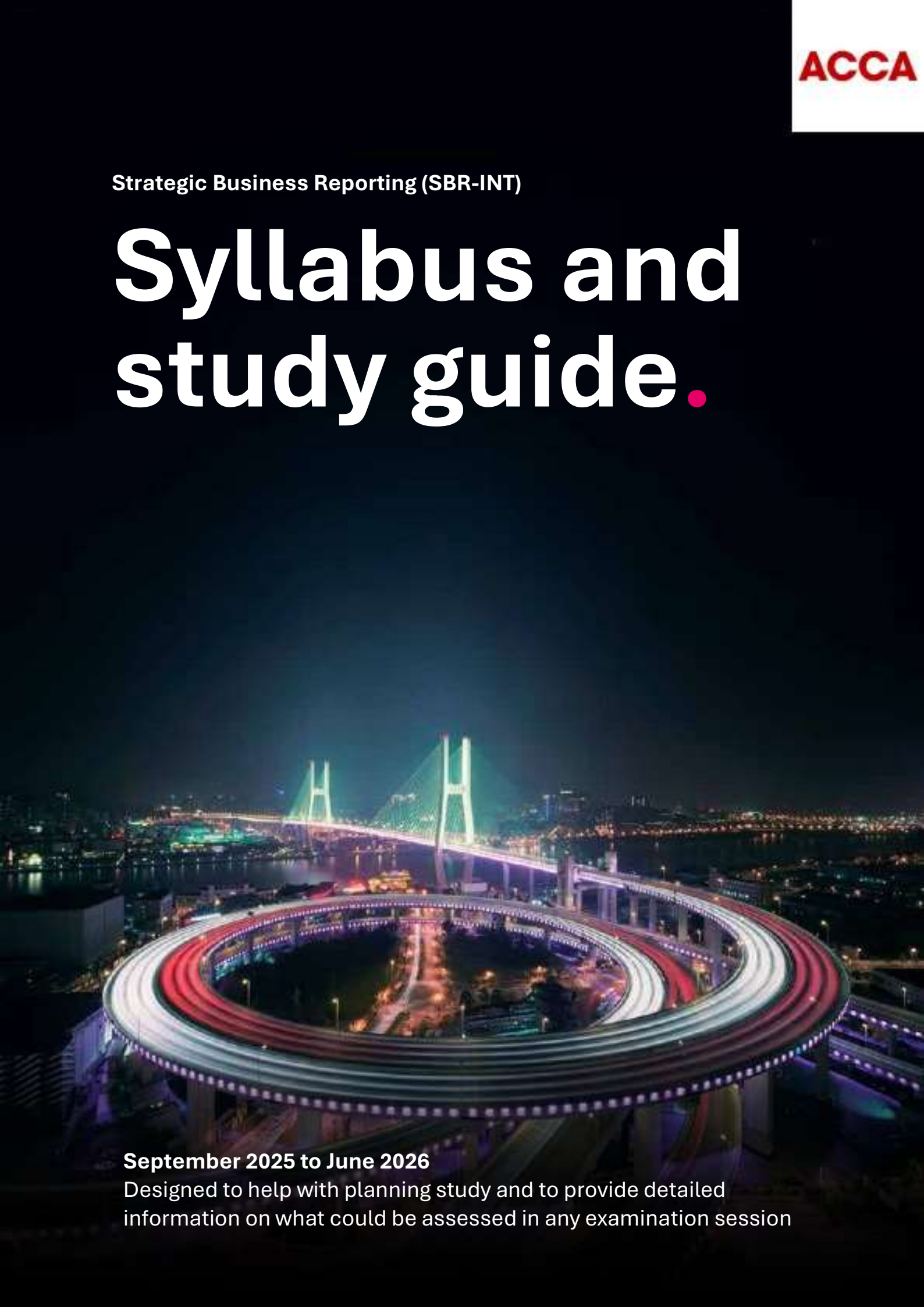


Strategic Business Reporting (SBR-INT)

Syllabus and study guide.

The background of the entire page is a nighttime photograph of a city. In the foreground, there is a large, multi-level circular highway interchange with multiple lanes, illuminated with red and white lights. In the background, a large cable-stayed bridge with two tall towers is lit up with green and blue lights. The city skyline and other buildings are visible in the distance, with their lights reflecting on the water.

