

Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation  
Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education  
**Perm National Research Polytechnic University**



**APPROVED BY**  
Pro-rector for Academic Affairs

N.V. Lobov

2021 2

**ACADEMIC COURSE WORKING PROGRAM**

**Academic course: International Financial Reporting Standards and the Valuation of the  
Company**

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Name)

**Form of education:**

**Full-time**

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Full-time /full-time - correspondence/correspondence)

**Level of higher education:**

**Master's program**

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Bachelor's program/specialist program/Master's program)

**Workload in hours (in credits):**

**144 (4)**

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Hours (CU))

**Training program (degree):**

**38.04.01. Economics**

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Code and denomination of degree)

**Direction:**

**Oil and Gas Enterprise Economics and Management**

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Title of curriculum)

## 1. General Provisions

### 1.1. Goals and Objectives of the Course

The goal of the course is to develop systematic knowledge about the purposes of financial reporting under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), recognition, estimation and report of assets, liabilities and equity, income and expenses, consolidation procedures and applicable regulation to international financial reporting standards.

The objectives of the course are:

- to study principles and objectives for preparing financial statements under IFRS;
- to study applicable regulation to international financial reporting standards;
- to study recognition, estimation and report of assets, liabilities and equity;
- to study consolidation procedures and order of preparation of the consolidated financial statements;
- to study procedures to prepare IFRS financial statements;
- to study elements of IFRS financial statements;
- to develop the abilities to apply regulation to international financial reporting standards;
- to develop the abilities to prepare a statement of cash flows using either the direct or the indirect method;
- to develop the skills to prepare a statement of cash flows;
- to develop the skills to apply regulation to international financial reporting standards;
- to develop the skills to analyse IFRS financial statements.

### 1.2. Prescribed Objects of the Course

principles and purposes to prepare IFRS financial statements; order of recognition, estimation and report of assets, liabilities and equity; financial statement consolidation procedures; procedures to prepare IFRS financial statements.

### 1.3. Starting Conditions

Unstipulated

## 2. Planned Results of the Course Training

Competence	Indicator's Index	Planned Results of the Course Training (to know, to be able, to master the skills)	Indicator of Attaining Competence which the planned results of training are correlated with	Means of Assessment
PC-1.2	AI-1 PC-1.2	To know methods of	Knows socio-economic	Test

		preparation consolidate financial statements under international financial reporting standards, principles of amended financial statements, methods of preparation statement of cash flows.	indicators that characterize the economy of entity, industry, region and state, and methods to calculate and forecast them; development policy and corporate strategy for the entity and its divisions.	
PC-1.2	AI-2 PC-1.2	To be able to prepare reports under international financial reporting standards, apply methods to prepare consolidated financial statements and cash flows statement.	Is able to develop and justify socio-economic indicators that characterize the activities of economic entities and methods for their calculation, search, analyze and evaluate sources of information for economic calculations, evaluate the effectiveness of projects taking into account the uncertainty factor and analyze proposals for their improvement, apply mechanisms for providing financial services in electronic form and ensure their information security, create management and monitoring systems for organizations using information and communication technologies, organize teamwork to solve economic problems, manage economic services and divisions of organizations.	Interview
PC-1.2	AI-3 PC-1.2	To master the skills to forecast the organization's indicators based on the analysis of financial statements in accordance with international financial reporting standards.	Masters the skills to set economic goals or their stages, predict the dynamics of the main socio-economic indicators of the organization, industry, region and economy in general, develop strategies of the development and functioning of the organization and its units.	Interview

### 3. Full time and forms of academic work

Form of academic work	Hours in all	Distribution in hours according to semesters	
		Number of semester	
		3	
1. Holding classes (including results monitoring) in the form:	41	41	
1.1. Contact classwork, including:			
- lectures (L)	10	10	
- laboratory work (LW)			
- practice, seminars and/or other seminar-type work (PW)	25	25	
- control of self-work (CSW)	6	6	
- test			
1.2. Students' self-work (SSW)	67	67	
2. Interim/midterm assessment			
Exam	36	36	
Grading test			
Test (Credit)			
Course Project (CP)			
Course Work (CW)			
<b>Workload in hours</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>144</b>	

### 4. Course contents

Course units with brief contents	Full time of classroom activity in hours according to the forms			Full time of extracurricular work in hours according to the forms
	L	LW	PW	SSW
Semester 3				
Introduction to International Financial Reporting Standards. General terms and conditions	1	0	1	10
Harmonization of various financial reporting standards at the international level. International financial reporting standards. History of international standards. Subject of regulation and scope of IFRS. International Accounting Standards Board. Objectives and structure of the IASB. Content of the IFRS. The hierarchy of the IFRS. Procedures of development and acceptance of financial reporting standards and interpretations. The package of IASs. The package of IFRSs. Further development of IFRSs. Improvements to IFRSs. Structure of a single standard. A conceptual framework of IFRS system: Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements (Framework) Users of financial statements and their information requirements. Purpose of financial statements.				

