# Financial Institutions Management a modern perspective third edition



Anthony Saunders

#### THIRD EDITION

## FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS MANAGEMENT

A Modern Perspective

#### **Anthony Saunders**

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#### FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS MANAGEMENT: A MODERN PERSPECTIVE THIRD EDITION

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This book is printed on acid-free paper.

domestic

4567890CCW/CCW90987654321

international 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 CCW/CCW 9 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

ISBN 0-07-303259-X

Vice president/Editor in chief: Michael W. Junior

Publisher: Craig S. Bevtien

Senior sponsoring editor: Randall Adams

Developmental editors: Terry Evnon/Sarah Pearson Senior marketing manager: Katie Rose Matthews Project manager: Christina Thornton-Villagomez Production supervisor: Michael R. McCormick Designer: Jennifer McQueen Hollingsworth

Cover illustration: Paul Johnson

Supplement coordinator: Matthew Perry

Compositor: GAC Indianapolis Typeface: 10.5/12 Times Roman Printer: Courier/Westford

#### Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Financial institutions management: a modern perspective / Anthony

Saunders. — 3rd ed.

p. cm. 🦸

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 0-07-303259-X

1. Financial institutions—United States—Management. 2. Risk management—United States. 3. Financial services industry—United

States-Management. I. Title.

HG181.S33 1999

332.1'068--dc21

98-54993

#### INTERNATIONAL EDITION ISBN 0-07-116985-7

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Anthony Saunders is the John M. Schiff Professor of Finance and Chair of the Department of Finance at the Stern School of Business at New York University. Professor Saunders received his PhD from the London School of Economics and has taught both undergraduate- and graduate-level courses at NYU since 1978. Throughout his academic career, his teaching and research have specialized in financial institutions and international banking. He has served as a visiting professor all over the world, including INSEAD, the Stockholm School of Economics, and the University of Melbourne. He is currently on the Executive Committee of the Salomon Center for the Study of Financial Institutions, NYU.

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as well as the associate editor of eight other journals, including *Financial Management* and the *Journal of Money, Credit and Banking*. His research has been published in all the major money and banking and finance journals and in several books. In addition, he has authored or coauthored several professional books, the most recent of which is *Credit Risk Measurement: New Approaches to Value at Risk and Other Paradigms*, John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1999.

### **PREFACE**

The financial services industry continues to undergo dramatic changes. Not only are the boundaries between traditional industry sectors, such as commercial banking and investment banking, breaking down but competition is becoming increasingly global in nature. Indeed, the 1998 merger between Travelers and Citicorp to create the new Citigroup is just one example of the emergence of newly structured global financial intermediaries. Many forces are contributing to this breakdown in interindustry and intercountry barriers, including financial innovation, technology, taxation, and regulation. It is in this context that this book is written.

Although the traditional nature of each sector's product activity is analyzed, a greater emphasis is placed on *new* areas of activities such as asset securitization, off-balance-sheet banking, and international banking.

The third edition of this text takes the same innovative approach taken in the first two editions and focuses on managing return and risk in modern financial institutions (FIs). Financial Institutions Management's central theme is that the risks faced by FI managers and the methods and markets through which these risks are managed are becoming increasingly similar whether an institution is chartered as a commercial bank, a savings bank, an investment bank, or an insurance company.

As in any stockholder-owned corporation, the goal of Fl managers should always be to maximize the value of the financial intermediary. However, pursuit of value maximization does not mean that risk management can be ignored.

Indeed, modern FIs are in the risk-management business. As we discuss in this book, in a world of perfect and frictionless capital markets, FIs would not exist and individuals would manage their own financial assets and portfolios. But since real-world financial markets are not perfect. FIs provide the positive function of bearing and managing risk on behalf of their customers through the pooling of risks and the sale of their services as risk specialists.

#### **Intended Audience**

Financial Institutions Management: A Modern Perspective is aimed at upper-level undergraduate and MBA audiences. Occasionally there are more technical sections that are marked with an asterisk (\*). Sections highlighted with an \* may be included or dropped from the chapter reading, depending on the rigor of the course, without harming the continuity of the chapters.

