Mid Year Accounting Paper Grade 1

Eventually, you will unconditionally discover a new experience and skill by spending more cash. nevertheless when? do you assume that you require to get those all needs in imitation of having significantly cash? Why dont you try to get something basic in the beginning? Thats something that will lead you to understand even more concerning the globe, experience, some places, taking into account history, amusement, and a lot more?

It is your definitely own times to pretense reviewing habit. in the course of guides you could enjoy now is **Mid Year Accounting Paper Grade 1** below.

Accounting and Financial Analysis of UK Supermarkets Sabrina Schleimer 2018-08-22 Seminar paper from the year 2017 in the subject Business economics - Accounting and Taxes, grade: 1,7, University of Strathclyde (Business School), course: Accounting for Financial Analysis, language: English, abstract: This report analyses the accounting policies and financial statements of the following six companies: Tesco PLC, J Sainsbury PLC, Wm Morrison Supermarkets PLC, Booker Group PLC, Ocado Group PLC, and Greggs PLC.They are all amongst the leading companies in the food industry of the United Kingdom (UK). The latest information is used to evaluate the companies' performance during the accounting years 2012/13 and 2016/17 (last five years). Some financial information was adjusted in order to ensure a fair comparison between the companies, this will be explained later on.

The Pricing of already issued Contingent Convertible Bonds (CoCo-Bonds) Melanie Prossliner 2013-01-08 Seminar paper from the year 2011 in the subject Business economics - Banking, Stock Exchanges, Insurance, Accounting, grade: 1,2, University of Innsbruck (Banking and Finance), course: Risk Management, language: English, abstract: In the year 2007 one of the biggest financial crisis in worlds history has begun. It leads to the bankruptcy of huge financial institution followed by the bailout of banks through the national government and a downturn in worldwide stock markets. The financial crisis has also shown that the capitalizations of numerous financial institutes were not adequate and several components of banks equity could not fulfil their planned function. To save the global financial system from collapsing many banks received lot of money from the government. To avoid another future crisis and huge bailouts by the national government, some financial experts and leading economists proposed a new financial instrument, called Contingent Convertibles Bonds ("CoCo-Bonds"). They are considered to be an opportunity to improve the equity base of banks in times of crisis. CoCo-Bonds are a special form of bonds, which convert automatically to equity after a predefined incidence. Three large banks have already issued these new financial instruments; The Lloyds Banking Group (2009), Rabobank (2010) and the Credit Suisse (2011). The aim of this paper is to analyse the structure and the pricing of these already issued CoCo- Bonds. In the first part the functionality of the CoCo-Bonds will be explained. It will also provide a summary of the specification of the already issued CoCo-Bonds. The third part, which is the main part, is focused on the pricing modalities of these new financial instruments. Two different approaches will be considered. First the credit derivatives approach and seconds the equity derivatives approach. In the end of the paper both approaches will be applied to the already issued CoCo-Bonds of Lloyds and Credit Suisse.

Activity-Based-Costing (ABC) Nadine Wiese 2009-11 Seminar paper from the year 2007 in the subject Business economics - Accounting and Taxes, grade: 1,0, University of the West of England, Bristol (Bristol Business School), course: Advanced Management Accounting, language: English, comment: Important articles identified, critically evaluated and sythesised. Very good case studies and surveys identified. Good balanced summary of your findings., abstract: Activity Based Costing, short ABC, was developed in the 1980s as it became apparent that the traditional management accounting practices could no longer meet the arising requirements due to a dramatically changing environment. Therefore, to detect this way towards ABC, this report will start to look at the book "Relevance Lost: The Rise and Fall of Management Accounting" of Johnson and Kaplan, where they introduce ABC as a recommendation to overcome the shortcomings of the traditional accounting method. In the subsequent passages of this paper, it is examined how the initial ABC proposed by Johnson and Kaplan has been criticised and expanded. Several impacts on organisations of ABC and its later developments into ABM and ABB are then reported. And finally, all findings will be summarised and it is discussed whether the original criticisms of traditional management accounting techniques really have been outperformed.

Accounting for leases under IFRS and HGB 2020-01-14 Seminar paper from the year 2019 in the subject Business economics - Accounting and Taxes, grade: 1,3, University of applied sciences Frankfurt a. M., course: International Finance & Accounting, language: English, abstract: The aim of this work is to show the accounting for leases under IFRS, HGB and to clarify the differences. The work devotes one main point to IFRS and one to the HGB. Each part gives an overview of the legal basics. This is followed by a classification of the leases in order to clarify the attribution of the leased object (hereinafter LO), which is relevant for the accounting. Finally, the accounting considered in detail by the lessor (hereinafter LG) or lessee (hereinafter LN). this is followed by a comparison of the approaches according to IFRS and HGB. The result concludes the work. This term paper does not deal with special leasing topics such as sales and leaseback or real estate leasing. The focus here is a simple lease, which arises, for example, when leasing a production plant.

International Harmonization of Accounting Christian Höchemer 2013-08 Scholarly Research Paper from the year 2010 in the subject Business economics - Accounting and Taxes, grade: 1,0, University of Applied Sciences Regensburg (Betriebswirtschaft), course: Internationale Rechnungslegung (International Accounting), language: English, abstract: Globalization continues, even in international reporting. There are many efforts for an international harmonization of financial reporting, even at capital markets of the United States of America. The globalization requires transparent accounting and reporting standards for an efficient market transfer of goods and services. And there has been still reached nearly a harmonization of consolidated financial statements of capital market oriented companies through IFRS. But does also German small and mediumsize enterprises (SMEs) require the same harmonization for its daily business or does there are more drawbacks as advantages for them?

