

# Teaching Plan

## Current Issues in Management Accounting

**Degree:** Administració i Direcció d' Empreses (ADE) **Code:** 21870

**Course:** third or fourth

**Term:** Third

**Number of ECTS credits:** 5

**Hours of student dedication:** 125

**Language:** Catalan

## 1. Presentation of the subject

Current Issues in Management Accounting is an optional subject in the Bachelors of Business Administration and Economics.

The basic objective of the course is that the student progresses in his training in certain aspects of the accounting and business management once the course has a deeper understanding of certain collateral aspects of the systems accounting or management information itself.

The subject has been adapted to the European credits system, as laid down in the European Higher Education Area. With this in mind, students have to acquire a set of skills in order to pass the subject.

Class hours have been restricted to a duration of 30 hours of theory and development seminars to complement the theoretical. In the middle of the quarter will be a midterm exam about the topics given until that date in order to comply with the continuous evaluation.

## 2. Competences to be attained

The knowledge that students acquire in Current Issues in Management Accounting is described in terms of general and specific skills that follow.

| General competences*  |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. To understand and interpret academic texts in an appropriate and reasoned manner.</li><li>2. To be able to justify positions with consistent arguments, as well as to defend them publically.</li><li>3. To be able to use the English language in all work-related environments (read, write and speak in a formal manner).</li><li>4. To have consolidated habits of self-discipline, self-commitment and rigor in the conduct of academic work, its organization and its proper timing.</li><li>5. To have a proactive attitude in exploring often ignored matters, a fundamental skill in all educational processes and long-run professional life.</li><li>6. To be able to apply acquired knowledge flexibly and creatively to new contexts and situations.</li><li>7. To show a sufficient level of knowledge required for professional performance.</li><li>8. To know the different contexts in which one may work: economic, industry, market, firm, and department.</li></ol> |

9. To use the appropriate information for devising proposals and problem solving.

\* These competences correspond to the general competences G1, G2, G4, G9, G10, G11, G13, G14 and G16 (IBE) or G17 (ADE) from the "*Memoria para la solicitud de verificación de títulos oficiales*".

Note: General competencies G16 for IBE and G17 for ADE are identical. We thus present them jointly for the sake of brevity.

| Specific competences  |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Develop knowledge to implement a balanced scorecard, control of environmental costs.</li><li>2. Learn to value companies</li><li>3. Implement internal control systems.</li><li>4. Determine the intellectual capital.</li><li>5. Find out when a company is doing creative accounting</li></ol> |

### 3. Contents

The course content can be found in the lecture notes and the basic bibliography recommended for each subject. The bibliography will allow the student to deepen their knowledge of the subject, but it is essential to achieve the objectives of each topic.

The course is divided into seven topics where each has its own goals in order to achieve the overall objectives of the matter.

#### **Topic 1. Indicators and balanced scorecard.**

##### **Objectives:**

It is intended that the student after studying this lesson:

- Find out the contributions of the indicators and the balanced scorecard in the control system for managing organizations.
- Know how to define the indicators and the objectives pursued by the calculation and implementation.
- Know how to implement the scorecard.

**Syllabus:**

Measurement of business strategy. Indicators: Indicators need to use management concept, the use of indicators. Financial prospects, customers, internal processes and learning and growth. Linking the balanced scorecard to strategy. Management strategy based on the balanced scorecard. Building a balanced scorecard.

**Basic references:**

Kaplan,RS and Norton, DP (1997): “Cuadro de mando integral”. Ediciones Gestión 2000. Barcelona

Kaplan,RS and Norton, DP (2001): “Cómo utilizar el cuadro de mando integral”. Ediciones Gestión 2000. Barcelona.

Olve, N-G, Roy,J and Wetter, M (2000): “Implantando y gestionando el cuadro de mando integral”. Ediciones Gestión 2000. Barcelona.

|                                     |
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| <b>Topic 2. Creative Accounting</b> |
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**Objectives:**

It is intended that the student after studying this lesson:

- Know when to detect financial statements may be adulterated or makeup.
- Analyze the effects and consequences of accounting changes
- Practise valuation adjustments required to adjust the financial statements present fairly.

**Syllabus:**

Definition and objectives. Reasons to facilitate the existence of it. Incentives provided. Details of the main creative practices and their effect on the financial statements. Procedures applicable to the detection of accounting changes. Possible solutions to creative accounting. Practical case concerning the analysis of the effects of the application of creative accounting on the balance sheets and profit and loss accounts.

**Basic references:**

Paper about “La Contabilidad creativa en España y en el Reino Unido. Un estudio comparativo.” Oriol Amat Salas, John Blake and Soledad Moya Gutiérrez.

