

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
جامعة الفرات الأوسط التقنية
المعهد التقني النجف
القراءات المحاسبية

Accounting readings

Preparation

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(MCs. PhD. Analytical and Linguistic
Methods)

الاهداف السلوكية لمادة القراءات المحاسبية

ان يعرف الطالب مصطلحات المحاسبة بدقة

ان يعرف الطالب مصطلحات التحليل المحاسبي بدقة

ان يشخّص الطالب الفرق بين المصطلحات المحاسبية بدقة

ان يشخّص الطالب الفرق بين انواع القيد

ان يشخّص الطالب المصطلحات الخاصة بالدورة المحاسبية

ان يحدد الطالب انواع القيد بدقة

ان يحدد الطالب ادوات القيد بدقة

ان يحدد الطالب خطوات الدورة المحاسبية بدقة

ان يحدد الطالب تعريف الدورة المحاسبية بدقة

الاهداف
الخاصة
لمادة
القراءات
المحاسبية

- أن يتعرّف الطالب على مفهوم المحاسبة بدقة .
- أن يربط الطالب مفهوم المحاسبة بالعلوم الأخرى .
- أن يشخّص الطالب فروع المحاسبة بدقة .
- أن يوظّف الطالب الادوات المحاسبية في التحليل
- أن يتقن الطالب الدورة المحاسبية

Behavioral objectives of the accounting readings course

For the student to know the concept of accounting accurately.

The student should link the concept of accounting to other sciences.

The student should accurately diagnose the branches of accounting.

The student should employ accounting tools in accounting analysis

The student must master the accounting course



What is the accounting?

What is the accounting cycle?

What is the financial analysis?

What are the accounting principles?

What are the accounting assumptions?

What are the qualitative characteristics of financial reports?

