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MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education

"Moscow Polytechnic University"

(Moscow Poly)

APPROVE
Vice-President
for International Affairs
_____ /Yu.D. Davydova/
"30" 05 2022

Dean,
Faculty of Economics and
Management
_____ /A.V. Nazarenko/
"30" 05 2022

WORKING PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE

"Management of Crowdfunding and Crowdinvesting Platforms"

Field of study
38.03.02 Management

Educational program (profile)
"Business Process Management"

Qualification (degree)
Bachelor

Form of study
Part-time

Moscow 2022

1. The goals of mastering the discipline.

The objectives of mastering the discipline "Management of crowdfunding and crowdinvesting platforms" is to study and master the theoretical foundations and practical skills of crowdfunding and crowdinvesting by students.

The main tasks of mastering the discipline "Management of crowdfunding and crowdinvesting platforms" include:

− conduct a retrospective analysis of financial and economic activities;

- develop projects of investment measures;

- to plan the costs of production, production of works (services);

− develop a long-term financial plan (budget).

2. The place of the discipline in the structure of the bachelor's program

The discipline "Management of crowdfunding and crowdinvesting platforms" refers to the part formed by the participants in educational relations (B 1.2.14), the direction of training bachelors 38.03.02 "Management".

"Management of crowdfunding and crowdinvesting platforms" is interconnected logically and meaningfully and methodically with the following disciplines and practices of the EP:

In the mandatory part (B.1.1):

- Fundamentals of financial literacy;
- Entrepreneurship.

In the part formed by the participants in educational relations (B.1.2):

- Corporate management;
- Startup management.

3. The list of planned learning outcomes for the discipline (module), correlated with the planned results of mastering the educational program

As a result of mastering the discipline (module), students develop the following competencies and the following learning outcomes should be achieved as a stage in the formation of the relevant competencies:

Competency code	As a result of mastering the educational program, the student must have	List of planned learning outcomes by discipline
PC-3	Capable of identifying stakeholders and engaging with them	**Know:** - stakeholder theory; - The theory of interpersonal and group communication in business interaction Be able to: - use stakeholder identification techniques; - analyze the degree of stakeholder involvement **Own:** -skillsdeveloping stakeholder engagement and collaboration strategies; - development of stakeholder engagement plans.

4. Structure and content of the discipline.

Part-time education

The total labor intensity of the discipline is 4 credit units, i.e. 144 academic hours (of which 90 hours are independent work of students).

The discipline is studied in the fourth year in the eighth semester.

8th semester: lectures - 36 hours, seminars - 18 hours, form of control - test.

The structure and content of the discipline "Management of crowdfunding and crowdinvesting platforms" in terms of terms and types of work are reflected in the appendix.

5. The content of the sections of the discipline

Topic 1. Fundamentals of crowdfunding Terminology, tasks. Crowdfunding as a marketing tool. Crowdfunding is different from other types of funding. Differences from charity, credit, grant, investment.

Seminar 1. Overview of the emergence of existing crowdfunding platforms.

Topic 2 Choosing a platform for launching a project. Own website/social networks. crowdfunding platforms. Differences between Russian and Western platforms. Other types of crowd technologies. Crowdinvesting. Crowdsourcing. Crowdlending.

Seminar 2. Common and Differences in Modern Crowdfunding Platforms.

Topic 3. Basic rules for launching crowdprojects. Public funding. Project launch on Planeta.ru. Basic steps and rules. The purpose of the project that the author proposes to finance; Financial purpose and collection period; Text description; Video message; Promotions (bonuses for financial contributions).

Seminar 3. Choosing a crowdfunding platform to raise funds for the selected project.

Topic 4. Calculation of the financial goal. Terms of cooperation with the crowd platform and taxes. The amount required to implement the idea. Commission of the crowdfunding platform and payment systems. Taxes. The cost of producing and sending proof of participation.

Seminar 4. Calculation of the planned financial result from raising funds using a crowdfunding platform.

Topic 5. Deadline and text description of the project Recommendations on the timing of the project. Drawing up a business plan for the project. Project name. Brief description and picture for the showcase. Detailed description of the project. Secrets of preparing a text description. Video message. Rules for preparing a good video message. What makes sense to say in a video message. Attention Gaining Tools.

Seminar 5. Modeling a project description for placement on a crowdfunding platform.

Topic 6. Crowdproject shares. Promotion "Any amount" (no reward). Free shares. Intangible shares with remuneration. material shares. Basic rules for compiling shares. Text description of shares. Options for possible promotions. share delivery.

Seminar 6. Development of ways to increase the attractiveness of investing in a project using crowdfunding platform tools.

Topic 7. Types of project start: warm and cold Creating a media kit. Preparation of all information messages (texts) in advance. Creation of project communities in social networks. Project positioning. Motives for support. project audience. Inner circle, loyal audience. Loyal audience, but unsure of the desire to support the project. An audience unfamiliar with the author and his project (appeal for support to the media, opinion leaders).

Seminar 7. Development of target parameters for a potential audience of investors within the crowdfunding platform.

Topic 8. Working with the media and opinion leaders, their types. Creating a database of contacts to promote the project. Types of media for promotion. Press release writing. Sending a press release and subsequent communication with journalists and bloggers. Promotion in social networks (SMM).

Seminar 8. Selection of media channels for promoting a project hosted on a crowdfunding platform.

Topic 9. Completion of the project Terms of transfer of funds to investors. Communication with shareholders following the results of the campaign.

Seminar 9. Development of tools for settlements with investors based on the results of the implementation of a crowdfunding project.

6. Educational technologies

The methodology of teaching the discipline "Management of crowdfunding and crowdinvesting platforms" and the implementation of a competency-based approach in the presentation and perception of the material provides for the use of the following active and interactive forms of conducting classroom classes in combination with extracurricular work in order to form and develop the professional skills of students:

- solving problems of managing financial resources, discussions on problematic issues;

- assignments on the analysis of instruments for attracting collective financing for the implementation of financial and economic activities.

6. Evaluation tools for current monitoring of progress, intermediate certification based on the results of mastering the discipline and educational and methodological support for independent work of students

In the learning process, the following evaluation forms of students' independent work, evaluation tools for monitoring progress and intermediate assessments are used.

Current control is carried out at seminars. Forms of current control: execution and verificationcontrol work, tests, report, solution of tasks at different levels, discussions, discussions of business economic situations.

Criteria for admission to the test: students who have successfully mastered the academic discipline in terms of performing practical individual tasks are allowed to pass the test.

The test is held in written (answers to theoretical questions and the implementation of a practical task) and oral (answers to additional questions) form.

6.1. Fund of assessment tools for conducting intermediate certification of students in the discipline (module)

6.1.1. A list of competencies indicating the stages of their formation in the process of mastering the educational program.

As a result of mastering the discipline (module), the following competencies are formed:

Competency code	As a result of mastering the educational program, the student must have
PC-3	Ability to identify and engage with stakeholders

In the process of mastering the educational program, these competencies, including their individual components, are formed in stages during the development of disciplines (modules), practices by students in accordance with the curriculum and calendar schedule of the educational process.

6.1.2. Description of indicators and criteria for assessing competencies formed on the basis of the results of mastering the discipline (module), description of assessment scales

An indicator of competence assessment at various stages of their formation is the achievement by students of the planned learning outcomes in the discipline.

Seventh (eighth) semester.

Form of intermediate attestation: test.

