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FINANSIJSKE INSTITUCIJE I TRŽIŠTA

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Rezime

U Udruženju banaka Srbije 3. decembra 2012. godine održana je promocija knjige "Finansijske institucije i tržišta" američkih autora Pitera Rouza i Milтона Markiza. Promociji knjige prisustvovao je jedan od autora Milton Markiz čije je izlaganje o knjizi pobudilo veliku pažnju.

Ona pruža temeljan i obuhvatan uvid u celokupan finansijski sistem. U njoj se nalaze sve glavne vrste danas prisutnih finansijskih institucija i finansijskih instrumenata, zajedno sa tim kako se i zašto sistem novčanih i kapitalnih tržišta menja.

Knjiga je posebno aktuelna jer iscrpno daje anatomiju i duboku analizu uzroka nastanka velike kreditne krize 2007. do 2009. godine, kao i osvrt na izglede i pravce budućeg razvoja globalizovanog finansijskog tržišta."

Ključne reči: finansijske institucije, finansijska tržišta, Piter Rouz, Milton Markiz, kreditna kriza

JEL klasifikacija: E4, F3, G1, G2, G3, N21, N22, O16

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Summary

On December 3rd 2012, the Association of Serbian Banks organized the launch of *Financial Institutions and Markets*, a book by the American authors, prof. Peter Rose and prof. Milton Marquis. The book launch was attended by one of the authors, Mr Milton Marquis himself, whose speech about the book drew considerable attention.

It provides a detailed and comprehensive insight into the entire financial system. It presents all main types of today's financial institutions and financial instruments, offering the explanations as to how and why the system of monetary and capital markets has been changing.

What makes this book even more topical is the anatomy and profound analysis it provides of the causes that led to the big 2007-2009 credit crunch, along with its review of the prospects and directions for the future development of the globalized financial market."

Key words: financial institutions, financial markets, Peter Rose, Milton Marquis, credit crisis

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FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND MARKETS

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U Udruženju banaka Srbije 3. decembra 2012. godine održana je promocija knjige "Finansijske institucije i tržišta" američkih autora Pitera Rouza i Milтона Markiza. Promociji knjige prisustvovao je jedan od autora Milton Markiz čije je izlaganje o knjizi pobudilo veliku pažnju.

Profesor dr Veroljub Dugalić, generalni sekretar Udruženja banaka Srbije, dao je razloge koji su opredelili da se ova knjiga nađe među izdavačkim poduhvatima Udruženja i njene osnovne vrednosti.

"Izdavačka delatnost Udruženja banaka Srbije ostvarila je izdanje još jednog kapitalnog dela vodeći se osnovnom maksimom "od profesionalaca profesionalcima". U tom cilju ostvarena je saradnja sa izdavačkom kućom *McGraw-Hill Higher Education, Njujork*, za prevod 11. izdanja knjige "Finansijske institucije i tržišta" čiji su autori Piter S. Rouz, Univerzitet Texas A&M i Milton H. Markiz, Univerzitet Florida State.

Ova knjiga pruža temeljan i obuhvatan uvid u celokupan finansijski sistem. U njoj se nalaze sve glavne vrste danas prisutnih finansijskih institucija i finansijskih instrumenata, zajedno sa tim kako se i zašto sistem novčanih i kapitalnih tržišta menja. Data su i objašnjenja kako se određuju kamatne stope i vrednost hartija od vrednosti.

Ako se za stručnu knjigu obima 850 stranica kaže da predstavlja koncentraciju materije



Milton Markiz na promociji knjige u Udruženju banaka
Milton Marquis at the book launch at the Association of Banks

o finansijama to može da zvuči najmanje neobično. Međutim, u to se možemo uveriti ako pogledamo koji su sve elementi iz ove, u svakom pogledu preširoke oblasti, obuhvaćeni u knjizi. Knjigu karakteriše izuzetno uspešno povezivanje teorijskog pristupa sa konkretnim operativnim pristupima. U kategoriju operativnosti prikazane materije uključene su podjednako vredne instruktivne partije namenjene linijama poslovanja i organizovanju finansijskog poslovanja učesnika na finansijskim tržištima, kao i za konkretnu obuku zaposlenih. Posebnu upotrebnu vrednost ova knjiga ima za one sa ambicijom da budu analitičari zbivanja na finansijskim tržištima, jer predstavlja pravi trezor znanja o finansijskim instrumentima, proizvodima, finansijskim institucijama i finansijskim tržištima i vezama i odnosima koji se javljaju u funkcionisanju svih subjekata na finansijskim tržištima.

