

المجمع الدولي لعشبي للمحاسبين القانونيين

The International Arab Society of Certified Accountants (IASCA)

عضو في طلال أبوغزاله فاؤندينشن
Member of TAG-Foundation



IASCA Newsletter

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YOUR GATE TO ACCOUNTING, AUDITING AND CODE OF ETHICS



Abu-Ghazaleh Wins OSCAR 'Most Prominent Arab Scientific Personality of the Year 2020' Education Award

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Abu-Ghazaleh Wins OSCAR ‘Most Prominent Arab Scientific Personality of the Year 2020’ Education Award



AMMAN – HE Dr. Talal Abu-Ghazaleh, founder and chairman of Talal Abu-Ghazaleh Global (TAG. Global), won the OSCAR Education Award as “The Most Prominent Arab Scientific Personality for 2020”. The award contest was organized by the Human Development Training Center (HDTc) in Dubai, the UAE.

The selection of winners was based on a six-day survey conducted by the Center, where Dr. Abu-Ghazaleh received the highest number of votes of more than quarter of a million voting participants from 70 countries.

The Center announced that the winners will be virtually honored on February 17, 2021, in a ceremony that gathers a host of high-ranking personalities.

The voting targeted four categories; the Most Popular Speaker in 2020, the Most Widely Circulated and Influential Videos, the Most Effective Educational Toolkit and a Personality who will be Remembered.

It is worth mentioning that the Human Development Training Center in Dubai, started its training activities in 2013, covering many countries around the world including the United Arab Emirates (UAE), the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), Egypt, Turkey, Malaysia, Korea, Singapore, Spain, Germany, the UK, Italy and France. It aims at developing the professional training system in accordance with global quality standards, as well as providing services and training solutions to develop human resources in conformity with current and future needs of companies and organizations.



With the Support of the French Agency for International Technical Expertise (Expertise France), ASCA Holds JCPA Qualifying Course



AMMAN - The Arab Society of Certified Accountants (ASCA) held a training qualifying course to the Jordan Association of Certified Public Accountant (JCPA) certificate targeting staff of

the Financial Department at the Greater Amman Municipality, supported by the French Agency for International Technical Cooperation Agency (Expertise France), at Al Hussein Cultural Center in the Amman Municipality.

Prior to the course, the participants sat to a digital exam in order to determine their training needs. The exam was conducted by ASCA, based on its rules and quality assurance procedures, in order to select the candidates who might take the course.

During the course, the JCPA curriculum was discussed including the first paper: The Jordanian laws and legislations, and the relevant financial laws such as the tax regulations and their applications, the income and sales tax, the companies' law, the accountancy profession law in Jordan, and the banks and securities laws.v

The second paper: "Accounting and Auditing" which includes subjects that are related to accounting and

auditing mainly as the International Accounting Standards (IASs), and the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs), cost accounting, administrative accounting, and tax accounting as well as the preparation of budgets.

The French Agency for International Technical Cooperation Agency (Expertise France):

It is a public institution with an industrial and a commercial nature. It works under the dual supervision of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the French Ministry of Industry, within the framework of the foreign policy of development and solidarity. Expertise France was established for the purpose of simplifying the administrative procedures and enhancing the transparency and effectiveness of the services provided by public agencies.

The Greater Amman Municipality

It is the municipality of the Jordanian Capital, Amman. It is responsible for undertaking the provision of public services to the citizens of the city in different fields such as licensing, hygiene and enumeration, in addition to the provision of cultural, tourism, sports, kids' programs and others.

IASCA Holds IFRS Expert Examination

AMMAN - The International Arab Society of Certified Accountants (IASCA) held the IFRS Expert examination for February 2021 session. It consisted of two sessions, the first session for the subjective questions, while the second session for the essay questions.

IFRS Expert examination aims to build and develop the necessary knowledge capabilities related to the understanding of the theoretical and conceptual aspects of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), in addition to develop the ability to professionally apply them in the practical accounting, assist in the ongoing professional development in the field of IFRS and follow up their amendments and updates.

It targets the accountants and financial managers who responsible for the preparation of the financial reports, the auditors specialized in auditing and financial works, investment and banking sectors staff, in addition to the lecturers specialized in the field of the International Financial Reporting Standards.



