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The risk has two dimensions:

- as the size of undesired effect (the size of possible losses)
- in the probability of possible undesired effect in future.

The term risk is connected with vagueness, uncertainty. At least two variants must exist in the future from this point of view. One of these two variants must be undesirable or to have the worse results than the other. The investor risks that he chooses between two shares the one that brings smaller profit than the other one. If the future development is clear, there is no risk. If the undesirable effect becomes true in future, the term risk changes to the fact that the situation happened and we obtain the loss.

The risk is an objective category. The risk is connected with any human activity and it exists without regard on will of individual or group. The risk has also the subjective dimension because the individual (or group) can evaluate the future development either rationally or passively. There are people who are afraid of risk and they are persuaded that their activities are free of risk. For example some people do not want to fly by plane because they consider it very risky. The statistics of death caused by traffic accidents proves that the air transport is very safe. Their subjective evaluation is far objective evaluation of risk. Other group of people can be neutral in the risk, it means that the possible variant of future development is not chosen from the point of risk. The choice is accidental. Other group of people searches for risk intensively and therefore they choose the variant that is more risky than the other.