

Research & Policy

CASH MARKET
TRANSACTION SURVEY 2011/12

February 2013



Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited
香港交易及結算所有限公司

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Cash Market Transaction Survey (CMTS) has been conducted annually since 1991 to study the trading composition of Stock Exchange Participants (EPs). The main objective is to understand the relative contribution of trading value in the HKEx securities market, including the Main Board and the Growth Enterprise Market (GEM), by investor type. The market share of online trading is also assessed.

The 2011/12 survey covered EPs' transactions on both the Main Board and GEM for the 12-month period from October 2011 to September 2012 (referred to as 2011/12). The overall response rate was 94% by number of EPs or 98% by turnover value in the target population.

The key survey findings are summarised below.

Trading value by investor type (See section 2)

- (1) The total market turnover during 2011/12 decreased by 29% from 2010/11. All types of trading recorded year-on-year decreases, the second time in the past decade after 2008/09. The most significant drop was observed in local retail investor trading (down 45%) and the least was in EP principal trading (down 6%).
- (2) In 2011/12, overseas investors contributed 46% to total market turnover (similar to their contribution in 2010/11) while local investors contributed a record low of 38% (down from 42% in 2010/11). This was the third consecutive year overseas investors' contribution surpassed local investors' contribution.
- (3) Overseas investor trading came mainly from institutions (42% of total market turnover). Local investor trading also came mainly from institutions (21% of total market turnover), surpassing local retail investor trading (17%) in 2011/12.
- (4) In 2011/12, institutional investors (local and overseas) contributed 63% to total market turnover (62% in 2010/11) while retail investors (local and overseas) contributed 21%, down from 27% in 2010/11.
- (5) The contribution of EP principal trading in 2011/12 increased for the fifth consecutive year to a record high of 15%, up from 12% in 2010/11. Over the past decade, EP principal trading grew at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 46% — the highest among all types of trading.

Overseas investor trading (See section 3)

- (6) In 2011/12, the main contributors to overseas investor trading were US investors (32%, up from 28% in 2010/11). They were followed by UK investors (25%, down from 27% in 2010/11) and Continental European investors (12%, down from 14% in 2010/11).
- (7) Asian investors in aggregate contributed 21% of total overseas investor trading in 2011/12, compared to 22% in the previous year. Mainland investors were the largest contributor group in Asia (8%, down from 10% in 2010/11), followed by Singaporean investors (7%, similar to their contribution in 2010/11).
- (8) Trading from US, UK, Continental Europe and Australia came predominantly from institutional investors (over 93%). Trading from Mainland China, on the other hand, had a significant proportion (at least 43%) coming from retail investors.

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- (9) In 2011/12, investor trading value from all overseas origins saw double-digit percentage decreases year-on-year. Trading from both Europe and Asia recorded significant decreases of over 30%. In particular, the 39% drop in trading from Mainland China was the biggest among all overseas origins.
- (10) Over the past decade, overseas investor trading from the US grew at a CAGR of 32%, higher than the CAGRs of investor trading from Europe (22%) and Asia (26%). Despite a sharp year-on-year decrease in 2011/12, investor trading from Mainland China still recorded a CAGR of 28% in the past decade, higher than that of the total overseas investor trading (26%).

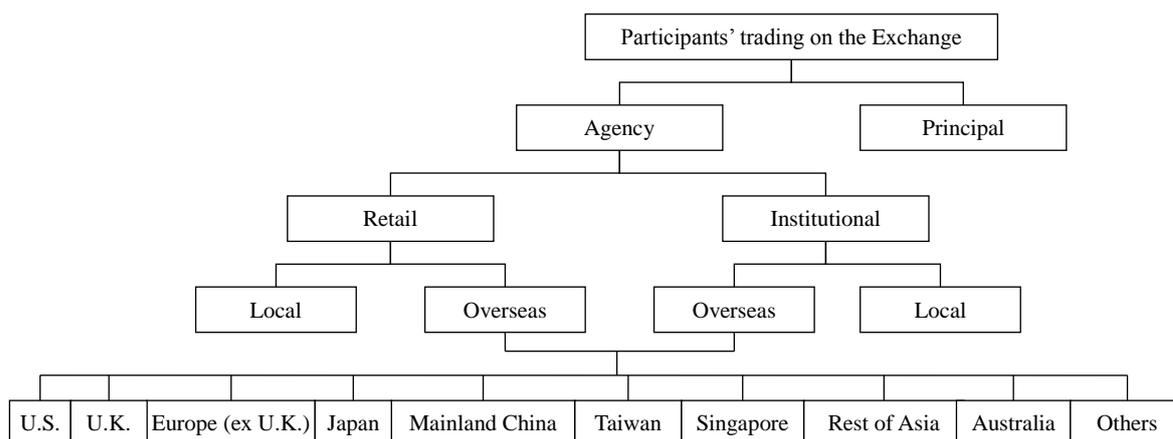
Retail online trading (See section 4)

- (11) In 2011/12, retail online trading accounted for 34% of total retail investor trading (up from 26% in 2010/11) and 7% of total market turnover (similar to that in 2010/11).

1. INTRODUCTION

The Cash Market Transaction Survey (CMTS) has been conducted annually since 1991 to study the trading composition of Stock Exchange Participants (EPs). The main objective is to understand the relative contribution of trading value in the HKEx securities market, including the Main Board and the Growth Enterprise Market (GEM), by investor type (see classification chart below). The market share of online trading¹ is also assessed.

Classification of Stock Exchange Participants' trading



The CMTS 2011/12 covered EPs' transactions on both the Main Board and GEM for the 12-month period from October 2011 to September 2012.²

In October 2012, survey questionnaires were mailed to 484 EPs in the target population. Out of the 484 questionnaires sent, 453 completed questionnaires were received, representing an overall response rate of 94% by number or 98% by turnover value in the target population.³

¹ Please refer to "Glossary" for definition.

² Referred to as the year 2011/12 throughout the report; the same convention is used for the past surveys.

³ See Appendix 2 for details of the survey methodology.