Index	**Not credited**	**Passed**
Know: - stakeholder theory; - theory of interpersonal and group communication in business interaction	The student demonstrates the complete absence or insufficient compliance of the following knowledge: - stakeholder theory; - theory of interpersonal and group communication in business interaction .	The student demonstrates incomplete compliance with the following knowledge: - stakeholder theory; - theory of interpersonal and group communication in business interaction Significant errors are made, there is a lack of knowledge on a number of indicators, the student experiences significant difficulties in operating knowledge when transferring it to new situations.
Be able to: - use stakeholder identification techniques; - analyze the degree of stakeholder involvement	The student is unable or insufficiently able to: - stakeholder theory; - theory of interpersonal and group communication in business interaction	The student demonstrates incomplete compliance with the following skills: - stakeholder theory; - theory of interpersonal and group communication in business interaction Significant errors are made, there is a lack of skills in a number of indicators, The learner experiences significant difficulties in applying skills in new situations.

Own: - skills in developing stakeholder engagement and collaboration strategies; - Skills in developing stakeholder engagement plans.	The student does not know or does not know enough: - skills in developing stakeholder engagement and collaboration strategies; - Skills in developing stakeholder engagement plans.	The student owns: - skills in developing stakeholder engagement and collaboration strategies; - Skills in developing stakeholder engagement plans. Significant errors are made, lack of skills in a number of indicators is manifested. The learner experiences significant difficulties in applying skills in new situations.

Intermediate attestation of students in the form of a test is carried out based on the results of the implementation of all types of educational work provided for by the curriculum for a given discipline (module), while taking into account the results of current monitoring of progress during the semester. The assessment of the degree of achievement by students of the planned learning outcomes in the discipline (module) is carried out by the teacher conducting classes in the discipline (module) by the method of expert assessment. Based on the results of the intermediate attestation for the discipline (module), the mark "passed", "failed" is set.

Only students who have completed all types of educational work provided for by the work program in the discipline "Management of crowdfunding and crowdinvesting platforms" (test, report, performance of multi-level tasks) are allowed to intermediate certification.

Scales for assessing the results of intermediate certification and their description:

Form of intermediate attestation: test.

Evaluation scale	Description
Passed	All types of educational work provided for by the curriculum were completed. The student demonstrates the correspondence of knowledge, skills and abilities given in the tables of indicators, operates with the acquired knowledge, skills, skills, applies them in situations of increased complexity. In this case, minor errors, inaccuracies, difficulties in analytical operations, transferring knowledge and skills to new, non-standard situations can be made.
Not credited	One or more types of educational work provided for by

	the curriculum have not been completed. The student demonstrates incomplete correspondence of knowledge, skills and abilities given in the tables of indicators, significant errors are made, the lack of knowledge, skills and abilities is manifested in a number of indicators, the student experiences significant difficulties in operating knowledge and skills when transferring them to new situations.

The evaluation funds are presented in Annex 1 to the work program.

7. Educational, methodological and information support of the discipline.

a) basic literature:

1. Spiridonova, E. A. Fundamentals of innovative activity: textbook and workshop for secondary vocational education - M.: Yurayt Publishing House, 2021. - 298 p. - ISBN 978-5-534-12097-4. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. — URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/476523

b) additional literature:

1. Spiridonova, E. A. Management of innovations: textbook and workshop for universities - M.: Yurayt Publishing House, 2021. - 298 p. — ISBN 978-5-534-06608-1. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. — URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/474270

2. Lukasevich, I. Ya. Financial management at 2 pm Part 1. Basic concepts, methods and concepts: textbook and workshop for universities - 4th ed., revised. and additional - M .: Yurait Publishing House, 2021. - 377 p. - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-03726-5. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. — URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/468698

in)software and Internet resources:

- Office applications, Microsoft Office 2013 (or lower) - Microsoft Open License.License No. 61984042

eight. Logistics of discipline

Audience for lectures and seminars of the general fund. Training tables with benches, classroom board, portable multimedia complex (projector, projection screen, laptop). Teacher's workplace: table, chair.

9. Guidelines for students when working on lecture notes during the lecture

Lecture - a systematic, consistent, monologue presentation by the teacher of educational material, as a rule, of a theoretical nature. When preparing a lecture, the teacher is guided by the working program of the discipline. In the course of lectures, it is recommended to keep a summary, which will later allow you to recall the studied educational material, supplement the content during independent work with literature, and prepare for the test.

You should also pay attention to categories, formulations that reveal the content of certain phenomena and processes, scientific conclusions and practical recommendations, positive experience in oratory. It is advisable to leave fields in the working notes on which to make notes from the recommended literature, supplementing the material of the lecture heard, as well as emphasizing the particular importance of certain theoretical positions.

Lecture conclusions summarize the teacher's reflections on educational issues. The teacher provides a list of used and recommended sources for studying a particular topic. At the end of the lecture, students have the opportunity to ask questions to the teacher on the topic of the lecture. When lecturing on the discipline, electronic multimedia presentations can be used.

Guidelines for students when working at the seminar

Seminars are implemented in accordance with the working curriculum with consistent study of the topics of the discipline. In preparation for the seminars, the student is recommended to study the basic literature, get acquainted with additional literature, new publications in periodicals: magazines, newspapers, etc. In this case, the recommendations of the teacher and the requirements of the curriculum should be taken into account. It is also recommended to refine your lecture notes by making appropriate entries in it from the literature recommended by the teacher and provided by the curriculum. Abstracts should be prepared for presentations on all educational issues submitted to the seminar.

Since the student's activity in seminars is the subject of monitoring his progress in mastering the course, preparation for seminars requires a responsible attitude. In interactive classes, students should be active.

Guidelines for students on the organization of independent work

Independent work of students is aimed at independent study of a separate topic of the academic discipline. Independent work is mandatory for each student, its volume is determined by the curriculum. During independent work, the student interacts with the recommended materials with the participation of the teacher in the form of consultations. To perform independent work, methodological support is provided. The electronic library system (electronic library) of the university

provides the possibility of individual access for each student from any point where there is access to the Internet.

10.Methodological recommendations for the teacher (Guidelines for making presentations)

A presentation (from the English word - presentation) is a set of color slide pictures on a specific topic, which is stored in a special format file with the PP extension. The term "presentation" (sometimes called "slide film") is associated primarily with the information and advertising functions of pictures that are designed for a certain category of viewers (users).

Multimedia computer presentation is:

- dynamic synthesis of text, image, sound;
- the most modern software interface technologies;
- interactive contact of the speaker with the demonstration material;
- mobility and compactness of information carriers and equipment;
- ability to update, supplement and adapt information;
- low cost.

Rules for the design of computer presentations

General Design Rules

Many designers argue that there are no laws and rules in design. There are tips, tricks, tips. Design, like any kind of creativity, art, like any way of some people to communicate with others, like language, like thought, will bypass any rules and laws.

However, there are certain recommendations that should be followed, at least for novice designers, until they feel the strength and confidence to create their own rules and recommendations.

Font design rules:

- Serif fonts are easier to read than sans-serif fonts;
- Capital letters are not recommended for body text.
- Font contrast can be created through: font size, font weight, style, shape, direction, and color.
- Rules for choosing colors.
- The color scheme should consist of no more than two or three colors.
- There are incompatible color combinations.
- Black color has a negative (gloomy) connotation.
- White text on a black background is hard to read (inversion is hard to read).

Presentation design guidelines

In order for the presentation to be well perceived by the audience and not cause negative emotions (subconscious or completely conscious), it is necessary to follow the rules for its design.

The presentation involves a combination of information of various types: text, graphics, musical and sound effects, animation and video clips. Therefore, it

is necessary to take into account the specifics of combining fragments of information of various types. In addition, the design and demonstration of each of the listed types of information is also subject to certain rules. For textual information, the choice of font is important, for graphic information - brightness and color saturation, for their best joint perception, optimal relative position on the slide is necessary.

Consider recommendations for the design and presentation of various types of materials on the screen.

Formatting text information:

- font size: 24-54 pt (headline), 18-36 pt (plain text);
- font color and background color should contrast (the text should be well read), but not hurt the eyes;
- font type: smooth sans-serif font for body text (Arial, Tahoma, Verdana), decorative font can be used for heading if it is legible;
- italics, underlining, bold, capital letters are recommended to be used only for semantic highlighting of a text fragment.

