UNIVERSITATEA BABEȘ-BOLYAI
BABEȘ-BOLYAI TUDOMÁNYEGYETEM
BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITÄT
BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY
TRADITIO ET EXCELLENTIA

FACULTATEA DE BUSINESS IN PARTNERSHIP
Facultatea de Business

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SYLLABUS
Academic year 2022-2023

1. Information regarding the programme

1.1. Higher education institution	Universitatea Babeş-Bolyai
1.2. Faculty	Faculty of Business
1.3. Department	Business
1.4. Field of study	Business Administration
1.5. Study cycle	Master
1.6. Study programme / Qualification	International Business Administration (English)

2. Information regarding the course

2.1. Name of the lecture	Financial Management and Controlling						
2.2. Code	IME0003						
2.3. Course coordinator	Assoc.prof. Ioan Alin NISTOR, PhD						
2.4. Seminar coordinator	Assoc.prof. Ioan Alin NISTOR, PhD						
2.5. Year of study	2	2.6. Semester	1	2.7. Type of evaluation	E	2.8. Type of course	compulsory

3. Total estimated time (hours/semester of didactic activities)

3.1. Hours per week	4	Of which: 3.2. lecture	2	3.3 seminar/laboratory	1
3.4. Total hours in the curriculum	56	Of which: 3.5. lecture	28	3.6. seminar/laboratory	14

Time allotment:	hours
Learning using manual, course support, bibliography, course notes	28
Additional documentation (in libraries, on electronic platforms, field documentation)	28
Preparation for seminars/labs, homework, papers, portfolios and essays	28
Tutorship	2
Evaluations	2
Other activities:	18
3.7. Total individual study hours	108
3.8. Total hours per semester	150
3.9. Number of ECTS credits	6

4. Prerequisites (if necessary)

4.1. curriculum	
4.2. competencies	

5. Conditions (if necessary)

5.1. for the lecture	classroom with computer and projector;
5.2. for the seminar /lab activities	classroom with computer and projector;

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6. Specific competencies acquired

Professional competencies	• Understanding of basic financial theory and practices; • Addressing current financial management issues faced by business decision makers; • Understanding the usage of financial tools and techniques; • Comprehension of a financial analysis and ratio analysis.
Transversal competencies	• Application of rigorous and efficient work rules, evidence of responsible attitudes and teaching science to optimally creative potential of own specific situations with the principles and rules of professional ethics; • An efficient and effective organized team activities; • Effective use of information sources, communication resources and training assistance.

7. Objectives of the course (outcome of the acquired competencies)

7.1. General objective of the course	Understanding key issues of financial management and decision making process Provide students with an understanding of financial environment of a company.
7.2. Specific objective of the course	Identify key financial indicators that will allow for a rational and objective management of a company; Understanding risk management; Usage of evaluation methodology; Determining key performance indicators; This lecture will help students considerably whether they are pursuing a career in finance or in a different area. Although the lecture emphasizes corporate policies, students will find that the fundamental financial principles discussed in the course are useful for personal investment decisions as well.

8. Content

8.1. Course		Teaching Method	Remarks
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION			
1.	The nature and purpose of financial management Financial objectives and the relationship with corporate strategy		• Explain the nature and purpose of financial management • Explain the relationship between financial management and financial and management accounting • Discuss the relationship between financial objectives, corporate objectives and corporate strategy • Identify and describe a variety of financial objectives

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2.	Stakeholders and impact on corporate objectives Financial and other objectives in not-for-profit organisations		• Identify the range of stakeholders and their objectives • Discuss the possible conflict between • stakeholder objectives • Discuss the role of management in meeting stakeholder objectives, including the application of agency theory • Describe and apply ways of measuring achievement of corporate objectives (Ratio analysis, changes in dividends and share prices as part of total shareholders return) • Explain ways to encourage the achievement of stakeholder objectives • Discuss the impact of not-for-profit status on financial and other objectives • Discuss the nature and importance of Value for Money as an objective in not-for-profit organisations • Discuss ways of measuring the achievement of objectives in not-for-profit organisations
	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT ENVIRONMENT		
3.	The economic environment for business		• Identify and explain the main macroeconomic policy targets • Define and discuss the role of fiscal, monetary, interest rate and exchange rate policies in achieving macroeconomic policy targets • Explain how government economic policy interacts with planning and decision-making in business • Explain the need for, and the interaction with, planning and decision-making in business of: competition policy; government assistance for business; green policies; corporate governance regulation
4.	The nature and role of financial markets and institutions		• Identify the nature and role of money and capital markets, both

