All business enterprises, governmental entities and not-for-profit organizations rely on accounting systems to produce essential information for management, control, and accountability. Such systems operate in complex settings involving both institutions and markets. The Master’s programme in Accounting & Control prepares students to embark on a career as preparer, user, or auditor of accounting information. By considering the technical aspects of accounting in relation to institutional setting and in the light of relevant academic research, students will learn to consider issues in accounting and control at an advanced academic level, and to reflect on the relationship between academic research in this area and issues in professional practice.

The Master’s programme in Accounting and Control is offered in a fulltime and a parttime version. The two versions are identical in terms of learning outcomes, content and testing, but may differ in particular with respect to the scheduling and teaching formats. A separate study guide is available for the full-time programme.

Programme
In practice, the part-time Master’s programme in Accounting & Control is offered in conjunction with the postgraduate programmes for ‘Registeraccountant’ and ‘Registercontroller’ and, for students whose prior education is at HBO-level, with a preparatory programme that must be completed before admission to the Master’s programme (‘premaster’). This study guide applies to the Master’s programme only.

Study load
The study load of the Master’s programme is 60 credits. Credits are expressed in EC (European Credit Transfer System). Each credit amounts to circa 28 hours of study. The programme will take two years when students take one course per period, which can be considered as a realistic study load in many typical work-life settings. However, students must take responsibility for finding sufficient time to devote to their studies.

Some courses may be offered in such a way that students can follow classes in two courses during a period. This is done to facilitate, for instance, excellent students who wish to accelerate their study progress, or students who need to retake a course while being confident that they can combine it with a new course. Such a scheduling does not imply that taking two courses at a time is a normal study load for part-time students, and students must themselves decide on a study planning that is appropriate for their circumstances and capabilities.

-Course programme 2016-2017 parttime master Accounting and Control

Please note that this shows the scheduling of courses over the year. It does not imply that the programme can be completed in one year of part-time study.

-Academic calendar 2016-2017

-Teaching and Examination Regulations 2016-2017 Master programmes FEWEB

-Rules and Regulations 2016-2017 FEWEB
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Parttime Master Accounting and Control – Obligatory

Below are the obligatory courses

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Parttime Master Accounting and Control - CLp4 /CLp5

Choose to follow the course in period 4 or period 5

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Parttime Master Accounting and Control - Electives

Choose 2 of 6 courses. The courses Audit Theory and Control and Audit will be offered twice a year.

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<td>Management Control</td>
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Parttime Master Accounting and Control - General information

Opleidingsdelen:

- Parttime Master Accounting and Control - Learning outcomes
- Parttime Master Accounting and Control - Teaching
- Parttime Master Accounting and Control - Language of instruction
- Parttime Master Accounting and Control - Enrollment
- Parttime Master Accounting and Control - Assessment
- Parttime Master Accounting and Control - Busy season
- Parttime Master Accounting and Control - Exemptions

Parttime Master Accounting and Control - Learning outcomes

The Master’s programme in Accounting and Control has formulated the following learning outcomes:

1. Technical proficiency: Students are prepared, in terms of technical knowledge of accounting and control, to function effectively in their post-education professional environment, and to successfully participate in programmes for further professional training and specialization, in particular those for certified auditors and controllers. Technical proficiency consists of:

1a Technical knowledge: Students know and understand commonly applied techniques and concepts for presenting, verifying and analysing financial information and related non-financial information, at a level building on first-cycle programmes.

1b Problem-solving skills: Students are able to apply their knowledge to complex problems.

2. Institutional awareness: Students are aware of the significant role of institutions, in particular the legal and regulatory context, of accounting and control. Institutional awareness consists of:

2a Institutional knowledge: students know the relevant institutions and sources of regulation, and have learned how to stay abreast of evolving law, standards, codes and best practice statements in areas such as financial reporting, auditing, and corporate governance.

2b Compliance skills: Students can make informed judgments about how relevant regulations apply in complex situations.

3. Academic competencies: Students have the ability to consider specific phenomena in accounting and control (technical and/or institutional) in the light of the evolving body of relevant theory and research findings. Academic competencies consist of:

3a. Critical skills: the ability to search, identify and read academic research that bears on a given issue in the domain of accounting and control, and to evaluate the research both in terms of execution and in terms of its contribution to the issue at hand.

3b. Conceptual reasoning: the ability to frame accounting and control issues in terms of broader concepts and more general theoretical
frameworks, to develop research questions using such broader concepts and to position these questions in the context of the existing literature.

3c. Technical research skills: the ability to carry out a research project using appropriate methods for data gathering and analysis.

4. Communication skills: Students have general skills in oral and written presentation appropriate at an academic level.

5. Reflection: Students are able to reflect on their own responsibility, as well as that of organizations they may work for, in applying professional knowledge or academic skills. This includes knowledge of formal responsibilities for accounting and control practices as embedded in laws and regulations and an awareness of different conceptions of social responsibility. It also includes an ability to recognize ethical issues underlying practices and standards and ethical implications or assumptions of theoretical concepts and frameworks.

