

secrets From A to Z

First edition

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الفهرس

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إهداء

أهدي هذا الكتاب إلي أمي الغالية وأبي الغالي وأخي الأكبر وأهلي جميعا وكل من ساندني ودعمني في تعليمي ودروب الحياة.

مقدمه

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته، والصلاة والسلام علي انشرف المرسلين. هذا العمل خالص لوجه الله كزكاة عن علمي أسال الله ان يتقبله.

ان شاء الله لهجة الكلام في الكتاب عامية في الكتاب داهتلاقي كل ما يجري في عقلك عن ال IFRS DIP حاولت جاهدا إني أغطي كل حاجه عن الدبلومة من استفسارات ومعلومات عن الدبلوم ، سواء من خلال تجربتي أو من خلال بعض الاستفتاءات اللي عملتها على وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي، فإن شاء الله الكتاب دا هو دليل لكل دارس لدبلومة ال IFRS. الكتاب مجاني للجميع من خلال تجربتي في دراسة الشهادات المهنية ، عاصرت العديد من الزملاء والزميلات الذين كانوا يدرسون بالتوازي معي او من قبلي او الذين بدأو من بعدي، كنت بسمع منهم قصص وتجارب عن ازاي هو درس او راح اخد كورس عند حد ، وفيه اللي درس دراسة ذاتية ونقل لي تجربته ، وفيه اللي اتنصب عليه وقص عليا ما حدث في تجربته، وفيه اللي قعد شهور وسنين تايه مش عارف يعمل ايه ولا يبدا منين، وفي اللي كان يسال ومحدش بيساعده، وفيه اللي كان بيتم استغلاله كطالب او كحديث تخرج في جزئية الكورسات او تضليله بالمعلومات.

فانطلاقا من هذا الصدد ولتنوير اخوتي واخواتي حديثي التخرج والطلبة وذوي الخبرة، اخدت قرار اني أكون عون لهم واكون علي قدر المستطاع موفرا لهم شيئا يكون نور ينير لهم طريق ال IFRS DIP.

بإذن الله هذا الكتاب سيكون بمثابة مساعدة انه يلخص عليك خطوات عديدة في مشوار ال IFRS DIP.

إيه هي ال (IFRS)

المعايير الدولية للتقارير المالية وهي اختصار

International Financial Reporting Standards

هي مجموعة من المعايير المحاسبية يصدر ها مجلس معايير المحاسبة الدولية ASBاو هناك العديد من المعايير والتي تشكل جزء من المعايير الدولية للتقارير المالية IFRS تعرف بالاسم القديم و هو معايير المحاسبة المالية IAS التي قام بإصدار ها هيئة معايير المحاسبة الدولية IASC وبدأ مجلس معايير المحاسبة الدولية IASB في عام 2001 بتطوير ها حتى الآن وأطلق عليهاIFRS.

الـ IFRS هى معايير تم إعدادها من قبل مجلس معايير المحاسبة الدولية بهدف تنظيم المعاملات المالية والمحاسبية على الصعيد العالمي، بحيث يتم الاتفاق على مجموعة من القواعد والمعايير الثابتة، والتى يترتب عليها نوع من التوافق العام بين سبل الإدارة والعمل بين مختلف الشركات والمنظمات المحلية والدولية.

الهدف من المعايير الدولية لإعداد التقارير المالية في الأساس هو خلق لغة واحدة يجمع عليها المحاسبين في مختلف دول العالم، بحيث تصبح كل من التقارير المالية و الميز انيات وقوائم الدخل والأصول الثابتة، ومجموعات الأعمال، وأسعار صرف العملات الأجنبية، وعرض البيانات المالية، و التعامل مع الوار دات والصادرات وغيرها، خاضعة لنظام واحد مشترك، نظام يسهل على الشركات فهم الأداء المالي لبعضهم البعض لاسيما عند التعامل في البورصة وطرح الأسهم للبيع أو المضاربة.

سبب نشأة الـ IFRS فى البداية، يرجع إلى العولمة التي إتخذت من القرن الـ 21 شعارًا لها، بحيث احتاجت التجارة العالمية نوعًا من المرونة والحداثة في المبادئ المستخدمة في عملية تداول الأموال، عكس الجمود والثبات الذى كانت سمة ثابتة لمعايير الـ GAAP وقتها أو ما يعرف اصطلاحًا بالـ مبادئ المحاسبة المقبولة عمومًا Generally Accepted Accounting Principles؛ وهى معايير شاع استخدامها عالميًا، قبل أن تنجح الـ IFRS في ضم 120 دولة تحت لوائها، بينما اقتصر تطبيق الـ GAAP الآن في كلا من الولايات المتحدة وكندا.

إيه الفرق بين شهادة ال IFRS ودبلومة ال IFRS

الشهادة:

- تقدم CERTIFR مقدمة واسعة في معايير التقارير المالية الدولية وتتبع معايير المحاسبة الدولية و التغيرات الأخيرة.
- هذه الشهادة هي الافضل لممارسي المحاسبة والمراجعة لسهولة الحصول عليه.
 - هذه الشهادة (مادتها العلمية + اختبارها) مصممه بطريقة سهلة و تؤكد المعلومات الاساسية. فهى تقسم المعايير الى مواضيع محددة. وتحتوى تدريبات متعددة (اسئلة متعددة الخيارات).
- يمكن للمتدرب التقدم لاختيار الشهادة على الانترنت في اى وقت ومن أي مكان.
- تكلفة المواد الدراسية والامتحان 235 جنيه استرلينى ولكن اذا اردت حجز الامتحان فقط هتكون التكلفة 130 جنيه استرلينى والتكلفة توفر التقدم للامتحان ثلاث محاولات للامتحان.
 - الامتحان عبارة عن اسئلة اختيار من متعدد لمدة ساعة ويجب ان تحصل 50% او اكثر لتنجح بالامتحان.

الدبلوم:

- هذه الدبلومة هي مناسبة للمحاسبين المهنين او مراجعي الحسابات الذين يمارسون المحاسبة
- المتدربين الذين يعملون ولكن ليسوا مؤهلين (خريجين الكليات التي تدرس علم المحاسبة) لا يز الون مؤهلين للحصول على الدبلومة والكل سوف يحتاج الى اثبات واحد مما يلي: خبرة محاسبة مناسبة لمدة 3 سنوات ومؤهل محاسبي مناسب
- رسوم التسجيل الاولى (محاولة امتحان واحد فقط واذا رسبت تدفع رسوم جديدة) هو 185 جنيه استرليني
 - الامتحان ينعقد مرتان سنويا في يونيه و ديسمبر من كل عام
 - الامتحان عبارة عن امتحان CBE امتحان علي الكمبيوتر COMPUTERIZED لمدة 3 ساعات و 15 دقيقة ويجب ان تحصل 50% او اكثر لتنجح بالامتحان.

ودا شكل الشهادة والدبلوم





- The Diploma content :
- IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
- IAS 2 Inventories
- IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- IAS 10 Events After the Reporting Period
- IAS 12 Income Taxes
- IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment
- IAS 19 Employee Benefits

IAS 20 Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance

- IAS 21 The Effects of Change in Foreign Exchange Rates
- IAS 23 Borrowing Costs
- IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures
- IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements
- IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures
- IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation
- IAS 33 Earnings per Share
- IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting

- IAS 36 Impairment of Assets
- IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
- IAS 38 Intangible Assets
- IAS 40 Investment Property
- IAS 41 Agriculture
- IFRS 1 First-Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards
- IFRS 2 Share-Based Payment
- **IFRS 3 Business Combinations**
- IFRS 5 Disposal of Non-current Assets and Reporting of Discontinued Operations held for sale
- IFRS 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources
- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosure
- **IFRS 8 Operating Segments**
- **IFRS 9 Financial Instruments**
- IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements
- **IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements**
- IFRS 12 Disclosure of interests in Other Entities
- IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement
- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
- IFRS 16 Leases

من يدرسها

كل من يعمل في مجال المحاسبة المالية والمراجعة الخارجية والداخلية والتحليل المالي، أضف إلي ذلك كل الأطراف المهتمة بالقوائم المالية.

رأيت بعض المديرين التنفيذيين يدرسون معايير المحاسبة الدولية عشان يفهموا محتوي القوائم المالية بيتكلم عن إيه ويفهموا تفاصيل التفاصيل لهذه القوائم، ويكونوا علي دراية المدير المالي بيشرح إيه او بيعرضله ايه او ايه التقارير الماليه اللي بتجيلوا من الCFO .

أماكن امتحان

ال IFRS DIP بتمتحن تقريبا في معظم دول العالم، تقريبا اكتر من 80% من الدول العربية فيها أماكن لامتحان الIFRS DIP.

بيتم تحديد مكان الامتحان عند حجز الامتحان من علي موقع ال ACCA.

شروط الحصول علي ال IFRS DIP

معهد ال ACCA بيشترط لدخول امتحان ال IFRS DIP ان

✓ تكون حاصل علي بكالوريوس تجارة.
✓ خبرة في مجال المحاسبة او المراجعة 3 سنوات علي الأقل.
✓ اجتياز الامتحان.

فوائد دراسة ال IFRS DIPLOMA واهميتها في سوق العمل

تعد شهادة IFRS هى الشهادة الأولى المطلوبة عالميًا في مجال المحاسبة المالية، فالحاصل عليها يستطيع العمل بحرية في أي دولة في العالم، دون الخوف من عراقيل لغوية أو تنظيمية؛ والفضل في ذلك راجع لثبات معايير الـ IFRS دوليًا، بالشكل الذى يجعلها متشابهة في أى مكان ويسهل فهمها والتعامل معها، دون أن تؤثر السياسة الداخلية للدولة على تغييرها أو التعديل عليها.

بجانب زيادة فرص العمل للحاصل على شهادة IFRS دوليًا، فإنها توفر لصاحبها أيضًا فرصة الترقى الوظيفى وتحسين مصدر الدخل؛ فعادة ما يحصل المحاسب ذو شهادة IFRS على مرتب ومكانة إجتماعية أفضل فى الأوساط المحاسبية.

