LONDON CAPITAL COMPUTER COLLEGE

Advanced Diploma in Corporate Accounting & Reporting

Accounting is diverse and complicated. The Advanced Level enhances the knowledge gained in the Diploma level and prepare candidates for more challenging topics.

Why does the course exists – The course focus on major topics like social issues, reporting, project risk management and quantitative methods. Tackling such important tasks prepare candidates for the future which leads to employment.

How does it fits into the larger programme – Due to social, economic and political reasons, new legislations are introduced regularly. This makes the course crucial as financial reporting is at the centre of corporate, economic and political factors.

For who it was designed – The course is designed for those who complete the Diploma in Accounting and Finance or holders of equivalent qualifications interested in advancing themselves.

How it will benefit candidates – Candidates with an accounting qualification can look forward to favourable employment prospects within the financial accounting industry.

Subjects:

- Advanced Financial Reporting
- Advanced Management Accounting
- Quantitative Methods for Business
- Financial Accounting Theory
- Project Risk Management

Advanced Financial Reporting – analysis of managers' financial reporting and disclosure strategies, and the effects of such strategies on firms' equity values and contracts. Despite extensive regulation, managers have much discretion in implementing measurement, recognition and disclosure rules when reporting their firms' performance. Managers can also reveal additional information voluntarily, leaving them to some extent free to make decisions about its quality and credibility. These choices emerge from the complex interactions that managers have with investors, regulators, auditors, analysts, competitors, etc. Why and how managers make all these choices and what effects their choices have are difficult questions to answer. The one thing we do know for sure is that information in corporate financial reports tends to be noisy and biased.

Advanced Management Accounting - Over the last years management accounting issues of control and performance measurement have been recognised as increasingly important. In general, management is concerned with decision-making and with planning and control. Advanced Management accounting examines the integrative and interdisciplinary role of management accounting and its contribution in the strategic management process, focusing on cases that deal with management's need for information for planning, control and decision making using both quantitative and qualitative information.

Quantitative Methods for Business - when a person is ill or has had an accident and received an injury there are many variables associated with the incident which could be measured. An infection may cause the person's temperature to rise, a broken bone will cause pain. There may also be psychological consequences which a researcher may wish to measure, e.g. anxiety or health beliefs. The methods used to measure these variables will very often be of a quantitative nature. The researcher will use techniques which allow some form of number to be used to assess or quantify the condition under investigation. They will seek to investigate the relationships between variables using systematic controlled observations. These observations of a carefully chosen sample of the population of interest, and the associated statistical procedures, will enable researchers to test their hypotheses and verify or refute the theories which attempt to explain the observations.

Financial Accounting Theory - Theories can help us make sense of the world in which we live and can provide a structure to understand our (social) experiences. Theories of accounting consider: people’s behaviour with respect to accounting information; people’s needs for accounting information; why people within organisations elect to supply particular information

Project Risk Management - risk is something that may happen and if it does, will have a positive or negative impact on the project. A few points here. "That may happen" implies a probability of less than 100%. If it has a probability of 100% - in other words it will happen - it is an issue. An issue is managed differently to a risk. A risk must also have a probability something above 0%. It must be a chance to happen or it is not a risk. The second thing to consider from the definition is "will have a positive or negative impact". Almost everything in today's business world involves a risk of some kind: customer habits change, new competitors appear, factors outside the organisation control could delay a project. But formal risk analysis and risk management can help to assess these risks and decide what actions to take to minimise disruptions. They will also help to decide whether the strategies used to control risk are cost-effective.