Parttime Master Accounting and Control - Teaching

Courses in the Accounting & Control programme use a variety of teaching methods, but typically combine plenary lectures and some form of teaching in smaller groups. Some course rely entirely on individual work, others will include a component of group work. The outline of the teaching approach of each course is shown in the course descriptions that form part of this study guide. Details of the teaching format of each course are included in a course manual which is published on the Blackboard site for the course. The course manual explains what the student can expect and what is expected of the student, for instance with respect to the study programme by week, guidance on using the required reading, instructions for preparing cases, the determination of the final grade, etcetera. To increase their chance of success, students should take good note of the course manuals before attending their first class in a course.

In the parttime programme, classes are offered on Fridays. Only in order to meet unforeseen problems with teaching capacity, classes may by way of exception be offered on weekday evenings. In such cases facilities such as video recordings will be provided to students who cannot attend.

Parttime Master Accounting and Control - Language of instruction

The parttime MSc programme Accounting & Control uses the same English-language teaching materials (required reading, lecture slides, weblectures) as the fulltime programme. However, the language used in class will typically be Dutch. Given the international composition of the teaching staff at VU University, all or part of courses may be taught by English-speaking instructors. Exam questions in written exams will normally be posed in English but may be answered in Dutch. The thesis may be written in Dutch or English. Normally, thesis supervisors in the parttime programme will be able to read Dutch, but peak demands on capacity may imply that a student will be assigned an English-speaking supervisor if the student wishes to complete the thesis in a given period.

The diploma of the parttime MSc programme does not identify the
programme as an English-language programme, but is otherwise fully equivalent to the diploma of the fulltime programme.

Parttime Master Accounting and Control - Enrollment

Enrollment for courses and exams must be done via VUnet.

Parttime Master Accounting and Control - Assessment

Modes of assessment vary from course to course, and may include papers and reports handed in during the course, or participation during lectures and tutorials. All courses include a written exam. Examinations are held at the end of each teaching period. Resits are held at the end of the next period. The programme structure and the organization of individual course can be subject to change. In such cases, a transition regulation will apply.

Examinations and assessments are governed by:
- The applicable FEWEB Academic and Examination Regulations (with respect to the general examination provisions in the MSc programme)
- Regulations and Guidelines regarding examinations FEWEB (with respect to the specific procedures surrounding examinations).

The current version of both documents is available on VUnet.

For practical purposes, you are advised to consult at least the ‘Exam Code’ (Appendix A to the Regulations and Guidelines regarding Examinations), which contains information on important matters such as the requirement to bring an ID to the exam, late admission to exam locations, and materials you are or are not allowed to bring into the exam location.

Parttime Master Accounting and Control - Busy season

For students working in the audit profession, the scheduling offers the possibility to work fulltime during the months of January through March. For that purposes, the courses offered in period 4 that are relevant to the specialization Accountancy (Financial Accounting Theory and Corporate Law) are offered again in period 5. The general condition that students are restricted to two exam opportunities per course per academic year continues to apply.

Parttime Master Accounting and Control - Exemptions

Exemptions to take specific courses may be granted by the Examination Board under conditions specified in the applicable Academic and Examination Regulations. No exemption will be granted for the thesis, and the maximum number of courses for which an exemption may be granted is two.

Advanced Corporate Finance for Accounting en Control

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Doel vak
This course is an advanced course in Corporate Finance. It is meant for students preparing for the VU RC program and students in the Master Accounting & Control program.

The Corporate Finance discipline is about matching companies' assets with investor's preferences. It has both a micro perspective on CFO decision making and a macro perspective on the functioning of Corporate Financial Markets. It applies to CFO's at non-financial companies and financial institutions and to policy makers.

This course has three main learning objectives.

1. Extending academic/ professional knowledge about Corporate Finance: learning about academic concepts in Corporate Finance. (Technical knowledge)
2. Applying academic concepts in Corporate Finance in real life cases: confrontation of academic concepts in Corporate Finance with real life situations. (Problem-solving skills; Conceptual reasoning; Communication skills)
3. Understanding the origin and empirical strength of academic concepts in Corporate Finance: test of underlying assumptions and robustness in empirical (academic) research. (Critical skills; Conceptual reasoning)

This course will give most attention to objectives 1 and 2. Objective 2 makes this course relevant for professional practice.

After following this course, you:
- Understand basic Corporate Finance concepts in economic terms, including their strengths and limitations.
- Have (quantitative skills) to apply these basic concepts.
- Understand the unique features of each concept and interrelationship between them.
- Are able to choose between various concepts and apply them in specific real life cases.

More specific learning objectives for the working classes and case solving are:
- Students are able to analyze and solve a case in Corporate Finance;
- write a (consulting) report on a case in Corporate Finance;
- Students are able to raise questions during the working class and to formulate their own position;
- Students are able to present their case solutions.

Inhoud vak
Most important topics in this course are
- leverage decision
- dividend decision
- risk management
- credit risk measurement (including rating agencies)
- credit risk pricing
- corporate debt market
- structured corporate finance (project finance, asset securitization, LBO)
- quantitative pricing of debt (value of debt in distress situations and convertible debt valuation.

Onderwijsvorm
Lectures, including discussion of case assignments

Toetsvorm
Written exam (80%) and case assignments (20%)

Literatuur
Custom book, in addition an access code to a pdf file is delivered. More details to be announced at the beginning of the course.

