**The Federal state-funded educational institution of higher education**

**“Financial University under**

**the Government of the Russian Federation”**

**(Financial University)**

**Insurance and Social Economics Department of**

**the Financial Faculty**

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**Modern Financial Markets**

**(in English)**

**SYLLABUS**

**Level of Study: Master’s Degree**

**Field of Study: 38.03.01 “Finance and Lending”**

**Study Program: “Public Financial Management”**

**(modules taught in English)**

**2021**

**1. Name of a subject Modern Financial Markets**

**2. Mapping of learning outcomes (list of competences), with the relevant indicators described and subject learning outcomes indicated**

The section lists the graduates’ coded competencies that are to be developed during the learning process, indicators that show their development (generalized descriptions of specific actions performed by the graduate that clarify and reveal the competence content), learning outcomes (knowledge, skills) with indicators of competence development (in the form of a table):

Table 1

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Competence code | Competence | Competence development indicators[[1]](#footnote-1) | Learning outcomes (skills[[2]](#footnote-2), and knowledge) and indicators that show competence development |
| PKN-1 | The ability to solve practical and (or) research problems both in the activities of various institutions and infrastructure of the financial market, and at the level of the Russian and world financial markets, public law formations on the basis of fundamental theoretical training in the field of finance and credit | 1. Identifies problems both in the activities of financial authorities, various institutions and infrastructure of the financial market, and at the level of the Russian and world financial markets, public law entities, organizations on the basis of systemic, evolutionary and institutional approaches in the methodology of researching the modern financial market and modern concepts finance and credit.  2. Conducts a critical analysis of the identified problem situations.  3. Put forward independent hypotheses in solving scientific research problems in the field of finance and credit.  4. Develops effective solutions to problems, proposes new effective projects, develops a strategy and action plans. | 1.  know: - basic principles and methods for identifying problems, both at the level of financial institutions and the financial system of the state, at the international level,  be able to: - use knowledge of methods for identifying problems, both at the level of financial institutions and the financial system of the state, at the international level in practice.  2.  know: - basic techniques and methods of critical analysis of problems, both at the level of financial institutions and the financial system of the state, at the international level,  be able to: - use the basic techniques and methods of critical analysis of problems, both at the level of financial institutions and the financial system of the state, at the international level in practice.  3.  know: - basic techniques and methods of forming hypotheses in solving research problems in the field of finance and credit,  be able to: - use the basic techniques and methods of forming hypotheses when solving research problems in the field of finance and credit  on practice.  4.  know: - the main ways of effectively solving problems, including, using original projects, procedures for developing a strategy, action plans,  be able to: - use the main ways to effectively solve problems, including, using original projects, procedures for developing a strategy, action plans in practice. |
| PKN-4 | The ability to substantiate and make financial, economic and organizational and managerial decisions in professional current activities, when developing a development strategy and financial policy both at the level of individual organizations, including financial market institutions, and at the level of public law entities | 1. Offers effective solutions to the problems of the current activities of financial authorities, organizations, including financial and credit, based on the results of applied scientific research in the professional field.  2. Demonstrates the ability to form a strategy for the development of organizations, financial market institutions, public law formations, substantiate the volumes and choose methods of financial support for their implementation, makes professionally grounded proposals for the coordination of strategic and financial planning at the level of public law formations and organizations. | 1.  know: - the main methods of effectively solving the problems of the current activities of financial authorities, organizations, including financial and credit, using the results of applied scientific research,  be able to: - use the main methods of effectively solving the problems of the current activities of financial authorities, organizations, including financial and credit, using the results of applied scientific research in practice.  2.  know: - the main methods of forming strategies for the development of organizations, financial market institutions, substantiating the volumes and financial support for their implementation, including the coordination of strategic and financial planning,  be able to: - use the basic methods of forming strategies for the development of organizations, financial market institutions, substantiating the volumes and financial support for their implementation, including the coordination of strategic and financial planning  on practice. |
| UK-5 | Ability to lead the work of a team, make organizational and managerial decisions to achieve the set goal, be responsible for them | 1. Organizes teamwork, sets goals for teamwork.  2. Develops a team strategy to achieve the set goal based on tasks and methods of methods for their solution.  3. Takes responsibility for the organizational and management decisions | 1.  know: - basic techniques and methods of organizing teamwork, including setting goals for teamwork,  be able to: - use the basic techniques and methods of organizing teamwork, including setting goals for teamwork, in practice.  2.  know: - basic techniques and methods for developing a team strategy to achieve the goal,  be able to: - use the basic techniques and methods of developing a team strategy to achieve the goal, in practice.  3.  know: - the possible consequences of the organizational and managerial decisions taken, the resulting measure of responsibility,  be able to: - assess the consequences of organizational and managerial decisions, the resulting measure of responsibility in practice. |
| UK-6 | Ability to manage a project at all stages of its life cycle | 1. Applies basic project planning tools, in particular, forms a hierarchical structure of work, project schedule, required resources, cost and budget, plans procurement, communications, quality and risk management of the project, etc.  2. Manages the project executors, applies tools to control the content and management of changes in the project, implements measures to provide resources, distribute information, prepare reports, monitor and manage the timing, cost, quality and risks of the project. | 1.  know: - the essence and features of the main tools for planning and project implementation, including the formation of a hierarchical structure of work, project schedule, management of the necessary resources at all stages of the project life cycle,  be able to: - use the features of the main tools for planning and project implementation, including the formation of a hierarchical structure of work, a project schedule, management of the necessary resources at all stages of the project life cycle in practice  2.  know: - the essence and basic techniques of project management, including monitoring of the current state, resource and risk management,  be able to: - use project management techniques, including monitoring the current state, resource and risk management in practice |

**3. Place of the subject in the curriculum**

The discipline "Modern financial markets (in English)" is a discipline of the general scientific module for students in the direction of preparation 04/38/08 "Finance and Credit", the focus of the Master Program "Public Finance Management".

The discipline ensures the development and specialization of knowledge, abilities, skills and competencies formed in the course of studying the disciplines of the general scientific cycle.

Requirements for the entrance knowledge, skills and knowledge of students:

For the discipline "Modern financial markets" a student have to:

**know:**

fundamentals of a market economy; the theory of finance, money circulation and credit;

**be able to:**

use economic and mathematical tools to solve economic problems;

**own:**

skills in working with primary sources, to generalize and interpret the information received.

**4. Workload in credits and academic hours, with class work (lectures and seminars) and self-study indicated**

The data are presented in the form of a table.

Table 2

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of work** | **Total**  **(in credits and hours)** | **Semester (Module)1 (in hours)** | **Semester**  **(Module)2**  **(in hours)** |
| **Overall workload** | **6/216** | **96** | **120** |
| ***Class work*** | **72** | **32** | **40** |
| *Lectures* | 18 | 8 | 10 |
| *Seminars* | 54 | 24 | 30 |
| ***Self study*** | **144** | **64** | **80** |
| Formative assessment | ***Homework creative task*** |  | ***Homework creative task*** |
| Summative assessment | ***Exam/Exam*** | ***Exam*** | ***Exam*** |

**5. Subject content (with the thematic components indicated).**

**5.1. Discipline content**

**Topic 1. The role and function of financial markets in the economy. Regulation of financial markets**

The composition of financial markets: classification issues. Money market. Capital market. Currency market. Stocks and bonds market. Financial derivatives market. Precious Metals Market. Insurance market. Basic quantitative indicators of various segments of the financial market. The importance of various segments of the financial market in the economy of different countries and Russia. Financial system and financial market. Financial market functions.

Financial market institutions: classification issues (foreign and Russian practice). Central bank. Banks and non-bank credit institutions. Non-bank financial institutions. Pension funds. Insurance companies. Investment funds. Financial companies. Securities companies (broker-dealer companies). Microfinance organizations. Credit cooperatives. Pawnshops. Sovereign wealth funds.

State regulation of financial markets. Basic principles of organization and regulation. Basic models of regulation of financial markets (sectoral, functional, mega-regulator model). Bank of Russia and its functions as a mega-regulator of the financial market.

