

ISTAMOVA G. U.

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TDIU

**ACCOUNTING
WITHIN
ENGLISH**

TASHKENT

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O‘RTA MAXSUS
TA‘LIM VAZIRLIGI**

TOSHKENT DAVLAT IQTISODIYOT UNIVERSITETI

Istamova Gulnoza Utkurovna

ACCOUNTING WITHIN ENGLISH

**O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o‘rta maxsus ta‘lim vazirligi
tomonidan o‘quv qo‘llanma sifatida tavsiya etilgan**

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Taqdim qilinayotgan mazkur “**Accounting within English**” bir qancha bo‘limlardan iborat bo‘lib, o‘quv-qo‘llanma sohaga oid so‘z birikmalarini mashqlar yordamida. Undan iqtisodiy yo‘nalishdagi barcha OTM professor-o‘qituvchilari va talabalari, iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarida faoliyat olib borayotgan mutaxassislar foydalanishlari mumkin.

Presenting this methodological book provides off “**Accounting within English**” with the exercises definitions. Students can develop their vocabulary for this line of work. The manual is also designed for teachers who conduct lessons in above-mentioned majors and for people who work for economic and financial companies.

Reviewers:

Sh.U.Rahimova – Associate professor of the “English language” department in Tashkent state university of economics.

Khamzaev S.A. – Associate professor, Doctor of Philosophy in Philology, PhD of the department “Theoretical sciences of English”, at UzSWLU.

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UNIT1

Introducing accounting

This chapter establishes the main concepts and issues, which are fully explored later.

Business is an exciting and fast changing environment. ‘Globalisation’ and e-business have created new opportunities and fresh challenges. Accounting concepts, definitions and frameworks need reformulating to make them more relevant and applicable to a high technology, global environment as well as traditional business sectors.

This chapter introduces the concepts of capital and profit using a worked example and a ‘circuit of capital’ model. When you have completed this chapter, attempt the two questions at the end, checking your answers against the solutions given. Once the relationship between capital and profit is understood, we progress to Accounting terms and definitions (Chapter 2) which are then placed in an overall framework for understanding accountancy and finance (Chapter 3).

Businesses are run for profit; without it they do not survive. Profit is generated by selling a product or service for more than the total cost of making or buying it. The more a company sells, the more profit it should make. Measuring the exact amount of profit, however, is not easy. Measuring profit is the main purpose of accounting.

Just making a profit is not enough. Profit has to be sufficient to justify the capital invested in the business. Making a £100,000 profit seems, at first glance, a good result; however, if £10,000,000 (£10 million) of capital had been invested, he

profit is not sufficient. The profit only represents a 1% return on the capital. A Better return can be earned by simply putting the money in a bank. As well as measuring profit, accounting also measures the amount of capital invested in a business.

Capital is used to buy the equipment, such as computers, and materials, such as stationery, needed to run a business. Capital,

therefore, is invested in a range of different types of assets, some of which are long term and some short term.

Accounting keeps a record of all the different types of assets a business owns. As well as owning assets, businesses also owe money, e.g. to suppliers. These are termed liabilities. Accounting is a useful tool for managers because it measures:

- . Profit
- . Capital
- . Assets and liabilities

Profit is shown on the profit and loss account. All assets and liabilities are listed on the year-end balance sheet.

Companies sometimes sell goods for less than cost. Retailers, for example, occasionally sell at a loss in order to gain publicity and attract new customers. On the Internet, DVDs are sometimes sold at a loss to attract new subscribers to a web service. Evan Schwartz (Digital Darwinism, Penguin, 1999, p. 10) reports the fact that copies of the Oscar-winning 'Titanic', which cost the company \$15.00, were sold for \$9.99. Losses reduce the company's capital.

Circuit of capital

Managing a business can be broken down into four stages:

- . Put money into the business;
- . Use the money to buy the materials, equipment and people needed;
- . Make the product or provide the service;
- . Sell the product for more than it cost to make it.

The total amount of money put into the business by the owner is known as capital. The first transaction (Step 1) in any new business is the injection of capital into the business, usually in the form of cash.

Step 2 is using the capital to get the resources (materials, people, equipment, etc.) the business needs. Step 3 is making the product. Step 4 is when the profit is made, because the goods are sold for more than it cost to make them. At the end of Step 4, the initial capital invested has come back and, because of the profit, there will be more capital than at the start.

