So, a corporate finance concentration will allow students to focus on the company's financial future, if that is something that is of interest to them. Specifically, the questions that arise is which project do you invest in? How do you select among projects? And then, so corporate finance area allows you to make this evaluation. And then the second question arises, now that you've determined which project you want to invest in, how do you fund the project? And so this is investment decisions and then financing decisions. But these are typically long-term decisions. There is also something that you can do in corporate finance, which is more so daily management, such as working capital management, but there are aspects of it that students can be looking into these section, mergers and acquisitions, for example. And then very broadly speaking, when you are learning corporate finance, you are in essence learning how do you evaluate financial performance of the company? And then those corporate decisions that decision makers have made, how do they affect financial future of the company? Part and into accounting, performance, financial ratio analysis. When a student finishes a corporate finance concentration, they can be looking for different jobs in the various areas that have been just mentioned, 'cause it is a very wide area. In the sense, there could be many positions that are titled financial analyst but then students can be working on determining financial needs, or analyzing capital budgeting projects, or long-term financial planning, or analyzing acquisitions, or asset sales, doing some budgets or analyzing competitors. And then the more of the upper level positions in corporate finance definitely would be the treasurer, which is more of a senior role, but students can also be working as a credit manager, they are establishing policies for granting credit to suppliers for instance, or setting different guidelines for electing on credit, or considering whether to use secured receivables for instance, and that requires knowledge of the customer.
02:27 and ability to analyze financial accounting statements.  
02:32 They could also be a cash manager,  
02:34 where there is publishing relationships with banks,  
02:36 or managing short term credit needs,  
02:39 or ensuring that sufficient cash is on hand  
02:42 to meet the daily needs, or putting excess cash  
02:46 into a concentration account bearing interest,  
02:50 and handling international transfers of funds, for example.