

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ЕКОНОМІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
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МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

**ACCOUNTING INFORMATION FOR
INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT**

Syllabus

for students of first (bachelor) degree

**Харків
ХНЕУ ім. С. Кузнеця
2018**

Introduction

The activity of entrepreneurs is impossible without a clearly established system of Accounting information for international management. Accounting serves for monitoring, recording, and analyzing information about assets of a company, its liabilities and facts of economic activity, as well as financial results. Users of financial accounting information are primarily external parties, as potential investors, suppliers and buyers, banks, tax and other government agencies.

Accounting on the basis of continuous documenting of business transactions provides users with financial information required for decision making. The main purpose of the auditing is to check the correctness of accounting data. While an accountant creates economic information in the form of financial statements, an auditor increases the reliability of these data by means of independent review, the result of auditing is the auditor report on the accuracy and reliability of financial statements and their compliance with the established principles of accounting.

The main **purpose** of the educational discipline "Accounting information for international management" is to supply the future managers with fundamental knowledge conceptual foundations of Accounting information for international management as a base for effective management decisions.

The **subject** of the discipline is a complex of assets, liabilities and stockholder equity of a company and business process that leads to changes in assets, liabilities and stockholder equity.

The **task** of the discipline is training students to acquire capabilities in following:

- theoretical foundations of Accounting information for international management and their modern paradigm in enterprise management system;
- methods of Accounting information for international management;
- principles of documents execution and auditing of business transactions and processes;

- formation of Accounting information for international management information in order to decision making for managers;

- evaluation of economic resources and sources of their formation, as well as their reliability in the reporting;

- developing an effective technology of Accounting information for international management for expenses and responsibility centers;

identification of significant Accounting information for international management data that influence the effectiveness of managerial decisions;
establishing an effective accounting and control systems;
monitoring of existing information systems of Accounting information for international management;
adjustment of existing trends for more efficient management.

Result of the discipline is the formation of professional competence of Accounting information for international management as a tool for management decisions.

1. Qualifying Requirements for Students in "Accounting information for international management"

The theoretical base of the discipline "Accounting information for international management" are educational disciplines "Management" and "Economics of an enterprise". The discipline is studied in connection with disciplines "Economic analysis" and focuses on the achievement of the synthesis of theory and practice that promotes students to master certain skills. As the result, a student must possess competencies, described in Appendix A.

2. Plan of Themes of the Educational Discipline

From the beginning of studying the discipline every student ought to be acquainted with the program of the discipline and methods of conducting studies, with the form, content and extent of every module, and also with all of types of control and methods of assessment of knowledge.

The process of learning consists in consecutive and detailed working on the educational modules. The educational module due to content and interrelations is nearly the separate independent block of the discipline.

The plan of themes of "Accounting information for international management" includes two modules (tab. 2).

Structure of a test credit of the educational discipline

Theme	The amount of hours		
	Lectures	Practical studies	Independent studies
1	2	3	4
Module 1. The Fundamentals of Accounting			
Theme 1. The Principles of Accounting	2	2	8
Theme 2. The Accounting Method	4	4	8
Theme 3. Organization of Accounting for Business Activity of an Enterprise	2	2	8
Theme 4. Accounting for Major Business Processes of Legal Entities	8	8	20
Total for Module 1	16	16	44
Module 2. Accounting and taxation of key foreign transactions			
Theme 5. Methodological and regulatory framework of accounting and financial reporting for foreign transactions	4	4	8
Theme 6. Accounting and taxation of export and import transactions	6	6	20
Theme 7. Accounting for foreign cash	4	4	8
Theme 8. Accounting for foreign currency investments and loans	2	2	6
Total for Module 2	16	16	42
Total for the discipline	32	32	86

3. Contents of the Educational Discipline according to Modules and Themes

Module 1. The Fundamentals of Accounting

Theme 1. The Principles of Accounting

1.1. The essence of accounting, its features. The purpose, functions and types of accounting.

General characteristics of accounting, its origins and development. Historical conditionality for accounting, the dependence of the content, goals

and objectives of accounting system upon the economic mechanism of the legal entity. Statistical, operational and technical accounting and taxation: features and scope. Natural, labor and cash accounting measure units: description and scope. Currency used in financial statements. Place of Accounting in the sciences. The functions of accounting. The essence and the content of financial and management accounting.

1.2. State regulation of accounting.

The main regulations that govern the accounting, compilation and submission of financial statements of domestic companies. The Law of Ukraine "On Accounting and Financial Reporting in Ukraine", National standards of accounting, their meaning and role in formation of accounting system.

1.3. The subject and the object of accounting.

The subject of accounting.

Objects of accounting: resources and sources for their formation, processes of acquisition, manufacturing, sales. Dependence of accounting objects upon industry and ownership peculiarities.

1.4. Assets of Enterprises.

Description and classification of assets. Types and general definition of fixed and current assets.

1.5. Stockholders' Equity of an enterprise.

Sources of an enterprise's own assets, their nature and general definition. Types of stockholders' equity. Main source documents and accounting journals used for accounting of stockholders' equity availability, increase and decrease in stockholders' equity of a legal entity.

1.6. Liabilities of an enterprise.

Sources of borrowed funds, their classification. The essence and the general characteristics of current and long-term liabilities, contingent liabilities, backings for future expenses and deferred credits. Main source documents and accounting journals used for accounting of increase and decrease in liabilities of a legal entity.

1.7. Business activities as accounting objects.

General understanding of business processes as objects of accounting. The processes of acquisition, production and sales. Registration and estimation of revenue, expenses and financial results.

1.8. Accounting concepts, principles and assumptions.

The content and purposes for concepts, principles and assumptions of accounting. Logical intercommunication of concepts, principles and assumptions of accounting.

Theme 2. The Accounting Method

2.1. The general concept of the accounting method and its components.

The accounting method.

Elements of the accounting method: documentation and stock-taking, accounts and double entry, evaluation and calculation, balance and financial statements.

2.2. Balance as the element of the accounting method.

The accounting method for displaying and summarizing information, its essence and purpose. The concept of the balance sheet as a way to display the generalized availability of resources. The purpose of the balance sheet. Types of balance sheets.

Construction and maintenance of the balance sheet: assets and equities, balance sheet items. Balance equation.

The information content of balance sheet, its analytical properties. Grouping of balance sheet items and their rating. Balance sheet total, the frequency of performing financial statements.

2.3. Types of business transactions and their impact on the balance sheet.

Types of business transactions and their impact on the structure and total of the balance sheet. The economic essence of an account, the importance and role of accounts for accounting. Construction of accounts: debit, credit, turnover, beginning and ending balances.

2.4. The method of double entry on accounts. Correspondence of accounts and accounting records.

The method of double entry on accounts. Justification of double entry, its reference value. The relationship between accounts and balance sheet.

Correspondence of accounts. Accounting records (entries), their types.

The procedure for computing turnover, beginning and ending balances for different accounts.

2.5. Synthetic and analytical accounting.

Synthetic accounts and their purpose. Analytical accounts and their purpose. The relationship between synthetic and analytical accounts. The concept of sub-accounts and its usage.

2.6. Generalization of information accumulated via current accounting.

Generalization of data of current accounting. Turnover balance sheets on synthetic accounts, its content and order of performing. Information and reference value of turnover balance sheets on synthetic accounts.

Working sheets on the analytical accounts, their types and purpose.

Relationship of data of synthetic and analytical accounting.

2.7. Accounts, their importance and role for accounting.

The principles for classification of accounts. Classification of accounts by economic content. Classification of accounts by the intended purpose and structure.

2.8. The chart of accounts.

The chart of accounts, the principles of its construction. Characteristics of the chart of accounts. The concept of the individual chart of accounts of an enterprise.

2.9. Documentation as the element of the accounting method.

Initial observations in accounting. The essence of the documentation as the element of the accounting method. The value of documentation. Requirements for documents content and format Tangible forms of primary accounting information. The order of acceptance, verification and processing documents.

Classification of documents by purpose and place of executing, by other features.

2.10. Stock-taking as the element of the accounting method.

The essence of the Stock-taking as *the element of the accounting method*. Purpose and objectives of stock-taking. Types of stock-taking. The general procedure for conducting and documenting of stock-taking.

