

## Liverpool John Moores University

Title: INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND  
MARKETS  
Status: Definitive  
Code: **7004BUSAE** (100185)  
Version Start Date: 01-08-2011

Owning School/Faculty: Liverpool Business School  
Teaching School/Faculty: Liverpool Business School

Team	Leader
Christian Dunis	Y

**Academic Level:** FHEQ7  
**Credit Value:** 15.00  
**Total Delivered Hours:** 52.00  
**Total Learning Hours:** 150  
**Private Study:** 98

### Delivery Options

Course typically offered: Semester 1

Component	Contact Hours
Lecture	26.000
Tutorial	26.000

**Grading Basis:** 40 %

### Assessment Details

Category	Short Description	Description	Weighting (%)	Exam Duration
Report	AS1	Coursework to include at least one presentation	100.0	1.00

### Aims

*The aim of this module is to provide a theoretical and practical examination of financial market behaviour, focusing on international financial institutions and markets*

### Learning Outcomes

After completing the module the student should be able to:

- 1 Analyse the functions of financial markets, assess the role of innovation on the markets and know the different financial instruments which are traded on them.
- 2 Identify the reasons for the development of new financial markets.
- 3 Assess the role of new derivative markets within the financial system.
- 4 Analyse the impact of European Monetary Union on the banking and financial system not only in Europe, but also worldwide.
- 5 Assess the impact on world markets of recent international developments.

### Learning Outcomes of Assessments

The assessment item list is assessed via the learning outcomes listed:

CW                                    1    2    3    4    5

### Outline Syllabus

- 1. The new financial world: a new international currency and new financial markets*
- 2. Emerging markets: problems and opportunities*
- 3. Equity derivatives: recent past and future development*
- 4. Credit derivatives: recent past and future development*
- 5. The impact of EMU and the advent of the Euro for European financial centres, international capital markets, banks and non-banks*

### Learning Activities

10x2hr lectures, 10x1hr tutorials

### References

<b>Course Material</b>	Book
<b>Author</b>	Alexander, C
<b>Publishing Year</b>	1998
<b>Title</b>	Risk Management and Analysis
<b>Subtitle</b>	
<b>Edition</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Wiley
<b>ISBN</b>	0471979570

<b>Course Material</b>	Book
<b>Author</b>	Allen, L
<b>Publishing Year</b>	1997
<b>Title</b>	Capital Markets and Institutions: a Global View
<b>Subtitle</b>	
<b>Edition</b>	

<b>Publisher</b>	Wiley
<b>ISBN</b>	0471130494

<b>Course Material</b>	Book
<b>Author</b>	Artis, M. J. & Nixon, F. I. [eds.]
<b>Publishing Year</b>	2007
<b>Title</b>	The Economics of the European Union
<b>Subtitle</b>	
<b>Edition</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Oxford University Press
<b>ISBN</b>	0199298963

<b>Course Material</b>	Book
<b>Author</b>	Blake, D
<b>Publishing Year</b>	2000
<b>Title</b>	Financial Market Analysis
<b>Subtitle</b>	
<b>Edition</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Wiley
<b>ISBN</b>	0-471-87728-X

<b>Course Material</b>	Book
<b>Author</b>	Buckle, M & Thompson, J. L.
<b>Publishing Year</b>	2004
<b>Title</b>	The United Kingdom Financial System in Transition
<b>Subtitle</b>	
<b>Edition</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Manchester University Press
<b>ISBN</b>	0719067723

<b>Course Material</b>	Book
<b>Author</b>	De Grauwe, P
<b>Publishing Year</b>	2007
<b>Title</b>	Economics of Monetary Union
<b>Subtitle</b>	
<b>Edition</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Oxford University Press
<b>ISBN</b>	0199297800

<b>Course Material</b>	Book
<b>Author</b>	Howells, P & Bain, K
<b>Publishing Year</b>	2005
<b>Title</b>	The Economics of Money, Banking and Finance - A European Text
<b>Subtitle</b>	
<b>Edition</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Addison Wesley Longman

<b>ISBN</b>	0273693395
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<b>Course Material</b>	Book
<b>Author</b>	Madura, J
<b>Publishing Year</b>	2005
<b>Title</b>	Financial Markets and Institutions
<b>Subtitle</b>	
<b>Edition</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	South-Western
<b>ISBN</b>	0324323837

<b>Course Material</b>	Book
<b>Author</b>	Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin
<b>Publishing Year</b>	0
<b>Title</b>	
<b>Subtitle</b>	
<b>Edition</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	
<b>ISBN</b>	

<b>Course Material</b>	Book
<b>Author</b>	The Economist
<b>Publishing Year</b>	0
<b>Title</b>	
<b>Subtitle</b>	
<b>Edition</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	
<b>ISBN</b>	

<b>Course Material</b>	Book
<b>Author</b>	The Financial Times
<b>Publishing Year</b>	0
<b>Title</b>	
<b>Subtitle</b>	
<b>Edition</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	
<b>ISBN</b>	

<b>Course Material</b>	Book
<b>Author</b>	Euromoney
<b>Publishing Year</b>	0
<b>Title</b>	
<b>Subtitle</b>	
<b>Edition</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	
<b>ISBN</b>	

<b>Course Material</b>	Book
<b>Author</b>	Banking World
<b>Publishing Year</b>	0
<b>Title</b>	
<b>Subtitle</b>	
<b>Edition</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	
<b>ISBN</b>	

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## Notes

Business news is increasingly dominated by events relating to international financial markets and institutions. The aim of this module is to provide a theoretical and practical examination of financial market behaviour, focusing on international financial institutions and markets.

