

AGENDA

- Investment banks
- Brokers and dealers
- Private equity and venture capital
- Mutuality in banking and finance
- companies

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INVESTMENT BANKS

- Instead of deposits/loans: fundraising and advice on related issues
- Income mainly fee-based (plus, if present, trading)

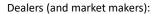


- Main intervention areas:
 - design and underwriting (primary mkt), servicing (secondary mkt), private placement, due diligence, brokering for HNWI
 - due diligence, inquiries, advice, value calculation in M&A and buyouts
 - trading, asset management, merchant banking
 - market research
- Several conflicts of interest and excessive risk-taking

BROKERS AND DEALERS

Brokers:

- Servicing investors by matching buyers and sellers: fee-based income
- Offer the usual orders (market, max/min) plus stop-loss and short-selling operations
- Some provide margin credit and accounts with settlement services
- Also market research and continuous advice (full-service) VS execution only (discount brokers)



- own inventory of securities
- add liquidity to otherwise illiquid assets (f.i. small volumes or entities)
- continuously offer bid/ask (buy/sell) opportunities for investors
- compensated by spreads





PRIVATE EQUITY AND VENTURE CAPITAL

- Limited partnerships of HNWI buying equity: long term, high risk/return
- Provide expertise, network, monitoring
- Exit strategy through IPOs and M&As
- · Venture capital:
 - Supply funds to start-ups with high growth potential but limited access to credit/markets



- Specialised in different stages (seed, early-stage, later-stage investing)
- · Private equity:
 - buy troubled public companies to go private
 - regulatory burden relieved, new management, return to profitability
 - each operation absorbs more funds than VC, but with more collateral

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MUTUALITY AND BANKS

- Issue: limited supply for funding of large numbers of small operations, especially in rural areas
- Different "spontaneous" models:
 - Originally: urban (Schulze-Delitzsch, Luzzatti) and rural (Raiffeisen, Wollemborg) credit unions
 - Today: cooperative banks
- Similarities with Islamic banking and "microfinance"



- Undistributable profits, maximum share ownership and headcount voting: agency issues, lower efficiency, smaller scale
- Some conflicts of interest with politics and "relaxed" regulation (f.i. 1980's S&L US)
- Today close to traditional entities (products, supervision, ...), yet tax advantages
- Not only banking: MGCI offer guarantees to access bank loans

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FINANCE COMPANIES

- Specialised in customers (f.i. consumers) or products (f.i. leasing), often captives
- Funds often acquired from money markets (no deposit risks) and used with higher credit risk, with fewer regulatory constraints
- Main institutions:



- **factoring**: discounting receivables to secure the loan, with or without recourse, additional services (scrutiny of debtors, collection, ...)
- leasing: equipment/real estate is bought and leased providing collateral, with tax advantages for lessees
- (revolving) floor plan loans: credit is granted on inventories of assets with titles, securing the loan through individual liens



- consumer finance companies:
 - for specific goods (furniture, TVs, ...), home re-structuring/financing
 - consumers benefit from a one-stop-shop
 - some target troubled borrowers (poor credit history, ...)

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