Self-regulation of the financial market. Self-regulatory organizations in the main segments of the financial market. Protection of the rights and legitimate interests of consumers of financial services as the most important function of the state in the financial market.

Globalization of financial markets and the main directions of the creation of a global regulatory system. Regulatory initiatives under the Group of 20 (G 20), Financial Stability Board (FSB), Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS), Association of Insurance Market Regulators (IAIS), International Organization of Securities Market Regulators (IOSCO), International Monetary Fund, World Bank, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and other organizations.

**Topic 2. Central Bank and the monetary regulation**

The money market as the foundation of the financial market. Money supply, its main units. Interest rates and their types. Interest rate structure. Yield curve. The Central Bank as the main participant in the money market. Instruments for influencing the central bank on the volume of money supply in circulation. Key rate of the Bank of Russia. Required reserves. REPO transactions. Central bank's monetary policy transmission mechanism. Features of the monetary policy of the central banks of the leading countries of the world and Russia. Monetary policy objectives. Inflation targeting.

**Topic 3. Banks as the main participants in the Russian financial market**

Features of the Russian banking system: regulatory framework, ownership structure, dynamics, level of concentration. The structure of liabilities and assets. The impact of the Bank of Russia on the activities of banks in the financial market. The level of interest rates in the economy and the interest rate policy of banks.

Development banks in the structure of the banking system.

**Topic 4. The securities and financial derivatives market**

Shares of Russian companies: features of emission and trading. Main characteristics. Problems of increasing liquidity and increasing the number of issuers. Russian shares on the domestic and foreign markets. Corporate bonds of Russian issuers: specifics of issue and trading. Exchange-traded bonds. Eurobonds of Russian companies. Mortgage-backed securities on the Russian market. Government bonds: features of circulation. Yield curve formation. Local government bonds.

Derivative financial instruments of the Russian market. Index futures, stocks and currencies. Using derivatives for hedging. Features of the OTC derivatives market in Russia.

**Topic 5. Financial intermediaries on the securities and financial derivatives market**

Types of financial intermediaries in the securities market. Licensing of professional activities and types of licenses. Brokerage activity. Dealer activity. Trust management. Pension institutions and their role in the investment process. Accumulative pension system: pros and cons. Investment funds and their types. Open-ended, interval and closed-end mutual funds. Insurance organizations as investors in the securities market.

The problem of involving the funds of the population in the investment process. Individual investment accounts (IIA).

**Topic 6. Trading and settlement infrastructure of the securities and financial derivatives market**

Exchange and over-the-counter market. Exchange system of Russia. Moscow Exchange: principles of organization and functioning. Comparison with exchanges in other countries. Description of the stock, currency and derivatives market of the Moscow Exchange.

OTC market. The principles of the RTS Board market. Organization of settlements on the exchange market. Central counterparty. Central Securities Depository. System for maintaining registers of registered securities owners. Repository.

**Topic 7. Foreign exchange market and precious metals market**

The evolution of the world monetary system after World War II: from Bretton Woods to Kingston. Moving from fixed to floating exchange rates. Exchange rate regimes. Market participants and their interests. Transaction channels. SWIFT system (Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications - SWIFT). World and regional centers of currency and financial transactions. Currency dealing. Hedging. Arbitration. Carry trade transactions. Interrelation of exchange rates, interest rates and inflation.

The role of gold in modern conditions. Trading features and main gold markets. Organization of the precious metals market in Russia.

Foreign exchange market and foreign exchange regulation in Russia. Composition of the international reserves of the Russian Federation. Sovereign wealth funds.

**Topic 8. Insurance in the ensuring property interests**

Property (insurance) interests of the Russian Federation, constituent entities of the Russian Federation and municipalities, individuals and legal entities. Consumers of insurance services and objects of insurance. Insurance risks: identification and assessment. The role of insurance in ensuring the economic security of citizens and business entities in the Russian Federation. The purpose and objectives of the insurance business in the Russian Federation. Macroeconomic indicators of the insurance market. Russian insurance market in the international insurance market. The regional insurance markets. Insurance in risk management systems and the financial stability of organizations.

**Topic 9. The main types of insurance activities and participants in the insurance business**

Insurance, reinsurance, mutual insurance - features of insurance activities. Types (proportional or non-proportional) and reinsurance forms (optional, obligatory, optional - obligatory, obligatory - optional). Insurance market infrastructure. Characteristics of Russian insurance entities: insurance organizations, mutual insurance companies and insurance brokers (indicators of financial condition and business activity). Insurance brokers and agents. Unified State Register of Insurance Subjects. Insurance supervision: organization, regulation, licensing; qualification requirements. Associations of subjects of insurance business.

**Topic 10. Insurance products of the Russian insurance market**

Sum insured, insurance rate, insurance premium, deductible, insurance losses, insurance payments - general approaches to the definition, calculations and trends of the Russian insurance market. Assessment and settlement of insurance damage. Insurance classification: by the form of insurance (compulsory and voluntary insurance); life insurance and types other than life insurance; personal and property insurance for property interests (life insurance; insurance against accidents and illnesses; health insurance; property and financial risk insurance; business risk insurance; civil liability insurance); by types for which a license is issued in the Russian Federation. Insurance rules.

5.2. Educational - thematic plan

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| №  п/п | **Name of topics (sections) of the discipline** | **Labor intensity in hours** | | | | | | **Forms of monitoring of progress** |
| **Total** | **Classroom work** | | | | **Independent work** |
| General, including: | Lectures | Seminars, practical training | Classes in interactive forms |
| 1. | Topic 1. The role and function of financial markets in the economy | 24 | 8 | 2 | 6 |  | 16 | Poll, test solution, discussion |
| 2. | Topic 2. Central bank and monetary regulation | 20 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 12 | Poll, test solution, discussion |
| 3. | Topic 3. Banks as the main participants in the Russian financial market | 20 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 12 | Poll solution of tests, problems, discussion on a given topic |
| 4. | Topic 4. The market for securities and financial derivatives | 20 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 12 | Discussion of reports on the topic of the lesson |
| 5. | Topic 5. Financial intermediaries in the securities market and financial derivatives | 20 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 12 | Discussion of the results of independent work on the topic of the lesson |
|  | Topic 6. Trading and settlement infrastructure of the securities market and financial derivatives | 20 | 7 | 1 | 3 |  | 13 | Poll, test solution, discussion |
|  | Topic 7. Foreign exchange market and precious metals market | 20 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 12 | Discussion of reports on the topic of the lesson |
|  | Topic 8. Insurance in ensuring property interests | 24 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 12 | Poll, test solution, discussion |
|  | Topic 9. The main types of insurance activities and participants in the insurance business | 24 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 12 | Discussion of the results of independent work on the topic of the lesson |
|  | Topic 10. Insurance products of the Russian insurance market | 24 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 12 | Survey, analysis of situational tasks, discussion |
|  | Overall by discipline | 216 | 72 | 18 | 54 | 36 | 144 | As per curriculum: creative homework |
|  | Total, % |  |  |  |  | 50% |  |  |

