

虚拟货币会计101

Crypto Accounting 101

- Date: June 21th, 2024
- Time: 20:00 -22:00(GMT+8)
- Language: Chinese 中文

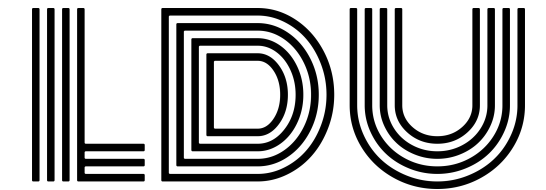
WEB3 ACCOUNTANT

WEB3 合规与财务群 100

合作伙伴 PARTNERS:



The Accountant Quits





导师简介

Tutor profile

- Web3 合规及财务群群主 / Web3 Accountant Owner
- Launch Factor - Core Contributor
- Ex - KPMG / DigiFT / OKX
- Chartered Accountant (Singapore)
- NTU MBA / NTU Bachelors in Accountancy (First Class)



<https://www.linkedin.com/in/wonderfulweixiang/>



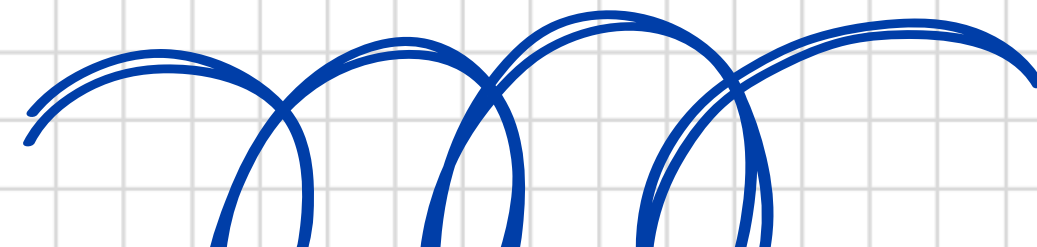
ElvenWeixiang



Wei Xiang 曾暉翔 ID: 4308863286



winston.lf@launchfactor.us



课程内容 Content

1.

Web3.0简单介绍
Web3.0 Introduction

2.

虚拟货币会计101
Crypto Accounting 101

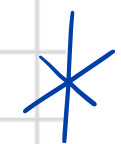
3.

虚拟货币会计软件
Crypto Accounting Software

4.

群合作伙伴
Group Partners





Web3.0 简单介绍

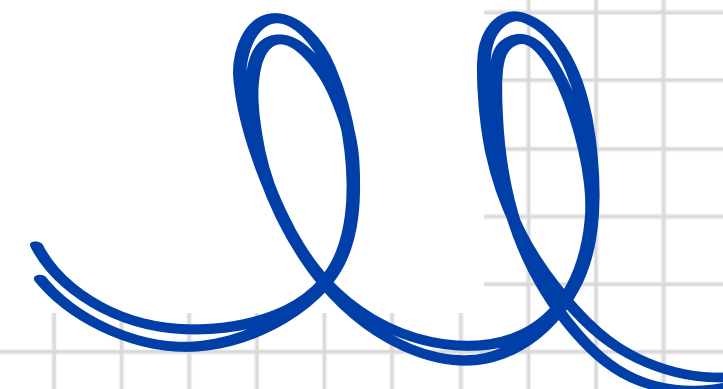
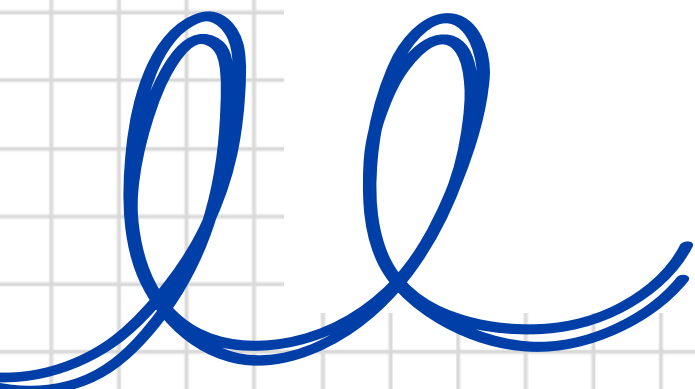
Web3.0 Introduction



Blockchain BTC ETH Stablecoin

Introduction

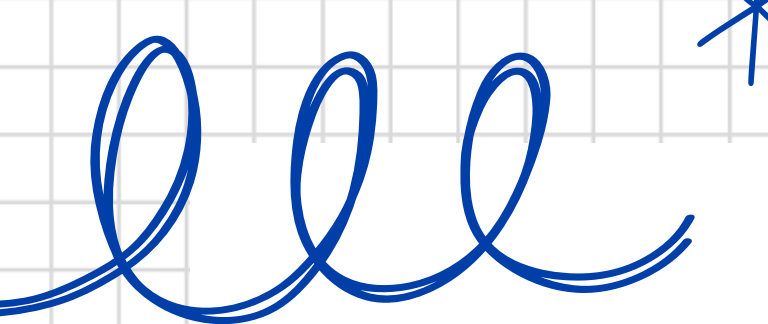
区块链 比特币 以太坊 稳定币介绍



学习目标 Objectives

- 学习区块链的特点
To understand the features of the blockchain
- 学习区块链的应用案例
Understand the use-cases of the blockchain
- 了解比特币
To briefly understand Bitcoin
- 了解以太坊
To briefly understand Eth
- 了解稳定币
To briefly understand Stablecoin

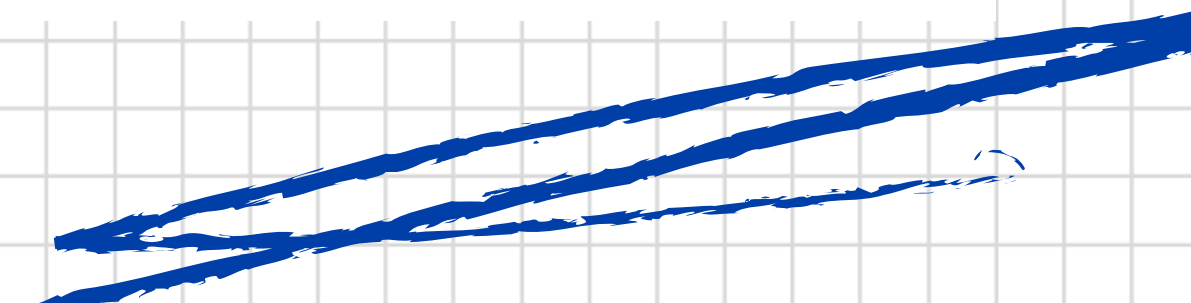
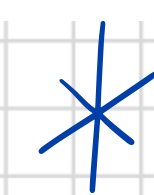




讨论 Discussion:

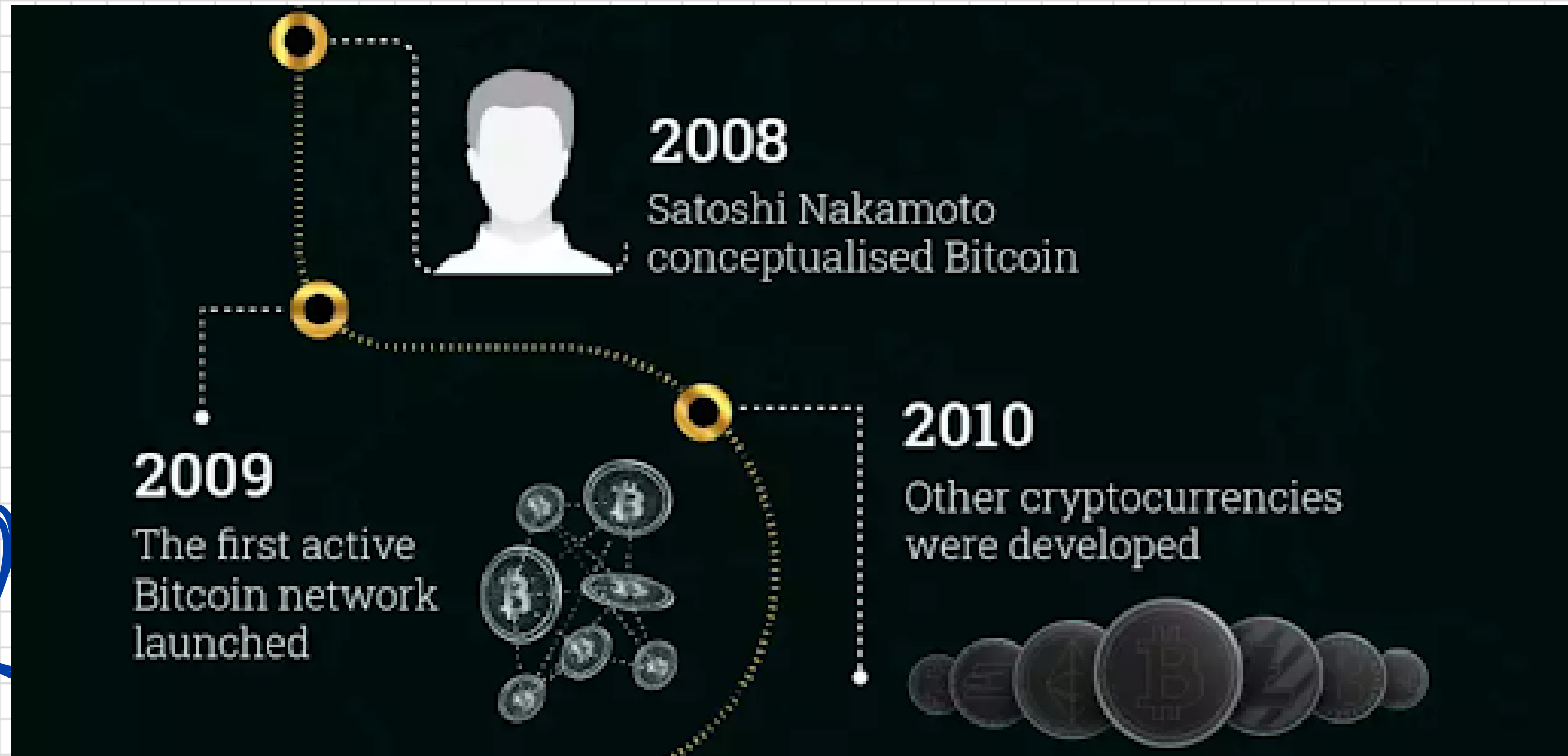
Why is blockchain so popular?

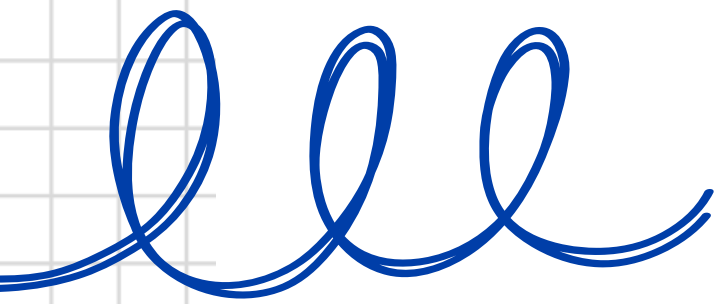
为什么区块链如此受欢迎?



区块链的起源：比特币的发展史

The Origins of Blockchain: The Bitcoin Story





区块链是什么？ What is blockchain?

1. 信息被记录在区块中

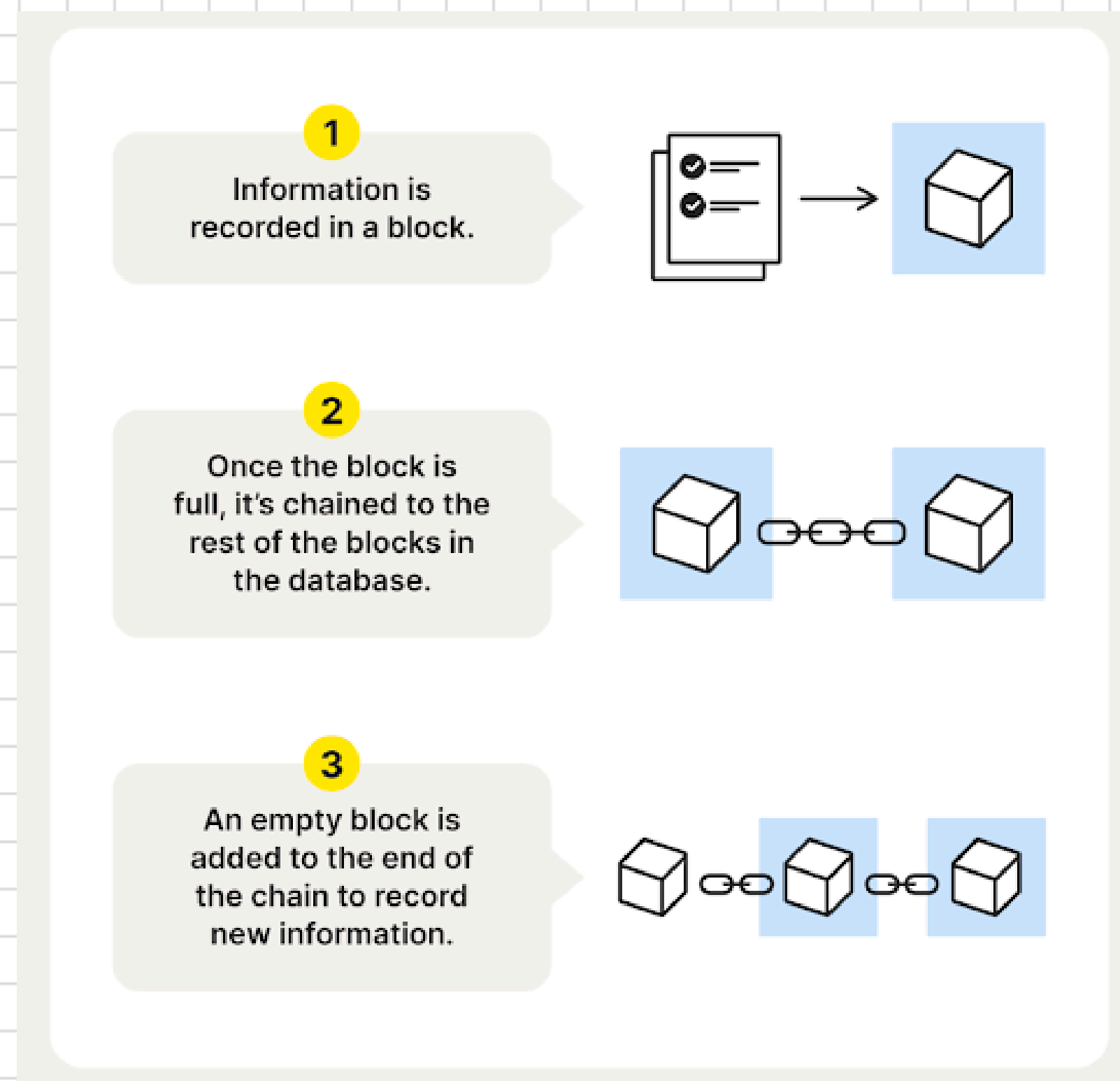
Information is recorded in a block

2. 一旦区块已满，它就会链接到数据库中的其它区块

Once the block is full, it's chained to the rest of the blocks in the database

3. 在链的末尾添加一个空的块来记录新的信息

An empty block is added to the end of the chain to record new information.





