

المجمع الدولي العربي للمحاسبين القانونيين

The International Arab Society of Certified Accountants (IASCA)

عضو في طلال أبوغزاله فاؤندينشن  
Member of TAG-Foundation



# IASCA Newsletter

August 2021 - Issue 81

**YOUR GATE TO ACCOUNTING, AUDITING AND CODE OF ETHICS**



**Abu-Ghazaleh Congratulates Jamal Melhem for his Appointment as  
President of the Palestinian Association of Certified Public Accountants**

Chief Editor : Mr. Salem Al Ouri

Prepared by : Ms. Samar Fleifel

Reviewed by: His Excellency Mr. Hasan Abu-Nimeah

Designed by: Design Department at TAG. Global

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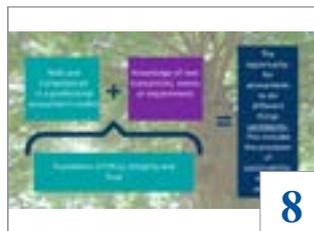
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## Abu-Ghazaleh Congratulates the Palestinian Executive Director for his Appointment as President of the (PACPA)

RAMALLAH – HE Dr. Talal Abu-Ghazaleh, chairman of the International Arab Society of Certified Accountants (IASCA), congratulated Society board member and representative in Palestine Mr. Jamal Milhem for his appointment as President of the Palestinian Association of Certified Public Accountants (PACPA).

In his congratulation letter, Dr. Abu-Ghazaleh described Mr. Milhem as a leader who can offer guidance and insights to achieve common interest with the aim of boosting the auditing profession in Palestine for having an extensive experience to assume such a role.

Milhem's appointment comes in the midst of an environment that embraces rapid technological advancement and expansion in the scope and complexity of information needed by accountants and auditors at a global scale.

Furthermore, Dr. Abu-Ghazaleh affirmed his readiness to place IASCA's resources and technical support at the service of the PACPA and all other professional associations in the Arab region who endeavor to improve their capacities and strengthen their Arab presence internationally.

For his part, Milhem expressed his pride in the appointment, saying that he will exert utmost efforts to contribute to developing professional accounting policies and laws that support the Palestinian economy and improve the professional capabilities of PACPA members. He also underlined his commitment to ensure compliance with codes of professional ethics, in addition to implementing policies of support, innovation and change, while applying quality control on performance, and encouraging the implementation of international standards to boost the level of accounting in Palestine at local and international levels.

It is worth mentioning that Milhem worked



with the PACPA for many years, and has worked as vice president of the Association since early 2013. He also has been a member of this organization since 1997. Mr. Milhem is currently the Executive Director of Talal Abu-Ghazaleh Global (TAG.Global) offices in Ramallah. He was selected by the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) in 2018 as a member of the Public Accountancy Organization Development Committee, a permanent committee of the Federation from 2018 to 2020, and was re-elected for the 2021-2023 session.

Milhem has been also selected in 2019 by IFAC to chair of the Public Accountancy Organization Development and Advisory Group for MENA region, during which he made great efforts for the development of the profession in the Arab region by working in cooperation with local and international partners.

The Palestinian Association of Certified Public Accountants (PACPA) is a professional association, which operates under the law of practicing the profession of auditing in Palestine. It aims at developing the accounting profession to contribute to the development of the Palestinian economy, developing the professional capabilities of its members, ensuring their compliance with the codes of ethical conduct, and encouraging the application of international standards at the local and international levels.



## A Blast from the Past

### “Accounting in our Contemporary World”

A lecture given by Dr. Talal Abu-Ghazaleh - Claremont University, California - USA - Arab Accountant Magazine - Issue 1-11 for 1986

In the past, the objective of auditing was to detect fraud and approve the authenticity of records, while the first goal has now become to express an opinion about the fair presentation of the closing statements of accounts, ensure that such accounts conform to the laws and regulations, and enhance the administrative performance to capture whether an organization or a project is being managed in an effective economic manner...



The history of the accounting profession goes back to the days of the Sumerians, Chinese, and Romans. We have the right, as Arabs, to claim that we are the innovators of the accounting profession, just as we claim that we invented the wheel; the Sumerian clay tablets were basically accounting records.

To those who haven't studied history, we say that the most ancient cuneiform manuscript was used by the ancient Sumerians; it dates back to 3000 BC, the Sumerians were the inhabitants of Mesopotamia or present-day Iraq. These cuneiform manuscripts were found in the same ancient Sumerian sites. When deciphering that language at the beginning of this century, it was discovered that these documents relate directly to the history of law and the accounting treatment of contracts, the recognition of debts, receipts, merchandise and accounts, as well as judicial procedures and diplomatic exchanges.

