

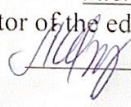
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LIFE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES
OF UKRAINE

Department of Production and Investment Management

«APPROVED»
Dean of the Faculty of Agrarian Management


« _____ A.D. Ostapchuk _____ 2022

«CONFIRMED»
by the meeting of the production and
investment management department
Protocol No.9 of " 27 " of April 2022
Acting Head of Department
_____ M.M. Dielini

«CONSIDERED»
Guarantor of the educational program
*"Management of investment activity and
international projects"*
Guarantor of the educational program
 L.V. Shynkaruk

WORKING PROGRAM OF THE EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE

Investment management
(title of the educational discipline)

Specialty 073 «Management»
Educational program Management of Investment Activity and International Projects
Faculty Agrarian management
Developers: Dielini M.M., Dr. of Ec. Sc., Professor
(position, academic degree, academic title)

Kyiv – 2022

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE DISCIPLINE

Investment management

(name)

Field of knowledge, specialty, educational program, educational degree		
Educational degree	<i>Master</i>	
Specialty	<i>073 Management</i>	
Educational program	<i>Management of Investment Activity and International Projects</i>	
Characteristics of the educational discipline		
Type	Compulsory (or optional)	
Total number of hours	120	
Amount of ECTS credits	4	
Number of content modules	2	
Course project (work) (if available)	1	
Form of control	<i>Exam</i>	
Indices for day and external department		
	Full-time study	Part-time study
Year of preparation (course)	1	
Semester	1	
Lectures	<i>30 hours</i>	
Practical classes	<i>45 hours</i>	
Laboratory classes		
Independent work	<i>75 hours</i>	
Individual tasks		
Number of weekly hours for full-time study form:	4,5 hours	

2. Purpose, tasks and competencies of the discipline

The purpose of the discipline “Investment management” is to master theoretical knowledge and practical skills in investment management, students' knowledge and skills in developing investment strategy of the enterprise, analysis of investment attractiveness of projects, methods of assessing their effectiveness, risks, liquidity, investment financial portfolio and real investment programs, which provides for the management of capital investment in all its forms in various objects using the most effective tools of economic activity in order to make a profit, as well as to achieve a social effect, increase the value of assets and equity. Investment management studies the direction of investment in terms of time, risk and liquidity. Renewal of production and attraction of foreign investors require better control over the choice of investment object in the rapidly changing environment and limited resources of the organization.

The task of studying the discipline is the theoretical and practical training of students to understand the essence, methodology and techniques of investment

management in terms of: planning and implementation of the investment project; selection of sources of investment activity, project; substantiation of directions of investment; ensuring maximum return on investment; formulation and implementation of investment strategy, providing the company with investment resources.

As a result of studying the discipline the student have to

know:

- basic theoretical, methodological and organizational foundations of investment management;

- investment management methods;

- methods of selection and substantiation of investment sources;

- investment planning processes;

- risk minimization procedure in investment management.

be able:

- use the management of investment activities as an effective tool for improving the efficiency of management decisions;

- determine the specifics of the investment process in the field of real and financial investments;

- characterize the components and analyze the mechanism of functioning of the infrastructure of the securities market and monetary obligations, conduct a study of the main indicators of economic efficiency of the investment portfolio;

- analyze both the effectiveness of the investment project as a whole and its individual indicators and use them in long-term planning and forecasting;

- characterize the investment climate;

- to solve problems related to the implementation and attraction of investors; to justify investment decisions and directions of investment;

- manage investment risks;

- evaluate the quality of investment projects; determine the efficiency of investment; apply investment management tools in the activities of organizations.

Acquisition of competencies:

general competencies:

- ability to use information and communication technologies for search, processing, analysis of information from various sources and decision making.

- the ability to organize and motivate people to move towards a common goal, work in a team, show initiative and entrepreneurship, act on the basis of ethical considerations, socially responsible and conscious.

professional (special) competencies:

- ability to carry out the formation of investment resources

- ability to make management decisions in the management of investment activities and international projects.

