Module Nr. | 223
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Title | International Management Accounting and Financial Reporting
Applicability | n/a
Module type | obligatory
Language of Instruction | English
Teaching Methods | Seminar
Frequency of offer | weekly
Semester | 6th Semester
SWS | 4
ECTS-Credits | 5
Workload | 50 / 40 / 40 / 20
Corresponding Courses | none
Prerequisites | Knowledge in mathematics of finance, investment and financing, general taxation, basics in macroeconomics and accounting (HGB)
Assessment Method | Written exam
Exam aids to be used | Financial calculator, e.g. HP 30b Business Professional, HGB, IFRS
Responsibility for the course | Prof. Dr. Harald Ruhnke
Lecturer(s) | Prof. Dr. Harald Ruhnke

Learning outcomes / skills:
To extent knowledge in Management Accounting and Financial Reporting, IFRS (HGB):
“The age of free trade and the interdependence of national economies is now with us. Many of the largest companies in the world often do more of their business in foreign lands than in their home country. Companies now access not only their home capital markets for financing but others as well. As this globalization takes place, companies are recognizing the need to have one set of financial reporting standards.” Kieso (Accounting 2014) S. 2, pls. see literature
The basic concepts of IFRS (HGB) shall be part of this course.
The course should also help students to find a more elaborate access to cost accounting in order to fulfill requirements being asked for in a commercial management position. Beside the traditional methods of cost accounting, the students will get familiar with the concepts of Activity based costing, Target Costing and capital investment decisions, planning and budgetary control systems as well as the concept of performance measurement.
On the basis of an integrated financial model, which the students will design and build themselves, they will intensify their understanding regarding the connection between income and balance sheet and the cash flow statement. Furthermore will the students be introduced to the requirements a reporting system asks for in order to be able to develop an adequate controlling system.

Contents:
IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards), HGB
Financial Reporting and Accounting Standards
Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting
The Accounting Information System
Income Statement and Related Information
Accounting and the Time Value of Money
Accountants’ role in an organization
Cost Terms and purposes
Cost Allocation
Process costing system – Activity based costing
Target Costing
Capital investment decisions
Planning budgetary control systems
Performance measurement

Deployed methods of business administration:

- Models and Methods of analytics (research- and analytic models):
  - Process models (e. g. procedure of due diligence)
  - Component models (e. g. time series analyses for key figures development)
  - Normative decision theory (e. g. assessment of the impacts of individual forms of financing)
  - Qualitative optimization models
  - Quantitative optimization models
  - Forecasting models (budget figures)
  - Models of interaction (communication)

- Quantitative-empirical methods (comparative – statistic, mathematic methods, data analyses):
  - Key figures on the financial situation (such as liquidity, inventory turnover period), the income situation (e. g. return on investment, interest expense ratio), the financial position (e. g. cash flow figures, days payables outstanding); in this context, working with primary data and secondary data
  - Quantitative comparative analyses (e. g. statistical references from Standard & Poor’s)
  - Statistical analyses (e. g. medians of key figures in rating classes)

- Qualitative-interpretative methods (expert interview, surveys, standardized inquiry):
  - Qualitative company analyses (branch, organizational structure, management, business relationships, payment behavior)
  - Descriptive decision theory
  - Prescriptive decision theory
  - It is possible to conduct expert interviews as part of the project work

Methods of Teaching and Learning:

- Lectures and discussions: Theory and Reality
- Case studies and group work
- Self-controlled learning
- Special guests lectures (N.N.)
- Seminar paper

Literature:

- More literature at the beginning of the course