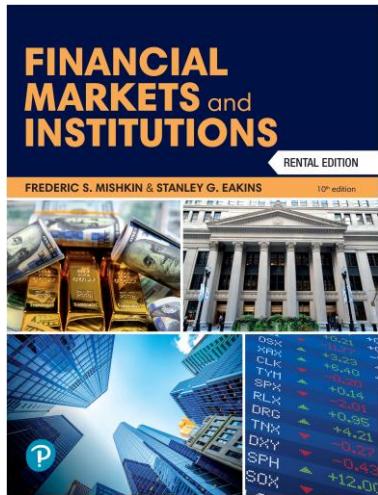


Financial Markets and Institutions

Tenth Edition



Part 5 Financial Markets Chapter 11

The Money Markets

 Pearson

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Now That's a Lot!

In its 2016 annual report, Alphabet (Google) listed \$58 billion in short-term securities on its balance sheet, plus \$14 billion in actual cash equivalents. Apple does not keep this in its local bank. But where?

This is, of course, this topic of Chapter 11—Money Markets.

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Chapter Preview

- We review the money markets and the securities that are traded there. In addition, we discuss why the money markets are important in our financial system. Topics include:
 - The Money Markets Defined
 - The Purpose of Money Markets
 - Who Participates in Money Markets?
 - Money Market Instruments
 - Comparing Money Market Securities

The Money Markets Defined (1 of 2)

- The term “money market” is a misnomer. Money (currency) is not actually traded in the money markets.
- The securities in the money market are short term with high liquidity; therefore, they are close to being money.

The Money Markets Defined (2 of 2)

- Money Markets Defined
 1. Usually sold in large denominations (\$1,000,000 or more)
 2. Low default risk
 3. Mature in one year or less from their issue date, although most mature in less than 120 days

The Money Markets Defined: Why Do We Need Money Markets?

- The banking industry should handle the needs for short-term.
- Banks have an information advantage.
- Banks, however, are heavily regulated.
- Creates a distinct cost advantage for money markets over banks.

The Money Markets Defined: Cost Advantages (1 of 2)

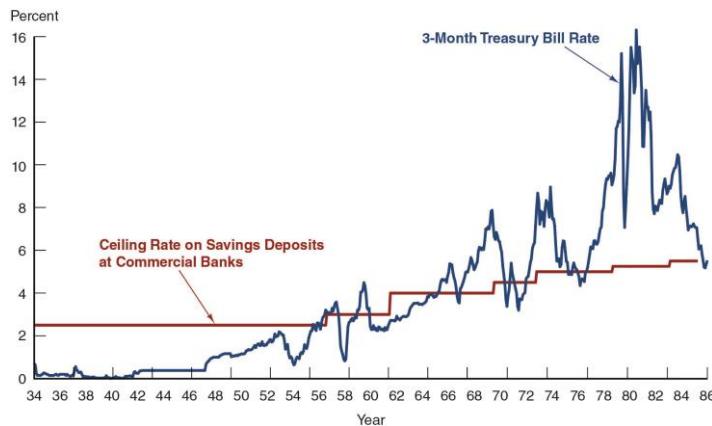
- Reserve requirements create additional expense for banks that money markets do not have.
- Regulations on the level of interest banks could offer depositors lead to a significant growth in money markets, especially in the 1970s and 1980s.
- When interest rates rose, depositors moved their money from banks to money markets.

The Money Markets Defined: Cost Advantages (2 of 2)

- The cost structure of banks limits their competitiveness to situations where their informational advantages outweighs their regulatory costs.
- Limits on interest banks could offer was not relevant until the 1950s. In the decades that followed, the problem became apparent.

Figure 11.1

Three-Month Treasury Bill Rate and Ceiling Rate on Savings Deposits at Commercial Banks, 1933 to 1986



Source: <http://www.stlouisfed.org/default.cfm> .

The Purpose of Money Markets (1 of 2)

- Investors in Money Market: Provides a place for warehousing surplus funds for short periods of time.
- Borrowers from money market provide low-cost source of temporary funds.

The Purpose of Money Markets (2 of 2)

- Corporations and U.S. government use these markets because the timing of cash inflows and outflows are not well synchronized.
- Money markets provide a way to solve these cash-timing problems.

