has a nation-wide reach with a presence in 417 cities and towns of India. The BSE's On-Line Trading System (BOLT) is a proprietary system of the Exchange and is BS 7799-2-2002 certified. The surveillance and clearing and settlement functions of the Exchange are ISO 9001:2000 certified.
- (b) **National Stock Exchange (NSE):** It was promoted by leading Financial Institutions at the behest of the Government of India and was incorporated in November 1992. It uses satellite communication technology to energize participation from around 320 cities spread all over the country. NSE can handle up to 6 million trades per day in Capital Market segment. NSE is

one of the largest interactive VSAT based stock exchanges in the world. Today it supports more than 3000 VSATs.

5. Leading Stock Exchanges Abroad

- (a) *New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)*: was established in 1792. Each day on the NYSE trading floor an auction takes place. Open bid and offers are managed on The Trading Floor by Exchange members acting on behalf of institutions and individual investors. Buy and sell orders for each listed security meet directly on the trading floor in assigned locations. Prices are determined through supply and demand. Stocks buy and sell orders funnel through a single location, ensuring that the investor, no matter how big or small, is exposed to a wide range of buyers and sellers.
- (b) *Nasdaq*: It is known for its growth, liquidity, depth of market and the world's most powerful, forward-looking technologies. It is the world's first electronic stock market. Nasdaq has no single specialist through which transactions pass. Nasdaq's market structure allows multiple market participants to trade stock through a sophisticated computer network linking buyers and sellers from around the world.
- (c) *London Stock Exchange*: Established in 1760. Dealing in shares is conducted via an off-market trading facility operated by Cazenovia and Company. The exchange also undertakes various investor-friendly programmes. One of them is the Share Aware Programme.

6. Functions of Stock Exchanges

- (a) Liquidity and Marketability of Securities;
- (b) Fair Price Determination;
- (c) Source for Long term Funds;
- (d) Helps in Capital Formation; and
- (e) Reflects the General State of Economy.

7. Green Shoe Option (GSO)

GSO means an option of allocating shares in excess of shares included in the public issue and operating a post listing price stability mechanism through a Stabilizing Agent (SA).

8. Clearing Houses

Clearing house is an exchange-associated body charged with the function of ensuring (guaranteeing) the financial integrity of each trade. It provides a range of

services related to the guarantee of contracts, clearance and settlement of trades, and management of risk for their members and associated exchanges.

9. 100% Book Building Process

In an issue of securities to the public through a prospectus, the option for 100% book building is available to any issuer company.

10. E-IPO

In addition to other requirements for public issue as given in SEBI guidelines wherever applicable, a company proposing to issue capital to public through the on-line system of the stock exchange for offer of securities has to comply with additional requirements in this regard.

For E-IPO, the company should enter into agreement with the stock exchange(s) and the stock exchange would appoint SEBI registered stock brokers of the stock exchange to accept applications.

11. Capital Market Instruments

- **Equity Shares:** It is a share in the ownership of a company. Stock represents a claim on the company's assets and earnings. It entitles the owner to vote at shareholders' meetings and to receive dividends.
- **Preference Shares:** They do not have voting rights, but have a higher claim on assets and earnings than the equity shares.
- **Debentures/ Bonds:** A bond is a long-term debt security. It represents "debt" in that the bond buyer actually lends the face amount to the bond issuer.

$$YTM = \frac{\text{Coupon Rate} + \text{Prorated Discount}}{(\text{Face Value} + \text{Purchase Price})/2}$$

- **American Depositary Receipts (ADRs):** An American Depositary Receipt (ADR) is a negotiable receipt which represents one or more depository shares held by a US custodian bank, which in turn represent underlying shares of non-issuer held by a custodian in the home country.
- **Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs):** They are negotiable certificates with publicly traded equity of the issuer as underlying security. An issue of depository receipts would involve the issuer, issuing agent to a foreign depository. The depository, in turn, issues GDRs to investors evidencing their rights as shareholders. Depository receipts are denominated in foreign currency and are listed on an international exchange such as London or Luxembourg. GDRs enable investors to trade a dollar denominated instrument on an international stock exchange and yet have rights in foreign shares.

- Derivatives: It is a financial instrument which derives its value from some other financial price. This 'other financial price' is called *the underlying*.

12. Types of Risks

- (a) Credit risk: Credit risk is the risk of loss due to counterparty's failure to perform on an obligation to the institution.
- (b) Market risk: Market risk is the risk of loss due to adverse changes in the market value (the price) of an instrument or portfolio of instruments.
- (c) Liquidity risk: Liquidity risk is the risk of loss due to failure of an institution to meet its funding requirements or to execute a transaction at a reasonable price.
- (d) Operational risk: Operational risk is the risk of loss occurring as a result of inadequate systems and control, deficiencies in information systems, human error, or management failure.
- (e) Legal risk: Legal risk is the risk of loss arising from contracts which are not legally enforceable (e.g. the counterparty does not have the power or authority to enter into a particular type of derivatives transaction) or documented correctly.
- (f) Regulatory risk: Regulatory risk is the risk of loss arising from failure to comply with regulatory or legal requirements.
- (g) Reputation risk: Reputation risk is the risk of loss arising from adverse public opinion and damage to reputation.

13. Types of Financial Derivatives

- Future Contract: It is an agreement between two parties that commits one party to buy an underlying financial instrument (bond, stock or currency) or commodity (gold, soybean or natural gas) and one party to sell a financial instrument or commodity at a specific price at a future date.
- Stock Options: A privilege, sold by one party to another, that gives the buyer right not an obligation, to buy (call) or sell (put) a stock at an agreed upon price within a certain period on or a specific date regardless of changes in its market price during that period.
- Stock Index Futures: Stock index futures may be used to either speculate on the equity market's general performance or to hedge a stock portfolio against a decline in value.

- **Stock Index Option:** A call or put option on a financial index. Investors trading index options are essentially betting on the overall movement of the stock market as represented by a basket of stocks.

14. Option Valuation Techniques

- (a) **Black-Scholes Model:** The Black-Scholes model is used to calculate a theoretical price (ignoring dividends paid during the life of the option) using the five key determinants of an option's price: stock price, strike price, volatility, time to expiration, and short-term (risk free) interest rate.

$$OP = SN(d_1) - Xe^{-rt}N(d_2)$$

Where:

$$d_1 = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{S}{X}\right) + \left(r + \frac{v^2}{2}\right)t}{v\sqrt{t}}$$

$$d_2 = d_1 - v\sqrt{t}$$

- (b) **Binomial Model:** The binomial model breaks down the time to expiration into potentially a very large number of time intervals, or steps. With the binomial model it is possible to check at every point in an option's life (i.e. at every step of the binomial tree) for the possibility of early exercise (e.g. where, due to e.g. a dividend, or a put being deeply in the money the option price at that point is less than its intrinsic value).
- (c) **Greeks:** The Greeks are a collection of statistical values (expressed as percentages) that give the investor a better overall view of how a stock has been performing :
- (i) **Delta:** It is the degree to which an option price will move given a small change in the underlying stock price. A deeply out-of-the-money call will have a delta very close to zero; a deeply in-the-money call will have a delta very close to 1.
The formula for a delta of a European call on a non-dividend paying stock is:
Delta = N (d₁) (see Black-Scholes formula for d₁)
 - (ii) **Gamma:** It measures how fast the delta changes for small changes in the underlying stock price. It is the delta of the delta.
 - (iii) **Theta:** The change in option price given a one day decrease in time to expiration. It is a measure of time decay.

(iv) *Rho*: The change in option price given a one per centage point change in the risk-free interest rate.

(v) *Vega*: Sensitivity of option value to change in volatility.

(d) Pricing Future Contract

Cost-of-Carry Model: It is an arbitrage-free pricing model. Its central theme is that futures contract is so priced as to preclude arbitrage profit.

