



ATTACHMENT 2 (e)

Course Specifications

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

The National Commission for Academic Accreditation & Assessment

Course Specifications (CS)	
Course Title:	FIN 411 – Derivative Securities
Last Update:	December 2013



Course Specifications

Institution	Date of Report
<i>Al Yamamah University</i>	<i>31/10/2013</i>
College/Department	
<i>College of Business Administration, Quantitative Business Department</i>	

A. Course Identification and General Information

1. Course title and code:			
<i>Derivative Securities FIN411</i>			
2. Credit hours			
<i>3 Credit hours</i>			
3. Program(s) in which the course is offered. (If general elective available in many programs indicate this rather than list programs)			
<i>Bachelors of Business Administration</i>			
4. Name of faculty member responsible for the course			
<i>Dr. Kim, Eung Jin</i>			
5. Level/year at which this course is offered			
<i>Level 4.</i>			
6. Pre-requisites for this course (if any)			
<i>Financial Management FIN312</i>			
7. Co-requisites for this course (if any) - <i>none</i>			
8. Location if not on main campus			
9. Mode of Instruction (mark all that apply)			
a. Traditional classroom	<input type="text" value="*"/>	What percentage?	<input type="text" value="80"/>
b. Blended (traditional and online)	<input type="text"/>	What percentage?	<input type="text"/>
c. e-learning	<input type="text"/>	What percentage?	<input type="text"/>
d. Correspondence	<input type="text"/>	What percentage?	<input type="text"/>
f. Other	<input type="text" value="*"/>	What percentage?	<input type="text" value="20"/>



Comments:

B Objectives

1. What is the main purpose for this course?

Course Description

- *This course presents and analyzes financial derivatives. These instruments have become extremely popular investment tools over the past 30 years, as they allow one to tailor the amount and kind of risk one takes, be it risk associated with changes in interest rates, exchange rates, stock prices, commodity prices, inflation, etc.*
- *The course defines the main kind of derivatives, shows how they are used to achieve various hedging and speculating objectives, introduces a framework for pricing derivatives, and studies several applications.*

Purpose of the Course

- *This course is designed to provide a solid foundation in the principles of financial derivatives and risk management. It attempts to strike a balance between institutional details, theoretical foundations, and practical applications.*
- *The course equally emphasizes pricing and investment strategies in order to motivate students to start thinking about risk management in financial markets.*
- *Parallel to the already increasing attempts to integrate derivative securities and markets into the Saudi Arabian financial system, it is believed that this course will fill a gap and students will be exposed to a rather comprehensive coverage of theory and application in the derivatives area.*
- *This course is expected to give the students a “competitive advantage” when they enter the job market since “derivatives” is a “hot topic” nowadays in the KSA.*

2. Briefly describe any plans for developing and improving the course that are being implemented. (e.g. increased use of IT or web based reference material, changes in content as a result of new research in the field)

- *On yearly basis, review the textbook requirement and add or update the edition of the main textbook.*
- *Periodically, in every two years, review the entire course content and develop the course as per the need and requirement of the environment.*



C. Course Description (Note: General description in the form to be used for the Bulletin or handbook should be attached)

1 Topics to be Covered		
List of Topics	No of Weeks	Contact hours
<i>Introduction & Syllabus</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>What are derivatives? Reasons for trading derivatives</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Broad Categorization of Financial Derivatives by - the type of underlying asset;</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>- the relationship between the underlying asset and the derivative ;</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>- the market in which they trade; - their pay-off profile.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Forwards Valuing forward contracts and the forward price</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Futures The futures price Marking to market and margins Margin Trading</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Swaps The market for swaps</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Options The market for options American Option and European Option Option payoffs Factors affecting option price</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>• Pricing options I: binomial trees • Pricing options II: Black-Scholes-Merton model</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>6</i>



2. Course components (total contact hours and credits per semester):						
	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Practical	Other:	Total
Contact Hours	36				9	45
Credit						3

3. Additional private study/learning hours expected for students per week.	3
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4. Course Learning Outcomes in NQF Domains of Learning and Alignment with Assessment Methods and Teaching Strategy
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Course Learning Outcomes, Assessment Methods, and Teaching Strategy work together and are aligned. They are joined together as one, coherent, unity that collectively articulate a consistent agreement between student learning, assessment, and teaching.