3. Program and structure of the discipline “Investment management”

CONTENT MODULE 1. METHODOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES OF INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

Topic 1. The essence, purpose and functions of investment management

The concept of investment and investment activities of the enterprise. The role of investment in ensuring the effective strategic development of the enterprise and the growth of its market value. The concept of gross and net investment. Classification of investments of the enterprise by objects of investment, the nature of participation in this process, the period of investment and other characteristics. Modern forms of state regulation of investment activity of enterprises in Ukraine. Investment entities, their main types. The concept of investment management as a professional activity and scientific direction. The connection between the theory of investment management and the theory of general management of the enterprise. The main purpose of investment management, its subordination to the strategy of economic development of the enterprise.

The main tasks of investment management. Ensuring high rates of economic development of the enterprise due to effective investment activities, maximization of income (net cash flow), minimization of investment risks of the enterprise, ensuring the design parameters of investment programs, etc.

The main functions of investment management - development of strategic directions of investment activity of the enterprise, strategy of formation of investment resources of the enterprise on the basis of research of the external investment environment and forecasting of a conjuncture of the investment market; substantiation of separate projects of real investment of the enterprise and their estimation; selection of effective financial instruments based on the assessment of their investment attractiveness; formation of the investment portfolio of the enterprise and its evaluation; current planning and operational management of investment programs and individual projects, etc.

Topic 2. Investment strategy of the enterprise

The concept of investment strategy of the enterprise. Relationship of investment strategy with the general strategy of economic development of the enterprise.

The main stages of the process of forming the investment strategy of enterprises. Defining the horizon of strategic planning of investment activity, formation of its strategic goals, substantiation of strategic directions of investment activity, strategy of formation of investment resources; structuring the implementation of the strategy by periods and other quantitative parameters.

Evaluation of the investment strategy of the enterprise according to the criteria of compliance with the general strategy of its economic development, internal balance of its sections, consistency with the external investment environment, taking into account the influence of external investment environment, resource potential of the enterprise, investment risk, project performance.

Optimization of the ratio of different forms of investment at different stages of its investment strategy, based on the profile of the enterprise, the stage of its life cycle, size, market conditions of individual segments of the investment market and more.

Topic 3. Methodological principles and methodological tools of investment management

The concept of estimating the value of money over time. Methodological tools for determining the future and present value of net cash flow from investing activities.

Inflation and its impact on investment performance. Nominal and real value of net cash flow from investing activities. Taking into account the inflation factor when forming the required level of return on investment. Inflation premium and methods of its calculation.

The concept of investment risks. Classification of investment risks by individual characteristics. The concept of systematic and non-systematic investment risks. Methodical tools for quantitative assessment of the level of investment risks. Risk premium and methods of its calculation. Capital asset valuation model, basic assumptions about its use. The line of reliability of the investment market, methods of assessing the required level of profitability of the investment instrument, based on the level of systematic risk.

The concept of investment liquidity. Classification of enterprise investments by liquidity level. Methodical tools for assessing the level of liquidity of investments. Investment liquidity premium and methods of its calculation.

Topic 4. Assessment and forecasting of investment market development

The concept of investment market. Classification of types and segments of the investment market. Characteristics of certain types and segments of the investment market of Ukraine at the present stage. Methods of current observation of investment market conditions. The concept of investment market monitoring and the principles of its organization at the enterprise. The main parameters of the observed investment market are the connection of directions and features of investment activity of the enterprise with them.

Methods of analysis of the current state of the investment market. Investment market forecasting; main stages and methods of its implementation. The concept of investment attractiveness of industries. Methodical bases of research of investment attractiveness of separate branches of economy. The system of basic indicators that characterize the investment attractiveness of industries.

