

UNIVERSITAS INDONESIA FAKULTAS EKONOMI & BISNIS DEPARTEMEN AKUNTANSI PROGRAM STUDI AKUNTANSI S-1

SYLLABUS ADVANCED CORPORATE FINANCE ECAU 609118 EVEN SEMESTER 2019/2020

No.	Lecturer	E-mail	
1	Setio Anggoro Dewo PhD	dewosa@gmail.com	

Subject Code	ECAU609118
Subject Title	Advanced Corporate Finance
Credit Value	3
Pre-requisite/	Financial Management
Co-requisite/	
Exclusion	
Role and Purposes	The aim of these course is that the students have the competence to implement a business valuation, to asses merger and acquisition process as an alternative growth strategy, to evaluate the financial strategy in the restructuring and reorganization process, to evaluate the management of treasury and working capital, to evaluate the use of derivative products, to evaluate risk management practices, to evaluate the funding strategy, and to evaluate the company's strategy of international finance.

Subject Learning	
Outcomes	Upon Completion of the subject: 1.1. ETHICS AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY: Students demonstrate an understanding of the ethical and social responsibility and their impact on decision making process a. Students are able to explain, analyze, and apply Ethical Principle (TLA 1.1.1) b. Students are able to explain and analyze commitments to public interest (TLA 1.1.2)
	 2.1. GLOBAL AWARENESS: Students demonstrate an understanding in global perspectives in accounting and their impact on decision making process a. Students are able to demonstrate an understanding of contemporary global issues in accounting (TLA 2.1.1) b. Students are able to recommend alternative solutions to global issues in accounting (TLA 2.1.2)

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- 3.1 ORAL COMMUNICATION : Students are able to communicate clearly and concisely in presentation and discussion
 - a. Students are able to clearly deliver content with logical structure (TLA 3.1.1)
 - b. Students are able to use body language, eye contact, and voice tone at appropriate pace (TLA 3.1.2)
 - c. Students are able to use visual aids or technology (TLA 3.13)
- 4.1. WRITTEN COMMUNICATION: Students are able to communicate clearly and concisely in writing business/academic report
 - a. Students are able to express ideas logically and deliver content accurately (TLA 4.1.1)
 - b. Students are able to use clear and precise language (TLA 4.1.2)
 - c. Students are able to compose a formal business/academic writing (TLA 4.1.3)
- 5.1. CRITICAL THINKING: Students are able to provide recommendations to solve accounting problem
 - a. Students are able to identify problems (TLA 5.1.1)
 - b. Students are able to analyze problems (TLA 5.1.2)
 - c. Students are able to justify an argument or solution with supporting evidence/relevant references (TLA 5.1.3)
 - d. Students are able to recommend alternative solutions to accounting problems in organization (TLA 5.1.4)
- 6.3 KNOWLEDGE IN APPLIED ACCOUNTING: Students are able to analyze Finance and Financial Management issues and its impact on decision making process from multiple perspectives
 - a. Able to apply basic prospective analysis for business valuation (T2)
 - b. Able to apply business simulation and financial planning models to support strategic business decision (T3)

Subject Synopsis/ Indicative Syllabus

Perte	Topik bahasan	LO	Referensi
muan			
1	Introduction to Corporate Finance	6.3.a	RWJ Ch. 1,3 &
	Financial Statement Analysis and Financial	6.3.b	4
	Models		
	Time Value of Money	6.3.a	
2	NPV and Other Investment Rules		RWJ Ch. 5,6,7
	Making Capital Investment Decisions		
	Risk Analysis, Real Options & Capital		
	Budgeting	6.3.a	
3	Canital Structura, Pacia Concept	6.3.a	RWJ Ch. 16
	Capital Structure: Basic Concept	& b	
4		6.3.a	RWJ Ch. 17 &
	Capital Structure: Limits to the Use of Debt	6.3.b	18
		TASIA	

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	Valuation and Capital Budgeting for the Levered Firm		
5	Treasury management and working capital. 1. Navigate cash and net working capital. 2. The operating cycle and cash cycle. 3. Some aspects of short-term financial policy. 4. Short-term financial plan. 5. Investment idle cash. 6. Determination of the target cash balance. 7. Management of accounts payable and accounts receivable. 8. Inventory management Case 1: Deluxe Corporation (Case 35)	5.1 6.3.b 2.1, 3.1, 4.1, 5.1	RWJ Ch. 26, 27, & 28
6	Management of the company's value. 1. Creation and decrease the value of the company. 2. The company's goal to maximize shareholder value. 3. Three steps to enhance shareholder value. 4. Management of profit based. 5. How can businesses create value. Strategy and corporate value. 1. Introduction-application of the principle of value. 2. The purpose of the company. 3. Management of strategic business unit. 4. Corporate strategy. 5. Target and motivation.	6.3.a 6.3.b	DA Ch.10,11 & 12
7	Calculation of value creation 1. Measurement of the value of the cash flows. 2. Analysis of shareholder value. 3. Economic Profit. 4. Economic value added (EVA®)	6.3.a 6.3.b	DA Ch.13,14 & 15