#### **Main Features**

Throughout the text, special features have been integrated to encourage students' interaction with the text and to aid them in absorbing the material. Some of these features include:

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- Chapter-opening outlines, which offer students a snapshot view of what they can expect to learn from each chapter discussion.
- **Bold key terms and marginal glossary,** which emphasize the main terms and concepts throughout the chapter. They emphasize the most important terms and aid in studying.
- Concept questions, which allow students to test themselves on the main concepts within each major chapter section.
- **Professional Perspectives boxes,** which feature financial practitioners and how they apply some of the topics throughout the text.
- Contemporary Perspectives boxes, which demonstrate the application of chapter material in real current events.
- **Integrative problem material**, which covers all the main topics within the chapter.

#### **Organization**

Since our focus is on return and risk and the sources of that return and risk, this book relates ways in which the managers of modern FIs can expand return with a managed level of risk to achieve the best, or most favorable, return-risk outcome for FI owners.

Chapters 1 to 5 provide an overview describing the key balance sheet and regulatory features of the major sectors of the U.S. financial services industry. We discuss depository institutions in Chapter 1, insurance institutions in Chapter 2, securities firms and investment banks in Chapter 3, mutual funds in Chapter 4, and finance companies in Chapter 5. Chapter 6 takes an analytical look at how financial intermediation benefits today's economy.

In Chapter 7 we start the risk-measurement section with an overview of the risks facing a modern FI. In Chapters 8 and 9 we investigate the net interest margin as a source of profitability and risk, with a focus on the effects of interest rate volatility and the mismatching of asset and liability durations on FI risk exposure. In Chapter 10 we analyze market risk, a risk that results when FIs actively trade bonds, equities, and foreign currencies.

In Chapter 11 we look at the measurement of credit risk on individual loans and bonds and how this risk adversely impacts an FI's profits through losses and provisions against the loan and debt security portfolio. In Chapter 12 we look at the risk of loan (asset) portfolios and the effects of loan concentrations on risk exposure. Modern FIs do more than generate returns and bear risk through traditional maturity mismatching and credit extensions. They also are increasingly engaging in off-balance-sheet activities to generate fee income (Chapter 13), making technological investments to reduce costs (Chapter 14), pursuing foreign exchange activities and overseas financial investments (Chapter 15), and engaging in sovereign lending and securities activities (Chapter 16). Each of these has implications for the size and variability of an FI's profit and/or revenues. In addition, as a by-product of the provision of their interest rate and credit intermediation services, FIs face liquidity risk. We analyze the special nature of this risk in Chapter 17.

In Chapter 18 we begin the risk-management section by looking at ways in which FIs can insulate themselves from liquidity risk. In Chapter 19 we look at the key role deposit insurance and other guaranty schemes play in reducing liquidity risk. At the core of FI risk insulation is the size and adequacy of the owners' capital stake, which is the focus of Chapter 20. Chapters 21 to 23 analyze how and why

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product diversification and geographic diversification—both domestic and international—can improve an FI's return-risk performance and the impact of regulation on the diversification opportunity set. Chapters 24 through 28 review various new markets and instruments that have been innovated or engineered to allow FIs to better manage three important types of risk: interest rate risk, credit risk, and foreign exchange risk. These markets and instruments and their strategic use by FIs include futures and forwards (Chapter 24); options, caps, floors, and collars (Chapter 25); swaps (Chapter 26); loan sales (Chapter 27); and securitization (Chapter 28).

#### **Changes in This Edition**

Each chapter in this edition has been revised thoroughly to reflect the most up-todate information available. End of chapter questions and problem material have also been revised to provide a more complete selection of testing material.

The following are some of the highlights of this revision.

In Part I, Introduction, we have increased our coverage of nonbank financial institutions to reflect the changing landscape of the financial institutions industry. In keeping with this, three new chapters have been added that focus, respectively, on the securities firm and investment banking industry (Chapter 3), the mutual fund industry (Chapter 4), and finance companies (Chapter 5). In addition, a new appendix to Chapter 1 describes the DuPont analysis or decomposition of an FI's return on equity (ROE).

