

**FEDERAL STATE BUDGET EDUCATIONAL
INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION
“LOMONOSOV MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY”**

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS

«APPROVED»

Dean of the Faculty of Economics, MSU

professor _____ A.A.Auzan

«__» _____ 2021

COURSE SYLLABUS

Course title:

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN A GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT (IN ENGLISH)

Level of higher education:

MASTER STUDIES

Field of study:

38.04.02. MANAGEMENT

Mode of study:

FULL-TIME

Course syllabus is considered and approved by
the Educational and Methodological Council of the Faculty of Economics
(minutes № _____, date)

Moscow 2021

The course syllabus is developed in accordance with the self-established MSU educational standard (ES MSU) for implemented main professional educational programs of higher education for Master's degree in the field of study 38.04.02. Management

ES MSU is approved by the decision of MSU Academic Council dated December 28, 2020, minutes №7

Year (years) of enrollment: 2021 and forthcoming

1. Place and status of the course in the structure of the Master program

Course status: *obligatory*

Trimester: 2nd

2. Course Prerequisites

This discipline is based on the knowledge and skills acquired as a result of studying following courses:

— Managerial Economics

3. Intended learning outcomes (ILO) of the course associated to the required competencies of the graduates

Competencies of graduates (codes)	Indicators of achievement of competencies	Intended learning outcomes of the course (module) associated to the required competencies of the graduates
PC-7. Capable of assessing the information needs of an organization, preparing analytical materials for the examination of management processes	PC-7.I-1. Conducts an analysis of the information needs of an organization	PC-7.I-1.K-1. Knows the goals and objectives of information management, causes of information needs, methods for studying information needs
		PC-7.I-1.A-1. Able to analyze information needs and determine requests for information and analytical support of an organization
		PC-7.I-2.A-2. Able to prepare materials that reveal the information needs of an organization for the examination of management processes
PC-8. Capable of conducting examination of management processes, preparing an expert opinion with provision of recommendations	PC-8.I-1. Conducts examination of management processes	PC-8.I-1.K-1. Knows the methods and principles of conducting examination of management processes
		PC-8.I-2.A-1. Able to evaluate the effectiveness of the organization's management processes
	PC-8.I-2. Presents the results of examination of the organization's management processes with provision of recommendations	PC-8.I-2.K-1. Knows current forms of presenting the results of examination of management processes
PC-14. Be able to justify the choice of management decisions options, develop and provide recommendations for	PC-14.I-1. Offers management decisions for companies and organizations that meet the	PC-8.I-2.A-1. Able to develop recommendations for improving the efficiency of management processes based on the analysis conducted
		PC-14.I-1.K-1. Know the criteria of financial and economic efficiency and methods to assess it that are used to make management decisions
		PC-14.I-1.A-1. Be able to use various financial instruments to develop

improving the management activities of companies and organizations of various organizational and legal forms based on the criteria of financial and economic efficiency	criteria of financial and economic efficiency	and make management decisions
		PC-14.I-1.A-2. Be able to conduct a financial and economic analysis of management decisions options for companies and organizations of various organizational and legal forms
	PC-14.I-2. Develops and formulates reasonable proposals to improve the financial and economic efficiency of management activities of companies and organizations	PC-14.I-2.A-1. Be able to diagnose opportunities to improve the management activities of companies and organizations in terms of their financial and economic efficiency
		PC-14.I-2.A-2. Be able to develop and justify measures to improve management activities of companies and organizations of various organizational and legal forms

4. Workload of the course by types of activity

The workload of the discipline is 3 ECTS: 108 academic hours, including 52 academic hours of contact work with a professor, 56 academic hours of self-directed studies.

5. Learning format

Full-time, with the use of educational platform On.Econ (use of distant learning technologies is allowed if necessary).

6. Content of the course structured by topics (sections) indicating the number of academic hours allocated to them and types of training

Title and brief content of sections and topics of the course (module), Form of assessment for the course (module)	Total (hours)	Contact work (work in contact with a professor) <i>Types of contact work, hours</i>				Student self-directed studies <i>Types of self-directed studies, hours</i>		
		Seminars	Group consultations	Individual consultations	Total	Case study	Revision of material	Total
Topic 1. Financial Management: An Overview. Foundation Concepts for Financial Management	14	4	2	2	8	-	6	6

Topic 2. Investment and Project Valuation. Cash Flow Analysis and Forecasting	32	8	4	4	16	10	6	16
Topic 3. The Capital Structure Decision	12	4	2	2	8	2	2	4
Topic 4. The Cost of Capital. Weighted average cost of capital.	20	4	2	2	8	10	2	12
Topic 5. Dividend Policy	14	4	2	2	8	-	6	6
Midterm assessment (control): — <i>final written examination</i>	16	4	-	-	4	-	12	12
Total	108	28	12	12	52	22	34	56

Brief content of the course topics

Topic 1. Topic title

Topic 1. Financial Management: An Overview. Foundation Concepts for Corporate Finance.

