《财务报告（英语）》教学大纲

课程编号：040674A

课程类型：□通识教育必修课 □通识教育选修课

□学科基础课 √专业核心课

□专业提升课

总 学 时： 64 讲课学时： 64 实验（上机）学时：0

学　　分：4

考试类型：√考试 □考查

适用对象：国际会计专业

□是 √否 同意作为其他专业学生选修的专业拓展课

（类型为“通识教育必修课”“通识教育选修课”的课程不需勾选）

先修课程：财务会计（双语）

一、教学目标

1. **Knowledge teaching objectives**

Skills required to apply accounting standards and the conceptual framework in the preparation of financial statements and how to analyse and interpret those financial statements.

1. **Ability development goals**

Enhance students to use accounting knowledge to prepare financial statements, identify and respond to risks from the business environment, form an accounting thinking mode, and improve accounting analysis and judgment.

1. **Quality education goals**

Cultivate students to properly apply accounting skills in a specific accounting environment, form appropriate accounting professional judgments, abide by accounting professional ethics, and abide by relevant legal standards.

课程思政教学目标

培养学生在特定的会计环境中正确运用会计技能，严格按照会计准则开展工作，具备相关的知识、技能和专业判断；在分析和编制财务报表时，理解意识形态和政治观点，培养价值塑造、会计专业知识、实务应用能力三位一体的新时代会计人才。在专业课程思政视域下，在课堂理论教学中，让学生形成健康的世界观、人生观、价值观、法治观和道德观，养成良好的会计职业素养，具备会计职业道德，会计职业行为规范，践行社会主义核心价值观于日常工作之中，做到“爱岗敬业，遵循准则，不做假账”。

二、教学内容及其与毕业要求的对应关系

1. 教学内容和方法要求

“Financial Reporting” serves as a fundamental course for students majoring in international accounting. This course will also help students to develop knowledge and skills in understanding and applying accounting standards and the theoretical framework in the preparation of financial statements of entities, including groups and how to analyze and interpret those financial statements, and helps them to build the ability to assess a situation, identify issues and alternatives, and formulate recommendations using ethical, professional judgment. Specifically, after studying this course, students should be able to:

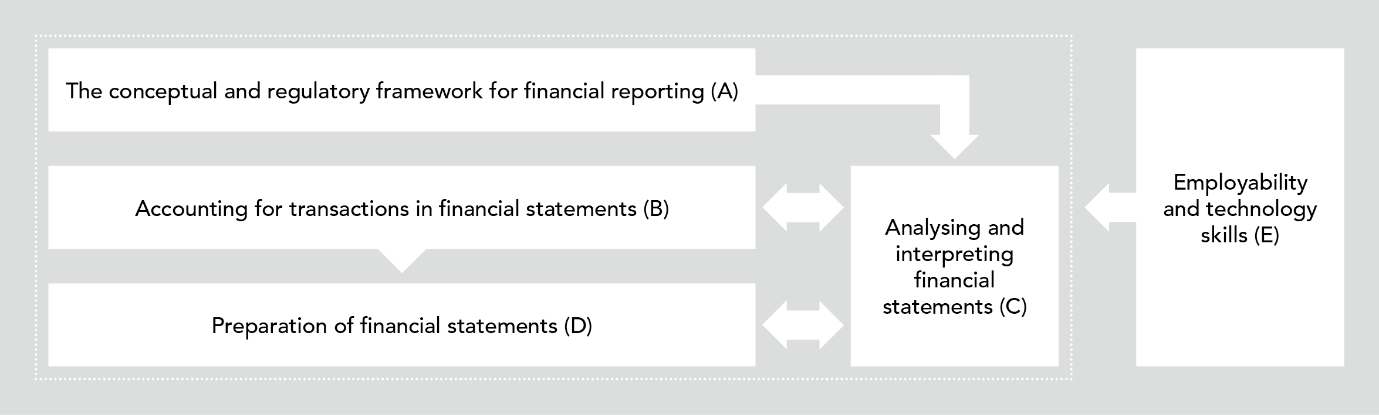
Discuss and apply a conceptual and regulatory framework for financial reporting.

Account for transactions in accordance with International IFRS Standards.

Analyze and interpret financial statements.

Prepare and present financial statements for single entities and business combinations in accordance with International IFRS Standards.

Demonstrate employability and technology skills.