تكمن اهمية شهادة IFRS في تركيز ها على التخصصات وإعطائها الأهمية التي تستحقها؛ فبفضل المعايير الدولية لإنشاء التقارير المالية وجد أصحاب الشركات الكفاءات اللازمة لتولى المهام المتخصصة في المحاسبة المالية، ليس فقط بالخبرة والمهارة المطلوبة، بل يزيد عن ذلك معرفة المتغيرات المالية المستمرة ومواكبتها بكل سهولة. كلما انتشر عدد المحاسبين الحاصلين على شهادة الـ IFRS، كلما أمكن التضيق على الاختلافات بين النظم العالمية والوصول إلى لغة واحدة من التواصل والتفاهم العالمي؛ فبفضلها تمكن المحاسبين من فهم البيانات المالية المختلفة

وتحليلها ومعرفة نقاط القوة والضعف، وكذلك الفرص والمخاطر المحيطة بالسوق والاستعداد لها، في وضع يحيط بيه الشفافية والنظام، دون الخوف من وجود عراقيل أو تلاعب يؤثر بالسلب على مؤسساتهم أو سير عملهم.

بفضل المعايير العالمية لإعداد القوائم المالية، ازدادت فرص التجارة العالمية، وازداد معها عمليات التداول المالي والاستثمار، وازداد معها قدرة أصحاب المال على فهم وتحليل السوق العالمي، وأخذ قرارات مستنيرة تساعد في دفع دفة العمل إلى الأمام.

THE MATERIALS

أفضل الكتب هو الكتاب المصدر من الـ BPP والمعتمد والمرشح من الـ ACCA هما 2 كتاب:

-كتاب الـ Studyويحتوي على كل موضوع ويليه بعض الأسئلة العملية بإجابتهم النموذجية. -كتاب الـPractice اسمه REVISION KIT ويحتوي على حالات عملية على كل موضوع بإجابتهم النموذجية وأخر 3 امتحانات بإجابتهم النموذجية.

دايما في جزئية الماتريال أنا بحبذ إني أعمل ال HANDOUTS الخاصة بيا اللي هتريحني في المراجعة والاستذكار والحفظ ، فدايما حاول أنك وأنت بتذاكر أك تعمل التلخيصات الخاصة بيك ، اللي بأسلوبك أنت، فصدقني جزئية المراجعة والحفظ بعد كدا مش هتشيل همهم بتاتا والموضوع هيكون معاك فل جدا، أنا بحكيلك دا عن تجربة مريت بيها في ال CMA وال IFRS.

لينك الماتريال هتلاقيها علي الباركود دا وقناة التلجرام الخاصة بيا الخاصة بال IFRS وكل ما يتعلق بيها. هتلاقي كمان أسئلة الامتحانات السابقة من 2001 إلى 2021 بالترتيب بإجاباتهم.

> وكمان هتلاقي التليخيصات الخاصبة بيا من أول شابتر لأخر شابتر.

> > إمسح الباركود



مین بیشر حھ

اللي بيشرح الشهادة مؤخرا بقيوا كذا حد ،قبل كدا ما كانش حد شارحها غير واحد أو اتنين ، بس كانوا شارحين بعض المعايير .

لكن حاليا فيه كذا حد شرح معايير الدبلومه كلها ، وفيه اللي شرح شوط معين من المعايير. طيب تعالوا نشوف مين اللي شرحها والمفروض تتابع مع مين.

أولا: أستاذ عبدالله عبدالنعيم ، شرح الدبلوم بالكامل جزاه الله عنا خير الجزاء، شرحه ماشاء الله جميل جدا وذو خبره عمليه فهتستفيد منه كجانب عملي ونظري، أستاذ عبدالله شرح كل حاجه في الكتاب، مسابش ركن الا لما شرحه. دا لينك قناة أستاذ عبدالله امسح الباركود عشان تدخل علي قناة أستاذ عبدالله علي اليوتيوب.

قناة أستاذ عبدالله اسمها IFRS DIPLOMA Abdallah Abdelnaim



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ثانيا: أستاذ محمد غازي. شرح أستاذ محمد غازي كمان في غاية الروعة والجمال، شرحه كويس وبسيط انا بصر احه تابعت معاه كل اللي شرحه لأن مكانش لسه أستاذ عبدالله بدأ شرح الدبلوم ، أستاذ محمد شرح تقريبا من 60 إلي 80% من الدبلوم. قناة أستاذ محمد اسمها Easy accounting علي اليوتيوب. ودا لينك القناة ، امسح الباركود.



ثالثا: أستاذ محمد فوزي أستاذ محمد فوزي شرحه كمان جميل أوي، أنا تابعت معاه بعض المعايير لأنه مش شارح كل المعايير علي قناته، شارح بعض الأجزاء. قناته علي اليوتيوب إسمها IFRS JUICE. دا لينك القناة علي اليوتيوب. امسح الباركود



بعد كدا هتلاقي قنوات أجنبيه شارحه المعايير

فيه حاجه حابب اوضحها في جزئية الشرح علي اليوتيوب، لو انت متابع مثلا مع محاضر معين علي اليوتيوب ، وفيه معيار معين انت مش فاهمه، روح علي اليوتيوب واكتب في السيرش اسم المعيار هتلاقي عشرات الفديوهات محتوي عربي واجنبي ناس ومحاضرين بتشرح وبتتكلم عن المعيار، افتح وجرب وشوف المحتوي او المحاضر اللي يعجبك ويريحك وافهم منه المعيارز الطريقة دي انا كنت بعملها دايما سواء في ال CMA او ال IFRS DIP.

كيفية التسجيل ومواعيد امتحان ال IFRS DIP

أو لا الدبلوم بتمتحن مرتين في السنه، مره في شهر يونيو ومره في ديسمبر.

عشان تسجل لامتحان يونيو يبقا لازم تسجل قبل 15 ابريل، لان التسجيل للامتحان بيقفل يوم 15 ابريل. عشان تسجل لامتحان ديسمبر يبقا لازم تسجل للامتحان قبل نهاية 15 أكتوبر لان التسجيل بينتهي في 15 أكتوبر.

طيب المفروض اسجل ازاي للامتحان. انا عامل فديو علي قناتي علي اليوتيوب شارح الطريقة ازاي تسجل للامتحان. امسح الباركود عشان تشوف الفيديو.



تكاليف امتحان ال IFRS DIP

تكاليف ال IFRS DIP بتنقسم الي قسمين: القسم الأول : تكاليف التسجيل و هي 45 جنيه إسترليني ودي بتدفع مره واحده فقط، سواء امتحنت مره او اكثر، وتختلف باختلاف الدولة التي ستمتحن فيها. القسم الثاني : تكاليف الامتحان نفسه و هي 123 جنيه إسترليني بالنسبه لمصر (دا تكلفة الامتحان لويندو ديسمبر 2022) لان ممكن التكلفه بتتغير من وقت لأخر، لو لا قدر الله متوفقتش في الامتحان بتضطر انك تدفع تكاليف الامتاحن مره تانيه لو حابب تدخل تاني.

> موقع ال ACCA عامل OPTION عشان تعرف التكلفه للدولة اللي انت موجود فيها . ودا لينك الموقع ، امسح الباركود.



تكاليف التسجيل والامتحان لأغلب الدول تكاد تكن متقاربه جدا ، الفرق بسيط جدا يكاد يكون الفرق الكبير في تكلفة التسجيل.

مدة الدراسة

مدة الدراسة بتختلف من شخص لاخر، لان كل شخص له ظروفه الخاصه. فالشخص المتفرغ للدراسة غير الموظف، واللي عنده شغل 10 ساعات غير اللي عنده شغل 12 او 14 ساعه.

> والاعزب غير المتزوج، وحديث التخرج غير اللي عنده خبره في مجال المحاسبة المالية.

واللي الإنجليزي بتاعه قوي غير اللي الإنجليزي بتاعه ضعيف. واللي تجارة انجليزي غير بتاع تجارة عربي ، بتاع تاجارة انجليزي مثلا درس المصطلحات دي كلها في الكلية بشكل كلي فالموضوع بالنسبه ليه اسهل ومش هياخد وقت في الدراسه زي بتاع تجارة عربي.

فعلي حسب ظروفك وعلي حسب العوامل اللي عندك ايه الوقت هيختلف معاك.

فاللي الإنجليزي بتاعه ضعيف اكيد هيلاقي مشقه انه لسه هيترجم وبعد كدا يفهم فالموضوع هيطول معاه علي عكس اللي لغته قويه. ولكن متوسط در اسة ال IFRS DIP تقريبا من 4 شهور الي 6 شهور ممكن تقل او تزيد عن المتوسط، يعني مثلا فيه ناس اخدتها في سنه، واخرون في سنتين، واخرون في 6 شهور، واخرون في 4 شهور، اللي احدها في سنتين دا انا اقصد انه اخدها في كذا محاوله، لكن كدر اسه زي ما قولتلك المتوسط زي ما ذكرت فوق.

ال IFRS DIPصعبه محتاج تركيز وفهم وحفظ لكل كلمه وفهم تكنيك الاجابه عن الاسئله ازاي، لانها مختلفه عن أي شهادة مهنيه تانيه، فممكن متنجحش من اول مره، ممكن من مرتين او تلاته او اربعه، اعرف ناس حصل معاها كدا. انا دخلتها من مرتين : الاولي جبت 35 والتانيه بفضل الله جبت 72%.

تذاكر ازاي

عزيزي القارئ كل شخص له أسلوب خاص به في المذاكرة والدراسة، كل واحد له مدرسة خاصة به في هذا الصدد، اذا أسلوب محمد ممكن ينفع مع علي ومينفعش مع محمود.

ولكن فيه بعض الحاجات اللي هي بتكون معروفه وبتسهل الرحله واغلب الناس بتمشي عليها فهقولك أسلوب ممكن يساعدك انك تمشي بيه.

أولا هتشوف هتحضر الشرح مع مين سواء علي اليوتيوب او كورس.

ثانيا هتحضر الماتريال والكتب اللي هتذاكر وتحل منها.

ثالثا هتحضر الأول الشرح وبعد كدا تقرا من الكتاب او المذكره اللي هتذاكر منها.

ر ابعا و انت وبتذاكر من الكتاب حاول تدون وتلخص الحاجات المهمه في مذكرة خاصة بيك بحيث تكون دي التلخيصات اللي تقدر تر اجع منها المهم بعد كدا.

خامسا بعد ما تخلص القراءة والمذاكرة في الكتاب هتمسك الاسئله اللي في الكتاب اللي بعد كل جزئية.

سادسا تمسك الأسئلة اللي في كتاب كيت وتحلها علي الجزء اللي انت ذاكرته. هتفضل تعمل كدا لحد ما تخلص كل المعايير، طبعا كل دا وانت بتدون وبتلخص تلخيصاتك الشخصى دا مهم جدا.