**5.3. Content of seminars, practical classes**

Table 3

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name of topics (sections) of the discipline** | **A list of questions for discussion at seminars, practical classes, recommended sources from sections 8.9 (the section and the ordinal number of the source are indicated)** | **Forms of conducting classes** |
| Topic 1. The role and function of financial markets in the economy. | 1. Functions of financial markets in the economy; 2. Financial institutions and their types; 3. Regulatory models; 4. Organizational structure of regulation of financial markets in Russia; 5. Problems of development of regulation and self-regulation in the financial market; 6. Regulation of financial markets at the supranational level; 7. Financial markets and economic development 8. World financial crisis 2007 - 2009: causes and consequences 9. Recommended sources: section 2- 1,2,3, section 3 - 2,6,7 | Verbal responses  Problem solving followed by discussion |
| Topic 2. Central bank and monetary regulation | 1. Money supply, its main units. 2. Interest rates and their types. Interest rate structure. Yield curve. 3. The Central Bank as the main participant in the money market. 4. Instruments of influence of the central bank on the volume of money supply in circulation. Key rate of the Bank of Russia. Required reserves. REPO transactions. 5. Transmission mechanism of the central bank's monetary policy. 6. Features of the monetary policy of the central banks of the leading countries of the world and Russia. Monetary policy objectives. 7. Inflation targeting.   Recommended sources: section 1-11, section 2-1.3, section 3-2.3 | Verbal responses  Problem solving followed by discussion |
| Topic 3. Banks as the main participants in the Russian financial market | 1. Features of the Russian banking system: regulatory framework, ownership structure, dynamics, level of concentration. 2. The structure of liabilities and assets. The impact of the Bank of Russia on the activities of banks in the financial market. 3. The level of interest rates in the economy and the interest rate policy of banks. 4. Development banks in the structure of the banking system.   Recommended sources: section 1 -3.11, section 2- 1,3,4,5, section 3 - 2,3,6 |  |
| Topic 4. The market for securities and financial derivatives | 1. Types of financial instruments, their classification 2. Types of shares on the Russian stock market 3. Types of bonds on the Russian stock market 4. Features of the issue and circulation of various types of bonds 5. Use of derivative financial instruments in financial markets 6. Features of the market for government securities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation and municipal securities 7. Types of operations of the Central Bank in the securities market 8. Mortgage certificates of participation - goals, objectives of the issue, peculiarities of circulation   Recommended sources: section 1-5, 6,7,8, section 2 - 2,3,4 section 3 - 1,6,7 | Verbal responses  Problem solving followed by discussion |
| Topic 5. Financial intermediaries in the securities market and financial derivatives | 1. Types of financial intermediaries in the securities market. Licensing of professional activities and types of licenses. Brokerage activity. Dealer activity. Trust management. Investment advisors 2. Pension institutions and their role in the investment process. Accumulative pension system: pros and cons. 3. Investment funds and their types. Open-ended, interval and closed-end mutual funds. 4. Insurance organizations as investors in the securities market. 5. The problem of involving public funds in the investment process. 6. Individual investment accounts (IIA).   Recommended sources: section 1-5, section 2 - 2,3,4,6, section 3 - 1,6,7 | Verbal responses  Problem solving followed by discussion |
| Topic 6. Trading and settlement infrastructure of the securities market and financial derivatives | 1. Main trends in the development of stock exchanges. 2. Basic models of exchange trading (auction and dealer markets) 3. Differences in the organization of trading on the exchange and over-the-counter markets; 4. Activities of the central depository in the Russian securities market; 5. Central counterparty and its functions   Recommended sources: section 1-5, section 2 - 2,4,5,6, section 3 - 6,7 | Verbal responses  Problem solving followed by discussion |
| Topic 7. Foreign exchange market and precious metals market | 1. The evolution of the world monetary system after the Second World War: from Bretton Woods to Kingston. 2. Exchange rate regimes. Moving from fixed to floating exchange rates. 3. Market participants and their interests. Transaction channels. SWIFT system (Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications - SWIFT). 4. World and regional centers of currency and financial transactions. 5. Currency dealing. Hedging. Arbitration. Carry trade transactions. 6. The relationship of exchange rates, interest rates and inflation. 7. The role of gold in modern conditions. Trading features and main gold markets. Organization of the precious metals market in Russia. 8. Foreign exchange market and foreign exchange regulation in Russia. 9. Composition of the international reserves of the Russian Federation. Sovereign wealth funds.   Recommended sources: section 1-11,12, section 2-3,4,5,6 | Verbal responses  Problem solving followed by discussion  Presentations |
| Topic 8. Insurance in ensuring property interests | 1. 1. Main characteristics and methods of identification of insurance risks. 2. 2. Russian consumers of insurance services and insurance objects. 3. 3. The role of insurance in ensuring the economic security of citizens and business entities in the Russian Federation and abroad. 4. 4. The goal and objectives of the insurance business in the Russian Federation, determined by the Strategy for the development of insurance activities in the Russian Federation until 2020. 5. Main macroeconomic indicators of the insurance market functioning. Russian and foreign examples. 6. Insurance in risk management systems and financial stability of organizations (according to Russian and foreign risk management systems of companies).   Recommended sources: section 1 - 4, section 3 - 1,4,5,6 | Verbal responses  Problem solving followed by discussion  Presentations |
| Topic 9. The main types of insurance activities and participants in the insurance business | 1. Property, personal and liability insurance in the Russian and foreign insurance markets. 2. Leading Russian insurance companies: key indicators, types of insurance, insurance products. 3. Infrastructure of the insurance market. 4. Characteristics of Russian subjects of the insurance business: insurance organizations, mutual insurance companies and insurance brokers (indicators of financial condition and business activity). 5. Insurance brokers and agents - associations, specifics of functioning. 6. Types (proportional or non-proportional) and forms (optional, obligatory, optional - obligatory, obligatory - optional) reinsurance. 7. Mutual insurance in Russia - development problems.   Recommended sources: section 1 - 4, section 3 - 1,4,5,6 | Verbal responses  Problem solving followed by discussion  Presentations |
| Topic 10. Insurance products of the Russian insurance market | 1. Sum insured, insurance rate, insurance premium, deductible, insurance losses, insurance payments. Russian practice of insurance companies. 2. Assessment and settlement of insurance damage. 3. Classification of insurance: by the form of insurance; insurance objects; life insurance and types other than life insurance; types for which a license is issued in the Russian Federation. 4. Property insurance: types, insurance companies, development prospects. 5. Personal insurance: types, insurance companies, development prospects. 6. Life insurance in Russia: characteristics, insurance products, insurers, demand factors, development prospects. 7. Liability insurance: types, insurance companies, development prospects. 8. Compulsory insurance in the Russian Federation: characteristics, types, development prospects. 9. OMS and VHI in the Russian Federation. 10. Channels of sales of insurance products.   Recommended sources: section 1 - 4, section 3 - 1,4,5,6 | Verbal responses  Problem solving followed by discussion  Presentations |

**6. List of teaching and methodological materials needed for the students self-study**

1. G.A. Abolikhina, L.S. Alexandrova. Methodical recommendations for the implementation of creative homework in the discipline "Modern financial markets". 2016

2. I.A. Gusev. Modern financial markets. Teaching materials for independent work of students and current / intermediate certification. 2016

**6.1. List of questions for student self-study and types of out-of-class activities**

Table 3

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Itemized subject content** | **Questions the students should answer within the self-study process** | **Types of out-of-class activities** |
| 1. Topic 1. The role and function of financial markets in the economy. | The system of international organizations developing principles for regulating financial markets;  The global financial crisis 2007-2009: causes and consequences | Study of literature, work with statistical databases (see the list of recommended sources) |
| 2. Topic 2. Central bank and monetary regulation | Inflation targeting: Russian and foreign experience  Discussions on Monetary Policy Objectives  Comparative analysis of the composition of monetary aggregates in Russia and other countries | Study of literature, work with statistical databases (see the list of recommended sources) |
| 3. Topic 3. Banks as the main participants in the Russian financial market | Basel Committee recommendations on banking supervision and their implementation in Russia  State-owned banks: pros and cons  Foreign banks in Russia | Study of literature, work with statistical databases (see the list of recommended sources) |
| 4. Topic 4. The market for securities and financial derivatives | Issuance of shares and bonds as an alternative to other methods of company financing  Emission: procedure, innovations of the current decade  Exotic derivative financial instruments. Credit default swaps and their role in the modern financial market | Study of regulatory documents and professional literature. |
| 5. Topic 5. Financial intermediaries in the securities market and financial derivatives | Organizational and legal features of NPF activities in the field of compulsory endowment insurance and non-state pension provision;  Reducing the risks of investing the funded part of the pension;  Functions and role of management companies in the collective investment market;  Requirements for the structure of assets of mutual funds and private pension funds. | Study of literature, work with statistical databases (see the list of recommended sources) |
| 6. Topic 6. Trading and settlement infrastructure of the securities market and financial derivatives | Stock exchanges in modern Russia. Evolution. Place and role of the Moscow Exchange  Central Securities Depository activities in the Russian securities market; central counterparty and its functions | Study of literature, work with statistical databases (see the list of recommended sources) |
| 7. Topic 7. Foreign exchange market and precious metals market | Forex dealers in Russia and regulation of individual transactions in the foreign exchange market  Overvalued or undervalued national currency: discussion  Foreign exchange regulation and foreign exchange control in Russia  The role of gold in the modern monetary system | Study of literature, work with statistical databases (see the list of recommended sources) |
| 8. Topic 8. Insurance in ensuring property interests | Basic theoretical work of insurance science. Property (insurance) interests of the Russian Federation, constituent entities of the Russian Federation and municipalities, individuals and legal entities. Consumers of insurance services and objects of insurance. | Study of textbooks, scientific publications, recommended articles and monographs on the topic. |
| 9. Topic 9. The main types of insurance activities and participants in the insurance business | Insurance risks: identification and assessment. The role of insurance in ensuring the economic security of citizens and business entities on the territory of the Russian Federation. The purpose and objectives of the insurance business in the Russian Federation.  Russian classification of insurance. life. Reinsurance: content, role, value. Key indicators, sources and databases, interpretation of information. European classification of insurance**.** | Study of textbooks, scientific publications, recommended articles and monographs on the topic.  Preparation of a report on the selected problem; for each selected section, find and analyze examples from the practice of Russian insurance companies. |
| 10. Topic 10. Insurance products of the Russian insurance market | Regulatory requirements for the financial condition of insurance organizations. Systems of indicators for assessing financial condition.  Solvency of insurance companies: approaches to assessing solvency, interpretation of solvency indicators.  Insurance company cash flows. Income and expenses of the insurance organization, financial result. Financial stability of the insurance organization.  Insurance in risk management systems and ensuring the financial stability of organizations.  Insurance rules. | Study of textbooks, scientific publications, recommended articles and monographs on the topic.  Preparation of a report on the selected problem; for each selected section, find and analyze examples from the practice of Russian insurance companies.  Preparation of a report on the recommended article, preparation of a presentation on the tariff policy of a selected Russian insurance company in comparison with a foreign one. |