Table 11.1

Sample Money Market Rates, September 1, 2022

Instrument	Interest Rate (%)
Prime rate	5.50
Federal funds	2.33
Commercial paper	2.81
London interbank offer rate	2.41
Eurodollar	2.50
Treasury bills (4 week)	2.46

Source: *Federal Reserve Statistical Bulletin*.

Who Participates in the Money Markets?

- We will discuss, in turn, each of the major borrowers and lenders in the money market.
- First, let's examine some of the current rates offered in the U.S. money markets.

Table 11.2 (1 of 3)

Money Market Participants

Participant	Role
U.S. Treasury Department	Sells U.S. Treasury securities to fund the national debt
Federal Reserve System	Buys and sells U.S. Treasury securities as its primary method of controlling interest rates
Commercial banks	Buy U.S. Treasury securities; sell certificates of deposit and make short-term loans; offer individual investors accounts that invest in money market securities

Table 11.2 (2 of 3)

Money Market Participants

Participant	Role
Businesses	Buy and sell various short-term securities as a regular part of their cash management
Investment companies (brokerage firms)	Trade on behalf of commercial accounts
Finance companies (commercial leasing companies)	Lend funds to individuals
Insurance companies (property and casualty insurance companies)	Maintain liquidity needed to meet unexpected demands

Table 11.2 (3 of 3)

Money Market Participants

Participant	Role
Pension funds	Sells U.S. Treasury securities to fund the national debt
Individuals	Buys and sells U.S. Treasury securities as its primary method of controlling interest rates
Money market mutual funds	Allow small investors to participate in the money market by aggregating their funds to invest in large-denomination money market securities

Money Market Instruments

- We will examine each of these in the following slides:
 - Treasury Bills
 - Federal Funds
 - Repurchase Agreements
 - Negotiable Certificates of Deposit
 - Commercial Paper
 - Banker's Acceptance
 - Eurodollars

Money Market Instruments: Treasury Bills

- T-bills have 28-day maturities through 12-month maturities.
- **Discounting:** When an investor pays less for the security than it will be worth when it matures, and the increase in price provides a return. This is common to short-term securities because they often mature before the issuer can mail out interest checks.

Money Market Instruments: Treasury Bills Discounting Example (1 of 2)

- You pay \$999.813 for a 28-day T-bill. It is worth \$1,000 at maturity. What is its discount rate?
- $$i_{\text{discount}} = (1,000 - 996.73) / 1,000 \times 360 / 28$$
$$= 4.665\%$$

Money Market Instruments: Treasury Bills Discounting Example (2 of 2)

- You pay \$999.813 for a 28-day T-bill. It is worth \$1,000 at maturity. What is its investment rate?
- $$i_{yt} = (1,000 - 996.73) / 996.73 \times 366 / 28 = 4.76\%$$

Table 11.3

Recent Bill Auction Results

Security Term	Issue Date	Investment Rate	Price per \$100	CUSIP
4 Week	4/5/22	0.14%	99.99	912796U72
8 week	4/5/22	0.39%	99.94	912796V30
13 week	3/31/22	0.61%	99.85	912796R50
26 week	3/31/22	1.07%	99.47	912796U64
52 week	3/24/22	1.63%	99.39	912796U31
119 day	4/5/22	0.82%	99.73	912796X46

Source: <http://www.treasurydirect.gov/RI/OFBills> .

Money Market Instruments: Treasury Bill Auctions

- T-bills are auctioned to the dealers every Thursday.
- The Treasury may accept both **competitive** and **noncompetitive** bids, and the price everyone pays is the highest yield paid to any accepted bid.

Money Market Instruments: Treasury Bill Auctions Example (1 of 2)

- The Treasury auctioned \$2.5 billion par value 91-day T-bills, the following bids were received:

Bidder	Bid Amount	Bid Price
1	\$500 million	\$0.9940
2	\$750 million	\$0.9901
3	\$1.5 billion	\$0.9925
4	\$1 billion	\$0.9936
5	\$600 million	\$0.9939

- The Treasury also received \$750 million in noncompetitive bids. Who will receive T-bills, what quantity, and at what price?