Futures price = Spot Price + Carry Cost – Carry Return

15. Embedded Derivatives

It is a derivative instrument that is embedded in another contract - the host contract. The host contract might be a debt or equity instrument, a lease, an insurance contract or a sale or purchase contract.

16. Commodity Derivatives

Trading in derivatives first started to protect farmers from the risk of the value of their crop going below the cost price of their produce. Derivative contracts were offered on various agricultural products like cotton, rice, coffee, wheat, pepper, etc. Commodity futures and swaps are also available.

There are 25 commodity derivative exchanges in India as of now and derivative contracts on nearly 100 commodities are available for trade.

17. Commodity Exchanges in India

(a) National Commodity & Derivatives Exchange Limited (NCDEX): NCDEX is a public limited company incorporated on April 23, 2003 under the Companies Act, 1956. It is the only commodity exchange in the country promoted by national level institutions. NCDEX is regulated by Forward Market Commission in respect of futures trading in commodities.

(b) Multi Commodity Exchange (MCX): MCX is an independent and de-mutualised multi commodity exchange. It has permanent recognition from the Government of India for facilitating online trading, clearing and settlement operations for commodities futures market across the country.

(c) National Board of Trade (NBOT): It is incorporated on July 30, 1999 to offer integrated, state-of-the-art commodity futures exchange.

(d) National Multi-Commodity Exchange of India (NMCE): It is the first de-mutualised Electronic Multi-Commodity Exchange of India granted the National status on a permanent basis by the Government of India and operational since 26th November 2002.

18. OTC Derivatives

It is a derivative contract which is privately negotiated. OTC trades have no anonymity, and they generally do not go through a clearing corporation.

- OTC Interest Rate Derivatives: Over-the-counter (OTC) interest rate derivatives include instruments such as forward rate agreements (FRAs), interest rate swaps, caps, floors, and collars.
- FRA: It is a forward contract that sets terms for the exchange of cash payments based on changes in the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR).

Final settlement of the amounts owed by the parties to an FRA is determined by the formula

$$\text{Payment} = (N) (\text{LIBOR} - \text{FR}) (\text{dtm}/360)/1 + \text{LIBOR} (\text{dtm}/360),$$

- Interest rate swaps: They provide for the exchange of payments based on differences between two different interest rates;
- Interest rate caps, floors, and collars: They are option-like agreements that require one party to make payments to the other when a stipulated interest rate, most often a specified maturity of LIBOR, moves outside of some predetermined range.

Question 1

Write short note on Green shoe option.

Answer

Green Shoe Option: It is an option that allows the underwriting of an IPO to sell additional shares if the demand is high. It can be understood as an option that allows the underwriter for a new issue to buy and resell additional shares upto a certain pre-determined quantity.

Looking to the exceptional interest of investors in terms of over-subscription of the issue, certain provisions are made to issue additional shares or bonds to underwriters for distribution. The issuer authorises for additional shares or bonds. In common parlance, it is the retention of over-subscription to a certain extent. It is a special feature of euro-issues. In euro-issues the international practices are followed.

In the Indian context, green shoe option has a limited connotation. SEBI guidelines governing public issues contain appropriate provisions for accepting over-subscriptions, subject to a ceiling, say, 15 per cent of the offer made to public. In certain situations, the green-shoe option can even be more than 15 per cent.

Examples:

- IDBI had come-up earlier with their Flexi bonds (Series 4 and 5) . This is a debt-instrument. Each of the series was initially floated for Rs. 750 crores. SEBI had permitted IDBI to retain an excess of an equal amount of Rs. 750 crores.
- ICICI had launched their first tranche of safety bonds through unsecured redeemable debentures of Rs. 200 crores, with a green shoe option for an identical amount.

More recently, Infosys Technologies has exercised the green shoe option to purchase upto 7,82,000 additional ADSs representing 3,91,000 equity shares. This offer initially involved 5.22 million depository shares, representing 2.61 million domestic equity shares.

Question 2

Write a note about the functions of merchant bankers.

Answer

Functions of Merchant Bankers

The basic function of merchant banker or investment banker is marketing of corporate and other securities. In the process, he performs a number of services concerning various aspects of marketing, viz., origination, underwriting, and distribution, of securities. During the regime of erstwhile Controller of Capital Issues in India, when new issues were priced at a significant discount to their market prices, the merchant banker's job was limited to ensuring press coverage and dispatching subscription forms to every corner of the country. Now, merchant bankers are designing innovative instruments and perform a number of other services both for the issuing companies as well as the investors. The activities or services performed by merchant bankers, in India, today include:

- (a) Project promotion services.
- (b) Project finance.
- (c) Management and marketing of new issues.
- (d) Underwriting of new issues.
- (e) Syndication of credit.
- (f) Leasing services.
- (g) Corporate advisory services.
- (h) Providing venture capital.
- (i) Operating mutual funds and off shore funds.

- (j) Investment management or portfolio management services.
- (k) Bought out deals.
- (l) Providing assistance for technical and financial collaborations and joint ventures.
- (m) Management of and dealing in commercial paper.
- (n) Investment services for non-resident Indians.

Question 3

Write short note on Advantages of a depository system.

Answer

Advantages of a Depository System

The different stake-holders have advantages flowing out of the depository system. They are:-

- (I) For the Capital Market:
 - (i) It eliminates bad delivery;
 - (ii) It helps to eliminate voluminous paper work;
 - (iii) It helps in the quick settlement of dues and also reduces the settlement time;
 - (iv) It helps to eliminate the problems concerning odd lots;
 - (v) It facilitates stock-lending and thus deepens the market.
- (II) For the Investor:
 - (i) It reduces the risks associated with the loss or theft of documents and securities and eliminates forgery;
 - (ii) It ensures liquidity by speedy settlement of transactions;
 - (iii) It makes investors free from the physical holding of shares;
 - (iv) It reduces transaction costs; and
 - (v) It assists investors in securing loans against the securities.
- (III) For the Corporate Sector or Issuers of Securities:
 - (i) It provides upto date information on shareholders' names and addresses;
 - (ii) It enhances the image of the company;
 - (iii) It reduces the costs of the secretarial department;
 - (iv) It increases the efficiency of registrars and transfer agents; and
 - (v) It provides better facilities of communication with members.

Question 4

Write short note on Asset Securitisation.

Answer

Asset Securitisation: Securitisation is a process of transformation of illiquid asset into security which may be traded later in the open market. It is the process of transformation of the assets of a lending institution into negotiable instruments. The term 'securitisation' refers to both switching away from bank intermediation to direct financing via capital market and/or money market, and the transformation of a previously illiquid asset like automobile loans, mortgage loans, trade receivables, etc. into marketable instruments.

This is a method of recycling of funds. It is beneficial to financial intermediaries, as it helps in enhancing lending funds. Future receivables, EMIs and annuities are pooled together and transferred to a special purpose vehicle (SPV). These receivables of the future are shifted to mutual funds and bigger financial institutions. This process is similar to that of commercial banks seeking refinance with NABARD, IDBI, etc.

Question 5

Write a note on buy-back of shares by companies.

Answer

Buyback of shares:

Till 1998, buyback of equity shares was not permitted in India. But now they are permitted after suitably amending the Companies Act, 1956. However, the buy back of shares in India are permitted under certain guidelines issued by the Government as well as by the SEBI. Several companies have opted for such buyback including Reliance, Bajaj, and Ashok Leyland to name a few. In India, the corporate sector generally chooses to buyback by the tender method or the open market purchase method. The company, under the tender method, offers to buy back shares at a specific price during a specified period which is usually one month. Under the open market purchase method, a company buys shares from the secondary market over a period of one year subject to a maximum price fixed by the management. Companies seem to now have a distinct preference for the open market purchase method as it gives them greater flexibility regarding time and price.