September 2025 to June 2026

Designed to help with planning study and to provide detailed information on what could be assessed in any examination session

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1. Introduction to the syllabus

The aim of the syllabus is to discuss, apply and evaluate the concepts, principles and practices that underpin the preparation and interpretation of corporate reports in various contexts including the ethical assessment of managements' stewardship and the information needs of the primary users of the financial statements.

The syllabus for Strategic Business Reporting assumes knowledge acquired at the Applied Skills level including the core technical capabilities to prepare and analyse financial reports for single and combined entities.

The syllabus requires students to examine corporate reporting from a number of perspectives, not only from the point of view of the preparer of corporate reports, but also from the perspective of a variety of different stakeholders such as finance providers and investors. The syllabus further requires the assessment and evaluation of the reporting decisions made by management and their implications for a range of stakeholders and entities. It also explores the professional and ethical responsibilities of the accountant to these stakeholders.

The subject matter of the syllabus requires students to have an understanding of the International Accounting Standards Board's (IASB) Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting and to use the Conceptual Framework as a basis for judgement in applying IFRS® Accounting Standards in corporate reports. The syllabus considers both the principles and practices of IFRS Accounting Standards and uses these principles as a basis for the preparation of the financial statements of single entities and groups.

The syllabus requires students to reflect on the usefulness of corporate reports to stakeholders and to discuss the nature of the information that would help stakeholders assess the future prospects of the entity. This involves the analysis and interpretation of corporate reports, and the provision of advice on the reporting implications of transactions.

The penultimate section of the syllabus addresses developments in corporate reporting and the implications of any potential changes. This includes the ability to explain the implications of a range of contemporary issues for a business and its stakeholders, as well as the ability to apply the IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards.

Question scenarios will be based in contemporary business settings; however, candidates will not be required to have detailed knowledge of these businesses.

The final section of the syllabus contains outcomes relating to the demonstration of appropriate digital and employability skills in preparing for and taking the Strategic Business Reporting examination. This includes being able to access and open exhibits, requirements and response options from different sources and being able to use the relevant functionality and technology to prepare and present response options in a professional manner. These skills are specifically developed by practicing and preparing for the Strategic Business Reporting exam, using the learning support content for computer-based exams available via the practice platform and the ACCA website and will need to be demonstrated during the live exam.

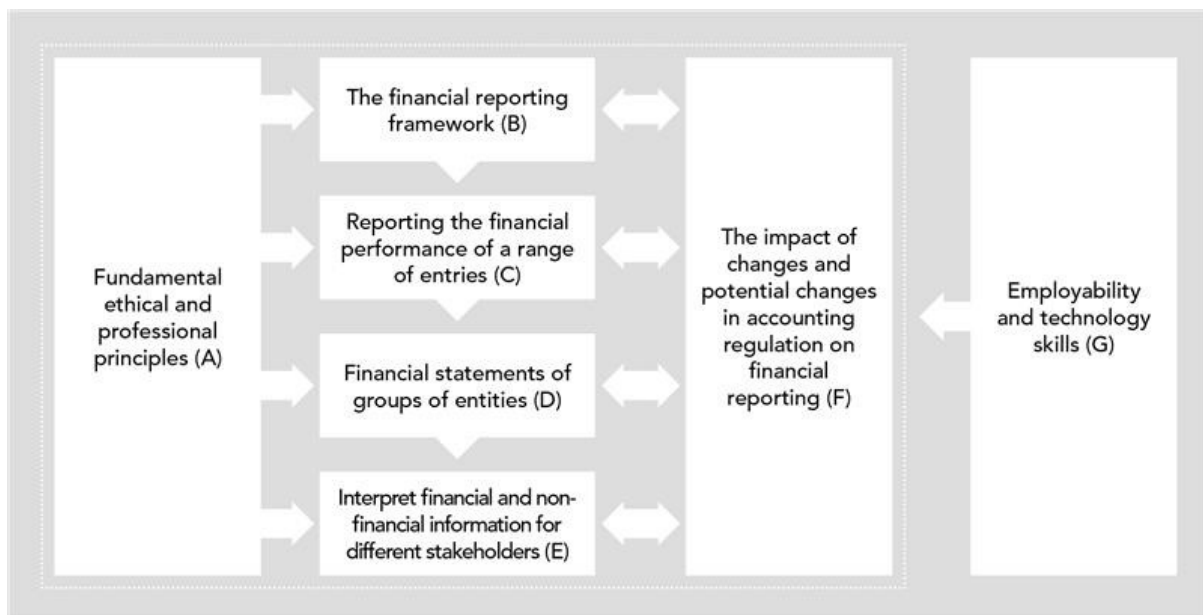
2. Main capabilities

On successful completion of this paper, candidates should be able to:

- A Apply fundamental ethical and professional principles to ethical dilemmas and discuss the consequences of unethical behaviour
- B Evaluate the appropriateness of the financial reporting framework and critically discuss changes in accounting regulation
- C Apply professional judgement in the reporting of the financial performance of a range of entities

NOTE the learning outcomes in Section C of the syllabus can apply to: single entities, groups, public sector entities and not-for profit entities (where appropriate)

- D Prepare the financial statements of groups of entities
- E Interpret financial and non-financial information for different stakeholders
- F Communicate the impact of changes and potential changes in accounting regulation on financial reporting
- G Demonstrate employability and technology skills



This diagram illustrates the flows and links between the main capabilities of the syllabus and should be used as an aid to planning, teaching and learning in a structured way.

3. Intellectual levels

The syllabus is designed to progressively broaden and deepen the knowledge, skills and professional values demonstrated by the student on their way through the qualification.

The specific capabilities within the detailed syllabuses and study guides are assessed at one of three intellectual or cognitive levels:

Level 1:	Knowledge and comprehension
Level 2:	Application and analysis
Level 3:	Synthesis and evaluation

Very broadly, these intellectual levels relate to the three cognitive levels at which the Applied Knowledge, the Applied Skills and the Strategic Professional exams are assessed.

Each subject area in the detailed study guide included in this document is given a 1, 2, or 3 superscript, denoting intellectual level, marked at the end of each relevant learning outcome. This gives an indication of the intellectual depth at which an area could be assessed within the examination. However, while level 1 broadly equates with Applied Knowledge, level 2 equates to Applied Skills and level 3 to Strategic Professional, some lower-level skills can continue to be assessed as the student progresses through each level. This reflects that at each stage of study there will be a requirement to broaden, as well as deepen capabilities. It is also possible that occasionally some higher-level capabilities may be assessed at lower levels.

4. The syllabus

A Fundamental ethical and professional principles

1. Professional and ethical behaviour in corporate reporting

B The financial reporting framework

1. The applications, strengths and weaknesses of the accounting framework

C Reporting the financial performance of a range of entities

1. Revenue
2. Non-current assets
3. Financial instruments
4. Leases
5. Employee benefits
6. Income taxes
7. Provisions, contingencies and events after the reporting period
8. Share-based payment
9. Fair Value Measurement
10. Presentation and disclosure in financial statements
11. Other reporting issues

D Financial statements of groups of entities

1. Group accounting including statements of cash flows
2. Associates and joint arrangements
3. Foreign transactions and entities

E Interpret financial and non-financial information for different stakeholders

1. Analysis and interpretation of financial and non-financial information and measurement of performance

F The impact of changes and potential changes in accounting regulation

1. Discussion of issues in financial reporting

G Employability and technology skills

1. Use computer technology to efficiently access and manipulate relevant information.
2. Work on relevant response options, using available functions and technology, as would be required in the workplace.
3. Navigate windows and computer screens to create and amend responses to exam requirements, using the appropriate tools.
4. Present data and information effectively, using the appropriate tools.

5. Detailed study guide

A Fundamental ethical and professional principles

1. Professional and ethical behaviour in corporate reporting
 - a) Appraise and discuss the importance of ethical and professional behaviour in complying with accounting and sustainability standards and corporate reporting requirements in contemporary business scenarios.^[3]
 - b) Assess and discuss the consequences of unethical behaviour by management in carrying out their responsibility for the preparation of corporate reports.^[3]

B The financial reporting framework

1. The applications, strengths and weaknesses of an accounting framework
 - a) Discuss the importance of the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting in underpinning the production of accounting standards.^[3]
 - b) Discuss the objectives, principles and limitations of financial reporting including presentation and disclosure of information.^[3]
 - c) Discuss the qualitative characteristics of useful financial information including disclosure.^[3]
 - d) Evaluate the principles of recognition, derecognition and measurement, including measurement uncertainty and materiality.^[3]
 - e) Critically discuss and apply the definitions of the elements of financial statements and the reporting of items in the

statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.^[3]

