Applying Case Study Method in Teaching Financial Accounting at Tan Trao University

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Abstract
This study explores the application of the case study method in teaching financial accounting at Tan Trao University. The case study approach, recognized for its effectiveness in fostering critical thinking and practical problem-solving skills, aligns with the dynamic and complex nature of financial accounting. By engaging students in real-world scenarios, this method bridges the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical application, enhancing the learning experience. Through qualitative analysis and feedback from students and faculty, the research highlights the benefits and challenges of integrating case studies into the curriculum. The findings suggest that the case study method not only improves comprehension and retention of accounting principles but also prepares students for the professional demands of the accounting industry. This paper advocates for the broader adoption of case studies in accounting education, proposing strategic implementations to maximize their educational impact.

Keywords: Case study, Teaching financial accounting, Tan Trao University, Critical thinking, Practical application.


Introduction
In the rapidly evolving landscape of higher education, particularly within the domain of financial accounting, the imperative for innovative teaching methodologies has never been more pronounced. At Tan Trao University, the integration of the case study method in teaching financial accounting emerges as a pivotal strategy to bridge the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical application. The dynamic nature of financial accounting, characterized by its complexity and ever-changing regulatory environment, necessitates a pedagogical approach that not only imparts foundational knowledge but also cultivates critical thinking, problem-solving skills, and real-world applicability among students.
The case study method, a pedagogical tool with roots in legal and business education, offers a robust framework for engaging students in active learning. By immersing students in real-world scenarios, case studies compel them to apply theoretical concepts to practical situations, analyze diverse outcomes, and devise strategic solutions. This method fosters a deeper understanding of financial accounting principles, as students are encouraged to explore various facets of accounting issues, including ethical considerations, regulatory compliance, and strategic financial management.

At Tan Trao University, the adoption of case studies in financial accounting courses signifies a transformative shift towards experiential learning. This approach not only aligns with global educational trends but also addresses the specific needs of our student body, who will soon enter a highly competitive and demanding job market. The traditional lecture-based model, while effective in delivering vast amounts of information, often falls short in developing the critical skills necessary for professional success in accounting. In contrast, case studies provide a dynamic platform for students to engage with complex financial data, interpret and analyze accounting reports, and make informed decisions based on their analyses.

Moreover, the case study method enhances the interactive dimension of the classroom, fostering a collaborative learning environment. Students are encouraged to work in teams, simulating real-world business environments where teamwork and communication are crucial. This collaborative aspect not only enhances learning outcomes but also prepares students for the interpersonal and team-oriented nature of professional accounting roles. Through the discussion and debate of case studies, students develop a nuanced understanding of different perspectives and approaches to financial accounting challenges.

The integration of case studies in financial accounting at Tan Trao University is also supported by a wealth of academic literature that underscores its effectiveness. Numerous studies have highlighted the benefits of case-based learning, including improved student engagement, higher retention rates of complex concepts, and enhanced critical thinking abilities. By leveraging these insights, our curriculum is designed to maximize student learning and ensure that graduates are well-equipped with the skills and knowledge required for successful careers in accounting.

In conclusion, the application of the case study method in teaching financial accounting at Tan Trao University represents a strategic initiative to enhance the quality of education and better prepare students for the professional world. This approach not only addresses the limitations of traditional teaching methods but also aligns with our commitment to providing a comprehensive, practical, and engaging learning experience. By fostering a deeper understanding of financial accounting principles through real-world applications, we aim to produce graduates who are not only proficient in accounting theory but also adept at navigating the complexities of the accounting profession.

Content and Characteristics of the Financial Accounting Course

Financial Accounting is a core component of the business and management curriculum, playing a crucial role in equipping students with the necessary skills to become professional financial and accounting experts. The content of this course encompasses a wide range of topics, from fundamental principles to advanced
techniques, providing a comprehensive and detailed understanding of the financial system and accounting processes.

The Financial Accounting course is systematically and scientifically structured, covering basic accounting principles, financial accounting, management accounting, tax accounting, and international accounting. Students are introduced to the fundamental concepts and principles of accounting, including the accounting system, financial statements, and the bookkeeping process. They delve deeply into financial statements such as the balance sheet, income statement, cash flow statement, and statement of changes in equity, learning how to analyze and interpret financial information to make accurate business decisions. Additionally, students study management accounting, focusing on the use of accounting information to support management in planning, controlling, and decision-making, including cost analysis, budgeting, and performance management.