Because capital comes around in a circle, the four stages are called the ‘circuit of capital’ (see Figure 1.1).

Step 1

Investing in the business

There are three main sources of finance for business:

- . Cash from the owner(s) of the business;
- . Reinvesting profit earned by the business;
- . Borrowing money from a bank.

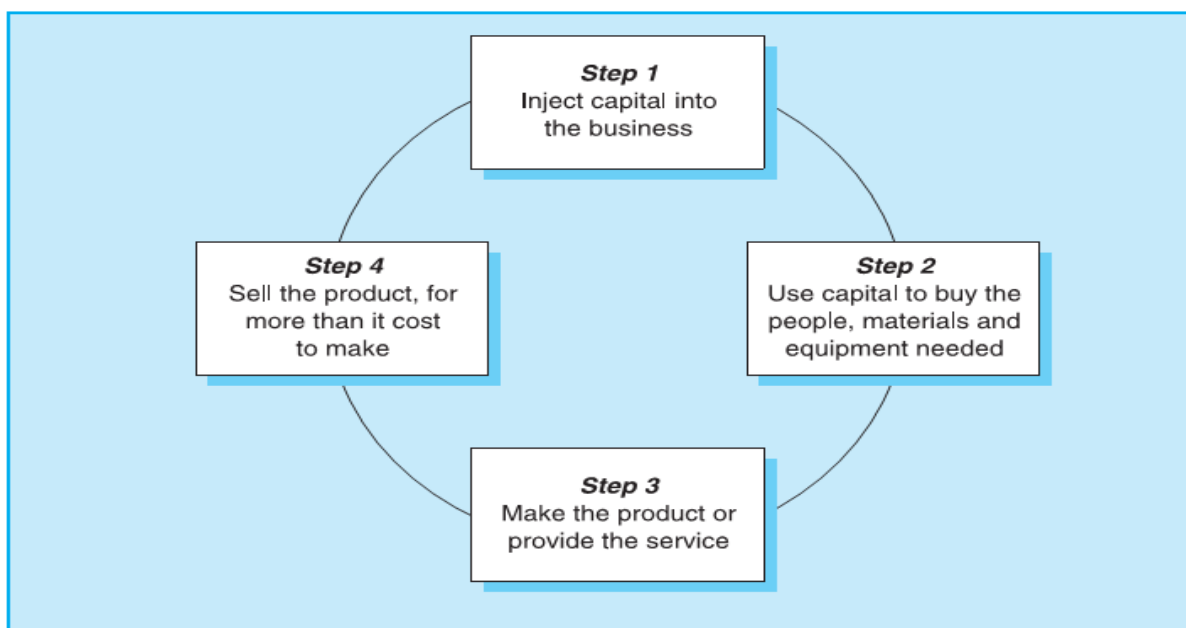


Figure 1.1 The circuit of capital

Most small firms start up with an injection of cash from the owner. This cash may come from the owner’s savings or from a

redundancy payout. Larger businesses work on a combination of finance from banks and shareholders.

Step 2

Buying what the company needs Every business needs materials, equipment and people. New businesses usually have to pay cash for materials, but eventually suppliers will offer credit terms. This means the firm does not have to pay for goods immediately. The difficulty with recruiting people is getting those with the right skills and attitude. Employees might be on permanent or short-term contracts, either full or part time.

Equipment can be rented or bought. If it is bought then it becomes an asset, which the business owns. This is called a fixed asset. If it is rented it is not owned, so it cannot be an asset of the business.

Step 3

Making the product or service

A range of industries, including retailing, wholesaling, business services and manufacturing, will be considered. Accounting is applicable in all industries as well as in government, hospitals, schools and charities.

Capital and profit

As a result of the circuit of capital, there is a definite relationship between **capital and profit**:

. If the business is making a **profit, capital** at the end of the circuit will be greater than at the start.

. If the business is making a **loss, capital** at the end of the circuit will be less than at the start.

. If the company is **breaking even, capital** at the end of the circuit will be the same as at the start.

Businesses can be classified into sole traders, partnerships or limited companies. The **profit** earned by a business is owned by the proprietor or shared among the partners or shareholders. The owner(s)

may choose to take all or some or none of the profit out of the business. For example, if a small business makes a £50,000 profit, the owner can choose to take all the £50,000, or just £20,000 or even none. Money taken out of the business by a sole trader or partner is called **drawings**, because it is drawn out of the business. Profit taken out of the business by shareholders in a limited company is termed **dividends**.