C Reporting the financial performance of a range of entities

1. Revenue
 - a) Discuss and apply the criteria that must be met before an entity can recognise revenue.^[3]
 - b) Discuss and apply the criteria for recognition of contract revenue and contract costs including contract modifications.^[3]
 - c) Evaluate and apply the recognition and measurement of revenue including performance obligations satisfied over time, sale with a right of return, repurchase agreements, consignment arrangements, warranties, variable consideration, principal versus agent considerations and non-refundable up-front fees.^[3]
2. Non-current assets
 - a) Evaluate and apply the recognition, derecognition and measurement of non-current assets including impairments and revaluations.^[3]
 - b) Evaluate and apply the accounting requirements for the classification and measurement of non-current assets held for sale.^[3]
 - c) Evaluate and apply the accounting treatment of investment properties including classification, recognition, measurement and change of use.^[3]
 - d) Evaluate and apply the accounting treatment of intangible assets including the criteria for recognition and measurement subsequent to acquisition.^[3]

- e) Evaluate and apply the accounting treatment for borrowing costs.^[2]

3. Financial instruments

- a) Evaluate and apply the initial recognition and measurement of financial instruments including the business model test.^[3]
- b) Explain and apply the subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities including the fair value option and financial liability modifications.^[3]
- c) Discuss and apply the derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities.^[2]
- d) Discuss and apply the reclassification of financial assets.^[2]
- e) Account for derivative financial instruments.^[2]
- f) Explain and apply the qualifying criteria for hedge accounting and account for fair value hedges and cash flow hedges including hedge effectiveness.^[2]
- g) Discuss and apply the general approach to impairment of financial instruments including the basis for estimating expected credit losses.^[2]
- h) Discuss the implications of a significant increase in credit risk.^[2]
- i) Discuss and apply the treatment of purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets.^[2]

4. Leases

- a) Evaluate and apply the lessee accounting requirements for leases including the identification of a lease and the measurement of the right-of-use asset and lease liability.^[3]

- b) Evaluate and apply the accounting for leases by lessors including accounting for subleases.^[3]

- c) Evaluate and apply the circumstances where there may be re-measurement of the lease liability.^[3]
- d) Justify and apply the separation of the components of a lease contract into lease and non-lease elements.^[3]
- e) Evaluate and apply the recognition exemptions under the current leasing standard.^[3]
- f) Discuss and apply the accounting for sale and leaseback transactions.^[3]

5. Employee benefits

- a) Evaluate and apply the accounting treatment of short term and long-term employee benefits, termination benefits and defined contribution and defined benefit plans.^[3]
- b) Account for gains and losses on settlements and curtailments.^[2]
- c) Account for the “Asset Ceiling” test and the reporting of actuarial gains and losses.^[2]

6. Income taxes

- a) Evaluate and apply the recognition and measurement of current and deferred tax liabilities and assets.^[3]
- b) Discuss and apply the treatment of deferred taxation on a business combination.^[2]

7. Provisions, contingencies and events after the reporting period

- a) Evaluate and apply the recognition, de-recognition and measurement of provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets including onerous contracts, environmental provisions and restructuring provisions.^[3]
- b) Evaluate and apply the accounting for events after the reporting period.^[3]

8. Share-based payment

- a) Evaluate and apply the recognition and measurement of share-based payment transactions.^[3]

9. Fair Value Measurement

- a) Evaluate and apply the principles of 'fair value' measurement and 'active market'.^[3]
- b) Evaluate and apply the 'fair value hierarchy' including valuation techniques.^[3]
- c) Justify and apply the principles of highest and best use, most advantageous and principal market.^[3]

10. Presentation and disclosure in financial statements

- a) Discuss and apply the principles relating to the format, content and presentation of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.^[3]
- b) Discuss and apply the principles relating to the format, content and presentation of the statement of financial position, including requirements for classifying items as current or non-current.^[3]
- c) Discuss and apply the principles relating to the format, content and presentation of the statement of cash flows.^[3]

- d) Evaluate and apply the principles relating to aggregation, disaggregation and offsetting when preparing financial statements and disclosure notes.^[3]
- e) Discuss and apply the principles which maximise the usefulness of disclosure notes.^[3]
- f) Discuss and apply the principles relating to the disclosure of management-defined performance measures.^[3]