What Constitutes Good Financial Reporting? Christian Betz 2011-09-06 Seminar paper from the year 2011 in the subject Business economics - Accounting and Taxes, grade: 1, Stockholm School of Economics (Accounting Faculty), language: English, abstract: Diverging views on the attribute of „comparability. for financial reporting under IFRS Six guest lectures at Stockholm School of Economics passed by and one word left a permanent mark on my mind. With a high regularity and consensus the representatives of different interest groups involved in financial reporting mentioned „comparability., sometimes referred to as „consistency. or „continuity., as one particularly important attribute of good financial reporting. Heurlin (2011, p. 8/12), as an IASB member, stressed the need to acknowledge consistency in financial reporting, which he regards as a proxy for good financial reporting. Scheja (2011), in his auditor role, stated that PwC has a major focus in auditing on ensuring comparability of financial reporting, i.e. by preventing the usage of non-GAAP measures for earnings management. According to him, the attribute of relevance is mainly ensured by preparers. Also, Gerentz (2011) mentioned the term comparability twice; first, stating that NCC aims at preventing managerial opportunism in IR, and second, stressing the need for NCC to create peer comparability by educating analysts about their own "more correct IFRS interpretation". Last, Malmqvist (2011), representing analysts, pointed out the importance that firms enable peer comparability, i.e. by providing comparable income statements without company-specific non-GAAP measures, where irregularities are explained in footnotes, and by using more comparable accounting methods. So, on this point: All united? As opposed to the otherwise often diverging opinions, all interest groups1 strikingly seem to be aligned that comparability constitutes good financial reporting. But do the involved interest groups really share one joint perception about the attribute „comparability. for financial reporting? In particular, is the IASB.s idea of comparability defined in the framework widely accepted in practice? Considering the different interests of involved groups, one might doubt that those groups really share a common understanding, opinion and rationale with regards to 'comparability'. This paper reflects upon the two questions by taking three explicit perspectives: (1) IASB, (2) preparers, and (3) analysts / investors.

Consequences of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Financial Accounting and Reporting Quality, Capital Market Carolin Peters 2017-12-15 Seminar paper from the year 2017 in the subject Business economics - Accounting and Taxes, grade: 1,7, University of Potsdam, language: English, abstract: The Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX) was introduced by President George W. Bush in the year 2002. This regulation changed disclosure and reporting requirements and aims to increase trust of the investors in capital markets again, after facing several balance and accounting scandals between the years 2000 and 2002, for example at Enron and WorldCom . The SOX affects companies with a registration at the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). There are two sections that are considered having a high impact on the corporate governance of complying firms, Section 302 (SOX 302) and Section 404 (SOX 404). SOX 302 - "Corporate Responsibility for Financial Reports"- demands the executives to assess whether firms' financial statements represent the financial situation and the results of the operations and the period. Executives should design, establish and maintain internal controls. An evaluation of the effectiveness, disclosures of deficiencies concerning internal controls, frauds et cetera is necessary (SOX, 2002, Section 302). SOX 404 - "Management Assessment of Internal Controls"- extends prior requirements and demands that the company's external auditor must report on the reliability of management's assessment of internal control every fiscal year. It also requires an annual attestation by the management that evaluates the reliability of financial statements (SOX, 2002, Section 404). Especially SOX 404 is considered a cost driver of the SOX and demands significant changes in financial reporting. Aim of SOX 302 and 404 is to improve internal controls, and to reduce opportunistic behaviour of executives. Prior studies show evidence that there seem to be differences between the perceived benefits and the target effects of the SOX, for example regarding audit quality after the SOX. Furthermore, there is a discussion questioning whether the SOX can be characterized as symbolic politics, or as an effective regulatory intervention. Hence, to evaluate the consequences and effectiveness of the SOX, there will be a focus on the impact of the sections that are considered having a high impact on complying firms. Therefore, a literature review will be made.

IFRS for SMEs in the European Union (EU) David Grünbaum 2014-05-19 Seminar paper from the year 2013 in the subject Business economics - Accounting and Taxes, grade: 1,3, European University Viadrina Frankfurt (Oder), course: Accounting in Europe, language: English, abstract: Analysis of the prospects of the implementatition of a generally accepted financial reporting standard (IFRS for SMEs) in the European Union.

Management Accounting at J Sainsbury plc Jonas Augustin 2011-06-28 Seminar paper from the year 2008 in the subject Business economics - Controlling, grade: 1,3, Lancaster University, language: English, abstract: J Sainsbury's plc currently faces tough competition and a clear economic decline. It is therefore essential for the company to review its main internal activities and identify areas of possible savings. This report is designed to analyse management accounting and its importance for J Sainsbury's plc and to propose priorities for spending on management accounting in the context of the current market situation and the company's three-year targets of the 'from recovery to growth' plan. Firstly, we will compare management accounting and financial accounting and then briefly outline the merits and disadvantages of management accounting to J Sainsbury plc. With this theoretical background, the report identifies three major areas of management accounting for prioritisation based on a fundamental analysis of J Sainsbury's main activities and goals.

Cultural Impact on Earnings Management Stephan Küster 2014-08-22 Seminar paper from the year 2014 in the subject Business economics - Accounting and Taxes, grade: 1,0, Catholic University Eichstätt-Ingolstadt (WFI), language: English, abstract: This paper analyses the effect of Hofstede's cultural dimensions on earnings management on 433 firms in 18 european countries, all reporting under IFRS. The results of multivariate regression reveal that only one cultural variable, namely Power Distance, has a significant effect on earnings management measured by discretionary accruals. In contrast, the scores for Individualism and Masculinity have no significant influence. These findings suggest that culture still has an influence on earnings management as suggested by previous studies, but is diminishing due to international accounting har-monization.