Moreover, in evidence of that, the wheel, whose discovery was the beginning of the human civilization, was widely used in ancient Sumer, and it was found in the tombs of the Sumerians (Iraq also) and dates back to the year 3500 BC. The wheel was widely used in chariots in both Syria and Egypt around 2000 BC.

#### From the Past to the Present

The function of auditing had changed over time, while the objective of auditing was to detect fraud and approve the authenticity of records; the first goal of auditing has now become to express an opinion about the fair presentation of the closing statements of accounts. Moreover, the objective of auditing the performance of management has shifted from the task of ensuring the conformity of such performance to the laws, policies, and regulations to improving the managerial

performance to capture whether an organization, a project, or a program is being managed in an effective economic manner.

In the past, the audit work was carried out at the request of the owners who wished to ensure the accuracy of bookkeeping and cash calculation. However, with the development of partnerships, auditing has become useful in determining the profit share of each partner. The industrial revolution created gigantic entities that need external financing to supplement the owner's capital so that expensive equipment can be purchased. Therefore, in that stage particularly, the importance of auditing had emerged, as third parties superseded projects' owners; they became the major beneficiaries of the audit services.

#### The Egg or the Chicken?

Academic argument still exists among historians about whether accounting or capitalism emerged first. Many historians, especially the Germans, believe that accounting created capitalism. Indeed, the question of whether the chicken or the egg came out first is irrelevant as long as we make a profit from selling both!

#### Accounting between internationalization and localization...

We are currently going through a very important stage at the international level, with the proliferation of multinational companies; we notice a trend towards the internationalization of accounting and auditing rules through bodies such as the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC), and the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC). However, on the other hand, there is a tendency towards “indigenization” or “localization”.

With the international development of the accounting profession through multinational companies and



others, we note the growth of international companies such as the Big Eight or the Big Ten or others, and this has called for developing international rules for accounting and auditing, for financial and control reporting. In the last few years, the eminent effort exerted by the IFAC and the IASC to draw the baselines of the rules of accounting was obvious. Despite these efforts, two issues emerged:

1. The impression that the accounting profession exists only within the scope of the private sector, and that the ethics and independence of the auditor and the advertisements and so on are based on the Anglo-Saxon principles of professional ethics applied in Western industrial countries. It is an unquestionable fact that in the Arab world, which is part of the developing countries, government institutions play a leading role in determining the shape of national economies. Moreover, the diversity of cultures, religions and social standards constitutes a basis for what is considered “acceptable” or “unacceptable” for developing countries. Of course, this is reflected in the principles of accounting and auditing. Therefore, relying only on the concepts of the “Industrial West” leads to many dilemmas.
2. The second issue is an outcome of the first one, as the topic of the principles of audit practicing presupposes the availability of a certain level of investment awareness, which did not receive serious attention from developing countries. Some of the developing countries are getting to become fully aware of the importance of the national educational plans that produce doctors, nurses, and engineers, however, such developing countries, including the Arab world, suffer from a severe shortage of accountants.

### **It is only the beginning...**

In addition to the tendency to internationalize the accounting profession, there is a growing tendency that emphasizes the importance of not leaving the accounting profession in the hands of foreigners. Therefore, the competent authorities in many developing countries have reduced their reliance on foreign accountants and accounting institutions. The reason behind that is the national pride and the desire for self-reliance, in the first place, in addition to the prevailing belief that

those who control the accounting information control confidential information.

The combination of these matters together has led to a dangerous trend in the developing world, namely, that the easiest way to find the largest number of specialists urgently required in a particular field is to lower the level, which consequently leads to the existence of professional institutions at levels that are not up to the required level, and this has also occurred in the Arab world.

I will not be able to delve into more details due to time constraints; despite there are other essential elements that affect the accounting profession worldwide. However, the implications of the economic recession and inflation currently prevailing should be mentioned, as they led to the alteration of the dimensions of the role of professional accountants and placed additional and increasing burdens on their shoulders.

### **From Auditing to Fraud Investigation...**

Auditors were mainly interested in verifying the validity of customers’ records by relying on the evidence available within the scope of the profession. However, with the increasing demand for reliable financial information by the parties that provide credit facilities or capital to companies seeking to expand; auditors tended to actively provide management-consulting services. Despite the emphasis on the importance of auditing, it was considered as one of the boring and unpleasant accounting work. Even though the importance of the auditors’ role has increased regarding the investigation of fraud and failure, the fraud is increasing. In 1983 in the USA, where there are statistics about almost any topic, administrative fraud amounted to \$40 billion. As for the years from 1973-1983, the total of the largest 10 fraud transactions through computer manipulation amounted to \$2.75 billion. There is a prevailing belief that this trend will increase due to the lack of achievement of the desired social goals, especially in light of the economic recession. Hence, some, especially the smart ones, will resort to fraud.