11. Other reporting issues

- a) Evaluate and apply the accounting for, and disclosure of, government grants and other forms of government assistance.^[3]
- b) Appraise and apply the judgements made in selecting and applying accounting policies, accounting for changes in estimates and reflecting corrections of prior period errors.^[3]
- c) Discuss and apply the principles relating to going concern.^[3]
- d) Identify related parties and assess the implications of related party relationships in the preparation of corporate reports.^[2]
- e) Discuss the key differences in accounting treatment between full IFRS Accounting Standards and the IFRS for SMEs[®] Standard, including the simplifications introduced by the IFRS for SMEs Standard.^[2]

D Financial statements of groups of entities**1. Group accounting including statements of cash flows**

- a) Evaluate and apply the principles behind determining whether a business combination has occurred including the control principle.^[3]

- b) Evaluate and apply the acquisition method of accounting for a business combination including identifying an acquirer and the principles in determining the cost of a business combination.^[3]
- c) Justify the recognition and measurement criteria used for identifying acquired assets and liabilities including contingent amounts and intangible assets.^[3]
- d) Evaluate and apply the accounting for goodwill and non-controlling interests.^[3]
- e) Evaluate and apply the accounting principles relating to a business combination achieved in stages.^[3]
- f) Determine and apply appropriate procedures to be used in preparing consolidated financial statements.^[3]
- g) Evaluate and apply the implications of changes in ownership interest and loss of control or significant influence.^[3]
- h) Appraise the impact on group financial statements where activities have been discontinued.^[3]
- i) Discuss and apply the treatment of a subsidiary which has been acquired exclusively with a view to subsequent disposal.^[2]
- j) Discuss and apply accounting for group companies in the separate financial statements of the parent company.^[2]
- k) Identify and explain when a subsidiary can apply reduced disclosures in its separate financial statements.^[1]
- l) Identify and explain the circumstances when a group may claim an exemption from the preparation of consolidated financial statements.^[2]
- m) Discuss and apply the principles relating to the format, content and presentation of

the consolidated statement of cash flows.^[3]

2. Associates and joint arrangements

- a) Discuss and apply the principle of significant influence and apply the equity method of accounting for associates.^[3]
- b) Discuss and apply the application of the joint control principle and apply to the classification of joint arrangements.^[3]

3. Foreign transactions and entities

- a) Evaluate and apply the translation of foreign currency amounts and transactions into the functional currency and the presentational currency.^[3]
- b) Evaluate and apply the principles relating to the consolidation of foreign operations, including subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements, and their disposal.^[3]

E Interpret financial and non-financial information for different stakeholders

1 Analysis and interpretation of financial and non-financial information and measurement of performance

- a) Evaluate the relevant indicators of financial and non-financial performance from a range of stakeholder perspectives. Indicators include earnings per share, management-defined performance measures and other additional performance measures.^[3]
- b) Evaluate and apply the principles relating to the disclosure of reportable segments and discuss the usefulness of operating segment disclosures to stakeholders.^[3]

- c) Appraise the factors which affect the quality of financial and non-financial information for investors, including management commentary and disclosures produced in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards.^[3]

F The impact of changes and potential changes in accounting regulation

1 Discussion of issues in financial reporting

- a) Appraise the accounting implications of the adoption of new accounting standards.^[2]
- b) Evaluate and apply one or more existing accounting standards to contemporary issues such as:
- digital assets
 - natural disasters
 - climate change
 - global events.^[3]
- c) Regarding the IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards:
- outline the scope, conceptual foundations, objectives, core content, general requirements and principles in relation to judgements, uncertainties and errors;
 - assess the usefulness of corporate disclosures of climate-related risks and opportunities; and
 - discuss the key differences between the IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards and the European Sustainability Reporting Standards.^[2]

G Employability and technology skills

- 1. Use computer technology to efficiently access and manipulate relevant information.**

- 2. Work on relevant response options, using available functions and technology, as would be required in the workplace.**
- 3. Navigate windows and computer screens to create and amend responses to exam requirements, using the appropriate tools.**
- 4. Present data and information effectively, using the appropriate tools.**

6. Summary of changes to Strategic Business Reporting (SBR-INT)

ACCA periodically reviews its qualification syllabuses so that they fully meet the needs of stakeholders such as employers, students, regulatory and advisory bodies and learning providers.