The Decision-Usefulness of the Iasb's Standard Setting During the Financial Crisis Using the Example of Ias 17 - Lease Thorsten Wenke 2013-12 Seminar paper from the year 2008 in the subject Business economics - Banking, Stock Exchanges, Insurance, Accounting, grade: 1,0, Hull University Business School (Business School), language: English, abstract: "We are in the middle of the worst financial crisis in recent memory." wrote Stephen Schwarzmann (2008). Since the middle of 2007 the media's dominating topic has been the global financial crisis, whose roots lay in the U.S. capital market - in fact one of the best-regulated financial markets in the world. In times when capital knows no borders and all the single foreign capital markets are interconnected, it took less time until the impact of the American 'credit crunch' reached the rest of the world and unbalanced even the most powerful banks. In spite of market's cross-border linkage a huge variety of different (or even contrary) accounting standards exists. Against this background the Internationals Accounting Standards Board (IASB) in cooperation with its U.S. counterpart the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) tries to cope with this crisis by amending existing and setting new standards. That should guarantee showing the true economies of entities for their report's users. This paper will reflect the current developments of the European standard setters regarding 'IAS 17 - Leases'. First of all the problem areas of the old standard will be shown, then the amendments will be highlighted. The focus lays on the amendments in lessee accounting and they will be evaluated by means of expert opinions whether these actions are effective and decision-useful to the public.

Measuring the value of strategic resources. A literature overview of customers value Tim Ulbricht 2018-03-12 Seminar paper from the year 2018 in the subject Business economics - Accounting and Taxes, grade: 1,0, LMU Munich (Instituts für Rechnungswesen und Wirtschaftsprüfung), course: Accounting, Auditing and Analysis (AAA), language: English, abstract: This seminar paper gives an overview on the literature of measuring customer value. A lot of companies have a very low book to market value e.g. Apple (0.15), Microsoft (0.14), Amazon (0.04!) and Facebook (0.14) as of December 2017. Though according to US-GAAP and IFRS annual reports should provide investors and prospect investors with decision useful information the balance sheet lacks certain intangible assets that are obviously driving the value of the firm. That are for example brand equity, organizational capital and customer equity. Such assets became more important so that not only for researchers but also for practitioners and standard setters there is an incentive to identify possibilities to measure such assets reliably to make better investment decisions or, for the latter, to increase the decision usefulness of the information provided in the annual reports. There is an increasing number of SBE (subscription based enterprises) or at least SB offerings which leads to an increasing number of balance sheets that do not sufficiently reflect the value of the firm. For a long time the value of customers was just a marketing issue and not in the focus of accounting researchers but due to the development described above it is getting into focus of accounting literature in the past decades (Gleaves, Burton, Kitshoff, Bates, & Whittington, 2008, pp. 827–832). There are several approaches to value customers, but they have in common that first the value of a single customer is derived the so called CLV (customer lifetime value), sometimes also referred to as CV (customer value). To value the customer base of a firm all CLVs are aggregate to derive the so-called CE (customer equity). The value a customer has for a firm is the sum of all discounted future contribution margins the firm can obtain from him (Berger & Nasr, 1998, pp. 18–19). Therefore, I first look at the eligibility of customer value as an asset. Afterwards I compare different approaches to derive the CLV then the approaches to derive the CE. Next, I analyze the literature concerning the link between performance and customer and show a possible calculation on the example of Netflix.

Stock Analysis Methods. The P/E Ratio and other Multiples 2020-08-28 Seminar paper from the year 2020 in the subject Business economics - Banking, Stock Exchanges, Insurance, Accounting, grade: 1,3, Pforzheim University, language: English, abstract: This paper aims to present a selection of the most used multiples and to point out their strengths and weaknesses. The financial markets have been deeply shaken by the spread of Covid-19 and the recent oil price shock. Also, the financial market crisis in 2008/2009 or the dotcom bubble in 2000, where many investors lost money, remain in bad memory for them. Therefore, when entering the stock market, the question arises which shares are worthwhile in the long run and at what price an investor should buy them. There are different approaches to answer this question - one of them is the multiples approach, which has become a popular instrument for investors and financial analysts due to its simple statement and handling. According to the Merrill Lynch Institutional Factor Survey, the most popular factor used by institutional investors in stock selection was the price-earnings ratio (P/E ratio) followed by other multiples. First, the multiples approach in general is described. Afterwards, the P/E ratio with its variants is discussed in detail and in the third section, other frequently used multiples are presented. Finally, a critical appraisal is given.

Challenges facing the accounting profession Cornelius Streit 2006-07-29 Seminar paper from the year 2006 in the subject Business economics - Accounting and Taxes, grade: 1,7, Nanyang Technological University, course: Auditing & Reporting, 6 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: The accounting profession has an important significance in today's business environment and faces many challenges in the upcoming years. This is caused on the one hand by a seemingly unending series of accounting scandals, which grabbed the newspaper headlines over the last few years, and on the other hand by new regulations and accounting standards, which where introduced by regulatory bodies worldwide to prevent frauds and accounting scandals in the future. Accounting scandals like Worldcom, Enron, Health South, Parmalat and many more have shaken the public's trust in the accounting profession. Therefore it is vital for the profession to rebuild its credibility and to regain the trust of the market and investors.