Money Market Instruments: Treasury Bill Auctions Example (2 of 2)

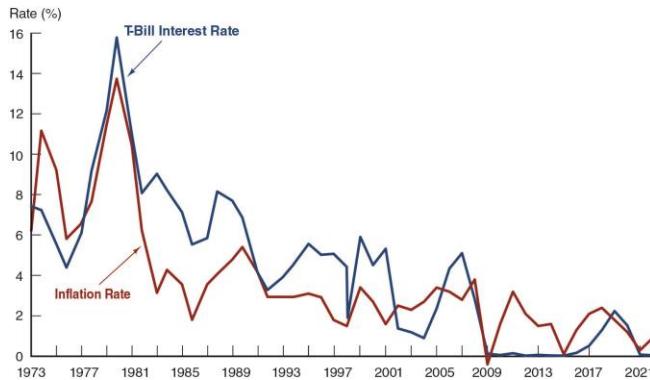
- The Treasury accepts the following bids:

Bidder	Bid Amount	Bid Price
1	\$500 million	\$0.9940
5	\$600 million	\$0.9939
4	\$650 million	\$0.9936

- Both the competitive and noncompetitive bidders pay the highest yield—based on the price of 0.9936.

Figure 11.2

Treasury Bill Interest Rate and the Inflation Rate, January 1973–January 2021



Source: <http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases> and CPI: <ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/cpi/cpiai.txt>

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Mini-Case: Treasury Bill Auctions Go Haywire

- In 1991, Salomon Smith Barney violated Treasury auction rules to corner the auction on an \$11 billion issue.
- Several top Salomon officials were forced to retire (or fired) as a result of the incident.
- The Treasury also changed the auction rules to ensure a competitive auction.

Money Market Instruments: Federal Funds

- Short-term funds transferred (loaned or borrowed) between financial institutions, usually for a period of one day.
- Used by banks to meet short-term needs to meet reserve requirements.

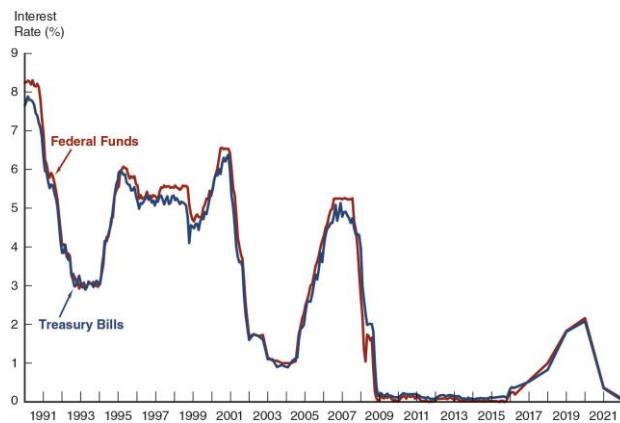
Money Market Instruments: Fed Funds Rates

The next slide shows actual fed funds rates and T-bill rates 1990 through 2016.

Notice that the two rates track fairly closely. What does this suggest about the market for T-bills and the market for fed funds?

Figure 11.3

Federal Funds and Treasury Bill Interest Rates, January 1990–2021



Source: <http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/h15/data.htm>

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Money Market Instruments: Repurchase Agreements (1 of 2)

- These work similar to the market for fed funds, but nonbanks can participate.
- A firm sells Treasury securities, but agrees to buy them back at a certain date (usually 3–14 days later) for a certain price.

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Money Market Instruments: Repurchase Agreements (2 of 2)

- This set-up makes a repo agreements essentially a short-term collateralized loan.
- This is one market the Fed may use to conduct its monetary policy, whereby the Fed purchases/sells Treasury securities in the repo market.

