Course Package "Tax Management and Tax Analysis"

Work Package	WP3: Development of Course Materials for the Reformed MA Programmes, Deliverable 3.1
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Document History

Version	Date	Author(s)	Description
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Content

1. General information about the course

Title of the course (as specified in the reformed curriculum)	Tax Management and Tax Analysis
Name of the teacher	Carabet Maria
Novelty of the course (please select as appropriate)	This course is a newly developed course (new in the curriculum)
Year of the course in the curriculum	1
Semester of the course in the curriculum	2
Language of instruction of the course	Russian, English
Number of ECTS credits	5

2. Learning outcomes of the course

As a result of studying the discipline "Tax Management and Tax Analysis" students should:

- Understand the need for tax administration and tax analysis;
- Know the sources of information used in tax analysis;
- Know the principles and aspects of tax management;
- Know the tax laws;
- Apply tax analysis methods;
- To be able to analyze tax management at the enterprise;
- Be able to analyze the severity of the tax burden;
- Be able to compare national and international taxation;
- To be able to identify the positive and negative aspects of tax management in a particular enterprise;
- To be able to diagnose the current financial condition of the enterprise, based on tax analysis;
- Develop measures to reduce the tax burden on the activities of the enterprise.
- Develop specific measures and proposals to improve the financial condition of the enterprise;
- Create the plan of tax activities of the enterprise.

3. Syllabus of the course

Distribution of hours

The title of topic	Form of study			self-study	Total	Form of control
	Classroom					
	Total	lection	seminars/ practical			
1. The system of tax management in enterprises.	4	2	2	10	14	1,2
2. Tax planning at the enterprise.	6	3	3	20	26	1,4
3. Tax law.	6	3	3	20	26	1,4,2
4. Implementation of tax control.	4	2	2	10	14	1,3,4
5. Special tax regime. Tax benefits.	4	2	2	10	14	1,4
6. International taxation.	4	2	2	10	14	1,4
7. Basics of tax analysis.	4	2	2	10	14	1,4
8. Methodology of tax analysis.	4	2	2	10	14	1,4
9. Analysis of financial results.	4	2	2	10	14	1,3,4
Total	**40**	**20**	**20**	**110**	**150**	

Form of control:
1-reports and essays;
2-abstracts;
3-Colloquium;
4-survey and testing.

Title of the course: Tax Management and Tax Analysis
Semester: 2
Number of ECTS credits: 5
Language of instruction: Russian
Type of course: Special discipline
Brief summary of course contents: Tax management and tax analysis as part of the overall management system of the organization's economy occupies a special place in the system of financial management of the organization. This system also allows for the management of tax flows of a commercial organization through the use of forms and methods and management decisions in the field of tax revenues and tax expenditures at the micro level. This implies the accuracy of calculations of tax payments and compliance with the terms of their payment in accordance with the applicable rules of tax law. In order to study the process of tax management in an

organization, it is necessary to allocate its constituent elements:

1. tax planning,

2. tax regulation,

3. tax control.

Course topics:

Topic 1. The system of tax management in enterprises.

    1.   The economic essence of the tax administration.
    2.   Principles of tax management.
    3.   The main functions of tax management.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

To know the economic essence, basic concepts and meaning of tax management.

Know the principles and functions of tax management.

To be able to formulate management decisions in the field of tax management.

Topic 2. Tax planning at the enterprise.

    1.   The concept of tax planning.
    2.   Principles and stages of tax planning.
    3.   The main forms of tax planning.
    4.   Classification of tax planning.
    5.   Methods of implementation of tax planning at the enterprise.
    6.   Information base of tax planning at the enterprise.
    7.   Creating tax plan.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Know the basic principles, stages and forms of tax planning.

Be able to apply tax planning methods.

Have the skills to develop a tax plan.

Topic 3. Tax law.

    1.   Principles of tax law.
    2.   Sources of tax law.
    3.   Method of tax law regulation. Place of tax law in the legal system of RM.
    4.   Tax relations and their characteristics. Types of tax relations.
    5.   Tax and legal norms and their classification.
    6.   The process of entry into force of tax legislation.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Know the sources and principles of tax law.