The results will be announced in March 2021 through IASCA's website <http://ascasociety.org>

Significance of Critical Thinking in Internal Auditing

Prepared by: Alaa Abdul Aziz Abu Naba'a - Internal Audit and Corporate Governance Expert

MACC, CIA, CPA, CRMA, CICP

More than 500 leaders of internal auditing have participated in a study conducted by Whitley Penn in USA. The study revealed that 96% of them emphasized the significance of critical thinking in the performance of audit engagements, while 49% emphasized the need to train internal auditors on this skill.⁽¹⁾ In another study conducted by the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA), in cooperation with Robert Half International Inc., (A leading recruitment firm), Richard Chambers (IIA's CEO) and Paul McConnell Robert Half's CEO), emphasized the importance of critical thinking for internal auditing.



Moreover, the IIA introduced a questionnaire which was distributed to internal auditing leaders around the world, that included questions about the most important five skills which internal auditors must master; the skills that should be considered in the selection and recruitment process. The results of the questionnaire were posted in one of the publications of the IIA (The Pulse of the Profession). The summary of the questionnaire results is as follows:

The most important five skills, from the point of view of internal auditing leaders, in a descending order (from the most important to the least important):

1. Analytical and Critical Thinking - 77% of the participants considered that analytical and critical thinking is a crucial skill, this percentage rose to 79% among the participants from the Fortune 500 - the largest 500 US firms in terms of revenues;
2. Communication Skills - 66% of the participants considered that communication skills are important;
3. Data Mining and Analytics - 47% of the participants considered that the skill of data mining and analytics is important;
4. Business Acumen - 41% of the participants considered that business acumen is an important skill;
5. General IT Knowledge - 39% of the participants considered that the general knowledge in IT is an important skill.

What is Critical Thinking?

There are many definitions of critical thinking, such as the following:

1. The ability to validate assumptions, ideas, stories, or information, in order to discern whether they are valid, somewhat valid, or non-valid, then evaluating them based on, and in conformance with, previously agreed upon standards.
2. Critical thinking is situation sensitive, contains internal corrective controls, and is based on specific foundations to reach judgements.

The ultimate goal of critical thinking is to reach logical and sound judgements based on precision, control, clarity, depth, and breadth (known as Intellectual Standards).

Many professionals get confused between logical thinking and critical thinking, so to make the difference clear; logical thinking is the organization of ideas and the sequence and correlation between them in a manner that leads to a clearer meaning or outcome based on sound arguments (a series of processes and methods that can be used to handle a situation in a sequential manner). On the other hand, critical thinking is a range of processes or special skills that may be individually or collectively used, without any specific sequence.

Critical thinking is not a synonym to decision making or problem-solving, and it is not associated with the adoption of a structured strategy to address a situation. The problem-solving process

1 Critical Thinking IA's Value Proposition, <https://www.dallasiaa.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Critical-Thinking-IAs-Value-Proposition-John-Williamson.pdf>.

starts with a problem and aims at finding a way to solve this problem, while critical thinking starts with an allegation, conclusion, or information and aims at validating the truth behind them.

Critical Thinking in the International Professional Practices Framework (IPPF)

The term of critical thinking was not explicitly stated in the implementation guidance of internal auditing. However, some of the traits, which were referred to in the guide, that an internal auditor should possess, are similar to the traits of a critical thinker. In addition, some practices that are closely linked to critical thinking were stated, for instance, the (INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR THE PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE OF INTERNAL AUDITING (The standards)), in the standard 1220 - Due Professional Care - the terms “prudent” and “competent” were stated, these traits are among the traits of critical thinkers.⁽²⁾ In the standard 2310 - Identifying Information - a reference was made to one of the components of the critical thinking methodology, according to the following text which was quoted from the standard: “Internal auditors must identify sufficient, reliable, relevant, and useful information to achieve the engagement’s objectives.” Moreover, in the standard 2320 - Analysis and Evaluation - another component was referred to as follows: “Internal auditors must base conclusions and engagement results on appropriate analyses and evaluations.”

