IBS 104
International Finance

Paradise Valley Community College

Phoenix, Arizona

Course Syllabus

Dates: August - Sept.
Time: Wednesday Evenings, 6:30 pm - 10:00 pm
Place: World Trade Center Board Room, 201 N. Central Ave., 27th Floor, Phoenix
Instructor:

Course Description:

Economic theories of international trade and its impacts on the balance of payments is explored. The development of foreign exchange and foreign exchange markets is studied. Methods of export financing, including both short- and medium-term credit and a review of application to and administration of government loan programs are covered. Important factors in country risk analysis are discussed. Includes description of the international banking community, international payment instruments and international banking operations.

Course Objectives/Competencies

1. Be able to explain why international trade occurs and how a nation has absolute advantage or comparative advantage in production.

2. Define balance of payments and understand the causes and effects of trade deficits and surpluses

3. Describe the operation of the foreign exchange market.

4. Define terminology relating to foreign exchange rates (spot rates, forward exchange rates, freely fluctuating rates, etc.)

5. List the factors that influence foreign exchange rates and identify concepts that are used to predict or explain foreign exchange rate behavior.

6. Describe ways to manage foreign exchange and country risk.

7. Describe the growth and regulation of international banking.

8. Describe the most common methods of international payment and collections, including a letter of credit.

9. Describe international trade finance. List sources of funds for international corporations.

Grading:
There will be a mid-term quiz on September 6 and a final exam on September 20 (end of class period) each of which will count for 40% of the final grade. The remaining 20% of the grade will be based on attendance and class participation.
Text:
International Financial Management by Jeff Madura, West Publishing Co.

International Finance
Course Outline

Instructor Barbara Hames, Adjunct Faculty PVCC 922-0547
Text: *International Financial Management* by Jeff Madura, West Publishing Co.

1. **Overview Of International Economic Systems**
1. **A Brief Course in International Economics – Wonnacott Ch. 25**
1. Comparative Advantage/Absolute Advantage
2. Balance of Payments
2. **International Flow of Funds – Madura Ch. 2**
1. NAFTA

2. European Community
3. Factors Affecting the Balance of Payments
4. Impact of Exchange Rates
5. International Sources of Funds

3. Exchange Rate Determination – Madura Ch. 4

2. Foreign Exchange Risk

Guest Speaker: Don Gee, VP & Regional Manager, First Interstate Bank

- **A. Foreign Exchange Markets**
  - a. Foreign Exchange Spot and Forward Markets
  - b. Arbitrage
  - c. EXIM Bank Programs
  - d. Other Foreign Exchange Issues
- **B. Managing Exchange Rate Risk – Madura Ch. 9**
  - a. Transaction Exposure
  - b. Economic Exposure
  - c. Translation Exposure

Mid-term Exam

III International Payments and Collections

Guest Speaker – Gil Rotstein, Manager, Norwest Bank International

- **A. International Banking Operations**
  - a. Letters of Credit
  - b. Drafts and Documentary Collection
  - c. Cash in Advance
  - d. Open Account
- **B. The International Banking Environment – Madura Ch. 22**
  - a. Types of International Banks
  - b. Eurobanks
  - c. Banking Regulations

3. International Trade

Guest Speaker – Deborah Conrad, Vice President, Bank One

- **A. International Trade Finance**
  - a. Sources of Finance
  - b. Steps to Securing Finance
  - c. Types of Trade Finance
  - **d.** Insurance
- **B. International Financing for Small Businesses**

Final Exam

Class Assessment

Suggestions for Guest Speakers

Don Gee, VP and Regional manager, First Interstate, 528-6569
Foreign exchange, country risk, EXIMBANK programs (sections II and IV)

Gil Rothstein, VP Norwest Bank International 248-2439
Letters of credit, collections, international banking (section III)

Deborah Conrad, VP Bank One 221-1345
Worked for EXIMBANK for 17 years, also good overall speaker on foreign exchange risk.

Susan Morrison, Bank of America Arizona 594-6181
Letters of Credit and Collections (section III)

Ann Dee Johnson, Executive Vice President, World Trade Center 495-6479
Good overall description of World Trade Center and availability to international firms. Good speaker for first class if held at the World Trade Center.