The concept of investment attractiveness of regions. Methodical bases of research of investment attractiveness of separate regions. A system of key indicators that characterize the investment attractiveness of regions. The concept of investment attractiveness of individual enterprises. Methodical bases of research of investment attractiveness of separate enterprises.

The system of basic characteristics and indicators of investment attractiveness of individual enterprises. Life cycle stage, real value and structure of total assets, financial condition, state of debt management, market value of the enterprise.

Topic 5. Investment resources of the enterprise

The concept of investment resources of the enterprise. Classification, forms of attracting investment resources. Tasks and main stages of policy development of investment resources of the enterprise. Methodical bases of development of policy of formation of investment resources of the enterprise.

Determining the total need for investment resources. Features of calculating the need for investment resources of the enterprise for real and financial investments. Modern methods of financing individual investment projects and programs - full self-financing (due to internal sources of investment resources), corporatization, credit financing, financial leasing and sales, mixed financing.

Optimization of the structure of sources of formation of investment resources by forms of attraction and types. The concept of cost of investment resources. Weighted average cost of investment capital. Estimation of cost of internal and external sources of attraction of own capital for investments. Methods of estimating the value of sources of borrowed capital.

CONTENT MODULE 2. MANAGEMENT OF REAL AND FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS OF ENTERPRISES

Topic 6. Management of real investment of the enterprise

The role of real investment in enterprise development. Characteristics of the main forms of real investment of the enterprise - the acquisition of integral property complexes, new construction, reconstruction, modernization, acquisition of certain types of tangible and intangible assets and more.

Methodical bases of management of real investments of the enterprise. The main stages of the process of managing real investment in the enterprise - analysis of the state of real investment in the pre-planning period, determining the overall need for real investment in the planning period, justification of forms of real investment; development of business plans for real investment projects, methods of forming a real investment program; management of ensuring the implementation of individual real investment projects and investment programs.

Topic 7. Formation of the program of real investments of the enterprises

The concept of real investment program and the principles of its formation. The main stages of formation of the program of real investments at the enterprise. Methodical approaches to the selection of real investment projects that can be included in the real investment program of the enterprise.

Criteria for selection of real investment projects. Methods of conjugate planning of investment needs and financial capabilities of the enterprise. Optimization of the real investment program of the enterprise.

Topic 8. Management of implementation and risks of investment projects

Construction of a system for monitoring the implementation of real investment programs and projects. System of basic monitoring indicators. Analysis of reserves and opportunities for normalization of individual investment projects. The need for prompt adjustment of forms of investment projects. Criteria for termination of the investment project and "exit" from it.

Investment risk management. Methods of investment risk management: prevention, minimization and prevention of certain types of investment risks. Rules for making investment decisions in conditions of uncertainty and risk. Methods for assessing the individual risks of real investment projects: sensitivity analysis, scenario analysis, simulation modeling by the Monte Carlo method, decision tree analysis. Methods for assessing non-systematic risks of real investment projects. Methods for assessing market (systematic) risks of real investment projects.

Topic 9. Features of innovative investment management of the enterprise

The concept of innovative investment of the enterprise. Characteristics of the main forms of innovative investments. The purpose and principles of innovative investment management of the enterprise. Management of innovative investments of the enterprise as a tool for implementing the innovation strategy.

Substantiation of the main directions of innovative activity of the enterprise and the need for innovative investments in the planning period. The procedure for selecting objects of innovative investments and methods of estimating their value. Features of evaluating the effectiveness of innovative investments.

Topic 10. Financial investment management of the enterprise

Goals and conditions of financial investments. The role of financial investment in ensuring the establishment of financial influence on other enterprises, the implementation of strategic goals related to the diversification of operating activities of the enterprise, ensuring the return on temporary free capital, the accumulation of investment resources for real investment. Characteristics of the main forms of financial investments of the enterprise - investments in the statutory funds of other enterprises; placement of temporary free capital in money market income instruments, capital investment in stock market income instruments, etc.