### **Deeper than Traditional?**

The other development that should to be highlighted is that auditors are legally obligated, in some industrial countries, to do more than traditional audit work, and by that, we mean auditing the effectiveness and economic efficiency of the concerned entity.



Therefore, the role of the auditor was to detect ineffectiveness, inefficiency, infeasibility of projects, in addition to the detection of fraud.

No doubt that the information revolution through technology will change the horizons of the profession and open new doors. In this regard, the following question arises: Is the profession capable of carrying out the job perfectly? In fact, the extent of that change is such that ordinary accounting and monitoring skills alone cannot fulfill the expected tasks, as there is a need for specialization from other systems. In a decade, I expect that multidisciplinary firms that include engineers and IT experts, along with other skillful staff, will take the place of the traditional auditing firms. The future will demonstrate the impact of this on the structuring of the profession. Computers are divine to the developing countries, as they will enable them of keeping pace with the more developed countries, at least in the field of accounting. This will take us back to the topic of auditors' ethics and independence.

### **Advertisement Scourging!!?**

Ethical issues, such as advertisements by auditors as well as the provision of management and engineering consultancy services, among other issues, have become irrelevant in a word of fierce competition among audit firms to attract new clients and keep existing ones. Currently, the evidence of fierce competition is demonstrated in the profession, where great attention has been directed to advertising, professional development, and service marketing...etc.

Regarding the independence issue, all the academic studies and professional principles indicate that independence is a basic professional accounting principle. Independence is a state of mind characterized by the adoption of an objective manner in the professional field. Theoretically wise, we cannot reproach auditors, as they should be free to act with regard to any task assigned to them, and they should also avoid any conflict of interests, whether the interests of shareholders, managements, or their own interests.

### **Missing Links?...**

As a whole, this is perfect, but in practice, there is no regular communication between auditors and shareholders. Indeed, there is an actual divergence between them, as managements are the clients of auditors, in addition, some accountants believe that the practice of the profession is their path to higher ranks; therefore, they believe that they should leave a good impression with managements to be able to find jobs.

Using the accounting information by different groups of beneficiaries is a matter of question, regarding the delay, unreliability, and lack of understandability of information. Moreover, the major obstacle in the Arab world is the absence of a specific and reliable set of accounting principles. We are on opposite sides, the first is the shortage in the number of domestic accountants, meanwhile, some international companies provide a unique quality of audit work, according to the principles prevailing in the West, the second is, the existence of accountants with poor professional level incapable of providing this excellent quality of services. The essential reasons do not lie in the lack of coherence and harmony due to the lack of professional competence alone, but the absence of a defined set of accepted accounting principles.

### **Disadvantages, but incentives...**

During the last few years, the bankruptcies that occurred and spread in light of the economic recession along with the dissatisfaction with tax revenues, all prompted the competent financial authorities to take an action regarding the organization of the profession. Arab professionals responded positively to the increasing pressure to improve. Instead of committing to systems imposed by bureaucracy, the profession has taken a step forward and showed its desire to contribute to the development of systems and principles higher than the threshold set by the law.

The countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (consisting of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Oman) have authorized a special committee to assess the potential use of a comprehensive set of accounting principles developed by the Saudi General Auditing Bureau.

### **We were up to the Challenge...**

The main event in this regard is the establishment of the Arab Society of Certified Accountants (ASCA). In short, ASCA is a body concerned with developing a set of professional principles along with their outlines in the Arab world, as well as providing educational, exams, and training facilities to improve the profession worldwide.

### **Despite the Obstacles...**

Since its establishment in January of the last year, ASCA has exerted huge effort; however, we are looking forward to an upcoming period of active and diligent work.

Indeed, as Arab accountants, we exert the maximum effort to change the prevailing impression that we perform routine and unnecessary work.



## Receiving the Distinguished International Leadership Award Abu-Ghazaleh, Guest of Honor at the 5<sup>th</sup> Donors' Conference and Awards 2021

AMMAN - The Fifth Donors' Conference and Awards 2021 hosted HE Dr. Talal Abu-Ghazaleh, founder and chairman of Talal Abu-Ghazaleh Global (TAG. Global), as Guest of Honor.

The Conference was digitally held by the International Donor Service Center, and the Global Expert Consultations Group, a member of the Regional Network for Social Responsibility.