Money Market Instruments: Negotiable Certificates of Deposit

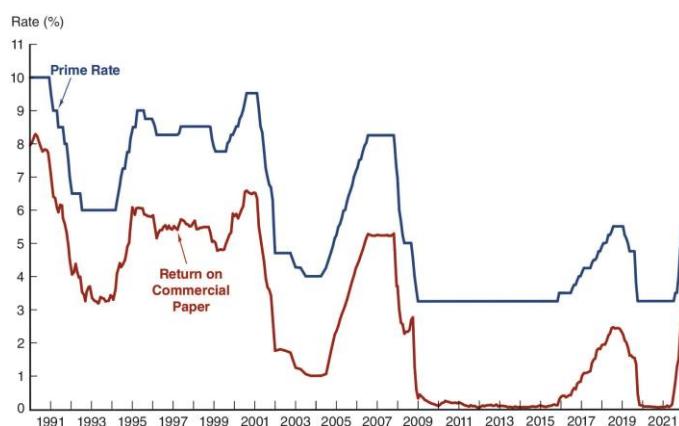
- A bank-issued security that documents a deposit and specifies the interest rate and the maturity date.
- Denominations range from \$100,000 to \$10 million.

Money Market Instruments: Commercial Paper (1 of 4)

- Unsecured promissory notes, issued by corporations, that mature in no more than 270 days.
- The use of commercial paper increased significantly in the early 1980s because of the rising cost of bank loans.

Figure 11.4

Return on Commercial Paper and the Prime Rate, 1990–2021



Source: http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/h15/data/Monthly/H15_PRIME_NA.txt.

Money Market Instruments: Commercial Paper (2 of 4)

Commercial paper volume:

- fell significantly during the recent economic recession
- annual market is still large, at well over \$0.85 trillion outstanding

Money Market Instruments: Commercial Paper (3 of 4)

A special type of commercial paper, known as asset-backed commercial paper (ABCP)

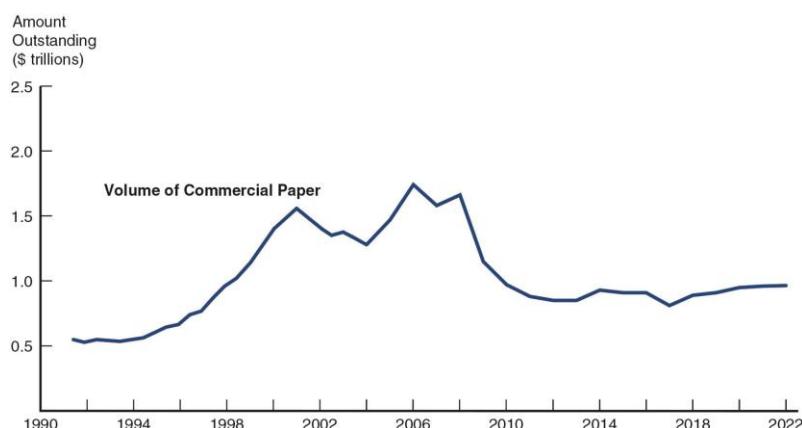
- played a key role in the financial crisis in 2008 backed by securitized mortgages
- often difficult to understand
- accounted for about \$1 trillion

Money Market Instruments: Commercial Paper (4 of 4)

When the poor quality of the underlying assets was exposed, a run on ABCP began. Because ABCP was held by many money market mutual funds (MMMFs), these funds also experienced a run. The government eventually had to step in to prevent the collapse of the MMMF market.

Figure 11.5

Volume of Commercial Paper Outstanding



Source: <http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/cp/yrend.htm> .

Money Market Instruments: Banker's Acceptances (1 of 2)

- An order to pay a specified amount to the bearer on a given date if specified conditions have been met, usually delivery of promised goods.
- These are often used when buyers/sellers of expensive goods live in different countries.

Money Market Instruments: Banker's Acceptances Advantages

1. Exporter paid immediately
2. Exporter shielded from foreign exchange risk
3. Exporter does not have to assess the financial security of the importer
4. Importer's bank guarantees payment
5. Crucial to international trade

Money Market Instruments: Banker's Acceptances (2 of 2)

- As seen, banker's acceptances avoid the need to establish the credit-worthiness of a customer living abroad.
- There is also an active secondary market for banker's acceptances until they mature. The terms of note indicate that the bearer, whoever that is, will be paid upon maturity.