Methodical bases of management of financial investments of the enterprise. The main stages of the process of developing financial investment management policy at the enterprise - analysis of the state of financial investment in the pre-planning period, determining the forms of financial investment, assessing the investment qualities of individual financial instruments, forming a portfolio of financial investments and operational adjustment.

Principles and methods of assessing the investment attractiveness of financial instruments. Characteristics of the main investment instruments of the stock market of Ukraine and China (and others stock markets), features of indicators and methods of assessing their investment attractiveness. Rating assessment of investment qualities of shares, bonds and other securities.

Characteristics of the main instruments of cash market investment. Features of indicators and methods for assessing the investment attractiveness of money market investment instruments.

**Structure of educational discipline
“Investment management”**

Titles of content modules and topics	Quantity of hours													
	Full-time							Part-time						
	Weeks	total	including					total	including					
			l	p	l	ind	l		l	p	l	ind	l	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
CONTENT MODULE 1. METHODOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES OF INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT														
Topic 1. The essence, purpose and functions of investment management	1-2	12	3	4			7							
Topic 2. Investment strategy of the enterprise	2-3	12	3	4			7							
Topic 3. Methodological principles and methodological tools of investment management	4-5	12	3	4			7							
Topic 4. Assessment and forecasting of investment market development	5-6	12	3	5			7							
Topic 5. Investment resources of the enterprise	6-7		3	5			8							
TOTAL FOR MODULE 1		73	15	22			36							
CONTENT MODULE 2. MANAGEMENT OF REAL AND FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS OF ENTERPRISES														
Topic 6. Management of real investment of the enterprise	7-8	14	3	4			8							
Topic 7. Formation of the program of real investments of the enterprises	8-9	12	3	4			8							
Topic 8. Management of implementation and risks of investment projects	9-10	12	3	5			8							
Topic 9. Features of innovative investment management of the enterprise	10-11	14	3	5			7							
Topic 10. Financial investment management of the enterprise	12-13		3	5			8							
TOTAL FOR MODULE 2		77	15	23			39							
Total hours		150	30	45			75							

4. Topics of seminars

№	Title of topic	Amount of hours
not provided by the curriculum		

5. Topics of practical classes

№	Title of topic	Amount of hours
1	Topic 1. The essence, purpose and functions of investment management	4
2	Topic 2. Investment strategy of the enterprise	4
3	Topic 3. Methodological principles and methodological tools of investment management	4
4	Topic 4. Assessment and forecasting of investment market development	5
5	Topic 5. Investment resources of the enterprise	5
6	Topic 6. Management of real investment of the enterprise	4
7	Topic 7. Formation of the program of real investments of the	4

	enterprises	
8	Topic 8. Management of implementation and risks of investment projects	5
9	Topic 9. Features of innovative investment management of the enterprise	5
10	Topic 10. Financial investment management of the enterprise	5

6. Topics of labs

№	Title of topic	Amount of hours
not provided by the curriculum		

7. Test questions, sets of tests to determine the level of knowledge acquisition by students

7.1. Control questions:

1. What is an investment?
2. What is "love money"?
3. What are the main reasons for investing money?
4. What is the difference between simple and compound interest?
5. List type of investments.
6. List investment strategies.
7. What is socially responsible investing?
8. Describe strategy "buy and hold".
9. Describe income investing.
10. What is angels investing?
11. Describe the main objects of investment.
12. Justify why companies need investment.
13. Identify the characteristics by which investments are classified.
14. Who are the investors? Identify the criteria by which investors are classified.
15. Determine the content of investment activities, its relationship with other activities.
16. Cash flow: the economic essence of the concept, definition, types and their characteristic.
17. Why cash flow rather than profit becomes central in investing.
18. The role of depreciation in the structure of cash flow in investing.
19. Two main methods of calculating the amount of cash flow.
20. Significant characteristics of cash flow balances, their difference from the balance sheet.