Accounting is a science that includes rules and principles related to —

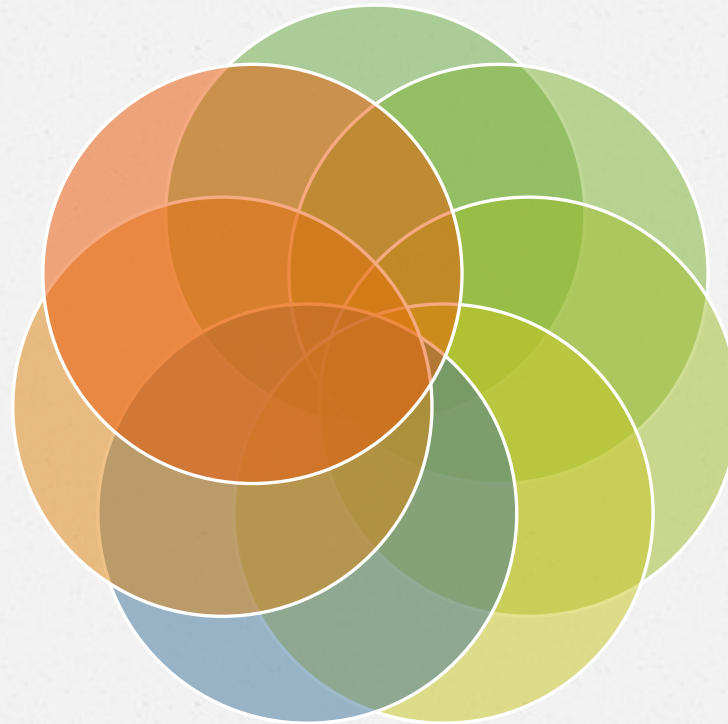
1-Analysis of financial operations

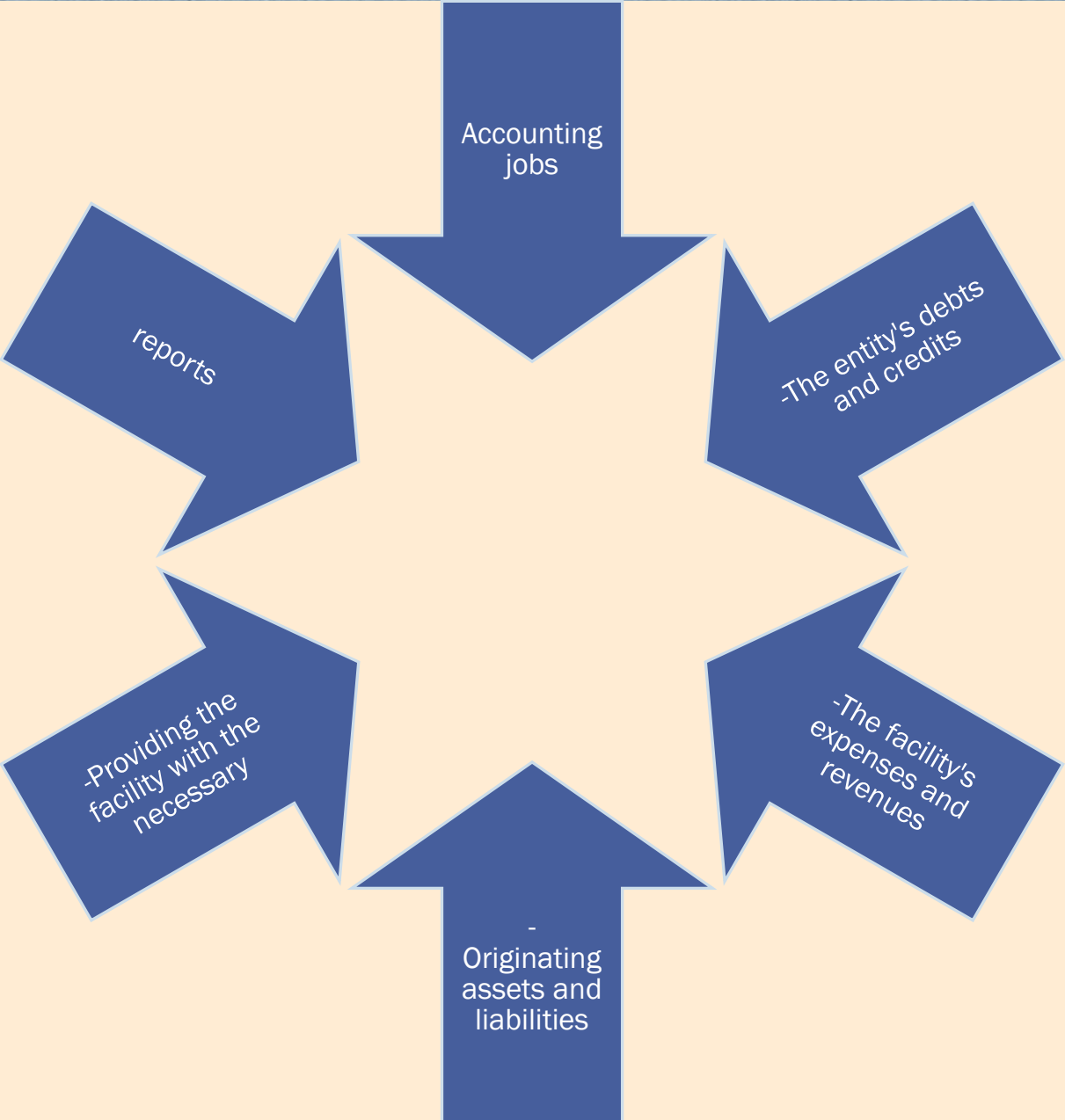
2-Recording financial transactions

3-Financial operations tab

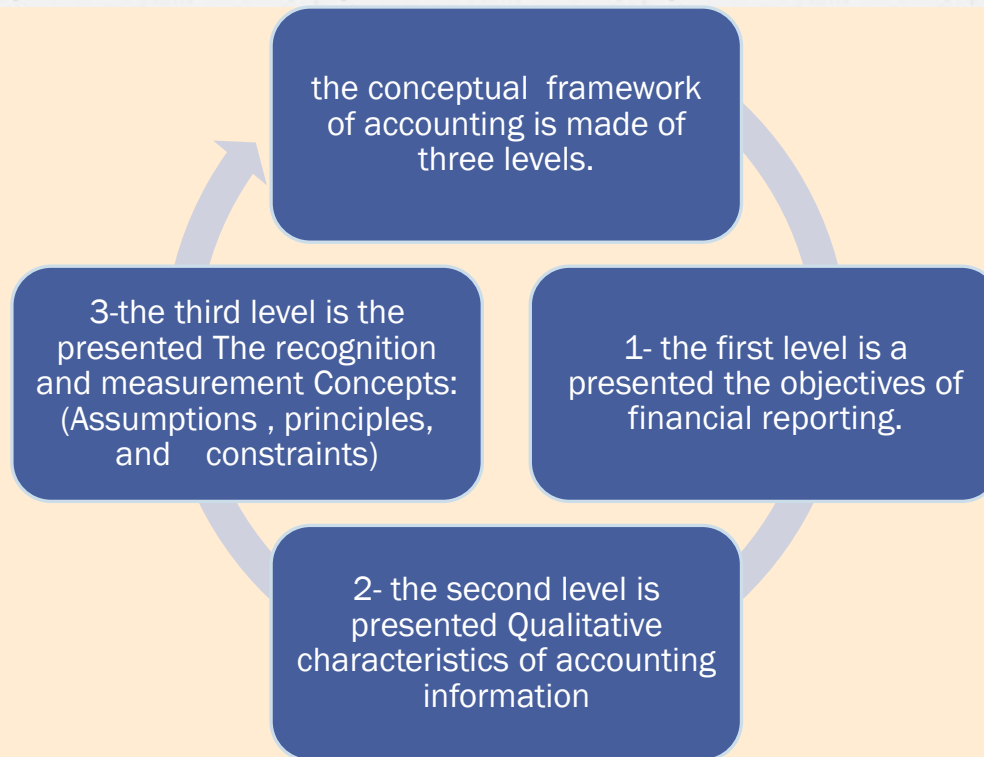
4-Classification of financial operations

5-Summarizing financial operations





The conceptual framework of accounting



the importance of book - keeping

1-
Facilitates
planning-

2-Decision-
making-

3-
Controlling-

4-
Protection
from theft
and
insecurity -

5-Helpful
in getting
loans -

6-Sale of
business-

Types of accounting

general
,there are
two kinds of
accounting:-

1- Financial
Accounting

Financial
accounting is the
process of
providing financial
information to
external parties.