Vereiste voorkennis
This course elaborates on classical text books like Corporate Finance (Berk and DeMarzo) and Principles of Corporate Finance (Brealey, Myers and Allen). These books mark the entry knowledge level of this course. The book Corporate Finance (Berk and DeMarzo) is comprehensively discussed and tested in the VU bachelor programme Economics and the VU bachelor programme Business Administration. Students not very familiar with these books are advised to have a look at these books or even buy it for (required) background knowledge to this course.

Advanced Financial Reporting

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<td>Faculteit</td>
<td>Fac. der Economische Wet. en Bedrijfsk.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coördinator</td>
<td>prof. dr. C. Camfferman RA</td>
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<td>Lesmethode(n)</td>
<td>Hoorcollege, Werkgroep</td>
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Doel vak
This course provides an overview of the main accounting issues in preparing the financial statements of large listed enterprises (technical proficiency). In line with reporting requirements for listed companies in the European Union, the course is based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) (institutional awareness). In working with IFRS, you will learn to draw simultaneously on technical, institutional, and academic skills (problem-solving skills, compliance skills, and conceptual reasoning).

After following this course, you will be familiar with:
- the objectives of the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and its general approach to standard-setting;
- the IASB's Framework and its key concepts with respect to recognition, measurement and performance presentation;
- the main requirements concerning recognition and measurement of the IAS/IFRS selected for this course. This course does not deal with disclosure and presentation requirements unless specifically indicated;
- the style in which accounting standards, and specifically those of the IASB, are written.

You should then be able to:

- read and understand an accounting standard by yourself, to understand at least its main provisions concerning recognition and measurement, to summarize these in the form of journal entries and to discuss the impact of the prescribed treatments, compared to possible alternatives, on reported income and financial position;
- give a reasoned opinion on questions concerning the application of the standards covered in this course;
- recognize and explain how IFRS has been applied in practice on the basis of extracts from financial statements of listed companies;
- discuss and evaluate aspects of standards in terms of their internal consistency, consistency with other standards, their agreement with the Framework, or the overall policies of the IASB.

Inhoud vak
At the core of company financial reporting is the representation of financial position and financial performance in the balance sheet and income statement. Measuring these accounting numbers can be complex (think of uncertainty in provisions, or of financial instruments). IFRS contains extensive guidance in dealing with this complexity. In practice, IFRS can function as just a set of rules that needs to be complied with. However, it can also be seen as an evolving body of knowledge in which relevant accounting issues are identified and analyzed, and in which solutions are offered that aim to be principles-based and that are consistent with a set of underlying concepts. That is how IFRS is used in this course. We don’t use a textbook, but we use IFRS to become familiar with important accounting issues, to understand how they can be resolved, and to reflect on the solutions offered in IFRS.

While the course will not turn you into an IFRS specialist, you will acquire a knowledge of issues and concepts that will allow you to follow intelligently future developments in financial reporting. You will also develop your practical skills in working with accounting standards so that you can find and apply more detailed knowledge when needed in practice or further specialized studies.

Onderwijsvorm
Classes in groups of ca. 30 students on Friday, supported by weblectures. Students can opt for a regular 6-hour group or a condensed 4-hour group. Most groups have Dutch-language lecturers. Depending on student numbers, one or more groups may have lecturers from international staff.

Toetsvorm
Written exam; optional assignments yielding a maximum of 5 bonus points (out of 100 for final grade)
Literatuur

Vereiste voorkennis
This course requires intermediate knowledge of financial accounting, including preparation of consolidated financial statements. In practice, knowledge of financial accounting equivalent to Financial Accounting 3.1 is required.

Aanbevolen voorkennis
The course assumes basic knowledge of common transactions and arrangements, such as lease contracts, pension arrangements, business combinations, and common financial instruments including derivatives. The greater your familiarity with these topics, the easier it will be to appreciate their discussion in IFRS.

Overige informatie
In enrolling for the course, please take care to select the your preferred group type (morning/afternoon, four or six hours).

Advanced Management Accounting

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<tr>
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Doel vak
This course provides an overview of the main issues that financial controllers will face in their daily work (technical proficiency). In the course we use both a set of quantitative methods and study academic papers to analyze how management accounting information will be used for decision making and evaluation (problem solving, critical skills, conceptual reasoning) Finally, this course discusses several issues where financial controllers face opposing forces to make decisions in their work (reflection).

After following the course, you should be able to:

- use quantitative methods (e.g., regression, linear programming, financial modelling), to assess the value of additional information, analyze the impact of uncertainty on profitability, analyze bottlenecks, and analyze cost behavior;
- read and understand academic papers and be able to formulate why results of these papers are informative for practical decisions;
- understand why the need for management accounting information has grown over time;
- recognize that financial controllers play a key role in decision
making and performance evaluation;
- discuss and evaluate opposing forces that influence decisions
that financial controller make (e.g., the watchdog role versus
information supplier role of controllers).

**Inhoud vak**

Since management accounting information is not subject to a set of
extent regulations, other principles will guide which accounting
information firms need. These principles are often based on cost-benefit
reasoning, and on understanding the set of incentives that different
layers of managers have.

In the course we analyze the value of management accounting devices
based on these principles.