<p>Underlying assumptions of financial statements – accrual-based accounting and going concern assumption.</p> <p>Qualitative characteristics of useful financial information: understandability, relevance, materiality (components of the qualitative characteristics: faithful representation, timeliness, reliability, neutrality, verifiability, comparability). The compromise between the qualitative characteristics of financial statements.</p> <p>Elements of the measurement of financial position: assets, liabilities, and equity.</p> <p>Elements of the measurement of operating results: income and expenses. Definitions, examples, and possible difficulties of classification of the elements.</p> <p>Recognition and derecognition of elements of financial statements. Conditions for recognition of elements – compliance with the element definition and recognition criteria (probability of obtaining or losing economic benefits, reliability of the measurement of the assessment). Features of recognition of various elements – assets, liabilities, income and expenses.</p> <p>Features of recognition of profit and loss – matching concept.</p> <p>Evaluation of elements of financial statements.</p> <p>The different evaluation methods of elements of financial statements. The evaluation methods – historical cost, current cost, realisable cost, discounted cost.</p> <p>Examples of applying various evaluation methods.</p> <p>Fair value — definition, correlation of the concepts of "fair value" and "market price", advantages and difficulties of fair value.</p> <p>Current trends and prospects to apply various evaluation methods.</p> <p>Financial capital maintenance and Physical capital maintenance, concepts of capital maintenance and the determination of profit. Differences in these concepts.</p> <p>Opportunities of applying.</p>				
Presentation and disclosure of financial statements.	1	0	4	10
<p>A complete set of financial statements (IAS 1) Reporting forms. Additional information for reporting components. Reporting period. The concept of fair presentation. Departure from IFRSs.</p> <p>Consistency of presentation of items in the financial statements. Offsetting assets and liabilities.</p> <p>Balance sheet. Current/non-current distinction. Possible controversial classification issues and their resolution.</p> <p>Items included in Balance sheet.</p> <p>Additional items included in Balance sheet or Notes.</p> <p>Additional disclosure criteria in Notes.</p> <p>Profit and loss statement. Items included in Profit and loss statement (P&amp;L). Classification of income and expenses in P&amp;L. Additional disclosure of P&amp;L.</p> <p>Statement of changes in equity. Capital structure.</p>				