区块链是什么？ - 主要特点

What is blockchain? - Key features



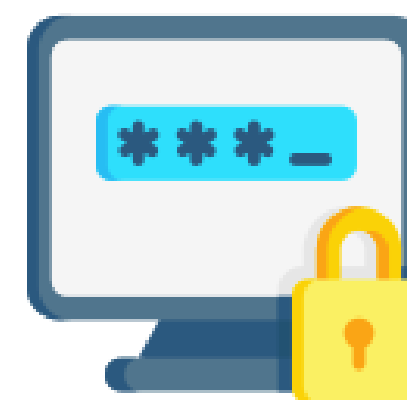
透明性 Transparency

所有参与者都可以访问相同的信息
All participants have access to the same information



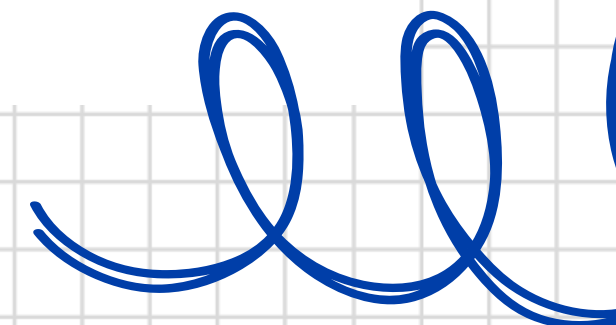
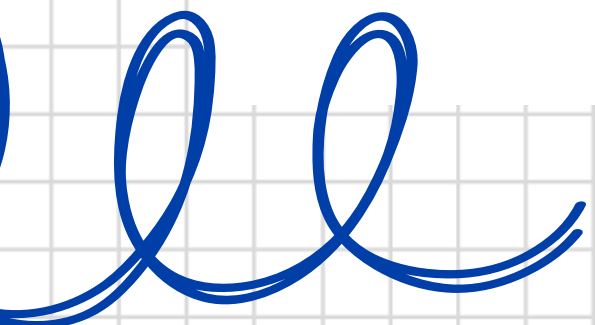
安全性 Security

加密技术可确保交易的完整性
Cryptographic techniques ensure the integrity of transactions.



不可篡改性 Immutability

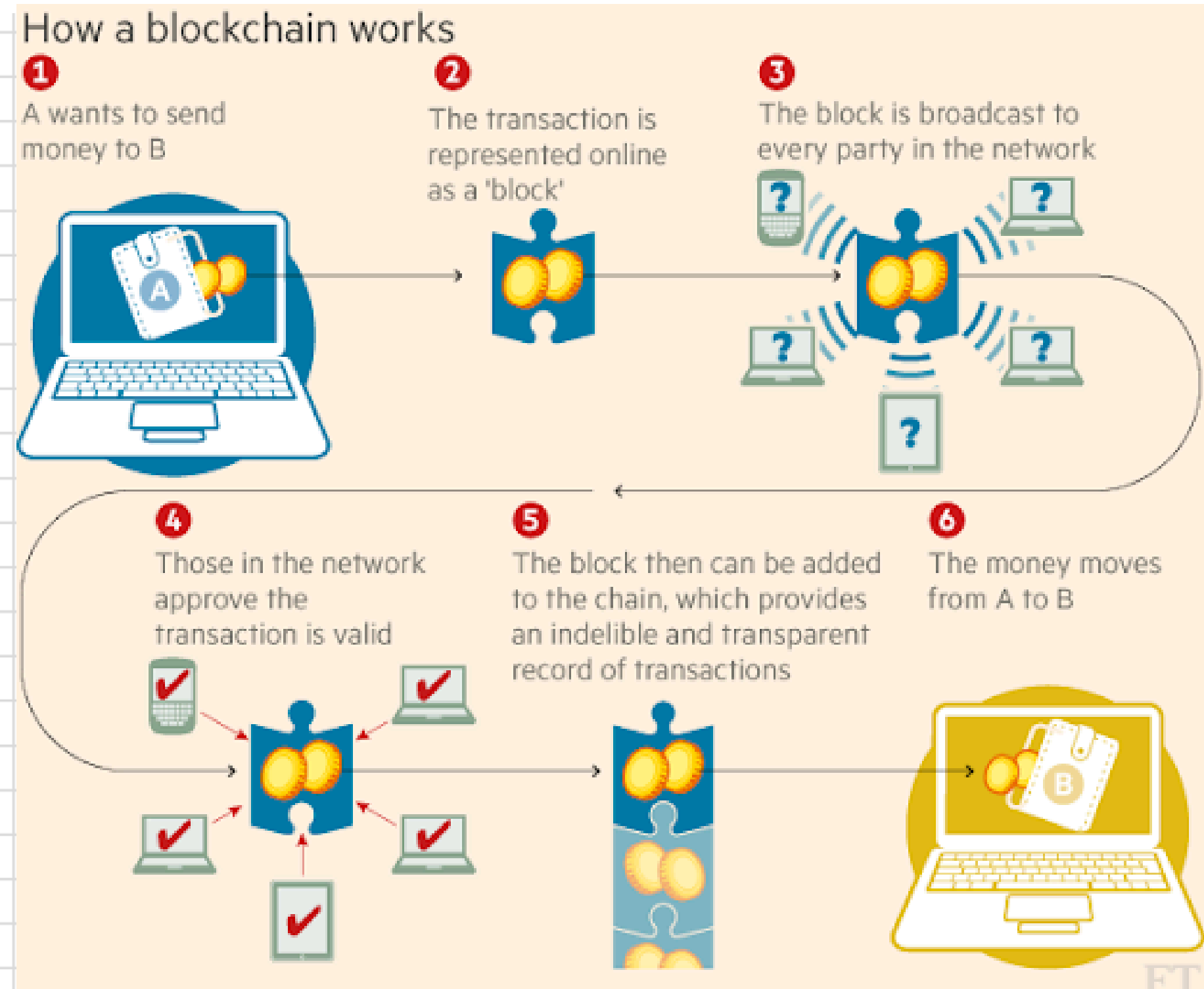
一旦添加了一个区块，就不能更改
Once a block is added, it cannot be altered.



区块链如何工作？ - 货币交易

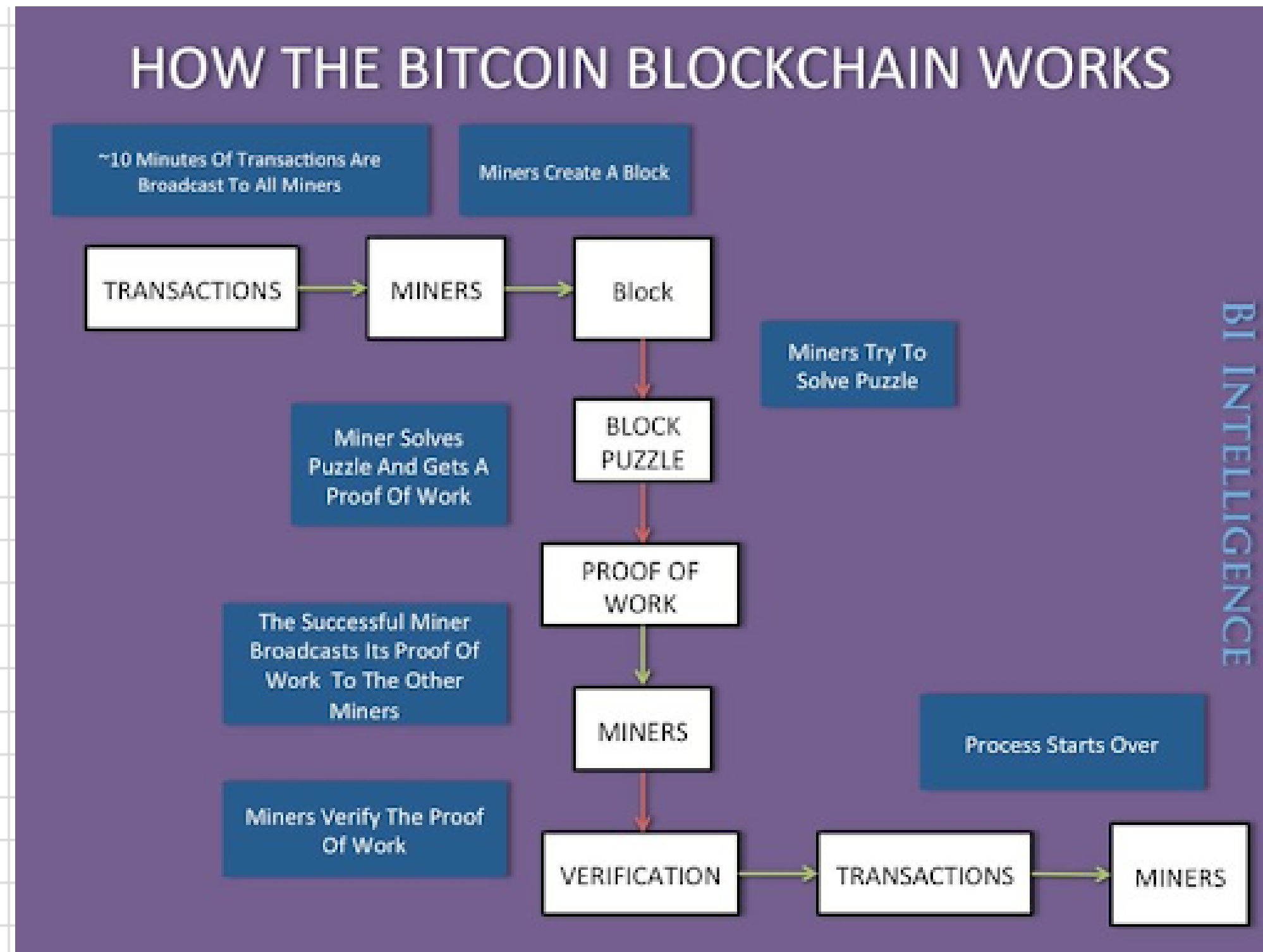
How does blockchain work? - Money Transaction

1. A想汇款给B
2. 该交易会作为线上一个“区块”
3. 该区块被广播给网络内的所有节点
4. 网络中所有节点验证该交易有效
5. 该区块被添加到链上，从而提供不可磨灭且透明的交易记录
6. 钱成功从A转到B



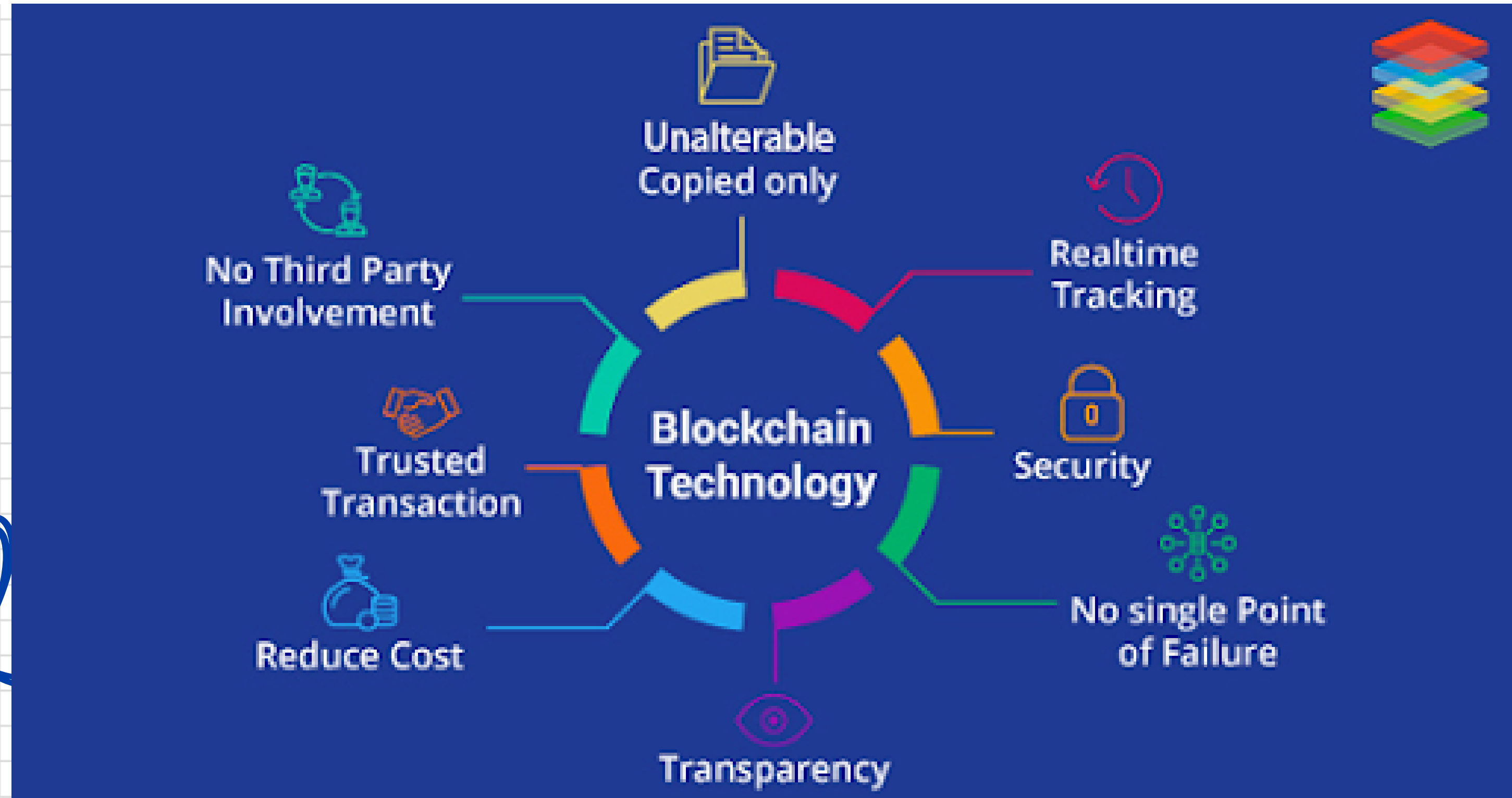
比特币区块链是如何运行的？

How does bitcoin blockchain work?



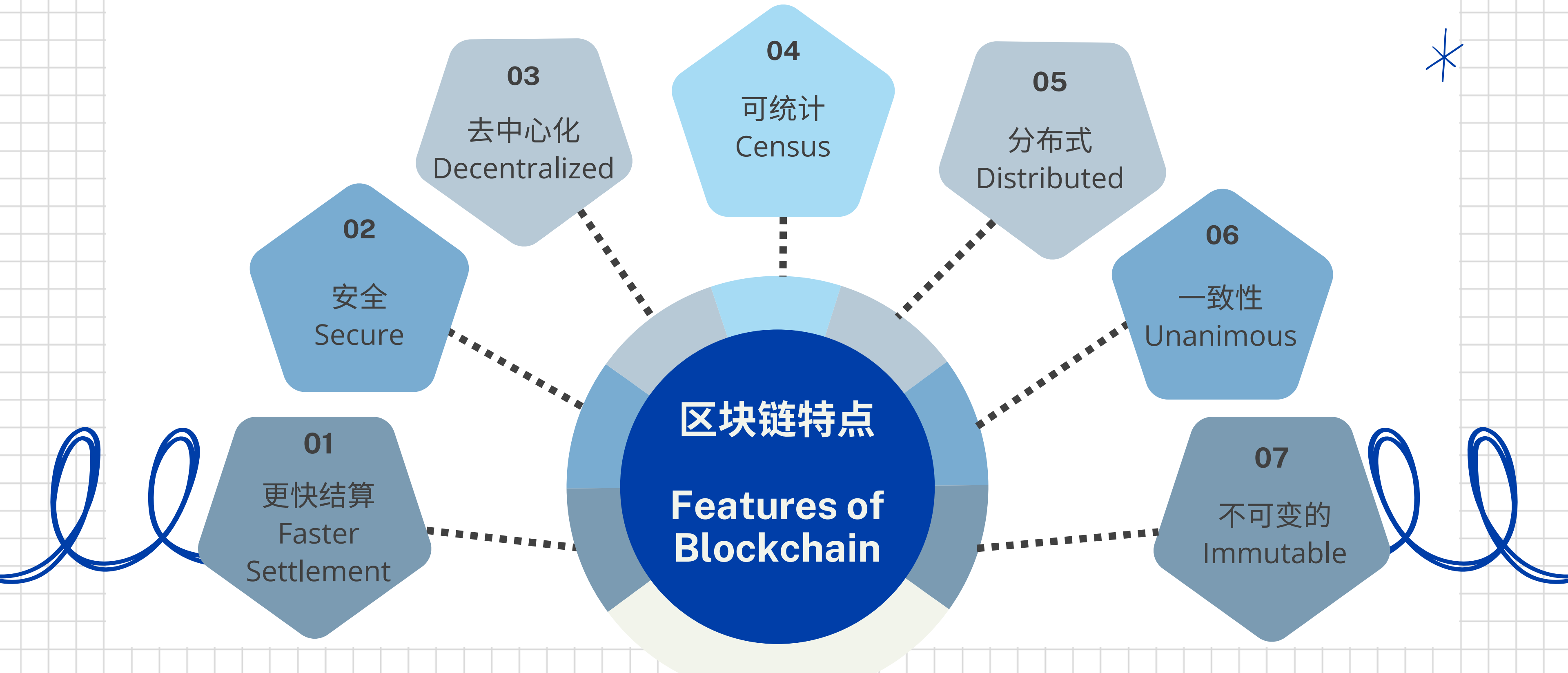
使用区块链的原因

Reasons for using blockchain



区块链的特点

Features of blockchain



区块链面临的挑战

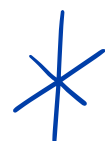
Challenges faced by blockchain



可扩展性 Scalability

区块链网络可能会因为验证交易所需的**高计算需求**而变得缓慢且效率低下

Blockchain networks can be slow and inefficient due to the **high computational requirements** needed to validate transactions.