Money Market Instruments: Eurodollars (1 of 2)

- Eurodollars represent Dollar denominated deposits held in foreign banks.
- The market is essential since many foreign contracts call for payment in U.S. dollars due to the stability of the dollar, relative to other currencies.

Money Market Instruments: Eurodollars (2 of 2)

- The Eurodollar market has continued to grow rapidly because depositors receive a higher rate of return on a dollar deposit in the Eurodollar market than in the domestic market.
- Multinational banks are not subject to the same regulations restricting U.S. banks and because they are willing to accept narrower spreads between the interest paid on deposits and the interest earned on loans.

Money Market Instruments: Eurodollars Rates

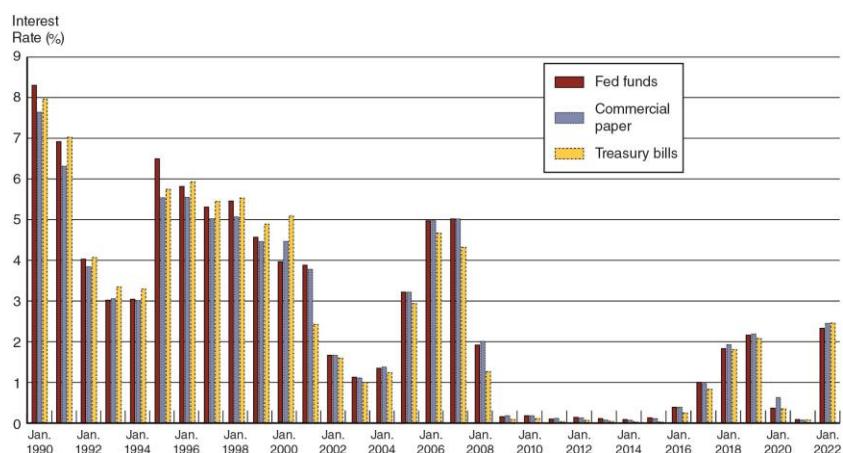
- London interbank bid rate (LIBID)
 - The rate paid by banks buying funds
- London interbank offer rate (LIBOR)
 - The rate offered for sale of the funds
- Time deposits with fixed maturities
 - Largest short term security in the world

Global: Birth of the Eurodollar

- The Eurodollar market is one of the most important financial markets, but oddly enough, it was fathered by the Soviet Union.
- In the 1950s, the USSR had accumulated large dollar deposits, but all were in U.S. banks. They feared the United States might seize them, but still wanted dollars. So, the USSR transferred the dollars to European banks, creating the Eurodollar market.

Figure 11.6

Interest Rates on Money Market Securities, 1990–2022



Source: <http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/h15/data.htm> .

Comparing Money Market Securities

- Liquidity is also an important feature, which is closely tied to the depth of the secondary market for the various instruments.

Table 11.4

Money Market Securities and Their Markets

Money Market Security	Issuer	Buyer	Usual Maturity	Secondary Market
Treasury bills	U.S. government	Consumers and companies	4, 13, 26, and 52 weeks	Excellent
Federal funds	Banks	Banks	1 to 7 days	None
Repurchase agreements	Businesses and banks	Businesses and banks	1 to 15 days	Good
Negotiable CDs	Large money center banks	Businesses	14 to 120 days	Good
Commercial paper	Finance companies and businesses	Businesses	1 to 270 days	Poor
Banker's acceptances	Banks	Businesses	30 to 180 days	Good
Eurodollar deposits	Non-U.S. banks	Businesses, governments, and banks	1 day to 1 year	Poor

Chapter Summary (1 of 3)

- The Money Markets Defined
 - Short-term instruments
 - Most have a low default probability
- The Purpose of Money Markets
 - Used to “warehouse” funds
 - Returns are low because of low risk and high liquidity

Chapter Summary (2 of 3)

- Who Participates in Money Markets?
 - U.S. Treasury
 - Commercial banks
 - Businesses
 - Individuals (through mutual funds)
- Money Market Instruments
 - Include T-bills, fed funds, etc.

Chapter Summary (3 of 3)

- Comparing Money Market Securities
 - Issuers range from the U.S. government to banks to large corporations
 - Mature in as little as one day to as long as one year
 - The secondary market liquidity varies substantially

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