

Matura 2015/16 - WIRE Aufgabenstellungen

Autor: Daniel Melichar

Klasse: 5AHITM

Unternehmensführung: Corporate Governance

Attachment: attachment_cg1.pdf

Good corporate governance is not an end in itself. It is a means to support economic efficiency, sustainable growth and financial stability. It facilitates companies' access to capital for long-term investment and helps ensure that shareholders and other stakeholders who contribute to the success of the corporation are treated fairly.

A Corporate Governance specifies the rights and responsibilities of company stakeholders with particular emphasis on three groups

- Shareholders who own the company
- The board of directors who oversee Managers
- And management which handle the daily operations

It may also specify the rights of other stakeholders such as Employees, Customers, Creditors, Suppliers.

1. Give an overview to Corporate Governance, explain the principles behind it and why they are required. Include the involved parties in your explanation.
2. Analyse the possible systematic problems with Corporate Governance. How do they occur and what possible solutions can you develop for them?
3. Take a look at the Coca-Cola Corporate Governance. What is their basic goal and what priorities have they set? Can you give suggestions for improvements?

Grundzüge des österreichischen Rechtssystems: EU Gesetzgebung

Attachment: attachment_eul1.pdf

The European Union can be a rather complicated political system for anyone who has never put much effort in understanding it. The basics are known to most people, however, when it comes to more profound topics such as the actual regions that are part of the EU, the financial distribution, or the process of creating a new

law: the legislative procedure.

1. Describe the European Union's Ordinary Legislative Procedure in its most basic form. Explain the required steps the EU has to take for a new law to be developed.
2. There are several other procedures next to the Ordinary Legislative Procedure. Give a brief explanation to them and when they are being used.
3. Interpret which possible issues or challenges the standard legislative procedure can have and how they can arise.

Buchführung u. Jahresabschluss: International Accounting Standards

Attachment: attachment_ias1.png

An International Accounting Standard, commonly referred to as IAS, can be viewed as a common global language for business affairs so that company accounts are understandable and comparable across international boundaries. They are a consequence of growing international shareholding and trade and are particularly important for companies that have dealings in several countries. They are rules to be followed by accountants to maintain books of accounts which are comparable, understandable, reliable and relevant.

1. A financial statement has some required components and documents that have to be included. What are they and what are they being used for?
2. The development of new International Accounting Standards is being handled by the International Accounting Standards Board. How often are the Standards being reviewed and new ones developed?
3. The adoption of an International Standard Account is beneficial for a company. Explain why the adoption is a smart idea and what benefits a company can gain from this.

Arbeitsrecht & Lohnverrechnung: Vertrag von Lisabon

Attachments: attachment_lt1.png, attachment_lt2.png, attachment_lt3.png, attachment_lt4.pdf

The Treaty of Lisbon (initially known as the Reform Treaty) is an international agreement which amends the two treaties which form the constitutional basis of the European Union (EU). The Treaty of Lisbon was signed by the EU member states on 13 December 2007, and entered into force on 1 December 2009. It amends the Maastricht Treaty (1993), also known as the Treaty on European Union, and the Treaty of Rome (1958), also known as the Treaty establishing the European Community (TEEC). The Treaty of Lisbon, renamed the Treaty of Rome to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU).

1. The Treaty of Lisbon made some changes to Institutions of the European Union. What are the most

significant changes that the Treaty has made and what are the responsibilities of the Institutions?

2. The Treaty of Lisbon made some changes to the fundamental rights of European Citizens. In the Treaty, the fundamental rights have been rephrased and have thereby caused some issues. What issues have been raised?
3. The Treaty of Lisbon has made some great changes to the way the European Union is structured. The three pillars of the EU was the metaphor before the Treaty. This metaphor has changed after the Treaty. Compare the two metaphors provided in the attachments.

Sozialrecht: Pensionsversicherung im internationalen Vergleich

Attachments: attachment_ps1.png, attachment_ps2.pdf

Pension systems around the world, whether they be social security systems or private sector arrangements, are now under more pressure than ever before. Significant pension reform is being considered or implemented in many countries due to:

- their ageing populations arising from lower fertility rates and increasing life expectancies
- increased government debt in some countries
- uncertain economic conditions
- record low interest rates
- a global shift towards greater individual responsibility with defined contribution plans

The included Attachment is a Summary of the Melbourne Mercer Global Pension Index, which is a rating system that gives a value to the pension schemes of countries.

1. Richard Hinz and Robert Holzmann have developed a multi-pillar pension scheme that is supposed to set the basis for a well established pension scheme. Explain the different pillars as seen in the Attachment.
2. Take a look at the Summary and analyse on which criteria the index is based on. Why are these criteria the deciding factors?
3. In the Summary Austria is also included and rated. Give recommendations how the Index can be raised and a better pension system can be established for our country.

Wirtschaft und Recht im intern. Kontext: Amerikanische Kreditgrenze

The debt limit is the total amount of money that the United States government is authorized to borrow to

meet its existing legal obligations, including Social Security and Medicare benefits, military salaries, interest on the national debt, tax refunds, and other payments.

1. Explain the reasoning behind the development of the Debt Limit. How does the United States Government reason going into debt and constantly raising the limit?
2. The United States debt has been a part of the Government for many years, analyse the main drivers of the United States debt limit and explain if they have changed over the years.
3. Interpret the possible consequences of the constant rise of the United States debt limit. What could happen if the system keeps going on as it is right now?