

9. Financial institutions

9.1. The banking sector

9.1.1. Retail and wholesale banking

Retail banks	Wholesale banking
 Small deposit from the public repackaged and lent to businesses and households. Volume transformation: engaged in high-volume and low-value business Provide payment services Clearing banks → 	 Low-volume but each transaction is for high value. Eg Northern Rock

The distinction between retail and wholesale banks has become blurred over reconnect years as the large institutions have diversified their operations.

A commercial bank that is part of a network of banks that can clear checks for its clients regardless of whether or not the check originates from the same commercial bank. Clearing a check means processing it so that funds are deducted from the payer's account and put into the payee's account.

9.1.2.Investment banks

- Investment banks → concentrate on dealing with other large Org° corporations, institutional investors and Gvts. While they undertake some terms, their main focus is on generating fee & commission incomplete. Swiss Upreview from page 1 of German ain areas of activity:

 (1) Possible 1 of Page 1 facilitating deals.
 - US
 - Swiss

 - German
- 5 main areas of activity:
 - (1) Raising external finance for companies
 - Provide advice
 - Arrange finance for corporate clients
 - Sometimes, Provide loans
 - Often, assist the setting up of a bank syndicate to make a joint loans or make arrangement with other institutions.

(2) Broking & Dealing

- Act as agents for the buying and selling of securities on the financial markets, including shares and bonds.
- Market-making arms
- Trade on the market on their won accounts
- Assist companies with export finance.

(3) Fund (asset) management

Banks who offer services to rich individuals

(4) Assistance in corporate restructuring

- Advising mergers & acquirers and assisting on the merger process.
- Corporate disposal programmes
- (5) Assisting Risk management using derivatives