1.1. Financial environment and company operations. External and internal factors affecting company's financial results. Life cycle of a company and financial decisions of its financial management and financial analysts.

1.2. Financial aspects of company operations analysis: cost-profit approach, cash flow and return measurement. Cash flow indicator in a company's finance management. Cash flow affecting factors. Accounting and Financial approach in cash flow measurement. Fair price of a company: internal value vs. market capitalization. Connection between return level, financial policy and growth. Financial Management Concepts.

Main Literature

1. Brigham, Eugene F., Michael C. Ehrhardt Financial Management: Theory and Practice. – 13th ed. – 2011. – pp 3-120

Additional Literature

1. Robert Parrino, David Kidwell, Fundamentals of Corporate Finance - 2009 – pp 1- 27.
2. Principles of corporate finance / Richard A. Brealey, Stewart C. Myers, Franklin Allen.—10th ed.—(The McGraw-Hill/Irwin series in finance, insurance, and real estate) – 2011. – pp. 6-20

Topic 2. Investment and Project Valuation. Cash Flow Analysis and Forecasting

2.1. Investment planning at a company level. Company valuation and investment decisions. Company's investment practice (project management, internal decision procedure, organization chart, responsibility levels, accounting). Standards for project procedures (application submission, project ranking, project-in-progress monitoring).

2.2. Financial models in investment planning. Macro/microeconomic and individual assumptions affecting project valuation and viability. Project initial information backup.

2.3. Project costs and returns measurement principles. Initial investment valuation: sunk costs, implied costs, capital investment, net working capital investment. Single project cash flow valuation and incremental cash flow valuation.

2.4. Approaches to the investment project valuation. Advantages of net present value approach (NPV). Internal rate of return method (IRR), its practical applications. Profitability index and evaluation of investment projects. Investment project effectiveness and inflation.

2.5. Comparative analysis of the effectiveness of investment projects with unequal lives, investment projects with different initial outlays. Comparative analysis of investment projects with variable discount rates. Strategic opportunities of a company and the issues on their valuation issues when developing an investment policy.

Main Literature

1. Brigham, Eugene F., Michael C. Ehrhardt Financial Management: Theory and Practice. – 13th ed. – 2011. – pp 379-423

Additional Literature

1. Robert Parrino, David Kidwell, Fundamentals of Corporate Finance - 2009 – pp 132- 155, 313-343.
2. Principles of corporate finance / Richard A. Brealey, Stewart C. Myers, Franklin Allen.—10th ed.—(The McGraw-Hill/Irwin series in finance, insurance, and real estate) – 2011. – pp. 101-156

Topic 3. The Capital Structure Decision.

3.1. Long term development financing of a company and its elements. Loan to equity ratio. Lifecycle of a company: growth problems and financing. Classification of investors, strategic and financial investors. Decision tree: equity financing or sale of interest in the company? Closed IPO issue. IPO-preparation: main reasons and issues. Advantages and disadvantages of IPO in contrast to strategic sale.

3.2. Forms of company's debt capital. Long-term bank loans. Information required to obtain a loan: main requirements by banks. Firm's decision to issue corporate bonds. Opportunities and limits of debt financing. Analysis of financial flexibility and borrowing capacity.

3.3. Long-term lease as a source of financing, its advantages and disadvantages for the lessee.

3.4. Different forms of hybrid financing. Preferred stock, stock warrants, convertible securities: elaboration of their usefulness.

3.5. Potential of internal sources of finance and their meaning for a company.

3.6. Company's capital and financial structure. Target and current capital structure. The issue of debt-to-equity-ratio optimization. Internal and external factors influencing the target capital structure.

Main Literature

1. Brigham, Eugene F., Michael C. Ehrhardt Financial Management: Theory and Practice. – 13th ed. – 2011. – pp 599-639
2. R. Clayman, Martin S. Fridson, George H. Troughton, Corporate Finance: A Practical Approach, Workbook. CFA Institute Investment Series – 2012 – pp. 45-51.