2. DISTRIBUTION OF MARKET TRADING VALUE BY INVESTOR TYPE

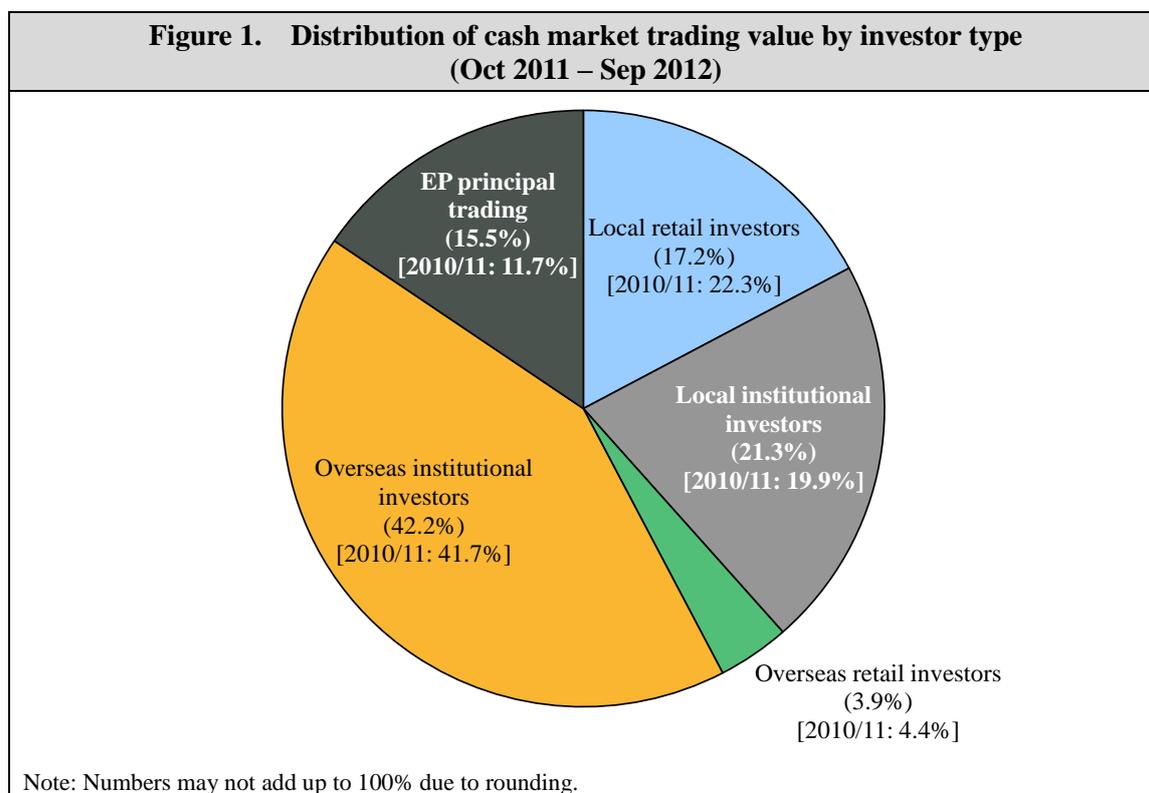
The total turnover value of the HKEx securities market in 2011/12 decreased by 29% from a year ago to HK\$14 trillion. All types of investor trading as well as EP principal trading recorded year-on-year decreases as implied from survey findings. Local retail investor trading recorded the biggest drop in value while EP principal trading recorded the smallest drop. As a result, the contribution of local retail investors to total trading value decreased significantly in 2011/12, with a corresponding increase in the contribution of EP principal trading.

2.1 The pattern in 2011/12

Overseas investors maintained their dominance over local investors in the contribution to total market turnover for the third consecutive year — 46% in 2011/12, similar to their level in 2010/11. Most of their trading came from overseas institutional investors, who contributed 42% (similar to their contribution in 2010/11). Overseas retail investors contributed 4%, similar to 2010/11.

The contribution of *local investors* to total market turnover further decreased from 42% in 2010/11 to a record low of 38%. Among them, local retail investors contributed 17% (22% in 2010/11), overtaken by local institutional investors' 21% (20% in 2010/11).

Local and overseas *institutional investors* in aggregate contributed 63% to total market turnover in 2011/12, compared to 62% in 2010/11. Local and overseas *retail investors* contributed in aggregate 21% of total market turnover in 2011/12, down from 27% in 2010/11.



The contribution of *EP principal trading* rose to a record high of 15% in 2011/12 from 12% in 2010/11. *Investor trading* contributed 85% to total market trading. Of this, institutional investor trading had a larger share (75%) than retail investor trading and overseas investor trading had a larger share (54%) than local investor trading.

Institutional investor trading came mostly from overseas (66%, down from 68% in 2010/11) while *retail investor trading* came predominantly from local sources (82%, compared to 83% in 2010/11). More than half of *local investor trading* came from institutional investors (55%, up from 47% in 2010/11), while *overseas investor trading* came predominantly from institutions (92%, compared to 90% in 2010/11).

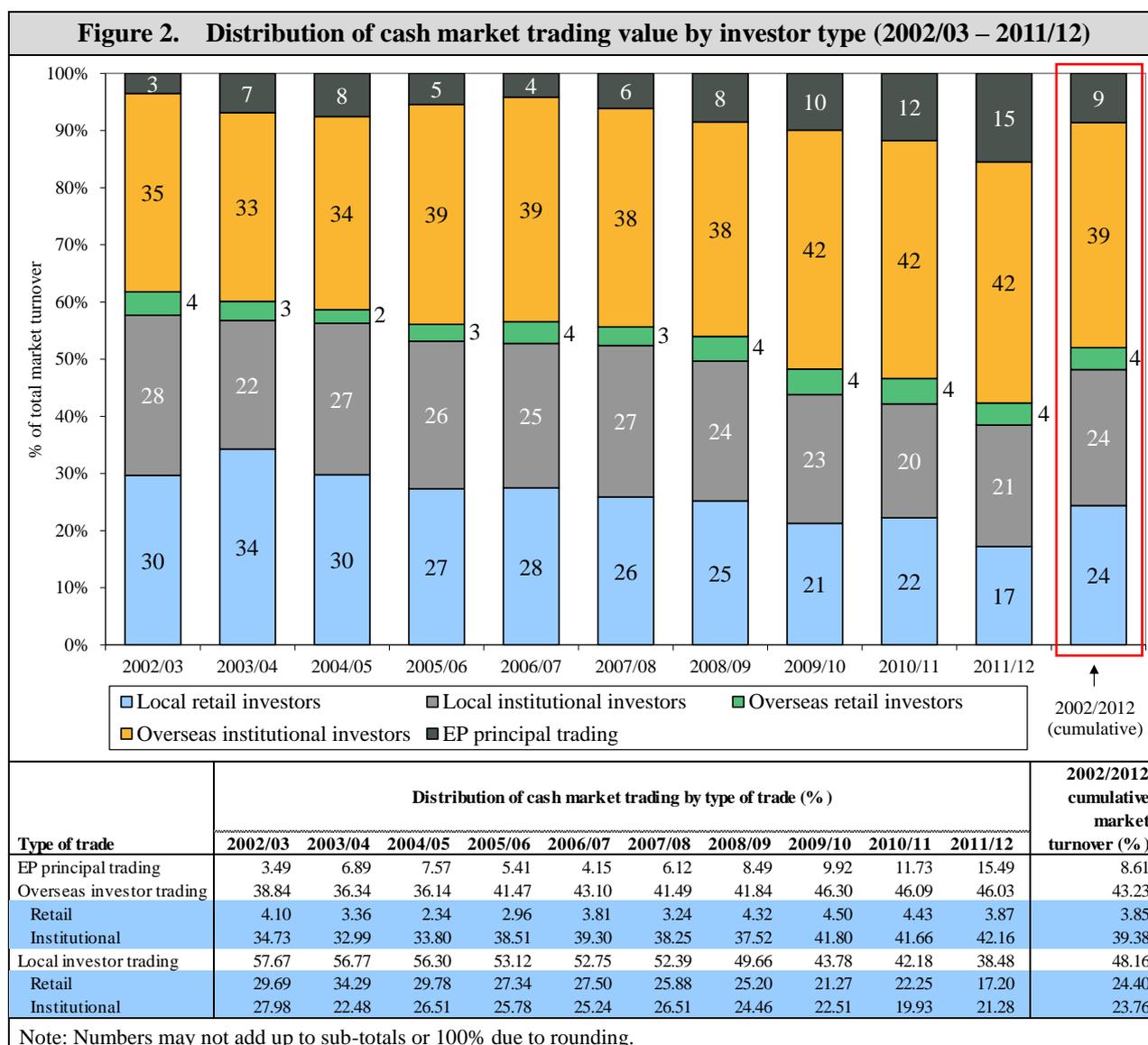
(See Table 1.)

