



## IDENTIFYING DATA

### Financial resources management

Subject	Financial resources management			
Code	O04G240V01505			
Study programme	(*)Grao en Turismo			
Descriptors	ECTS Credits	Choose	Year	Quadmester
	6	Mandatory	3rd	1st
Teaching language	Spanish Galician English			
Department				
Coordinator	Sánchez Fernández, Patricio			
Lecturers	Sánchez Fernández, Patricio			
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General description	The aim of this subject is to provide the students with the basic knowledge that is essential for financial resources management, both in terms of appraising financial resources in general and financial decision-making, be it regarding investment or financing.			

## Competencies

Code	
A1	Students need to show they have acquired and understood the knowledge in a field of study underpinned by general secondary education and which is usually at a level which-while drawing on advanced text books-also includes certain aspects that imply being familiar with the cutting edge of this field of study.
A2	Students need to be able to apply the knowledge acquired to their work or vocation in a professional manner, and should have the skills normally demonstrated through the ability to develop and defends points of view and to solve problems related to their field of study.
A3	Students should be able to collect and interpret relevant data (usually within their field of study) in order to make judgements that include a reflection on the relevant social, scientific or ethical issues.
A4	Students should be able to transmit information, ideas, problems and solutions to both specialised and non-specialised audiences.
A5	Students should have developed the necessary learning skills in order to continue studying with a high level of autonomy.
B5	Oral and written communication skills.
B6	Mobility and adaptability to different contexts and situations.
B7	The ability to work both in teams and individually
C7	Understand and interpret concepts related to the financial and analytical information management of tourist companies.
C13	To be able to evaluate alternatives in the planning, management and control of tourist companies, as well as make strategic decisions.
D1	Responsibility and the capacity to take on commitment
D4	Entrepreneurship.

## Learning outcomes

Expected results from this subject	Training and Learning Results
Able to distinguish between the different methods of financial and analytical information management of tourist companies.	C7 C13
Able to choose the best alternatives for the planning, management and control of tourist companies.	C7 C13
Able to apply strategic decisions in economic and financial contexts.	C7 C13

Able to choose the appropriate data in order to make social, scientific or ethical judgements.	A1 A2 A3 A4 A5	
Able to apply techniques that contribute to the team's development and consolidation.	B5 B6 B7	D1 D4
Able to identify the basic processes related to entrepreneurship and to put them into operation.	B5 B6 B7	D1 D4

## Contents

Topic	
Conceptual framework of financial management. Analysis of financial statements.	1.1. Financial function and objective of the enterprise. 1.2. Corporate assets 1.3. Economic-financial structure 1.4. Annual statements and measuring economic and financial profitability
Interest rates and the time value of money.	2.1. The value of money over time 2.2. Financial capital 2.3. Financial capitalization 2.4. Revenue
Investment in liquid assets in the tourist industry.	3.1. Concept and composition of liquid assets 3.2. The concept of business cycle 3.3. The AMP of the enterprise or the duration of the operating cycle 3.4. Assessment of liquid assets; special reference to the treasurer's department. 3.5. Investment appraisal according to financial criteria
Investment in fixed assets in the tourist industry.	4.1. The nature and characteristics of fixed assets in tourist companies 4.2. Explanatory variables of investment 4.3. Criteria for economic appraisal
Long-term financial sources for the tourist industry: appraisal and cost	5.1. Loans 5.2. Leasing 5.3. Renting
Short-term financial sources for the tourist industry: appraisal and cost.	6.1. Commercial credit 6.2. Bank rate 6.3. Loan agreement 6.4. Credit-loan comparison 6.5. Factoring

## Planning

	Class hours	Hours outside the classroom	Total hours
Troubleshooting and / or exercises	15	30	45
Master Session	30	75	105

\*The information in the planning table is for guidance only and does not take into account the heterogeneity of the students.

## Methodologies

	Description
Troubleshooting and / or exercises	Activity in which problems and/or exercises related to the subject are posed. The student should develop suitable and correct solutions by practising routines, applying formulae or algorithms, applying processing techniques to the data available and interpreting results. This activity is usually used to complement lectures.
Master Session	Explanation given by the lecturer of the contents of the subject being studied. Practical examples may be developed to clarify theoretical concepts.

## Personalized attention

Methodologies	Description
Troubleshooting and / or exercises	Problem solving and/or exercises

## Assessment

Description	Qualification	Training and Learning Results

Troubleshooting and / or exercises	Problem solving and/or exercises: On-site written exam including theory (short or multiple-choice questions) and practical sections. A minimum mark may be required to pass.	50	B5 B6 B7	C7 C13	D1 D4
Master Session	Assessment carried out through exercises and/or short questions or multiple-choice questions on the content covered in the lectures. A minimum mark may be required to pass.	50	A1 A2 A3 A4 A5	B5 B6 B7	C7 C13

### Other comments on the Evaluation

Continuous assessment: 1.- The assessed tests described above make up 50% of the total mark. When sitting an exam in the second examination period, the mark from these tests will be saved. 2.- A written exam with both theory and practical sections makes up the remaining 50% of the total mark. This will be held at the end of term.

A minimum level will be required to pass. Those students whose marks are not higher than the minimum established for the exam will fail. Those students who do not pass Stage 1 of the continuous assessment and those who have not been following it will be assessed through a global exam based on all the subject content, practical skills and adaptation to new situations. A compulsory minimum mark will be required. Those students whose marks are not higher than the minimum established will fail.

Conduct deemed to be inappropriate, contrary or damaging to social harmony may be penalised and lead to the loss of the student's right to continuous assessment.

For the second examination period, an on-site written exam will be held to assess the student's competences in relation to the subject, and a minimum mark will be required to pass. Those students whose marks are not higher than the minimum established will fail.

Dates and times of the exams for each examination period are specified in the assessment tests calendar approved by the Faculty of Business Studies and Tourism Board for the academic year 2016-2017.

In the event of there being any conflict or disparity between exam dates, those indicated on the FCETOU website will prevail.

### Sources of information

AMAT SALAS,O, **Contabilidad y Finanzas de Hoteles**, Ed. Gestión 2000,

ANTICH CORGOS,J. MOYA CLARAMUNT,M, **Gestión Financiera. Edición para técnicos en empresas turísticas**, Ed. Síntesis,

BREALEY, R.A. y MYERS, S.C., **Fundamentos de Financiación Empresarial**, Ed, Mc Graw Hill,

GARCIA VILLANUEVA, R Y OTROS, **Gestión Financiera en el Sector Turístico. Inversión y Financiación a L.P.**, Ed. Pirámide,

### Recommendations

#### Subjects that it is recommended to have taken before

Company: Accounting of tourism organisations 1/O04G240V01101

Company: Accounting of tourism organisations 2/O04G240V01202

#### Other comments

This study guide offers guidelines for developing the subject and is considered flexible, so changes may be made during the academic year.