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	5. The returns on cash flows on investment /		
	cash flow return on investment (CFROI)		DA Ch. 31 & 32
	<u>Value Enhancement</u>		DA CII. 31 & 32
	Measurement of the overall company performance.		
	1. Total shareholder return (TSR).		
	Wealth added index (WAI).		
	3. Market value added (MVA).		
	4. Excess return (ER).		
	5. Market-to-book ratio (MBR).		
	(,	2.1,	
	Case 2: The Battle for Value, 2004 Fed Ex	3.1, 4.1,	
	Corp vs. United Parcel Service, Inc (BES,	5.1	
	Case 4)		
	MID TERM EXAM		
8	Merger, Acquisition and Divestment	5.1	RWJ Ch. 29
	1. The basic form of the acquisition.	6.3.a	
	2. Synergy.	6.3.b	
	3. Sources of synergy.		
	4. Side effects to finance the acquisition.		
	5. Cost of shareholders for the reduced risk.		
	6. NPV of a merger.		
	7. Acquisition of companies (friendly versus		
	hostile takeovers).		
	8. The defensive tactics.		
	9. Is the merger adds value?		
	10. The tax impact of the acquisition.		
	11. Accounting for acquisitions.		
	12. Going private and leveraged buyouts.		
	13. Divestment.		
			DWI Ch. 20
	Financial Distress	5.1	RWJ Ch. 30
		6.3.a	
	2. What happens when companies run into	6.3.b	
	financial distress?		
	3. Bankruptcy, liquidation and		
	reorganization.		
	4. Which is better: Private workout or		
	bankruptcy?		
	5. Prepackaged bankruptcy.		
	6. Prediction bankruptcy of the company:	1	
	Model Z-Score.		
		2.1	
	Case 3: General Electric's Acquisition of	2.1, 3.1,	
	Honeywell (BES, Case 49)	4.1,	C

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			5.1	
	10	Options and financial management. 1. Option. 2. Call options. 3. Put options. 4. Combination of options. 5. Assessment of the options. 6. The option price formula. 7. Shares and debt as an option. 8. Applications option on the company's decision. 9. Options and investment projects. 10. Executive stock options. 11. Assessing a new company. 12. Further analysis binomial models. 13. The decision to suspend and resume.	5.1 6.3.a	RWJ Ch. 22-23
	11	Warrants and convertibles. 1. Warrants. 2. The difference between warrants and call options. 3. Assessment warrants and Black-Scholes models. 4. Convertible bonds. 5. The value of convertible bonds. 6. The reason for issuing warrants and convertibles. 7. Why do companies issue warrants and convertibles? 8. Conversion policy	6.3.a 6.3.b	RWJ Ch. 24
	12	Derivatives and hedging risks. 1. Derivatives, hedging and risk. 2. Forward contracts. 3. Future contracts. 4. Hedging. 5. Interest rate futures contracts. 6. Hedging duration. 7. Swap contracts. 8. The use of derivatives. Theory and foreign exchange markets.	6.3.a 6.3.b	RWJ Ch. 25
		Geographical Expansion foreign exchange market.	5.1	NS IND

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	2. Functions of the foreign exchange market.	6.3.	ESM Ch.10 &	
	3. Market participants.		11	
	4. The interbank foreign exchange market			
	transactions.			
	5. The value of foreign exchange rates and			
	the offer price.			
	International parity conditions.			
	1. The price and the exchange rate.			
	2. Interest rates and exchange rates.			
	3. Forward rate as an unbiased predictor of			
	future spot rate.			
	4. Prices, interest rates, and equilibrium			
	exchange rate			
	3			
	Determination and exchange rate			
	forecasting			
	1. Determination of the exchange rate:			
	Theoretical thread.			
	2. The asset market approach to exchange			
	rate forecasting.			
	3. Imbalance: the exchange rate in developing countries.			
	developing countries.			
	Transaction exposure			
	1. Types of foreign exchange exposure.			
	2. Why is hedging?			
	3. Measurement of transaction exposure.			
	4. Transaction exposure and management of			
	trade payables. 5. The practice of risk management			
14	Operating Exposure	2.1	ESM Ch.12	
	Characteristics of operating exposure.	5.1	20111 011122	
	Strategic management of operating	6.3.b		
	exposure.			
	3. The proactive management of operating			
	exposure.			
	4. The contractual approach: a hedge against			
	the transaction can not be protected.			
	Translation exposure			
	Introduction translation exposure.			
	2. The method of translation.			
	Comparison of translation.			
	operating exposure.			
	4. Management of translation exposure.			
	4. Management of translation exposure.	2.1		
		2.1, 3.1,	TASINA	
		3.1,	CAN CAL	