<p>Content and forms of Statement of changes in equity. Examples of transactions included in the Statement of changes in equity.</p> <p>Statement of cash flows (IAS 7). Cash definition. Classification of cash and cash equivalents of an entity by means of a statement of cash flows. Presentation of a statement of cash flows.</p> <p>Direct and indirect method reporting cash flows. Adjusting profit or loss cash flow under the indirect method. Current capital adjustments.</p> <p>Non-cash transactions. Statement of Cash Flow disclosures.</p> <p>Notes to the financial statements. Structure of notes to the financial statements under IFRSs. Principles and approaches to preparing notes to financial statements. The accounting policy notes: minimum disclosure requirements. Other disclosures in Notes.</p> <p>First-time Adoption of IFRSs (IFRS 1). Scope. Opening balance under IFRS. Accounting policies. Exemptions from other IFRSs.</p> <p>Exceptions to the retrospective application of other IFRSs. Presentation and disclosure.</p> <p>Explanation of transition to IFRSs.</p> <p>Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (IAS 8). Concept of accounting policy. Consistency of accounting policies.</p> <p>Voluntarily and legislative changes in accounting policies. Applying changes required by an IFRS (new or amended) in accounting policies. Applying voluntarily changes in accounting policies.</p> <p>Accounting estimates and reflecting their changes. Errors and correction methods in financial statements.</p> <p>Definition and criteria of discontinued operations (IFRS 5).</p> <p>Classification of non-current assets (or disposal groups) as held for sale.</p> <p>Non-current assets that are to be abandoned. Measurement of non-current assets (or disposal groups). Recognition of impairment losses and reversals. Changes to a plan of sale.</p> <p>Initial disclosure of discontinued operations. Further disclosure of discontinued operations Events after the Reporting Period (IAS 10). Time frame of events after the reporting period. Definition of events after the reporting period. Two types of events after the reporting period. Examples of types of events after the reporting period.</p> <p>Recognition of events after the reporting date for two groups in statements. Recognition of dividends declared after the reporting period.</p> <p>Interim Financial Report (IAS 34).</p> <p>Scope of IAS 34. Definitions and minimum components of an interim financial report.</p> <p>Selected explanatory notes included in an interim</p>				
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<p>financial report. Periods for which interim financial statements are required to be presented. Accounting policies in interim financial statements.</p> <p>Operating Segments (IFRS 8). Scope of IFRS 8. The concept of a segment.</p> <p>Necessary information on segments.</p> <p>Definitions of operating and reportable segments.</p> <p>Quantitative thresholds. Disclosure of general and specific information. Disclosure of profit and loss, assets and liabilities. Measurement and Reconciliations.</p> <p>Related Party Disclosures (IAS 24).</p> <p>The concept of related parties. A related party transaction. Importance of disclosure of the related party relationship. Order of recognition of related party information in statements.</p>				
Consolidated financial statements	3	0	7	22
<p>Scope and identifying a business combination, control, non-controlling interest (IFRS 3).</p> <p>Acquisition methods: acquisition date, acquisition cost, identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Measurement of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Recognition and measuring goodwill from a bargain purchase – definition, disclosure, decrease in goodwill. Excess of the fair value of net identifiable assets acquired over acquisition-date fair values.</p> <p>Requirements for disclosure of business combination.</p> <p>Consolidated Financial Statements: objective, principles for the presentation and preparation of consolidated financial statements. Derecognition of the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary from the consolidated financial statements. Procedures of preparation of consolidated financial statements.</p> <p>Goodwill. Uniform accounting policies or restate under uniform accounting policies. The exclusion of internal operations. Definition of non-controlling interest.</p> <p>Parent’s investment in subsidiaries in the separate financial statements of the parent company.</p> <p>Requirements for additional disclosure in the consolidated financial statements.</p> <p>Definitions of significant influence and an associate (IAS 28). Recognition of investments in associates in the consolidated financial statements (equity method).</p> <p>Recognising the associate’s losses. Methods for including investments in an associate in the individual financial statements of the investor's company.</p> <p>Additional disclosures regarding investments in associates.</p> <p>Scope and definitions of IFRS 11 – Joint Arrangements.</p> <p>Types of joint arrangement. Recognition of joint operations and joint assets in investor's separate and consolidated financial statements.</p> <p>Recognition of joint ventures in investor's separate and</p>				

consolidated financial statements. Significant judgments and assumptions. Participation in subsidiaries. Interests in Joint Ventures and associates.				
Basic standards	2	0	6	14
Revenue (IAS 18). Scope of IAS 18 and definition of revenue. Recognition of revenue from the sale of goods (products). Recognition of revenue from the provision of services. Recognition of revenue arising from the use by others of entity assets (interest, royalties and dividends). Measurement of revenue, consideration of revenue estimation rules for various forms of compensation: cash or non-cash. Requirements for disclosure of revenue. Construction Contracts (IAS 11). Scope of IAS 11 and types of contracts regulated by IAS 11. Types of contract income and expenses. Recognition of contract revenue. Methods for determining the stage of completion of contract activity. Recognition of contract revenue when the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably. Recognition of contract revenue at an expected loss on the construction contract. Requirements for disclosure of construction contracts. Earnings per share (IAS 33). Scope of IAS 33. Calculation of basic earnings per share (including calculation of the weighted average number of shares). Calculation of issuing increasing rate shares and rights. Calculation of diluted earnings per share (including profit and weighted average number of shares in the case of dilution). Restatement of diluted earnings per share. Additional disclosure of earnings per share. Difference in taxable profit (tax loss) in financial and tax accounting. The concept of temporary differences. Deductible and taxable temporary differences. Current and deferred tax. Reasons of current and deferred tax and their recognition in financial statements. Deferred tax assets and liabilities. The tax base of an asset or liability. Calculation and recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities in the financial statements. Features of recognition of deferred tax arising from share-based payment transactions, business combination, offset. The tax rate applicable to deferred tax. Requirements for disclosure including a numerical reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable tax rate. Definitions of current liability and contingent liability. Definition of reserve. Rules for reserves recognition. Estimation of reserves. Onerous contracts, reserves for restructuring. Features of reserves recognition: risks, future events, expected disposal of assets, reimbursements, changes in provisions.				