بعد كدا هتبدا انك تراجع من الأول وتحل تاني أسئلة كيت وفي نفس الوقت تحل أسئلة امتحانات السنوات السابقه.

> هتفضل تراجع وتحل أسئلة لحد يوم الامتحان. تكرار المراجعه والحل هما سر ومفتاح النجاح لاي شهادة مهنيه.

الامتحان وجو الامتحان

أولا اعزائي دارسي ال IFRS DIP الامتحان مكون من اربع أسئلة مقالية ، اول سؤال بيكون CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT، وتاني، تالت، ورابع سؤال بيتكون كل سؤال منهم من اتنين او تلاتة أسئلة فرعية كلهم أسئلة مقاليه.

السؤال الرابع بيكون نظري بحت، السؤال التالت والتاني بيكون اغلبه عملي وفيه نقطه او اتنين نظري.

الامتحان بيجيب نقطه عن ال ETHICS ودي ثابته في كل امتحان وبيكون عليها 5 درجات من اجمالي ال 100 درجة.

مدة الامتحان 3 ساعات وربع يعني 195 دقيقه يعني كل سؤال 48 دقيقه يعني كل درجه 1.95 دقيقه يعني كل درجه 1.95 دقيقه.

الامتحان طويل ومحتاج كتابة كتير بالكيبورد لانه امتحان COMPUTERIZED مش علي الورق، اذا دا معناه ان لازم يكون عندك مهارة ال TYPINGعلي الكيبورد سريعة، عشان توفر وقت في الامتحان ، والوقت يقضيك ، لاني اغلب الناس مش بيقضيها الوقت وبتقع ومش بتتوفق بسبب جزئية الوقت وجزئية ال TYPING.

الجو العام للامتحانات الدولية غالبا بيكون فيه شوية توتر وضغط نفسي، فلازم يكون هندك اتزان انفعالي وتقدر تتحكم في توترك لان التوتر هياثر بالسلب عليك في الامتحان وهيكون سبب عدم توفيقك ، اذا جزئية الاتزان الانفعالي مهمه جدا في الامتحان. عشان تدخل الامتحان مش خايف يبقا لازم تذاكر كويس اوي وتكون مراجع وحالل كتير وحالل كل الامتحانات وكل الأفكار مره واتنين وتلاته، وحالل علي أسئلة ال CBE ك SIMULATIONعلى موقع ال ACCA.

عادة لما تروح تمتحن لازم يكون معاك حاجه اسمها DOCKET ودي بتتبعت في ميل من المعهد، وانت بتطبعه وبتاخده معاك الامتحان عشان بيطلبوه منك ومينفعش تدخل من غيره.

كمان لازم يكون معاك باسبور او بطاقة او رخصه قيادة يكون فيها نفس اسمك اللي موجود في الدوكيت او اللي مسجل بيه الامتحان، ولازم يتكون الهويه مش منتهية الصلاحية.

تعمل ايه في الامتحان؟ حاول ان اليوم اللي قبل الامتحان انك متذاكرش كتير او يفضل متذاكرش خالص. حاول تنام بدري وتنام كويس اوي.

حاول تاكل كويس خفيف وتاخد المياه بتاعتك معاك والاله حاسبه بتاعتك اللي كنت شغال بيها وانت بتذاكر عشان انت كنت متعود عليها وعارف مكان الأرقام عشان تنجز معاك.

حاول تروح الامتحان بدري شويه بساعه عشان تخلص إجراءات الدخول ولا قدر الله لو حصلت مشكله او نسيت حاجه تقدر تعملها قبل بداية الامتحان لان لسه معاك وقت. لما تبدا الامتحان حاول ان تكون هادي جدا وجاوب راحتك وانت ذهنك صافي ومش مشغول باي حاجه غير الامتحان وخد الأمور ببساطه، واللي تعرفه حله واللي متعرفهوش خليه علي جمب للاخر.

حاول انك تبدا في اول سؤال حل اللي تعرفه فيه واللي متعرفهوش متاخدش وقت فيه لان لسه فاضلك 3 أسئلة. حاول ان كل سؤال تديله وقته ومتاخدش من وقت الاسئله التانيه. حاول انك تجمع نقاط وتذكركل النقاط اللي هو عاوز ها في المعيار.

اذاكر لوحدي ولا اخد كورس عند Instructor

الموضوع متوقف عليك انت، هل هتقدر تذاكر لوحدك او تلزم نفسك انك تذاكر كل يوم وتتابع مع نفسك وتعرف تجمع الماتريال ولا مش بتعرف وبتنتظر حد يديك المعلومه جاهزه والماتريال جاهزه؟

خليك عارف ان ال instructor هيديك 20% من المشوار اللي هو الماتريال بس والشرح، ولو هو شخص كويس ممكن أحيانا يساعدك في بعض الحاجات اللي واقفه معاك ويديك شوية نصايح، علي عكس بعض الموجودين حاليا في السوق الا من رحم ربي.

عن تجربتي انا كدراسة ذاتية في ال CMA وال IFRS DIP موضوع الدراسة الذاتيه ممتع جدا وتحدي جميل اوي مع نفسك، بيكسبك مهارات عظيمه جدا، زي الاعتماد علي النفس في تحصيل المعلومه.

بيكسبك مهارة البحث عن المعلومه بشكل صحيح وفي وقت قياسي. بيديك فرصه انك تتوسع في الحصول علي كم اكبر من المعلومات بشكل دسم. بيخلي ثقتك في نفسك كبيره لأن جزئية انك اخدت شهادة مهنيه ك Self study دا انجاز عظيم وكبير وتحدي كمان مش عادي. بيخلي عندك مهارة الالتزام عالية وبيدعمها جدا. بيربي عزيمتك علي القوة والتحمل وانك تقدر تعمل أي حاجه برغم أي حاجه وبرغم أي ظروف وفي ظل عدم وجود إمكانيات.

اعرف ناس كتبر ليهم قصص نجاح عظيمه في الشهادات المهنيه ك self study

صحبة ال IFRS DIP

قصدت اني أتكلم عن موضوع الصحبه وبالأخص صحبة ال IFRS, ليه؟ بص يا غالي او يا غالية لما تيجي تكون عاوز تحقق حاجه ، حاول انك تتصاحب علي الناس اللي واخده الحاجه دي او الناس اللي بيدرسوا في الحاجه اللي انت بتدرس فيها او لسه هتدرس فيها, ليه ؟

عشان يشجعوك وياخدوا بايدك لو وقفت او توهت ، او حتي لو انت طلبت مساعده منهم مش هيبخلوا عليك وبالعكس هيكونوا دايما داعمين ليك لانهم في نفس المشوار وعقلياتهم نفس عقليتك.

لكن انت بتدرس ال ال IFRS او ال CMA ودايما بتحكي لحد في نفس مجالك بس مش بيدرس فيها وبالأخص لو كان قريب عليك او معاك في الشغل ، مش هتلاقيه داعم ليك ، بالعكس هتلاقيه حاقد عليك ودايما بيكون مصدر احباط ليك.

فالصحبه مهمه جدا في مشوارك في أي حاجه انت بتدرس فيها ، فحاوط نفسك بناس IFRS DIP HOLDERS وناس بتدرس في الدبلوم معاك في نفس الويندو اللي هتمتحن فيه، صدقني الموضوع هيفرق معاك جدا.

وحاول انك تنضم للجروبات الخاصبه بال IFRS سواء علي فيس بوك او تلجرام او واتس اب ، ودول مفيش اكتر منهم دلوقتي.

دي لينكات لجروبات خاصة بال IFRS DIP





ادرس ال CMA الأول ولا ال IFRS DIP

من وجهة نظري ادرس IFRS DIP الأول, طب ليه ؟ عشان ارخص من ال CMA. اقصر شوية من ال CMA. هتفيدك اكتر في البداية من ال CMA. اقرب لجانب المحاسبه المالية من ال CMA لان ال IFRS DIPكلها محاسبة مالية بحتة.

الفرق ما بين ال IFRS وال US GAAP

تعتبر الـ IFRS نسخة مطورة من مبادئ المحاسبة المقبولة بحيث قامت بعلاج جوانب قصور ها وساهمت في جعل عملية التداول التجاري أكثر مرونة وسهولة عم سبق؛ فينما اتصفت الـ GAAP بالجمود عند التعامل مع الإيرادات أو تغيير الأصول أو إعادة تقييمها، منحت الـ IFRS للعاملين وفقًا لها الصلاحية في تغيير الإيرادات وتغير الحقوق الملكية للممتلكات، بالإضافة إلى حرية تعديل الأصول وكذلك إضافة الإستثمارات العقارية كمصدر من مصادر الربح للمنشأة.

تختلف المعايير الدولية لإعداد التقارير المالية عن مبادئ المحاسبة مقبولة عمومًا في كونها أكثر ثابتًا عند تطبيقها، فالمعايير التي يتم تطبيقها في مصر هى هى التي يتم تطبيقها في الهند أو المملكة المتحدة أو حتى فرنسا، لكن على الصعيد الآخر وخاصة فيما يتعلق بتطبيق الـ GAAP في كندا والولايات المتحدة، فكلا من الدولتين، يطبقون المبادئ بطريقة تناسب النظام المالي الخاص بهم بما يتسق مع سياستهم الداخلية.

تختلف أيضًا الـ IFRS عن الـ GAAP فيما يتعلق بطريقة التعامل مع المخزون، فبينما تفضل المعايير الدولية لإعداد القوائم المالية التخلص من المخزون القديم أولًا بأول بطريقة First in First Out أو ما يعرف اصطلاحًا بالـ FIFO، تقوم مبادئ المحاسبة المقبولة عمومًا على طريقة الـ last in first out أو ما يعرف اصطلاحًا بالـ LIFO، والتي ترمز إلى التخلص من المخزون الأحدث أول بأول، بحيث تكون المنتجات الأحدث هي صاحبة الأولية في عملية البيع. اختلاف آخر ما بين كلا من الـ IFRS والـ GAAP جعل الأول هي الأكثر شيوعا وتفضيلًا للاستخدام على المستوى الدولي؛ فبفضل معايير الـ IFRS امتلكت الشركات مرونة فيما يتعلق بتحديد التكلفة المبدئية للأصول الثابتة للمشروعات، بينما شددت مبادئ المحاسبة المقبولة عمومًا على رجال الأعمال بكتابة كل ما يتعلق بقيمة أصولهم الثابتة بدقة شديدة، تتعلق بقيمتها المالية والتاريخية كذلك، أما الـ IFRS فقد عالجت المشكلة بتوفير صلاحية التعديل والتغير الدائم بالزيادة أو النقصان طبقًا للمتغيرات السوقية المستمرة في القيمة التاريخية والمالية للمنشأت.

