

The Financeer

— TRAIN. TRANSFORM. THRIVE —

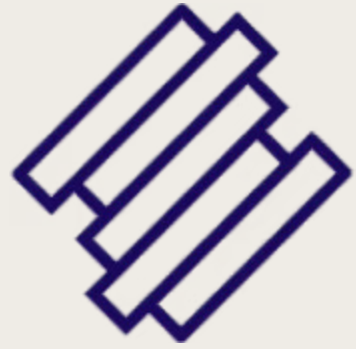
ACCA Certificate in International Financial Reporting (CertIFR)

Build Strong IFRS Foundations. Pass the Exam. Advance Your Career.

Train. Transform. Thrive.

THE FINANCEER ACADEMY

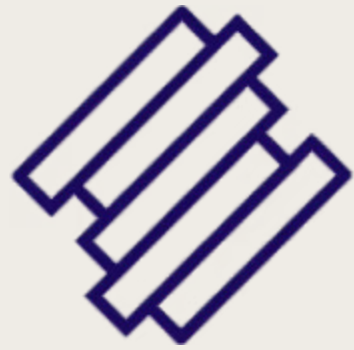
ACCA CERTIFR EXAM PREPARATION



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About The Financeer Academy

The Financeer Academy was established with a clear vision: to transform finance and accounting professionals from technical learners into confident business professionals who understand how finance works in the real world. We believe that great finance education goes beyond textbooks – it connects theory to practice, exams to careers, and knowledge to real business impact.

We specialize in programs that are not academic in the traditional sense. Every course we deliver is career-focused, practical, and transformation-driven. Our learners don't just gain certificates – they gain skills they can apply from day one back in the workplace. That is the Financeer difference.

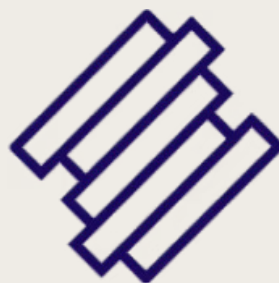
Our Specializations

- IFRS – International Financial Reporting Standards
- Financial Analysis & Financial Modeling
- Data Analytics & Business Intelligence
- Power BI & Reporting Automation

Industries We Serve

- Banking & Financial Services
- Manufacturing & Oil & Gas
- Consulting & Advisory
- Government & Family Businesses
- Retail and trading
- Services Business
- Airlines Businesses

We have trained thousands of professionals across the GCC, Africa, and international markets – equipping them with the skills, confidence, and credentials to grow.



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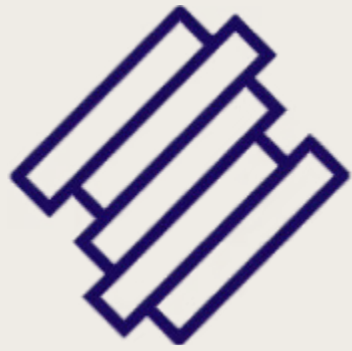
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Meet Your Trainer: Hesham Mokhiemer

Finance director and IFRS expert with more than 20 years of experience in leading financial transformation, building capabilities, and connecting knowledge with practical application.

At **The Financeer Academy**, Hesham leads this mission with clear passion: empowering finance professionals to move from theoretical understanding to real impact, and transforming expertise into measurable results.

He believes that the best finance professionals do not simply memorize standards — they understand them deeply and use them confidently to create real value at work.



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About Your Instructor: Hesham Mokhiemer



More Than 27 Years in Finance Leadership

Your instructor is a highly experienced finance professional and trainer with extensive experience in finance leadership, financial reporting, and professional training. Over more than 20 years in finance, accounting, financial planning, and training, thousands of professionals across multiple countries and industries have benefited from this expertise.

Professional Qualifications

- MBA – University of Liverpool
- CMA – Certified Management Accountant
- CTP – Certified Treasury Professional
- FPAC – Financial Planning & Analysis Certification
- FMVA – Financial Modeling & Valuation Analyst
- IFRS & IPSAS Specialist

Simplify

Simplifying complex IFRS topics into clear, easy-to-understand concepts

Illustrate

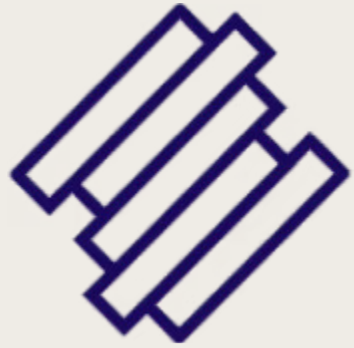
Real-world business examples that make standards come alive

Prepare

Exam-focused training that raises pass rates

Engage

Interactive, dynamic sessions that keep learners motivated



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Who Should Attend This Course?

This CertIFR exam preparation program is designed for finance and accounting professionals at various stages of their careers who need a strong, structured foundation in IFRS. Whether you are entering the profession or looking to formalize your existing knowledge, this course is built for you.



Accountants & Senior Accountants

Junior accountants, accountants, and senior accountants working in finance departments who deal with IFRS financial statements on a daily basis.



Auditors

Internal and external auditors who need to understand IFRS requirements to effectively evaluate the accuracy and compliance of financial statements.



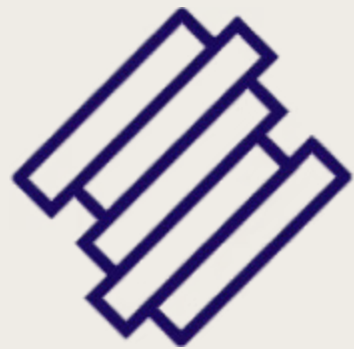
Finance Officers & Analysts

Finance officers and financial analysts who need to understand IFRS frameworks to produce accurate reporting and insightful analysis.



Fresh Graduates & ACCA Aspirants

Fresh graduates in accounting or finance, and professionals planning to pursue ACCA or DipIFR who need a solid IFRS foundation to build on.



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Why Choose The Financeer for CertIFR?

There are many IFRS courses available in the market, but most of them focus only on explaining the standards without connecting the learning to exam success or real-world application. Our approach at The Financeer Academy is fundamentally different — and that difference translates into results.

✓ Exam-Focused Preparation

We focus on how exam questions are structured, how to answer multiple-choice questions, common exam traps, time management, and practice questions with mock exams. Our goal is clear: help you pass the CertIFR exam confidently.

✓ Simplified IFRS Approach

We explain IFRS in a simple and structured way — no unnecessary complexity, clear examples, visual explanations, and a step-by-step approach. Especially important for professionals who are new to IFRS.

✓ Practical Real-Life Examples

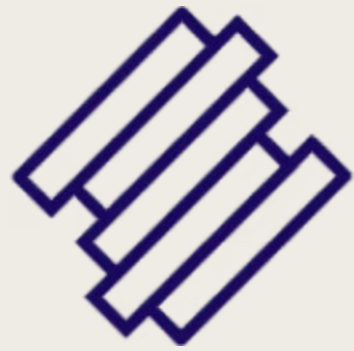
We always connect IFRS to real business situations — how companies apply IFRS, common mistakes made in practice, and real financial statements. This makes learning meaningful and memorable.

✓ Interactive Learning Experience

Our sessions are highly interactive: questions and discussions, case studies, short quizzes, and exam practice. We believe learning should be engaging, not boring.

✓ Comprehensive Resources

Participants receive course slides, flashcards, practice questions, mock exams, and exam tips — everything needed to review and prepare efficiently.



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What You Will Gain from This Course

1 Understand the Structure of IFRS Standards

Gain a clear, comprehensive understanding of how IFRS standards are organized, their objectives, scope, and key accounting requirements.

2 Pass the CertIFR Exam with Confidence

Be fully prepared for the ACCA CertIFR examination with exam-focused techniques, question practice, and mock exam experience.

3 Improve Your Financial Reporting Knowledge

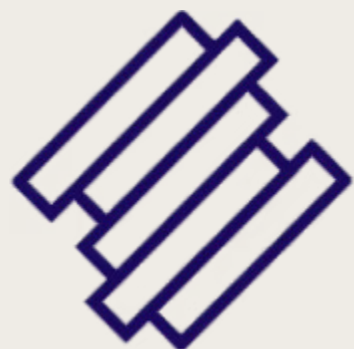
Enhance your technical knowledge of financial reporting under IFRS — directly applicable to your day-to-day finance and accounting work.

4 Increase Your Career Opportunities

Open doors to new career opportunities in finance and accounting across global markets where IFRS is the standard of financial reporting.

5 Build a Foundation for ACCA & DipIFR

Establish a strong IFRS foundation before pursuing higher qualifications such as DipIFR or the full ACCA qualification.



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Our Learning Methodology

At The Financeer Academy, we follow a proven, structured four-step learning approach that maximizes comprehension, retention, and exam success. This methodology has been refined over years of delivering professional training to thousands of finance professionals globally.

Understand

Deep conceptual understanding of each IFRS standard through structured explanations and real-world context.

Apply

Practical application of standards to financial reporting scenarios and case studies.

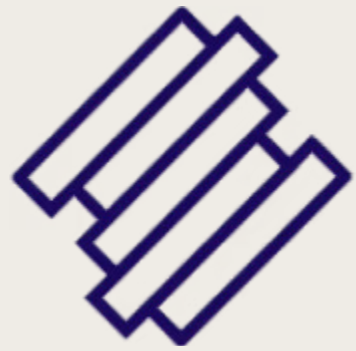
Practice

Exam-style questions and worked examples to reinforce knowledge and build confidence.

Prepare

Targeted exam technique coaching, time management strategies, and mock assessments.

This four-step methodology significantly improves exam success rates by ensuring that learners not only understand IFRS concepts but can apply them confidently under exam conditions. Each step builds on the previous one, creating a powerful learning progression that prepares candidates both intellectually and strategically for the CertIFR examination.