Table 1. Breakdown of contribution by type of trade in cash market (2009/10 – 2011/12)			
Type of trade	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
All trading			
Investor trading	90.08	88.27	84.51
EP principal trading	9.92	11.73	15.49
	100.00	100.00	100.00
Investor trading			
Retail	28.61	30.23	24.93
Institutional	71.39	69.77	75.07
	100.00	100.00	100.00
Investor trading			
Local	48.60	47.78	45.53
Overseas	51.40	52.22	54.47
	100.00	100.00	100.00
Retail investor trading			
Local	82.55	83.39	81.64
Overseas	17.45	16.61	18.36
	100.00	100.00	100.00
Institutional investor trading			
Local	35.00	32.36	33.54
Overseas	65.00	67.64	66.46
	100.00	100.00	100.00
Local investor trading			
Retail	48.59	52.75	44.70
Institutional	51.41	47.25	55.30
	100.00	100.00	100.00
Overseas investor trading			
Retail	9.72	9.62	8.40
Institutional	90.28	90.38	91.60
	100.00	100.00	100.00

2.2 Historical trend

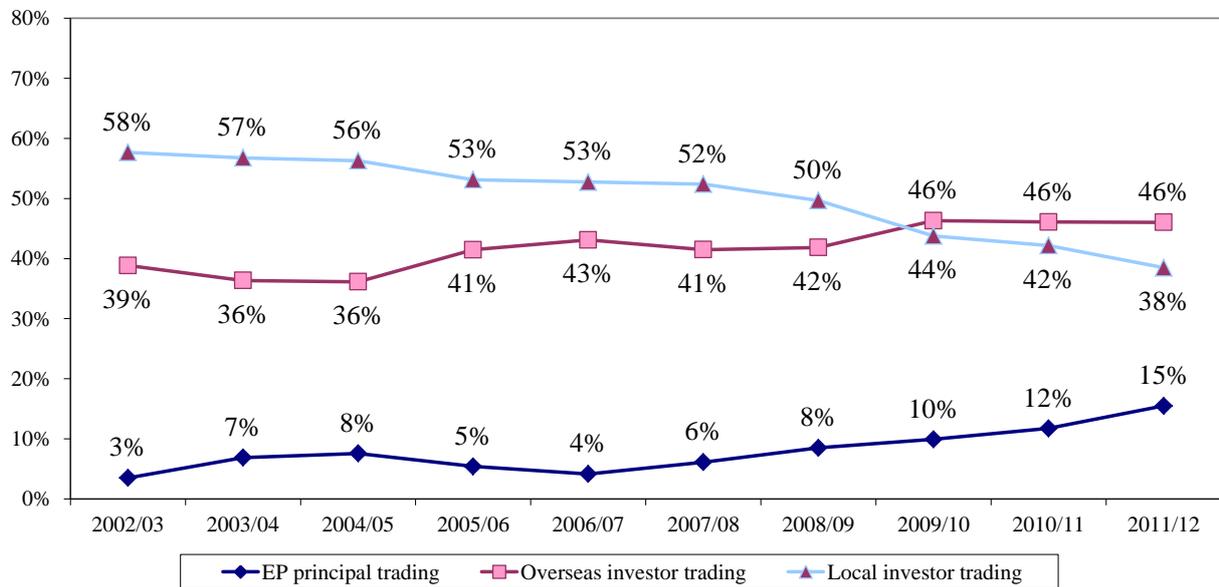
Figure 2 shows the distribution of cash market trading value by investor type over the past decade. **Overseas institutional investors** have become the dominant traders in the market since early 2000s. Their contribution gradually increased to over 40% in the 2010s, double the respective contribution from local retail investors and local institutional investors. Over the past decade, they contributed 39% to the **cumulative market turnover**. Together with overseas retail investors, overseas investors contributed 43% to the cumulative market turnover.

Over the past decade, local investors still contributed more (48%) to the cumulative market turnover than overseas investors. However, the contribution of local investors as a whole fell to a record low of 38% in 2011/12. The 17% contribution of local retail investors in 2011/12 was also the lowest on record.



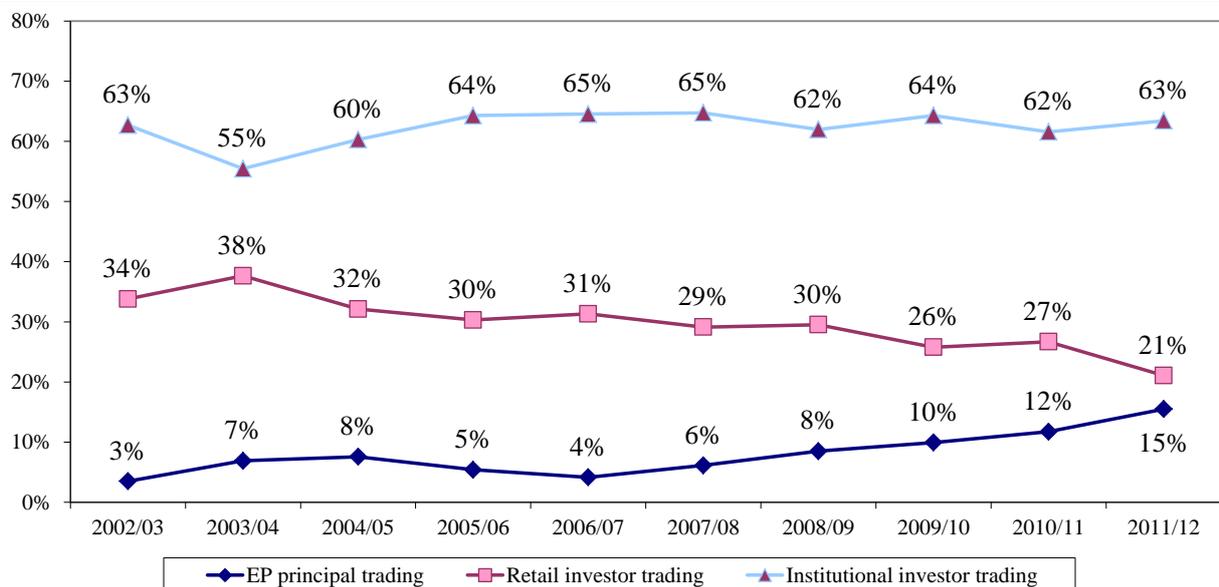
Figures 3 and 4 show clearly the rising trend in the relative contribution of trading from overseas investors against the declining trend for local investors and for retail investors. Notably, the contribution of EP principal trading continued its upward trend for 5 consecutive years since 2007/08.