In the practice guide of the Core Principles for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing;⁽³⁾ and in the explanation of the second principle “Demonstrates competence and due professional care” it was stated that internal auditors should think in a critical manner to identify the root causes of control failure in order to provide appropriate solutions to the organization.

In the IIA’s Global Internal Audit Competency Framework ⁽⁴⁾ critical thinking was considered as one of the main competencies that internal auditors should possess in order to be able to meet the requirements of the IPPF. In the global Competence Framework, a subset of competencies relevant to critical thinking were identified as follows

1. Maintains curiosity and exercises professional skepticism.
2. Selects and uses a variety of manual and automated tools and techniques to obtain data and other information on business process.
3. Analyzes and appraises the efficiency and effectiveness of business processes.
4. Ensures that the relevant tools and techniques are used during the business process analysis.
5. Applies problem solving techniques for routine situations.
6. Selects and uses appropriate research, business intelligence and problem-solving techniques to analyze and solve complex situations.
7. Uses critical thinking to identify and propose tactics for business process improvement.
8. Assists management in finding practical solutions to address issues identified through audit activity.
9. Applies data collection, data mining, data analysis and statistical techniques.
10. Ensures that information in decision making is relevant, accurate and sufficient.
11. Utilizes benchmark research to support decisions and key messages.

The Relationship between Objectivity and Critical Thinking

Intellectual independence is one of the most important traits needed for critical thinking; independence is the basis of objectivity. The standard 1100 - Independence and Objectivity - provides that internal auditors must be objective in performing their work. Objectivity is an unbiased mental attitude that allows internal auditors to perform engagements in such a manner that they believe in their work product and that no quality compromises are made. Objectivity requires that internal auditors do not subordinate their judgment on audit matters to others.

The auditor should be an objective critical thinker and should have the ability to identify logical fallacies in the introduced evidence and arguments during the planning, implementation, and the

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- 2 The following text was stated in the standard: “Internal auditors must apply the care and skill expected of a reasonably prudent and competent internal auditor.
 - 3 Implementation Guidance - Practice Guide: Demonstrating the Core Principles for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing: Enablers and Key Indicators”.
 - 4 The IIA Global Internal Audit Competency Framework.



reporting phases of the various audit engagements. The correctness of data doesn't simply mean, from the internal auditing perspective, that the argument or evidence is correct; the logic might not be sound, this is the case of logical fallacies. The human brain did not adapt to using logic accurately, there are logical traps to which an auditor might be attracted, that's why an auditor should be aware of these traps and should try to criticize them.

Some of the most common logical fallacies are as follows:

- 1. Non-sequitur:** this fallacy occurs when the outcome of an argument/ evidence is not necessarily based on the givens, in other words, the outcome could be right or not, but the argument might not be sound due to the non-sequitur between the givens and the outcome. All logical fallacies share the Non-sequitur fallacy.
- 2. Argument from authority:** this type of fallacies is the easiest to discern, as it occurs when the outcome is based on the judgements of experienced person/s in the subject of the argument/evidence; for example: the financial manager in a company owns practical and professional certificates and is experienced in the subject matter, he/she says that something is right, then you believe that it must be right. Most probably the argument will contain a confirmation on the number of the years of experience of the authority figure, or an indication to her/his educational level or certificates. The opposite of this fallacy may also be used: "the argument is provided by someone who doesn't possess (experience, education, or certificates), so her/his argument must be false, this could be stated under the ad hominem fallacy. In practice, this fallacy could be challenging, the experiences or certificates of a person may be considered when analyzing an argument made by such a person, yet the consensus of experts on a subject should also be considered. Argument from authority doesn't make an argument valid, after all, we all are human. Many other fallacies stem from this one, such as the argument from popularity, which means building an argument on a certain given: "a proposition must be true because the majority of people believe it is true." Another type of fallacies is the argument from antiquity; building an argument on a given data, in other words, "if it has been known from time immemorial, it must be right."
- 3. Strawman:** misrepresentation of an opponent's position to facilitate criticizing its argument and to tout one's own argument.
- 4. Post hoc ergo propter hoc:** this might be the most common fallacy, it follows a straightforward pattern; if event Y followed event X, event Y must have been caused by event X, so the reason and outcomes for two events are assumed based on the chronological order of such events.
- 5. Appeal to emotion:** an attempt to appeal to emotions rather than presenting a strong sound argument. It is worth noting that sometimes a logically sound argument may elicit emotions, or have an emotional aspect, yet the fallacy occurs when the emotions are used instead of arguments or evidence, or to disguise the weakness of the argument/evidence.
- 6. Ad hominem:** this fallacy occurs when someone attacks the character of an opponent rather than discusses the argument/evidence made by that opponent; it's worth noting that insults per se are not considered logical fallacies. However, if the argument/evidence is considered wrong only because of a personal trait in the opponent's character, then this is a fallacy. This fallacy is used to weaken the argument/evidence of the opponent without discussing the argument/evidence per se.
- 7. Slippery slope:** saying that an event will occur as a result of some other events that will ultimately end in a negative outcome, that's why the first event should not occur at the first place: For example, Mazen tells Saleh: "If you did not do that thing in that manner, the mission will not be accomplished, and you will not get your bonus, then if you didn't get your bonus you wouldn't be able to buy a new car. Do you really want to buy a new car? Then you have to follow that manner to get the things done." This fallacy is used to avoid discussing an argument, and to divert attention to other hypothetical matters.
- 8. Anecdotal Evidence:** using the stories and the experiences of others to prove that something is true, or using evidence that was not appropriately collected as an argument/evidence, along with many other fallacies.