The areas which have been amended in the syllabus are summarised in the table below.

Table 1 – Amendments to SBR (INT)

24/25 LO reference	Section and subject area	Syllabus content change (referring to 25/26 LO)
C10 d)	Presentation and disclosure in financial statements	A new section C10 with 6 new LOs has been created and inserted to examine in more detail the principles relating to the structure and content of financial statements and disclosure notes. IFRS 18 has been used to create the new LOs in section C10.
D1	Group accounting including statement of cash flows	A new LO D1 k) has been inserted to test the application of the IFRS 19 principles
D1 l)	Group accounting including statement of cash flows	This now becomes LO D1 m) which has been expanded to give further clarification on the testing of the consolidated statement of cash flow
E1 a)	Analysis and interpretation of financial and non-financial information and measurement of performance	LO E1 a) has been updated to include MPMs, following the issue of IFRS 18
E1 b)	Analysis and interpretation of financial and non-financial information and measurement of performance	Removed here and replaced with the development of disclosure-related LOs in sections C and F.
E1 c) and E1 d)	Analysis and interpretation of financial and non-financial information and measurement of performance	LO E1 b) merges the previous LOs E1 c) and E1 d) and covers the principles of IFRS 8. Integrated Reporting will no longer be tested specifically in the SBR exam.
F1 b)	Discussion of issues in financial reporting	Removed.
F1 c)	Discussion of issues in financial reporting	Going concern has been removed from the list of contemporary issues and a new LO has been created as C11 c)

		<i>Discuss and apply the principles relating to going concern.</i>
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7. Approach to examining the syllabus

The syllabus is assessed by a three-hour fifteen-minute examination. It examines professional competences within the business reporting environment.

Students will be examined on concepts, theories, and principles, and on their ability to question and comment on accounting treatments. They will also be required to use a spreadsheet to adjust consolidated financial statements.

Students should be capable of relating professional issues to relevant concepts and practical situations. The evaluation of accounting practices and the identification of issues will be a key element of the exam. Professional and ethical judgement will need to be exercised, together with the integration of technical knowledge when addressing business reporting issues in a business context.

Students will be required to adopt either a stakeholder or an external focus in answering questions and to demonstrate professional skills such as problem solving, dealing with information and decision making. Students will also have to demonstrate communication skills appropriate to the scenario.

The exam also deals with specific professional knowledge appropriate to the preparation and presentation of consolidated and other financial statements from accounting data, to conform with accounting standards.

Section A

Section A will consist of two scenario-based questions. The first question will be worth 30 marks and the second question will be worth 20 marks. The first question will examine group accounting (syllabus area D). Candidates will need to discuss issues in group accounting and use a spreadsheet to adjust a consolidated financial statement. The question is also likely to require consideration of some other financial reporting issues (syllabus area C). The second question in Section A will require candidates to consider the reporting implications and the ethical implications of specific events in a contemporary scenario.

Section B

Students will be required to answer a further two questions, each worth 25 marks. These discursive questions will be scenario-based and could contain computational elements. Section B could deal with any aspect of the syllabus but will always include either a full question, or part of a question, that requires the candidate to consider stakeholder perspectives.

Two professional marks will be awarded in question two and two in question four. Further guidance will be given in the questions clarifying what these professional marks will be awarded for.

8. Relational diagram linking Strategic Business Reporting (SBR-INT) with other exams

This diagram shows links between this exam and other exams preceding or following it. Some exams are directly underpinned by other exams such as Strategic Business Reporting by Financial Reporting. This diagram indicates where students are expected to have underpinning knowledge and where it would be useful to review previous learning before undertaking study.



9. Guide to ACCA examination structure and delivery mode

The pass mark for all ACCA Qualification examinations is 50%.

The structure and delivery mode of examinations varies.

Applied Knowledge

The Applied Knowledge examinations contain 100% compulsory questions to encourage candidates to study across the breadth of each syllabus. These are assessed by a two-hour computer-based examination.

Applied Skills

The Corporate and Business Law exam is a two-hour computer-based objective test examination for English and Global.

For the format and structure of the Corporate and Business Law or Taxation variant exams, refer to the 'Approach to examining the syllabus' section of the relevant syllabus and study guide.