2- Management
Accounting

Management
accounting is the
process of
providing
financial
information to
internal
management for
use

Accounting classifications



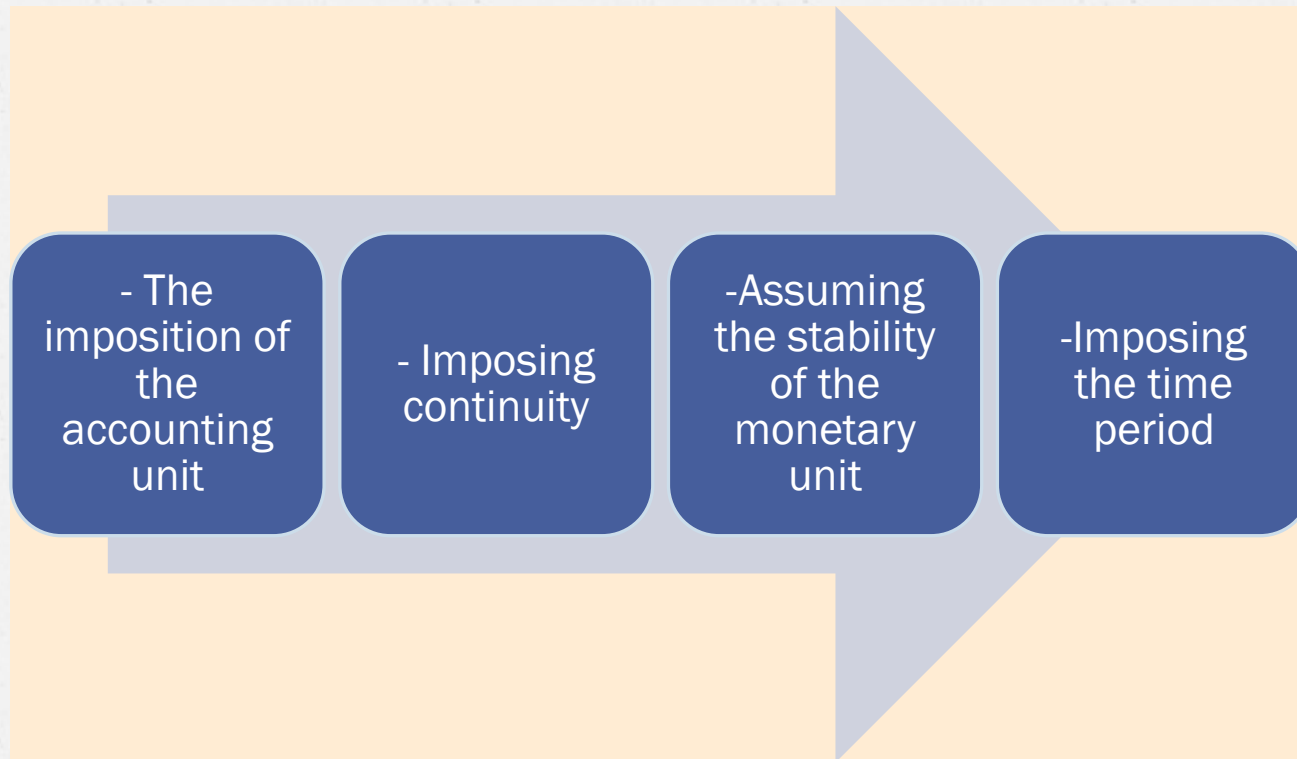
Intellectual framework for accounting

Assumptions

principles

constraints

the accounting assumptions



the accounting principles

-The principle of historical cost

- -Principle of recognition of revenue
- -Interview Principle
- -The principle of objectivity
- -The principle of full disclosure

The main users of accounting information



1- Investors .



2- Craditors .



3- Government



4- Researchers.



5- Labors .



6- shareholders



7- Analysts .

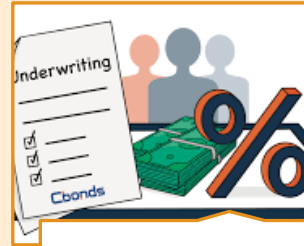
The main users of accounting information



8- Advisers



9- Brokers .



10- Underwrite.



11- Lawyers



12- press
Financial.