Session One – International Finance Class

Time	Content	References
	Class Preparation: • Put name tags and markers on desk. • Make sure there's a flip chart, markers and overhead projector.	Name plates Flipchart Markers
Introductions 20 minutes	Introductions. Housekeeping: • Attendance List • Restrooms • Aparking • Phones, pagers – turn off beepers	
	Have each person in class introduce themselves and what they want to get out of class, background, etc.	On flipchart, write down each person's objectives.
	Describe Class: Course syllabus	Handout course syllabus Overhead of class outline
	What is international finance? Ask class – is the dollar currently strong or weak? If the dollar is strong or weak, what does that mean to the price of imported goods? What is the trade deficit? Is it important? Why is a currency devaluation harmful to a country's economy? (Recent example Mexico)	
Why Do We Trade?	A brief discussion of international economics. <u>Markets become more efficient and more competitive.</u> Example: InfoPak, a company in Phoenix has a hand-held, high tech device that holds listings of all homes for sale in a given city. It's very expensive to manufacture and there's not enough demand in the US to recoup costs. Solution: they now sell them in Australia and Canada to build enough volume to make it worthwhile to manufacture them.	Handouts – Overheads of this Section Overhead 1.1

Comparative Advantage	**Example:** One worker in the United States can manufacture 3 cars in one year or 15 cellular phones. One worker in Mexico can manufacture 2 cars in one year or 20 cellular phones. United states has comparative advantage in cars, so exports them to Mexico and imports cellular phones.	Overhead 1.2 (If time is an issue, can skip discussions on comparative advantage and absolute advantage and move to 1.5)
Absolute Advantage	**Example:** One worker in the United States can manufacture 3 airplanes in one year or 5 tons of cotton. One worker in Russia can manufacture 1 airplane in one year or 4 tons of cotton. By giving up 1 airplane, Russia gains four times more cotton. United States has absolute advantage in both, but the most efficient allocation of resources is to have US specialize in airplanes and Russia to specialize in cotton.	Overhead 1.3
Adverse Effects of International Trade	When trade is opened, some groups are negatively impacted, for example, US cotton producers in the previous examples.	Overhead 1.4
Arguments for Protection	Possible responses: 1. US $ spent abroad come back as purchases from our industries. 2. US higher productivity should make up for cheap labor abroad. 3. Tariffs overall will raise prices for everyone. 4. If we restrict imports from another country, they will likely restrict some kind of import of ours. 5. A country's economy will be diversified, but once again at a higher cost (example: oil).	Overhead 1.5 Ask for responses from class.
	Wouldn't it be nice if there were only one worldwide currency? That way we wouldn't have that problem. Countries would like to have control over their own currency. Countries (theoretically) will never go broke because they can always print money.	Why would one worldwide currency by a problem? Ask class.

Free Trade Agreements	Many countries have already seen the benefits to free trade, and many groups of countries have already formed free trade associations. Most well known: NAFTA EC and GATT agreements.	Handouts – Overhead of this Section Overhead 2.1
	Remember when I asked earlier if it wouldn't be easier if there were only one currency? Well the Euroean Economy Community is trying to do just that. The ECU is increasingly becoming the currency of denomination for financial instruments such as bonds and deposits. These can change. There are three perceived stages to integrating all money and exchange in Europe through the EMU. Needless to say, some countries are a little reluctant to give up their sovereignty over their currency.	
International Flow of Funds	Everyday, trades are being made all over the world. Every country is trading with all the others. How this is measured is called the balance of payments. Explain: Balance of Payments Current Account Trade Surplus Trade Deficit Capital Account Unilateral Transfers	Overhead 2.2
	Example of US Balance of Payments. Discussion: The US has had large merchandise trade deficits in the past few years, but makes part of it up in services and investments. Counties with widely traded currencies like the US can't control it's own currencies like other countries.	Overhead "US International Transactions"
Factors Affecting the Current Account	Some are listed here, but everything is interrelated. Inflation National Income Government Restrictions Exchange Rates	Overhead 2.3 Overhead and Handout Foreign Exchange Rates 1970 – 1993