“Propuesta para combatir la contabilidad creativa”. Universia Business Review. Oriol Amat Salas and Ester Oliveras Sobrevías.

“Contabilidad Creativa”. José A. Lainez Universidad de Zaragoza.

“La contabilidad creativa”. Antonio Martínez Arias Universidad de Oviedo. Asepelt España

### **Topic 3. Company Valuation. Practice Analysis.**

#### **Objectives:**

It is intended that the student after the lesson:

- Know all procedures prior to the application of business valuation methods.
- Can apply the appropriate valuation methods depending on the case of each company.
- Be a guide on the type of report that is submitted to the applicant for review.

#### **Syllabus:**

Reflections preliminary concept evaluation. Analysis of contingency process "Due Diligence." Questionnaire prior to the application of valuation method. Analysis of the main valuation methods. Report.

#### **Basic references:**

Valoración de empresas. Análisis de los métodos utilizados en la práctica. Autor José Angel Anson Lapeña.

Revista Valoración Empresas.Bases conceptuales i aplicacions pràctiques. ACCID.

Gestión económico financiera y Valoración de empresas. Autor CEOE-Cepyme. Estudis-apunts i material relatiu a valoració d'empreses de l'Escola d'auditoria del Col.legi de Censors Jurats de Comptes de Catalunya.

Document d'investigació DI-761 IESE. Enquesta prima de risc del mercat utilitzada.

Manual de valoració d'empreses e-valora.

Principis de valoració d'empreses de Pere Viñolas and Xavier Adserá.

#### **Topic 4. Human capital in management accounting**

##### **Objectives:**

This course enables students to study this lesson:

- Know the definition of intellectual capital.
- Know the effects of intellectual capital in the valuation of the company.
- Know how to calculate intellectual capital.
- Learn about the different types of incentives

##### **Syllabus:**

Definition, identification and classification of intangible assets. The intellectual capital and capital related to management accounting. Models for measuring intellectual capital. Indicators of planning and control. The human resource accounting information.

##### **Basic references:**

Edvinsson, L. and Malone, M. (1998): "El capital intelectual: cómo identificar y calcular el valor inexplorado de los recursos intangibles de su empresa". Ediciones Norma, Barcelona.

#### **Topic 5. Environmental Management Accounting**

##### **Objectives:**

It is intended for students having studied this lesson:

- Be aware of the need to invest in environmental improvements in the company.
- Learn to evaluate the importance of the adaptation of management accounting to new environmental requirements.
- Learn to calculate the environmental costs
- Learn to prepare reports for environmental management bodies.

##### **Syllabus:**

Environmental requirements of the company. Role of management accounting in the environmental context. Concept and classification of environmental costs. Treatment of environmental costs. Environmental reporting for management.

**Basic references:**

AECA: “Contabilidad de gestión medioambiental” Documento 13 de la Comisión de contabilidad de gestión. AECA. Madrid.

Crespo, P. (2007): “Guia per a la comptabilitat mediambiental”: Gestió 2000, ACCID: Barcelona.

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| <b>Topic 6. Internal control in the company. Structure and implementation.</b> |
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**Objectives:**

It is intended for students having studied this lesson:

- Know what is the internal control system of a company.
- Learn to implement it properly.
- Have ability to be able to detect the strengths and weaknesses of an operating system company.
- Learn how to audit properly.

**Syllabus:**

Introduction. Responsible for internal control and risks that may be incurred in the management. Definition, objectives and internal control classes. Elements of it. Guidelines for good I.C. Goals and techniques for prevention. Analysis of cycles and flow transactions. Data processing and internal control. The communication of the weaknesses of I.C.. Letter of recommendation. General Check List Review I.C.

**Basic references:**

Manual d’auditoria del REA (Registre d’Economistes Auditors)

Guíes Auditoría REGA Registre General Auditors (Consejo Superior Titulares Mercantiles i Empresariales)

Norma Técnica Auditoria ICAC (Instituto de Contabilidad y Auditoría de Cuentas) sobre la obligación de comunicar las debilidades significativas de Control Interno.

Recomendaciones Instituto de Auditores de España.

**4. Assessment**

The evaluation system has been developed that allows both teacher and student have benchmarks for learning how is progressing and how the process is progressing during the quarter.

#### 4.1. General Criteria Evaluation

1. Continuous assessment: 50% of the final grade.

1.1. Seminars: 20%

1.2. Exam: 30%

2. Final Evaluation: 50% of the final grade.

1. Continuous assessment (50%):

Continuous evaluation of the course is conducted through:

1.1. Seminars: preparation and delivery of practical work (20%).

1.2. Midterm Exam: include theoretical and practical concepts of the subject matter 1 to 3 (30%).

1.1. Seminars (20%)

##### Objective

The aim of the training is practical context and the procedures and concepts learned in numerical case studies.