In his speech entitled 'Donors from Supporting Humanitarian Projects to Building Peace in Conflict Zones', Dr. Abu-Ghazaleh said that: "The required sustainable and just peace could only be achieved by building a future based on the justice of all human, social, political, direct and indirect forms", calling for 'Peace against Coronavirus (COVID-19)' as some countries acted selfishly under the slogan 'My Country First.'

Moreover, Dr. Abu-Ghazaleh pointed out that donors have no direct role in achieving sustainable social peace; as their donations are interpreted as providing money, support, or assistance, while 'sustainable social peace' could only be achieved through giving as an obligation toward the society.

Dr. Abu-Ghazaleh also referred to the environmental pollution and the upcoming threat in 2030, explaining that nature will face great challenges that could



negatively influence seas, coasts and islands, in addition obviously to space pollution and diseases that will increase rapidly especially those which we have never seen before.

In the meantime, Dr. Ali Al Ibrahim, vice chairman of the Board of Directors of the Regional Network for Social Responsibility, announced that HE Dr. Talal Abu-Ghazaleh won the 2021 Distinguished International Leadership Award, expressing his deep gratitude to Dr. Abu-Ghazaleh for participating in the Conference, in addition to his constant patronage of different programs that have been held over the past few years.

## Completion of the CIMA Qualifying Course

AMMAN - The Arab Society of Certified Accountants, ASCA (Jordan), concluded the qualifying course for the Certificate in Islamic Commercial Law (CIMA) organized for a group of employees from the Central Bank of Libya.

During the training course, subjects related to Islamic Commercial Law and its sources were discussed along with the methodologies used to solve the modern dilemmas of Islamic financing and old Islamic contracts.

The training course also addressed the topic of Islamic banking and the developments in the financial Islamic systems, as well as the main sources available for banks and financial institutions and issues related to underwriting, financial deficit/surplus, and Retakaful, in addition to the common risks in the insurance and banking sector.

The training course included practical case studies and applications about financial reporting, classification and analysis of financing processes, and how to report the



transactions that adopt different financing contracts in Islamic financial statements.

It is worth noting that ASCA always strives to develop the accounting and management disciplines and the relevant principles applicable to some/all professional services. Moreover, ASCA seeks to enhance the competence, practices, and behaviors of accountants to attain the highest professional levels through its interest in accounting publications and by following-up on the most recent advances in accounting and auditing.

## IASB Proposes Minor Amendment to Transition Requirements for Insurers Applying IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 for the First Time

LONDON - The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) [proposed a narrow-scope amendment to the transition requirements in IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts](#). The proposed amendment does not affect any other requirements in IFRS 17.

Many insurers will apply IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 Financial Instruments for the first time from 2023 and are at an advanced stage of preparing to apply these new Standards. However, some of these insurers have informed the Board of significant temporary accounting mismatches on initial application of the new Standards that can make the change in accounting more difficult to communicate to investors. These mismatches arise in circumstances when IFRS 9 is not reflected in the accounting for financial assets in the prior periods presented when IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 are first applied.

The proposed narrow-scope amendment to IFRS 17 would enable these insurers to address this issue



by giving them an option to present comparative information for certain financial assets in a manner consistent with IFRS 9.

The Exposure Draft Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9—Comparative Information is available for comment until September 27, 2021.

**Source: [www.ifrs.org](http://www.ifrs.org)**

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## IASB Proposes Reduced Disclosure Requirements for Subsidiaries

LONDON - The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has proposed a new IFRS Standard that would permit eligible subsidiaries to apply IFRS Standards with a reduced set of disclosure requirements.

The proposals respond to feedback from stakeholders and are designed to ease financial reporting for eligible subsidiaries while meeting the needs of the users of their financial statements.

The proposed Standard would be available to subsidiaries without public accountability—companies that are not financial institutions or listed on a stock exchange—whose parent company prepares consolidated financial statements applying IFRS Standards.

These subsidiaries report to their parent company for consolidation purposes applying IFRS Standards. Electing to apply the proposed Standard would enable them to also use IFRS Standards when preparing their own financial statements but with reduced disclosures.

The proposals would save subsidiaries time and money by:

- Eliminating the need to maintain an additional set of accounting records for reporting purposes—if the subsidiary currently does not apply IFRS Standards in its financial statements; and



- Reducing the disclosures required to comply with IFRS Standards.

The Board has tailored the disclosure requirements in the proposed Standard to meet the needs of financial statement users of subsidiaries without public accountability.

Sue Lloyd, Vice-Chair of the Board, said:

“Our proposed Standard aims to provide a solution that will simplify reporting and be cost-effective for subsidiaries while meeting the information needs of the users of their financial statements.”

