

2.4.3.1 학습과정 교재의 적합성(가/부)

학습과정명	저자명	출판연도	교재명	출판사
비영리조직회계	김강호	2020	미국회계원리	도서출판 T&E
첨부자료	① 교재 표지, ② 교재 목차 및 판권면			

3.1.1.1 학습목표의 적절성(점수)

학습과정명	미국회계원리		
■ 표준교육과정 교수요목 및 학습목표			
표준교육과정 교수요목		학습목표	
<p>본 과목은 정부 및 비영리단체(학교) 등의 공공부문 재정활동을 대상으로 한 회계처리 방법과 기업과 같은 영리단체의 회계처리 방법의 차이점에 대해 다룬다. 회계 및 세부 전반에 대한 관리시스템을 구축하는 방안도 연구한다. 본 과목을 통해 정부 및 비영리단체(학교) 등의 공공부문 재정활동을 대상으로 한 회계처리 방법을 알 수 있으며, 기업과 같은 영리단체의 회계처리와 비교 설명할 수 있다. 본 과목을 통해 비영리법인의 회계 전문가가 될 수 있다.</p>		<p>최근 경제적, 사회적 환경이 과거와 달리 급격하게 변화하고 있어 정부 및 비영리단체의 기능과 역할이 지속적으로 확대되고 있으며, 이 활동의 결과로 다양한 이해관계자의 의사결정에 중요한 정보로 활동되고 있는 실정입니다.</p> <p>본 과목은 정부 및 비영리단체(학교, 병원) 등의 공공부문의 재무상태와 재정활동을 대상으로 한 회계 및 세무 처리 방법을 습득하고, 전반에 대한 관리 방안 및 시스템 구축 방안을 연구합니다.</p> <p>본 과목을 통해 지속적으로 경제적, 사회적 역할이 증대되는 정부 및 비영리단체(학교, 병원) 등의 공공부문 재정활동을 대상으로 한 회계처리 방법을 습득함으로써 기업과 같은 영리단체의 회계처리 방법과의 어떠한 차이점이 있는지 논의하고, 이를 비교 설명할 수 있습니다. 이로 인해 비영리법인의 회계전문가가 될 수 있습니다.</p>	
첨부자료			

3.1.1.2 수업계획의 적절성(점수)

학습과정명	비영리조직 회계.			
■ 주차별 수업(강의·실험·실습 등) 내용				
주별	차시	수업(강의·실험·실습 등) 내용	주교재 목차	과제 및 기타 참고사항
제 1 주	1	<p>1. The Government and Not-for-Profit Environment</p> <p>Learning objectives :</p> <p>1) The overall purpose of financial reporting in the government and not-for-profit sectors</p> <p>2) How differences in accounting principles affect financial reporting and thus can have economic consequence.</p> <p>3) Why other characteristics of governments and not-for-profit entities may affect accounting and reporting</p> <p>Learning contents :</p> <p>1) How Do Governments and Not-For-Profits Compare With Businesses?</p>	<p>1. The Government and Not-for-Profit Environment</p> <p>1) How Do Governments and Not-For-Profits Compare With Businesses? [Page 2]</p> <p>2) What Other Characteristics of Governments and Not-For-Profits Have Accounting Implications? [Page 8]</p> <p>3) How Do Governments Compare With Not-For-Profits? [Page 11]</p>	

	<p>(1) Different Missions</p> <p>(2) Budget, not the marketplace, Govern</p> <p>(3) Expenditures may drive revenues</p> <p>(4) Budgets drive accounting and Financial Reporting</p> <p>(5) Need to ensure interperiod equity</p> <p>2) What Other Characteristics of Governments and Not-For-Profits Have Accounting Implications?</p> <p>(1) Different Types of governments and not-for profits</p> <p>(2) Short-term focus of managers and elected officials</p> <p>(3) Governments and Not-for-profits engaged in business-type activities</p> <p>3) How Do Governments Compare With Not-For-Profits?</p>		
2	<p>1. The Government and Not-for-Profit Environment</p> <p>Learning contents :</p> <p>4) What Are the Overall Purposes of FS?</p> <p>(1) General-purpose financial statements</p> <p>(2) Governing Boards</p> <p>(3) Investors and creditors</p> <p>(4) Citizens and organizational members</p> <p>(5) Donors and grantors</p> <p>(6) Employees and other constituents</p> <p>5) Who Are the Users, and What are the Uses of Financial Reports?</p> <p>6) What Are the Specific Objectives of Financial Reporting as Set Forth by The GASB and The FASB?</p> <p>(1) GASB objectives</p> <p>(2) FASB objectives</p> <p>(3) Service efforts and accomplishments</p> <p>■ Example: Clash among Reporting Objectives</p>	<p>1. The Government and Not-for-Profit Environment</p> <p>4) What Are the Overall Purposes of Financial Reporting? [Page 12]</p> <p>5) Who Are the Users, and What are the Uses of Financial Reports? [Page 13]</p> <p>6) What Are the Specific Objectives of Financial Reporting as Set Forth by The GASB and The FASB? [Page 16]</p>	
3	<p>1. The Government and Not-for-Profit Environment</p> <p>Learning contents :</p> <p>7) Do Differences in Accounting Principles Really Matter?</p> <p>(1) User adjustment</p> <p>(2) Economic consequences</p> <p>(3) Entities common to government and nor-for-profit</p>	<p>1. The Government and Not-for-Profit Environment</p> <p>7) Do Differences in Accounting Principles Really Matter? [Page 20]</p> <p>8) Who Establishes Generally Accepted Accounting Principles? [Page 21]</p>	

	<p>sectors</p> <p>■ In Practice: Will Accounting Changes Make a Difference?</p> <p>8) Who Establishes Generally Accepted Accounting Principles?</p> <p>(1) The function of the GASB, FASAB</p> <p>(2) Entities common to government and not-for-profit sectors</p> <p>(3) FASB for the federal government</p> <p>■ In Practice: Assessing the Profitability of a Athletic program</p> <p>■ In Practice: Governments and Not-For-Profits May Also Be Aggressive in Their Accounting</p>		
제 2 주	<p>2. Fund Accounting</p> <p>Learning objectives :</p> <p>1) The nature of funds, including why they are used and the interrelationship among them.</p> <p>2) The hierarchy classification of fund balances.</p> <p>3) The main components of a government's comprehensive annual financial report.</p> <p>Learning contents :</p> <p>1) What Is a Fund?</p> <p>(1) The Types of funds</p> <p>2) What Are the Key Elements of Government Financial Statements?</p> <p>(1) Assets</p> <p>(2) Liabilities</p> <p>(3) A deferred outflow of resources</p> <p>(4) A deferred inflow of resources</p> <p>(5) Net position</p> <p>(6) An outflow of resources</p> <p>(7) An inflow of resources</p> <p>3) What Characterizes Funds?</p> <p>(1) Nonspendable Fund Balance</p> <p>(2) Restricted Fund Balance</p> <p>(3) Committed Fund Balance</p> <p>(4) (Un)Assigned Fund Balance</p> <p>(5) Use of multiple Funds to account for an entity</p> <p>■ Example: Fund Accounting in a School District</p>	<p>2. Fund Accounting</p> <p>1) What Is a Fund? [Page 37]</p> <p>2) What Are the Key Elements of Government Financial Statements? [Page 38]</p> <p>3) What Characterizes Funds? [Page 39]</p>	
	<p>2. Fund Accounting</p> <p>Learning contents :</p> <p>4) How Can Funds Be Combined and Consolidated?</p> <p>5) What Are the Main Types of a Government's Funds?</p>	<p>2. Fund Accounting</p> <p>4) How Can Funds Be Combined and Consolidated? [Page 47]</p> <p>5) What Are the Main Types of a Government's Funds?</p>	