能源消耗 Energy Consumption

在区块链网络上验证交易的过程需要**大量的计算能力**，而这又需要大量的能源。这引发了人们对区块链技术的**碳排放和环境影响**的关注

The process of validating transactions on a blockchain network requires a lot of computing power, which in turn requires a lot of energy. This has led to concerns about **carbon emissions and the environmental impact** of blockchain technology.

安全性 Security

区块链的安全措施经常被吹捧为该技术的**关键优势**，但区块链网络的安全性也并非没有挑战。曾经发生过一些安全漏洞和针对区块链网络的黑客攻击事件，这些问题可能导致**资金损失并损害网络的完整性**

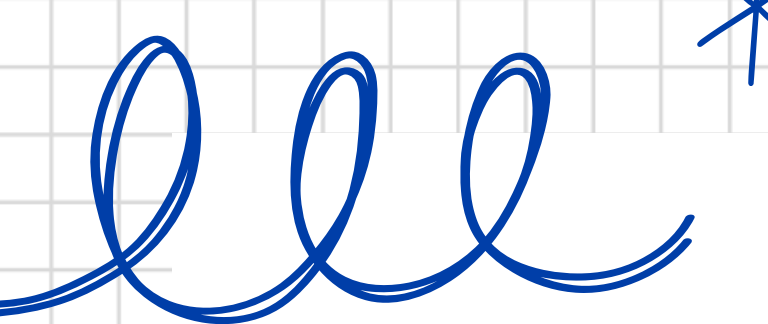
Blockchain's security measures have often been touted as key strengths of the technology — but the security of blockchain networks is not without its challenges. There have been instances of security breaches and hacking attacks on blockchain networks, and these problems can result in **monetary losses and damage to the integrity of the network**.

复杂性 Complexity

区块链是一项复杂的技术，需要**高水平的技术专业知识**来实施和维护

Blockchain is a complex technology that requires a **high level of technical expertise** to implement and maintain.





区块链的优点和缺点

Blockchain Pros & Cons

Pros

Cons

通过消除人为参与来提高准确性

Improved accuracy by removing human involvement in verification

挖掘比特币存在显著的技术成本

Significant technology cost associated with mining bitcoin

通过消除第三方验证来降低成本

Cost reductions by eliminating third-party verification

每秒低交易处理量

Low transactions per second

去中心化使得篡改更加困难

Decentralization makes it harder to tamper with

历史上用于非法活动

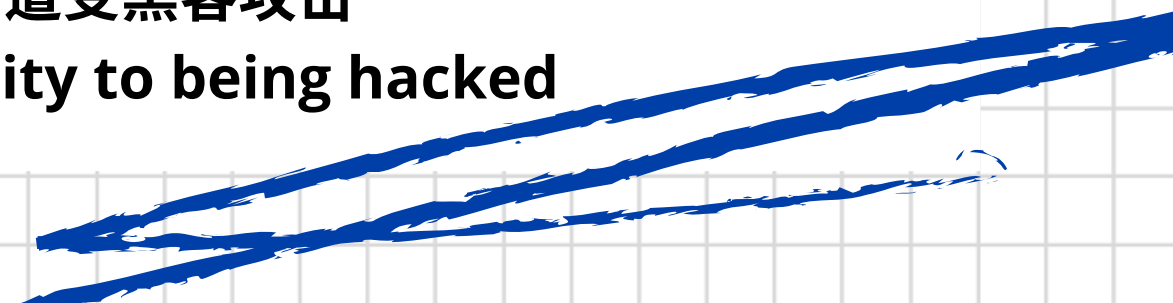
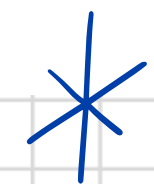
History of use in illicit activities

交易安全、私密且高效

Transactions are secure, private and efficient

容易遭受黑客攻击

Susceptibility to being hacked





区块链技术的现实应用

Real-World Uses for Blockchain Technology



支付过程和资金转移 Payment processing and money transfers

区块链最合乎逻辑的用途是作为加快资金从一方转移到另一方的手段

Arguably the most logical use for blockchain is as a mean to expedite the transfer of funds from one party to another.



监控供应链 Monitor supply chains

区块链在监控供应链方面也非常有用。通过消除纸质跟踪，企业能够迅速定位供应链中的低效率问题，并实时定位物品的位置。此外，区块链还可以让企业甚至消费者查看产品在从生产地到零售商过程中的质量表现

Blockchain also comes in particularly handy when it comes to monitoring supply chains. By removing paper-based trails, businesses should be able to pinpoint inefficiencies within their supply chains quickly, as well as locate items in real time. Further, blockchain would allow businesses, and possibly even consumers, to view how products performed from a quality-control perspective as they traveled from their place of origin to the retailer.



区块链技术的现实应用

Real-World Uses for Blockchain Technology



数字投票 Digital voting

区块链技术提供了数字投票的能力，同时具有足够的透明度，使监管机构能够查看网络上是否有任何更改。它将数字投票的便利性与区块链的不可篡改性结合起来，确保您的投票真正有效

Blockchain offers the ability to vote digitally, but it's transparent enough that any regulators would be able to see if something were changed on the network. It combines the ease of digital voting with the immutability (i.e., unchanging nature) of blockchain to make your vote truly count.



房地产、土地和汽车所有权转移 Real estate, land, and auto title transfers

区块链的主要目标之一是消除纸张的使用，因为纸质记录常常导致混乱。无论您是购买还是出售土地、房屋或汽车，都需要进行所有权的转移或接收。区块链可以将所有权证书存储在其网络上，而不是依赖纸质记录，从而实现了对这种转移过程的透明查看。

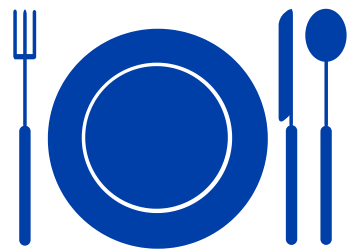
One of the primary goals of blockchain is to take paper out of the equation, since paper trails are often a source of confusion. If you're buying or selling land, a house, or a car, you'll need to transfer or receive a title. Instead of handling this on paper, blockchain can store titles on its network, allowing for a transparent view of this transfer.





区块链技术的现实应用

Real-World Uses for Blockchain Technology



食品安全 Food safety

区块链的另一个引人注目的用途可能是追溯食品从源头到餐桌的过程。由于区块链数据不可篡改，您可以追踪食品产品从其产地到超市的运输过程。

Yet another intriguing use for blockchain could be in tracing food from its origin to your plate. Since blockchain data is immutable, you'd be able to trace the transport of food products from their origin to the supermarket.



医疗记录管理 Medical recordkeeping

好消息是，医疗领域多年来已经在远离纸质记录管理。然而，区块链提供了更高的安全性和便利性。The good news is the medical sector has already been moving away from paper for recordkeeping purposes for years. However, blockchain offers even more safety and convenience.



区块链技术的现实应用

Real-World Uses for Blockchain Technology



追踪武器所有权 Tracking Weapons Ownership

目前任何新闻网络上的热门话题之一是枪支管制和/或武器责任。区块链可以创建一个透明且不可篡改的注册网络，允许执法机构和联邦政府跟踪枪支或武器的所有权。

One of the hot-button topics on any news network at this moment is gun control and/or weapons accountability. Blockchain could create a transparent and unchanging registry network that allows law enforcement and the federal government to track gun or weapon ownership.



股票交易 Equity trading

在某些时候，区块链可能会与或取代当前的股票交易平台来进行买卖股票。由于区块链网络能够快速验证和结算交易，它可以消除投资者在出售股票并希望获取资金用于再投资或提款时遇到的多日等待时间。

At some point, blockchain could rival or replace current equity trading platforms to buy or sell stocks. Because blockchain networks validate and settle transactions so quickly, it could eliminate the multiday wait time investors encounter when selling stock(s) and seeking access to their funds for the purpose of reinvestment or withdrawal.



区块链技术的现实应用

Real-World Uses for Blockchain Technology



追踪处方药 Tracking prescription drugs

区块链可以作为透明追踪处方药品的手段。默克目前正在测试这样一个用于处方药品回收的系统。
Finally, blockchain could be a means of transparently tracking prescription medicines. Merck is currently testing such a system for prescription drug returns.

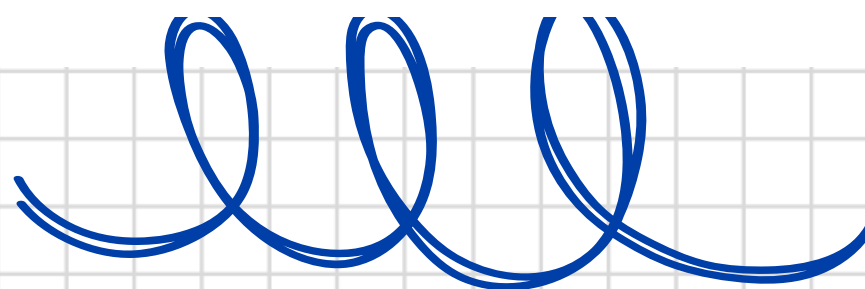


比特币价格走势 BTC price chart

日期：2024年6月

Date: June 2024

来源：CoinGecko





讨论 Discussion:

Why is the price of bitcoin so high?

为什么比特币的价格如此之高？

Why is bitcoin so popular?

为什么比特币如此受欢迎？



Bitcoin Cheat Sheet 2023

World's first public digital payments infrastructure

Send and receive value to anyone in the world using a computer connected to the internet

INVENTOR

Satoshi Nakamoto

Pseudonymous group/person who developed Bitcoin, authored bitcoin white paper (2008), and deployed Bitcoin software code [1]

CONSENSUS MECHANISM

Proof of Work

- Miner use computing power to solve complex math problems
- Winner has right to verify next block of transaction and collects reward
- Outcome: Transactions on blockchain are verified and verification efforts are rewarded [1]

MINING REVENUE

\$47.4 Billion

Cumulative Bitcoin mining revenue [1]

BITCOIN ADDRESS

E.g. 12c6DSIU4Rq...rJX

Series of numbers/letters (~30 characters) used to record ownership of bitcoins on the Bitcoin blockchain

PREMINE

0 %

BLOCK SIZE

1 MB

TRANSACTION TIME

20min - 1h
[10]

COUNTRY ADOPTIONS

1. Vietnam
2. Philippines
3. Ukraine
4. India
5. United States
6. Pakistan

Measured where most people have biggest share of their money in crypto [12]

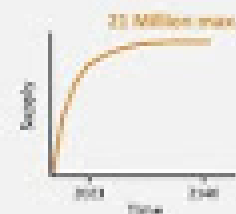
PAYMENTS INFRASTRUCTURE

World's first crypto currency = bitcoin (lowercase "b")

1st

World's first public blockchain network = Bitcoin (upper case "B")

COIN ISSUANCE



Current block reward is 3.125 bitcoin
Approx. 1 Block is verified/10min [4]

NETWORK UPTIME

99.98637 %

Since inception on January 3, 2009 02:54:25 GMT [2]

BITCOIN WALLET

- App which generates, stores, and protects your private key, public key, and bitcoin address
- Does not "hold" your bitcoin, but manages your passwords (private key) and corresponding usernames (public key)

UNITS & SYMBOLS

UNITS	SYMBOL	BITCOIN VALUE
bitcoin	BTC or ⓑ	1
satoshi	sat	0.00 000 001

PUBLIC COMPANIES

COMPANY	# BITCOIN [13]
1. MicroStrategy	130k
2. Marathon Digital	10k
3. Coinbase	9k
4. Square	8k

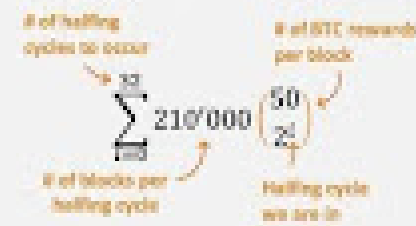
COIN SUPPLY

21 Million
Maximum supply

52% is already mined

19.4 Million
Issued Supply [2]

BLOCK REWARD HALVING



1 Block/10min ~ 1 halving every 4 years
Next block reward is 3.125 bitcoin [5]

COINS LOST

~ 6 Million

Approx. 4% of bitcoins lost each year. e.g., loss of hardware wallet, private keys, transfer to non-managed address [8]

CUMULATIVE ADDRESSES

43.2 Million

Cumulative Bitcoin addresses with non-zero balance [20]

LINGO

GM*
HODL**

*good morning **hold on for dear life [11]

CULTURE

Minimalistic
Anti-mainstream

PROS & CONS

- + Secure
- + Global
- + Access
- Volatility
- Acceptance
- Transaction rate

Bitcoin is available to all and not owned by any single entity

数据来源:
BLOCK GUIDE GROUP
网址:
**HTTPS://WWW.BLOCK
GUIDE.CO/**

以太币价格走势图

ETH price chart

日期：2024年6月

Date: June 2024

来源：CoinGecko



Ethereum Cheat Sheet 2023

Leading public digital infrastructure for decentralised applications and smart contracts

Access digital money, global payments, and applications – all you need is the internet