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شوية نصايح

النصيحة الاولي: انصحكم انكم تذاكروا علي IPAD وتحملوا برنامج اسمه NOTABILITY بصراحة المذاكرة والترتيب عليه والكتابة وكل حاجه عليه شيقة جدا جدا وبتسهل عليك الموضوع بشكل غير عادي، عن تجربة جربتها في ال IFRS DIP وحاليا بذاكر ال CPA من عليه وحاطط كل الماتريال علي البرنامج دا.

دا لينك بيشرح البرنامج ومميزاته وازاي تستخدمه.



النصيحة الثانية

حط هدف واضح قدامك واسعي اليه، عشان لما يقابلك احباط او عزيمتك تقل، هيكون فيه هدف كل لما تفتكره هير جعك تاني للسباق وللمباراة وتكمل بعدها، ودايما هتفتكر ان كل العناء والمشقه دي عشان هدف سامي انت وضعته لنفسك وبتسعي اليه بطريقة شريفة، علي عكس لو مفيش هدف، حتما مش هتكمل و هتقف في نص الطريق ومش هتر جع تاني.

النصيحة الثالثة:

وانت بتدرس ال IFRS dip خلي هدفك انك تستفاد وتتعلم وتكتسب معرفة مش بتدرس عشان الامتحان ، صدقني الموضوع هيفرق معاك لو كان هدفك التعلم والاستفادة، ودا اللي حصل معايا، في المحاوله الاولي مكانش همي الاستفاده اوي، بسبب ضغط الشغل كنت بذاكر أي كلام وخلاص عشان الامتحان، كانت الاستفادة مش اوي والسكور بتاعي في الامتحان الأول كان 35%.

في المحاوله التانية، غيرت النية، بقي هدفي اني استفاد اكتر واركز في كل معيار، داه يخليني شارب المعايير وكلها مفهومه، وكان هدفي التفوق مش النجاح بس، ونتيجة لذلك السكور بتاعي في المحاوله التانية كان 72% بفضل الله وكرمة، شفت الفرق ايه؟

النصيحة الرابعة: اعمل خطة لنفسك علي مدار فترة دراستك لل IFRS متذاكرش بعشوائية وبمزاج، اعمل خطة استراتيجية للفتره كلها، وبعد كدا اعمل خطط تكتيكية لكل شهر ، وقسم الشهر لخطط فرعية تانيه بحيث كل أسبوع ليه خطة ، مثلا هذاكر في الأسبوع الأول شابتر 1 و2، وهكذا كمان خطط لكل يوم، فمتسبش نفسك للهوائية والمزاجية، مش هتنجز ، ومش هتعمل حاجه، التخطيط مهم جدا جدا.
النصيحة الخامسة: حاول تقلل سوشيال ميديا علي اد ما تقدر، حاول لما تيجي تذاكر تبعد الموبايل وكل وسائل الترفيه والتشتيت، الموضوع كارثي جدا.

> النصيحة السادسة: حاول انك تستخدم بعض بر امج الإنتاجية في مذاكرتك زي مثلا:

- برنامج البرومودورو PROMODORO دا برنامج هيساعدك تقسم وقت مذاكرتك علي فترات قصيرة ب TIMER وكمان هياسعدك تتحكم في وقت راحتك فيه OPTION انك تعمله CUSTOMIZATION علي حسب الفتره اللي انت عاوز ها سواء راحة او مذاكرة.
 - برنامج TICKTICK دا برنامج للتخطيط وكتابة المهام ، دا برنامج اكثر من رائع.

النصيحة السابعة: مذاكرة الفجر ، وما ادراك ما مذاكرة الفجر، بتخلي يومك يومين، وبيكون معدل التركيز فيه عالي جدا، فهتحصل بشكل عظيم في وقت الفجريه.

ما اجمل انك تنام بدري وتصحي بدري، هتصحي فايق اوي، تصحي وتصلي الفجر يا باشا، وتفطر أي حاجه، وتذاكركلك ساعتين قبل الشغل هيفرقوا معاك جامد، دا غير ان المذاكرة في اول اليوم افضل بكتير في اخر اليوم، لانك بتكون خلاص جايب اخرك اخر اليوم، والمؤثرات اللي قابلتك من احباطات وحوادت في اليوم هتاثر علي تركيزك في اخر اليوم لما هتيجي تذاكر.

النصيحة الثامنة: والله يا شباب دي اهم نصيحة وعن تجربة قوية. الرياضة يا شباب، الرياضة يا شباب هتساعدكم في الإنتاجية وتنظيم حياتكم، الرياضة هتخليك دايما ACTIVE في كل حاجه، في شغلك، في در استك، في تفكيرك، في كل حاجه صدقني، الرياضه وبالأخص الجيم، هو عامل كبير بعد فضل ربنا في نجاحي او اني انجز كذا حاجه في حياتي، فالرياضة الرياضة.

النصيحة التاسعة: ذاكر يوميا ولو كم قليل حتي لو صفحة عشان بس تكون موجود في مود المذاكرة ومتقطعش، عشان لما بتقطع بيكون صعب انك ترجع، هترجع بس بصعوبة، فخليك دايما وسط، وقليل دائم خير من كثير متقطع.

النصيحة العاشرة: اتعود انك تكتب كتير علي الكيبورد باللغة الإنجليزية لان داه يفيدك جدا جدا في الامتحان ، لان سرعة كتابتك هتكون عامل قوي جدا لنجاحك في الامتحان.

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أسئلة مكرره واجاباتها Q AND A

متوسط مذاكرتي اليومية؟ كان من ساعتين الى ثلاثة.

طريقة مذاكرتي؟ بحضر الفيديو، بعد كدا اقرا الكتاب والخص وبعد كدا احل الأسئلة اللي علي الجزء دا.

هل ينفع امتحنها وانا طالب في الكلية؟ تقريبا لا ، لانهم من شروط معهد ال ACCA انك لازم تكون مخلص ومعاك خبرة 3 سنوات في المجال المالي.

ذاكرت منين؟ ذاكرت من فديو هات أستاذ محمد غازي، وفديو هين تلاتة من أستاذ محمد فوزي، وفديو هين تلاتة من أستاذ عبدالله عبدالنعيم، يعني كانت در استي SELF STUDY.

كم نسبة النظري والعملي في ال IFRS DIP؟ نسبة النظري كبيرة جدا في الدبلوم، تقريبا ممكن اكتر من 50% والعملي برضه كتير ، فنجاحك معتمد علي انك تفهم وتحفظ النظري وتفهم العملي كمان.

ايه الصعوبات اللي واجهتك؟

- ضيق الوقت.
- السوشيال ميديا.
 - الغربة.

ايه الأخطاء اللي وقعت فيها؟ بعد ما خلصت ال CMA استهونت بال IFRS وما عطيتهاش حقها وحجمها الحقيقي، ودا كانت نتيجته اني متوفقتش من اول محاوله. مكنتش عارف تكنيك الاجابه ازاي اوي، لان تكنيك الاجابه في ال IFRS مختلف

محتبس عارف تحديث الاجابة اراي أوي، لأن تحديث الاجابة في ان IFRS محلف اختلاف جذري عن ال CMA وباقي الشهادات المهنيه.



التلخيصات دي عبارة عن زتونة الزتونة في ايه اللي مفروض تكتبه في الأسئلة الخاصة بالمعايير في الامتحان او أي سؤال خاص بالمعايير.

دي مجرد كبسو لات يعني تراجع وتستذكر منها في شهر الامتحان ، فمتعتمدش عليها اعتماد كلي. الكبسو لات دي عملتها علي مدار سنه من حلي لأسئلة الامتحانات، عدلت عليها كتير لحد ما وصلتها للشكل دا، بفضل الله وكرمة جبت 72%.

الكبسو لات فيه بعض المعايير تقريبا معيارين او 1 ملهمش تلخيص.

CH 1 HANDOUTS

<u>1- IFRS 1 – First-time Adoption of International Financial</u> <u>Reporting Standards.</u>

- INTRO:
 - The principles underpinning the first-time preparation of financial statements under IFRS Standards are set out in IFRS 1 – First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards.
- IFRS 1 REQUIRES
 - IFRS 1 requires that both the financial statements for the current period and the comparative figures be presented using IFRS Standards in force at the first reporting date under IFRS Standards. In this case, this date is 30 September 20X5.
- First step (open SOFP)
 - is to prepare the opening statement of financial position under IFRS.
 - This is the statement of financial position at the start of the earliest period(for which Epsilon presents comparative information in its first full IFRS Standards financial statements). In Epsilon's case, this date is 1 October 20X3.
 - The opening IFRS Standards statement of financial position needs to be published in <u>Epsilon's first set of IFRS Standards financial</u> <u>statements</u>. Therefore, the financial statements at 30 September 20X5 will contain three statements of financial position, rather than the usual two.
 - Despite there being three statements of financial position in the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 20X5, there will be only two statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and statements of changes in equity in these financial statements.
- Second step (reconcialation)
 - In the first set of financial statements we will need a reconciliation of those amounts which were previously reported under local standards in the previous year's financial statements.
 - The reconciliation will be between the amounts reported in previous periods under local standards and the equivalent

amounts reported as comparatives in the current period under IFRSs.

ETHICS

Principles (PPICO)

- PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE. (Acting diligently and in accordance with IFRS standards)
- PROFESSIONAL BEHAVIOUR. (To comply with laws and regulations and avoid any conduct that discredits the profession).
- > INTEGRITY. (To be honest and straightforward in all business relationships).
- CONFIDENTIALITY. (To respect of confidentiality of the info acquired).
- OBJECTIVITY. (Not to compromise professional or business judgments because of bias, conflict of interest, or undue influence of others).

THREATS (SSAFI)

- ➢ SELF INTEREST
- ➢ SELF REVIEW.
- > ADVOCACY.
- ➢ FAMILIARITY.
- ► INTIMIDATION.

ANSWER TECHNIQUE

- The situation that the financial controller has been presented with means that the fundamental principles of......ARE UNDER THREAT.
- The discussion with the finance director means that the financial controller faces THREATS
 - A. Self interest threat this is

because.....

B. Intimidation threat this is because.....

CHAPTER 2

<u>What is this 'Conceptual Framework' and how does it relate to individual IFRS standards issued by the Board?</u>

overview of its content and purpose and how it fits into the overall financial reporting process.