**Onderwijsvorm**

Lectures supported by slidecast lectures (slides and voiceover).
Lectures consist of a basic set of lectures of four hours per week and
an optional two hours per week to provide more practice and additional
support.

**Toetsvorm**

Written exam
Optional assignments yielding a maximum of 5 bonus points (out of 100
for final grade)

**Literatuur**


A selection of academic papers, to be published on Blackboard.

**Aanbevolen voorkennis**

The course assumes an understanding of management accounting at
intermediate level.

**Overige informatie**

There is no requirement to enrol in advance for the option to take two
more hours of lectures.

**Audit Theory**

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**Doel vak**
The course provides an overview of auditing, with a clear emphasis on the conduct of the audit of financial statements (technical knowledge) and the application of such knowledge to hands-on cases (problem-solving skills). While specific knowledge of the exact application of auditing standards (e.g., International Standards of Auditing) is beyond the scope of this course, students are expected to obtain a general awareness and understanding of relevant institutions (institutional knowledge) and sources of regulations (compliance skills) in the context of auditing. Students will further obtain a basic understanding of theoretical foundations of the academic discipline of auditing by critically assessing academic research (critical skills) and applying relevant theories to the context of auditing (conceptual reasoning). Finally, an important objective of this course is to obtain the ability of recognizing ethical dilemmas in the audit profession (reflection). More specifically, on successful completion of this course, students should:

- have a thorough understanding of the economic role of financial statement audits;
- know about the main concepts of auditing and audit theories and be familiar with some key academic articles in this field;
- understand the professional (including ethical) and regulatory requirements that guide the conduct of audits;
- be familiar with the main audit concepts, such as reasonable assurance and materiality;
- be able to describe how auditors acquire knowledge about the client’s industry and business;
- be able to explain the types of audit evidence an auditor obtains to test management assertions;
- interpret the audit risk model and the relationship between the risk of material misstatements (consisting of inherent risk and control risk) and detection risk;
- know which audit reports an auditor can issue, and what the criteria for each type of audit report are.

**Inhoud vak**
Auditing involves the testing and evaluation of evidence against agreed norms or criteria. It has an important societal function because financial statement users (e.g., shareholders) and other stakeholders require some level of assurance on the qualitative aspects of information found in the financial statements, such as information reliability and relevance. For example, shareholders require primarily assurance about the reliability of financial statements, since they use these statements for their professional decision-making. Providers of debt financing, such as banks, need to know whether the presented liquidity ratios are accurate. Fiscal authorities are interested in the accuracy of costs as disclosed in fiscal reports.

The course will focus on the role of the auditor in society and what demands this role imposes on the auditor. We start by giving an introduction to the demand for auditing, relying on the theoretical foundations of the profession. This is followed by an examination of the audit profession’s need for ethical behavior and professional skepticism. Next, the course focuses on the audit process, starting with the planning stage of the audit, where the auditor obtains an understanding of the client and its business and designs the audit plan, while paying careful attention to the audit risk model. The next two
Audit stages discussed at a general level in this course include the performance of audit procedures. Auditors can obtain various types of audit evidence to test management assertions. The audit process concludes with the completion stage of the audit. By examining audit evidence obtained during an audit, auditors ultimately decide which type of auditor’s report to issue. The course concludes with a discussion of the auditor’s role with respect to fraud and an overview of other assurance services. In addition, throughout the course, academic (research) articles will be read and discussed. In summary, the course focuses on what, why and how questions regarding (financial) auditing phenomena.

Onderwijsvorm
Plenary lectures, web-lectures, smaller group tutorials (max. 30 students per group)

Toetsvorm
Written final exam (open questions)
Weekly tests (multiple choice)
Individual essay
Team assignment(s)

Literatuur
- A selection of Academic Papers (available on Blackboard)
- Specific Standards and Regulations (available on Blackboard)

Vereiste voorkennis
Basic understanding of financial accounting and accounting information systems

Overige informatie
This course is also offered in a busy season variant during period 5. The regular and busy season variants are offered as alternatives. The total number of exam attempts for this course during each academic year cannot exceed two.

Audit Theory

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Doel vak
The course provides an overview of auditing, with a clear emphasis on the conduct of the audit of financial statements (technical knowledge)
and the application of such knowledge to hands-on cases (problem-solving skills). While specific knowledge of the exact application of auditing standards (e.g., ISA) is beyond the scope of this course, students are expected to obtain a general awareness and understanding of relevant institutions (institutional knowledge) and sources of regulations (compliance skills) in the context of auditing. Students will further obtain a basic understanding of theoretical foundations of the academic discipline of auditing by critically assessing academic research (critical skills) and applying relevant theories to the context of auditing (conceptual reasoning). Finally, an important objective of this course is to obtain the ability of recognizing ethical dilemmas in the audit profession (reflection).

More specifically, on successful completion of this course, students should:
- have a thorough understanding of the economic role of financial statement audits;
- know about the main concepts of auditing and audit theories and be familiar with some key academic articles in this field;
- understand the professional (including ethical) and regulatory requirements that guide the conduct of audits;
- know the management assertions related to accounts, transactions and presentation and disclosure;
- be familiar with the main audit concepts, such as reasonable assurance and materiality;
- be able to describe how auditors acquire knowledge about the client’s industry and business;
- be able to explain the types of audit evidence an auditor obtains to test management assertions;
- interpret the audit risk model and the relationship between the risk of material misstatements (consisting of inherent risk and control risk) and detection risk (i.e. the inverse of the extent of substantive testing);
- know which audit reports an auditor can issue, and what the criteria for each type of audit report are.