Figure 3. Distribution of cash market trading value by investor type (local vs overseas) (2002/03 – 2011/12)



Note: Numbers may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 4. Distribution of cash market trading value by investor type (retail vs institutional) (2002/03 – 2011/12)

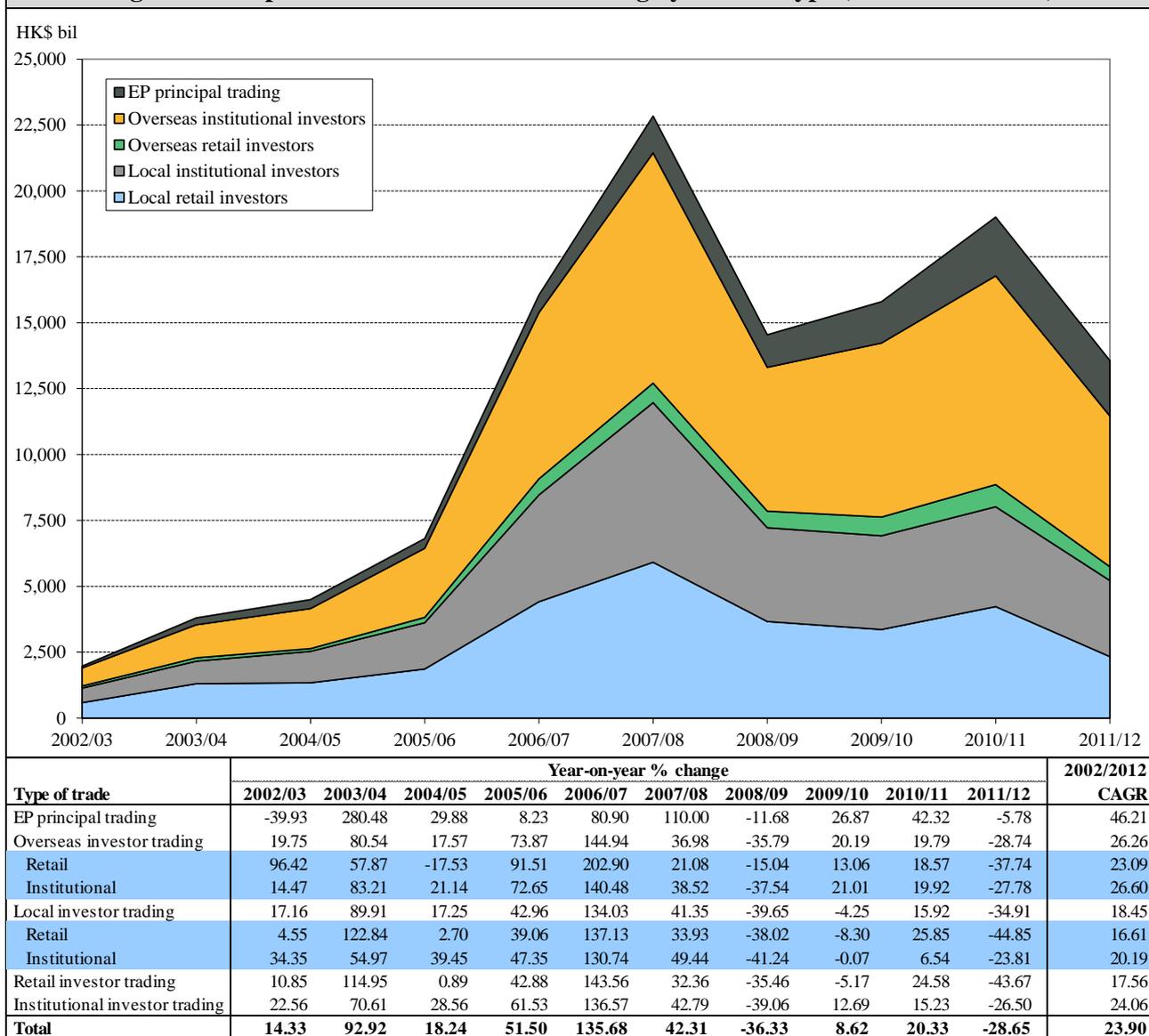


Note: Numbers may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

In 2011/12, against the backdrop of a 29% decrease in total market turnover value, EP principal trading and all types of investor trading experienced year-on-year decreases in value terms⁴, the second time in the past decade after 2008/09. Significant drop was observed in retail investor trading (down 35%), particularly in local retail investors (down 45%) while EP principal trading recorded the smallest year-on-year decrease (down 6%). The trading of overseas retail investors also decreased significantly by 38%. A drop of over 26% in institutional investor trading was recorded — down 28% for overseas institutional investors and 24% for local institutional investors.

Despite the decline, the total market turnover in 2011/12 was still substantially higher than the level a decade ago and recorded a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 24%. Among different types of trading, EP principal trading grew at the highest CAGR of 46%. Overseas institutional investor trading had a CAGR of 27%, higher than that of the market total.

Figure 5. Implied value of cash market trading by investor type (2002/03 – 2011/12)



⁴ Implied trading value is calculated based on the survey responses and the total market turnover value.

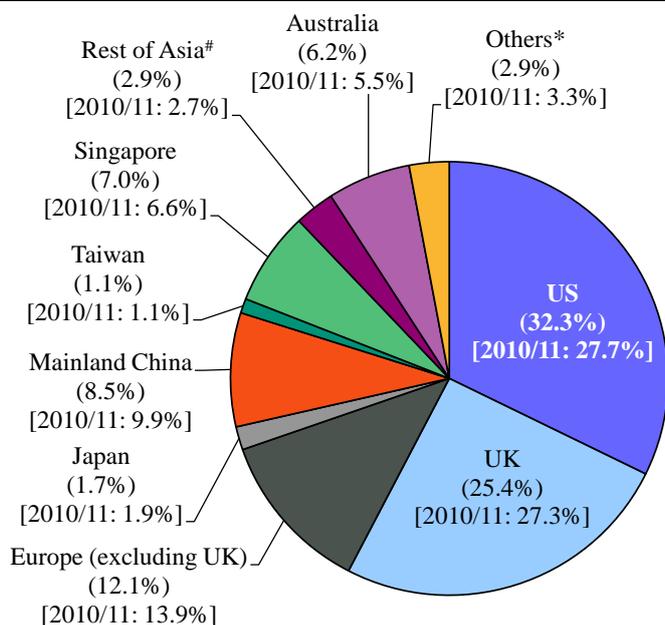
3. DISTRIBUTION OF OVERSEAS INVESTOR TRADING VALUE BY ORIGIN

3.1 The pattern in 2011/12

Overseas investor trading contributed 46% to total market trading in 2011/12. Among the different overseas origins, *US investors* contributed the most — 32% of overseas investor trading in 2011/12 (up from 28% in 2010/11), or 15% of total market trading (compared to 13% in 2010/11). The second largest contributors were *UK investors* who had a contribution of 25% (down from 27% in 2010/11), or 12% of total market trading (compared to 13% in 2010/11). In 2011/12, the contribution from *Continental European investors* was 12% (down from 14% in 2010/11), or 6% of total market trading (similar to 2010/11). The aggregate contribution from Europe decreased to 37% in 2011/12 (down from 41% in 2010/11), or 17% of total market trading (down from 19% in 2010/11).

In 2011/12, *Asian investors* contributed in aggregate 21% of total overseas investor trading (compared to 22% in 2010/11) or 10% of total market trading (similar to 2010/11). *Mainland investors* continued to be the largest contributors among Asian investors with a contribution of 8% (down from 10% in 2010/11), or 4% of total market trading (compared to 5% in 2010/11). They were followed by *Singaporean investors* who contributed 7% in 2011/12 (similar to 2010/11) or 3% of total market trading (also similar to 2010/11). The contribution from Australian investors in 2011/12 was 6% (compared to 5% in 2010/11) or 3% of total market trading (similar to 2010/11).

