1. Pick up a treasury auction adopted by a country of your choice within the past three years. Summarize how the auction is being conducted and the related bond markets (secondary, when-issue, etc..) in place. Quote evidence to back up your claim of the institutional details (which can be the web links, research papers, etc.).

We choose US 26 Week-Bill whose information is as the followings:

* Acution Date Mar 30,2020
* Issue Date April 02, 2020
* Maturity Date Oct 01,2020
* Maximum Award $14,700,000,000
* Minimum Bid Amount and Multiples $100
* Competitive Bid Rate Increments 0.005%

（这个感觉可有可无，主要是下面的规则吧）

When participating in an auction, there are two bidding options - competitive and noncompetitive.

* Competitive bidding is limited to 35% of the offering amount for each bidder, and a bidder specifies the rate, yield, or discount margin that is acceptable.
* Noncompetitive bidding is limited to purchases of $5 million per auction. With a noncompetitive bid, a bidder agrees to accept the rate, yield, or discount margin determined at auction.
* Bidding limits apply cumulatively to all methods that are used for bidding in a single auction.

At the close of an auction, Treasury awards all noncompetitive bids that comply with the auction rules and then accepts competitive bids in ascending order of their rate, yield, or discount margin (lowest to highest) until the quantity of awarded bids reaches the offering amount. All bidders will receive the same rate, yield, or discount margin at the highest accepted bid.

* **Secondary Market:** The microstructure of the U.S. Treasury securities market has changed markedly in recent years, with trading activity migrating from voice-assisted brokers to fully electronic platforms. the market is more liquid than that found by earlier studies using data from the voice-assisted brokers, with much greater depth, higher trading activity, and bid-ask spreads that are narrow (and often constrained by the minimum tick size). **Compared to the voice-assisted trading system, the electronic market facilitates a much higher frequency and volume of trades and limit order activities, resulting in greater competition for liquidity provision and thus lower bid-ask spreads and market impact.** The electronic market also makes it easier for traders to dynamically manage limit orders, and such orders are shown to also contribute to the price discovery process. These findings contribute to the growing discussion on the changing structure of securities markets and the effects of electronification. (这点我觉得可以从流动性增高入手去回答第三问，流动性和交易量，spred减小也是第二问得答案)

<https://www-sciencedirectcom.libproxy1.nus.edu.sg/science/article/pii/S1386418117301477#s0125>

* **Manipulation in market**: In 2015, the CFTC and Department of Justice began far ranging investigations into the conduct of the prime dealers in order to determine if they were manipulating auction prices.78 The New York State Department of Financial Services regulator also subpoenaed nine large banks seeking information on their Treasury auction activities.79 The regulators were seeking to determine if the large banks and other prime dealers were artificially depressing Treasury prices in order to allow them to profit on other positions（大意就是出台各种政策减少价格操纵）

<https://scholarship.law.marquette.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?referer=https://scholar.google.com/&httpsredir=1&article=5305&context=mulr>

1. Highlight all practices and institutional details described in the part 1 which are inconsistent with those in the early 90s US market described in Bikhchandani and Huang (1993). The more the better.

流动性，资金量，bid-ask spread， 监管更加严格，

1. 就流动性增高，资金量增大这一点，是否会减少short squeeze的情况，

或者流动性增高，primer buyer 向second market 传递信息的成本会下降，那么就会buy more aggressive。