Inhoud vak
Auditing involves the testing and evaluation of evidence against agreed norms or criteria. It has an important societal function because financial statement users (e.g., shareholders) and other stakeholders require some level of assurance on the qualitative aspects of information found in the financial statements, such as information reliability and relevance. For example, shareholders require primarily assurance about the reliability of financial statements, since they use these statements for their professional decision-making. Providers of debt financing, such as banks, need to know whether the presented liquidity ratios are accurate. Fiscal authorities are interested in the accuracy of costs as disclosed in fiscal reports.

The course will focus on the role of the auditor in society and what demands this role imposes on the auditor. We start by giving an introduction to the demand for auditing, relying on the theoretical foundations of the profession. This is followed by an examination of the audit profession’s need for ethical behavior and professional skepticism. Next, the course follows the main stages of the audit process, starting with the planning stage of the audit, where the auditor obtains an understanding of the client and its business and designs the audit plan, while paying careful attention to the audit risk model. The next two audit stages discussed at a general level in this
course include the performance of different kinds of audit procedures. Auditors can obtain various types of audit evidence to test management assertions. We then consider the conclusion of the audit process and the auditor’s ultimate decision on which type of auditor’s report to issue. The course concludes with a discussion of the auditor’s role with respect to fraud and an overview of other assurance services. In addition, throughout the course, academic (research) articles will be read and discussed. In summary, the course focuses on what, why and how questions regarding (financial) auditing phenomena.

**Onderwijsvorm**
Plenary lectures, web-lectures, smaller group tutorials (max. 30 students per group)

**Toetsvorm**
Written final exam (open questions)
Midterm exam (multiple choice)
Individual or team assignment(s)

**Literatuur**
- A selection of Academic Papers (available on Blackboard)
- Specific Laws and Regulations (available on Blackboard)

**Vereiste voorkennis**
Basic understanding of financial accounting and accounting information systems

**Overige informatie**
This is the busy season variant of the regular course Audit Theory offered in period 2. The regular and busy season variants are offered as alternatives. The total number of exam attempts for this course during each academic year cannot exceed two.

**Control and Audit**

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**Doel vak**
This course aims to enable students to assess and discuss the influence of business risks and controls on the financial reporting by organizations. The focus is on the discovery of risks of misstatements by starting with an evaluation of business risks (Technical knowledge, Problem-solving skills). This will be studied from a practical as well as an academic point of view (Academic competencies), and students will train their capacity to present the outcome of their analysis to a
relevant audience (Communication skills).

After following this course, you will have knowledge and understanding of:
- a taxonomy of organizations
- a framework for risk assessment
- assessment of risks within an organization and design and assessment of an internal control system to mitigate these risks from management's perspective (control);
- assessment of risks for the audit opinion and assessment of an internal control system to mitigate these risks;
- determination of audit steps necessary to audit an internal control system;
- the principles of business risk audit and the relation with financial audit.

You should then be able to:
- apply the knowledge on organizations by analyzing risk related topics in annual reports and other documents or sites from those organizations;
- read and analyze academic papers related to business risk audit;
- perform oral and written presentation of cases.

Inhoud vak
Management is responsible for controlling the company in order to reach the company goals. An important part of this is the design and the proper functioning of internal controls. Auditors are responsible for an adequate audit and a correct audit opinion. For this they use the internal control system of the company amongst others. So both management and auditors rely on the internal control system, but from different perspectives. In this course both worlds are brought together. Similarities and differences between both perspectives are analyzed.

Onderwijsvorm
The course is given during six lectures of 4 hours in which the theory will be covered in 1 hour and discussion and application of the theory in 3-hour interactive workgroup tutorials. Students are encouraged to ask questions and participate actively to discuss the topic at hand.

Each week a case and an academic paper need to be prepared in advance and presented. Preparation consists of answering a set of questions by studying the annual report of a company as well as acquiring information from other sources (e.g. internet).

Toetsvorm
The maximum score possible is 100 points and is earned by:
- Attending the lectures
- Oral and written presentations
- Written exam
In order to be admitted to the exam, every student needs to participate in the discussions and preparation of the cases.

Preparation of cases and papers is done by a team consisting of 4-6 students (teams are formed during the first lecture) and must be delivered by an upload on BlackBoard, a few days before the lecture in which this is presented and discussed. Prepared cases and papers are graded by the lecturer. Every team has to present their work at least once.
Literatuur
Required reading:
- Several academic papers that will be published on BlackBoard.

Vereiste voorkennis
Knowledge is assumed of:
- business processes and the relation with financial reporting, equivalent to the VU bachelor course Accounting Information Systems
- The content of the Audit Theory course in the MSc Accounting & Control

Overige informatie
This course is mandatory for post-graduate accountancy students but can be taken as an elective as part of the master programme Accounting & Control.

