

financial markets and institutions saunders

financial markets and institutions saunders is a pivotal topic in the study of economics and finance, offering in-depth insights into how financial systems operate globally. This comprehensive article explores the core concepts presented in Saunders' authoritative work, detailing the structure, functions, and significance of financial markets and institutions. Readers will gain an understanding of the various types of financial markets, including capital markets, money markets, and derivatives markets, as well as the roles played by key financial institutions such as banks, investment firms, and regulatory bodies. Additionally, the article examines the impact of financial innovations and regulations on market efficiency and stability. Emphasizing the interconnectedness of financial systems, this discussion provides a foundation for grasping the complexities of modern finance. The following sections are organized to facilitate a thorough exploration of these themes, helping professionals and students alike navigate the dynamic landscape of financial markets and institutions.

- Overview of Financial Markets
- Key Financial Institutions and Their Functions
- Types of Financial Instruments and Markets
- Regulatory Framework and Its Importance
- Financial Innovations and Market Developments

Overview of Financial Markets

Financial markets are platforms where buyers and sellers engage in trading financial assets such as stocks, bonds, currencies, and derivatives. These markets play a crucial role in allocating resources efficiently, facilitating liquidity, and enabling price discovery. According to the principles outlined in financial markets and institutions saunders, understanding the mechanisms and classifications of financial markets is essential for comprehending how capital flows within an economy. The markets can be segmented into primary markets, where new securities are issued, and secondary markets, where existing securities are traded.

Functions of Financial Markets

Financial markets serve several fundamental functions that support economic growth and stability. These include:

- **Price Discovery:** Determining the fair value of financial instruments based on supply and demand.
- **Liquidity Provision:** Allowing investors to buy and sell assets quickly without significant price changes.

- **Capital Allocation:** Directing funds from savers to borrowers and productive investments.
- **Risk Management:** Enabling market participants to hedge against various financial risks.
- **Information Aggregation:** Reflecting collective market sentiments and available data in asset prices.

Classification of Financial Markets

Financial markets are classified based on different criteria, including the type of instruments traded and the maturity of those instruments. The primary categories include:

- **Money Markets:** Short-term debt instruments with high liquidity and low risk.
- **Capital Markets:** Long-term securities such as stocks and bonds.
- **Derivatives Markets:** Contracts derived from underlying assets used for hedging or speculation.
- **Foreign Exchange Markets:** Trading of currencies for international trade and investment.

Key Financial Institutions and Their Functions

Financial institutions serve as intermediaries that facilitate the flow of capital and risk management within the financial system. The work of Saunders highlights the diverse roles these institutions play in maintaining market efficiency and supporting economic activity. Their functions range from accepting deposits and providing credit to underwriting securities and managing investment portfolios.

Commercial Banks

Commercial banks are the most prominent financial intermediaries, accepting deposits from individuals and businesses and providing loans. They contribute to economic growth by mobilizing savings and allocating credit to productive sectors. Additionally, banks offer payment services and facilitate monetary transactions.

Investment Banks

Investment banks specialize in underwriting new securities, facilitating mergers and acquisitions, and providing advisory services. They play a critical role in capital markets by helping corporations raise funds and by structuring complex financial products.

Other Financial Intermediaries

Besides banks, other institutions such as insurance companies, pension funds, mutual funds, and hedge funds also contribute significantly to financial markets. These entities pool resources from investors and allocate them across various asset classes, often managing risk through diversification.

Roles of Regulatory Institutions

Regulatory bodies oversee financial markets and institutions to ensure transparency, protect investors, and maintain systemic stability. They enforce compliance with laws and regulations designed to prevent fraud, reduce systemic risk, and foster market confidence.

Types of Financial Instruments and Markets

Financial instruments represent claims to future cash flows or ownership in an entity. Saunders' analysis of financial markets and institutions emphasizes the diversity of instruments and their respective markets, each serving unique purposes within the financial ecosystem.

Debt Instruments

Debt securities, such as bonds and notes, represent loans made by investors to issuers. These instruments typically pay interest and return principal at maturity. Debt markets are crucial for governments and corporations to finance operations and capital projects.