2.11. Evaluation and calculation in accounting.

Evaluation as the system of value measurement. The essence and importance of evaluation. The evaluation of accounting objects.

The essence of the calculation in accounting.

Theme 3. Organization of Accounting for Business Activity of an Enterprise

3.1. An accounting cycle.

The essence of an accounting cycle. Initial, current and summarizing accounting.

3.2. Accounting registers, their essence and importance.

Accounting registers, their nature and importance for a system of accounting records. Types and forms of accounting registers. Chronological, systematic and combined accounting records. Modification of accounting records under conditions of use of computer programs. Standardization and unification of accounting records. Ways to correct errors in accounting records.

3.3. Forms of accounting and their essence.

The forms of accounting, their nature and historical development. The memorial-order, the journal-order, the automated forms of accounting. Ways to improve the forms of accounting.

3.4. Accounting policies.

The essence and purpose of accounting policies of the enterprise. Factors that impact on accounting policy choice. Functions of chief accountant for the organization and accounting in activity of a trading enterprise.

Methodological, technical and organizational aspects of accounting policies. Directive of the accounting policies on the enterprise. Changes in accounting policies. Reflecting the accounting policies in the notes to financial statements.

Theme 4. Accounting for Major Business Processes of Legal Entities

4.1. The process of material assets acquiring.

General characteristics of the process of material assets acquisition.

4.2. Accounting for the acquisition of fixed assets.

Fixed assets of an enterprise: objectives of accounting, classification, grouping by type, by the nature of exploitation in the production process, by the degree of exploitation, by industries and accessories. Evaluation of fixed assets.

Documentation of the fixed assets acquisition. Evaluation of fixed assets acquired for fee. Accounts for reflecting the fixed assets acquisition. The order to reflect the fixed assets acquisition in accounting.

4.3. Accounting for the acquisition of intangible assets.

Intangible assets, their composition and classification. Recognition of intangible assets. Primary documentation of accounting for intangible assets. Evaluation of intangible assets acquired for fee. Accounts for reflecting the intangible assets acquisition. The order to reflect the intangible assets acquisition in accounting.

4.4. Accounting for the acquisition of inventory.

Identification and initial evaluation of inventory. Classification, measure units of accounting for inventories, the primary cost components.

Documentation of inventory acquisition. Accounting for receiving inventory from suppliers. Accounting for inventories obtained from production. Accounts for reflecting the inventory acquisition. The order to reflect inventory acquisition in accounting.

Analytical accounting for inventory. Accounting for inventory in warehouses and storerooms. Accounting for inventory in accounting office : inventory balance sheet, material report inventory turnover balance sheet.

4.5. Accounting for the acquisition of low value items.

Definition and classification of low value items. Documentation of transactions and analytical accounting for acquisition of low value items. Book entries for acquisition of low value items.

4.6. Accounting for sales and financial results.

Accounts for reflecting sales and costs. The cost of goods sold. The cost of output sold. Revenue and expenses accrual. Book entries for sales.

Accounting for administrative expenses, sales and other operating expenses. Definition of financial results by operating activities.

Module 2. Accounting and taxation of key foreign transactions

Theme 5. Methodological and regulatory framework of accounting and financial reporting for foreign transactions

5.1. The essence and key features of transactions in foreign currency.

The definitions "foreign currency", "foreign currency transactions", "exchange rate". Opportunities and risks in foreign trade operations. State regulation bodies for foreign trade activities in Ukraine.

5.2. Types of foreign trade operations and peculiarities of their implementation.

Commercial, financial, investing and other transactions with foreign companies. Peculiarities of marketing of travel services in Ukraine and worldwide. Advantages and disadvantages of intermediaries for foreign trade transactions for Ukrainian companies.

5.3. Documentation of foreign trade agreements.

The concept of a foreign trade contract and the order of execution. Basis of delivery "Incoterms-2010" as a prerequisite for a foreign trade contract. Proper execution of the contract. The main groups of documents

that accompany the implementation of a foreign trade contract, and peculiarities of their composition and processing.

5.4. Legal requirements for currency exchange and foreign trade operations.

Features and problems of exchange transactions. Key data and procedure for transfer of foreign exchange transactions into national currency. The concept of cross-rate. Legislation governing currency exchange and foreign trade operations.

5.5. Key principles of Accounting information for international management according to national standards of accounting.

National standards governing settlements and accounting for foreign currencies transactions of Ukrainian companies. Basic concepts and terms of accounting for transactions in foreign currency: reporting currency, monetary balance sheet items, non-monetary balance sheet items, the exchange gains and losses.

5.6. The accounting procedure for recognition of exchange gains and losses.

Accounting principles and rules established for transactions denominated in foreign currency by the National Standards of Accounting 21 "The Impact of Foreign Exchange Rates Changes", 9 "Supplies", 15 "Revenue and gains", 16 "Expenses and losses". Principles of evaluation of accounts receivable and accounts payable in foreign trade. The impact of exchange gains and losses on financial result of foreign trade operations. Accounts, intended for recognition of exchange gains and losses according to the national chart of accounts.

5.7. The procedure of opening foreign currency accounts in authorized banks of Ukraine

Procedure and technique of opening accounts in authorized banks in foreign currency. Classification of accounts and their role. Features of trading and non-trading operations. Features of evaluation of foreign currency cash in a company. The weighted average exchange rate.

5.8. The Classifier of foreign currencies and bank metals.

The structure and purpose of the application of the Classifier of foreign currencies and bank metals. Features of the first group of the Classifier.

Theme 6. Accounting and taxation of export and import transactions

6.1. The general scheme of accounting for exports.

Organization of accounting consignments with producers or manufacturers. Primary documents for export transaction. Basic terms of delivery. Accrual and reporting of revenues and expenses associated with the export of goods on the basis of National Standards of Accounting 15 "Revenue and gains" and 16 "Expenses and losses". Exchange gains and losses procedure for export of goods and services.

6.2. The accounting procedure for operations of providing travel services to non-residents.

The main source accounting documents used in inbound tourism operations. The procedure of revenue recognition from the sale of tourist products to foreign customers. Accounting for payments to foreign customers travel services. Forms of payment and the specificity of bookkeeping.

6.3. The general scheme of accounting for imports.

The order of formation of book value of the imported goods on the basis of the National Standard of Accounting 9 "Supplies". Assessment, recording and representing in reports debts that arose as a result of import contracts. Features of import transactions through intermediaries in foreign markets. Forms of payment calculations used in import contracts. Features of import duties and value added tax at the customs clearance of goods imported into the territory of Ukraine.

6.4. The procedure for accounting for transactions of outbound tourism.

The technique of calculating the cost of travel services for Ukrainian citizens abroad. Assessment, recording and representing in the financial statements of debts arising from contracts with foreign travel agencies and tour operators.

6.5. The procedure for recognition and calculation of income tax incurred with inbound and outbound tourism transactions.

Formation of the tax base in the foreign operations and foreign tourism. The order of taxation of exchange gains and losses. Taxation of transactions associated with buying and selling foreign currency.

6.6. Procedure for recognition and calculation of VAT in foreign trade operations of companies tourism industry.

The Features of calculation and payment of VAT on export and import operations. The concept of "zero" rate of VAT on exports. Ways to pay VAT on imports. The concept, the procedure for issuing and representing VAT discounting on import.

Theme 7. Accounting for foreign cash

7.1. The procedure for accounting of acquisition of foreign currency.

Organization and accounting for foreign currency purchase through an authorized bank. The procedure for filling in the application for purchase of currency. Book value of foreign currency. Methods for determining the accounting value of a currency. Peculiarities of foreign currency exchange.

7.2. The procedure for accounting of selling of foreign currency.

Organizing and documenting the sale of foreign currency in the interbank market. The procedure for recognition of gains and losses arising from transactions in foreign currency. The difference between the book value of foreign currency and the amount national currency received as equivalent of the sold currency as a result of a sale transaction in the interbank market.

7.3. Principles of accounting cash transactions in foreign currency.

Basic requirements and restrictions applied to operations with cash in foreign currency. The purposes of the use of foreign currency. Restrictions on the amount of currency that can be transported across the customs border of Ukraine. Features and order of declaration of foreign currency abroad Regulations governing the accounting for cash transactions.