Determinants of Net Interest Margins. Are Banks equally affeced by Negative Interest Policy Rates? Valentin Stockerl 2019-03-25 Seminar paper from the year 2019 in the subject Business economics - Banking, Stock Exchanges, Insurance, Accounting, grade: 1,0, University of Frankfurt (Main), course: Inspecting the European Banking Sector, language: English, abstract: In the novel monetary environment of negative interest policy rates (NIPR) in the Euro area, it is questionable whether the existing findings on determinants of Net Interest Margins (NIM) still hold. This paper analyzes differences in the development of NIM across business models represented by a set of three indicators prior to and after the introduction of NIPR. The strategies are based on a binary categorization between high and low levels of the business indicators using a median, 67-33 and 80-20 percentile cut-off rule. I use a difference in differences (DiD) estimation approach, even though NIPR impact all banks' NIM. Thus, the obtained estimates do not measure the impact of NIPR itself, but the DiD between strategies. I mostly find positive albeit insignificant effects on banks with low asset held for trading, high deposit and customer loan ratios. In contrast, the DiD coefficient for banks with high deposit-based financing using an 80-20 cut-off is -14 bp, which proves to be a highly significant and economically relevant. These findings support the notion that multiple channels are affecting banks' NIM.

Accounting for Derivatives (US-GAAP) Jörg Decker 2003-07-23 Seminar paper from the year 2003 in the subject Business economics - Accounting and Taxes, grade: 1,7 (A-), Technical University of Braunschweig (Economics - Controlling), course: Intenational Accounting, 20 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: Some years before the financial scandal of Enron, which was mainly caused by the misuse of derivatives, the Financial Accounting Standard Board (FASB) began deliberating on issues related to derivatives and hedging transactions.1 The cause of thinking about changes in accounting for derivatives was a problematic situation in 1986 (comparable to current situation in Germany). For example, the applicatory use was very complicated and transactions with derivatives were not transparent enough. There were only clear standards for a few product groups and transactions with derivatives were not reported on the balance sheet.2 In consequence, first in 1986, a work program called Project on Financial Instruments was founded.3 In 1992 the members of the FASB received the responsibility in working on derivatives and continued improving the existing statement for about six years in more than 100 meetings. In June 1998 (06/16/1998) the Statement for Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 133 "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Instruments" passed as an outcome of these efforts and is valid for every entity.4 Some public voices say, it is one of the most complex and controversial standards ever issued by the FASB.5 Statement No. 133 replaced FASB Statement No. 80 (Accounting for Future Contracts), No. 105 (Disclosure of Information about Financial Instruments with Off-Balance-Sheet Risk and Financial Instruments with Concentrations of Credit Risk) and No. 119 (Disclosures about Derivative Financial Instruments and Fair Value of Financial Instruments). 6 Also FASB Statement No. 52 (Foreign Currency Translation) and No. 107 (Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments) were amended, by including the "disclosure provisions about concentration of credit risk" form Statement No. 105 in Statement No.107. Despite the fact that the new Statement was issued in June 1998 it only was effective on financial statements for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2000. [...] 1 Cp. Ernst & Young LLP (2002), p. 1. 2 Cp. Henne, T.(2000), p. 51. 3 Cp. Zander, D. (2000), p. 985. 4 Cp. Maulshagen ,A./Maulshagen, O. (1998), p. 2151. 5 Cp. International Treasurer (1999). 6 Cp. Ernst & Young LLP (2002), p. 1.

<u>Corporate considerations for nature – the motivation behind environmental accounting</u> Annette Becker 2013-11-06 Seminar paper from the year 2013 in the subject Philosophy - Miscellaneous, grade: 1,7, University of Bayreuth (Insititut für Philosophie), course: Advanced Arguments in Business Ethics, language: English, abstract: The tendency to show environmental commitment in economic sciences has been growing during the last decades. Terms like green, ecological or environmental economics have been promoted, most famously in the first green wave, when the book "The Limits to Growth" in 1972 and the Brundtland Report "Our Common Future" in 1987, and more recently, when the Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change in 2006 and the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 2013, were published. But how come the business world started to care about the environment in the past, without any comprehensive standard forcing them to do so legally on a national or global level? It has been felt that the financial accounting framework was not adequate to provide the information required by various internal and external stakeholders on environmental costs and liabilities, and steps taken by companies to mitigate global warming (Idowu et al. 2013, p. 1035). The endeavour was that the complete costs incurred by an enterprise including external, environmental costs like consumption of non-renewable resources, damages to the environment and degradation of nature, ought to be considered. These external costs, which are also called externalities or societal costs, are caused by the impact of organizational activities, products and services on natural environmental resources and society, but for which the organization doesn't bear any financial liability. In other words, "external costs result from corporate activities but are not internalized through regulations and prices. The boundaries of these costs are not static." (ibid. p. 1035).

Evidence on the Relation between Audit and Earnings Quality. Do Clients of Higher Quality Auditors Provide Better Financial Reporting? 2017-06-20 Seminar paper from the year 2017 in the subject Business economics - Accounting and Taxes, grade: 1,3, , language: English, abstract: This paper studies the relation between audit and earnings quality. It examines whether firms audited by a Big 4 member engage in higher earnings management activities as proxied by the magnitude of discretionary and absolute accruals, as well as an income smoothing measure. The author predicts that large auditors have higher competencies and incentives to deliver a higher quality audit. Therefore, their clients are expected to reveal less sophisticated earnings management and thus higher earnings quality. The results do not support this relation. Since standardsetters have been concerned about managers' use of discretion to manage earnings in their financial reports, an increasing amount of empirical research was conducted to address this issue, additionally to regulation. While independent auditors (aim to) assure that these statements are in accordance with legal compliance, the actual audit quality can be grasped as the contingency that the auditor exposes and discloses an anomaly in their clients' financial reports. Whereas numerous audit scandals threaten the trustworthiness of well-known large auditors, there is various research revealing that Big N audited firms are supposed to disclose financial reports of higher quality. Supplementing misguiding accrual accounting practices in this regard, this study also addresses another proxy for earnings management: income smoothing. Burgstahler and Dichev (1997) explain corporate income smoothing with the fact that managers avoid revealing earning decreases and losses to diminish costs arising from transactions with stakeholders. Similarly, Degeorge, Patel and Zeckhauser (1999) show that managers smooth earnings to meet analysts' forecasts. On the other hand there are various contrary studies. DeFond and Jimbalvo (1993) found that auditor-client disagreements resulting from earnings management, are more present in Big 4 audited firms. They explain this with the properties of the "common" Big 4 clients. For the reason of the ambiguous results, it is interesting to study the effects and compare them with prior evidence to answer the question whether Big 4 auditors deliver "higher" quality in terms of a "better" financial reporting. The terms are operationalized using a dis-cretionary accruals and income smoothing measure and analyzed for (non-)Big 4 audited UK-firms in the period 2005-2011.