Equity Instruments

Equity securities, primarily stocks, signify ownership in a corporation. Equity markets allow companies to raise capital by issuing shares and provide investors with potential dividends and capital gains.

Derivatives

Derivatives are contracts whose value is derived from underlying assets like stocks, bonds, commodities, or currencies. Common derivatives include futures, options, and swaps, which are used for hedging risk or speculative purposes.

Money Market Instruments

Money market instruments are short-term debt securities with maturities typically less than one year. These include Treasury bills, commercial paper, and certificates of deposit, offering safety and liquidity to investors.

Regulatory Framework and Its Importance

The regulatory environment governing financial markets and institutions is essential to ensure market integrity, protect investors, and prevent financial crises. Financial markets and institutions saunders provide detailed insights into the evolution and structure of regulatory systems worldwide.

Objectives of Financial Regulation

Regulations aim to achieve several key objectives, including:

- **Protecting Investors:** Ensuring transparency and fairness.
- **Maintaining Systemic Stability:** Preventing contagion and systemic risk.
- **Promoting Market Efficiency:** Facilitating smooth operation of markets.
- **Combating Financial Crimes:** Preventing fraud, money laundering, and insider trading.

Major Regulatory Bodies

Different countries have established regulatory agencies such as the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in the United States and the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) in the United Kingdom. These bodies enforce compliance with securities laws and oversee market participants.

Impact of Regulation on Financial Markets

While regulation can increase transparency and stability, excessive or poorly designed rules may hinder innovation and market liquidity. Balancing regulation and market freedom remains a key challenge in financial policymaking.

Financial Innovations and Market Developments

Financial markets and institutions saunders also explore how innovations have transformed the landscape of finance. Technological advances, new financial products, and evolving market practices continually reshape the industry, enhancing efficiency and accessibility.

Technological Advances

Technologies such as electronic trading platforms, blockchain, and artificial intelligence have revolutionized market operations. These innovations have increased transaction speed, reduced costs, and improved transparency.

New Financial Products

Innovations in financial engineering have led to the creation of complex derivatives, structured products, and alternative investment vehicles. These products offer investors customized risk-return profiles but also introduce new challenges for risk management.

Globalization of Financial Markets

The integration of markets worldwide has expanded investment opportunities and capital flows across borders. Globalization requires coordinated regulatory efforts and understanding of cross-market risks.

Challenges and Risks

Despite benefits, innovations can also increase systemic risk and complexity. Market participants and regulators must remain vigilant to mitigate potential adverse effects on financial stability.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the main focus of 'Financial Markets and Institutions' by Saunders?

'Financial Markets and Institutions' by Saunders primarily focuses on the structure, functions, and regulations of financial markets and institutions, providing insights into how these entities operate and interact within the financial system.

How does Saunders explain the role of financial intermediaries in the book?

Saunders explains that financial intermediaries, such as banks and insurance companies, facilitate the flow of funds between savers and borrowers, reducing transaction costs and information asymmetry in financial markets.

What topics are covered under the regulation of financial institutions in Saunders' book?

The book covers various regulatory frameworks affecting banks and non-bank financial institutions, including capital adequacy requirements, risk management standards, and the roles of regulatory bodies like the Federal Reserve and the FDIC.

How does the book address the impact of financial crises on

markets and institutions?

'Financial Markets and Institutions' discusses the causes and consequences of financial crises, such as the 2008 global financial crisis, highlighting the vulnerabilities in financial systems and the importance of regulatory reforms.

What types of financial markets are detailed in Saunders' text?

Saunders details several types of financial markets including money markets, capital markets, foreign exchange markets, and derivatives markets, explaining their functions and the instruments traded within each.

Does Saunders' book cover risk management in financial institutions?

Yes, the book provides comprehensive coverage of risk management practices, including credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, and operational risk, along with strategies institutions use to mitigate these risks.

How up-to-date is the information in Saunders' 'Financial Markets and Institutions'?

Saunders regularly updates the book to reflect recent developments in financial markets, technological advancements, and changes in regulatory policies, making it relevant for current financial studies.

What is the significance of interest rates in Saunders' discussion on financial institutions?

Interest rates are depicted as a critical factor influencing the behavior of financial institutions, affecting lending, borrowing, and investment decisions, as well as overall economic activity.

