

# **Chapter 3**

## **How Securities are traded?**

# كيف يتم تداول الأوراق المالية؟

What are the sources of capital?

ما هي مصادر رأس المال

1) Debt. EX: - Bonds

- 1) الديون. مثالًا على ذلك: السندات
- 2) **Equity.** EX: Common stock and Preferred stocks
  - 2) حقوق الملكية. مثالًا على ذلك: الأسهم العادية والأسهم الممتازة

## أنواع العروض - Types of offerings:

- 1) **Private Placement:** Selling Securities for a **specific** group of people (Privately Held Corporation).
- 1) الطرح الخاص: بيع الأوراق المالية لمجموعة محددة من المستثمرين (عادةً في الشركات الخاصة).
  - 2) **Public Placement:** Selling Securities to the **general** public (Publicly held Corporation).
    - 2) الطرح العام: بيع الأوراق المالية للجمهور العام (عادةً في الشركات المساهمة العامة).

Advantages to keep a company private:

## مزايا بقاء الشركة خاصة:

- No or less obligation to disclose financial statements → Less cost →
   No disclosure of information that can help competitors.
  - 1) عدم وجود التزام أو أقل بالإفصاح عن البيانات المالية → تكلفة أقل → عدم الإفصاح عن المعلومات التي يمكن أن تساعد المنافسين.
- 2) No quarterly announcement for the company's earnings per share "EPS" → Corporations can pursue long-term goals or objectives without stockholders' pressure.
- 2) لا حاجة لإعلان الأرباح ربع سنوية "EPS"-> يمكن للشركات متابعة أهداف أو غايات طويلة الأجل دون ضغط المساهمين.

**Disadvantages** to keep a company private:

- 1) Hard to raise capital
- 2) Illiquid. "Hard to sell ownership"

عيوب بقاء الشركة خاصة:

- 1) صعوبة في جمع رأس المال.
- 2) ملكية غير سائلة (سائلة مشتقة من كلمة سيولة). "صعوبة في بيع الأسهم".

:عندما تصبح الشركة عامة (تطرح أسهمها للتداول العام) When a company goes public

- 1) **Initial Public Offering "IPO":** Selling the specific shares for the **first time** to the general.
  - 1) الطرح العام الأولي: (IPO) بيع الأسهم لأول مرة للجمهور.
- 2) **Seasoned offering:** Public offering for a firm that is already traded and has an active trading stock price.
  - 2) الطرح الثانوي : عرض عام للأسهم لشركة يتم تداولها بالفعل ولديها سعر تداول نشط.

**Note:** Before **issuing new shares**, the company must first offer them to existing shareholders who already own a percentage of the company. This allows them to maintain their ownership share by purchasing the new shares. If they choose not to buy, their ownership percentage will decrease due to the increase in the total number of shares. This right is called the **"preemptive right."** 

ملاحظة :قبل إصدار أسهم جديدة، يجب على الشركة أولاً عرضها على المساهمين الحاليين الذين يمتلكون بالفعل نسبة من الشركة. يتيح لهم ذلك الحفاظ على حصتهم في الملكية عن طريق شراء الأسهم الجديدة. إذا اختاروا عدم الشراء، فستنخفض نسبة ملكيتهم بسبب زيادة العدد الإجمالي للأسهم. يسمى هذا الحق ب "حق الأولوية."

When a corporation goes public, two types of agreements **can be made** with the investment banker:

1. **Underwriting agreement**: The investment banker purchases **the shares** from the issuer at a specific price and promises to resell them at a **predetermined** offering price (**firm commitment**).

2. **Best efforts agreement**: No guarantee **is given** for price or for the quantity **of shares** to be sold.

### : عملية الطرح العام Process of Going Public

1. A registration statement is submitted to the regulator.

2. Once approved, a prospectus is distributed to potential investors.

3. The underwriting agreement is finalized.

• **Shelf registration**: A one-time registration allows securities to be sold gradually **over** two years.

## **Advantages:**

- a) Sell the quantity you need.
- b) Sell shares when the market is strong.
  - التسجيل المسبق: تسجيل واحد يسمح ببيع الأوراق المالية تدريجيًا على مدى عامين.

المزايا:

أ. بيع الكمية التي تحتاجها.
 ب. بيع الأسهم عندما يكون السوق قويًا.

After selling the Initial Public Offering (IPO), there is often a price jump. Price jumps occur due to underpricing, which happens because:

- 1) Underwriter aim to reduce risk.
- 2) Investors generally prefer price jumps.

بعد بيع الطرح العام الأولي(IPO) ، غالبًا ما يحدث ارتفاع في السعر. يحدث هذا الارتفاع بسبب التسعير المنخفض، والذي يحدث للأسباب التالية:

- 1. يريد المكتتبون تقليل المخاطر.
- 2. يفضل المستثمرون عادةً ارتفاع الأسعار.

**Problems** with an IPO:

- 1) Underpricing
- 2) Timing (When the IPO is sold).

مشاكل الطرح العام الأولي:(IPO)

- 1. التسعير المنخفض
- 2. التوقيت (وقت بيع الطرح العام الأولى)

Costs of an IPO:

- 1. Direct Cost:
  Investment banks typically charge 7% of the funds being raised.
- 2. Underpricing:

  Money left on the table due to stocks being sold below their true market value.

تكاليف الطرح العام الأولي:(IPO)

- التكاليف المباشرة: تتقاضى البنوك الاستثمارية عادةً 7% من الأموال المُجمَعة.
- التسعير المنخفض:(Underpricing)
   الأموال المفقودة بسبب بيع الأسهم بسعر أقل من قيمتها الحقيقية في السوق.

\_\_\_\_\_\_

## 1. Direct Search Market: The least organized

- o Buyers and sellers seek each other out directly.
- o **Example:** Selling second-hand goods, such as eBay.

#### 2. Broker Market: Large and specialized

- o Brokers have knowledge of valuing assets traded in the market.
- Example: Primary market, real estate market.

