

FINANCIAL UNIVERSITY UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Accounting, Analysis and Audit Department

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**Integrated reporting: the principles of preparation based on
management accounting information**

SYLLABUS

Level of Study: Master's Degree

Field of Study: economics

Study Program: International Finance (in English)

Syllabus

1. Name of a subject Integrated reporting: principles of preparation based on information of management accounting

2. Mapping of learning outcomes (list of competences), with the relevant indicators described and subject learning outcomes indicated

The study of the discipline "Integrated reporting: principles of preparation based on information of management accounting" is aimed at the development of the following competencies of masters of Economics:

Table 1

Competence code	Competence	Competence development indicators	Learning outcomes (skills, and knowledge) and indicators that show competence development
PC-1	Ability to identify problems and trends in the modern economy when solving problems in a professional environment	<p>1. Demonstrates knowledge of the key recent economic research findings and research methodology used in a professional environment.</p> <p>2. Identifies sources and searches for information needed for conducting research and solving practical problems in a professional environment; is able to conduct a comparative analysis of different approaches to solving modern economic problems and substantiate the</p>	<p>1. Skills: modern approaches to preparation public reporting; Fundamental Concepts, Guiding Principles underlying integrated reporting.</p> <p>Knowledge: implement the fundamental concepts of integrated reporting in practice.</p> <p>2. Skills: content Elements of integrated reporting</p> <p>Knowledge: prepare and correctly interpret the information presented in the integrated reporting</p>

		<p>choice of efficient economic regulation methodology.</p> <p>3. Knows experts' teamwork methodology, universal alternative ranking methods, comprehensive procedure for assessing economic development trends at the macro-, meso- and micro-levels.</p>	<p>3. Skills: approaches to presenting information on development strategies, results and future prospects in integrated reporting</p> <p>Knowledge: generate information on development strategies, results and future prospects for presentation in integrated reporting</p>
PC-2	<p>Ability to identify the research and project goals, develop innovative projects, choose methods, information technologies, software for their implementation, create methodological and regulatory documents</p>	<p>1. Identifies research and applied research goals.</p> <p>2. Chooses formats, methods and tools for solving research and applied research problems.</p> <p>3. Demonstrates knowledge of modern IT.</p>	<p>1. Skills: key indicators characterizing six types of capital: financial, manufactured, human, intellectual, social and relationships, natural.</p> <p>Knowledge: select the necessary indicators to characterize the six types of capital, taking into account the sectoral specificity of the economic entity for inclusion in the integrated report.</p> <p>2. Skills: forms, methods and tools that can be used in the preparation of integrated reporting.</p> <p>Knowledge: choose forms, methods and tools that can be used in the preparation of integrated reporting.</p> <p>3. Skills: basic principles for the preparation and presentation of an integrated report, modern information technologies that can be used during the preparation and presentation of integrated reports.</p>

		<p>4. Chooses and uses application software taking into account the nature of the problem to be solved.</p> <p>5. Creates methodological and regulatory documents based on the research findings.</p>	<p>Knowledge: disclose information in an integrated report on the principles of preparation and presentation; apply modern information technologies in the process of preparing integrated reporting.</p> <p>4. Skills: application software that can be used in the process of the integrated reporting preparation.</p> <p>Knowledge: use application software in the process of preparing integrated reporting.</p> <p>5. Skills: know the methodology for the integrated reporting formation.</p> <p>Knowledge: develop methodological documents for the integrated reporting formation.</p>
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3. Place of the subject in the curriculum

The course *Integrated reporting: the principles of preparation based on management accounting information (in English)* is an elective discipline included in the curriculum of the educational program 38.04.01 Economics, Master's program International Finance (in English). The course deepens students' knowledge in the field of corporate reporting and management accounting.

The course *Integrated reporting: the principles of preparation based on management accounting information (in English)* is based on knowledge of the following courses: *International financial management, Financial reporting, Management accounting (advanced course)*. In turn, this course provides training for writing the final qualification exam (master's thesis).

4. Workload in credits and academic hours, with class work (lectures and seminars) and self-study indicated

Table 2

Type of work	Total (in credits and hours)	Module 6 (in hours)
Overall workload	3/108	108
<i>Class work</i>	40	40
<i>Lectures</i>	10	10
<i>Seminars, practicals</i>	30	30
<i>Self study</i>	68	68
Formative assessment	Control work	Control work
Summative assessment	Credit	Credit

5. Subject content (with the thematic components indicated).

5.1. The content of the subject

Theme 1. Current trends in corporate reporting

Foreign experience in the development of corporate reporting and the possibility of its adaptation. The role of the International Integrated Reporting Council in advancing the principles of integrated reporting globally. The International Integrated Reporting Framework as the main document governing the preparation and presentation of integrated reporting.

