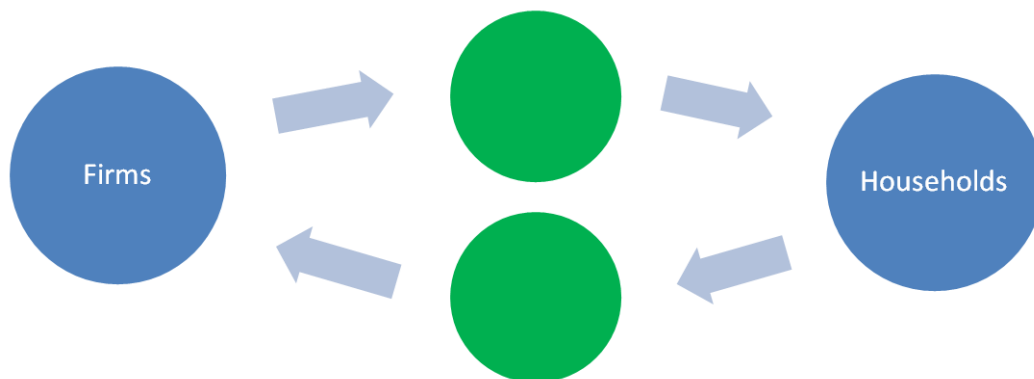


## CONCEPT: FINANCIAL SYSTEM DEFINITIONS

- Households \_\_\_\_\_ some of their money, while firms need money to \_\_\_\_\_ in long-term assets.

□ **Financial System** – the group of financial markets where firms acquire funds from savers

□ **Financial Markets** – Markets for the purchase and sale of financial securities, such as \_\_\_\_\_



□ **Investment** – current resources are devoted to \_\_\_\_\_ future output

> The term **investment** is different in economics from the definition you are used to:

Financial Investments are made by \_\_\_\_\_

Economic Investments are made by \_\_\_\_\_

□ **Financial Intermediaries** – Firms that act as a middleman between savers and borrowers

> Example: Banks, mutual funds, pension funds, and insurance companies

- The financial system accomplishes three main goals:

□ *Reducing Transaction Costs*

> **Transaction Costs** – the \_\_\_\_\_ of negotiating and executing a deal

> Example: Business wants to raise \$1B, but no individual investor would be willing to give \$1B

□ *Reducing Financial Risk*

> **Financial Risk** – \_\_\_\_\_ involving future gains or losses

> Example: Diversifying investments or buying insurance

□ *Providing Liquidity*

> **Liquidity** – how easy it is to \_\_\_\_\_ a financial asset to cash

> Example: You own 10 shares of Apple stock, but need cash; you can sell it to another investor easily!