#### 3. Dealer Market:

- Dealers act as market makers. They usually specialize in various assets. They buy and sell assets for their own profit.
- Example: Over-the-counter market (NASDAQ). (A secondary market)

#### 4. Auction Market:

- The most integrated market, where all trades occur in one place, either physically or electronically, to buy or sell assets (Organized Exchange).
- Example: New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) (A secondary market)

## أنواع الأسواق:

## 1. سوق البحث المباشر: الأقل تنظيمًا

- يبحث المشترون والبائعون عن بعضهم البعض مباشرة.
  - o مثال :بيع السلع المستعملة، مثل موقع.eBay

## 2. سوق الوساطة : كبير ومتخصص

- يمتلك الوسطاء معرفة بتقييم الأصول المتداولة في السوق.
  - o مثال: السوق الأولية، سوق العقارات.

#### 3. سوق التجار:

يعمل التجار كصانعي سوق عادةً ما يتخصصون في أصول مختلفة، حيث يشترون ويبيعون الأصول لتحقيق أرباحهم الخاصة.

#### 4. سوق المزاد:

- أكثر الأسواق تكاملًا، حيث تتم جميع التداولات في مكان واحد، سواء ماديًا أو إلكترونيًا،
   لشراء أو بيع الأصول (بورصة منظمة).
  - o مثال :بورصة نيويورك (NYSE) (سوق ثانوية).

#### **Types of Orders:**

- 1. Market Order: Buy or sell stocks or securities at the current market price (or best price).
  - o **Example:** Ask the broker about the market price of FedEx.
    - Bid Price (Selling price) = \$90
    - Ask Price (Buying price) = \$90.05
    - Ask price Bid price = Bid-ask spread
    - \$90.05 \$90 = \$0.05 (Goes to the investment banker).
  - Depth determines how many shares you can buy at the current ask price or sell at the current bid price. If you want to buy or sell more shares, you may need to accept a different price.

## أنواع الأوامر:

- 1. أمر السوق : شراء أو بيع الأسهم أو الأوراق المالية بسعر السوق الحالي (أو بأفضل سعر متاح).
  - o مثال: سؤال الوسيط عن سعر السوق لأسهم.FedEx
    - سعر العرض (سعر البيع) = 90 دولارًا
  - سعر الطلب (سعر الشراء) = 90.05 دولارًا
  - فرق سعر الطلب والعرض = سعر الطلب سعر العرض
     مرة موج موج موج (نام ما المعرف في الحرف في الحرف
  - 90.05- 99\$= 0.05\$ (يذهب إلى المصرفي الاستثماري).
- تحدد السيولة عدد الأسهم التي يمكنك شراؤها بسعر الطلب الحالي أو بيعها بسعر العرض الحالي. إذا كنت ترغب في شراء أو بيع المزيد من الأسهم، فقد تحتاج إلى قبول سعر مختلف.
  - 2) Price-Contingent Order (Limit Order): Investors place orders specifying the prices at which they are willing to buy or sell securities.
    - a) Limit Buy Order: Instructs the broker to buy a specific number of shares at or below a given limit.
    - b) Limit Sell Order: Instructs the broker to sell a specific number of shares when the stock price rises above a given limit.

- 2. أمر محدد السعر (أمر الحد): يحدد المستثمرون الأسعار التي يرغبون في الشراء أو البيع عندها. أ. أمر شراء محدد : يطلب من الوسيط شراء عدد معين من الأسهم عند سعر محدد أو أقل. ب. أمر بيع محدد : يطلب من الوسيط بيع عدد معين من الأسهم عند ارتفاع السعر إلى حد معين.
  - Stop Orders: Orders that are executed only when the price reaches a specific level.
    - a) **Stop-Loss Order:** The stock is **automatically sold** if the price falls to a **specific level (Associated with buying on margin)**.
    - b) **Stop-Buy Order:** The stock is automatically bought if the price rises to a specific level (Associated with short selling).
- (3) أوامر الإيقاف: تنفذ الأوامر فقط عندما يصل السعر إلى مستوى معين.
  أ. أمر إيقاف الخسارة: يتم يبع السهم تلقائيًا إذا انخفض السعر إلى مستوى معين (مرتبط بالشراء بالهامش).
  ب. أمر إيقاف الشراء: يتم شراء السهم تلقائيًا إذا ارتفع السعر إلى مستوى معين (مرتبط بالبيع على المكشوف).

\_\_\_\_\_\_

## **Buying on Margin**

الشراء بالهامش

- An investor uses both their own money and borrowed money to buy stocks.
  - يستخدم المستثمر أمواله الخاصة بالإضافة إلى المال المقترض لشراء الأسهم
- The investor borrows money from a broker. The broker, in turn, borrows money from the bank at a call rate.
  - يقترض المستثمر المال من الوسيط المالي (Broker) ، والذي يقترض بدوره المال من البنك بسعر فائدة يُعرف بـ معدل الاتصال (Call Rate)
- The investor must pay the call rate along with service charges on the loan.
  - يجب على المستثمر دفع معدل الاتصال ورسوم الخدمة مقابل القرض.
- The purchased securities are usually held as collateral for the loan.
  - يتم الاحتفاظ بالأوراق المالية المشتراة كضمان للقرض.

 The Federal Reserve typically requires investors to pay at least 50% of the securities' purchase price in cash (this is called the initial margin requirement).

- يحدد الوسيط هامش الصيانة .(Maintenance Margin) إذا انخفضت نسبة هامش المستثمر (حقوق الملكية / قيمة الأسهم المشتراة)عن هذا الحد، يقوم الوسيط بإصدار نداء الهامش (Margin Call).
- A margin call requires the investor to deposit additional cash or securities into their account.

- If the investor does not respond, the broker may **sell** the investor's securities to cover the loan.
  - إذا لم يستجب المستثمر، فقد يقوم الوسيط ببيع الأوراق المالية لتغطية القرض.

\_\_\_\_\_\_

## **Buying On Margin**

Maintenance Margin (MM)

In investments, **maintenance margin** is the minimum amount of money an investor must always have in their account to keep a **margin trade** open.

