COURSE DESCRIPTIONS 科目簡介

COURSES FOR 4-YEAR UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMMES

ECO2101 Introduction to Economics (3 credits)
(Restriction(s): Students who have taken either BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business or ECO2104 Introduction to Microeconomics are not allowed to take this course.)
This course emphasizes the economic way of thinking. It introduces students to the basic principles of microeconomics and macroeconomics and shows them how economists study consumer behaviour, firm behaviour, and the performance of the whole economy. It also demonstrates how these principles can be used to analyse public policies and understand society.

ECO2102 Introduction to Banks and Financial Institutions (3 credits)
This course introduces to students how commercial banks and other financial institutions (insurance companies, securities firms, investment banks, investment companies, and pension funds) work. Financial institutions not only affect your everyday life but also serve many important functions in the economy.

ECO2103 Financial Information and Management (3 credits)
The course is an introduction to financial information and financial management which is essential for all students studying international banking. It equips students with the useful tools such as the use of financial calculators and Excel spreadsheets and basic accounting for analysing finaincal information. This course is designed to fill this need and also serve as the foundation for more advanced courses in banking and finance.

ECO2104 Introduction to Microeconomics (3 credits)
(Restriction(s): (a) Students who have taken either BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business or ECO2101 Introduction to Economics are not allowed to take this course.
(b) Students who have completed ECO3201 Intermediate Microeconomics are not allowed to register for this course.)
This course provides students with a foundational examination of supply and demand in order to understand the distribution of goods and services as well as prices for those goods and services determined in markets using, among other specific goods and services, the markets for labor, and markets for natural resources. The course studies the details of markets such as their functioning, break down, and the role for governments in private markets. The course provides students with the fundamental tools of microeconomic analysis and the application of those tools to issues of general interest such as taxes, international trade, competition, pollution, and the minimum wage.

ECO2105 Introduction to Macroeconomics (3 credits)
(Restriction: Students who have completed ECO3202 Intermediate Macroeconomics are not allowed to register for this course.)
This course provides a foundation to the study of the economy in its entirety. The course uses issues from current events to illustrate fundamental theories of macroeconomics. Topics to be explored include: the determinants of long-run economic growth; the long- and short-run effects of taxes, budget deficits, and other government policies on the national economy; the causes of inflation, unemployment, and business cycles (recessions and depressions); the role of government fiscal and monetary policy in smoothing out those cycles; the role of financial frictions in exacerbating business cycle fluctuations; and the workings of exchange rates and international finance.

ECO3001 The Hong Kong Housing Market (3 credits)
(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) ECO2104 Introduction to Microeconomics and ECO2105 Introduction to Macroeconomics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)
This course provides students with an understanding of the structure and operations of housing markets and looks at key housing policy issues critically. There is an emphasis on intuition and analysis, focusing on the interplay between policy and market. This is an important area of study, with policy implications touching the daily lives of everyone living in Hong Kong. The nexus between housing and the macro economy will also be analysed. While this course primarily focuses on the Hong Kong, some topics will be supplemented with international materials and statistics for comparative purposes.

ECO3002 The Economics of the Digital Economy (3 credits)
(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) ECO2104 Introduction to Microeconomics and ECO2105 Introduction to Macroeconomics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)
The growing presence of information and digital technology in our economy has created unprecedented opportunities and challenges. Whether we examine our daily lives as consumers or the operations of large companies, we cannot escape the influence of the digital economy. This course will survey the intersection of digital technology and the economy.

ECO3003 Public Economics, Finance and Policymaking (3 credits)
(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) ECO2104 Introduction to Microeconomics and ECO2105 Introduction to Macroeconomics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)
(Restriction(s): Students are not allowed to take both this course and ECO3205 Economics of Taxation and Transfer, and both this course and SSC3204 Public Expenditure and Cost Benefit Analysis)
This course focuses on public economics and finance which consists of two major components. Firstly, it explores how government derives its income through taxations and secondly, it examines various approaches by which government expenditures are disbursed efficiently.