How does the book explain the relationship between financial markets and economic growth?

Saunders emphasizes that well-functioning financial markets facilitate capital allocation, mobilize savings, and promote investment, all of which contribute to sustained economic growth.

Is 'Financial Markets and Institutions' by Saunders suitable for beginners in finance?

Yes, the book is designed to be accessible to students new to finance, providing clear explanations, real-world examples, and comprehensive coverage of fundamental concepts in financial markets and institutions.

Additional Resources

1. *Financial Markets and Institutions* by Frederic S. Mishkin and Stanley G. Eakins

This comprehensive textbook offers an in-depth look at the structure and functioning of financial markets and institutions. It covers topics such as interest rates, risk management, and the role of central banks in monetary policy. The book is well-suited for students and professionals seeking a solid foundation in financial systems.

2. *Financial Markets and Institutions* by Anthony Saunders and Marcia Millon Cornett

A widely respected text, this book explores the dynamics of financial markets, the role of financial institutions, and regulatory frameworks. It provides detailed explanations of bank management, risk assessment, and the impact of technological innovations. The authors blend theoretical concepts with real-world examples to enhance understanding.

3. *Money, Banking, and Financial Markets* by Stephen G. Cecchetti and Kermit L. Schoenholtz

This book delves into the workings of money, banking systems, and financial markets, emphasizing their interconnectedness. It integrates recent financial crises and policy responses to demonstrate practical applications. The text is ideal for those interested in macroeconomic perspectives on finance.

4. *Financial Institutions Management: A Risk Management Approach* by Anthony Saunders and Marcia Millon Cornett

Focused on risk management within financial institutions, this book addresses credit risk, interest rate risk, and operational risk. It combines theoretical frameworks with case studies to provide actionable insights for financial managers. The text is valuable for understanding how institutions navigate complex financial landscapes.

5. *Investment Analysis and Portfolio Management* by Frank K. Reilly and Keith C. Brown

Though primarily centered on investment strategies, this book also covers the role of financial markets and institutions in portfolio management. It discusses asset valuation, market efficiency, and behavioral finance principles. The comprehensive approach aids readers in making informed investment decisions.

6. *The Economics of Money, Banking, and Financial Markets* by Frederic S. Mishkin

Mishkin's book presents a clear and accessible explanation of the economic principles underlying financial markets and institutions. It emphasizes the role of monetary policy and central banking in economic stability. The text is frequently updated to reflect current economic conditions and regulatory changes.

7. *Financial Market Analysis* by David Blake

This book offers a detailed examination of how financial markets operate and how various instruments are traded. It covers market efficiency, derivatives, and asset pricing models. The analytical approach makes it suitable for readers interested in quantitative finance and market behavior.

8. *Bank Management and Financial Services* by Peter S. Rose and Sylvia C. Hudgins

Focusing on the management of banks and financial service firms, this book covers regulatory compliance, risk management, and strategic planning. It highlights the evolving nature of financial services in a global context. The practical orientation benefits students and practitioners alike.

9. *Principles of Financial Markets and Institutions* by Moorad Choudhry

Choudhry's text provides a thorough overview of financial markets and institutions, with an emphasis

on market instruments and regulatory environments. It includes discussions on the impact of globalization and technological advances. The book is well-regarded for its clarity and comprehensive coverage.

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Financial Markets and Institutions: Saunders

Ebook Author: Dr. Anya Sharma, CFA

Ebook Outline:

Introduction: Defining Financial Markets and Institutions, their interconnectivity, and the scope of the book. Brief history and evolution.

Chapter 1: Structure of Financial Markets: Money markets vs. capital markets; primary vs. secondary markets; organized exchanges vs. over-the-counter markets; roles of intermediaries.

Chapter 2: Financial Institutions: Types of financial institutions (banks, insurance companies, investment banks, mutual funds, hedge funds, etc.), their functions, and regulatory frameworks.

Chapter 3: Financial Instruments: Overview of various financial instruments (bonds, stocks, derivatives, etc.), their characteristics, risks, and returns.

Chapter 4: Risk Management in Financial Markets: Identifying, measuring, and managing various financial risks (market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, operational risk), risk mitigation strategies.