Agencies that Promote International Flows	There are numerous national and international agencies that assist countries with international balance of payments problems, short term and long term loans. Some are listed on overhead.	Overhead 2.4
Group Project 10-15 minutes (time permitting	Break class into three groups. Ask them to read the case: International Financial Flows in pages 51 and 52 of the Madura text. Each group should discuss the answers.	Call on each group and ask them one of the questions. Class discussion.
Break 10 minutes		
Exchange Rate Determination	Multinational Corporations (MNCs) must continually monitor foreign exchange rates because their cash flows are highly dependent on them.	Handouts – Overheads of this Section Overhead 3.1
	In the business world it is very important to understand what impacts foreign exchange rates. The relative value of a currency can have a big impact on a business. Isn't it interesting that this looks a lot like the overhead showing the factors that affect the current account. Well, they're very closely related.	Overhead 3.2
	In order to determine current interest rates, all you have to do is pick up the Wall Street Journal. Every day in the Journal is a summary of trading.	Handout August 24 WSJ Article
	Key currency rates are also listed in both direct and indirect quotations. Explain the tables, the articles and the quotations.	Overhead Key Currency Rates & Quotes Handout Key Currency Rates
	You all as business people can keep a relatively good eye on the direction of exchange rates by watching monthly balance of trade statistics Employment levels Interest rate trends	

	Personal spending Etc.	

WHY DO WE TRADE?

Advantages of International Trade

- √ Increases competition and reduces prices for consumers.
- √ Increases availability of different types of goods.

Economics of Scale

- √ International trade may make it profitable to produce goods which otherwise might not have been produced at all.
- √ Encourages Research and Development - larger market means corporations can get their money back for goods.
- √ Existing goods can be produced more efficiently.

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

Comparative Advantage

Def: If two nations have different opportunity costs (i.e., production cost) of producing a good or service, then the nation with the lower opportunity cost has a comparative advantage in that good or service.

Product	Automobiles	Cellular Phones
United States	3	15
Mexico	2	20

	Automobile Output Change By	Cellular Phone Output Changes By
United States	+3	-15
Mexico	-2	+20
Net World Output Changes by	+1	+5

ABSOLUTE ADVANTAGE

Absolute Advantage Def:

A country has an absolute advantage in the production of a good or service if it can produce that good or service with fewer resources than other countries.

Product	Airplanes	Cotton
United States	3	5
Russia	1	4

	Automobile Output Change By	Cellular Phone Output Changes By
United States	+3	-5
Russia	-1	+4
Net World Output Changes by	+2	-1

ADVERSE EFFECTS OF INT'L TRADE

- Specific groups/industries will be affected by international trade.
- Consumers, if country becomes dependent upon imports and exchange rate changes.

<u>Results:</u>

Tariffs
Quotas

ECONOMIC ARGUMENTS FOR PROTECTION

1. Buy American it keeps our money at home.
2. We can't compete with cheap labor.
3. Tariffs should be tailored to equalize costs at home and abroad.
4. If we restrict imports of cars from Japan, American autoworkers will stay employed.
5. Restricting trade will diversify a nation's economy.
6. We need to protect our infant industries.
7. We need to protect strategic industries, such as defense.

NAFTA North American Free Trade Agreement

- Entered into in 1993 between United States, Canada and Mexico.
- Larger free trade area than European Community.
- Canada and Mexico account for 29% of US exports in 1993.
- Consideration for free trade agreements with other South American countries.

EC European Community

EEC/EC	Formed in 1957 between France Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg for the purpose of creating a large free trade area. Membership is now 12 countries and growing
EMS	European Monetary System
ECU	European Currency Unit An artificial unit consisting of a "basket" of currencies of member countries.
ERM	Exchange Rate Mechanism Links members currency to one another.

GATT General Agreement on Tariffs and Trades

- Agreement between 117 countries to lower tariffs an average of 30%.
- Will be succeeded by the World Trade Organization.

INTERNATIONAL FLOW OF FUNDS

Balance of Payments

A measurement of all transactions between domestic and foreign residents over a specified period of time.

Current Account

A broad measure of a country's international trade in goods and services. Its primary component is the balance of trade I which is simply the difference between merchandise exports and imports.

Deficit: Imported Goods/Services > Exported Goods/Services

Surplus: Exported Goods/Services > Imported Goods/Services

Unilateral transfers

Government and private gifts and grants.

Capital Account

Reflects changes in country ownership of long term and short term assets. It is a category in the balance of payments of a country that measures the flows of financial and real investments across countries' borders.

