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Unit 2 – Presentation of financial statements

Preparing a statement of cash flows

Worked Example	Activity	Past Exams	Masterclass	CSG
2.1	-	-	ESQ 2.1 Part A	-

Step 1

Classify items into the following categories:

- Cash
- Operating activity
- Investing activity
- Financing activity
- Non-cash item

Step 2

Prepare the following table for Statement of Financial Position.

Line item	Current Year	Prior Year	Movement	Classification	Specific cash flow
Item from Statement of Fin Position	A	B	A-B	(See above)	Notes

Step 3

Prepare the following table for Profit or Loss.

Line item	Current Year	Classification	Specific cash flow
Item from Profit or Loss	A	(See above)	Notes

Step 4

Prepare statement of cash flows using the following table.

Item	Notes	\$'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
<i>I.e. Receipts from customers</i>		H
<i>Payments to suppliers, employees and others</i>		
Net cash flows from operating activities		
Cash flows from investing activities		
Net cash flows from investing activities		
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net cash flows from net financing activities		
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents for the financial year		

Step 5

Prepare T-accounts for each of the items (i.e. Receipts for customers)

I.e. T-account for cash receipts from customers: This should be the last item calculated (balancing amount).

	Dr		Dr
Opening trade receivables	A	Closing trade receivables	B
Closing allowance for impairment loss	C	Opening allowance for impairment loss	D
		Impairment loss expense	E
Sales revenue	F	Bad debts expense	G
		Receipts from customers	H
	SUM (Above)		SUM (Above)

Step 6

Enter the amounts from the T-accounts into the table prepared at **Step 4**.

Preparing the reconciliation of operating cash flows

Worked Example	Activity	Past Exams	Masterclass	CSG
-	2.1	-	-	-

Step 1

Determine Profit for the year.

Step 2

Make adjustments for all non-cash items (i.e. Depreciation, Loss on disposal, etc).

Step 3

Make changes in operating assets and liabilities. Note the movement between prior year and current year. For example, if Trade Receivables have increased by \$20k, you will minus \$20k in the cash flow calculation as the amount of cash present has decreased. Alternatively, if Trade Payables has increased \$20k, you will add \$20k in the calculation, as the amount of cash is up as the payables have not yet been paid.

Step 4

Add Steps 1 to 3 together.

Demonstrate in the following table:

	YEAR \$
Profit for the year after tax Step 1	X
Adjustments for Step 2	
Depreciation	A
Loss on disposal	B
	SUM (A+B) = S1
Changes in operating assets and liabilities Step 3	
Trade receivables <i>Items are examples... there may be others</i>	+/- C
Prepayments	+/- D
Inventory	+/- E
Trade payables	+/- F
Provision for employee entitlements	+/- G
Current tax payable	+/- H
	SUM (C:H) = S2
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities Step 4	=X+S1+S2

Unit 3 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Dr Cash

Cr Revenue

Cr Unearned Revenue

Receive cash at start of contract – apportion for unearned revenue part if Cash>revenue recognised.

Dr COS

Cr Inventory

Recognise Cost of sales on inventory sold (Units x cost)

Dr WE

CR Provision for Warranty

Recognise provision for warranty (does not reduce transaction price)

Unit 4 – Income taxes

Calculating the current tax liability				
Worked Example	Activity	Past Exams	Masterclass	CSG
4.1	-	-	-	-

Step 1

Prepare and populate the following table based on background info.

Item	\$'000	\$'000
Accounting profit before tax		A
1. Non-temporary difference adjustments		
<i>Items where the tax and accounting treatment are never the same.</i>		
		B
2. Temporary difference adjustments		
<i>Items where the tax and accounting treatments are the same but in different periods *below</i>		
		C
3. Equity or OCI adjustments affecting taxable income		
<i>Equity or OCI differences affecting taxable income</i>		
		D
Taxable income		A+B+C+D = E
- LESS imputation gross up (Franked dividends × tax rate × tax rate/(1-tax rate))		F
- LESS tax credits		G
= NET TAX PAYABLE		E-F-G = H
× TAX RATE		(given)
Current tax liability at (Tax Rate)		H x tax rate