Recognition of contingent liabilities and contingent assets. Contingent assets and recognition in the financial statements. Requirements for disclosure of reserves, contingent assets and liabilities.				
Assets and liabilities	2	0	6	7
<p>Scope of IAS 2 and the definition of inventories. Inventories structure. Cost of inventories at initial recognition. Inventories cost structure. The order of writing inventories (specific identification of cost, weighted average cost, FIFO methods). Net realisable value and recognition of inventories in financial standards. Requirements for additional disclosure of inventories.</p> <p>Definitions and recognition of property, plant and equipment (IAS 16). Initial costs of property, plant and equipment. Direct costs to bring the asset to the condition necessary for it to be capable of operating. Property, plant and equipment acquired in exchange. Subsequent costs. Measurement of property, plant and equipment after recognition. Accounting for revaluation of property, plant and equipment. Depreciation – useful life and depreciation method and their adjustment. Disposal of property, plant and equipment. Additional disclosure of property, plant and equipment.</p> <p>Definition and recognition of intangible assets (IAS 38) : identification, control, future economic benefits and measurement reliability. Separate acquisition and internally generated intangible assets. Internally generated goodwill. Internally generated research and development. Criteria for recognition research and development as an intangible asset.</p> <p>Cost of an internally generated intangible asset. Subsequent intangible asset expenditures. Measurement after recognition. Depreciation and useful lives of intangible assets. Retirements and disposals of intangible assets. Additional disclosure of intangible assets.</p> <p>Impairment losses of intangible assets. Impairment of Assets (IAS 36). Scope of IAS 36. Identifying an asset that may be impaired. Definitions of recoverable amount, fair value less costs of disposal, and value in use. Calculation of value in use. Discount rate. Identifying the generating unit: identification problems. Recognising and measuring an impairment loss.</p> <p>Recoverable amount: reversing an impairment loss. Subsequent evaluation of impairment loss. Additional disclosure of impairment.</p> <p>Definition of investment property (IAS 40). Definition of owner-occupied property. Classification of investment property.</p> <p>Initial recognition of investment property. Subsequent costs. Measurement of investment property after initial recognition: cost model and fair value model. Sources</p>				

for determining fair value. The order of cost model application. Transfers of investment property. Additional disclosure of investment property. Scope of IAS 32, IFRS 9, IFRS 7. Definitions of a financial asset, an equity instrument, and derivatives. Initial recognition, measurement and reporting of changes in the measurement of financial assets. Embedded derivatives and their accounting. Derecognition of financial assets. Definitions and accounting objects of IAS 41. Recognition and measurement of biological assets and agricultural products – fair value method. Inability to measure fair value reliably. Profit (loss) on agricultural assets at initial recognition and on changes in their fair value. Requirements for additional disclosure of agricultural assets. The structure of Borrowing Costs (IAS 23). Basic and alternative reporting procedures. Definition of a qualifying asset. The capitalisation rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs attributable to the construction or production of a qualifying asset. Commencement, suspension and cessation of capitalisation. Additional disclosure of borrowing costs. Employee Benefits (IAS 19). Scope. Definition of employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits. Post-employment benefits. Post-employment benefits defined and undefined plans. Termination benefits. Recognition and measurement of short-term employee benefits. Profit-sharing and bonuses plans. Post-employment benefits: the distinction between defined contribution plans and defined benefit plans. Recognition of other long-term employee benefits. Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans (IAS 26). Scope. Definitions of retirement benefit plans, defined contribution plans, defined benefit plans, contributions to a fund, participants, net assets retirement plan, actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits, vested benefits. Actuarial valuations. Defined contribution plans. Defined benefit plans. Calculation of actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits. Content of reporting. Valuation of plan assets. Disclosure. Share-based Payment (IFRS 2). Scope. Recognition. Recognition of equity-settled share-based payment transactions. Transactions measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted. The cases if the fair value of the equity instruments cannot be estimated reliably. Modifications to the terms and conditions on which equity instruments were granted. Cash-settled share-based payment transactions.