INVENTOR Vitalik Buterin Published the Ethereum white paper (2014) when he was 19 years old and co-founded among others the Ethereum protocol [1]	APPLICATION INFRASTRUCTURE Decentralised Apps Software programs that run on a blockchain network, rather than on a single computer (dApps) [2] Smart Contracts Contracts that automatically execute transactions once certain conditions are met [3]	COIN VS TOKEN A coin is native on its own blockchain, whereas tokens rely on another blockchain [4] Coin Ether (ETH) on Ethereum Tokens Matic, DAI, WBTC on Ethereum									
COIN SUPPLY Circulating Supply 120 Million [5] Comparable to available shares in the market Maximum Supply ∞ [6] Comparable to issuable shares in the market Circulating Supply = ETH Issued - ETH Burned Deflationary = ETH Issued < ETH Burned	COIN ISSUANCE  ETH issuance rate per day = 1'900 ETH [7] given 20 Million ETH are staked [8]	COIN BURN Burn Existing ETH get destroyed by sending the coins to an address from which they cannot be retrieved Burn Rate ETH burn rate per day = 1'400 ETH [9] given avg. gas of 50 gwei/day [10]									
NETWORK PROTECTION Proof of Stake (PoS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Validators stake (lock up) ETH which can be destroyed in case of wrongdoing Randomly selected validator proposes next block while other random validators verify block of transactions Block proposal and verification is rewarded with ETH (Staking Reward) [11] 	STAKING <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allows ETH holders to earn rewards while staking ETH for a time period The staked ETH are used to achieve consensus with the underlying PoS mechanism ETH issuance via staking rewards = 4.6% p.a. of staked amount per holder [12] 	ENERGY USE PoW VS PoS  Electricity consumption (MWh/year) [13]									
TOKEN STANDARDS ERC-20 Fungible Token Interchangeable (FT) ERC-721 Non-Fungible Token Numbered Tokens (NFT) ERC-1155 Hybrid Token FT & NFT ERC-777 Mixer Extra Functionality [14]	ICO Initial Coin Offering Type of equity fundraising (similar to IPO) using crypto currencies, but besides stake in the company, coins issued have utility for a product or software service [15]	GAS FEES Dynamic & required for transactions on Ethereum Paid in Ether (ETH), denominated in gwei Base Fee Minimum amount for a transaction. Subsequently burned. Priority Fee (Tips) Additional tip to prioritise your tx. Kept by validator. [17]									
PREMINE [18] 72 Million BLOCK SIZE [19] ~ 1MB (15M gas) BLOCK TIME 12 seconds Transaction time: 1 = 15 min [20]	ETHEREUM WALLET An app for managing your funds, your Ethereum account, and your login to Ethereum dApps Types of wallets: Mobile applications, browser extensions, physical hardware wallets [21]	CUMULATIVE ADDRESSES 101 Million WITH NON-ZERO BALANCE 24 Million BALANCE > 0.01 ETH Cumulative Ethereum addresses [22]									
UNITS & SYMBOLS <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>UNITS</th> <th>SYMBOL</th> <th>ETH VALUE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ether</td> <td>ETH</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>gwei</td> <td>shannon</td> <td>0.000'000'001</td> [23] </tr> </tbody> </table>	UNITS	SYMBOL	ETH VALUE	ether	ETH	1	gwei	shannon	0.000'000'001	CHALLENGES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scaling layer-2 [24] Wallet security Privacy preserving 	BENEFITS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It's really yours Peer-to-peer payments No centralised control Open to anyone
UNITS	SYMBOL	ETH VALUE									
ether	ETH	1									
gwei	shannon	0.000'000'001									

We gained access to "free" internet services by giving up control of our personal data
Ethereum changes this

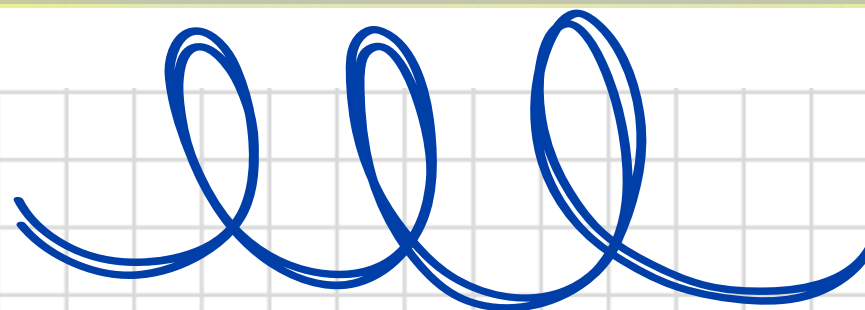
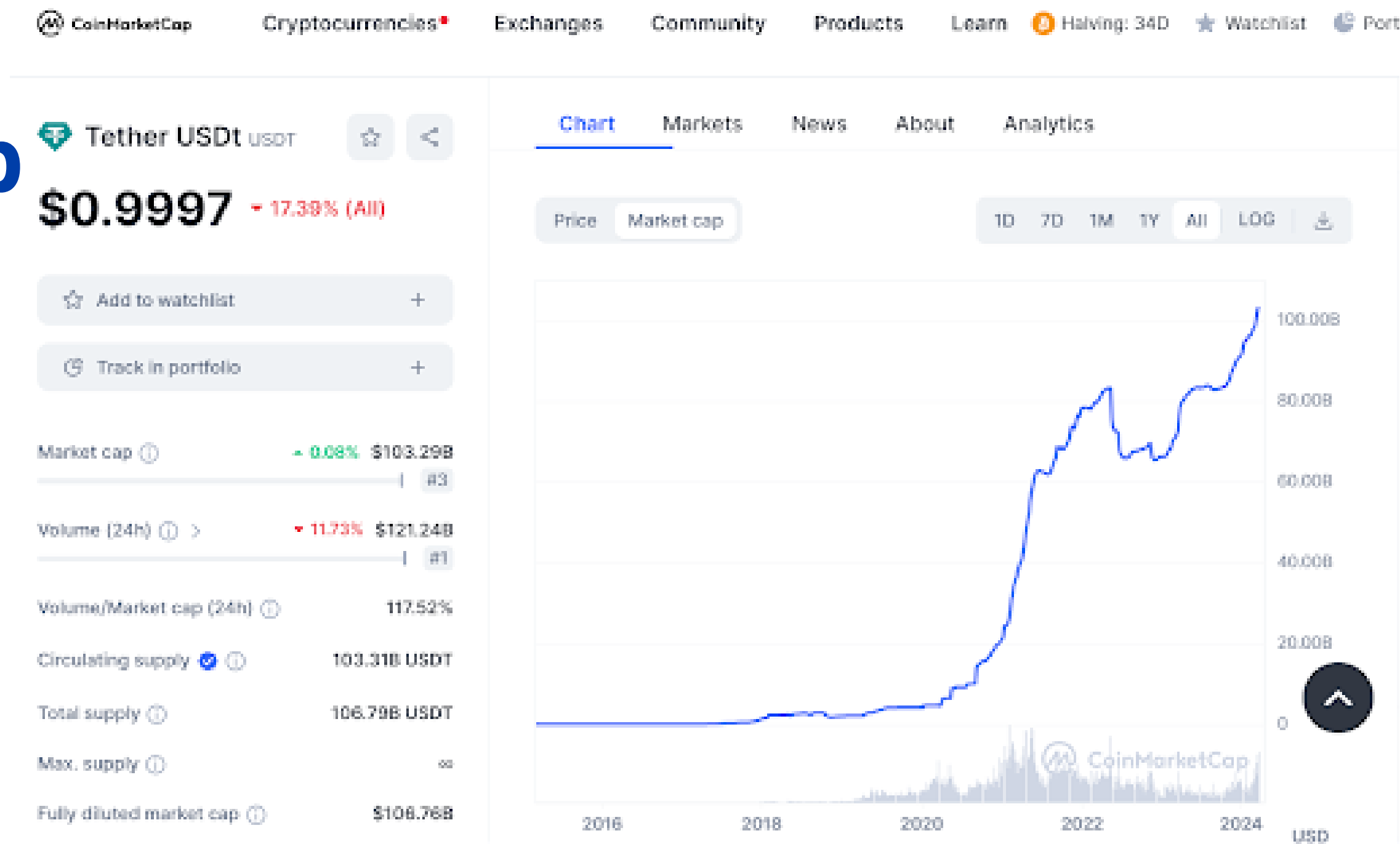
数据来源:
BLOCK GUIDE GROUP
 网址:
HTTPS://WWW.BLOCKGUIDE.CO/

泰达币市值 USDT market cap

日期：2024年6月

Date: June 2024

来源：CoinGecko



Stablecoin Cheat Sheet

Less volatile crypto currencies backed with reserve assets



Faster transactions and reduced fees for global money transfers and credit card payments

MOST POPULAR Tether USDT Fiat-collateralized stablecoin, a token initially launched on the Bitcoin network (2014), used for international payments, to stabilize funds on-chain and to transact across platforms [1]	TOKENISED REAL WORLD ASSET Stablecoins are digital assets on public blockchains whose value is based on (pegged to) the value of the backing reserve asset. Reserve Assets are mainly off-chain asset classes e.g., cash, short-term debt, and gold [2]	TYPES Fiat Crypto Commodity Algorithmic USD dominates stablecoin reserves (>85%) [3]	RESERVE ASSET Cash & short-term debt Other Cryptocurrencies Gold, Silver, Crude Oil Non-collateralized blockguide.eth [3]
SUPPLY Total Market Cap \$127 Billion Sum of 126 stablecoins & their value (USD) Total Value Locked \$81 Billion Sum of reserve assets value of 126 stablecoins Mcap / TVL = 1.6 USDT Dominance = 69% [4]	DISTRIBUTION ■ USDT, 68% ■ USDC, 19% ■ DAI, 4% ■ TUSD, 3% ■ BUSD, 2% ■ Others, 4% \$127B Total Market Cap blockguide.eth [4]	LIFECYCLE Minting Real world asset is deposited as a reserve asset via a financial institution. The same value amount of stablecoin tokens is minted on-chain. Redemption Holders can redeem their stablecoins at the conversion rate in exchange for the reserve asset. Minting & redemption = on- / off-ramp [5]	
USE Only 10% of crypto market capitalisation But 70-80% of on-chain transaction value (USD) While 10 Million monthly active on-chain users trending up [6]	DEPEGGING Deviation from pegged value Causes For Depeg Events Liquidity stresses Sudden demand or supply changes Impairment of reserves Shortfall in collateralization triggers a loss of confidence and result in sell-off [7]	TRANSACTION VALUE 2023 - 10 Trillion [8]	
CBDC Central Bank Digital Currency • Digital form of a country's fiat currency • Issued by governments central banks • Backed by faith & credit of the government • Use private centralized blockchains [9]	CBDC COUNTRY TRACKER 130 Countries Exploring Representing 98% of global GDP 21 Pilots & 11 Fully Launched 9 of the G20 countries are in pilot stage [10]	PROGRAMMABLE MONEY Conditional & Automated CBDCs & crypto currencies can be programmed via smart contracts, facilitating conditional or automated payments based on preset rules [11]	
INFLATION 30% Increase of CPI Total increase in prices (CPI inflation) of goods & services in the US from 2015 -2023 [12]	FLATCOIN Pegged to Cost of Living A stablecoin w/o reserve assets, linked to an inflation index e.g. CPI, linked via oracles [13]	ORACLES Off-chain ↔ On-chain Connect world data to blockchains e.g., CPI, reserve assets, weather data, sport scores [14]	
ENTERPRISE ADOPTION • VISA using USDC on Solana & Ethereum • PayPal launched own stablecoin PYUSD • Stripe using USDC for creator pay outs [15] [17] [18]	CHALLENGES • Deviation from pegged collateral • Access to on- / off-ramps • Merchant & people acceptance [19]	BENEFITS • Less volatile • Settled in minutes • Near-zero cost • Fully programmable [20]	

Your paragraph text

The evolution of money from physical to digital to verifiable

数据来源:
BLOCK GUIDE GROUP
网址:
**HTTPS://WWW.BLOCK
GUIDE.CO/**

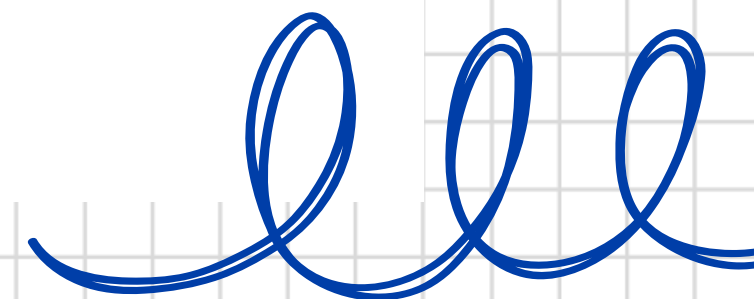


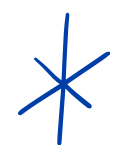
谢谢! Thank you!

“We have elected to put our money and faith in a mathematical framework that is free of politics and human error.”

*

Tyler Winklevoss, Founder
Gemini Exchange

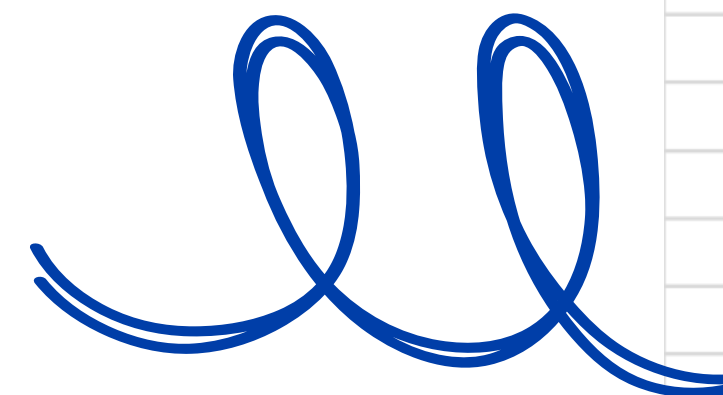
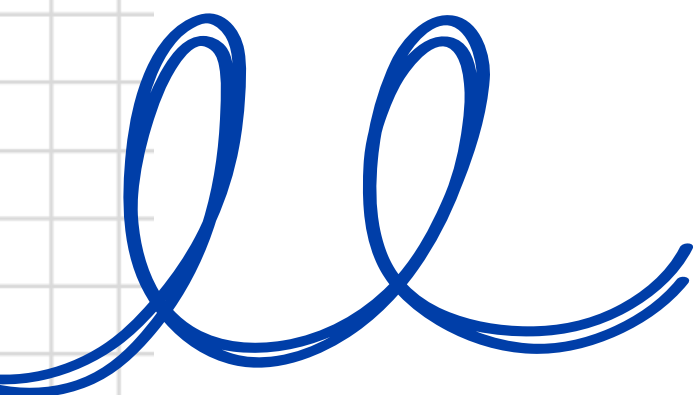