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	The nature and role of money market		nationally and internationally • Explain the role of financial intermediaries • Explain the functions of a stock market and a corporate bond market • Explain the nature and features of different securities in relation to the risk/return tradeoff. • Describe the role of the money markets in providing short-term liquidity to the private sector and the public sector; providing short-term trade finance; allowing an organisation to manage its exposure to foreign currency risk and interest rate risk. • Explain the role of banks and other financial institutions in the operation of the money markets
WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT			
5.	The nature, elements and importance of working capital Management of inventories, accounts receivable, accounts payable and cash		• Describe the nature of working capital and identify its elements • Identify the objectives of working capital • management in terms of liquidity and profitability, and discuss the conflict between them • Discuss the central role of working capital management in financial management • Explain the cash operating cycle and the role of accounts payable and accounts receivable • Explain and apply relevant accounting ratios, including: (Current and Quick Ratio; Inventory turnover ration, sales revenue/net working capial ration) • Discuss, apply and evaluate the use of relevant techniques in managing inventory, including the Economic Order Quantity model and Justin-Time techniques • Discuss, apply and evaluate the use of relevant techniques in managing accounts receivable, including:

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			(assessing creditworthiness, managing accounts receivable, collecting amounts owning, offering early settlement discounts, using factoring and invoice discounting, managing foreign accounts receivables) • Discuss and apply the use of relevant techniques in managing accounts payable, including: using trade credit effectively; evaluating the benefits of discounts for early settlement and bulk purchase; managing foreign accounts payable • Explain the various reasons for holding cash, and discuss and apply the use of relevant techniques in managing cash
6.	Determining working capital needs and funding strategies		• Calculate the level of working capital investment in current assets and discuss the key factors determining this level, including the length of the working capital cycle and terms of trade; an organization's policy on the level of investment in current assets; the industry in which the organisations operates • Describe and discuss the key factors in determining working capital funding strategies, including the distinction between permanent and fluctuating current assets; the relative cost and risk of short-term and long-term finance; the matching principle; the relative cost and benefits of aggressive, conservative and matching funding principles; managing attitudes to risk, previous funding decisions and organisation size.
INVESTMENT APPRAISAL			
7.	Investment appraisal techniques Allowing for inflation and taxation in DCF		• Identify and calculate relevant cash flows for investment projects • Calculate payback period and discuss the usefulness of payback

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	Adjusting for risk and uncertainty in investment appraisal		as an investment appraisal method • Calculate discounted payback and discuss its usefulness as an investment appraisal method • Calculate return on capital employed (accounting rate of return) and discuss its usefulness as an investment appraisal method • Calculate net present value and discuss its usefulness as an investment appraisal method • Calculate internal rate of return and discuss its usefulness as an investment appraisal method • Discuss the superiority of discounted cash flow (DCF) methods over non-DCF methods • Apply and discuss the real-terms and nominal terms approaches to investment appraisal • Calculate the taxation effects of relevant cash flows, including the tax benefits of tax allowable depreciation and the tax liabilities of taxable profit • Calculate and apply before- and after-tax discount rate • Describe and discuss the difference between risk and uncertainty in relation to probabilities and increasing project life • Apply sensitivity analysis to investment projects and discuss the usefulness of sensitivity analysis in assisting investment decisions • Apply probability analysis to investment projects and discuss the usefulness of probability analysis in assisting investment decisions • Apply and discuss other techniques of adjusting for risk and uncertainty in investment appraisal (simulation, adjusted payback, risk-adjusted discount rates)
8.	Specific investment decisions (Lease or buy; asset replacement; capital rationing)		• Evaluate leasing and borrowing to buy using the before-and after-tax costs of debt

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			• Evaluate asset replacement decisions using equivalent annual cost and equivalent annual benefit • Evaluate investment decisions under single period capital rationing, including: the calculation of profitability indexes for divisible investment projects; the calculation of the NPV of combinations of non-divisible investment projects; a discussion of the reasons for capital rationing
BUSINESS FINANCE			
9.	Sources of and raising business finance Estimating the cost of capital		• Identify and discuss the range of short-term sources of finance available to businesses (overdraft, short-term loan, trade credit, lease finance) • Identify and discuss the range of long-term sources of finance available to businesses (equity finance, debt finance, lease finance, venture capital) • Identify and discuss methods of raising equity finance (rights issue, placing, public offer, stock exchange listing) • Identify and discuss internal sources of finance (retained earnings, increasing working capital management efficiency, relationship between dividend policy and financing decision, theoretical approaches to and the practical influences on, the dividend decision, including legal constraints, liquidity, shareholding expectations and alternatives to cash dividends • Estimate the cost of equity (Application of the dividend growth model and discussion of its weaknesses; Explanation and discussion of systematic and unsystematic risk; Relationship between portfolio theory and the