13- Economists



14- groups
Consumer

Professional and regional organizations that

issue international accounting standards

Below we discuss the most important of these organizations that regulate the accounting

profession

International Federation Of Accountants (IFAC)

First: Accounting Principles Committee

International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC)

Second: The International Federation of Accountants



Third: The General Union of Arab Accountants and Auditors

General Union of Arab Accountants and Auditors

Fourth: The Arab Society of Certified Public Accountants

Arab Society Certified Accounting (ASCA)

- Fifth: Financial Accounting Standards Authority
- Financial Accounting Standards Board(FASB)
- Sixth: The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
- American Institute Of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA)
- Seventh: American Accounting Association

Accounting transaction Analysis and Recording

A-
Accounting
cycle

B- Business
and
accounting
transactions

C- Single
entry
system

D-
Accounting
equation

F- Double
entry
system

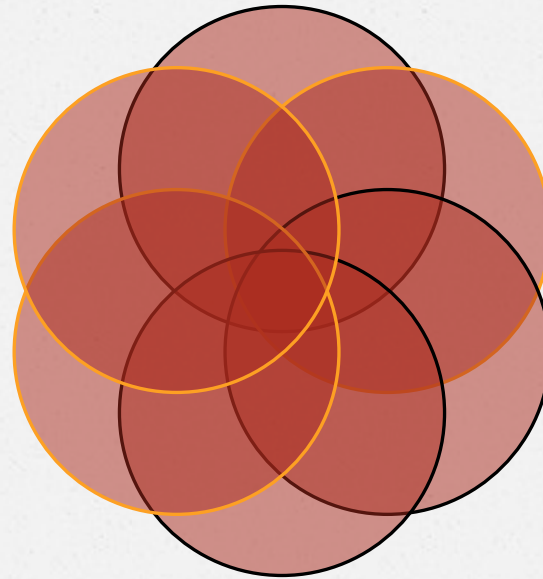


Basic terms

Transaction

Adjusting
Entry

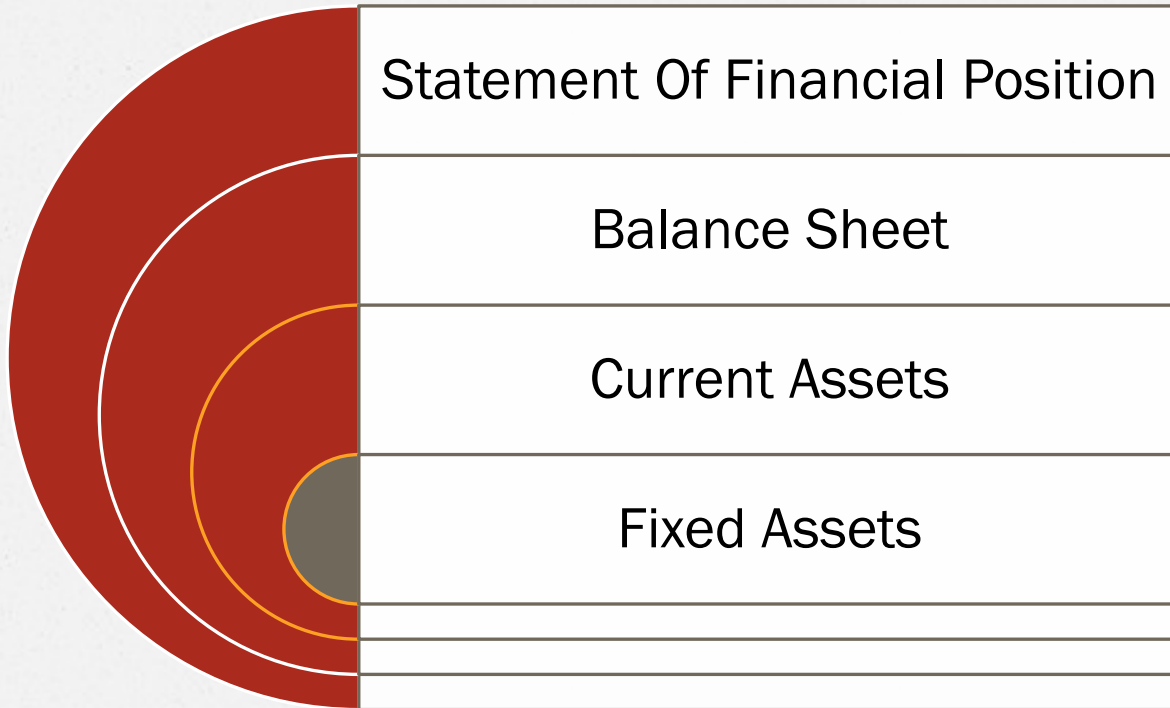
General