		<p>(1) Governmental Funds (2) Proprietary Funds (3) Fiduciary Funds</p> <p>6) What's Notable about Each Type of Governmental Fund? (1) The General Fund (2) Special Revenue Funds (3) Debt Service Funds (4) Capital Projects Funds (5) Permanent Funds</p> <p>7) What's Notable about Each Type of Proprietary Fund? (1) Enterprise Funds (2) Internal Service Funds</p>	<p>[Page 54]</p> <p>6) What's Notable about Each Type of Governmental Fund? [Page 57]</p> <p>7) What's Notable about Each Type of Proprietary Fund? [Page 60]</p>	
	3	<p>2. Fund Accounting</p> <p>Learning contents :</p> <p>8) What's Notable about Each Type of Fiduciary Fund? (1) Trust Funds (2) Custodial Funds</p> <p>9) What's Included in a Government's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR)? (1) The Financial Section (2) Government-wide Statements</p> <p>■ Example: Government-Wide Statement of Activities</p> <p>10) How Do the Funds and Annual Reports of Not-For-Profits Differ from Those of Governments? (1) Fund accounting as a convenience, not a mandate (2) What is included in the financial report of a not-for-profit entity</p>	<p>2. Fund Accounting</p> <p>8) What's Notable about Each Type of Fiduciary Fund? [Page 66]</p> <p>9) What's Included in a Government's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR)? [Page 67]</p> <p>10) How Do the Funds and Annual Reports of Not-For-Profits Differ from Those of Governments? [Page 71]</p>	
제 3 주	1	<p>3. Issues of Budgeting and Control</p> <p>Learning objectives :</p> <p>1) The key purposes of budgets. 2) The need for more than one type of budget. 3) How budgets enhance control. 4) The limitations of budget-to-actual comparisons. 5) How an encumbrance system prevents overspending. 6) The circumstances under which budgetary and encumbrance entries are most beneficial</p> <p>Learning contents :</p> <p>1) What Are the Key Purposes of Budgets? (1) Planning (2) Controlling and administering (3) Reporting and evaluating</p> <p>2) Why Is More Than One Type of Budget Necessary?</p>	<p>3. Issues of Budgeting and Control</p> <p>1) What Are the Key Purposes of Budgets? [Page 96]</p> <p>2) Why Is More Than One Type of Budget Necessary? [Page 96]</p> <p>3) How Are Expenditures and Revenues Classified? [Page 98]</p> <p>4) Why Are Performance Budgets Necessary? [Page 99]</p> <p>5) What Are the Key Phases for the Budget Cycle? [Page 101]</p>	

	<p>(1) Capital Budgets (2) Flexible Budgets</p> <p>3) How Are Expenditures and Revenues Classified? (1) Expenditures (2) Revenues</p> <p>4) Why Are Performance Budgets Necessary? (1) Object classification budgets (2) Program budgets</p> <p>5) What Are the Key Phases for the Budget Cycle? (1) Preparation (2) Legislative adoption and executive approval (3) Execution (4) Reporting and Auditing</p> <p>■ In Practice: Budgeting and Legislative Constraints</p>		
2	<p>3. Issues of Budgeting and Control</p> <p>Learning contents :</p> <p>6) On What Basis of Accounting are Budgets Prepared? (1) Rationale for budgeting on the Cash basis (2) Adverse consequences of the Cash basis</p> <p>■ In Practice: States Balance Their Budgets the Painless Way</p> <p>■ In Practice: The Cost of GAAP</p> <p>■ In Practice: Balancing the Budget by Selling Assets to Yourself</p> <p>7) What Cautions Must Be Taken in Budget-to-Actual Comparisons? (1) Differences in how actual results are determined (2) Governments must report both original and final budgets</p> <p>8) How Does Budgeting in Not-For-Profit Organizations Compare with That in Governments?</p> <p>9) How do Budgets Enhance Control? (1) The basic books of account (2) Budgetary control features</p>	<p>3. Issues of Budgeting and Control</p> <p>6) On What Basis of Accounting are Budgets Prepared? [Page 106] 7) What Cautions Must Be Taken in Budget-to-Actual Comparisons? [Page 109] 8) How Does Budgeting in Not-For-Profit Organizations Compare with That in Governments? [Page 112] 9) How do Budgets Enhance Control? [Page 113]</p>	
3	<p>3. Issues of Budgeting and Control</p> <p>Learning contents :</p> <p>10) What are the Distinctive Ways Governments Record their Budgets? (1) Crediting or debiting the budgeted deficit or surplus directly to fund balance</p> <p>■ Example: Budgetary Entries</p>	<p>3. Issues of Budgeting and Control</p> <p>10) What are the Distinctive Ways Governments Record their Budgets? [Page 114] 11) An Alternative Method: Crediting or Debiting the Difference Between Revenues and Expenditures to</p>	