<p>Share-based payment transactions with cash alternatives. Disclosure.</p> <p>Leases (IFRS 16). Definitions of financial and operating leases. Disclosure of leases in lessee's financial statements. Subsequent measurement of the lease. Disclosure of leases in lessor's financial statements.</p> <p>Operating leases. Sale and leaseback transactions. Finance leases accounting.</p> <p>Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance (IAS 20). Definitions. Accounting for government grants: recognition of government grants; contingent assets and liabilities; a moment of recognition of government grants; special cases of recognition of government grants; non-monetary government grants; presentation of grants related to assets; presentation of grants related to income; repayment of government grants.</p> <p>Financial Instruments (IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IAS 32). Scope. Definition of financial liability. Two categories of financial liabilities, their initial recognition, subsequent measurement and reporting of changes in valuation.</p> <p>Determination of the fair value of financial instruments. Embedded derivatives and their accounting. Derecognition of financial liabilities. Hedge accounting. Fair value. Nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments.</p> <p>The Effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (IAS 21). Scope and definitions of IAS 21: exchange difference, closing rate, foreign operation, net investment in a foreign operation.</p> <p>Functional currency. Reporting foreign currency transactions in the functional currency: initial recognition and subsequent reporting. Recognition of exchange differences. Change in functional currency. Use of a presentation currency other than the functional currency. Disposal or partial disposal of a foreign operation.</p> <p>Disclosure of effects of changes in foreign exchange rates</p>				
Conclusions	1	0	1	4
<p>Parallel accounting and transformation of financial statements.</p> <p>Methodology for converting financial statements to the IFRS format. The concept of transformational adjustments. Types of transformational adjustments. The transformation of the individual reporting forms.</p> <p>A practical example of transformation in accordance with the second method: transformation of various reporting items, filling in transformation tables, forming a balance sheet and a profit and loss statement.</p>				
Total with regard to semester 3	10	0	25	67
Total with regard to the course	10	0	25	67

## Topics of exemplary practicals

<b>.№</b>	<b>Topic of practicals (seminars)</b>
1	The package of IASs. The package of IFRSs.
2	Features of recognition of various elements – assets, liabilities, income and expenses.
3	Solve practical tasks to prepare statement of cash flows using direct and indirect method
4	Operating Segments (IFRS 8). Definitions of operating and reportable segments. Quantitative thresholds.
5	Solve practical task to prepare consolidated financial statements (consolidation of business combinations) under IFRS 3
6	Solve practical tasks to consolidated financial statements (consolidation of a subsidiary)
7	Solve practical tasks to consolidated financial statements (consolidation of an associated company)
8	Solve practical tasks to consolidated financial statements (consolidation of a joint venture)
9	Solve practical task to disclose consolidated financial statements
10	Solve practical tasks to estimate income and expenses, recognize construction contracts under IAS 11
11	Solve practical tasks to calculate and recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities in financial statements
12	Solve practical tasks to calculate reserves and changes in provisions.
13	Solve practical tasks to determine initial and subsequent valuation of individual assets.
14	Solve practical tasks to conduct actuarial valuations.
15	Solve practical tasks to recognize special cases of government grants.
16	Solve practical tasks to transform an individual reporting form.

## 5. Organizational and Pedagogical Conditions

### 5.1. Educational Technologies Used for Competences Formation

Holding lectures in the discipline is based on the active method of training in the process of which students are not passive but active participants of the lesson answering questions of the teacher. Teacher's questions are aimed at activating the process of learning material as well as at the development of logical thinking. The questions stimulating associative thinking and connecting new material with the previous one are formulated by the teacher in advance.

Practicals are held by realization of the method based on active training: problem areas are determined, groups are formed. The following aims are pursued in the process of practical education: use of definite disciplines knowledge and creative methods in solving problems and decision-making; students' skill-building of teamwork, interpersonal communication and development of leadership skills; consolidation of the basic theoretical knowledge.

Interactive lectures, group discussions, role-playing games, training sessions, and analysis of situations and simulation models are used in academic studies

## 5.2. Students' Manual for the Course Study

Learning the course, it is advisable for students to implement the following recommendations:

1. Learning of the discipline should be done systematically.
2. After learning one of the course units with the help of the text-book or lecture notes it is recommended to reproduce the basic terms, definitions, notions of the unit from memory.
3. Special attention should be paid to the reports on practical studies, laboratory works and individual complex tasks for self-work.
4. The topics list for individual study is given by the teacher at the lectures. The teacher also provides students with literary sources (first of all, new ones in the periodical scientific literature) for a more detailed understanding of the issues presented at the lectures.

## 6. List of Teaching Materials and Information Supply for Students' Self work in the Discipline

### 6.1. Paper-based courseware

Sl.No	Bibliographic entry (author, title, mode of publication, place, publishing house, year of publication, number of pages)	Number of copies in the library
<b>1. Basic literature</b>		
1	Campbell S. English for the Energy Industry Oxford : Oxford Univ. Press, 2009	11
2	Groves H. Production, jobs and taxes: First Edition, 1944. 116 p.	1
3	Garrison R. H., Noreen E. W. Managerial Accounting: Concepts for Planning, Control, Decision Making. 7th ed Burr Ridge, Illinois : Irwin, 1994. 912 p.	1
<b>2. Additional literature</b>		
<b>2.1. Educational and scientific literature</b>		
<b>2.2. Periodicals</b>		
<b>2.3. Standardized and Technical literature</b>		
<b>3. Students' manual in mastering discipline</b>		
<b>4. Teaching and learning materials for students' self-work</b>		

