

Subject				
International Accounting				
ECTS code	Semester	Faculty: Finance		
	4	Major: Finance and Accounting		
		Corporate Finance and Accounting		
Faculty:				
Lecture: Danuta Krzywda Ph.D., Mariusz Andrzejewski Ph.D., Ewa Babuńska Ph.D., Bogusława Bek-Gaik Ph.D., Łukasz Górka Ph.D., Konrad Grabiński Ph.D., Jerzy Hejnar Ph.D., Krzysztof Jonas Ph.D., Marcin Kędzior Ph.D., Joanna Krasodomska Ph.D., Elżbieta Pogodzińska-Mizdrak Ph.D., Halina Soczówka Ph.D., Konrad Stępień Ph.D., Anna Szkarłat Ph.D., Małgorzata Szulc Ph.D., Katarzyna Świetla Ph.D., Bartłomiej Wrona Ph.D.				
Classes: Mariusz Andrzejewski Ph.D., Bogusława Bek-Gaik Ph.D., Łukasz Górka Ph.D., Konrad Grabiński Ph.D., Krzysztof Jonas Ph.D., Marcin Kędzior Ph.D., Joanna Krasodomska Ph.D., Elżbieta Pogodzińska-Mizdrak Ph.D., Halina Soczówka Ph.D., Konrad Stępień Ph.D., Anna Szkarłat Ph.D., Małgorzata Szulc Ph.D., Katarzyna Świetla Ph.D., Bartłomiej Wrona Ph.D., Witold Furman M.A., Ewa Grabowska-Kaczmarczyk M.A., Anna Mazurczak M.A., Paweł Ożga M.A., Magdalena Śliwińska-Grzegorzczak M.A., Paweł Zieniuk M.A.				
System of studies:				
part time, first degree				
Subject status	Pass requirement	Number of contact hours		ECTS points
		Lectures	Classes	
Elective Course	written exam	18	18	5
Teaching language				
English				
Subject provisions and objectives (including the expected can-do of students on completion of the course)				
The purpose of the course is to present problems associated with the diversification of the accounting practices worldwide as well as processes aimed at accounting unification at the international level (standardization, harmonization). Upon completion of the course students should be also able to identify the main differences among accounting systems in the USA, United Kingdom, France and Germany.				
Teaching curriculum (in case of prescribed subjects, compliance with the standards, maximum 15 topics)				
1. Impact of globalization on the world economy and accounting				
2. International accounting definitions and functions				
3. Sources of national differences in accounting systems				
4. Main accounting models				
5. Anglo-Saxon accounting model –USA and United Kingdom				
6. Continental accounting model – Germany and France				
7. Accounting standardization vs. harmonization				
8. Harmonization across the European Union				
9. International Accounting Standards Board and International Financial Reporting Standards				
10. Advantages and disadvantages of a single set of global accounting standards				
11. Corporate governance and financial accounting				
12. Corporate social responsibility				
13. Transparency and disclosure				

Class topics (maximum 15 topics)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comparative analysis of information disclosed in the annual reports of companies operating in the USA, United Kingdom, France and Germany 2. Comparison of financial statements (IFRS (Germany), IFRS (France), IFRS (United Kingdom), US GAAP) 3. Major issues in financial reporting by MNEs 4. Analysis and management issues
Introductory topics
Accounting
Teaching methods
Lecture, case studies, assignments
Basic literature and other sources
<p>C.B. Roberts, P. Weetman, P. Gordon, <i>International Corporate Reporting: A Comparative Approach</i>, Pearson Education, 2008.</p> <p>Ch. Nobes, R. Parker, <i>Comparative International Accounting</i>, Pearson Education, 2008.</p> <p>P. Walton, A. Haller, B. Raffournier, <i>International accounting</i>, Cengage Learning EMEA, 2003.</p>
Pass requirements for signature/examination
<p>Classes: Participation and active contribution during the classes, mid-term and final assignment</p> <p>Final examination (written)</p>
Examples of questions for tests and examinations
<p>Anglo-Saxon accounting model is represented by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) India b) Australia c) the Netherlands <p>In countries, where the legal system has been based on the common law:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) accounting issues are often governed by the commercial code b) the main users of financial statements are the shareholders c) the accounting standards are developed by professional bodies <p>The French CNC:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) is the oldest national accounting council b) is a private organization c) issues opinions and recommendations about the French accounting regulations only