As impact of buyback, the P/E ratio may change as a consequence of buyback operation. The P/E ratio may rise if investors view buyback positively or it may fall if the investors regard buyback negatively.

Rationale of buyback: Range from various considerations. Some of them may be:

- (i) For efficient allocation of resources.

- (ii) For ensuring price stability in share prices.
- (iii) For taking tax advantages.
- (iv) For exercising control over the company.
- (v) For saving from hostile takeover.
- (vi) To provide capital appreciation to investors this may otherwise be not available.

This, however, has some disadvantages also like, manipulation of share prices by its promoters, speculation, collusive trading etc.

Question 6

Write a short note on 'Book building'.

Answer

Book Building: Book building is a technique used for marketing a public offer of equity shares of a company. It is a way of raising more funds from the market. After accepting the free pricing mechanism by the SEBI, the book building process has acquired too much significance and has opened a new lead in development of capital market.

A company can use the process of book building to fine tune its price of issue. When a company employs book building mechanism, it does not pre-determine the issue price (in case of equity shares) or interest rate (in case of debentures) and invite subscription to the issue. Instead it starts with an indicative price band (or interest band) which is determined through consultative process with its merchant banker and asks its merchant banker to invite bids from prospective investors at different prices (or different rates). Those who bid are required to pay the full amount. Based on the response received from investors the final price is selected. The merchant banker (called in this case Book Runner) has to manage the entire book building process. Investors who have bid a price equal to or more than the final price selected are given allotment at the final price selected. Those who have bid for a lower price will get their money refunded.

In India, there are two options for book building process. One, 25 per cent of the issue has to be sold at fixed price and 75 per cent is through book building. The other option is to split 25 per cent of offer to the public (small investors) into a fixed price portion of 10 per cent and a reservation in the book built portion amounting to 15 per cent of the issue size. The rest of the book-built portion is open to any investor.

The greatest advantage of the book building process is that this allows for price and demand discovery. Secondly, the cost of issue is much less than the other traditional methods of raising capital. In book building, the demand for shares is known before the issue closes. In fact, if there is not much demand the issue may be deferred and can be rescheduled after having realised the temper of the market.

Question 7

Write short note on Stock Lending Scheme.

Answer

Stock Lending: In 'stock lending', the legal title of a security is temporarily transferred from a lender to a borrower. The lender retains all the benefits of ownership, other than the voting rights. The borrower is entitled to utilize the securities as required but is liable to the lender for all benefits.

A securities lending programme is used by the lenders to maximize yields on their portfolio. Borrowers use the securities lending programme to avoid settlement failures.

Securities lending provide income opportunities for security-holders and creates liquidity to facilitate trading strategies for borrowers. It is particularly attractive for large institutional shareholders as it is an easy way of generating income to offset custody fees and requires little involvement of time. It facilitates timely settlement, increases the settlements, reduces market volatility and improves liquidity.

The borrower deposits collateral securities with the approved, intermediary. In case the borrower fails to return the securities, he will be declared a defaulter and the approved intermediary will liquidate the collateral deposited with it. In the event of default, the approved intermediary is liable for making good the loss caused to the lender. The borrower cannot discharge his liabilities of returning the equivalent securities through payment in cash or kind.

Current Status in India

National Securities Clearing Corporation Ltd. launched its stock lending operations (christened Automated Lending & Borrowing Mechanism – ALBM) on February 10, 1999. This was the beginning of the first real stock lending operation in the country. Stock Holding Corporation of India, Deutsche Bank and Reliance are the other three stock lending intermediaries registered with SEBI.

Under NSCCL system only dematerialized stocks are eligible. The NSCCL'S stock lending system is screen based, thus instantly opening up participation from across the country wherever there is an NSE trading terminal. The transactions are guaranteed by NSCCL and the participating members are the clearing members of NSCCL. The main features of NSCCL system are:

- (i) The session will be conducted every Wednesday on NSE screen where borrowers and lenders enter their requirements either as a purchase order indicating an intention to borrow or as sale, indicating intention to lend.
- (ii) Previous day's closing price of a security will be taken as the lending price of the security.

- (iii) The fee or interest that a lender gets will be market determined and will be the difference between the lending price and the price arrived at the ALBM session.
- (iv) Corresponding to a normal market segment, there will be an ALBM session.
- (v) Funds towards each borrowing will have to be paid in on the securities lending day.
- (vi) A participant will be required to pay-in-funds equal to the total value of the securities borrowed.
- (vii) The same amount of securities has to be returned at the end of the ALBM settlement on the day of the pay-out of the ALBM settlement.
- (viii) The previous day's closing price is called the lending price and the rate at which the lending takes place is called the lending fee. This lending fee alone is determined in the course of ALBM session.
- (ix) Fee adjustment shall be made for any lender not making full delivery of a security. The lender's account shall be debited for the quantity not delivered.
- (x) The borrower account shall be debited to the extent of the securities not lend on account of funds shortage.

Question 8

- (a) *Briefly explain 'Buy Back of Securities' and give the management objectives of buying Back Securities.*
- (b) *Explain the term 'Insider Trading' and why Insider Trading is punishable.*

Answer

(a) Buy Back of Securities

Companies are allowed to buy back equity shares or any other security specified by the Union Government. In India Companies are required to extinguish shares bought back within seven days. In USA Companies are allowed to hold bought back shares as treasury stock, which may be reissued. A company buying back shares makes an offer to purchase shares at a specified price. Shareholders accept the offer and surrender their shares.

The following are the management objectives of buying back securities:

- (i) To return excess cash to shareholders, in absence of appropriate investment opportunities.
- (ii) To give a signal to the market that shares are undervalued.

- (iii) To increase promoters holding, as a percentage of total outstanding shares, without additional investment. Thus, buy back is often used as a defence mechanism against potential takeover.
- (iv) To change the capital structure.
- (b) **Insider Trading**

Insider Trading is a buying or selling or dealing in securities of a listed company, by a director, member of management, an employee or any other person such as internal or statutory auditor, agent, advisor, analyst consultant etc. who have knowledge of material, 'inside' information not available to general public. The dealing in securities by an insider is illegal when it is predicated upon utilization of inside information to profit at the expense of other investors who do not have access to such investment information. The word insider has wide connotation. An outsider may be held to be an insider by virtue of his engaging himself in this practice on the strength of inside information.

Insider trading which is an unethical practice resorted to by those in power in corporates has manifested not only in India but elsewhere in the world causing huge losses to common investors thus driving them away from capital market. Therefore, it is punishable.

Question 9

Explain the term "Offer for Sale".

Answer

Offer for sale is also known as bought out deal (BOD). It is a new method of offering equity shares, debentures etc., to the public. In this method, instead of dealing directly with the public, a company offers the shares/debentures through a sponsor. The sponsor may be a commercial bank, merchant banker, an institution or an individual. It is a type of wholesale of equities by a company. A company allots shares to a sponsor at an agreed price between the company and sponsor. The sponsor then passes the consideration money to the company and in turn gets the shares duly transferred to him. After a specified period as agreed between the company and sponsor, the shares are issued to the public by the sponsor with a premium. After the public offering, the sponsor gets the shares listed in one or more stock exchanges. The holding cost of such shares by the sponsor may be reimbursed by the company or the sponsor may get the profit by issue of shares to the public at premium.

Thus, it enables the company to raise the funds easily and immediately. As per SEBI guidelines, no listed company can go for BOD. A privately held company or an unlisted company can only go for BOD. A small or medium size company which needs money urgently chooses to BOD. It is a low cost method of raising funds. The cost of public issue is around 8% in India. But this method lacks transparency. There will be scope for misuse also. Besides this, it is expensive like

the public issue method. One of the most serious short coming of this method is that the securities are sold to the investing public usually at a premium. The margin thus between the amount received by the company and the price paid by the public does not become additional funds of the company, but it is pocketed by the issuing houses or the existing shareholders.