Figure 6. Distribution of overseas investor trading value in cash market by origin (Oct 2011 – Sep 2012)

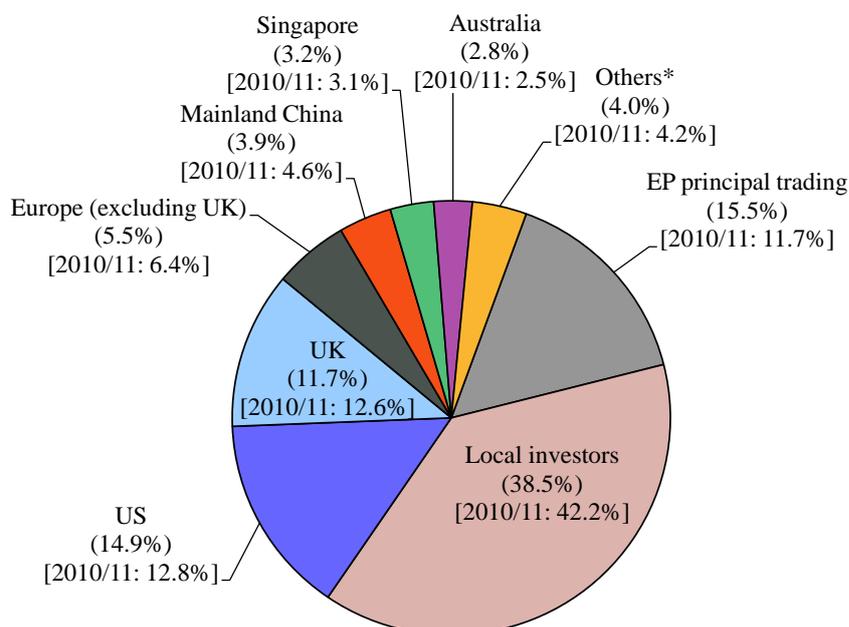


In 2011/12, reported origins in “Rest of Asia” were Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Macau, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Philippines, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam.

* In 2011/12, reported origins in “Others” included Algeria, Anguilla, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belize, Bermuda, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Canada, Cayman Islands, Channel Islands, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Dutch Antilles, Grenada, Israel, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Mauritius, Mexico, New Zealand, Oman, Panama, Russia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, South Africa, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Note: Numbers may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 7. Distribution of cash market trading value by local and overseas origin (Oct 2011 – Sep 2012)



* Others comprise investors from Japan, Taiwan, Rest of Asia and Rest of the World.
Note: Numbers may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Although the survey did not ask for a breakdown by retail/institutional investor for each overseas origin, a minimum proportion of retail/institutional investor trading from each origin could be deduced from EPs' responses. Overseas investor trading from *the US, UK and Australia came predominantly from institutional investors* (over 96%), and so were those from *Continental Europe* (over 93%), *Singapore* (over 84%) and *Japan* (over 70%). For trading from *Mainland China*, at least 42% came from retail investors and at least 30% came from institutional investors. From the implied value of trading, at least 43% of total overseas retail investor trading came from Mainland China, and at least 34% and 26% of total overseas institutional investor trading came from the US and UK respectively. (See Table 2.)

Table 2. Minimum proportion of retail/institutional investor trading from each overseas origin (2011/12)

Origin	Minimum proportion of the trading coming from	
	Retail investors	Institutional investors
US	0.4%	96.8%
UK	0.1%	96.0%
Europe (excl. UK)	0.1%	93.5%
Japan	3.6%	70.9%
Mainland China	42.7%	30.4%
Taiwan	10.8%	37.8%
Singapore	0.7%	84.3%
Australia	0.3%	96.1%

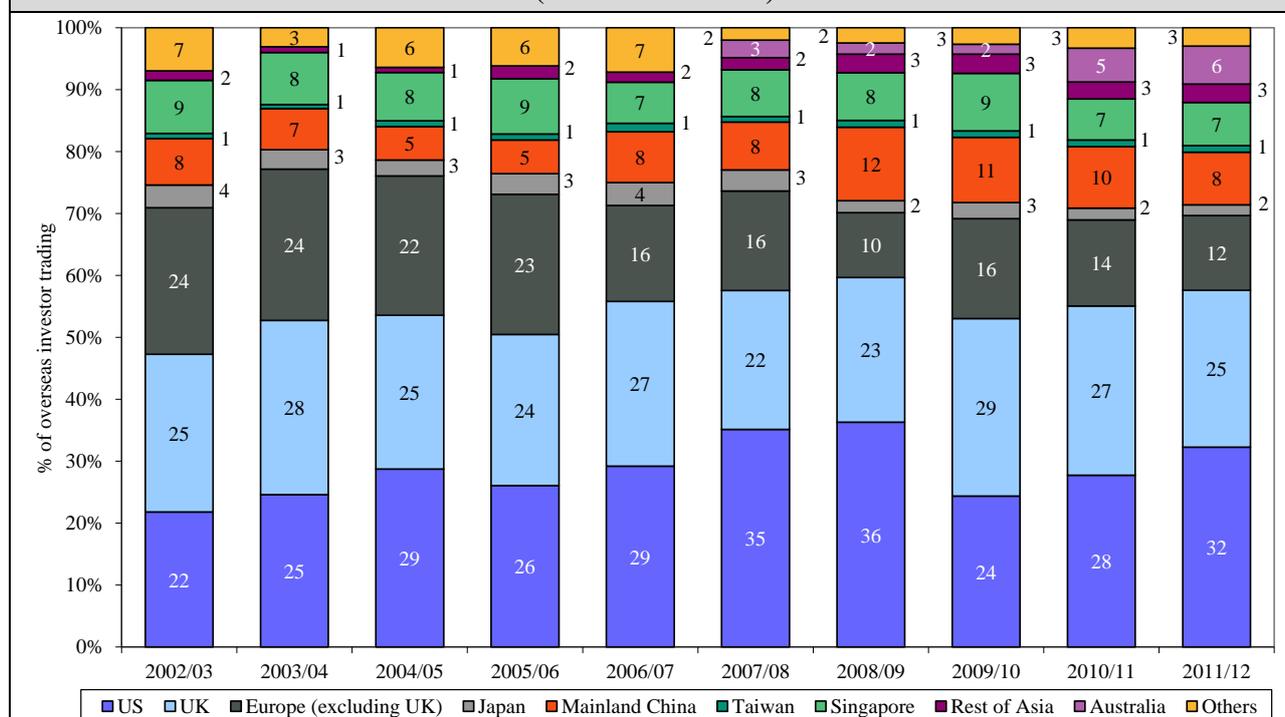
Note: The minimum proportions were deduced figures from the responses. The difference between 100% and the summation of the two figures for an origin represents the proportion of trading from that origin which could come from either retail or institutional investors.

3.2 Historical trend

Figure 8 shows the distribution of overseas investor trading by origin over the past decade. The main contributors to total overseas investor trading during this period were investors from the US, UK and Continental Europe. Since 2003/04, investors from the US and UK have maintained a dominant aggregate contribution of over 50%. Investors from Continental Europe were the third largest contributor most of the time in the decade but their contribution has shrunk to below 20% since 2006/07.