On the revenue side, students will explore the meaning and the limitation of economic efficiency as a criterion for public policy. Several forms of taxes used in modern economies will be examined as to how they work, how they often affect efficiency and how to minimise that, and how they impact income distribution. Various sources of market failure will be explored as well as the problems and limitations in running a tax system. Students will thus study how governments raise revenues, how taxes affect the economy, and the revenue-raising function of taxes can be made as consistent as possible while maximising the welfare of society.

On the expenditure side, this course provides students with an understanding of (a) the foundation of cost benefit analysis (CBA), (b) the conceptualisation and measurement of project/policy/programme costs and benefits; (c) the techniques of conducting CBA, and (d) how CBA can be used to maximise the effciency and equity effects of government spending.

ECO3101 Introduction to Statistics and Econometrics (from 2019-20)/ **Introduction to Econometrics** (in 2018-19 or before) **(3 credits)** (recoded to ECO3105 from 2017-18)

ECO3102 **Quantitative Methods in Economics (3 credits)** (recoded to ECO3104 from 2017-18)

ECO3103 **Labour Economics (3 credits)** (recoded to ECO3203 from 2017-18)

ECO3104 **Tools for Economic Analysis** (from 2020-21)/ **Quantitative Methods in Economics** (in 2019-20 or before) **(3 credits)** (recoded from ECO3102 from 2017-18)

The course provides a solid foundation in mathematics for students in economics. Mathematics is a useful tool in economics that can assist the analysis of complicated phenomena. The course will help students better understand complicated economic theories.

ECO3105 **Introduction to Statistics and Econometrics** (from 2019-20)/ **Introduction to Econometrics** (in 2018-19 or before) **(3 credits)** (recoded from ECO3101 from 2017-18)

(Prerequisite(s): ECO2101 Introduction to Economics or (b) ECO2104 Introduction to Microeconomics and ECO2105 Introduction to Macroeconomics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

This course equips students with the statistical tools to analyse economic and business phenomena quantitatively. It attempts to bridge the gap between the abstract world of economic theory and the real world of human activity. Econometrics is especially useful in quantifying and analysing the economic activities of firms, consumers, and the public sector, and in studies of social behaviour.

ECO3201 **Intermediate Microeconomics (3 credits)**

(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) ECO2104 Introduction to Microeconomics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

This course provides a higher-level study in microeconomics. It introduces students to modern microeconomic theory. We will begin by studying the theories of the consumer and the producer. Next we will combine both in the study of individual markets, including perfect competition and monopoly. The course will end with the analysis of some of the circumstances in which competitive markets fail to produce efficient allocations. Although the mathematical sophistication required to take this course is minimal, this is a highly analytical and rigorous course. Students will be expected to understand every step in every argument.

ECO3202 **Intermediate Macroeconomics (3 credits)**

(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) ECO2105 Introduction to Macroeconomics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

This course provides a modern convergence for intermediate macroeconomics both in the short run and in the long run. It analyses the issues on economic fluctuations and examines how the macroeconomic policies can be used to stabilise the economy such as reducing unemployment and controlling inflation. It also investigates the theory and empirics of economic growth. Further, this course offers an introduction to open-economy macroeconomics and the microeconomic foundation of macroeconomics.

ECO3203 **Labour Economics (3 credits)** (recoded from ECO3103 from 2017-18)

(Prerequisite(s): ECO2101 Introduction to Economics or (b) ECO2104 Introduction to Microeconomics and ECO2105 Introduction to Macroeconomics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

(Restriction(s): Students are not allowed to take both this course and SSC3315 Labour Market and Education Policy from 2015-16.)

This course provides students with an introduction to the economics of labour market and

associated government policies. It covers such topics as labour demand and supply, investment in human capital, pay and productivity, labour market discrimination, union and its impact on the labour and unemployment. It also looks into important government policies like minimum wage, education and training, equal opportunity legislation, etc.