Difference Between Maintenance Margin & Initial Margin

Both use the same formula:  $\frac{Equity}{Value \ of \ the \ stocks \ purchased}$ 

But they are different in meaning:

Concept   Initial margin   Maintenance margin
---

Definition	The <b>starting</b> amount of money an investor must put in to buy stocks using a margin account.	The <b>minimum</b> amount of money the investor must keep to avoid a <b>margin call</b> (forced selling of stocks).
When it Applies	At the time of buying the stock.	Continuously after buying, as stock prices change.

في الاستثمار، الهامش الصياني هو الحد الأدنى من المال الذي يجب أن يكون في حساب المستثمر دائمًا للحفاظ على صفقة الهامش مفتوحة.

الفرق بين الهامش الصياني والهامش الأولى

: Equity كلاهما يستخدم نفس المعادلة Value of the stocks purchased

لكن الفرق في المعنى:

	الهامش الصياني	الهامش الأولي	المفهوم
ب	الحد الأدنى من المال الذي يجب أن يبقى في الحساب	المبلغ <b>الأولي</b> الذي يجب علي	التعريف
	لتجنب نداء الهامش (إجبار المستثمر على بيع	المستثمر دفعه عند شراء الأسهم	
	الأسهم). بعد الشراء بشكل مستمر، مع تغير أسعار الأسهم.	باستخدام حساب الهامش. عند شراء الاسهم	متی ینطبق؟

Example: Suppose an investor buys 100 shares at \$100 per share, and they take a loan of \$4,000 to finance part of the purchase. The investor percentage margin is calculated as follows:

لنفرض أن مستثمرًا قام بشراء 100سهم بسعر 100\$للسهم الواحد، لكنه اقترض 4,000\$للمساعدة في تمويل الشراء. بتم حساب نسبة الهامش للمستثمر كالتالي:

#### **SCENARIO 1**

#### Step 1: calculate the value of the stock purchased

(Value of stocks purchased = number of shares \* price per share)

(Value of stock purchased = 100 shares\* \$100/share)

Value of the stocks purchased = \$10,000

Step 2: calculate the equity

Loan = \$4,000

Equity = Value of the stocks purchased – loan

Equity = \$10,000 - \$4,000 = \$6,000

#### OR like this for both steps above:

ASSETS	LIABILITIES	+ OWNER'S EQUITY
Value of the stocks purchased = \$10,000	Loan = \$4,000	Equity= <b>\$6,000</b>
\$10,000 => (100 shares * \$100/share)		\$6,000 => <b>(\$10,000</b> -\$4,000)

#### Step 3: Calculate the investor percentage margin

Investor percentage margin = 
$$\frac{Equity}{Value\ of\ the\ stock\ purchased} = \frac{\$6,000}{\$10,000} = 60\%$$

\_\_\_\_\_\_

#### Scenario 2

If the price per share DECLINES down to \$70 per share, calculate the investor Percentage margin?

#### Step 1: calculate the value of the stock purchased

(Value of stocks purchased = number of shares \* price per share)

(Value of stock purchased = 100 shares\* \$70/share)

Value of the stocks purchased = \$7,000

## Step 2: calculate the equity

Loan = \$4,000

Equity = Value of the stocks purchased – loan

Equity = \$7,000 - \$4,000 = \$3,000

ASSETS	LIABILITIES	+ OWNER'S EQUITY
Value of the stocks purchased = \$7,000	Loan = \$4,000	Equity= <b>\$3,000</b>
\$7,000 => (100 shares * <b>\$70/share</b> )		\$3,000 => ( <b>\$7,000</b> -\$4,000)

## Step 3: Calculate the investor percentage margin

Investor percentage margin = 
$$\frac{Equity}{Value\ of\ the\ stock\ purchased} = \frac{\$3,000}{\$7,000} = 42.8\%$$

\_\_\_\_\_\_

#### Scenario 3

If the price per share increases up to \$110 per share, calculate the investor percentage margin?

#### Step 1: calculate the value of the stock purchased

(Value of stocks purchased = number of shares \* price per share)

(Value of stock purchased = 100 shares\* \$110/share)

Value of the stocks purchased = \$11,000

#### **Step 2: calculate the equity**

Loan = \$4,000

Equity = Value of the stocks purchased – loan

Equity = 
$$$11,000 - $4,000 = $7,000$$

ASSETS	LIABILITIES	+ OWNER'S EQUITY
Value of the stocks purchased = \$11,000	Loan = \$4,000	Equity= <b>\$7,000</b>
\$11,000 => (100 shares * <b>\$110/share</b> )		\$7,000 => ( <b>\$11,000</b> -\$4,000)

#### Step 3: Calculate the investor percentage margin

Investor percentage margin = 
$$\frac{Equity}{Value\ of\ the\ stock\ purchased} = \frac{\$7,000}{\$11,000} = 63.63\%$$

#### Conclusion:

- If the stock price increases, the investor percentage margin will also increase.
- If the stock price decreases, the investor percentage margin will decrease.
- If the investor does **not** borrow money (Loan = 0), the **investor percentage** margin will always be 100%, regardless of stock price changes.

- إذا انخفض سعر السهم، فإن نسبة الهامش للمستثمر ستنخفض.
- إذا لم يقترض المستثمر أي أموال (القرض = 0)، فإن نسبة الهامش للمستثمر ستكون دائمًا 100%، بغض النظر عن تغيرات أسعار الأسهم.

Example on scenario 1 continued:

If a maintenance margin is 30%

What is the price where the investor receives a margin call?

#### **Answer:**

ASSETS	LIABILITIES	+ OWNER'S EQUITY
Value of the stocks purchased = 100P	Loan = \$4,000	Equity= <b>100P -\$4,000</b>
\$100P=> (100 shares * <b>P/share</b> )		Equity => ( <b>100P</b> -\$4,000)

Maintenance Margin (MM)

$$MM = \frac{Equity}{Value \ fo \ the \ stock \ purchased}$$

$$30\% = \frac{100P - \$4,000}{100P}$$

$$30P = 100P - \$4,000$$

$$70P = $4,000$$

$$P = $57.14$$

At this price the investor will **receive** a margin call.