7.4. Principles of recording foreign currency payments during trips.

The issuance and recording of cash on account. Procedures for disposal of cash in foreign currency. Payments for trips abroad. Returning unused foreign cash. The procedure for recognition of expenses for business trips of employees in promotional tour overseas.

Theme 8. Accounting for foreign currency investments and loans

8.1. The procedure of accounting for loans received from residents and non-residents in foreign currency.

The documentation of loan transactions. Representing the foreign currency long-term and short-term loans in accounting and financial reports. The procedure of calculation and payment of interest on loans in foreign currency. Recognition of exchange gains and losses on the principal amount and accrued interest.

8.2. The procedure for registration of foreign currency deposits.

Types of deposits. Regulations governing the implementation and accounting of operations with foreign currency deposits. The procedure for calculating exchange gains on deposits. Peculiarities of taxation and revenue earned on deposits in foreign currency.

5. Plan of Practical Studies

Practical study is the form of a lesson, at which a teacher organises the detailed consideration of certain theoretical positions of educational discipline and forms ability and skills by individual tasks in order students should be able to have practical application of them.

The themes of practical studies are represented in tab. 3.

Table 3

Plan of practical studies

Theme of practical studies	Hours	Bibliography
1	2	3
Module 1. The Fundamentals of Accounting		
1. State regulation of accounting; objects of accounting; accounting concepts, principles and assumptions.	2	main: [1; 11]; ancillary: [27]
2. Types of business transactions and their impact on the balance sheet. Correspondence of accounts and accounting records.	4	main: [1; 11]; ancillary: [26]
3. Forms of accounting and their essence.	2	main: [1; 11];
4. Accounting for the acquisition of fixed assets. Accounting for the acquisition of inventory. Accounting for sales and financial results.	8	main: [1; 11]; ancillary: [26]
Module 2. Accounting and taxation of key foreign transactions		
1	2	3
5. The procedures for bookkeeping of exchange gains and losses	4	main: [5; 8]
6. Accounting and taxation of export and import transactions	6	main: [5; 8]
7. Accounting for purchase and sale of foreign cash.	4	main: [5; 8]
8. Capital stock in foreign currency: principles of accounting and reporting.	2	main: [5; 8]

A practical study is carried out with the help of preliminary prepared methodical material – tests for theoretical mastering assessment, set of practical problems with various levels of sophistication.

A practical lesson includes the preliminary control of students' learning, abilities and skills, raising a general point to argue by a teacher and the discussion with the participation of students, solving and estimation control problems.

Practical studies marks are taken into account when putting current module mark down of this educational discipline. An example for practical task is given in Appendix B.

6. Independent Work of Students

Students' independent work with domestic and foreign special economic literature, standard acts on questions of governmental regulations of Accounting information for international management is necessary for successful learning. Independent work is the basic way of mastering educational material during the time, free from compulsory lessons. Basic types of independent work, which are offered to the students, are the following:

1. In-depth study of lecture material.
2. Work with reference sources and additional literature.
3. Study of basic terms and concepts referred to Accounting information for international management.
4. Training for seminar and practical studies, discussions, work in small groups.
5. Final check out of the personal knowledge with the help of the questions for independent in-depth study and self-control by every student.
6. Performing a term paper.

Module 1. The Fundamentals of Accounting

Theme 1. The Principles of Accounting

Questions for independent in-depth study

1. The history of accounting.
2. Structure of accounting.

3. Classification and relationship of enterprise resources and sources of their formation.
4. Types of balance sheet and history of its forms.
5. The relationship between the system of accounts and balance.
6. The composition of long-term financial investments.
7. The composition of the current financial investments.
8. The essence of capital investments and their purpose.
9. The essence of the long-term receivables and under what conditions it occurs.
10. The composition of fixed assets.
11. Methods of depreciation of fixed assets used in practice.
12. Similarities and differences between economic categories such as depreciation and amortization.
13. Options for determining reserves for doubtful debts and their essence.
14. The composition of other non-current assets and how they are reflected on accounts.
15. Intangible assets and their reassessment.
16. The role of inventories in the operating activity of enterprises and organizations.
17. Classification of inventory.
18. The emergence of deferred tax assets or liabilities.
19. Long-term loans and their types.
20. Composition of deferred income.

Essay themes

1. International organizations dealing with the organization and standardization of accounting and reporting.
2. The essence of national standards of accounting.
3. The conceptual basis of accounting.
4. The essence and the most important features of accounting.
5. The principles of accounting.
6. The purpose of management accounting.
7. The main factors that determine an accounting policy.
8. Prospects for the development and improvement of accounting.

9. Historical base of development of accounting, the dependence of accounting system on the content, goals and objectives of the economic mechanism of an enterprise.

10. Regulations governing the procedure for accounting, compilation and submission of financial statements of Ukrainian enterprises.

11. Dependence of objects of accounting on branch management features and forms of ownership.

12. The essence and importance of international accounting standards.

13. Harmonization and standardization as directions to accommodate differences in national systems of accounting and financial reporting.

Bibliography: main: [1; 3; 6; 7]; ancillary: [14; 18; 19; 21; 28 – 34].

Theme 2. The Accounting Method

Questions for independent in-depth study

1. Classification of Accounts.
2. Features and main stages of workflow in the enterprise.
3. Classification of accounting records.
4. Analytical accounts and their purpose.
5. The relationship between synthetic and analytical accounts.
6. The concept of sub-accounts and its usage.
7. Balance sheets on synthetic accounts, its content and order of performing.
8. Information and reference value of turnover balance sheets on synthetic accounts.
9. Working sheets on the analytical accounts, their types and purpose.
10. Classification of accounts by economic content.
11. Classification of accounts for the intended purpose and structure.
12. Requirements for documents content and format.
13. Tangible forms of primary accounting information.
14. The order of acceptance, verification and processing documents.
15. The evaluation of accounting objects.

Essay themes

1. The concept of the individual chart of accounts of an enterprise.

2. The procedure for opening accounts in local and foreign currencies at banking institutions.
3. Relationship of data of synthetic and analytical accounting.
4. The general procedure for conducting and documenting of stock-taking.

Bibliography: main: [1; 3; 4; 7]; ancillary: [14; 18; 27 – 31].

Theme 3. Organization of Accounting for Business Activity of an Enterprise

Questions for independent in-depth study

1. Classification of documents used to document the events of business activity.
2. Information content of the balance sheet, its analytical properties.
3. The purpose of preparation, information properties, methods and sources of performing the statistical reports.
4. The purpose of preparation, information properties, methods and sources of indicators, that are required by tax reporting.
5. Procedure for submission and publication of financial statements.
6. Requirements and procedures for disclosure in the notes to the financial statements results of correcting errors that occurred in previous periods.
7. The conditions under which a change in accounting policy is required.
8. The purpose and procedure of calculating the profitability of the shares in the report on financial results.
9. Disclosure in the notes to financial statements information on shares and dividends.
10. The consolidated financial statements: the nature, necessity and sequence of performing.

Essay themes

1. Accounting of the production process. Documentation, analytical and synthetic accounting of inventories used in the production process.
2. Features of construction of national accounting systems. Classification accounting models.
3. Factors that determine the choice of accounting policies of the enterprise.
4. The value of the Decree of the accounting policies of the enterprise for the organization and accounting

5. Information value and consistency of reporting of cash flows.
 6. Consolidated reports and its difference from the consolidated financial statements.
 7. Method of forming financial statements by small businesses.
- Bibliography:** main: [1; 3; 7]; ancillary: [14; 18; 21; 28 – 31].

Theme 4. Accounting for Major Business Processes of Legal Entities

Questions for independent in-depth study

1. Basic principles of non-cash payments.
2. The essence of bookkeeping and displaying the existing forms of payments in Ukraine.
3. Cash equivalents and maintaining their records.
4. Analytical accounting of fixed assets.
5. The essence of capital investment for purchase of fixed assets.
6. The accounting for revaluation of fixed assets.
7. Accounting for leasing of fixed assets.
8. The impact of inflation on the state accounting of fixed assets and intangible assets.
9. Accounting for other non-current tangible assets.
10. The composition of intangible assets.
11. Maintaining depreciation and amortization of intangible assets.
12. Preparation of accounting entries of receipts and disposals of intangible assets.
13. Methods of disposal of stocks.
14. Documenting the receipt and dispensing of inventories.