The importance of integrated reporting for economic entities and society. The prospects for the use of integrated reporting in Russia as a new innovative model of corporate reporting.

Theme 2. Fundamental concepts underlying integrated reporting

Value creation for the organization and for others. Value factors.

The capitals. The concept of different categories of capital (financial, manufactured, intellectual, human, social and relationship, and natural) for the purposes of integrated reporting.

The value creation process. An organization's business model is at the core of the value creation process. Components of a business model: inputs, business activities, outputs and outcomes. The development of integrated thinking as a key to success of the implementation of integrated reporting.

Theme 3. Guiding principles for the formation of integrated reporting

The Guiding Principles determining the content of an integrated report (strategic focus and future orientation; the connectivity of information; stakeholder relationships; materiality). The materiality determination process. Determining the boundary for an integrated report. The Guiding Principles determining the quality of an integrated report (conciseness; reliability and completeness; consistency and comparability). The Guiding Principles determining the process of preparing integrated reporting (continuity, regularity, verification, responsiveness, availability).

Theme 4. Content Elements of an integrated report

Form of an integrated report and relationship with other information. Content Elements that govern the overall content of an integrated report: Organizational overview and external environment; Governance; Risks and opportunities; Strategy and resource allocation; Business model; Performance; Outlook; Basis of preparation and presentation.

Theme 5. Management accounting as an information basis for the formation of integrated reporting

Management accounting information about financial and non-financial indicators that characterize internal business processes, customer relationships, training and development of personnel, environmental impact, etc., necessary for the formation of integrated reporting.

Organization of the integrated reporting process. Use of application software in the preparation of integrated reporting

6. List of teaching and methodological materials needed for the students self-study

6.1. List of questions for student self-study and types of out-of-class activities

Itemized subject content	Questions the students should answer within the self-study process	Types of out-of-class activities
Theme 1. Current trends in corporate reporting	Content and significance of the Concept of development of non-financial reporting in Russia. The history of the development of integrated reporting. The definition of integrated reporting, integrated reporting, and integrated thinking. The importance of integrated reporting in ensuring information transparency and business accountability.	Work with educational literature, reference-informational bases and other Internet resources.
Theme 2. Fundamental Concepts underlying integrated reporting	1. The role of the Fundamental Concepts underlying integrated reporting. Types of value created for the organization. Types of value created for stakeholders. The concept of multiple capitals and its significance for the organization's stakeholders. Capital categories and their definition in accordance with the International Integrated Reporting Framework. Differences in the treatment of capital in Integrated and Financial Reporting. Description of the financial (manufactured, intellectual, human, social and relationship, natural) capital and indicators for its characteristics. The business model of an organization as a tool for value creation over time.	Work with educational literature, reference-informational bases and other Internet resources. Performing control work.
Theme 3. Guiding Principles for the formation of integrated reporting	The role of professional judgment in applying the Guiding Principles of integrated reporting. The principle of materiality in financial reporting, sustainability reporting and integrated reporting. Approaches to defining the boundaries of integrated reporting. Completeness of information disclosure and competitive advantages.	Work with educational literature, reference-informational bases and other Internet resources. Performing control work.

<p>Theme 4. Content Elements of an integrated report</p>	<p>Tools for quantitative and qualitative analysis that can be used in the formation of integrated reporting. Information content of the Content Elements “organization overview and external environment”. Composition of information to be disclosed by the Content Elements “Governance”. Ways of disclosing information about the business model in the reports of Russian companies. Description of the business model in accordance with the International Integrated Reporting Framework. Disclosures about the capitals. Disclosure in integrated reporting by organizations that use multiple business models. Disclosure of risks and opportunities. The role of the risk management in the preparation of integrated reporting. Quantitative indicators with respect to targets and risks and opportunities. The relationship between the strategy and resource allocation plans in the integrated report. The linkages between past and current performance, and between current performance and the organization’s outlook. Problems of defining time frames for short, medium and long term.</p>	<p>Work with educational literature, reference-informational bases and other Internet resources. Performing control work.</p>
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<p>Theme 5. Management accounting as an information basis for the formation of integrated reporting</p>	<p>Financial and non-financial indicators generated in the management accounting system that characterize internal business processes, relationship with customers, training and development of personnel, impact on the environment, and social responsibility of the organization. Balanced scorecard as a source of information for disclosing information about the business model in integrated reporting. Technique of preparation of integrated reporting. Algorithm of determining materiality for integrated reporting purposes. Organizational mechanism of the integrated reporting process. Use application software in the process of preparing integrated reporting.</p>	<p>Work with educational literature, reference-informational bases and other Internet resources. Performing control work.</p>
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6.2. List of questions/assignments/topics for students' preparation to formative assessment

Templates of questions the students need to answer when preparing for a control work

Task 1

Question 1. Explain the Guiding Principle “stakeholder relationships” for integrated reporting purposes.