Additional Literature

1. Robert Parrino, David Kidwell, Fundamentals of Corporate Finance - 2009 – pp 494- 553.
2. Principles of corporate finance / Richard A. Brealey, Stewart C. Myers, Franklin Allen.—10th ed.—(The McGraw-Hill/Irwin series in finance, insurance, and real estate) – 2011. – pp. 341-465

Topic 4. The Cost of Capital

- 4.1. The concept of the cost of capital and its application areas in the company's financial management. Valuation of the required rate of return on total invested capital using weighted average cost of capital approach.
- 4.2. Cost of debt capital and its valuation according to the source of debt financing: cost of bank loans, cost of corporate bonds.
- 4.3. Cost of equity and its valuation. Calculation of required rate of return based on beta coefficient. Capital asset pricing model (CAPM) and the reliability of beta coefficient. The adjustment of beta coefficient: fundamental beta, adjusted beta coefficient. CAPM practical application. The issue of taking into account company specific risks.
- 4.4. Cost of capital calculation in case of constant debt-to-equity ratio. Cost of capital calculation in case of changes in debt-to-equity ratio.
- 4.5. The issues of using standard approaches to cost of capital valuation in emerging markets.

Main Literature

1. Principles of corporate finance / Richard A. Brealey, Stewart C. Myers, Franklin Allen.—10th ed.—(The McGraw-Hill/Irwin series in finance, insurance, and real estate) – 2011. – pp. 471-486
2. R. Clayman, Martin S. Fridson, George H. Troughton, Corporate Finance: A Practical Approach, Workbook. CFA Institute Investment Series – 2012- pp 29-39

Additional Literature

1. Robert S. Hamada. Portfolio Analysis, Market Equilibrium and Corporation Finance. - The Journal of Finance, Vol. 24, No. 1 (Mar., 1969), pp. 13-31.
2. J. Lintner. The Cost of Capital and Optimal Financing of Corporate Growth, Journal of Finance, (May, 1963), pp. 292-310
3. Damodaran A. Equity Risk Premiums (ERP): Determinants, Estimation and Implications – The 2016 Edition – pp. 5-23.
4. Robert Parrino, David Kidwell, Fundamentals of Corporate Finance - 2009 – pp 427- 452.

Topic 5. Dividend Policy

- 5.1. Determinants of dividend policy.
- 5.2. Dividend and firm value.
- 5.3. Types of dividend policies.
- 5.4. Small business issues: dividend policy.
- 5.5. International issues: dividend policies for multinational firms.
- 5.6. How dividends are paid. Stock splits. Share repurchases as dividend decisions.
- 5.7. Tax considerations. Signaling Effects.

Main Literature

1. Brigham, Eugene F., Michael C. Ehrhardt Financial Management: Theory and Practice. – 13th ed. – 2011. – pp 559-599
2. Van Horne, James C. Fundamentals of financial management / James C. Van Horne, John M. Wachowicz. – 13th ed. – 2008 – pp 475-505.

3. R. Clayman, Martin S. Fridson, George H. Troughton, Corporate Finance: A Practical Approach, Workbook. CFA Institute Investment Series – 2012 – pp 51-63

Additional Literature

1. M. Miller and F. Modigliani. Dividend Policy, Growth, and the Valuation of Shares, Journal of Business, (October, 1961), pp. 411-433.
2. Principles of corporate finance / Richard A. Brealey, Stewart C. Myers, Franklin Allen.—10th ed.—(The McGraw-Hill/Irwin series in finance, insurance, and real estate) – 2011. – pp. 391-411
3. Robert Parrino, David Kidwell, Fundamentals of Corporate Finance - 2009 – pp 562- 580.