Essay themes

1. The composition of production costs. Formation of the cost of finished products.
2. Accounting for the presence and movement of short-term financial investments.
3. Accounting for cash equivalents (stocks, bonds, certificates of deposit)
4. Accounting for payments on promissory notes received for the sold goods, works and services.

5. Primary documents, analytical and synthetic accounting of payments to various debtors.
 6. Necessity, essence and registers of analytical accounting for inventories.
 7. Synthetic and analytical accounting for deferred expenses
 8. Indexation, revaluation and price reduction of the carrying value of fixed assets.
 9. Accounting for capital investment.
 10. Accounting for fixed assets received free of charge.
 11. Accounting for proceeds of fixed assets upon receipt in exchange for dissimilar objects.
 12. Accounting for proceeds of fixed assets as a contribution to capital.
 13. Accounting for fixed assets in the lease.
 14. Accounting for long-term financial investments.
 15. Long-term receivables, its essence, distinctive features, stock and accounting.
 16. Accounting of deferred tax assets.
 17. Analytical and synthetic accounting of issued notes.
 18. Analytical and synthetic accounting for deposited wages.
 19. Accounting for long-term liabilities on bonds.
 20. Accounting for long-term liabilities of finance lease.
 21. The accounting for transactions in the formation and use of various types of equity companies.
 22. Composition of provisions for liabilities and charges, their analytical and synthetic accounting.
 23. Procedure for calculating operating costs for economic elements.
- Bibliography:** main: [1 – 3; 7; 9]; ancillary: [13 – 16; 23; 24 – 31].

Module 2. Accounting and taxation of key foreign transactions

Theme 5. Methodological and regulatory framework of accounting and financial reporting for foreign transactions

Questions for independent in-depth study

1. The history of auditing and basic principles of its organization
2. Similarities and differences between auditing and auditing services.
3. Necessity of non-obligatory auditing for an enterprise.
4. Main similarities and differences between obligatory and non-obligatory auditing.

5. The concept of materiality and risk in auditing.

Essay themes

1. Ethics in international standards for an auditor
2. Key features and factors of the development of auditing in Ukraine.

Bibliography: main: [5; 6; 8]; ancillary: [28 – 30].

Theme 6. Accounting and taxation of export and import transactions

Questions for independent in-depth study

1. Systematic auditing and ways of assessment the internal control system.
2. Methods to determine auditing sampling.
3. Defining the boundaries of permissible amount of errors and omissions.
4. The distribution of the total maximum allowable error.
5. Documents submitted by a client to start auditing.

Essay themes

1. Goals, stages and necessity of auditing program drawing up
2. Methods to determine the level of risk

Bibliography: main: [5; 6; 8]; ancillary: [28 – 30].

Theme 7. Accounting for foreign cash

Questions for independent in-depth study

1. Goals and objectives that an auditor has while verifying business statements.
2. Presentation of Financial Statements for auditing.
3. Events occurring before the date of the auditor's report.
4. Events after the balance sheet date but before and after the date of submission of accounts to users.
5. Evaluation of auditing results.

Essay themes

1. Goals, stages and necessity of auditing assets.
2. Goals, stages and necessity of auditing liabilities.
3. Goals, stages and necessity of auditing stockholders' equity.

Bibliography: main: [5; 6; 8]; ancillary: [28 – 30].

Theme 8. Accounting for foreign currency investments and loans

Questions for independent in-depth study

1. Characteristics and approaches to audit in simple and complex computer systems.
2. Stages of financial statements formation while PC-based system of accounting and controlling is used by an enterprise.

Essay themes

1. Possible methods of fraud in case of PC-based system of accounting and controlling.
2. Ways to avoid frauds in case of PC-based system of accounting and controlling.

Bibliography: main: [5; 6; 8 – 11]; ancillary: [25; 28 – 30].

7. Questions for Self-Control

Module 1. The Fundamentals of Accounting

Theme 1. The Principles of Accounting

1. What are the main tenets of Pacioli?
2. Describe the main periods of accounting development.
3. What is the economic consideration?
4. What are the main types of accounting?
5. Define accounting.
6. What types of measuring instruments are used in accounting?
7. What is the subject of accounting?
8. What are the main objects of accounting?
9. A classification of enterprise resources.
10. Define assets of a company
11. Classify sources of resources of an enterprise.
12. What is the method of accounting?
13. What are the basic elements of accounting, what is their essence?
14. Define liabilities of an enterprise.
15. What regulations govern the organization of accounting in Ukraine?

16. Who is responsible for methodology of accounting regulation in Ukraine?

17. What are the National Standards of Accounting?

18. On what fundamental principles are accounting and financial reporting based?

Bibliography: main: [1; 3; 6; 7]; ancillary: [14; 18; 19; 21; 28 – 31].

Theme 2. The Accounting Method

1. What is a balance sheet?

2. The structure of the balance sheet.

3. How to determine the amount of the company equity?

4. Name four types of changes in the balance sheet under the influence of business operations.

5. What are accounting records?

6. Describe T-accounts. What is their purpose?

7. What's an asset and equities account?

8. How to determine the ending balance on an asset account?

9. How to determine the ending balance on equities account?

10. Determine the nature of double entry.

11. What is a mail account?

12. What is an accounting entry?

13. What distinguishes the simple book entry of a complex?

14. Name the algorithm of accounting entries.

15. What is synthetic accounting for enterprise resource, their sources and business processes?

16. Why does an enterprise need the analytical accounts?

17. What is the relationship between the synthetic and analytical accounting?

18. What is the relationship between the accounts and balance?

19. For what purpose is stock-taking conducted?

20. What are the types of stock-taking?

21. How are the results of stock-taking documented?

22. On what grounds are accounts of accounting classified?

23. What is the classification of accounts for their economic content?

24. How to classify the accounts of accounting for the structure and purpose?

25. What appears on the off-balance sheet accounts?

26. Which are inventory accounts?
27. Which are regulatory accounts?
28. What are the characteristics of the stock accounts?
29. Why is it necessary to use Income Summary account?
30. What is a transit account?

Bibliography: main: [1; 3; 4; 7]; ancillary: [14; 18; 27 – 31].

Theme 3. Organization of Accounting for Business Activity of an Enterprise

1. What are the main requirements to the accounting records?
2. What are the mandatory details that an accounting document must have?
3. Is it possible to make corrections to accounting documents?
4. Give the classification of accounting documents.
5. What is workflow?
6. What are the main stages of the workflow in the enterprise?
7. What are the user registers?
8. On what grounds are record registers classified?
9. What details should have accounting records?
10. What is meant by the forms of accounting?
11. What are the main features of a simple form of accounting?
12. What are the main memorial registers?
13. What is the accounting period in financial reporting?
14. What are the ways to correct errors in accounting?
15. What information should be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements with respect to correcting errors that occurred in previous periods?
16. What is considered the performance date of reporting?
17. What sets deadlines for performing financial statements?
18. What is the accounting policies?
19. Who is responsible for accounting policy?
20. Who is responsible for the organization of accounting on the enterprise?
21. What functions are assigned to the chief financial officer?
22. What factors influence the structure of service company?
23. What responsibility is provided for the lack of accounting or keeping it in violation of the established order?

Bibliography: main: [1; 3; 7]; ancillary: [14; 18; 21; 28 – 31].

Theme 4. Accounting for Major Business Processes of Legal Entities

16. Major accounting entries with cash on hand.
27. The accounting for payments to various debtors.
32. Estimation of fixed assets in the accounting and balance sheet.
53. Accounting for intangible assets.
57. Primary documentation on obtaining wealth from suppliers and for work performed and services provided by the contractor.
65. Accounting for the movement of inventories..
66. Analytical and synthetic accounting of inventory.

Bibliography: main: [1 – 3; 7; 9]; ancillary: [13 – 16; 23; 24 – 31].