ECO3205 Economics of Taxation and Transfers (from 2013-14)/
Public Finance (in 2012-13) **(3 credits)** (deleted from 2021-22)
(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) Level 3 or above in HKDSE Economics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)
This course introduces students to the economics of taxation and transfer programmes. Students will explore the meaning and the limitations of economic efficiency as a criterion for public policy. The major forms of taxes used in modern economies will be examined: how they work, how they often affect efficiency and how to minimise that, and how do they impact income distribution. Various sources of market failure will be explored as well as the problems and limitations in running a tax system. Students will thus study how governments raise revenues, how taxes affect the economy, and the revenue-raising function of taxes can be made as consistent as possible with maximising the welfare of society.

ECO3208 Principles of Public Policy (3 credits)
(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) ECO2104 Introduction to Microeconomics and ECO2105 Introduction to Macroeconomics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)
This course defines the public interest and outlines the fundamentals of public policy design and analysis that is predicated on this definition of the public interest. The analytical framework follows the multidisciplinary approach and is based on the postulate of maximising welfare. A basic premise is that policies should be grounded on cost and benefit comparisons if they are to improve social welfare. The roles of information cost, risks, and the constraint of human nature in public policy design are fully recognised.

ECO3209 The Hong Kong Economy (3 credits)
(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) ECO2104 Introduction to Microeconomics and ECO2105 Introduction to Macroeconomics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)
This course introduces to the students of both the state and the running of the Hong Kong economy. It also attempts to show what the major economic challenges are facing in Hong Kong and how Hong Kong should deal with these issues.

ECO3211 Chinese Economy (3 credits) (recoded from ECO4211 from 2017-18)
(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) ECO2104 Introduction to Microeconomics and ECO2105 Introduction to Macroeconomics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)
From 2021-22
This course provides a general introduction of the Chinese economy since 1979. It aims to help students understand the development and transition of the Chinese economy. Since China has deeply engaged in the global economy and become the second largest economy in the world, understanding the Chinese economy is crucial to understanding the global economy. Some background knowledge of microeconomics, macroeconomics, international economics and statistical method will be very helpful and thus introduced in this course. Specific topics include but not limited to the economic reform, open-door policy, regional development, economic growth, financial market, innovation, international trade, foregin direct investment, and Renminbi. The course will discuss both the achievements and current problems.

In 2020-21 or before

China today is in a process of remarkable economic and social transformation. In this course, theoretical economic analysis will be combined with empirical data and case studies. Students will be offered an analytical framework for understanding the emergence of China as a super economic power in the past three decades as well as its major challenges lying ahead. We first introduce the timeline of reforms and explain the morivations for engaging reforms after Mao's death. WE then examine several topics (such as migration, urbanization, trade, FDI, health, etc.) that together provide a comprehensive coverage of the Chinese economy.

ECO3213 China, Hong Kong, and the World Economy: the Greater Bay and beyond (from 2019-20)/ **China, Hong Kong, and the World Economy** (in 2018-19 or before) **(3 credits)** (recoded from ECO4213 from 2017-18)

(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) ECO2104 Introduction to Microeconomics and ECO2105 Introduction to Macroeconomics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

The course covers the major aspects of China's integration with the global economy, including its assimilation into the world trading system and practice, readjustment in import and export structure, and intake of foreign capital and investment. A special reference is given to the dynamic role played by HKSAR as a facilitator in the Greater Bay Area and the evolution of the Area as a microcosm for China's economic evolution. The impact of China's entry into the world economy on both domestic economic growth and the other developing, as well as industrial economies is also discussed in detail.

ECO3214 Globalisation and Economic Integration (3 credits)

(Prerequisites: In 2023-24 or before, (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) ECO2104 Introduction to Microeconomics and ECO2105 Introduction to Macroeconomics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business and ECO3202 Intermediate Macroeconomics
From 2024-25, (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) ECO2104 Introduction to Microeconomics and ECO2105 Introduction to Macroeconomics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

This course aims to familiarise students with the cause, pattern, and nature of the globalisation of production of goods and services, which is taking the form of greater division of labour, increasing specialisation, greater trade and capital flows, and keener international competition. Against this trend, however, is the emergence of trade blocs and regional economic entities. This course will look at the interaction between these two trends. Students will also have the chance to examine the roles of World Trade Organization (WTO), the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the impacts of globalisation on financial stability through the study of the East Asian Financial Crisis and the recent Financial Tsunami.