Formatting graphic information:

- drawings, photographs, diagrams are designed to supplement textual information or convey it in a more visual form;
- it is desirable to avoid drawings in the presentation that do not carry a semantic load if they are not part of the style design;
- the color of graphic images should not contrast sharply with the overall style of the slide;
- illustrations are recommended to be accompanied by explanatory text;
- if a graphic image is used as a background, then the text on this background should be well readable.

The content and location of information blocks on the slide:

- there should not be too many information blocks (3-6);
- the recommended size of one information block is no more than 1/2 of the slide size;
- it is desirable to have on the page blocks with different types of information (text, graphs, diagrams, tables, figures) that complement each other;
- keywords in the information block must be highlighted;
- information blocks should be placed horizontally, blocks related in meaning - from left to right;
- the most important information should be placed in the center of the slide;
- the logic of presenting information on slides and in the presentation should correspond to the logic of its presentation.

In addition to the correct arrangement of text blocks, one must not forget about their content - the text. In no case should it contain spelling errors. You should also take into account the general rules for formatting the text.

After creating a presentation and its design, you need to rehearse its presentation and your performance, check how the presentation will look like as a whole (on a computer screen or projection screen), how quickly and adequately it

is perceived from different audience locations, under different lighting conditions, noise accompaniment, in an environment as close as possible to the real conditions of the performance.

The work program was compiled on the basis of the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education in the direction of training bachelors 38.03.02 "Management".

The program was made by:

Head Department of "Management", Associate Professor, Ph.D. / E.E. Alenina /
Associate Professor, Ph.D. / D.V. Redin/

The program was approved at a meeting of the department "Management"
August 29, 2022, Protocol No. 1

Head of the Department "Management"
k. e. Sc., Associate Professor / Alenina E.E. /

Application
Appendix 1 to
work program

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution

higher education

"MOSCOW POLYTECHNICAL UNIVERSITY"

/Moscow Polytech/

Direction of training: 38.03.02 "Management"

EP (educational program): "Business Process Management"

Form of study: full-time, part-time

Type of professional activity: organizational and managerial, information and analytical, entrepreneurial

Department: "Management"

VALUATION FUND

BY DISCIPLINE

Management of crowdfunding and crowdinvesting platforms

Composition: 1. Passport of the fund of appraisal funds

2. Description of evaluation tools:

questions and tasks for the test, assignments for tests, tests, topics of reports, examples of tasks at different levels

Compiled by:

Associate Professor, Ph.D. Redin D.V.

Moscow, 2022

Table 1

INDICATOR OF THE LEVEL OF FORMATION OF COMPETENCES

Management of crowdfunding and crowdinvesting platforms					
GEF VO 38.03.02 "Management"					
In the process of mastering this discipline, the student forms and demonstrates the following competencies:					
COMPETENCES		**List of components**	**Competence formation technology**	**Assessment Tool Form****	**Degrees of levels of development of competencies**
INDEX	**FORMULATION**				
PC-3	Capable of identifying stakeholders and engaging with them	**Know:** - stakeholder theory; - The theory of interpersonal and group communication in business interaction Be able to: - use stakeholder identification techniques; - analyze the degree of stakeholder involvement **Own:** -skillsdeveloping stakeholder engagement and collaboration strategies; - development of stakeholder engagement plans.	lecture, independent work, seminars	DS, T, pass	**A basic level of** - possesses the skills of techniques for identifying stakeholders; - able to analyze the degree of involvement of stakeholders - has the skills to develop strategies for involving stakeholders and cooperating with them; - has the skills to develop stakeholder engagement plans. **Enhanced level** - possesses the skills of techniques for identifying stakeholders; - able to analyze the degree of involvement of stakeholders - has the skills to develop strategies for involving stakeholders and cooperating with them; - has the skills to develop stakeholder engagement plans. The student is able to apply these skills in new non-standard situations (when analyzing emerging opportunities and risks in changing conditions).

**- For abbreviations of forms of evaluation tools, see Appendix 2 to the RP.

Annex 2
to work program

List of evaluation tools for the discipline Management of crowdfunding and crowdinvesting platforms

OS number	Name of the evaluation tool	Brief description of the evaluation tool	Presentation of the evaluation tool in the FOS
one	Test (K/R)	A tool for testing skills to apply the acquired knowledge to solve problems of a certain type on a topic or section	A set of control tasks by options
2	Report, message (DS)	Product independent work student, which is a public performance on the presentation of the results of the solution of a certain educational and practical, educational and research or scientific Topics	Topics of reports, messages
3	Multi-level tasks and tasks (RZZ)	Distinguish tasks and tasks: a) the reproductive level, which allow assessing and diagnosing knowledge of factual material (basic concepts, algorithms, facts) and the ability to correctly use special terms and concepts, recognition of objects of study within a certain section of the discipline; b) reconstructive level, allowing to assess and diagnose the ability to synthesize, analyze, generalize factual and theoretical material with the formulation of specific conclusions, the establishment of cause-and-effect relationships; c) creative level, allowing evaluate and diagnose skills, integrate knowledge of various fields, argue your own point of view	A set of multi-level tasks and tasks
four	Test (T)	A system of standardized tasks that allows automatethe procedure for measuring the level of knowledge and skills of the student.	Fund of test tasks
5	offset	The final form of knowledge assessment. In higher education institutions are held during examination sessions.	Questions for offset

Questions for offset
in the discipline "Management of crowdfunding and crowdinvesting platforms"
formation of competence PC-3

1. The role of finance in the activities of corporations themselves
2. Solvency and liquidity of the company.
3. Relationship between company value and dividend policy.
4. Financial instruments
5. Miller-Modigliani cost of capital models
6. Modified internal rate of return
7. Net working capital and net assets.
8. Cash flow from operating activities of the company
9. The concept of investment evaluation and the main aspects of the financial analysis of the project.
10. Cash flow from the investment activities of the company, cash flow from the financial activities of the company
11. Index of profitability of investments.
12. Methods for risk analysis of investment projects
13. Altman's model for estimating the probability of bankruptcy.
14. Calculation of liquid cash flow
15. Calculation of the duration of the operating, production and financial cycles of the enterprise
16. Cash flow calculation
17. Drawing up a report on financial results
18. Calculation of the operating and financial cycles of the enterprise
19. Drawing up a report on financial results
20. Functions of corporate finance
21. General methodological principles of corporate finance.
22. The impact of inflation on firm income levels and investment returns. Methods of accounting for inflation.
23. Concept of cash flow of a corporation. Methods for calculating cash flows.
24. Dividend policy theories
25. Commercial, budgetary and social efficiency of investment projects implementation
26. Types of financial stability
27. Degrees of project sustainability
28. Types of mergers and acquisitions, horizontal and vertical mergers
29. Net income and cash flow
30. Balance sheet and income statement
31. Methods of dividend payments, their applicability depending on the form of dividend policy
32. Methodology for determining net present value
33. M&A effects: economies of scale, economies of scale, potential for improved governance.

34. Inflation meters. Nominal and real interest rates.
35. Evaluation of investment projects of various duration
36. Express diagnostics of corporate reporting
37. Calculation of the impact of transactions on the value of the coverage ratio
38. Calculation of the coefficient of maneuverability of equity capital
39. Calculation of net cash
40. Drawing up a balance sheet based on financial ratios
41. Calculation of return on assets
42. Enterprise valuation
43. Calculation of planned revenue
44. Calculation of planned profit
45. Calculation of the balance of receivables
46. Calculation of profit from product sales
47. Enterprise cost of capital

Task exampleto offset
in the discipline "Management of crowdfunding and crowdinvesting platforms"
(formation of competencies PC-3)

Task No. 1 (calculation of liquid cash flow)

Calculate the company's liquid cash flow for the reporting period if it is known that its short-term liabilities increased by $200,000; it redeemed $150,000 worth of bonds and $80,000 of notes; it also sold a $70,000 stake in other companies for cash.

