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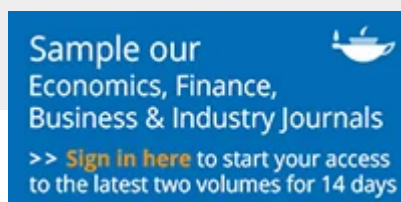
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Statement of the Financial Economists Roundtable: Crowdfunding

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Abstract

The Financial Economists Roundtable, a group of distinguished senior financial economists, discusses current issues and future developments in the crowdfunding market and offers suggestions regarding the regulation of the industry.

Editor's note: This article was reviewed and accepted by Executive Editor Stephen J. Brown.

Authors' note: This statement is an outcome of the Financial Economists Roundtable discussion at its annual meeting on 18–20 July 2015 in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. It reflects a consensus of more than two-thirds of the attending members. Although the statement provides suggestions to the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) for how to improve crowdfunding, the issues involved affect crowdfunding throughout the world. If adopted, these suggestions would improve crowdfunding globally.

Notes

¹ The US SEC provides a short description of crowdfunding on its website: www.sec.gov/rules/proposed/2013/33-9470.pdf (p. 6).

² For two reports on the rapid growth, albeit from a small base, of the European alternative finance market, see Peter Baeck, Liam Collins, and Bryan Zhang, Understanding Alternative Finance: The UK Alternative Finance Industry Report (London: Nesta/University of Cambridge, November 2014) and Robert Wardrop, Bryan Zhang, Raghavendra Rau, and Mia Gray, Moving Mainstream: The European Alternative Finance Benchmarking Report (London: University of Cambridge/EY, February 2015). The United Kingdom has been the leader in this area, with peer-to-peer business lending and peer-to-peer consumer lending together composing 74% of the total alternative market in that country. Excluding the United Kingdom, the most important categories, in decreasing order of importance, have been peer-to-peer consumer lending, peer-to-peer business lending, rewards-based crowdfunding, and equity crowdfunding.

³ For a description of the recent credit environment for small and medium-size enterprises in Europe, see, for example, “Treasure Hunt,” Economist (27 June 2015). For an analysis of small business in the United States, see Karen G. Mills and Brayden McCarthy, [“The State of Small Business Lending: Credit Access during the Recovery and How Technology May Change the Game,”](#) Harvard Business School Working Paper Series 15-004 (July 2014).

⁴ Reflecting these potential benefits—and despite these concerns—the US Congress enacted the Jumpstart Our Business Startups (JOBS) Act in 2012 to facilitate crowdfunding. The JOBS Act provides some exemptions from SEC regulations to enable entrepreneurs to obtain funding from “the crowd,” not just from the roughly 8 million “accredited” investors who have traditionally provided private investment. From a regulatory perspective, the SEC’s recently adopted crowdfunding rule can be viewed as an extension of the current exemption from registration under Rule 504 of Regulation D of the Securities Act of 1933 because it shares a number of features with Rule 504. For example, both the SEC’s crowdfunding rule and Rule 504 of Regulation D permit issuers to sell up to \$1 million of restricted securities within a 12-month period provided they

do not generally solicit. The main differences are that crowdfunding portals allow issuers to engage in an extremely limited form of online solicitation and that investors are expected to adhere to relatively modest investment limits.

⁵ For private businesses in the United States, see Tobias J. [Moskowitz and Annette Vissing-Jørgensen](#), “The Returns to Entrepreneurial Investment: A Private Equity Premium Puzzle?” [American Economic Review](#), vol. 92, no. 4 (September 2002): 745–778. For profitability and stock market returns of small-company IPOs in Europe, see Jay R. Ritter, Andrea Signori, and Silvio Vismara, “Economies of Scope and IPO Activity in Europe,” in *Handbook of Research on IPOs*, edited by Mario Levis and Silvio Vismara (Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2013): 11–34.

⁶ For example, if the Gainesville Drone Company, founded by James Chen, is seeking funding, potential investors may have difficulty finding information about the founder. But if James Kuo-chiang Chen is listed as the founder, search engines are more likely to identify information about him without its being hidden in information about 20 other people with the name James Chen.

⁷ For the SEC’s crowdfunding rule, see www.federalregister.gov/articles/2015/12/22/2015-32106/crowdfunding-correction.



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