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Course Features at a Glance



Expert Instructor

20+ years of finance and IFRS training experience across global markets



Exam-Focused

Structured preparation with practice questions, MCQ techniques, and mock exams



Simplified Explanations

Complex IFRS topics explained clearly with visual aids and real examples



Real-Life Cases

Practical business scenarios that connect IFRS theory to workplace reality



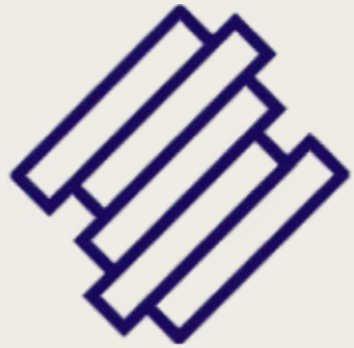
Interactive Sessions

Engaging discussions, quizzes, and case studies throughout the program



Study Materials

Slides, summary notes, flashcards, practice questions, and exam tips included

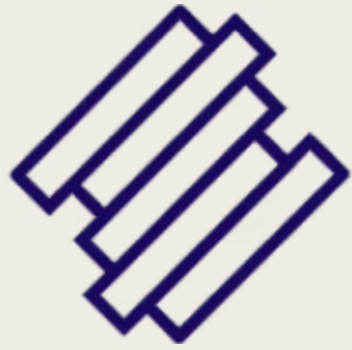


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Course Structure: Standards Covered

The ACCA CertIFR program covers a comprehensive range of IFRS standards, organized into logical thematic clusters. The curriculum is designed to build your knowledge progressively – from foundational frameworks and conceptual principles through to complex standards covering financial instruments, consolidation, and specialized transactions. The following sections of this brochure detail every topic covered under each standard.



The Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting

Chapter 1 – Objective of Financial Reporting

- Objective of general purpose financial reporting
- Primary users and their information needs
- Limitations of financial reporting
- Management stewardship and accountability

Chapter 2 – Qualitative Characteristics

- Fundamental qualitative characteristics: relevance and faithful representation
- Enhancing characteristics: comparability, verifiability, timeliness, understandability
- The cost constraint on useful financial information

Chapter 3 – Financial Statements & Reporting Entity

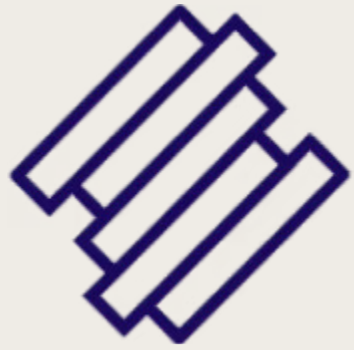
- Purpose and scope of financial statements
- Reporting period and going concern
- Definition of a reporting entity
- Consolidated vs. unconsolidated financial statements

Chapter 4 – Elements of Financial Statements

- Definition of assets, liabilities, and equity
- Definition of income and expenses
- Recognition criteria: probability and reliability
- Derecognition of assets and liabilities

Chapter 5 – Measurement Bases

- Historical cost measurement
- Current value measurements: fair value, value in use, current cost
- Factors in selecting a measurement basis
- Measurement of equity



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IAS 1

IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

Scope & Objectives

- Objective of IAS 1 and scope of application
- Purpose of a complete set of financial statements
- General features: fair presentation, going concern, accrual basis
- Materiality and aggregation
- Offsetting of assets and liabilities
- Frequency of reporting and comparative information

Statement of Financial Position

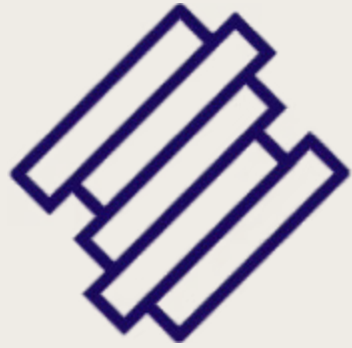
- Current vs. non-current classification
- Minimum line items required
- Additional line items, headings, and subtotals
- Notes disclosures related to the SFP

Statement of Profit or Loss and OCI

- Presenting profit or loss and other comprehensive income
- Items that may be reclassified to P&L vs. not reclassified
- Analysis of expenses by nature or function
- Minimum line items in the income statement

Other Financial Statements

- Statement of changes in equity: components and presentation
- Notes to financial statements: structure and required disclosures
- Consistency of presentation and reclassification of comparatives
- Non-GAAP measures and management commentary



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IAS 7

IAS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows

Core Concepts

- Objective and scope of the cash flow statement
- Definition of cash and cash equivalents
- Classification of cash flows: operating, investing, financing
- Gross vs. net presentation of cash flows

Operating Activities

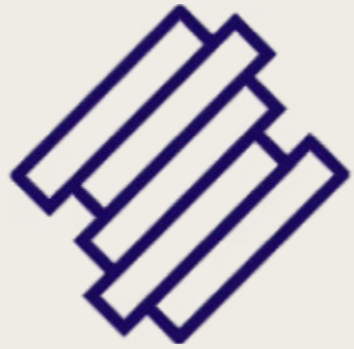
- Direct method of presenting operating cash flows
- Indirect method: reconciliation from profit to operating cash flows
- Treatment of interest paid, interest received, and dividends
- Taxes on income in cash flow statements

Investing & Financing Activities

- Cash flows from acquisition and disposal of assets
- Cash flows from investments in subsidiaries and associates
- Proceeds from and repayments of borrowings
- Equity issuance and dividend payments
- Lease payments under IFRS 16

Disclosures & Special Items

- Non-cash investing and financing transactions
- Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities
- Foreign currency cash flows and translation effects
- Disclosure requirements and segment cash flow information



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IAS 8

IAS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

Accounting Policies

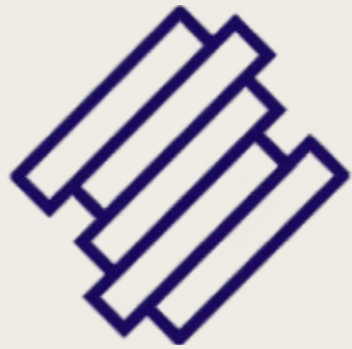
- Selection and application of accounting policies
- Hierarchy when no specific IFRS standard applies
- Consistency of accounting policies across periods
- Voluntary vs. mandatory changes in accounting policies
- Retrospective application of policy changes
- Impracticability exception

Changes in Accounting Estimates

- Definition and examples of accounting estimates
- Prospective application of changes in estimates
- Distinction between a change in policy and a change in estimate
- Disclosure requirements for changes in estimates

Prior Period Errors

- Definition of prior period errors
- Retrospective restatement of comparative information
- Adjusting opening retained earnings
- Impracticability of retrospective restatement
- Disclosure of nature, amount, and impact of errors corrected



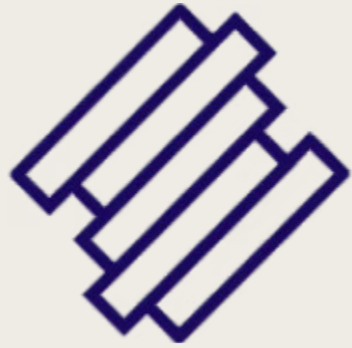
IAS 10 – Events After the Reporting Period

Core Definitions & Classification

- Definition of events after the reporting period
- The reporting period end date and authorization date
- Adjusting events: definition and examples
- Non-adjusting events: definition and examples
- Distinction between adjusting and non-adjusting events

Accounting Treatment & Disclosures

- Adjusting the financial statements for adjusting events
- No adjustment for non-adjusting events
- Disclosure of material non-adjusting events
- Going concern considerations after the reporting period
- Dividends declared after the reporting period: disclosure only
- Date of authorization for issue: disclosure requirement



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IAS 33

IAS 33 – Earnings Per Share

Scope & Objective

- Entities required to present EPS
- Objective and relevance of EPS information
- Presentation: on the face of the income statement

Basic EPS

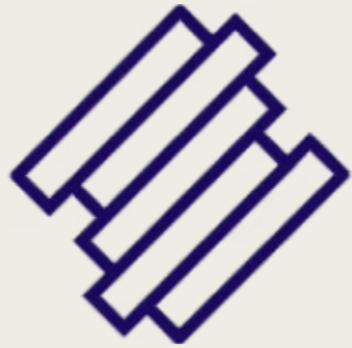
- Earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders
- Adjustments for preference dividends
- Weighted average number of ordinary shares
- Bonus issues and rights issues adjustments

Diluted EPS

- Definition of dilutive potential ordinary shares
- Convertible bonds and preference shares
- Share options and warrants: the treasury share method
- Anti-dilutive instruments: exclusion from diluted EPS

Disclosures

- Amounts used as numerators in EPS calculation
- Weighted average shares used as denominators
- Instruments that could potentially dilute EPS in the future
- Events after the reporting period affecting EPS



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IAS 34

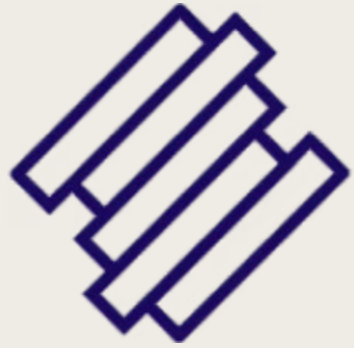
IAS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting

Scope & Content

- Who is required to prepare interim reports
- Minimum components of an interim financial report
- Condensed vs. full set interim financial statements
- Selected explanatory notes requirements
- Periods for which interim financial statements are required

Recognition & Measurement

- Same accounting policies as annual financial statements
- Seasonality of revenues and costs
- Use of estimates in interim periods
- Year-to-date vs. discrete period approach
- Restatement of previously reported interim data
- Materiality in the context of interim reporting
- Disclosures required in interim financial reports



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IAS 16

IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment

Recognition & Initial Measurement

- Recognition criteria for PP&E
- Components of cost at initial recognition
- Directly attributable costs
- Dismantlement and restoration costs
- Self-constructed assets: cost determination
- Exchange of assets: fair value measurement

Subsequent Measurement Models

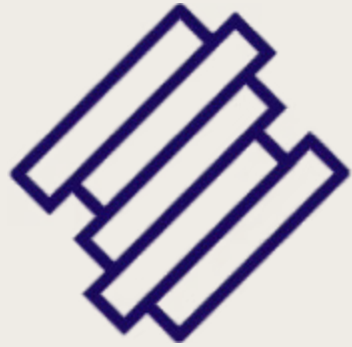
- Cost model: carrying amount and accumulated depreciation
- Revaluation model: frequency and revaluation surplus
- Revaluation surplus in OCI and equity
- Impairment of revalued assets

Depreciation

- Depreciable amount and residual value
- Useful life: determination factors
- Depreciation methods: straight-line, diminishing balance, units of production
- Component depreciation
- Review of useful life and residual value
- Commencement and cessation of depreciation