. If the owner takes all the **profit**, the **capital** at the end is the same as at the start.

. If the owner takes none of the **profit**, the **capital** at the end is higher than at the start.

Because the business is separate from its owner, **capital** and **profit** held by the business are ‘owed to the owner’ and are both, therefore, liabilities.

Example

Type of business	Starting capital	Profit or loss	Drawings	Finishing capital
Making a small loss	5000	-500	0	4500
Breaking even	5000	0	0	5000
Making a small profit	5000	1000	0	6000
Making a larger profit	5000	3000	500	7500

Many e-businesses have reported losses and, consequently, their capital has decreased rather than increased. Colin Barrow (How to Survive the e-Business Downturn, John Wiley, 2000, p. 172) reports that during the year 2000 Amazon.com, the Internet-based bookseller, made a net loss of \$308 million. This reduced shareholders' capital from around \$266 million to just \$25 million.

Circuit of capital in action

Here is an example of how the circuit of capital works for a fruit & veg. street trader called Mark Flowers. This business does not need a lot of specialist equipment and the overheads are low, so it is not risky.

Follow the four stages of the 'circuit of capital' every day.

Monday

Mark Flowers has a fruit & veg. stall on Albert Square. He puts £500 start-up capital into the business. On the first morning he buys £300 worth of fruit & veg. By the end of the day he has sold all of this for £400.

1. Mark starts with £500 capital in cash.
2. All he has to buy is fruit & veg., which costs £300.
3. He offers this product throughout the day.
4. He manages to sell it all for £400, making £100 profit.

He ends the day with £600 capital, made up of the original £500 plus £100 profit.

At the end of the first day of trading, Mark's position is as follows:

Assets		Workings
Cash	600	(£500 - £300 + £400)

Liabilities

Opening capital	500	
Profit	100	(£400 - £300)
Closing capital	600	

Make sure you understand where every figure comes from. Note the total of the

assets equals the total of the liabilities.

Tuesday

Mark buys a new stall for £100 and £300 of fruit & veg. He sells all the fruit & veg. for £400. He draws out £20.

1. Starts off with £600 capital.
 2. Buys fixed assets £100 and purchases £300.
 3. Works the stall all day (and doesn't employ anyone).
 4. Sells all the fruit & veg. for £400 and draws out £20 for his own use.
- He ends Tuesday with capital of £680, invested in £100 fixed assets and £580 in cash.

At the end of the second day, Mark's position is as follows:

Assets	Workings
Fixed assets	100
Cash 580	
(£600 ————— £100 ————— £300) £400	
————— £20)	
680	

Liabilities

Opening capital	600	From Monday
Add: profit	100	
(£400 ————— £300)		
Less: drawings	20	

Closing capital 680
cash

Note: capital is not the same as

Make sure you are happy with every figure; if not, go back. Note: Capital has only gone up £80.

Wednesday

Mark purchases £300 of fruit & veg. and sells it for £350 (Wednesday is a half day). Draws another £20 out of the business.

1. Starts with £680 capital.
2. Purchases £300.
3. Works all morning.
4. Sells all the fruit & veg. for £350, making a profit of £50, but draws out £20.

He ends up with capital of £710, invested in £100 fixed assets and £610 in cash.

Assets	Workings
Fixed assets 100	
Cash	610
(£580 ————— £300) £350 ————— £20)	
710	

Liabilities

Opening capital 680	From Tuesday
Add: profit	50
(£350 ————— £300)	
Less: drawings 20	
Closing capital 710	

Understand every figure? If not, go back.

Thursday

Mark persuades his supplier to grant him one week of credit. He purchases £300, all on credit, and sells it for £400.

1. Starts with capital of £710.
2. Purchases £300 on credit.
3. Works all day.
4. Sells all the goods for £400, making a profit of £100.

He ends the day with capital of £810, invested in fixed assets £100 and cash £1110, and owes creditors £300.

Assets		Workings
Fixed assets	100	Stall
Cash	1010	(£610+£400)
	1110	Total
Liabilities		
Opening capital	710	From Wednesday
Profit	100	(£400-£300)
Less: drawings		0
Closing capital	810	Subtotal
Creditors	300	Owed to supplier
	1110	Grand total

Friday

A very busy day, Mark purchases £500 of fruit & veg. on credit and sells it for £600. He takes out £150 for the weekend.