FACTORS AFFECTING THE CURRENT ACCOUNT

Inflation

Goods domestically become more expensive, so more imports are purchased.

National Income

Countries with growing, healthy economies are more likely to purchase goods from overseas.

Government Restrictions

Tariffs and quotas.

Exchange Rates

A strong currency (a currency rising in value against other currencies) causes exports to become more expensive and thus reduces exports and encourages imports.

A weak currency (a currency decreasing in value against other currencies) causes exports to become less expensive and imports to become more expensive.

Example:
In 1985 a Honda Accord cost $10,500 (2,499,000 yen) 238 yen/$1
In 1995 Honda Accord costs $18,000 (1,728,000 yen) 96 yen/$1
If it still were at 2,499,000 yen, that 1995 Honda would cost $26,032!

So ... If the dollar is weak, why do we have a trade deficit?

1. Importers adjust their price down to keep market share.
2. Other currencies with key trading partners (Canada, Mexico) have weakened.
3. Trade deficit doesn't change overnight.

AGENCIES THAT PROMOTE INTERNATIONAL FLOWS

International Monetary Fund

- Created by United Nations
- Assists countries with temporary assistance in correcting balance of payments problems

World Bank

- Purpose is to make loans to countries to enhance economic development (infrastructure, public works, etc.)

International Financial Corporation

- Promotes private enterprise between nations.

International Development Association

- Extends Loans to developing nations at low interest rates

Bank for International Settlements (BIS)

- Promotes cooperation among countries with regard to international transactions.

Exchange Rate Determination

Key Terms

Depreciation

A decline in a currency's value

Appreciation

An increase in a currency's value

Direct Quotation

Number of "home" currency per "foreign currency"
US Example: $1 equals 96.58 yen

Indirect Quotation

Number of "foreign" currency per "home" currency
US Example one yen equals $.0104

Equilibrium Exchange Rate

Money is a commodity that is bought and sold. The intersection of supply and demand is that currency's price.

Arbitrage

Action to capitalize on a discrepancy in quoted prices. In many cases, there is no investment of funds tied up for any length of time. Takes into account forward exchange rates and interest rates.

Interest Rates

Prime Rate
LIBOR – London Interbank Offer Rate

Factors Affecting Exchange Rates

Relative Interest Rates

Differences in rates between countries. When interest rates are low, fewer people want to invest (buy) that currency. Demand is low, so currency depreciates.

Real Interest Rates

Real Interest Rate = Nominal Interest Rate (quoted rate) - Inflation

When real interest rates are high, i.e., interest rate is much higher than inflation rate, people will want to buy that currency and currency appreciates.

Relative Income Level

Countries with more purchasing power buy more goods and need more money.

Government Controls

Expectations

Session Two – International Finance Class

Topic	Content	References
	Class Preparation: • Put sign-in sheet near door. • Make sure there's a overhead projector. • Ask guest speaker if any copies need to be made.	Overhead Projector
Recap	Summary from last class	Overhead of summary 4.0
	Introduce topic for this Class	Overhead of agenda for this class.
Guest Speaker	Introduce Speaker's topic	
Exposure to Exchange Rate Changes	What is exchange rate risk? Is exchange rate risk relevant? Is it as important to large corporations as much as it is small ones?	Solicit answers from the class.
Transaction Exposure	Examples: accounts payable and accounts receivable for a corporation.	Overhead 4.2
Hedging	Solutions to transaction exposure: <u>Hedging</u> – explain different hedging options.	Overhead 4.1
	<u>Forward Contracts</u> Banks normally handle these over the phone.	
	<u>Futures Contracts</u> These are like forward contracts only for a specified time period in a specified amount.	
	Difference between futures and forwards.	Overhead of future vs. forwards.
	<u>Currency Options</u> These are as the name says, "options." They are sold through brokers on the floor of the Chicago exchanges.	
	<u>Money Market Hedges</u>	