Question 10

Write short notes on the following:

1. *Debt Securitisation.*
2. *Stock Lending Scheme – its meaning, advantages and risk involved.*

Answer

(1) Debt Securitisation:

Debt securitisation is a method of recycling of funds. It is especially beneficial to financial intermediaries to support the lending volumes. Assets generating steady cash flows are packaged together and against this assets pool market securities can be issued. The process can be classified in the following three functions.

1. *The origination function:* A borrower seeks a loan from finance company, bank or housing company. On the basis of credit worthiness repayment schedule is structured over the life of the loan.
2. *The pooling function:* Similar loans or receivables are clubbed together to create an underlying pool of assets. This pool is transferred in favour of a SPV (Special Purpose Vehicle), which acts as a trustee for the investor. Once, the assets are transferred they are held in the organizers portfolios.
3. *The securitisation function:* It is the SPV's job to structure and issue the securities on the basis of asset pool. The securities carry coupon and an expected maturity, which can be asset based or mortgage based. These are generally sold to investors through merchant bankers. The investors interested in this type of securities are generally institutional investors like mutual fund, insurance companies etc. The originator usually keeps the spread.

Generally, the process of securitisation is without recourse i.e. the investor bears the credit risk of default and the issuer is under an obligation to pay to investors only if the cash flows are received by issuer from the collateral.

(2) Stock Lending Scheme:

Stock lending means transfer of security. The legal title is temporarily transferred from a lender to a borrower. The lender retains all the benefits of ownership, except voting

power/rights. The borrower is entitled to utilize the securities as required but is liable to the lender for all benefits such as dividends, rights etc. The basic purpose of stock borrower is to cover the short sales i.e. selling the shares without possessing them. SEBI has introduced scheme for securities lending and borrowing in 1997.

Advantages:

- (1) Lenders to get return (as lending charges) from it, instead of keeping it idle.
- (2) Borrower uses it to avoid settlement failure and loss due to auction.
- (3) From the view-point of market this facilitates timely settlement, increase in settlement, reduce market volatility and improves liquidity.
- (4) This prohibits fictitious Bull Run.

The borrower has to deposit the collateral securities, which could be cash, bank guarantees, government securities or certificates of deposits or other securities, with the approved intermediary. In case, the borrower fails to return the securities, he will be declared a defaulter and the approved intermediary will liquidate the collateral deposited with it.

In the event of default, the approved intermediary is liable for making good the loss caused to the lender.

The borrower cannot discharge his liabilities of returning the equivalent securities through payment in cash or kind.

National Securities Clearing Corporation Ltd. (NSCCL), Stock Holding Corporation of India (SHCIL), Deutsche Bank, and Reliance Capital etc. are the registered and approved intermediaries for the purpose of stock lending scheme. NSCCL proposes to offer a number of schemes, including the Automated Lending and Borrowing Mechanism (ALBM), automatic borrowing for settlement failures and case by case borrowing.

Question 11

Explain the terms ESOS and ESPS with reference to the SEBI guidelines for The Employees Stock Option Plans (ESOPs).

Answer

ESOS and ESPS

	ESOS	ESPS
1. Meaning	Employee Stock Option Scheme means a scheme under which the company grants option to employees.	Employee Stock Purchase Scheme means a scheme under which the company offers shares to employees as a part of public issue.
2. Auditors' Certificate	Auditors' Certificate to be placed at each AGM stating that the scheme has been implemented as per the guidelines and in accordance with the special resolution passed.	No such Certificate is required.
3. Transferability	It is not transferable.	It is transferable after lock in period.
4. Consequences of failure	The amount payable may be forfeited. If the option is not vested due to non-fulfillment of condition relating to vesting of option then the amount may be refunded to the employees.	Not applicable.
5. Lock in period	Minimum period of 1 year shall be there between the grant and vesting of options. Company is free to specify the lock in period for the shares issued pursuant to exercise of option.	One year from the date of allotment. If the ESPS is part of public issue and the shares are issued to employees at the same price as in the public issue, the shares issued to employees pursuant to ESPS shall not be subject to any lock in.

Question 12

Distinguish between:

- (i) *Forward and Futures contracts.*
- (ii) *Intrinsic value and Time value of an option.*

Answer

(i) **Forward and Future Contracts:**

S.No.	Features	Forward	Futures
1.	Trading	Forward contracts are traded on personal basis or on telephone or otherwise.	Futures Contracts are traded in a competitive arena.
2.	Size of Contract	Forward contracts are individually tailored and have no standardized size	Futures contracts are standardized in terms of quantity or amount as the case may be
3.	Organized exchanges	Forward contracts are traded in an over the counter market.	Futures contracts are traded on organized exchanges with a designated physical location.
4.	Settlement	Forward contracts settlement takes place on the date agreed upon between the parties.	Futures contracts settlements are made daily via. Exchange's clearing house.
5.	Delivery date	Forward contracts may be delivered on the dates agreed upon and in terms of actual delivery.	Futures contracts delivery dates are fixed on cyclical basis and hardly takes place. However, it does not mean that there is no actual delivery.
6.	Transaction costs	Cost of forward contracts is based on bid – ask spread.	Futures contracts entail brokerage fees for buy and sell orders.
7.	Marking to market	Forward contracts are not subject to marking to market	Futures contracts are subject to marking to market in which the loss on profit is debited or credited in the margin account on daily basis due to change in price.
8.	Margins	Margins are not required in forward contract.	In futures contracts every participants is subject to maintain margin as decided by the

			exchange authorities
9.	Credit risk	In forward contract, credit risk is born by each party and, therefore, every party has to bother for the creditworthiness.	In futures contracts the transaction is a two way transaction, hence the parties need not to bother for the risk.

- (ii) **Intrinsic value and the time value of An Option:** Intrinsic value of an option and the time value of an option are primary determinants of an option's price. By being familiar with these terms and knowing how to use them, one will find himself in a much better position to choose the option contract that best suits the particular investment requirements.

Intrinsic value is the value that any given option would have if it were exercised today. This is defined as the difference between the option's strike price (x) and the stock actual current price (c.p). In the case of a call option, one can calculate the intrinsic value by taking $CP - X$. If the result is greater than Zero (In other words, if the stock's current price is greater than the option's strike price), then the amount left over after subtracting $CP - X$ is the option's intrinsic value. If the strike price is greater than the current stock price, then the intrinsic value of the option is zero – it would not be worth anything if it were to be exercised today. An option's intrinsic value can never be below zero. To determine the intrinsic value of a put option, simply reverse the calculation to $X - CP$

Example: Let us assume Wipro Stock is priced at Rs.105/-. In this case, a Wipro 100 call option would have an intrinsic value of $(Rs.105 - Rs.100 = Rs.5)$. However, a Wipro 100 put option would have an intrinsic value of zero $(Rs.100 - Rs.105 = -Rs.5)$. Since this figure is less than zero, the intrinsic value is zero. Also, intrinsic value can never be negative. On the other hand, if we are to look at a Wipro put option with a strike price of Rs.120. Then this particular option would have an intrinsic value of Rs.15 $(Rs.120 - Rs.105 = Rs.15)$.

Time Value: This is the second component of an option's price. It is defined as any value of an option other than the intrinsic value. From the above example, if Wipro is trading at Rs.105 and the Wipro 100 call option is trading at Rs.7, then we would conclude that this option has Rs.2 of time value $(Rs.7 \text{ option price} - Rs.5 \text{ intrinsic value} = Rs.2 \text{ time value})$. Options that have zero intrinsic value are comprised entirely of time value.

Time value is basically the risk premium that the seller requires to provide the option buyer with the right to buy/sell the stock upto the expiration date. This component may be regarded as the Insurance premium of the option. This is also known as "Extrinsic

value.” Time value decays over time. In other words, the time value of an option is directly related to how much time an option has until expiration. The more time an option has until expiration, greater the chances of option ending up in the money.