**6.2. List of questions/assignments/topics for students’ preparation to formative assessment**

**6.2.1 Sample Creative Homework Topics.**

1. The main global trends in the development of financial markets.

2. Analysis of the state and development trends of the main segments of the Russian financial market.

3. The ratio of the securities market and banks in the redistribution of monetary resources in Russia

4. Differences in the principles of organizing regulation of banks, insurance companies, pension and investment funds

5. Money and its types: modern discussions about the role and functions of money. Digital currencies

6. Channels of money entering the economy. Cash and non-cash money

7. The money market of the world's leading economies after the 2007-2009 crisis.

Quantitative easing policy. The negative interest rate phenomenon

8. The role of the Bank of Russia in the implementation of the unified state monetary and budgetary policy

9. The Central Bank is a lender of "last resort": Russian and foreign practice

10. Structure of assets and liabilities of the central bank: FRS, Bank of Japan, ECB, People's Bank of China, Bank of Russia

11. Compensation mechanisms in the deposit market: pros and cons. Deposit Insurance Agency

12. Development banks: international and Russian experience

13. Monetary system of the country, national monetary system and world foreign exchange market

14. Unbalanced exchange rate of the national currency and national interests. Discussion on the advantages / disadvantages of undervalued / overvalued exchange rates

15. Policy of inflation targeting: evaluation of efficiency in Russia and abroad

16. International Monetary Fund and its role in the global financial market

17. Sovereign wealth funds and their role in the global financial market

18. The Financial Stability Board as the new pillar of the global financial system

19. Crises in world financial markets 1990 - 2009: general and specific

20. Development of theories related to the mechanism of formation of dividend policy in the organization

21. Implementation of the Corporate Governance (Conduct) Code in Russia and its impact on the stock market

22. Improving the pension system in Russia - trends and prospects

23. Municipal securities and municipal debt on the example (Moscow)

24. Exchange-traded segments of innovative small and mid-cap companies

25. Protection of the rights and legitimate interests of investors as the most important function of the state in the financial market. international experience

26. Features of corporatization and privatization in Russia in the 1990s and their impact on the modern stock market

27. Types of corporate bonds available to Russian companies: advantages and disadvantages

28. Case study of using an interest rate swap to hedge interest rate risk by a bank / non-financial company

29. Credit default swaps as risk assessment tools in the bond market

30. Contradictions of interests of owners and management of insurance organizations, insurance agents and brokers, policyholders in the Russian economy.

31. Discussion problems of management of mergers and acquisitions of insurance organizations: foreign and Russian practice, types, procedures, tools, assessment.

32. Cash and information flows in the insurance business.

33. Tariff policy in the Russian and international insurance market.

34. The role of reinsurance in the insurance business.

35. Regulation of the investment policy of insurance organizations: Russian and foreign experience.

36. Financial condition of insurance organizations: models of identification and assessment, world practice.

37. Models for assessing the financial condition of insurance organizations.

38. Russian and international rating agencies - key indicators for assessing the financial condition of insurance companies.

39. Possibilities of increasing the authorized capital of insurance companies.

40. Assessment of the regulatory framework and investment policy of Russian insurance companies. Requirements for the composition and structure of assets covering insurance reserves and own funds of insurance organizations. Development problems and prospects

41. Optimization of the investment portfolio of an insurance organization.

42. Bankruptcy of insurance organizations: forecasting, regulatory framework, Russian and foreign practice, procedure, stages, transfer of insurance portfolio.

43. Formation and implementation of plans for the financial recovery of insurance organizations in order to bring the solvency margin in line with the requirements of the insurance supervisory authorities.

44. The main directions of development of rating assessments of insurance organizations.

45. Tariff policy of insurance organizations.

46. ​​Evaluation and transfer of insurance portfolios.

47. Promotion of new insurance products.

**6.2.2 Tests**

1. An emissive security securing the right of its owner to purchase within the period specified in it and / or upon the occurrence of the circumstances specified in it, a certain number of shares of such an issuer at a certain price, is called:

Answers:

A. Futures contract

B. Call option

C. Issuer Option

D. Put option

2. The formation of the financial market creates a market mechanism for a free, albeit regulated, flow of capital into the most efficient sectors

A. Yes

B. No

3. For what purpose do portfolio investors form portfolios of securities?

A. In order to obtain a controlling stake in the company

B. In order to generate income

C. In order to protect against inflationary processes

4. Which of the holders of ordinary shares is entitled to receive dividends?

A. All shareholders registered in the register.

B. All shareholders holding at least 1% of the total number of shares

C. All shareholders attending the AGM

5. Which document is the main normative act regulating the issue and circulation of bonds?

A. Articles of Association

B. Law "On the Securities Market"

C. Law "On Joint Stock Companies"

6. By the nature of financial liabilities, securities are divided into:

A. Emission and non-emission

B. Investment and non-investment

C. Equity and debt

7. Share capital is equal to the aggregate par value ...

A. Declared shares

B. Shares acquired by shareholders

C. Paid Shares

D. Ordinary Shares

8. What is the role of SROs?

A. Receive information on the results of audits of the activities of its members

B. Develop more detailed norms and requirements and monitor compliance with them based on the experience gained directly by market participants

C. Be active in the securities market.

9. What data should the register of securities holders contain?

A. Data sufficient to identify registered persons and their securities

B. Data on the transfer of funds for completed transactions of purchase and sale of securities

C. Data for the preparation of financial statements of transactions with securities

10. Listing is

A. listing of securities by the stock exchange

B. removal by the stock exchange of securities from the quotation list

C. registration by the trading organizer of applications submitted by trading participants

D. registration of transactions made at the auction with the trade organizer

11. What are the opportunities for attracting borrowed funds on the credit market?

A. Possibility of obtaining loans from banks serving stock exchanges

B. Raising funds by issuing bills of exchange

C. Raising funds by issuing securities

12. Members of the stock exchange may be:

Answers:

A. Other stock exchanges only

B. Professional participants in the securities market

C. Brokers, dealers and management companies only

D. Any legal entities

13. Depository activities are:

Answers:

A. provision of services for the storage of securities certificates and / or accounting and transfer of rights to securities

B. accounting for securities

C. organization of settlements on securities

D. provision of securities accounting and securities settlement services

14. Setting market prices for securities and ensuring the execution of transactions at market prices is the purpose of:

Answers:

A. Systems of transmission of information on quotations

B. Clearing systems

C. Auction system

D. Trading system

15. The management company of a mutual investment fund manages the fund's property on the basis of an agreement:

Answers:

A. Orders

B. Commissions

C. Agency agreement

D. Trust management

16. The activities of the fund for non-state pension provision of the population include:

I. accumulation of pension contributions,

II. placement of pension reserves,

III. accounting for pension obligations of the fund,

IV. payment of non-state pensions to fund participants

Answers:

A. I, IV

B. I, II, IV

C. I, II, III, IV

D. II, IV

17. A joint stock investment fund can be created in the form of:

Answers:

A. Closed Joint Stock Company

B. Open Joint Stock Company

C. Public or closed joint stock company

D. JSC or CJSC depending on the operating structure of the fund

18. Which investors in the stock market have the greatest risk appetite?

Answers:

A. Mutual funds

B. Insurance companies

C. Pension funds

D. Individuals

19. A security certifying the amount of the deposit made to the bank and the depositor's right to receive the deposit amount and due interest after a specified period of time is called:

Answers:

A. Passbook

B. Warrant

C. Bill of lading

D. Certificate of Deposit (Savings)

20. Option price is:

Answers:

A. Option premium

B. Intrinsic value

C. Time value

D. Exercise price (strike)

21. What is the maximum profit for the seller of a call option with a strike price of RUB 100 and a premium of RUB 5?

Answers:

A. 5 rub.

B. RUB 100

C. 105 rub.

22. Indicate the maximum number of participants (shareholders) of a closed JSC

Answers:

A. 10

B. 20

C. 50

D. 100

23. Responsible for the fulfillment of obligations certified by the emissive security

I. Issuer

II. Officials of the issuer's governing bodies who are obliged by the charter and (or) constituent documents to be responsible for the completeness and reliability of the information contained in the documents submitted for registration of the securities issue

III. Professional participant of the securities market who carried out the placement of this issue of securities

IV. The body that registered the issue of securities

Answers:

A. I

B. I and II

C. I, II and III

D. All of the above

24. The joint stock company is not entitled to place bonds

Answers:

A. Bearer

B. Before the third year of the society

C. Without collateral or property of third parties

D. For an amount exceeding the authorized capital, in the absence of collateral

25. Determine the primary source of information about the rate of the issuer's security?

Answers:

A. issuer

B. stock exchange on which transactions with the issuer's securities were carried out

C. brokers who have traded the issuer's securities on the stock exchange

D. news agency

26. Equity securities, the issue of which is subject to state registration, may not be publicly traded until:

I. Registration of the prospectus

II. Full payment of equity securities

III. State registration of a report (submission to the registering authority of a notification) on the results of the issue of equity securities

Answers:

A. I

B. I and II

C. II and III

D. All of the above

27. Which of the following federal laws regulate professional activities in the securities market:

Answers:

A. Civil Code of the Russian Federation

B. Federal Law "On the Securities Market"

C. Federal Law "On Joint Stock Companies"

D. Tax Code of the Russian Federation

28. Indicate the participants in the securities market, whose regulation is based on licensing

I. Professional participants in the securities market

II. Organizations professionally involved in investment management 28

III. Issuers of securities

IV. Investors

Answers:

A. I

B. I and II

C. I, II and III

D. All of the above

29. Indicate the correct statement in relation to a self-regulatory organization (SRO) of professional securities market participants:

Answers:

A. SRO operates on the principles of a non-profit organization

B. To obtain a license, the equity capital of an SRO must be at least 50,000 minimum wages

C. An SRO must be established by at least five professional members

D. The term of validity of an SRO license issued by the federal executive body for the securities market cannot be more than 10 years

30. Government securities include:

I. Bonds of the Bank of Russia

II. Government short-term zero-coupon bonds

III. Federal Loan Bonds

IV. Government savings bonds

V. Bonds of mortgage agencies, the fulfillment of obligations under which is ensured by state guarantees of the Russian Federation

Answers:

A. All of the above

B. II, III and IV

C. II, III, IV and V

D. I and II

**7. Mandatory and optional reading list**

**7.1. List of competencies with indication of indicators of their achievement in the process of mastering the educational program**

The list of competencies formed in the course of mastering the discipline is given in section 2 "List of planned results of mastering the educational program, indicating indicators of their achievement, correlated with the planned learning outcomes in the discipline."

**7.2. Typical control tasks or other materials required to assess knowledge, skills, possessionsff members independently update the list of items available following a prescribed procedure.**

**Control tasks.**

**Option 1**

**TASK 1. Determine whether the following statements are true (B) or false (H)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| № п/п | Statement | True (B) / False (N) |
| 1 | Bonds are emissive securities, therefore, in no case can they be exempted from the procedure for state registration of the issue |  |
| 2 | Bank of Russia zero-coupon bonds are federal government securities |  |
| 3 | In order to write, sell and buy bills of exchange, permission from the relevant regulatory body is required |  |
| 4 | The higher the bond price, the higher the yield on it |  |
| 5 | The price of a unit of a mutual investment fund depends on the ratio of supply and demand for these securities, if the units are traded on the exchange |  |

**TASK 2. Choose the correct answers or correct statements.**

1. Placed shares are:

Answers:

A. shares purchased by shareholders

B. shares to be distributed among the founders of the company

C. shares whose prospectus is registered

D. shares received as a result of conversion of other securities

2. How is the indirect regulation of the securities market carried out?

A. Through the system of taxation, monetary policy, state capital and state ownership of resources.

B. Through the principle of minimum government intervention and the principle of maximum self-regulation.

C. Through the influence of the subject on the control object.

3. Banks are the issuer of American and Global Depositary Receipts.

A. Yes;

B. No

4. What are the main debt instruments of the global securities market (by the amount of debt)

A. Government bonds

B. Bonds of non-financial companies

C. Certificates of Deposit and Savings Certificates

D. Bills and commercial paper

5. From what funds of the joint-stock company are dividends paid on ordinary shares?

A. From the reserve fund of the joint stock company

B. From part of the net profit received by the joint stock company

C. From the authorized capital of the joint stock company

6. Find the correct statement among the following:

A. A company can be created by re-establishment and by reorganization of an existing legal entity (merger, division, separation, transformation)

B. Society can only be created by establishing

C. The company can be created by re-establishment and by reorganization of an existing legal entity (merger, division, separation, transformation, accession)

7. What is the minimum percentage of ownership of voting shares in a company that gives a shareholder the right to submit proposals to the agenda of the annual meeting of shareholders?

A. 1%

B. 2%

AT 5%

G. 10%

8. The joint-stock company is not entitled to declare the payment of dividends (please indicate correct statement)

A. Until full payment of the share capital

B. Earlier than the 3rd year of the company's activity

B. Before the repurchase of shares at the request of shareholders-owners of preferred shares in case of systematic non-payment of dividends

D. In case of arrears in payments to the budget

**TASK 3. Solve the following problem:**

1. Calculate the value of the liabilities (liabilities) of a mutual investment fund if the value of assets is 25 million rubles, the value of one share is 120 rubles, and the number of shares in circulation is 100,000.

Answers:

A. 15 million rubles.

B. 13 million rubles.

C. 12 million rubles.

D. 10 million rubles.

2. The investor bought a share for 80 rubles. on the spot market and bought futures for this share at 90 rubles. A week later, he sold the share for 90 rubles. and closed the futures position at 93 rubles. Determine the financial result for the investor.

