

**COURSE DATA****Data Subject**

<b>Code</b>	35852
<b>Name</b>	Financial planning
<b>Cycle</b>	Grade
<b>ECTS Credits</b>	4.5
<b>Academic year</b>	2023 - 2024

**Study (s)**

<b>Degree</b>	<b>Center</b>	<b>Acad. Period</b>
1313 - Degree in Business Management and Administration	Faculty of Economics	4 First term

**Subject-matter**

<b>Degree</b>	<b>Subject-matter</b>	<b>Character</b>
1313 - Degree in Business Management and Administration	31 - Corporate and international finance	Optional

**Coordination**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Department</b>
RODRIGO GONZALEZ, AMALIA	172 - Business Finance

**SUMMARY**

The subject of Financial Planning is an optional subject integrated within the Curricular Itinerary of Financial Management in the degree of Business Administration and Management and is taught in the first semester of the fourth year. The number of credits is 4.5 (3 credits of theory and 1.5 credits of practice) and is part of the baggage of knowledge required by every Financial Director of a company or an organization.

For a Financial Director, a company is an organization where money comes in through internal financing -generated by the activity of the company- and external financing -prevenient from the owners of the capital (shareholders) and foreign capital (creditors) - and money comes out when the company invests in fixed assets and current assets and also for the remuneration of external financial sources, as well as for debt service. These financial flows, many of which have an uncertain nature in a medium and long term horizon, are of an induced nature and are derived from the actions undertaken in other functional areas of the company: supply, production and distribution. Others are of an autonomous nature, being the responsibility of the financial director: capital increases, new loans, distribution of dividends, etc.



In order to create value for owners of capital (shareholders), in principle one should look for the cheapest financing and invest it in the most profitable business assets, taking into account in both cases the risk variable. These two types of financial decisions (investment and financing), have already been addressed at the basic level and at an advanced level in the compulsory subjects of Investment Theory and Financing Theory. However, you cannot create value through the corresponding investment decisions and financing if the company's day-to-day does not take into account a sufficient level of liquidity that allows you to meet payment commitments in a timely manner.

The subject of Financial Planning deals with the search of the financial balance of the company, not on cash or lack of cash in the day to day of the company, for which it is necessary that the corresponding financial planning processes are undertaken before long term (4 or 5 years) and short term (the next twelve months).

## PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

### Relationship to other subjects of the same degree

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

### Other requirements

For a good use of the subject the student needs to know the subjects of accounting, financial mathematics and financial management.

## OUTCOMES

### 1313 - Degree in Business Management and Administration

- Demonstrate capacity for analysis and synthesis.
- Have organisation and planning skills.
- Demonstrate oral and written communication skills in the native language.
- Be able to use ICTs in the field of study.
- Be able to analyse and search for information from different sources.
- Be able to solve problems.
- Be able to make decisions.
- Be able to work in a team.
- Have interpersonal skills.
- Have critical and self-critical capacity.
- Show commitment to ethics and social responsibility.



- Be able to learn autonomously.
- Show creativity.
- Show leadership and skills for mobilising the capacities of others.
- Show motivation for quality.
- Be able to coordinate activities.
- Be able to solve financial valuation problems, both for financing decisions and for business investment, in the national and international environment.
- Be able to establish the company's financial planning.

## LEARNING OUTCOMES

Ability to prepare financial planning documents.

Ability to prepare short and long-term budgets in the company.

Management of the spreadsheet in the preparation of budgets.

## DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

### 1. UNIT 1. STRATEGIC PLANNING AND FINANCIAL PLANNING

1. Strategy, Strategic Planning and Financial Planning.
2. Objectives of Financial Planning.
3. The process of Financial Planning.
4. Financial Planning Division: Classical and Modern.

### 2. UNIT 2 DIAGNOSIS OF THE COMPANY

1. Objectives of the patrimonial and financial analysis.
2. Ratios of patrimonial structure.
3. Result Ratios.
4. Asset management ratios: rotations.

### 3. UNIT 3 LONG-TERM FINANCIAL PLANNING

1. The financial flows of the capital cycle and the exploitation cycle.
2. The process of preparing the long-term financial plan.
3. The capital budget.

**4. UNIT 4 CLASSICAL FINANCIAL PLANNING**

1. Operating needs of funds against working capital.
2. Financial projection without efficiency changes.
3. The internal rate of growth.
4. The financially sustainable growth rate.
5. The Saldivar model.

**5. UNIT 5 SHORT-TERM FINANCIAL PLANNING**

1. The process of preparing the short-term financial plan.
2. The operating budget.
3. The cash budget.
4. Forecast balance sheet.

**WORKLOAD**

ACTIVITY	Hours	% To be attended
Theory classes	30,00	100
Classroom practices	15,00	100
Preparation of evaluation activities	15,50	0
Preparing lectures	30,00	0
Preparation of practical classes and problem	22,00	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>112,50</b>	

**TEACHING METHODOLOGY**

The theoretical classes will consist of the exposition, on the part of the professor, of the subjects of the subject. The participation of the student in terms of their critical capacity and debate will be positively valued.

The practical classes will consist in the resolution of practices by the teacher and / or the student. For the development of these classes the student will be provided with a series of practical cases, of which one part will be destined to personal work. In addition, the delivery of individual or group practical exercises will be required.

**EVALUATION**

The procedure for evaluating this subject is the following:



of the subject consists of:

1. A written exam, which may consist of theoretical questions as well as problems and real cases. This exam will represent 70% of the final grade. A minimum grade (3.5 points out of 7) must be passed in this written test so that it can be added to the rest of the grade.
2. Continuous evaluation based on class attendance and other face-to-face training activities and participation and involvement in the teaching-learning process.
3. An evaluation of the practical activities developed by the student (individually or in groups), from the preparation of papers, questionnaires and / or oral presentations, with defense of the developed positions.
4. To pass the subject, it will be necessary to obtain a minimum grade of 5 out of 10. Sections 2 and 3 will represent 30% of the grade of the subject.

**Observations:**

Those students who do not pass the subject in first call, will have the option of being evaluated in the second call. In the second call, the same criteria for evaluation and weighting of the first call will be used.

## REFERENCES

### Basic

- DURBÁN OLIVA, S. (Coordinador) (2016): Planificación financiera en la práctica empresarial. Madrid: Pirámide.
- FAUS, J.; TÀPIES, J. (1996): Finanzas operativas. Gestión financiera de las operaciones día a día. Barcelona: Estudios y Ediciones del IESE.
- ROSS, S.A.; WESTERFIELD, R.W.; JAFFE, J. (2011): Finanzas corporativas. Mejico: McGraw-Hill.
- ROSS, S.A. (2018): Finanzas corporativas. Mejico: McGraw-Hill.
- RUÍZ MARTÍNEZ, R.J.; GIL CORRAL (2000): La Planificación financiera de la empresa. Madrid: Instituto Superior de Técnicas y Prácticas Bancarias.