Assets		Workings
Fixed assets	100	
Cash	1460	(£1010+£600-£150)
	1560	

Liabilities

Opening capital	810	From Thursday
Profit	100	
Less: drawings	150	Ready for the weekend
Closing capital	760	
Creditors	800	Two days' worth
	1560	

Summarising these five days in numbers gives the following figures, all in £'s.

How much profit has been made?

Sales	2150	(£400 + £400 + £350 + £400 + £600)
Less: cost of sales	1700	(£300 + £300 + £300 + £300 + £500)
Gross profit	450	

How much capital has been invested in the business?

Opening capital	500	From day 1
Add: profit	450	See above
Less: drawings	190	(£20 + £20 + £150)
Closing capital	760	(£500 + £450 - £190)

How has that capital been used?

Assets

Fixed assets	100	Stall
Cash	1460	
Total	1560	

Liabilities

Creditors	-800	Two days' worth	760
-----------	------	-----------------	-----

It is also a useful skill to be able to summarise these figures in words that are clear and easy to understand.

1. Mark Flowers bought a total of £1700 worth of fruit & veg. over the five

days. He sold it all for £2150, making a profit of £450.

2. Mark started trading with £500 capital, which had been increased by £450 of

profit, but reduced by £190 drawings. The resulting closing capital was therefore £760.

3. By Friday Mark owned a fixed asset (a stall) which cost £100 and had £1460

in cash. He also owed £800 to creditors.

Note: We have measured the profit, capital, assets and liabilities.

Conclusions

Keep in mind there is more than one issue in business. Not only how much profit, but also how much **capital** was invested to earn that profit, and what was it invested in? Profit is not a difficult concept to understand, but **capital** is more difficult. **Capital** invested in a business is spent on materials and equipment, etc. When goods are sold, the cash spent comes back. If the business is profitable, the **capital** and cash will increase. The **capital** is owed by the business to the owner, so it is a liability. If the owner draws out all the profit, the amount of **capital** at the end of the year is the same as at the start. If all the profit is left in the business, the **capital** at the end is greater than at the start. There are two questions below for you to attempt. You will probably notice that the answers to the questions are given. Have a quick look at the answer before trying the question. Make sure you attempt the question at least twice, so that you can do it without looking at the answer.

The amount of capital invested by global companies is huge. For instance Colin Barrow (How to Survive the e-Business Downturn, John Wiley, 2000, p. 17) reports that during 1999 IBM made a net profit of \$7712 million on the basis of investing \$20,511 million. The sales generated by global companies are also substantial. Major oil companies regularly exceed \$200 billion sales per year.

Retro

An entrepreneurial student starts a new business buying second-hand clothes and selling them at a local street market.

Friday

Injects £100 cash into the business. Uses this to buy £100 worth of 'Starsky and Hutch' 1970s style open-collar shirts. Sells all the shirts for £200.

Saturday

Buys a good-quality clothes rail for £50 and £150 of 'Paul McCartney' T-shirts. Sells the T-shirts for £300.

Monday

Buys some second-hand platform shoes for £100. Sells them for £110. Tuesday Buys a batch of 'Tom Jones' style frilly shirts for £100 and sells them for £200.

Wednesday

Buys a batch of flared denim jeans for £200. Sells them for £250. Draws out £25.

Thursday

Buys a batch of cheesecloth shirts for £100 and sells them for £90. All of the transactions, sales and purchases, are in cash. The student intends to develop the business by selling clothes to university lecturers.

Your task

1. Show the value of assets and liabilities at the end of every day, using the box format we used in the Mark Flowers example.
2. Summarise the week's trading in terms of the amount of profit made, the amount of capital invested in the business and the detail of what the capital was invested in (the assets and liabilities, etc.).
3. Summarise the week's trading in words.

Suggested layout

Friday

Assets

Workings

Fixed assets

Cash

Liabilities

Opening capital

Add: profit

Less: drawings

Closing capital

Saturday

Assets

Workings

Fixed assets

Cash

Liabilities

Opening capital

Add: profit

Less: drawings

Closing capital

Monday

Assets

Workings

Fixed assets

Cash

Liabilities

Opening capital

Add: profit

Less: drawings

Closing capital

Tuesday

Assets

Workings

Fixed assets

Cash

Liabilities

Opening capital

Add: profit

Less: drawings

Closing capital

Wednesday

Assets

Workings

Fixed assets

Cash

Liabilities

Opening capital

Add: profit

Less: drawings

Closing capital

Thursday

Assets

Workings

Fixed assets

Cash

Liabilities

Opening capital

Add: profit

Less: drawings

Closing capital

During the week purchases amounted to £ .