\_\_\_\_\_\_

#### Example 2:

Suppose an investor is **bullish**\* on Fincorp stock, which is selling for \$100 per

\*In investing, the terms **bullish**\* and **bearish** describe how investors feel about the market or a specific stock.

- Bullish > Investors believe prices will go up.
- Bearish 

  → Investors believe prices will go down.

في الاستثمار، يستخدم مصطلحا ا**لصعودي** وا**لهبوطي** لوصف توقعات المستثمرين للسوق أو سهم معين.

- السوق الصعودي → 🦙 (Bullish) عندما يعتقد المستثمرون أن الأسعار سترتفع.
- السوق الهبوطى lacktriangle (Bearish) عندما يعتقد المستثمرون أن الأسعار ستنخفض. lacktriangle

share. An investor with \$10,000 to invest expects Fincorp to go up in price by 30% during the next year. Ignoring any dividends, what is thew expected rate of return?

Answer: - before the risen of the price

ASSETS	LIABILITIES	+ OWNER'S EQUITY
Securities = <b>\$10,000</b>	Loan = \$0	Equity= \$10,000 (Old Equity)
\$10,000 => (100 shares * \$100/share)		\$10,000 => <b>(\$10,000</b> -\$0)

After the risen of the price by 30%: -

ASSETS	LIABILITIES	+ OWNER'S EQUITY
Securities = <b>\$13,000</b>	Loan = \$0	Equity= \$13,000 (NEW Equity)
\$13,000 => ( <b>\$10,000</b> * (1+30%))		\$13,000 => <b>(\$13,000</b> -\$0)

$$Rate\ of\ return = \frac{New\ Equity - Old\ Equity}{Old\ Equity}$$
 
$$Rate\ of\ return = \frac{\$13,000 - \$10,000}{\$10,000} = \frac{\$3,000}{\$10,000} = 0.3*100 = 30\%$$

The expected rate of return would be 30% if the investor invested \$10,000 to buy 100 shares.

ASSETS	LIABILITIES	+ OWNER'S EQUITY
Securities = <b>\$20,000</b>	Loan = \$ 10,000	Equity= \$10,000 (Old Equity)
\$20,000 => (\$10,000 (Invested) + \$10,000 (borrowed))		\$10,000 => <b>(\$20,000</b> -\$10,000)

After one year, stock has risen up by 30%, and have an Interest rate of 9%

ASSETS	LIABILITIES	+ OWNER'S EQUITY
Securities = <b>\$26,000</b>	Loan = <b>\$10,000</b>	Equity= \$15,100 (NEW Equity)
\$26,000 => ( <b>\$20,000</b> * (1+30%))	Interest payable = \$10,000 * 9% = <b>\$900</b>	\$15,100 => (\$26,000 -\$10,900)
	Total => (\$10,000 + \$900) = \$10,900	

$$Rate\ of\ return = \frac{New\ Equity - Old\ Equity}{Old\ Equity}$$
 
$$Rate\ of\ return = \frac{\$15,100 - \$10,000}{\$10,000} = \frac{\$5,100}{\$10,000} = 0.51*100 = 51\%$$

Scenario 2: If the price of the stock does not change.

ASSETS	LIABILITIES	+ OWNER'S EQUITY
Securities = <b>\$20,000</b>	Loan = \$ 10,000	Equity= \$10,000 (Old Equity)
\$20,000 => (\$10,000 (Invested) + \$10,000 (borrowed))		\$10,000 => <b>(\$20,000</b> -\$10,000)

After 1 year, having an interest rate of 9%

ASSETS	LIABILITIES	+ OWNER'S EQUITY
Securities = \$20,000	Loan = <b>\$10,000</b>	Equity= \$9,100 (NEW Equity)
\$20,000 => Nothing Changed	Interest payable = \$10,000 * 9% = <b>\$900</b>	\$9,100 => <b>(\$20,000 -\$10,900</b> )
	Total => (\$10,000 + \$900) = \$10,900	

$$\textit{Rate of return} = \frac{\$9,100 - \$10,000}{\$10,000} = \frac{-\$900}{\$10,000} = -0.09 * 100 = -9\%$$

Scenario 3: If the price of the stock down by 30%

ASSETS	LIABILITIES	+ OWNER'S EQUITY
Securities = <b>\$20,000</b>	Loan = \$ 10,000	Equity= \$10,000 (Old Equity)
\$20,000 => (\$10,000 (Invested) + \$10,000 (borrowed))		\$10,000 => <b>(\$20,000</b> -\$10,000)

After 1 year, the price goes down by 30%, and have an interest rate of 9%

ASSETS	LIABILITIES	+ OWNER'S EQUITY
Securities = <b>\$14,000</b>	Loan = <b>\$10,000</b>	Equity= \$3,100 (NEW Equity)
\$14,000 => ( <b>\$20,000</b> * (1-30%))	Interest payable = \$10,000 * 9% = <b>\$900</b>	\$3,100 => (\$14,000 -\$10,900)
	Total => (\$10,000 + \$900) = \$10,900	

Rate of return = 
$$\frac{\$3,100 - \$10,000}{\$10,000} = \frac{-\$6,900}{\$10,000} = -0.69 * 100 = -69\%$$

Page 88 on hard copy, and page 117 on soft copy

9. You are bullish on Telecom stock. The current market price is \$50 per share, and you have \$5,000 of your own to invest. You borrow an additional \$5,000 from your broker at an interest rate of 8% per year and invest \$10,000 in the stock.

أنت متفائل بشأن سهم شركة الاتصالات. السعر الحالي في السوق هو 50دولارًا للسهم الواحد، ولديك 5,000 دولار من أموالك الخاصة للاستثمار. تقوم باقتراض 5,000 دولار إضافية من وسيطك بسعر فائدة %8سنوبًا وتستثمر 10,000دولار في السهم.

a. What will be your rate of return if the price of Telecom stock goes up by 10% during the next year? The stock currently pays no dividends.