The answer:

- The Conceptual Framework is a document which sets out the objectives and concepts for general purpose financial reporting.
- ✓ The Framework provides the foundations for (IFRS Standards) but it is not a standard itself.
- ✓ The purpose of the conceptual framework
 - > Assist the IASB to develop IFRS standards that are based on consistent consepts.
 - Assist preparers to develop consistent accounting policies when no standard applies to particular transaction or event or when standard allow s a choice of accounting policy.
 - > Assist all parties to understand and interpret the standards.

CH 3 IFRS 15

REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

INTRO

• The timing of the recognition of revenue under IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers –depends on the type of performance obligation the entity has under the contract with the customer.

• A performance obligation is a distinct promise to transfer goods or services to the customer.

RECOGNITION

- IFRS 15 requires that revenue should be recognized when a performance obligation is satisfied.
- In many cases (e.g. the sale of goods in the ordinary course of business), performance obligations are satisfied at a point in time.
 - In such cases, the revenue is recognized at the point control of the goods is transferred to the customer.
- In some cases (e.g. a contract to construct an asset for use by a customer), performance obligations are satisfied over a period of time.
 - In such cases, the proportion of the total revenue recognized is the proportion of the performance obligation which has been satisfied by the reporting date. 2

MEASUREMENT- TRANSACTION PRICE

- The measurement of revenue is based on the transaction price.
 - ✓ <u>The transaction price</u> is the amount of consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods and services to the customer.
- In many cases, where the consideration for the transaction is fixed and payable immediately after the revenue has been recognized (e.g. most sales of goods), .
 - ✓ Where the due date for payment IS more than 12 months, then the time value of money should be taken into account when measuring the transaction price.
 - This means that the revenue recognized on the sale of goods with deferred payment terms would be split into
 - a 'sale of goods' component and
 - a financing component.
- Where the total consideration due from the customer contains variable elements (e.g. the possibility that the customer obtains a discount for bulk purchases depending on the total

purchases in a period), then the transaction price should be based on the **best estimate** of the total amount receivable from the customer as a result of the contract.

Criteria of recognizing the revenue

- Identify the contract with the customer.
- Identify the performance obligation.
- Determine the transaction price.
- \circ $\;$ Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations.
- Recognize the revenue when or as the performance obligation is satisified.

CH 4 IAS 16

 IAS 16 states that the accounting treatment of PPE is determined on a class by class basis. For this purpose,

property and plant would be regarded as separate classes.

- IAS 16 requires that PPE is measured using either the cost model or the revaluation model. This model is applied on a class by class basis and must be applied consistently within a class.
- IAS 16 states that when the revaluation model applies, surpluses are recorded in other comprehensive income, unless they are cancelling out a deficit which has previously been reported in profit or loss, in which case it is reported in profit or loss.
- Where the revaluation results in a **deficit**, then such deficits are reported in **profit or loss**, unless they are
- cancelling out a surplus which has previously been reported in other comprehensive income, in which case they are reported in **other comprehensive income**.
- According to IAS 16, all assets having a **finite useful life** should be **depreciated** over that life. Where property is concerned, the only depreciable element of the property is the buildings element, since land normally has an indefinite life. The estimated useful life of a building tends to be much longer than for plant.

NOTE : WHEN WE CALCULATES THE FINANCE COST FOR PPE WE STARTING CALCULATING THE FINANCE COST FROM THE DATE WHEN THE PLANT OR THE PROPERTY IS COMPLETED NOT AS THE DEPRECIATION STARTING FROM THE DATE THE ASSET IS READY FOR USE.

CH 5 IAS 36

Define 'control' as outlined in IFRS 10. Where relevant, you should provide appropriate explanations for the terms you use in your definition.

- ✓ IFRS 10 defines control as rights to variable returns from the acquired business and the ability to affect those returns through its power over the acquired business.
- ✓ To have power, the acquirer must have existing rights which give it the current ability to direct

the 'relevant activities' of the acquired business.

✓ The 'relevant activities' of a business are activities which significantly affect the returns of the business. Where two or more investors have the ability to direct relevant activities, control is

exercised by the investor who directs the activities which most significantly affect the returns

to the acquired business.

Explain the way in which goodwill on acquisition and gains on bargain purchases should be initially

computed and subsequently accounted for.

- ✓ Goodwill on acquisition is measured as the excess of the sum of the fair value of the consideration transferred in exchange for control of the acquired business, plus the initial carrying value of any non-controlling interest in the acquired business less the fair values of the net assets of the acquired business on the acquisition date.
- ✓ Goodwill is not amortized but must be tested annually for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 – Impairment of Assets. Unimpaired goodwill is shown under non-current assets.
- ✓ In the case of a bargain purchase (where 'goodwill is negative'), the acquirer should, after ensuring that it has been appropriately measured, recognise an immediate gain in profit or loss at the acquisition date.

CH 6 IFRS 16 LEASES

<u>Intro</u>

IFRS 16 – Leases – requires a lessee to recognize a **right-of-use asset** and **lease liability** in all circumstances other than for very **short leases** (of one year or less) or for **low value assets**.

Lease liability

Lease liability is recorded (measured) initially at the **present value** of future lease payments.

Lease liability will be recorded in the SOFP AND WILL BE DIVIDED INT 2 sections current liability with....

And non current with.....

Working:....

Finance cost and unwinding

Lease liability will **increase** by the **finance cost**, finance cost will come from **unwinding** the lease liability, we will record the finance cost for this year by in the **profit and loss** statement.

Working:.....

Right of use asset

The ROU is recorded initially at the **initial lease liability** plus **direct cost** and any **dismantling fees**.

Depreciation

Then ROU is **depreciated** over the **shorter of** lease term and useful life.

Working:.....

Financial statement extract

SOFP	P/L
ROU	FINANCE COST
CURRENT LEASE LIABLITY	DEP
NON CURRENT LEASE LIABILTY	

ملحوظة مهمه :

السؤال اللي بيجي في الامتحان دايما بيكون عن ال SALES AND LEASE BACK

هذا التكنيك بتاع الإجابة عن هذا السؤال

- This issue is underpinning under IFRS 16 leases.
- Because the factory is being leased back for only 10 of its 30 years of remaining useful life, the transaction
 - would be regarded as a sale under the principles of IFRS 15.
- Under the principles of IFRS 16 Leases the factory would be de-recognized by Delta and a 'right of use

asset' recognized in its place.

- The initial carrying amount of the right of use asset will be a proportion of the previous carrying amount of the factory. This proportion will be the ratio of the present value of the lease payments compared with the fair value of the factory at the date of sale.
 WORKING :......
- Delta will also recognize a lease liability of
- The net result of derecognizing the factory and recognizing the right of use asset and the lease liability is that Delta will recognize a profit on sale of WORKING:.....

Any exceptions to the usual requirements you have outlined in (ii) above. Your answer should briefly

describe the accounting treatment required in the case of such exceptions and, where appropriate, the

types of assets which these exceptions might apply to.

Answer

- A short-term lease
 - is a lease which, at the date of commencement, has a term of 12 months or less. Lessees can elect to treat short-term leases by recognising the lease rentals as an expense over the lease term rather than recognising a 'right of use asset' and a lease liability.
- low value assets
 - Examples of low-value underlying assets can include tablet and personal computers, small items
 of office furniture and telephones

of office furniture and telephones.

CH 7 IAS 38

IAS 38 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

- The accounting treatment of intangible assets is regulated by IAS 38 intangible assets.
- Under IAS 38, the accounting treatment of intangible assets depends on how they arose.
- The intangible assets of acquired subsidiaries were acquired as a result of business combination, and the initial recognition requirements are contained in IFRS 3 BUSINESS COMBINATIONS.
- IAS 38 does not allow the recognition of internally developed brands, because of the inherent difficulties involved in identifying and measuring them.
- Under IAS 38 the identifiable intangible assets associated with an acquired subsidiary can be recognized separately in the consolidated f/s.
- Under IAS 38 internal expenditure on intangible items cannot be recognized as assets, the
 exception to the above rule is that when it can be demonstrated that a development project is
 technically feasible, commercially viable, overall profitable, and adequately resourced, then
 future expenditure on the project can be recognized as intangible asset.
- Other :
- Brand Name not revalued because it has not active market.
 - The cost of employee expertise and training cost can't recognize because entity can't control them and they can leave their job and time.
 - Intangible assets are initially measured at cost.
 - An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without a physical substance. It must be controlled as a result of a past event, and future economic benefits must be expected to flow from it.
 - •

Sample June 2014

Under IAS 38 – *Intangible Assets* – intangible assets can only be recognised if they are identifiable and

have a cost which can be reliably measured. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

These criteria are very difficult to satisfy for internally developed intangibles. $\frac{1}{2}$

For these reasons, IAS 38 specifically prohibits recognising advertising expenditure as an intangible asset. 1

The issue of how successful the store is likely to be does not affect this prohibition. $\mbox{\sc 1}_{2}$

Therefore your colleague is correct in principle that such costs should be recognised as expenses. $\frac{1}{2}$ However, the costs would be recognised on an accruals basis. $\frac{1}{2}$

Therefore, of the advertisements paid for before 31 March 2014, \$700,000 would be recognised as

an expense and \$100,000 as a pre-payment in the year ended 31 March 2014. 1 The \$400,000 cost of advertisements paid for since 31 March 2014 would be charged as expenses in the year ended 31 March 2015.

SAMPLE 2016 DEC

- INTRO:
 - > Accounting for product design costs is governed by IAS 38 *Intangible Assets*.
 - Under IAS 38, the treatment of expenditure on intangible items depends on how it arose.
 - Generally internal expenditure on intangible items cannot be recognised as assets.
- The exception to the above rule is that once it can be demonstrated that a development project is likely to be technically feasible, commercially viable, overall profitable and can be adequately resourced, then future expenditure on the project can be recognised as an intangible asset. This explains the differing treatment of expenditure up to 31 March 2016 and expenditure after that date.

CH 8 IAS 37 PROVISIONS & CONTINGENCIES

Provision

- The accounting treatment of this issue is governed by IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.
- we will recognize a provision because **ROT**
 - ✓ R: there is a reliable estimate of the amount.
 - ✓ **O**: there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event.
 - ✓ **T**: there is a probable transfer of economic resources.

Measurement:

- The provision is measured or recorded at its present value of the estimated amount or
- best estimate

unwinding

• we should unwinds the provision and the unwinding increasing the provision.

Contingent asset

- The contingent assets must not be recognized , but should be disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.
- Only when the realization of the related economic benefits is virtually certain, should recognize the asset.