Be able to interpret and apply tax legislation.

Topic 4. Implementation of tax control.

    1.   The essence and forms of tax control.
    2.   Implementation and types of tax audits.
    3.   Accounting of taxpayers.
    4.   Tax offenses and liability for committing them.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Know the nature and types of tax control.

Know the method of accounting of taxpayers.

Be able to prepare information for submission to tax authorities.

Topic 5. Special tax regime. Tax benefits.
1.   Special tax regime.
2.   Investment tax benefits.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Know the forms and types of special tax regimes.

Know the tax legislation in relation to domestic and foreign investors.

Be able to calculate tax deductions for investors.

Topic 6. International taxation.
1.   Fundamentals of international corporate taxation.
2.   Sources of international tax law.
3.   International tax agreements.
4.   Features of taxation in the European Union.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Know the basics and sources of international tax law.

Know the features of taxation in the EU.

Be able to calculate tax deductions for international deliveries.

Be able to draw up an International Declaration.

Topic 7. Basics of tax analysis.
1.   The economics nature and importance of tax analysis.
2.   Tasks and functions of tax analysis.
3.   Information base of tax analysis.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Know the essence of the task and function of tax analysis.

Be able to apply the information base for tax analysis.

Topic 8. Methodology of tax analysis.
1.   Basic approaches to tax analysis.
2.   Methods, techniques and indicators of tax analysis.
3.   Analysis of the severity of the tax burden.
4.   Analysis of the effect of tax benefits.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Know the main approaches to tax analysis.

Be able to apply the methods of tax analysis. Be able to calculate the impact of the tax burden on the final financial results.

Be able to calculate the impact of tax benefits.

Have the skills to develop measures to reduce the tax burden.

Topic 9. Analysis of financial results.
1. Analysis of operating profit.
2. Pre-tax profit analysis.
3. Analysis of profitability levels.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Be able to analyze operating profit.

Be able to carry out the analysis of profit before tax.

Be able to analyze profitability levels.

Have the skills to develop measures to increase financial results.

Teacher(s) of the course: Karabet Maria, PhD., Associate Professor

4. Teaching methodology of the course

1. <u>lecture.</u> This is the most effective way to transfer scientific information, the most economical way of learning, as the lecture operates with a large amount of material and is addressed to a large number of people who are able to simultaneously perceive and assimilate educational material. During the lecture, you can use the following methods:
- Discussion. The presentation of the material uses problematic issues, tasks, situations. Learning takes place through scientific search, dialogue, analysis, comparison of different points of view, etc.;
- Visual. Assume a visual presentation of the material by means of technical means, audio and video equipment, multimedia technologies, with a brief comment on the demonstrated materials;
- Dialogue. Provides for the presentation of material in the form of a dialogue between two teachers (e.g., teacher and employer, scientist and practitioner, representatives of two scientific fields, etc.);
- Conference. It is a scientific and practical session with listening to reports and speeches of students on a pre-set problem in the curriculum. The results are summed up by the teacher, he complements and clarifies the information, formulates the main conclusions;
- Consultations of practitioners. Employers are invited to attend. The material is presented in the form of questions, answers and discussions.

2. <u>Seminar classes.</u> During these classes, students present the material received at the lecture, in conjunction with the teacher in order to gain a thorough understanding of the information. Also, various tasks are solved together. During the seminar, you can use the following methods:
- Provocation. Classes with pre-planned errors. This is done in order to encourage students to constantly monitor the information offered to them and look for inaccuracies in it. At the end of the lesson, students ' knowledge is diagnosed and mistakes are analyzed;
- Visual. Illustration, demonstration, presentations;
- Writing. Glossary, crosswords, charts, etc.
- Survey. Written and oral questioning, regular testing;
- Group work. Business and role-playing games, blitz survey, etc.

3. <u>Laboratory research.</u> During these classes, students solve problems, analyze financial statements data on their own, under the guidance of a teacher.