21. The essence of “inflows” and “outflows” in cash flows.
22. Indirect method of calculating the amount of cash flow.
23. Direct method of calculating the amount of cash flow.
24. Cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities.
25. Total cash flow.
26. Traditional cash flow.
27. Net cash flow.
28. Additional and relevant cash flows.
29. Describe the shares as an object of financial investment.
30. List the types of shares.
31. What is the difference between common and preferred shares?
32. Describe bonds as an object of financial investment.
33. List the types of bonds.
34. Describe savings and investment certificates as objects of financial investment.
35. What is a bill?
36. How is the level of investment risk on a security interrelated with the level of investment income?
37. What is the content of assessing the effectiveness of financial investments?

7.2. Tests:

1. The process of building a portfolio of stocks, bonds and other investments based on your goals is:
 - A) investment management
 - B) financial management
 - C) bank management
 - D) Human Resources management

2. This type of investments includes funds collected from different investors.
 - A) stocks
 - B) bonds
 - C) mutual funds
 - D) Life-long insurance

3. This type of asset are highly liquid assets that are either in cash or could be fast converted to cash
 - A) financial
 - B) real
 - C) real estate
 - D) plants

4. This type of asset are value-driven physical assets that a company owns.
- A) financial
 - B) real
 - C) stocks
 - D) bonds
5. It is a resource with economic value that an individual, corporation, or country owns or controls with the expectation that it will provide a future benefit -
- A) An asset
 - B) An item
 - C) An investment
 - D) An investment management
6. It is an asset or item acquired with the goal of generating income -
- A) An investment
 - B) An item
 - C) A financial resource
 - D) Real estate
7. Can be an investment in the form of money, time, effort etc.?
- A) No, an investment can be only in the form of money.
 - B) No, an investment can be only in the form of cash.
 - C) Yes, an investment can have all these forms.
 - D) Yes, but very rare.
8. A fixed income instrument that represents a loan made by an investor to a borrower (typically corporate or governmental) it is -
- A) an investment
 - B) an asset
 - C) a bond
 - D) stocks
9. By the characteristic of the period of investment investments could be:
- A) short term and long term
 - B) direct and indirect
 - C) alternative and interconnected
 - D) domestic, foreign
10. By the characteristic of the level of risks investments could be:
- A) risk-free, low-risk, mid-range risk, high-risk
 - B) direct and indirect
 - C) alternative and interconnected
 - D) domestic, foreign
11. By the characteristic of the regional affiliation investments could be:
- A) risk-free, low-risk, mid-range risk, high-risk

- B) direct and indirect
- C) alternative and interconnected
- D) domestic, foreign

12. This type of investments includes shares of ownership of any company and helps you earn dividends in return.

- A) stocks
- B) bonds
- C) mutual funds
- D) Life-long insurance

13. A set of rules, behaviors or procedures, designed to guide an investor's selection of an investment portfolio is

- A) Investment strategy
- B) investments
- C) interests
- D) bonds

14. This strategy where an investor buys a small proportion of all the shares in a market index

- A) value investing
- B) income investing
- C) buy and hold
- D) indexing

15. At this step we evaluate our income, debt, expenses etc.

- A) Step 1. Evaluate Your Current Financial Standing
- B) Step 2: Define What You Want to Accomplish
- C) Step 3: Determine How Much Risk You Can Take
- D) Step 4: Decide What Type of Investment to Make

16. At this step you detect short or long term goals that you want to achieve in your life

- A) Step 1. Evaluate Your Current Financial Standing
- B) Step 2: Define What You Want to Accomplish
- C) Step 3: Determine How Much Risk You Can Take
- D) Step 4: Decide What Type of Investment to Make

17. At this step you think how much risk can you take based on what you want to accomplish

- A) Step 1. Evaluate Your Current Financial Standing
- B) Step 2: Define What You Want to Accomplish
- C) Step 3: Determine How Much Risk You Can Take
- D) Step 4: Decide What Type of Investment to Make