7. Assessment tools to assess the course learning outcomes

7.1. Sample assessment tools:

Learning outcomes of the course	Types of assessment tools
PC-7.I-1.K-1. Knows the goals and objectives of information management, causes of information needs, methods for studying information needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case Study 1 • Case Study 2 • Case Study 3 • Current work: in-class activities • Written examination
PC-7.I-1.A-1. Able to analyze information needs and determine requests for information and analytical support of an organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case Study 1 • Case Study 2 • Case Study 3
PC-7.I-2.A-2. Able to prepare materials that reveal the information needs of an organization for the examination of management processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case Study 1 • Case Study 2 • Case Study 3
PC-8.I-1.K-1. Knows the methods and principles of conducting examination of management processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case Study 1 • Case Study 2 • Case Study 3 • Current work: in-class activities • Written examination
PC-8.I-2.A-1. Able to evaluate the effectiveness of the organization’s management processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case Study 1 • Case Study 2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case Study 3 • Current work: in-class activities • Written examination
PC-8.I-2.K-1. Knows current forms of presenting the results of examination of management processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case Study 1 • Case Study 2 • Case Study 3 • Current work: in-class activities • Written examination
PC-8.I-2.A-1. Able to develop recommendations for improving the efficiency of management processes based on the analysis conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case Study 1 • Case Study 2 • Case Study 3
PC-14.I-1.K-1. Know the criteria of financial and economic efficiency and methods to assess it that are used to make management decisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case Study 1 • Case Study 2 • Case Study 3 • Current work: in-class activities • Written examination
PC-14.I-1.A-1. Be able to use various financial instruments to develop and make management decisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case Study 1 • Case Study 2 • Case Study 3
PC-14.I-1.A-2. Be able to conduct a financial and economic analysis of management decisions options for companies and organizations of various organizational and legal forms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case Study 1 • Case Study 2 • Case Study 3
PC-14.I-2.A-1. Be able to diagnose opportunities to improve the management activities of companies and organizations in terms of their financial and economic efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case Study 1 • Case Study 2 • Case Study 3
PC-14.I-2.A-2. Be able to develop and justify measures to improve management activities of companies and organizations of various organizational and legal forms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case Study 1 • Case Study 2 • Case Study 3

7.2. Course assessment criteria (scores):

Types of assessment tools	Score
Case Study 1 (Investment Decisions)	40
Case Study 2 (IPO)	30
Case Study 3 (Cost of Capital)	20
Current work: in-class activities (participation in discussions, completion of tasks)	30
Written examination	30
Total	150

7.3. Grade for the course is determined based on the following criteria:

Grade	Minimum score	Maximum score
<i>Excellent</i>	127,5	150,0
<i>Good</i>	97,5	127,0
<i>Satisfactory</i>	60,0	97,0
<i>Failed</i>	0,0	59,5

Note: in case a student's score obtained during the trimester is less than 20% of the maximum score of the discipline, the following rule of passing the course should be applied at the midterm assessment (and further re-examination): 'a student can obtain only a satisfactory mark and only in case she/he receives for the midterm assessment, including all the course material, no less than 85% of the score allocated to this assessment'.

7.4. Typical tasks and other materials necessary to assess the learning outcomes:

— *Written examination*

Sample test questions:

1. An investment of \$100 generates after-tax cash flows of \$30 in Year 1, \$60 in Year 2, \$140 in Year 3 and \$40 in Year 4. The required rate of return is 15%. What is the precise discounted payback period of this investment?

- a) 2.07 years
- b) 2.31 years
- c) 3.31 years
- d) No right answer

2. The ABC company has a number of days of receivables of 45. The ABC company's receivables turnover is closest to:

- a) Not enough information to answer

- b) 16.2 times
 c) 8.11 times
 d) 4.5 times
3. Choose a correct statement:
- a) According to the pecking order theory, internally generated funds are preferable to new debt
 b) According to the static trade-off theory, the capital structure decision is irrelevant
 c) According to the pecking order theory, new equity is preferable to internally generated funds
 d) According to Modigliani & Miller capital structure theory, debt should be used only as last resort

— *Case study*

Sample case study “Analysis of capital structure of companies from different industries”

Students are given the financial statements of Russian companies from various industries and some of their financial activity ratios. Each reporting item will be presented as a percentage of the assets or liabilities of the company. The selected companies are among the largest representatives of their industry in Russia.

Each company operates in one of the following industries:

- Coal and metallurgical;
- Oil and gas;
- Aviation;
- Pharmaceutical;
- Telecommunications;
- Retail;
- Information technology (IT);
- Real estate;
- Fertilizer industry;
- Hotels.