Task No. 2 (calculation of the duration of the operating, production and financial cycles of the enterprise)

Determine the duration of the operating, production and financial cycles of the enterprise based on the following data:

1. The proceeds from the sale of products without VAT is B = 395.8 thousand rubles.
2. The average annual balance of inventories - Z = 38 thousand rubles.
3. The average annual balance of work in progress - NP = 56 thousand rubles.
4. The average annual balance of finished products - GP \u003d 120 thousand rubles.
5. The average annual balance of funds - DS = 50 thousand rubles.
6. The average annual value of receivables is DZ = 120 thousand rubles.
7. The average annual cost of accounts payable - KZ = 87 thousand rubles.

Task number 3 (calculation of cash flow)

Determine what the cash flow from operating activities is (based on indirect cash flow data). Do all the necessary calculations.

For 2016, the company's net profit was 6100, depreciation for the year was 400. At the beginning of the year, the cost of finished goods inventory was 320, accounts receivable -

300, accounts payable - 800. At the end of the year, inventory did not change, accounts receivable increased to 700, accounts payable debt increased to 1000.

Task No. 4 (preparation of a statement of financial results)

Compile a profit and loss statement for the reporting year (in thousand rubles) for company XYZ using the following data. Expenses for ordinary activities with a sales volume of 6,800 thousand rubles. are: cost of goods sold - 3990, administrative expenses - 1020, selling expenses - 408. Debt service expenses - 154. Income and expenses for the sale of underdepreciated fixed assets are 120 and 180, respectively. Fines, penalties, forfeits are recognized by suppliers and received in in the amount of 99, recognized and paid by XYZ in the amount of 109. Income tax is 410. In the reporting year, in connection with the violation of the procedure for settlements with the budget, XYZ paid fines in the amount of 56 thousand rubles.

Task number 5 (calculation of the operating and financial cycles of the enterprise)

Determine the operating and financial cycles of the enterprise, if over the past year (360 days):

1. Sales proceeds amounted to 52 million rubles.
2. The cost of production is 46 million rubles.
3. The average value of inventories for the analyzed period is 20 million rubles.
4. The average value of accounts receivable for the analyzed period is 15 million rubles.
5. The average amount of accounts payable for the analyzed period is 25 million rubles.

Task No. 6 (preparation of a statement of financial results)

Compile a profit and loss statement for the reporting year (in thousand rubles) for company XYZ using the following data. Expenses for ordinary activities with a sales volume of 6,800 thousand rubles. are: cost of goods sold - 3990, administrative expenses - 1020, selling expenses - 408. Debt service expenses - 154. Income and expenses for the sale of underdepreciated fixed assets are 120 and 180, respectively. Fines, penalties, forfeits are recognized by suppliers and received in in the amount of 99, recognized and paid by XYZ in the amount of 109. Income tax is 410. In the reporting year, in connection with the violation of the procedure for settlements with the budget, XYZ paid fines in the amount of 56 thousand rubles.

Task No. 7 (calculation of the impact of operations on the value of the coverage ratio)

An enterprise engaged in transportation by rail transport has current assets in the amount of 800 thousand rubles, short-term debt - 500 thousand rubles. How will the following operations affect the coverage ratio?

- Operation 1. Purchased two new trucks for 30 thousand rubles. in cash.
- Operation 2. The company took a short-term loan in the amount of 100 thousand rubles.
- Operation 3. Sold an additional number of shares of the new issue in the amount of 20 thousand rubles. for expanding terminals.

- Operation 4. The enterprise increases its accounts payable in order to pay dividends in the amount of 40 thousand rubles. in cash.

Task No. 8 (calculation of the coefficient of maneuverability of equity capital)

Known data of the balance sheet of the insurance company K (thousand rubles):

Accounts receivable from insurance operations	357480
Receivables from reinsurance operations	717114
Other receivables for which payments are expected more than 12 months after the reporting date	773
Other receivables for which payments are expected within 12 months after the reporting date	259940
Stocks	42068
Cash	230951
The balance sheet total for the section "Capital and reserves"	1397025
Retained earnings of the reporting year	357480
The balance sheet total for the "Liabilities" section	247033
Balance currency	11336307

It is necessary to calculate the coefficient of maneuverability of the equity capital of the insurance company.

Task No. 9 (calculation of the amount of net cash)

The organization is engaged in the production of products. The balance of funds as of 01/01/2013 amounted to 400 thousand rubles. At the end of 2013, the organization received funds from customers in the amount of 3,200 thousand rubles. The amount of funds allocated to pay for raw materials is 1,000 thousand rubles, for services of third-party organizations - 300 thousand rubles, for labor - 70 thousand rubles. and taxes - 50 thousand rubles. In 2013, 700 thousand rubles were spent on the construction of a new workshop, both on our own and with the involvement of contractors.

Determine the amount of net cash from current activities and the net increase in cash and cash equivalents.

Task No. 10 (drawing up a balance sheet based on financial ratios)

Draw up the balance sheet of the enterprise with the following data:

- autonomy coefficient = 0.5;
- the capital productivity ratio of all non-current assets = 3.5;
- equity turnover ratio = 2.8;
- profit share in revenue = 20%;
- profitability ratio of permanent capital = 0.35;
- sales proceeds = 5600 thousand rubles.

Task No. 11 (calculation of return on assets)

The company's assets amount to 115 million rubles, sales revenue - 196 million rubles, return on sales - 14.5%. Determine the return on assets.

Task No. 12 (estimation of the value of the enterprise)

The estimated value of the company's assets is $22,000. It will take 2 years to liquidate it. Liquidation costs amount to 25% of the asset value. What is the present value of the proceeds from the sale of the business at a discount rate of 18%?

Task No. 13 (calculation of planned revenue)

Determine the planned sales revenue based on the balance planning method, if the following planned indicators are known: The balance of finished products is at the beginning of the period OGPNP = 20 thousand rubles, and at the end of the period OGPKP = 10 thousand rubles, manufactured products for the year VP = 100 thousand rubles

Task No. 14 (calculation of planned profit)

Calculate the planned profit from sales if it is known that the planned cost of production is 200 thousand rubles, and the basic profitability of products is 15%.

Task No. 15 (calculation of the balance of receivables)

Determine the balance of receivables at the end of the period, if it is known that the balance of receivables at the beginning of the period is 110 million rubles, the volume of sales for the period is 220 million rubles, and cash receipts from sales for the period amounted to 170 million rubles.

Task No. 16 (calculation of profit from product sales)

Determine the profit of the enterprise from the sale of products.

Condition. The proceeds from the sale of products for the year amounted to 15 million rubles, including value added tax. Cost price - 5.5 million rubles. Commercial expenses - 1.8 million rubles. Other income - 2.5 million rubles.

Task No. 17 (the cost of an ordinary capital of an enterprise)

The current price of one ordinary share of the company is $50. The dividend expected next year is $5. In addition, the company plans an annual dividend growth of 4%. Determine the cost of the company's ordinary capital.

Examples of multi-level tasks in the discipline "Management of crowdfunding and crowdinvesting platforms" (formation of competence PC-3)

Task 1. The company plans to invest 60 million rubles in fixed assets. The price of funding sources is 10%. Four alternative investment projects are considered with the following payment flows.

Project	Initial investments, million rubles	Cash receipts, million rubles			
		1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year
BUT *B*	-35 -25	eleven 9	16 13	eighteen 17	17 ten
AT *G*	-45 -twenty	17 9	twenty ten	twenty eleven	twenty eleven

It is necessary to draw up an optimal investment plan based on the calculation of the net present value (NPV) and the profitability index (PI) and determine the investment strategy.