**Source: [www.ifrs.org](http://www.ifrs.org)**



## IESBA Proposes Conforming Amendments to the Code Following Issuance of IAASB's Suite of Quality Management Standards

NEW YORK - The International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA) has released for public comment the Exposure Draft, [Proposed Quality Management-related Conforming Amendments to the Code](#).

The proposals aim to align the Code with the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board's (IAASB's) suite of quality management standards, especially ISQM 1 and ISQM 2, through conforming amendments so that the Code is consistent and interoperable with these IAASB standards. The review has encompassed the recent revisions to the Code of Role & Mindset and the Non-assurance Services and Fee-related provisions of the Code.

This project falls under the umbrella of IAASB-IESBA coordination, a strategic commitment of the two



Boards, and builds on their overarching commitment for enhanced connectivity and coordination to better serve the public interest.

For more information about IAASB's suite of quality management standards, please click [here](#).

### How to Comment

The IESBA invites all stakeholders to comment on the Exposure Draft by visiting the IESBA website. Comments are requested by October 5, 2021.

**Source: [www.ifac.org](http://www.ifac.org)**

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## IPSASB Consults on New Projects for its Work Program Stakeholder Comments on Mid-Period Work Program Consultation Sought by November 30, 2021

NEW YORK - In its Strategy and Work Plan 2019-2023 (the Strategy) the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board® (IPSASB®) committed to hold a public consultation mid-way through the Strategy period on projects that should be added to the Work Program during the remainder of the period, as existing projects were completed. Accordingly, the IPSASB has released its Mid-Period Work Program Consultation (Consultation).

Within the context of continuing to deliver the Strategy, the Consultation prioritizes projects to be added to the Work Program as the Board and staff resources become available during 2022 and 2023. Because of the resources likely to become available, the Consultation proposes adding two major projects:

- Presentation of Financial Statements; and
- Differential Reporting.

The Consultation also proposes to add up to four smaller scope projects:

- IPSAS 21, Impairment of Non-Cash-Generating Assets;
- IPSAS 31, Intangible Assets;
- IPSAS 33, First-Time Adoption of Accrual Basis IPSASs; and
- Making Materiality Judgements.



“Despite the major challenges of the pandemic, the Biennial Review that we have published [today] shows that the IPSASB has continued to deliver on its current Strategy, which itself remains relevant. As we complete our current projects, the Board is proposing to add a number of new ones based on its views on the current priorities,” said IPSASB Chair Ian Carruthers. “It is essential the IPSASB hears its stakeholders’ views on the proposed projects so that it can best address their needs and priorities as IPSAS usage continues to increase globally.”

### How to Comment

To access the Exposure Draft, its summary At-a-Glance document, and the Request for Information or to submit a comment, visit the IPSASB website, [www.ipsasb.org](http://www.ipsasb.org). Comments are requested by November 30, 2021. The IPSASB encourages IFAC members, associates, and Network Partners to promote the availability of this Consultation Paper to their members and employees.

**Source: [www.ifac.org](http://www.ifac.org)**



# IFAC – International Accounting Education Standards (IAESB) Doing Different Things: Approaching Sustainability with Confidence, and Your Existing Skillset By: *Helen Partridge*



Professional accountant’s historical role has been substantially founded in financial accounting and reporting. We have been asked to consider the financial ramifications of contracts and standards, prepare valuations and estimates to include in financial statements, develop entries to record monthly costs, produce and audit interim and annual financial statements and reports—to name a few. These are skills and competencies that we learn both in our initial training and development and as we continue to advance in our careers.

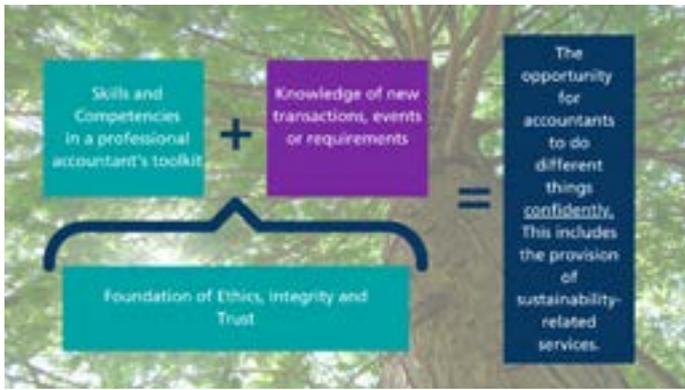
As professional accountants, we also have a drive to pursue knowledge when faced with a new transaction or event, which gives us the confidence to broaden the processes, transactions, and reporting that can be applied to other areas. This drive to learn and the related skills and competencies we already have are also necessary for developing the processes to produce sustainability-related information and disclosures, which are becoming increasingly relevant and necessary for organizations.

