

EE 431: Economics of Financial Markets and Institutions

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Office Hours: By appointment

Course Description

- Money and capital markets at the micro level; Financial assets; Financial risks and financial risks bearing; Theory of equilibrium pricing of financial assets; the CAPM and APT models; Interest rate structure; Bond and equity instruments; Financial derivatives;
- Asymmetric information in financial market; The study of financial institutions with the emphases on theories regarding the roles and functions of commercial banks; Risk management of financial institutions; Monitoring and controlling of financial institutions; The deposit insurance system and financial institution business from the perspective of industrial economics.

Course objectives

- Not everyone wants to be a theoretical economists!
- To understand the functions of money and the financial system.
- To introduce various components of the financial system.
- To get some ideas of financial development and banking.
- To practice research and presentation skills.
- To apply theoretical ideas with the real world.

Introduction

- We use ***money*** in our daily life.
- Why do we use money?
 - Without money, we would go back to barter trade, which is very inefficient.
 - We may use money to store our wealth as well.
- We will see that money affects our lives in various aspects.

1. Why study financial markets?

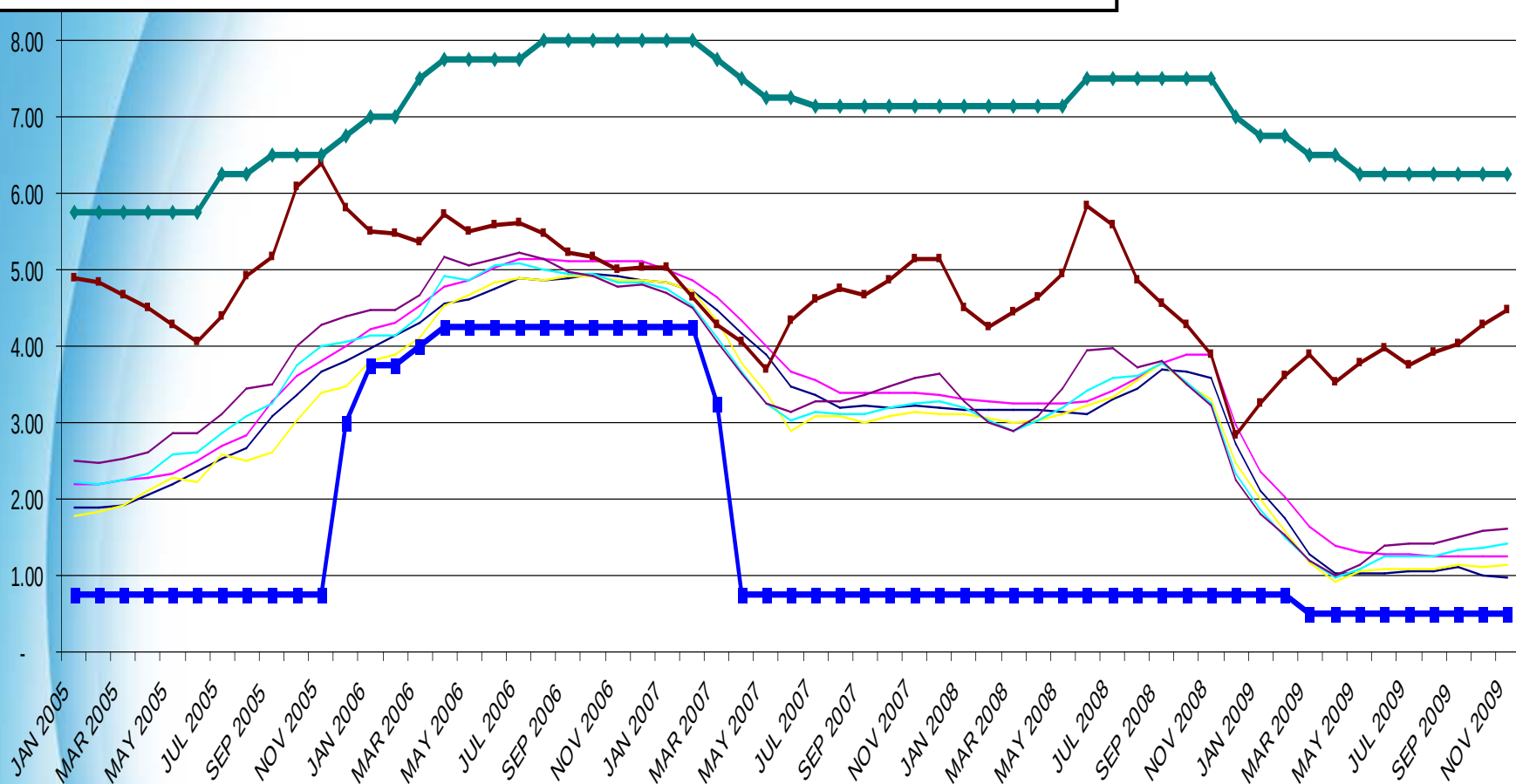
- Since we use money for efficiency, financial markets become important.
- We, economists, think that ***financial markets*** transfer funds from people who have an excess of funds to people who have a shortage.
- This promotes economic efficiency as well.