### 6.2. Electronic Courseware

Kind of literature	Name of training tool	Reference to information resource	Accessibility of EBN (Internet/local net; authorized free access )

Additional literature	Financial trading and investing / New York : Elsevier, 2013.	URL: <a href="https://elib.pstu.ru/Record/RUPNRPUelib4267">https://elib.pstu.ru/Record/RUPNRPUelib4267</a>	<b>authorized free access</b>
Additional literature	An Introduction to Trading in the Financial Markets. Global Markets, Risk, Compliance, and Regulation / . New York : Elsevier, 2007.	URL: <a href="https://elib.pstu.ru/Record/RUPNRPUelib4282">https://elib.pstu.ru/Record/RUPNRPUelib4282</a>	<b>authorized free access</b>

### 6.3. License and Free Distributed Software used in the Course Educational Process

Type of Software	Software branding
Operating systems	Windows 10 (sub. Azure Dev Tools for Teaching)
Desktop applications	Microsoft Office Professional 2007. lic. 42661567
Desktop applications	My Office Standard, register of domestic SOFTWARE, purchase of licenses is required.

### 6.4. Modern Professional Databases and Inquiry Systems Used in the Course Educational Process

Branding	Reference to information resource
Scientific Library of Perm National Research Polytechnic University	<a href="http://lib.pstu.ru/">http://lib.pstu.ru/</a>
Electronic Library System LAN	<a href="https://e.lanbook.com/">https://e.lanbook.com/</a>
Electronic Library System IPRbooks	<a href="http://www.iprbookshop.ru/">http://www.iprbookshop.ru/</a>
Information resources of ConsultantPlus	<a href="http://www.consultant.ru/">http://www.consultant.ru/</a>
Information system of normative and technical documentation "Techexpert: norms, rules, standards and legislation of Russia"	<a href="https://техэксперт.сайт/">https://техэксперт.сайт/</a>

## 7. Logistics of the Course Educational Process

Type of classes	Name of the necessary basic equipment	Number of units
Lecture	computer and projector	1
Practicals	computer and projector	1

## 8. Fund of the Course Evaluating Tools

Described in a separate document

Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation  
Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education  
**Perm National Research Polytechnic University**

**FUND OF ESTIMATING TOOLS**  
**For students' midterm assessment in the discipline**  
**International Financial Reporting Standards and Valuation**  
**of the Company**  
*Supplement to the Academic Course Working Program*

<b>Training program</b>	38.04.01 Economics
<b>Direction (specialization) of educational program</b>	<b>Oil and Gas Enterprise Economics and Management; Economy and Management of Mechanical Engineering Industries</b>
<b>Graduate qualification</b>	Master's degree
<b>Graduate academic department</b>	<b>Economics and Industrial Production Management</b>
<b>Form of study</b>	Full-time studies

**Year (-s): 2 Semester (-s): 3**

**Workload:**

in credits: 4 CU

in hours: 144

**The form of midterm assessment:**

Test: 3 semester

**Fund of estimating tools** for midterm assessment of students learning of the discipline is the part (supplement) to the academic course working program. Fund of estimating tools for midterm assessment of students' learning the discipline has been developed in accordance with the general part of the fund of estimating tools for midterm assessment of the basic educational program which determines the system of the midterm assessment results and criteria of putting marks. Fund of estimating tools for midterm assessment of students learning of the subject determines the forms and procedures of monitoring results and midterm assessment of the students.

### 1. List of controlled results of learning the discipline, objects of assessment and forms of control.

According to the Academic Course Working Program (ACWP), mastering course content is planned during one semester (one semester of the curriculum) and is divided into five educational modules. Classroom activities, lectures and laboratory work as well as students' self-work are provided for every module. In the frames of mastering course content, such competences as *to know*, *to be able*, *to master the skills* pointed out in the ACWP are formed. These competences act as the controlled results of learning the discipline (Table 1.1).