虚拟货币会计101

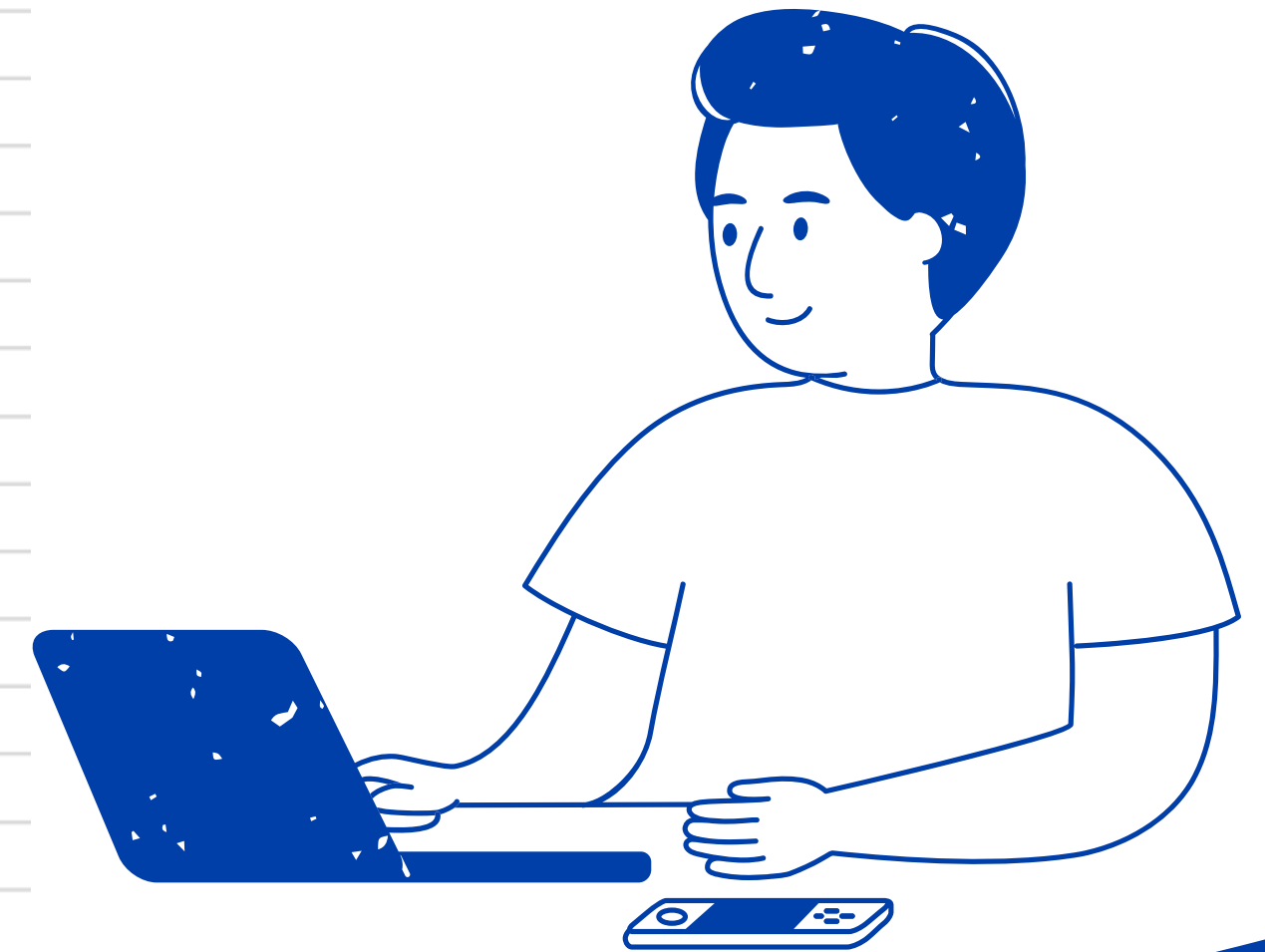


Crypto Accounting 101



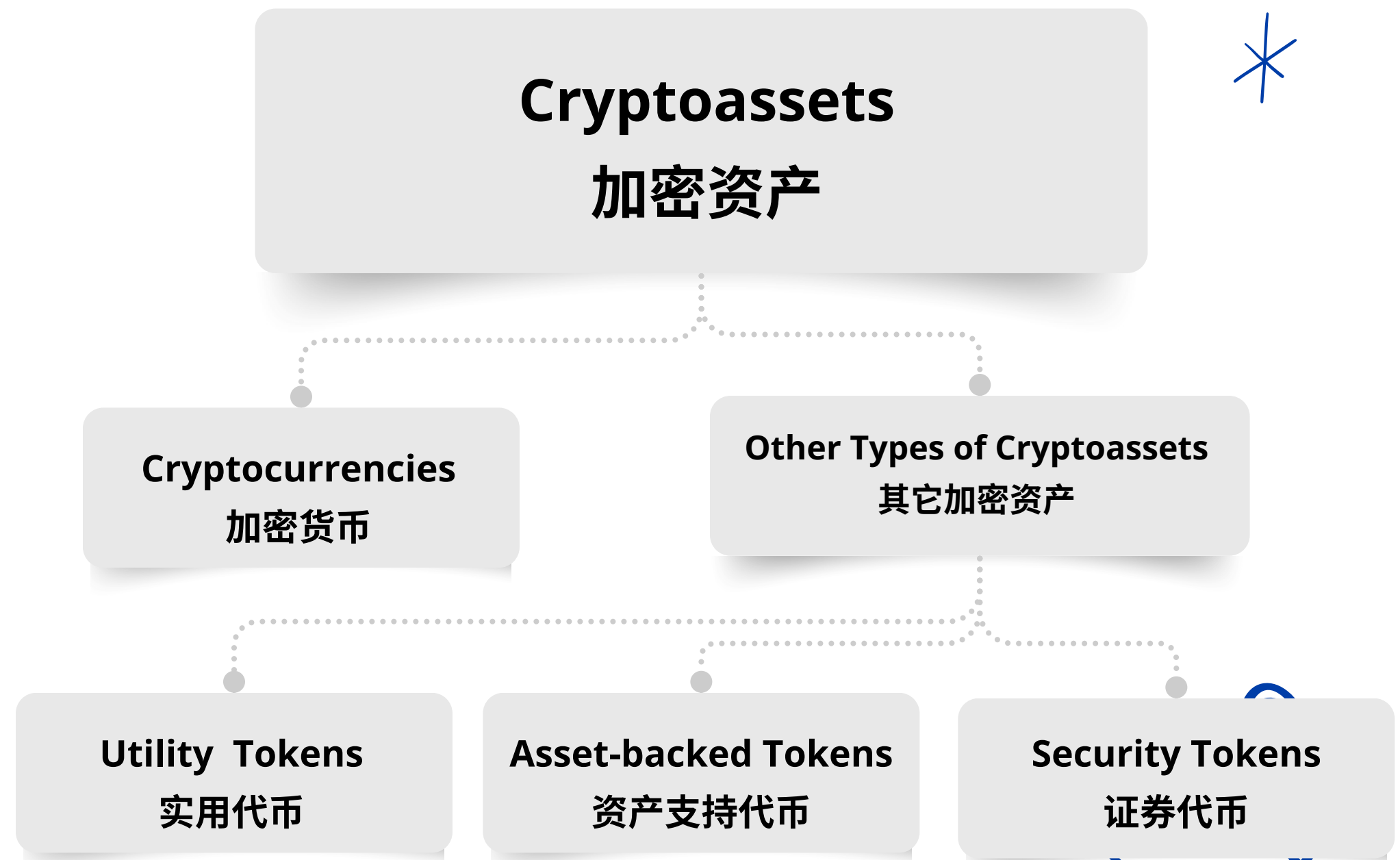
学习目标 Objectives

- 加密货币如何在资产负债表呈现
How is crypto presented on the balance sheet
- 客户加密资产（代持）是否应纳入资产负债表
Should customer crypto asset (held on behalf) be presented on the balance sheet

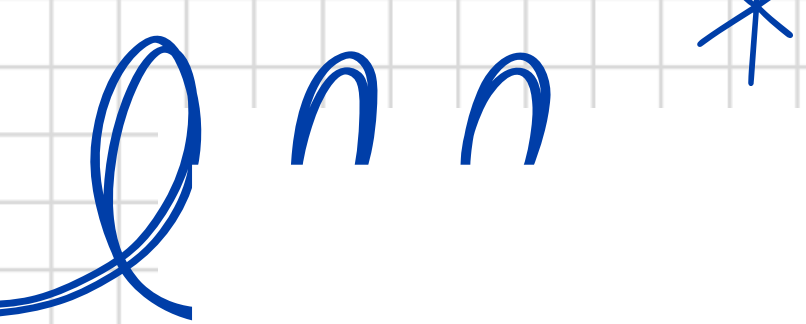


加密资产的四个特定子集

Four specific subsets of cryptographic assets



*以上根据加密资产的主要用途以及加密资产的内在价值来源进行分类



例子 Example

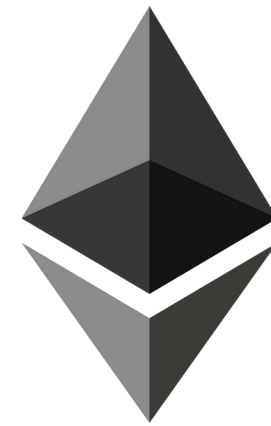
内在价值 Inherent Value

Cryptocurrencies
加密货币

BTC 比特币



ETH 以太坊



DOGE 狗狗币



无 - 根据供求关系得出其价值。
None - derives its value based on supply and demand.

Asset-backed Tokens
资产支持代币

USDC



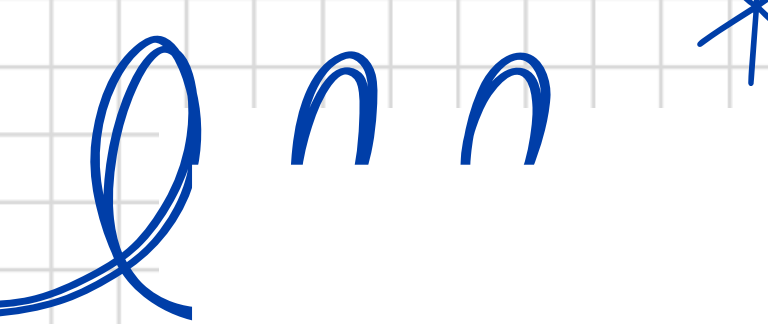
USDT



USDY



根据基础资产得出其价值。
Derives its value based on the underlying asset.



例子 Example

内在价值 Inherent Value

Utility Tokens
实用代币

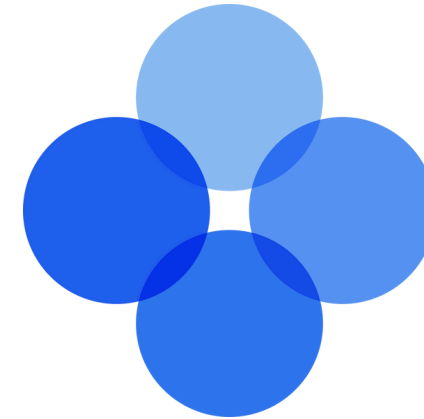
BNB - Binance



CRO - Crypto.com



OKB - OKX



价值源自对发行人服务或产品的需求。
Value is derived from the demand for the issuer's service or product.

Security Tokens
证券代币



CitaDAO



ADDX



SDAX



DigiFT

价值源于实体的成功，因为代币持有者可以分享未来的利润或获得现金或其他金融资产。

Value is derived from the success of the entity, since the holder of the token shares in future profits or receives cash or another financial asset.

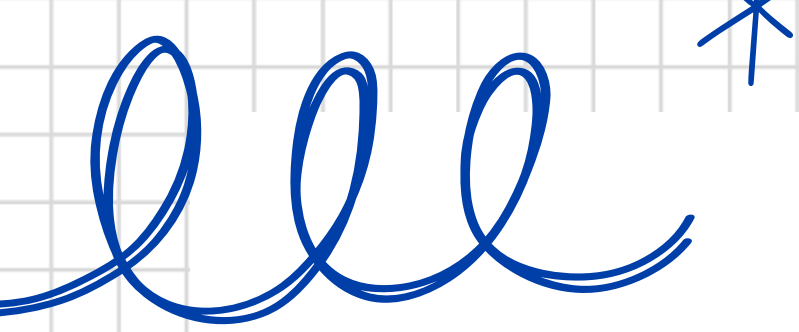


讨论 Discussion:

How do cryptocurrencies appear
on a balance sheet?

加密货币在资产负债表上是什么科目?





加密货币的会计处理

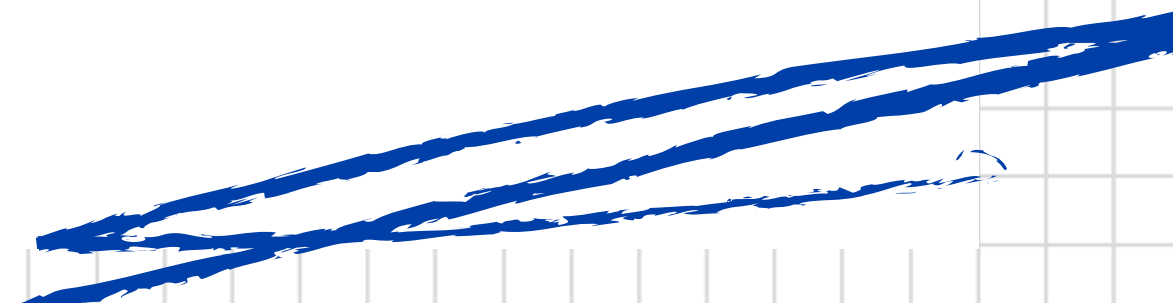
Accounting treatment of cryptocurrencies

加密货币的会计处理尚未有专门的国际财务报告准则（IFRS）进行详细规定，但国际会计准则委员会（IASB）提供了一些指导意见。根据目前的指导意见和实践，加密货币通常按照以下方式进行会计处理。

根据企业持有加密货币的目的，我们将加密货币分为**存货或者无形资产**

IFRS does not include specific guidance on the accounting for cryptographic assets and there is no clear industry practice, so the accounting for cryptographic assets could **fall into a variety of different standards.**

According to the entity's purpose for holding the cryptographic assets, we classify them as **inventory or Intangible assets.**



✱

在考虑一个实体持有的加密货币的会计处理时，会想到一些标准:

A few standards come to mind when considering the accounting for cryptocurrencies held by an entity for its own account.

✱

1. Cryptocurrencies do not have some of the common properties of Cash and currency, especially:

- cryptocurrencies are **not legal tender** and mostly are **not issued or backed by any government or state**;
- cryptocurrencies are currently **not capable of setting prices for goods and services directly**. In other words, cryptocurrencies might be accepted to settle some transactions, but they are not directly related to the setting of prices for goods or services in an economy.

加密货币不具备现金和货币的一些常见特性，特别是：

- 加密货币**不是法定货币**，并且大多数情况下**不由任何政府或国家发行或支持**；以及
- 加密货币目前**不能直接用于为商品和服务定价**。换句话说，加密货币可能被接受用于结算某些交易，但它们与经济中商品或服务的定价没有直接关系

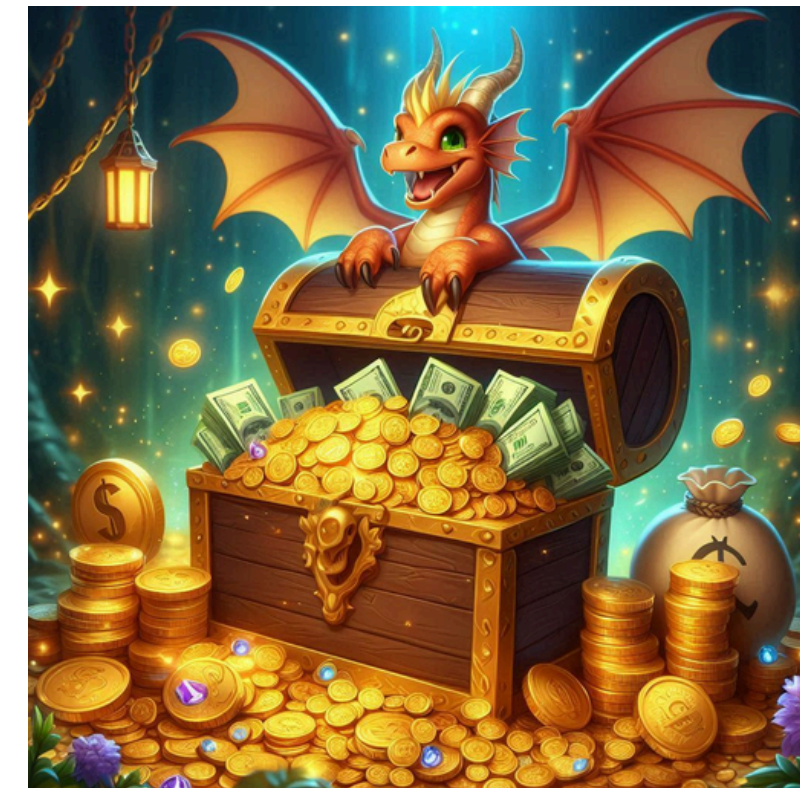


在考虑一个实体持有的加密货币的会计处理时，会想到一些标准：

A few standards come to mind when considering the accounting for cryptocurrencies held by an entity for its own account.