1.1 Bond Market

- A ***security*** is a claim on the issuer's future income or assets.
- A ***bond*** is a debt security that promises to make payments periodically for a specified period of time.
- An ***interest rate*** is the cost of borrowing for the rental of funds.

Source:

<http://www.bot.or.th/English/Statistics/FinancialMarkets/InterestRate/Pages/StatInterestRate.aspx>



Interbank overnight lending rates

1 week BIBOR

1 month T-bill and G. Bond

6 months T-bill and G. Bond

1 year T-bill and G. Bond

10 years T-bill and G. Bond

MLR (Minimum Lending Rate) : Max

Savings deposits : Max

1.2 Stock Market

- A ***common stock*** represents a share of ownership in a corporation. It is a security that claims on the earnings and assets of a corporation.

<http://www.bloomberg.com/quote/SET:IND/chart>

Stock Exchange of Thailand SET Index

[ADD TO WATCHLIST >](#)

SET:IND

1,214.87



9.75

0.80%



As of 22:34:26 ET on 01/05/2014.

Snapshot

Chart

Browse All Indexes

OVERLAY ▼

INDICATORS ▼

ANNOTATIONS ▼

SETTINGS ▼

1D

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YTD

[\[?\] Add a Comparator](#)

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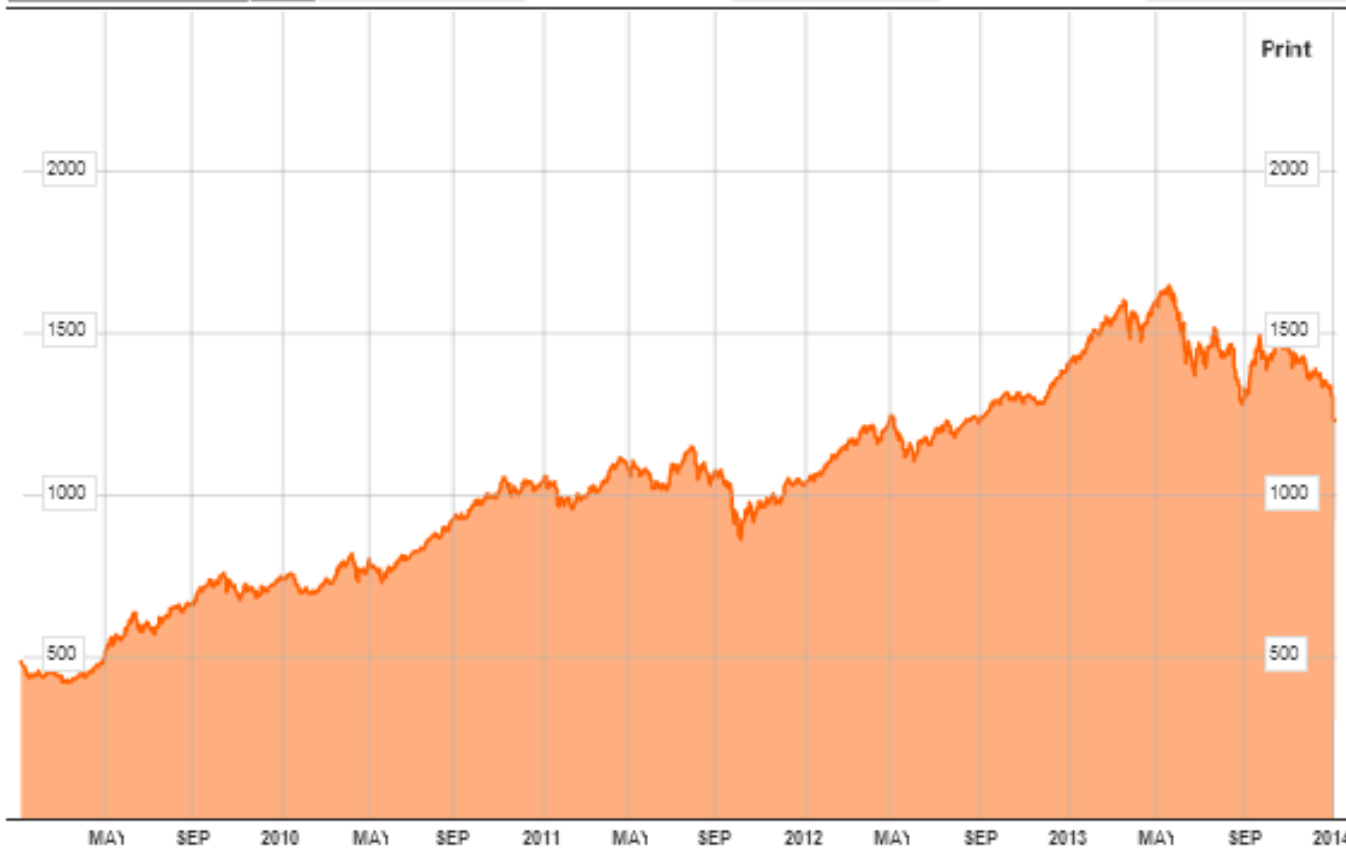
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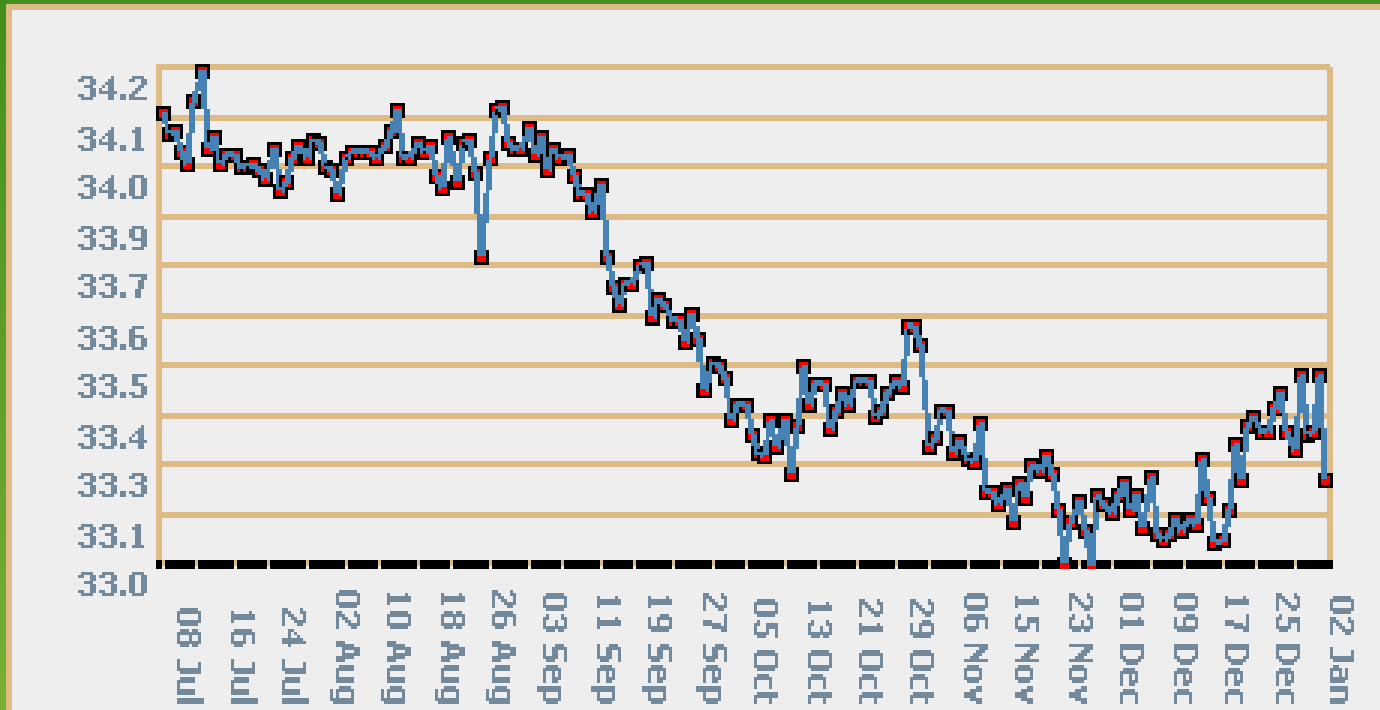