<u>The Accounting of Deferred Taxes Under IFRS</u> Michael Mehnert 2010-01 Seminar paper from the year 2009 in the subject Business economics - Accounting and Taxes, grade: 1,7, AKAD University of Applied Sciences Stuttgart, course: IFRS, language: English, abstract: 1Introduction In a global economy there is a need for common accounting rules. It is simply important for an enterprise to know that national and international stock exchange rules require the application of internationally accepted accounting directives. So there are several good reasons for a trend towards internationalization. For an investor means internationaliza-tion usually accompanied by a standardization of accounting rules that he can compare financial statements quicker and easier. There are no longer time- consuming and ex-pensive conversions of financial statements necessary. Internalization means also that the national differences in the determination of profit will disappear. Standardization would give the term "profit" substance and would allow the comparison of financial statements of different enterprises from several countries. In the European Union enterprises have a special responsibility since 2005. On the 12th of March 2002 the European Parliament endorsed the EC Commission's proposal that all EU listed companies must follow standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) in their consolidated financial statements starting no later than 2005. In this assignment I want to give a short overview about what the main principles of the International Financial Accounting Principles (IFRS) are all about and what differences to the German Statutory Accounting Rules (HGB) can be distinguished (chapter 2). Then I want to focus on the accounting of deferred taxes under IFRS (chapter 3). After a definition of deferral I want to explain the concepts and methods of deferral in this part. Finally I will have a closer look on deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities.

The decision-usefulness of the IASB's standard setting during the financial crisis using the example of IAS 17 – Lease Thorsten Wenke 2009-10-27 Seminar paper from the year 2008 in the subject Business economics - Banking, Stock Exchanges, Insurance, Accounting, grade: 1,0, University of Hull (Business School), language: English, abstract: "We are in the middle of the worst financial crisis in recent memory." wrote Stephen Schwarzmann (2008). Since the middle of 2007 the media's dominating topic has been the global financial crisis, whose roots lay in the U.S. capital market – in fact one of the best-regulated financial markets in the world. In times when capital knows no borders and all the single foreign capital markets are interconnected, it took less time until the impact of the American 'credit crunch' reached the rest of the world and unbalanced even the most powerful banks. In spite of market's cross-border linkage a huge variety of different (or even contrary) accounting standards exists. Against this background the Internationals Accounting Standards Board (IASB) in cooperation with its U.S. counterpart the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) tries to cope with this crisis by amending existing and setting new standards. That should guarantee showing the true economies of entities for their report's users. This paper will reflect the current developments of the European standard setters regarding 'IAS 17 – Leases'. First of all the problem areas of the old standard will be shown, then the amendments will be highlighted. The focus lays on the amendments in lessee accounting and they will be evaluated by means of expert opinions whether these actions are effective and decision-useful to the public.

Credit Rating and the Impact on Capital Structure Christian Kronwald 2010-03-25 Seminar paper from the year 2009 in the subject Business economics - Banking, Stock Exchanges, Insurance, Accounting, grade: 1,3, University of Hohenheim (Lehrstuhl für Bankwirtschaft und Finanzdienstleistungen), language: English, abstract: The question about capital structure is one of the most important issues which the management of a company faces in implementing their daily business. Therefore, the question of which factors affect capital structure decisions attracts high attention in the past and recent literature on capital structure. There are many papers providing valuable insights into capital structure choices, starting with the paper of Modigliani and Miller (1958). The MM-Theorem is generally considered a purely theoretical result since it ignores important factors in the capital structure decision like bank-ruptcy costs, taxes, agency costs and information asymmetry. Based on this paper many other theories which consider factors neglected by Modigliani and Miller have been evolved. Two major theories are the Tradeoff- and the Pecking-Order-Theory. The former loosens assumptions stated in the MM-Theorem by including bankruptcy costs and taxes while the latter introduces information asymmetry into the capital structure discussion. Chapter 2.1 will give a brief overview of these theories. For complexity reasons these models cannot capture all relevant factors affecting the capital structure policy of a company. However, all these theories disregard one cru-cial factor which plays an important role on capital markets all over the world. The significance of Credit Ratings is gradually increasing, and it is doing so in many re-spects. This paper focuses on the Credit Rating-Capital Structure-Hypotheses (CRCS) developed by Darren J. Kisgen as a modern approach to the capital structure discussion. The hypothesis argues that credit ratings have an impact on capital struc-ture decisions due to discrete costs (benefits) associated with a rating change. Firstly, reasons why credit ratings are material for capital structure decisions will be out-lined. Then, situations in which credit rating effects play a role will be examined. For this issue it is very important to show how it can be measured whether a firm is con-cerned about a rating change or not. Afterwards the CR-CS will be empirically tested. The traditional theories don't explain the results obtained in these tests. Therefore credit rating effects will be combined with factors discussed in the Tradeoff- and Pecking-Order-Theory. In subsequent empirical tests credit rating factors will be integrated into previous capital structure test to show that the results of the CR-CS tests remain statistically significant...