Delving into this non-financial reporting area is an example of our call to action to [reimagine the role of the future accountant](#) issued in early 2020 and the opportunities that are available to professional accountants and our profession.

Many of the skills and competencies required to effectively use sustainability standards and frameworks are already in today’s professional accountant’s toolkit. Our background and experience with financial and, frequently, non-financial reporting means we already know how to:

- Understand and report information that is transparent, relevant, and meaningful to a user.
- Understand and apply appropriate guidance to transactions and reporting.
- Determine and use appropriate measures of materiality.
- Evaluate the impact of guidance on transactions, trends and strategy.
- Understand, develop, and execute processes to extract, synthesize and interpret complete and accurate data.
- Develop, implement, execute against or evaluate an internal control system necessary to prepare or assure an organization’s information.
- Collaborate with other departments.

A professional accountant’s skills and competencies are also underpinned by ethics and integrity, including having an appropriate role and mindset, and are applied to all work that we are engaged in. This means professional accountants can be relied upon



risks that come with them relate to enterprise value creation and financial reporting.

Environmental, social and governance practices are also being included in customer and supply chain contracts and require incremental costs for compliance, monitoring and reporting. These costs need to be integrated, if not already, as part of our existing processes. This is another opportunity for accountants to bring our skills to bear and engage on sustainability issues.

Recognizing we still need a [global system for reporting sustainability information](#), we are being called upon to be fluid and agile in our pursuit of knowledge. Professional accountants must seize this opportunity, relying on our accountancy skills and competencies when we are called upon to:

- understand the most efficient ways to integrate necessary reporting requirements;
- understand the standards and frameworks being applied;
- communicate issues that are relevant to the organization;
- collaborate internally and externally; and
- consider both the internal and external assurance of the information to be reported.

Otherwise, we may miss this opportunity to further demonstrate the value of our profession.

**Be confident. Do something different.**

**Helen Partridge, Director, Accountancy Education - IFAC**

Helen Partridge leads the accountancy education work at IFAC. In this role, she has oversight and leadership of IFAC's global approach to advancing accountancy education working together with the International Panel on Accountancy Education. Advancing accountancy education is integral to IFAC's vision of a dynamic, future-focused global profession that is essential to strong, sustainable organizations, financial markets, and economies. Competent and credible professional accountants, committed to lifelong learning, underpin this vision. Prior to joining IFAC, Helen was an accountant in practice, having spent 16 years in audit, advisory and audit systems design in the US and Asia Pacific. She has also served in the controllership at a large multinational transportation company working with GAAP conversions, financial statement preparations and complex and significant transactions such as business combinations and tax planning. In addition, Helen presently serves two not-for-profit boards and is a CPA licensed in multiple states in the United States.

**Source: [www.ifac.org](http://www.ifac.org)**

to use the same skills and competencies they use as a professional accountant in business or auditor to deliver assured sustainability reporting that best serves the public interest.

Now, this does not mean as a profession we are presently fully equipped to provide sustainability-related services either as a professional accountant in business or auditor. What it does mean is our subject matter knowledge gap that must be closed is much smaller than other professions or than starting from scratch. We need to understand, for example, what represents a carbon emission, or how to measure diversity at the board level or within the workforce, or how to value social and human capital based on the framework being applied. However, we should be confident that we already know how to handle that information once we understand it.

There are other skills in the professional accountant's toolkit, such as pursuing knowledge and developing new subject matter expertise, that can fill this gap further. Consider when a professional accountant successfully moves from one industry to another or explores a new organization as part of a merger or acquisition. Consider the role of a professional accountant in understanding the nature of a new investment that the treasury organization is contemplating. A professional accountant may be required to ensure the appropriate accounting in a new transaction or event. In any of these cases, we, more likely than not, would need to seek knowledge to fill the gap that our previous learning and experience lacks. Delivering sustainability-related services is the same. Filling in these gaps, not starting from scratch.

