**Course Syllabus**

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| Title of the course | **Financial Technology** |
| Title of the Academic Programme | All Master Programmes |
| Type of the course  | Elective |
| Prerequisites | - |
| ECTS workload | 3 |
| Total indicative study hours | Directed Study | Self-directed study  | Total |
| 32 | 76 | 108 |
| Course Overview | The discipline is focused on substance and different models of FinTech functioning. Students will gain knowledge on what types of FinTech are identified, developed, organized and implemented in the world and Russian organization. The course includes topics covering different aspects of not only FinTech's efficiency evaluation, but, as well as, the different aspects of their integration. The discipline aims to provide students with the understanding how to generate, maintain, and develop FinTech in organizations. Thus discipline also introduces students to the specifics of FinTech’s risks for traditional financial organizations. |
| Intended Learning Outcomes (ILO) | Know basic models of FinTech, the role of FinTech in a company’s functioning. Understand the principles of FinTech’s implementation.Analyse the influence of Fintech on world market of financial services.Able to evaluate risks of FinTech’s implementation.Understand perspectives and problems of using FinTech. |
| Teaching and Learning Methods | The course consists of lectures (12 hours) and tutorials (20 hours). The tutorials involve student presentations (in small groups), problems solving, case analysis and the individual assignment (project). |
| Content and Structure of the Course |
| **№** | **Topic / Course Chapter** | **Total** | **Directed Study** | **Self-directed Study** |
| **Lectures** | **Tutorials** |
| 1 | Nature of FinTech* Nature of FinTech
* Evolution of FinTech
* Why did FinTech emerge
* Classification of FinTech
* Advantages and risks
 | 17 | 2 | 2 | 13 |
| 2 | Technological Basis of FinTech* Authentication
* P2P-technologies
* Blockchain
* Robotization
 | 17 | 2 | 2 | 13 |
| 3 | Cryptocurrencies* Mining market
* Legal regulation
* Local cryptocurrencies
 | 20 | 2 | 4 | 14 |
| 4 | FinTech Market Players* Traditional financial companies
* Non-traditional financial companies
* Non-financial traditional companies
* Non-financial non-traditional companies
 | 20 | 2 | 4 | 14 |
| 5 | FinTech: Traditional & non-Traditional Institutions* What is the future of the financial industry?
* Evolution’s ways of financial industry
* Possible models of coexistence
* Legal regulation and self-regulation
 | 20 | 2 | 4 | 14 |
| 6 | Prospects for Using Innovative Financial Technologies in Different Countries | 20 | 2 | 4 | 14 |
| **Total study hours** | 114 | 12 | 20 | 82 |
| Indicative Assessment Methods and Strategy  | Students’ progress will be measured by students’ activities in making team’s project (50%) and a final exam.The final exam will take the form of defending projects that amounts to 50% of the final grade.**Assessment**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of testing** | **Form of testing** | **Parameters** |
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| **Current (50%)** | Homework | Presentation the research’s results by home task |
| **Final (50%)** | Exam | Final presentation of student teams’ project |

**Tasks to seminars:**1. Describing and explaining why did you choose such country based on the first lecture materials
2. Analysis of countries’ technological situation
3. Analysis of countries’ situation in the field of cryptocurrencies
4. Analysis of countries’ situation in the field of different players of Fintech market
5. Analysis of countries’ situation in the field of co-existence of different traditional and FinTech institutions and describing possible risks for both types of actors
6. Describing and explaining of what FinTech development’s direction will be the most important for different countries and why (based on the all seminars materials).
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| Readings / Indicative Learning Resources | **Main textbook**Banking Beyond Banks and Money. A Guide to Banking Services in the Twenty-First Century. **Tasca**, P.,**Aste**, T.,**Pelizzon**, L.,**Perony**, N. (Eds.). N. Y.: Springer, 2016.**Additional readings**Long Chen (2016) From Fintech to Finlife: the case of Fintech Development in China, China Economic Journal, 9:3, 225-239.Daniela Gabor & Sally Brooks (2016): The digital revolution in financialinclusion: international development in the fintech era, New Political Economy.Henning Kehr, Graham Tonkin, Reiner Bihler. The Unbanked Don’t Need More Brick and Mortar Banks. In: Shaping the Digital Enterprise. Trends and Use Cases in Digital Innovation and Transformation. Editors: [Gerhard Oswald](http://link.springer.com/search?facet-creator=%22Gerhard+Oswald%22), [Michael Kleinemeier](http://link.springer.com/search?facet-creator=%22Michael+Kleinemeier%22). N. Y.: Springer, 2017.Erik Maier. (2016). Supply and demand on crowdlending platforms: connecting small and medium-sized enterprise borrowers and consumer investors. Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services, 33: 143-153.Samer Takieddine, Jun Sun (2015). Internet banking diffusion: A country-level analysis. Electronic Commerce Research and Applications, 14: 361-371.HM Treasury, EY. UK Fintech. On the cutting edge. An evaluation of the international FinTech sector, 2015.KPMG. The Pulse of Fintech, Q1 2016.Global Analysis of Fintech Venture Funding. |
| Academic Support for the Course | For achieving targets of discipline teachers need to be integrated into an interconnected set of content of lectures, seminars and independent work of masters. The aim of the discipline, as mentioned earlier, is the formation of universal and professional competences in the field of FinTech’s development of companies. |
| Facilities, Equipment and Software | For the successful development of the discipline, the student uses the following software: Microsoft Office package (Word, Excel, PowerPoint), Acrobat Reader.LCD projector |
| Course Instructors | Ivan KotliarovVitalii Lipatnikov |