Journal



Account

Accounting
Cycle

Journal Entry



Gain On Sales Of Assets

**Other
Revenue**

Net Income From Operation

**Rent
Revenue**

Interest Revenue



Ending Inventory

Beginning Inventory



Purchases



Purchases Returns
& Allowances



Net Purchases



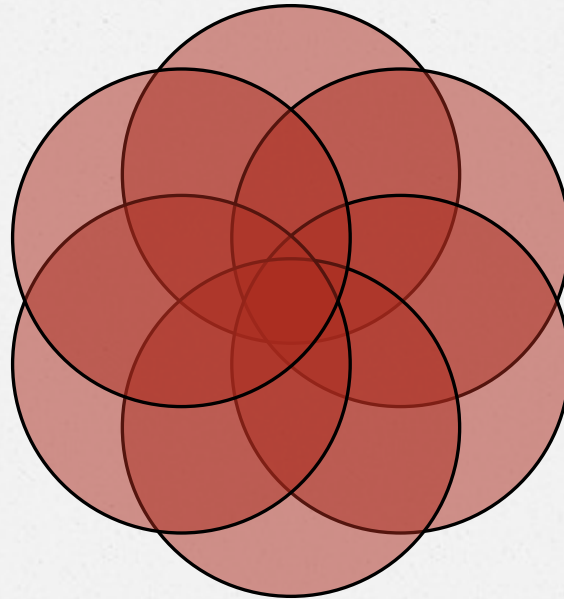
Closing Entry

= On Credit

Ledger

= Income
Summery

Post



Trial Balance

Notes
Payable

Cost Of
Goods
Sold

Liabilities

Accounts
Payable

**Selling
Expenses**

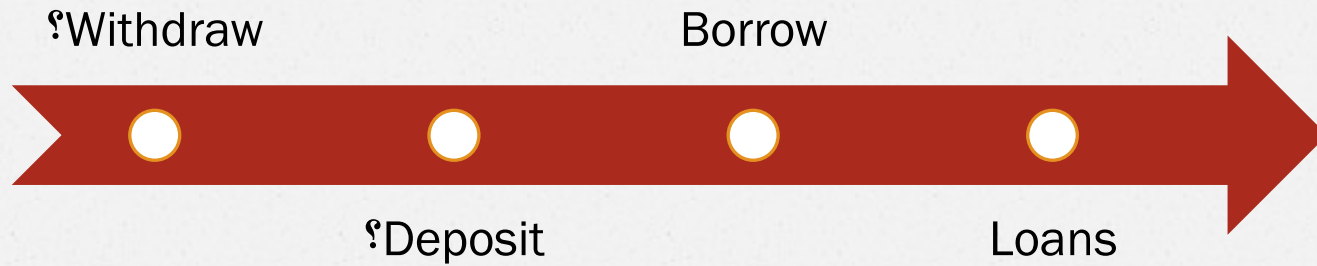


= Short Term Loans

= Long Term Liabilities-

= Long Term Loans-





Trade Discount
Cash Discount
Purchases Discount



**Owner's
Drawings**



**Owners
Equity**



Capital



**Preperaid
Expenses**



**Income
Statement**



Gain On
Sales
Of
Assets

Gain On
Disposal

Current
Assets

Net
Income /
Net Loss

Dividends

Interest
Expenses

Bad
Debts

Loss On
Sale Of
Assets

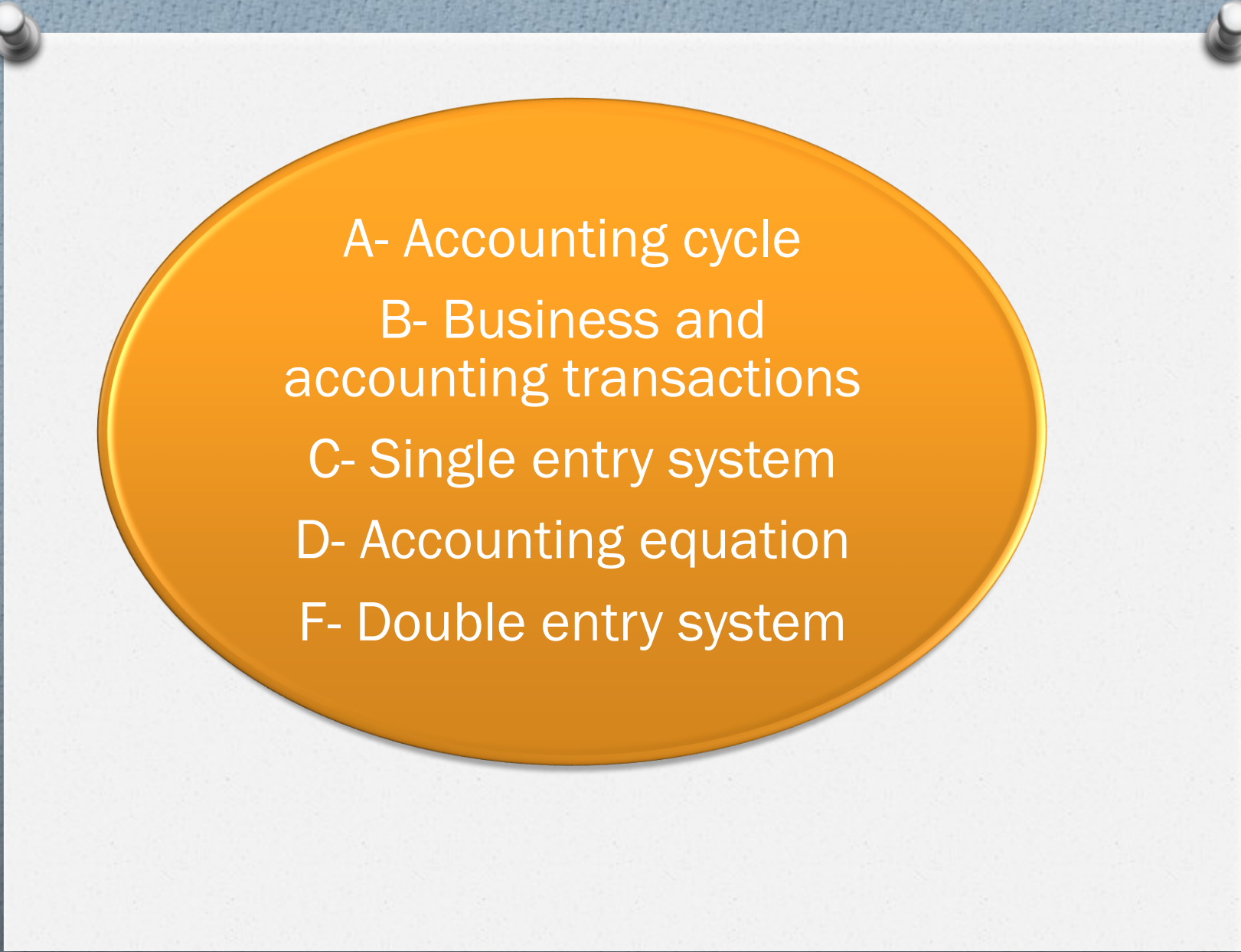
Loss On
Disposal

Salespeople's Salaries

Transportation Out

General &
Administrative Expenses

Net Income From
Operation

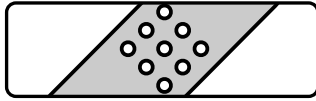
- 
- A- Accounting cycle
 - B- Business and accounting transactions
 - C- Single entry system
 - D- Accounting equation
 - F- Double entry system

الدورة المحاسبية