	Basically, you're putting enough in the bank to cover payables.	
	Explain daily quotations in the Wall Street Journal. Point out spot quotations, futures, options, and forward contracts.	Show copy of article or demonstrate where the article is in the WSJ. Explain currency exchange section of the WSJ.
Economic Exposure	Transaction exposure is a subset of economic exposure. It includes not only impact to cash flows but <u>revenue and expense</u> as well. • What will a change in exchange rates do to the demand for your product? • What will change in exchange rate do for the cost of supplies? Example: Japanese saw the yen appreciating against their currency and knew their cars would soon be too expensive so they opened a Honda plant in the United States.	Overhead 4.3
Translation Exposure	Important to large corporations that have <u>business in several countries.</u> Example: Penn Racquet has manufacturing plan in Ireland. What happens if the Irish currency goes down? What happens if it goes up? Has Penn really made any more money?	Overhead 4.4
Group Exercise (time permitting)	Discussion on economic and transaction exposure. Break class into groups of 3 or so students. 1. Wedco's pricing strategy. Answer: Wedco avoids transaction exposure, but not economic exposure. If the European currencies weaken against the dollar, European customers would have to pay more for Wedco's materials. This may encourage customers to purchase their materials from other firms. 2. Circon Corp's short payment. Answer: The exchange rate may not fluctuate as much over a short period of time, so that Circon's exchange rate risk over a period of time is limited. 3. Telematics exposure. Answer: Telematics has sales to European customers some of which are denominated British pounds. Since Telematics did not hedge its exposure, the pound depreciated. Why? Guessed wrong or didn't understand hedging.	Handhout "US Firms Abroad Ride Shifting Waves of Currency" from Madura text page 345.

Midterm Exam	Open book, open notes, but not “open neighbor.” Takes about 40 minutes.	Hand out midterm exam.

Exchange Rate Risk

Why Exchange Rate Risk is Relevant

Impacts cash flow – transaction exposure
Impacts assets and liabilities – translation exposure
Impacts costs and revenues – economic exposure

Hedging

Action taken to insulate a firm from exposure to exchange rate fluctuations.

Forward Contracts

An agreement between a company and a bank to exchange a specified amount of currency at a specified rate (the forward rate) in a specified number of days. Amount and time period are tailored to the firm's needs.

Currency Futures Contracts

Traded on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, these allow for a standard volume of a particular currency to be exchanged on a specific settlement date.

Currency Options

Traded on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange and the Chicago Board of Exchange.

Call Options – grants the right to buy a specific price (strike price) within a specific period of time.

Put Options – grants the owner the right to sell a specific currency at a specific price (strike price) within a specified period of time.

Options do not have to be exercised!

Money Market Hedge

Borrowing cash (or investing excess cash) in the currency that the firm will be receiving at a future deal. This assumes that the current currency value, plus earned interest, will equal the desired value on the future date.

Currency Swap

Agreement to exchange one currency for another at a specified exchange rate and date. Banks commonly serve as intermediaries between two parties who wish to engage in a currency swap. Used for long term currency hedging.

Transaction Exposure

Def: Degree to which the value of future cash transactions can be affected by exchange rate fluctuations.

Step One measure net change in foreign currency for specified time frame:
Cash Inflow – Cash Outflow = Net Change in Currency Position

Step Two estimate future change foreign exchange rate.

Step Three calculate transactions exposure:
Net Change in Currency Position x Change in Exchange Rate = Transaction Exposure

<u>Possible Solutions</u>

Futures Hedge
Forward Hedge
Money Market Hedge
Currency Option Hedge

International Finance Overhead 4.2

Economic Exposure

Def: How the firm's revenues and costs will respond to exchange rate changes, i.e. how sales and purchases will be impacted by changes in currency values.

Firms can attempt to measure their economic exposure by determining the extent to which their cash flows will be affected by their exposure to each foreign currency.

<u>Possible Solutions</u>

- Diversify customer base so inflows are coming in from several different areas.
- Diversity supplier base so purchases come in from several different foreign countries.
- Change mix of suppliers between domestic and international sources.
- Restructure debt denominated in foreign currencies.

International Finance Overhead 4.3

Translation Exposure

Def: Degree to which a firm's consolidated financial statements are influenced by fluctuations in exchange rates. This exposure results when a multinational corporation translates each subsidiary's financial data to its home currency.

To measure translation exposure, companies need to forecast their earnings in each foreign currency, and then determine the potential exchange rate movements relative to their home currency.

Possible Solutions

- Can use the same hedging techniques as transaction exposure for revenue coming in from subsidiaries.

- Can leave exposure alone and just disclose it to shareholders since no wealth is actually created or destroyed in many cases.