أ.ما هو معدل العائد الخاص بك إذا ارتفع سعر سهم شركة الاتصالات بنسبة \$10خلال العام المقبل؟ مع العلم أن السهم لا يوزع أرباحًا حاليًا.

#### Solution:

ASSETS	LIABILITIES	+ OWNER'S EQUITY
Securities = <b>\$10,000</b>	Loan = \$ 5,000	Equity= \$5,000 (Old Equity)
\$10,000 => (\$5,000 (Invested) + \$5,000 (borrowed))		\$5,000 => <b>(\$10,000</b> -\$5,000)

ASSETS	LIABILITIES	+ OWNER'S EQUITY
Securities = <b>\$11,000</b>	Loan = <b>\$5,000</b>	Equity= \$5,600 (NEW Equity)
\$11,000 => ( <b>\$10,000</b> * (1+10%))	Interest payable = \$5,000 * 9% = <b>\$400</b>	\$3,100 => <b>(\$11,000 -\$5,400</b> )
	Total => (\$5,000 + \$400) = \$5,400	

Rate of return = 
$$\frac{\$5,600 - \$5,000}{\$5,000} = \frac{\$600}{\$5,000} = 0.12 * 100 = 12\%$$

b. How far does the price of Telecom stock have to fall for you to get a margin call if the maintenance margin is 30%? Assume the price fall happens immediately.

ب. إلى أي حد يجب أن ينخفض سعر سهم شركة الاتصالات حتى تتلقى نداء الهامش، إذا كان الحد الأدنى للهامش 30%؟ بافتراض أن الانخفاض في السعر يحدث فورًا.

ASSETS	LIABILITIES	+ OWNER'S EQUITY
Securities = 200P	Loan = \$5,000	Equity= <b>20P -\$5,000</b>
200P=> (200 shares * <b>P/share</b> )		

We don't need to calculate for the next year; because they mentioned that the price fall happens immediately.

نحن لسنا بحاجة إلى حساب للعام المقبل؛ لأنهم ذكروا في السؤال بأننا نفترض أن الانخفاض في السعر يحدث فورًا.

$$MM = \frac{Equity}{Value \ fo \ the \ stock \ purchased}$$

$$30\% = \frac{200P - \$5,000}{200P}$$
$$60P = 200P - \$5,000$$
$$140P = \$5,000$$
$$P = \$35.7142/Share$$

The Investor will receive a margin call from the broker, when price reaches down to \$35.7.

سيتلقى المستثمر نداء هامش من الوسيط ، عندما يصل السعر إلى 35.7دولارا.

\_\_\_\_\_

## **SHORT SALE**

## البيع على المكشوف

Short selling is a strategy that investors use to profit from falling stock prices.

البيع على المكشوف هو استراتيجية يستخدمها المستثمرون لتحقيق الربح من انخفاض أسعار الأسهم.

#### How It Works:

- 1. Investor borrows shares from a broker.
- 2. Investor sells the borrowed shares at the current market price.
- 3. Later, investor buys back the same number of shares (to return them to the broker).
- 4. If the stock price drops, the investor profits by buying the shares back at a lower price. If the price rises, the investor loses money.

## كيف يعمل؟

- يقوم المستثمر باقتراض الأسهم من الوسيط.
- 2. يقوم المستثمر ببيع الأسهم التي اقترضها بسعر السوق الحالي.
- 3. **لاحقًا، يشتري المستثمر نفس عدد الأسهم** لإعادتها إلى الوسيط.
- 4. إذا انخفض سعر السهم، يحقق المستثمر ربحًا بشرائه بسعر أقل. أما إذا ارتفع السعر، فإن المستثمر يخسر المال.

## Important Rules:

- The short seller must pay any dividends issued on the borrowed shares to the lender.
- The broker lends shares from their own portfolio or borrows them from other investors.
- The money from selling the borrowed shares stays in a broker's account (it cannot be reinvested).
- The short seller must provide extra money or collateral (margin) in case the stock price rises to cover potential losses.

#### قواعد مهمة:

- يجب على البائع على المكشوف دفع أي توزيعات أرباح للأسهم التي اقترضها إلى المقرض.
  - الوسيط يُقرض الأسهم من محفظته الخاصة أو يقترضها من مستثمرين آخرين.
    - الأموال الناتجة عن بيع الأسهم تبقى في حساب الوسيط ولا يمكن استثمارها.
- يجب على البائع على المكشوف تقديم ضمان مالي (الهامش) لتغطية الخسائر في حال ارتفاع سعر السهم.

-----

<sup>\*</sup>Purchase of the stocks: شراء الأسهم

Time	Action	Cashflow
الوقت	الإجراء	التدفق النقدي
0	Buy stocks	(- or Outflow) Initial price
	شراء الأسهم	(- أو تدفق نقدي خارج) السعر الأولي
1	Receive dividends & sell shares استلام الأرياح و بيع الأسهم	(+ or Inflow) Ending price + dividends (+ أو تدفق نقدي داخل) السعر النهائي + الأرباح

Profit = Inflow - Outflow

## Profit = (Ending price + dividends) - Initial Price

<sup>\*</sup>Short sale of stocks: البيع على المكشوف للأسهم

Time الوقت	Action الإجراء	Cashflow التدفق النقدي
0	Borrow shares & sell them اقتراض الأسهم و بيعها	(+ or Inflow) Initial price (+ أو تدفق نقدي داخل) السعر الأولي
1	Repay the dividends & buy shares to replace the borrowed ones	(- or Outflow) Ending price + dividends (- أو تدفق نقدي خارج) السعر النهائي + الأرباح

Profit = Inflow - Outflow

**Profit** = **Initial Price** – (**Ending price** + **dividends**)

Example page 110 (soft book edition)

If you are bearish on Dot Bomb stock and decide to short-sell 1,000 shares at a market price of \$100 per share, and the broker requires a 50% margin on short sales, what will be the total value of your account with the broker after the short sale?