ECO3216 Behavioural Economics (3 credits)

(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) ECO2104 Introduction to Microeconomics and ECO2105 Introduction to Macroeconomics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

This course will introduce basic concepts and theories to explain people's irrational behaviour in terms of economic activities. We observe that individuals and markets may behave *irrationally*, sometimes for extended periods of time. We will use psychology to explain these behaviours which are not consistent with the classical economic rational models. We will also apply theories to explain so-called *anomalies*, which have been frequently observed in financial markets. In short, this course will help to improve our conventional understanding about market efficiency.

ECO3218 Development Economics (from 2017-18)/ **Economic Development** (in 2016-17 or before) **(3 credits)**

(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) ECO2104 Introduction to Microeconomics and ECO2105 Introduction to Macroeconomics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

From 2017-18

This course focuses on the theoretical background and empirical methodologies of economic development. After introducing what the concept and measurement of economic development, we will acquire basic research and empirical methods commonly used among economists in studying development. We will then study the cause of poverty and the path to economic development at individual, regional, and national levels. We will do so by examining a few rigorous empirical studies in order to answer two sets of questions: 1) what are the fundamental sources of economic development; and 2) what policy measures can effectively enhance economic development and improve the livelihood of the poor. Students can further explore different topics by doing a group presentation based on selected academic journal articles.

In Term 2, 2016-17 or before

This course introduces to the students the empirics and economics of development in low-income countries. It also attempts to identify the institutional, behavioral and information gaps to economic development and show what measures can effectively improve the livelihood of the poor.

ECO3311 Economics of the Family (3 credits)

(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) ECO2104 Introduction to Microeconomics and ECO2105 Introduction to Macroeconomics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

Based on economic theories, this course offers a way of looking at family that produces useful insights. It provides an introduction to the economic analysis of such socioeconomic behaviours as human capital investment, fertility, marriage, divorce, bequests, and old age support. This course is inter-discipline in nature, and is highly relevant to the issues of contemporary public and social policies.

ECO3313 Urban Economics (3 credits) (recoded and retitled from SSC3313 Housing, Transportation, and Regional Development from 2018-19)

(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) ECO2104 Introduction to Microeconomics and ECO2105 Introduction to Macroeconomics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

This course looks at key urban policy issues critically. In particular, students will study the alternative housing policies which are intended to meet policy goals such as ensuring all citizens have a minimum standard of housing, efficient utilisation of the existing housing stock, and affordable housing for all. The course will also explore the question of what constitutes an optimal mix of transportation modes, and study how different transportation services should be priced. The interaction between transportation and land use and land development will also be analysed.

ECO3314 Environmental Economics (3 credits) (deleted from 2021-22)

(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) Level 3 or above in HKDSE Economics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

(Restriction(s): Students are not allowed to take both this course and SSC4101 Environmental Issues and Policy from 2015-16.)

This course applies economic analyse to environmental and natural resource problems. The market-oriented approach to environmental policy making will be evaluated with the

regulation-planning approach. This course requires a basic knowledge of microeconomics.

ECO4001 Economics of Markets and Regulations (from 2020-21)/ **Economics of Antitrust and Regulation** (in 2019-20 or before) **(3 credits)**
This course covers the aims, basic theories and applications of antitrust/antimonopoly and economic regulation. The course will provide the theoretical foundation for economic analysis while allowing students to apply sound reasoning to actual legal cases or case studies. Insight on regulation in the new/digital economy will be particularly emphasized.

ECO4002 Economics of Law and Policy (3 credits)
(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) ECO2104 Introduction to Microeconomics and ECO2105 Introduction to Macroeconomics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)
(Restriction(s): Students are not allowed to take both this course and ECO4101 Economics of Law, and both this course and SSC3317 Economics of Law and Public Policy)
This course applies economic analysis to the study of law and policy. It focuses on the framework provided by the legal system that enables the efficent and orderly functioning of the economic system, and explores differences between individual and collective choice, and the features in the legal system needed to align group rationality with individual rationality.

