

Financial Reporting (F1) . CIMA Operational level . For revision use only

IAS 16 — Depreciation

Straight-line = $(\text{Cost} - \text{Residual value}) / \text{Useful life}$

Reducing balance = $\text{NBV} \times \text{Depreciation rate } \%$

IAS 36 — Impairment

Recoverable amount = higher of (Fair value - costs of disposal) and Value in use

Impairment loss = Carrying amount - Recoverable amount

IFRS 16 — Leases (lessee only)

Lease liability (initial) = PV of lease payments outstanding at commencement

ROU asset (initial) = Lease liability + payments before commencement

+ *initial direct costs - lease incentives received*

Finance charge (period) = Opening liability balance x discount rate

IAS 2 — Inventories

Cost = Purchase price + import duties + directly attributable costs

NRV = Estimated selling price - costs to complete - costs to sell

Inventory valued at: lower of Cost and NRV

Principles of Taxation — Corporate Tax

Taxable profit = Accounting profit +/- tax adjustments

Corporation tax liability = Taxable profit x Tax rate

Capital allowances reduce taxable profit (accounting depreciation added back instead)

Cash & Working Capital

Operating cycle (days) = Inventory days + Receivables days - Payables days

Inventory days = $\text{Inventory} / \text{Cost of sales} \times 365$

Receivables days = $\text{Trade receivables} / \text{Credit sales} \times 365$

Payables days = $\text{Trade payables} / \text{Credit purchases} \times 365$

Inventory Management (EOQ)

$\text{EOQ} = \sqrt{2 \times \text{Co} \times \text{D} / \text{Ch}}$

Co = order cost, D = annual demand, Ch = holding cost/unit/year

Early Settlement Discount Evaluation

Annualised cost of NOT taking discount = $(d / (1-d)) \times (365 / (t - p))$

d = discount %, t = normal payment days, p = discount payment days

Take discount if its annualised cost exceeds the cost of short-term finance

Cash Budgeting

Closing cash balance = Opening balance + Receipts - Payments