Explanation of the calculation of the financial activity coefficients:

Gross margin	Gross profit / Sales
Net margin	Net profit / Sales
Days accounts receivable	(Accounts receivable / Sales) * 365
Inventory turnover	Cost of sales/ Inventory
Fixed asset turnover	Sales / Fixed assets
Assets turnover	Sales / Assets

ROA	Net income / Assets
ROE	Net income / Equity
Assets / Equity	Assets / Equity
Debt / Equity	(Short-term loans and borrowings + Current part of long-term loans and borrowings + Long-term loans and borrowings) / Equity
Long-term Debt / Equity	Long-term loans and borrowings / (Long-term loans and borrowings + Equity)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Average
ASSETS											
Cash and cash equivalents	5.9%	10.4%	0.8%	5.3%	2.2%	8.0%	4.4%	3.0%	12.1%	6.9%	5.9%
Accounts receivable	12.9%	6.8%	48.9%	20.7%	9.1%	3.7%	4.1%	1.7%	5.6%	17.8%	13.1%
Inventory	9.0%	14.1%	2.0%	15.1%	59.0%	1.9%	10.2%	-	1.9%	10.7%	13.8%
Other current assets	8.2%	18.6%	7.3%	18.4%	1.1%	1.8%	4.6%	1.0%	5.4%	0.3%	6.7%
Total current assets	35.9%	49.9%	59.1%	59.5%	71.4%	15.4%	23.3%	5.7%	25.1%	35.7%	38.1%
Fixed assets	38.8%	41.7%	13.7%	15.1%	7.0%	25.0%	43.4%	0.9%	53.6%	21.7%	26.1%
Investment	-	1.7%	-	-	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	6.8%	-	-	1.8%
Goodwill and non-tangible assets	13.3%	4.3%	3.9%	23.9%	20.8%	58.6%	29.0%	33.6%	17.7%	0.0%	20.5%
Financial investments	8.0%	-	2.0%	-	-	-	-	52.0%	-	40.3%	25.6%
Other non-current assets	4.0%	2.5%	21.4%	1.5%	0.7%	0.6%	4.0%	1.0%	3.7%	2.2%	4.2%
Total non-current assets	64.1%	50.1%	40.9%	40.5%	28.6%	84.4%	76.7%	94.3%	74.9%	64.3%	61.9%
TOTAL ASSETS	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY											
Accounts payable	9.8%	15.1%	35.9%	26.4%	42.6%	2.3%	21.6%	0.6%	5.2%	10.1%	17.0%
Short-term loans and borrowings	5.4%	6.6%	29.8%	36.5%	15.2%	2.2%	10.4%	-	1.8%	-	13.5%
Current part of long-term loans and borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.7%	-	5.7%
Deferred revenue	0.0%	-	19.4%	-	-	-	0.2%	-	0.3%	-	5.0%
Other current liabilities and	0.8%	8.3%	-	9.6%	19.3%	1.2%	9.9%	2.7%	10.2%	1.6%	7.1%

reserves											
Total current liabilities	16.0%	30.0%	85.1%	72.5%	77.0%	5.7%	42.0%	3.3%	23.3%	11.7%	36.7%
Long-term loans and borrowings	27.6%	26.7%	12.7%	7.2%	21.4%	23.8%	30.6%	-	49.3%	-	24.9%
Other long-term liabilities	1.3%	3.8%	0.4%	1.2%	1.4%	6.8%	2.4%	2.1%	3.6%	0.2%	2.3%
Total long-term liabilities	28.9%	30.6%	13.1%	8.3%	22.8%	30.7%	33.0%	2.1%	52.9%	0.2%	22.3%
Total liabilities	44.9%	60.5%	98.2%	80.8%	99.8%	36.4%	75.1%	5.4%	76.2%	-	64.1%
Total equity	52.9%	39.5%	1.8%	19.2%	0.2%	63.6%	24.9%	94.6%	23.3%	88.1%	40.8%
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Financial activity coefficients											
Gross margin	35.2%	31.0%	9.3%	44.8%	20.4%	74.6%	23.8%	75.2%	71.3%	55.3%	44.1%
Net margin	17.9%	12.9%	2.1%	-1.3%	10.4%	33.9%	2.0%	6.2%	11.7%	9.5%	10.5%
Days accounts receivable	57.4	28.2	119.3	76.6	93.1	48.9	8.5	50.3	25.6	88.9	59.7
Inventory turnover	5.9	4.3	66.6	3.6	0.5	3.6	13.2	0.0	12.1	3.1	11.3
Fixed assets turnover	2.1	2.1	10.9	6.6	5.1	1.1	4.0	14.1	1.5	3.4	5.1
Assets turnover	0.8	0.9	1.5	1.0	0.4	0.3	1.8	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.8
ROA	15%	11%	3%	-1%	4%	9%	3%	1%	9%	7%	6.2%
ROE	28%	29%	178%	-7%	2204%	15%	14%	1%	40%	8%	252.0%
Assets / Equity	1.9	2.5	56.2	5.2	590.7	1.6	4.0	1.1	4.3	1.1	66.9
Debt / Equity	0.6	0.8	23.9	2.3	215.9	0.4	1.6	0.0	2.4	0.0	24.8
Long-term debt / Equity	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4