Task 2. The company owns a factory. She is going to improve the equipment and must choose one of the options:
spend $40,000 now and get $58,000 in 3 years.
Spend $40,000 now and get $46,000 in a year.
Initial costs are simultaneous and do not require other investments for 4 years.
The required rate of return is 10%.

Task 3. JSC plans to implement an investment project involving annual investments of 100 million rubles. Within 3 years, after which - at the beginning of the 4th year - the new object can be used. According to calculations, this will provide the JSC with a net income (after taxes) in the amount of 100 million rubles. annually for 5 years. The discount rate in JSCs is taken at the level of 10% per year. Assess the acceptability of the investment project in relation to the date of commissioning of the new facility.

Task 4. Task: evaluate the financial efficiency of the presented project.
The organization is considering the feasibility of acquiring a new production line:
- cost of the line - 10 million rubles;
- service life - 5 years;
- wear and tear on equipment is charged using the straight-line depreciation method - 20% per annum;
- the salvage value of the equipment will be sufficient to cover the costs associated with the dismantling of the equipment.
Income from the sale of products is projected for the years in the following amounts: 6800 thousand rubles, 7400 thousand rubles, 8200 thousand rubles, 8000 thousand rubles, 6000 thousand rubles. Current expenses by years are estimated as follows: the first year - 3400 thousand rubles. In subsequent years, expenses will increase by 3% annually. The income tax rate is 20%. Return on Advance Capital 22%, Advance Capital Cost (WACC) 19% .
The organization considers it inappropriate to accept for implementation projects with a payback period of less than 4 years

Task 5. Currently, one quarter of leveraged company A's equity is debt capital, with an expected return of 12%. Company B is unleveraged and otherwise identical to Company A. Its expected return on equity is 18%. Taking into account the theory of MM in imperfect markets and using the income tax rate T = 40%, determine the expected return on the shares of company A.

Task 6. The investment project is characterized by the following data:
Investment costs for the project amount to 1,000 thousand rubles, revenues sequentially by years (starting from the year following the year of investment) amount to 200, 300, 450, 550 thousand rubles. Discount rate - 12%. Evaluate an investment project using NPV, PI and payback period

Task 7. The company plans to produce products at a price of 10650 rubles. The value of fixed costs is 1,490,000 rubles, and the share of variable costs in the price is 54.7%. Determine what should be the volume of output and sales of products and the amount of revenue in terms of self-sufficiency.

Task 8.The optimal structure of the company's source of funds consists of 30% debt, 10% preferred shares and 60% equity. Sources of funds have the following price: borrowed capital excluding placement costs 11%; preferred shares - 10.3%; shareholders' equity represented by retained earnings - 14.7%. Calculate the weighted average cost of capital.

Task 9. The market value of an unleveraged company is V1 = $120 million. The company plans to implement an investment project by issuing corporate bonds in the amount of D = $20 million, the net present value of which is NPV = $5 million, and the business risk corresponds to the business risk of the company itself. Based on the theory of MM in imperfect markets, determine the market value of the company's assets after the implementation of the investment project, if the tax rate on the company's income is T = 35%.

Task 10. CJSC decided to purchase new equipment worth 12 million rubles. An analysis of the project showed that it could be financed by 25% through an additional issue of shares and by 75% through debt capital. The average loan rate is 8%, while shareholders demand a yield of 12%. Determine what should be the profitability of the project as a percentage of the amount in order to satisfy all investors.

Task 11.The company manufactures product "A". Variable production costs - 120 rubles / piece, price - 200 rubles / piece, variable sales costs - 14 rubles / piece, average fixed costs - 8 rubles / piece. At present, the enterprise produces 10,000 pcs. products "A". A proposal for the purchase of 1000 pieces is received. The price of the proposed transaction is 140 rubles / piece. Do you recommend accepting this offer?

Task 12.An investment project is being considered that requires an initial investment of 83 million rubles. The planned cash income for three years is respectively equal to: 55 million rubles, 59 million rubles, 62 million rubles. The discount rate is set at 15% per annum. The

reliability coefficients determined by experts for each year are: α0=1.00; α1=0.62; α2=0.60; α3=0.58. It is necessary to evaluate this project with and without risk.

Task 13.Determine the break-even point and financial safety margin of the corporation based on the following data:
- selling price - 0.5 thousand rubles;
- sales volume - 4000 pcs.;
- fixed costs - 760 thousand rubles;
- variable costs - 275 rubles / piece.

Task 14. Determine by what percentage will the cost increase if the price of materials increases by 10%?
As part of the costs, labor costs (including insurance premiums) amounted to 25%, depreciation - 25%, material costs - 40%, other - 10%.

Task 15.There is information on the investment project:

years		one	2	3	four	5
o n e	Net cash flow (NPF), million rubles	110	130	135	140	150
2	Discount rate	20% per annum				
3	Initial investments made in the zero year	280 million rubles.				

Find:
payback period (simple and discounted);
net present value (NPV);
make a conclusion about the fulfillment of the conditions for the effectiveness of the investment project, if the source of investment financing is a bank loan at a rate of 20% per annum.

Task 16. The organization sold 100 thousand units in the reporting period. products worth 10 million rubles. at the same time, the cost of production and sale of products is 6 million rubles, including variable 2 million rubles. In the planning period, ceteris paribus, the organization planned to produce and sell 120 thousand units. products.
Determine what will be the profit of the organization in the planned period and how the profitability of products will change.

Criteria for evaluating multi-level tasks

- Evaluation "excellent": the answer to the question of the problem is given correctly. The explanation of the course of its solution is detailed, consistent, competent, with theoretical justifications (including from the lecture course), with the necessary schematic images.

- Evaluation "good": the answer to the question of the problem is given correctly. The explanation of the course of its solution is detailed, but not logical enough, with single

errors in details, some difficulties in theoretical justification (including from lecture material).

- Grade "satisfactory": the answer to the question of the problem is given correctly. The explanation of the course of its solution is not complete enough, inconsistent, with errors, weak theoretical justification (including lecture material), with significant difficulties and errors in schematic representations.

- Evaluation "unsatisfactory": the answer to the question of the task is not given correctly. The explanation of the course of its solution is given incomplete, inconsistent, with gross errors, without theoretical justification (including lecture material), without the ability to schematic images.

Examples of tasks for control work
in the discipline "Management of crowdfunding and crowdinvesting platforms"
(formation of competence PC-3)

Task 1
Task: to calculate the break-even points and financial safety margins from the positions of investment (finance) and accounting.
How much profit will the organization make if it lowers prices by 10%, resulting in a 30% increase in sales? How will the new situation affect the margin of financial strength? In the planned year, sales revenue will amount to 6,000 thousand rubles. The income tax rate is 20%. The cost of creating a business operating for 2 years is 1.5 million rubles. , the rate of interest is 15%.
Expenses:
- basic materials - 1800 thousand rubles;
- salary of the main production workers - 1500 thousand rubles;
- variable invoices - 600 thousand rubles;
- general economic - 1350 thousand rubles. , including depreciation 750 thousand rubles.

Task 2
Task: determine the expected return on equity of the organization for the following options for investment sources:
- when using only own funds;
- when using borrowed funds in the amount of 500 thousand rubles;
- when using borrowed funds in the amount of 1 million rubles.

As a result of investing funds in the amount of 1.5 million rubles. expected to receive a profit in the amount of 300 thousand rubles. The income tax rate is 20%, the rate on bank loans during the investment period is 15%.

Task 3

Enterprise ABC is a relatively stable company with a value $\beta=0,5$. The value of the interest rate of risk-free investment of capital is 6%, and the average for the stock market is 9%. Determine the cost of capital of the company (%).

Task 4

The current price of one ordinary share of the company is 34 rubles. The dividend expected next year is 2.34 rubles. In addition, the company plans an annual dividend growth of 2%. Determine the cost of the company's ordinary capital.

