Appendix 2: Proof of Transaction Cost Models

Here, the study proof that all three models turn into the Perold [1988] model and have the same result.

IS, according to Perold [1988], is given in Equation (7) in the text. The study shows here that the models from Wagner and Edwards [1993] and Kissell [2006], as well as our proposed expanded model, also offer the same result as IS proposed by Perold [1988].

IS, according to Wagner [1991] and Wagner and Edwards [1993], is given as follows:

IS =Delay-related cost+Trading-related cost +Opportunity cost +Fixed (A3.01)

$$\begin{cases} DC \text{ or } TC \\ = TRDC + ORDC \\ \end{cases} + \begin{cases} TC \text{ or } PI \\ \in SC + MIC + PAC + TRC \\ \end{cases} + OC + Fixed \qquad (A3.02)$$

Mathematically, it can be presented as follows:

$$IS = \left\{ \sum_{\substack{i \in X_{j}(P_{0} - P_{d}) \\ + (X - \sum_{j=0}^{x})(P_{j} - P_{j}) \\ \parallel} \right\} + \left[\sum_{\substack{i \in Y_{j}(P_{ij} - P_{ij}) \\ + (P - P_{j}) \\ + (P^{j} - P_{j})} \right] \right] + \left(X - \sum_{\substack{i \in Y_{j}(P_{ij} - P_{ij}) \\ - \sum_{j=0}^{x} (P_{ij} - P_{j}) \\ \parallel} \right] + \left((A3.03) + (A3.$$

where $\sum x_j (P_0 - P_d) =$ Trading-related delay cost and $(X - \sum x_j)(P_0 - P_d) =$ Operation-related delay cost. Together, this makes the total delay-related cost the first component. Trading-related cost has four components that are defined as $\sum x_j(P_{bj} - P_{mj})$ = Spread cost; $\sum x_j(P_j - P_{bj})$ = Market impact cost; $\sum x_j(P_{pj} - P_0)$ = Price appreciation cost; and $\sum x_j(P_{mj} - P_{pj})$ = Timing risk cost. The third component is the opportunity cost, defined as $(X - \sum x_j)(P_n - P_0)$; and finally, F = Fixed charges.

Equation (A3.03) can be reduced to the following form:

$$IS = X(P_{0} - P_{d}) + \sum x_{j}(P_{j} - P_{0}) + (X - \sum x_{j})(P_{n} - P_{0}) + F$$

$$= XP_{0} - XP_{d} + \sum x_{j}P_{j} - \sum x_{j}P_{0} + XP_{n} - XP_{0} - \sum x_{j}P_{n} + \sum x_{j}P_{0} + F$$

$$= \sum x_{j}P_{j} - \sum x_{j}P_{n} + XP_{n} - XP_{d} + F$$

$$= XP_{n} - XP_{d} - \sum x_{j}P_{n} + \sum x_{j}P_{j} + F$$

$$= (XP_{n} - XP_{d}) - (\sum x_{j}P_{n} - \sum x_{j}P_{j} - F)$$

$$= Perold [1988]$$

IS, according to Kissell [2006], is given as follows:

IS = Investment related + Trading related + Opportunity cost + Fixed (A3.04)

$$IS = IRC + \{TC = SC + MIC + PAC + TRC\} + \{OC = IROC + TROC\} + C = C + F + R + T \}$$
(A3.05)

Mathematically, it can be written as follows:

$$IS = \sum_{j=0}^{x} (P - P) + \left| \sum_{j=0}^{x} (P - P) + \left| \sum_{j=0}^{x} (P - P) + \left| \right| + (P - P) + \left| \right| + (X - \sum_{x}) \left| \frac{(P - P)}{(P - P)} \right| + F \quad (A3.06)$$

$$\left| \left| (P - P) + \left| \right| + (P - P) +$$

Here, investment-related cost is $\sum x_j(P_0 - P_d)$ and the trading-related subcomponents are identical to those given by Wagner and Edwards [1993], shown in Equation (A3). Unlike Wagner and Edwards [1993], the study describe opportunity cost as having two subcomponents that are defined as $(X - \sum x_j)(P_n - P_0) =$ Trading-related opportunity cost and $(X - \sum x_j)(P_0 - P_d)$ = Investment-related opportunity cost. The last component is fixed cost, which has more components than are given Wagner and Edwards [1993].

Again, Equation (A3.06) can be reduced to the following form:

$$IS = \sum x_j (P_0 - P_d) + \sum x_j (P_j - P_0) + (X - \sum x_j)(P_n - P_d) + F$$
(A3.07)

This can be rearranged as follows:

$$IS = \sum x_j P_j - \sum x_j P_n + XP_n - XP_d + F$$

= $XP_n - XP_d - \sum x_j P_n + \sum x_j P_j + F$
= $(XP_n - XP_d) - (\sum x_j P_n - \sum x_j P_j - F)$
= Perold [1988]. (A3.08)

Finally, IS, according to the proposition of this study, is given as follows:

IS=Investment-related cost+Trading-related cost+Opportunity cost+Fixed (A3.09)

$$\operatorname{IRC} + \left\{ \operatorname{TC} = \operatorname{SC} + \operatorname{MIC} + \operatorname{PAC} + \operatorname{TRC} \right\} + \left\{ \operatorname{OC} = \operatorname{IROC} + \operatorname{FTROC} + \operatorname{RTROC} \right\} + \left\{ = C + F + R + T \right\}$$
(A3.10)