Derecognition & Disclosures

- Conditions for derecognition of PP&E
- Gain or loss on disposal: calculation and presentation
- Assets held for sale vs. continued depreciation
- Disclosure requirements: carrying amounts, movements, revaluations



IAS 38 – Intangible Assets

Definition & Recognition Criteria

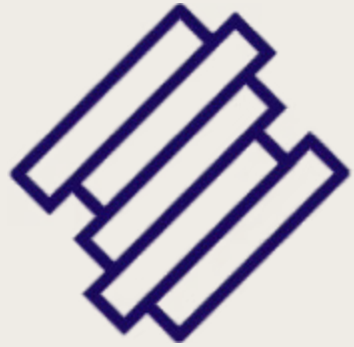
- Definition of an intangible asset: identifiability, control, future economic benefits
- Identifiability: separability or arising from contractual rights
- Control over the asset: enforceability of rights
- Recognition criteria: probability and reliable measurement
- Internally generated intangibles: general principle (expensed)

Research & Development Costs

- Research phase: always expensed
- Development phase: capitalize when six criteria are met (PIRATE)
- Technical feasibility, intention, ability to use or sell
- Resources to complete, reliable expenditure measurement
- Amortization of capitalized development costs

Measurement Models & Amortization

- Cost model vs. revaluation model
- Finite useful life: amortization required
- Indefinite useful life: no amortization, annual impairment test
- Amortization methods and review of useful life
- Derecognition and disclosure requirements



IAS 40

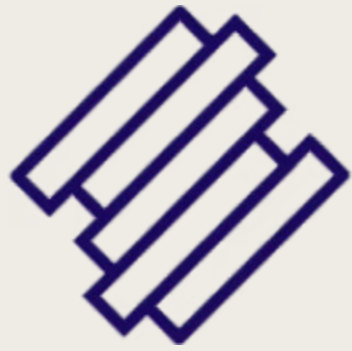
IAS 40 – Investment Property

Definition & Scope

- Definition of investment property
- Examples of investment property: rental income, capital appreciation
- Distinction from owner-occupied property (IAS 16) and inventory (IAS 2)
- Mixed-use property: when to separate components
- Property under construction for future use as investment property

Measurement Models

- Initial measurement at cost (including transaction costs)
- Fair value model: subsequent measurement at fair value
- Changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss
- Cost model: same as IAS 16, with fair value disclosed
- Transfers into and out of investment property: classification changes
- Disposal of investment property: gain or loss recognition
- Disclosure requirements under both models



IAS 36 – Impairment of Assets

Indicators of Impairment

- External indicators: market value decline, economic changes
- Internal indicators: asset damage, obsolescence, underperformance
- Mandatory annual impairment testing: goodwill and indefinite life intangibles
- When to perform an impairment test

Recoverable Amount

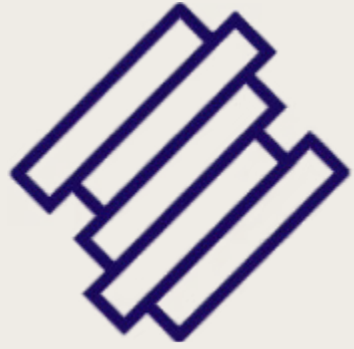
- Recoverable amount: higher of FVLCTS and VIU
- Fair value less costs to sell: market-based measure
- Value in use: present value of future cash flows
- Discount rate selection for VIU calculations
- Cash flow projections: assumptions and time horizon

Cash Generating Units

- Definition of a cash-generating unit (CGU)
- Identification of the appropriate CGU
- Allocating assets to CGUs
- Goodwill allocation to CGUs
- Corporate assets: allocation to CGUs

Impairment Loss & Reversal

- Recognizing an impairment loss in P&L or OCI
- Allocation of impairment loss: goodwill first, then other assets
- Reversal of impairment losses for assets (not goodwill)
- Maximum reversal amount: original depreciated cost
- Disclosure requirements



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IAS 2

IAS 2 – Inventories

Scope & Definition

- Definition of inventories and scope of the standard
- Types of inventories: raw materials, WIP, finished goods
- Exclusions from IAS 2 scope

Initial Measurement (Cost of Inventories)

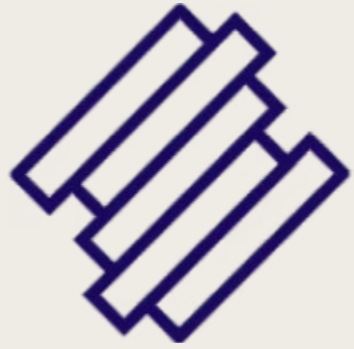
- Purchase cost: price, import duties, transport
- Conversion costs: direct labor and production overhead
- Allocation of fixed and variable production overheads
- Costs excluded from inventory cost
- Cost of inventories of a service provider

Cost Formulas

- First-in, first-out (FIFO) method
- Weighted average cost method
- LIFO: not permitted under IFRS
- Specific identification: when applicable

Net Realizable Value & Writedown

- Definition of net realizable value (NRV)
- Lower of cost and NRV: applying the rule
- Circumstances requiring writedown to NRV
- Reversal of writedown when NRV subsequently increases
- Disclosure: cost formulas, carrying amounts, writedowns



IAS 37

IAS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions

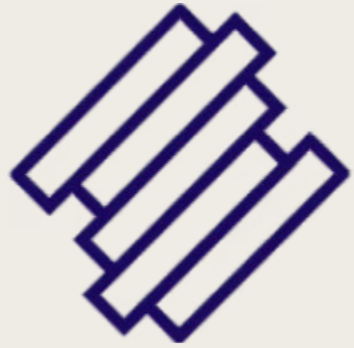
- Definition of a provision vs. other liabilities
- Recognition criteria: present obligation, probable outflow, reliable estimate
- Measurement: best estimate of expenditure required
- Discounting provisions to present value
- Specific provisions: onerous contracts, restructuring, warranties, legal claims
- Changes in provisions: review and adjustments

Contingent Liabilities

- Definition: possible obligation or present obligation not reliably estimable
- Not recognized – disclosed only
- When to disclose contingent liabilities
- Remote contingencies: no disclosure required
- Relationship between provisions and contingent liabilities

Contingent Assets

- Definition of a contingent asset
- Not recognized – disclosed when inflow is probable
- Circumstances requiring disclosure
- Asymmetry with contingent liabilities



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IFRS 15

IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers

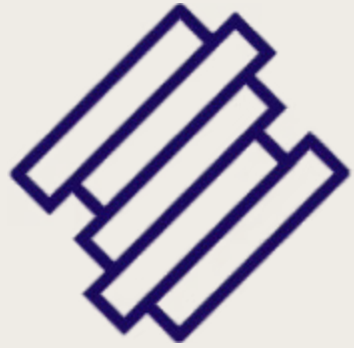
IFRS 15 introduced a single, comprehensive five-step model for recognizing revenue from contracts with customers, replacing multiple legacy standards. The model focuses on the transfer of control rather than risks and rewards.

Steps 1–3 Topics

- Contract criteria: approval, enforceable rights, commercial substance
- Contract modifications: separate contract or modification
- Identifying distinct performance obligations
- Series of distinct services as a single obligation
- Variable consideration: estimation and constraint
- Significant financing component in contracts
- Non-cash consideration and consideration payable to customers

Steps 4–5 Topics

- Standalone selling price: observable vs. estimated
- Allocation methods: relative SSP and residual approach
- Point in time vs. over time recognition criteria
- Methods for measuring progress: output and input methods
- Contract assets and contract liabilities
- Principal vs. agent considerations
- Licenses, warranties, bill-and-hold arrangements
- Costs to obtain and fulfill a contract



IAS 11

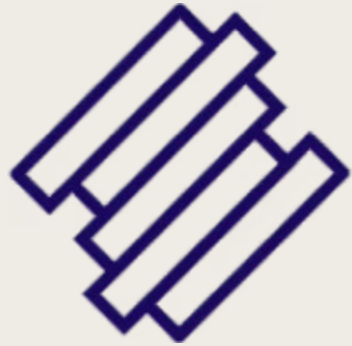
IAS 11 – Construction Contracts (Legacy Context)

Background & Relevance

- Historical context: IAS 11 now superseded by IFRS 15
- Recognition of contract revenue and expenses under the percentage of completion method
- Measurement of stage of completion
- Treatment of expected losses on contracts

Transition to IFRS 15

- How construction contracts are treated under IFRS 15
- Over-time performance obligation criteria for contracts
- Input method (costs incurred) for measuring progress
- Contract assets and contract liabilities under IFRS 15
- Onerous contract provisions under IAS 37
- Comparison: old IAS 11 treatment vs. IFRS 15 treatment



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IAS 18

IAS 18 – Revenue (Legacy Standard)

Historical Context

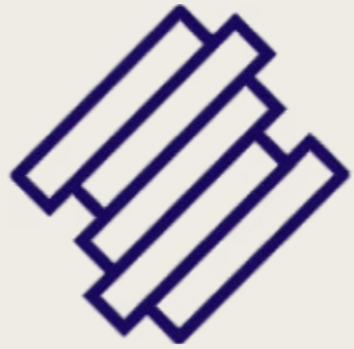
- IAS 18 superseded by IFRS 15 for periods from January 2018
- Relevance for understanding transition and comparative periods
- Key principles: risks and rewards transfer model

Revenue Recognition Categories

- Sale of goods: five recognition conditions
- Rendering of services: stage of completion method
- Interest income: effective interest method
- Royalties: accruals basis per contractual terms
- Dividends: when shareholder's right to receive is established

Comparison with IFRS 15

- Risks and rewards vs. transfer of control
- Multiple element arrangements under IAS 18 vs. IFRS 15
- Agent vs. principal under IAS 18
- Impact on financial statements of transition from IAS 18 to IFRS 15



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IAS 20

IAS 20 – Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure

Scope & Definitions

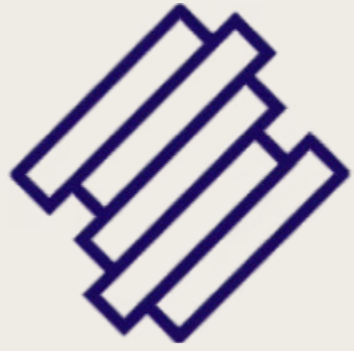
- Definition of government grants and government assistance
- Types of grants: grants related to assets and grants related to income
- Forgivable loans as government grants
- Exclusions from IAS 20 scope