إذا كنت متشائمًا بشأن أسهم Dot Bomb وقررت بيع 1,000 سهم على المكشوف بسعر سوقي قدره 100 دولار لكل سهم، وكان الوسيط يتطلب هامشًا بنسبة 50% على عمليات البيع على المكشوف، فما هي القيمة الإجمالية لحسابك مع الوسيط بعد عملية البيع على المكشوف؟

Step 1: calculate the cash received after selling on short sale, and margin on short sale

الخطوة الاولى: احسب الكاش المستلم بعد البيع على المكشوف, والهامش على عمليات البيع على المكشوف.

1,000 shares \* \$100/share = \$100,000 (cash)

\$100,000 \* 50% = \$50,000 (Treasury bills "T-bills" or securities)

Total asset => \$100,000 + \$50,000 = \$150,000

ASSETS	LIABILITIES	+ OWNER'S EQUITY
Cash = <b>\$100,000</b>	Securities in short position = \$100,000	Equity= \$50,000 (Old Equity)
T-bills = <b>\$50,000</b>		\$50,000 => <b>(\$150,000</b> - \$100,000)
Total Asset = <b>\$150,000</b>		

If, as expected, the price drops to \$70 per share, what are your total dollar returns and the rate of return on the short sale?

إذا انخفض السعر كما هو متوقع إلى 70 دولارًا للسهم، فما هي العوائد الإجمالية بالدولار ومعدل العائد على عملية البيع على المكشوف؟

#### Answer:

\$1,000 shares \* \$70/share = \$70,000

ASSETS	LIABILITIES	+ OWNER'S EQUITY
Cash = <b>\$100,000</b>	Securities in short position = \$70,000	Equity= \$80,000 (New Equity)
T-bills = \$50,000		\$80,000 => (\$150,000 - \$70,000)
Total Asset = <b>\$150,000</b>		(Assets – Liabilities)

Return in dollar = \$80,000 - \$50,000 = \$30,000 (profit)

Rate of return = 
$$\frac{\$80,000 - \$50,000}{\$50,000} = 0.6 *100 = 60\%$$

If the broker has a maintenance margin of 30% on short sales, what is the highest price Dot Bomb stock can reach before you receive a margin call?

إذا كان لدى الوسيط هامش صيانة بنسبة 30% على عمليات البيع على المكشوف، فما هو أعلى سعر يمكن أن يصل إليه سهم Dot Bomb قبل أن تتلقى نداء الهامش؟

ASSETS	LIABILITIES	+ OWNER'S EQUITY
Cash = <b>\$100,000</b>	Securities in short position = 1,000 P	Equity= <b>\$150,000 – 1,000 P</b>
T-bills = \$50,000	1,000 P => (1,000 Shares * Price)	=> (Assets – Liabilities)
Total Asset = <b>\$150,000</b>		

Maintenance margin (MM) = 
$$\frac{Equity}{Value \ of \ the \ stocks \ purchased}$$
$$30\% = \frac{\$150,000 - 1,000 \ P}{1,000 \ P}$$
$$300 \ P = \$150,000 - 1,000 \ P$$
$$1,300 \ P = \$150,000$$
$$P = \$115.38$$

At a stock price of \$115.38, the investor will receive a margin call from the broker, requiring them to either deposit additional cash, purchase more securities, or cover the short position by buying back the borrowed shares at the market price.

عند وصول سعر السهم إلى 115.38 دولارًا، سيتلقى المستثمر نداء الهامش من الوسيط، مما يجبره على إيداع أموال إضافية، شراء المزيد من الأوراق المالية، أو تغطية مركز البيع على المكشوف من خلال إعادة شراء الأسهم المقترضة بالسعر السوقي

You are bearish on Telecom and decide to sell short 100 shares at the current market price of \$50 per share.

أنت متشائم بشأن سهم شركة الاتصالات وقررت بيع 100 سهم على المكشوف بسعر السوق الحالى البالغ 50 دولارًا لكل سهم. a. How much in cash or securities must you put into your brokerage account if the broker's initial margin requirement is 50% of the value of the short position?

أ .كم يجب أن تودع من نقد أو أوراق مالية في حساب الوساطة الخاص بك إذا كان متطلب الهامش الأولي للوسيط هو 50% من قيمة مركز البيع على المكشوف؟

#### 100 Shares \* \$50/Share = \$5,000

ASSETS	LIABILITIES	+ OWNER'S EQUITY
Cash = <b>\$5,000</b>	Securities in short position = \$5,000	Equity= <b>\$2,500</b>
T-bills = \$2,500 (\$5,000 *50%)		=> (Assets – Liabilities)
Total Asset = <b>\$7,500</b>		=> (\$7,500 - \$ 5,000)

b. How high can the price of the stock go before you get a margin call if the maintenance margin is 30% of the value of the short position?

 ب. كم يمكن أن يرتفع سعر السهم قبل أن تتلقى نداء الهامش إذا كان هامش الصيانة هو 30% من قيمة مركز البيع على المكشوف؟

ASSETS	LIABILITIES	+ OWNER'S EQUITY
Cash = <b>\$5,000</b>	Securities in short position = <b>100 P</b>	Equity= <b>\$7,500 – 100 P</b>
T-bills = \$2,500 (\$5,000 *50%)		=> (Assets – Liabilities)
Total Asset = <b>\$7,500</b>		

Maintenance margin (MM) = 
$$\frac{Equity}{Value \ of \ the \ stocks \ purchased}$$

$$30\% = \frac{\$7,500 - 100 \ P}{100 \ P}$$

$$30 \ P = \$7,500 - 100 \ P$$

$$130 \ P = \$7,500$$

$$P = \$57,69$$

At a stock price of \$57.69, the investor will receive a margin call from the broker, requiring them to either deposit additional cash, purchase more securities, or cover the short position by buying back the borrowed shares at the market price.

عند وصول سعر السهم إلى 57.69 دولارًا، سيتلقى المستثمر نداء الهامش من الوسيط، مما يجبره على إيداع أموال إضافية، شراء المزيد من الأوراق المالية، أو تغطية مركز البيع على المكشوف من خلال إعادة شراء الأسهم المقترضة بالسعر السوقي.