Control and Audit

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Doel vak
Management is responsible for controlling the company in order to reach the company goals. An important part of this is the design and the well functioning of internal controls.
Auditors are responsible for an adequate audit and a correct audit opinion. For this they use the internal control system of the company.
So both management and auditors rely on the internal control system, but from different perspectives.
In this course both worlds are brought together. Similarities and differences between both perspectives are analyzed by applying knowledge in and understanding of:
- assessing risks within an organization and designing and assessing an internal control system to mitigate these risks from managements perspective (control);
- assessing risks for the audit opinion and assessing an internal control system to mitigate these risks;
- determination of audit steps necessary to audit an internal control system;
- the principles of business risk audit and the relation with financial audit.
A taxonomy of organizations as well as a framework for risk assessment are used in this course.

**Inhoud vak**
Each week cases and academic papers need to be prepared in advance and presented. Preparation consists of answering a set of questions by studying the annual report of a company as well as acquiring information from other sources (internet f.i.). In order to be admitted to the exam, every student needs to participate in the discussions and preparation of the cases and papers.

Preparation of cases and papers is done by a team consisting of 4-6 students (teams are formed during the first lecture) and must be delivered by an upload on BlackBoard a few days before the lecture in which this is presented and discussed. Prepared cases and papers are graded by the lecturer. Every team has to present their workout at least one time.

**Onderwijsvorm**
The course is given during six lectures of 4 hours in which the theory will be covered in 1 hour and discussion and application of the theory in 3-hour interactive workgroup tutorials. Students are encouraged to ask questions and participate actively to discuss the topic at hand.

**Toetsvorm**
The grading is done by participation in the tutorials, preparation of cases and a written exam. The grade for attending lecture constitutes 5% and preparing and presenting cases constitutes 20% of the overall grade. The final exam accounts for 80% and will be a closed book exam. Grades for attending lectures and preparation and presenting cases are valid up to the end of the academic year.

**Literatuur**
- Several academic papers that will be published on BlackBoard.

**Vereiste voorkennis**
Knowledge is assumed of:
- taxonomy of organizations;
- business processes and the relation with financial reporting;
- elementary audit theory.
This knowledge is lectured in the VU-courses Accounting Information Systems and Audit Theory and can be read in the following literature:
Overige informatie
For latest news on the course see BlackBoard.

Corporate Governance, Risk Management and Control

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Doel vak
This course aims to provide students with an understanding of how financial reporting processes are embedded in a wider context of corporate governance, internal control and risk management. Students learn to consider issues relating to financial reporting integrity at the intersection of regulations and codes (Institutional awareness), tools and concepts of information systems, risk management and control (Technical knowledge), and ethical issues (Reflection). Using a case-based approach, the course develops students’ Problem-solving skills and Communication skills.

After following this course, students:

- Can explain the importance, meaning and inter-relations between Corporate Governance, Internal Control and Risk Management;
- Can discuss the roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders in a private or public organization;
- Know the content of the vital Corporate Governance codes and understand the substantial similarities and differences between various codes;
- Understand how risk management can be embedded into the internal control structure of the organization;
- Understand the importance of proper information systems in the implementation of an internal control system
- Understand the limitations of Corporate Governance codes with respect to ensuring "proper" management

Can apply and combine the knowledge and understanding as outlined above to analyze and discuss issues related to financial reporting integrity in the context of complex case settings.

Inhoud vak
Corporate governance is the process and structure used to direct and manage the business and affairs of the corporations with the objective of enhancing shareholder value, which includes ensuring the financial viability of the business.

Corporate governance covers a wide range of issues that are of interest to different disciplines including economics and law. In this course, we approach corporate governance from an accounting angle, because the
integrity of financial reporting processes is a key aspect of corporate governance. In practice, corporate governance problems frequently come to light in the form of accounting scandals. In this course, we consider the causes and circumstances of such scandals, and we apply concepts from enterprise risk management and internal control to the financial reporting process to identify and understand potential governance issues and their resolution. We also consider issues relating to (un)ethical behavior in a corporate environment.

Onderwijsvorm
Plenary lectures and discussion classes based on cases, prepared by students in advance. Participation in the discussion classes is mandatory.
In addition, students will work in small groups on one large case, on which a written paper needs to be submitted before the end of the course, and which has to be presented by students.

Toetsvorm
Written closed-book exam
Paper and presentation

Literatuur
To be announced.

Vereiste voorkennis
Part of the master program

Aanbevolen voorkennis
Bachelor

Overige informatie
For latest news on the course see blackboard

Corporate Law

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Doel vak
This course deals with the key issues of Dutch company law, mainly concentrating on corporations (BV's and NV's). The objective of this course is to deepen the participants' knowledge and insight of how Dutch corporations work and problems related to Dutch corporations (Institutional awareness). In working with corporate law, you will learn to improve your Compliance skills and Communication skills and will develop your capacity for Reflection.
After following this course, you:
- have knowledge and insight of how Dutch corporations are organized
- have insight of problems related to Dutch corporations
- have knowledge of the 12 subjects listed below
- have worked with and discussed (real life) cases concerning Dutch corporations
- are informed on current affairs of the NV and BV, including recent case law of the Dutch Supreme Court

You should then be able to:
- give a reasoned opinion on questions concerning Dutch corporate law
- make an informed judgment about how corporate law applies in complex situations
- reflect on legal responsibilities of organizations and its management
- follow recent developments in the media concerning current affairs of the NV and BV, including recent case law of the Dutch Supreme Court

Inhoud vak
The course is organized around 12 subjects:
- Introduction and basics of Dutch company law
- European company law
- Concern law
- Internal governance of companies
- Corporate governance
- Capital protection
- Liability of (supervisory) directors and shareholders
- Listed and non-listed companies
- Protective devices
- Mergers and acquisitions
- Law regarding annual accounts
- Disputes

The subjects form a basic toolbox of corporate law. They are relevant to your career in accounting and control. We will discuss the subjects in a practical way.