Monitoring of the acquired knowledge, abilities and skills is made in the frames of continuous assessment, progress check and formative assessment in the process of studying theoretical material, reports on laboratory works and during the test. Types of control are given in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1. List of controlled results of learning the discipline

Controlled results of learning the discipline (KAS)	Type of control					
	Continuous assessment		Progress check		Formative assessment	
	D	AC	LWR/PWR	T/CW		Test
<b>Acquired knowledge</b>						
<b>K.1</b> Know how to prepare consolidated financial statements under International financial reporting standards	D1					TQ
<b>K.2</b> Know how to amend the financial standards	D2					TQ
<b>K.3</b> Know how to prepare statement of cash flows	D3			CW1		TQ
<b>Acquired abilities</b>						
<b>A.1</b> Able to develop reporting forms according to international financial reporting standards				CW2		PT
<b>A.2</b> Able to apply the methodology for preparing consolidated financial statements				CW3		PT
<b>Acquired skills</b>						
<b>S.1</b> Master the skills to forecast an organization's indicators based on				CW4		CT



analysis of financial statements under international financial reporting standards						
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*D – topic discussion; AC – colloquium (discussion of theoretical material, academic conference); CT – case-task (individual task); LWR – report on laboratory work; PR – report on practicals; T/CW – progress check (control work); TQ – theoretical question; PT – practical task; CT – complex task of grading test.*

A final assessment of the learned discipline results is the midterm assessment which is made in the form of examination taking into consideration the results of the continuous assessment and progress check.

## **2. Types of control, standard control tasks and scales of learning results assessment**

Monitoring results aim to provide maximum efficiency of the educational process, manage the process of forming the specified competencies of students, increase motivation to study, and provide an assessment of mastering the discipline. In accordance with the regulation on students' monitoring results and midterm assessment in disciplines of higher education - bachelor, specialist and master's program at PNRPU provide following types and frequency of monitoring student's results:

- entrance control, student's initial level check and its compliance with the requirements for learning the discipline;
- continuous monitoring of the acquired knowledge (the maturity level of the component to know) at every practical lesson and monitoring of attendance at lectures;
- midterm assessment and progress check for monitoring of the acquired knowledge, abilities and skills as competencies is made in the form of computer or paper testing, control questions, control test (individual homework assignment), a report on laboratory work (LW), a library-research paper, an essay, etc.

Progress check of learning and competences is held next week after each module, and midterm assessment is held during work on every topic;

- inter-session control, simultaneous progress review monitoring results and midterm assessment of the discipline leaning at least once a semester for every direction (speciality), course, group;
- retained knowledge control.

### **2.1. Monitoring results of the discipline leaning by the students**

Monitoring results of the discipline leaning in the form of interview or sample theory survey of students are carried out for each topic. According to the four-point system the results of assessment are put into the teachers' note-book and are considered in the form of an integral mark in the process of the midterm assessment.

### **2.2. Progress check**

For the complex assessment of acquired knowledge, abilities and skills (Table 1.1) progress check is carried out according to the academic schedule presented in ACWP in the

form of a progress check test (PCT). Check test is held during practicals in written or oral form (depending on the number of students).

Standard scale and criteria of assessment are given in the general part of FET of the educational program.

### **2.2.1. Progress check test**

According to ACWP, after mastering the training modules of the discipline students have 4 progress check tests (PCT). According to ACWP, 4 control works are planned (CW1, CW2, CW3, CW4) after students master the training modules of the discipline. The first control work is for module 1 "Introduction to international financial reporting standards", the second is for module 2 "Presentation of financial statements", the third is for module 3 "Consolidated financial statements", the fourth is for module 5 "Assets and liabilities".

Standard scale and criteria of assessment of progress check test are given in the general part of FET of the educational program.

### **2.3. Midterm assessment (final control)**

Admission for midterm assessment is made according to the results of continuous assessment and progress check. Preconditions for admittance are successful presentation of all laboratory works reports and positive integral estimation with respect to the results of continuous assessment and progress check.

According to ACWP, midterm assessment is conducted in the form of an oral examination in accordance with an examination card. The card contains theoretical questions (TQ) to check the acquired knowledge, practical tasks (PT) to check the mastered skills and complex tasks (CT) to control the level of acquired knowledge of all the declared competencies.

Examination card includes questions and practical tasks to control the level of acquired knowledge of *all* the declared competencies. The examination card form is presented in the general part of FET of the educational program.

#### **2.3.1. Standard questions and tasks for examination in the discipline**

##### **Questions for acquired knowledge control:**

1. The procedure for recognition of assets.
2. The procedure for recognition of liabilities.
3. The procedure of recognition of income.

##### **Standard questions and practical tasks for abilities and skills control:**

1. Describe the scope of IFRS 1.
2. Describe the algorithm for preparing a cash flow report using the direct method.
3. Describe the algorithm for preparing consolidated financial statements

##### **Standard complex tasks for abilities and skills control:**

1. Below is the company's profit and loss statement for the year.

Revenue	\$8,500,000
Cost of goods sold	5,500,000
Gross profit	3,000,000
Operating expenses, including:	1,200,000
Commercial expenses	200,000
Administrative expenses	900,000
Depreciation and amortization of Property, Plant and Equipment	50,000
Amortization of intangible assets	50,000
Net profit	1 800,000

***Additional information:*** accounts receivable increased by \$300,000; inventory increased by \$300,000; accounts payable for goods increased by \$200,000.