Moreover, the course provides knowledge on the tax system and related regulations, as well as tax accounting techniques to optimize corporate tax obligations. With the development of globalization, students also explore international financial reporting standards (IFRS) and how they differ from national accounting standards, which is crucial in today's global business environment.

One of the distinguishing features of the Financial Accounting course is its high practical relevance. Emphasizing real-life examples and specific business scenarios, this course helps students apply their knowledge to real-world situations, thereby enhancing their analytical and problem-solving skills in a practical business environment. The rich and diverse content, ranging from financial accounting, management accounting, tax accounting to international accounting, ensures that students are equipped with comprehensive and in-depth knowledge.

The course requires students to master the skills of financial data analysis, thereby developing logical thinking, data-driven decision-making skills, and the ability to clearly and accurately interpret financial information. Financial accounting is a constantly evolving field, requiring students to continually update their knowledge on the latest regulations, accounting standards, and global financial trends.

With the advancement of information technology, the Financial Accounting course also emphasizes the use of accounting software, financial analysis tools, and modern financial management support tools, helping students become familiar with the high-tech environment in the accounting industry. In summary, the Financial Accounting course not only provides students with a solid foundational knowledge but also develops the necessary skills to succeed in the accounting and financial sector. With its rich and diverse content, modern teaching methods, and practical applications, this course plays a pivotal role in training professional financial accountants to meet the ever-increasing demands of the labor market.

**Methodology Based on Case Study Teaching**

**The Emergence of Case Study Methodology**

The emergence of the case study teaching methodology marks a pivotal shift in educational pedagogy, revolutionizing how students engage with real-world complexities within their academic disciplines. Originating from its roots in legal
education in the early 20th century, this approach has transcended disciplinary boundaries to become a cornerstone in various fields.

By presenting students with authentic scenarios or cases, the case study method not only deepens theoretical understanding but also cultivates practical skills essential for professional success. This method challenges students to apply theoretical knowledge to concrete situations, fostering critical thinking, decision-making prowess, and analytical acumen.

Moreover, the evolution of case study teaching reflects a commitment to preparing students for the multifaceted challenges of contemporary workplaces. It bridges the gap between theory and practice, equipping learners with the competence to navigate ambiguity, propose innovative solutions, and confidently tackle real-world problems.

In essence, the advent of case study methodology underscores its enduring relevance in education as a transformative tool that empowers students to become adept problem solvers and future leaders in their respective fields. As educators harness its potential, they catalyze a paradigm shift towards experiential learning that not only enriches academic learning but also prepares students for the dynamic landscapes of today's globalized society.

What is the Situation Research?

Situation research is a specialized research method in social and behavioral sciences, focusing on understanding and solving issues within the specific context of particular situations. This approach goes beyond mere descriptive data collection to deeply analyze factors and interactions within a specific context to gain a clearer understanding of impacts and outcomes.

According to Lazarus and Folkman (1984), situational research involves measuring an individual's response to a specific situation, emphasizing the interaction between the demands of the situation and the individual's resources for coping. Their research underscores the role of individual appraisal and assessment in managing stress and pressure from the environment.

Cox, Griffiths, and Rial-Gonzalez (2000) define situational research as the process where individuals reassess and react to specific work situations, with their responses influenced by their perceptions and evaluations of those situations.

In an educational context, Kyriacou (2001) describes situational research as the assessment of specific teaching situations that teachers encounter, where their decisions and responses are shaped by factors such as task difficulty, teacher preparedness, and relationships with students.

In summary, situational research is a prominent research method in social sciences and education, where in-depth understanding of specific situations and individual responses can lead to important insights into handling, problem-solving, and professional development.

The Purpose of Teaching Based on the Situational Method

In the realm of financial accounting education, the application of situational teaching methods serves a crucial purpose. This approach aims to immerse students in realistic scenarios encountered in accounting practice, thereby bridging the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical application. By exposing students to diverse financial situations, ranging from routine transactions to complex financial reporting
challenges, situational teaching enhances their problem-solving skills and critical thinking abilities.

The primary goal is to prepare students for the dynamic and demanding environment of accounting professions, where decision-making is often influenced by unique contextual factors. Moreover, this method fosters a deeper understanding of the ethical implications and professional responsibilities inherent in financial reporting and analysis. By engaging students in simulated scenarios, educators cultivate their ability to analyze data, interpret financial statements, and make informed judgments under various conditions. Ultimately, the objective of employing situational teaching in financial accounting education is to equip students with the practical skills and adaptive mindset necessary to navigate the complexities of real-world financial challenges effectively.