Accounting cycle

Accounting cycle: It is a group process for identifying, analyzing, and recording the company's accounting events. Its chain of steps begins with a transaction, and ends with its inclusion in the financial statements. Additional accounting records used during the accounting cycle include the general ledger, Trial balance



The accounting cycle can be divided into the following steps



1- analyse transaction from source document.



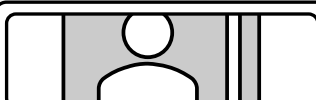
2- record in journal.



3- Post to general Ledger accounts.



4- adjust the general ledger accounts .

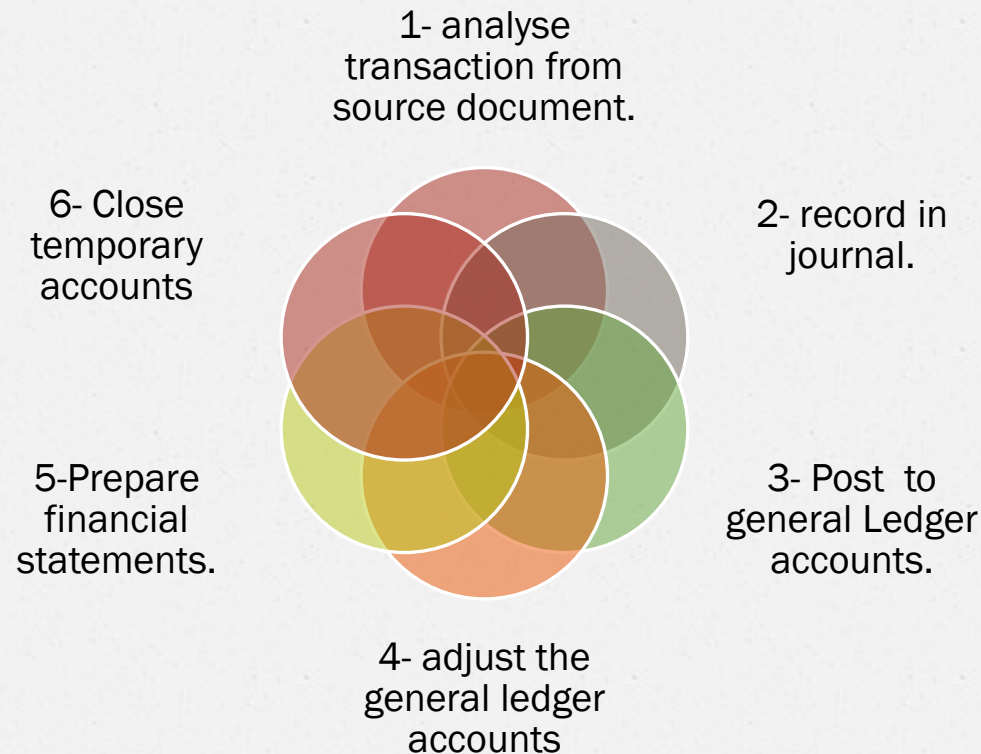


5-Prepare financial statements.



6- Close temporary accounts

The accounting cycle can be divided into the following steps



Business and accounting transactions:

define of
business
transaction



business
transaction is
defined: as an
exchange of
goods services
money
between two
or more
parties.



transaction is
measurable
event internal
to a business
such as
adjustment for
the use of
assets in
operation

Business and accounting transactions:

Any business transaction is an accounting transaction if:

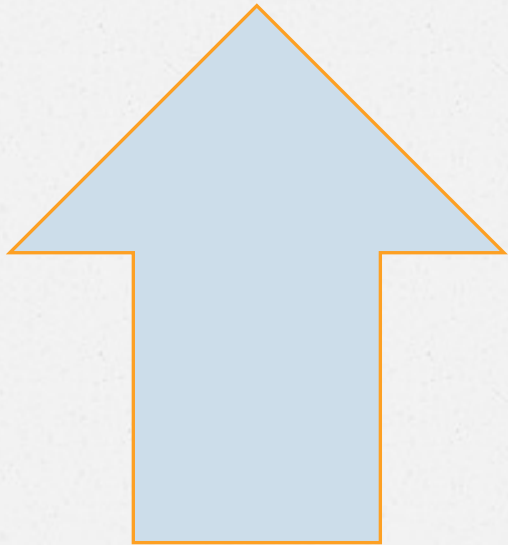
1- there is a real change between two parties.