Prepare a cash flow statement by operating activity for the year using the direct method.

2. Organization showed a net profit of \$400,000 in the reporting year. The amount of accumulated depreciation on buildings and equipment was \$20,000. The balances of current assets and current liabilities at the beginning and end of the year are follows:

	End of year	Beginning of year
Cash	\$ 30,000	\$ 25,000
Accounts receivable	29,000	35,000
Inventories	5,000	6,000
Deferred expenses	17,500	15,000
Accounts payable	19,000	26,000
Income tax payable	1,400	1,200

Using the indirect method, calculate net cash from operating activities.

A list of standard tasks for abilities and skills control is presented in Appendix 1. *The full list of theoretical questions and practical tasks in the form of an approved set of examination papers is stored at the graduating Department.*

### **2.3.2. Scales of examination assessment of educational achievements**

Evaluation of discipline achievements in the form of the maturity level of the components *to know, to be able, to master the skills* of the declared competences is made according to the four-point assessment scale by selective control during the test.

Standard scale and criteria of estimating educational achievements in the process of testing for the components *to know, to be able, to master the skills* are given in the general part of FET of the educational program.

### **3. Assessment criteria for components and competences level of maturity**

#### **3.1. Assessment of competences components level of maturity**

While estimating the level of competences maturity by selective control in the process of testing it is considered that *the mark obtained for the components of the examined competence is combined with the corresponding component of all competences formed in the frames of the given academic course.*

Standard scale and assessment criteria for components and competences level of maturity are given in the general part of FET of the educational program.

#### **3.2. Assessment of maturity level of all competences**

General assessment of maturity level of all competences is made by aggregation of marks obtained by the student for each component of the formed competences taking into account the results of continuous assessment and progress check in the form of integral mark according to the four-point scale. All control results are put into the assessment sheet by the teacher according to the results of midterm attestation.

The form of the assessment sheet and requirements for its completion are given in the general part of FET of the educational program.

While making the final assessment of the midterm attestation in the form of test standard criteria given in the general part of FET of the educational program are used.

*Standard situational tasks and case studies for abilities and skills control***Task № \_\_. (case study analysis)**

Evaluation of discipline achievements: S2, M2;

Task. Take a close look at the case below and answer the questions.

**Situation 1.** The parent company acquired 100% of the subsidiary's ordinary shares on December 31 2019 for \$100,000. The fair value of the subsidiary's assets at the date of purchase was consistent with their carrying amount. The company's balance sheets dated December 31 2019 are shown below. Prepare the group's consolidated balance sheet on December 31 2019.

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>The parent entity</i>	<i>Subsidiary</i>
Investments	100000	-
Property, Plant and Equipment	200000	30000
Inventories	50000	20000
Cash	50000	50000
Total assets	400000	100000
Shareholders' capital	200000	30000
Retained profits	200000	70000
Total liabilities	400000	100000

**Situation 2.** The parent company acquired 80% of the subsidiary's ordinary shares on December 31 2019 for \$190,000. The fair value of the subsidiary's assets at the date of purchase was consistent with their carrying amount. The company's balance sheets dated December 31 2019 are shown below. Prepare the group's consolidated balance sheet on December 31 2019.

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>The parent entity</i>	<i>Subsidiary</i>
Investments	190,000	-
Property, Plant and Equipment	110,000	30,000
Inventories	50000	20,000
Cash	50,000	50,000
Total assets	400,000	100,000
Shareholders' capital	200,000	10,000
Retained profits	80,000	80,000
Accounts payable	120,000	10,000
Total liabilities	400,000	100,000

### **Scale and criteria of assessment:**

*A mark “Five” is given to the student if he/she enunciates conclusions and evaluates the essence of the situations with the argumentation of his point of view if he is able to analyze, generalize and offers the right ways to solve the situation.*

*A mark “Four” is given to the student if he/she understands the essence of the situation, constructs his answer logically, but allows minor inaccuracies in determining the solutions.*

*A mark “Three” is given to the student if he/she focuses on the essence of the situation, but needs leading questions, does not know how to analyze and does not correctly identify ways to solve the situation.*

*A mark “Two” is given to the student if he/she is not oriented and does not understand the essence of this situation, cannot suggest ways to solve it, or makes egregious errors.*