The Most Prominent Skills Associated with Critical Thinking

1. The ability to identify the credibility of the information source, and the strength of the evidence or allegation;
2. The ability to identify:
 - a. The mysterious allegations, evidence, or arguments;
 - b. The contradictions or inconsistencies in the path of reasoning from premises to facts;
 - c. Unclear or implicit assumptions in the information provided to the internal auditor.
3. The ability to distinguish between the facts that could be proven or validated and the self or subjective allegations or arguments, and to distinguish between the relevant and the irrelevant information, allegations, and reasons;
4. The ability to avoid bias (standard 1120 - individual objectivity);
5. The ability to identify logical fallacies in the arguments and evidence provided to the auditor as explained above.

Characteristics of a Critical Thinker

1. Familiar with the topic and doesn't argue without prior knowledge;
2. Possess the skills of asking the appropriate questions along with addressing the problems and probabilities to narrow the scope of the research, and knows when to ask for more information about anything that is unknown or incomprehensible;
3. Able to judge and discuss the postulates;
4. Able to distinguish between the outcomes that might be right and the outcomes that has to be right;
5. Avoids the common mistakes in his/her conclusions, on top of which:
 - a. The halo effect: auditors should be cautious of the halo effect which is one of the assessment problems, this occurs when one of the sub-factors affects the whole assessment of a topic. In evaluating an employee, for instance, who is not administratively disciplined, the auditor may be affected by this employee's lack of discipline, therefore the evaluation of all the other factors will be based on the negative impression about that employee, then the employee gets weak evaluations based on that effect, this is known as the halo effect.
 - b. Rigorous Research: the amount of the collected information is not the point, the point is the validity, reliability, and reasonability of the information.
 - c. Lasting Success: the effectiveness of the current controls doesn't guarantee their ongoing effectiveness. Effectiveness is relative and is associated with the business environment, and changes over time, therefore it is not lasting.
6. Searches for the reasons and alternatives, and uses scientific reliable resources and makes references to these sources if appropriate (standard 2320 - analysis and evaluation). Auditors should also avoid hearsay evidence that is not supported with reliable information, and should avoid being superficial in thinking and using generalizations, in order to avoid providing subjective judgements;
7. The evidence on which the auditor bases his/her opinion should be strong;
8. Handles complicated situations using logical methods;
9. Takes a stand, or otherwise, based on the availability of evidence, and takes all the aspects of a situation seriously;
10. Stays in touch with the main point or the substance of the topic;
11. Be aware that audit clients have different impressions about a certain idea;
 12. Separates emotional thinking from logical thinking, and has the tolerance and ability to deal with opposing opinions;
 13. Ready to rethink about the questions or assumptions that raise on a continuous manner.