2- there is an effect for this transaction on any of the elements of accounting: assets, Liabilities, and/or owners equality

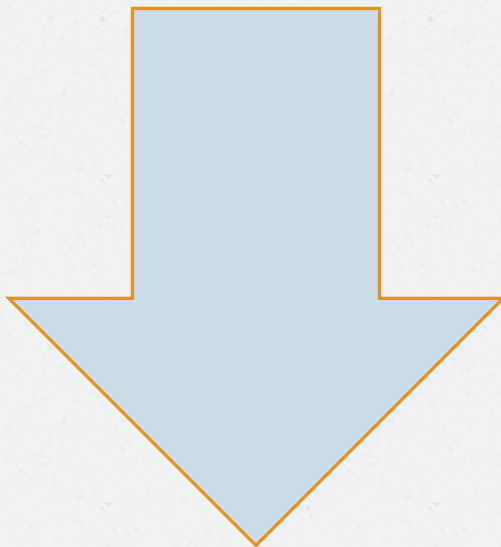
-transection analysis:

Transaction analysis is the process is studying a transaction to determine. its economic effect on the business in terms of Accounting equation .

Apply transaction analysis to analyze simple business transaction in terms of Accounting model





Accounting
equation:



Assets -
liabilities =
Stockholders
equity (capital)

Single entry system:

definition of single entry 
system:

A system of accounting in 
which each transaction is
recorded only once, in this
system separate record
showing

Single entry system:

1- definition of single entry system:

A system of accounting in which each transaction is recorded only once, in this system separate record showing amounts due and amounts owed are kept on customers, creditors, and cash.

Exercise(1)

- September 1,2011 Ahmed started his business by capital IQD 10000(in thousands IGD).
- December 31, 2011 an inventory made for the assets and liabilities as follow:

Assets	IQD	Liabilities	IQD
Cash	3000	Creditors	6500
Debtors	5500	Loans	5000
Goods	9000		
Furniture	4500		
Equipment	2000		
Machines	14500		

Required:

determine the profit or losses of the enterprise

The Solution:

Total Assets=3000+5500+9000+4500+2000+14500=38500 IQD

Total liabilities=6500 +5000=11500 IQD

Capital 31/12=38500-11500=27000 IQD

Profit or loss= capital 31/12- capital 1/1

27000-10000 = 17000 IQD

Note: the additions To capital or deductions from Capital during the financial period, and the drawings per personal use, either cash or goods, must consider for determination real result (profit or loss) as follow:

1- increase of capital- additions+ drawings= real profit

2-decrease of capital + additions- drawing = real loss

=The above equations can be explained by the following equation:

real profit= capital 31/12- (capital 1/1+
additions- drawings)

real profit= capital 31/ 12- capital 1/1-
additions+ drawings

real loss= capital 1/1- (capital 31/12 - additions +
drawings)

real loss= capital 1/1- capital 31/12 +additions –
drawings

Exercise(2):

-October 1, 2011 Amjed started his business buy cash IQD 50000 (in thousands IQD)

- December 31, 2011 he made an inventory of the assets and liabilities as follow:

Assets	IQD	Liabilities	IQD
Cash	15000	Creditors	15000
Bank	10000	Loans	25000
Goods	30000		
Furniture	5000		
Cars	20000		
Equipment	25000		

Additional information: the additions and drawings through the period were as follow:

- additions IQD 10000
- drawings IQD 5000

Required: compute the profit or loss of the Enterprise

The Solution:

total Assets = $15000 + 10000 + 30000 + 5000 + 20000 + 25000 = 105000$ IQD

total liabilities = $15000 + 25000 = 14000$ IQD

capital 31/12 = total assets - Total liabilities

Capital 31/12 = $105000 - 40000 = 65000$ IQD

increase of capital = capital 31/12 - capital 1/1

increase of capital = $65000 - 50000 = 15000$ IQD

real profit = increase of capital- Additions + drawings

real profit= 15000-10000+5000 =10000IQD

real loss= capital 1/1- capital 31/12 +additions – drawings

real loss = 50000 - 65000 +10000 -5000

= -15000+10000 -5000

= -10000

Or

we can use the following equation:

real profit= capital 31/12-(capital 1/1+additions-drawings)

real profit= capital31/12- capital1/1- additions +drawings

Real Profit=65000-50000-10000+5000=10000 IQD

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Accounting readings course 3

Preparation

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الاهداف السلوكية لمادة القراءات المحاسبية الملزمة ٣

○ أن يتعرّف الطالب على مفهوم القيد المزدوج بدقة .