Mathematically, it can be written as follows:

$$IS = \sum_{j=0}^{x} (P - P) + \left| \sum_{j=0}^{x} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} (P_{bj} - P_{nj}) \\ + (P - P) \\ + (P - P) \\ + (P - P) \end{array} \right| + \left| \begin{array}{c} (X - \sum_{j=0}^{x} (P - P)) \\ + (X - \sum_{j=0}^{x} (P - P)) \\ + (X - \sum_{j=n-1}^{x} (P - P)) \\ + (Y - \sum_{j$$

Here, investment-related cost is $\sum x_j(P_0 - P_d)$, as in Kissell [2006], and trading-related subcomponents are identical to those given by Wagner and Edwards [1993], shown in Equation (A3.03). The opportunity cost has three subcomponents and are defined as $(X - \sum x_j)(P_0 - P_d)$ = Investment- or operation-related opportunity cost, $(X - \sum x_j)(P_1 - P_0)$ = First trading-related opportunity cost, and $(X - \sum x_j)(P_n - P_1)$ = Residual trading-related opportunity cost.

Equation (A9) can be reduced to the following:

$$= \sum x_{j}(P_{0} - P_{d}) + \sum x_{j}(P_{j} - P_{0}) + (X - \sum x_{j})(P_{n} - P_{d}) + F$$

$$= XP_{n} - XP_{d} - \sum x_{j}P_{n} + \sum x_{j}P_{j} + F$$

$$= (XP_{n} - XP_{d}) - \left(\sum x_{j}P_{n} - \sum x_{j}P_{j} - F\right)$$

$$= \text{Perold [1988].}$$
(A3.12)

Appendix 3: Exhibits of Chapter 3

Perold [1988]		Wagner and Edwards [1993]		Kissell [2006]		Classifications of the Study	
Cost Name		Cost Name		Cost Name		Cost Name	
		Timing cost		Investment- related cost		Investment- related cost	
IS = PR - RR		TRDC		IRC		IRC	
iut		ORDC					
		Price impact		Trading- related cost		Trading- related cost	
		SC		SC		SC	
		MIC		MIC		MIC	
		PAC		PAC		PAC	
		TRC		TRC		TRC	
		Opportunity		Opportunity		Opportunity	
		cost		cost		cost	
		OC		IROC		IROOROC	
				TROC		FTROC	
						RTROC	
Fixed	Fixed	Fixed		Fixed		Fixed	
		C	Fixed	C _	Fixed	C _	Fixed
				F	Fixed	F	Fixed
				R	Fixed	R	Fixed
				Т	Fixed	Т	Fixed

Exhibit 3.01: Classification of Transaction Costs/IS

IS = implementation shortfall; PR = paper return; RR = real portfolio return; TRDC = trading-related delay costs; ORDC = operation-related delay costs; SC = spreads costs; PAC = price appreciation costs; MIC = market impact costs; TRC = timing risk costs; OC = opportunity costs; IROC = investment-related opportunity costs; IROOROC = investment-related or operation-related opportunity costs; TROC = trading-related opportunity costs; FTROC = first trading-related opportunity costs; RTROC = residual trading-related opportunity costs; C = commission; F = fees; R = rebates; T = taxes.

	t_1	<i>t</i> ₂	<i>t</i> ₃
Best offer P_b	\$101.50	\$102.70	\$103.80
Best bid P_w	\$101.20	\$102.10	\$103.60
Midpoint price P_m	\$101.35	\$102.40	\$103.70

Exhibit 3.02: National Best Bid and Offer Prices

Exhibit 3.03: Timeline of Events

09:30	10:30 a.m.	11:00	11:30 a.m.	02:30	04:00
a.m.		a.m.		p.m.	p.m.
Market starts	Investment decision time	Order release time	Time at which the broker begins to implement the order	Time at which the broker stops trading	Market close
(P_s)	(P_d)	(<i>P</i> ₀)	(P_1)	(P_k)	(P_n)

Perold [1988]		Wagner and		Kissell [2006]		proposed classification	
		Edwards [1993]				of the Study	
Cost	Costs	Cost	Costs	Cost name	Costs	Cost name	Costs
name	in bps	name	in bps		in bps		in bps
		Timing		Investment-		Investment-	
		cost		related cost		related cost	
IS = PR -	315	TRDC	90	IRC	90	IRC	90
RR							
		ORDC	10				
		Price		Trading-		Trading-	
		impact		related cost		related cost	
		SC	18	SC	18	SC	18
		MIC	28	MIC	28	MIC	28
		PAC	130.50	PAC	130.50	PAC	130.50
		TRC	13.50	TRC	13.50	TRC	13.50
		Opportun		Opportunity		Opportunity	
		ity cost		cost		cost	
		OC	25	IROC	10	IROOROC	10
				TROC	25	FTROC	10
						RTROC	15
Fixed	Fixed	Fixed		Fixed		Fixed	
		С	Fixed	С	Fixed	С	Fixed
				F	Fixed	F	Fixed
				R	Fixed	R	Fixed
				Т	Fixed	Т	Fixed
Total IS =	315 +	Total IS =	315 +	Total IS =	315 +	Total IS =	315 +
	Fixed		Fixed		Fixed		Fixed

Exhibit 3.04: Calculations for the Four Models