Onderwijsvorm
Lectures, study group

Toetsvorm
Written examination and an optional assignment or midterm test for bonus points.
The grade for the written examination must be at least a 5.0.

Literatuur
- Huizink, J.B., Rechtspersoon, vennootschap en onderneming, Deventer: Kluwer, most recent edition
- Documents placed on Blackboard, including but not limited to syllabus

Overige informatie
This course is also offered in a busy season variant during period 5. The regular and busy season variants are offered as alternatives. The total number of exam attempts for this course during each academic year
Corporate Law

**Doel vak**
This course deals with the key issues of Dutch company law, mainly concentrating on corporations (BV's and NV's). The objective of this course is to deepen the participants' knowledge and insight of how Dutch corporations work and problems related to Dutch corporations (Institutional awareness). In working with corporate law, you will learn to improve your Compliance skills and Communication skills and will develop your capacity for Reflection.

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**Inhoud vak**
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- Protective devices
- Mergers and acquisitions
- Law regarding annual accounts
- Disputes
The subjects form a basic toolbox of corporate law. They are relevant to your career in accounting and control. We will discuss the subjects in a practical way.

**Onderwijsvorm**
Lectures, study group

**Toetsvorm**
Written examination and one assignment. The written exam accounts for 80 percent of the final mark and the assignment accounts for 20 percent of the final mark. The grade for the written examination must be at least a 5.0.

**Literatuur**
- Huizink, J.B., Rechtspersoon, vennootschap en onderneming, Deventer: Kluwer, most recent edition
- Documents placed on Blackboard, including but not limited to syllabus
  J.E. Brink- van der Meer

**Overige informatie**
This is the busy season variant of the regular course Corporate Law offered in period 4. The regular and busy season variants are offered as alternatives. The total number of exam attempts for this course during each academic year cannot exceed two.

**Empirical Research in Accounting**

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**Doel vak**
The purpose of this course is to explore and provide an understanding of the different research methods employed in empirical accounting research. At the end of the course the student should have a strong enough understanding of the different methods discussed to be able to interpret and critically evaluate empirical accounting studies (critical skills), and to be able to use these methods to conduct an empirical accounting study him/herself (technical research skills).

After following this course, you:
- will have a better understanding of the main research methods
used in empirical accounting research, and their strengths and weaknesses;
- will be better able to interpret and critically evaluate empirical accounting research;
- will be better able to conduct empirical accounting research yourself.

Inhoud vak
Empirical research in accounting relates to financial accounting, management accounting and auditing. In accounting research, a wide variety of empirical research methods are used. This variety stems from the diversity of theories used, topics and questions studied and the research methods researchers have at hand. Some general patterns can be observed, though. For instance, while financial accounting research often builds on publicly available data archives, management accounting research often builds on company-specific data. This difference partly stems from the difference in questions these domains of accounting are interested in, but also from the availability of data. The course starts with an overview of the types of questions studied in empirical research in financial accounting, management accounting, and auditing, and the types of methods and data used for analysis. After this overview the remainder of the course is structured following the research methods most frequently employed in accounting research. Each method will be studied in depth in relation to the type of question it is suitable for. In this analysis, the focus will lie on both the use of the method and the (accounting) domain it is being used in. Some of these methods are also widely used for more practical applications. Overall, the course aims to prepare students for writing their Master thesis, as well as for other Master courses that build strongly on empirical accounting papers.

Onderwijsvorm
Lectures on Friday. Students can opt for a regular ‘6 hours of classes a week’ option or a condensed ‘4 hours of classes a week’ option.

Toetsvorm
Written exam (60% of the final grade).
Team assignment (40% of the final grade).

Literatuur
A series of empirical accounting papers.

Vereiste voorkennis
The course assumes basic background knowledge of business research methods and statistics. Knowledge of research methods equivalent to Methoden en Technieken BE 3.2. is required.

Overige informatie
In enrolling for the course, please take care to select your preferred option (i.e., for the regular ‘6 hours of classes a week’ option or the condensed ‘4 hours of classes a week’ option). The ‘4 hours of classes a week’ option is intended mainly for the minority of students who can do a fast track, and for students who almost passed last year, and feel they just need a refresher rather than doing the course all over again.

Financial Accounting Theory
Doel vak
This course aims to provide students with a broader perspective to think about the quality of financial accounting and reporting than just compliance with existing rules and standards. The aim is to make students acquainted with and aware of the mainstream economics-based concepts and approaches to accounting theory development and empirical research (Academic competencies). These concepts are discussed in relation with the audit profession and standard setting to understand and question the rationale for accounting standards and practices (Institutional awareness, Reflection).