Contingent liabilities

- Entities shouldn't recognize contingent liabilities, but should disclose them.
- Unless the possibility of an outflow of economic resources is remote.

Provision for restructuring

To make provision for restructuring plans there should be

- A detailed formal plan.
- Communicating the plan to effected parties.
- The liability or the costs should be estimated or calculated.
- Obligation should be legal or constructive.
- And announced to the effected parties.

CH 10

IFRS 9 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

IFRS 13 FAIR VALUE

FINANCIAL ASSETS ARE CLASSIFIED AS MEASURED INTO

- 1. Debt instrument.
- 2. Equity instruments.

1- Debt instruments

<u>Intro:</u>

The measurement basis for financial assets is set out in IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. The measurement basis depends on

- 1. Business model for managing the financial asset and.
- 2. Contractual cash flow.

So according to the basis we can measure it as

- Amortized cost
- FVTPL
- FVTOCI

TO BE AMORTIZED COST

- 1. The objective of business model is to hold the FA to collect the contractual cash flow.
- 2. The contractual cash flow on specified dates and solely payments of principal and interest.

TO BE FVTOCI

- 1. The objective of business model is to hold the FA to collect the contractual cash flow and selling the FA.
- 2. The contractual cash flow on specified dates and solely payments of principal and interest.

TO BE FVTPL

1. All other FA

2- Equity investments.

- AC method cannot be used.
- The default category for measuring equity investments is at FVTPL (held for trade).
- However, if an equity investment is not held for trading, it is possible to make an election on initial recognition to measure the investment at FVTOCI.
- Under IFRS 9, gains or losses on the remeasurement of financial assets measured at fair value are normally taken to profit or loss.
- Under IFRS 9, equity investments are financial assets which fail the 'contractual cash flow test'.
- -

Another explanation

- Equity investments are financial assets and are subject to the recognition and measurement requirements of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.
- IFRS 9 identifies three classes for financial assets amortised cost (AC), fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).
- IFRS 9 states that the class of into which a particular financial asset is allocated depends on the business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flows associated with those assets.
- AC can only be used where the contractual cash flows consist solely of the receipt of interest and repayment of the principal sums outstanding. This does not apply to equity shares, so the AC method cannot be used.
- The default category for measuring equity investments is at FVTPL.
- However, if an equity investment is not held for trading, it is possible to make an election on initial recognition to measure the investment at FVTOCI.

Equity explanation:

• The accounting treatment of equity investments which we do not control or significantly influence is dealt with in IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments.

- Under IFRS 9, equity investments are financial assets which fail the 'contractual cash flow test'. Equity investments must be measured at fair value.
- Under IFRS 9, gains or losses on the remeasurement of financial assets measured at fair value are normally taken to profit or loss. ½
- In the case of equity investments not held for trading, it is possible to make an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognise gains or losses on the remeasurement to fair value in other comprehensive income.

Note:

- The IASB Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting makes no clear conceptual distinction between gains and losses reported in profit or loss and gains and losses reported in other comprehensive income.
- The distinction is particularly important for listed entities. Such entities are required to report their earnings per share under IAS 33 Earnings per Share. Gains and losses reported in profit or loss affect earnings per share whereas gains or losses reported in other comprehensive income do not.

Convertible debts

• Under the principles of IFRS[®] 9– Financial Instruments – convertible loans (debts) need to be split into their liability and equity elements by computing the liability element and deriving the equity element as the balancing figure.

• The liability element is computed by discounting the future amounts payable assuming the loan is repaid using the discount rate equivalent to the return which would be required by a lender without any conversion option – the market rate.

CASH FLOW HEDGE

- Under the principles of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments the forward exchange contract is a derivative financial instrument and so would be classified as fair value through profit or loss.
- This would normally mean that gains or losses on re-measurement to fair value would be recognized in profit or loss.
- However, where the derivative contract is designated as a cash flow hedge of a future firm commitment, IFRS 9 allows the effective portion of the change in fair value to be recognized in other comprehensive income. They will be presented as gains which may subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss.

Hedge accounting conditions

Under the principles of IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments (revised 2014) – Delta is permitted to use for the hedge accounting when reporting the hedging arrangement in its financial statements. This is overall decision because:

- The relevant documentation has been prepared.
- There is a clear economic relationship between the hedged cash flows and the hedging instrument.
- Delta is entering into a forward purchase of exactly the required amount of foreign currency.

FAIR VALUE IFRS 13

- Under the principles of IFRS 13, the fair value of an asset is the amount which could be received to sell the asset in an orderly transaction. Where the asset is traded in an active market (as is the case for the investment in entity A), then fair value should be determined with reference to prices quoted in that market.
- Where it is not possible to identify a principal market for the sale of an asset, then the entity should use the most advantageous market as a means of identifying fair value.
- The most advantageous market is the one in which the expected net proceeds are the higher.

Impairment

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments classifies financial assets into three types. One of these types is 'fair value through profit and loss'. Where financial assets are measured on this basis, any impairment of the asset is automatically reflected in the measurement basis so no further action is required.
- As far as other financial assets are concerned, the general rule is that we should recognise a loss allowance for 'expected credit losses'. The loss allowance should be recognised in profit or loss and deducted from the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position.
- A credit loss is the difference between the cash flows we are contractually entitled to receive in respect of a financial asset and the cash flows which are expected based on current circumstances. 1
- Unless the credit risk attaching to the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance should be based on expected credit losses in the next 12 months. 1
- Where the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance should be based on lifetime expected credit losses. 1
- As far as trade receivables and (by choice) lease receivables are concerned, as a simplifying measure IFRS 9 allows the loss allowance to always be measured based on the lifetime expected credit losses.

CH 11 IAS 12 INCOME TAXES

How IAS 12 – Income Taxes – defines the tax base of assets and liabilities.

• The tax base of an asset is the amount which will be deductible for tax purposes against any

taxable economic benefits which will flow to the entity when it recovers the carrying amount of

the asset.

• The tax base of a liability is its carrying value, less the tax deduction which will be available when

the liability is settled.

How temporary differences are identified as taxable or deductible temporary differences.

 A taxable temporary difference arises when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its tax base or

the carrying value of a liability is less than its tax base. A deductible temporary difference arises in the reverse circumstances (when the carrying value of

an asset is less than its tax base or the carrying value of a liability is greater than its tax base).

The general criteria prescribed by IAS 12 for the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities. You

do NOT need to identify any specific exceptions to these general criteria.

- IAS 12 Income Taxes requires that (with specific exceptions) deferred tax liabilities are recognized on all taxable temporary differences.
- IAS 12 allows deferred tax assets to be recognized on deductible temporary differences when future

taxable profits are expected to be available against which to offset the future tax deductions the

deductible temporary differences are expected to generate.

Sample about carrying losses forward June 2014

The tax loss creates a potential deferred tax asset for the Kappa group since its carrying value is nil

and its tax base is \$3 million. 1

However, no deferred tax asset can be recognised because there is no prospect of being able to

reduce tax liabilities in the foreseeable future as no taxable profits are anticipated.

Sample about goodwill June 2014

No deferred tax liability arises in respect of goodwill on consolidation when it is created. This is a

specific exception referred to in IAS 12.1

As a consequence of this, no adjustment is made for deferred tax purposes when goodwill is impaired. Therefore there are no deferred tax implications for the consolidated statement of

financial position.

IMPORTANTANT NOTES:

- IAS 12 requires that deferred tax liabilities should always be shown in non-current liabilities.
- In the statement of financial position, the deferred tax asset is netted off against the deferred tax liabilities because both relate to the same tax jurisdiction.
- Because the revaluation gain is recognised in other comprehensive income as part of items that will not subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss, the related deferred tax is also recognised there as part of the tax relating to other comprehensive income.
- This deferred tax asset can be recognised because Delta is expected to generate taxable income for the foreseeable future.

- The deductible temporary difference will create a deferred tax asset.
- The taxable temporary difference will create a deferred tax liability.
- The tax base of an asset is the future tax deduction which will be available when the asset generates taxable economic benefits.
- The tax base of a liability is its carrying value, less the tax deduction which will be available when the liability is settled.
- No deferred tax liability arises in respect of goodwill on consolidation when it is created. This is a specific exception referred to in IAS 12.
 - As a consequence of this, no adjustment is made for deferred tax purposes when goodwill is impaired. Therefore there are no deferred tax implications for the consolidated statement of financial position.
- The tax loss creates a potential deferred tax asset.

CH 13

IFRS 6 exploration and evaluation of mineral resources.

measurement

- Initially must be measured at cost.
- Expenditure is recognized as an asset for IFRS 6 **until** the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting resources can be **demonstrated**.
- Exploration and evaluation assets are **classified** as **tangible** or **intangible** according to the **nature** of the **assets acquired**.
- IFRS 6 does not specifically prescribe what expenditures should be included as exploration and evaluation assets.
- Relevant entities are allowed to determine an accounting policy which specifies which expenditures should be included as exploration and evaluation assets and must apply it consistently
- IFRS 6 does specifically **prohibit** the inclusion of the costs of **developing** mineral resource in the exploration and evaluation assets figure. Such expenditures should be accounted for in accordance with IAS 38 Intangible Assets.
- IFRS 6 allows exploration and evaluation assets to be measured under either the cost model or the revaluation model.

IAS 41 AGRICULTURE

Biological assets

- A biological asset is a living animal or plant.
- Are measured INITIALLY AND SUBSEQUENTLY at fair value less costs to sell.
- Biological assets are showed as noncurrent assets in the SOFP and disclosed separately.
- Gains and losses are reported at P/L.

Agriculture produce (harvested produce)

- Agriculture produce is harvested from biological asset.
- Under the principles of IAS 41, harvested produce initially is recognized in inventory at an initial carrying amount of fair value less costs to sell at the point of harvesting.
- This will be the 'cost' of the inventory which will henceforth be accounted for under IAS 2 Inventories.
- The inventory of milk will be shown as a current asset in the statement of financial position

CH 14 SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

Equation of liability = no of rights expected to vest * FV of SARs @ RD *TIMING RATIO.

Equation of equity = no of rights expected to vest * FV of option @ GD *TIMING RATIO.

Vesting conditions

- Non-market-based vesting conditions: A non-market condition is taken into account by reflecting it in the calculation of the number of options ultimately expected to vest.
- Market based vesting conditions: A market-based vesting condition is taken into account by reflecting it in the measurement of the fair value of the option.