The student will learn elements of contract law, tort law and criminal law, differences between private goods and public goods, property rights, externalities, transaction cost and applications of the Coase theorem, as well as competition law.

ECO4101 Economics of Law (3 credits) (deleted from 2021-22)
(Prerequisite(s): ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) Level 3 or above in HKDSE Economics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)
(Restriction(s): Students are not allowed to take both this course and SSC3317 Economics of Law and Public Policy from 2015-16.)
This course introduces students to the economic analysis of law and legal institutions. The course will also cover aspects of the law which are important to the maintenance of smooth functioning of markets and public order, and examine the social and economic costs they involve.

ECO4203 Applied Econometrics (3 credits)
(Prerequisite(s):
In 2024-25 or before: (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or ECO2104 Introduction to Microeconomics and ECO2105 Introduction to Macroeconomics, or BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business, and (b) ECO3105 Introduction to Statistics and Econometrics (from 2019-20)/ Introduction to Econometric**s** (in 2018-19 or before) (recoded from ECO3101 from 2017-18), or ECO3104 Tools for Economic Analysis (from 2020-21)/ Quantitative Methods in Economics (in 2019-20 or before) (recoded from ECO3102 from 2017-18), or BUS1102 Statistics for Business), or CDS1003 Probability and Statistics I;
From 2025-26: (a) ECO3105 Introduction to Statistics and Econometrics, or (b) ECO3104 Tools for Economic Analysis, or (c) BUS1102 Statistics for Business, or (d) CDS1003 Probability and Statistics I)
This course introduces students to the art and science of econometric modeling as applied to economics, business, sociology and all other branches in social sciences. Students could easily apply it to many other areas such as the natural sciences. They are going to learn how to develop, statistically test, and apply econometric models. This course emphasises intuitive understanding of econometrics, as opposed to a more abstract and theoretical

approach. Hands-on experience with econometric computer software is an important part of this course.

ECO4210 History of Economic Thought (3 credits)
This course introduces students to the principal ideas of leading thinkers about economic problems. Students will acquire an understanding of economics as a system of thought and its transformation from "dismal science" and "political economy" to modern economics. It also investigates how economic thinking relates to broader philosophical and political thought, including the issues of economic justice and democracy.

ECO4211 Chinese Economy (3 credits) (recoded to ECO3211 from 2017-18)

ECO4213 China, Hong Kong, and the World Economy: the Greater Bay and beyond (from 2019-20)/
China, Hong Kong, and the World Economy (in 2018-19 or before) (3 credits) (recoded to ECO3213 from 2017-18)

ECO4215 Comparative Studies of International Financial Centres (3 credits)
(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) Level 3 or above in HKDSE Economics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)
International financial centres (IFCs) are an important subject of widespread topical interest. This course focuses on key concepts, historical developments and the nature of international financial services. It provides rigorous theoretical treatments of the subject and comprehensive empirical investigation of the development of IFCs. The characteristics of international financial centres in Europe, North America, and Asia, such as London, New York, Tokyo, Hong Kong and Singapore, will be covered and compared. The course also covers the linkages among and the comparative advantages of various IFCs.

ECO4217 Money and Banking (3 credits)
(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) ECO2104 Introduction to Microeconomics and ECO2105 Introduction to Macroeconomics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business, and ECO3202 Intermediate Macroeconomics)
This course focuses on the roles and functions of money and banking in the economy. It provides students with the knowledge to better understand the working and the regulation of the banking industry as well as the conduct of monetary policy. Students will learn how money is multiplied and supplied through the banking system. Examples from Hong Kong, Chinese Mainland, and the United States will be used to illustrate the concepts introduced and the principles taught.

ECO4305 International Trade and Trade Policy (from 2020-21)/ **International Trade** (in 2019-20 or before) **(3 credits)**
(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) ECO2104 Introduction to Microeconomics and ECO2105 Introduction to Macroeconomics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)
This course equips students with a basic knowledge of the principles and tools of international trade theory, evidence and policy. After completing the course, students should be able to demonstrate a good understanding of the determination of trade, the growth of trade and the formation and the effects of commercial policy.