Module 2. Accounting and taxation of key foreign transactions

Theme 5. Methodological and regulatory framework of accounting and financial reporting for foreign transactions

1. What transactions are recognized currency transactions according to national legislation?
2. What types of currency transactions can there be?
3. What is the difference between trading and non-trading operations of business entities in Ukraine?
4. Explain the concepts: reporting currency, exchange rate, monetary balance sheet, non-monetary balance sheet items, the exchange difference.
5. What is the procedure for conversion of debts arising from the implementation of import and export?
6. What is the technique for assessment of debt arising from advance payments in foreign trade?
7. What are the different kinds of currencies? What is the purpose Classifier? What obligations arise in business when company receives foreign currency of the Classifier first group?
8. How does a company hold an account in foreign currency in banks in Ukraine, what documents are needed for this?
9. Under what circumstances do exchange differences arise? How are they recorded in financial accounting and tax accounting?

Bibliography: main: [5; 6; 8]; ancillary: [28 – 30].

Theme 6. Accounting and taxation of export and import transactions

1. What accounting principles govern export of goods?
2. What is the procedure of recording transactions on providing tourist services to foreign citizens in Ukraine?
3. What are special payments to foreign tour operators and tour agents in transactions of inbound and outbound tourism?
4. What is the order of getting the operator proceeds in foreign currency?
5. What is the accounting value of the imported goods?
6. What is the order of goods crossing the customs border of Ukraine? What documents are required for customs clearance?
7. What is the procedure of recording transactions on rendering tourist services to the citizens of Ukraine abroad?
8. What is the order of the book value recognition in a foreign currency?
9. What are the features of recording importer calculation of VAT in the case of the issuance of a tax bill?
10. What is included in tax expense and income when a travel company deal is made in foreign currency?
11. What is the procedure of calculation, payment and recording of mandatory government fees and charges associated with the export of goods and services?

Bibliography: main: [5; 6; 8]; ancillary: [28 – 30].

Theme 7. Accounting for foreign cash

1. What is the procedure for accounting of cash buying and selling operations?
2. What additional obligations arise when a company purchases foreign currency?
3. What is the procedure of accounting for business trips abroad?
4. What is the procedure of foreign currency usage outside Ukraine?

Bibliography: main: [5; 6; 8]; ancillary: [28 – 30].

Theme 8. Accounting for foreign currency investments and loans

1. What is the procedure of accounting for finance operations in foreign

currency?

2. What is the accounting for deposit transactions in foreign currency?

Bibliography: main: [1; 6; 11]; ancillary: [30].

8. Individual consulting activities

Individual consulting is provided according to the schedule of individual work in the way of individual lessons, consultations, control and presentation of individual tasks, control and presentation of current module tasks et cetera.

The forms of individual consulting are the following:

- a) after studying theoretical material: individual consultations (question – answer) and group consultations (consideration of typical problems);
- b) after studying practical material: individual and group consultations;
- c) for complex assessment of the studied material: individual presentations of performed works; essay presentation at a scientific seminar; performing an essay for presentation at a scientific conference.

9. Methods of Invoking Studies

Teaching the discipline involves active and interactive methods of studies – business games, trainings, active seminars, consideration of cases, moderation (tab. 5). The basic differences between active and interactive methods of studies on the one hand and traditional ones on the other hand are determined not only by a teaching technique, but also by high efficiency of educational process which suppose: high motivation of students; practical usage of theoretical knowledge; increase of students' consciousness; bringing up the ability to accept independent decisions; making a person capable for team-work; contribution to social integration; acquisition of disputing skills; nurturing the ability to compromises.

Types of Methods of Invoking Studies

Method of activation	Where to use
1	2
<p>A problem lecture is aimed to logical thought development of students and is organized by limited points to argue (usually two-three key moments), usage of the experience of foreign educational institutions along with distribution among students of printed materials at the lecture</p>	<p>At the lectures. Module 1. Theme 3. Module 2. Theme 8</p>
<p>Students are sometimes asked questions during the lectures, in order to consider independently, however a lecturer answers them himself, not expecting the answers of students. The system of questioning during a lecture compels students to be concentrated</p>	<p>Module 1. Theme 1. Module 2. Theme 5</p>
<p>Work in small groups is purposed to activate the work of students during seminar and practical studies. They are so-called groups of psychological comfort, where every member plays the special part and complements others with the certain qualities. The use of this technology enables to structure practical and seminar studies by form and context, creates possibilities for participating of every student in work under the theme of study, provides forming personal qualities and experience of social relations</p>	<p>At practical studies after the themes. Module 1. Theme 2. Module 1. Theme 4. Module 2. Theme 7</p>
<p>A seminar-discussion proposes exchange of views between participants concerning the present theme, and also develops thought, helps to form views and beliefs, cultivates ability to formulate ideas and express them, teaches to estimate suggestions of other people, gives critical approach to one's own opinion</p>	<p>At practical studies after the themes. Module 1. Themes: 1, 3 Module 2. Theme 5</p>
<p>Case-method (method of analysis of specific situations) enables to approach the process of studying to practical work of specialists and supposes consideration of industrial, administrative and other situations, difficult conflict cases, problem situations, occurrences in the process of education</p>	<p>At practical studies after the themes. Module 1. Theme 4. Module 2. Theme 7.</p>
<p>Familiarising or initial games are frequently used at the beginning of studies in order to create work environment, disposing participants to group work</p>	<p>At the first practical study</p>
<p>Brainstorming is a method of solving urgent problems in undertime. Its idea is to express as many ideas as possible in the small interval of time, to discuss them and choose the right ones</p>	<p>At practical studies after the themes. Module 1. Theme 1. Module 2. Theme 8</p>

Table 5 (the ending)

1	2
A presentation – making a speech – is used for demonstration of certain achievements, group work, reports on individual tasks	Presentation of case results after Module 2. Theme 8
Moderation is a method, which helps groups to examine themes, problems, tasks, concentrating on contents purposefully and effectively at independent participation of each student in a free corporate atmosphere. Moderation as a method of holding the discussion results quickly in concrete outcome, gives the possibility to take part in the process of decision making for all participants	At practical studies after themes. Module 1. Theme 2. Module 2. Theme 6

10. System of Current and Final Assessment

In the process of studies students get necessary knowledge when attending lectures and performing practical tasks. The assessment of students' knowledge, abilities and skills includes the following types of studies according to the programme of the educational discipline "Accounting information for international management": lectures and practical studies, and also independent work and performing individual tasks.

Control and assessment of students' knowledge is conducted in a few ways: estimation of knowledge at practical studies; performing the tasks for independent work; intermediate tests; current-module control; final written examination.

The assessment of students' knowledge at practical studies and performance of individual tasks is based on a 5-mark scale due to the following criteria:

- 1) understanding, the level of learning the theory and methodology of problems which are examined;
- 2) the level of learning the facts concerning the educational discipline;
- 3) acquaintance with the recommended references and up-to-date literature, Internet sources on the prescribed questions;
- 4) ability to combine theory with practice when solving realistic problems, performing tasks, making calculations for individual work and collective disputes;
- 5) logic, structure, style of representation of material in written works while presenting reports, abilities to defend one's position, to generalize information and make conclusions.

The "excellent" mark (12 points) is put if an individual task performed by a student or his verbal answer meets all five noted requirements. Absence of that or other constituent reduces the mark by the appropriate amount of points. When estimating individual tasks the quality, independence and

timeliness of presenting the performed tasks to a lecturer (according to the schedule of educational process) are taken into consideration. If some of the requirements are not met, the mark can be decreased. The assessment of knowledge during performing independent tasks is based on a 12-mark scale.

