

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

<b>Code</b>	35889
<b>Name</b>	Management accounting
<b>Cycle</b>	Grade
<b>ECTS Credits</b>	6.0
<b>Academic year</b>	2020 - 2021

**Study (s)**

<b>Degree</b>	<b>Center</b>	<b>Acad. Period</b>	<b>year</b>
1314 - Degree in International Business	Faculty of Economics	2	First term

**Subject-matter**

<b>Degree</b>	<b>Subject-matter</b>	<b>Character</b>
1314 - Degree in International Business	10 - Financial and management accounting	Obligatory

**Coordination**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Department</b>
AYUSO MOYA, AMPARO	44 - Accountancy

**SUMMARY**

MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING is a foundation course, taught in the first semester of the second year of the Degree in INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS.

This course is linked to the area of Business Administration and comprises six ECTS credits.

The course focuses on a global view of Management Accounting; it is designed for students taking Management Accounting for the first time. The course will take both a practical and theoretical approach.

Management accounting provides key data to managers for planning and controlling, as well as data on costing products, services, and customers. By focusing on basic concepts, analyses, uses, and procedures instead of procedures alone, we recognize cost accounting as a managerial tool.

The learning experience will include lectures, discussion classes, problem solving classes, self-study problems, through in-class learning, group work and individual work.



## PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

### Relationship to other subjects of the same degree

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

### Other requirements

Basic Financial Accounting

## OUTCOMES

### 1314 - Degree in International Business

- Be able to work in multidisciplinary and intercultural teams.
- Understand and reflect on socio-economic and political contexts that affect business and economic decision-making in an international environment.
- Understand the structure and functioning of companies and organisations operating in an international context.
- Know and coordinate the different elements of the global value chain, from procurement to delivery.
- Prepare, interpret and analyse the accounting information of companies.
- Use the economic and financial information of the company to make decisions.
- Develop the capacity to prepare and defend reports that contribute to the decision-making of public and private agents.
- Conocer las distintas acepciones de coste y su clasificación y métodos de cálculo, así como los principales modelos de asignación de costes.
- Calcular el coste de la producción o servicios mediante el cálculo del coste por producto y el coste basado en las actividades.
- Calcular los costes de las distintas funciones de la empresa para la gestión eficiente de recursos, cálculo de márgenes y repartos de excedentes.
- Conocer la integración de los distintos presupuestos de la empresa y relacionarlo con los costes estándares técnicos y económicos y análisis de las desviaciones.
- Conocer los distintos usuarios internos y externos y sus necesidades informativas.
- Conocer los distintos estados financieros de la empresa.
- Conocer y analizar otras fuentes de información interna y externa que interviene en los distintos modelos de decisión.



## LEARNING OUTCOMES

Upon completion of the course, students will be able to:

- To design a costing system
- To calculate the cost of good manufactured and the cost of good sold according with different costing systems.
- To know different inventory costing methods
- To Analyze margins and to make management decisions based on them.

## DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

### 1. Chapter 1. Cost accounting: basic concepts

1. The accounting information for internal and external reporting
2. Cost Accounting: Definition and objectives
3. Cost terminology: Basic terms
4. External income statement and Internal income statement

### 2. Chapter 2. Type of cost, cost assignment, costing methods

1. Different types of production
2. Different alternatives to classifications costs.
3. Methods of calculating the unit cost of the product.
4. Stages in a cost system
5. Models in a cost system

### 3. Chapter 3. Types of costs: materials, labour cost and machinery

1. Types of materials
2. Treatment of materials handling costs
3. Method of pricing materials: FIFO, LIFO, Weight Average Cost
4. Inventory management
5. Labour cost
6. Machinery: Depreciation

### 4. Chapter 4. Variable costing and making management decisions



1. Variable costing
2. Comparison of variable costing and absorption costing
3. Cost-Volume-Profit Analysis
4. The Breakeven point
5. Using the breakeven point for decision making
6. The breakeven point with different products

### 5. CHAPTER 5. Cost Allocation Process

1. Purposes of cost allocation
2. Cost allocation base. The cost drivers
3. Types of departments: Operating and Support departments
4. Methods of allocating costs of support departments :Direct, step-down and reciprocal
5. Activity Based Cost (ABC)

### 6. CHAPTER 6. Job Costing System

1. General approach to Job Costing system
2. Steps to assigning cost (Direct & Indirect costs)
3. Actual vs Normal costing system
4. The end of period adjustments

## WORKLOAD

ACTIVITY	Hours	% To be attended
Theory classes	30,00	100
Classroom practices	30,00	100
Study and independent work	90,00	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150,00</b>	

## TEACHING METHODOLOGY

There will be a two-hour lecture plus a two-hour practice session per week, thus totalling four classroom hours per week. Students in the class will be split into two sub-classes (sub-groups) for practice sessions.

Teaching and Learning Methods: Lectures

- The students will read in advance the assigned readings from the textbook.
- The teacher will combine the lecturers with the active participation of students.



Teaching and Learning Methods: Practice sessions

- The learning method based on problems is used it for the exposition of the practical exercises by the studentes (his/her homework)

Students will prepare in advance exercises to work in the classroom

## EVALUATION

The course assessment has two components:

(A) A written exam, it represents the 60% of the final grade.

(B) Continuous assessment is based on solving exercises and test for the students. As well as, in volunteering to show their solution on the blackboard to the other classmates. It represents the 40% of the final grade.

The written exam needs to be passed (5 out to 10) If you pass the written exam, the final mark is obtained by adding the two previous components (A + B).

If the student chooses not to make continuous assessment, the student will have the highest score of the written exam (6 maximum).

### SECOND CALL:

In the second call, the continuous assessment activities are NOT RECOVERABLE (the same score obtained in the first call is maintained).

## REFERENCES

### Basic

- HORGREN, CH.T., DATAR, S.M. & RAJAN, M. : (2017)" Cost Accounting". Compiled by Amparo Ayuso Moya and Cristina Crespo Soler. Pearson Custom Publishing.

ALCOY, P., AYUSO, A., BARRACHINA, M., CRESPO, C., GARRIGOS, R., TAMARIT, C., URQUIDI, A. (2010): CASOS PRACTICOS RESUELTOS DE CONTABILIDAD DE COSTES. Coordinador: Vicente Ripoll. Ed. Profit.

## ADDENDUM COVID-19



**This addendum will only be activated if the health situation requires so and with the prior agreement of the Governing Council**

#### 1.- CONTENTS

The teaching guide is maintained.

#### 2.- WORKLOAD AND PLANNING

The teaching guide is maintained.

#### 3.- TEACHING METHODOLOGY

If due to COVID problems the teaching method could not be maintained in the classroom, the classes will be made by synchronous videoconference, according to the day and time planning for the face-to-face class. The students will connect the camera to participate in the development of the theoretical / practical classes. These sessions can be replaced by asynchronous sessions.

Tutoring through videoconference under replaces face-to-face tutoring.

#### 4.- EVALUATION

The % from teaching guide are maintained.

If due to COVID, the exam is not face-to-face, it can be done with theoretical-practical on-line exam and/or oral questions through video conference.

If the student could not be attending in any face-to-face test (duly justified absence) or had connection problems (both in the continuous assessment and in the final test), it can replace this test with an oral one through a videoconference in which the student must connect the camera to be identified.

#### 5.-REFERENCES

The teaching guide is maintained.