— Calculation tasks (in-class activities)

Sample task:

The ABC Company is considering the purchase of a new 400-ton stamping press. The press costs \$360,000, and an additional \$40,000 is needed to install it. The press will be depreciated straight-line to zero over a five-year life. The press will generate no additional revenues, but it will reduce cash operating expenses by \$140,000 annually. The press will be sold for \$120,000 after five years. An inventory investment of \$60,000 is required during the life of the investment. The company is in the 40 percent tax bracket.

- What is the ABC Company net investment outlay?

- What is the ABC Company's incremental annual after-tax operating cash flow?
- What is the terminal year after-tax non-operating cash flow at the end of year 5?

7.5. Methodological guidelines and assignment requirements:

— *Written examination*

It is carried out in the form of multiple-choice questions with the only correct answer. Tests are based on all the material examined before the test and can include both theoretical questions and calculation tasks, as well as mixed questions. To pass the test successfully students are required not only to study the materials of contact lessons, but also recommended literature.

— *Case studies*

Within a case study, students are required to answer open-ended question(s), develop a solution to a business issue with multiple potential solutions. It is necessary to follow a systematic approach to the analysis. It can be fruitful to keep in mind the following questions while working on a case study: What is the issue? What is the goal of the analysis? What is the context for a management decision to be made? What key facts should be considered? What are the decision options? What are your recommendations? How do you substantiate them?

8. Resources

8.1. List of main and additional literature

Main literature:

1. Brigham, Eugene F., Michael C. Ehrhardt Financial Management: Theory and Practice. – 13th ed. – 2011.
2. Van Horne, James C. Fundamentals of financial management / James C. Van Horne, John M. Wachowicz. – 13th ed. – 2008.
3. Principles of corporate finance / Richard A. Brealey, Stewart C. Myers, Franklin Allen.—10th ed.—(The McGraw-Hill/Irwin series in finance, insurance, and real estate) – 2011. – 969 p.R. Clayman, Martin S. Fridson, George H. Troughton, Corporate Finance: A Practical Approach, Workbook. CFA Institute Investment Series – 2012.

Additional literature:

1. Damodaran A. Investment Valuation: Tools and Techniques for Determining the Value of Any Asset. – 3rd ed.
2. Hitchner, James R. Financial Valuation: Applications and Models, Fourth Edition + Website. – 4th ed.
3. Peterson, P. P. Capital budgeting: theory and practice / P. Peterson, F. Fabozzi. – New York: John Wiley & Sons, 2002 (Wiley finance series)
4. Robert Parrino, David Kidwell, Fundamentals of Corporate Finance 2009

5. Robert S. Hamada. Portfolio Analysis, Market Equilibrium and Corporation Finance. - The Journal of Finance, Vol. 24, No. 1 (Mar., 1969), pp. 13-31.
6. M. Miller and F. Modigliani. Dividend Policy, Growth, and the Valuation of Shares, Journal of Business, (October, 1961), pp. 411-433.
7. J. Lintner. The Cost of Capital and Optimal Financing of Corporate Growth, Journal of Finance, (May, 1963), pp. 292-310
8. J. Lintner. Distribution of Incomes of Corporations among dividends, Retained Earnings and Taxes// American economic review 1956 May pp97-113
9. Damodaran A . Equity Risk Premiums (ERP): Determinants, Estimation and Implications – The 2016 Edition – pp. 5-23.

8.2. List of licensed software

Package of Software ‘Microsoft Office’.

8.3. List of professional databases and information referral systems

Institutional subscription resources of the Faculty of Economics, MSU.

8.4. List of Internet resources (if necessary)

— Website of Aswath Damodaran: <http://pages.stern.nyu.edu/~adamodar/>

— Yahoo! Finance <https://finance.yahoo.com/>

— SPARK Interfax http://www.spark-interfax.ru/#_top

8.5. Description of material and technical support

For the appropriate organization of classes, the following equipment is needed:

- computer class with a broadband Internet and a projector,
- Faculty portal on.econ.msu.ru,
- Internet access for students,
- Faculty institutional subscription access for students,
- Databases SPARK, Yahoo! Finance.

9. Language of instruction: English

10. Professor (professors): PhD in Economics, Assoc.Prof. Marina S. Tolstel, Yana I. Korotkova

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