ECO4306 International Finance (3 credits)
(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) ECO2104 Introduction to Microeconomics and ECO2105 Introduction to Macroeconomics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)

(Restriction(s): Students are not allowed to take both this course and FIN3352 International Financial Management.)
Today's financial markets are truly global in nature. This course attempts to cover the practical issues of international finance and summarises the current literature with only elementary math as a prerequisite. The practical questions include, but are not limit to, where to borrow and invest internationally, what different types of international bonds and stocks can be used to raise capital, how exchange rates affect cash flows, what can be done to avoid foreign exchange exposure and risk, and the general financial management problems of doing business in the global environment.

ECO4316 Industrial Economics and Competition Policy (3 credits)
(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) ECO2104 Introduction to Microeconomics and ECO2105 Introduction to Macroeconomics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)
Industrial economics studies how industries are organised and how they function: What determines the number of firms that enter a given industry? How do firms compete with one another? What business practices might be anti-competitive? What are the roles of public policy in promoting economic efficiency?

ECO4320 Game Theory and Strategic Behaviour (3 credits)
Game theory studies conflicts and cooperation between intelligent rational decision-makers. It offers insights of fundamental importance for students/scholars in all branches of social sciences. This course covers the basic theories of modern game theory, including simultaneous-move and sequential games. Applications to such fields as economics, business, political science, sociology, international relations, etc. will be covered.

ECO4323 Financial Economics (3 credits)
(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, or (b) ECO2104 Introduction to Microeconomics and ECO2105 Introduction to Macroeconomics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)
<u>From 2024-25</u>
ECO4323 is an undergraduate-level course on financial economics, with a particular emphasis on asset pricing and its connection to the macroeconomy. It begins by discussing the demand for financial assets, i.e., how people make investment decisions in risky environments. The course then moves on to standard equilibrium asset pricing theories, including the capital asset pricing model (CAPM), consumption CAPM, and Arrow-Debreu pricing theory. With these preparations, the course ends with a brief introduction to the application of asset pricing theories in real economy.

<u>In 2023-24 or before</u>
This course provides a rigorous, hands-on introduction to the science (some would say art) of investing in marketable securities in global financial markets. It begins by discussing the contemporary investment environment including institutional aspects, and market efficiency. The course then moves on to modern investment processes, including in-depth discussion of asset valuation, portfolio theory and applications, linear factor models and applications, dynamic asset allocation strategies, portfolio performance measurement, and the use of derivatives.

ECO4324 Environmental Economics and Policy (3 credits)
(Prerequisite(s): (a) ECO2101 Introduction to Economics, (b) ECO2104 Introduction to Microeconomics and ECO2105 Introduction to Macroeconomics, or (c) BUS2105 Microeconomics for Business)
(Restriction(s): Students who have taken ECO3314 Environmental Economics or

SSC4101 Environmental Issues and Policy are not allowed to take this course.)
This course mainly applies economic analysis to environmental issues, while insights from environmental science, psychology and political science will also be incorporated. So, the course will be interdisciplinary in nature. The course will start by discussing the source of environmental problems, i.e. externality and market failure, and then focus on two central questions in environmental economics and management: how much environmental quality is desirable and how to achieve this desirable level. Major topics include nonmarket valuation, regulation and international environmental cooperation.

ECO4325 Global Economics and Banking Capstone Project (3 credits)
(Prerequisite(s): ECO2103 Introduction to Microeconomics, ECO2104 Introduction to Macroeconomics, ECO3104 Tools for Economic Analysis, and ECO3105 Introduction to Statistics and Economics)
(Restriction(s): Students are not allowed to study both this course and SSC3319 Junior Research Project; and take both this course and SSC4319 Senior Thesis.)
This project-based course applies core theoretical knowledge in Economics and Banking acquired throughout the undergraduate curriculum to research real world issues. The research helps students consolidate and integrate the concepts and tools learned in Economics and Banking through a theoretical and/or empirical analysis of important real-world problems. In their research projects, students may select and match core theoretical concepts with significant applications in the world, which could be of local, regional and global relevance, both contemporary and historical.