Students answers to theoretical questions and solutions to practical tasks are assessed on the following criteria:

12 points is put down for the profound learning of a subject; application not only recommended but also ancillary literature and creative approach for an answer; making good use of conceptual apparatus, methods, methodology and instruments of Accounting information for international management, ability to use them for fulfilling concrete practical tasks, solving problems. Registration of the work must be accurate, logical and consecutive;

11 points is put down for the profound learning of a subject; studying recommended literature; making good use of conceptual apparatus, methods, methodology and instruments of Accounting information for international management, ability to use them for performing of concrete practical tasks, solving problems. Registration of the work must be accurate, logical and consecutive;

10 points is put down for the thorough learning of a subject and recommended literature; making good use of conceptual apparatus, methods, methodology and instruments of Accounting information for international management, ability to use them for fulfilling of concrete practical tasks, solving problems. Insignificant random errors which do not influence substantially the completeness and exactness of the answer are permitted;

9 points is put down for the thorough learning of a subject and the ability to get student's bearings in it, sensible application of knowledge for the solution of practical tasks; on condition of fulfilling all requirements meant for the "excellent" mark, in the presence of insignificant arithmetic at errors (that is methodical approach to a problem solution is correct, but insignificant inaccuracies in the calculations of certain indexes are made) or not quite complete conclusions after the received results of task performance. Registration of the work must be accurate;

8 points is put down for the thorough learning of a subject and the ability to get student's bearings in it, sensible application of knowledge for the solution of practical tasks. Practical tasks are performed correctly on the whole with the use of typical algorithm, but a student makes some errors at their performance. Registration of the work must be accurate;

7 points is put down if a student applies basic knowledge of the set educational material effectively when solving a practical task. Practical tasks are performed correctly on the whole with the use of typical algorithm, but a student makes considerable errors;

6 points is put down for insufficient ability to apply theoretical knowledge for the solution of practical tasks on condition that a task is performed for the most part and the aim of a task is attained, and a student giving an answer shows understanding of substantive concepts of the material of an educational discipline;

5 points is put down for partial ability to apply theoretical knowledge for the solution of practical tasks on condition that a task is performed partially; and a student giving an answer shows understanding of substantive concepts of the material of an educational discipline;

4 points is put down in case of a student applies educational material without enough understanding when performing practical tasks, makes essential errors, is confronted with difficulties when analyzing and comparing economic phenomena and processes;

A student gets **3 points** for misunderstanding the considerable part of program material; when a student can not perform practical tasks correctly, meets considerable difficulties when analyzing economic phenomena and processes;

A student gets **2 points** for misunderstanding the program material, when a student can not perform practical tasks correctly, meets considerable difficulties when analyzing economic phenomena and processes;

A student gets **1 point** for failure to perform a task on the whole.

Intermediate test control is made two times a semester (two times within the study of a module). A test contains questions of single and plural choice in order to evaluate the learning of basic categories of the educational discipline.

The evaluation criteria are: the "excellent" mark – 83 – 100 % of right answers; the "good" one – 58 – 82 % of right answers; the "satisfactory" one – 33 – 57 % of right answers; the "unsatisfactory" one – less than 33 % of right answers.

Tests for intermediate control are selected from the general list of tests of the proper modules.

The purpose of test tasks of the educational discipline "Accounting information for international management" lies in learning theoretical material.

In accordance with the Industry standard of education the test tasks are aimed to support students in implementation of production functions (technical, executive, design, managerial), of task activity (professional, socio-industrial and socio-consuming) and of classes of task activities (stereotype, diagnostic and heuristic), which are underlying in the process of training of specialists of certain level of qualification.

Closed test tasks differ in the principle of answer construction.

1. Alternative test tasks have two answer options of "yes/no", "true/false" or others of this kind. As a rule, they are used for rough control of the appropriateness of choice or decision-making in a reductive form.

Tests with a multiple choice are expedient to use when it is necessary to check up the ability to reproduce correctly the received knowledge. In this sort of tests only one option of all is correct.

A few variants of such tests exist:

a) test tasks with a simple multiple choice, when the answer is built on the principle of classification. These tasks are expedient, when the amount of possible options counts less than three, but an answer is more difficult, than that of a "yes / no" kind. Such form of a test task is a medium between alternative tests and tests with a multiple choice;

b) test tasks with a multiple choice, when the construction of an answer uses the principle of classification, they are used for examination of abilities to free understanding of a group of analogous concepts, phenomena, processes and so on;

c) test tasks with a principle of cumulation are recommended for examination of completeness of knowledge and abilities. Interrogative part of such tasks has mainly comparative matter: one of a few answers must be the best, the most correct, the most complete.

When composing test tasks with a multiple choice the combination of all higher noted principles is possible.

2. Test tasks aimed at bringing parts to conformity are the modification of test tasks with multiple choice and consist of two or more columns of words, phrases, digital or letter codes et cetera.

3. Test tasks aimed at comparison and contraposition (at the analysis of interdependence) are recommended for examination of abilities to find out the character identification of different phenomena, situations and so on. In the process of fulfilment of such tasks a student analyses the offered material, synthesises it and makes the proper conclusions. In the case of analysis the material offered to testing is divided into separate parts and their mutual

relations are determined; in the case of synthesis – separate parts or elements of the offered material are combined into a single whole.

4. Test tasks with the multiple answers of "correct / incorrect" are used when answers or solutions can be only right or wrong (unlike test tasks with one correct answer), have no gradations of advantage and are categorical. In addition, often the question has a few correct answers. In this case, it is considered that the profundity of knowledge, understanding of different aspects of the phenomena, processes and so on are tested.

5. Test tasks aimed at the definition of causal dependence are used in case of necessity of examination the understanding of certain casual dependence between two effects. A question is composed in such a way that each of two assertions, joint with the conjunction "because", is complete and sharply defined. A student has to define at first, correct or wrong is each of two assertions separately, and only then, if both are correct, to define, correct or incorrect is casual dependence between them.

6. Test tasks aimed at the reconstruction of correct sequence (combinations) require restructuring of data or elements of any combination. The use of such tasks is expedient in the case of testing of abilities and knowledge of correct sequence of executions (legislative activity), algorithms of activity, technological methods and so on. They are also possible when testing knowledge of the generally accepted formulations of concepts, rules, laws, fragments of normative documents and others.

7. Opened test tasks provide for free answers of a student, have no choice options and are used in order to examine the knowledge of terms, concepts and so on.

Tests can be applied both with the purpose of control and of fixing theoretical knowledge and practical skills.

Current module control is carried out and estimated by two constituents: practical module control and theoretical lecture module control. The mark for the practical part of module control is put as a result of evaluation of knowledge of a student during practical studies, individual work and intermediate test control due to the schedule of educational process.

Lecture module control is carried out in writing according to the proper question cards which contain questions of all module themes. Theoretical part of a module control task contains: either theoretical questions or tests of the closed and open forms. Practical part of a module control task consists of practical tasks (cases) of different level of complication (stereotype, diagnostic, heuristic) and other elements of practical training.

To sum up the work of a student under a substantial module the final mark for current module control is put down, it is composed of the marks for practical module control and lecture module control.

Module test is carried out in writing with question cards. An example of the question card for lecture module test is shown in Appendix C.

Final writing examination. An indispensable condition to the final examination is 35 points of current module control of knowledge. Examination is carried out in writing with question cards. A question card consists of 5 practical tasks (2 stereotype and 2 diagnostic tasks and a heuristic task).

An example of the question card for writing examination is shown in Appendix D.

Task 1 (heuristic) is performed by students who want the maximum score from the course. When performed, the student must identify a creative approach, give his own suggestions on the conduct of the transaction, its accounting and taxation, to provide their own conclusions from the proposed problem issue, to argue their answer. Task is evaluated on the following scale:

20 points: the solution is correct, complete, well-grounded. The financial result is calculated correctly with quarterly distributions. The magazine is designed in such a way that it fully and correctly reflects the economic operations conducted by the enterprise. Error correction is done using the correct methods in all cases

17 points: the solution is complete, well-grounded, generally true. The financial result is calculated correctly. The exchange rate differences are calculated correctly. Arithmetic errors caused by inattention as a whole did not affect the total amount of financial result. The journal is designed in such a way that it fully and correctly reflects the economic operations conducted by the enterprise

15 points: the solution is complete, well-grounded, generally true. The magazine is designed in such a way that it fully and correctly reflects the economic operations conducted by the enterprise. Income and expenses on the results of foreign economic operations are reflected correctly, but the financial result is not formed

10 points: the solution is complete, true. Business transactions are fully reflected in the relevant accounting records, there are some errors in the

reflected income and expenses of the foreign economic activity of tourism activity

7 points: the solution is fragmentary, there are arithmetic errors in the calculations, Revenues and expenses are not fully accrued, the financial result for a particular quarter has not been revealed

5 points: the solution is fragmentary, there are methodological mistakes in the calculations. The student demonstrated only basic knowledge and skills

0 points: no solution

Tasks 2 - 5 are evaluated on the following scale:

5 points are gained for the profound knowledge of the academic discipline; application of both recommended and additional literature and a creative approach to the task; making good use of the conceptual apparatus, methods, methodology and instruments of accounting, the ability to use them for fulfilling concrete practical tasks, solving problems. The work must be accurate, logical and consecutive;

4 points are gained for the thorough knowledge of the academic discipline, sensible application of knowledge to the solution of practical tasks; fulfilling all the requirements meant for the "excellent" mark with insignificant arithmetic errors (i.e. the methodical approach to a problem solution is correct, but insignificant inaccuracies in the calculations of certain indexes are made) or not quite complete conclusions after the received results of task performance. The work must be neat;

3 points are gained for insufficient ability to apply theoretical knowledge to the solution of the practical tasks on condition that the task is performed for the most part and the aim of the task is attained; student's answer showing understanding of substantive concepts of the material of the academic discipline;

2 points are given in case when a student applies the syllabus material without enough understanding while performing practical tasks, makes essential errors, is confronted with difficulties when analyzing and comparing economic phenomena and processes;

A student gets **1 point** for misunderstanding the considerable part of the syllabus material; when a student cannot perform practical tasks correctly, meets considerable difficulties when analyzing economic phenomena and processes;

A student gets **0 point** for failure to perform the task at all.