Recognition Criteria

- Recognition when conditions will be complied with
- Non-monetary government grants: fair value or nominal amount
- Repayment of government grants: change in estimate
- Government loans at below-market interest rates

Presentation Methods

- Grants related to assets: deferred income vs. netting against asset
- Grants related to income: separate credit or netted against related expense
- Systematic allocation over the periods matched to costs
- Disclosure requirements: accounting policy, nature, amount, unfulfilled conditions



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IAS 21

IAS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates

Functional & Presentation Currency

- Definition of functional currency and how it is determined
- Primary and secondary indicators for functional currency
- Presentation currency: may differ from functional currency
- Change in functional currency: prospective treatment

Foreign Currency Transactions

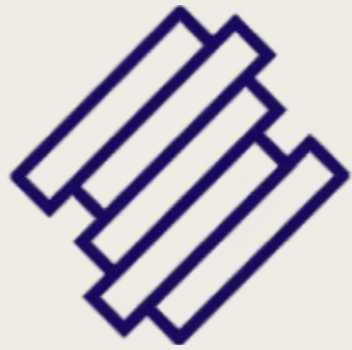
- Initial recognition at spot rate on transaction date
- Monetary items: retranslated at closing rate
- Non-monetary items at historical cost: translated at historical rate
- Non-monetary items at fair value: translated at rate when fair value measured
- Exchange differences on monetary items: recognized in P&L

Translation of Foreign Operations

- Assets and liabilities: closing rate at reporting date
- Income and expenses: rate at transaction dates (or average rate)
- Equity items: historical rates
- Translation differences: recognized in OCI (foreign currency translation reserve)
- Disposal of foreign operation: recycle translation reserve to P&L

Goodwill & Other Adjustments

- Goodwill and fair value adjustments at closing rate
- Net investment in a foreign operation: treatment of exchange differences
- Disclosure requirements



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IAS 23

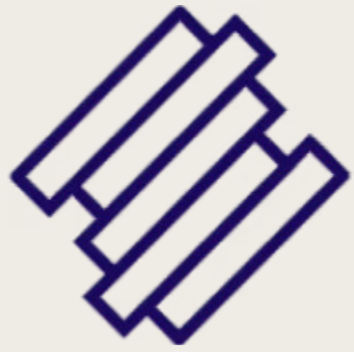
IAS 23 – Borrowing Costs

Core Principle & Scope

- The benchmark treatment: capitalize qualifying borrowing costs
- Definition of borrowing costs: interest and other finance charges
- Definition of a qualifying asset
- Assets that are not qualifying assets
- General vs. specific borrowings

Capitalization Mechanics

- Commencement of capitalization: three conditions
- Suspension of capitalization during extended interruptions
- Cessation of capitalization when asset is ready for intended use
- Calculating the capitalization rate for general borrowings
- Treatment of investment income on specific borrowings
- Disclosure: amount capitalized, capitalization rate used



IFRS 16 – Leases

Identifying a Lease

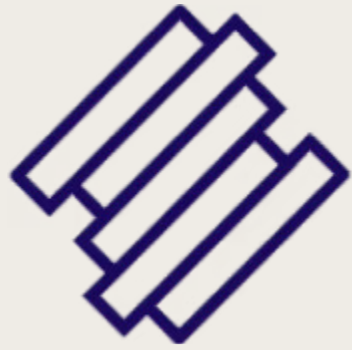
- Definition of a lease under IFRS 16
- Identified asset: substitution rights test
- Right to obtain substantially all economic benefits
- Right to direct the use of the asset
- Short-term lease exemption (12 months or less)
- Low-value asset exemption
- Separating lease and non-lease components

Lessee Accounting

- Initial recognition: right-of-use asset and lease liability
- Measurement of the lease liability: present value of lease payments
- Components of lease payments included in the liability
- Subsequent measurement of lease liability: interest and payments
- Depreciation of right-of-use asset
- Remeasurement of lease liability: variable payments, lease modifications
- Presentation in financial statements

Lessor Accounting

- Finance lease vs. operating lease classification
- Finance lease: net investment in lease recognition
- Operating lease: straight-line income recognition
- Manufacturer/dealer lessors
- Subleases: classification based on right-of-use asset
- Sale and leaseback transactions
- Disclosure requirements for lessees and lessors



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IAS 19

IAS 19 – Employee Benefits

Short-Term Employee Benefits

- Recognition: when employee renders service
- Wages, salaries, and social security contributions
- Paid annual leave: accumulating vs. non-accumulating
- Short-term profit-sharing and bonuses

Post-Employment Benefits

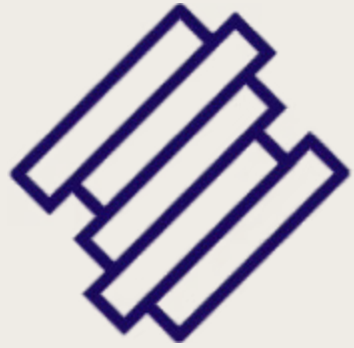
- Defined contribution plans: simple recognition in P&L
- Defined benefit plans: actuarial valuation required
- Projected unit credit method
- Defined benefit obligation: present value
- Plan assets: fair value measurement
- Net defined benefit liability or asset
- Asset ceiling limitation

DB Plan – P&L and OCI Components

- Current service cost in P&L
- Net interest on the net DBO in P&L
- Remeasurements (actuarial gains/losses) in OCI
- Past service cost: recognized immediately in P&L
- Settlement gains and losses

Other Benefits

- Other long-term employee benefits: recognition and measurement
- Termination benefits: when to recognize
- Voluntary redundancy vs. involuntary termination
- Disclosure requirements for defined benefit plans



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IFRS 2

IFRS 2 – Share-Based Payment

Types of Share-Based Payment

- Equity-settled share-based payments
- Cash-settled share-based payments
- Choice of settlement: employee or entity
- Transactions with non-employees

Equity-Settled Transactions

- Measurement at grant date fair value of equity instruments
- Vesting conditions: service conditions vs. performance conditions
- Market conditions vs. non-market conditions
- Expense recognized over the vesting period
- Modifications, cancellations, and settlements

Cash-Settled Transactions

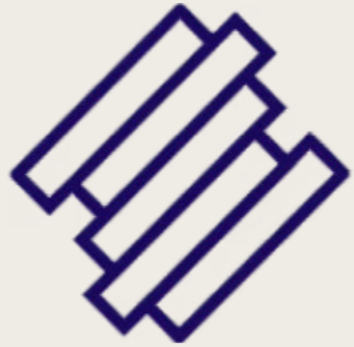
- Measured at fair value of liability at each reporting date
- Remeasurement of liability until settlement
- Stock appreciation rights (SARs) as an example

Group Share-Based Payments

- Entity receiving goods/services vs. entity settling
- Classification in individual financial statements

Disclosures

- Nature and terms of share-based payment arrangements
- Fair value measurement methods and assumptions
- Effect on profit or loss and financial position



IAS 12 – Income Taxes

Current Tax

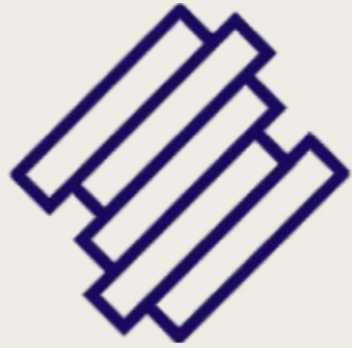
- Current tax: liability or asset based on taxable profit
- Tax base of assets and liabilities
- Taxable profit vs. accounting profit
- Permanent and temporary differences

Deferred Tax

- Deferred tax liability: taxable temporary differences
- Deferred tax asset: deductible temporary differences
- Unused tax losses and tax credits as deferred tax assets
- Probability test for recognizing deferred tax assets
- Exceptions to deferred tax recognition: initial recognition exemption, goodwill

Measurement & Presentation

- Measurement at tax rates enacted or substantively enacted
- Different tax rates applied to different taxable amounts
- Offsetting of deferred tax assets and liabilities
- Current vs. non-current classification
- Tax expense in P&L and items in OCI or equity
- Disclosure: components of tax expense, reconciliation, deferred tax movements



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IAS 32 · IFRS 9 · IFRS 7

Financial Instruments: Introduction & Overview

Financial instruments are covered by three interconnected IFRS standards, each addressing a different dimension. IAS 32 deals with presentation and classification, IFRS 9 addresses recognition and measurement, and IFRS 7 sets out the disclosure requirements. Together, they form the comprehensive IFRS framework for financial instruments.

IAS 32 – Presentation

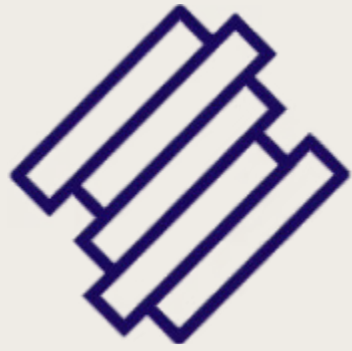
- Definitions: financial asset, financial liability, equity instrument
- Debt vs. equity classification: the obligation test
- Compound financial instruments: split accounting
- Offsetting financial assets and liabilities
- Treasury shares and own equity instruments

IFRS 9 – Recognition & Measurement

- Classification of financial assets: business model and cash flow tests
- Three measurement categories: amortized cost, FVOCI, FVTPL
- Classification of financial liabilities
- Initial recognition and derecognition
- Effective interest rate method
- Expected credit loss impairment model
- Hedge accounting principles

IFRS 7 – Disclosures

- Significance of financial instruments for financial position and performance
- Nature and extent of risks: credit, liquidity, market risk
- Qualitative and quantitative risk disclosures
- Fair value hierarchy: Level 1, Level 2, Level 3
- Transfers between fair value levels



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IAS 32 DEEP DIVE

IAS 32 – Financial Instruments: Presentation

Definitions

- Financial asset: cash, contractual right to receive cash, equity instrument of another entity
- Financial liability: contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset
- Equity instrument: residual interest after deducting all liabilities
- Puttable instruments: classified as equity under specific conditions