Task 5

Task: you want to analyze a project with the following characteristics.
Consider two cases:
- the price of capital is 12%;
- the price of capital varies from year to year as follows - 12% 13%, 14%, 14%.

Initial investment - 150 million rubles. Receipt of funds from the implementation of the project by years - 30 million rubles, 70 million rubles, 70 million rubles, 45 million rubles.

Task 6

Enterprise 1 is a relatively stable company with a value $\beta=0,8$, and enterprise 2 has recently experienced fluctuations in the state of growth and decline in its income, which led to the value $\beta=1,8$. The value of the interest rate of risk-free capital investment is 5.6%, and the average for the stock market is 13.4%. Determine the cost of capital of companies using the capital asset pricing model.

Task 7. The company has two options for investing its 200,000 rubles. In the first option, the company invests in fixed assets by purchasing new equipment, which after 6 years (the term of the investment project) can be sold for 14,000 rubles; the net annual cash income from such an investment is estimated at 53,000 rubles.

According to the second option, the enterprise can invest money partially (40,000 rubles) in the purchase of new equipment, and the remaining amount in working capital (inventory, increase in receivables). This will allow you to receive 34,000 rubles. annual net cash income during the same six years. It should be noted that at the end of this period, working capital is released (inventories are sold, accounts receivable are closed).

Which option should be preferred if the company expects a 14% return on the money it invests?

Task 7. The enterprise is considering the feasibility of acquiring a new production line. There are two models on the market with the following parameters (rub.)

	P1	P2
Price	9500	13000
Generated annual income	2100	2250
Lifetime	8 years	12 years
Liquidation value	500	800
Required rate of return	eleven%	eleven%

Which project would you like?

Problem 8. It is expected that the profit, dividends and market price of the company's share will have an annual growth of 7 percent. The company's shares are currently trading at 23 rubles a share, its last dividend was 2.00 rubles and the company will pay out 2.14 rubles at the end of this year.

a). Using the model of predicted growth of dividends, it is necessary to determine the cost of equity of the enterprise.

b). The beta for the company is 1.6, the risk-free interest rate is 9%, and the average for the stock market is 13%. Estimate the cost of a company's equity using the capital asset pricing model.

in). The average profitability in the loan capital market is 12 percent, and the company is considering a possible risk premium of 4 percent. What would be the cost of capital estimate using the risk premium model?

G). Compare your scores. Which of them should be taken when evaluating the effectiveness of investments?

Problem 9. The market value of the company's ordinary shares is 800,000 rubles, preferred shares are 300,000 rubles, and the total borrowed capital is 500,000 rubles. The cost of equity is 18%, preferred shares 11%, and the company's bonds 9%. It is necessary to determine the weighted average cost of capital of the company at a tax rate of T = 24%.

Task 10. Calculate the modified internal rate of return of the investment project based on the information provided, using a discount rate of 10%.

Investments in the first year -10 million rubles, in the second year - 3 million rubles, cash flows from operating activities in year 3 - 5 million rubles, in year 4 - 7 million rubles, in year 5 - 6 million . rub. What would be your recommendations regarding the implementation of the investment project under consideration?

Task 11.Company AA plans to receive next year the same profit as in the reporting year - 400 thousand dollars. Variants of its use are being analyzed. Since the company's production activities are very efficient, it can increase its market share of goods, which will lead to an increase in overall profitability. Increasing production volumes can be done by reinvesting profits. As a result of the analysis, the company's experts prepared the following forecast data on the dependence of the profit growth rate and the required return on the share of reinvested profit:

Share of reinvested profit, %	Achieved profit growth rate, %	Required by shareholders profit rate, %
0	0	fourteen
25	5	fifteen *
40	7	16 *

* *Note.*Shareholders demand a higher rate of return due to the increased risk associated with a new investment.

What is the most optimal profit reinvestment policy?

An example of a variant of control work

Option 1

Task 1. Task: to calculate the break-even points and financial safety margins from the standpoint of investment (finance) and accounting.

How much profit will the organization make if it lowers prices by 10%, resulting in a 30% increase in sales? How will the new situation affect the margin of financial strength? In the planned year, sales revenue will amount to 6,000 thousand rubles. The income tax rate is 20%. The cost of creating a business operating for 2 years is 1.5 million rubles. , the rate of interest is 15%.

Expenses:

- basic materials - 1800 thousand rubles;

- salary of the main production workers - 1500 thousand rubles;
- variable invoices - 600 thousand rubles;
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Problem 2. The market value of the company's ordinary shares is 800,000 rubles, preferred shares are 300,000 rubles, and the total borrowed capital is 500,000 rubles. The cost of equity is 18%, preferred shares 11%, and the company's bonds 9%. It is necessary to determine the weighted average cost of capital of the company at a tax rate of T = 24%.

Criteria for assessing the control work

Students' knowledge on each question is evaluated according to the system: "passed", "not passed".

The score “passed” is given if mostly correct answers to the questions are given; practical skills are shown; knowledge of the main literature; answers can be fuzzy, wordy; thoughts and decisions may not always be presented with the correct and necessary use of special terms, concepts and categories, without proper logical sequence.

The “failed” mark is given in cases where the conditions that allow the “pass” mark are not met.

Topics of reportsin the discipline "Management of crowdfunding and crowdinvesting platforms" (formation of competence PC-4)

1. Baselines used in the development of financial strategies.
2. Ways and methods to achieve the optimal balance between RCD and RFD.
3. Management of the company's finances with the help of profitability indicators (assets, turnover, share capital).
4. Conditions for the optimal combination of indicators: commercial margin, transformation ratio.
5. Conditions for optimal balance between fixed and variable costs.
6. Formation of the assortment policy of the enterprise, taking into account the financial goals of the enterprise at various stages of the life cycle.
7. Motivation for making investment decisions.
8. Methods used in the formation of financial and marketing strategies of the enterprise
9. Mechanism of financial leverage.
10. Determining the impact of EGF on the results of the financial and economic activities of the enterprise.
11. Options and conditions for attracting borrowed funds in the formation of a financial strategy.
12. Management of working capital of the enterprise.
13. Financial and operational needs.
14. Financial plan of the enterprise.
15. The mechanism of action of the production lever.

16. Influence of the effect of the production lever on the results of the financial and economic activities of the enterprise.
17. Influence of the effect of financial leverage on the results of the financial and economic activities of the enterprise.
18. The mechanism for determining the magnitude and jumps of fixed costs.
19. Methods used to maximize the size and growth rate of profits.
20. Strategy for the formation of a mechanism for the distribution of enterprise profits.
21. Optimal balance between strategy and tactics of financial management.
22. The mechanism for choosing a policy for the integrated management of current assets and current liabilities of an enterprise.
23. Algorithm for diagnosing the financial and economic activities of the enterprise.
24. Mechanisms for determining the critical volume of production, the threshold of profitability and the margin of financial strength.
25. Formation of the assortment policy of the enterprise, taking into account the threshold of profitability.
26. The mechanism of action of the financial strategy matrix.
27. Analysis of the financial stability of the enterprise.
28. Classification of types of risks used in financial management.
29. Analysis and decision-making under risk.
30. Methods for calculating the types of risk used in financial management.
31. Features of the functioning of the financial mechanism of the enterprise in the conditions of bankruptcy and inflation.
32. Methods for predicting the possible bankruptcy of an enterprise.
33. Formation of a rational structure of the sources of enterprise funds.
34. The concept of internal growth rates and its practical use in order to increase own funds.
35. The practical application of Dupont's formula in order to accelerate the turnover of working capital.
36. The mechanism of rational management of accounts payable and receivable.
37. Practical application of the apparatus of elasticity of demand.
38. Basic concepts of financial mathematics: simple and compound interest, time value of money, annuity.
39. Financial signs of insolvency (bankruptcy) of enterprises.
40. Development of an assortment policy of an enterprise when it is brought out of a state of insolvency.
41. Criteria for determining insolvency and unsatisfactory balance structure.
42. The concept and methods of reducing business risk.
43. Characteristics of various forms of business financing.
44. Development of the pricing strategy of the enterprise.
45. Methods of cash flow analysis.