These were all sold for £ .

This gives a gross profit of £ .

At the end of the week fixed assets amounted to £ .

Cash amounted to £ .

The start-up capital was £ .

To this is added profit of £ .

Drawings amounted to £ .

Closing capital at the end of the week was £ .

UNIT2

The language of accounting

This unit sets out the definitions needed to understand profit and loss accounts and balance sheets.

This chapter focuses on the key definitions needed to understand modern business. As well as learning these definitions, their relevance in particular business contexts needs to be understood. The focus of this chapter is the retail sector and the 'supply chain'. The profit and loss account and the balance sheet are used to illustrate the importance of these key definitions.

Study the key accounting terms carefully and make sure you understand the significance of the distinction between cash and credit. After completing the in chapter exercise, use the multiple choice questions at the end of the chapter to test your understanding.

Key accounting terms

The keywords are listed below along with their definitions:

Income	Most income is earned from selling goods or services, but there are other sources of income like interest received and profit on sale of fixed assets.
Sales	The value of goods and services sold to customers in a year.
Cash sales	Sales, which are paid for immediately using notes, coins, cheques, switch cards or credit cards.
Credit sales	Sales, which will be paid for by the customer within an agreed period of time, e.g. 60 days.
Debtors	A customer to whom credit sales have been made, who has not yet paid for the goods, i.e. a

	customer who owes the company money.
Expenditure	The costs of running the business week to week and month to month. Expenditure does not include long-term investments, i.e. anything lasting more than one year. These are classified as fixed assets. Expenditure is split into purchases and expenses.
Purchases	Goods bought to sell at a profit, rather than bought for use in the business.
Cash purchases	Purchases of goods for resale, which are paid for immediately in cash or by cheque.
Credit purchases	Purchases of goods for resale, which may be paid for within an agreed time limit, e.g. one week or four weeks.
Cost of sales	The cost of purchasing the goods sold. Often referred to as costs of goods sold (COGS).
Expenses	All the expenditures, which are not purchases. Everything bought not to sell at a profit but to support the profit-making activity, e.g. rent, insurance, management salaries, advertising, promotions, bank charges, overdraft interest, travel expenses, postage, stationery, etc. Expenses are often referred to as overheads.
Assets	Items which the business owns. Normally split into fixed and current assets. Fixed assets are retained for more than one year, e.g. motor vehicles, computers, etc. Current assets get used up much more quickly, e.g. stock. The most important current asset is cash. Debtors are also a current asset.

Liabilities	Items owed by the business. There are long-term liabilities such as bank loans and short-term liabilities (current liabilities) such as creditors, overdrafts and loans.
Capital	Money invested in the business by the owner, and hence owed by the business to the owner, i.e. a liability.
Drawings	Money or goods drawn out of the business by the owner. Drawings reduce capital.
Creditors	Suppliers to whom the business owes money. These may be for purchases or expenses. Like capital, creditors are a particular type of liability.
Stock	The value of the purchases left in the warehouse at the end of the year. Goods bought but not yet sold.
Cash	The total of all the money in the current account, on deposit, in foreign banks and in the petty cash tin.
Overdraft	When money goes out faster than it comes in, the amount of cash in the bank reduces. Eventually the company will run out of cash and become overdrawn. An overdraft is a liability because the company owes money to the bank.
Petty cash	Small amounts of notes and coins kept on business premises to Meet expenses such as tea, coffee, birthday cakes.
Fixed assets	Equipment bought by the company to use in the business for more than one year. Can also include intangibles such as patents, trademarks and software. Sometimes referred to as ‘capital expenditure’.

Current assets	Stock +debtors +cash (the total of the three figures).
Current liabilities	Creditors+ overdraft
Net current assets	Current assets less current liabilities. Sometimes referred to as 'working capital'.
Gross profit	The difference between sales and the cost of goods sold (cost of sales). The profit generated from buying and selling.
Net profit	Gross profit less expenses, which is the same as the excess of income over expenditure.