**The need for us to act is here**

We need to have confidence in our current skills and competencies and our ability to seek new knowledge. Sustainability is increasingly becoming a mainstream issue in the capital markets and affects organizational value. As professional accountants, we need to consider the effects an organization has on the environment, people and economies, and how these effects and the opportunities and



جمعية المجمع العربي للمحاسبين القانونيين (الأردن)

The Arab Society of Certified Accountants (Jordan)

Member of TAG-Foundation

عضو في ملةل أبوغزاله فاونديشن



## تعلن عن عقد دورة تأهيلية بعنوان: شهادة مواولة مهنة المحاسبة القانونية في الاردن (JCPA)

التاريخ:

٢٠٢١/١٠/٣١

الأيام:

الأحد - الخميس

عدد الساعات:

١٢٤ ساعة تدريبية

رسوم الاشتراك:

٥٠٠ دينار اردني

التوقيت:

من الساعة ١٦:٣٠ - ٢٠:٣٠

بتوقيت الأردن

خصم ١٠٪

للمؤسسات التي تقوم  
بتسجيل أكثر من مشارك

خصم ١٠٪

لأعضاء الجمعية والمجمع الدولي  
العربي للمحاسبين القانونيين

لمزيد من المعلومات:

هاتف: (٠٠٩٦٢٥١٠٠٩٠) - فرعي: ١٢٢٥ / ١٢٢٨ | فاكس: (٠٠٩٦٢٥١٠٠٩٠)

E-Mail: Training@iascasociety.org

www.iascasociety.org

f ASCAsociety

على أجهزة اللابتوب والأجهزة اللوحية (التابلت)

10%

خصومات للمشاركين في

الدورات التدريبية على منتجات

شركة طلال أبوغزاله للتقنية

على الهواتف الذكية

5%



## TABLETS

### TAG-DC

*Digital Citizens Tool*

- Spreadtrum SC9863 Octa Core
- 4 GB RAM
- 64 GB Storage
- 6000 mAh
- 10.1" FHD
- Android 9
- Dual SIM Cards
- AC WIFI, GPS, Bluetooth
- 5 MP Front Camera, 13 MP Rear Camera



Screen Protector | Charger OTG



### TAG-TAB II

*Quality, Prices, Services*

- Spreadtrum SC9863 Octa Core
- 4 GB RAM
- 64 GB Storage
- 6500 mAh
- 10.1" FHD
- Android 9.0
- Single SIM Card
- AC WIFI, GPS, Bluetooth
- 5 MP Front Camera, 13 MP Rear Camera



Leather Cover | Docking Keyboard-touch pad & Stylus Pen  
HQ Bluetooth Earphones and Screen Protector



### TAG-TAB III

*Become A TAG Friend*

- MediaTek MTK8788 Octa-core
- 6 GB RAM
- 128 GB Storage
- 6000 mAh
- 10" FHD
- Android 10
- Single SIM Card
- AC WIFI, GPS, Bluetooth
- 5 MP Front Camera, 16 MP Rear Camera



Leather Cover



### TAG-TAB KIDS

*For Our Loved Ones*

- Spreadtrum SC7731E Quad Core
- 2 GB RAM
- 32 GB Storage
- 4000 mAh
- 8" HD+
- Android 10
- Housing Plastic
- WIFI, GPS, Bluetooth
- 2 MP Front Camera, 8 MP Rear Camera
- Light Sensor / Distance sensor



Rubber Cover



**SMARTPHONES**

# TAG-PHONE

*TAG: Your Trusted Brand*

- CPU: MediaTek Hello P60 Octa Core
- 6 GB RAM Android 10
- 64 GB Storage Dual Nano SIM Card
- Battery Capacity 4000 mAh
- Display: 6.2" HD+
- 8 MP Front Camera, 16 MP Rear Camera



Wired Headphones



Screen Protector



Back cover



# TAG-PHONE Plus

*Compare then Buy*

- CPU: MediaTek Hello A25 Octa Core
- 4 GB RAM Android 10
- 128 GB Storage Dual Nano SIM Card + TF Card
- Battery Capacity 4500 mAh Display: 6.55" HD+
- 8 MP Front Camera, 16 MP Rear Camera



Screen Protector



Back cover



# TAG-PHONE Advanced

*Tailored to Be Advanced*

- CPU: MediaTek Hello P60 Octa Core
- 6 GB RAM Android 10
- 128 GB Storage Dual Nano SIM Card
- Battery Capacity 4400 mAh Display: 6.3" FHD+
- 16 MP Front Camera, 16 MP Rear Camera



Screen Protector



Back cover



# LAPTOPS

## TAGITOP<sup>®</sup>-MULTI

- Intel Core i7 6<sup>th</sup> Gen (6500U)
- GPU: Intel® HD + NVIDIA GT940 MX
- 8 GB DDR3 RAM
- Storage: 1 TB HDD | 128 GB SSD
- 2 IN 1 SD/MMC
- 2x USB 3.0, 2x USB 2.0, 1x HDMI (4K)
- Backlit Keyboard