Question 13

What is the procedure for the book building process? Explain the recent changes made in the allotment process.

Answer

The modern and more popular method of share pricing these days is the BOOK BUILDING route. After appointing a merchant banker as a book runner, the company planning the IPO, specifies the number of shares it wishes to sell and also mentions a price band. Investors place their orders in Book Building process that is similar to bidding at an auction. The willing investors submit their bids above the floor price indicated by the company in the price band to the book runner. Once the book building period ends, the book runner evaluates the bids on the basis of the prices received, investor quality and timing of bids. Then the book runner and the company conclude the final price at which the issuing company is willing to issue the stock and allocate securities. Traditionally, the number of shares is fixed and the issue size gets determined on the basis of price per share discovered through the book building process.

Public issues these days are targeted at various segments of the investing fraternity. Companies now allot certain portions of the offering to different segments so that everyone gets a chance to participate. The segments are traditionally three -qualified institutional bidders (QIBs), high net worth individuals (HNIs) and retail investors (general public). Indian companies now have to offer about 50% of the offer to QIBs, about 15% to high net worth individuals and the remaining 35% to retail investors. Earlier retail and high net worth individuals had 25% each. Also the QIBs are allotted shares on a pro-rata basis as compared to the earlier norm when it was at the discretion of the company management and the investment bankers. These investors (QIB) also have to pay 10% margin on application. This is also a new requirement. Once the offer is completed, the company gets listed and investors and shareholders can trade the shares of the company in the stock exchange.

Question 14

Explain briefly the advantages of holding securities in 'demat' form rather than in physical form.

Answer

Advantages of Holding Securities in 'Demat' Form

The Depositories Act, 1996 provides the framework for the establishment and working of depositories enabling transactions in securities in scripless (or demat) form. With the arrival of depositories on the scene, many of the problems previously encountered in the market due to physical handling of securities have been to a great extent minimized. In a broad sense, therefore, it can be said that 'dematting' has helped to broaden the market and make it smoother and more efficient.

From an individual investor point of view, the following are important advantages of holding securities in demat form:

- It is speedier and avoids delay in transfers.
- It avoids lot of paper work.
- It saves on stamp duty.

From the issuer-company point of view also, there are significant advantages due to dematting, some of which are:

- Savings in printing certificates, postage expenses.
- Stamp duty waiver.
- Easy monitoring of buying/selling patterns in securities, increasing ability to spot takeover attempts and attempts at price rigging.

Question 15

- (i) *What are Stock futures?*
- (ii) *What are the opportunities offered by Stock futures?*
- (iii) *How are Stock futures settled?*

Answer

- (i) Stock future is a financial derivative product where the underlying asset is an individual stock. It is also called equity future. This derivative product enables one to buy or sell the underlying Stock on a future date at a price decided by the market forces today.
- (ii) Stock futures offer a variety of usage to the investors. Some of the key usages are mentioned below:

Investors can take long-term view on the underlying stock using stock futures.

- (a) Stock futures offer high leverage. This means that one can take large position with less capital. For example, paying 20% initial margin one can

take position for 100%, i.e., 5 times the cash outflow.

- (b) Futures may look over-priced or under-priced compared to the spot price and can offer opportunities to arbitrage and earn riskless profit.
 - (c) When used efficiently, single-stock futures can be effective risk management tool. For instance, an investor with position in cash segment can minimize either market risk or price risk of the under lying stock by taking reverse position in an appropriate futures contract.
- (iii) Up to March 31, 2002, stock futures were settled in cash. The final settlement price is the closing price of the underlying stock. From April 2002, stock futures are settled by delivery, i.e., by merging derivatives position into cash segment.

Question 16

- (i) *What are derivatives?*
- (ii) *Who are the users and what are the purposes of use?*
- (iii) *Enumerate the basic differences between cash and derivatives market.*

Answer

- (i) Derivative is a product whose value is to be derived from the value of one or more basic variables called bases (underlying assets, index or reference rate). The underlying assets can be Equity, Forex, and Commodity.

	Users	Purpose
(i)	Corporation	To hedge currency risk and inventory risk
(ii)	Individual Investors	For speculation, hedging and yield enhancement.
(iii)	Institutional Investor	For hedging asset allocation, yield enhancement and to avail arbitrage opportunities.
(iv)	Dealers	For hedging position taking, exploiting inefficiencies and earning dealer spreads.

The basic differences between Cash and the D erivative market are enumerated below:-

In cash market tangible assets are traded whereas in derivate markets contracts based on tangible or intangibles assets likes index or rates are traded.

- (a) In cash market tangible assets are traded whereas in derivative market contracts based on tangible or intangibles assets like index or rates are traded.

- (b) In cash market, we can purchase even one share whereas in Futures and Options minimum lots are fixed.
- (c) Cash market is more risky than Futures and Options segment because in "Futures and Options" risk is limited upto 20%.
- (d) Cash assets may be meant for consumption or investment. Derivate contracts are for hedging, arbitrage or speculation.
- (e) The value of derivative contract is always based on and linked to the underlying security. However, this linkage may not be on point-to-point basis.
- (f) In the cash market, a customer must open securities trading account with a securities depository whereas to trade futures a customer must open a future trading account with a derivative broker.
- (g) Buying securities in cash market involves putting up all the money upfront whereas buying futures simply involves putting up the margin money.
- (h) With the purchase of shares of the company in cash market, the holder becomes part owner of the company. While in future it does not happen.

Question 17

Write short note on Options.

Answer

Options: An option is a claim without any liability. It is a claim contingent upon the occurrence of certain conditions and, therefore, option is a contingent claim. More specifically, an option is contract that gives the holder a right, without any obligation, to buy or sell an asset at an agreed price on or before a specified period of time. The option to buy an asset is known as a call option and the option to sell an asset is called put option. The price at which option can be exercised is called as exercise price or strike price. Based on exercising the option it can be classified into two categories:

- (i) **European Option:** When an option is allowed to be exercised only on the maturity date.
- (ii) **American Option:** When an option is exercised any time before its maturity date.

When an option holder exercises his right to buy or sell it may have three possibilities.

- (a) An option is said to be in the money when it is advantageous to exercise it.
- (b) When exercise is not advantageous it is called out of the money.
- (c) When option holder does not gain or lose it is called at the money.

The holder of an option has to pay a price for obtaining call/put option. This price is known as option premium. This price has to be paid whether the option is exercised or not.

Question 18

What is a "derivative"? Briefly explain the recommendations of the L.C. Gupta Committee on derivatives.

Answer

The derivatives are most modern financial instruments in hedging risk. The individuals and firms who wish to avoid or reduce risk can deal with the others who are willing to accept the risk for a price. A common place where such transactions take place is called the 'derivative market'.

Derivatives are those assets whose value is determined from the value of some underlying assets. The underlying asset may be equity, commodity or currency.

Based on the report of Dr. L.C. Gupta Committee the following recommendations are accepted by SEBI on Derivatives:

- Phased introduction of derivative products, with the stock index futures as starting point for equity derivative in India.
- Expanded definition of securities under the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act (SCRA) by declaring derivative contracts based on index of prices of securities and other derivatives contracts as securities.
- Permission to existing stock exchange to trade derivatives provided they meet the eligibility conditions including adequate infrastructural facilities, on-line trading and surveillance system and minimum of 50 members opting for derivative trading etc.
- Initial margin requirements related to the risk of loss on the position and capital adequacy norms shall be prescribed.
- Annual inspection of all the members operating in the derivative segment by the Stock Exchange.
- Dissemination of information by the exchange about the trades, quantities and quotes in real time over at least two information vending networks.
- The clearing corporation/house to settle derivatives trades. This should meet certain specified eligibility conditions and the clearing corporation/house must interpose itself between both legs of every trade, becoming the legal counter party to both or alternatively provide an unconditional guarantee for settlement of all trades.

