

**Provided by**  
**ACCA Research Institute**

## ACCA F7

**Financial Reporting(INT.)**

**财务报告（国际会计准则）**

**Chapter 21 IAS 12 Income tax**

**ACCA Lecturer: Roy Wang**





1

**Current tax**

2

**deferred tax**



## Current tax



## IAS 12 income tax

**Current tax is the amount payable to the tax authorities in relation to the trading activities of the period. It is generally straightforward.**



## IAS 12 income tax

Current tax is estimated at the end of the financial year and charged to the SOPL, and paid in the following year.

At the year end: DR taxation expense(SOPL)

CR taxation liability(SOFP)

Next year: DR taxation liability (SOFP)

CR bank



## IAS 12 Income tax

Example :

A estimated last year's tax charge to be \$200,000 at on Dece. 2015.

ON 1 March 2016 A settled their income tax and paid cash to the tax authorities of \$250,000.

On 31.Dec. 2016 A estimated that this year's income tax to be \$250,000.

On 1 March 2017 A settled their income tax and paid cash to the tax authorities of \$230,000.



## IAS 12 Income tax

2015

Dr Tax expense	200,000
CR tax liability	200,000

2016

DR tax expense	50,000
CR tax liability	50,000
DR tax liability	250,000
CR bank	250,000

DR tax expense	250,000
CR tax liability	250,000

2017

DR tax liability	20,000
CR tax expense	20,000
DR tax liability	230,000
CR bank	230,000



# Deferred tax





## IAS 12 Income tax

Asset	$CV > TB$	DTL	应纳税暂时性差异
	$CV < TB$	DTA	可抵扣暂时性差异
Liability	$CV > TB$	DTA	可抵扣暂时性差异
	$CV < TB$	DTL	应纳税暂时性差异



## IAS 12 Income tax

### Definition

Temporary difference (TD): Temporary difference between carrying value and tax base.

Carrying value(CV):carrying value of asset or liability.

Tax base(TB):tax base in the tax regulation(difference between the accountant and taxation)

Deferred tax(DT):deferred tax liability or asset.

$$\mathbf{DT=TD*CT\%}$$

$$\mathbf{TD=CV-TB}$$



## IAS 12 Income tax

CV: SOFP

Tax base: 税局规定的计税基础。例如：对于某个PPE，公司按直线法折旧，但是税局规定该类资产必须采用双倍余额递减法，因此就会造成折旧金额不同，此时，TB就是用双倍余额递减法折旧后的资产价值



## IAS 12 Income tax

### PPE

Example: 2015.1.1日，A购买了一个固定资产，花费10万元，计提折旧年限为10年，采用直线法计提折旧。税法规定该类固定资产需使用双倍余额递减法计提折旧。

我们来看折旧在利润表的影响，从而得出是DTA、还是DTL的结论。

	CV	TB
Sales	100,000	100,000
<b>DEP</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>
PBT	<u>90,000</u>	<u>80,000</u>
<b>TAX@30%</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>24,000</b>
Profit	<u>63,000</u>	<u>66,000</u>

在这里我们可以看出因为dep的差异造成了tax的不同，而企业最终缴纳tax时，是以tax base 来交，也就是24,000，所以与27,000有3,000的差异，这3,000的差异就形成了DTL。因为本来按照账面来说是要缴纳27,000的税，但是最终只交了24,000,剩余的3,000以后缴纳。

# ACCAspace

Professional Accounting Education

**Provided by**  
**ACCA Research Institute**



# Thank You!