Niz od jedanaest izdanja svedoči o neospornoj prihvaćenosti knjige i njenom ekstenzivnom korišćenju u obrazovnim i drugim institucijama u SAD i u mnogim zemljama u svetu. Knjiga se može koristiti za predavanja o finansijskim institucijama, za kurseve o tržištu hartija od vrednosti i investiranju, o javnoj



On December 3rd 2012, the Association of Serbian Banks organized the launch of *Financial Institutions and Markets*, a book by the American authors, prof. Peter Rose and prof. Milton Marquis. The book launch was attended by one of the authors, Mr Milton Marquis himself, whose speech about the book drew considerable attention.

Professor Dr Veroljub Dugalic, Secretary General of the Association of Serbian Banks, stated the reasons for having chosen this book to be one of the publishing endeavours of the ASB, underlining its major values.

“The publishing department of the Association of Serbian Banks has completed the publication of yet another capital work, following its main maxim ‘from professionals to professionals’. To this end, we have established cooperation with the publishing house McGraw-Hill Higher Education, New York, with the objective of publishing the Serbian translation of the 11th edition of *Financial Institutions and Markets* by Peter S. Rose, University of Texas A&M, and Milton H. Marquis, State University of Florida.

This book provides a detailed and comprehensive insight into the entire financial system. It presents all main types of today’s financial institutions and financial instruments, offering the explanations as to how and why the system of monetary and capital markets has been changing. It also explains the background of determining interest rates and value of securities.

If an 850-page technical book is said to represent the concentration of the subject matter related to finance, then this might, at

least, sound unusual. However, it is easy to confirm this by taking a look at all elements from this, by all means too wide field, which have found their place in this book. Characteristic for this book is its highly successful integration of theory and concrete operational approaches. The presented subject matter is practical thanks to the highly valuable instructive sections, dedicated to business lines and organization of financial operations by financial market participants, but also to concrete training and education of employees. The book is particularly useful for those who strive to become analysts of the financial market developments, given that it offers a compilation of precious information about financial instruments, products, financial institutions and financial markets, along with the relationships established throughout the functioning of all financial market participants.

The series of eleven editions has testified to the indisputably excellent reception of this book and its extensive usage at the educational and other institutions in the USA and many other countries worldwide. The book might be used to prepare lectures on financial institutions, to organize courses on the subject of securities markets and investment, on public policies or regulations, but also on internationally oriented institutions and markets. The main URL links and video connections provided at the



Milton Marquis, the author of the book, and Dr Veroljub Dugalic, ASB Secretary General

politici ili o regulativi, kao i o međunarodno orijentisanim institucijama i tržištima. Glavne URL adrese i video konekcije date na marginama stranica u knjizi upućuju čitaoca na dopunske i video materijale sa sajtova državnih organa, institucija i finansijskih asocijacija radi upoznavanja sa kategorijama i funkcionisanjem aktera na finansijskim tržištima u svetu. Time se neizmerno širi domašaj knjige u pogledu obuhvata i savremene obrade materije, dajući čitaocima-korisnicima aktivnu ulogu u savladavanju materije i stalnu savremenost u praćenju novih događaja. Navedena je izuzetno obimna stručna literatura.

Knjiga je posebno aktuelna jer iscrpno daje anatomiju i duboku analizu uzroka nastanka velike kreditne krize 2007. do 2009. godine, kao i osvrt na izglede i pravce budućeg razvoja globalizovanog finansijskog tržišta."

Profesor dr Markiz naglasio je da su Piter Rouz i on prilikom stvaranja ove knjige želeli da

ona bude tako napisana kako bi bila aktuelna i dostupna i onim ljudima koji nemaju previše znanja iz finansija. Četvrto poglavlje prvog dela knjige posvećeno je velikoj kreditnoj krizi i ponovnom regulisanju finansijskog tržišta. U njemu su date glavne karakteristike velike kreditne krize od 2007. do 2009. godine. Potom se navode događaji koji su doveli do ove krize i kako je hipotekarno tržište odigralo ključnu ulogu. Osim toga, dati su i glavni faktori koji su na kraju doveli mnoge vodeće nacionalne finansijske institucije do ivice bankrotstva. Prezentovani su, takođe, i problemi sa kojima su se suočavali predsednik Obama i Kongres SAD kada su razmatrali promene regulatorne strukture finansijskog sistema u pokušaju da smanje mogućnost eventualne pojave neke buduće velike krize.