2. Financial asset – other than cash: Holding a unit of a cryptocurrency typically **does not give the holder a contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset**, nor does the cryptocurrency come into existence as a result of a contractual relationship.

金融资产——现金除外：持有加密货币的单位通常**不会赋予持有者接收现金或其他金融资产的合同权利**，加密货币的存在也不是合同关系的结果



在考虑一个实体持有的加密货币的会计处理时，会想到一些标准：

A few standards come to mind when considering the accounting for cryptocurrencies held by an entity for its own account.

3. Cryptocurrencies do not fall into the scope of IAS 16, 'Property, Plant and Equipment', because they are **not tangible items**.

加密货币不属于《国际会计准则第16号》(IAS 16)“财产、厂房和设备”的范围，因为它们**不是有形物品**



✱

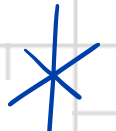
在考虑一个实体持有的加密货币的会计处理时，会想到一些标准：

A few standards come to mind when considering the accounting for cryptocurrencies held by an entity for its own account.

4. Inventory: IAS 2 does not require inventories to be in a physical form, but **inventory should consist of assets that are held for sale in the ordinary course of business**. Inventory accounting might be appropriate if an entity holds cryptocurrencies for sale in the ordinary course of business. An entity that actively trades the cryptocurrencies, purchasing them with a view to their resale in the near future and generating a profit from fluctuations in the price or traders' margin, might consider whether the guidance in IAS 2 for commodity broker-traders should be applied.

However, if the entity holds cryptocurrencies for investment purposes (that is capital appreciation) over extended periods of time, it would likely not meet the definition of inventory

IAS 2不要求存货必须具有实物形态，但**存货应包括在日常业务过程中持有以出售的资产**。如果一个实体在日常业务过程中持有加密货币以供出售，存货会计可能是适当的。一个实体如果积极交易加密货币，目的是在不久的将来转售并从价格波动或交易商的利润中获利，则可以考虑是否适用IAS 2中对商品经纪商-交易商的指导。然而，如果实体持有加密货币是为了投资目的（即资本增值）并且持有时间较长，则可能不符合存货的定义。



*
在考虑一个实体持有的加密货币的会计处理时，会想到一些标准：

A few standards come to mind when considering the accounting for cryptocurrencies held by an entity for its own account.

5 Intangible asset: If a cryptocurrency does not meet the definition of any of the above categories, it will likely meet the definition of an intangible asset under IAS 38, 'Intangible Assets', because: *

- it is a **resource controlled by an entity** (that is, the entity has the power to obtain the economic benefits that the asset will generate and to restrict the access of others to those benefits) as a result of past events and from which **future economic benefits are expected to flow to the entity**;
- it is **identifiable, because it can be sold, exchanged or transferred individually**;
- it is **not cash or a non-monetary asset**; and
- it has **no physical form**.

IAS 38 applies to all intangible assets except those excluded specifically from its scope (for example, inventories).

无形资产，如果加密货币不符合上述任何类别的定义，则很可能符合IAS 38《无形资产》下的无形资产定义，因为：

它是**由实体控制的资源**（即，实体有能力获得该资产将产生的经济利益并限制他人获取这些利益的权利），这是由于过去的事件产生的，并且预计**未来经济利益将流入实体**；

- 它是可识别的，因为它**可以单独出售、交换或转让**；
- 它**不是现金或非货币资产**；
- 它**没有实体形态**。

IAS 38适用于所有无形资产，除非其范围中特别排除的（例如，存货）



计量考虑：下表总结了不同可能的分类及其相关的计量考虑因素：

Measurement considerations: the chart below summaries the different possible classifications and their associated measurement considerations:

<u>适用标准</u> <u>Applicable standard</u>	<u>初始测量</u> <u>Initial measurement</u>	<u>后续测量</u> <u>Subsequent measurement</u>	<u>账面价值变动</u> <u>Movements in carrying amount</u>
库存 Inventory (IAS 2) - 其它 Other	成本 Cost	成本和可变现净值两者中的较低者 Lower of cost and net realisable value	增值 Movements above cost - 不做处理 N/A 减值 Movements below cost - 影响利润表 Profit and loss
库存 Inventory (IAS 2) - 商品经纪商-交易商例外 Commodity broker-trader exception	成本 Cost	公允价值减去销售费用 Fair value less costs to sell	影响利润表 Profit and loss

计量考虑：下表总结了不同可能的分类及其相关的计量考虑因素：

Measurement considerations: the chart below summaries the different possible classifications and their associated measurement considerations:

<u>适用标准</u> <u>Applicable standard</u>	<u>初始测量</u> <u>Initial measurement</u>	<u>后续测量</u> <u>Subsequent measurement</u>	<u>账面价值变动</u> <u>Movements in carrying amount</u>
无形资产 Intangible assets (IAS38) - 重估模型（会计政策选择但要求存在活跃市场） Revaluation model (accounting policy choice but requires existence of active market)	成本 Cost	公允价值减去累计摊销和减值 Fair value less any accumulated amortisation and impairment*	增值 Movements above cost - 其他综合收入 Other comprehensive income 减值 Movements below cost - 影响利润表 Profit and loss
无形资产 Intangible assets (IAS38) - 成本模型 Cost model	成本 Cost	成本减去累计摊销和减值 Cost less any accumulated amortization and impairment*	增值 Movements above cost - 不做处理 N/A 减值 Movements below cost - 影响利润表 Profit and loss

*大多数情况下，加密货币不需要摊销

加密资产的公允价值考虑

Fair value considerations for cryptographic assets

IFRS 13. 'Fair Value Measurement', defines fair value as "the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date" and it sets out a framework for determining fair values under IFRS

Fair values are divided into a three-level fair value hierarchy, based on the lowest level of significant inputs used in valuation models, as follows:

Level 1: **quoted prices in active markets** for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

Level 2: **observable inputs other than level 1 inputs**; and

Level 3: **unobservable inputs**.

公允价值被分为三级公允价值层级，这是基于在估值模型中所使用的最低级别的重要输入来划分的，具体如下：

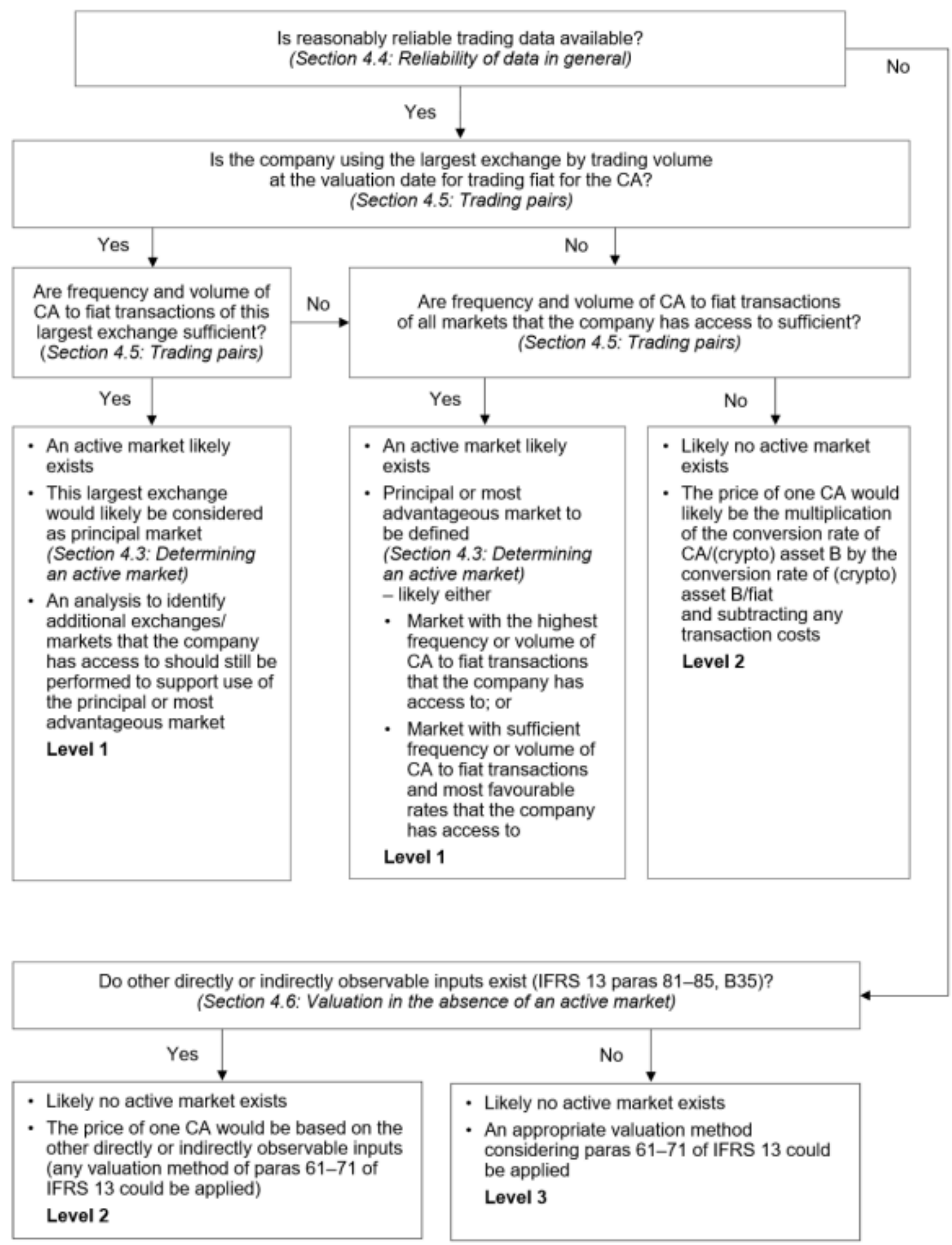
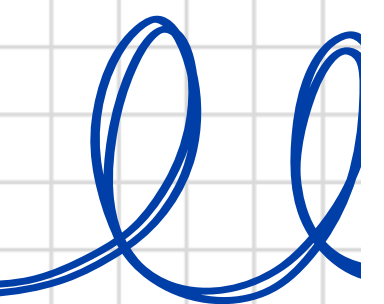
第一级（Level 1）：在计量日，实体能够获取到的在**活跃市场上相同资产或负债的报价**

第二级（Level 2）：**除第一级输入以外的可观测输入，这些输入可能是来自不太活跃的市场，或者可能需要某些调整或解释才能用于估值模型，但它们仍然是可观测的。**

第三级（Level 3）：**不可观测的输入**，这些输入在公开市场上是不可直接观测的，并且可能基于实体自身的假设或估计。由于这些输入是基于主观判断或预测的，因此使用第三级输入可能会增加估值的不确定性。

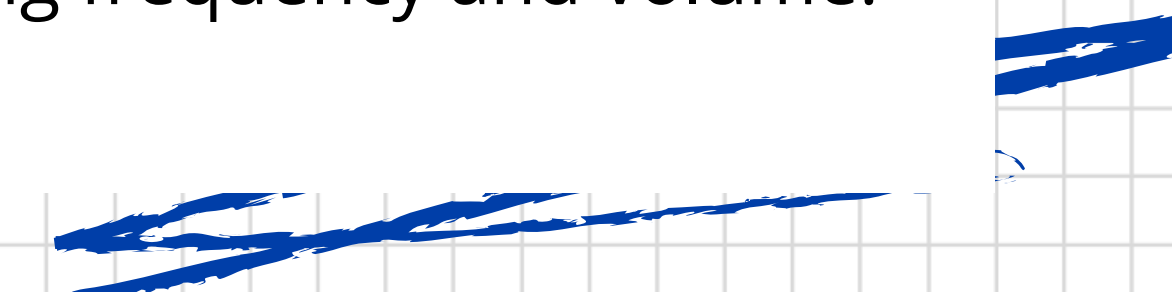
公允价值在财务会计和估值中是一个非常重要的概念，特别是在评估金融资产和金融负债的价值时。通过使用不同层级的输入，实体可以根据可用信息的可靠性和相关性来为其资产和负债确定适当的公允价值。





整体而言，这个流程图为公司提供了一个结构化的框架用于评估其市场流动性，并基于交易所的选择、交易数据的可靠性以及交易频率和交易量来确定市场活跃度。

Overall, this flowchart provides a structured framework for companies to evaluate their market liquidity and determine market activity based on exchange selection, reliability of trading data, and trading frequency and volume.





讨论 Discussion:

Should crypto held on behalf of customers be on
the balance sheet?

代表客户持有的加密货币是否应该纳入资产负债表?



加密货币表内表外的处理

On or off the balance sheet of the entity holding the cryptographic asset on behalf of customers

In determining whether an asset and liability should be recognised on the balance sheet of the entity holding the cryptographic asset on behalf of customers, an entity considers.

- **Whether it has the right (explicit or implicit) to "borrow" the cryptographic assets to use for its own purposes.** If the entity has such a right, it would seem that the definition of an asset set out above is met.
- **The rights of customers to cryptographic assets held on their behalf if the entity is liquidated.** in particular, if customers would have the status of unsecured creditors with no preferential claim on the cryptographic assets held by the entity on their behalf, this is a strong indicator that the cryptographic assets and the corresponding liability should be recognised on the balance sheet, because the Framework definition of liability would seem to be met.

在决定是否将代客户持有的加密资产和相应的负债在持有这些资产的实体的资产负债表上确认时，需要考虑的因素。主要探讨了两个关键点：

1. 实体是否有权使用客户的加密资产
2. 客户在实体破产时对加密资产的权利



客户资产是否隔离？

Segregation of the customers' assets

如何在实践中判断客户的资产和实体自身的资产在财务报表中应如何列示，即哪些资产应该记在资产负债表上（实体的资产和未隔离的客户资产），哪些资产应该列在资产负债表外（隔离的客户资产且由实体作为托管人持有）。主要因素包括：

1. 合同和法律效力;
2. 资产和交易对账;
3. 区块链地址的可追溯性;
4. 资产存放位置;
5. 热钱包和冷钱包的使用

综上所述，由于缺乏专门处理这一问题的国际财务报告准则（IFRS），判断代客户持有的加密资产是否应列在资产负债表上或表外是一个需要根据具体情况进行判断的问题。因此，**没有一个“一刀切”的答案。**

Given the above and the lack of an IFRS that specifically deals with this issue, assessing whether cryptographic assets held on behalf of the customers should be on or off the balance sheet is a matter of judgment, and it might vary depending on the facts and circumstances listed above. As a result, **there is not a 'one size fits all' answer.**



客户资产是否隔离？

Segregation of the customers' assets

In practice, the level of segregation of the customers' assets from the entity's assets is critical in determining which assets should be recognised on balance sheet (own assets and customer's assets that are not segregated) and which assets should be off balance sheet (assets that are segregated and that the entity holds as a custodian). Factors to consider include:

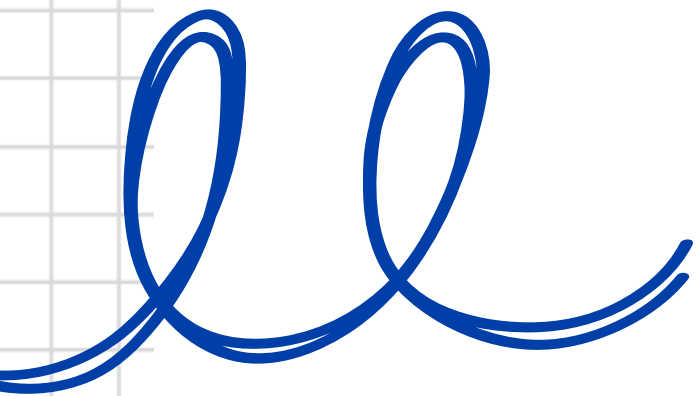
- Whether the rights and obligations of the entity and its customers are set out in a contract or whitepaper (if any); whether the rights and obligations are contractually enforceable; and whether external legal opinions are available as evidence. Enforceability is assessed in the context of specific laws and regulations addressing cryptographic assets, to the extent that such laws and regulations exist, and in the context of other laws and regulations where they do not.
- Whether there is a reconciliation between the cryptographic assets held by the entity on behalf of the customers and the individual holdings of each customer, as reflected in their account statement. Similarly, whether there is a reconciliation between the transactions in cryptographic assets carried out in the market and the orders executed on behalf of the individual customers, to assess whether each transaction could be attributed to the relevant customer. Also, how frequently such reconciliation is performed.
- Traceability to a dedicated blockchain address (not all transactions can be individually traced to a dedicated blockchain address). If the cryptographic asset is traceable to a dedicated blockchain address of the customer, this is more likely to indicate segregation.
- Whether the cryptographic asset is held in an account/wallet of the entity or at a third party, and whether the third party keeps a record of cryptographic assets held on behalf of customers. If the cryptographic asset is held in an account/wallet at a third party, this is more likely to indicate segregation.
- Whether the entity holds customers' cryptographic assets in hot or cold wallets. An entity might allow customers to hold some amounts in a hot wallet for frequent trading, and some other amounts from the same customer in a cold wallet for safe-keeping. Whether the customer or the entity holds and is able to use the private key to the wallet might also be relevant. If the cryptographic asset is held in cold wallets, and the private key is held and can only be used by the customer, this is more likely to indicate segregation.