1.3 Foreign Exchange Market

- The ***foreign exchange market*** is where people convert between domestic currency and foreign currencies.
- The ***foreign exchange rate*** is the price of one country's currency in terms of another country's.

Source: <http://www.exchange-rates.org>

Thai Baht (THB) to 1 US Dollar (USD)



min = 33.0 (November, 29) avg = 33.6 max = 34.2 (July, 14)

2. Why study banking and financial institutions?

- This is an important channel (maybe the most important channel in Thailand) in transferring funds.
- We will see the functions and operations of these financial intermediaries in this course.

2.1 Banks

- ***Banks*** are financial institutions that accept deposits and make loans.
- They are the financial intermediaries that the average person interacts with most frequently.

2.2 Other financial institutions.

- These include, for example, insurance, finance companies, mutual funds, government financial intermediation, and investment banks.

3. Why study the central bank?

- We, economists, think that changes in money supply can affect our daily lives.
- We also think that monetary policy is important for stabilizing our economy.
- The Bank of Thailand, our central bank, takes care of monetary policy in Thailand.

3.1 Crises and Financial Sector

- Financial sector plays an important role to create or amplify many crises in the past.
- We, as economists, need to understand the relationship between financial sector and crises to solve or prevent the problems in the future.

3.2 Central Bank and the Financial Regulator

- The Bank of Thailand plays an important part in regulating financial sector.
- Deposit Protection Agency (DPA)
- Counter-cyclical regulations

Financial Games

- *Best Life Insurance*
- *Value Investor*
- *Strong Commercial Bank*
- Students should arrange into 10 or 12 groups
- There will be 3 reports, 2 presentations, and 1 comment for each group
- Electronic files send to s.pawin@gmail.com

Evaluation

- Presentation of the financial games 30 %
- Reports on the financial games 15%
- Comments on the financial games 10%
- Midterm exam 15%

(4 March 2014; 8.00 – 9.30 AM)

- Final exam 30%

(19 May 2014; 9.00 AM – noon)

Other policies

- The lecturer retains his right to give a final grade basing on his criteria.
- Topics covered may be adjusted.
- There will ***not*** be any supplementary exams. Hence, you should stay happy and healthy throughout the class.

BE Moodle

- Keep checking Moodle of the class