Conclusion

Internal auditors' mastery of critical thinking enhances their objectivity and reporting skills. Standard No 2420 - quality of communication - indicates that communications must be accurate, objective, clear, concise, constructive, complete, and timely.

Critical thinking combines talents and skills and could be learned and practiced.



IASB Proposes New IFRS Standard to Give Investors a more Complete Picture of the Financial Performance of Rate-regulated Companies

LONDON - The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has published proposals for a new accounting standard that would require companies subject to rate regulation to give investors better information about their financial performance.

Rate regulation, which is common in some industries, including the utilities and public transport industries, determines the amount a company can charge its customers for goods or services supplied to them and the period when the company can charge that amount.

In some cases, the period when a company supplies goods or services differs from the period when the company can charge customers for those goods or services—and thus differs from the period when the company reports revenue in its income statement.

When those differences in timing occur, the revenue a company reports for a period in its income statement and the assets and liabilities it reports in its balance sheet do not give a complete picture of the amount that the rate regulation entitles the company to charge for goods or services supplied in that period.

Currently, IFRS Standards do not require companies to give investors information about those differences in timing.

The proposed Standard would introduce a requirement for companies to give investors such information by reporting regulatory assets and regulatory liabilities in their balance sheet, and related regulatory income and regulatory expense in their income statement.

This information would complement the information companies already provide applying current IFRS Standards and give investors a more complete picture. The



additional information would help investors understand which fluctuations in the relationship between a company's revenue and expenses are caused by differences in timing and enable investors to make better assessments of the company's prospects for future cash flows.

Hans Hoogervorst, Chair of the Board, said: 'Rate regulation can have a big impact on a company's revenue and profit, but currently investors don't get the full picture of this impact. Our proposed new IFRS Standard will require additional information to give investors a more complete picture.'

The proposed Standard would replace IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts.

Access the [Exposure Draft](#) Regulatory Assets and Regulatory Liabilities consultation. The deadline for comments is 30 June 2021.

Access the [Snapshot](#), which provides an overview of the proposals, and watch below a short video that introduces the proposed requirements.

Source: www.ifrs.org

IFRS Foundation Publishes Educational Material to Support Companies in Applying Going Concern Requirements

LONDON - The educational material is published to support consistent application of IFRS Standards and does not change, or add to, existing requirements.

Companies preparing financial statements using IFRS Standards are required to assess their ability to continue as a going concern. In the current stressed economic environment arising from the COVID-19 pandemic, deciding whether the financial statements should be prepared on a going concern basis



may involve a greater degree of judgement than usual. To support companies, the educational material brings together the requirements in IFRS Standards relevant for going concern assessments.

The Foundation has committed to supporting stakeholders during the pandemic; further educational

materials published by the IFRS Foundation in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic can also be accessed under the ‘Supporting application’ section of this page.

Access the Going concern—a focus on disclosure educational material.

Source: www.ifrs.org

IPSASB Issues Two Leases-related Publications for Public Comment Exposure Draft 75, Leases, and Request for Information, Concessionary Leases and Other Arrangements Similar to Leases

TORNOTO, Canada - The International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board® (IPSASB®) has released for comment Exposure Draft (ED) 75, Leases and Request for Information, Concessionary Leases and Other Arrangements Similar to Leases. Stakeholder comments on ED 75 and Request for Information sought by May 17, 2021.

ED 75 proposes an IFRS 16, Leases aligned model for lease accounting in the public sector. For lessees, as with the IPSASB’s previous proposals in ED 64, ED 75 proposes a right-of-use model that will replace the risks and rewards incidental to ownership model in International Public Sector Accounting Standard® (IPSAS®) 13, Leases. For lessors, ED 75 proposes to substantially carry forward the risks and rewards incidental to ownership model in IPSAS 13 in response to ED 64 comments and practical IFRS 16 implementation experience.

Issued alongside ED 75, the Request for Information will provide the IPSASB with further information on the issues that need to be considered in accounting for concessionary leases and other arrangements similar to leases that are quite common in the public sector. This will then allow the IPSASB to determine the nature and extent of the additional guidance required in phase two of the Leases project.