#### 4. A market order has:

- a. Price uncertainty but not execution uncertainty.
- b. Both price uncertainty and execution uncertainty.
- c. Execution uncertainty but not price uncertainty.

#### Answer: A

- 6. Dée Trader opens a brokerage account and purchases 300 shares of Internet Dreams at \$40 per share. She borrows \$4,000 from her broker to help pay for the purchase. The interest rate on the loan is 8%.
  - a. What is the margin in Dée's account when she first purchases the stock?

ASSETS	LIABILITIES	+ OWNER'S EQUITY
Securities = <b>\$12,000</b>	Loan = \$ 4,000	Equity= \$8,000 (Old Equity)
\$12,000 => (300 shares * \$40/share)		\$8,000 => <b>(\$12,000</b> - \$4,000)

Initial percentage margin = 
$$\frac{Equity}{Value\ of\ stocks\ purchased} = > \frac{\$8,000}{\$12,000} = 66.7\%$$

b. If the share price falls to \$30 per share by the end of the year, what is the remaining margin in her account? If the maintenance margin requirement is 30%, will she receive a margin call?

After one year, the call rate 8%, and the price fall to 30\$

ASSETS	LIABILITIES	+ OWNER'S EQUITY
Securities = <b>\$9,000</b>	Loan = \$ 4,000	Equity= \$4,680 (New Equity)
\$9,000 => (300 shares * \$30/share)	Interest Payable (8%) => \$320	\$4,680 => <b>(\$9,000</b> -\$4,320)
	Total = \$4,320	=> (Assets – Liabilities)

Remaining Margin = \$4,680

When Maintenance Margin = 30%

$$MM = \frac{Equity}{Value\ of\ the\ stocks\ purchased} = \frac{\$4,860}{\$9,000} = 52\% \ge 30\%$$

Investor will, not receive a margin call.

c. What is the rate of return on her investment?

$$Rate\ of\ return = \frac{New\ Equity - Old\ Equity}{Old\ Equity}$$
 
$$Rate\ of\ return = \frac{\$4,680 - \$8,000}{\$8,000} = -41.5\%$$

- 7. Old Economy Traders opened an account to <u>short sell</u> 1,000 shares of Internet Dreams from the previous problem. The initial margin requirement was 50%. (The margin account pays no interest.) A year later, the price of Internet Dreams has risen from \$40 to \$50, and the stock has paid a dividend of \$2 per share.
- a. What is the remaining margin in the account?

ASSETS	LIABILITIES	+ OWNER'S EQUITY
Cash = <b>\$40,000</b>	Securities in short position = \$40,000	Equity= \$20,000 (Old Equity)
T-bills = \$20,000		\$20,000=> (Assets – Liabilities)
Total Asset = <b>\$60,000</b>		

b. If the maintenance margin requirement is 30%, will Old Economy receive a margin call?

ASSETS	LIABILITIES	+ OWNER'S EQUITY
Cash = <b>\$40,000</b>	Securities in short position = \$50,000	Equity= \$8,000 (New Equity)
T-bills = \$20,000	=> (1000 shares *\$50/share)	\$8,000=> <b>(\$60,000 - \$52,000)</b>
Total Asset = <b>\$60,000</b>	Dividends Payable = \$2,000	
	Total Liabilities = \$52,000	

Maintenance Margin "MM" = 30%

$$MM = \frac{Equity}{Sec\ in\ short\ position} = \frac{\$8,000}{\$50,000} = 16\% \le 30\%$$

Hence, the investor will receive a margin call.

c. What is the rate of return on the investment?

Rate of return = 
$$\frac{\$8,000 - \$20,000}{\$20,000} = -60\%$$

15. You've borrowed \$20,000 on margin to buy shares in Disney, which is now selling at \$40 per share. Your account starts at the initial margin requirement of 50%. The maintenance margin is 35%. Two days later, the stock price falls to \$35 per share.

a. Will you receive a margin call?

#### Balance sheet Before

ASSETS	LIABILITIES	+ OWNER'S EQUITY
Sec= <b>\$40,000</b>	Loan = <b>\$20,000</b>	Equity= \$20,000 (Old Equity)
		\$20.000=> (Assets – Liabilities)

How do we calculate Securities?

Initial Margin requirement = 
$$\frac{Equity}{Value \ of \ the \ stocks \ purchased \ "x"}$$

$$50\% = \frac{Equity}{x}$$

$$Equity = 0.5 X$$

Assets = Liabilities + Owner's Equity

$$X = $20,000 + 0.5X$$

$$0.5X = $20,000$$

 $X = $40,000 \Rightarrow Value of the stocks purchased$ 

Number of stocks purchased = 
$$\frac{\$40,000}{\$40}$$
 = 10,000 shares

And to calculate equity "2nd method"

After 2 days

Note: Do NOT calculate Interest Payable because it hasn't been completed 1 year.

ملاحظة مهمه: لا تحسب الفائدة المستحقة لأنها لم تكتمل لمدة عام واحد.

ASSETS	LIABILITIES	+ OWNER'S EQUITY
Sec= <b>\$35,000</b>	Loan = <b>\$20,000</b>	Equity= \$15,000 (New Equity)
(\$35/share *1000 shares)		\$15,000=> (Assets – Liabilities)

The investor will NOT receive a margin call.

b. How low can the price of Disney shares fall before you receive a margin call?

ASSETS	LIABILITIES	+ OWNER'S EQUITY
Sec= <b>1,000P</b>	Loan = <b>\$20,000</b>	Equity= <b>1,000P - 20,000</b>
		=> (Assets – Liabilities)

Maintenance Margin = 35%

$$MM = \frac{Equity}{Value \ of \ the \ stocks \ Purchased}$$
 $0.35 = \frac{1,000P - \$20,000}{1,000 \ P}$ 
 $350P = 1,000P - \$20,000$ 
 $650P = \$20,000$ 
 $P = \$30.77$ 

The Investor will receive a margin call from the broker, when price reaches down to \$30.77.

