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## 金融市场中的 电子商务与革新

Electronic and the Markets Commerce and the Markets

第

Ming Fan
University of Notre Dame
Sayee Srinivasan
Chicago Mercantile Exchange, Inc.
Jan Stallaert
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# Electronic Commerce and the Revolution in Financial Markets

第二

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## ·院长寄语·

北京大学光华管理学院秉承北大悠久的人文传统、深邃的学术思想和深厚的文化底蕴,经过多年努力,目前已经站在中国经济发展与企业管理研究的前列,以向社会提供具有国际水准的管理教育为己任,并致力于帮助国有企业、混合所有制企业和民营企业实现经营管理的现代化,以适应经济全球化趋势。

光华 MBA 项目旨在为那些有才华的学员提供国际水准的管理教育,为工商界培养熟悉现代管理理念、原理和技巧的高级经营管理人才,使我们的 MBA 项目成为企业发展致富之源,为学员创造迅速成长和充分发挥优势的条件和机会。

为了适应现代人才需求模式和建立中国的一流商学院,北京大学光华管理学院正在推出国际 MBA"双语双学位"培养方案;同时,为了配合北大 MBA 教育工作的展开,光华管理学院与北大出版社联合推出本套《当代全美 MBA 经典教材书系(英文影印版)》,并向国内各兄弟院校及工商界人士推荐本套丛书。相信我们这些尝试将会得到社会的支持。而社会对我们的支持,一定会使光华 MBA 项目越办越好,越办越有特色。

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## 出版者序言

2001年12月10日中国加入了世界贸易组织,从此,中国将进一步加大与世界各国的政治、经济、文化各方面的交流和合作,这一切都注定中国将在未来世界经济发展中书写重要的一笔。

然而,中国经济的发展正面临着前所未有的人才考验,在许多领域都面临着人才匮乏的现象,特别是了解国际贸易规则、能够适应国际竞争需要的国际管理人才,更是中国在未来国际竞争中所必需的人才。因此,制定和实施人才战略,培养并造就大批优秀人才,是我们在新一轮国际竞争中赢得主动的关键。

工商管理硕士(MBA), 1910 年首创于美国哈佛大学, 随后 MBA 历经百年风雨不断完善, 取得了令世人瞩目的成绩。如今, 美国 MBA 教育已经为世界企业界所熟知, 受到社会的广泛承认和高度评价。中国的 MBA 教育虽起步较晚, 但在过去 10 年里, 中国的 MBA 教育事业发展非常迅速, 也取得了相当显著的成绩。现在国内已经有 50 多所高等院校可以授予 MBA 学位, 为社会培养了 3000 多名 MBA 毕业生, 并有在读学员 2 万多人。

目前,国内的 MBA 教育市场呈现一片繁荣景象,但繁荣的背后却隐藏着种种亟待解决的问题。其中很大一部分问题的成因是因为目前我国高校使用的教材内容陈旧,与国外名校的名牌教材差距较大,在教学内容、体系上也缺乏与一流大学的沟通。为适应经济全球化,国家教育管理部门曾要求各高校大力推广使用外语讲授公共课和专业课,特别是在我国加入 WTO 后急需的上百万人才中,对 MBA 人员的需求更是占 1/3 之多,所以,大力开展双语教学,适当引进和借鉴国外名牌大学的原版教材,是加快中国 MBA 教育步伐,使之走向国际化的一条捷径。

目前,国内市场上国外引进版教材也是新旧好坏参差不齐,这就需要读者进行仔细的甄别。对于国外原版教材的使用,在这里我们要提几点看法。国外每年出版的教材多达几万种,如果不了解国外的教材市场,不了解国外原版教材的品质就可能找不到真正适合教学和学习的好的教材。对于不太了解外版教材的国内读者来说,选择教材要把握以下几点,即:选择国外最新出版的书;选择名校、名作者的书;选择再版多次并且非常流行的书。综合以上几点来看,目前国内市场上真正出新、出好、出精的 MBA 教材还是不多的。基于以上认识,北京大学出版社推出了《当代全美 MBA 经典教材书系(英文影印版)》,本套丛书的筛选正是本着以上提到的几点原则,即:出新、出好、出精。经过北京大学及国内其他著名高校的知名学者的精心挑选,本套丛书汇集了美国管理学界各个学科领域专家的权威巨著,称得上是一套优中选精的丛书。本套丛书现在已经推出了 MBA 主干课程、会计专业、金融专业课程教程三个系列,共45个品种。以后,我们还将陆续推出更多专业的英文影印版书籍。

## 致谢

本套教材是我社与国外一流专业出版公司合作出版的,是从大量外版教材中选出的最优秀的一部分。在选书的过程中我们得到了很多专家学者的支持和帮助,可以说每一本书都经过处于教学一线的专家、学者们的精心审定,本套英文影印版教材的顺利出版离不开他们的无私帮助,在此,我们对审读并对本套图书提出过宝贵意见的老师们表示衷心的感谢,他们是(按拼音排序):

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## 出版声明

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我们欢迎所有关心中国 MBA 教育的专家学者对我们的工作进行指导,欢迎每一位读者给我们提出宝贵的意见和建议。