“Financial Reporting” advances students’ financial accounting knowledge and skills. New financial reporting topics include the analysis of consolidated financial statements, contracts where performance obligations are satisfied over a period of time, biological assets, financial instruments, lease and foreign currency. There is also coverage of creative accounting and the limitations of financial statements and ratios. It is competency-based, emphasizing:

* The conceptual and regulatory framework for financial reporting.
* Accounting for transactions in financial statements, preparing single entity financial statements.
* Preparing consolidated financial statements.
* Analysis and interpretation of financial statements.
* The evolution of accounting professional ethics standards at home and abroad.

This course helps to develop students’ abilities by assigning cases in review and assignment questions. These cases and exercises give you an opportunity to practise and enhance your technical and analytical skills, the ability to provide thoughtful quantitative and qualitative analysis of cases and exercises is critical to the success in this course.

The complementary use of the syllabus is integral to this course, it begins with the conceptual framework for financial reporting with reference to the qualitative characteristics of useful information and the fundamental bases of accounting introduced in the “Financial Reporting”syllabus within the Knowledge module. It then moves into a detailed examination of the regulatory framework of accounting and how this informs the standard setting process. The main areas of the syllabus cover the reporting of financial information for single companies and for groups in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and relevant IFRS Standards. The syllabus also covers the analysis and interpretation of information from financial reports.

And for each lesson it is recommended that students begin by reading the topic outline, overview, and learning objectives. Then study each topic, pausing to read the assigned reading when indicated. For some topics, it is necessary to re-read the notes and/or readings to ensure that students have achieved the learning objectives. Other teaching requirements are as follows:

* Pay equal attention to theory and practice, emphasizing the guiding significance of basic theory to practical operation, through the analysis and summary of typical cases, cultivate students' correct financial concepts and the ability to solve practical problems
* Make overall plans and focus on key issues.
* Adopt a variety of teaching methods which combining theory teaching with case teaching, encourage a variety of ways to consolidate the knowledge learned, improve the management of each teaching link.

2. 课程目标与毕业要求的关系

There are there areas students should develop in order to achieve success in this course: knowledge application, specific financial reporting skills and exam success skills. To develop these abilities mentioned above, students are required to listen carefully in class, and also pay attention to study the assigned textbooks, references, and related exercises after class, and make the corresponding calculation and analysis, to consolidate the knowledge. To be specific, students should:

* If possible, study with an Approved Learning Partner and use Approved Content
* Study the whole syllabus
* Understand theories and techniques rather than just focus on how to do the calculations
* Practice exam style and standard questions, to time, using the ACCA Practice Platform
* Develop skills in answering constructed response questions
* Attempt at least two full exams under exam conditions, debrief your answers, then focus your revision on weaker areas

3. 该课程从哪些方面促进了毕业要求的实现

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Course objectives** | **Supported graduation requirements** | **Supported graduation requirement index points** |
| Skills required to apply accounting standards and the conceptual framework in the preparation of financial statements and how to analyse and interpret those financial statements. | Learn professional basic knowledge and professional knowledge, and can use it to analyze and solve practical problems.  Have good English communication and communication skills. Able to communicate in English, with practical English language skills in listening, speaking, reading, writing and translating, and master enough professional English vocabulary. | Master the relevant professional course knowledge in the ACCA course system, accountants and enterprises (AB), management accounting (MA), financial accounting (FA), company law and commercial law (LW), performance management (PM), tax law (TX), Financial reporting (FR), auditing and Assurance(AA), financial management (FM), and other bilingual professional courses. Familiar with international accounting standards, international auditing practices and other relevant regulations and policies.  Be proficient in enough professional English vocabulary, be able to read and understand all English professional books such as ACCA textbooks by yourself, and have the ability to take all English exams such as the ACCA global examination.  Ability to write financial reports and basic business reports in English. |
| Enhance students to use accounting knowledge to prepare financial statements, identify and respond to risks from the business environment, form an accounting thinking mode, and improve accounting analysis and judgment. | Possess professional practical ability and social practical ability, be able to apply classroom knowledge to practice and prepare for employment. | Familiar with the accounting process and be able to perform proficient operations on accounting practices in various links, and be proficient in financial software and basic accounting information system knowledge.  Understand and be familiar with the operation status of the enterprise, obtain perceptual knowledge in relevant professional fields, rehearse and prepare for employment in industrial and commercial enterprises, financial enterprises, intermediary institutions, government agencies, public institutions and other relevant departments.  Through practical operation exercises, understand the main content and basic rules of specific economic activities, and can use classroom professional knowledge to conduct comprehensive research on real problems and propose solutions to problems. |
| Cultivate students to properly apply accounting skills in a specific accounting environment, form appropriate accounting professional judgments, abide by accounting professional ethics, and abide by relevant legal standards. | Possess professional judgment ability and decision-making ability, be able to properly analyze information through insight, find, analyse and solve practical accounting problems in time, and provide decision support and reasonable suggestions to avoid risks | Have a solid professional foundation and good professional ethics, master the methods and standards of decision analysis.  Possess professional judgment ability and keen insight, able to discover practical accounting problems, and make analysis and solutions. |