##### Grouping

Practices should be carried out in groups of 3 to 5 people.

##### Number of seminars

The seminars have a weight of 20% of the final grade.

##### Delivery

The exercises are to be solved at home and presented at the beginning of the seminar. Corrections and answers to questions will be provided during the session.



## 1.2. Midterm Exam (30%):

### Objective

The purpose of the exam is to assess the progress made during the first half of the course. In this way, students will receive clear feedback on areas that need to be improved.

### Evaluation

The exam has a weight of 25% of the final grade. Doubts about the content of the examination will be resolved during the seminars.

## 2. Final assessment (50%):

### Objective

Application procedures and methods learned during the quarter specific cases that students must solve individually.

### Features

Students pass a written exam that will contain both theoretical and practical aspects. The examination must be passed (5 out of 10) in order to pass the course.

## 4.2. Policy review of recovery and summary of evaluation criteria

Continuous assessment can not recover or compensate. This applies to 20% for practices and for the exam (30%) and attendance.

The final exam (50%) can be recovered in case of having it suspended. The exact date will be announced during the academic year.

The following table summarizes the evaluation criteria and the potential for recovery in case of suspension:

| Continuous assessment |              | Final examination |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| (50%)                 |              |                   |
| Seminars              | Midterm exam | (50%)             |

|                                    |     |            |   |
|------------------------------------|-----|------------|---|
| <b>20%</b>                         |     | <b>30%</b> |   |
| Yes                                | Yes |            | The weight of the evaluation still together the final exam woman the final grade. In order to make average must pass the final exam (get a 4,5 out of 10) |
| Non-compensable or non-recoverable |     |            | Should you fail, you can back in July   |

**In the extraordinary situation of being part of an exchange program officially recognized by the UPF, the student can be evaluated using different evaluation mechanisms.**

## 5. Bibliography and teaching resources

### 5.1. Bibliography

The above in each subject of the course.

### 5.2. Teaching resources

- Block exercises.
- Transparencies.
- Notes.

## 6 . Teaching methodology

This course uses a variety of sessions and working methods so that students acquire the knowledge described in the syllabus. The sessions are divided into two groups: lectures and consulting sessions and study.

### Lectures

Plenary sessions: 90 minute sessions with the whole group. Much of the input comes in the plenary sessions of the teacher. The teacher introduces

the key theoretical concepts current issues in management accounting and explains the correct procedure to be followed in order to solve problems.

Seminars: these sessions have a duration of 90 minutes. The aim of the seminars is to consolidate students' knowledge and put it into practice through active participation.

a. The first part of the seminar is devoted to presenting the correct solution of the year or if previously assigned to the session. This is done in conjunction with the response to the questions that may have been generated during the individual work of students or during the plenary sessions.

b. During the second part of the session, if sufficient time, students solve an exercise ad hoc chosen by the professor of the seminar.

### Consultation tutorials

Tutorials query: students can contact the teacher by e-mail or check the Global Classroom its hours of tutoring.

Homework: includes work-study to assimilate concepts and procedures covered during class meetings. The aim of the work is the individual preparing for the exams and individual.

Group work: Group work time for preparation practices.

## 7.Activities planning

| Week | Plenary sessions   | Seminars | Time outside the classroom (approx.) |  |
|------|--|----------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1    | Topic 1 Indicators and balanced scorecard                                    |          | Individual work: 2 hours             |  |
| 2    | Topic 1 Indicators and balanced scorecard<br>Topic 2 Creative Accounting     |          | Individual work: 2 hours             |  |
| 3    | Topic 2 Creative Accounting<br>Topic 3 Company Valuation. Practice Analysis. |          | Individual work: 2 hours             |  |
| 4    | Topic 3 Company Valuation. Practice Analysis.                                |          | Individual work: 2 hours             |  |

|    |   |  |                          |  |
|----|---|--|--------------------------|--|
|    |   |  |                          |  |
| 5  | Topic 3 Company Valuation. Practice Analysis. Midterm Exam  |  | Individual work: 2 hours |  |
| 6  | Topic 4 Human capital in management accounting  |  | Individual work: 2 hours |  |
| 7  | Topic 4 Human capital in management accounting  |  | Individual work: 2 hours |  |
| 8  | Topic 5 Environmental Management Accounting<br><br>Topic 6 Internal control in the company. Structure and implementation. |  | Individual work: 2 hours |  |
| 9  | Topic 6 Internal control in the company. Structure and implementation.  |  | Individual work: 2 hours |  |
| 10 | Topic 6 Internal control in the company. Structure and implementation.  |  | Individual work: 2 hours |  |