<u>IFRS 7 Financial Instruments. An Overview</u> Samantha Kim Schönhaber 2020-09-08 Seminar paper from the year 2020 in the subject Business economics - Accounting and Taxes, grade: 1,3, University of applied sciences Frankfurt a. M., course: MBA, language: English, abstract: This paper will give a general overview of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments and will briefly touch additional IFRS standards if necessary. In the course of globalisation and the associated stronger capital market orientation of companies, more and more relationships between international business partners are emerging. Decisions on investments, the conclusion of contracts and business conditions are based on the information published by the respective partners. For example, the annual financial statements of German companies are prepared in accordance with the German Commercial Code (HGB). This practice no longer meets international information requirements. The aim of the IFRS is to create a basis for ensuring internationally valid comparability of annual financial statements and company valuations and develop standardised, uniform accounting instruments.

<u>Porter's Value Chain and the REA Analysis as an Accounting Information System</u> Anna Lena Bischoff 2011-08 Seminar paper from the year 2011 in the subject Business economics - Accounting and Taxes, grade: 1,7, Linnaeus University (-), language: English, abstract: Rachel

Branckowitz and Rick Young are two dentists who are merging their offices together. They are faced with finding an Accounting Information System that fulfils their requirements e.g. the extended number of clients. The merging and system implementation is due in six month. Therefore Porter's Value Chain will be derived as a solution after having explained the Value Chain concept. From there on a REA Analysis will be developed, which will be explained in detail. The Case used in this paper "Designing and Implementing an Information System for the Dental Office of Branckowitz & Young" by Alex Nikitkov and Barbara Sainty can be found in "ACCOUNTING PERSPECTIVES Instructional Cases Teaching Notes and Supplementary Materials" Volume 7, Issue 4.

Decision-useful financial reports in efficient securities markets Dennis Teichmann 2005-03-08 Seminar paper from the year 2002 in the subject Business economics - Controlling, grade: 1,0, University of Hannover (Lehrstuhl für Controlling), course: Seminar zur "Financial Accounting Theory", 25 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: This paper studies the decision-usefulness of accounting information and the implications of financial reports, especially against the background of efficient securities markets. The decision-usefulness of financial statements gained in importance in the literature of accounting research due to the decline in helpfulness for decision taking of traditional financial statements like earnings, cash flows and stock returns.1 This deterioration is accompanied by a deficit of future-oriented indicators, in particular intangible assets, which are not integrated in the actual financial reporting requirements.2 These outstanding problems lead to incompleteness of capital markets, which are tried to be solved by different mechanisms, e.g. penalties, incentives and voluntary disclosure, to attain to efficient securities markets, the social advantageous solution.3 Section 2 describes the requirements of efficient securities markets, its various forms and the origin of inefficient working securities markets. Chapter 3 illustrates the usefulness of financial statements for different constituencies, especially for investors and management, and the legal standards for mandatory disclosure. Division 4 expresses the information dilemma and presents diverse solutions for an approximation to social optimal allocations, i.e. allocations that diminish securities markets inefficiencies. Chapter 5 gives a short summary of this paper. 1 See LEV / ZAROWIN (Boundaries of Financial Reporting 1999), pp. 354 – 362. 2 See GÜNTHER / BEYER (Value Based Reporting 2001), pp. 1627 – 1629. 3 See SCOTT (Financial Accounting Theory 1997), pp. 81 – 82.

A stock split event study using sector-indices vs. CDAX and some extensions of the standard market model David Bosch 2011-08-03 Seminar paper from the year 2009 in the subject Business economics - Banking, Stock Exchanges, Insurance, Accounting, grade: 1,3, Humboldt-University of Berlin (Institut für Bank und Börsenwesen), course: Seminar of Banking and Financial Markets, language: English, abstract: There are many theories in literature which try to examine possible reasons for a stock split. While a stock split seems to be just a cosmetic corporate event, it is often claimed that the motivation to carry out a stock split is to signal future profitability or to bring the share price to a preferred trading-range. Additionally there are many papers published, where the impact of a stock split on liquidity and institutional ownership is examined. Some results of these studies are briefly discussed in the Literature Review. Most researchers calculate their abnormal returns with the market model by using the most common index in their economy. In this paper, I check whether sector-indices fit the data better than the CDAX does. In some cases, the sector-indices describe the stock returns better. Another topic of event studies that researchers of the finance area often deal with is whether the assumptions of the market model established by Fama, Fisher, Jensen and Roll (1969) do hold for daily stock returns. I will discuss some of the weaknesses when applied to financial time series and I present two models which can improve the efficiency of the model.

A Competitive Assessment of the U.S. Paper Machinery Industry Edward David Abrahams 1989

A Comparison and Contrast of German and International Financial Reporting Issues. Accounting for Pensions - IAS 19 Versus German Law Stefan Tzschentke 2007-08 Seminar paper from the year 2004 in the subject Business economics - Accounting and Taxes, grade: 1,7, University of Bayreuth, 52 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: Although accounting for company pension schemes is one of the most controversial topics of discussion in the international accounting trade, many investors do not pay it due attention. In future, even more so than now, annual results will be influenced by latent reserves and obligations, resulting from different ways of accounting for pension benefit schemes. German financial statements and those following either IAS or US-GAAP often differ significantly on this point. The International Accounting Standards and the German Commercial Code are based on different principles. Whereas German regulations are dominated by the imperative of the protection of creditors, IAS lay the focus of accounting on a true and fair view of financial statements in order to provide a suitable basis for investment decisions. These divergent priorities are reflected in the accounting for pensions as well. The two main problems in accounting for pensions are the recognition and the appraisal of pension provisions. Eventually both accounting systems face the same problems and each one has a different way of resolving them. On the other hand, HGB and IAS unanimously agree on the fact that company pension schemes that do not require pension provisions, do not represent an accounting problem. The objective of the treatise on hand is the depiction of the difference between IAS and HGB regarding the recognition and accounting for pension as well as the resulting accounting-effects on the balance-sheet. The paper will first try to give an overview of the term 'pensions' as it is used in German law and in the IAS, and then - in the second part of the bases- explain the underlying problematic nature of accounting for pensions. In the third and fourth part the respective regulations, first according to German law an