三、各教学环节学时分配

**教学课时分配**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 序号 | 章节内容 | 讲课 | 实验 | 其他 | 合计 |
| 1 | Introduction | 1 |  |  | 1 |
| 2 | Chapter1 ISAB Framework | 2 |  |  | 2 |
| 3 | Chapter2 IAS1 Presentation of Financial Statements | 2 |  |  | 2 |
| 4 | Chapter3 Non-Current Assets | 9 |  |  | 9 |
| 5 | Chapter4 Revenue  Chapter5 Other Standards | 5 |  |  | 5 |
| 6 | Chapter6 Financial Instruments | 4 |  |  | 4 |
| 7 | Chapter7 Leases | 4 |  |  | 4 |
| 8 | Chapter8 Taxation | 4 |  |  | 4 |
| 9 | Chapter9 Foreign Currency Transactions and Entities | 3 |  |  | 3 |
| 10 | Chapter10 Events after Reporting Period, Provision and Contingencies | 3 |  |  | 3 |
| 11 | Chapter11 Earning per Share | 3 |  |  | 3 |
| 12 | Chapter12 Statements of Cash Flows | 3 |  |  | 3 |
| 13 | Chapter13 The Consolidation Statement of Financial Position | 8 |  |  | 8 |
| 14 | Chapter14 The Consolidation Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive | 8 |  |  | 8 |
| 15 | Chapter15 Accounting for Associates | 3 |  |  | 3 |
| 16 | Chapter16 Interpretation of Financial Statements | 2 |  |  | 2 |
| 合计 |  |  |  |  | 64 |

四、教学内容

1. **Introduction**
2. Aim of paper
3. Main capabilities
4. The syllabus
5. Exam format
6. Linking to other papers
7. Examinable documents Sep 2020 to June 2021

教学重点、难点：Understand the aim of the course, and the examination format

课程的考核要求：理解

课程思政切入点：引入我国古代会计学科的发展，融入我国传统文化的内容：会计思想与行为的起源，社会经济基础与会计等。让学生在学习国际会计准则的同时，也了解我国悠久文明，增加学生的文化自信，树立民族文化自信心和爱国情怀。

**Part A FRAMWORF**

1. **Chapter1 ISAB Framework**
2. The IASB conceptual framework for financial reporting
3. Regulatory framework
4. Not-for-profit and public sector entities

教学重点、难点：Understand the meaning of IASB conceptual framework for financial reporting.

课程的考核要求：理解

课程思政切入点：讨论可能影响会计准则选择和应用的社会和道德问题，进而影响企业财务报表编制和分析。

复习思考题：

1. What is a conceptual framework?
2. Describe what is meant by a conceptual framework for financial reporting.
3. Discuss whether a conceptual framework is necessary and what an alternative system might be.
4. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the use of historical cost accounting.

**Part B ACCOUNTING STANDARDS**

1. **Chapter2 IAS1 Presentation of Financial Statements**
2. A complete set of financial statements comprises
3. Single entity financial statements
4. Illustration of group financial statements

教学重点、难点：Understand why there is a set of international accounting standards and recognizing the key aims of the IASB; the impact of IFRS standards worldwide and interactions with local accounting bodies.

课程的考核要求：理解

复习思考题：

1. Explain why accounting standards on their own are not a complete regulatory framework.
2. Explain the relationship of national standard setters to the IASB in respect of the standard setting process.
3. Describe the IASB’s standard-setting process including revisions to ans interpretations of standards.
4. **Chapter3 Non-Current Assets**
5. IAS 16 Property, plant and equipment
6. IAS 40 Investment property
7. IAS 38 Intangible assets
8. IAS 36 Impairment of assets
9. IAS 23 Borrowing costs
10. IAS 20 Government grants
11. IFRS 5 Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

教学重点、难点：Define and compute the initial measurement of a non-current asset; Identify subsequent expenditure that may be capitalized, distinguishing between capital and revenue items.