北京大学出版社政经法编辑部 2002 年 11 月

## 关于本书

## 适用对象

适用于大学高年级的电子商务课程和 MBA 电子商务和金融课程。

## 内容简介

这本综合性教材清晰简洁地阐明网络技术如何影响金融市场。它包括重新审视金融市场,例如 NASDAQ 与 NYSE 市场如何运作、市场价格如何产生、市场交易如何决定等等。本书作者紧密参与研究和塑造金融市场正在进行的转型。本书提供给学生观察市场天天运作和发展的机会。

## 作者简介

Fan 博士的研究领域有电子商务、信息技术经济学、电子市场的设计和发展、供应链管理和金融服务企业信息技术运用。

Srinivasan 博士的研究兴趣有实验经济学、金融工程和金融微观市场结构。

Stallaert 博士的研究兴趣有大规模系统优化、金融工程和供应链管理。

Whinston 博士是信息系统、计算机科学和经济学的全才,他的研究领域有信息系统、计算机技术和经济学,当前的研究范围涉及电子商务的各个领域、新兴技术及其对商务合约和过程的影响。

## 网址

http://crec.bus.utexas.edu/ecfm.html

## 简要目录

第一章 电子商务和金融市场组织

第二章 在线革命

第三章 走向数字化市场

第四章 坚果仁中的金融市场

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## 教辅产品

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### PREFACE

Financial markets have been going electronic for the past quarter century. The birth of the Web has resulted in a dramatic increase in both the speed and the breadth of change. The process described in this book appears nothing short of a revolution. It is a revolution because the Internet has transformed the manner in which individual investors manage their finances. It is a revolution because exchanges like the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), a stoic believer in floor-based, manual trading processes, are in the process of implementing an electronic trading system. It is a revolution because the organization of financial markets in many parts of the world is being transformed beyond recognition.

The changes that have taken place in the financial world these past couple of decades are unprecedented. And the revolution has barely begun. Financial innovations, changing regulatory environment, and advances of technology have all contributed to this revolutionary process. Advances in financial innovation, regulation, and institutional structures have always played a leading role. Technology has traditionally been viewed as an enabler for financial institutions to develop new products and services. But the explosive development of the Internet has seen technology taking over the mantle of the main catalyst of change. Information technology has fundamentally changed the way financial products are developed and processes are designed. Information technology has drastically altered the competitive picture of the financial industry. Firms armed with cutting-edge technologies have made entries in this traditionally highly regulated industry and given the incumbent firms no choice but to innovate and compete vigorously. Regulators are grappling in the dark. They are trying to get a handle over a constant stream of innovations that continually change traditional definitions of products, institutional roles, and responsibilities. To complicate matters, various regulatory authorities find that their erstwhile well-defined jurisdictions are no longer valid. With this in mind, we wrote this book to take an integrated view at technologies, financial markets and institutions.

Writing this book has been a challenge. By the late 1990s, the pace of change in the industry and in technology was so substantial that we had to make frequent rewrites of complete chapters. A classic example of this pressure is the Nasdaq market. Given the intense competition in the business of trading stocks and bonds, firms tend to make every effort to promote their own interest. To complicate things further, financial markets are highly regulated. So any innovations, even simple modifications to current systems, have to be approved by regulators. All these influences have been playing out at the Nasdaq market. One result of this has been the submission of new proposals to change its market structure nearly every six months. This book has been in the making for over two years now, and just the Nasdaq chapter has been rewritten at least half a dozen times.

Attempting to describe an ongoing revolution is a risky venture. The process described in this book is still going on and is nowhere near completion. The main

problem is that by the time the book reaches the printing press, some parts might already be outdated. But we hope that the reader of this book will gain an insight into the dynamics of the most important markets in the world. An earnest attempt has been made to provide up-to-date information on the ongoing revolution. In telling this story, we have consciously tried to focus on the functions of various firms and their attempts to stay relevant and competitive.

A quick review of the list of contents of different chapters will indicate that the book is implicitly divided into three parts. Chapters 1 to 3 give an overview of the broad changes that are taking place in the financial world at the age of the Internet and electronic commerce. The following seven chapters (Chapters 4 to 10) examine the ongoing changes in some of the largest financial markets in the world. Chapters 11 to 13 take a look at the innovations in other unconventional markets, the underlying technologies that are changing the shape of the financial world, and the never stationary process of creative destruction.

We will use the Web to provide updated contents and supporting materials for this book. We encourage readers to visit the book's Web site at http://crec.bus.utexas.edu/ecfm.html.

We are grateful to Robert Schweitzer (University of Delaware), Elizabeth Cooperman (University of Colorado, Denver), and Larry White (Mississippi State University), who read a draft the book and provided many useful comments and suggestions. We would also like to thank Susan Kutor for her suggestions and corrections of the manuscript. Finally, we thank Michael Roche and Mike Reynolds for their encouragement and support in this project. The views expressed in the book are those of the authors and not of the various institutions the authors are affiliated with, including the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, Inc.

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## To Limin and Adria

—M.F.

To Sashi

—S.S.

To Sulin

—J.S.

To Veronika

—A.B.W.

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