International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board®

“In light of the responses to ED 64, Leases, and emerging practical experience with implementing IFRS 16, the IPSASB decided to revise its overall approach to the Leases project,” said IPSASB Chair Ian Carruthers. “The proposals in ED 75 will improve the transparency of lease accounting in the public sector, while allowing it to benefit from the private sector experience in implementing IFRS 16. The Request for Information will provide the IPSASB with further background on the more complex lease-related transactions common in the public sector, enabling the Board to decide what further guidance is required.”

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. Comments are requested by May 17, 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

IESBA Underlines Importance of Objectivity for Engagement Quality Reviewers and other Appropriate Reviewers through Enhanced Guidance

NEW YORK - The International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA) released revisions to the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards), (the Code) addressing the objectivity of an engagement quality reviewer (EQR) and other appropriate reviewers. This project dovetailed with the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board’s (IAASB’s) development of International Standard on Quality Management (ISQM) 2, Engagement Quality Reviews, which was finalized in December 2020.



International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants®

The revisions provide guidance that supports ISQM 2 in addressing the eligibility of an individual to serve in an EQR role, focusing on the critical attribute of objectivity. Among other matters, the guidance:

- Elaborates on the need to identify, evaluate and address threats to compliance with the fundamental principle of objectivity that might arise in the appointment of an individual as an EQR for a given engagement;



- Explicitly refers to and supports the requirement in ISQM 2 for a firm to establish, as a condition for eligibility, a cooling-off period of two years before an engagement partner can assume the EQR role on the same engagement; and
- Emphasizes that this cooling-off requirement in ISQM 2 serves the dual objective of supporting compliance with the fundamental principle of objectivity and the high quality of engagements.

The guidance may also apply in situations where, as a safeguard to address identified threats to compliance with the fundamental ethics principles, an individual is appointed as an appropriate reviewer for work performed.

“It is in the public interest that individuals trusted to serve as engagement quality reviewers act with unquestioned objectivity, given the nature and importance of that role,” said IESBA Chairman Dr. Stavros Thomadakis. “This new guidance is intended to reinforce the guardrails around this important function. I commend the extensive coordination efforts between the IESBA and IAASB in finalizing this guidance, and acknowledge the Public Interest Oversight Board’s useful advice on this project.”

The enhanced guidance will become effective December 2022.

Source: www.ifac.org

IAASB Encourages Broad Stakeholder Participation in IESBA Consultation on Public Interest Entity Definition



NEW YORK - The International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) welcomes the release by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA) of its Exposure Draft, Proposed Revisions to the Definitions of Listed Entity and Public Interest Entity in the Code.

The IESBA Exposure Draft broadens the definition of a public interest entity (PIE) to include more categories of entities, given the level of public interest in their financial condition. It also replaces the term “listed entity” as a PIE category with “publicly traded entity” and redefines the category.

“The IAASB closely coordinated with IESBA on this project, recognizing that public interest entities play crucial roles in global markets. Convergence between audit and ethics standards on terms and concepts is in the public interest and is a leading priority,” said IAASB Chair Tom Seidenstein. “The IAASB has reflected on the possible implications for its Standards and urges all IAASB stakeholders to participate in the consultation because of the possible future implications for IAASB Standards.”

The aspects of the IESBA proposals that may have implications for the IAASB Standards, include:

- The introduction of an overarching objective for additional requirements to enhance confidence in the audit of financial statements of PIEs.
- The broadening of the definition of PIE to include additional categories

of entities, and applying an approach whereby the categories are specified at a high level and expecting regulators, national standard setters or other relevant local bodies to refine these high-level categories so that the right entities in the local context are captured.

- Replacing the term “listed entity” with the term “publicly traded entity” and redefining that PIE category. In this regard, the Explanatory Memorandum explains the use of “listed entity” in IAASB Standards and the outcome of the IAASB’s preliminary deliberations in relation to the possible review of the use of “listed entity” and PIE in the IAASB Standards.
- Introducing a new requirement in the IESBA Code for firms to publicly disclose if an audit client was treated as a PIE. The Explanatory Memorandum provides information regarding the IAASB’s preliminary consideration of options in pursuing the possibility of transparency through the auditor’s report.

To enhance understanding of the Exposure Draft and encourage participation in the public consultation, the IESBA published additional guidance materials in February and will host two webinars in March.