U razgovor sa autorom svojim pitanjima i komentarima uključili su se potom, brojni učesnici ove promocije.

Glavne karakteristike jedanaestog izdanja *Finansijskih institucija i tržišta*

Finansijske institucije i tržišta su i dalje jedna od najkompletnijih i najopsežnijih knjiga o finansijskom sistemu, koja istražuje i objašnjava sve glavne vrste institucija, tržišta i instrumenata.

Ovo najnovije izdanje je dopunjeno novim materijalom, naročito u pogledu prikaza velike kreditne krize od 2007. do 2009. godine i novih standarda koji utiču na ponašanje finansijskog sistema i njegovih institucija.

Na kraju mnogih poglavlja daju se brojni novi problemi za rešavanje (uključujući kvantitativne vežbe).

Daje se veći obim novih informacija na marginama stranica poglavlja sa važnim Web adresama naspram onih pasusa gde se diskutuje o odnosnim temama.

Zajedno sa novim boksovima informacija, oni najbolji iz prethodnih izdanja šire su dopunjeni najsvežijim podacima.

Ovaj tekst je širi po svom geografskom obuhvatu i sadrži više materijala sa međunarodnih tržišta u svetu, naročito iz Evropske unije i Azije, počev od Kine, Južne Koreje i Indije.

Date su prezentacije i diskusije o glavnim novim zakonima i finansijskoj regulativi, uključujući Economic Recovery Act (Zakon o ekonomskom oporavku) iz 2008. godine, CARD Act iz 2009. godine, Pension Protection Act (Zakon o zaštiti penzija) iz 2006. godine i Financial Services Regulatory Relief Act (Zakon o regulatornim olakšicama finansijskih usluga) iz 2006. godine.

Dopunjeni i osveženi referentni tekstovi i istraživačke studije dodati su na kraju svakog poglavlja kako bi se podstaklo analiziranje i dalje istraživanje.

Istaknut je razvoj relativno novih finansijskih instrumenata i institucija, uključujući hedž fondove i firme privatnog kapitala, kao i novi načini efikasnog obavljanja finansijskih usluga za klijente.

page margins direct the readers to additional materials on the websites of state authorities, institutions and financial associations, where they can learn more about the categories and performance of financial markets participants all over the world. This immensely expands the book's coverage in terms of scope and modern presentation of the subject matter, at the same time assigning the readers an active role in getting familiar with the topics and providing them an opportunity to remain up-to-date in following new developments. The book also features largely extensive professional references.

What makes this book even more topical is the anatomy and profound analysis it provides of the causes that led to the big 2007-2009 credit crunch, along with its review of the prospects and directions for the future development of the globalized financial market."

Professor Dr Marquis underlined that professor Peter Rose and himself, when writing this book, wanted it to be current and

accessible even to those people who do not possess extensive knowledge in finance. The fourth chapter of the first part of the book is dedicated to the global credit crisis and re-regulation of the financial market. This chapter describes the main characteristics of the 2007-2009 credit crunch. It then lists the events which led to this crisis, stating that the subprime mortgage market played the key role. Apart from that, the book features the main factors which ultimately brought many major national financial institutions to the verge of bankruptcy. The book also presents the problems that President Obama and the USA Congress had to face when considering the changes in regulatory structure of the financial market, in their attempt to reduce the possibility of any major potential future crises.

After his address, many participants of the book launch joined the discussion with the author, putting forward many interesting questions and comments.

Key Features of the Eleventh Edition of Financial Institutions and Markets

Financial Institutions and Markets remains one of the most complete and comprehensive books covering the financial system, exploring and explaining all major types of institutions, markets, and instruments.

This newest edition is extensively updated, especially in its coverage of the great credit crisis of 2007–2009 and the new standards affecting the behavior of the financial system and its institutions.

There are numerous new problems (including quantitative exercises) to solve at the conclusion of many of the chapters.

There is a higher volume of new information contained in the margins of chapter pages with important Web addresses near those areas where related text topics are discussed.