The other Applied Skills examinations (PM, TX-UK, FR, AA, and FM) contain a mix of objective and longer type questions with a duration of three hours for 100 marks. These are assessed by a three-hour computer-based exam. Prior to the start of each exam there will be time allocated for students to be informed of the exam instructions.

The longer (constructed response) question types used in the Applied Skills exams (excluding Corporate and Business Law) require students to effectively mimic what they do in the

workplace. Students will need to use a range of digital skills and demonstrate their ability to use spreadsheets and word processing tools in producing their answers, just as they would use these tools in the workplace. These assessment methods allow ACCA to focus on testing students' technical and application skills, rather than, for example, their ability to perform simple calculations.

Strategic Professional

Essentials:

Strategic Business Leader is ACCA's case study examination at Strategic Professional and is examined as a closed book exam of 3 hours and 15 minutes, including reading, planning and reflection time which can be used flexibly within the examination.

Pre-seen information for the Strategic Business Leader exam will be released two weeks before the exam sitting. The pre-seen information contains background and contextual details in order for students to familiarise themselves with the fictitious organisation that they will be examined on and the industry in which it operates.

The Strategic Business Leader exam will contain new information in the form of exhibits and students are required to complete several tasks. All questions are compulsory and each examination will contain a total of 80 technical marks and 20 professional skills marks.

As this is a closed book exam, the pre-seen information is also available within the examination.

Strategic Business Reporting is a three-hour 15 minutes exam. It contains two sections and all questions are compulsory. This exam contains four professional marks.

Options:

The Strategic Professional Options are all three hours and 15 minutes computer-based exams. All contain two sections and all questions are compulsory.

All option exams contain a total of 80 technical marks and 20 professional skills marks.

The question types used at Strategic Professional require students to effectively mimic what they would do in the workplace.

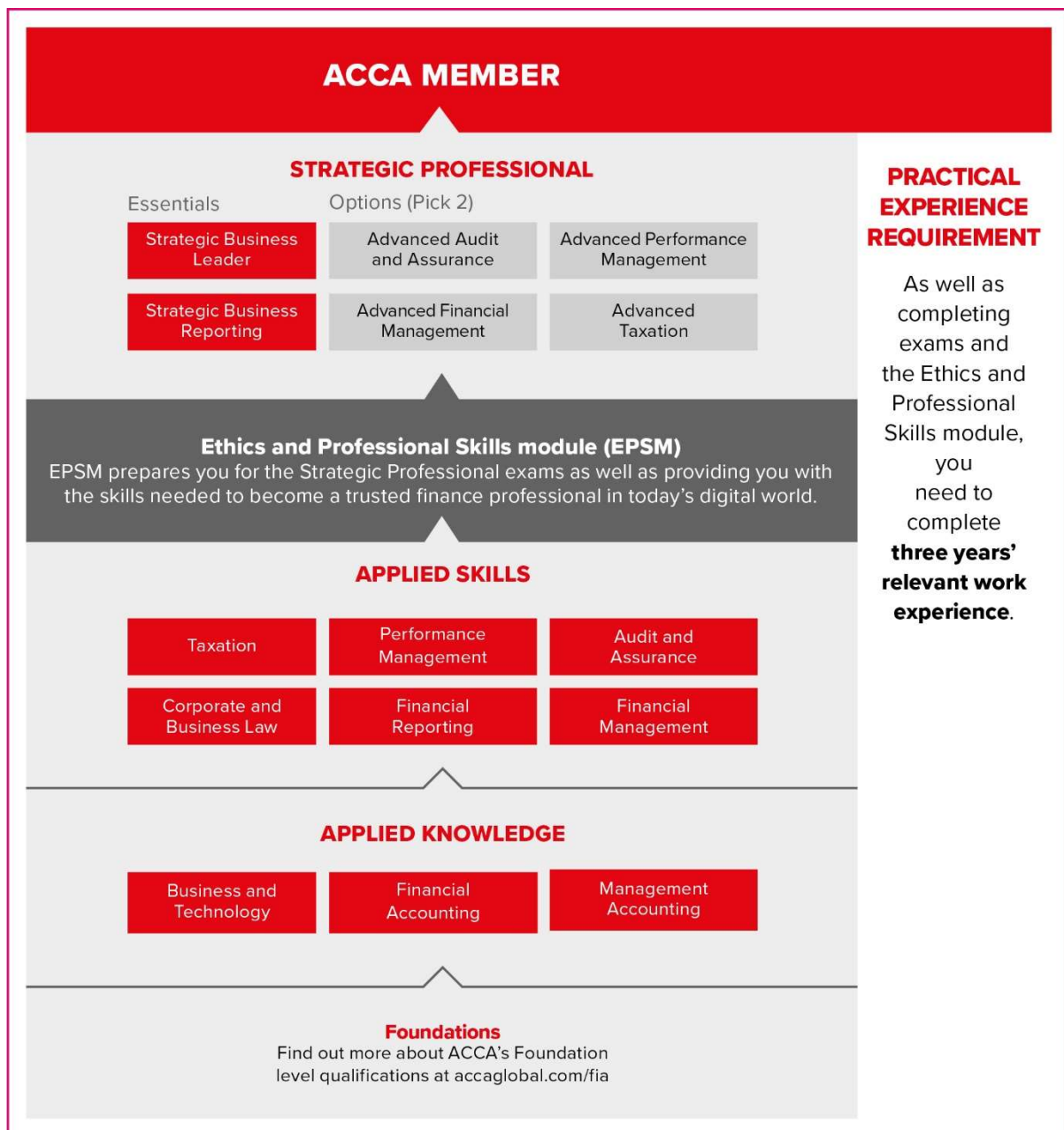
These exams offer ACCA the opportunity to focus on the application of knowledge to scenarios, using a range of tools including word processor, spreadsheets and presentation slides - not only enabling students to demonstrate their technical and professional skills but also their use of the technology available to today's accountants.