课程的考核要求：应用

课程思政切入点：强调非流动资产在财务报表记录和编制时的真实性、准确性和完整性，培养学生良好的会计职业道德。

复习思考题：

1. Explain why accounting standards on their own are not a complete regulatory framework.
2. Investment property

On 1 October 20X9 Propex has the following properties. It uses the fair value model to measure investment property:

1. Tennant House which cost $150,000 on 1 October 20X4. The property is freehold and is let out to private individuals for six-monthly periods. The current market value of the property is $175,00.
2. Stowe Place which cost $75,000. This is used by Propex as its headquarters. The building was acquired on 1 October 20W9. The current market value is $120,000.

Propex depreciates its buildings at 2% per annum on cost.

How should the property be shown in the statement of financial position at 1 October 20X9?

**Required**

Match the amount to the property.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tennant House |  |
| Stowe Place |  |

Picklist options

* $60,000
* $120,000
* $135,000
* $175,000

1. Capitalization of borrowing cost

Acruni Co had the following loans in place at the beginning and end of 20X6.

1 January 20X6 31 December 20X6

$m $m

10% Bank loan repayable 20X8 120 120

9.5% Bank loan repayable 80 80

On 1 January 20X6, Acruni Co began construction of a qualifying asset, a piece of machinery for a hydro-electric plant, using existing borrowings. Expenditure drawn down for the construction was: $30 million on 1 January 20X6, $20 million on 1 October 20X6.

**Required**

Calculate the borrowing costs that can be capitalized for the hydro-electric plant machinery.

1. **Chapter4 Revenue**
2. IFRS15 Revenue from contracts with customers
3. IFRS15 Part construction contracts

教学重点、难点：Understand the rules of revenue recognition using IFRS 15; Measure revenue correctly since it is usually the single largest figure in a statement of profit or loss.

课程的考核要求：应用

课程思政切入点：要求学生树立服务公司意识，知晓财务人员要以公允、客观的态度核算每一笔合同收入，严格遵守会计准则，有严谨的工作作风和敬业精神，养成良好的职业习惯。

复习思考题：

1. Explain the principles of recognition of revenue
2. Contract completed over time

A contract to build an office building is started on 1 January 20X5, with an estimated completion date of 31 December 20X6. Control of the asset is passed to the customer as construction takes place.

In the first year, to 31 December 20X5:

1. Certificates of work completed have been issued, to the value of $750,000.
2. The final contract price is $1,500,000.
3. Amounts invoiced to the customer as at 31 December 20X5 is $625,000.
4. No payments had been received in respect of the receivable at year end.

**Required**

What is the revenue recognized in the financial statements at 31 December 20X5, and what entries would be made for the contract on the statement of financial position at 31 December 20X5?

1. **Chapter5 Other Standards**
2. IAS 8 Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors
3. IAS 2 Inventories
4. IAS 41 Agriculture
5. IFRS 13 Fair value measurement

教学重点、难点：Describe and apply the principles of inventory valuation

课程的考核要求：掌握

复习思考题：

1. Value of inventory

The following figures relate to inventory held at the year-end:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | B | C |
|  | $ | $ | $ |
| Cost | 20 | 9 | 12 |
| Selling price | 30 | 12 | 22 |
| Modification cost to enable sale | - | 2 | 8 |
| Marketing costs | 7 | 2 | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Units held | 200 | 150 | 300 |

**Required**

Calculate the value of inventory held at the year-end in accordance with IAS 2 *Inventories*.

1. **Chapter6 Financial Instruments**
2. Need for accounting standards
3. IAS 32 Financial instruments: Presentation
4. IFRS 9 Financial instruments

教学重点、难点：Know the need for an accounting standard on financial instruments; the definition of financial instruments in terms of financial assets and financial liabilities.