\_\_\_\_\_\_

16. On January 1, you sold short one round lot (that is, 100 shares) of Four Sisters stock at \$21 per share. On March 1, a dividend of \$2 per share was paid. On April 1, you covered the short sale by buying the stock at a price of \$15 per share. You paid 50 cents per share in commissions for each transaction. What is the value of your account on April 1?

Step 1: Understanding the Short Sale (January 1st)

- You sell short 100 shares of Four Sisters stock at \$21 per share.
- You must eventually buy back the shares (cover your short position).

#### You receive:

- 100Shares \* \$21/share= \$2,100
- Commission Fee: Every time you trade, you pay a fee. You paid \$0.50 per share for selling.
- Total commission:
  100Shares \* \$0.5/Share= \$50
  So, your net cash from the sale is:
  \$2,100 \$50 = 2,050

#### Step 2: Dividend Payment (March 1st)

Dividend per share = \$2

Total dividend paid:
 100Shares \* \$2/ Share= \$200

#### Step 3: Covering the Short Sale (April 1st)

You buy back 100 shares at \$15 per share to return them.

- Total cost to buy shares:
   100Shares \* \$15/Share= \$1,500
- Commission Fee: Again, you pay \$0.50 per share when you buy.
- Total commission: 100Shares \* \$0.5/Share= \$50
- Total cost to close the short: \$1,500+\$50 = \$1,550

## Step 4: Final Account Value

You started with \$2,050 in cash (after selling short).

You paid \$200 in dividends.

You spent \$1,550 to buy back the stock and close the short.

- Final cash in account:
   \$2,050-\$200-\$1,550=\$300
- Final account value = \$300

#### **CFA Problems:**

1) FBN Inc. has just sold 100,000 shares in an initial public offering. The underwriter's explicit fees were \$70,000. The offering price for the shares was \$50, but immediately upon issue, the share price jumped to \$53.

a.

IPO => 100,000 Shares
Underwriters explicit cost = \$70,000
Market price = \$50/ share (That FBN has been sold out)
Offering price = \$53 (The actual worth price in the market)

a) What is your best guess as to the total cost to FBN of the equity issue?

Cost of the IPO = Direct cost + Underpricing

Cost = \$70,000 + (\$3/share \*100,000Shares)

Cost = \$70,000 + \$300,000

Cost = \$370,000

Note: Underpricing cost = Number of shares \* (Market price - offering price)
Underpricing cost = 100,000 shares \* (\$53/share - \$50/share)

b) Is the entire cost of the underwriting a source of profit to the underwriters?

No. The underwriters only receive \$70,000 as their fee. The \$300,000 underpricing loss benefits investors who bought shares at \$50 and saw them rise to \$53.

لا. يحصل المكتتبون فقط على \$70,000 كرسوم لهم، بينما خسارة التسعير المنخفض البالغة 300,000 \$ يستفيد منها المستثمرون الذين اشتروا الأسهم بسعر 50\$ ثم ارتفع إلى 53.\$ If you place a stop-loss order to sell 100 shares of stock at \$55 when the current price is \$62, how much will you receive for each share if the price drops to \$50? A. \$50.

- b. \$55.
- c. \$54.87.
- d. Cannot tell from the information given.

Answer: d. cannot tell from the information given.

8. Consider the following limit-order book for a share of stock. The last trade in the stock occurred at a price of \$50.

ضع في اعتبارك دفتر أوامر الحد التالي لسهم معين. تم تنفيذ آخر صفقة على السهم بسعر 50.\$

Limit Buy Orders		Limit Sell Orders	
Price	Shares	Price	Shares
\$49.75	500	\$50.25	100
\$49.50	800	\$51.50	100
\$49.25	500	\$54.75	300
\$49.00	200	\$58.25	100
\$48.50	600		

a. If a market buy order for 100 shares comes in, at what price will it be filled? إذا تم تقديم أمر شراء بسعر السوق لعدد 100 سهم، عند أي سعر سيتم تنفيذه؟

Look at the "Limit Sell Orders" table and take the First row that has 100 shares, and then look at the price the answer is \$50.25!!

انظر إلى جدول "أوامر البيع المحددة" وخذ الصف الأول الذي يحتوي على 100 سهم، ثم انظر إلى السعر، ستكون الإجابة !!\$50.25

b. At what price would the next market buy order be filled?

عند أي سعر سيتم تنفيذ أمر الشراء التالي بسعر السوق؟

Look at the "Limit Sell Orders" table and take the Second row that has 100 shares, and then look at the price the answer is \$51.50!!

انظر إلى جدول "أوامر البيع المحددة" وخذ الصف الثاني الذي يحتوي على 100 سهم، ثم انظر إلى السعر، ستكون الإجابة !!\$51.50

c. If you were a security dealer, would you want to increase or decrease your inventory of this stock?

إذا كنت صانع سوق (تاجر أوراق مالية)، هل ترغب في زيادة أو تقليل المخزون من هذا السهم؟

- Limit Buy Orders => Quantity Demanded "Qd"
- Limit Sell Orders => Quantity Supplied "Qs"

## يجب أن تعرف أن:

- أوامر الشراء المحددة تعبر عن الكمية المطلوبة. (Qd)
- أوامر البيع المحددة تعبر عن الكمية المعروضة. (Qs)

#### Calculate total shares for Qd and Qs

Total Shares Qd = 500+800+500+200+600= 2,600 shares

Total shares Qs = 100+100+300+100=600 shares

Qd > Qs => 2.600 > 600

The dealer should increase the investor of this stock.

## حساب إجمالي الأسهم المطلوبة والمعروضة:

إجمالي الأسهم المطلوبة Qd) = 500 + 800 + 500 + 200 + 600 = 2,600 سهم إجمالي الأسهم المعروضة Os) = 100 + 100 + 300 + 100 = (Qs) سهم بما أن إجمالي الأسهم المطلوبة أعلى من إجمالي الأسهم المعروضة فيجب على صانع السوق زبادة المخزون من هذا السهم.

# END OF THE CHAPTER