Chapter 5: Regulation and Supervision of Financial Markets: The role of regulatory bodies in maintaining stability and preventing financial crises; examples of regulatory frameworks.

Chapter 6: The Global Financial System: Interconnectedness of global financial markets, international capital flows, and challenges of global financial regulation.

Chapter 7: Behavioral Finance: The impact of psychological biases on investor behavior and market outcomes.

Conclusion: Summary of key concepts, future trends in financial markets and institutions, and concluding thoughts.

Financial Markets and Institutions: A Comprehensive Overview

Financial markets and institutions are the lifeblood of a modern economy. They are the mechanisms through which savings are channeled into productive investments, facilitating economic growth and development. Understanding their intricacies is crucial for anyone involved in business, finance, or

economics. This comprehensive exploration delves into the structure, function, and regulation of these critical components of the global financial system.

1. Introduction: The Foundation of Financial Systems

Financial markets are platforms where buyers and sellers trade financial instruments. These instruments represent claims on assets or future cash flows. Examples include stocks, bonds, derivatives, and currencies. Financial institutions, on the other hand, are intermediaries that facilitate these transactions. They include banks, insurance companies, investment banks, and mutual funds. Their roles range from managing risk to providing liquidity to mobilizing savings.

The evolution of financial markets and institutions has been dramatic. From simple barter systems to sophisticated derivatives markets, the development reflects advancements in technology, regulation, and economic theory. Understanding this history helps to appreciate the complexities of the modern financial system. Early financial markets were largely localized, with limited transparency and regulation. The growth of globalization and technological advancements, however, has led to the emergence of integrated and highly interconnected global financial markets. This interconnectedness, while offering significant benefits, also introduces systemic risks that require careful management and oversight.

2. Structure of Financial Markets: A Diverse Landscape

Financial markets are categorized in several ways. The most fundamental distinction is between money markets and capital markets. Money markets deal with short-term debt instruments (maturity less than one year), such as treasury bills and commercial paper, focusing on liquidity and short-term funding needs. Capital markets, conversely, focus on long-term financing through instruments such as stocks and bonds, supporting long-term investments and capital expansion.

Another crucial distinction is between primary markets and secondary markets. Primary markets are where securities are initially issued (e.g., an IPO), connecting issuers with investors for the first time. Secondary markets, on the other hand, facilitate the trading of existing securities among investors, providing liquidity and price discovery. These secondary markets can be further divided into organized exchanges (like the New York Stock Exchange) and over-the-counter (OTC) markets, where trading occurs through a network of dealers. The role of intermediaries, such as brokers, dealers, and market makers, is critical in ensuring the smooth functioning of these markets. They facilitate transactions, provide liquidity, and manage risk.

3. Financial Institutions: The Gatekeepers of Finance

Financial institutions play a vital role in channeling savings into investments. They vary significantly in their functions and the risks they manage. Banks, for instance, accept deposits and provide loans, managing credit risk and liquidity risk. Insurance companies pool and manage risks associated with

unforeseen events. Investment banks underwrite securities and advise corporations on mergers and acquisitions. Mutual funds and hedge funds pool investor money to invest in diversified portfolios, providing access to a range of investment opportunities.

The regulatory framework governing these institutions is crucial in maintaining financial stability and protecting consumers. Regulations address issues such as capital adequacy, liquidity requirements, and risk management practices. These regulations vary across countries, reflecting differing priorities and approaches to financial regulation. Understanding these regulatory frameworks is essential to comprehending the behavior and operations of financial institutions.

4. Financial Instruments: Tools of the Trade

A wide array of financial instruments exists, each with its own characteristics, risks, and returns. Bonds represent debt obligations, promising fixed or variable income streams. Stocks (or equities) represent ownership shares in a corporation, offering potential capital appreciation and dividends. Derivatives are financial contracts whose value is derived from an underlying asset, such as commodities, stocks, or interest rates. They are used for hedging, speculation, or arbitrage. Understanding the features and risks associated with each instrument is critical for effective investment decisions. This includes understanding concepts like yield to maturity, beta, and option pricing models.

