

COURSE OUTLINE – FINANCE
MBA Tourism Management

(1) GENERAL

SCHOOL	ECONOMICS, BUSINESS AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES		
ACADEMIC UNIT	BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION		
LEVEL OF STUDIES	POSTGRADUATE		
COURSE CODE	ΔTE515	SEMESTER	1 st
COURSE TITLE	FINANCE		
INDEPENDENT TEACHING ACTIVITIES <i>if credits are awarded for separate components of the course, e.g. lectures, laboratory exercises, etc. If the credits are awarded for the whole of the course, give the weekly teaching hours and the total credits</i>	WEEKLY TEACHING HOURS	CREDITS	
	3	4	
<i>Add rows if necessary. The organisation of teaching and the teaching methods used are described in detail at (d).</i>			
COURSE TYPE <i>general background, special background, specialised general knowledge, skills development</i>	GENERAL BACKGROUND		
PREREQUISITE COURSES:	-		
LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION and EXAMINATIONS:	GREEK		
IS THE COURSE OFFERED TO ERASMUS STUDENTS	NO		
COURSE WEBSITE (URL)	https://eclass.unipi.gr/courses/ODE186/		

(2) LEARNING OUTCOMES

Learning outcomes

The course learning outcomes, specific knowledge, skills and competences of an appropriate level, which the students will acquire with the successful completion of the course are described.

Consult Appendix A

- *Description of the level of learning outcomes for each qualifications cycle, according to the Qualifications Framework of the European Higher Education Area*
- *Descriptors for Levels 6, 7 & 8 of the European Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning and Appendix B*
- *Guidelines for writing Learning Outcomes*

After successfully completing the course, students will be able to:

1. Evaluate the role of the Corporate Finance Manager and its main links to business objectives.
2. Implement the basic theories and techniques of Corporate Finance.
3. Explain and analyze the interrelationship between finance and governance.
4. Understand the concept of the time value of money and be able to use basic time value concepts.
5. Demonstrate the ability to evaluate investment decisions using a variety of appraisal techniques.
6. Describe the major classes of securities issued by firms to raise capital.
7. Understand how firms make initial public offerings and the costs of such offerings.
8. Describe and calculate the cost of capital for a business.
9. Perform a financial statements analysis using financial ratios

General Competences

Taking into consideration the general competences that the degree-holder must acquire (as these appear in the Diploma Supplement and appear below), at which of the following does the course aim?

Search for, analysis and synthesis of data and information, with the use of the necessary technology
Adapting to new situations
Decision-making
Working independently
Team work
Working in an international environment
Working in an interdisciplinary environment
Production of new research ideas

Project planning and management
Respect for difference and multiculturalism
Respect for the natural environment
Showing social, professional and ethical responsibility and sensitivity to gender issues
Criticism and self-criticism
Production of free, creative and inductive thinking
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Others...
.....

- *Search for, analysis and synthesis of data and information, with the use of the necessary technology*
- *Adapting to new situations*
- *Decision-making*
- *Working independently*
- *Team work*
- *Working in an international environment*
- *Working in an interdisciplinary environment*
- *Project planning and management*

(3) SYLLABUS

The purpose of the present course is to introduce students to the basic theory of Corporate Finance. In the introduction the course examines the maximization of shareholders' wealth as the primary objective of financial management, and the functions of financial management, that is investment decisions, financing decisions, and financial analysis and planning. Capital budgeting involves evaluating investment proposals to acquire fixed assets. In doing so, the analyst needs to know the investment cost and the relevant incremental net cash flows that the investment is going to generate over its life. The main techniques for appraising investment projects, such as accounting rate of return, payback period net present value, profitability index and internal rate of return are discussed extensively. Equity financing defines stock capital, the rights of shareholders, the types of stocks and the various values of stocks. It also discusses in detail the increase of stock capital, which can be implemented by selling new shares to the public, by transferring the firm's reserves to the stock capital, and by incorporating the fixed assets appreciation to the stock capital. Bonds are a major source of long-term debt financing for companies. To decide the appropriate financing a company usually considers both the cost of capital and the risk involved in the various alternative sources of financing. It is proposed that risk is minimized when companies finance their fixed assets and a part of their current assets, with long-term financing.