<u>Parliamentary Papers</u> Great Britain. Parliament. House of Commons 1890

The French Insurance Market Fabio Botta 2018-05-28 Seminar paper from the year 2018 in the subject Business economics - Banking, Stock Exchanges, Insurance, Accounting, grade: 1,0, language: English, abstract: This paper gives us an insight of the business of diversifying risk. An industry, which is, compared to other dynamic financial sectors, historically often described as a slow-growing, safe sector for investors. A sector, in which companies have positive costs of capital, due to their possibility to use customers' money to invest for themselves. An industry famous for mergers and acquisitions. The French insurance firms in this paper cover all categories of insurance companies: accident and health insurers, property and casualty insurers, and financial guarantors. Benjamin Franklin once said, "An investment in knowledge pays the best interest." While, he was referring to education in this moment, it also has some significance in terms of financial markets. In a world where all information and knowledge about companies in the financial market are available, there would be no profit to be made by investing. Nonetheless, there is no such world, and thus there is much to gain from investments, if you have ability. This expertise and understanding of markets, of their rise and fall, can be the difference between someone who amounts a fortune, and someone who loses it all. In this paper we are going to focus on firms within the insurance market, to gain some insight on different segments that permeate the market. This way we can start to amass our base knowledge so that one day we may be the ones on top.

The Role of Junk Bonds in Corporate Finance Valea Adams 2017-02-07 Seminar paper from the year 2016 in the subject Business economics - Banking, Stock Exchanges, Insurance, Accounting, grade: 1,3, The FOM University of Applied Sciences, Hamburg, language: English, abstract: With this paper I would like examine the role of junk bonds in corporate finance. Starting with the term "Corporate Finance" in general, enlarging upon the objectives as well as long term and short term decisions of this field, the assignment continues by defining junk bonds and by giving an insight into the field of so called Fallen Angels. As the expansion of the junk bond market over the last decades has proceeded, I would like to take this occasion to provide background information about the changing role of high-yield bonds during the years. In the last chapter of this paper I will elaborate on the role of junk bonds in corporate finance and as part of the portfolio. Companies in the United States and elsewhere are increasingly turning towards the bond markets as a predominant source of corporate finance referring to changing market conditions. Various reasons such as merger and acquisition activities, capital expenditures, or working capital needs, have contributed to the fact that corporate entities have always needed funds. During the decades, high-yield bonds have survived a dramatic rise and fall in popularity and heated controversy to the limit. The leveraged finance market as a segment of the general credit market, involves issuers, usually considered more risky and with a lower credit ranking than its counterparts, as well as investors, expecting a higher rate on return potential. Investors are attracted to many forms of bonds, but one threat, concerning all leveraged finance investors is that they all have a comparatively high return objective. Many analysts still hold back from the analyst of junk bonds, which can be a result of the bond's rating that is below the investment grade and therefore known as having very high investment risks. How

Goyal's ISC Accounts Question Bank with Model Test Papers for Class 12 Semester 2 Examination 2022 O. P. Gupta 2022-01-01 Goyal's ISC Accounts Question Bank with Model Test Papers for Class 12 Semester 2 Examination 2022 CISCE’s Modified Assessment Plan for Academic Year 2021-22 Reduced and Bifurcated Syllabus for Semester-2 Examination Chapterwise Summary and Important Points Chapterwise Question Bank having all varieties of expected Questions with answers for Semester-2 Examination to be held in March-April, 2022 Specimen Question Paper (Solved) for Semester-2 Examination issued by CISCE 5 Model Test Papers based on the latest specimen question the paper issued by CISCE for Semester-2 Examination to be held in March-April, 2022 Goyal Brothers Prakashan

Accounting for leases Willem Sachse 2006-06-21 Seminar paper from the year 2004 in the subject Business economics - Accounting and Taxes, grade: 1,0, University of Bayreuth, course: A critical analysis of international financial reporting issues, 41 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: The globalisation of capital markets is driving the increasing convergence of accounting standards worldwide. Recently, the progress toward attaining a global financial reporting framework has accelerated, and many significant steps have been taken. The most important step is the formation of the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), which replaced the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC), as part of a comprehensive restructuring of the international accounting standard-setting organisation in March 2001. Since then the acceptance and adoption of International Accounting Standards/International Financial Reporting Standards (IAS/IFRS), hereafter referred to as IFRS, has been growing rapidly. From 01 January 2005 all publicly traded European companies shall account for their consolidated accounts according to IFRS. In accordance with § 292a German Commercial Code (Handelsgesetzbuch,HGB)German parent companies may account for their consolidated accounts only according to international accepted accounting standards, according to prevailing opinion such are IFRS and the United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (USGAAP).Due to the Accounting Law Ref-ormation Act (Bilanzrechtsreformgesetz,BilReG)all publicly traded German companies shall account for their group accounts according to IFRS from 01 January 2005 except those that are already applying US GAAP (from 01 January 2007). Furthermore all enterprises may account for their individual accounts according to IFRS in addition to German Commercial Code which still is obligatory for tax, and profit determination and distribution purposes. Due to the commitment of applying IFRS for consolidated accounts international financial reporting issues need to undergo a closer examination. This paper deals with the accounting for leases. First current lease accounting standards are described with a focus on IAS 17 and its key differences to US GAAP and German Commercial Code. Next proposed improvements on current lease accounting standards are dealt with, focussing on new approaches discussed in the accounting and lease literature and a possible treatment of leases with optional features. After this the proposed approaches’ effect on profit determination and distribution is discussed. The final part offers a conclusion to some of the issues raised in this paper.