- Two tier membership: The trading member and clearing member, and the entry norms for the clearing member would be more stringent.
- The clearing member should have a minimum networth of Rs. 3 crores and shall make a deposit of Rs. 50 lakhs with the exchange/clearing corporation in the form of liquid assets.
- Prescription of a model Risk Disclosure Document and monitoring broker-dealer/client relationship by the Stock Exchange and the requirement that the sales personnel working in the broker-dealer office should pass a certification programme.
- Corporate clients/financial institutions/mutual funds should be allowed to trade derivatives only if and to the extent authorised by their Board of Directors/Trustees.
- Mutual Funds would be required to make necessary disclosures in their offer documents if they opt to trade derivatives. For the existing schemes, they would require the approval of their unit holders. The minimum contract value would be Rs. 1 lakh, which would also apply in the case of individuals.

Question 19

Write short note on Marking to market.

Answer

Marking to market: It implies the process of recording the investments in traded securities (shares, debt-instruments, etc.) at a value, which reflects the market value of securities on the reporting date. In the context of derivatives trading, the futures contracts are marked to market on periodic (or daily) basis. Marking to market essentially means that at the end of a trading session, all outstanding contracts are repriced at the settlement price of that session. Unlike the forward contracts, the future contracts are repriced every day. Any loss or profit resulting from repricing would be debited or credited to the margin account of the broker. It, therefore, provides an opportunity to calculate the extent of liability on the basis of repricing. Thus, the futures contracts provide better risk management measure as compared to forward contracts.

Suppose on 1st day we take a long position, say at a price of Rs. 100 to be matured on 7th day. Now on 2nd day if the price goes up to Rs. 105, the contract will be repriced at Rs. 105 at the end of the trading session and profit of Rs. 5 will be credited to the account of the buyer. This profit of Rs. 5 may be drawn and thus cash flow also increases. This marking to market will result in three things – one, you will get a cash profit of Rs. 5; second, the existing contract at a price of Rs. 100 would stand cancelled; and third you will receive a new futures contract at Rs. 105. In essence, the marking to market feature implies that the value of the futures contract is set to zero at the end of each trading day.

Question 20

A share of Tension-free Economy Ltd. is currently quoted at, a price earnings ratio of 7.5 times. The retained earnings per share being 37.5% is Rs. 3 per share. Compute:

- (1) The company's cost of equity, if investors expect annual growth rate of 12%.
- (2) If anticipated growth rate is 13% p.a., calculate the indicated market price, with same cost of capital.
- (3) If the company's cost of capital is 18% and anticipated growth rate is 15% p.a., calculate the market price per share, assuming other conditions remain the same.

Answer

1. Calculation of cost of capital

Retained earnings	37.5%	Rs. 3 per share
Dividend*	62.5%	Rs. 5 per share
EPS	100.0%	Rs. 8 per share
P/E ratio	7.5 times	

Market price is Rs. $7.5 \times 8 = \text{Rs. } 60$ per share

Cost of equity capital = $(\text{Dividend/price} \times 100) + \text{growth \%}$
 $= (5/60 \times 100) + 12\% = 20.33\%$.

$$* \frac{\text{Rs. } 3}{\text{Rs. } 8} \times 100 = 37.5\%$$

2. Market price = $\text{Dividend}/(\text{cost of equity capital \%} - \text{growth rate \%}) = 5/(20.33\% - 13\%) = 5/7.33\% = \text{Rs. } 68.21$ per share.
3. Market price = $\text{Dividend}/(\text{cost of equity capital \%} - \text{growth rate \%}) = 5/(18\% - 15\%) = 5/3\% = \text{Rs. } 166.66$ per share.

Question 21

Following information is available in respect of dividend, market price and market condition after one year.

Market condition	Probability	Market Price	Dividend per share
		Rs.	Rs.
Good	0.25	115	9
Normal	0.50	107	5
Bad	0.25	97	3

The existing market price of an equity share is Rs. 106 (F.V. Re. 1), which is cum 10% bonus debenture of Rs. 6 each, per share. M/s. X Finance Company Ltd. had offered the buy-back of debentures at face value.

Find out the expected return and variability of returns of the equity shares.

And also advise-Whether to accept buy back after?

Answer

The Expected Return of the equity share may be found as follows:

Market Condition	Probability	Total Return	Cost (*)	Net Return
Good	0.25	Rs. 124	Rs. 100	Rs. 24
Normal	0.50	Rs. 112	Rs. 100	Rs. 12
Bad	0.25	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Rs. 0

$$\text{Expected Return} = (24 \times 0.25) + (12 \times 0.50) + (0 \times 0.25)$$

$$= \frac{24 \times 0.25 + 12 \times 0.50 + 0 \times 0.25}{100} \times 100 = 12\%$$

The variability of return can be calculated in terms of standard deviation.

$$\begin{aligned} VSD &= 0.25 (24 - 12)^2 + 0.50 (12 - 12)^2 + 0.25 (0 - 12)^2 \\ &= 0.25 (12)^2 + 0.50 (0)^2 + 0.25 (-12)^2 \\ &= 36 + 0 + 36 \end{aligned}$$

$$SD = \sqrt{72}$$

$$SD = 8.485 \text{ or say } 8.49$$

(*) The present market price of the share is Rs. 106 cum bonus 10% debenture of Rs. 6 each; hence the net cost is Rs. 100 (There is no cash loss or any waiting for refund of debenture amount).

M/s X Finance company has offered the buyback of debenture at face value. There is reasonable 10% rate of interest compared to expected return 12% from the market. Considering the dividend rate and market price the creditworthiness of the company seems to be very good. The decision regarding buy-back should be taken considering the maturity period and opportunity in the market. Normally, if the maturity period is low say up to 1 year better to wait otherwise to opt buy back option.

Question 22

The market received rumour about ABC corporation's tie-up with a multinational company. This has induced the market price to move up. If the rumour is false, the ABC corporation stock price will probably fall dramatically. To protect from this an investor has bought the call and put options.

He purchased one 3 months call with a striking price of Rs.42 for Rs.2 premium, and paid Re.1 per share premium for a 3 months put with a striking price of Rs.40.

- (i) *Determine the Investor's position if the tie up offer bids the price of ABC Corporation's stock up to Rs.43 in 3 months.*
- (ii) *Determine the Investor's ending position, if the tie up programme fails and the price of the stocks falls to Rs.36 in 3 months.*

Answer

Cost of Call and Put Options

$$\begin{aligned} &= (\text{Rs.2 per share}) \times (100 \text{ share call}) + (\text{Re.1 per share}) \times (100 \text{ share put}) \\ &= \text{Rs.2} \times 100 + 1 \times 100 \\ &= \text{Rs.300} \end{aligned}$$

- (i) Price increases to Rs.43. Since the market price is higher than the strike price of the put, the investor will exercise it.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ending position} &= (-\text{Rs.300 cost of option}) + (\text{Re.1 per share gain on call}) \times 100 \\ &= \quad \quad \quad \text{Rs.300} + 100 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Net Loss} = \text{Rs.200}$$

- (ii) The price of the stock falls to Rs.36. Since the market price is lower than the strike price, the investor may not exercise the call option.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ending Position:} &= (-\text{Rs.300 cost of 2 option}) + (\text{Rs.4 per stock gain on put}) \times 100 \\ &= -\text{Rs.300} + 400 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Gain} = \text{Rs.100}$$

Question 23

Abhishek Ltd. has a surplus cash of Rs.90 lakhs and wants to distribute 30% of it to the shareholders. The Company decides to buyback shares. The Finance Manager of the Company estimates that its share price after re-purchase is likely to be 10% above the buyback price; if the buyback route is taken. The number of shares outstanding at present is 10 lakhs and the current EPS is Rs.3.