The coursework provides an opportunity for formative feedback.

Risk management is the decision-making process involving considerations of political, social, economic and engineering factors with relevant risk assessments relating to a potential hazard so as to develop, analyze and compare regulatory options and to select the optimal regulatory response for safety from that hazard. Essentially risk management is the combination of 3 steps: risk evaluation, emission and exposure control. The Courtney formula was accepted as the official risk analysis method of the US governmental agencies. The formula proposes the calculation of ALE (Annualized Loss Expectancy) and compares the expected loss value to the security control implementation costs (Cost-Benefit Analysis). 4. Potential Risk Treatments. Risk management analysis comprises of a series of measures that should be employed to prevent the occurrence or to allow an elimination of risks. Risk management analysis is nothing more than a set of specific and defined processes to do everything so that the highlighted risks do not occur. How does risk management analysis work. For efficient risk management analysis, you need to follow a particular process that includes: Planning. Organizing. Directing and. Controlling. It refers to the organization's resources, divided into human resources and material resources, which should serve the purpose. Risk management is the identification, evaluation, and prioritization of risks (defined in ISO 31000 as the effect of uncertainty on objectives) followed by coordinated and economical application of resources to minimize, monitor, and control the probability or impact of unfortunate events or to maximize the realization of opportunities. Risks can come from various sources including uncertainty in international markets, threats from project failures (at any phase in design, development, production, or Risk analysis is usually divided in project risk analysis and product risk analysis. In development projects one does not exist without the other and a product risk can lead to a project risk and vice versa. When you don't have proper resources you may need more time and the product quality could be less in the end. From then on, risk management is a continuous process. During the analysis phase it becomes clearer what the product will look like, what functionality it should contain, what properties it should have. And it becomes more clear what is required to make this product, which and how many men, which means in which methods. Also it will become clearer what quality should be achieved at what price in what time.

Risk management is the identification, evaluation, and prioritization of risks (defined in ISO 31000 as the effect of uncertainty on objectives) followed by coordinated and economical application of resources to minimize, monitor, and control the probability or impact of unfortunate events or to maximize the realization of opportunities. Risks can come from various sources including uncertainty in international markets, threats from project failures (at any phase in design, development, production, or Risk management analysis comprises of a series of measures that should be employed to prevent the occurrence or to allow an elimination of risks. Risk management analysis is nothing more than a set of specific and defined processes to do everything so that the highlighted risks do not occur. How does risk management analysis work. For efficient risk management analysis, you need to follow a particular process that includes: Planning. Organizing. Directing and. Controlling. It refers to the organization's resources, divided into human resources and material resources, which should serve the pur Project risk analysis and management can be used on all projects, whatever the industry or environment, and whatever the timescale or budget. "Dealing with risks in projects is different from situations where there is sufficient data to adopt. an actuarial approach".

## 2. What is PRAM?

In this guide, the term "PRAM" encompasses processes, techniques and methods that enables the analysis and management of the risks associated with a project. Properly undertaken, it will increase the likelihood of successful completion of a project to cost, time and performance objectives. Risk has two aspects: do Risk management and Risk governance along with probabilistic risk assessment and. alternative approaches to risk analysis are also discussed.

### 4.1.1 Introduction.

From the time of emergence of Homo-Sapiens on. Risk Assessment and Management: An Introduction

663. nineteenth Century, the vehicles also became. sources of risk. Risk analysis is usually divided in project risk analysis and product risk analysis. In development projects one does not exist without the other and a product risk can lead to a project risk and vice versa. When you don't have proper resources you may need more time and the product quality could be less in the end. From then on, risk management is a continuous process. During the analysis phase it becomes clearer what the product will look like, what functionality it should contain, what properties it should have. And it becomes more clear what is required to make this product, which and how many men, which means in which methods. Also it will become clearer what quality should be achieved at what price in what time.

This makes Risk Analysis an essential tool when your work involves risk. It can help you identify and understand the risks that you could face in your role. In turn, this helps you manage these risks, and minimize their impact on your plans. In this article and video, we look at how you can use Risk Analysis to identify and manage risk effectively. [Click here.](#) To carry out a Risk Analysis, you must first identify the possible threats that you face, and then estimate the likelihood that these threats will materialize. Risk Analysis can be complex, as you'll need to draw on detailed information such as project plans, financial data, security protocols, marketing forecasts, and other relevant information. However, it's an essential planning tool, and one that could save time, money, and reputations. Risk analysis and management: a vital key to effective project management. Paper presented at PMI® Global Congress 2008“Asia Pacific, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Newtown Square, PA: Project Management Institute. Program Managers, Nokia Siemens Networks.

Abstract. Risk Analysis and Management is a key project management practice to ensure that the least number of surprises occur while your project is underway. While we can never predict the future with certainty, we can apply a simple and streamlined risk management process to predict the uncertainties in the projects and minimize the o What is Risk Analysis? After identifying and classifying the risks, we are going to proceed with their analysis, that is, the possibility and the consequences of each risk factor are examined in order to establish the level of risk of our project. Download also: Basics of Project Planning. Principles of Management. Project Status Report Excel Template. Planning and Schedule Free Templates. Download. Risk management and Risk governance along with probabilistic risk assessment and. alternative approaches to risk analysis are also discussed. 41.1 Introduction. From the time of emergence of Homo-Sapiens on. Risk Assessment and Management: An Introduction 663. nineteenth Century, the vehicles also became. sources of risk.