BAR Final Review 2025 Study Guide (ADV/GOV)

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<교재>
Managerial Accounting 8판
Financial Management 8판
Accounting and Reporting 1판
Becker TBS 2025/MCQ 2025

NO	Date	TOPIC
1	5/10(오전)	Managerial Accounting
2	5/10(오후)	Managerial Accounting
3	5/11(오전)	Managerial Accounting
4	5/11(오후)	Managerial Accounting
5	5/17(오전)	Financial Management
6	5/17(오후)	Financial Management
7	5/18(오전)	Financial Management
8	5/18(오후)	Accounting and Reporting
9	5/24(오전)	Accounting and Reporting
10	5/24(오후)	Accounting and Reporting
11	5/25(오전)	Accounting and Reporting
12	5/25(오후)	Accounting and Reporting
13	6/7(오전)	Accounting and Reporting

*오프라인 수업은 노트북 지참
*리뷰수업은 반드시 해당 챕터를 예습하여야 함
*리뷰수업은 대부분 TBS문제풀이로 구성

※ Time Allocation

Section	Testlet 1	Testlet 2	Testlet 3	Testlet 4	Testlet 5
BAR	MCQ 25	MCQ 25	TBS 2	TBS 3	TBS 2
SCORE	25%	25%	14%	22%	14%
Time(4H)	60M	60M	34M	52M	34M
Time(4H)	50M	50M	40M	60M	40M
Time(4H)	40M	40M	46M	68M	46M

※ 2025 Summary of Changes to the BAR Exam

1, Blueprints (effective January 1, 2025)

Calculate the net capital assets balance (e.g., including land, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, leases) for state and local governments and prepare journal entries (initial measurement and subsequent depreciation and amortization).

2. New GAAP

(1) Cryto Assets (ASC 350-60) (2) Profits Interest Awards (ASC 718) (3) Certain Risk Disclosures (GASB 102)

3. Becker Update

(1) Plan Sponsor Financial Statements has been added to include content that is testable on the BAR exam. (B4-M9) (2) Lessee Accounting will be included in the BAR course. Lessee accounting, including journal entries, is testable on both the FAR and BAR exams. (B4-M7) (3) Vesting Conditions has been added to include content that is testable on the BAR exam. (B4_M3)

<Cryto assets>

1. General

Crypto assets represent a digital value or right. The value or rights of the digital assets are created or reside on a distributed ledger, such as blockchain.

Crypto assets are classified as indefinite-lived intangible assets when the assets possess all of the following criteria:

(1) The assets meet the definition of intangible assets under GAAP.

(2) The assets do not provide the asset holder with enforceable rights to or claims on an underlying good, service, or other asset.

(3) The assets are created or reside on a distributed ledger based on blockchain or similar technology.

(4) The assets are secured through cryptography.

(5) The assets are fungible.

➠ NFT(Non-Fungible Token)는 가상자산의 범위에서 제외

(6) The assets are not created or issued by the reporting entity or its related parties.

2. Subsequent Measurement

An entity should measure crypto assets at fair value in the statement of financial position. Gains and losses from the remeasurement of crypto assets should be included in net income.

3. Presentation

(1) Statement of Financial Position

Crypto assets should be presented separately from other intangible assets in the statement of financial position.

(2) Income Statement

Gains and losses from the remeasurement of crypto assets should be included in net income and presented separately from changes in the carrying amount of other intangible assets.

(3) Statement of Cash Flows

If crypto assets are received as noncash consideration in the ordinary course of business (for example, in exchange for goods and services transferred to a customer) and converted nearly immediately into cash, the cash received should be classified as operating activities.

4. Becker MCQ

(1) MCQ-20268

Which of the following statements is true about the recognition of crypto assets for financial statement purposes?

