1	EUR/GBP is currently trading at 0.8850. What is the counter value of 800.000 GBP in euro's and will this value increase or decrease if EUR/GBP goes up?
2	A client has transacted a EUR/SEK FX forward in which he has bought 2,000,000 SEK. The contract rate was 10.70. Will the client suffer an opportunity loss if EUR/SEK goes up or down?
3	A EUR/PHP NDF is transacted in the US. In which currency will the NDF be settled?
4	A Dutch company that is importing from the Philippines has transacted a EUR/PHP NDF with a contract rate of 60. Who has to pay if, on the expiry date, EUR/PHP is trading at 62, the bank or the company?
5	A Dutch client is importing from the US. Which option does he have to buy if he wants to protect himself against unfavourable changes in the EUR/USD rate: • a EUR call / USD put • a EUR put / USD call?
6	A client has bought a EUR put /GBP call with a strike price of 0.8500. The premium was 0.0150. If, on the expiry date, EUR/GBP is trading at 0.8700, then what is the effective rate for the company?
7	A client has bought a EUR put /GBP call with a strike price of 0.8500. The premium was 0.0150. If, on the expiry date, EUR/GBP is trading at 0.8300, then what is the effective rate for the company?
8	A Dutch client who is has transacted a zero-cost EUR/USD cylinder option with strike prices of 1.1000 and 1.1500. The premium of both options is 0.0200. What will be the effective rate if, on the expiry date, EUR/USD is trading at 1.0800?
9	A Dutch client is importing from the US. Which option does he have to buy if he wants to protect himself against unfavourable changes in the EUR/USD rate: • a EUR call / USD put • a EUR put / USD call
10	A Dutch client is exporting to Sweden. Which option does he have to buy if he wants to protect himself against unfavourable changes in the EUR/SEK rate: • a EUR call / SEK put • a EUR put / SEK call
11	A Dutch client is exporting from the US. Which options does he have to transact if he wants to protect himself against unfavourable changes in the EUR/USD rate. • Buy the EUR call / USD put and sell the EUR put /USD call • Sell the EUR call / USD put and buy the EUR put /USD call

12	A Dutch client is exporting to the US. Which options does he have to transact if he wants to protect himself against unfavourable changes in the EUR/USD rate. • Buy the EUR/USD option with the highest strike price and sell the EUR/USD with the lowest strike price • Buy the EUR/USD option with the lowest strike price and sell the EUR/USD with the highest strike price
13	A company has used an FX forward to fix the rate for his USD-denominated imports. If the client informs him that the delivery is delayed than which FX swap should the company transact? • Buy EUR in the first leg and sell EUR in the second leg • Sell EUR in the first leg and buy EUR in the second leg.
14	A Dutch company needs to take up short-term euro funding. The company decides to borrow USD and swap these into euro. Which FX swap should the company transact? • Buy EUR in the first leg and sell EUR in the second leg • Sell EUR in the first leg and buy EUR in the second leg.
15	A Dutch company needs to take up long-term euro funding. The company decides to borrow USD and swap these into euro. Which cross currency swap should the company transact? • A swap in which it pays the euro interest and receives the USD interest • A swap in which it receives the euro interest and pays the USD interest
16	A company has a floating rate loan. In order to fix the rate the company transacts an interest rate swap. Should the company conclude a payer's swap or a receiver's swap?
17	A company has a floating rate loan. The interest rate is set at EURIBOR + 40 basis points. In order to fix the rate the company transacts an interest rate swap. The fixed rate in the swap is 2.50%. What are the interest costs for the company during the term of the swap?
18	A company has a floating rate loan. The interest rate is set at EURIBOR + 30 basis points. In order to fix the rate the company buys a cap with a strike price of 3.50%. The cap premium is 0.40% on an annual basis. What are the maximum interest costs for the company during the term of the swap?
19	A company has a floating rate loan. The interest rate is set at EURIBOR + 40 basis points. In order to fix the rate the company buys a cap with a strike price of 3.00%. The cap premium is 0.60% on an annual basis. What are the effective interest costs for the company if, on a given fixing moment, EURIBOR is fixed at 3.70%?
20	A company has a floating rate loan. The interest rate is set at EURIBOR + 80 basis points. In order to fix the rate the company buys a cap with a strike price of 5.00%. The cap premium is 0.70% on an annual basis. What are the effective interest costs for the company if, on a given fixing moment, EURIBOR is fixed at 4.40%?

21	A company decides to hedge the interest rate risk on its floating rate loan by transacting a collar. Which combination of transactions does he have to conduct? • Buy a cap and sell a floor • Sell a cap and buy a floor
22	A company decides to hedge the interest rate risk on its floating rate loan by transacting a collar. The current IRS rate is 4%. Which combination of transactions does he have to conduct? • Transact a cap with a strike price of 3% and a floor with a strike price of 5% • Transact a cap with a strike price of 5% and a floor with a strike price of 3%
23	A company has a floating rate loan. The interest rate is set at EURIBOR + 80 basis points. In order to fix the rate the company buys a collar with strikes of 1% and 4%. The premium for both the cap and the floor is 0.40% on an annual basis. What are the maximum effective interest costs for the company?
24	A company has a floating rate loan. The interest rate is set at EURIBOR + 40 basis points. In order to fix the rate the company buys a collar with strikes of 0% and 3%. The premium for both the cap and the floor is 0.60% on an annual basis. What are the minimum effective interest costs for the company?
25	A company has a floating rate loan. The interest rate is set at EURIBOR + 40 basis points. In order to fix the rate the company buys a collar with strikes of 3% and 5%. The premium for both the cap and the floor is 0.30% on an annual basis. What are the effective interest costs for the company if, on a given fixing moment, EURIBOR is fixed at 3.40%?
26	A company has a floating rate loan. The interest rate is set at EURIBOR + 80 basis points. In order to fix the rate the company buys a collar with strikes of 1% and 4%. The premium for both the cap and the floor is 0.40% on an annual basis. What are the effective interest costs for the company if, on a given fixing moment, EURIBOR is fixed at 0.30%?
27	A company has a floating rate loan. The interest rate is set at EURIBOR + 80 basis points. In order to fix the rate the company buys a collar with strikes of 1% and 4%. The premium for both the cap and the floor is 0.40% on an annual basis. What are the effective interest costs for the company if, on a given fixing moment, EURIBOR is fixed at 4.50%?
28	A company has a floating rate loan. The interest rate is set at EURIBOR + 40 basis points. In order to fix the rate the company buys a collar with strikes of 3% and 5%. The premium for both the cap and the floor is 0.30% on an annual basis. What are the effective interest costs for the company if, on a given fixing moment, EURIBOR is fixed at 3.40%?