		<p>11) An Alternative Method: Crediting or Debiting the Difference Between Revenues and Expenditures to "Budgetary Control"</p> <p>12) How Does Encumbrance Accounting Prevent Overspending?</p> <p>(1) The basic entries</p> <p>(2) Accounting for commitments outstanding at the start of a year</p> <p>■ Example: The Encumbrance Cycle—Year 1</p> <p>■ Example: The Encumbrance Cycle—Year 2</p> <p>■ Example: Impact of Encumbrances on Fund Balance</p> <p>13) Are Budgetary and Encumbrance Entries Really Needed?</p>	<p>"Budgetary Control" [Page 117]</p> <p>12) How Does Encumbrance Accounting Prevent Overspending? [Page 118]</p> <p>13) Are Budgetary and Encumbrance Entries Really Needed? [Page 123]</p>	
<p>제 4 주</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>4. Recognizing Revenues in Governmental Funds</p> <p>Learning objectives :</p> <p>1) Why governments focus on current financial resources and use the modified accrual basis to account for their governmental funds.</p> <p>2) The key distinctions between exchange and nonexchange transactions</p> <p>3) The main types of nonexchange transactions</p> <p>4) The impact of the "available" criterion on revenue recognition</p> <p>Learning contents :</p> <p>1) Why and How Do Governments Use the Modified Accrual Basis?</p> <p>(1) Rationale for the Modified Accrual Basis</p> <p>(2) Relationship between Measurement focus and Basis of Accounting</p> <p>(3) Overview of the Modified Accrual Basis</p> <p>(4) Meaning of and Rationale for " Available to Finance Expenditure of the current period"</p> <p>2) What Are the Main Types of Nonexchange Revenues and the Limitations on How and When They Can Be Used?</p> <p>(1) Four Types of nonexchange transactions</p> <p>3) How Should Property Taxes and Other Imposed Nonexchange Revenues Be Accounted For?</p> <p>(1) Significant Events in the revenue generation process</p> <p>(2) Fines : Key dates and events</p> <p>■ Example: Property Taxes</p>	<p>4. Recognizing Revenues in Governmental Funds</p> <p>1) Why and How Do Governments Use the Modified Accrual Basis? [Page 146]</p> <p>2) What Are the Main Types of Nonexchange Revenues and the Limitations on How and When They Can Be Used? [Page 149]</p> <p>3) How Should Property Taxes and Other Imposed Nonexchange Revenues Be Accounted For? [Page 150]</p> <p>4) How Should Sales Taxes and Other Derived Tax Revenues Be Accounted For? [Page 156]</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Example: Fines <p>4) How Should Sales Taxes and Other Derived Tax Revenues Be Accounted For?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Significant events in the "Earnings Process" (2) Sales Taxes collected by another Government (3) Income taxes : The collection process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Example: Sales Taxes ■ Example: Sales Taxes Collected by State ■ Example: Income Taxes 		
2	<p>4. Recognizing Revenues in Governmental Funds</p> <p>Learning contents :</p> <p>5) What are Tax Abatements and Why and How Must They Be Disclosed?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Definition of Tax Abatement (2) Distinguished from Tax Expenditures. <p>6) How Should Grants and Similar Government -Mandated and Voluntary Nonexchange Revenues Be Accounted For?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) (Un)Restricted grants (2) Contingent grants (3) Entitlements (4) Shared revenues (5) Payments in lieu of taxes (6) Accounting for gifts of capital assets (7) Accounting for passthrough grants (8) Accounting for on-behalf payments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Example: Unrestricted Grant with Time Requirement ■ Example: Grant with Purpose Restriction ■ Example: Reimbursement (Eligibility Requirement) Grant ■ Example: Unrestricted Grant with Contingency Eligibility Requirement ■ Example: Endowment Gift ■ Example: Pledges ■ Example: Payments in Lieu of Taxes 	<p>4. Recognizing Revenues in Governmental Funds</p> <p>5) What are Tax Abatements and Why and How Must They Be Disclosed? [Page 161]</p> <p>6) How Should Grants and Similar Government - Mandated and Voluntary Nonexchange Revenues Be Accounted For? [Page 162]</p>	
3	<p>4. Recognizing Revenues in Governmental Funds</p> <p>Learning contents :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Example: Donations of Land for Differing Purposes ■ Example: On-Behalf Payments 	<p>4. Recognizing Revenues in Governmental Funds</p> <p>7) How Should Sales of Capital Assets Be Accounted For? [Page 168]</p> <p>8) How Should Licenses, Permits, and Other Exchange</p>	

	<p>7) How Should Sales of Capital Assets Be Accounted For?</p> <p>■ Example: Sales of Capital Assets</p> <p>8) How Should Licenses, Permits, and Other Exchange Transactions Be Accounted For?</p> <p>■ Example: License Fees</p> <p>9) How Should Governments Report Revenues In Their Government-Wide Statements?</p> <p>(1) Charges for services</p> <p>(2) Program-specific operating grant and contributions</p> <p>(3) Program-specific capital grants</p>	<p>Transactions Be Accounted For? [Page 170]</p> <p>9) How Should Governments Report Revenues In Their Government-Wide Statements? [Page 171]</p>	
<p>제 5 주</p> <p>1</p>	<p>5. Recognizing Expenditures in Governmental Funds</p> <p>Learning objectives :</p> <p>1) The modified accrual basis of accounting for expenditures and the rationale for differences between that basis and the full accrual basis</p> <p>2) The different types of interfund activity and how they are reported</p> <p>3) What constitutes other financing sources and uses</p> <p>4) The overall rationale for, and limitations of, the fund statements.</p> <p>Learning contents :</p> <p>1) How Is The Accrual Concept Modified for Expenditures?</p> <p>(1) The distinction between expenditures and expenses</p> <p>(2) The virtues of accrual accounting and the rationale for modification</p> <p>(3) How should wages and salaries be accounted for?</p> <p>■ In Practice: Tax Expenditures That Are Actually Reductions in Revenue</p> <p>■ Example: Wages and Salaries</p> <p>2) How Should Compensated Absences Be Accounted For?</p> <p>(1) Accounting for vacations</p> <p>(2) Accounting for sick leave</p> <p>(3) Differences in Government-wide Statements</p> <p>■ In Practice: Changing the Pay Date by One Day</p> <p>■ Example: Vacation Leave</p> <p>■ Example: Sick Leave</p>	<p>5. Recognizing Expenditures in Governmental Funds</p> <p>1) How Is The Accrual Concept Modified for Expenditures? [Page 192]</p> <p>2) How Should Compensated Absences Be Accounted For? [Page 195]</p> <p>3) How Should Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits Be Accounted for? [Page 199]</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Example: Sabbatical Leave <p>3) How Should Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits Be Accounted for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Example: Pension Expenditure 		
2	<p>5. Recognizing Expenditures in Governmental Funds</p> <p>Learning contents :</p> <p>4) How Should Claims and Judgments Be Accounted For?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Example: Claims and Judgments <p>5) How Should the Acquisition and Use of Materials and Supplies Be Accounted For?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Example: Supplies <p>6) How Should Prepayments Be Accounted For?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Example: Prepayments <p>7) How Should Capital Assets Be Accounted For?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Example: Capital Assets ■ Example: Installment Notes ■ Example: Capital Leases 	<p>5. Recognizing Expenditures in Governmental Funds</p> <p>4) How Should Claims and Judgments Be Accounted For? [Page 200]</p> <p>5) How Should the Acquisition and Use of Materials and Supplies Be Accounted For? [Page 202]</p> <p>6) How Should Prepayments Be Accounted For? [Page 205]</p> <p>7) How Should Capital Assets Be Accounted For? [Page 205]</p>	
3	<p>5. Recognizing Expenditures in Governmental Funds</p> <p>Learning contents :</p> <p>8) How Should Interest and Principal on Long-Term Debt Be Accounted For?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Adverse consequences of focus on cash payment (2) Accrual of interest and principal when resources are transferred <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Example: Long-term Debt ■ In Practice: California School children May Pay for Their Own Education <p>9) How Should Nonexchange Expenditures be Accounted for?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Assets versus deferred outflows <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Example: Unrestricted Grant with Time Requirement ■ Example: Grant with Purpose Restriction 	<p>5. Recognizing Expenditures in Governmental Funds</p> <p>8) How Should Interest and Principal on Long-Term Debt Be Accounted For? [Page 208]</p> <p>9) How Should Non-exchange Expenditures be Accounted for? [Page 211]</p> <p>10) How Should Interfund Transactions Be Accounted For? [Page 213]</p> <p>11) What Constitutes other Financing Sources and Uses? [Page 215]</p> <p>12) How Should Revenues, Expenditure, and Other Financing Sources and Uses be Reported? [Page 216]</p> <p>13) What Is the Significance of the Current Financial</p>	