18. At this step you need to decide what type of investments will help you accomplish what you have set out to accomplish
- A) Step 1. Evaluate Your Current Financial Standing
 - B) Step 2: Define What You Want to Accomplish
 - C) Step 3: Determine How Much Risk You Can Take
 - D) Step 4: Decide What Type of Investment to Make
19. At this step you decide when you start investing
- A) Step 1. Evaluate Your Current Financial Standing
 - B) Step 2: Define What You Want to Accomplish
 - C) Step 5: Establish Your Timeline
 - D) Step 4: Decide What Type of Investment to Make
20. Investment strategies which are seeking rapid growth by focusing on capital appreciation are
- A) conservative
 - B) highly aggressive
 - C) compound
 - D) simple
21. Investment strategy depends on the following factors (choose incorrect answer):
- A) age
 - B) lifestyle
 - C) population of the country
 - D) financial situation
22. Which investment strategy was made popular by Warren Buffet?
- A) value investing
 - B) income investing
 - C) growth investing
 - D) social responsible investing
23. This investment strategy means buy stocks that are cheaper than they should be
- A) value investing
 - B) income investing
 - C) growth investing
 - D) social responsible investing
24. This investment strategy involves buying securities that generally pay out returns on a steady schedule
- A) value investing
 - B) income investing
 - C) growth investing
 - D) social responsible investing
25. This investment strategy focuses on capital appreciation

- A) value investing
- B) income investing
- C) growth investing
- D) social responsible investing

26. This investment strategy involves purchasing stock of small companies with smaller market capitalization

- A) value investing
- B) income investing
- C) growth investing
- D) small cap investing

27. Portfolios using the buy and hold strategy have been called lazy portfolios

- A) value investing
- B) income investing
- C) buy and hold
- D) small cap investing

28. This formula $SI = P * r * n$ shows calculation of :

- A) Simple interest
- B) Compound interest
- C) Effective interest rate
- D) Deposit

29. Calculate effective interest rate for this data: Investor pays 10% interest, compounded monthly

- A) 10,47
- B) 10,1
- C) 11,0
- D) 10,36

30. Calculate effective interest rate for this data: Investment pays 10.1% compounded semi-annually

- A) 10,47
- B) 10,1
- C) 11,0
- D) 10,36

31. This process is a sustained rise in overall price levels

- A) Inflation
- B) Risk
- C) Increase of prices
- D) Decrease of price

31. The value of a current asset at a future date based on an assumed rate of growth is:

- A) Future value
- B) Present value
- C) Compound Interest
- D) Simple interest

32. The current value of a future sum of money or stream of cash flows given a specified rate of return is

- A) Future value
- B) Present value
- C) Simple interest
- D) Compound interest

33. You make a deposit in bank for 158 days, 15% per year and principal sum is equal \$18,000. Please, calculate Future value.

- A) 19169
- B) 20000
- C) 19874
- D) 18973

34. Which sum of money we should deposit in bank now if we want to receive in a 3 year \$15000, a year interest – 10%?

- A) 11538
- B) 12000
- C) 14530
- D) 11257

35. This formula $P \times ((1+r)^t - 1)$ shows calculation of :

- A) Simple interest
- B) Compound interest
- C) Effective interest rate
- D) Deposit

36. With this interest, borrowers must pay interest on the interest as well as the principal

- A) Simple interest
- B) Compound interest
- C) Effective interest rate
- D) Deposit

37. $FV = PV \times (1 + r/k)^{n \times k}$. In this formula k means:

- A) number of accounting interests per period
- B) interest rate
- C) Effective interest rate
- D) Compound interest

38. It is the real return on a savings account or any interest-paying investment when the effects of compounding over time are taken into account.

- A) Simple interest
- B) Compound interest
- C) Effective interest rate
- D) Deposit

7. Teaching methods.

Modern requirements for the training of investment management professionals include the acquisition of basic practical skills in the application of project management, mastering the basics of methodology, technology and mastery of methods of formation, monitoring and control, management decisions at national, regional and local levels. public sphere, from the standpoint of general civilizational values, world experience and understanding of scientific achievements.