Debt vs. Equity Classification

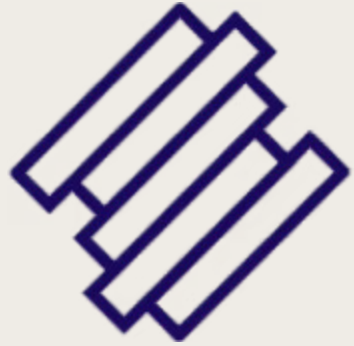
- The obligation test: is there a contractual obligation to deliver cash?
- Mandatory redeemable preference shares: financial liability
- Discretionary dividends: equity classification
- Fixed for fixed test for equity derivatives
- Contingent settlement provisions

Compound Financial Instruments

- Definition: instruments with both a liability and equity component
- Convertible bonds: split accounting at issuance
- Residual approach: equity = proceeds minus liability component
- Subsequent measurement: liability at amortized cost
- Conversion at maturity: no gain or loss recognized

Offsetting

- Criteria for offsetting: legal right and intention to settle net
- Gross vs. net settlement
- Master netting agreements: offsetting conditions
- Treasury shares: deducted from equity at cost



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IFRS 9 DEEP DIVE

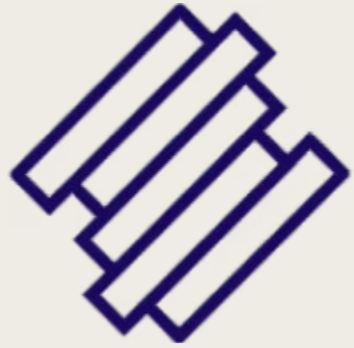
IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments: Classification & Impairment

Classification of Financial Assets

- Business model assessment: held to collect, held to collect and sell, other
- Solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) test
- Amortized cost category: recognition and measurement
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): debt instruments
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL): residual category
- Equity investments designated at FVOCI (irrevocable election)
- Reclassification of financial assets

Expected Credit Loss (ECL) Model

- Overview of the ECL impairment model
- Three-stage ECL model
- Stage 1: 12-month ECL for performing assets
- Stage 2: lifetime ECL on significant credit deterioration
- Stage 3: lifetime ECL for credit-impaired assets
- Simplified approach for trade receivables
- Provision matrix for trade receivables
- Definition of default and write-offs
- Modification of financial assets



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HEDGE ACCOUNTING

IFRS 9 – Hedge Accounting

Hedging Fundamentals

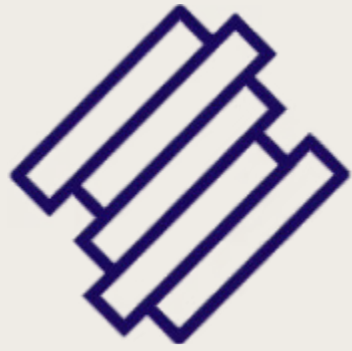
- Purpose of hedge accounting: aligning accounting with risk management
- Hedging instrument: derivatives and non-derivative financial assets/liabilities
- Hedged item: asset, liability, forecast transaction, net investment
- Hedge relationship designation requirements

Types of Hedge Relationships

- Fair value hedge: hedging exposure to changes in fair value
- Cash flow hedge: hedging exposure to variability in cash flows
- Net investment hedge: hedging foreign currency exposure
- Accounting treatment for each type of hedge

Hedge Effectiveness Requirements

- Economic relationship between hedged item and hedging instrument
- Effect of credit risk not dominating value changes
- Hedge ratio aligned with actual risk management
- Rebalancing and discontinuation of hedge relationships
- Prospective effectiveness assessment
- Disclosure requirements for hedge accounting



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IFRS 7

IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures

Scope & Objective

- Objective: enhance transparency of financial instrument risks
- Applies to all entities with financial instruments
- Interaction with IFRS 9 and IAS 32

Qualitative Disclosures

- Nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments
- Risk management objectives, policies, and processes
- Methods used to measure risk

Quantitative Disclosures

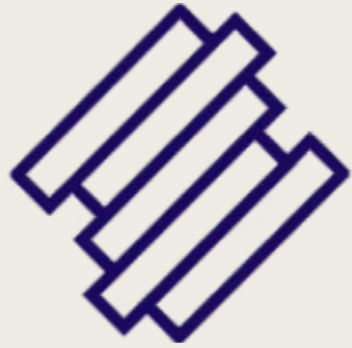
- Maximum exposure to credit risk
- Credit quality analysis and collateral held
- Liquidity risk: maturity analysis of financial liabilities
- Market risk: sensitivity analysis (interest rate, currency, other price risk)

Classes of Financial Instruments

- Carrying amounts by category (IFRS 9 classification)
- Fair value disclosures and hierarchy (Level 1, 2, 3)
- Gains and losses by category
- Interest income and expense

Transfers of Financial Assets

- Derecognition disclosures
- Transferred assets that are not fully derecognised
- Continuing involvement disclosures



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IFRS 13

IFRS 13 – Fair Value Measurement

Definition & Scope

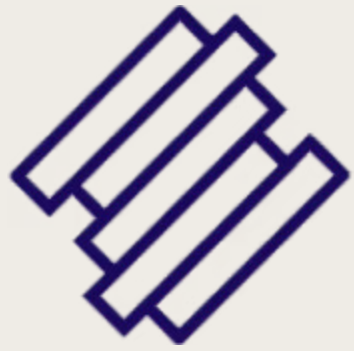
- Definition of fair value: exit price in an orderly transaction
- Scope: applies when another IFRS requires or permits fair value
- Principal market vs. most advantageous market
- Market participants: characteristics and assumptions
- The asset or liability being measured: unit of account

Valuation Techniques

- Market approach: using market transactions and information
- Income approach: discounting future amounts to present value
- Cost approach: current replacement cost
- Use of multiple valuation techniques
- Inputs to valuation techniques

Fair Value Hierarchy

- Level 1: quoted prices in active markets
- Level 2: observable inputs other than Level 1
- Level 3: unobservable inputs (entity's own assumptions)
- Categorization and maximizing observable inputs
- Transfers between levels: policy and disclosure
- Disclosure requirements by level and valuation technique



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IFRS 3

IFRS 3 – Business Combinations

Scope & Definition

- Definition of a business combination
- Definition of a business: inputs, processes, outputs
- Acquisition method: the only permitted method
- Identifying the acquirer
- Determining the acquisition date

Recognizing & Measuring Acquired Assets and Liabilities

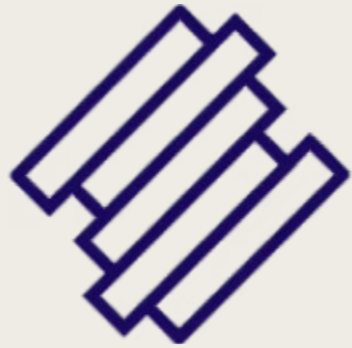
- Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed: recognition criteria
- Measurement at fair value at acquisition date
- Exceptions to the fair value measurement principle
- Contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination
- Deferred tax arising from business combinations

Goodwill & Consideration

- Goodwill: calculation under full goodwill and partial goodwill methods
- Consideration transferred: cash, shares, contingent consideration
- Contingent consideration: fair value recognition
- Bargain purchase: negative goodwill treatment
- Acquisition-related costs: expensed in P&L

Measurement Period & Disclosures

- Measurement period: up to one year from acquisition date
- Provisional amounts and adjustments
- Step acquisitions: remeasurement of previously held interest
- Disclosure: nature, purpose, and financial effects of combinations



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IFRS 10

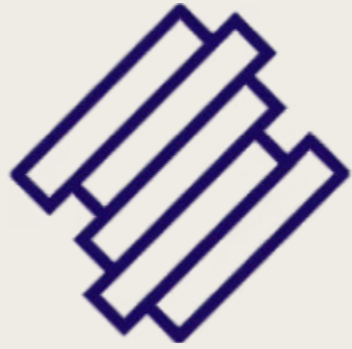
IFRS 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements

Control & Consolidation Principles

- Definition of control: power, exposure to returns, link between power and returns
- Power: existing rights to direct relevant activities
- Relevant activities and how they are directed
- Exposure or rights to variable returns
- Substantive vs. protective rights
- De facto control: majority of voting rights
- Control via contractual arrangements
- Investment entities: exception to consolidation

Consolidation Procedures

- Combining financial statements line by line
- Intragroup transactions and balances: elimination
- Unrealized profits in inventory and non-current assets
- Uniform accounting policies across the group
- Non-controlling interests: measurement options
- Acquisition date and reporting date alignment
- Changes in ownership interest without loss of control
- Loss of control: derecognition and gain/loss recognition
- Disclosure requirements



Goodwill Impairment Testing – In Depth

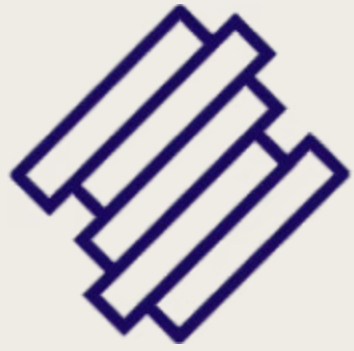
While IAS 36 applies to all assets, the impairment testing of goodwill has unique characteristics that warrant detailed focus in the CertIFR syllabus. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units and tested annually – it cannot be reversed once impaired.