○ أن يتعرف الطالب على قيد اليومية .

○ أن يشخّص الطالب المعادلة المحاسبية بدقة .

○ أن يتعرف الطالب على الميزانية العمومية.

○ أن يتعرف الطالب على دفتر الاستاذ.

Behavioral objectives of the mandatory accounting readings course 3

The student should be familiar with the concept of double entry carefully. 0

For the student to become familiar with the Journal accounting entries. 0

The student should accurately diagnose the accounting equation. 0

. For the student to know the balance sheet 0

For the student to become familiar with the ledger. 0



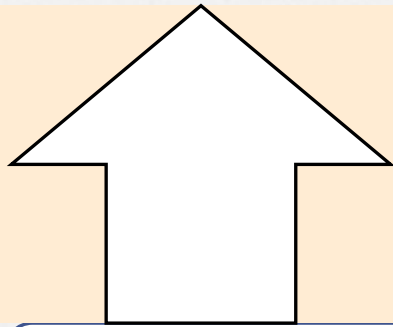
What is The double entry rule?

What is the Ledger ?

What is the Journal entry?

What are the Accounting equation?

What is the Balance sheet



double entry

Balance sheet

the Ledger

Accountin equation

double entry rule

the double entry rule: It is a basic rule in accounting that stipulates that every financial transaction must be matched by an opposite transaction of equal value, so the total debts must be equal to the total creditors.

Example: If you buy furniture for your office for 5,000 riyals, the debit will be 5,000 riyals to the furniture account (assets), and the credit will be 5,000 riyals to the cash account (assets).

Double entry

Double entry Double entry is an accounting system that requires every financial transaction to be recorded in the form of a credit and a debit. This system helps ensure the accounting equation is balanced and tracks the money flowing in and out of the company

Accounting equation

The accounting equation is the *o* basis of the double-entry system and states that total assets must be equal to total liabilities and equity

Balance sheet

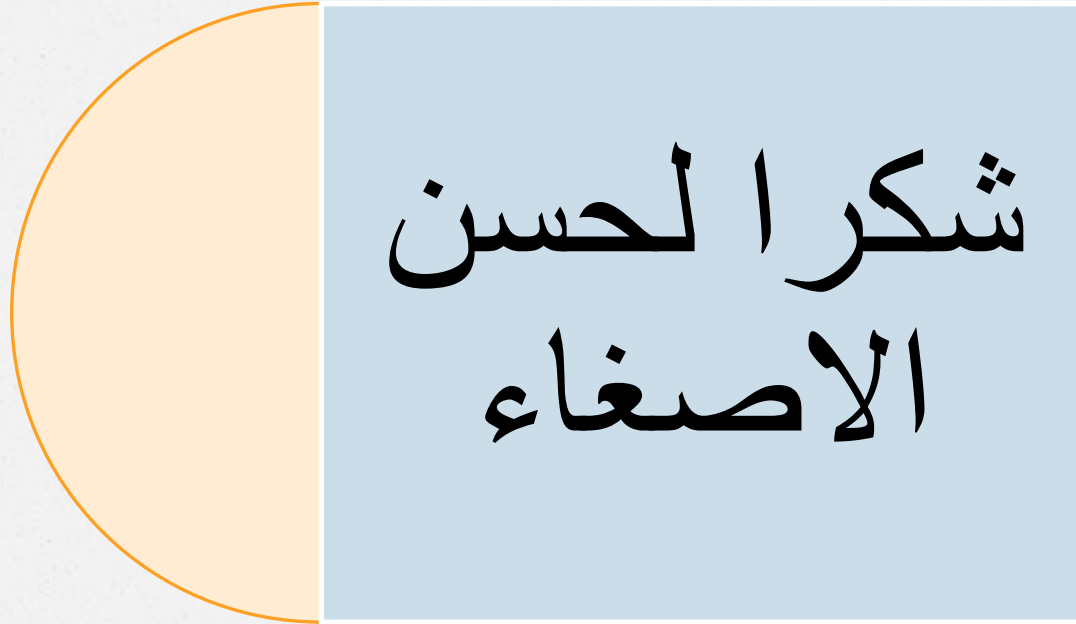
The balance sheet is the financial report that provides an overview of all a company's accounts and shows the assets, liabilities and equity at the end of the accounting period. Example: If a company wants to report on its financial condition at the end of the year, it will rely on the balance sheet to show total assets, liabilities, and equity. Example: If a company wants to report on its financial condition at the end of the year, it will rely on the balance sheet to show total assets, liabilities, and equity

ledger

A ledger is a record where all the financial accounts of a company are documented and reflects changes in the value of these accounts as a result of financial transactions. Example: If a company has one account for cash, one for sales, and one for employees, these accounts and changes in their value will be recorded in the ledger

journal entry

A journal entry is a record where all a company's financial transactions are documented. Transactions are recorded according to the double entry system (credit and debit). Example: Recording a raw materials purchase transaction worth 50,000 Saudi riyals will require recording a debit entry of 50,000 riyals in the raw materials account and a credit entry of the same value in the suppliers' account



شكرا لحسن
الأصغاء