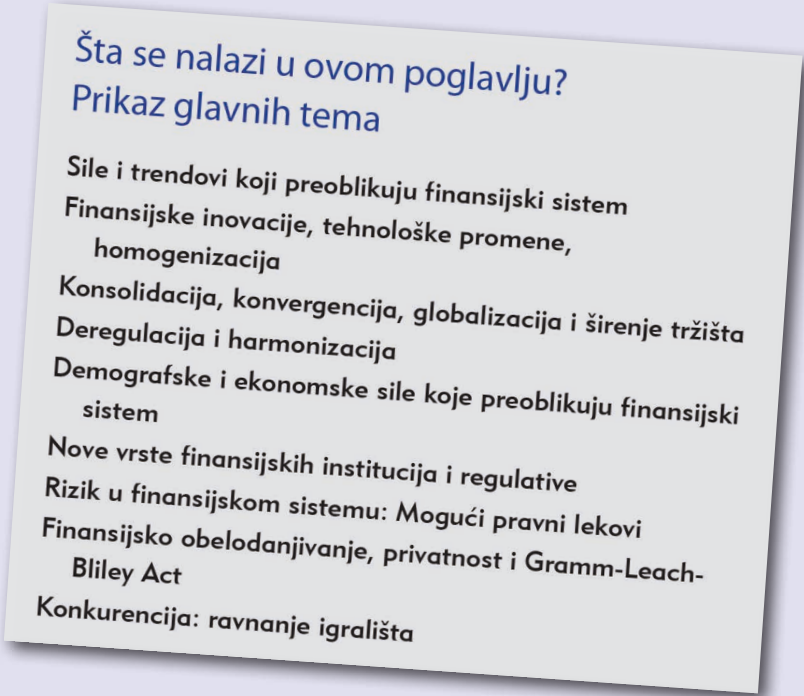
Along with the addition of new boxes of information, the best boxes from previous editions have been extensively updated.

This text is broader in its geographic scope, containing more material from international markets throughout, especially from the European Union and Asia, led by China, South Korea, and India.

There is presentation and discussion of major new laws and financial regulations, including the Economic Recovery Act of 2008, the CARD Act of 2009, the Pension Protection Act of 2006, and the Financial Services Regulatory Relief Act of 2006.

Additional and updated reference articles and research studies have been added to the conclusion of each chapter to encourage research and further inquiry.

There is a focus on developing relatively new financial instruments and institutions, including hedge funds and private equity firms, and new ways of efficiently delivering financial services to the public.



Odlomak iz knjige *Finansijske institucije i tržišta: Finansijske sile koje danas preoblikuju finansijski sistem* (Poglavlje 25)

25.2 Finansijske sile koje danas preoblikuju finansijski sistem

Finansijski sistem koji danas vidimo ubrzo će biti sasvim drugačiji jer finansijsko tržište nastavlja da se transformiše. Ogromne promene koje su sada u toku zahtevaće da nastavimo da proučavamo mrežu finansijskih institucija i tržišta celog svog života radi boljeg razumevanja i lične koristi.

finansijska inovacija

Jedna od najznačajnijih promena koja sada kruži finansijskim sistemom jeste **finansijska inovacija** – razvoj *novih* usluga i instrumenata. Svake godine nove finansijske usluge i finansijski instrumenti ubrzano se šire u pogledu raznovrsnosti i u pogledu obima. Kreditne linije na kućni kapital, međunarodni uzajamni fondovi, valutni i kamatni svopovi, sekjuritizacije kredita zajedno sa drugim egzotičnim novim uslugama i instrumentima o kojima smo možda čuli, samo su prethodnica talasa izuma i promena koji se šire finansijskim sistemom. Sa brzim rastom inovacija dolazi do **proliferacije usluga** pošto svaka finansijska institucija širi meni usluga koji je spremna da ponudi klijentima.

