

i) Role and Function of the Secondary Market:

Role of Secondary Market :-

\* The Secondary Market is where previously issued financial instruments such as stocks, bonds, and other securities are bought and sold among investors.

\* It plays a critical role in the financial system by providing liquidity, price discovery, and market confidence.

Functions of Secondary Market:-

Its key function include:-

Liquidity provisions:-

The Secondary Market allows investors to buy and sell securities easily, ensuring that they can quickly convert their investments into cash.

Price Discovery:-

Through the constant buying and selling of securities, the Secondary Market helps in determining the current market price of securities.

Efficient Capital Allocation:-

The Secondary Market allows investors to reallocate their capital from one asset or company to another, promoting efficient allocation of resources in the economy.



Risk distribution:-

Investors can buy or sell securities as their risk tolerance or investment goals change.

Continuous trading:-

Investors are not bound to hold securities until maturity or indefinitely.

Types of Secondary Market:-

There are two main types of secondary markets:-

Stock Exchanges (Organized Secondary Markets)

\* These are formal, centralized market places where securities are listed and traded. Stock exchanges operate under strict regulations and provide a transparent, standardized environment for trading.

\* Examples:- New York Stock Exchange, London Stock Exchange (LSE)

\* Regulated:- Governed by national regulatory bodies.

Centralized:- Transactions occur on a common platform.

Public:- Trading data (such as price and volume) is publicly available.



## 2. Over-the-counter (OTC) Markets (unorganized Secondary markets):

\* In OTC markets, securities are traded directly between two parties without a centralized exchange.

\* OTC trading is usually used for bonds, derivatives, and smaller stocks not listed on major exchanges.

Example: - US government bond Market, currency Markets.

### Decentralized :-

No central location or exchange; trades happen via dealer networks.

### Customizable :-

Terms of the trade, such as price, can be negotiated between buyer and seller.

### Low Transparency :-

Prices and trade volumes may not be publicly available, leading to reduced transparency.

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