The contribution of Asian investors hovered at around 20% for most of the past decade and climbed to more than a quarter in 2008/09 and 2009/10. The dominant contributors in Asia were investors from Mainland China and Singapore. Since 2006/07, Mainland investors have surpassed Singaporean investors and became the largest contributor from Asia.

Figure 8. Distribution of overseas investor trading in cash market by origin (2002/03 – 2011/12)



Overseas origin	Distribution of overseas investor trading by origin (%)										
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	
US	21.81	24.61	28.75	26.08	29.19	35.13	36.31	24.37	27.75	32.27	
Europe	49.13	52.57	47.31	47.03	42.12	38.51	33.84	44.81	41.23	37.41	
UK	25.45	28.13	24.82	24.40	26.61	22.46	23.35	28.68	27.32	25.35	
Europe (excluding UK)	23.68	24.44	22.50	22.64	15.51	16.05	10.49	16.13	13.91	12.05	
Asia	22.11	19.77	17.53	20.73	21.52	21.52	25.58	26.56	22.27	21.23	
Japan	3.66	3.13	2.56	3.33	3.69	3.39	1.92	2.58	1.90	1.74	
Mainland China	7.50	6.65	5.41	5.44	8.22	7.75	11.86	10.55	9.92	8.49	
Taiwan	0.83	0.66	0.92	0.96	1.36	0.89	1.11	1.03	1.09	1.08	
Singapore	8.57	8.40	7.80	8.95	6.63	7.55	7.69	9.28	6.63	6.97	
Rest of Asia	1.54	0.93	0.83	2.06	1.63	1.94	3.00	3.11	2.73	2.95	
Australia						2.85	1.81	1.60	5.47	6.15	
Others	6.95	3.05	6.40	6.15	7.17	1.99	2.46	2.66	3.28	2.95	
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	

Notes:

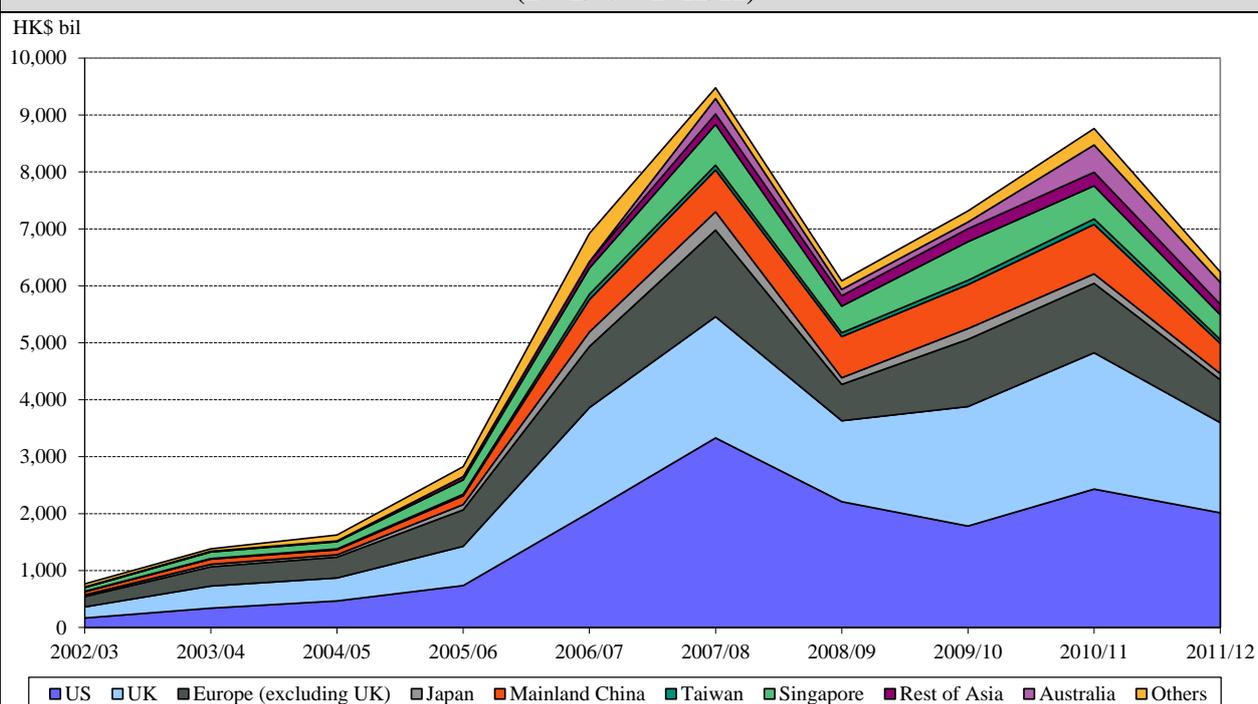
(1) Australia was included in "Others" in surveys prior to 2007/08.

(2) Numbers may not add up to sub-totals or 100% due to rounding.

In 2011/12, overseas investor trading decreased by 29% from 2010/11 in value terms, almost offsetting the entire two-year rebound after the precipitous fall in 2008/09 amid the Global Financial Crisis. This was the second time in the past decade, after 2008/09, in which investor trading from all overseas origins recorded year-on-year decreases. The decreases in trading from Europe and Asia were significant (both over 30%). In particular, the 39% drop in trading from Mainland China was the biggest among all overseas origins.

Over the past decade, overseas investor trading from the US grew at a CAGR of 32%, higher than the CAGRs of investor trading from Europe (22%) and Asia (26%). Despite a sharp year-on-year decrease, investor trading from Mainland China still recorded a CAGR of 28% in the past decade, higher than that of the total overseas investor trading (26%).

Figure 9. Implied value of overseas investor trading in cash market by origin (2002/03 – 2011/12)



Overseas origin	Year-on-year % change										2002/2012 CAGR
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	
US	11.56	103.65	37.35	57.74	174.18	64.82	-33.62	-19.36	36.41	-17.13	31.88
Europe	15.35	93.18	5.81	72.84	119.34	25.24	-43.58	59.19	10.20	-35.34	22.50
UK	10.67	99.55	3.73	70.94	167.18	15.59	-33.25	47.65	14.08	-33.86	26.21
Europe (excluding UK)	20.83	86.34	8.21	74.94	67.79	41.80	-58.04	84.86	3.29	-38.25	17.14
Asia	31.93	61.44	4.25	105.56	154.28	36.96	-23.67	24.78	0.47	-32.09	25.69
Japan	52.19	54.08	-3.55	125.46	171.62	25.94	-63.67	61.76	-11.63	-35.04	16.22
Mainland China	117.55	60.14	-4.42	74.77	270.15	29.16	-1.67	6.89	12.57	-38.97	28.02
Taiwan	-40.66	43.58	64.20	80.19	246.84	-9.74	-20.58	12.29	26.57	-29.57	29.95
Singapore		76.82	9.26	99.33	81.53	55.86	-34.52	44.96	-14.36	-25.13	23.39
Rest of Asia	-83.77	9.39	4.63	330.99	93.48	63.27	-0.93	24.78	5.08	-22.94	35.69
Australia ^{(1),(2)}							-59.26	6.39	309.19	-19.83	9.20
Others ⁽²⁾	50.98	-20.69	146.76	67.10	185.15	-61.96	-20.48	29.91	47.67	-36.05	14.79
Total	19.75	80.54	17.57	73.87	144.94	36.98	-35.79	20.19	19.79	-28.74	26.26