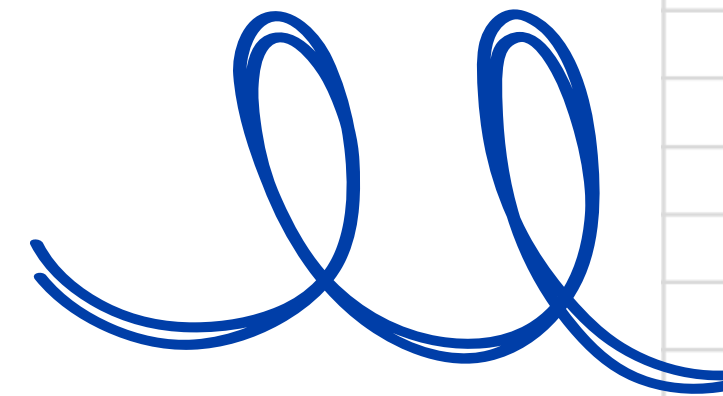
实用阅读材料

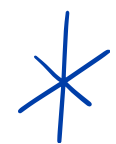
Useful Reading Material

- PwC: Cryptographic assets and related transactions: accounting considerations under IFRS
- ISCA: Accounting for Cryptoassets: From a Holder's Perspective



INSTITUTE OF
SINGAPORE
CHARTERED
ACCOUNTANTS

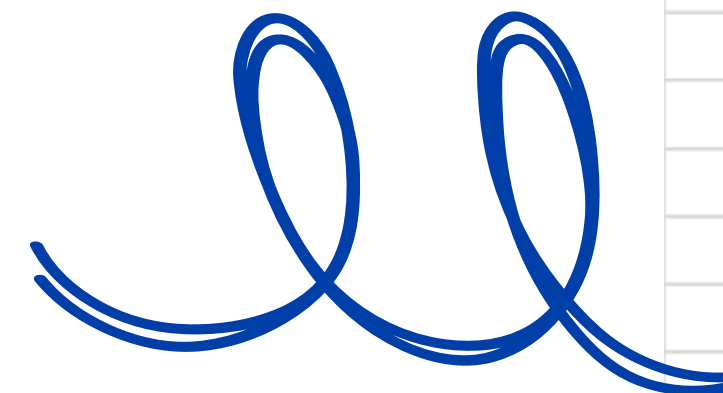
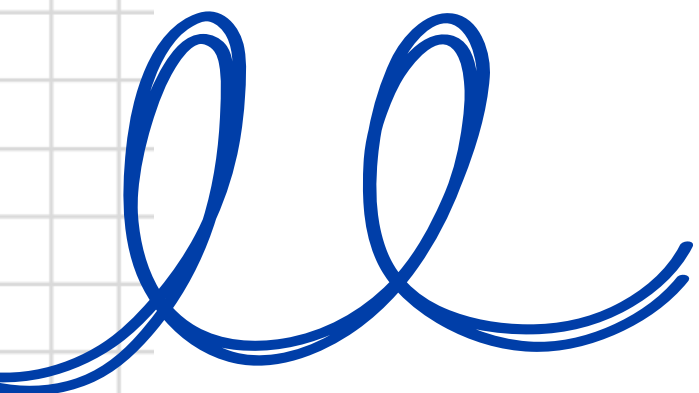


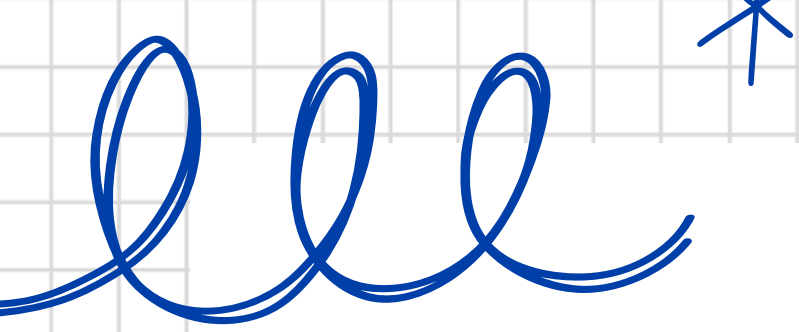


虚拟币会计软件



Crypto Accounting Software

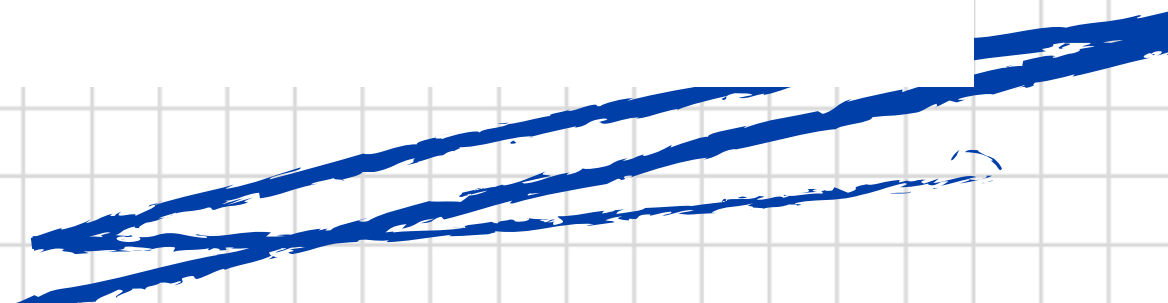


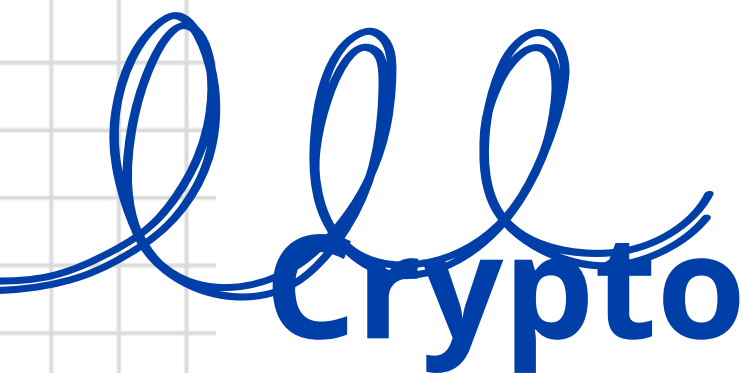


讨论 Discussion:

What crypto accounting software have
you heard of / used before?

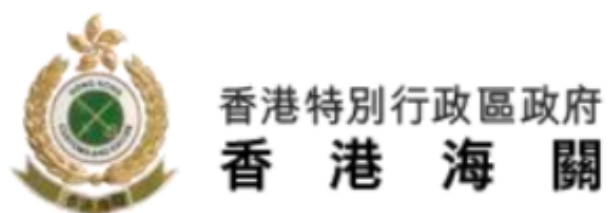
您听说过/使用过哪些加密会计软件?





加密法规并不容易遵守

crypto regulations are not easy to comply with



1. VASP监管报告，证监会月度报告及年度审核报告

- 《证券及期货条例》第402条及《证券及期货》第56条（财务资源）

1. Regulatory Reporting for VASP Monthly SFC Report and Annual Audited Report

- Section 402 of the Securities and Futures Ordinance and section 56 of the Securities and Futures (Financial Resources)

2. 旅行规则（交易监控）交易详情需要被记录

2. Travel Rule (Transaction Monitoring) Transaction Detail to be kept

Consolidated statement of financial position ^{55, 56, 57, 58}				
(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)				
	Note	31 December 2021 \$'000	31 December 2020 \$'000	
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment ⁵⁸	11	234,508	201,321	
Investment property ⁵⁹	11	84,950	66,690	
		319,458	268,011	
Intangible assets	12	15,220	14,400	
Goodwill	13	916	1,100	
Interests in associates	16	40,308	29,478	
Interest in joint venture				
Equity securities design through other compreh				
Financial assets measur profit or loss (FVPL)				
Financial assets measur				
Derivative financial inst				
Deferred tax assets				
Current assets				
Derivative financial inst				
Inventories and other c				
Contract assets ⁶¹				
Trade and other receiva				
Prepayments				
Trading securities				
Cash and cash equivale				
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payabl				
Contract liabilities ⁶¹				
Bank loans and overdra				
Lease liabilities ⁶²				
Derivative financial inst				
Other current liabilities				
Current taxation				
Provisions				

FORM 6 ROLLING BALANCE CASH CLIENT ANALYSIS AS OF THE END OF REPORTING MONTH [1004]

Top 20 rolling balance cash clients with the largest net debit balances as of reporting date

Row	Ranking	Name of client	Account balance (Note 1) (HK\$'000)	Market value of securities holdings (HK\$'000)	Adjusted balance (Note 1) (HK\$'000)	Row
[1]	1		0	0	0	[1]
[2]	2		0	0	0	[2]
[3]	3		0	0	0	[3]
[4]	4		0	0	0	[4]
[5]	5		0	0	0	[5]
[6]	6		0	0	0	[6]
[7]	7		0	0	0	[7]
[8]	8		0	0	0	[8]
[9]	9		0	0	0	[9]
[10]	10		0	0	0	[10]
[11]	11		0	0	0	[11]
[12]	12		0	0	0	[12]
[13]	13		0	0	0	[13]
[14]	14		0	0	0	[14]
[15]	15		0	0	0	[15]
[16]	16		0	0	0	[16]
[17]	17		0	0	0	[17]
[18]	18		0	0	0	[18]
[19]	19		0	0	0	[19]
[20]	20		0	0	0	[20]
		Sub-total	0	0	0	[6002]
		Other clients with net debit balances	0	0	0	[6005]
		Less: General provision for bad or doubtful debts, if any (Note 2)	0	0	0	[6007]
		Total balance after general provision for bad or doubtful debts, if any (Note 2)	0	0	0	[6010]

Validate This Sheet

我们的目标是仅通过唯一的一个平台来管理加密金融，从而简化您的财务流程

Our goal is to streamline your financial processes with a single platform to manage crypto finance

钱包 Wallet



银行 Bank



交易所 Exchange



托管 Custody



支付 Payment







会计 | 估值 | 对账 | 报告

合规 Compliance



税务 Tax



运营&分析

operation & analytics

Key Management Dashboard

Daily Operational Dashboard

Elven.com

The screenshot shows the Elven.com website. The navigation bar includes 'Business', 'Solutions', 'Use Cases', 'Resources', 'About', 'Get a Price Quote', and a 'Get Started' button which is circled in red. The main content area features the text 'Professional Crypto Accounting Software' and two buttons: 'Get started >' and 'Contact sales >'. A large screenshot of the software interface is displayed, showing a 'Transactions' table with columns for Date, Journal Type, Reference No., Dr/Cr, Account, Auxiliary Code, Currency, and Amount. The table lists several transactions, including 'Crypto sales', 'COGS', 'Commission income', 'Broker fee', 'Pay fee', and another 'Crypto sales' entry. An 'Add Rule' dialog box is also visible, showing a rule configuration for 'When Account is BSC-9120' and 'Currency is USDC', with a condition 'Amount is greater than or equal to 100'.

Date & Journal No.	Journal Type	Reference No.	Dr/Cr	Account	Auxiliary Code	Currency	Amount
2023/12/25 CS-08534	Crypto sales	958d88cc454d	Dr	Customer Deposits	UID-User-9983	USD	\$4074
			Cr	Crypto Sales	ESP-B2C2		
2023/12/25 COGS-08102	COGS	958d88cc454d	Dr	Cost of sales	ESP-B2C2		
			Cr	Unrestricted Crypto assets	UID-User-4		
2023/12/25 CI-89423	Commission income	958d88cc454d	Dr	Customer Deposits	UID-User-4		
			Cr	Commission Income	BU-OTC		
2023/12/25 BF-70324	Broker fee	958d88cc454d	Dr	Broker Fee	Broker-Bro		
			Cr	Accounts Payable	-		
2023/12/25 CP-60102	Pay fee	958d88cc454d	Dr	Transaction Cost	-		
			Cr	Crypto Payable	-		
2023/12/25 CS-08534	Crypto sales	958d88cc454d	Dr	Customer Deposits	UID-User-4		
			Cr	Crypto Sales	ESP-B2C2		

加密会计软件的优势

1. 节省时间
2. 节省成本（内部开发成本/对账成本）
3. 更易于审计

Crypto accounting software benefits

1. Save time
2. Save cost (in-house development cost / reconciliation cost)
3. Easier to audit

Trusted by leading enterprises in crypto and beyond

HASKEY

coinhako

LEGEND TRADING

meet.google.com 正在共享窗口。 停止共享 隐藏

停止共享 隐藏

Nansen

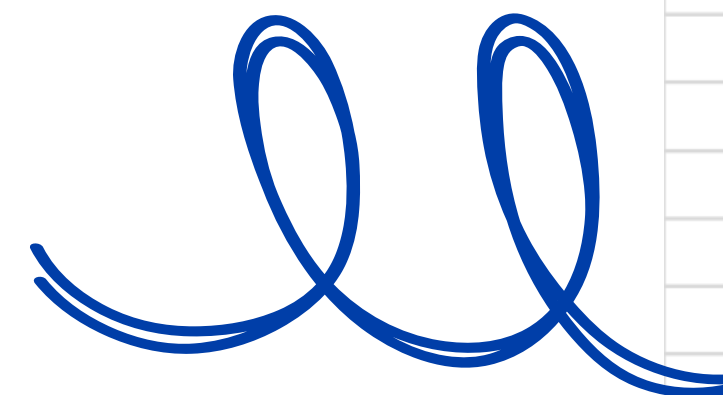
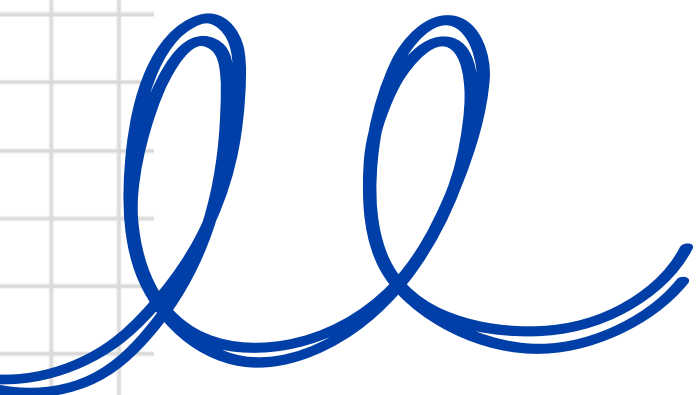
Alchemy Pay