4. <u>Research method</u>. After analyzing the material, setting problems and tasks and brief oral or written instruction, the trainees independently study literature, sources, conduct observations and measurements and perform other actions of a search character.

5. <u>Interactive teaching method.</u> With the help of the Moodle platform, there is a connection between the student and the teacher.

2. Labour market relevance of the course

During meeting with employers in Comrat State University on 12.12.2017, was presented main stages of the "REFINE" project.

In the centre of discussion was a problem of deficit of qualified finance professionals in all presented in the region industries.

Based on the results of the analysis in the summary of the main results of the seminar with employers it is recommended to strengthen knowledge, skills or competencies in the field of Tax management and analysis.

Also during the workshop in CDU employers expressed the opinion that knowledge and competence in the field of tax management and tax analysis should be strengthened:

• Know the tax laws;

• Be able to analyze the severity of the tax burden;

• To be able to diagnose the current financial condition of the enterprise, based on tax analysis;

• Develop measures to reduce the tax burden on the activities of the enterprise.

• Create the plan of tax activities of the enterprise.

3. Assessment and grading

Comrat State University has a 10-point grading system.

 To pass the course, students must have a current assessment of the results of listening to the discipline, which consists of the average of the estimates at the seminar (current survey, tests, presentations, reports, abstracts, messages, essays, etc.) and the certification assessment (control work). After that the student is allowed to take the exam. The composition of the examination ticket - 2 theoretical questions and 1 task. The final grade for the course is determined by summing the exam score multiplied by 0.4 and the current average score multiplied by 0.6.

4. References

- Tax code of the Republic of Moldova.
- Customs code of the Republic of Moldova.
- Law on public Finance and fiscal responsibility No181 of 25.07.2014.
- Angela Sekrieru, leader Dragomir-Rotaru, Andrei Petrov / Local taxes and fees. Chisinau, 2015
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- Vylkova, E. S. Tax planning: the Textbook for masters / E. S. Vylkova. - Moscow: Yurayt, 2012. - 639 c.
- Taxes and taxation : textbook and workshop for the act / under the editorship of D. G. Chernik, J. D. Shmelev. - 2nd ed., pererab. I DOP. - M.: yurayt publishing House, 2016. - 495 p.

5. Course assignments

5.1 Assignment

Essay.

Essay writing is very useful, as it allows an author to learn to clearly and correctly formulate ideas, organize information, use the Basic concepts to allocate causal relations, to illustrate the experience of relevant examples to argue their conclusions.

The essay makes it clear to the lecturer how the student was able to present his thoughts, how he described his achievements and mistakes, whether his experience is sufficient, whether he will meet expectations in the future and whether he will be able to benefit.

The essay must be presented to the audience.

Signs that the essay should have:

- the presence of a specific narrow topic or question
- expression of individual experiences and views on a particular subject or issue
- the work should involve a new, subjective opinion
- the contents of the essay are evaluated first author's personality - his Outlook and thoughts

5.2 Assignment 2

Group work.

Group forms of work allow to create wider contacts between students. The value lies in the joint experience of the situation, solving problems by the group, and in the formation of their own point of view, scientific beliefs. From the experience of group work it is noticed that students perform better tasks in the group than individually, which necessarily affects the improvement of the psychological microclimate in the classroom.

(Example.)

At the beginning of the lesson should be divided into three groups. The first group will act as appraisers. The second and third groups are divided into teams-enterprises.

Next, the commands can be given a problem. For example: «Suddenly there was a tax reform in the country. Income tax increased by 2% and local taxes and fees increased by 1.6%». Further, the teams-enterprises will have to determine which employees will have to participate in solving this problem (for example, General Director, financial Manager, financial analyst, accountant, etc.). After the discussion, each team will have to present their own version of their company's reaction to the tax changes.

After the presentation of each team-enterprise of its version, the team of appraisers will have to give their comments.

At the end of the group work, the lecturer can evaluate all three groups.

Annex: Presentation slides