A. Won 7 rubles.

B. Won 13 rubles.

C. Lost 3 rubles.

3. The current yield of a bond with a coupon rate of 9.5% and a market value of 98% to par is:

Answers:

A. 9.5%

B. 9.6%

C. 9.7%

D. 9.8%

**Option 2**

**TASK 1. Determine whether the following statements are true (B) or false (H)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| № п/п | Statement | True (B) / False (N) |
| 1 | Business and the state are mainly consumers of capital, and the population is its supplier |  |
| 2 | From a legal point of view, a security is both a document and an object of property rights. |  |
| 3 | The more stock exchanges a country has, the more developed its securities market |  |
| 4 | All ordinary shares of a joint stock company in Russia are voting, and all preferred shares are not voting |  |
| 5 | When circulating Russian depositary receipts on Russian stock exchanges, it is mandatory to pass the listing procedure for such receipts, and the securities presented must pass the listing procedure on a foreign stock exchange |  |

**TASK 2. Choose the correct answers or correct statements.**

1. What is the term usually set for preferred shares?

Answers:

A. No more than 1 year

B. Not more than 5 years

C. Not more than 10 years

D. Term of circulation is not limited

2. Which of the following financial instruments provide a guaranteed payment of current income?

I. Coupon bonds issued by private companies

II. Preference shares

III. Ordinary shares

IV. Investment units of mutual funds

Answers:

A. I and II

B. I and IV

C. I, II and IV

D. All of the above

3. When issuing discount bonds, income on them is paid, as a rule, in the form of:

Answers:

A. Fixed dividend

B. Differences between the face value of a bond and its offering price

C. Differences between a bond's par and its current market value

D. Differences between the current market value of a bond and its placement price

4. Insurance of risks of receiving losses from changes in prices of financial assets, interest rates or exchange rates is called:

Answers:

A. Arbitration

B. Hedging

C. Securitization

D. Diversification

5. What is the general name of a financial instrument that is issued by an issuing company and gives its owner the right to purchase a certain number of securities of this company at a fixed price in the future?

Answers:

A. Futures

B. Depositary receipt

C. Warrant

D. Swap

6. By the nature of financial liabilities, securities are divided into:

A. Emission and non-emission

B. Investment and non-investment

B. Equity and debt

7. The formation of the financial market creates a market mechanism for a free, albeit regulated, capital flow into the most efficient sectors

A. Yes

B. No

8. For what purpose do portfolio investors form portfolios of securities?

A. In order to obtain a controlling stake in the company

B. In order to generate income

C. In order to protect against inflationary processes

**TASK 3. Solve the following problem:**

1. The joint stock company has placed 10,000 shares. The charter also contains a provision for 100,000 authorized shares. The nominal value of one share is 100 rubles, and the market value is 1,000 rubles. What is the authorized capital of the joint stock company? What is the capitalization of the joint stock company?

2. The investor sold a three-month European call option per share with a strike price of RUB 150. for 15 rubles By the end of the contract, the spot price of the share was 180 rubles. Determine the financial result of the transaction for the investor.

Answers:

A. -15 rub.

B. 15 rubles.

C. 30 rubles.

D. -30 RUB

3. The market price (“net price”) of the bond is 85% of the par value, the “dirty” price is 92.5%, the annual coupon is 10%. Calculate the period since the last coupon payment was made:

A. 2 months

B. 3 months

S. 6 months

D. 9 months

**Option 3**

**TASK 1. Determine whether the following statements are true (B) or false (H)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| № п/п | Statement | True (B) / False (N) |
| 1 | A mortgage is a type of bond |  |
| 2 | Not all issues of equity securities are subject to the state registration procedure. |  |
| 3 | Currency risk always arises when securities are denominated in foreign currencies or payments on them are "pegged" to the exchange rate |  |
| 4 | Using insider information in securities transactions is one of the types of insider trading, and this practice is prohibited in Russia |  |
| 5 | Russian citizens can write bills |  |

**TASK 2. Choose the correct answers or correct statements.**

1. What is the role of SROs?

A. Receive information on the results of audits of the activities of its members

B. Develop more detailed norms and requirements and monitor compliance with them based on the experience gained directly by market participants

B. Be active in the securities market.

2. What are the main qualities of equity securities of the same issue?

A. Have the same par value

B. Provide the same amount of rights to their owners

B. Have the same par value and grant the same amount of rights to their owners

3. Equity or debt instruments of the securities market are government securities?

A. They are capital market instruments

B. Equity instruments of the securities market

B. Debt instruments of the securities market

4. Is it allowed in a joint-stock company to create special funds for the payment of dividends?

A. Eligible for payment of dividends on common and preferred shares

B. Allowed for the payment of dividends on ordinary shares

B. Allowed for payment of dividends on preferred shares

D. No, not allowed

5. What is the principle of cumulative voting when electing board members?

I. Separate voting takes place for each candidate to the Board of Directors

II. Each share has a number of votes equal to the number of members of the board of directors

III. Each share has a number of votes equal to the number of candidates for members of the Board of Directors

IV. A shareholder can distribute his votes among candidates for members of the board of directors, including casting his votes to one candidate

V. A shareholder cannot distribute his votes among candidates for members of the board of directors, but he can vote for one candidate or not vote for any candidate.

Answers:

A. I and V

B. II and IV

B. III and IV

G. III and V

6.What is the role of the second-tier regulatory framework?

A. Regulates relations arising in the securities market

B. Encourages transactions with Russian securities

C. Specifies the provisions enshrined in the law

7. Indicate the correct statement:

Answers:

A. The joint stock company places preferred shares and is entitled to place one or more types of ordinary shares

B. The joint stock company places ordinary shares and is entitled to place one or more types of preferred shares.

C. The joint stock company is not entitled to place ordinary shares

D. Joint stock company is not entitled to place preferred shares

8. A document containing the unconditional obligation of the drawer to pay a certain amount of money at a certain time to the drawer is called:

Answers:

A. Promissory note

B. Bill of exchange

C. Tratta

D. Bill of exchange

9. OTC derivatives equivalent to futures are called:

Answers:

A. Forwards

B. Warrants

C. Options

D. Swaps

**TASK 4. Solve the following problem:**

1. The authorized capital of a joint-stock company consists of 1000 ordinary shares and 250 preferred shares of the same par value. At the next annual meeting, the shareholders decided not to pay dividends on preferred shares, but to use the profit of the reporting year for production purposes.

Which of the following shareholders has the right to submit proposals to the agenda of the next general meeting of shareholders?

A. Shareholder Y holding 6% of the preferred shares of the company

B. Shareholder Z holding 8% of the preferred shares of the company

B. Shareholder X holding 3% of the ordinary shares of the company

D. None of the above shareholders

2. The investor bought a European three-month call option per share with a strike price of RUB 250. for 25 rubles. By the end of the contract, the spot price of the share was 266 rubles. Determine the financial result of the transaction for the investor.

Answers:

A.-9 rub.

B.9 RUB

C.25 RUB

D. -25 RUB

3. The face value of the bond is 1,000 rubles, coupon 10%, payable once a year. Until maturity of the bond is 3 years. Determine the price of the bond if its yield to maturity should be 12%.

Answers:

A. RUB 951.96

B. 1,000 rubles.

C. 1,049.74 rubles.

An example of a generated exam ticket

EXAMINATION TICKET No. XX

ON THE EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE:

"MODERN FINANCIAL MARKETS (IN ENGLISH)"

**Task A (theoretical questions) 20 points**

Give a detailed answer to the following question:

1. The structure of the financial market (in a broad and narrow sense). Macroeconomic role of certain segments of the financial market

2. Features of the investment activity of the insurer

**Task B (tests) 10 points**

Choose correct answers or correct statements.

1. In world practice, there are cases of issuing bonds without specifying the face value

A. Yes;

B. No

2.Which of the listed financial institutions invest their funds in primarily long-term financial instruments due to the fact that their liabilities are long-term in nature?

I. Non-state pension funds

II. Commercial banks

III. Closed-end mutual funds

IV. Open-ended mutual funds

Answers:

A. I and II

B. I and III

C. I, II and III

D. II, III and IV

3. What is the general name of a financial instrument that is issued by an issuing company and gives its owner the right to purchase a certain number of securities of this company at a fixed price in the future?

A. Futures

B. Depositary receipt

C. Warrant

D. Swap

4.What data should the register of securities holders contain?

A. Data sufficient to identify registered persons and their securities

B. Data on the transfer of funds for completed transactions of purchase and sale of securities

B. Data for the preparation of financial statements of transactions with securities

5. In accordance with the Law "On the Securities Market" only a legal entity can be

I. Broker

II. Dealer

III. The manager

IV. The depositary

V. Registrar

Answers:

A. I, II and III

B. II, III and IV

C. II, IV and V

D. All of the above

6. Is there (and if so, indicate what) an objective, fundamental reason for the growth in the market value of shares in a normally, stable joint-stock company?