课程的考核要求：应用

课程思政切入点：对会计准册的必要性进行详细的介绍，使学生可以具有良好的服务意识，对自己未来从事的工作更加向往和热爱，认真遵守相关的职业规范。

复习思考题：

1. Compound instruments

Rathbone Co issues 2,000 convertible bonds at the start of 20X2. The bonds have a three-year term, and are issued at par with a face value of $1,000 per bond, giving total proceeds of $2,000,000. Interests is payable annually in arrears at a nominal annual interest rate of 6%. Each bond is convertible into 250 ordinary shares.

The carrying amount of the liability element of the compound instrument can be measured based on an interest rate of 9%, which is the prevailing market interest rate for similar debt without conversion options.

Relevant discount rates:

* Present value of 9% interest rate after 3 years is 0.772
* Cumulative present value of 9% interest rate after 3 years is 2.531

**Required**

Calculate the value of the liability and equity components of the bond.

1. Debt factoring

Freddo Co sold $300,000 of receivables to a debt factor for $270,000 on 1 July 20X1.

The factor charges interest of 5% per annum on amounts advanced.

The factor collected $150,000 of the amounts due on 31 December 20X1. No other amounts were collected in 20X1, but the amounts due are still considered recoverable.

Under the terms of the agreement, any unpaid debts will be returned to Freddo Co for a cash repayment on 1 July 20X2.

**Required**

Explain how Freddo should account for the debt factoring arrangement as at 31 December 20X2.

1. Explain and account for the factoring of receivables.
2. **Chapter7 Leases**
3. Objective of IFRS 16 leases
4. Accounting by lessee
5. Accounting treatment

教学重点、难点：Know how to account for right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the records of the lessee; how to account for sale and leaseback agreements; understand the key steps and question practice is key in order to consolidate the knowledge and application in this topic.

课程的考核要求：应用

复习思考题：

1. Explain the exemption from the recognition criteria for leases in the records of the lessee.

Oscar Co is preparing its financial statements for the year ended 30 June 20X6. On 1 May 20X6, Oscar made a payment of $32,000 for an eight-month lease of a milling machine. Oscar has elected to utilize any lease exemptions available.

**Required**

What amount would be charged to Oscar Co’s statement of profit or loss for the year ended 30 June 20X6 in respect of this transaction?

1. **Chapter8 Taxation**
2. IAS 12 Income tax
3. Current tax
4. Deferred tax

教学重点、难点：Account for current taxation in accordance with relevant accounting standards; Explain the effect of taxable temporary differences on accounting and taxable profits; Compute and record deferred tax amounts in the financial statement.

课程的考核要求：应用

课程思政切入点：学生应该对企业纳税的重要性进行明确，深刻意识到纳税是企业的责任和义务，只有合理进行纳税，才能保证财政收入的稳定性；并进一步结合明星偷漏税被巨额罚款事件，融入践行“社会主义核心价值观”中的法制理念。 通过明星偷漏税反面案例让同学真切感受“偷税抗税违法，纳税协税光荣”，激发同学们的家国情怀和担当意识，做一个自觉纳税的遵纪守法好公民。

复习思考题：

1. Current tax

A provision of $60,000 is required for income tax on the profits for the year ended 31 December 20X8. The balance on current tax in the trial balance is an under/over provision for tax in the previous year and is shown below.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Debit | Credit |
|  | $ | $ |
| Current tax |  | 850 |

**Required**

What is the tax expense to be shown in the statement of profit or loss and the tax liability to be included in the statement of financial position for the year ended 31 December 20X8?

1. Expense $60,000; Liability $60,850
2. Expense $60,850; Liability $60,850
3. Expense $60,850; Liability $60,000
4. Expense $59,150; Liability $60,000
5. Tax base

**Required**

State the tax base of each of the following assets and any temporary difference arising.

1. A machine costs $10,000 and has a carrying amount of $8,000. For tax purposes, depreciation of $3,000 has already been deducted in the current and prior periods and the remaining cost will be deductible in future periods, either as depreciation or through a deduction on disposal. Revenue generated by using the machine is taxable, any gain on disposal of the machine will be taxable and any loss on disposal will be deductible for tax purposes.
2. Interest receivable has a carrying amount of $1,000. The related interest revenue will be taxed on a cash basis.
3. Trade receivables have a carrying amount of $10,000. The related revenue has already been included in taxable profit (tax loss).
4. A loan receivable has a carrying amount of $1 million. The repayment of the loan will have no tax consequences.
5. **Chapter9 Foreign Currency Transactions and Entities**
6. Why adjustments for foreign currency transactions are necessary
7. Functional and presentation currency
8. Accounting for individual transactions designated in a foreign currency

教学重点、难点：Understand the reasons for adjustments in foreign currency transactions.