		<p>■ Example: Reimbursement (Eligibility Requirement) Grant</p> <p>10) How Should Interfund Transactions Be Accounted For?</p> <p>■ Example: Interfund Transfer</p> <p>■ Example: Interfund Purchase/Sale</p> <p>11) What Constitutes other Financing Sources and Uses?</p> <p>12) How Should Revenues, Expenditure, and Other Financing Sources and Uses be Reported? (1) GASB Standards</p> <p>13) What Is the Significance of the Current Financial Governmental Fund Statements? An Overview</p>	<p>Governmental Fund Statements? An Overview [Page 217]</p>	
<p>제 6 주</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>6. Accounting for Capital Projects and Debt Service</p> <p>Learning objectives :</p> <p>1) Why and how governments use capital projects funds to account for resources accumulated to acquire capital assets.</p> <p>2) Why and how governments use debt service funds to account for resources accumulated to repay debt principal and interest.</p> <p>3) How governments account for special assessments.</p> <p>4) What arbitrage is, and why it concerns governments.</p> <p>5) The nature of debt refundings, the circumstances in which governments can benefit from them, and the manner in which governments account for them.</p> <p>Learning contents :</p> <p>1) How do Governments Account for Capital Projects Funds? (1) Reasons for maintaining Capital Projects Funds (2) Basis of Accounting (3) Budgetary Entries (4) Reproting Bond Proceeds and Issue costs</p> <p>■ Example: Bond Issue Costs</p> <p>■ Example: Bond Premiums and Discounts</p> <p>■ Comprehensive Example: Main Types of Transactions Accounted for in Capital Projects Funds</p> <p>2) How do Governments Account for Resources Dedicated to Debt Service?</p>	<p>6. Accounting for Capital Projects and Debt Service</p> <p>1) How do Governments Account for Capital Projects Funds? [Page 240]</p> <p>2) How do Governments Account for Resources Dedicated to Debt Service? [Page 246]</p> <p>3) How do Governments Handel Special Assessments? [Page 251]</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Reasons for maintaining Debt service funds (2) Basis of accounting (3) Budgetary Entries <p>■ Comprehensive Example: Main Types of Transactions Accounted for in Debt Service Funds</p> <p>3) How do Governments Handel Special Assessments?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Reasons for special assessments (2) Accounting for special assessment projects and the related Debt (3) Government obligations as to property owners' debt <p>■ In Practice: Use and Abuse of Special Assessments</p>		
2	<p>6. Accounting for Capital Projects and Debt Service</p> <p>Learning contents :</p> <p>4) Accounting for Special Assessments in Proprietary Funds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Why is arbitrage a concern of Governments (2) Complexity of federal regulations (3) Accounting Problems <p>■ In Practice: What We Might Learn From "Net Investment in Capital Assets"</p> <p>5) How Can Governments Benefit from Debt Refundings?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) General rule on potential for economic gains. (2) Realizing economic gains : Exceptions to the general rule (3) Recognizing the gain or loss in proprietary funds and in government-wide statements <p>■ Example: Debt Refundings</p> <p>■ In Practice: Current and Advance Refundings</p> <p>■ Example: In-Substance Defeasance</p>	<p>6. Accounting for Capital Projects and Debt Service</p> <p>4) Accounting for Special Assessments in Proprietary Funds [Page 254]</p> <p>5) How Can Governments Benefit from Debt Refundings? [Page 257]</p>	
3	<p>7. Capital Assets and Investments in Marketable Securities</p> <p>Learning objectives :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Why and How governments account for capital assets in both fund and government-wide statements 2) Why and how governments account for transactions involving donated assets, trade-ins, and collectibles 3) GASB's controversial provisions regarding infrastructure. 4) What special problems asset impairments create. 5) How investments should be reported. 6) Why investments in marketable securities may be at 	<p>7. Capital Assets and Investments in Marketable Securities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) What Accounting Practices Do Governments Follow for General Capital Assets? [Page 285] 2) Why and How Should Governments Report Infrastructure? [Page 289] 3) How Should Governments Account for Assets That Are Impaired? [Page 296] 	

	<p>high risk and thereby present special problems of accounting and reporting.</p> <p>Learning contents :</p> <p>1) What Accounting Practices Do Governments Follow for General Capital Assets?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Maintaining accounting control over capital assets (2) Acquiring and placing value on capital assets (3) Accounting of trade-ins (4) Accounting for collectibles <p>■ Example: Trade-Ins</p> <p>2) Why and How Should Governments Report Infrastructure?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The modified approach compared with standard depreciation (2) A controversial pronouncement (3) The question of deferred maintenance (4) Limitations of information reported about long-term assets (5) Intangible assets <p>■ In Practice: Nation's Infrastructure Earns a Cumulative Grade of D+</p> <p>■ In Practice: Fair Values May (Or May Not) Facilitate Sales Decisions</p> <p>3) How Should Governments Account for Assets That Are Impaired?</p> <p>■ Example: Restoration Approach</p> <p>■ Example: Service Units approach</p> <p>■ Example: Deflated Depreciated Replacement Cost Approach</p>		
<p>제 7 주</p>	<p>1</p> <p>7. Capital Assets and Investments in Marketable Securities</p> <p>Learning contents :</p> <p>4) What Issues Are the Critical Issues With Respect to Marketable Securities and Other Investments?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Reasons for purchasing marketable securities (2) Investments should be reported at Fair values (3) Determining Fair Value (4) Recognizing Income based on Fair Value measurements (5) How should interest and dividends be accounted for? (6) Special Risks of Derivatives <p>■ Example: Investment Income</p>	<p>7. Capital Assets and Investments in Marketable Securities</p> <p>4) What Issues Are the Critical Issues With Respect to Marketable Securities and Other Investments? [Page 298]</p>	

■ In Practice: Some Governments May Make Suboptimal Investment Decisions in Order to Avoid Financial Statement Volatility

■ Example: Interest Income

■ In Practice: One Common-Type Derivative

■ In Practice: Investment Debacles

■ In Practice: Common sense Investment Practices

8. Long-Term Obligations

Learning objectives :

- 1) Why information on long-term debt is important to statement users.
- 2) The significance of bankruptcy in a governmental and non-for-profit context
- 3) Why and how governments account for long-term obligations in both fund and government-side statements
- 4) The nature of demand bonds, bond anticipation notes, tax anticipation notes, and revenue anticipation notes, and how they should be accounted for and reported.
- 5) The reasons governments lease assets and how leases are accounted for and reported
- 6) Why governments issue revenue bonds.
- 7) What is meant by overlapping debt and how it is accounted for and reported.
- 8) The significance of other types of information that users want about debt- including credit enhancements, debt margin, payout schedules, reserve funds, and key ratios.
- 9) The role of rating agencies.

Learning contents :

- 1) Why is Information on Long-Term Debt Important to Statement Users?
- 2) Can Governments and Not-For-Profits Go Bankrupt?

■ In Practice: It is Not So Easy to Declare Municipal Bankruptcy

3) How Do Governments Account for Long-Term Obligations?