Report Evaluation Criteria

No.	Criterion	Grade	
		credited	Not credited

one	Report Structure	The report contains semantic parts	The report does not trace the presence of semantic parts
2	Content of the report	The content reflects the main essence of the problem under consideration	The content does not reflect the essence of the problem under consideration or the main results obtained.
3	Ownership of the material	The student as a whole owns the material presented, is oriented in the problem	The student does not own the material presented, poorly oriented in the problem
four	Relevance to the topic	The presented material is generally consistent with the stated topic.	The material presented is slightly relevant to the topic.

Testsin the discipline "Management of crowdfunding and crowdinvesting platforms" (formation of competence PC-3)

The author of the economic concept, according to which the market value of an organization and the cost of capital do not depend on the capital structure, is ...

+F. Modigliani

M. Gordon

G. Markovich

E. Altman

From the position of supporters of the Modigliani-Miller theory, raising debt capital ...

+ as a rule, does not affect the value of WACC in any way

as a rule, affects the value of WACC downward

as a rule, affects the value of WACC upwards

can affect the value of WACC both upwards and downwards

From the position of supporters of the traditional approach to capital management, raising debt capital ...

as a rule, affects the value of WACC upwards

usually has no effect on WACC

can affect the value of WACC both upwards and downwards

+ usually affects the value of WACC downwards

The weighted average cost of capital is calculated based on the cost of …

+ own and borrowed

borrowed

capital

own

Cost … not used to calculate the weighted average cost of capital

loan bonds

ordinary and preferred shares

+ fixed assets

bank credits and loans

The nominal value of all bonds issued by the company must not exceed ..

net assets

the sum of the authorized capital and reinvested profits
amount of ordinary share capital
+ amount of authorized capital or security of third parties

The need for non-current assets is covered ...

authorized capital
own capital
+ equity and long-term loans and borrowings
long-term loans and borrowings

... is an indicator that characterizes the range of efforts aimed at promoting the enterprise on the market

+Business activity
Financial stability
Financial potential
Property potential

Financing of working capital mainly at the expense of own capital leads to ...

+ underutilizing the effect of financial leverage
risk of inefficient use of own funds
profit increase
decrease in financial stability

… refers to special budgets

Production cost budget
+Loan plan
Business expenses budget
Income and expense budget

Budget … refers to special budgets

overhead
+ taxes
direct labor costs
management expenses

... is the level of value of each new unit of capital additionally raised by the organization

Accommodation cost
Weighted average cost
+Marginal cost
Acquisition cost

Discounting cash is a process...

bringing the present (current) value of money to their future value
project cost calculation
+ bringing the future value of money to their present (current) value
evaluating the effectiveness of an investment project

The indicator reflecting the value of the discount rate at which the income from the project is equal to the investment costs is ...

investment efficiency ratio

+ internal rate of return

profitability index

net present value

It is not true that ... refer to the objects of financial management of the organization

+ marketing research

cash flows

financial risks

financial results

Reserve capital funds are intended for

acquisition of non-current assets

+ interest payments on bonds

accrual of dividends

+ loss coverage

It is not true that reserve capital funds are intended for ...

+ dividend accrual

redemption of the company's bonds

redemption of own shares

cover losses

... accounting is a legally regulated set of procedures for monitoring, collecting, measuring, registering and processing information about property, sources of its formation, financial and business operations of an enterprise in valuation, with the aim of compiling and presenting financial statements to users

+Financial

Analytical

Statistical

managerial

... a cycle is a period of cash turnover that begins with the repayment of accounts payable and ends with the receipt of money from buyers and the collection of receivables

Operating

+Financial

Commercial

Industrial

Raising money is a process...

bringing the future value of money to their present (current) value

+ bringing the present (current) value of money to their future value

project cost calculation

evaluating the effectiveness of an investment project

According to the requirements of the legislation, the share of net profit annually deducted to the reserve fund (capital) cannot be less than ...

fifteen%

ten%

one%

+5%

The level of financial stability of the organization is affected by ...

cash to accounts payable ratio

+ ratio of own and borrowed capital

cash to debt ratio

value of current assets of the enterprise

... is a financial reporting document that, in monetary terms and at a certain date, reflects the sources of formation of the organization's funds and the direction of their use

+ Balance sheet

Report about incomes and material losses

Statement of changes in equity

Cash flow statement

The distinctive features of the portfolio of financial investments, in comparison with the portfolio of real investments, include ...

higher efficiency of decision-making in the portfolio management process

higher portfolio monitoring dynamism

+higher liquidity and more dynamic portfolio monitoring, as well as faster decision-making in the portfolio management process

higher liquidity

Organizations to mobilize financial resources in the financial market use ...

investments in securities and fixed assets of enterprises

payment of taxes and fees to the budget system of the Russian Federation

attraction of funds in deposits

+ bank loans, loans, issuance of debt securities

Short-term forms of raising capital include ...

bond issue

project finance

+overdraft

syndicated loan

Real estate lending is

factoring

+ mortgage

forfaiting

leasing

Short-term loans are loans granted for a period of...

up to 6 months

+ up to 1 year

from 1 year to 3 years

over 3 years

Simple Interest Scheme...

involves the capitalization of interest only for short-term financial transactions

involves the capitalization of interest only for long-term financial transactions

+ does not involve interest capitalization

involves interest capitalization

Compound interest chart...

involves the capitalization of interest only for long-term financial transactions

involves the capitalization of interest only for short-term financial transactions

does not involve interest capitalization

+ assumes interest capitalization

The project is certainly recommended for adoption if the value of the internal rate of return (IRR) ...

not negative

+exceeds the cost of the funding source

exceeds the rate of inflation

less than the cost of the funding source

If the value of the criterion "Internal rate of return" (IRR) is less than the cost of the source of financing - the project ...

+should be rejected

requires additional funding

can be implemented with less capital investment

recommended for adoption

The criterion "Internal Rate of Return" (IRR) means ...

the minimum allowable level of project financing costs, upon reaching which the project does not bring economic benefits, but does not cause a loss

the maximum achievable level of profitability of the investment project

+ the maximum allowable level of project financing costs, upon reaching which the project implementation does not bring economic benefits, but does not cause a loss

the minimum achievable level of profitability of the investment project

Project … with positive NPV

is neither profitable nor unprofitable

is unprofitable

+ is profitable

The net present value method is used to...

return on assets estimates

+ evaluation of the effectiveness of investment projects

predicting the possible bankruptcy of the organization

equity turnover analysis

The value of the criterion for evaluating the investment project "Profitability Index" (PI) is calculated by dividing ... the value of the original investment

sums of return flow elements per

the sum of the discounted elements of the return flow per accumulated

+ sums of discounted return flow elements per

sums of accumulated return flow elements per

… is the ratio of the net present value of cash inflows resulting from the implementation of an investment project to the amount of initial costs

Investment efficiency ratio

+Return on investment index
Internal rate of return
Modified rate of return
The project is recommended for acceptance if the value of the profitability index (PI) ...
Above zero
exceeds the rate of inflation
not negative
+ more than one
The value of the discounted payback period ... payback period
+ does not exceed the value
corresponds to the value
exceeds the value
Residual dividend policy is in line with … approach
+ conservative
aggressive
moderate
The dividend payout rate is defined as the ratio of...
dividend yield to share price
dividend per share to dividend yield
earnings per share to price per share
+dividend per share to earnings per share
The dividend yield of a stock is calculated as...
+dividend paid per share/market price of a share
market price of a share/earnings per share
dividend paid per share/earnings per share
(net profit - the amount of dividends on preferred shares) / market price of the share
… is the ratio of earnings per ordinary share to its market price
Efficiency
Profitability
+Product return
earnings per share
… calculated as the ratio of the market price of a share to earnings per share
share value
Dividend yield
Dividend yield
earnings per share
The dividend is a part ... in proportion to their shares in the authorized capital
consumption fund paid to shareholders
property of a joint-stock company seized by its shareholders
+ profit of the reporting period, paid to shareholders
income of the reporting period, paid to shareholders
Paying dividends in shares...

leads to a decrease in equity
+ leads to a decrease in retained earnings
+ does not affect the amount of equity capital
leads to an increase in equity

Accounts receivable turnover is defined as the ratio of...

current assets to receivables
+ sales proceeds to the average amount of accounts receivable
average receivables to sales revenue
doubtful accounts receivable to accounts receivable

Disadvantages of an IPO include...