A. Crypto assets are measured at fair value.

B. Changes in the value of crypto assets are reflected in other comprehensive income.

C. Crypto assets are measured at liquidation value.

D. Changes in the value of crypto assets are not recognized after initial measurement.

(2) MCQ-20269

On November 15, Year 1, an entity acquired a crypto asset for $350,000. The crypto asset possessed characteristics that required the entity to recognize the intangible asset at fair value. The fair value of the crypto asset on December 31, Year 1, was $300,000. The fair value of the crypto asset on January 31, Year 2, was $350,000, and the value declined to $320,000 on February 12, Year 2. The entity issued its audited financial statements on February 13, Year 2. What is the fair value adjustment that should be recognized for the crypto asset in the entity's statement of financial position for Year 1?

A. $0

B. $30,000 loss

C. $50,000 loss

D. $50,000 gain

<Profits Interest Awards>

1. General

Profits interest awards are issued by partnerships or similar legal entities (e.g., limited liability companies) and create a special class of equity. This class of equity provides award holders the right to participate in the receipt of future profits recognized by the entity and/or equity appreciation of the entity. Because the profits interest award holders do not participate in all of the underlying economics like other equity classes, these awards must be further analyzed to determine if they should be recognized as a share-based payment arrangement.

Indicators that profits interest awards are similar to a share-based payment arrangement include:

- The profits interest equity class is subordinate to other share classes.
- The distribution of profits between each share class is established at each grant date of profits interest awards.
- There is a vesting term based on years of service.
- The profits interest equity class converts to common shares if there is an exit event.
- There is a service condition that prevents the profits interest holder from receiving the rights to future profits upon the termination of employment.

If the profits interest award is similar to a share-based payment arrangement, the award should be classified as equity or as a liability. If the profits interest award does not possess these indicators, the award is instead treated as compensation expense (similar to a bonus).

2. Example

On January 1, Year 1, Timbercan LLC granted 15,000 Class B incentive units to three key employees in exchange for services. The Class B units are subordinate to Class A units and vest at the end of two years of service. No dividends were declared nor paid during Year 1 and Year 2. The profits interest awards are similar to a share-based payment arrangement classified as equity with a fair value of $90,000 at the grant date. Assume $4,500 of dividends were declared and paid to Class B units on January 1, Year 3.
[January 1, Year 1] No entry required [December 31, Year 1] [December 31, Year 2] Dr) Compensation cost $45,000 Cr) Additional paid-in capital—profits interest 45,000 [January 1, Year 3] No entry required Dr) Additional paid-in capital—profits interest 4,500 Cr) Cash 4,500

3. Becker MCQ

MCQ-20281

Which of the following indicators would not result in an entity concluding that its profits interest awards are similar to share-based payment arrangements?

A. The profits interest equity class is subordinate to other outstanding share classes.

B. The profits interest equity class converts to common units if there is an exit event.

C. The profits interest equity award includes a vesting condition based on years of service.

D. The profits interest equity award remains with the holder after termination of employment.

MCQ-20280

On June 30, Year 1, Welles LLC granted profits interest awards to certain key employees. These awards are a separate class of units (Class B) and are subordinate to the LLC's other outstanding Class A units. Further, the Class B units convert to Class A units if there is an exit event. The awards vest over one year and have a fair value of $190,000 at the grant date. What journal entry should Welles LLC record on December 31, Year 1?

A. Dr. Compensation Cost $190,000, Cr. Profits interest award liability $190,000

B. Dr. Compensation Cost $95,000, Cr. Additional paid-in-capital—profits interest $95,000)

C. Dr. Compensation Cost $190,000, Cr. Additional paid-in-capital—profits interest $190,000

D. Dr. Compensation Cost $95,000, Cr. Profits interest award liability $95,000

<Plan Sponsor Financial Statements>

1. General

Plan sponsors of defined benefit plans must present the net unfunded obligation and the net periodic pension cost recognized in its financial statements.

* The net unfunded obligation is presented on the statement of financial position and reflects the plan sponsor's estimate of its ultimate benefit obligation to participants under the defined benefit pension plan.

* The net periodic pension cost is presented on the income statement and reflects the cost of the pension plan to the sponsor during the period. Net periodic pension cost is only recognized by the plan sponsor.

