

Finance (Basics)

Josef Nešleha and Luděk Benada Department of Finance Office no. 433 josef.nesleha@econ.muni.cz



Organisation of the course

- Lectures + seminars
- Requirements compulsory parts
 - Active participation in seminars (Students are allowed to skip 3 lessons without any excuse)
 - Taking two tests (in the 5th and in the 10th week of the semester)
 - Final exam

Evaluation

- Test I 20 points
- Test II 20 points
- Final exam 30 points
- Two pieces of homework 5 + 5 points
- Essay on a related topic 10 points
- Presentation of the essay 10 point



Essay + presentation

- (Optional part)
- Two pieces of homework during the semester
- Essay
 - having approximately two A4 pages
 - Essays will be presented (oral presentation) in the lesson during the semester (according to the schedule which will be set during the first two weeks)
 - Each essay has to be supported by literature sources, has to be topical and in accordance with citation rules
 - For further information, see the file "Essay topics"
- Recommended participation in lectures



Final mark

Final score	Mark
100 – 90	А
89.75 – 80	В
79.75 – 70	С
69.75 – 60	D
59.75 – 50	E
<50	F

Students are allowed to re-sit:

Test I + Test II (one attempt; students will be given one piece of test, covering the whole semester). It is not possible to resit any of the tests separately.

Final exam



Final exam

- Computer based exam
- Maximum number of points: 30
- One term in December + 3 terms in January
- "Close books" exam
- Sample examples will be accessible three weeks before the exam



Structure of lectures

- Introduction to finance
- Financial markets
- Banks and bank systems
- Other financial institutions
- Present value of money
- Private finance
- Investments
- Corporate finance
- International finance
- International financial system
- Macroeconomic and financial indicators and information
- ☐ History of financial science
- Din Latest trends on of inancial markets



Finance

Finance

 Finance describes the management, creation and study of money, banking, credit, investments, assets and liabilities that make up financial systems, as well as the study of those financial instruments.

Functions of finance

- Promoting investments and savings
- Providing borrowers with funds
- Providing lenders with earnings
- Facilitating of loans
- Facilitating balanced economic growth



Finance = money?

Is this equation always true?

- Cash vs. Credit money
- Functions of money:
 - Medium of exchange
 - Unit of account
 - Store of value



Scope of finance

- ☐ Corporate Finance
- ☐ International Finance
- ☐ Private Finance
- Public Finance
- Derivatives
- Risk Management
- ☐ Portfolio Theory
- ☐ Asset Pricing
- ☐ Financial Economics



Indicators

- GDP (gross domestic product)
- GNP (gross national product)
- Inflation
- Rate of unemployment
 - Rate of labour activity
 - Rate of employment



Financial market

 = A financial market is a market in which people trade financial securities, commodities, and other fungible items of value at low transaction costs and at prices that reflect supply and demand

Roles of financial market

- Transfer of resources
- Price determination
- Productive usage
- Enhancing income
- Information



Primary and secondary market

- Primary market
 - New issues and new claims
 - Those securities which are issued for the first time
- Secondary market
 - Secondary sale of securities



Types of financial markets

- Money market
- Capital market
- Derivative market
- Financial service market
- Depository market
- Non-depository market



Financial derivatives

- = financial products which are used to control risk or paradoxically exploit risk
- = based on time discrepancy
- Types
 - Future
 - Forward
 - Swap
 - Option
 - Call option
 - Put option



Members of financial market

- Surplus part (lenders)
- Deficit part (borrowers)
- Banks/institutions
- Importer/exporter
- Speculators
- Governments



Nominal and real interest rate

- Nominal interest rate
 - Cost of loan
 - Interest rate offered by banks
- Real interest rate
 - Real interest rate = nominal interest rate inflation



Thank you for your attention



References

MISHKIN, Frederic S. Financial markets and institutions.
Eight edition, global edition. Boston: Pearson, 2016.
Always learning (Pearson). ISBN 978-1-292-06048-4.