In general, written examination work must be performed neatly, in a logical sequence and with reference to all interim calculations. If all the listed requirements are met, the maximum score for a written paper is 40 points.

For the final assessment of students' work under the educational discipline of "Accounting information for international management" a general mark which takes into account the marks of every type of control is put down. The student should be considered certified if the sum of the points earned on the results of the final / semester test of success is equal to or exceeds 60. The minimum number of points for the current and modular control during the semester is 35 and the minimum number of points scored on the exam is 25.

The system of competences assessment on the academic discipline is shown in Table 10

Table 10

The system of assessment of the formed competences

Competence	Academic week	Hours	Methods and forms of studies			Assessment of competences		
						Form of control	Maximum points	
1	2	3	4			5	6	
Module 1. The Fundamentals of Accounting							60	
PFTA 1 Capability to apply principles of accounting	1	Class	2	Lecture	Theme 1. The Principles of Accounting	Participation in the lecture	2	
			2	Practical training	Practical task 1. State regulation of accounting; objects of accounting; accounting concepts, principles and assumptions.	Participation in problem solving	2	
		Home	8	Preparation for classes	Learning the theoretical material, legislation requirements	-	-	
	2,3	Class	4	Lecture	Theme 2. The Accounting Method	Participation in the lecture	2	
			4	Practical training	Practical task 2. Types of business transactions and their impact on the balance sheet. Correspondence of accounts and accounting records	Participation in problem solving	2	
		Home	8	Preparation for classes	Learning the theoretical material, legislation requirements, preparing to practice test	-	-	
	Accounting technical	4	Class	2	Lecture	Theme 3. Organization of Accounting for Business Activity of an Enterprise	Participation in the lecture	2
				2	Practical training	Practical task 3. Forms of accounting and their essence.	Participation in problem solving	2

Table 10.1 (the end)

1	2	3	4	5	6		
	5-8	Home	8	Preparation for classes	Learning the theoretical material, legislation requirements, preparing to theory and practice test	-	-
		Class	8	Lecture	Theme 4. Accounting for Major Business Processes of Legal Entities	Participation in the lecture	1
			8	Practical training	Practical task 4. Accounting for the acquisition of fixed assets. Accounting for the acquisition of inventory. Accounting for sales and financial results	Participation in problem solving	1
		Home	20	Preparation for classes	Learning the theoretical material, legislation requirements, preparing to practice and lecture test	-	-
	9,10	Class	4	Lecture	Theme 5. Methodological and regulatory framework of accounting and financial reporting for foreign transactions	Participation in the lecture	2
			4	Practical training	Practical task 5. The procedures for bookkeeping of exchange gains and losses	Participation in problem solving	2
		Home	8	Preparation for classes	Learning the theoretical material, legislation requirements, preparing to theory test	-	-
	11-13	Class	6	Lecture	Theme 6. Accounting and taxation of export and import transactions	Participation in the lecture	2
			6	Practical training	Practical task 6. Accounting and taxation of export and import transactions	Participation in problem solving	2
		Home	20	Preparation for classes	Learning the theoretical material, legislation requirements	-	-
	14, 15	Class	4	Lecture	Theme 7. Accounting for foreign cash	Participation in the lecture	2
			4	Practical training	Practical task 7. Accounting for purchase and sale of foreign cash.	Participation in problem solving	2
		Home	8	Preparation for classes	Learning the theoretical material, legislation requirements, preparing to theory and practice test	-	-
	16	Class	2	Lecture	Theme 8. Accounting for foreign currency investments and loans	Participation in the lecture	1
			2	Practical training	Practical task 8. Capital stock in foreign currency: principles of accounting and reporting.	Participation in problem solving	1
		Home	6	Preparation for classes	Learning the theoretical material, legislation requirements, composing presentations	Presentations	12

examination	Class		Pretest consultations	Problem solving	Exam	40
			Examination	Solving examination cards problems		
	Home		Preparation for exam	Revising theory and practice material		
Total hours		150	Total maximum points			100
including						
classes		64	43 %	Current assessment		60
Independent training		86	57 %	Final assessment		40

Accumulation of points according to the themes is shown in Table 10.2.

Table 10.2

Distribution of points according to the themes

Content module 1				Content module 1				40	100
Theme 1: 4 points	Theme 2: 4 points	Theme 3: 4 points	Theme 4: 2 point	Theme 5: 4point	Theme 6: 4 points	Theme 6: 4 points	Theme 6: 2 points		
Practice test: 5 points				Practice test: 5 points					
Theory test: 5 points				Theory test: 5 points					
Presentation: 12 points									

Accumulation of points according to the academic weeks is shown in Table 10.3.

Table 10.3

Distribution of points according to the weeks

			Lectures	Practical training	Practice test	Theory test	Presentation	Total
Module 1. The Fundamentals of Accounting	Theme 1	1 week	2	2	-	-	-	4
	Theme 2	2 week	1	1	-	-	-	2
		3 week	1	1	-	-	-	2
	Theme 3	4 week	2	2	-	-	-	4
	Theme 4	5 week	0,25	0,25	-	-	-	0,5
		6 week	0,25	0,25	-	-	-	0,5
		7 week	0,25	0,25	-	-	-	0,5
		8 week	0,25	0,25	5	5	-	10,5
Module 2. Accounting and taxation of key foreign transactions	Theme 5	9 week	1	1	-	-	-	2
		10 week	1	1	-	-	-	2
	Theme 6	11 week	0,5	0,5	-	-	-	1
		12 week	0,5	0,5	-	-	-	1
	Theme 7	13 week	1	1	-	-	-	2
		14 week	1	1	-	-	-	2
	Theme 8	15 week	1	1	-	-	-	2
		16 week	1	1	5	5	12	24
Total			14	14	10	10	12	14

The final assessment on the academic discipline based on the Principles of Transference of University Characteristics of Students Progress into the system of the ECTS scale is converted into the final ECTS (table 10.4).