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	Case 4: Baker Ac	dhesives (BES, (Case 3	7)	4. 5.				
	FINAL EXAM								
Teaching/Learning	The learning method is based on active learning, the lecturer's role primarily as a								
Methodology	facilitator. Lectures in class								
	particular topic, discussion					N=80	(5)		
	At the first meeting learning	=							
	while for other meetings le								
	a discussion class and the s		•	15					
	group presentations. Lectur	rers will facilita	te the	discus	sion /	case	discuss	sions a	nd gr
	presentations.								
	Reading material for the majority of cases are given by lecturers while the participants								
	are expected to seek additional relevant reading materials. In order to work effectively,								
				1			· - 1 l C	[
	the discussion participants	should have st	udied t	he rea	ding	mater	ial befo	ore led	
Assessment	the discussion participants	should have st	udied t	the rea	nding	mater	ial befo	ore led	
	the discussion participants Specific Assessment	should have sto					utcon		tures
Method in					Learr		utcon		tures
Method in Alignment with	Specific Assessment	%			Learr	ing O	utcon		tures
Method in	Specific Assessment	%	Inte	nded	Learr As	ing O	utcon	nes to	be
Method in Alignment with Intended Learning	Specific Assessment Methods/Task	% Weighting	Inte	nded	Learr As	ing O	utcon	nes to	be
Method in Alignment with Intended Learning	Specific Assessment Methods/Task Continuous	% Weighting	Inte	nded	Learr As	ing O	utcon	nes to	be
Method in Alignment with Intended Learning	Specific Assessment Methods/Task Continuous Assessment INDIVIDUAL Participation	% Weighting	Inte	nded	Learr As	ing O	utcon	nes to	be
3	Specific Assessment Methods/Task Continuous Assessment INDIVIDUAL	% Weighting 100 100%	Inter	nded b	Learr As	ing O ssesse d	utcon ed e	nes to	be g
Method in Alignment with Intended Learning	Specific Assessment Methods/Task Continuous Assessment INDIVIDUAL Participation	% Weighting 100 100% 100%	Inter	nded b	Learr As c	ing Ossessed	utcon ed e	f V	be g
Method in Alignment with Intended Learning	Specific Assessment Methods/Task Continuous Assessment INDIVIDUAL Participation Homeworks/Quizzes	% Weighting 100 100% 10% 10%	Inter	b V	Learr As c	d d	ed e	f V	be g



Details of learning methods

The learning method is based on active learning, the lecturer's role primarily as a facilitator. Lectures in class is in the form of lectures, class discussions that discuss a particular topic, discussion of cases related to the topic, and group presentations. At the first meeting learning method is in the form of lectures and class discussions, while for other meetings learning method is as follows: The first session (75 minutes) is a discussion class and the second session (75 minutes) is a discussion of the case or group presentations. Lecturers will facilitate the discussion / case discussions and group presentations.

Reading material for the majority of cases are given by lecturers while the participants are expected to seek additional relevant reading materials. In order to work effectively, the discussion participants should have studied the reading material before Lectures.

Group task

1. Adoption Papers Case Analysis.

Each group was tasked with making papers that discuss and review the case - a case that will be discussed in class. Discussion related to the topics that will be discussed in class. The paper collected at a meeting to discuss the case.

2. Presentation of the Group.

At the meeting of 5,7,9 and 14, the group made a presentation on the results of the analysis of cases that have been created.

Student Study Effort Expected

Class Contacts:	
Lectures	32 Hours
Collaborative learning	2 Hours
Presentation	1 Hour
Other student study effort:	
Preparation project/assignment/tests	20 Hours
Tutorials	20 Hours
Total	75 Hours

Reading List and References

Reference

- Ross, Westerfield, Jaffe, Jordan, <u>Corporate Finance</u>, 12th Edition, McGraw-Hill Irwin, 2019 (RWJ)
- Damodaran, Aswath (2002). <u>Investment Valuation</u> 2nd edition. Wiley Finance.
 (DA)
- 3. Eiteman, D. K., A. I. Stonehill, M. H. Moffett (2016). <u>Multinational Business</u> Finance 14th edition. Pearson. (ESM)
- 4. Bruner, R. F, K.M. Eades, M.J Schill (2010). <u>Case Studies in Finance: Managing for Corporate Value Creation</u>. McGraw-Hill, 6th edition. (BES)

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