The Panmure Gordon Group



SEC Small Business Forum

Initial Public Offerings and Securities Regulation Involving Smaller Public Companies:
Challenges Facing Investment Banks Focusing on Growth Sectors of the Economy

Table of Contents

- 1. Introduction to ThinkEquity
- 2. Why Market Structure Matters
- 3. Why Secondary Trading Profitability Matters
- 4. What Happened
- 5. What Can Be Done

1. Introduction to ThinkEquity



Entrepreneurial Approach with Global Footprint

ThinkEquity is the U.S. brand of a global, growth-oriented, entrepreneurial, full-service investment bank that provides equity research, strategic advisory, placement, underwriting, and sales and trading services to corporate and institutional clients.

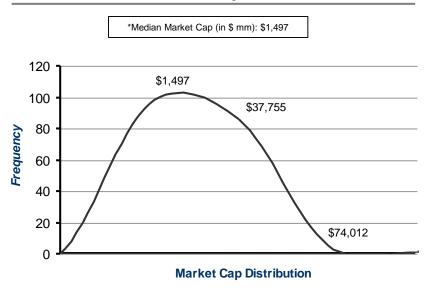


Overview					
Investment Banking	 Public equity offerings Private placements Mergers & acquisition advisory Corporate finance advisory UK corporate broking 				
Institutional Brokerage	Institutional sales & sales tradingMarket makingAftermarket support				
Asset & Wealth Management	 Investment advisory services and customized money management Wealth management - objective advocacy for individual investors Full service brokerage 				
Venture & Corporate Services	Share repurchasesRestricted securities expertise				
Group Offices	United States San Francisco New York Boston Chicago	Europe London Liverpool Geneva Asia Singapore			

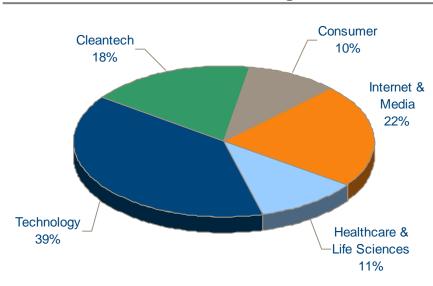


ThinkEquity's Disciplined, Selective Sector Focus

Distribution of Companies Covered



Sector Coverage



Techno	ology	Internet & Media	Cleantech	Healthcare	Consumer
Software & Services	Semiconductors	Internet	Solar	Biotechnology	Retailing
Enterprise IT Infrastructure	Tech-Enabled Education	Games	Grid Modernization	Specialty Pharmaceuticals	Active & Healthy Lifestyles
Communications Technologies		e-Commerce	Cleantech & Industrial Growth	Medtech & Diagnostics	

*Source: FactSet, as of November 8, 2011.

Capital Markets Transactions Completed and Pending

In Registration*













November 2011













Completed Transactions



























^{*} A registration statement relating to these securities has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, but has not yet become effective. These securities may not be sold nor may offers to buy be accepted prior to the time the registration statement becomes effective. For a written prospectus go to www.sec.gov/edgar.shtml.

Capital Markets Transactions Completed and Pending (Cont.)





























Completed Transactions



























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2. Why Market Structure Matters



Why Market Structure Matters

IPOs are no longer a viable exit route for many smaller tech and life sciences companies, which...

Drives M&A exits of portfolio companies that in earlier cycles would have gone public, which...

Negatively impacts US innovation, competitiveness, and job creation

3. Why Secondary Trading Profitability Matters



Decline of the IPO Market

- Of the many reasons for the decline of the IPO market, this presentation focuses on one key factor:
 - Lack of profitability in secondary trading of new issues in particular, and of smaller companies in general
- Lack of profitability in secondary trading:
 - Forces investment banking boutiques to shift their focus to higher capitalization ranges
 - Deprives smaller / newer companies of the research and market making support they would otherwise have, creating "orphans" -- companies with limited or no research and with limited liquidity
 - Drives institutional investors up in market capitalization in search of liquidity and research and trading support for their investments
 - Furthers both the perception and the reality that smaller companies will not have the institutional following to be viable IPO candidates



Reliance on Other Revenue Streams

- Today, the secondary equity markets business, at best, is a break-even business for an investment banking boutique
- Therefore, investment banking boutiques rely primarily on revenues from banking transactions for profitability
- Banking revenues on capital markets transactions are increasingly allocated to the largest investment banks
- This causes smaller banks, which would normally be the providers of research and trading support to smaller capitalization companies, to focus on M&A and private placements for profitability, reducing focus on IPOs

4. What Happened



The Tsunami of Decimalization

- Moving from fractions to decimals was a sensible reform
- The question though, is not should we use fractions or decimals, but rather, what is the trading
 increment that balances reduced transaction costs with sufficient market economics for firms to
 profitably provide research and trading support to small companies
- The 1-cent increment, which the SEC targeted, reduced most small cap spreads from 25 cents to 1 cent, stripping 96% of the economics out of the market (today dark pool spreads are often 0.1 cent)
- 10-cent spreads on small cap stocks would have worked, but no business can sustain a loss of 96% of revenues
- Decimalization had the impact on small cap stocks and their investors of a tsunami on a coastal city



Effects of Decimalization

- Capital and people were withdrawn from market making and from research
- Computers and algorithms were substituted
- Market making became a client accommodation, not a source of trading profits, reducing capital and aggressiveness of market making
- Research became a cost center, not a source of trading profits, so investment in research was reduced
- Many top analysts joined the buy-side, depriving most investors of their insights
- Small cap stocks and their investors suffered from the reduced attention and liquidity while frictionless markets encouraged high frequency trading, speculation, and volatility
- Small cap IPOs became less viable

5. What Can Be Done



Proposal

Give the Boards of publicly listed companies the right to set their own trading increments – "tick size"



Effects

- Boards would exercise fiduciary duty to find a balance most favorable to their investors between lower trading costs and the economics needed for research and market making in their stocks
- Small cap research would flourish
- Capital and personnel would return to small cap market making
- Speculative and high frequency trading would be discouraged and longer-term fundamental investing would be encouraged due to slight friction introduced into the system
- Market volatility (and the uncertainty that it presents to issuers and investors) would be reduced
- Investor focus in small cap issuers would increase and would result in greater research following and liquidity
- The groundwork would be in place for the return of the \$25 million to \$75 million IPO, which would enhance US innovation, competiveness, and job creation



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