

## **Risk Management of Financial Markets and Institutions**

Risk Management of Financial Markets and Institutions  
7.5 credits

Single subject course

730G98

Valid from: 2015 Autumn semester

<b>Determined by</b>	<b>Main field of study</b>	
The Quality Board at the Faculty of Arts and Sciences	Economics	
<b>Date determined</b>	<b>Course level</b>	<b>Progressive specialisation</b>
2015-10-16	First cycle	G1F
<b>Revised by</b>	<b>Disciplinary domain</b>	
	Social sciences	
<b>Revision date</b>	<b>Subject group</b>	
2016-05-11	Economics	
<b>Offered first time</b>	<b>Offered for the last time</b>	
Autumn semester 2015		
<b>Department</b>	<b>Replaced by</b>	
Institutionen för ekonomisk och industriell utveckling		

## Entry requirements

- At least one year (60 ECTS credits) of full-time undergraduate studies with at least 30 ECTS credits in Economics or equivalent
- English corresponding to the level of English in Swedish upper secondary education (Engelska 6)  
Exemption from Swedish

## Intended learning outcomes

After completion of the course the students should be able to:

- explain how financial institutions and markets work, their role in an economy, and why they are considered to require special regulations
- explain different types of risk faced by financial institutions
- identify, measure and manage market and interest rate risks in financial institutions
- from an historical perspective discuss how crises in financial markets are created, and the problems of measuring systematic crises
- explain how regulations of financial markets are constructed and how they have evolved over time as consequences of crises and the development of new financial instruments
- discuss the use of different methods for managing risks in the financial system and within individual financial institutions.

## Course content

This course deals with the management and regulations of financial markets and financial institutions. The course combines a historical and institutional perspective on financial crises, with practical risk management for financial institutions. The course has both a contemporary financial institutions management perspective and an historical perspective that helps to understand the challenges in the management and regulation of financial intermediaries and financial markets. The course explains why financial intermediaries exist in the first place, what is interest rates, yields and why fluctuations in interest rates are so critical for risk management; why financial firms and the financial sector are seen as special compared to other firms and sectors in the economy. The course provides a deep understanding of financial crises in a historical perspective; how to identify, measure and manage risks in financial institutions. In particular interest rate risk, credit risk, foreign exchange and liquidity risks. The course gives a good understanding of how to run financial institutions such as banks and treasuries. In addition, why countries end up in a debt crisis and how countries can solve their debt crisis.

## Teaching and working methods

The course aim is fulfilled through: lectures, seminars, group work, assignments, report writing and presentations, discussion and assessments. Homework and independent study are a necessary complement to the course. Language of instruction: English.

## Examination

The course is examined through group assignments and a written exam. Detailed information about the examination can be found in the course's study guide.

If special circumstances prevail, and if it is possible with consideration of the nature of the compulsory component, the examiner may decide to replace the compulsory component with another equivalent component.

If the LiU coordinator for students with disabilities has granted a student the right to an adapted examination for a written examination in an examination hall, the student has the right to it.

If the coordinator has recommended for the student an adapted examination or alternative form of examination, the examiner may grant this if the examiner assesses that it is possible, based on consideration of the course objectives.

An examiner may also decide that an adapted examination or alternative form of examination if the examiner assessed that special circumstances prevail, and the examiner assesses that it is possible while maintaining the objectives of the course.

Students failing an exam covering either the entire course or part of the course twice are entitled to have a new examiner appointed for the reexamination.

Students who have passed an examination may not retake it in order to improve their grades.

## Grades

ECTS, EC

## Other information

Planning and implementation of a course must take its starting point in the wording of the syllabus. The course evaluation included in each course must therefore take up the question how well the course agrees with the syllabus.

The course is carried out in such a way that both men's and women's experience and knowledge is made visible and developed.

If special circumstances prevail, the vice-chancellor may in a special decision specify the preconditions for temporary deviations from this course syllabus, and delegate the right to take such decisions.