proliferacija usluga

konkurencija

Jedan od razloga stalne trke za inoviranjem i razvojem novih usluga i tehnika je porast intenzivne **konkurencije** među provajderima finansijskih usluga. Banke, osiguravajuća društva, dileri hartijama od vrednosti, uzajamni fondovi i štedne institucije uključene su u intenzivnu borbu za poslove klijenata kao nikad do sada u istoriji. Mnoge od ovih institucija angažovane su na *merdžerima* i *akvizicijama* sa ciljem da se stvaraju veće finansijske firme iz mnogobrojnih manjih provajdera finansijskih usluga – gigantske kompanije koje su u stanju da efektivnije konkurišu zahvaljujući nižim troškovima i da ponude pogodnost kupovine na jednom mestu onim klijentima koji cene takvu povoljnost. Na kraju, ove veće firme verovatno će ostvariti veća učešća na tržištu finansijskih usluga. Ukratko, glavni trend ka **konsolidaciji** manjih finansijskih firmi u manji broj mnogo većih provajdera finansijskih usluga traje i dalje pošto konkurenti traže svaku moguću prednost u odnosu na svoje rivale. Velika kreditna kriza poslednjih godina izgleda da je ubrzala trend ove konsolidacije sa talasom propadanja firmi.

konsolidacija

deregulacija

Sve veća konkurencija u finansijskim uslugama delom je bila podstaknuta **deregulacijom** – trendom koji je tokom godina pokrenulo nekoliko država. Velike zemlje u svetu, posebno Sjedinjene Države, Japan i zemlje Evropske Unije, postepeno su oslobađale delove svog finansijskog sektora tereta mnogobrojnih državnih propisa. Pošto je državna regulativa ublažena ili eliminisana, *privatno tržište* postajalo je sve važnije



What's in This Chapter?

Key Topics Outline

Forces and Trends Reshaping the Financial System
Financial Innovation, Technological Change,
Homogenization
Consolidation, Convergence, Globalization, and Market
Broadening
Deregulation and Harmonization
Demographic and Economic Forces Reshaping the
Financial System
New Types of Financial Institutions and Regulations
Risk in the Financial System: Possible Remedies
Financial Disclosure, Personal Privacy, and the Gramm-
Leach-Bliley Act
Competition: Leveling the Playing Field

Excerpt from the book *Financial Institutions and Markets: Financial Forces Reshaping the Financial System Today* (Chapter 25)

25.2 Financial Forces Reshaping the Financial System Today

The financial system we see today will soon be very different as the financial marketplace continues to transform itself. Vast changes now under way will demand that we continue to study the network of financial institutions and markets throughout our lives for greater understanding and personal benefit.

financial innovation

One of the most important changes currently sweeping through the financial system is **financial innovation**—the development of *new* services and instruments. Every year new financial services and financial instruments expand rapidly in variety and volume. Home equity credit lines, international mutual funds, currency and interest rate swaps, loan securitizations, along with other exotic new services and instruments that we may have heard about are only the vanguard of a wave of invention and change sweeping through the financial system. Moreover, with rapidly growing innovation has come **service proliferation** as each financial institution expands the menu of services it is willing to offer customers.

service proliferation

competition

One of the causes of the ongoing rush to innovate and develop new services and techniques is the rise of intense **competition** among financial-service providers. Banks, insurance companies, securities dealers, mutual funds, and thrift institutions are locked in an intense struggle for the customer's business that is unparalleled in history. Many of these institutions are engaged in *mergers and acquisitions* aimed at creating bigger financial firms out of numerous smaller financial-service providers—giant companies that are able to compete more effectively due to lower costs and offer one-stop shopping convenience for those customers that value that feature. Ultimately, these larger firms are likely to win bigger shares of the financial-service marketplace. In short, a major trend toward the **consolidation** of smaller financial firms into fewer, but much larger financial-service providers continue as competitors seek any possible advantage over their rivals. The great credit crisis in recent years seems to have accelerated this consolidation trend with a surge in failures.

consolidation

deregulation

The rise of greater financial-services competition has been fueled, in part, by **deregulation**—a trend set in motion over the years by several governments. Major nations around the globe, especially the United States, Japan, and the countries of the European Union, gradually freed portions of their financial sector from the burden of so many government rules. As government regulations were lightened or eliminated, the *private marketplace* became more and more important in shaping how

privatizacija

i važnije u pogledu načina na koji će provajderi finansijskih usluga servisirati građanstvo. Konkurencija je sve više preuzimala mesto državnih propisa – strategija **privatizacije** finansijskog sektora, kojom se dozvoljava firmama u privatnom vlasništvu da same odlučuju koje će usluge pružati i u kojim količinama, očekujući da će javnost, na kraju, imati benefit u vidu mnogobrojnih i povoljnijih usluga sa nižim troškovima.