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			capital asset pricing model (CAPM); Application of the CAPM, its assumptions, advantages and disadvantages its) • Estimating the cost of debt • Estimating the overall cost of capital
10.	Sources of finance and their relative costs Capital structure theories and practical considerations		• Describe the relative risk-return relationship and the relative costs of equity and debt • Describe the creditor hierarchy and its connection with the relative costs of sources of finance • Identify and discuss the problem of high levels of gearing • Assess the impact of sources of finance on financial position, financial risk and shareholder wealth using appropriate measures, • Impact of cost of capital on investments • Describe the traditional view of capital structure and its assumptions • Describe the views of Miller and Modigliani on capital structure, both without and with corporate taxation, and their assumptions • Identify a range of capital market imperfections and describe their impact on the views of Miller and Modigliani on capital structure Explain the relevance of pecking order theory to the selection of sources of finance • Describe the financing needs of small businesses • Describe the nature of the financing problem for small businesses in terms of the funding gap, the maturity gap and inadequate security • Explain measures that may be taken to ease the financing problems of SMEs, including the responses of government departments and financial institutions

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			• Identify and evaluate the financial impact of sources of finance for SMEs (Business angel financing, Government assistance, Supply chain financing, Crowdfunding / peer-to-peer funding)
BUSINESS VALUATIONS			
11.	Nature and purpose of the valuation of business and financial assets Models for the valuation of shares The valuation of debt and other financial assets		• Identify and discuss reasons for valuing businesses and financial assets • Identify information requirements for valuation and discuss the limitations of different types of information • Asset-based valuation models, including net book value (statement of financial position) basis, net realisable value basis, net replacement cost basis. • Income-based valuation models, including: price/earnings ratio method; earnings yield method. • Cash flow-based valuation models, including: dividend valuation model and the dividend growth model; discounted cash flow basis • Apply appropriate valuation methods to irredeemable debt; redeemable debt; convertible debt; preference shares.
12.	Efficient market hypothesis (EMH) and practical considerations in the valuation of shares		• Distinguish between and discuss weak form efficiency, semi-strong form efficiency and strong form efficiency; • Discuss practical considerations in the valuation of shares and businesses, including marketability and liquidity of shares, availability and sources of information, market imperfections and pricing anomalies market capitalisation. • Describe the significance of investor speculation and the explanations of investor decisions offered by behavioural finance.
RISK MANAGEMENT			
13.	The nature and types of risk and approaches		• Describe and discuss different

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	to risk management Causes of exchange rate differences and interest rate fluctuations		types of foreign currency risk: translation risk, transaction risk and economic risk. • Describe and discuss different types of interest rate risk: gap exposure and basis risk. • Describe the causes of exchange rate fluctuations, including: balance of payments, purchasing power parity theory, interest rate parity theory and four-way equivalence. • Forecast exchange rates using: purchasing power parity and interest rate parity; • Describe the causes of interest rate fluctuations, including: structure of interest rates and yield curves, expectations theory, liquidity preference theory, market segmentation.
14.	Hedging techniques for foreign currency risk Hedging techniques for interest rate risk		• Discuss and apply traditional and basic methods of foreign currency risk management, including currency of invoice; netting and matching, leading and lagging, forward exchange contracts, money market hedging, asset and liability management. • Compare and evaluate traditional methods of foreign currency risk management. • Identify the main types of foreign currency derivatives used to hedge foreign currency risk and explain how they are used in hedging.

Bibliography	1. Eugene F. Brigham, Michael C. Ehrhardt, *Financial Management: Theory & Practice* - 15th Edition, Cengage Learning; 2020 2. Greg Shields, Risk Management: *The Ultimate Guide to Financial Risk Management as Applied to Corporate Finance*, Bravex Publications, 2020 3. Stephen Ross, Randolph Westerfield, Bradford Jordan; *Essentials of Corporate Finance*, McGraw-Hill Education; 10 edition, 2019

