

COURSE OUTLINE

(1) GENERAL

SCHOOL	BUSINESS		
ACADEMIC UNIT	Executive MBA programme		
LEVEL OF STUDIES	POSTGRADUATE		
COURSE CODE	AOXPH3	SEMESTER	Spring
COURSE TITLE	Financial Analysis		
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	5
<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>	Skills development		
PREREQUISITE COURSES:	NO		
LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION and EXAMINATIONS:	GREEK		
IS THE COURSE OFFERED TO ERASMUS STUDENTS	NO		
COURSE WEBSITE (URL)	http://eclass.chios.aegean.gr/courses/DBA129/		

(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*

Financial statement information is the basis for a wide range of business decisions.

Managers use financial statement analysis to monitor their firm's performance relative to competitors, to communicate with external investors, to help judge what financial policies they should pursue, and to evaluate potential new businesses to acquire. Securities analysts use financial statements to rate and value companies they recommend to clients. Bankers use financial statements to decide whether to extend a loan to a client and to determine the loan's terms. Investment bankers use them to provide a basis for valuation and analysis of prospective buyouts, mergers and acquisitions, and consultants use them as a basis for competitive analysis for their clients.

1. Describe the need to analyze the financial statements both from the point of view of the enterprise itself and from the point of view of competitors.
2. Identify the relationship between the financial statements and the financial performance of the enterprises.
3. Identify the areas that conceal important information, explain the actual information and evaluate the potential impact on the entity.
4. Apply existing techniques and knowledge to address complex business problems.
5. Discover new areas of analysis and synthesize new processes that develop the tools of the analysis of financial statements.
6. Combine the above to produce new knowledge.

All above are aligned to Level 6 of European Qualification Framework

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?

<i>Search for, analysis and synthesis of data and information, with the use of the necessary technology</i>	<i>Project planning and management</i>
<i>Adapting to new situations</i>	<i>Respect for difference and multiculturalism</i>
<i>Decision-making</i>	<i>Respect for the natural environment</i>
<i>Working independently</i>	<i>Showing social, professional and ethical responsibility and sensitivity to gender issues</i>
<i>Team work</i>	<i>Criticism and self-criticism</i>
<i>Working in an international environment</i>	<i>Production of free, creative and inductive thinking</i>
<i>Working in an interdisciplinary environment</i>	<i>.....</i>
<i>Production of new research ideas</i>	<i>Others...</i>
	<i>.....</i>

- Search for, analysis and synthesis of data and information, with the use of the necessary technology
- Adapting to new situations

- Decision-making
- Working independently
- Working in an international environment
- Working in an interdisciplinary environment
- Production of new research ideas
- Project planning and management
- Criticism and self-criticism
- Production of free, creative and inductive thinking

(3) SYLLABUS

1. Introduction to the analysis of financial statements
2. Users of the accounting information
3. Presentation of the financial statements and development of the theories about the correlations
4. Analysis of comparative statements. Time - Cross-branch
5. Analysis using the ratios
6. Liquidity analysis
7. Capital structure and viability analysis
8. Operations and activity
9. Performance and investment analysis
11. Cash Flow Statement
12. Breakeven point Analysis

(4) TEACHING and LEARNING METHODS - EVALUATION

DELIVERY <i>Face-to-face, Distance learning, etc.</i>	Face to face	
USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY <i>Use of ICT in teaching, laboratory education, communication with students</i>	Use of ICT in teaching Communication via email and eclass Face to face communication	
TEACHING METHODS <i>The manner and methods of teaching are described in detail.</i> <i>Lectures, seminars, laboratory practice, fieldwork, study and analysis of bibliography, tutorials, placements, clinical practice, art workshop, interactive teaching, educational visits, project, essay writing, artistic creativity, etc.</i> <i>The student's study hours for each learning activity are given as well as the hours of non-directed study according to the principles of the ECTS</i>	Activity	Semester workload
	Lectures	39
	Study and analysis of bibliography	39
	Practice exercises (analysing real life scenarios and putting short-answer questions during the courses)	9
	Independent study	38
	Course total	125
STUDENT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION <i>Description of the evaluation procedure</i> <i>Language of evaluation, methods of evaluation, summative or conclusive, multiple choice questionnaires, short-answer questions, open-ended questions, problem solving, written work, essay/report, oral examination, public presentation, laboratory work, clinical examination of patient, art interpretation, other</i> <i>Specifically-defined evaluation criteria are given, and if and where they are accessible to students.</i>	Language of evaluation: Greek Methods of evaluation: final exam (Oral examination for students with SDL)	

(5) ATTACHED BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Suggested bibliography:

1. Georgopoulos Antonios, Financial Statement Analysis, Pub. Benos (in Greek)
2. Kantzos K., Financial Statement Analysis, Publ. Interbooks (in Greek)
3. Niarhos N, Financial Statement Analysis, Publ. Stamoulis (in Greek)
4. Bernstein, L. & Wild, J. 2000, *Analysis of financial statements*, McGraw-Hill.
5. Bragg, S. 2007, *Financial Analysis*, John Wiley.

6. Foster, G. 1986, *Financial Statements Analysis*, Prentice Hall.
7. Fridson, M. & Alvarez, F. 2002, *Financial Statements Analysis*, John Wiley.
8. Penman, S.H. 2001, *Financial Statements Analysis and Security Valuation*, McGraw-Hill.
9. Subramanyam & Wild, *Financial Statement Analysis*, McGraw-Hill