Notes:

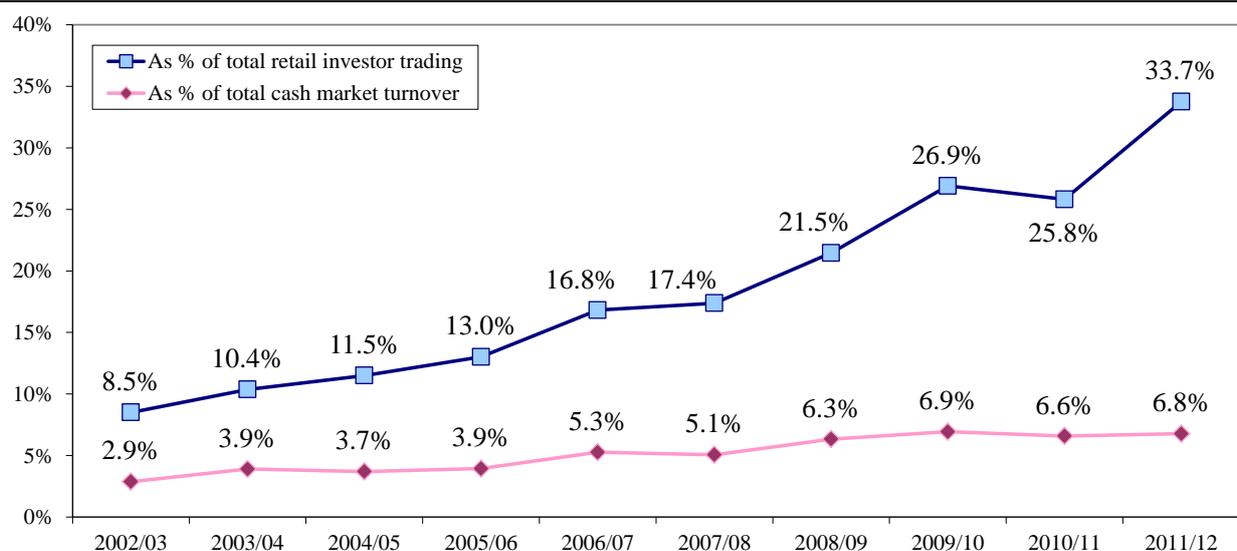
- (1) Australia was included in "Others" in surveys prior to 2007/08, for which year-on-year percentage change in implied value of investor trading was not available. The CAGR of trading from Australian investors was calculated for the period starting from 2007/08 when data for this origin was available. Since "Australia" was spun off from "Others" during the ten-year period, CAGR for "Others" had to be interpreted with care.
- (2) The substantial growth in trading from Australia in 2010/11 was due to a change in reporting by an EP, who reported a substantial contribution to its trading from its sister company in Australia in 2010/11 while in past surveys, this kind of trading carried out for its corporate group was reported as its principal trading.

4. RETAIL ONLINE TRADING

There were 245 EPs reporting themselves as online brokers in 2011/12. This was equivalent to 54% of all responding EPs, up from 48% (or 209 EPs) in 2010/11. Retail online trading contributed 22% to the total turnover value of online brokers in 2011/12, experiencing an upward trend since 2007/08.

Retail online trading accounted for **34% of total retail investor trading** in 2011/12, compared to 26% in 2010/11. It accounted for **7% of total market turnover**, similar to the proportion in 2010/11. In value terms, retail online trading decreased by 27% in 2010/11, compared to the 29% decrease of the total market turnover.

Figure 10. Percentage share of retail online trading value in cash market (2002/03 – 2011/12)



Note: One EP which had a significant proportion of its total turnover as retail agency trading and reported high percentage share of retail online trading prior to 2010/11 did not provide the percentage share of its retail online trading since 2010/11. This EP was excluded from the responded sample in calculating retail online trading in percentage and value terms since then.

Table 3. Statistics on retail online trading in cash market (2007/08 – 2011/12)

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Responded sample size	404	410	409	431	453
Online brokers^{(1),(2)}	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Number of online brokers	155	173	185	209	245
- As % of all responding EPs	38%	42%	45%	48%	54%
Online trading⁽²⁾	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Total implied trading value (HK\$m)	1,156,321	921,416	1,095,691	1,252,109	919,187
- As % of total market turnover	5.06%	6.34%	6.94%	6.59%	6.78%
- As % of all agency (investor) trading	5.39%	6.92%	7.70%	7.50%	8.11%
- As % of total retail investor trading	17.38%	21.46%	26.91%	25.82%	33.75%
- As % of total turnover of online brokers	15.39%	16.48%	17.12%	18.35%	22.39%

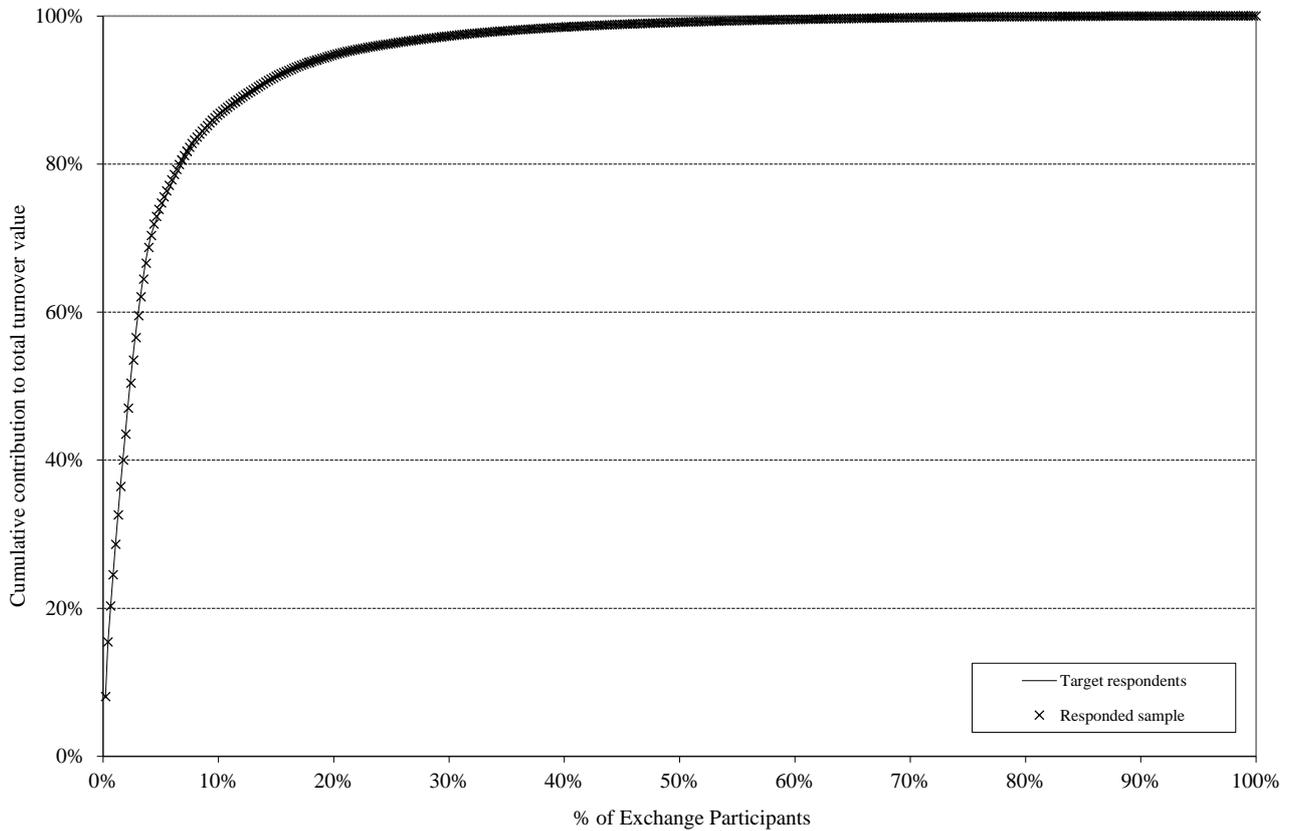
Notes:

- (1) "Online brokers" refers to EPs offering online trading service to retail clients since the 2004/05 survey but refers to EPs recording retail online trading in the previous surveys.
- (2) One EP which had a significant proportion of its total turnover as retail agency trading and reported high percentage share of retail online trading prior to 2010/11 did not provide the percentage share of its retail online trading since 2010/11. This EP was excluded from the responded sample in calculating retail online trading in percentage and value terms since then.

GLOSSARY

Agency trading	Trading on behalf of the participant firm's clients, including client trading channelled from the firm's parent or sister companies.
Implied value of trading	<p>The implied value of trading for a particular type of trade is calculated by multiplying the percentage contribution to market turnover by that type of trade as obtained from the survey by the actual overall market turnover during the study period.</p> <p>The implied value of trading from a particular overseas origin is calculated by first calculating the implied overseas agency trading value during the study period, and then multiplying it by the percentage contribution to overseas agency trading by that origin as obtained from the survey.</p>
Individual/retail investors	Investors who trade on their personal account.
Institutional investors	Investors who are not individual/retail investors.
Local investors	Individual/retail investors residing in Hong Kong or institutional investors operating in Hong Kong, with Hong Kong as the source of funds.
Online brokers	Stock Exchange Participants who offer online trading service to individual/retail investors.
Overseas investors	Individual/retail investors residing outside Hong Kong or institutional investors operating outside Hong Kong, with the source of funds overseas.
Principal trading	Trading on the participant firm's own account.
Retail online trading	Trading originating from orders entered directly by individual/retail investors and channelled to the brokers via electronic media (e.g. the Internet).

APPENDIX 1. REPRESENTATIVENESS OF THE RESPONDED SAMPLE VIS-À-VIS THE TARGET POPULATION OF EXCHANGE PARTICIPANTS



APPENDIX 2. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

(1) Target population

The target population included all trading Stock Exchange Participants (EPs) of the cash market who became trading participants prior to the end of March 2012 (i.e. who had been in business for over 6 full months during the study period) and remained so before the fieldwork of the survey began. It excluded EPs whose trading was suspended from July 2012 to September 2012 or ceased on or before September 2012 or who traded for less than 6 months during the study period. This is to avoid distortion of the results by participants who were not in the normal course of business.

All EPs are corporations.

(2) Methodology

The study period is from October 2011 to September 2012.

EPs in the target population were ranked in descending order by turnover value. To achieve a fairer ranking, the actual turnover of new EPs whose trading period was less than 12 months during the study period was annualised for the ranking. The actual turnover of the EPs was used in analysing the results. Ranking of EPs by turnover was for the purpose of monitoring the responses and follow-up in the fieldwork as well as generating response rates by turnover size groups as weighting factors in the subsequent analysis.

The survey sample consisted of all EPs in the target population. Survey questionnaires were mailed to each EP firm in the sample, with close telephone follow-up to ensure a high response rate, especially for the EPs which were top-ranked in the target population by turnover value. In the survey questionnaire, EPs were requested to provide an estimated percentage breakdown of their trading value during the study period in accordance with the prescribed classification. EPs were asked to provide their consolidated trading composition including trading channelled through their affiliate or sister companies as far as possible, if applicable. Those who were known to have such situation but who refused to provide details were treated as cases with missing value for which a mean substitution method⁵ was adopted, except for online trading. For online trading, EPs who reported to be online brokers but were unable to provide the proportion of their retail investor trading as online trading were excluded from the responded sample in calculating the retail online trading in percentage and value terms.

Each responding EP's answers in percentage terms were weighted by the respondent's total turnover value in the overall market accordingly to obtain respective values in the responded sample. The implied percentage shares of different types of trade in the market were then calculated, adjusted by the response rate in value terms relative to the target population.

⁵ The average values obtained from other EPs in the same size group were applied to the missing cases. For this purpose, EPs in the target population were divided into three size groups with equal aggregate contributions to total turnover value of the target population — large-sized brokers (contributing the top one-third of turnover in the target population), medium-sized brokers (contributing the second one-third of turnover) and small-sized brokers (contributing the bottom one-third of turnover).

The implied value of trading for a particular type of trade is determined by multiplying the percentage contribution to total turnover by that type of trade as obtained from the survey by the actual total turnover in the overall market during the study period for that year of survey.

(3) Limitations

In providing the breakdown of total turnover value by the type of trade, many EPs could only provide their best estimates instead of hard data.

EPs might not know the true origins of all their client orders. For instance, an EP might classify transactions for a local institution as such when in fact the orders originated from overseas and were placed through that local institution, or vice versa.

In practice, it is not unusual for EPs to convey client orders to other EPs for execution. When providing the breakdown of their investor composition, most of the EPs would treat those EPs who conveyed orders to them as their ultimate clients, i.e. as local institutions, regardless of the client origin.

Some bank-related EPs might not be able to provide the trading composition of client orders originating from their associated banks and would treat the banks as their local institutional clients. This would also affect the result of retail online trading since part of the retail investor trading channelled through banks would be online.

Different EPs would have different corporate group structures and operating models within their corporate groups. Some EPs might be able to provide the investor composition of trading channelled via their sister companies; others may regard their sister companies as their clients and incorporated no further breakdown. In other words, the depth of detail in investor composition across EPs might not be on the same ground.

The non-responded EPs and responded EPs with missing responses for certain questions may have different trading composition from the other responded EPs. The exclusion of these EPs from the applicable analysis might affect the survey results. Since the survey has a high response rate by turnover value and a method of weighting by size group in treating missing responses was adopted to cater for the different trading composition by size group, the impact of non-responded EPs to the overall findings should be small. Nevertheless, there might be some impact on the types of investor trading which had relatively low contribution to market turnover.

The random sampling method used in the previous surveys in 2001/02 and 2002/03⁶ would also have consequences similar to those stated in the above paragraph. Therefore, for the types of investor trading with very small contributions, the relative changes in their contributions and in absolute value terms over the years should be interpreted with caution.

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⁶ In 2001/02 and 2002/03 surveys, the survey sample consisted of all brokers contributing the top two-thirds of turnover value in the target population as well as a random sample covering 60% of brokers contributing the bottom one-third of turnover value. In the prior years and since the 2003/04 survey, a census approach was adopted, i.e. all brokers in the target population were included in the survey sample.