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	4. Paul Asquith, Lawrence A. Weiss, *Lessons in Corporate Finance: A Case Studies Approach to Financial Tools*, Financial Policies, and Valuation, Wiley; 2 edition, 2019 5. The Economist, John Tennent, *Guide to Financial Management: Understand and Improve the Bottom Line*, The Economist; 3 edition, 2018 6. John Cousins, *Understanding Corporate Finance*, Independently published, 2017 7. Charles Menifield, *The Basics of Public Budgeting and Financial Management*, Third Edition, Hamilton Books; 3rd edition, 2017 8. Jesse McDougall and Patrick Boyle, *Corporate Finance: Investment and Advisory Applications*, CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform, 2017 9. David K. Eiteman, Arthur I. Stonehill, Michael H. Moffett, *Multinational Business Finance, Global Edition*, Pearson; 14 edition, 2015 10. Raymond Brooks, *Financial Management: Core Concepts* (3rd Edition), Pearson; 3 edition, 2015 11. Warren E. Buffett, Lawrence A. Cunningham, *The Essays of Warren Buffett: Lessons for Corporate America*, The Cunningham Group & Carolina Academic Press; Fourth edition, 2015 12. Eugene F. Brigham, Joel F. Houston, *Fundamentals of Financial Management*, Cengage Learning; 8 edition, 2014 13. Simon Benninga, *Financial Modeling*, The MIT Press; fourth edition edition, 2014 14. Aswath Damodaran, *Applied Corporate Finance*, Wiley; 4 edition, 2014 15. Carl Richards, *The Behavior Gap: Simple Ways to Stop Doing Dumb Things with Money*, Portfolio; First Edition, 1st Printing edition, 2012 16. Stephen A. Ross, Randolph W. Westerfield, Jeffrey F. Jaffe, *Corporate Finance*, Irwin Series in Finance, 2011 17. Stanley J., Feldman, *Principles of Private Firm Valuation*, Wiley; 1 edition, 2005 18. George S. Clason, *The Richest Man in Babylon*, Publisher: Berkley Revised edition, 2002

8.2. Seminar/laboratory		Teaching Method	Remarks
1.	Financial management function	interactive discussion,	2 seminars

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		applications, case studies	
2.	Financial management environment	interactive discussion, applications, case studies	2 seminars
3.	Working capital management	interactive discussion, applications, case studies	2 seminars
4.	Investment appraisal	interactive discussion, applications, case studies	2 seminars
5.	Business finance	interactive discussion, applications, case studies	2 seminars
6.	Business valuations	interactive discussion, applications, case studies	2 seminars
7.	Risk management	interactive discussion, applications, case studies	2 seminars

Bibliography	1. Eugene F. Brigham, Michael C. Ehrhardt, *Financial Management: Theory & Practice* - 15th Edition, Cengage Learning; 2020 2. Greg Shields, Risk Management: *The Ultimate Guide to Financial Risk Management as Applied to Corporate Finance*, Bravex Publications, 2020 3. Stephen Ross, Randolph Westerfield, Bradford Jordan; *Essentials of Corporate Finance*, McGraw-Hill Education; 10 edition, 2019 4. Paul Asquith, Lawrence A. Weiss, *Lessons in Corporate Finance: A Case Studies Approach to Financial Tools*, Financial Policies, and Valuation, Wiley; 2 edition, 2019 5. The Economist, John Tennent, *Guide to Financial Management: Understand and Improve the Bottom Line*, The Economist; 3 edition, 2018 6. John Cousins, *Understanding Corporate Finance*, Independently published, 2017 7. Charles Menifield, *The Basics of Public Budgeting and Financial Management*, Third Edition, Hamilton Books; 3rd edition, 2017

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9. Corroborating the content of the course with the expectations of the community, professional associations and representative employers within the field of the program

- The content of the lecture is very much linked with what is being taught in other universities in Romania and around the word and in Business Schools that are accredited by the NIBS and AACSB.
- The content of the curricula has been discussed with corporate partners, consulting companies, representatives from multinational companies but also with university colleagues from abroad.

10. Evaluation

- **The same evaluation criteria hold for all exams sessions;**
- **In order to be able to cumulate the points obtained during the semester, it is mandatory to obtain minimum 5 (five) in the final exam.**

Type of activity	Evaluation criteria	Evaluation method	Share in the grade (%)

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Lecture	Written test. Applications, case studies, multiple choice questions	Final exam	80%
Seminar	Written project	Projects, reports	20%
10.1. Minimum requirements			
• Knowledge of the fundamental concepts and their applications in case studies, questions; • Basic understanding and interpretation of the financial reports and results. • It is mandatory to get the minimum mark of 5 (five) in the written exam in order to be able to get credit for the additional points from the written project. • The evaluation criteria stay the same for all exams (normal, resit, or scheduled at different time)			

Date	**Course coordinator**	**Seminar coordinator**
11.05.2022	**Ioan Alin NISTOR, PhD**	**Ioan Alin NISTOR, PhD**

Date of approval	**Head of department**
20.05.2022	**Prof. dr. Ioan Cristian CHIFU**