The *National Qualification Framework* provides five learning domains. Course learning outcomes are required. Normally a course has should not exceed eight learning outcomes which align with one or more of the five learning domains. Some courses have one or more program learning outcomes integrated into the course learning outcomes to demonstrate program learning outcome alignment. The program learning outcome matrix map identifies which program learning outcomes are incorporated into specific courses.

On the table below are the five NQF Learning Domains, numbered in the left column.

First, insert the suitable and measurable course learning outcomes required in the appropriate learning domains (see suggestions below the table). **Second**, insert supporting teaching strategies that fit and align with the assessment methods and intended learning outcomes. **Third**, insert appropriate assessment methods that accurately measure and evaluate the learning outcome. Each course learning outcomes, assessment method, and teaching strategy ought to reasonably fit and flow together as an integrated learning and teaching process. **Fourth**, if any program learning outcomes are included in the course learning outcomes, place the @ symbol next to it.

Every course is not required to include learning outcomes from each domain.



	NQF Learning Domains And Course Learning Outcomes	Course Teaching Strategies	Course Assessment Methods
1.0	Knowledge		
1.1	<p><i>At the end of the semester, students will be able to</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Recognize principles and theories of financial derivatives and risk management.</i> ▪ <i>Outline how to classify financial derivatives, markets of derivative securities, underlying assets, contract types, pay-off profiles, concept and theories of the transactions of derivative securities, and others.</i> ▪ <i>Think critically and creatively how to values derivative securities.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Combination of lectures, tutorials and individual and group assignments using print media and web based materials.</i> ▪ <i>Lectures begin with overview of content to be presented linking it to previous information and explaining its significance, and conclude with a review.</i> ▪ <i>Tutorials review material presented in lectures to check understanding and provide clarification required before discussing the potential uses of the information.</i> ▪ <i>Essay assignments require students to locate and use significant information in the field.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Multiple choice tests carrying 20% of final assessment</i> ▪ <i>Mid and final examination with a combination of multiple choice and essay items.</i>
2.0	Cognitive Skills		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The ability to evaluate various reasons behind trade of derivatives, pricing and investment strategies, margin trading, short selling, pay-off profiles, and others.</i> ▪ <i>The ability to evaluate pay-off amounts, party, margin call price, valuation of options, etc.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Various methods will be applied like:</i> ▪ <i>Giving assignment where students need to apply skills to solve the problems mentioned in the assignment.</i> ▪ <i>Arranging tutorials that includes discussion of issues and problems where analytical skills are needed to solve it.</i> ▪ <i>Conducting in-class assignments including some open ended problem solving tasks where students need to select appropriate methods or solutions.</i> ▪ <i>Enrolling in the senior project courses where students' deals with a major business problem related to their area of concentration and suggested possible solutions.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Each test given during semester to include at least one item requiring students to apply formulae or conceptual insight in solution of a new problem.</i> ▪ <i>End of semester test in each course to include items requiring students to identify and use appropriate analytical tools for a new problem.</i> ▪ <i>Assessment of final year capstone group problem solving task has 40% of assessment based on appropriate choice and use of</i>



			<i>appropriate investigative methodology, and includes mark bonus for creativity on solution.</i>
3.0	Interpersonal Skills & Responsibility		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The ability to work effectively in groups and exercise leadership when appropriate.</i> ▪ <i>The ability to act responsibly in personal and professional relationships with high moral and ethical standards.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Each course includes at least one group project with a randomly selected team leader. Instructors give mid task counselling on approach taken.</i> ▪ <i>Assessments include evaluation of standard of report by group and individual performance rating on contribution made.</i> ▪ <i>Ethical issues considered in case study and role play tasks with group analysis of appropriate resolution.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Assessment of group assignments within each course.</i> ▪ <i>Individual project assignments in courses require independent study skills.</i> ▪ <i>Senior project includes an individual component for the contribution of each person.</i>
4.0	Communication, Information Technology, Numerical		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Ability to communicate effectively in oral and written forms.</i> ▪ <i>Ability to use information and communications technology, and use basic mathematical and statistical techniques.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Students will go through eight levels of English proficiency courses during orientation year to learn basic communication skills in English.</i> ▪ <i>There are two computer courses and one math course during the orientation year where students learn the basic skills of handling computers and the basic of mathematics.</i> ▪ <i>The Introduction of statistics course during the first year of the academic program enables students to learn various statistical tools and techniques.</i> ▪ <i>Some courses in each year include required use of ICT for analysis and reporting, with quality of usage forming part of assessment. Assignments include required use of search engines on the internet.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Direct assessment of basic skills including communications skills in English Language and use of IT, like class tests, assignment and exams.</i> ▪ <i>For testing the students math and statistical skills, class tests and assignments are taken along with major exams.</i>