You are required to determine:

- (a) The price at which the shares can be repurchased, if the market capitalization of the company should be Rs.200 lakhs after buyback.
- (b) The number of shares that can be re-purchased.
- (c) The impact of share re-purchase on the EPS, assuming the net income is same.

Answer

- (a) Let P be the buyback price decided by Abhishek Ltd.

Market Capitalisation After Buyback:

1.1 P (Original Shares – Shares Bought back)

$$= 1.1P (10 \text{ Lakhs} - \frac{30\% \text{ of } 90 \text{ lakhs}}{P})$$

$$= 11 \text{ Lakhs} \times P - 27 \text{ lakhs} \times 1.1$$

$$= 11 \text{ lakhs} \times P - 29.7 \text{ lakhs}$$

Market capitalization rate after buyback is 200 lakhs.

Thus, we have:

$$11 \text{ Lakhs} \times P - 29.7 \text{ lakhs} = \text{Rs.}200 \text{ lakhs}$$

$$\text{OR } 11P = 200 + 29.7$$

$$\text{OR } P = \frac{229.7}{11} = \text{Rs.}20.88$$

- (b) Number of shares to be bought back:

$$= \frac{27 \text{ Lakhs}}{20.88} = 1.29 \text{ lakhs (Approximately)}$$

- (c) New Equity Shares

$$= (10 - 1.29) \text{ lakhs} = 8.71 \text{ lakhs}$$

$$\text{EPS} = \frac{3 \times 10 \text{ lakhs}}{8.71 \text{ lakhs}} = \frac{30 \text{ L}}{8.71 \text{ L}} = \text{Rs.}3.44$$

Thus EPS of Abhishek Ltd., increases to Rs.3.44

Question 24

From the following data for certain stock, find the value of a call option:

Price of stock now	=	Rs.80
Exercise price	=	Rs.75
Standard deviation of continuously compounded annual return	=	0.40
Maturity period	=	6 months
Annual interest rate	=	12%

Given

Number of S.D. from Mean, (z)	Area of the left or right (one tail)
0.25	0.4013
0.30	0.3821
0.55	0.2912
0.60	0.2578

$$e^{0.12 \times 0.05} = 1.0060$$

$$\ln 1.0667 = 0.0645$$

Answer

Applying the Black Scholes Formula,

Value of the Call option now:

$$\text{The Formula } C = SN(d_1) - K e^{(-rt)} N(d_2)$$

$$d_1 = \ln(S/K) + (r + s^2/2)t$$

$$d_2 = d_1 - s\sqrt{t}$$

Where,

C = Theoretical call premium

S = Current stock price

t = time until option expiration

K = option striking price

r = risk-free interest rate

N = Cumulative standard normal distribution

e = exponential term

s = Standard deviation of continuously compounded annual return.

$\ln$ = natural logarithm

$$d_1 = \frac{\ln(1.0667) + (12\% + (0.08)^{0.5})}{.40\sqrt{0.5}}$$

$$= \frac{0.0645 + (0.2)^{0.5}}{0.40 \times 0.7071}$$

$$= \frac{0.1645}{0.2828}$$

$$= 0.5817$$

$$d_2 = 0.5817 - 0.2828$$

$$= 0.2989$$

$$Nd_1 = N(0.5817)$$

$$Nd_2 = N(0.2989)$$

$$\text{Price} = S_0 N(d_1) - \frac{E}{e^{rt} \times N(d_2)}$$

$$= (80 \times Nd_1) - 75/[1.0060 \times N[d_2]]$$

Value of option

$$= 80 Nd_1 - \frac{75}{1.0060 \times Nd_2}$$

$$Nd_1 = N(0.5817)$$

$$= 0.7190 + 0.000578$$

$$= 0.7195$$

$$Nd_2 = N(0.2989)$$

$$= 0.6141 + 0.003382$$

$$= 0.6175$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Price} &= 80 \times 0.7195 - \frac{75}{1.0060 \times 0.6175} \\ &= 57.56 - 74.55 \times 0.6175 \\ &= 57.56 - 46.04 \\ &= \text{Rs.}11.52\end{aligned}$$

Question 25

The 6-months forward price of a security is Rs.208.18. The borrowing rate is 8% per annum payable with monthly rests. What should be the spot price?

Answer

Calculation of spot price

The formula for calculating forward price is:

$$A = P (1+r/n)^{nt}$$

Where

A = Forward price

P = Spot Price

r = rate of interest

n = no. of compoundings

t = time

Using the above formula,

$$208.18 = P (1 + 0.08/12)^{6}$$

$$\text{Or } 208.18 = P \times 1.0409$$

$$P = 208.18/1.0409 = 200$$

Hence, the spot price should be Rs.200.

Question 26

BSE

500

Value of portfolio

Rs.10,10,000

Risk free interest rate

9% p.a.

Dividend yield on Index

6% p.a.

Beta of portfolio

1.5

We assume that a future contract on the BSE index with four months maturity is used to hedge the value of portfolio over next three months. One future contract is for delivery of 50 times the index.

Based on the above information calculate:

- (i) Price of future contract.
- (ii) The gain on short futures position if index turns out to be 4,500 in three months.

Answer

(i) Current future price of the index = $5000 + 5000 (0.09 - 0.06) \frac{4}{12} = 5000 + 50 = 5,050$

\ Price of the future contract = Rs.50 x 5,050 = Rs.2,52,500

(ii) Hedge ratio = $\frac{1010000}{252500} \times 1.5 = 6$ contracts

Index after three months turns out to be 4500

Future price will be = $4500 + 4500 (0.09 - 0.06) \times \frac{1}{3} = 4,545$

Therefore, Gain from the short futures position is = $6 \times (5050 - 4545) \times 50$
= Rs.1,51,500

Alternative solution when BSE index is considered to be as 500

(i) Current future price of index = $500 + 500 (0.09 - 0.06) \frac{4}{12} = 500 + 5 = 505$

\ Price of the future contract = Rs.50 x 505 = Rs.25,250.

(ii) Hedge Ratio = $\frac{10,10,000}{25,250} \times 1.5 = 60$ contracts

Index after three months turn out to be 4,500.

Future Price will be

= $4,500 + 4,500 (0.09 - 0.06) \times \frac{1}{3} = 4,545$

Therefore, gain from the short future position is

= $60 \times (505 - 4545) \times 50$

= -12,12,00,00.

Question 27

From the following data for Government securities, calculate the forward rates:

Face value (Rs.)	Interest rate	Maturity (Year)	Current price (Rs.)
1,00,000	0%	1	91,500
1,00,000	10%	2	98,500
1,00,000	10.5%	3	99,000

Answer

Consider one-year Treasury bill.

$$91,500 = \frac{1,00,000}{1+r_1}$$

$$1+r_1 = \frac{1,00,000}{91,500} = 1.092896$$

$$r_1 = 0.0929 \text{ or } 0.093$$

Consider two-year Government Security

$$98,500 = \frac{10,000}{1.093} + \frac{1,10,000}{(1.093)(1+r_2)}$$

$$98,500 = 9,149.131 + \frac{1,10,000}{1.093(1+r_2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 89,350.87 = \frac{1,00,640.4}{1+r_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1+r_2 = \frac{1,00,640.4}{89,350.87} = 1.126351$$

$$r_2 = 0.12635$$

$$\Rightarrow r_2 = 0.1263$$

Consider three-year Government Securities:

$$99,000 = \frac{10,500}{1.093} + \frac{10,500}{1.093 \times 1.1263} + \frac{1,10,500}{1.093 \times 1.1263(1+r_3)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 99,000 = 9,606.587 + 8,529.65 + \frac{89,764.42}{1+r_3}$$

$$P \quad 80863.763 = \frac{89764.42}{1+r3}$$

$$P \quad 1+r3 = 1.1100697$$

$$P \quad r3 = .1100697$$

Question 28

Given below is the Balance Sheet of S Ltd. as on 31.3.2008:

Liabilities	Rs. (in lakh)	Assets	Rs. (in lakh)
Share capital (share of Rs. 10)	100	Land and building	40
Reserves and surplus		Plant and machinery	80
Creditors	40	Investments	10
	30	Stock	20
		Debtors	15
		Cash at bank	5
	<u>170</u>		<u>170</u>

You are required to work out the value of the Company's, shares on the basis of Net Assets method and Profit-earning capacity (capitalization) method and arrive at the fair price of the shares, by considering the following information:

- (i) Profit for the current year Rs. 64 lakhs includes Rs. 4 lakhs extraordinary income and Rs. 1 lakh income from investments of surplus funds; such surplus funds are unlikely to recur.
- (ii) In subsequent years, additional advertisement expenses of Rs. 5 lakhs are expected to be incurred each year.
- (iii) Market value of Land and Building and Plant and Machinery have been ascertained at Rs. 96 lakhs and Rs. 100 lakhs respectively. This will entail additional depreciation of Rs. 6 lakhs each year.
- (iv) Effective Income-tax rate is 30%.
- (v) The capitalization rate applicable to similar businesses is 15%.