International Finance Overhead 4.4

Session Four – International Finance Class

Topic	Content	References
	Class Preparation: • Put sign-in sheet near door. • Make sure there's a overhead projector. • Ask guest speaker if any copies need to be made.	Overhead Projector
Recap	Summary from last class	Overhead for summary
	Introduce topic for this class	Overhead for agenda for this class
Guest Speaker	Introduce Speaker	
	Discussion on Speaker's topic	
Payment Terms	There are five basic types of payment terms for international trade: Cash in advance	Overhead 5.1 Handout – International

	Letter of credit Documentary collection draft Open account and extended terms (All of these should have been covered by guest speaker.) Ask if there are any questions.	Payment Terms
Break 10 minutes		
International Banking	Ask class: Why would a bank want to expand internationally?	Overhead 5.2
Euro-Currency Market	The very largest corporations and governments will use a Eurobank. Eurodollars refer to deposits. Eurobonds refer to loans.	Overhead 5.3

Banking Regulations	Most countries have one central bank or governing body, the US has many. • Differences is that there are 9 banks in Canada, 5 large ones in England and 11,000 banks in the US! • Ten years ago there were 15,000! • Problem is that US until recently did not allow full scale interstate banking, so a new bank was opened in each state. • Some states such as Texas, didn't even allow branch banking and each branch had to be its own bank.	Overhead 5.4
International Debt Crisis	Follow the description from the overheads. Ask class: what would you have done if you were a banker faced with this crisis?	Overhead 5.5
Country Risk Analysis	Developed as a way to positively quantify the risk of a country. Used by every bank that makes international loans.	Overhead 5.6
Review Midterm Exam	Hand out mid term and discuss	

International Finance – Group Exercise
Wall Street Journal, September 14, 1995

1.Why would the Treasury's intervention in the market create a "spat" with Fed?

2.Why would taking the market by surprise be a good move by the US Treasury?

3.Why would a huge US trade deficit drag the price of the dollar down?

4.Why does the US dollar have "allure as a safe haven investment?"

5.Why would Japan want to propel the dollar higher?

International Finance – Group Exercise
Wall Street Journal, September 14, 1995

1. Why would the Treasury's intervention in the market create a "spat" with the Fed?

The Fed's goal is to control the money supply and to control inflation. Treasury's goal is to control the foreign exchange rates by pushing down the value of the dollar to create demand for US exports. These goals can be at odds with each other. For example, increasing demand for US exports may increase the money supply in the US and possibly increase inflation.

4. Why would taking the market by surprise be a good move by the US Treasury?

This would reduce speculation by investors and make the Treasury move more effective.

5. Why would a huge US trade deficit drag the price of the dollar down

More government spending will increase the dollars in circulation and lower the value of the dollar.

6. Why does the US dollar have "allure as a safe haven investment?"

US is seen as economically and politically stable. Dollar is traded worldwide and accepted world wide.

7. Why would Japan want to propel the dollar higher?

To increase demand for their exports.

Summary

√ Comparative Advantage/ Absolute Advantage

√ Economies of Scale

√ Adverse Effects of International Trade

√ Arguments For/Against Protectionism

√ Groups that promote free trade: *NAFTA, EC, GATT*

√ Balance of Payments
Current Account Deficit
Current Account Surplus

√ Factors Affecting the Current Account

√ International Monetary Fund, World Bank

√ Exchange Rate Terms:

Appreciation	*Direct Quotation*	*Equilibrium*
Depreciation	*Indirect Quotation*	*Arbitrage*

√ Factors that Affect Exchange Rates

Summary

Transaction Exposure (payment risk)
- Hedging:
  - Forward Hedge
  - Futures Hedge
  - Money Market Hedge
  - Options
  - Currency Swap

Economic Exposure (business risk)

Translation Exposure (consolidating financials)

Exim Bank Programs
- Working Capital Guarantees
- Foreign Receivables Insurance
- Medium Term Export Guarantees

Arizona Exporter Loan Guarantee Program

Department of Agriculture's Commodity Credit Corporation

INTERNATIONAL BANKING

√ Reasons for Banks to Expand Internationally

√ Types of International Entities

Branch Banks
Edge Act Corporations
International Banking Facilities

√ Eurocurrency Markets

Eurobanks
Eurodollars
Eurobonds

√ Banking Regulations Among Countries

√ International Debt Crisis