<u>SARs</u>

- INTRO:
 - ✓ Under the provisions of IFRS 2 Share-based Payment, this arrangement is a share appreciation rights.
 - ✓ IFRS 2 regulates the treatment of vesting conditions based on whether they are market based or non-market based
- <u>SARs</u>: this is share based payment (share appreciation rights) which is settled in cash and recorded as liability.
- Calculation: this is measured by multiplying number of rights expected to vest at each RD by FV of rights at RD.
- Vesting period: the total liability should spread over the vesting period years.
- Liability: the liability balance at 31..... is calculated as follows.....and reported as non current liability in the SOFP.
- P/L: the amount of expense to be reported in the P/L is the difference between the opening balance of the liability and the ending balance, opening balance isand ending balance isand ending balance is

is....so the expense to be reported in the P/L is.... and this charge is shown as operating cost.

EQUITY

- ✓ INTRO:
 - Under the provisions of IFRS 2 Share-based Payment, this arrangement is an equity settled share-based payment.
 - IFRS 2 regulates the treatment of vesting conditions based on whether they are market based or non-market based
- ✓ The costs :
 - IFRS 2 Share-based Payment requires that the total estimated cost of granting share options to employees be recognized over the vesting period.
- ✓ The expense:

- The total estimated cost should be charged as a remuneration expense and credited to equity.
- The incremental charge is a remuneration expense for any period and should be the difference between the cumulative charge at the end of the period and the cumulative charge at the start of the period.
- ✓ The equity:
 - The cumulative charge at the end of each period should be a proportion of the total estimated cost. The proportion should be based on the proportion of the total vesting period which has accrued at the reporting date.
- ✓ Calculation:
 - The charge should be based on the fair value of the option at the grant date. This continues to be the case throughout the vesting period.
 - \triangleright
- ✓ Other notes:
 - subsequent changes in the fair value of the option are not adjusted for.
 - Where the vesting conditions are non-market conditions (i.e. not directly related to any change in the entity's share price), then the cumulative cost at each year end should be estimated based on the expected number of options which will vest at the vesting date.

Counterparty has the choice

- Debt component: cash settled.
- Equity component: measured at residual value at GD as follows
 - ✓ Equity component= FV of Shares @ GD- FV of cash alternative @ GD.

CH 15 IAS 1 PRESENTATION دي بعض الأمثلة علي هذا المعيار

DEC 2019 Q4

- How do we decide where to put a particular item of income or expenditure?

- Where does the tax relating to 'other comprehensive income' get shown?

 Do the above points have an impact on the computation of performance evaluation indicators which will be of

interest to shareholders? ANSWER:

- The principles underpinning the overall presentation of financial statements are set out in IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements. IAS 1 requires that all income and expenses are presented in a statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.
- IAS 1 does not allow entities to choose whether to present income and expenses in the profit or loss or the other comprehensive income section of the statement. IAS 1 states that, unless required or permitted by a specific IFRS standard, all items of income and expense should be presented in the profit or loss section of the statement.
- IAS 1 states that the tax relating to items of other comprehensive income is either shown as a separate line in the 'other comprehensive income' section of the statement or netted off against each component of other comprehensive income and disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.
- The key implication of an item being presented in other comprehensive income rather than profit or loss is that the item would not be taken into account when measuring earnings per share, an important performance indicator for listed entities like Epsilon.

Explain how:

(i) IAS 1 distinguishes between current and non-current assets. (3 marks)

IAS 1 distinguishes between current and non-current assets by identifying the meaning of the

term 'current asset'. 1/2

An asset is classified as current when the entity:

– Expects to realise the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle. $\frac{1}{2}$

– Holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading. $\frac{1}{2}$

– Expects to realise the asset within 12 months after the reporting period. ½

Has cash or a cash equivalent which is not subject to an exchange restriction. ½
 An entity classifies all other assets as non-current.

(ii) IAS 16 defines property, plant and equipment and IAS 38 defines intangible assets

IAS 16 defines property, plant and equipment as tangible items which are held for use in the $\frac{1}{2}$ + $\frac{1}{2}$

production or supply of goods and services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes $\frac{1}{2}$

and are expected to be used for more than one period. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

IAS 38 defines intangible assets as identifiable, non-monetary assets without physical $\frac{1}{2}$ + $\frac{1}{2}$

substance. ½

CH 16

IAS 8 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES, ERRORS, AND CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

- IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors defines an accounting policy as 'the principles, bases, conventions, rules and practices applied by an entity in preparing and presenting financial statements'.
 - An example of an accounting policy would be the decision to apply the cost model or the fair value model when measuring investment properties.
- CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ERRORS ONLY ALLOWED IF :
 - ✓ Required by standard or interpretation.
 - ✓ The change will provide more relevant or reliable information about events or transactions.
 - ✓ ACCOUNTING treatment : applied retrospectively as follows:
 - Adjust opening balance of retained earnings.
 - Restate comparative information.
- CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES Apply prospectively, ie in the current period and future periods.

Sample June 2016

- IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors defines an accounting policy as 'the specific principles, bases, conventions, rules and practices applied by an entity in preparing and presenting financial statements'.
- An example of an accounting policy would be the decision to apply the cost model or the fair value model when measuring investment properties.

- When an entity changes an accounting policy, the change is applied retrospectively. This means that the comparative figures are based on the new policy (rather than last year's actual figures). The opening balance of retained earnings is restated in the statement of changes in equity
- > Accounting estimates are made in order to implement accounting policies.
- An example of an accounting estimate would be (consistent with the above given example) the fair value of an investment property at the reporting date (where the fair value model was being applied).
- Changes in accounting estimates are made prospectively. This means applying the new estimates in future financial statement preparation, without amending any previously published amounts.

IFRS 5

HELD FOR SALE

- A non-current asset is classified as held for sale when its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction, rather than through continuing use.
- Under the principles of IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations, a non current asset is moved to current assets and classified as held for sale if it fulfils certain criteria : The criteria is :
 - 1- intention to sell the asset.
 - 2- the asset is available immediate sale in its present condition.
 - 3- there must be an active program to locate a buyer.

4- the sale is expected to take place within one year from date of classification.

- When an asset is classified as held-for-sale, it is measured at the lower of its current carrying amount and its fair value less costs to sell.
- Held-for-sale assets are not depreciated after classification.
- The held for sale should be presented separately in the assets(current assets) from other assets.
- The liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale should be presented separately from other liabilities in the SOFP and they shouldn't be offset against the assets of the disposal group.

Discontinued operations

- A discontinued operation is a component of the entity that either disposed of or classified as held for sale.
- Represent a separate major line of business or area of operations.
- The minimum disclosure requirements of discontinued operations on the face of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is a single amount representing the total of
 - ✓ The post tax gain or loss of discontinued operations.
 - ✓ The post tax gain or loss on the disposal of the assets.

IAS 10 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD.

- ✓ The accounting treatment of events occurring after the year-end date is set out in IAS 10 – Events after the Reporting Period.
- ✓ IAS 10 defines events after the reporting period as being those events occurring after the end of the reporting period up to the date the financial statements are authorized for issue (15 November 20X5).
- ✓ IAS 10 classifies events after the reporting period into two types adjusting and nonadjusting.
- ✓ Adjusting events provide additional evidence of conditions existing at the reporting date.
CH 17 IAS 33 EPS

RESTATED EPS(RIGHT ISSUE):

- EPS*(MARKET PRICE AFTER RIGHTS ISSUE/MARKET PRICE OF SHARE BEFORE RIGHTS ISSUE). BONUS FRACTION FOR RIGHT ISSUE:
 - MARKET PRICE OF SHARE BEFORE RIGHTS ISSUE (GIVEN)/ MARKET PRICE AFTER RIGHTS
 ISSUE

Restated EPS(BONUS ISSUE)

• Previous year EPS * (Shares before / shares after)

BONUS FRACTION FOR BONUS ISSUE:

• Shares after / shares before

Note:

• Both IFRS 8 – Operating Segments – and IAS[®] 33 – Earnings per Share – are only compulsory for listed entities.

Explain the meaning of the term 'potential ordinary shares' and provide TWO examples of potential ordinary

shares OTHER THAN convertible loans. The answer is

- Potential ordinary shares are financial instruments or other contracts which may entitle the holder to ordinary shares
- Examples of potential ordinary shares include convertible preference shares, share options and contingently issuable shares.

Explain how the diluted earnings per share is calculated and when it needs to be disclosed.

• The diluted earnings per share is calculated by computing what the earnings per share figure would have been if the potential ordinary shares had been converted into ordinary shares on the first day of the accounting period, or from their date of acquisition by the holder.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

- When we are calculating first we should decide which one is dilutive to be included in the calculation of the diluted EPS.
- IF IS MORE than the Basic EPS shouldn't be included in the calculation of diluted EPS.

CHAPTER 18 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

IFRS 8 OPERATING SEGMENTS

The relevant IFRS which deals with operating segments is IFRS 8 – Operating Segments. The definition of an operating segment in IFRS 8 is based around an entity's business model, which could be different from entity to entity and the disclosures focus on the information which management believes is important when running the business.

IFRS 8 defines an operating segment as a component of an entity:

- It engages in business activities from which earn revenues and incur expenses.
- Its operating results are reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker CODM.
- Discrete financial information is available for the segment.
- The CODM is the individual, or group of individuals, who makes decisions about segment performance and resource allocation.
- It exceeds at least one of the following quantitative thresholds as stated in IFRS 8:
 - Reported revenue is 10% or more from the total revenue.
 - The absolute amount of its profit or loss is 10% or more of the greater in absolute amount of The combined reported profit and The combined reported loss.
 - Its assets is 10% or more of the total assets.

 at least 75% of the total revenue must be reported by operating segments.
 IFRS 8 is only compulsory for listed entities

*Note:

Where two companies report under the same reporting framework, you would generally expect the same reporting requirements to apply to both companies. However, there are certain requirements of IFRS which apply to listed companies only.

The requirement to provide segmental information and to disclose earnings per share are both examples of requirements which only listed companies are forced to comply with.

If an unlisted entity voluntarily chooses to provide segmental information, or to disclose its earnings per share, then it must comply with the provisions of the relevant IFRS in both cases.

*IAS 24 Related party disclosures.