+openness
acquisition of market value
ensuring increased liquidity of shares
no debt burden

The advantages of using an additional issue of shares as a method of financing include ...

that it is usually a positive signal to the market
that the costs of issuing common stock are generally lower than other forms of raising funds
+ possibility not to pay dividends
+ lack of exact terms for the return of borrowed funds
… this is the main direction of reducing “dead” capital

Increase in the high-yielding part of the stock portfolio

+ Optimization of inventories and work in progress
Minimization of balances on the current account and cash on hand
Reducing the low-yielding part of the stock portfolio

Portfolio diversification is...

creation of funds within the organization in case of possible financial losses
+ the process of distributing funds for various investment instruments
the process of selecting securities that have a positive correlation
the process of replacing instruments with declining returns by instruments with rising returns

The management of the organization’s crowdfunding and crowdinvesting platforms is…

a set of measures aimed at the formation of capital, cash income and various funds of the organization
the organization's policy on the use of profits
+management of the processes of formation, distribution and use of financial resources of the organization and optimization of its cash flows
a set of measures aimed at bringing the level of inventory of the organization in line with the planned volumes of production and sales

The financial leverage ratio characterizes ...

+ financial stability
liquidity
solvency
profitability

The effect of financial leverage contributes to an increase in the return on equity if ...

the cost of borrowed capital corresponds to the return on assets of the organization
return on sales is higher than the interest rate for a loan
the cost of borrowed capital is higher than the return on assets of the organization
+ the cost of borrowed capital is lower than the return on assets of the organization

… created to support current sales activities

Stocks of raw materials and materials
seasonal stocks
+Stocks of finished products

The problems associated with excess inventory include…

lost profit due to underproduction
disruption of the rhythm of production
disruption of the production program
+ increase in the number of illiquid stocks

If the rate of distribution of profit for dividends is 0.6, then the share of reinvested profit is ...

0.3
0.5
0.6
+0.4

It is not true that ... refers to methods for optimizing excess cash flow

diversification of operations
+use of modern forms of refinancing receivables
acceleration of the period of development and implementation of investment projects
formation of a portfolio of financial investments

The optimal level of funds of the organizationwith the random nature of cash receipts and payments, it is determined using the model ...

Modigliani-Miller
Gordon
Baumol
+Miller-Orr

Model ... involves the creation of an insurance cash balance

Modigliani-Miller
Gordon
Baumol
+Miller-Orr

The turnover ratio ... is an indicator that characterizes the rate of turnover of an enterprise's debt to suppliers

+ accounts payable
accounts receivable
fixed assets
assets

The amount of net working capital is calculated using the formula "..."

inventory + VAT on acquired valuables + cash

authorized capital + reserve capital
+ current assets - short-term liabilities
equity - non-current assets

It is not true that ... refers to risk management methods

hedging
+certification
diversification
self-insurance

Risk management methods include...

self-financing
self-sufficiency
self-regulation
+self-insurance

... is the expansion of the scope of the company in various directions to minimize risks

Certification
Unification
+ Diversification
Stratification

Slowing Inventory Turnover … Financial Cycle

has no effect on duration
+ leads to an increase in duration
leads to a decrease in duration

Slowdown in accounts payable turnover … of the financial cycle

+ leads to a decrease in duration
has no effect on duration
leads to an increase in duration

… analysis examines the structure of the company's funds and their sources

factorial
Horizontal
trendy
+Vertical

… analysis allows you to adequately respond to the necessary changes in the internal and external environment during the day

+ Operational
factorial
Current
Perspective

… analysis is carried out to compare the performance of the enterprise with other enterprises

Interior
+External
Operational
Thematic

Decrease in the amount of current assets ... equity ratio

has no effect on the value

+ leads to an increase in the value

leads to a decrease in the value

Financial and operating cycles differ from each other for the period ...

collection of proceeds

mortification of funds in stocks

repayment of receivables

+ repayment of accounts payable

Postnumerando cash flow is cash flow from ...

the same income at the beginning and at the end of the period, it can be unidirectional or mixed

receipts at the beginning of the period

the same income at the beginning and at the end of the period

+receipts at the end of the period

… capital is capital raised to finance an organization on a repayable basis

negotiable

+ Borrowed

Basic

Own

is monitoring the state and development of the business of counterparties and competitors in certain areas in order to improve the activities of their own enterprise

underwriting

Marketing

Factoring

+Monitoring

Increasing the rate of turnover of receivables ... operating cycle

has no effect on duration

leads to an increase in duration

+ leads to a decrease in duration

The amount of annual deductions to the reserve fund (capital) is determined in ...

accounting policy

Civil Code of the Russian Federation

Federal Law "On Joint Stock Companies"

+ company charter

Other things being equal, deductions to reserve capital ...

reduce the amount of equity capital

increase the amount of equity capital, if it is provided for in the constituent documents

increase the amount of equity capital

+ do not change the amount of equity

Financial strategy should not provide ...

financial stability of the organization

strengthening the image of the organization in the external environment

+ decrease in the investment attractiveness of the organization

increase in the market value of the organization

The cost of capital raised is defined as...

amount of interest on loans and paid dividends

amount of interest paid on loans

+ the ratio of costs associated with attracting financial resources to the amount of attracted resources

amount of interest paid on bonds

The main purpose of financial management is...

providing the enterprise with sources of financing

organization, planning, control and stimulation of the use of financial resources

profit maximization of the enterprise

+ maximizing the market value of the enterprise

A higher proportion of non-current assets in the organization's property should correspond to…

+ greater share of long-term sources of financing

a larger share of reserve capital in total liabilities

lower share of equity in total liabilities

smaller share of long-term sources of financing

The criteria for exiting an investment project include ...

increase in payback period

decrease in the net present value and internal rate of return of the project

+ decrease in net present value and internal rate of return of the project, increase in the payback period, as well as an increase in the duration of the investment cycle before the start of operation of the facility

increase in the duration of the investment cycle before the start of operation of the facility

… the approach to managing current assets involves minimizing all forms of reserves

+ Aggressive

Moderate

Conservative

It is not true that non-current assets ...

+ subject to losses from inflation

poorly manageable

subject to obsolescence

have weak liquidity

Financial sustainability refers to...

+ independence of the organization from external sources of financing

dependence of the organization on market conditions

the organization's own capital

the degree of security of the organization with its own working capital and monetary assets necessary to ensure solvency

… is a risk mitigation mechanism aimed at using derivative financial instruments in the financial activities of the organization

Avoid

Limitation

+Hedging

Insurance

The nominal value of the outstanding preferred shares must not exceed 25% ...

total assets

value of outstanding ordinary shares

net assets

+ authorized capital

… the current asset management approach provides the most optimal combination of risk and efficiency of use

Conservative

+ Moderate

Aggressive

Criteria for evaluation:
Passed - from 55% of correct answers;
Failed - less than 55% correct answers.