Application of the Case Study Method in Teaching Financial Accounting

The case study teaching method comprises three interconnected parts:

First: The content of the case must highlight the issues presented, emphasizing high practicality. The logic of the issues should be analyzed and evaluated specifically.

Second: Analyzing the case involves constructing specific questions regarding the issues raised, addressing the matters to be resolved, concerns, and methods for solving the problems within the case.

Third: Discussing the case, where solutions are proposed to address the issues relevant to the course content.

Organizing teaching through Case Studies in Financial Accounting involves two methods: discussion and debate, used to address the case:

- Discussion Method: The instructor introduces the case to the class and then poses a series of questions to guide the discussion. During the discussion, the instructor may provide suggestions to ensure the discussion remains lively and on track.
- Debate Method: This method is typically used when the case presents two opposing viewpoints or solutions to the same problem, such as whether to recognize a particular revenue. Debating these viewpoints enhances learners' initiative and critical thinking, helping them to understand and articulate the issues clearly, thereby achieving the teaching objectives of the case study.

Example Case Study for Teaching Financial Accounting

Revenue Recognition for Sales Transactions and Service Provision under Loyalty Programs

Case Study:

Background: ABC Corporation is a company that sells electronics and offers a customer loyalty program. Under this program, customers earn points for every purchase, which can be redeemed for discounts on future purchases. During the fiscal year 2023, ABC Corporation made the following sales transactions and awarded loyalty points:

1. Transaction A: A customer purchased a laptop for $1,000 and earned 100 loyalty points. Each point is redeemable for a $1 discount on future purchases.
2. Transaction B: A customer purchased a smartphone for $600 and earned 60 loyalty points. Each point is redeemable for a $1 discount on future purchases.

3. Redemption: A customer returned to the store and redeemed 50 points for a $50 discount on the purchase of a tablet priced at $500.

Questions:

1. How should ABC Corporation recognize the revenue for the laptop and smartphone sales at the time of the transactions?

2. How should ABC Corporation account for the loyalty points awarded to customers at the time of the transactions?

3. How should ABC Corporation recognize the revenue when loyalty points are redeemed?

4. What journal entries should ABC Corporation make to record the initial sales transactions, the loyalty points awarded, and the redemption of loyalty points?

Discussion:

1. Revenue Recognition for Sales Transactions:

   o At the time of the initial sale (Transaction A and Transaction B), part of the transaction price needs to be allocated to the loyalty points, which are a separate performance obligation under IFRS 15/ASC 606.

   o The allocation of transaction price will be based on the relative standalone selling prices of the product sold and the loyalty points.

2. Accounting for Loyalty Points:

   o The fair value of the loyalty points should be estimated based on the likelihood of redemption and recognized as a liability (deferred revenue) at the time of the initial sale.

3. Revenue Recognition for Redemption of Points:

   o When points are redeemed, the deferred revenue should be recognized as revenue, and any discount given should be accounted for as a reduction in revenue.

4. Journal Entries:

   o Initial Sale (Transaction A):
   Dr. Accounts Receivable $1,000
   Cr. Revenue $900 (for the laptop)
   Cr. Deferred Revenue $100 (for the loyalty points)

   o Initial Sale (Transaction B):
   Dr. Accounts Receivable $600
   Cr. Revenue $540 (for the smartphone)
   Cr. Deferred Revenue $60 (for the loyalty points)

   o Redemption of Points:
   Dr. Deferred Revenue $50
   Cr. Revenue $50
Dr. Accounts Receivable $450
Cr. Revenue $450

Discussion Points for the Classroom:

- How should the company estimate the standalone selling price of loyalty points?
- What assumptions and judgments are necessary for estimating the redemption rate of loyalty points?
- How would changes in estimated redemption rates impact the financial statements?
- Discuss the ethical considerations in ensuring accurate revenue recognition and reporting.

This case study aims to provide students with a practical example of how to handle revenue recognition for sales transactions involving customer loyalty programs, highlighting the complexities and judgments involved in financial accounting.

An illustrative example of a Case Study applied in teaching Financial Accounting is the lesson on "Accounting for Revenue Recognition in Sales Transactions and Service Provision under Loyalty Programs."