5. Risk Management in Financial Markets: Navigating Uncertainty

Risk management is paramount in financial markets. Various types of risk exist, including market risk (fluctuations in asset prices), credit risk (the risk of default by borrowers), liquidity risk (the risk of not being able to convert assets into cash quickly), and operational risk (risks arising from internal processes or external events). Effective risk management involves identifying, measuring, and mitigating these risks through diversification, hedging, and stress testing. Sophisticated models and techniques are used to quantify and manage these risks. Understanding these techniques is crucial for both individuals and institutions operating within the financial system.

6. Regulation and Supervision of Financial Markets: Maintaining Stability

Regulation plays a vital role in maintaining the stability and integrity of financial markets. Regulatory bodies such as the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in the US and the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) in the UK, set rules and enforce compliance to protect investors and maintain market fairness. Regulations address issues like insider trading, market manipulation, and disclosure requirements. These regulations are constantly evolving in response to new

challenges and financial crises, demonstrating the dynamic nature of the regulatory environment. Post-2008, there's been a significant focus on systemic risk management, aiming to prevent widespread financial meltdowns.

7. The Global Financial System: An Interconnected World

Globalization has led to the emergence of a highly interconnected global financial system. Capital flows freely across borders, allowing for efficient allocation of resources and promoting economic growth. However, this interconnectedness also creates vulnerabilities, as crises in one region can quickly spread to others. International cooperation and coordination among regulatory bodies are essential in managing these risks and maintaining global financial stability. Understanding the complexities of international finance, including exchange rates, balance of payments, and international capital flows, is increasingly important in today's globalized world.

8. Behavioral Finance: The Human Element

Behavioral finance integrates psychological insights into traditional financial models, acknowledging the impact of cognitive biases and emotions on investor behavior and market outcomes. Understanding these biases - such as overconfidence, herding behavior, and loss aversion - can provide valuable insights into market anomalies and improve investment decision-making. This field bridges the gap between theoretical models and real-world market behavior.

9. Conclusion: Looking Ahead

Financial markets and institutions are complex and dynamic systems that play a critical role in economic growth and development. Understanding their structure, function, and regulation is essential for navigating the complexities of the modern financial landscape. Future trends are likely to include further globalization, increased use of technology (e.g., Fintech), and ongoing evolution of regulatory frameworks. The challenges of managing systemic risk, ensuring financial inclusion, and adapting to technological change will continue to shape the future of financial markets and institutions.

FAQs

1. What is the difference between a money market and a capital market? Money markets deal with short-term debt, while capital markets deal with long-term debt and equity.

2. What are the key functions of financial institutions? They channel savings, provide liquidity, manage risk, and facilitate payments.
3. What are the major types of financial risks? Market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, and operational risk are key examples.
4. How do regulators maintain stability in financial markets? Through rules, oversight, and enforcement actions to protect investors and maintain market integrity.
5. What is the significance of the global financial system? It allows for efficient capital allocation but also creates systemic risk.
6. What is behavioral finance, and why is it important? It considers psychological factors impacting investor decisions and market outcomes.
7. What are some examples of financial instruments? Stocks, bonds, derivatives, and options are common examples.
8. How does globalization impact financial markets? It increases interconnectedness but also creates vulnerabilities.
9. What are the future trends in financial markets and institutions? Technological advancements, regulatory changes, and ongoing globalization are key trends.

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given.- Details about the impact of China's economic policies are provided. Digital resources within Connect help students solve financial problems and apply what they've learned. This textbook's strong markets focus and superior pedagogy are combined with a complete digital solution to help students achieve higher outcomes in the course. Connect is the only integrated learning system that empowers students by continuously adapting to deliver precisely what they need, when they need it, and how they need it, so that class time is more engaging and effective.

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relates to competition in international financial markets. Anthony Saunders and Ingo Walter examine universal banking systems in other countries, especially Germany, Switzerland, and the U.K., and how they work. They then apply the lessons to U.S. banking, paying particular attention to the benchmarks of stability, equity, efficiency, and competitiveness against which the performance of national financial systems should be measured. In the end, the authors propose the outlines of a level playing field on which any number of forms of organization can grow in the financial services sector, in which universal banking is one of the permitted structures, and where regulation is linked to function.