Accounts and Papers of the House of Commons Great Britain. Parliament. House of Commons 1877

Did the accounting treatment of financial instruments contribute to the collapse of Lehman Brothers? Viktoriya Sheyretova 2018-05-29 Bachelor Thesis from the year 2015 in the subject Economics - Finance, grade: 1,7, University of Frankfurt (Main), language: English, abstract: The main issue of this working paper is whether the accounting treatment of the Repurchase agreement 105 contributed to the collapse of Lehman Brothers. It was questioned how the Repos were used and the following effects over Lehman’s financial stability. While seeking for an appropriate solution of the main issue, the paper goes through the historical fluctuations of the financial system, from the 1950s till 2006 (two years before the Lehman’s bankruptcy). Further, the paper reviews some causes that may have led to the collapse of the investment bank. Finally, the global impact of the collapse has been summarized and possible preventions from future crisis have been proposed by the author.

Accounting Series Releases United States. Securities and Exchange Commission 1962

Reducing the Variation of Credit Risk-weighted Assets Anonym 2019-10-14 Seminar paper from the year 2017 in the subject Business economics - Banking, Stock Exchanges, Insurance, Accounting, grade: 1,3, University of Applied Sciences - Hachenburg Castle, language: English, abstract: The aim of this paper is to present the different proposals of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) on the internal ratings-based (IRB) approach for credit risk and to find out about the effects that such measures may have on the financial sector as well as assessing if the measures are sufficient to reach the aspirations of the BCBS. The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. The next section briefly describes the IRB approach under the Basel II accord and its current design. Section 3 discusses the reasons for the excessive variability in the regulatory capital requirements for credit risk. The focus of this paper is placed on section 4. It presents the different proposals concerning the IRB approach of the BCBS consolation document. Section 5 investigates the effects of the proposed measures of the BCBS. The final section summarizes the main conclusions.

Accounting Series Releases 1968

<u>IAS 39 - Accounting for Financial Instruments</u> Kathinka Kurz 2004-10-12 Diploma Thesis from the year 2004 in the subject Business economics - Accounting and Taxes, grade: 1,0 (A), European School of Business Reutlingen (FH Reutlingen), 61 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: Financial markets have developed extremely in volume and complexity in the last 20 years. International investments are booming, due to the general relaxation of capital controls and the increasing demand of international diversification by investors. Driven by these developments the use and variety of financial instruments has grown enormously. Risk management strategies that are crucial to business success can no longer be executed without the use of derivative instruments. Accounting standards have not kept pace with the dynamic development of financial markets and instruments. Concerns about proper accounting regulations for financial instruments, especially derivatives, have been sharpened by the publicity surrounding large derivative-instrument losses at several companies. Incidences like the breakdown of the Barings Bank and huge losses by the German Metallgesellschaft have captured the public’s attention. One of the standard setters’ greatest challenges is to develop principles applicable to the full range of financial instruments and implement structures that will adapt to new products that will continue to develop. Considering these aspects, the focus of this paper is to illustrate how financial instruments are accounted for under the regulations of the International Accounting Standard (IAS) 39. It refers to the latest version, “Revised IAS 39”, which was issued in December 2003 and has to be applied for the annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1. 2005. First, the general regulations of this standard are demonstrated followed by special hedge accounting regulations. An overall conclusion that points out critical issues of IAS 39 is provided at the end of the paper. IAS 39 is highly complex and one of the most criticized International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). In many cases, the adoption of IAS 39 will lead to significant changes compared to former accounting regulations applied. Therefore the paper is designed to provide a broad understanding of the standard and to facilitate its implementation.

Successful Vs. Failed Transactions: Are the Looser of Today the Winner of Tomorrow? Martin Renze-Westendorf 2010-08 Seminar paper from the year 2005 in the subject Business economics - Banking, Stock Exchanges, Insurance, Accounting, grade: 1,3, European Business School - International University Schloss Reichartshausen Oestrich-Winkel, 51 entries in the bibliography, language: English, comment: The topic of takeovers which turn out to be negative for shareholders is common and widely discussed in the financial business press. In spite of this fact, it is far less known what actually happens later on to those companies that realize one or more of these 'bad' acquisitions. Observing these underperforming companies over time, it is disclosed that many of these 'losers' become takeover targets themselves afterwards., abstract: If the market for mergers and acquisitions is observed over the last few decades, it is quite impressive by what amounts the number and dollar volume of takeovers have increased year by year.1 Although the rapid development has ceased over the past years, it is evident that mergers and acquisitions still play an important role in shaping the business landscape. In contrast, however, the benefits which are supposed to be generated by those takeovers are not that obvious. The topic of takeovers which turn out to be negative for shareholders is common and widely discussed in the financial business press. In spite of this fact, it is far less known what actually happens later on to those companies that realize one or more of these 'bad' acquisitions. Observing these underperforming companies over time, it is disclosed that many of these 'losers' become takeover targets themselves afterwards.2 Hence, it seems to be the case that the takeover of the value destructing company is related to or a consequence of the previously made transactions. If that holds true, then it could be the case that the takeover market serves as a means to discipline inefficient managers for their underperformance. ...] 1 See Appendix I. 2 This assumption will be discussed more thor

I Am Jane April O'Connell 2020-04-06 In this exciting sequel, April O'Connell continues to capture the essence of adventure as she pulls you back into the wilds of the jungle as Zura has grown into a strong woman and has taken on the challenges of raising a family.