Practical Application of the Scenario "Accounting for Revenue Recognition in Sales Transactions and Service Provision under Customer Loyalty Programs"

1. Prevalence in Real Businesses:

- Many companies today implement customer loyalty programs to maintain relationships with customers and drive sales. Understanding and accurately accounting for these programs is essential and common in real business practices.

2. Application of Current Accounting Standards:

- The scenario requires students to apply international accounting standards such as IFRS 15 or ASC 606, helping them understand and implement complex revenue recognition regulations in practical situations.

3. Allocation of Transaction Value and Deferred Revenue:

- Allocating value between the product and the loyalty points requires students to make accounting estimates and judgments, a critical skill for preparing accurate financial statements. This reflects how accountants must handle complex and uncertain situations in practice.

4. Liability Management and Financial Forecasting:

- Recognizing loyalty points as a liability (deferred revenue) and managing this liability is crucial for maintaining financial accuracy and transparency within the company. This is an essential skill for accountants in financial management and cash flow forecasting.

5. Dealing with Complex Transactions:

- This scenario mirrors the reality that many accountants face when handling complex business transactions. Solving this scenario helps students better prepare for real-world work, where they must make accounting decisions based on deep understanding and professional judgment.

6. Development of Analytical and Problem-Solving Skills:
Students must analyze transactions, pose questions, and find appropriate accounting solutions. This helps them develop analytical and problem-solving skills, which are essential in a real-world work environment.

7. Enhancing Communication and Presentation Skills:

- During the discussion and debate on accounting solutions, students improve their ability to communicate and present their ideas clearly and logically. This is a crucial skill when they need to present financial reports and explain accounting decisions to stakeholders in the business.

8. Understanding the Economic Impact of Loyalty Programs:

- This scenario helps students understand how loyalty programs affect a company's revenue and profit. They will clearly see how accounting decisions can influence overall business performance.

9. Developing Strategic Thinking:

- When discussing solutions for the scenario, students must consider not only accounting aspects but also long-term business strategies. This helps them develop strategic thinking, an important factor in business management and leadership.

10. Ensuring Regulatory Compliance and Ethics:

- The scenario emphasizes the importance of adhering to accounting regulations and professional ethics, helping students become more aware of the legal and ethical requirements in accounting and finance.

11. Preparation for Professional Examinations:

- The skills and knowledge gained from this scenario will be useful for students preparing for professional exams such as CPA, ACCA, where practical scenarios are often used to assess candidates' competence.

Conclusion: The scenario "Accounting for Revenue Recognition in Sales Transactions and Service Provision under Customer Loyalty Programs" is a practical example that helps students develop a range of important skills and deep understanding of financial, managerial, and strategic aspects in business. By solving this scenario, students will be better equipped to face real-world challenges in their accounting and finance careers.

Teaching Organization for the Case Study "Accounting for Revenue Recognition in Sales Transactions and Service Provision under Customer Loyalty Programs"

The organization of the teaching case study "Accounting for Revenue Recognition in Sales Transactions and Service Provision under Customer Loyalty Programs" aims to help students understand and apply international accounting standards such as IFRS 15 or ASC 606. This case study also develops students' analytical and problem-solving skills through practical exercises in journal entries and accurate financial reporting. The teaching process begins with the instructor introducing the case and providing the general context of ABC Company, its customer loyalty program, and related transactions. The class is then divided into small groups to analyze the transactions and identify the factors to consider when recognizing revenue and accounting for loyalty points. During group discussions, the instructor will support and offer suggestions as needed, helping the groups to develop appropriate accounting solutions. Next, representatives from each group will present their solutions and engage in debates with other groups and the instructor to clarify different aspects of the case and compare various approaches. The instructor will then summarize the key points,
provide the official solution, and explain the necessary journal entries while emphasizing accounting judgments and their impact on financial statements. Finally, students will complete a short practical exercise related to the case to reinforce the knowledge they have learned. The teaching method combines discussion and debate to enhance student engagement and develop critical thinking skills, thereby better preparing them for real-world work in accounting and finance.

Classroom Organization and Time Allocation for the Case Study "Accounting for Revenue Recognition in Sales Transactions and Service Provision under Customer Loyalty Programs"

In organizing the classroom for the case study "Accounting for Revenue Recognition in Sales Transactions and Service Provision under Customer Loyalty Programs," careful time allocation and structured activities are crucial to ensure comprehensive understanding and practical application among students.