Question 2. Describe the ways to present information about an organization's business model in integrated reporting

Task 2

Using the integrated reporting of two companies with the same industry affiliation, fill in the following table

Indicators used to characterize categories of capital as input	Company name 1	Company name 2	Your proposition
1	2	3	4
Financial capital			
Manufactured capital			
Intellectual capital			
Human capital			
Social and relationship capital			
Natural capital			

Templates of questions the students need to answer when preparing for a credit

1. The history of the development of integrated reporting.
2. The objective of general purpose integrated reporting
3. Primary users of integrated reporting and their information requests.
4. Importance of integrated reporting in ensuring information transparency and business accountability.
5. The concept of integrated reporting, integrated reporting, and integrated thinking.
6. The essence of the fundamental concept of integrated reporting “value creation for the organization and for others”.
7. The essence of the fundamental concept of integrated reporting “capitals”.
8. The financial capital definition and indicators that characterized it.
9. The manufactured capital definition and indicators that characterized it.
10. The intellectual capital definition and indicators that characterized it.
11. The human capital definition and indicators that characterized it.
12. The social and relationship capital definition and indicators that characterized it.
13. The natural capital definition and indicators that characterized it.
14. The essence of the fundamental concept of integrated reporting “value creation process”.

15. The business model of an organization as a tool for creating value.
16. Strategic focus and future orientation as one of the Guiding Principle of integrated reporting.
17. The connectivity of information as one of the Guiding Principle of integrated reporting.
18. Stakeholder relationships as one of the Guiding Principle of integrated reporting.
19. Materiality as one of the Guiding Principle of integrated reporting.
20. Conciseness as one of the Guiding Principle of integrated reporting.
21. Reliability and completeness as one of the Guiding Principle of integrated reporting.
22. Consistency and comparability as one of the Guiding Principle of integrated reporting.
23. The Guiding Principles of integrated reporting determining the process of preparing integrated reporting.
24. The process of determining materiality in integrated reporting.
25. The process of defining the boundaries of integrated reporting.
26. Place of integrated reporting in the corporate reporting system.
27. Content Elements of an integrated report.
28. Disclosure the organization's opportunities and risks in integrated reporting.
29. Disclosure strategy and resource allocation plans in integrated reporting.
30. Disclosure organization's performance and its prospects for the future.
31. Planning the process of integrated reporting.
32. Use application software in the process of preparing integrated reporting.
33. Problems in preparing integrated reporting.

7. Mandatory and optional reading list

Legal regulations.

1. International Integrated Reporting Framework. URL: <http://www.theiirc.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/13-12-08-THE-INTERNATIONAL-IR-FRAMEWORK-2-1.pdf>
2. The concept of development of public non-financial reporting. URL: <http://static.government.ru/media/files/jyIP6Zj9fv4oEbAuVI8V03jxk9r9JIQf.pdf>

Mandatory reading list.

3. The accounting in the modern business structures: monograph / M. A. Vakhrushina [et al.]; Finuniversitet, Department of accounting, analysis and audit; team of auth. under the editorship of M. A. Bakhrushina. - Electronic data (1 file: 2.60 MB). — Moscow: Financial University, 2017. — 1 CD. - Only electronic resource. - Free access from the Internet (reading, printing, copying). - URL: http://elibrfa.ru/fbook/Vakhrushina_1788.pdf

Optional reading list

4. Barilenko, V. I. Actual problems of accounting and reporting in the conditions of expansion of accounting objects, improvement of methods and standardization of accounting processes: monograph / ed. - Moscow: KnoRus, 2018. - 584 p. — ISBN 978-5-4365-2520-4. - ABS BOOK.ru. - URL: <https://book.ru/book/931363> (accessed 31.10.2019). - Text: electronic.

Periodicals

International accounting, Economic analysis: theory and practice.

8. List of IT resources, incl. the list of software, information and reference systems (as appropriate).

8. 1. Software:

1. Windows, Microsoft Office software;
2. ESET Endpoint Security antivirus software; etc.

8.2. Databases and information and reference systems

E.g.

1. Garant information and reference system;
2. Consultant Plus legal information system;
3. <http://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wiki> e-encyclopedia;
4. <http://www.skrin.ru/> database; etc.

8.3. Certified software/hardware used for information protection

If no such software/hardware is used, there is a special mark.