Master's Programme

THE MASTER IN COMMODITY TRADING

offered by the University of Geneva in partnership with the Swiss Trading and Shipping Association (STSA) is a unique programme in Europe. It focuses on the financing of resources, products and trade flows of goods, and includes courses in relevant areas of economics such as credit analyses, financial instruments and means of payment for the different transactions. Shipping, legal aspects, protection of goods and risk management are also addressed. This academic program is linking the theory with an optional long-term traineeship.
STUDY PROGRAMME
min 3 - max. 5 semesters | 120 credits ECTS

Required courses (1st semester)
30 credits
- Quantitive methods
- Finance and Investment
- Legal Aspects and Regulations
- International Economics and Trade
- Natural Resource Economy and Agri Commodities

Required specialized courses (2nd and 3rd semester)
42 credits
- Metals, Ores and Mineral
- Options
- Hedging Tools & Technics
- Shipping, Transport & Logistics
- Energy Oil and Gas
- Energy Renewables
- Types of Financing for Commodity Companies
- Trade Finance for Banking Instruments
- Accountancy, Control and Auditing
- Marine Insurance
- Commodity Price Mechanism
- Commodity Price Risk
- Shipping market
- CSR and Business Ethics

Required Work placement
30 credits

Master thesis
18 credits

ACADEMIC CALENDAR
www.unige.ch/calendar

LEVEL OF FRENCH REQUIRED BY UNIGE
No French proficiency test required for non-Francophones

UNIVERSITY TAXES
500 CHF / semester

REGISTRATION
Deadline: 28 February 2019
www.unige.ch/enrolment

CONTACTS FOR STUDIES
GENEVA SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT
Uni Mail
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1211 Genève

gsem-commodity-trading@unige.ch

www.unige.ch/gsem

All programs are subject to changes. Please consult the program regulations.

PROFESSIONAL PROSPECTS
Graduates find work in all sectors both in Switzerland and abroad. Given the nature of the Geneva economy, opportunities are usually found in banking, financial institutions, fiduciaries, consulting firms, insurance agencies, local and international manufacturing, international trade companies (e.g. commodities trading, product distribution), international or global organisations (e.g. ICRC, UNHCR, WTO) and public administrations.