群合作伙伴



Group Partners



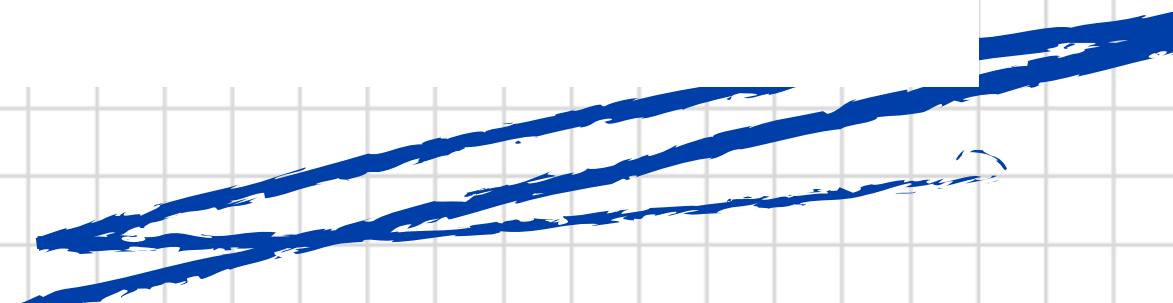


讨论 Discussion:

What partners should the Web3

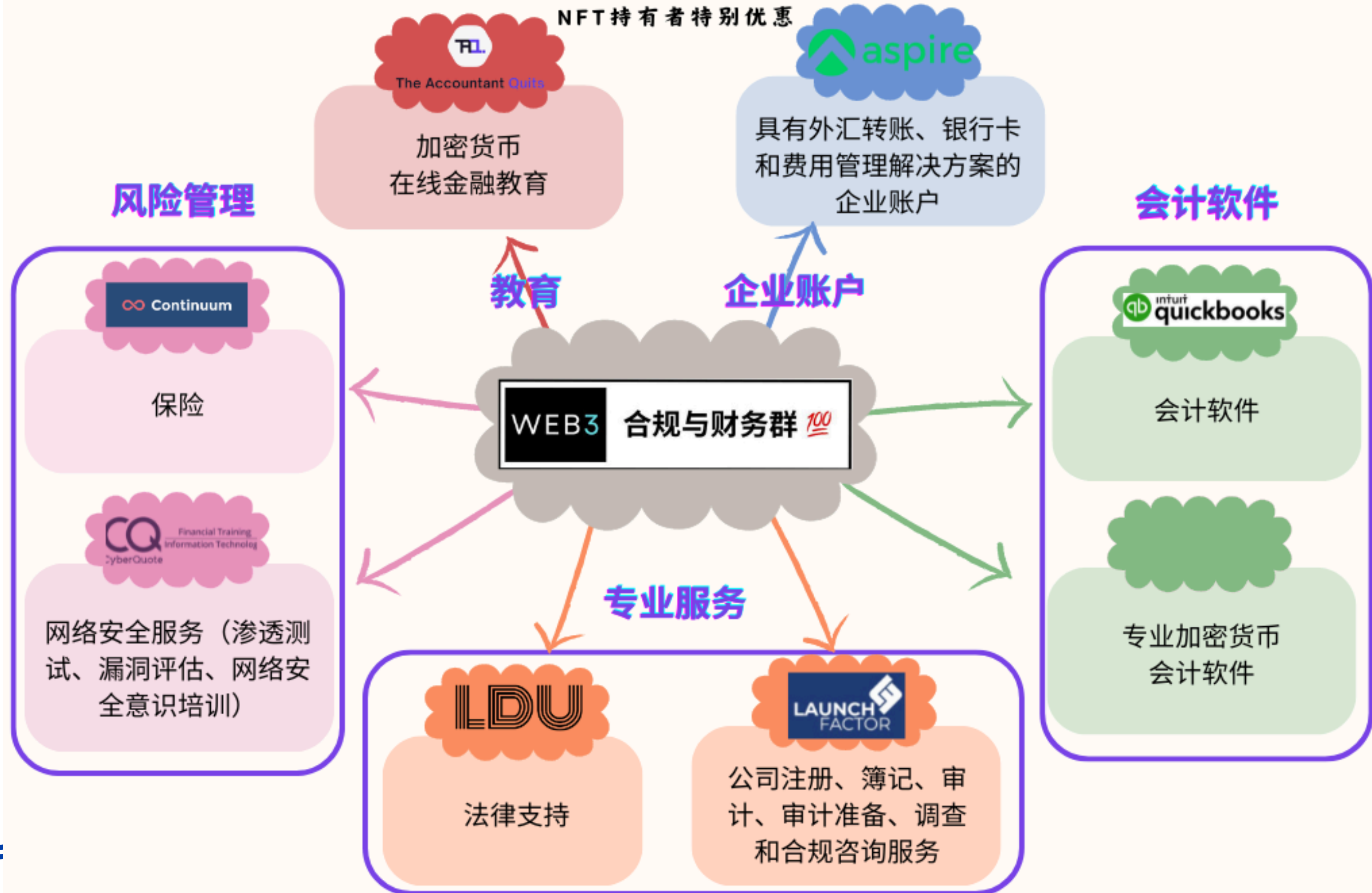
Accountants Group have?

Web3合规财务群应该有什么合作伙伴?



合作伙伴:

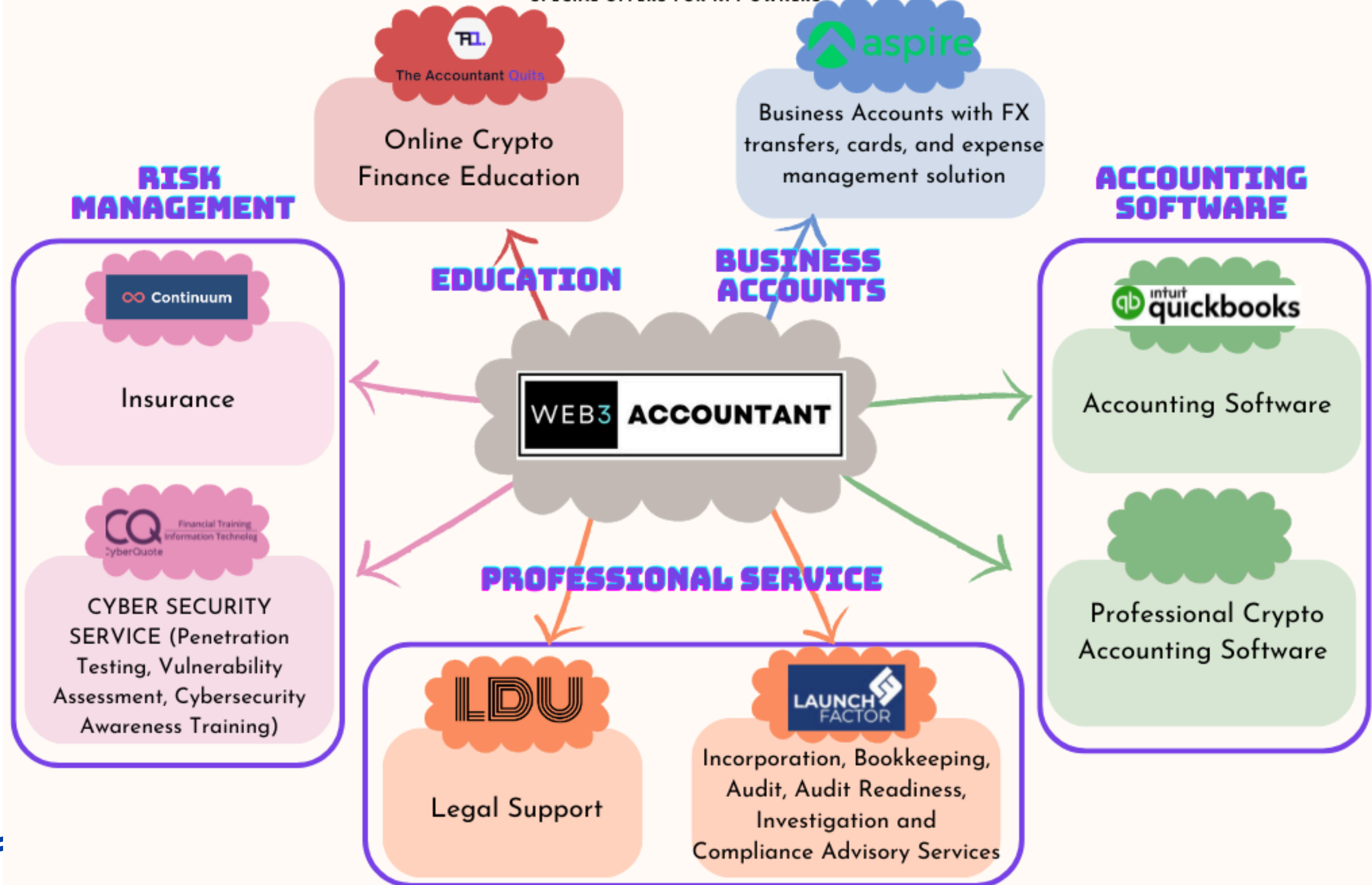
NFT 持有者特别优惠



我们的 web3 友好合作伙伴提供最优质的全球服务，这些服务均根据其专业精神进行精心挑选。

Partners:

SPECIAL OFFERS FOR NFT OWNERS



Our web3-friendly partners provide top-quality **global** services, **carefully selected** for their professionalism.



Launch Factor

Danny Lim, 联合创始人
@Elaine_launchfactor(TG)

服务：注册成立, 记账, 审计, 审计准备, 调查研究, 以及合规服务

优惠：所有调查和合规咨询服务可享 9 折

 <https://launchfactor.xyz/>



Continuum Risk Advisory

Rob Russell, 创始人兼董事
rob@continuuminsure.com
+66 922 706472

服务：保险

优惠：可享 8.5 折

 <https://www.continuuminsure.com/>



Cyberquote

Alex Yang, 业务经理
+65 9061 6176

服务：网络安全服务（渗透测试, 漏洞评估, 网络安全意识培训), 金融培训服务

优惠：网络安全服务9折

 <https://cyberquote.com/>



Launch Factor

Danny Lim, Co-Founder
@Elaine_launchfactor(TG)

- Incorporation, Bookkeeping, Audit, Audit Readiness, Investigation and Compliance Advisory Services
- 10% discount on all investigation and compliance advisory service

 <https://launchfactor.xyz/>



Continuum Risk Advisory

Rob Russell, Founder & Dir
rob@continuuminsure.com
+66 922 706472

- Insurance
- 15% discount

 <https://www.continuuminsure.com/>



Cyberquote

Alex Yang, Business Mgr
+65 9061 6176

- Cyber Security Services (Penetration Testing, Vulnerability Assessment, Cybersecurity Awareness Training), Financial Training Service
- 10% discount for cyber security services

 <https://cyberquote.com/>



The Accountant **Quits**

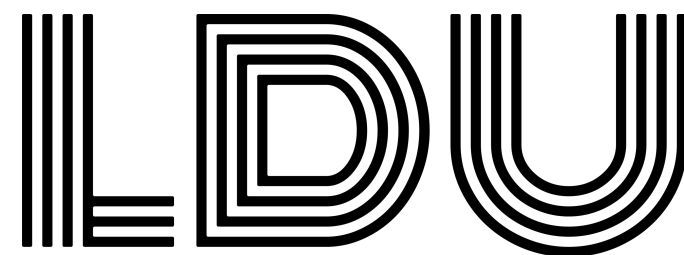
The Accountant Quits

Umar Mallam Hassam, 创始人
@accountantquits(TG)
umar@theaccountantquits.com

服务：线上加密金融教育

优惠：可享 8 折

 <https://www.theaccountantquits.com/>



LDU

Daniel Lo, 联合创始人
+65 8814 4271

服务：为web3公司提供法律支持

优惠：15分钟免费法律咨询

[https://calendly.com/lduasia-15mins/launchfactor?](https://calendly.com/lduasia-15mins/launchfactor?month=2024-06)
month=2024-06

 <https://www.lduasia.com/>



Aspire

Jesalin, 合伙经理
jesalin.t@aspireapp.com
+65 94551942

服务：商业账户与FX转账，信用卡，以及费用管理解决方案

优惠：FX最高可获得250美元现金奖励，信用卡最高可获得200美元现金奖励

 <https://aspireapp.com/zh-HK/>



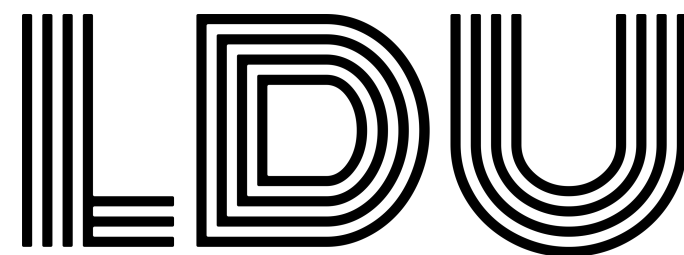
The Accountant **Quits**

The Accountant Quits

Umar Mallam Hassam, Founder
@accountantquits(TG)
umar@theaccountantquits.com

- Online Crypto Finance Education
- 20% discount

 <https://www.theaccountantquits.com/>



LDU

Daniel Lo, Co-Founder
+65 8814 4271

- Legal support for web3 companies and projects
 - Free 15-minute legal consult
- <https://calendly.com/lduasia-15mins/launchfactor?month=2024-06>

 <https://www.lduasia.com/>



Aspire

Jesalin, Partnerships Mgr
jesalin.t@aspireapp.com
+65 94551942

- Business Accounts with FX transfers, cards, and expense management solution
- Up to \$250 cash bonus in FX transactions and \$200 cash bonus on card spends

 <https://aspireapp.com/zh-HK/>




Quickbooks

Chan Wei Xiang, 群主理人
ElvenWeiXiang (微信)

服务：会计软件

优惠：新用户第一年可享 7 折，第
二年可享 5 折

 <https://quickbooks.intuit.com/hk/>

讨论 Discussion:

What other partners would you like to see?

大家还希望看到什么合作伙伴？

What feedback do you have about the course?

大家对今天的课程有什么反馈？

Would you recommend it to a friend?

你们会推荐给朋友吗？



关于我们 About Us

WEB3 合规与财务群 *100*

会计师为会计师而设

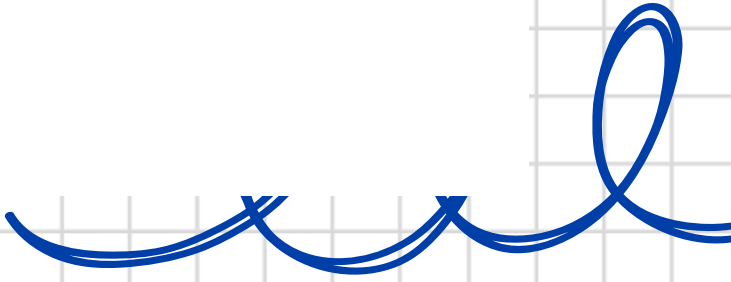
目标:

1. 分享 Web3.0 合规和财务新闻
2. 分享 Web3.0 合规和财务事件
3. 让成员们在轻松的环境中交流

WEB3 ACCOUNTANT

For Accountants By Accountants

Objective:

1. Sharing Web3.0 Compliance and Finance News
 2. Sharing Web3.0 Compliance and Finance Events
 3. Allow members to network in a casual setting
- 



谢谢! Thank you!

Chan Wei Xiang

曾暉翔



<https://www.linkedin.com/in/wonderfulweixiang/>



ElvenWeixiang



Wei Xiang 曾暉翔 ID: 4308863286



winston.lf@launchfactor.us

欢迎扫描右侧二维码

添加好友后即邀请入群

Email me to join the group