Nažalost, rast deregulacije i povećana privatizacija, zajedno sa brзом proliferacijom egzotičnih finansijskih derivatnih proizvoda doveli su do prekomernog uzimanja rizika i čak do kriminalnih aktivnosti. Milioni kredita i drugih usluga pružani su bez adekvatnog istraživanja. Predvidiv ishod bila je ponovna pojava širih regulatornih pravila u novom veku.

Rastuća konkurentska borba na finansijskom tržištu izazvala je nastanak novih usluga i novih finansijskih instrumenata, kao i novih vrsta finansijskih institucija – velikih, multiproizvodnih, multitržišnih, tehnološki sofisticiranih, prodajno-orijentisanih organizacija predviđenih da odolevaju rizicima svojstvenim današnjem nestabilnom finansijskom tržištu. Zbog toga su finansijske institucije i industrije počele jako da liče jedna na drugu i da budu organizovane na vrlo sličan način, a to se podjednako odnosi na industrijske i maloprodajne kompanije (kao Walmart i General Electric) koje teže ka tome da prodru na tržište finansijskih usluga.

konvergencija

Kao odraz ovog trenda prema **konvergenciji** među finansijskim firmama i industrijama, tradicionalne razlike između jedne vrste finansijske institucije i neke druge vrste postale su beznačajno pomućene. Danas su mnoge banke, štedionice i kreditne unije slične jedna drugoj; isti slučaj je i sa nekim od najvećih dilera hartijama od vrednosti i osiguravajućih društava. Ponude njihovih usluga sve više liče jedna drugoj kao odrazi u ogledalu – što je trend koji se naziva **homogenizacija**. Ovo je stvorilo pravi izazov za tržišne profesionalce koji moraju da pokušavaju da ubede građane da je baš njihova finansijska institucija zaista drugačija od svojih rivala.

homogenizacija

globalizacija

Sve više finansijskih institucija razvija operacije u više saveznih država i proširuje svoje marketinške programe da bi pokrile celokupne regione ili celu planetu (što je uglavnom poznato kao **globalizacija**). Rezultati su rušenje geografskih barijera pred međunarodnom konkurencijom i veliki pritisak da se konsoliduju manje institucije u veće da bi se borile sa jakim konkurentskim pritiskom i rastućim troškovima. U isto vreme, finansijska tržišta koja su tradicionalno bila lokalnog karaktera šire se da bi postala regionalna, nacionalna i čak internacionalna po svom obimu. Ovo **širenje tržišta** odražava najnoviji napredak u tehnologiji komunikacija. Ovakvi prodori nude izgled smanjenja troškova pružanja usluga, poboljšanje produktivnosti zaposlenih, brže uvođenje novih onlajn finansijskih usluga i širenje područja efektivnog marketinga za stare i za nove usluge.

širenje tržišta

Pošto su se razvila nova tržišta finansijskih usluga, mnoge velike firme i države imaju manje razloga da uzimaju kredite od tradicionalnih finansijskih posrednika, a više razloga da prodaju dužničke i akcijske hartije od vrednosti direktno investitorima na otvorenom tržištu. Zaista, uloga tradicionalnog finansijskog posrednika u kanalisanju štednje u investicije izgleda da se na neki način smanjila. Razvoj tržišta za *sekuritizovanu aktivu* – pulove kredita – omogućio je firmama sa jakim tržišnom reputacijom da pakuju svoje kredite i emituju nove hartije od vrednosti na osnovu njih i da na taj način generišu još gotovine za odobravanje novih kredita i investicije. Prema tome, manja je potreba za tradicionalnim kreditima od tradicionalnih finansijskih institucija, mada su mnoge banke i osiguravajuća društva naučili da mogu da imaju benefit od ovog trenda prodajom saveta, radeći kao agenti za nove ponude hartija od vrednosti i emitujući standbaj garancije u slučaju da nešto krene naopako u procesu mobilizacije sredstava.