A. There is no such reason

B. Inflation

C. Channeling the majority of profits towards dividend payments

D. Increase in the value of assets of the joint stock company

E. Active play of the joint-stock company with its own shares in the secondary market

7. Can an investor be an individual?

A. Can't

B. Maybe in cases prescribed by law

B. Maybe

8.The endorser may disclaim responsibility for the payment of the bill by way of a clause:

A. Not ordered

B. Turnover without costs

C. Pay the order

D. No backing to me

9. What is the role of speculators in the stock market?

A. They participate in transactions of purchase and sale in the securities market, providing themselves with the greatest profit

B. They seek to make money without the production process.

B. They provide liquidity to the securities market by assuming the main risks of operations in the stock market.

10.The goal of the monetary policy of the Bank of Russia is

A. Price stability (low inflation)

B. Stability of the national currency

B. Supporting Economic Growth

D. Low unemployment

Answers:

1.A and B

2.A, B, C

3.A, B, C, D

**TASK B. (practice-oriented) 30 points**

1. Determine the theoretical price of a share, provided that within 3 years a dividend will be paid on it in the amount of $ 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3, respectively, the selling price in 3 years will be $ 34, and the required the rate of return on this share is 15%.

2. British investment company Avoca Elite Sports and insurance company Hiscox have developed an insurance product that will allow sports clubs to protect their players in the event of injury or illness, and the clubs themselves - from financial losses associated with injury to players and the associated deterioration in the quality of the game. The insurer is Hiscox and the reinsurance coverage is provided by AXA, MunichRe and SwissRe. Clubs can insure their teams for £ 450 million.

Until now, there has been no product in world practice that allows insuring such risks. Products currently available allow clubs to recover the costs of a player's salary in the event of an injury and payment in the event of a player's retirement. Experts define this product as a serious step in the development of insurance coverage and, in general, risk management of sports as a business area.

Questions:

1. Classify the risk underlying the proposed insurance product.

2. Classify the insurance service within a scientific classification.

3. Define the essential terms of the insurance contract that will be concluded when purchasing this service

**A sample list of test questions for the exam:**

1. The structure of the financial market (in a broad and narrow sense). Macroeconomic role of certain segments of the financial market

2. Institutions of financial markets: classification issues (foreign and Russian practice).

3. Regulation of financial markets. Main models of financial markets regulation (sectoral, functional, mega-regulator model)

4. Globalization of financial markets and the main directions of creating a global regulatory system after the world economic crisis of 2007-2009.

5. Money market and money supply. Basic monetary aggregates and the relationship between the money supply and macroeconomic indicators

6. Objectives and functions of the central bank to regulate the money market and the economy (in the world and in Russia)

7. Instruments for regulating money supply and interest rates available to the central bank (in the world and in Russia)

8. The structure of interest rates and their relationship. Yield curve

9. The structure and main problems of the development of the banking system of Russia

10. General characteristics and main objectives of development banks

11. Foreign exchange market in the country's financial market system. Elements of the national monetary system

12. Exchange rate: the main influencing factors. Features of the Russian market

13. Modern (Jamaican) world monetary system; its features and contradictions

14. Financial contracts and instruments. Securities and their types

15. Stocks and the stock market in Russia

16. Dividends. Dividend policy of companies in different countries

17. Models of valuation of shares and their application in practice.

18. Stock returns (dividend yield, price / earnings, earnings per share, price / book value). Country differences

19. Stock indices: features of compilation, relationship with the real economy, dynamics

20. Securities Related to Shares. Issuer's options (warrants). Subscription rights. Depositary receipts.

21. Bonds. Bond market in the world and in Russia.

22. State and municipal securities. Government securities and government internal and external debt. Municipal securities and municipal debt.

23. Bill of exchange. Bill of exchange systems. Geneva Bill of Exchange Convention. The main details of the bill and its advantages in comparison with other securities

24. Mortgage-backed securities in foreign and Russian practice. Mortgages. Mortgage-backed bonds. Mortgage certificates of participation.

25. Rating of securities and issuers. Russian rating agencies

26. Europaper. Eurobond market. Eurobonds of Russian issuers

27. Derivative financial instruments, their functions and purposes of use. Exchange and over-the-counter market of financial derivatives.

28. Futures. Types of futures. Technology of transactions with futures. System of exchange guarantees for the execution of futures transactions. Initial and Variation Margin.

29. Pricing in the futures market. Hedging with futures contracts.

30. Options. Types of options. Option premium and factors affecting its value. Option strategies.

31. Swaps. Types of swaps. Interest rate swap characteristics

32. Exotic derivative financial instruments. Weather derivatives. Derivative financial instruments that protect against credit risk.

33. Types of financial intermediaries and their features in different countries and Russia. Commercial banks. Investment banks. Brokerage and dealer companies (securities companies).

34. Pension funds and their role in the investment process.

35. Investment funds and their types. Diagram of the organization of the investment fund. The role of the management company and depositary.

36. Stock Exchange. Participants in exchange trading. Exchange trading mechanism. Types of exchange auctions. Dealer market.

37. Settlements for transactions with securities. Organization of settlements on the Moscow Exchange

38. The accounting system in the securities market. Depositaries. Registrars.

39. Issue of equity securities. Methods for placing equity securities. IPO, SPO in Russia in comparison with foreign countries

40. Cash and urgent transactions. Margin trades. REPO transactions.

41. Investing in securities. Investment portfolio. Balanced investment portfolio. Investment portfolio management. Passive and active strategies.

42. Expected return and portfolio risk. Investment portfolio risk management methods.

43. The theory of rational expectations and the hypothesis of information efficiency of the stock market. Weak, medium and strong forms of effectiveness.

44. Markowitz's theory. Asset Valuation Model (CAPM). Modelyani-Miller model. Sharpe model. Arbitration Pricing Theory (ART).

45. The concept of fundamental analysis. Economic (qualitative) and financial (quantitative) analysis of the issuer. Types of financial ratios used in fundamental analysis. The concept of the internal (true) value of shares.

46. ​​State regulation of the financial market. Basic principles of organizing regulation of banks, insurance companies, pension and investment funds. The system of financial market regulators. Protection of the rights and legitimate interests of investors as the most important function of the state in the financial market.

47. Self-regulation of the financial market. Self-regulatory organizations in the main segments of the financial market.

48. The current risk situation in Russia and the role of insurance.

49. Comparative analysis of compulsory and voluntary insurance from the standpoint of protecting the property interests of participants.

50. Development of an insurance product (on the example of a specific insurance company).

51. Risks of the insurance company.

52. Features of the investment activity of the insurer.

53. The international reinsurance market, its role and importance for national insurance companies.

54. The specifics of a certain insurance product (both in general and on the example of a product of a real insurance company), in particular:

55. life insurance in the event of death, survival to a certain age or period, or the occurrence of another event;

56. pension insurance:

57. insurance against accidents and illnesses;

58. medical insurance;

59. insurance of land vehicles (except for railway vehicles);

60. third party liability insurance for vehicle owners;

61. insurance of civil liability for causing harm to third parties;

62. Organization of insurance intermediaries in Russia.

63. Insurance markets of the CIS countries (except Russia): history, features, trends, problems of integration.

64. Experience in the formation of the insurance market of the EU member states.

65. The reinsurance market as a segment of the insurance market.

**Situational task 1**

According to federal target programs, more than 540 billion rubles will be allocated from the federal budget for the development of the space industry in the medium term. The technical complexity of both the spacecraft themselves and their carriers is growing, in connection with which even multiple redundancy of systems does not guarantee their reliability at the launch stage and during operation. The expansion of the geography of cosmodromes entails an increase in the risks of civil liability. All this confirms the need for insurance coverage. space industry. At the same time, due to lack of funds, Roskosmos insures only unique spacecraft (broadcasting satellites, scientific stations), and serial vehicles such as Glonass or Gonets remain without insurance coverage, although losses from accidents with them are sensitive to the budget. The current situation led to the discussion of the introduction of compulsory insurance in the field of space activities, which showed the presence of serious problems preventing this: the high price of insurance services due to unfavorable statistics of accidents and payments; insufficient capacity of national insurance companies, which means the need to transfer a significant part of the premium abroad through reinsurance; when insuring the entire life cycle of the project, the insurers will be various organizations, respectively, having different property interests; there may be problems with risk assessment by insurers.