(1) Accounting for Long-term obligations in Governmental Funds

■ Example: Accounting for Bonds in Government-Wide Statements

■ In Practice: Valuing a Lottery Prize

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8. Long-Term Obligations

- 1) Why is Information on Long-Term Debt Important to Statement Users? [Page 326]
- 2) Can Governments and Not-For-Profits Go Bankrupt? [Page 326]
- 3) How Do Governments Account for Long-Term Obligations? [Page 328]

	3	<p>8. Long-Term Obligations</p> <p>Learning contents :</p> <p>4) What Constitutes A Government's Long-Term Debt? (1) Term Versus Serial Bonds (2) Demand Bonds : Current or long-term Liabilities (3) Bond Anticipation Notes (4) Tax anticipation and revenue anticipation notes (5) Leases (6) How is the Term of a Lease Determined? (7) Overlapping Debt (8) Conduit Debt</p> <p>■ Example: Demand Bonds</p> <p>■ Example: Bond Anticipation Notes</p> <p>■ Example: Tax Anticipation Notes</p> <p>■ Example: Lessee Accounting</p> <p>■ Example: Lessor Accounting</p> <p>■ Example: Overlapping Debt</p> <p>■ In Practice: 49ers Score Big in The Financial Arena</p> <p>■ In Practice: Tobacco Bonds are Both Risky and Inconsistent with Government Policies</p> <p>5) What Other Information Do Users Want to Know About Outstanding Debt? (1) Credit Enhancements (2) Bond Insurance (3) Credit Guarantee (4) Moral Obligation Debt (5) Debt Margin (6) Common Ratios and Past History</p> <p>■ Example: Debt Margin</p> <p>6) What are Bond Ratings, and Why are They Important?</p>	<p>8. Long-Term Obligations</p> <p>4) What Constitutes A Government's Long-Term Debt? [Page 331]</p> <p>5) What Other Information Do Users Want to Know About Outstanding Debt? [Page 346]</p> <p>6) What are Bond Ratings, and Why are They Important? [Page 349]</p>	
제 8 주	1 2 3	중 간 고 사		
제 9 주	1	<p>9. Business-Type Activities</p> <p>Learning objectives :</p> <p>1) What types of funds involve business-type activities. 2) Why governments and non-for-profits engage in business-type activities. 3) How governments distinguish between propriety and governmental activities, and the reasons for and</p>	<p>9. Business-Type Activities</p> <p>1) What Types of Funds Involve Business-Type Activities? [Page 369]</p> <p>2) Why Do Governments and Not-For-Profits Engage in Business-Type Activities? [Page 369]</p>	

against different accounting practices.

4) The fundamental principles of proprietary fund accounting.

5) The unique accounting issues raised by the use of enterprise funds, including those pertaining to capital contributions, restricted assets, and landfills

6) The special accounting issues relating to internal service funds.

7) How governments account for insurance activities.

8) The special problems of reporting proprietary funds in government-wide statements.

9) How investors assess revenue debt.

Learning contents :

1) What Types of Funds Involve Business-Type Activities?

- (1) Enterprise funds account
- (2) Internal Service funds

2) Why Do Governments and Not-For-Profits Engage in Business-Type Activities?

3) Should Business-Type Activities be Accounted for Differently than Governmental Activities?

4) What are the Three Basic Statements of Proprietary Fund Accounting?

- (1) The statement of Net Position (Balance sheet)
- (2) The statement of Revenues, Expenses, and changes in Net Position (Income statement)
- (3) The statement of Cash Flows
- (4) Different Standards for Governments and Businesses

5) What Accounting Issues are Unique to Enterprise Funds of Governments?

- (1) Criteria for establishing and Enterprise fund
- (2) Accounting Principles
- (3) The Need for Budgets and Budget-to-Actual comparisons
- (4) Capital contributions
- (5) Restricted Assets and Net Position
- (6) Landfill Costs.
- (7) Asset retirement obligations
- (8) Pollution remediation costs.

■ Example: Revenue Bond Proceeds as Restricted Assets

■ Example: Landfill Costs in an Enterprise Fund

■ Example: Pollution Remediation Costs in an Enterprise Fund

3) Should Business-Type Activities be Accounted for Differently than Governmental Activities? [Page 370]

4) What are the Three Basic Statements of Proprietary Fund Accounting? [Page 372]

5) What Accounting Issues are Unique to Enterprise Funds of Governments? [Page 376]

9. Business-Type Activities

Learning contents :

9. Business-Type Activities

6) What are Internal Service

6) What are Internal Service Funds, and How are they Accounted For?

- (1) Reasons and Basis for establishing
- (2) Accounting Principles
- (3) Basis for establishing Rates
- (4) Ramifications for other funds
- (5) Duplicate Reported Expenses
- (6) Transfer of Depreciation to Governmental Funds
- (7) Detract from Objectivity of Financial Statements
- (8) Obscure Fund Balance Surpluses or Deficits

■ Example: Internal Service Fund Accounting

■ In Practice: Full-Cost Pricing May Encourage Dysfunctional Decisions

■ Example: Insurance Premiums

■ Example: Self-Insurance in a General Fund

7) How are Proprietary Funds Reported?

- (1) Enterprise Funds
- (2) Funds Statements
- (3) Internal Service Funds
- (4) Government-Wide Statements
- (5) Accounting For Sevice concession arrangements
- (6) What do users want to know aboutn revenue Debt?

■ Example: Eliminating Interfund Balances and Transactions

■ In Practice: Want to Own a Bridge?

Funds, and How are they Accounted For? [Page 386]
7) How are Proprietary Funds Reported? [Page 396]

10. Pensions and Other Fiduciary Activities

Learning objectives :

- 1) Why pensions are important.
- 2) The distinctions between defined contribution and defined benefit pension plans.
- 3) The relationships between an employer and its pension trust fund.
- 4) The main issues faced by government employers in accounting for pension plans and how the GASB has resolved them.
- 5) How pension plans are accounted for.
- 6) How postemployment health care benefits are accounted for.
- 7) What are fiduciary funds.
- 8) What is meant by control
- 9) Who are parties other than the government itself
- 10) What are own-source resources
- 11) What are the four types of fiduciary funds
- 12) How should governments account for and report fiduciary funds
- 13) What are permanent funds and how are they

10. Pensions and Other Fiduciary Activities

- 1) Why is Pension Accounting so Important? [Page 423]
- 2) How do Defined Contribution Plans Differ from Defined Benefit Plans? [Page 425]