Goodwill Allocation to CGUs

- Allocating goodwill to the lowest level monitored for internal reporting
- Groups of CGUs: when goodwill cannot be allocated to individual CGUs
- Reorganizations requiring reallocation of goodwill
- Cross-checking CGU allocation to operating segments

Annual Impairment Test

- Mandatory annual test for goodwill: no indicators required
- Comparing carrying amount of CGU (including goodwill) to recoverable amount
- Impairment loss: allocate to goodwill first, then to other assets pro rata
- No impairment of individual assets below their own recoverable amount
- Full goodwill method: NCI goodwill included in CGU carrying amount
- Goodwill impairment: never reversed



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IAS 36 · IFRS 3

Consolidation Adjustments: Intragroup Transactions

Intercompany Sales of Inventory

- Elimination of intragroup sales and purchases
- Unrealized profit in closing inventory: elimination
- Deferred tax on elimination of unrealized profit
- Full elimination regardless of NCI percentage

Intercompany Sale of Non-Current Assets

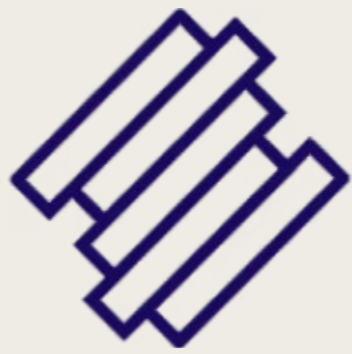
- Elimination of profit on transfer of PP&E within the group
- Adjusting accumulated depreciation for the unrealized profit element
- Deferred tax implications
- Effect on non-controlling interests

Intercompany Loans & Dividends

- Elimination of intragroup loan balances
- Elimination of intragroup interest income and expense
- Elimination of intragroup dividends declared and received
- Presentation of NCI share of subsidiary dividends

Pre-Acquisition Profits & Reserves

- Post-acquisition retained earnings in consolidation
- Pre-acquisition reserves: not attributable to the group
- Mid-year acquisitions: time-apportionment of profit
- Fair value adjustments at acquisition and their amortization



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IAS 27 · IAS 28 · IFRS 11 · IFRS 12

Group Reporting: Associates, Joint Arrangements & Disclosures

IAS 27 – Separate Financial Statements

- Purpose of separate financial statements
- Investments in subsidiaries, associates, and JVs: cost or IFRS 9
- Dividends from investments in separate financial statements
- Disclosures specific to separate financial statements

IAS 28 – Associates & Joint Ventures

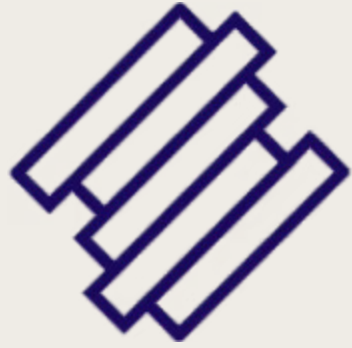
- Definition of significant influence and associate
- Indicators of significant influence: 20% threshold
- Equity method: initial recognition and subsequent measurement
- Share of profit/loss and OCI of associates
- Impairment of investment in associate
- Upstream and downstream transactions elimination
- Discontinuing equity method when significant influence is lost

IFRS 11 – Joint Arrangements

- Definition of joint arrangement: contractual arrangement, unanimous consent
- Joint operation vs. joint venture: classification
- Joint operator: recognize own assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses
- Joint venture: equity method only
- Transition from proportionate consolidation to equity method

IFRS 12 – Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities

- Objectives of IFRS 12 disclosures
- Significant judgments and assumptions in determining control
- Interests in subsidiaries: NCI, restrictions on assets
- Interests in associates and joint ventures
- Interests in unconsolidated structured entities



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IFRS 5

IFRS 5 – Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

Classification as Held for Sale

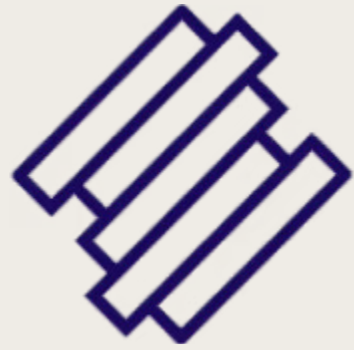
- Criteria for classification as held for sale
- Highly probable sale: probability assessment
- Available for immediate sale in present condition
- Management commitment to a plan to sell
- Active program to locate a buyer
- Expected completion within one year
- Disposal groups: definition and classification

Measurement & Presentation

- Measurement at lower of carrying amount and FVLCTS
- No depreciation once classified as held for sale
- Separate presentation in the SFP
- Reversal of impairment losses on assets held for sale

Discontinued Operations

- Definition of a discontinued operation
- Separate presentation in the income statement
- Post-tax profit or loss of discontinued operations
- Cash flow disclosures for discontinued operations
- Comparative information: restatement for discontinued operations



IFRS 1 – First-Time Adoption of IFRS

Scope & Objective

- Who is a first-time adopter of IFRS?
- Opening IFRS balance sheet: the starting point
- Date of transition vs. end of first IFRS reporting period
- Mandatory retrospective application of IFRS
- Purpose: ensure comparability and transparency

Mandatory Exceptions

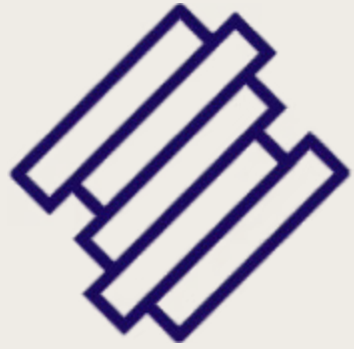
- Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities
- Hedge accounting
- Non-controlling interests
- Classification and measurement of financial assets
- Impairment of financial assets
- Embedded derivatives

Optional Exemptions

- Business combinations: not required to restate
- Deemed cost for PP&E, investment property, intangibles
- Employee benefits: cumulative actuarial gains/losses
- Compound financial instruments
- Share-based payment transactions
- Fair value measurement at date of transition

Disclosures

- Reconciliation of equity and profit or loss from previous GAAP to IFRS
- Explanation of material adjustments
- Interim financial reports in the first IFRS year
- Comparative period requirements



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IFRS 6

IFRS 6 – Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources

Scope & Objective

- Limited scope: only exploration and evaluation activities
- Does not apply to activities before or after exploration
- Temporary standard pending comprehensive minerals project
- Objective: specify financial reporting for exploration expenditures

Recognition of E&E Assets

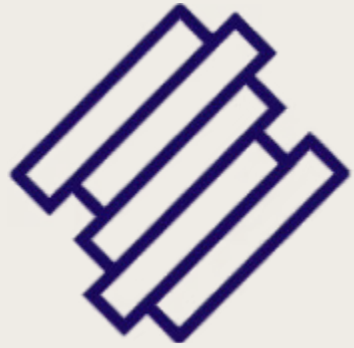
- Recognition policy: capitalize or expense (accounting policy choice)
- Types of expenditures eligible for capitalization
- Classification as tangible or intangible assets
- Consistency requirement for the accounting policy chosen

Measurement & Impairment

- Initial measurement at cost
- Subsequent measurement: cost or revaluation model
- Impairment testing: triggering events specific to IFRS 6
- Level at which impairment is assessed: cash-generating units
- Reclassification from E&E to development assets

Disclosures

- Accounting policies for E&E expenditures
- Amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expense, and cash flows from E&E
- Information that identifies and explains amounts recognized



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IFRS 8

IFRS 8 – Operating Segments

Scope & Management Approach

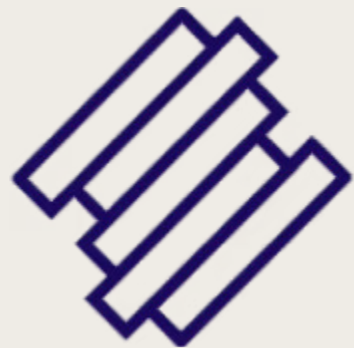
- Entities required to report segment information
- Management approach: segments as reported internally
- Chief operating decision maker (CODM)
- Operating segments: definition and identification

Reportable Segments

- Aggregation criteria for combining segments
- Quantitative thresholds: 10% tests (revenue, profit, assets)
- 75% revenue threshold for all reportable segments
- Combining segments below thresholds
- "All other segments" category

Required Disclosures

- Segment profit or loss and how it is measured
- Segment assets and liabilities (if provided to CODM)
- Reconciliations: segment totals to financial statement totals
- Entity-wide disclosures: products and services, geographic areas
- Information about major customers (10% threshold)
- Factors used to identify reportable segments



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IAS 24

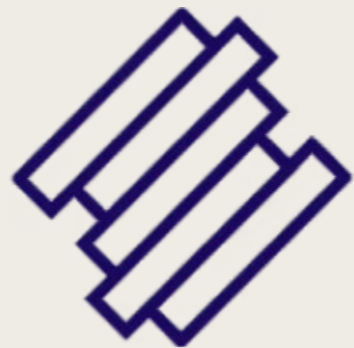
IAS 24 – Related Party Disclosures

Definitions & Scope

- Definition of a related party: individuals and entities
- Categories of related parties: subsidiaries, associates, JVs, key management personnel, close family members
- Government-related entities: partial exemption
- Transactions and balances that require disclosure
- Why related party disclosures are important

Disclosure Requirements

- Disclosure of controlling relationships even without transactions
- Compensation of key management personnel: categories
- Short-term benefits, post-employment benefits, share-based payments
- Other long-term benefits and termination benefits for KMP
- Nature, amount, and outstanding balances of transactions
- Commitments and provisions related to related party transactions
- Arm's length statement: when and how to disclose



IAS 41

IAS 41 – Agriculture

Scope & Definitions

- Scope: biological assets, agricultural produce at harvest, government grants
- Definition of a biological asset, agricultural produce, harvest
- Bearer plants: classified as PP&E under IAS 16
- Agricultural activity: management of transformation of biological assets

Recognition & Measurement

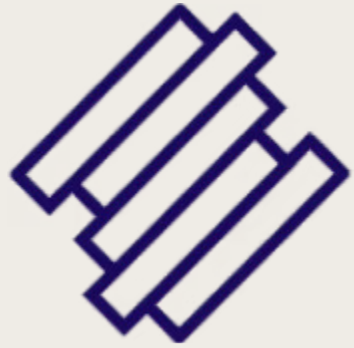
- Recognition criteria for biological assets
- Measurement at fair value less costs to sell
- When fair value cannot be reliably measured: cost model exception
- Gains and losses from changes in fair value recognized in P&L

Harvest & Government Grants

- Agricultural produce measured at FVLCTS at point of harvest
- Carrying amount becomes cost for IAS 2 purposes
- Government grants related to biological assets at FVLCTS: recognized in P&L
- Government grants related to biological assets at cost: IAS 20 applies
- Conditional grants: recognized only when conditions are met

Disclosures

- Aggregate gain/loss from biological assets
- Reconciliation of changes in carrying amount of biological assets
- Methods and assumptions for fair value determination
- Restrictions on biological assets and pledges as security



IAS 29 – Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies

Identifying Hyperinflation

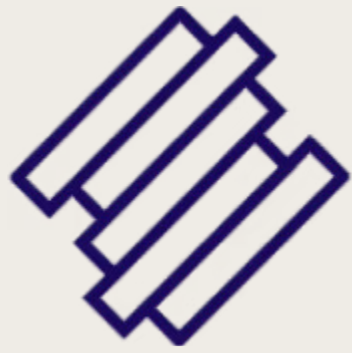
- Characteristics of a hyperinflationary economy
- Cumulative inflation rate: 100% or more over three years as a guide
- Qualitative indicators: general preference for non-monetary assets, prices indexed to foreign currency
- Determining which economies are hyperinflationary

Restatement of Financial Statements

- Restatement of historical cost financial statements
- Monetary vs. non-monetary items
- Restating non-monetary items using a general price index
- Restating the income statement
- Gain or loss on the net monetary position
- Current cost financial statements: no further restatement

Disclosures & IAS 21 Interaction

- Disclosure of the fact of restatement
- Price index used and its level at reporting dates
- Translation of hyperinflationary subsidiary: IAS 21 interaction
- Cessation of hyperinflation: treatment of restated amounts



CertIFR Exam Overview & Exam Techniques

The ACCA CertIFR exam is a computer-based assessment delivered on demand at Pearson VUE centers worldwide. Understanding the exam format and developing effective exam techniques is just as important as mastering the technical content of IFRS standards.