After following this course, students will have the factual knowledge and understanding of theoretical concepts to:
- understand the role of accounting (more specifically financial reporting) in the economic environment, in particular in capital markets
- understand the economic interests of different stakeholders (preparers, users, auditors, regulators) in financial accounting information and to use these interests as a framework to analyze and evaluate existing or proposed practices and requirements, as well reasoning advanced in support of such practices and regulations
- interpret and evaluate the outcome of empirical research that aims to measure the impact, relevance and consequences of accounting information.

Inhoud vak
Financial Accounting has a rich tradition of theory and research. This course introduces students to an important part of the research literature, which takes its starting point in mainstream economics. The basic assumption is that financial accounting can be understood as part of the rational economic decision-making of firms and individuals.

Important topics are: how accounting information can be (and is) used as source of information in decision making such as investment decisions; how this information value can be investigated empirically; how the efficiency of capital markets may influence the opinion on the role of accounting; how accounting information is used in contracting and what the consequences are when looking at the incentives of different stakeholders, and what aspects are important when developing or judging standard setting. The course has a strong focus on the economics of accounting.

Onderwijsvorm
Lectures; weblectures; discussion classes based on assignments

Toetsvorm
Management Control

Doel vak
This course provides in-depth knowledge that relates to how firms create the conditions to achieve predetermined or desirable outcomes (technical proficiency). It allows students by means of a textbook, cases and academic papers to consider a wide range of control mechanisms that can be used to achieve this purpose of achieving organizational objectives, ranging from formal information-based mechanisms to more informal personnel and social control mechanisms (academic competencies). Students share their thoughts on application and use of controls by presenting cases and paper reviews and lead classroom discussions (communication skills), balancing pros and cons - also from an ethical point of view, to express their suggestions on the application of controls in practice (reflection).

After following this course, you will be familiar with:

- Acquiring a thorough understanding of the components of MCS, their effects on human behavior, their interrelationships and design criteria.
- Active learning using the case method, in which the analysis of actual events of companies stimulates learning, and identification and application of relevant knowledge to complex problems.
- Developing skills to critically evaluate how empirical (accounting) research and its outcomes contribute to a theoretical understanding of the field and to implications for practice.
- Further development of competencies in presenting and discussing business analyses and academic papers.

Inhoud vak
The contents of this course can broadly be divided into two sections. The first section deals with the control function of management and
management control system design. This section includes topics such as the cause of control problems and the need for management control systems (MCS) in organizations, management control alternatives and their effects on behavior, and the determinants of MCS design. This part of the course will build mainly on the book by Merchant and van der Stede as referred to below, and case presentations and discussions. The second section of the course uses these insights from part I to study MCS in different organizational forms: (1) performance measurement and incentive compensation in profit seeking firms, (2) management control in hospitals and (3) management control in interfirm relationships. In analyzing the control function in these three different forms of organization, contemporary empirical accounting and management research is examined, by critically studying, presenting and reporting on articles from the accounting literature. This section therefore also builds on both theory insight from part I and skills in research methods acquired earlier during the economics and business administration curriculum.

Onderwijsvorm
Class in a group of ca. 30 students.

Toetsvorm
Case reports (2 * 7.5% of final grade)
Presentation (case or paper review – 7.5% of final grade)
Paper review (7.5% of final grade)
Written exam (70% of final grade)
Optional assignment yielding a maximum of 1 full point on top of final grade.

Literatuur
- Selected articles for review, presentation and discussion (to be announced in the course manual).

Aanbevolen voorkennis
The course assumes basic knowledge of common economic theories (e.g., transaction cost economics, agency theory) and accounting knowledge (e.g., cost behavior, investment decisions).

Overige informatie
In enrolling for the course, please take note of the fact that presentation, cases and paper reviews are subject to team work (of max 3 students, to be formed during the first lecture). This means that once starting this course, you must finish it!

Thesis

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<td>Faculteit</td>
<td>Fac. der Economische Wet. en Bedrijfsk.</td>
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<td>Coördinator</td>
<td>dr. P.C.M. Claes</td>
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<td>Examinator</td>
<td>dr. P.C.M. Claes</td>
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**Inhoud vak**

By writing an individual thesis, students show that they are able to set up and conduct a research project on a topic of their choice, and to relate the question, the research approach, and the findings to the relevant academic and professional literature. Students are assigned supervisors through an enrolment procedure held three or four times a year. Following a general introductory session, students will be asked to submit a request for supervision, including a statement in general terms of the research question(s) they intend to investigate in their thesis. This is the basis for assigning a supervisor. In consultation with the supervisor, students develop a research plan for approval by a second reader. Allocation of supervisors is conditional on completing an approved research plan within a stated timeframe. Following approval of the research plan, supervision is continued for a stated number of months during which the thesis will need to be completed.

**Intekenprocedure**

Please consult the Blackboard site ‘Thesis MSc Accounting & Control’ for details and information about the enrolment procedure and the scheduling of enrolments. The Blackboard site also contains a thesis manual (scriptiehandleiding) explaining thesis requirements in more detail.