	<p>accounted for.</p> <p>Learning contents :</p> <p>1) Why is Pension Accounting so Important?</p> <p>■ In Practice: Funded Status of State Defined Benefit Plans—Ten Best and Ten Worst</p> <p>2) How do Defined Contribution Plans Differ from Defined Benefit Plans?</p> <p>(1) Defined contribution plans</p> <p>(2) Defined Benefit plans</p> <p>■ In Practice: Defined Benefit Plans are More Efficient than Defined Contribution Plans</p> <p>■ In Practice: Can Defined Benefit Plans be Saved?</p>		
제 10 주	<p>10. Pensions and Other Fiduciary Activities</p> <p>Learning contents :</p> <p>3) What are the Distinctions Among Single, Agent Multiple-Employer, and Cost-Sharing Plans?</p> <p>4) What is the Relationship Between an Employer and its Pension Plan?</p> <p>5) What is the Underlying Rationale for the Gasb Approach?</p> <p>(1) How is the discount rate determined?</p> <p>6) How Should the Employer Measure its Pension Obligation?</p> <p>(1) Changes in the total pension liability</p> <p>(2) Changes in the plan Fiduciary Net Position.</p> <p>(3) Exceptions to the General Rule that Pension Expense is Equal to the Change in the Net Pension Liability</p> <p>7) How Should the Pension Expense in Full Accrual Statements be Determined?</p> <p>■ Example: The Pension Expense</p>	<p>10. Pensions and Other Fiduciary Activities</p> <p>3) What are the Distinctions Among Single, Agent Multiple-Employer, and Cost-Sharing Plans? [Page 428]</p> <p>4) What is the Relationship Between an Employer and its Pension Plan? [Page 428]</p> <p>5) What is the Underlying Rationale for the Gasb Approach? [Page 429]</p> <p>6) How Should the Employer Measure its Pension Obligation? [Page 429]</p> <p>7) How Should the Pension Expense in Full Accrual Statements be Determined? [Page 431]</p>	
	<p>10. Pensions and Other Fiduciary Activities</p> <p>Learning contents :</p> <p>8) How Should the Pension Expenditure in Governmental Funds be Determined?</p> <p>9) What Special Problems do Multiple-Employer Cost-Sharing Plans Pose?</p> <p>10) How Should the Pension Plan be Accounted For?</p>	<p>10. Pensions and Other Fiduciary Activities</p> <p>8) How Should the Pension Expenditure in Governmental Funds be Determined? [Page 436]</p> <p>9) What Special Problems do Multiple-Employer Cost-Sharing Plans Pose? [Page 436]</p>	

	<p>(1) Statement of Fiduciary Position. (2) Statement of changes in Fiduciary net position</p> <p>11) What Types of Disclosures are Required?</p> <p>12) How Should Postemployment Benefits other than Pensions (OPEB) be Accounted For?</p> <p>13) What are Fiduciary Funds? (1) What is meant by control? (2) Who are parties other than the government itself? (3) What are own-source resources? (4) What are the four types of fiduciary funds? (5) Pension and other employee benefit trust funds (6) Investment Trust Funds (7) Private Purpose Trust Funds (8) Custodial Funds (9) How should governments account for and report fiduciary funds (10) What are permanent funds and how are they accounted for?</p> <p>■ In Practice: Difficulty of Determining Whether an Activity is Fiduciary or Governmental</p> <p>14) Should Investment Income of a Permanent Fund be Reported in the Permanent Fund Itself or the Beneficiary Fund</p> <p>■ Example: Expendable Investment Income</p>	<p>10) How Should the Pension Plan be Accounted For? [Page 437]</p> <p>11) What Types of Disclosures are Required? [Page 439]</p> <p>12) How Should Postemployment Benefits other than Pensions (Opeb) be Accounted For? [Page 440]</p> <p>13) What are Fiduciary Funds? [Page 441]</p> <p>14) Should Investment Income of a Permanent Fund be Reported in the Permanent Fund Itself or the Beneficiary Fund [Page 448]</p>	
3	<p>11. Issues of Reporting, Disclosure, and Financial Analysis</p> <p>Learning objectives :</p> <p>1) How to convert fund statements to government-wide statements. 2) Why the makeup of a government's or not-for-profit's reporting entity is an issue. 3) The criteria that the Governmental Accounting Standards Board have established to determine the units that constitute a government's reporting entity. 4) The various ways of reporting component units. 5) The reports of special-purpose entities. 6) The main elements of a government's comprehensive annual financial report. 7) The critical factors to be taken into account in assessing a government's financial condition.</p> <p>Learning contents :</p> <p>1) How Can a Government Prepare Government-Wide Statements from Fund Statements? 2) Why is the Reporting Entity an Issue for</p>	<p>11. Issues of Reporting, Disclosure, and Financial Analysis</p> <p>1) How Can a Government Prepare Government-Wide Statements from Fund Statements? [Page 465]</p> <p>2) Why is the Reporting Entity an Issue for Governments? [Page 467]</p> <p>3) What Criteria Have Been Established for Government Reporting Entities? [Page 468]</p>	

		<p>Governments?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Example: The Reporting Entity <p>3) What Criteria Have Been Established for Government Reporting Entities?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Types of units composing the reporting entity (2) Meaning of financially accountable component units (3) Appoint a Majority of Board and Either imposing Will or there is a Financial Benefit/Burden Relationship. (4) Ways of Reporting other types of Units (5) Joint Ventures (6) Related Organizations (7) Other Organizations with Special Ties to the Reporting Entity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Example: Financially Accountable Component Units ■ Example: Fiscal Dependency ■ Example: Blended Component Units 		
<p>제 11 주</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>11. Issues of Reporting, Disclosure, and Financial Analysis</p> <p>Learning contents :</p> <p>3) What Criteria Have Been Established for Government Reporting Entities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Example: A Closely Affiliated Organization ■ Example: Application of Current Standards <p>4) What Other Elements Make Up the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Significant components of the introductory section (2) Important parts of the Financial Section (3) The Auditor's Report. (4) The Management's Discussion and Analysis (5) The Basic Financial Statements (6) Required Supplementary Information (RSI) (7) Combining Statements, Individual Statements, and Schedules <p>5) What Are the Reporting Requirements for Special-Purpose Governments?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) General Requirements <p>6) How Can A Government's Fiscal Condition be Assessed?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The CAFR as an important, but not exclusive, source of information (2) Evaluating the operating environment (3) Political and Leadership Characteristics (4) Assessing changes likely to occur in the future (5) Examine the budget and Financial Statements 	<p>11. Issues of Reporting, Disclosure, and Financial Analysis</p> <p>3) What Criteria Have Been Established for Government Reporting Entities? [Page 468]</p> <p>4) What Other Elements Make Up the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report? [Page 477]</p> <p>5) What Are the Reporting Requirements for Special-Purpose Governments? [Page 481]</p> <p>6) How Can A Government's Fiscal Condition be Assessed? [Page 483]</p> <p>7) Drawing Conclusions [Page 501]</p>	

- (6) Determining the Scope of A ratio.
- (7) Analyzing Revenue and Expenditures Trends.
- (8) Assessing ability to meet (short or long) - term commitments

■ In Practice: Balanced Budget Requirements Don't Always Result in Balanced Budgets

7) Drawing Conclusions

12. Not-for-Profit Organizations

Learning objectives :

- 1) Which standard-setting authorities are responsible for not-for-profit organizations.
- 2) How and why the financial statements of not-for-profits divide all resources into two categories (without donor restrictions and with donor restrictions) based on donor stipulations.
- 3) What endowments are and how they are accounted for.
- 4) How not-for-profits report cash flows
- 5) How contributions are distinguished from exchange transactions.
- 6) How pledges, both with and without donor restrictions, are accounted for
- 7) When contributions of services should be recognized as revenue.
- 8) When collection items should be recognized as revenue.
- 9) The special issues pertaining to conditional promises to give.
- 10) How pass-through contributions are accounted for.
- 11) How and when gains and losses on investments should be recognized
- 12) How capital assets should be depreciated and reported
- 13) The special problems of determining the cost of fund-raising activities.
- 14) What factors should be taken into account in assessing the financial condition of not-for-profits.