Classroom Setup and Time Distribution:

1. Introduction and Context Setting (10 minutes):
   - The session begins with an introduction to the case study. The instructor provides an overview of ABC Company's operations, emphasizing its customer loyalty program and the types of transactions involved.
   - Objectives and learning outcomes for the session are outlined, emphasizing the application of international accounting standards such as IFRS 15 or ASC 606.

2. Analysis of the Case Study (20 minutes):
   - Students are divided into small groups of 4-5 members each. Each group is tasked with analyzing specific transactions within the case study.
   - Groups are instructed to identify key elements influencing revenue recognition and the accounting treatment of loyalty points. They are encouraged to formulate specific questions to guide their analysis.

3. Group Discussion and Solution Development (30 minutes):
   - Groups engage in thorough discussions to develop accounting solutions for the identified transactions. They consider factors like revenue allocation and the treatment of loyalty points under the given standards.
   - The instructor circulates among groups, providing guidance and prompting critical thinking to ensure discussions remain focused and productive.

4. Presentation and Debate (30 minutes):
   - Each group presents their proposed solutions to the class. Presentations include rationale for their decisions and responses to questions from both peers and the instructor.
   - Debates among groups are encouraged to explore alternative approaches and deepen understanding of differing viewpoints.

5. Explanation and Recap (20 minutes):
   - The instructor summarizes key insights and takeaways from the presentations and debates.
   - Official accounting treatments and journal entries relevant to the case study are explained, with emphasis on the rationale behind accounting judgments and their implications for financial reporting.
6. Practical Exercise (10 minutes):
- Students complete a brief practical exercise related to the case study. This exercise reinforces understanding and application of concepts covered during the session.
- The exercise may involve preparing journal entries, calculating revenue recognition, or evaluating financial implications of different accounting treatments.

Conclusion: By structuring the classroom session in this manner, students actively engage in analyzing real-world accounting scenarios, applying theoretical knowledge to practical situations, and honing their critical thinking and communication skills. This approach prepares them effectively for navigating complex accounting challenges in professional settings.

**Evaluation Method for Students in the Situation "Accounting for Revenue Recognition in Sales Transactions and Service Provision under Customer Loyalty Programs"**

To effectively assess students' learning and progress in the situation "Accounting for Revenue Recognition in Sales Transactions and Service Provision under Customer Loyalty Programs," several evaluation methods can be applied:

1. Participation and Contribution in Group Discussions:
   - Assess the level of active participation of students in group discussions. This includes sharing opinions, asking insightful questions, and contributing to the analysis of accounting situations.

2. Presentation and Debate Skills:
   - Evaluate students' ability to present their group's solutions and participate in discussions and debates about different approaches. Evaluation criteria may include logical reasoning, confidence, and argumentative skills.

3. Practical Exercises:
   - Assess the accuracy and understanding of students through practical exercises related to the situation. This evaluation may involve journal entries, revenue calculations, and decisions on appropriate accounting treatments.

4. Attitude and Approach to the Situation:
   - Evaluate students' teamwork attitude, concentration, and ability to handle complex situations. Openness to learning and readiness to engage are also important factors to assess.

5. Analytical and Problem-Solving Skills:
   - Evaluate students' ability to analyze business transactions and propose suitable accounting solutions. Profound understanding of international accounting standards and their practical application is crucial in this evaluation method.

6. Summary and Feedback:
   - Provide specific feedback and develop improvement plans for each student based on the assessment results after each session. Feedback helps students understand their strengths and areas for improvement in applying accounting knowledge practically.
This evaluation method not only assesses theoretical knowledge but also focuses on students' ability to apply and develop practical skills, preparing them effectively for future work in accounting and finance.

**Evaluating the Application of Case Study Method in Teaching Financial Accounting**

The utilization of the case study method in teaching Financial Accounting offers a multifaceted approach that is both compelling and enriching for students. This pedagogical strategy immerses learners in real-world scenarios, bridging theoretical concepts with practical applications, thereby fostering a deeper understanding and appreciation of accounting principles and practices.

**Advantages**

1. **Real-World Relevance**: One of the primary advantages of employing case studies is their ability to simulate real-world business situations. By presenting students with authentic scenarios encountered in financial accounting, educators create an environment where theoretical knowledge can be directly applied. This practical application enhances students' problem-solving skills and prepares them to tackle complex issues they may encounter in their future careers.

