



كلية المستقبل الجامعة/ قسم المحاسبة/ المرحلة الأولى
المادة: قراءات محاسبية E/ المحاضرة الأولى/ مفاهيم أساسية في المحاسبة
م. م محمد عبدالرسول المعموري

المصطلح Term	التعريف باللغة الإنكليزية
Accounting	A systematic way of recording and reporting financial transactions for a business or organization
Accounts receivable	The amount of money owed by customers or clients to a business after goods or services have been delivered and/or used
Accounts payable	The amount of money a company owes creditors (suppliers, etc.) in return for goods and/or services they have delivered
fixed Assets	are long-term and will likely provide benefits to a company for more than one year, such as a real estate, land or major machinery
Current Assets	are those that will be converted to cash within one year. Typically, this could be cash, inventory or accounts receivable
Balance sheet	A financial report that summarizes a company's assets (what it owns), liabilities (what it owes) and owner or shareholder equity at a given time.



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Capital	A financial asset or the value of a financial asset, such as cash or goods. Working capital is calculated by taking your current assets subtracted from current liabilities—basically the money or assets an organization can put to work
Cash flow	The revenue or expense expected to be generated through business activities (sales, manufacturing, etc.) over a period of time
Cost of goods sold	The direct expenses related to producing the goods sold by a business. The formula for calculating this will depend on what is being produced, but as an example this may include the cost of the raw materials (parts) and the amount of employee labor used in production
Debit	An accounting entry where there is either an increase in assets or a decrease in liabilities on a company's balance sheet



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Credit	<p>An accounting entry that may either decrease assets or increase liabilities and equity on the company's balance sheet, depending on the transaction. When using the double-entry accounting method there will be two recorded entries for every transaction: A credit and a debit</p>
Equity and owner's equity	<p>In the most general sense, equity is assets minus liabilities. An owner's equity is typically explained in terms of the percentage of stock a person has ownership interest in the company. The owners of the stock are known as shareholders</p>
General ledger	<p>A complete record of the financial transactions over the life of a company</p>
Current liabilities	<p>are those debts that are payable within a year, such as a debt</p>
long-term Liabilities	<p>A company's debts or financial obligations incurred during business operations.</p>



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Trade discount	<p>Is a percentage discounted from the purchase price, and is based on the volume of goods ordered at one point in time. Higher discounts may be applicable to larger orders, with smaller discounts for lesser orders</p>
Depreciation	<p>Assets have a certain length of time in which they operate efficiently, referred to as 'an asset's useful life.' During this period the value of that asset depreciates due to age, wear and tear, or obsolescence. The loss in value is recorded in accounts as a non-cash expense, which reduces earnings whilst raising cash flow</p>



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Expenses	<p>Fixed expenses: payments like rent that will happen in a regularly scheduled cadence. Variable expenses: expenses, like labor costs, that may change in a given time period. Accrued expense: an incurred expense that has not been paid yet. Operation expenses: business expenditures not directly associated with the production of goods or services—for example, advertising costs, property taxes or insurance expenditures</p>
Income statement	<p>Is a financial statement that reports a company's financial performance over a specific accounting period. Financial performance is assessed by giving a summary of how the business incurs its revenues and expenses through both operating and non-operating activities</p>
Deposit	<p>a sum of money paid into a bank or building society account.</p>