5.0	Psychomotor		
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Suggested Guidelines for Learning Outcome Verb, Assessment, and Teaching

NQF Learning Domains	Suggested Verbs
Knowledge	list, name, record, define, label, outline, state, describe, recall, memorize, reproduce, recognize, record, tell, write
Cognitive Skills	estimate, explain, summarize, write, compare, contrast, diagram, subdivide, differentiate, criticize, calculate, analyze, compose, develop, create, prepare, reconstruct, reorganize, summarize, explain, predict, justify, rate, evaluate, plan, design, measure, judge, justify, interpret, appraise
Interpersonal Skills & Responsibility	demonstrate, judge, choose, illustrate, modify, show, use, appraise, evaluate, justify, analyze, question, and write
Communication, Information Technology, Numerical	demonstrate, calculate, illustrate, interpret, research, question, operate, appraise, evaluate, assess, and criticize
Psychomotor	demonstrate, show, illustrate, perform, dramatize, employ, manipulate, operate, prepare, produce, draw, diagram, examine, construct, assemble, experiment, and reconstruct

Suggested **verbs not to use** when writing measurable and assessable learning outcomes are as follows:

Consider Maximize Continue Review Ensure Enlarge Understand
Maintain Reflect Examine Strengthen Explore Encourage Deepen

Some of these verbs can be used if tied to specific actions or quantification.

Suggested assessment methods and teaching strategies are:

According to research and best practices, multiple and continuous assessment methods are required to verify student learning. Current trends incorporate a wide range of rubric assessment tools; including web-based student performance systems that apply rubrics, benchmarks, KPIs, and analysis. Rubrics are especially helpful for qualitative evaluation. Differentiated assessment strategies include: exams, portfolios, long and short essays, log books, analytical reports, individual and group presentations, posters, journals, case studies, lab manuals, video analysis, group reports, lab reports, debates, speeches, learning logs, peer evaluations, self-evaluations, videos, graphs, dramatic performances, tables, demonstrations, graphic organizers, discussion forums, interviews, learning contracts, antidotal notes, artwork, KWL charts, and concept mapping.

Differentiated teaching strategies should be selected to align with the curriculum taught, the needs of students, and the intended learning outcomes. Teaching methods include: lecture, debate, small group work, whole group and small group discussion, research activities, lab demonstrations, projects, debates, role playing, case studies, guest speakers, memorization, humor, individual presentation, brainstorming, and a wide variety of hands-on student learning activities.



	Assessment task (e.g. essay, test, group project, examination, speech, oral presentation, etc.)	Week Due	Proportion of Total Assessment
1	<i>Attendance and Participation</i>	<i>Daily</i>	<i>10%</i>
2	<i>Assignment and Group activities</i>	<i>Week 4, 12</i>	<i>10%</i>
3	<i>Quiz 1</i>	<i>Week 4</i>	<i>10%</i>
4	<i>Mid-term exam</i>	<i>Week 8</i>	<i>20%</i>
5	<i>Quiz 2</i>	<i>week 13</i>	<i>10%</i>
7	<i>Final exam</i>	<i>Week 16</i>	<i>40%</i>

D. Student Academic Counseling and Support

1. Arrangements for availability of faculty and teaching staff for individual student consultations and academic advice. (include amount of time teaching staff are expected to be available each week)

- *In addition to class lectures time, faculty members assign minimum two hours per week for student consultations and academic advice .The consultation time is mentioned in the Faculty Time Table and is display on the faculty member's office door.*
- *During the registration period, faculty members also spend time for review and approving students' registration form. Each faculty member is assigned a group of students for advising. The list is posted in the faculty office and students are advised to visit the faculty member during the time mentioned in his/her faculty time table.*