The IAASB encourages all stakeholders to participate in the public consultation, especially Question 15, which will help the IAASB conduct a preliminary assessment of relevant aspects of the proposal, by May 3, 2021 via the IESBA website.

Source: www.ifac.org



جمعية المحاسبين المعتمدين العرب (الأردن)

The Arab Society of Certified Accountants (Jordan)

Member of TAG-Foundation

عضو في طلال أبوغزاله فاؤندينشن



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البريد الإلكتروني: asca.jordan@iascsociety.org





يعلن عن عقد دورتين رقميتين بعنوان:

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الأيام:

الأحد - الخميس

عدد الساعات:

JCPA: ١٠٥

IACPA: ١١١

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- 10.1" FHD
- Android 9
- Dual SIM Cards
- AC WIFI, GPS, Bluetooth
- 5 MP Front Camera, 13 MP Rear Camera



Screen Protector | Charger OTG | 1 Year Warranty



TAG-TAB II

- 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 | 1 Year Warranty



TAG-TAB III

- 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 | 1 Year Warranty



TAG-TAB KIDS

- Spreadtrum SC7731E Quad Core
- 2 GB RAM
- 32 GB Storage
- 4000 mAh
- 8" HD+
- Android 10.0
- Housing Plastic
- WIFI, GPS, Bluetooth
- 2 MP Front Camera, 8 MP Rear Camera
- Light Sensor / Distance sensor



Rubber Cover
1 Year Warranty



*VAT Included



Your **TECH TOOLS** for the **INEVITABLE DIGITAL FUTURE**

Phones

TAG-PHONE

- CPU: MediaTek Helio 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 | 1 Year Warranty



TAG-PHONE Plus

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



Screen Protector | Back cover | 1 Year Warranty



TAG-PHONE Advanced

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



Screen Protector | Back cover | 1 Year Warranty



*All Inclusive



Your **TECH TOOLS** for the **INEVITABLE DIGITAL FUTURE**

LAPTOPS

TAGITOP[®]-MULTI

- Intel Core i7 6th 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 | 1 Year Warranty



4000 mAh



15.6" FHD



Built in Camera



AC Wi-Fi, Bluetooth 4.0



JD550*

TAGITOP[®]-PLUS

- Intel Core i7 8th 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 | 1 Year Warranty



4000 mAh



15.6" FHD



Built in Camera



AC Wi-Fi, Bluetooth 4.0



JD600*

TAGITOP[®]-PRO

- Intel Core i7 10th 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 | 1 Year Warranty



7400 mAh



15.6" FHD



Built in Camera



Fingerprint



AC WIFI, Bluetooth 4.0



NEW

JD630*

JD595*



TAGITOP[®]-PLUS II

- Intel Core i7 10th Gen (10510U)
- GPU: Intel® UHD + Nvidia 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 | 1 Year Warranty



5000 mAh



15.6" FHD



Built in Camera



Fingerprint



AC WIFI, Bluetooth 4.2



NEW

JD750*

JD650*

*VAT Included



Your **TECH TOOLS** for the **INEVITABLE DIGITAL FUTURE**

LAPTOPS

TAGITOP[®]-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, 1 MINI-HDMI, RJ45



1 Year Warranty



4800 mAh



14.1" FHD



Built in Camera



AC Wi-Fi, Bluetooth 4.0

NEW



JD245*

JD205*

TAGITOP[®]-UNI

- Intel Core i3 5th 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 | 1 Year Warranty



4000 mAh



14.1" FHD



Built in Camera



Fingerprint



AC WIFI, Bluetooth 4.0

JD350*

JD285*



TAGITOP[®]-EDU

- Intel Core i3 10th 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 | 1 Year Warranty



4290 mAh



14" FHD



Built in Camera



AC WIFI, Bluetooth 4.2

NEW



JD400*

JD340*

TAGITOP[®]-FLIP

- Intel Core i5 8th 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



1 Year Warranty



7000 mAh



14.1" FHD

Screen ten points touch



Built in Camera



Fingerprint



AC WIFI, Bluetooth 4.2

NEW



JD505*

*VAT Included



FOR MORE INFORMATION

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