2. **Critical Thinking Development**: Case studies inherently encourage critical thinking. Students are challenged to analyze information, identify key issues, and formulate well-reasoned solutions. This process not only strengthens their analytical abilities but also nurtures their decision-making skills, as they must weigh various factors and implications before arriving at conclusions.

3. **Interactive Learning Experience**: Unlike traditional lecture-based formats, case studies promote active participation and engagement. Students collaborate in groups, share diverse perspectives, and engage in lively discussions. This collaborative learning environment fosters peer-to-peer learning and encourages students to articulate and defend their viewpoints, thereby enhancing communication and interpersonal skills.

4. **Application of Accounting Standards**: Case studies provide a platform for students to apply accounting standards such as IFRS and GAAP in practical contexts. They learn to navigate the complexities of revenue recognition, expense allocation, and financial reporting, gaining a deeper appreciation for the nuances and implications of these standards in business operations.

5. **Holistic Understanding**: By examining comprehensive case studies, students develop a holistic understanding of financial accounting. They connect theoretical concepts with real-world applications, seeing how accounting principles impact organizational decision-making, financial stability, and stakeholder trust. This integrated approach enhances their grasp of the subject matter and prepares them for the challenges of professional practice.

**Limitations**

1. **Time-Intensive Preparation**: Developing effective case studies requires substantial time and effort from educators. They must research and construct relevant scenarios, ensuring they align with curriculum objectives and offer meaningful learning opportunities. This intensive preparation can be a constraint in resource-limited academic environments.
2. Complexity Management: Some case studies may present intricate details or ambiguous information, challenging students to navigate uncertainties and make informed judgments. Educators must guide students in deciphering complex scenarios without overwhelming them, striking a balance between challenge and comprehension.

3. Variable Student Engagement: While case studies promote active learning, student engagement levels may vary. Factors such as group dynamics, individual preparation, and personal interest in the subject matter can influence participation and the quality of contributions. Educators must employ strategies to maintain high engagement and ensure all students benefit from the learning experience.

4. Assessment Challenges: Assessing student performance in case study-based assessments can be subjective. Evaluating qualitative aspects such as critical thinking, problem-solving, and communication skills requires thoughtful consideration and clear assessment criteria to ensure fairness and consistency.

In conclusion, the case study method stands as a powerful tool in the realm of Financial Accounting education, offering numerous advantages that outweigh its inherent challenges. It transforms learning into an active and dynamic process, equipping students with practical skills, critical insights, and a deepened understanding of accounting principles. While acknowledging the preparation demands and assessment intricacies, the benefits of real-world relevance, critical thinking development, interactive learning, application of accounting standards, and holistic understanding underscore the method’s effectiveness in preparing students for professional success in the dynamic field of financial accounting. By embracing and refining the use of case studies, educators can cultivate a generation of adept accounting professionals poised to navigate complexities and contribute meaningfully to organizational success.

**Conclusion**

The adoption of the case study method in teaching Financial Accounting emerges not just as a pedagogical choice but as a transformative educational approach that empowers students with invaluable skills and insights. Through its emphasis on real-world relevance, critical thinking development, interactive learning experiences, application of accounting standards, and holistic understanding, the case study method effectively bridges the gap between theory and practice.

By immersing students in authentic business scenarios, case studies cultivate a profound understanding of accounting principles in action. This hands-on approach not only enhances problem-solving abilities but also fosters a deeper appreciation for the complexities and implications of financial decisions. Students emerge not only as proficient accountants but as analytical thinkers capable of navigating and resolving multifaceted challenges in diverse organizational settings.

Despite the challenges of preparation, complexity management, variable student engagement, and assessment intricacies, the benefits of the case study method remain compelling. It stimulates active engagement, encourages collaborative learning, and equips students with practical skills that are directly applicable in their future careers. Moreover, it nurtures a mindset of continuous learning and adaptation, essential qualities in today’s dynamic business environment.

In conclusion, the case study method stands as a cornerstone of modern Financial Accounting education, empowering students to become adept professionals who can
innovate, strategize, and contribute meaningfully to organizational success. As educators continue to refine and expand its application, they pave the way for a generation of resilient and resourceful accounting professionals prepared to tackle the challenges of tomorrow's global economy.

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Certainly! Here are additional references with specific publication years included:

References