Learning contents :

- 1) Who's In Charge?
- 2) What Should be the Form and Content of Financial Statements?
 - (1) Reporting Assets and Liabilities
 - (2) Reporting Revenues and Expenses
- 3) What is an Endowment?
 - (1) Distinguishing A contribution from an exchange Transaction
 - (2) Accounting for pledges

■ Example: Reporting Revenues and Expenses

12. Not-for-Profit Organizations

- 1) Who's In Charge? [Page 519]
- 2) What Should be the Form and Content of Financial Statements? [Page 520]
- 3) What is an Endowment? [Page 523]
- 4) What Are the Main Types of Contributions, and How Should Pledges be Accounted for? [Page 532]

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		<p>4) What Are the Main Types of Contributions, and How Should Pledges be Accounted for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ In Practice: Even the Very Wealthy Sometimes Renege on their Contributions ■ Example: Pledges 	
	3	<p>12. Not-for-Profit Organizations</p> <p>Learning contents :</p> <p>5) When Should Use-Restricted (Purpose-Restricted) Contributions Be Recognized?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Example: Use-Restricted Contributions ■ In Practice: A Gift With Strings Attached <p>6) Should Contributions of Services be Recognized?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Example: Service Contributions <p>7) Should Receipts of Collection Items Be Recognized As Revenues?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ In Practice: Examples of Contributed Services 	<p>12. Not-for-Profit Organizations</p> <p>5) When Should Use-Restricted (Purpose-Restricted) Contributions Be Recognized? [Page 538]</p> <p>6) Should Contributions of Services be Recognized? [Page 540]</p> <p>7) Should Receipts of Collection Items Be Recognized As Revenues? [Page 541]</p>
제 12 주	1	<p>12. Not-for-Profit Organizations</p> <p>Learning contents :</p> <p>8) When Should Conditional Promises be Recognized?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ In Practice: When a Contribution is Not A Contribution ■ Example: Conditional Promises <p>9) How Should "Pass-Through" Contributions be Accounted for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Example: A Federated Fund-Raising Organization ■ Example: A Foundation That Transfers Assets to a Specified Organization ■ Example: A Foundation That Supports a Related Organization 	<p>12. Not-for-Profit Organizations</p> <p>8) When Should Conditional Promises be Recognized? [Page 542]</p> <p>9) How Should "Pass-Through" Contributions be Accounted for? [Page 543]</p>
	2	<p>12. Not-for-Profit Organizations</p> <p>Learning contents :</p> <p>10) When Should Gains and Losses on Investments be Recognized?</p>	<p>12. Not-for-Profit Organizations</p> <p>10) When Should Gains and Losses on Investments be Recognized? [Page 545]</p> <p>11) Should Endowment Gains</p>

		<p>■ Example: Investment Gains</p> <p>11) Should Endowment Gains be Considered Net Additions to Principal or Expendable Income?</p> <p>(1) Politics of Governments and Not-for-profits regarding endowment gains</p> <p>(2) Current disclosure requirements</p> <p>■ Example: Investment Gains</p> <p>12) What are Split Interest Agreements, and How Should They be Accounted for?</p> <p>13) How Should Depreciation be Reported?</p> <p>■ Example: Depreciation</p>	<p>be Considered Net Additions to Principal or Expendable Income? [Page 546]</p> <p>12) What are Split Interest Agreements, and How Should They be Accounted for? [Page 548]</p> <p>13) How Should Depreciation be Reported? [Page 549]</p>	
	3	<p>12. Not-for-Profit Organizations</p> <p>Learning contents :</p> <p>14) What Issues Does a Not-For-Profit Face in Establishing its Reporting Entity?</p> <p>■ Comprehensive Example: Museum of American Culture 551</p> <p>15) How Should the Costs of Fund-Raising Activities be Determined?</p> <p>16) Criteria for Allocating a Portion of Costs to Program or Management Functions</p> <p>(1) Purpose</p> <p>(2) Audience</p> <p>(3) Content</p> <p>(4) Means of Allocation</p> <p>(5) Physical Unit Method</p> <p>(6) Relative Direct Costs Method</p> <p>(7) Stand-Alone Cost Method</p> <p>■ Example: Allocating Charitable Costs</p> <p>17) How Can a Not-For-Profit's Fiscal Condition be Assessed?</p> <p>(1) Traditional Financial Indicators.</p> <p>(2) Indicators of special relevance to Not-for-profits</p> <p>(3) Sources of Information about Not-for-profits</p> <p>■ In Practice: Not-For Profits, Like Corporations, Tainted by Scandals</p>	<p>12. Not-for-Profit Organizations</p> <p>14) What Issues Does a Not-For-Profit Face in Establishing its Reporting Entity? [Page 550]</p> <p>15) How Should the Costs of Fund-Raising Activities be Determined? [Page 558]</p> <p>16) Criteria for Allocating a Portion of Costs to Program or Management Functions [Page 558]</p> <p>17) How Can a Not-For-Profit's Fiscal Condition be Assessed? [Page 561]</p>	
제 13 주	1	<p>13. Colleges and Universities</p> <p>Learning objectives :</p> <p>1) The unique issues faced by colleges and universities at large.</p> <p>2) The different reporting options available to public</p>	<p>13. Colleges and Universities</p> <p>1) What Unique Issues do Colleges and Universities Face? [Page 581]</p> <p>2) Accounting for Revenues</p>	

	<p>(government) and private (other not-for-profit) colleges and universities</p> <p>3) The differences in form and content of reports between public and private colleges and universities</p> <p>4) How colleges and universities classify revenues and expenses.</p> <p>5) How tuition and fees are accounted for.</p> <p>6) How grants are accounted for.</p> <p>7) How student loans are accounted for.</p> <p>8) The special concerns related to auxiliary enterprises</p> <p>Learning contents :</p> <p>1) What Unique Issues do Colleges and Universities Face?</p> <p>(1) Standards for public colleges and universities</p> <p>(2) Standards for private Not-for-profit colleges and universities</p> <p>2) Accounting for Revenues and Expenses</p> <p>(1) The meaning of " Operating Income"</p> <p>(2) Recognizing Tuition and Fee Revenues and Related expenses</p> <p>■ In Practice: Which Set of Standards Do We Follow?</p> <p>■ In Practice: From Public to Private</p> <p>■ In Practice: How Should a University Classify a Gift that May Not Be a Gift?</p> <p>■ Example: Tuition and Fee Revenues</p>	<p>and Expenses [Page 591]</p>	
2	<p>13. Colleges and Universities</p> <p>Learning contents :</p> <p>3) Other Issues</p> <p>(1) Accounting for student loans</p> <p>(2) Auxiliary Enterprises</p> <p>(3) Fund-Raising Foundations</p> <p>■ Example: Grants</p> <p>■ Example: Student Loans</p> <p>■ In Practice: How Auxiliary Enterprises Can Be Misused</p> <p>■ Comprehensive Example: Mars University</p> <p>4) Evaluating the Fiscal Wherewithal of Colleges and Universities</p>	<p>13. Colleges and Universities</p> <p>3) Other Issues [Page 595]</p> <p>4) Evaluating the Fiscal Wherewithal of Colleges and Universities [Page 603]</p>	
3	<p>14. Health Care Providers</p> <p>Learning objectives :</p>	<p>14. Health Care Providers</p> <p>1) What Unique Issues do</p>	

- 1) The unique issues faced by not-for-profit health-care providers.
- 2) The different reporting requirement of health-care providers
- 3) The differences in financial statements of government and nongovernment health-care providers
- 4) How health-care providers account for revenues and expenses
- 5) How fee-for-service revenues are recognized
- 6) What capitation revenues are and how are they recognized
- 7) Why bad debts must be distinguished from charity care and how to account for them
- 8) Why malpractice claims are of major concern to health-care providers and how they should be accounted for
- 9) The accounting issues presented by "retrospective" insurance premiums
- 10) How recent policy changes influence accounting of health-care entities.