Exam Format

- Computer-based exam: multiple-choice questions (MCQs)
- Total questions: 25 questions
- Duration: 1 hours
- Pass mark: 50%
- On-demand testing: sit when ready at a Pearson VUE center
- No negative marking for incorrect answers

Key Exam Techniques

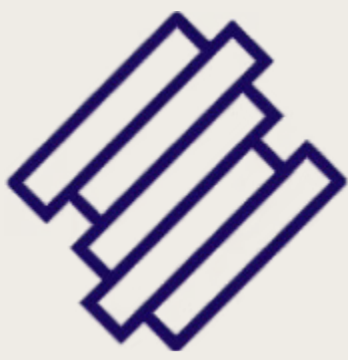
- Read every question stem carefully before looking at options
- Eliminate obviously incorrect options first
- Manage time: approximately 2.4 minutes per question
- Flag and return to difficult questions
- Answer every question — no penalty for wrong answers

Common Exam Traps

- Confusing cost model with revaluation model thresholds
- Mixing up IAS 37 provisions vs. contingent liabilities criteria
- Forgetting deferred tax implications on temporary differences
- Incorrectly applying the IFRS 15 five-step model
- Mixing up adjusting vs. non-adjusting events (IAS 10)
- Goodwill reversal: remember it cannot be reversed
- Confusing lessor and lessee accounting under IFRS 16

Syllabus Weighting Focus Areas

- Revenue (IFRS 15): high frequency in exams
- Financial instruments (IFRS 9): complex but heavily tested
- Leases (IFRS 16): frequently examined with calculations
- Consolidation (IFRS 10, IFRS 3): important group reporting area
- Conceptual Framework: foundational for all questions



Comprehensive Course Structure: Standards Covered (Part 1 of 3)

Our CertIFR course is meticulously designed to cover the full spectrum of International Financial Reporting Standards, ensuring you gain a deep and practical understanding. The standards are grouped into logical categories to facilitate structured learning and comprehension, preparing you thoroughly for the exam and real-world application.

Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements

These standards define how financial statements are laid out, including the form, structure, and required components.

1

- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements
- IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (superseded by IFRS 18 from 2027)
- IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows
- IAS 8 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements (from 2027; older name: Accounting Policies, Changes of Estimates and Errors)
- IAS 10 Events after the Reporting Period
- IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures
- IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies
- IAS 33 Earnings per Share
- IFRS 8 Operating Segments

Performance Reporting

2

These standards drive what performance means and how it is measured and presented, focusing on revenues, expenses, and profits.

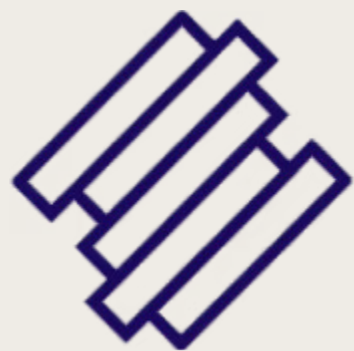
- IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Assets (Acquisition, Use, and Disposal)

This group governs how you handle assets throughout their lifecycle, from acquisition through use to disposal.

3

- IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment
- IAS 2 Inventories
- IAS 20 Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance
- IAS 23 Borrowing Costs
- IAS 36 Impairment of Assets
- IAS 38 Intangible Assets
- IAS 40 Investment Property
- IAS 41 Agriculture
- IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale
- IFRS 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources



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COURSE STRUCTURE

Comprehensive Course Structure: Standards Covered (Part 2 of 3)

Continuing our structured coverage of IFRS standards, this section focuses on liabilities, provisions, and the complex area of financial instruments – all critical components of the CertIFR syllabus.

1

Liabilities and Provisions

These standards cover obligations, debt, and uncertainty around liabilities.

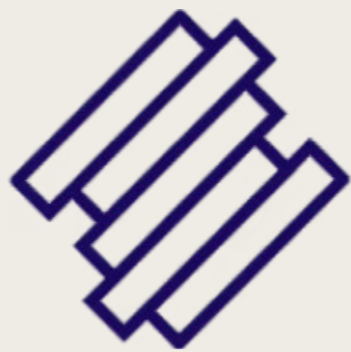
- IFRS 16 Leases
- IAS 12 Income Taxes
- IAS 19 Employee Benefits
- IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
- IFRS 2 Share-based Payments

2

Financial Instruments

This group governs the complex area of financial instruments, crucial for understanding modern financial reporting.

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (Key)
- IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation
- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement (also applies to non-financial assets)



Comprehensive Course Structure: Standards Covered (Part 3 of 3)

The final section of our CertIFR course structure covers group reporting, consolidation, and miscellaneous standards – rounding out your comprehensive understanding of IFRS and preparing you for every aspect of the exam.

1 Group Reporting and Consolidation

These standards explain how to report groups of companies, essential for entities with subsidiaries and investments.

- IFRS 3 Business Combinations (Key)
- IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements (Key)
- IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements
- IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures
- IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements
- IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities
- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability

2 Miscellaneous Standards

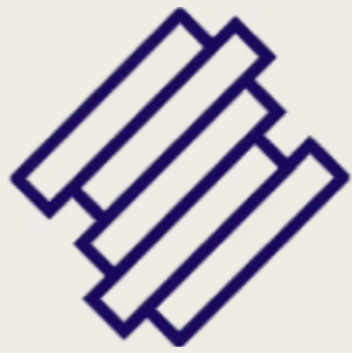
This category contains standards that apply to special circumstances or broadly across categories, ensuring comprehensive coverage.

- IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates
- IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of IFRS
- IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts

3 Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting

Not a standard itself, but it sets the basic principles and guidelines that underpin all other IFRS standards, providing foundational understanding.

This structured approach ensures you cover all critical IFRS components, from foundational principles to advanced reporting techniques.



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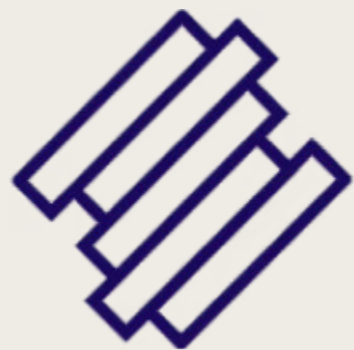
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COURSE STRUCTURE

Comprehensive Course Structure: Standards Covered

IFRS 18 Reporting Categories





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STUDY RESOURCES

Course Resources & Study Materials



Course Slides

Comprehensive, professionally designed slides covering every IFRS standard in the CertIFR syllabus. Clear visual layouts with diagrams, flowcharts, and worked examples to support understanding and revision.



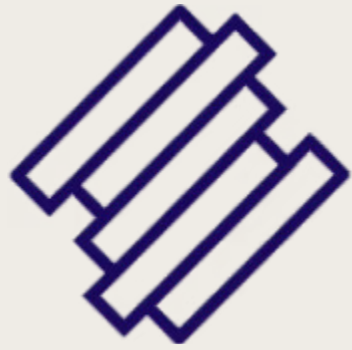
Flashcards

Topic-by-topic flashcards designed for active recall learning. Ideal for testing your knowledge of key terms, definitions, and IFRS rules on the go, anytime, anywhere.



Practice Questions & Mock Exams

Hundreds of exam-style multiple-choice questions organized by topic, plus full-length mock exams that simulate the real CertIFR exam experience. Detailed answer explanations included.



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TESTIMONIALS

What Our Students Say

Don't just take our word for it. Thousands of finance and accounting professionals across the GCC, Africa, and beyond have transformed their careers through The Financeer Academy's programs. Here is what some of our CertIFR graduates have to say:

“

"This course made IFRS very easy to understand. The instructor broke down every standard in such a clear and logical way. The exam preparation sessions were exactly what I needed to pass with confidence."

— Senior Accountant,
Manufacturing Sector

”

“

"I had struggled with financial instruments for years. After this course, IAS 32, IFRS 9, and IFRS 7 finally made complete sense. The real-life examples made all the difference. Highly recommended for anyone preparing for CertIFR."

— Finance Analyst, Investment
firm

”

“

"The instructor explains complex topics in a very simple and engaging way. The mock exams and practice questions were invaluable. I passed the CertIFR exam on my first attempt thanks to Hesham Mokhiemer"

— Auditor, Government entity

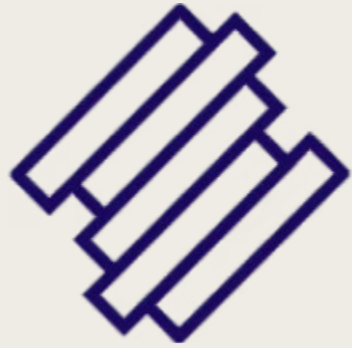
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"The study materials provided — especially the summary notes and flashcards — were outstanding. I could revise efficiently even with a busy work schedule. This program is perfectly designed for working professionals."

— Finance Officer, Government Sector

"Before this course, IFRS consolidation felt overwhelming. Now I can prepare group financial statements with confidence. Hesham Mokhiemer's course is the best investment I have made in my finance career."

— Chief Accountant, Manufacturing Company



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مخرجات التعلم

Your Transformation Journey

At The Financeer Academy, we measure our success by your transformation — not just by whether you pass the exam, but by how confidently you apply IFRS in your daily professional life. Here is the transformation you can expect from beginning to end of this program.

 **Amjad Althobaiti , IFrCir ,CME1** • 1st
Transfer Pricing Auditor at Zakat, Tax and Custom Authority
15m • 🌐

I'm beyond excited to announce that I passed the **ACCA** assessment for the International Financial Reporting Certificate. **#CertIFR #IFRS**

Delighted to be one of the participates in accounting standards & practice's course . That qualified me to passed the test.