The impact of taxation is ignored in all these definitions. Within some companies slightly different definitions are used. For instance, the acquisition of a fixed asset is sometimes referred to as a 'capital expenditure'. The term expenditure should be reserved for transactions with a one-year impact. Capital expenditure will be referred to as fixed assets.

Supply chain

Goods pass through many firms before they reach consumers. This is referred to as the 'supply chain'. A simple model of the supply chain is as follows:

- . Manufacture
- . Distribution
- . Wholesale
- . Retail

Manufacturers make goods and sell them to distributors. Distributors transport the goods around the country and sell them to wholesalers. Wholesalers sell to retailers, who in turn sell to consumers (see Figure 2.1). When retailers sell goods to consumers, it is usually a cash sale. The goods are paid for using notes, coins,

cheques, switch cards or credit cards. These are all different forms of cash. All the other sales in the supply chain are usually credit sales. When manufacturers sell to distributors, this is usually a credit sale. When distributors sell to wholesalers, this is usually a credit sale. Sales to consumers are cash sales, while business to business (b2b) sales are credit sales. Credit sales

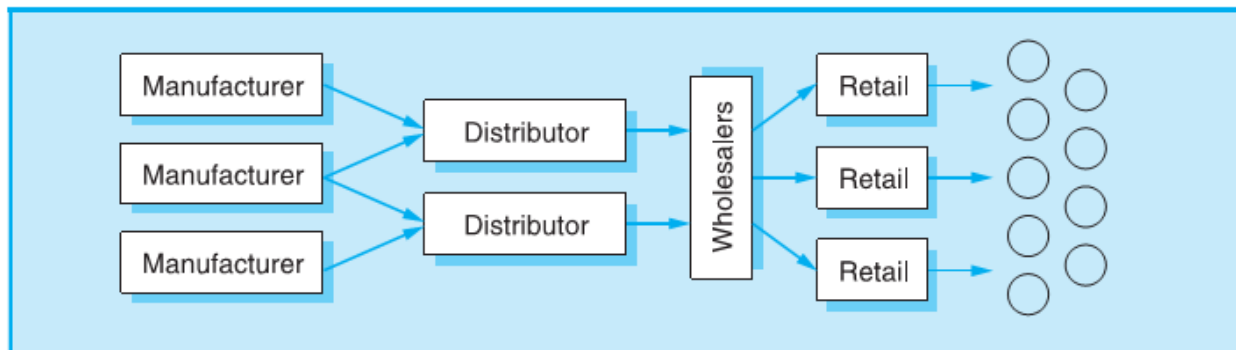


Figure 2.1 Supply chain

are, therefore, more common than cash sales. Cash sales usually only happen

when retailers sell to consumers.

Credit sales always lead to debtors. This is because a customer does not pay cash for a credit sale. As a result, the customer owes the money for the goods. The amount the customer owes is referred to as debtors. Because credit sales are common, debtors are also common. Debtors have to be carefully monitored because some debtors are slow payers, or will not pay at all.

As well as credit sales, credit purchases are also common. When retailers buy from wholesalers they usually do not have to pay cash, they can take goods on credit. These have to be paid for in, say, one month's time. When wholesalers buy goods from distributors, they do not have to pay cash, they can take goods on credit. In the same way that credit sales lead to debtors, credit purchases lead to creditors. Most companies have both debtors and creditors.

The 'supply chain' is an important idea. It focuses attention on the difference between an immediate customer and the ultimate consumer of goods, further down the supply chain. It also focuses

attention on the difference between an immediate supplier and the original manufacturer of materials, components and equipment. One strategy for increasing profit is cutting out the intermediaries. If a firm can deal directly with the ultimate consumer, and/or the original manufacturer, profits will be higher. The Internet makes it easier to deal direct with ultimate consumers and original manufacturers.

Airlines have used the Internet to sell direct to customers, cutting out travel agents. Some airlines offer a lower price for a ticket bought on the Internet. Others refuse to sell through agents and only sell through the Internet.

Some supply chains are more complex than others. Compact discs go through the following supply chain before getting to your CD player:

- . Polymer production
- . Blank disc manufacture
- . Disc recording
- . Packaging
- . Distribution
- . Wholesale
- . Retail

Although consumers pay cash when they buy CDs, all the other stages of the supply chain are on credit.