Carrying Case



4000 mAh



15.6" FHD



Built in Camera



AC Wi-Fi, Bluetooth 4.0



## TAGITOP<sup>®</sup>-PLUS

- Intel Core i7 8<sup>th</sup> Gen (8550U)
- GPU: Intel® HD
- 8 GB DDR4 RAM
- Storage: 1 TB HDD | 128 GB SSD
- 2 IN 1 SD/MMC
- 2x USB 3.0, 2x USB 2.0, 1x HDMI (4K)
- Backlit Keyboard



Carrying Case



4000 mAh



15.6" FHD



Built in Camera



AC Wi-Fi, Bluetooth 4.0



## TAGITOP<sup>®</sup>-PRO

- Intel Core i7 10<sup>th</sup> Gen (1065G7)
- GPU: Intel® Iris® Plus Graphics
- 8 GB DDR4 RAM
- Storage: SSD 128 GB + SSD 512 GB
- 2x USB 3.0, 1x USB 2.0, 1x HDMI
- Backlit Keyboard



Fabric Sleeve Case



7400 mAh



15.6" FHD



Built in Camera



Fingerprint



AC WIFI, Bluetooth 4.0



## TAGITOP<sup>®</sup>-PLUS II

- Intel Core i7 10<sup>th</sup> Gen (10510U)
- GPU: Intel® UHD + Nvida MX250, GDDR5 2GB
- 8 GB DDR-4 RAM
- Storage: SSD 128 GB + HDD 512 GB
- 2x USB 3.0, 1x USB 2.0, 1x Type C, 1x HDMI, RJ45
- Micro SD Card Reader ● Backlit Keyboard



Fabric Sleeve Case



5000 mAh



15.6" FHD



Built in Camera



Fingerprint



AC WIFI, Bluetooth 4.2



Your *TECH TOOLS* for the Inevitable Digital Future

# LAPTOPS

## TAGITOP<sup>®</sup>-UNI C

- Intel Celeron N4100
- GPU: Intel UHD Graphics 600
- 4 GB LPDDR3 RAM
- Storage: 256 GB SSD + 64 GB EMMC
- 1x USB 3.0, 2x USB 2.0, 1x MINI-HDMI, RJ45



4800 mAh



14.1" FHD



Built in Camera



AC Wi-Fi, Bluetooth 4.0



## TAGITOP<sup>®</sup>-UNI

- Intel Core i3 5<sup>th</sup> Gen (5005U)
- GPU: Intel HD graphics 5500
- 8 GB DDR3L RAM
- Storage: SSD 128 GB + HDD 512 GB
- 1x USB 3.0 1x USB 2.0, 1x Type C, 1x HDMI
- Backlit Keyboard



Fabric Sleeve Case



4000 mAh



14.1" FHD



Built in Camera



Fingerprint



AC WIFI, Bluetooth 4.0



## TAGITOP<sup>®</sup>-EDU

- Intel Core i3 10<sup>th</sup> Gen (1005G1)
- GPU: Intel® UHD
- 4 GB RAM DDR4
- Storage: 128 GB SSD
- 2x USB 3.1, 1x Type C, 1x HDMI, RJ45



Carry bag | USB mouse  
Rubber cover



4290 mAh



14" FHD



Built in Camera



AC WIFI, Bluetooth 4.2



## TAGITOP<sup>®</sup>-FLIP

- Intel Core i5 8<sup>th</sup> Gen (8259U)
- GPU: Intel® Iris® Plus Graphics 655
- 8 GB DDR4 RAM
- Storage: 256 GB SSD
- 1x USB 3.1, 1x Type C, 1x HDMI
- Backlit Keyboard



7000 mAh



14.1" FHD

Screen ten points touch



Built in Camera



Fingerprint



AC WIFI, Bluetooth 4.2



TAGTech.Global Building 7, Abdel Rahim Al-Waked Street, Shmeisani, Amman, Jordan  
TAGUCI Building 104 Mecca Street, Um-Uthaina, Amman, Jordan

+962 65100 250 info@tagtech.global For More Information: www.tagtech.global



P.T.O

## **FOR MORE INFORMATION**

Tel: (0962-6) 5100900

Fax: (0962-6) 5100901

Or you may reach us through our website:

[ascasociety.org](http://ascasociety.org)

[ascajordan.org](http://ascajordan.org)

And our emails:

[asca.jordan@iascasociety.org](mailto:asca.jordan@iascasociety.org)

[salouri@iascasociety.org](mailto:salouri@iascasociety.org)

[www.facebook.com/ASCAsociety](https://www.facebook.com/ASCAsociety)

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