I would like to say thank you to **Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority "ZATCA"**, **Hesham Mokhiemer, MBA, CMA, CTP, FPA, IFRS, IPSAS, FMVA** for arranging this great session.




 **Fahad Almanna** • 1st
Direct Tax Auditor At Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority | Accounting, Auditing
1d • Edited • 🌐

I am pleased to announce that I have successfully passed the Certificate in International Financial Reporting **#CertIFR** provided by the **#ACCA**

A special thanks to the expert trainer **Hesham Mokhiemer, MBA, CMA, CTP, FPA, IFRS, IPSAS, FMVA** ,for his support and all the great efforts he put in during the training.

And many thanks to **Zakat, Tax and Customs Academy** for their constant efforts to support **Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority** employees.


 **Shahinaz Aljarboua , Vat Specialist** • 1st
Refund Auditor at Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority.
4d • Edited • 🌐

سُعدت بإجتيازي بنجاح التقييم الدولي لإعداد التقارير المالية **CertIFR#** والمقدم من جمعية المحاسبين القانونيين المعتمدين **ACCA**

وذلك بعد حضوري للدورة المقدمة من **Zakat, Tax and Customs Academy** من الاستاد **Hesham Mokhiemer, MBA, CMA, CTP, FPA, IFRS, IPSAS, FMVA**

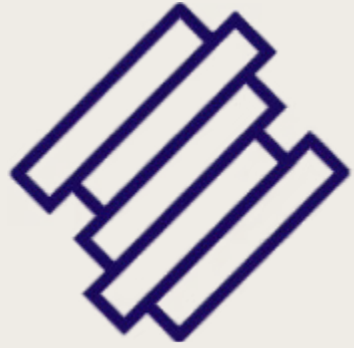
خالص الشكر للداعمين لهذا البرنامج

See translation

 **Abdulrahman Almuqri** • 1st
LTP Auditor at ZATCA
16h • 🌐

I am pleased to announce that I have passed the **#CertIFR** provided by the **#ACCA**

Special thanks to **Hesham Mokhiemer, MBA, CMA, CTP, FPA, IFRS, IPSAS, FMVA** for his useful course that qualified me to get this certificate and for his support and encouragement.



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LEARNING OUTCOMES

Your Transformation Journey

At The Financeer Academy, we measure our success by your transformation – not just by whether you pass the exam, but by how confidently you apply IFRS in your daily professional life. Here is the transformation you can expect from beginning to end of this program.

27+

Years of Experience

Decades of combined finance leadership and professional training expertise delivered in every session

18,000+

Professionals Trained

Thousands of finance and accounting professionals across the GCC, Africa, and international markets

6+

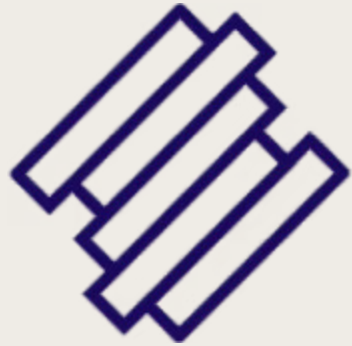
Countries

Global Reach

6

Professional Qualifications

Your instructor holds six internationally recognized professional qualifications in finance and accounting



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CAREER IMPACT

How CertIFR Advances Your Career

The ACCA CertIFR qualification is recognized by employers across the globe as a credible benchmark of IFRS knowledge and competence. Earning this qualification signals to current and future employers that you possess the technical skills needed to operate effectively in an IFRS environment – and that you have the commitment and discipline to achieve a professional certification.

→ Global Recognition by Employers

ACCA qualifications are recognized and respected by employers across more than 180 countries. CertIFR demonstrates internationally benchmarked IFRS competence that sets you apart from peers who lack formal IFRS credentials.

→ Immediate Workplace Application

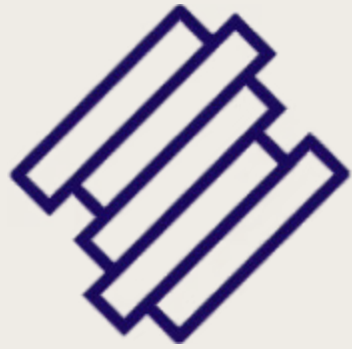
Unlike purely academic programs, the knowledge and skills gained through The Financeer Academy's CertIFR program can be applied immediately in your workplace – improving the quality of financial reporting from day one.

→ Foundation for Higher ACCA Qualifications

CertIFR provides the ideal foundation before pursuing the ACCA Diploma in IFRS (DipIFR) or the full ACCA qualification. Many employers sponsor further study once employees demonstrate commitment through CertIFR.

→ Expanded Job Opportunities Across Industries

IFRS is the financial reporting standard in over 140 countries. CertIFR opens doors to roles in multinational companies, Big Four firms, government entities, and financial institutions across the GCC, Africa, and beyond.



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FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

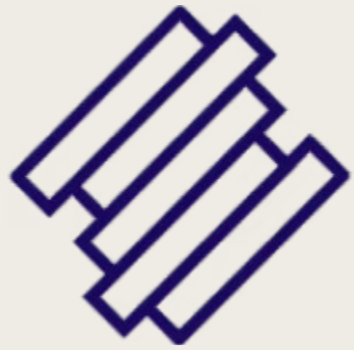
Common Questions About CertIFR & Our Program

About the CertIFR Exam

- **What is CertIFR?** The ACCA Certificate in International Financial Reporting – a globally recognized qualification demonstrating competence in IFRS.
- **How long is the exam?** 2 hours, 75 multiple-choice questions, pass mark of 60%.
- **Where can I sit the exam?** At any Pearson VUE testing center worldwide, on demand.
- **Do I need prior ACCA membership?** No – CertIFR is open to anyone with an interest in IFRS.
- **Is there a prerequisite qualification?** No formal prerequisite, though a basic accounting background is strongly recommended.

About Our Program

- **How is the course delivered?** The course is delivered as an eLearning program through The Financeer Academy's online platform – study at your own pace, anywhere, anytime.
- **How long will it take to complete?** Most students complete the course and feel exam-ready within 8 to 12 weeks of consistent study.
- **Will I receive study materials?** Yes – slides, summary notes, flashcards, practice questions, mock exams, and exam tips are all included.
- **What if I fail the exam?** The Financeer Academy provides ongoing access to materials for revision and re-attempt support during the course access which is 1 YEAR.
- **Is this course suitable for beginners?** Yes – the program is designed to be accessible for professionals new to IFRS as well as those with existing experience seeking to formalize their knowledge.
- **Is it refundable?** Yes - ONLY within 7 days from purchasing the course, the seventh day is the last day to refund your money. NO refund after the seventh day from purchasing the course.



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WHY NOW?

The Right Time to Invest in Your IFRS Knowledge Is Now

The global business environment is increasingly demanding IFRS-competent finance professionals. As more countries adopt or converge with IFRS, and as multinational employers raise the bar for financial reporting standards, professionals who have not formalized their IFRS knowledge are at a growing competitive disadvantage.

Whether you are aiming for a promotion, planning to move into a new role, expanding into international markets, or simply want to do your current job with greater confidence and accuracy — the CertIFR qualification through The Financeer Academy is the most efficient, practical, and career-accelerating step you can take right now.

140+ Countries

IFRS is the financial reporting standard in more than 140 countries — making IFRS skills a truly global career asset

Growing Demand

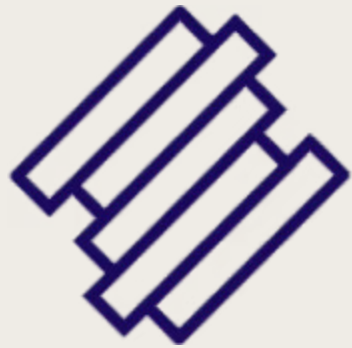
Employer demand for IFRS-qualified professionals continues to rise across the GCC, Africa, and emerging markets

On-Demand Exam

The CertIFR exam is available on demand — you decide when you are ready to sit, putting you in full control of your timeline

Career ROI

CertIFR is one of the highest return-on-investment professional qualifications available to finance and accounting professionals at any career stage



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Start Your IFRS Journey Today

Build strong IFRS knowledge. Pass the CertIFR exam. Advance your finance career.

The Financeer Academy is ready to support you every step of the way — from your very first introduction to IFRS standards through to exam day and beyond. Join thousands of finance and accounting professionals who have already taken this transformational step with us.

Register Now

Enroll in the CertIFR eLearning program and get immediate access to all course materials, practice questions, and study resources.

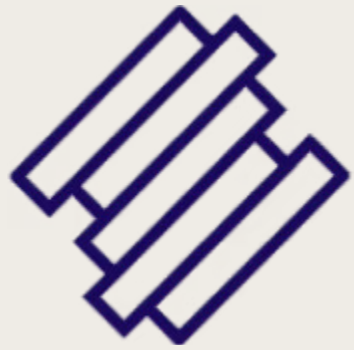
Join the Next Batch

Join our next cohort of CertIFR candidates and benefit from a structured study schedule, group sessions, and peer learning.

Start Your Journey

Take the first step toward becoming a certified IFRS professional. Your career transformation begins with a single decision — make it today.

"At The Financeer Academy, we don't just prepare you for exams — we prepare you for real finance careers."



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Contact The Financeer Academy

We would love to hear from you. Whether you have questions about the CertIFR program, need guidance on whether this course is right for you, or are ready to enroll – our team is here to help. Reach out through any of the channels below and a member of The Financeer Academy team will respond promptly.



Email Us

info@the-financeer.com

Send us your questions or enrollment requests via email and we will respond within one business day. We are happy to answer any questions about the course content, exam process, or study materials.



Visit Our Platform

www.the-financeer.com

Access The Financeer Academy's eLearning platform to explore our full course catalog, preview course content, review pricing and enrollment options, and register for the CertIFR program at your convenience.



Follow Us Online

Stay connected with The Financeer Academy on LinkedIn, Instagram, and YouTube for free IFRS tips, exam techniques, finance insights, and updates on upcoming courses and special offers.



Book a Free Consultation

Not sure if CertIFR is the right qualification for you? Book a free 15-minute consultation call with our team. We will review your background, goals, and current knowledge level and recommend the best path forward for your career.