Naravno, trendovi koje vidimo u današnjem finansijskom sistemu nisu sasvim nova priča. Njihovi koreni sežu duboko u istoriju. Na primer, trend ka deregulaciji finansijskih institucija koji je karakterisao proteklih 50 godina (do nedavne velike kreditne krize) neutrališe neumerenosti ranije ere – Velike depresije tridesetih godina 20. veka – kada je sveobuhvatna regulativa finansijskih institucija obećala *sigurnost*, ali je težila gušenju konkurencije i inovacija. Pored toga, sadašnji akcenat u finansijskom sektoru stavljen na razvoj novih proizvoda i istraživanje, na česte tehnološke modernizacije, na složene marketinške programe za prodaju finansijskih usluga i strateško planiranje, prenet je iz proizvodnih i industrijskih firmi koje su koristile takve tehnike decenijama. Raste svest o tome da izazovi i tehnike upravljanja institucijom finansijskih usluga nisu fundamentalno različiti od onih za upravljanje bilo kojom drugom firmom. Proizvodi su različiti, ali metode kontrole i donošenje odluka su u velikoj meri isti.

privatization

financial-services providers perform to serve the public. Competition increasingly came to take the place of government rules—a strategy of **privatization** of the financial sector, allowing privately owned firms to decide for themselves what services to provide and in what quantity, driven by the expectation that the public will, ultimately, benefit in the form of more abundant and convenient services at lower cost.

Unfortunately, the rise of deregulation and increased privatization, coupled with the rapid proliferation of exotic financial derivative products, led to excessive risk-taking and even criminal activity. Millions of loans and other services were extended without adequate investigation. The predictable outcome was the reemergence of expanded regulatory rules in the new century.

The expanding competitive struggle in the financial marketplace has given rise to new services and new financial instruments, as well as new types of financial institutions—large, multiproduct, multimarket, technologically sophisticated, sales-oriented organizations designed to weather the risks inherent in today's volatile financial marketplace. As a result, financial institutions and industries have come to closely resemble each other and are organized in much the same ways and this includes industrial and retail companies (like Walmart and General Electric) which are reaching out to invade the financial-services marketplace.

convergence

Reflecting this trend toward **convergence** among financial firms and industries, traditional distinctions between one type of financial institution and another have become hopelessly blurred. Today many banks, thrifts, and credit unions clearly look like each other; the same is true for some of the largest securities dealers and insurance companies. Increasingly, their service menus are mirror images of each other—a trend called **homogenization**. This has created a real challenge for marketing professionals, who must try to convince the public that their particular financial institution is truly different from its rivals.

homogenization**globalization**

More financial institutions are establishing interstate operations and expanding their marketing programs to cover whole regions or the whole globe (usually referred to as **globalization**). The results are falling geographic barriers to international competition and strong pressure to consolidate smaller institutions into larger ones to deal with intense competitive pressure and rising costs. At the same time, financial markets that have traditionally been local in character are expanding to become regional, national, and even international in scope. This **market broadening** reflects recent advances in communications technology. Such breakthroughs offer the prospect of reducing service delivery costs, improving employee productivity, bringing new financial services online more rapidly, and expanding the effective marketing area for both old and new services.

market broadening

As new financial-service markets have developed, many of the larger businesses and governments will have less reason to borrow from traditional financial intermediaries and more reason to sell debt and equity securities directly to investors in the open market. Indeed, the role of the traditional financial intermediary in the channeling of savings into investment seems to be shrinking somewhat. Moreover, the development of a market for *securitized assets*—pools of loans—has allowed firms with a strong market reputation to package their loans and issue new securities against them, thereby generating more cash to make *new* loans and investments. Thus, there has been less need for traditional loans from traditional financial institutions, although many banks and insurance companies have learned that they can benefit from this trend by selling advice, acting as agents for new security offerings, and issuing standby credit guarantees in case something goes wrong in the fund-raising process.

Of course, the trends we observe in today's financial system are *not* a completely new story. Their roots lie deep in history. For example, the trend toward deregulation of financial institutions which characterized the past 50 years (until the recent great credit crisis) counteracts the excesses of a much earlier era—the Great Depression of the 1930s—when comprehensive regulation of financial institutions promised *safety* but tended to stifle competition and innovation. Furthermore, the current emphasis in the financial sector on new product development and research, frequent technological updating, elaborate marketing programs to sell financial services, and strategic planning is a carryover from manufacturing and industrial firms that have used such techniques for decades. There is a growing awareness that the challenges and techniques of managing a financial-services institution are *not* fundamentally different from those of managing any other business. The products are different, but the methods of control and decision making are much the same.