

# II Semester M.Com. Examination, November/December 2022 (CBCS Scheme) (2021 – 22) COMMERCE

### 2.2 : Risk Management and Derivatives

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 70

#### SECTION - A

- 1. Answer any seven questions out of ten. Each question carries two marks. (7×2=14)
  - a) State any two benefits of risk management.
  - b) Mention any two challenges of risk management.
- bir c) Give the meaning of credit risk. The stands for the fact as we applied
  - d) State any two sources of credit risk.
  - e) Give an example of operational risk.
  - f) What is the benefit of VaR?
  - g) What do you mean by pure risk?
  - h) What is American Option?
  - i) What is option premium?
  - j) What are currency swaps?

## SECTION - B

Answer any four questions out of six. Each question carries five marks. (4×5=20)

- 2. Briefly explain the role of risk management in Banks.
- 3. Explain the tools of credit risk management.
- Describe the Operational Risk Management Process.
- Distinguish between forwards and futures.



- A certain share index provides a dividend yield of 3.5% per annum. The current value of the index is 1003. The continuously compounded risk-free rate of return is 8%.
  - i) Find the value of a one-month futures contract on the given index per unit.
  - ii) Find the value of a one-month futures contract on the given index assuming that each contract has 200 units.
- Companies A and B have been offered the following rate per annum on a \$20 million five-year loan:

	Fixed rate	Floating rate		
Company A	12%	LIBOR + 0.1%		
Company B	13.4%	LIBOR + 0.6%		

Company A requires a floating rate loan. Company B requires a fixed rate loan. Design a swap that will not a bank acting as intermediary 0.1% per annum and be equally attractive to both companies.

### SECTION - C

Answer any two questions out of four. Each question carries twelve marks.
(2×12=24)

- 8. Describe the various functions of derivative market.
- 9. On January 1, 2003 an investor has a portfolio of 5 shares as given here :

Security	Price	No. of Shares	Beta		
A	59.50	5000	1.05 0.35 0.80		
В	81.85	8000			
С	101.10	10000			
D	125.15	15000	0.85		
E	140.50	1500	0.75		

The cost of capital to the investor is 12.5% per annum.

You are required to:

- .a) Calculate the beta of his portfolio.
- b) Calculate the theoretical value of the NIFTY futures for February.



- c) If its current value is 1005 and NIFTY futures have a minimum trade lot requirement of 200 units, obtain the number of contracts of NIFTY he needs to sell in order to get a full hedge until February for his portfolio. Assume that the futures are trading at their fair value.
- d) Calculate the number of futures contracts the investor should trade if he desires to reduce the beta of his portfolio of 0.7.
- From the following information, prepare the margin account of the trader who has taken the long position: Number of contracts – 1; Number of units per contract – 50; Price per unit on day 1 – Rs. 700; Initial Margin – 12%; Maintenance margin – 75%.

Day	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Closing price	693	682	663	648	623	610	633	638	621

### 11. Write a note on:

- a) Risk Management Process.
  - b) Swaps.
  - c) Types of Market risk.

SECTION - D

Answer the following question.

(1×12=12)

 From the following information relating to ABC Ltd. Identify the values of Call and Put options using Black and Scholes model.

Current price of the shares

Rs. 120

Exercise price

- Rs. 115

Time to expiry

- 3 months

Standard deviation

0.6

Continuous compounded risk free rate -

10%

Dividend expected

Nil