Questions

1. Consider the relevance of compulsory insurance for the space industry to the interests of the Ministry of Finance, policyholders and the insurance community.

2. Should there be additional requirements to insurance companies applying for participation in compulsory insurance of the space industry? If so, which ones? Justify your position.

**Situational task 2**

According to AllianzRiskBarometer in 2014. the most serious losses in global insurance are expected from three groups of risks: interruptions in production and supplies (50-70% of all losses on property insurance in 2013); natural disasters (38 billion dollars in 2013, 75 billion dollars in 2012); cyber risks and reputational risks (unpredictable development of risk and cost of prevention). These three groups of risks are subject to the "domino effect" - they reinforce each other and can have a cumulative effect.

Questions

1. Classify these risks.

2. Explain what is meant by the cumulation of risk. What mechanisms can be used to protect the insurer when insuring risks subject to cumulation?

3. Do domestic insurers provide protection against these risks and is there a demand for this protection?

**Situational task 3**

CJSC "Romashka" has concluded a contract for voluntary medical insurance of employees with the insurance organization "Gamma-Garantia". The VHI contract is concluded for one year. By agreement of the parties, the contract is considered valid from February 12, 2011. The total amount of insurance premiums under the contract was 300,000.00 rubles. Her company transferred a lump sum on February 22, 2011.

Labor costs that meet the norms of Article 255 of the Tax Code for 6 months of 2011 are shown in Table 1. Calculate the amount of expenses that can be recognized in tax accounting for the I quarter and for 6 months of 2011.

Table 1

Labor costs of CJSC "Romashka"

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Month | Amount of wages  wages accrued to employees, rub. | Remuneration under contracts of a civil nature,  rub. | Paid insurance premium,  rub. | The amount of voluntary  employer's contributions to finance the funded part of employees' pension, rubles. | Total,  rub. |
| January | 250 000,00 | 20 000,00 |  | 10 000,00 | 280 000,00 |
| February | 350 000,00 |  | 300 000,00 | 10 000,00 | 660 000,00 |
| March | 300 000,00 | 30 000,00 |  | 10 000,00 | 340 000,00 |
| April | 350 000,00 |  |  | 10 000,00 | 360 000,00 |
| May | 300 000,00 | 40 000,00 |  | 10 000,00 | 350 000,00 |
| June | 350 000,00 |  |  | 10 000,00 | 360 000,00 |
| Total | 1 900 000,00 | 90 000,00 | 300 000,00 | 1. 000,00 | 2 350 000,00 |

**Situational task 4**

The insurer carries out collective accident insurance. According to statistics, there are 50 insured events per 1000 insured persons. The average insurance payment is 30 thousand rubles. The average insured amount under the contract is 80 thousand rubles. The number of insurance contracts is 6,000. The standard deviation of the insurance payment is 8 thousand rubles. The share of the load in the tariff rate is 24%. Calculate the insurance premium from 100 thousand rubles. the sum insured subject to a security guarantee of 0.95 (according to the method of insurance supervision).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| gamma | 0,84 | 0,90 | 0,95 | 0,98 | 0,9986 |
| alpha | 1,0 | 1,3 | 1,645 | 2,0 | 3,0 |

**Situational task 5**

Under the auto hull insurance contract, the insurer paid the insurance indemnity to the policyholder. Another participant in the accident is guilty of the insured event. The amount of the insurance indemnity exceeds the OSAGO limit. The victim's insurer learned that the culprit's insurer was deprived of its license. What action should the victim's insurer take.

**Situational task 6**

Under the contract of compulsory civil liability insurance of the owner of a hazardous facility in case of an accident at a hazardous facility, the owner has changed. Is the current civil liability agreement of the owner of the hazardous industrial facility subject to termination?

**Situational task 7**

When concluding an insurance contract for the carriage of goods by sea, the insured stated the need to increase the value of the cargo not by 10% of the expected profit, but by 20% and to include military actions in the list of risks. Is insurance possible under such conditions?

**Situational task 8**

1. The figures show statistical data of the insurance market of the Russian Federation based on the results of 2010-2020 and top 20 companies in 2020 (according to the CB website)

**8. List of IT resources, incl. the list of software, information and reference systems (as appropriate).**

**8.1. Normative legal acts**

1. Civil Code of the Russian Federation

2. Tax Code of the Russian Federation

3. Federal Law of 02.12.1990 N 395-1 (as amended on 28.11.2018) "On banks and banking activities"

4. Law of the Russian Federation "On the organization of insurance business in the Russian Federation" dated 27.11.1992. No. 4015-1

5. Federal Law of 22.04.1996 N 39-FZ "On the Securities Market"

6. Federal Law dated 26.12.95 No. 208-FZ "On Joint Stock Companies"

7. Federal Law of 11.03.97 No. 48-FZ "On bills of exchange and promissory notes"

8. Federal Law 29.07.98 No. 136-FZ "On the specifics of the issue and circulation of government and municipal securities"

9. Federal Law of 11.11.2003 No. 152-FZ "On Mortgage Securities"

10. Ordinance of the Bank of Russia dated 16.02.2015 N 3565-U "On types of derivative financial instruments" (Registered in the Ministry of Justice of Russia 27.03.2015 N 36575)

11. Federal law of 10.07. 2002 No. 86-FZ "On the Central Bank of the Russian Federation (Bank of Russia)"

12. Federal Law "On Currency Regulation and Currency Control" dated 10.12.2003 N 173-FZ

**8.2. Main literature**

1. Abramova M.A. National monetary system: theory, research methodology, development concept in the context of modernization of the modern economy: Monograph / M.A. Abramova.— M.: Course: Infra-M, 2014.— 380 p. - The same 2013 [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: http://znanium.com/catalog.php?bookinfo=429505

2. International financial market: textbook and workshop for undergraduate and graduate programs / Financial University; ed. M.A. Eskindarova, E.A. Zvonovoy.— Moscow: Yurayt, 2017.— 453 p. - (Bachelor and Master. Academic course). - The same 2018 [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <https://biblio-online.ru/book/mezhdunarodnyy-finansovyy-rynok-413940>

**8.3. additional literature**

1. Financial markets: a textbook for students, training. for ex. prepare "Economics" and "Management" / K.R. Adamova [and others]; Financial University; ed. S.V. Bryukhovetskaya, B.B. Rubtsova - Moscow: Knorus, 2018 .-- 462 p. - (Bachelor's degree). - The same [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: http://www.book.ru/book/926950

2. Mirkin Ya.M. Financial Markets Statistics: Textbook / Ya.M. Mirkin, I. V. Dobashin, V.N. Salin; Financial University .— Moscow: Knorus, 2016 .— 250 p. - For magistracy. - The same [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: http://www.book.ru/book/919354

3. Mirkin Ya.M. The financial future of Russia: extremes, booms, systemic risks / Ya.M. Mirkin - M .: Knorus: Geleos, 2011. - 480 p. - The same [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <http://www.mirkin.ru/fin-future/>

4. Insurance and risk management [Electronic resource]: textbook for bachelors / GV Chernov [and others]; ed. G.V. Chernovoy. - 2nd ed., Rev. and add. - Moscow: Yurayt, 2019.767s. (Series: Bachelor. Academic course). - Access mode: https://www.biblio-online.ru/book/strahovanie-i-upravlenie-riskami-426120

5. Spletukhov Yu.A. Insurance [Electronic resource]: textbook / Yu.A. Spletukhov, E.F. Dyuzhikov. - 2nd ed., Rev. and add. - Moscow: Infra-M, 2019 .-- 357p. - (Higher education: Bachelor's degree). - Access mode: http://znanium.com/catalog/product/999779

1. To be filled in when the updated Financial University educational standards and federal state educational standards of higher education “3++” are implemented. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Skills are described when the Financial University educational standards of the 1st generation and federal state educational standards of higher education “3+” are implemented. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)