课程的考核要求：理解

课程思政切入点：结合中美贸易战华为被美国商务部列入管制“实体名单”，而华为早就做出了极限生存的假设，仍将持续为客户服务，实现“科技自立”的案例。在对外贸易内容讲解部分融入自主创新理念。让同学深刻感受到公司要踏踏实实搞研发，进行技术创新，而作为当代大学生要踏踏实实搞学问。

1. **Chapter10 Events after Reporting Period, Provision and Contingencies**
2. IAS 10 Events after reporting period
3. IAS 37 Provision, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

教学重点、难点：Understand the necessity of an accounting standard on provisions; know how provisions should be measured.

课程的考核要求：理解

复习思考题：

1. Discounting the provision

Cambridge Co is preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 20X5. Cambridge Co knows that when it ceases a certain operation in five years’ time it will have to pay environmental clean-up costs of $5 million.

The relevant discount rate in this case is 10%.

The discounted values of $1 are as follows:

$1 in five years = $0.621

$1 in four years = $0.683

**Required**

Answer the following questions:

1. Calculate the provision required for the year ended 31 December 20X5.
2. Calculate the provision required for the year ended 31 December 20X6.
3. Provision or contingency

During 20X0 Smack Co gives a guarantee of certain borrowings of Pony Co, whose financial condition at that time is sound. During 20X1, the financial condition of Pony Co deteriorates and at 30 June 20X1 Pony Co files for protection from its creditors.

**Required**

What accounting treatment is required?

1. At 31 December 20X0
2. At 31 December 20X1
3. **Chapter11 Earning per Share**
4. Introduction
5. Basic EPS
6. Diluted earnings per share
7. The importance of EPS & DEPS
8. Limitations of EPS as a performance indicator

教学重点、难点：Calculate basic and diluted eps in accordance with relevant accounting standards, and can interpret why changes of differences in eps may have occurred

课程的考核要求：应用

课程思政切入点：讨论可能影响EPS计算差异的社会和道德问题，分析EPS作为企业绩效指标的局限性，培养学生全面思考问题的能力，用精益求精的工匠精神和 严肃认真的科学精神对待每一个会计指标。

复习思考题：

1. Explain the limitations of using eps as a performance measure.
2. Calculation of earnings

An extract from Apricot’s consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 20X9 is as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | $’000 |
| Profit for the year attributable to: |  |
| Owners of the parent | 7,000 |
| Non-controlling interests | 1,000 |
|  | 8,000 |

On 1 January 20X9, Apricot issued 500,000 $1 6% irredeemable preference shares. Apricot also had in issue for the full year 900,000 $1 5% redeemable preference shares. All preference dividends were paid in full on 31 December 20X9.

**Required**

Calculate the earnings figure that should be used in the basic EPS calculation for the year ended 31 December 20X9.

1. $6,925,000
2. $6,955,000
3. $6,970,000
4. $7,000,000
5. Diluted eps – options

Galaxy Co has a profit for the year of $3 million for the year. 1.4 million ordinary shares were in issue during the year.

Galaxy Co also had 250,000 options outstanding for the whole year with an exercise price of $15. The AMP of one ordinary share during the period was $20.

**Required**

What is the diluted EPS?

1. $2.05
2. $1.89
3. $2.14
4. $1.88
5. **Chapter12 Statements of Cash Flows**
6. The need for a statement of cash flows
7. Definitions
8. Preparation of statement of cash flow
9. Interpretation of cash flow
10. Limitations of the statement of cash flow

教学重点、难点：Know how to prepare a statement of cash flows for a single entity in accordance with relevant accounting standards using the indirect method; how to interpret a statement of cash flows to assess the performance and financial position of an entity.

课程的考核要求：应用

复习思考题：

* 1. Financial adaptability

The following is an extract from the statement of cash flows of Quebec Co for the year ended 31 December 20X1:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | $m |
| Cash flows from operating activities | 600 |
| Cash flows from investing activities | (800) |
| Cash flows from financing activities | (200) |
| Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents | (400) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period | 100 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period | (300) |

**Required**

Based on the information provided, which of the following independent statements would be a realistic conclusion about the financial adaptability of Quebec Co for the year ended 31 December 20X1?