In Part II, Measuring Risk, a wealth of new information has been added. The market risk chapter (Chapter 10) goes into more details about alternative approaches to measuring market risk, including RiskMetrics, historic (back) simulation, and Monte Carlo simulation.

Chapter 11, Credit Risk: Individual Loan Risk, discusses the revolution in new approaches to measuring credit risk. Importantly, two appendixes have been added. The first is on J. P. Morgan's CreditMetrics; the second is on Credit Suisse Financial Products' (CSFP) new approach called Credit Risk<sup>+</sup>.

In Chapter 16, Sovereign Risk, the importance of assessing the sovereign risk of a borrowing country is underscored by the recent examples provided by the crisis in Asia and Russia and the effects of this crisis on FIs as diverse as banks, investment banks, and hedge funds—such as Long-Term Capital Management. Clearly, these events are likely to have serious repercussions for fund flows from U.S. to emerging-market countries for a long time.

In Part III, the focus moves from the measurement of risk to the management of risk. In this edition, some chapters have been rearranged to permit a better flow of information and to emphasize the increasing internationalization of U.S. Fls.

Chapter 21, Product Diversification, looks in detail at the recent Travelers—Citicorp merger and the implications this merger has for the growth of universal banking in the United States. The chapter on geographic diversification has been expanded and split to reflect the increased move toward nationwide branching in the United States, the importance of foreign banks in the United States, and the growth of U.S. FI presence overseas—especially in emerging markets. Chapter 22 focuses on domestic diversification, while Chapter 23 focuses on international diversification.

Chapters 24 ("Futures and Forwards"), 25 ("Options, Caps, Flows, and Collars"), and 26 ("Swaps") have been expanded to cover the dramatic growth in credit derivatives. In particular, new instruments such as credit options, credit forwards, and credit swaps are covered and the role they play in hedging credit risk is described.

#### **Ancillaries**

To assist in course preparation, the following ancillaries are offered:

- Through a unique arrangement with Dow Jones, the price of the special WSJ version of the text includes a 10-week subscription to this business periodical. Please contact your Irwin/McGraw-Hill representative for ordering information.
- The Instructor's Manual/Test Bank, prepared by Ernie Swift, Georgia State University, includes detailed chapter contents, additional examples for use in the classroom, PowerPoint teaching notes, complete solutions to end of chapter questions and problem material, and additional problems for test material.
- The PowerPoint Presentation System was created by Kenneth Stanton of Southern Illinois University. It contains useful and graphically enhanced outlines, summaries, and exhibits from the text. The slides can be edited, printed, or arranged to fit the needs of your course.
- Computest, our computerized version of the test bank, allows the instructor to pick and choose the order and number of questions to include for each test.

#### Acknowledgments

Finally, I would like to thank innumerable colleagues who assisted with the first, second, and third editions of this book. Of great help were the book reviewers whose painstaking comments and advice guided the third edition through its first and second revisions.

Michael H. Anderson

Suffolk University M. E. Bond

University of Memphis

Yen Mow Chen

San Francisco State University

Jeffrey A. Clark

Florida State University

S. Steven Cole

University of North Texas

Paul Ellinger

University of Illinois

James H. Gilkeson

University of Central Florida

John H. Hand

Auburn University

**Kevin Jacques** 

Georgetown University and Office of the

Comptroller of the Currency

Julapa Jagtiani

Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago

Nelson J. Lacey

University of Massachusetts at Amherst

Robert Lamy

Wake Forest University

Rick LeCompte

Wichita State University

Patricia C. Matthews Mount Union College

D. I. M. I.

Robert McLeod

University of Alabama

Tara Rice

Boston College
Richard Stolz

California State University—Fullerton

Sonya Williams-Stanton

University of Michigan Ann Arbor

I very much appreciate the contributions of Terry Eynon, Randall Adams, and Sarah Pearson at Irwin/McGraw-Hill and my secretaries and assistants Robyn Vanterpoul, Ingrid Persaud, and Anand Srinivasan.

**Anthony Saunders** 

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