2. Disclosures

Plan sponsors also disclose information about the defined benefit pension plan in the financial statements. Disclosures include:

(1) Components of net periodic pension cost

(2) Detail of the plan's investment portfolio

(3) Service cost assumptions

3. Becker MCQ

MCQ-20282

What information is required to be included by a plan sponsor in its financial statement?

A. Changes in net assets available for benefits

B. Net assets available for benefits

C. Actuarial present value of accumulated plan benefits

D. Net periodic pension cost

MCQ-20283

Which of the following financial statement disclosures are required to be presented by a plan sponsor in its financial statement?

A. Rates used to measure the expected return on plan assets

B. Service cost assumptions

C. Changes in benefit obligations recognized in other comprehensive income

D. Schedule of major components of pension expense

<Certain Risk Disclosures>

GASB 102 requires governments to disclose essential information about risks related to vulnerabilities due to certain concentrations or constraints. Governments must assess whether a concentration or constraint makes the primary or other reporting unit(s) that report a liability for revenue debt, which is a debt supported by project-specific revenue, vulnerable to the risk of a substantial impact.

1. Concentrations and Constraints

A concentration is defined as a lack of diversity related to an aspect of a significant inflow or outflow of resources. For example, a small number of companies that represent a majority of employment in a government's jurisdiction, or a government that relies on one revenue source for most of its revenue, would be considered a concentration.

A constraint is defined as a limitation imposed on a government by an external party or by formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority. Examples include a voter-approved property tax cap, a state-imposed debt limit, or a limitation on spending.

Concentrations and constraints may limit a government's ability to acquire resources or control spending.

2. Disclosure Criteria

A government is generally required to disclose information about a concentration or constraint if all of the following criteria are met:

1) The concentration or constraint is known to the government prior to issuing the financial statements.

2) The concentration or constraint makes the government vulnerable to the risk of a substantial impact.

3) An event or events associated with the concentration or constraint that could cause a substantial impact have occurred, have begun to occur, or will more likely than not begin to occur within 12 months of the date the financial statements are issued.

3. Required Disclosures

If the entity determines that the criteria for disclosure have been met for a concentration or constraint, it should disclose information in notes to financial statements in sufficient detail to allow users to understand the nature of the situation disclosed and the government's vulnerability to the risk of a substantial impact. The disclosure should include descriptions

1) The concentration or constraint.

2) Each event associated with the concentration or constraint that could cause a substantial impact if the event had occurred or had begun to occur prior to the issuance of the financial statements.
3) Actions taken by the government prior to the issuance of the financial statements to mitigate the risk.

4. Becker MCQ

MCQ-20284
Per GASB 102, a lack of diversity related to an aspect of a significant inflow of resources or outflow of resources is considered a:
A. Contingency.
B. Restriction.
C. Concentration.
D. Constraint.

<Vesting Conditions>
Employee stock options may include certain conditions that impact the value of the award, the timing of constructive delivery by the employer, as well as the amount of shares awarded.
(1) Service condition
This is a condition that requires the employee to provide service to the employer for a stated time period or a nonemployee delivering goods or providing services to the grantor over a vesting period.
(2) Performance condition
This is a condition that includes both providing service or delivering goods for a specified period of time as well as a goal to achieve a stated target that is uniquely tied to an entity (e.g., sales growth, net income target, growth in earnings per share).
(3) Market condition
This is a condition that requires the entity to achieve a certain market price per share.

To the extent these conditions impact the value of a stock compensation award, this information will be included in the fair value provided on the CPA exam. Conditions may impact the period over which compensation cost is recognized or may require an adjustment to future compensation cost based on the occurrence or nonoccurence of events.

MCQ-20278

Which of the following vesting conditions requires the entity to achieve a certain price per share of equity?

A. Milestone condition

B. Service condition

C. Performance condition

D. Market condition

MCQ-20279

Which of the following statements about vesting conditions for share-based payments is true?

A. Vesting conditions are limited to the most significant to determine any impact on the award value.

B. Vesting conditions may impact future compensation costs because of the occurrence of an event.

C. Vesting conditions are only evaluated for share-based payments to employees.

D. Vesting conditions impact the timing of constructive delivery of the award but not its value.