Table 10.4

Transference of University Characteristics of Students Progress into the System of the ECTS Scale

Points gained for all kinds of educational activities	Assessment on the ECTS scale	Assessment on the national scale
90 – 100	A	excellent
82-89	B	good
74-81	C	
64-73	D	satisfactory
60-63	E	
35-59	FX	unsatisfactory
0-34	F	

11. Recommended References

11.1. Main

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Appendix A

Table A

Matching of Capabilities to Educational Themes of the Discipline "Accounting information for international management"

Cognizance		Ability	Theme	Form of studies
1		2	3	4
Metering and book-keeping	Cognizance of applying legal requirements to business activity, accounting for business processes and auditing	Ability to use legislation of Ukraine to organize business activity	Theme 1. The principles of accounting	Lectures, independent studies
		Ability to apply National Standards of accounting in Ukraine	Theme 5. Methodological and regulatory framework of accounting and financial reporting for foreign transactions	Lectures, independent studies
		Ability to apply principles and assumptions of accounting in practice	Theme 1. The principles of accounting	Lectures, practical studies
	Cognizance of classification of accounting objects	Ability to classify objects accounting for resources, sources of their formation and economic processes	Theme 2. The accounting method	Lectures, practical studies, independent studies
		Ability to identify elements of the accounting method		Lectures, independent studies
	Cognizance of classification of accounts and accounting registers	Ability to classify accounts by economic content, the structure and purpose and determine changes in		Lectures, practical studies, Independent studies

		balance sheet caused by book entries with different accounts		
	Capability to prepare general journal and use it for decision making	Ability to maintain the sequence of business transactions in chronological order	Theme 2. The accounting method	Independent studies
		Ability to systematize economic information and reflect it in accounts and accounting registers	Theme 4. Accounting for major business processes of legal entities	Lectures, practical studies
1	2	3	4	5
		Ability to prepare and use information of synthetic and analytical accounting	Theme 2. The accounting method	Lectures, practical studies
		Ability to define and interpret the economic content of the accounting entries		Practical studies, independent studies
	Capability for initial observations and execution of back-up documents	Ability to classify accounting documents and correctly use them for their purposes		
		Ability to find out and correct mistakes in back-up documents and accounting registers	Theme 3. Organization of accounting for business activity of an enterprise	Practical studies, independent studies
		Ability to conduct stock-taking and display its results in accounting registers	Theme 2. The accounting method	Independent studies
		Ability to conduct reconciliation	Theme 4. Accounting for major business processes of legal entities	practical studies, independent studies

	Capability for evaluation and calculation of accounting objects	Ability to identify and to conduct evaluation of assets of an enterprise	Theme 2. The Accounting Method	Lectures, independent studies
		Ability to calculate cost of finished goods		Practical studies
		Ability to calculate cost of goods sold (services rendered) and cost of ending inventories	Theme 4. Accounting for major business processes of legal entities	Lectures, practical studies, independent studies

1	2	3	4	5
	Cognizance of accounting for fixed assets	Ability to define and classify fixed assets of an enterprise	Theme 4. Accounting for major business processes of legal entities	Lectures,
		Ability to compute original cost of a fixed asset, to estimate depreciation charges and depreciated cost of a fixed asset		Lectures, practical studies
		Ability to conduct stock-taking for fixed assets		Independent studies
		Ability to prepare book entries to reflect transactions with fixed assets		Lectures, practical studies, independent studies
		Ability to verify accounting records for transactions with fixed assets	Theme 6. Accounting and taxation of export and import transactions	Lectures, practical studies, independent studies
	Cognizance of accounting for intangible assets	Ability to define and classify intangible assets of an enterprise	Theme 4. Accounting for major business processes of legal entities	Lectures
		Ability to compute original cost of a intangible asset, to estimate depreciation charges and		Lectures, practical studies

		depreciated cost of a intangible asset		
		Ability to conduct stock-taking for intangible assets		Independent studies
		Ability to prepare book entries to reflect transactions with intangible assets		Lectures, practical studies, independent studies
		Ability to verify accounting records for transactions with intangible assets	Theme 6. Accounting and taxation of export and import transactions	Lectures, practical studies, independent studies
1	2	3	4	5
	Cognizance of accounting for inventories	Ability to define and classify inventories of an enterprise	Theme 4. Accounting for major business processes of legal entities	Lectures
		Ability to conduct stock-taking for intangible assets		Independent studies
		Ability to prepare book entries to reflect transactions with inventories		Lectures, practical studies
		Ability to verify accounting records for transactions with inventories	Theme 6. Accounting and taxation of export and import transactions	Lectures, practical studies, independent studies
	Cognizance of accounting for cash and cash equivalents	Ability to define and classify cash and cash equivalents of an enterprise	Theme 4. Accounting for major business processes of legal entities	Lectures
		Ability to conduct stock-taking for cash and cash equivalents		Independent studies
		Ability to prepare book entries to reflect transactions with cash and cash equivalents		Lectures, practical studies, independent studies

		Ability to verify accounting records for transactions with cash and cash equivalents	Theme 6. Accounting and taxation of export and import transactions	Lectures, practical studies, independent studies
	Cognizance of accounting for receivables	Ability to define and classify receivables of an enterprise	Theme 4. Accounting for major business processes of legal entities	Lectures
		Ability to conduct stock-taking for receivables		Independent studies
		Ability to prepare book entries to reflect sales on account		Lectures, practical studies, independent studies
		Ability to estimate allowances for uncollectible accounts		Lectures, practical studies, independent studies
1	2	3	4	5
		Ability to conduct write-offs for uncollectible accounts and determine the impact of these write-offs on the financial results of business activity	Theme 6. Accounting and taxation of export and import transactions	Practical studies, independent studies
	Cognizance of accounting for stockholder's equity and liabilities	Ability to define and classify equities of an enterprise	Theme 4. Accounting for major business processes of legal entities	Lectures, independent studies
		Ability to prepare book entries to reflect transactions with stockholder's equity and liabilities		Lectures, practical studies, independent studies
		Ability to verify accounting records for transactions with stockholder's equity and liabilities	Theme 6. Accounting and taxation of export and import transactions	Lectures, practical studies, independent studies
Org aniz	Capability for organization and	Ability to organize primary monitoring for business transactions	Theme 3. Organization of accounting for business	Lectures

	permanent usage of Accounting information for international management system of an enterprise	Ability to apply special methods of Accounting information for international management to reflect and control the results of business activity	activity of an enterprise	
			Theme 6. Accounting and taxation of export and import transactions	Lectures, independent studies
	Capability for organization of documenting business transactions	Ability to organize documenting business transactions in conformity with legislation of Ukraine	Theme 3. Organization of accounting for business activity of an enterprise	Lectures
1	2	3	4	5
	Capability for organization of document workflow and processing of accounting information	Ability to determine informational needs of different internal and external users of accounting information at the specific enterprise	Theme 3. Organization of accounting for business Activity of an enterprise	Independent studies
		Ability to develop and adopt existing accounting forms of documents to informational purposes of specific enterprise		Independent studies
		Ability to develop document workflow and set up deadlines for transfer documents from one user to another		Lectures
	Cognizance of applying the Chart of Accounts	Ability to use the Chart of Accounts to reflect business transactions	Theme 2. The Accounting method	Practical studies
		Ability to develop the Individual Chart of Accounts according to specific legal entity		Independent studies
		Ability to define consequence of	Theme 3. Organization of	Lectures, independent

		mistaking applying the Chart of Accounts and to correct these errors	accounting for business activity of an enterprise	studies
	Capability to perform financial statements	Ability to identify and classify changes in the balance sheet under the influence of business transactions	Theme 2. The Accounting method	Lectures, practical studies
		Ability to prepare balance sheet and other financial statements in conformity with National Standards of accounting of Ukraine		Practical studies, independent studies
1	2	3	4	5
	Capability to plan auditing procedures	Ability to prepare the overall auditing plan and program for auditing	Theme 6. Accounting and taxation of export and import transactions	Lectures, practical studies
		Ability to apply statistical and nonstatistical methods of auditing sample building		Practical studies, independent studies
	Capability to validate results of the synthetic accounting	Ability to monitor equality of debit and credit turnovers, proper ending balances of real and nominal accounts	Theme 2. The accounting method	Practical studies, independent studies
		Ability to control the results of accounting via turnover balance sheet		Practical studies, independent studies
	Cognizance of functioning of internal control system	Ability to conduct control procedures and special inspections performed by personnel of an	Theme 5. Methodological and regulatory framework of accounting and financial	Lectures, practical studies

		enterprise	reporting for foreign transactions	
		Ability to test key features of internal control system of an enterprise		Practical studies

1	2	3	4	5
		Ability to interpret auditing report		Lectures, independent studies
		Ability to distinguish certainly positive, partly positive and negative auditing conclusions		Lectures
		Ability to apply recommendations of external auditor		Lectures
		Ability to express opinion for the results of auditing of business activity of an enterprise		Practical studies
	The capability to account transactions with foreign cash and cashless funds	The ability to journalize transactions with foreign cash and cashless funds and accrue cash exchange gains and losses	Theme 7. Accounting for foreign cash.	Lectures, practical studies
Analytical	The capability to account foreign transactions in tourism	The ability to present the results of inbound and outbound tourism transactions in accounting books and reports	Theme 6. Accounting and taxation of export and import transactions	Lectures, practical studies
		The ability to reveal errors and omissions in accounting records and statements		Independent studies