1. The failure of Quebec Co to raise long-term finance to fund its investing activities has resulted in a deterioration of Quebec Co’s financial adaptability and liquidity.
2. Quebec Co must be in decline as there is a negative cash flow relating to investing activities.
3. The management of Quebec Co has shown competent stewardship of the entity’s resources by relying on an overdraft to fund the excess outflow on investing activities not covered by the inflow from operating activities.
4. The working capital management of Quebec Co has deteriorated year on year.
   1. Cash flow ratio

For the year ended 31 December 20X2, Emma Co’s net cash inflow is $48,000 and its total debt is $502,000.

**Required**

Calculate Emma Co’s cash flow ratio as at 31 December 20X2. State your answer to 1 decimal place.

* 1. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of cash flow accounting.

**Part C CONSOLIDATION ACCOUNTS**

1. **Chapter13 The Consolidation Statement of Financial Position**
2. The nature of business combination
3. Accounting issues
4. The single entity concepts
5. Basic principle of consolidation financial statement
6. Basic for consolidation statement of financial position
7. Explanation of group account-IFRS 3 business combination

教学重点、难点：Understand the approach to preparing the consolidated statement of financial position, and can apply that approach efficiently in a question.

课程的考核要求：应用

课程思政切入点：在讲解财务报告合并时，要让学生充分认识到财务人员在工作过程中应该秉持公平、公正的态度，对业务进行准确的核算，严格按照会计准则开展工作。并且通过模拟公司业务，对报表能够独立进行审核，并对其进行准确的记录；在实际工作中保持恒心和耐心，具有高度的责任心是财务人员必须具有的职业道德。

复习思考题：

1. Explain why it is necessary to eliminate intragroup transaction.
2. Describe the required accounting treatment of consolidated goodwill.
3. Discuss the basic principle of consolidation financial statement
4. **Chapter14 The Consolidation Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive**
5. Accounting for subsidiary companies
6. Accounting for disposal of a subsidiary

教学重点、难点：Prepare a consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for a simple group dealing with an acquisition in the period and non-controlling interest; can account for the effects in the financial statements of intra-group trading; develop an approach to preparing the SPLOCI.

课程的考核要求：掌握

1. **Chapter15 Accounting for Associates**
2. Defining an associated undertaking

教学重点、难点：Define an associate and explain the principles and reasoning for the use of equity accounting.

课程的考核要求：掌握

复习思考题：

1. Share of profit of associate

Holly Co owns 35% of Hock Co, its only associate. During the year to 31 December 20X4, Hock Co made a profit for the year of $721,000. Holly Co considers its investment in Hock to have suffered a $20,000 impairment during the year.

**Required**

At what amount should ‘share of profit of associate’ be stated in the consolidated statement of profit or loss of Holly Co for the year ended 31 December 20X4?

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**Part D ANALYSING AND INTERPRETING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DINGLE ENTITY**

1. **Chapter16 Interpretation of Financial Statements**
2. Interpreting financial information

教学重点、难点：The interpretation of the financial statements of either a single entity or a group, which places emphasis on the interpretation of what particular ratios are intended to measure and the impact that consolidation adjustments may have on any comparisons of group financial statements. The focus of this chapter should be on interpretation rather than calculation of ratios.

课程的考核要求：应用

课程思政切入点：强调在对报表进行分析时，需要能够独立看懂财务报表，并能对财务报表进行精准的分析，这样才能做出正确的决策。对国家利益进行保护，为保证社会和集体利益提供真实、可靠的会计报表，客观公正，不能对报表进行修改。

复习思考题：

1. Explain what aspects of performance specific ratios are intended to assess.
2. Discuss how the interpretation of current value based financial statements should differ from those using historical cost based accounts.

五、考核方式、成绩评定

本课程为闭卷考试。

**Grading Guidelines:**

The following are guidelines on the grading and their weightings:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Question Item | Percent Weighting |
| Participating and assignments, including mid-term exam | 40% |
| Term-end Exam | 60% |

六、主要参考书及其他内容

* International Accounting Standards Board, International Financial Reporting Standards (2006)
* International Federation of Accountants, Public Sector Committee, International Public Sector Accounting Standards (available free of charge at www.ifac.org)
* https://www.accaglobal.com/gb/en.html

执笔人签字：刘丹

教研室主任（或课程组组长、系主任）审核签字：张馨艺、蔡立新

教学主管领导审核签字：