The following educational technologies and means are used to activate the process of students' learning during the study of the discipline:

- the material is clearly structured at lectures; students' attention is focused on problematic issues; specific examples of practical application of the acquired knowledge are given; students are encouraged to critically perceive new material instead of passive annotation; visual materials, schemes, tables, models, graphs are used; technical teaching aids are used: multimedia projector, slides, etc .;

- various educational technologies are introduced in practical classes: performance of practical tasks by appropriate software; analysis, interpretation and discussion of the obtained results; brain storm; presentations; work in small groups; written control of knowledge; individual and group survey; cross-checking of tasks with the subsequent argumentation of the given assessment, etc.

Mandatory elements of intensification of students' educational work are clear control of students' attendance, encouragement of educational activity, fair differentiation of grades.

Lesson planning involves the creation of prerequisites for the implementation of the following methodological principles of the educational process: - intensive use of independent student work (preparatory stage for the implementation of practical tasks and interpretation of the results); - active use of software to perform practical tasks; - compliance with strict regulations: determining the time for individual work and discussion of the results; - introduction of the principle of rationing: observance of norms and rules at performance of test tasks and practical tasks; - active support of intra-group interaction of students, involvement in the implementation of practical tasks and discussion of the results.

9. Forms of control.

The form of control of students' knowledge in the discipline "Investment management" is an exam.

10. Distribution of points received by students. Assessment of student knowledge is on a 100-point scale and is translated into national assessments according to table. 1

“Regulations on examinations and tests in NULES of Ukraine” (order of entry into force of 27.12.2019 № 1371)

Student rating, points	National assessment based on the results of the compilation	
	exams	tests
90-100	Excellent	Credited
74-89	Good	
60-73	Satisfactorily	
0-59	Unsatisfactorily	Not credited

To determine the rating of the student (listener) for mastering the discipline R_{DIS} (up to 100 points) the obtained rating for certification (up to 30 points) is added to the rating of the student (listener) for academic work R_{ew} (up to 70 points): $R_{DIS} = R_{ew} + R_{AT}$.

11. Methodical support

1. Educational and methodical complex of studying the discipline “Investment management” (working program of the discipline, course of lectures, illustrative materials).

12. Recommended literature

– basic

1. Бланк І. О., Гуляєва Н. М. Інвестиційний менеджмент : підручник. заг. ред. А. А. Мазаракі. К., 2003. 397 с.
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3. Ephreim Matanda (2020). Modern Financial Investment Management. Cambrifge Scholars Publishing.
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5. Preeti Singh. (2016) Investment Management. Himalaya Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai. URL : <http://www.himpub.com/documents/Chapter1893.pdf>
6. Шинкарук Л.В., Барановська І.В. Інвестиційний менеджмент (Тестові та практичні завдання) : навч. посібник. К., 2016. 58 с.
7. Шинкарук Л.В., Мостенська Т.Л., Мостенська Т.Г. Інвестиційний менеджмент : навчальний посібник. Національний університет біоресурсів і природокористування України., 2017. 160 с.
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Informational resources

1. Official site of International Monetary Fund. URL: <https://www.imf.org/en/Home>
2. Official site of the World Bank. URL: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/home>
3. Кабінет Міністрів України. URL: <http://www.kmu.gov.ua>
4. Міністерство фінансів. URL: <http://www.minfin.gov.ua>
5. Міністерство економіки України. URL: <https://www.me.gov.ua/?lang=uk-UA>
6. Державна податкова служба України URL: <http://www.tax.gov.ua>
7. Державна служба статистики України. URL: <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua>
8. Scientific journal “Investment management and Financial Innovations”. URL: <https://www.businessperspectives.org/index.php/journals/investment-management-and-financial-innovations>
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