Answer

		<i>Rs. lakhs</i>
Net Assets Method		
Assets: Land & Buildings		96
Plant & Machinery		100
Investments		10
Stocks		20
Debtors		15
Cash & Bank		<u>5</u>
Total Assets		246
Less: Creditors		<u>30</u>
Net Assets		<u>216</u>
Value per share		
(a) Number of shares	$\frac{1,00,00,000}{10} = 10,00,000$	
(b) Net Assets Rs.2,16,00,000		
	$\frac{\text{Rs.2,16,00,000}}{10,00,000} = \text{Rs.21.6}$	
Profit-earning Capacity Method		
Profit before tax		64.00
Less: Extraordinary income	4.00	
Investment income (not likely to recur)	<u>1.00</u>	<u>5.00</u>
		59.00
Less: Additional expenses in forthcoming years		
Advertisement	5.00	
Depreciation	<u>6.00</u>	<u>11.00</u>
Expected earnings before taxes		48.00
Less: Income-tax @ 30%		<u>14.40</u>
Future maintainable profits (after taxes)		<u>33.60</u>

Value of business	224
Capitalisation factor	$\frac{33.60}{0.15} =$
Less: External Liabilities (creditors)	<u>30</u>
	<u>194</u>
Value per share	
$= \frac{1,94,00,000}{10,00,000} = \text{Rs.} 19.4$	
Fair Price of share	Rs.
Value as per Net Assets Method	21.6
Value as per Profit earning capacity (Capitalisation) method	19.4
Fair Price = $\frac{21.6 + 19.4}{2} = \frac{41}{2} = \text{Rs.} 20.5$	

Question 29

Calculate the price of 3 months PQR futures, if PQR (FV Rs.10) quotes Rs.220 on NSE and the three months future price quotes at Rs.230 and the one month borrowing rate is given as 15 percent and the expected annual dividend yield is 25 percent per annum payable before expiry. Also examine arbitrage opportunities.

Answer

Future's Price = Spot + cost of carry – Dividend

$$\begin{aligned} F &= 220 + 220 \times 0.15 \times 0.25 - 0.025^{**} \times 10 \\ &= 225.75 \end{aligned}$$

** Entire 25% dividend is payable before expiry, which is Rs.2.50.

Thus we see that futures price by calculation is Rs.225.75 which is quoted at Rs.230 in the exchange.

Analysis:

Fair value of Futures less than Actual futures Price:

Futures Overvalued Hence it is advised to sell. Also do Arbitraging by buying stock in the cash market.

Step I

He will buy PQR Stock at Rs.220 by borrowing at 15% for 3 months. Therefore his outflows are:

Cost of Stock	220
Add: Interest @ 15 % for 3 months i.e. 0.25 years ($220 \times 0.15 \times 0.025$)	8.25
Total Outflows (A)	228.25

Step II

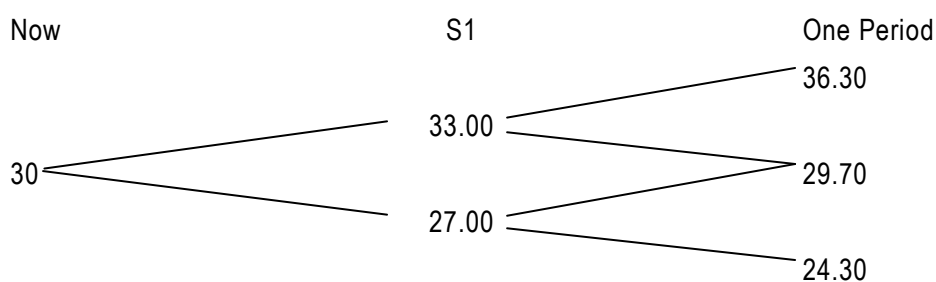
He will sell March 2000 futures at Rs.230. Meanwhile he would receive dividend for his stock.

Hence his inflows are	230
Sale proceeds of March 2000 futures	2.50
Total inflows (B)	232.5
Inflow – Outflow	= Profit earned by Arbitrageur
	= $232.5 - 228.25$
	= 4.25

EXERCISES

Question 1

Following is a two-period tree for a share of stock in CAB Ltd.:



Using the Binomial model, calculate the current fair value of a regular call option on CAB Stock with the following characteristics: X = Rs. 28, Risk Free Rate = 5 percent (per sub period). You should also indicate the composition of the implied riskless hedge portfolio at the valuation date.

(Answer: Rs. 3.83)

Question 2

You are trying to value a long term call option on the Standard and Poor's 500, expiring in 2 months, with a strike price of \$900. The index is currently at \$930, and the annualized standard deviation in stock prices is 20% per annum. The average dividend yield on the index is 0.3% per month, and is expected to remain unchanged over the next month. The Treasury bond rate is 8%.

- (a) Estimate the value of the long term call option.
- (b) Estimate the value of a put option, with the same parameters.

(Answer: (a) \$51.87 (b) \$14.37)

Question 3

Mr. X established the following spread on the Delta Corporation's stock :

- (i) Purchased one 3-month call option with a premium of Rs.30 and an exercise price of Rs.550.
- (ii) Purchased one 3-month put option with a premium of Rs.5 and an exercise price of Rs.450.

Delta Corporation's stock is currently selling at Rs.500. Determine profit or loss, if the price of Delta Corporation's:

- (a) Remains at Rs.500 after 3 months.
- (b) Falls at Rs.350 after 3 months.
- (c) Rises to Rs.600.

Assume the size option is 100 shares of Delta Corporation.

(Answer: (a) Net loss = Rs.3,500 (b) Net gain = Rs.6,500 (c) Net Gain = Rs.1,500)

Question 4

From the following data for certain stock, find the value of a call option:

Price of stock now	=	Rs.80
Exercise price	=	Rs.75
Standard deviation of continuously compounded annual return	=	0.40
Maturity period	=	6 months
Annual interest rate	=	12%

Given

Number of S.D. from Mean, (z)	Area of the left or right (one tail)
0.25	0.4013
0.30	0.3821
0.55	0.2912
0.60	0.2578

$$e^{0.12 \times 0.05} = 1.0060$$

$$\ln 1.0667 = 0.0645$$

(Answer: Rs.11.52)

Question 5

The following information about copper scrap is given:

- Spot price : \$10,000 per ton
- Futures price : \$10,800 for a one year contract
- Interest rate : 12 %
- PV (storage costs) : \$500 per year

What is the PV (convenience yield) of copper scrap?

(Answer: \$857.14 per ton)

Hint:
$$\frac{\text{Futures price}}{(1 + \text{Risk-free rate})^1} = \text{Spot price} + \text{Present value of storage cost} - \text{Present value of convenience yield}$$