Time management

ACCA encourages students to take time to read questions carefully and to plan answers but once the exam time has started, there are no additional restrictions as to when students may start producing their answer.

Students should ensure that all the information and exam requirements are properly read and understood.

10. The structure of ACCA qualification



*See accaglobal.com for details

11. Guide to ACCA examination assessment

ACCA reserves the right to examine any learning outcome contained within the study guide. This includes knowledge, techniques, principles, theories, and concepts as specified. For the financial accounting, audit and assurance, law and tax exams except where indicated otherwise, ACCA will publish *examinable documents* once a year to indicate exactly what regulations and legislation could potentially be assessed within identified examination sessions.

For most examinations (not tax), regulations **issued** or legislation **passed** on or before 31 August annually, will be examinable from 1 September of the following year to 31 August of the year after that. Please refer to the examinable documents for the exam (where relevant) for further information.

Regulations issued or legislation passed in accordance with the above dates will not be examinable if the **effective** date is in the future, unless explicitly stated otherwise in this syllabus and study guide or examinable documents.

The term issued or passed relates to when regulation or legislation has been formally approved.

The term effective relates to when regulation or legislation must be applied to an entity's transactions and business practices.

The study guide offers more detailed guidance on the depth and level at which the examinable documents will be examined. The study guide should therefore be read in conjunction with the examinable documents list.

For **UK** tax exams, examinations falling within the period 1 June to 31 March will generally examine the Finance Act which was passed in the previous year. Therefore, exams falling in the period 1 June 2025 to 31 March 2026 will examine the Finance Act 2024 and any examinable legislation which is passed outside of the Finance Act before 31 May 2024.

For additional guidance on the examinability of specific tax rules and the depth in which they are likely to be examined, reference should be made to the relevant Finance Act article written by the examining team and published on the ACCA website.

None of the current or impending devolved taxes for Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland is, or will be, examinable.

12. Learning hours and education recognition

The ACCA qualification does not prescribe or recommend any particular number of learning hours for examinations because study and learning patterns and styles vary greatly between people and organisations. This also recognises the wide diversity of personal, professional and educational circumstances in which ACCA students find themselves.

As a member of the International Federation of Accountants, ACCA seeks to enhance the education recognition of its qualification on both national and international education frameworks, and with educational authorities and partners globally. In doing so, ACCA aims to ensure that its qualification is recognised and valued by governments, regulatory authorities and employers across all sectors. To this end, the ACCA qualification is currently recognised on the education frameworks in several countries. Please refer to your national education framework regulator for further information.

Each syllabus is organised into main subject area headings which are further broken down to provide greater detail on each area.

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