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financial markets and institutions saunders: **Financial Institutions Management** Anthony Saunders, 2001-10 Counter This text focuses on the risks faced by managers of financial

institutions and the methods and markets through which these risks are managed. Pertinent information regarding non-bank financial institutions, such as insurance companies and credit unions, provides a more holistic view of the challenges raised by factors such as interest rates, market risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk, among others. The highly regarded text continues to take the same innovative approach as the first, and second editions, focusing on managing return and risk in modern financial institutions. The book's central theme is that the risks faced by financial institution managers, and the methods and markets, through which these risks are managed, are becoming increasingly similar. It has become less of an issue whether the institution is chartered as a commercial bank, a savings bank, investment bank, or an insurance company. This edition includes even more coverage of non-bank institutions by adding more examples relating to credit unions and insurance companies.

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Financial Crisis Inquiry Commission, 2011-05-01 The Financial Crisis Inquiry Report, published by the U.S. Government and the Financial Crisis Inquiry Commission in early 2011, is the official government report on the United States financial collapse and the review of major financial institutions that bankrupted and failed, or would have without help from the government. The commission and the report were implemented after Congress passed an act in 2009 to review and prevent fraudulent activity. The report details, among other things, the periods before, during, and after the crisis, what led up to it, and analyses of subprime mortgage lending, credit expansion and banking policies, the collapse of companies like Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, and the federal bailouts of Lehman and AIG. It also discusses the aftermath of the fallout and our current state. This report should be of interest to anyone concerned about the financial situation in the U.S. and around the world. THE FINANCIAL CRISIS INQUIRY COMMISSION is an independent, bi-partisan, government-appointed panel of 10 people that was created to examine the causes, domestic and global, of the current financial and economic crisis in the United States. It was established as part of the Fraud Enforcement and Recovery Act of 2009. The commission consisted of private citizens with expertise in economics and finance, banking, housing, market regulation, and consumer protection. They examined and reported on the collapse of major financial institutions that failed or would have failed if not for exceptional assistance from the government. News Dissector DANNY SCHECHTER is a journalist, blogger and filmmaker. He has been reporting on economic crises since the 1980's when he was with ABC News. His film In Debt We Trust warned of the economic meltdown in 2006. He has since written three books on the subject including Plunder: Investigating Our Economic Calamity (Cosimo Books, 2008), and The Crime Of Our Time: Why Wall Street Is Not Too Big to Jail (Disinfo Books, 2011), a companion to his latest film Plunder The Crime Of Our Time. He can be reached online at www.newsdissector.com.

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of each issue. Hector Tobar introduces us to Ernesto Miranda, the felon whose wrongful conviction inspired the now-iconic Miranda rights—which the police would later read to the man suspected of killing him. Yaa Gyasi confronts the legacy of *Brown v. Board of Education*, in which the ACLU submitted a friend-of-the-court brief questioning why a nation that has sent men to the moon still has public schools so unequal that they may as well be on different planets. True to the ACLU's spirit of principled dissent, Scott Turow offers a blistering critique of the ACLU's stance on campaign finance. These powerful stories, along with essays from Neil Gaiman, Meg Wolitzer, Salman Rushdie, Ann Patchett, Viet Thanh Nguyen, Louise Erdrich, George Saunders, and many more, remind us that the issues the ACLU has engaged over the past one hundred years remain as vital as ever today, and that we can never take our liberties for granted. Chabon and Waldman are donating their advance to the ACLU and the contributors are forgoing payment.

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continued nuclear and missile testing. Beyond an in-depth overview of his time as special envoy, Ambassador King provides insights into the United Nations' role in addressing the North Korean human rights crisis, including the UN Human Rights Council's creation of the UN Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the DPRK in 2013-14, and discussions in the Security Council on North Korea human rights. King explores subjects such as the obstacles to getting outside information to citizens of one of the most isolated countries in the world; the welfare of DPRK defectors, and how China has both abetted North Korea by returning refugees and enabled the problem of human trafficking; the detaining of U.S. citizens in North Korea and efforts to free them, including King's escorting U.S. citizen Eddie Jun back from Pyongyang in 2011; and the challenges of providing humanitarian assistance to a country with no formal relations with the United States and where separating human rights from politics is virtually impossible.

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empirical evidence, the book will appeal to a broad readership of academics, students and practitioners.

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