- Under the principles of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures your brother's firm is a related party of Omega.
- This is because the firm is controlled by the close family member (your brother) of a member of the key management personnel of Omega (yourself).
- IAS 24 requires that the existence of all related party relationships be disclosed together with details of any transactions and outstanding balances .
- IAS 24 regards related party relationships as material by their nature so the fact that the transaction is financially insignificant and ordinary to Omega is not relevant in terms of requiring the disclosure.
- IAS 24 requires disclosure of all transactions with related parties irrespective of their size.
- The entity should disclose
 - (1) The parties
 - (2) Relationship

(3)Transaction nature(4)Balances.

Sample: June 2014

From 1 January 2014, Sigma would be regarded as a related party of Omega under IAS 24 – Related Party Disclosures. 1 This is because Sigma is controlled by the close family member of one of Omega's key management personnel. ½ + ½ + ½ This means that, from 1 January 2014, the purchases from Sigma would be regarded as related party transactions. 1 Transactions with related parties need to be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, together with the nature of the relationship. It is irrelevant whether or not these transactions are at normal market rates. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ The disclosures would state that a company controlled by the spouse of a director supplied goods to the value of 4.5 million (3 x 1.5 million) in the current accounting period. It would not be necessary to name the company.

CH 19 IFRS for SMEs Zatona

- The International Accounting Standards Board has developed an IFRS for small and medium sized entities (SMEs) which can be used as an **alternative to full IFRS**.
- The IFRS for SMEs restricts the recognition of assets and liabilities in certain circumstances (e.g., borrowing costs are always expensed under the IFRS for SMEs).
- the disclosure requirements of the IFRS for SMEs are less than for full IFRS standards.
- The standard written in **easier language**.
- IFRS for SMEs allows the **easier option** (revaluation model or cost model (apply the easier)).
- The firm is **permitted**, but **not required**, to adopt the simplified form of financial reporting set out in the IFRS for Small and Medium Sized Entities (the IFRS for SMEs).
- IFRS for SMEs is only updated once every three years, thus **reducing** the extent of change to financial reporting practice.
- The IFRS for SMEs omits completely the requirements of IFRS which are specifically relevant to listed entities, for example, earnings per share and segmental reporting.

CHAPTER 21 SOFP

NOTES FOR SOFP

1- The NCI is calculated by 2 methods

a- proportionate method of net assets at acquisition (partial goodwill)

b- FV method (no of shares owned by NCI*FV of share) (Full goodwill)

2-If the acquisition is occurred during the year, there may be a beginning balance for RE.

3- Share premium for subsidiary is same as SC in calculating net assets for subsidiary,

Ending like beginning.

4- unrealized profit for subsidiary should be reflected in RE of subsidiary at RD and also decrease in the total inventory of the consolidated SOFP

IN the same way in the parent case,

unrealized profit for parent should be reflected in RE of parent and take the DT into account.

5- Don't forget cancellation intra group transactions.

6- issue shares costs are debited to other components of equity and due diligence is written as incurred in the parent RE(P/L).

7- if there internally brand name generated by subsidiary, we should recognize it in NCA by carrying amount and reflect it in RE of subsidiary as an increase and calculate the DT for this adjustment.

8-if the subsidiary sent cash to parent as payment for inventory purchased before on account from parent, but recorded in the next year, we should derecognize it from A/R and recognize it in cash (cash in transit).

9- if the consideration will be paid after (deferred) we should recognize it as deferred liability at PV and add on it the finance cost and also reflect the finance cost in the parent RE as decrease.

10- revaluation surplus is normal as SC or share premium and should be reflected in subsidiary RE.

11- If there a Reduction in fair value of contingent consideration should be added to parent RE as gain.

12- goodwill impairment should be decreased from the goodwill itself and the parent RE.

13- The impairment will be prorated to the parent and the subsidiary

The portion of the parent will be decreased from parent RE

The portion of the subsidiary will be decreased from the NCI.

The rule of the impairment=

The carrying amount -recoverable amount

Carrying amount = Fair value of identifiable net assets at RD + Full Goodwill on acquisition

14- If he informs u (since incorporation) this means RE=0

15- IN THE CASE OF THE UNREALIZED PROFIT THERE ARE 2 CASES

- IF HE USED THE MARKUP, U SHOULD DIVIDE THE INVENTORY BY 1+MARKUP.
- IF HE MENTIOND OR USED THE MARGIN OR PERCENTAGE OF SELLING PRICE IN THIS CASE MULTIPLY THE MARGIN DIRECTLY BY THE INVENTORY TOTAL.

16. IF THERE AN GOODWILL IMPAIREMENT, THE IMPAIREMENT WILL BE DIVIDED TO THE PARENT AND THE SUBSIDIARY ACCORDING TO THE PROPORTIONATE.

17-معاملة ال REVALUATION SURPLUS بتجيب الفرق اللي عند الSUBSIDIARY وتقسمه علي ال SUBSIDIARY بالنسبه عشان تعرضه لوحده في المجمعه فهعمله SUBSIDIARY زي الSUBSIDIARY الPARENT الكSUBSIDIARY وال

18- Deferred tax is taking from post-acquisition and the parent RE.

- SUBSIDIARY DT I WILL ADD IT.
- PARENT UNREALIZED PROFIT DT I WILL DEDUCT IT.

19-IF THE CONSIDERATION IS BY SHARE EXCHANGE YOU SHOULD MULTIPLY THE PARENT SHARES BY THE PARENT SHARE PRICE AFTER THAT DIVIDE THEM BY TH SUBSIDIARY NO OF EXCHANGE SHARE.

20-إزاي نوزع ال IMPAIREMENT

- لو كانت ال GOODWILL اتحسبت بطريقة ال PARTIAL يبقا نوزع ال PARTIAL يبقا نوزع ال
- لو كانت ال GOODWILLاتحسبت بطريقة ال FULL METHODيبقا هنوزع ال IMPAIREMENTعلى ال PARENTوال SUBSIDIARYكل واحد ونسبته.

Where the NCI is measured at fair value, the impairment should be attributed partly to retained earnings and partly to NCI. The allocation is normally based on the group structure.

Where the NCI is measured at % of net assets, the impairment should be attributed wholly to retained earnings.

21- الزياده في ال OCE في ال SUBSIDIARY لما نيجي نوز عها ما بين ال PARENT وال SUBSIDIARY في ال (NCI) PARENT والجزء بتاع ال RE ال PARENT هناخدها لل OCE SECTION في ال PARENT والجزء بتاع ال طبعا هيروح لوحده في ال RE بتاع ال PARENT كما هو موضح في المجمعه بتاعت ديسمبر 2016 وينطبق علي خذا الكلام ال REVALUATION SURPLUS.

22- IF THE AQUISATION OCCURRED THROUGH THE YEAR, THE RE OF THE SUBSIDIARY SHOULD BE ACCOUNT FROM THE DATE OF ACQUISITION NOT FROM THE BEGGENNING OF THE YEAR, THE RE WE WILL ACCOUNT IT BY PRARATA BASIS.

23- Settlement of contingent liability or resolving it will be deducted from the net assets of the subsidiary at acquisition (if its relating to the subsidiary).

24- UNREALIZED PROFIT FOR THE SUBSIDIARY WILL BE ADDED IN THE NET ASSETS AT POST ACQUISITION .

25 CONTINGENT CONSIDERATION WILL BE RECORDED AS A LIABILITY WITH THE CLOSING BALANCE OF ITS FAIR VALUE AT TH RD.

CH 22 SOPL

1- IF THERE FINANCE INTEREST INTRA GROUP, THERE SHOULD BE ALSO FINANCE INCOME, TOGETHER SHOULD BE ELIMINATED.

2- The intra group sales will be eliminated from the SOPL from COGS and sales with the same amount of sales and add the unrealized profit from the COGS if is ending inventory but if is beginning inventory will be deducted from the COGS

3- and deduct the unrealized profit from the NCI profit if the unrealized profit is relating to the NCI.

4-If the acquisition occurred during the year, first we should transfer the amounts of the NCI to the proportion of the date.

5- we should divide the total profit between the parent and NCI (BY its ratio)

6-FULL DISPOSAL EQUIATION

Computation of profit or loss on the disposal of Delta

DR Disposal proceeds

DR Non-controlling interest at date of disposal

CR Unimpaired goodwill at date of disposal

CR Net assets at date of disposal

CR profit on disposal

Non-controlling interest at date of disposal

7-DATE OF BEG RE OF THE SUBSIDIARY IS VERY NECESSARY TO COMPUTE THE NET ASSETS AT ACQ DATE.

8- لو كان طالب منك انك تحسب ال goodwill impairment طبعا لازم هتكون محتاج ال net assets at acquisition ولعد في ممكن يديهالك في قائمة ال SOCIE او يدهالك رقم جاهز لوحدها كما في امتحان يونيو 2018.

9- لو كان هذاك في ال FV Adjustments الخاصه بال net assets بتاعت الsubsidiary وكان لها depreciation كدا ال depهياثر في مكانين

- المكان الأول هو ال cost of sales
- المكان التاني هو اننا هنخصمه من ربح ال subsidiary لما نيجي نوزع الربح علي ال NCIs.
 - 10- ال PROFIT ON SUBSIDIARY DISPOSALمش بيتسجل في ال RE

11- لو كان هناك INVESTMENTفي شركة تانيه بس SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE لو كان فيه PROFITداه نسجله علي ال INVESTMENلك استثمار (يعني هنزود بيه الاستثمار).

CH 24 JOINT ARRANGEMENTS IFRS 11

INTRO:

- Under the principles of IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements the agreement with entity B is a joint arrangement.
- WHY? This is because key decisions, e.g. pricing and selling decisions, manufacturing specifications, require the consent of both parties and so joint control is present. 2

TYPE OF ARRANGEMENT :

• IFRS 11 would regard the type of arrangement with entity B as <u>a joint operation</u>. This is because the two parties have rights to specific assets and liabilities relating to the arrangement and no specific entity has been established. 2

THE CONTENT:

- Because of the type of joint arrangement, each entity will recognise specific assets and liabilities relating to the arrangement. 1
- This means that Gamma will recognise revenues of \$11 million (\$22 million x 50%). 1
- Gamma will recognise bad debt expense of \$50,000 (\$100,000 x 50%). 1
- Gamma's trade receivables at 30 September 20X7 will be \$2.5 million (\$5 million x 50%). 1
- Gamma will show a payable to entity B of \$750,000 (\$1.5 million x 50%) 30 September 20X7.
 1
- Gamma's inventories at 30 September 20X7 will be \$1.7 million (\$3.8 million \$2.1 million).
 1½
- Gamma's cost of sales will be \$5.3 million (\$7 million \$1.7 million).

وللتحفيز دا السكور بتاع اول محاولة 35 % FAIL







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