Learning contents :

■ In Practice: Hospitals Face Economic Challenges While Also Implementing Policy Changes

- 1) What Unique Issues do Health Care Providers Face?
- 2) What are the Key Differences Between Private Not-For-Profit and Government Health-Care Providers?
- 3) What Are The Basic Financial Statements?
 - (1) Classifications of Revenues and Expenses
- 4) How Are Key Revenues and Expenses Recognized?
 - (1) Recognizing Fee-for-Service patient care Revenues
 - (2) Recognizing Capitation Fee Revenues
 - (3) Accounting for and Reporting charity care

■ example: Patient Care Revenues

■ Example: Capitation Fee Revenues

■ Example: charity care

■ Example: Malpractice Claims

■ Example: Retrospective Premiums

■ Comprehensive Example: Medical Center Hospital

- 5) How can the Fiscal Wherewithal of Health-Care Organizations be Evaluated?
 - (1) Impact of the patient protection and affordable care act and other recent trends
 - (2) Summary

Health Care Providers Face?
[Page 622]

2) What are the Key Differences Between Private Not-For-Profit and Government Health-Care Providers? [Page 623]

3) What Are The Basic Financial Statements? [Page 623]

4) How Are Key Revenues and Expenses Recognized? [Page 628]

5) How can the Fiscal Wherewithal of Health-Care Organizations be Evaluated? [Page 638]

		<p>■ In Practice: Financial Problems Not Caused By Single Issue</p>	
제 14 주	1	<p>15. Auditing Governments and Not-for-Profit Organizations</p> <p>Learning objectives :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The primary differences between auditing in the government and not-for-profit sectors and in the business sector 2) How the Yellow Book has influenced governmental and not-for-profit auditing 3) The types of audits that governments conduct 4) The standards to which government audits must comply 5) The unique characteristics of performance audits 6) The key elements of performance audits. 7) How the Single Audit Act and supporting regulations have influenced auditing 8) The reports that auditors must prepare as part of a single audit 9) The unique ethical issues facing governmental and not-for-profit accountants and auditors <p>Learning contents :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) How do Audits of Governments and Not-For-Profits Differ from Those of Businesses? 2) How has the Yellow Book Influenced Governmental and Not-For-Profit Auditing? 3) What Types Of Audits Do Governments Conduct? 4) What Levels of Standards are Applicable to all Engagements? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Ethics (2) Independence (3) Continuing Professional Education (4) Quality Control (5) Standards for Financial Audits (6) Key differences between Financial and performance Audits <p>■ In Practice: To Whom Should a City Auditor Report?</p> <p>■ In Practice: Targeting Seemingly Trivial Activities</p> <p>■ Example: Evidence Gathering</p> <p>■ In Practice: Findings Must Relate to Program Objectives</p>	<p>15. Auditing Governments and Not-for-Profit Organizations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) How do Audits of Governments and Not-For-Profits Differ from Those of Businesses? [Page 657] 2) How has the Yellow Book Influenced Governmental and Not-For-Profit Auditing? [Page 657] 3) What Types Of Audits Do Governments Conduct? [Page 658] 4) What Levels of Standards are Applicable to all Engagements? [Page 659]
	2	<p>15. Auditing Governments and Not-for-Profit Organizations</p>	<p>15. Auditing Governments and Not-for-Profit Organizations</p>

	<p>Learning contents :</p> <p>5) How Have the Single-Audit Act and other Pronouncements Influenced Auditing?</p> <p>6) What Approach do Auditors Take in Performing Single Audits?</p> <p>(1) Identifying Major Programs : A Risk-based approach</p> <p>(2) Key Procedures</p> <p>(3) Option on the Financial Statements and on the schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards</p> <p>7) What Reports Result from Single Audits?</p> <p>■ Example: Ethical Dilemma</p>	<p>5) How Have the Single-Audit Act and other Pronouncements Influenced Auditing? [Page 670]</p> <p>6) What Approach do Auditors Take in Performing Single Audits? [Page 672]</p> <p>7) What Reports Result from Single Audits? [Page 675]</p>	
3	<p>16. Federal Government Accounting</p> <p>Learning objectives :</p> <p>1) Unique characteristics of the federal government that necessitate special accounting and reporting practices</p> <p>2) The roles of the main agencies responsible for federal accounting and reporting</p> <p>3) The key objectives of federal financial reporting</p> <p>4) The concept of a unified budget</p> <p>5) The types of accounts maintained by the federal government</p> <p>6) What constitutes a federal reporting entity</p> <p>7) The form and content of government-wide financial reports</p> <p>8) The form and content of agency financial reports</p> <p>9) the main accounting issues addressed by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board.</p> <p>10) The significance of tax expenditures</p> <p>11) The recent efforts by the federal government to improve its fiscal management</p> <p>12) Recent trends in international accounting</p> <p>Learning contents :</p> <p>1) Which Agencies Are Responsible For Federal Accounting And Reporting?</p> <p>(1) Department of the Treasury</p> <p>(2) Office of Management and Budget</p> <p>(3) The Four Types of Federal Funds</p> <p>2) What Constitutes The Federal Budget?</p> <p>3) What Constitutes the Federal Government Reporting Entity?</p> <p>4) What are the Form and content of Government-Wide Federal Statements?</p> <p>5) What Types of Accounts are Maintained by Federal</p>	<p>16. Federal Government Accounting</p> <p>1) Which Agencies Are Responsible For Federal Accounting And Reporting? [Page 697]</p> <p>2) What Constitutes The Federal Budget? [Page 699]</p> <p>3) What Constitutes the Federal Government Reporting Entity? [Page 701]</p> <p>4) What are the Form and content of Government-Wide Federal Statements? [Page 702]</p> <p>5) What Types of Accounts are Maintained by Federal Entities. [Page 712]</p> <p>6) What Statements are Required of Federal Agencies? [Page 712]</p> <p>7) What Else Constitutes the Federal Government's Reporting System [Page 732]</p> <p>8) What are the key International Trends in Governmental Accounting? [Page 733]</p>	

		<p>Entities.</p> <p>6) What Statements are Required of Federal Agencies? (1) Balance sheet (or Statement of Financial position) (2) Statement of Net cost (3) Statement of changes in net position (4) Statement of budgetary resources</p> <p>■ Example: Subsidized loan</p> <p>■ Example: loan Guarantees</p> <p>7) What Else Constitutes the Federal Government's Reporting System</p> <p>8) What are the key International Trends in Governmental Accounting?</p>		
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