*For example,

+ ADD Accounting expense not deductible for tax / income assessable for tax purpose. E.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accounting depreciation ▪ Warranty expense ▪ Employee benefit expense ▪ Fines ▪ Entertainment expense ▪ Bad debts expense ▪ Unearned income for current year (assessable for tax purposes) ▪ Goodwill impairment ▪ Unearned income ▪ Finance lease expense (depreciation and interest) ▪ Imputation gross-up (Franked dividends × tax rate × tax rate/(1-tax rate)). 		B
- LESS Accounting income not assessable for tax / items deductible for tax purposes. E.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unearned income from the prior year ▪ Tax depreciation ▪ Warranty payments made (Opening + expense – closing = payments made) ▪ Leave payments made (Opening + expense – closing = payments made) ▪ Dividend receivable 	C	

Step 2 – Record the following (relevant) journals

Record net tax payable (current tax liability if no prior tax credits)

Date	Account	Dr	Cr
XX.XX.XX	Income tax expense	H	
XX.XX.XX	Current tax liability		H
To record the current tax liability			

Record DTA relating to tax loss. Note: the same journal can be used when recording a reassessment of a DTA, however Dr to Increase and Cr to Decrease.

Date	Account	Dr	Cr
XX.XX.XX	DTA (tax loss × tax rate)	XX	
XX.XX.XX	Current tax liability		XX
To record DTA relating to tax loss. IAS 12, Para 34			

Using the tax loss credit in the next year. (i.e. utilising the tax loss from the journal above)

Date	Account	Dr	Cr
XX.XX.XX	Current tax liability	XX	
XX.XX.XX	DTA		XX
To record using the prior year tax credit from tax loss to offset current tax liability			

Calculating the tax base and temporary differences

Worked Example	Activity	Past Exams	Masterclass	CSG
4.2, 4.3	-	-	-	Page 15

Step 1

Remember the following:

Assets					
Carrying amount	>	Tax base	=	Taxable temporary difference	A
Carrying amount	<	Tax base	=	Deductible temporary difference	B
Liabilities					
Carrying amount	>	Tax base	=	Deductible temporary difference	B
Carrying amount	<	Tax base	=	Taxable temporary difference	A

Step 2

Create the following table and record the carrying amount, tax base and the temporary differences.

Item	Carrying amount	Tax base*	Taxable temporary difference (A)	Deductible temporary difference (B)	Taxable temporary difference (equity)	Deductible temporary difference (equity)
Assets						
Net of any accumulated depreciation, impairment, allowance for doubtful debts.						
<i>e.g. trade debtor</i>	Net of allowance	Full amount				
<i>e.g. PPE that has been revalued</i>	CA (after reval)	Cost – tax deprec.	Tax base – CA if no revaluation had occurred		CA after revaluation – CA if no revaluation had occurred	
Liabilities						
<i>e.g. provisions</i>	\$X	0		X		
<i>e.g. unearned income</i>	\$X	0		X		
Other income						
Not assessable for tax until next year	0	\$X	X			
Total			Σ	Σ		
Less: excluded temporary differences (i.e. goodwill)						
Total temporary differences			Σ = C	Σ = D		
DTL/DTA at tax rate			C x tax rate	D x tax rate		
Less: opening balances			Opening bal DTL	Opening Bal DTA		
Movement			DTL – opening (A)	DTA – opening (B)		

Step 3

Prepare the journal

Profit and loss:

Date	Account	Dr	Cr
XX.XX.XX	DTA	B (Increase)	(Decrease)
XX.XX.XX	DTL	(Decrease)	A (Increase)
XX.XX.XX	Income tax expense		Offset amount
To record deferred tax for the year.			

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Date	Account	Dr	Cr
XX.XX.XX	Revaluation surplus	Decrease	I ncrease
XX.XX.XX	DTL	Decrease	Increase
To record the tax effect of the revaluation adjustment. Upwards revaluation -> debit; downwards revaluation -> credit; for costs included in equity, Cr Share Capital			