E. Learning Resources

1. List Required Textbooks

- *John C. Hull, Options, Futures, and Other Derivatives, 8th Edition, 2012, ISBN 0-13-216496-5*
- *John C. Hull, Fundamentals of Futures, and Options Markets, Seventh Edition, 2011, ISBN-10: 0-13-610322-7*

2. List Essential References Materials (Journals, Reports, etc.)

Examples of the suggested journals are as follows:'

- *D. M. Chance & R. Brooks, An Introduction to Derivatives and Risk Management, South-Western College Pub.*
- *Yahoo Finance & Reuters.*
- *Economist and Financial Times.*



3. List Recommended Textbooks and Reference Material (Journals, Reports, etc) <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <i>Resources for Internet, newspapers and journals</i>
4. List Electronic Materials (eg. Web Sites, Social Media, Blackboard, etc.) <i>YU Learning Management System (LMS) and publisher's Web site of students' resource center.</i>
5. Other learning material such as computer-based programs/CD, professional standards or regulations and software. <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <i>N/A</i>

F. Facilities Required

Indicate requirements for the course including size of classrooms and laboratories (i.e. number of seats in classrooms and laboratories, extent of computer access etc.)
1. Accommodation (Classrooms, laboratories, demonstration rooms/labs, etc.) <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <i>A classroom with 40 seating capacity is required.</i>▪ <i>Classroom should be equipped with multimedia projector and Internet access.</i>
2. Computing resources (AV, data show, Smart Board, software, etc.) <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <i>Currently there is no need of any special computing resources.</i>
3. Other resources (specify, e.g. if specific laboratory equipment is required, list requirements or attach list) <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <i>Currently there is no need of any other resources.</i>

G Course Evaluation and Improvement Processes

1 Strategies for Obtaining Student Feedback on Effectiveness of Teaching <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <i>During week 13 and 14, the YU's "Student Affairs" department conducts a survey covering all aspects relating to their learning experience for the concerned course. Students are given questionnaire on different areas of the course including the effectiveness of the course.</i>▪ <i>There are two ways that the survey is undertaken: manually by distributing the printed forms to the students during the class meeting hours and by electronically, where students are required to go to the computer lab for participating in the survey.</i>▪ <i>The responses are forwarded to the "Information Center" where it is analyzed and reports are prepared.</i>▪ <i>The report is called "Course Evaluation Survey" or CES and is submitted to the department chairman, who shares the report with the respective faculty members</i>
2 Other Strategies for Evaluation of Teaching by the Program/Department Instructor <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <i>Classroom observations are conducted by the Department chairman during class periods, especially for the newly recruited faculty members.</i>



<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <i>A form with some standard questions regarding classroom activities is used to evaluate the performance of the faculty members during the classroom visits.</i>▪ <i>Faculty members are informed about the classroom visits without notifying a specific day for the visit.</i>▪ <i>The reports are shared with the faculty members</i>
3 Processes for Improvement of Teaching <i>The process for improving the teaching includes the following:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <i>Workshops and seminars are conducted throughout academic year to address specific teaching strategies and improvements.</i>▪ <i>Feedbacks from students using different types of survey are shown and discussed with faculty members to improve the teaching.</i>
4. Processes for Verifying Standards of Student Achievement (e.g. check marking by an independent member teaching staff of a sample of student work, periodic exchange and remarking of tests or a sample of assignments with staff at another institution) <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <i>The university is currently in the process of finalizing agreement with other universities to manage this issue.</i>
5 Describe the planning arrangements for periodically reviewing course effectiveness and planning for improvement. <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <i>At the end of each semester, Curriculum committee conducts a meeting with all faculty members in which surveys filled by the students and other feedbacks from faculty members are discussed. Effectiveness of the courses, mistakes done and weaknesses are discussed. These points are made basis for the planning for improvements for next semester/ year.</i>

Faculty or Teaching Staff: Dr. Kim, Eung Jin

Signature: _____ **Date Report Completed:** _____

Received by: _____ **Dean/Department Head**

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____