Cash and credit

Some businesses make cash sales, e.g. retailers, others credit sales. Cash sales are best because the cash is received immediately. Some businesses have to make cash purchases, others are able to negotiate credit purchases. Credit purchases are best because the company does not have to pay immediately. There are four possible situations:

- . **Cash sales** and **cash purchases**;
- . **Cash sales** and **credit purchases**;
- . **Credit sales** and **cash purchases**;
- . **Credit sales** and **credit purchases**.

Most businesses make **credit sales** and **credit purchases** and, as a result, they are owed money by customers (debtors) and they owe money to suppliers (creditors). Retailers are in a strong position, they make **cash sales** and **credit purchases**. They receive **cash immediately**, and do not have to pay suppliers for a few weeks. This is beneficial for cash flow, but profit margins are tight, e.g. 2%. The worst position is to make **credit sales** and have to pay **cash for purchases**. This is often the position new businesses find themselves in, because suppliers will not offer credit to new firms (because they have no trading history) and customers insist on getting credit (because this is normal practice in the b2b sector). New businesses, therefore, start off at a disadvantage.

It is quite difficult to think of an example of an established business that has to **pay cash** for **purchases** and has to give credit to customers. If you can think of a business in this position, make a note of it in the space below.

Did you try? If not, go back. You should not be thinking of a retail business, because these usually have cash sales. Concentrate on the b2b sector. Another clue is that wages and salaries always have to be paid in cash, weekly or monthly. Can you think of a business that buys people's time, pays them week by week, and sells that time to companies?

A recruitment agency supplying temporary staff fits the criteria. The 'temps' have to be paid weekly, but the companies to which the staff are supplied only pay at the end of the month, or even two months. Money goes out every week and doesn't come back in for a month or two. Although these agencies have to wait for cash, the profit margin can be substantial, e.g. 25%. Most companies have both **debtors** and **creditors**, i.e. **credit sales** and **credit purchases**.

Profit and loss account and balance sheet

The definitions detailed above play an important role in the profit and loss (P&L) account and balance sheet. Consider the example below relating to a 'high street' retailer with stores in all major towns and cities in the UK. The stores sell a full range of food, drink and other household items, to consumers who pay in cash.

Klick Stores

*Trading and P&L Account
Year Ended 31st December 200X*

	£ million	£ million
Sales		2800.0
Cost of sales		<u>2403.6</u>
Gross profit		396.4
Less: expenses		
Distribution	246.6	
Administration	<u>38.0</u>	
		<u>284.6</u>
Net profit		<u><u>111.8</u></u>

During the year the company has made a profit of £111.8 million. Cash of £2800 million was received from customers and £2403.6 million was spent buying goods to sell at a profit. The total overheads (expenses) were £284.6 million.

The balance sheet below shows all the different types of assets and liabilities.

Klick Stores

*Balance Sheet
As at 31st December 200X*

	£ million	£ million
Fixed assets		527.4
Current assets		
Stock	148.4	
Debtors	7.9	
Cash	<u>56.3</u>	
	<u>212.6</u>	
Current liabilities		
Creditors	<u>285.4</u>	
Net current assets		<u>-72.8</u>
Net assets		<u><u>454.6</u></u>

The company has £56.3 million in the bank, as well as £148.4 million in stock. Equipment owned by the company is worth £527.4 million. The only liability seems to be to suppliers. These are owed £285.4 million.

To test your understanding of the definitions, answer the following questions about the Klick Stores figures in the space provided.

Question	Answer
How much are Klick Stores' sales in the year?	
Are the sales cash sales or credit sales ?	
How much are Klick Stores' total expenses in the year?	
How much profit has been made in the year?	
Are purchases cash or credit?	
What do you think are the main fixed assets of the company?	
How much cash has the company accumulated over the years?	
You would expect debtors in a retail business to be much lower than stock (true or false)?	
Who are the debtors ? Have a guess.	
Are Klick Stores' fixed assets greater than its current assets(yes or no)?	

Multiple choice question

Tick the box next to your answer.

1. Expenditure includes?

- Purchases and fixed assets
- Drawings and capital
- Purchases and expenses
- Capital and profits
- Cash purchases and liabilities

2. Which of the following is not a cash sale?

- Sales paid for by cheque
- Sales paid for in notes and coins
- Sales paid for with a credit card
- Sales paid for with a switch card
- Sales paid for at an agreed future date

3. Stock is?

- The quantity of goods at the end of the year
- The total value of all the goods purchased during the year
- Items purchased to sell at a profit
- The value of goods left over at the end of the year
- Fixed assets acquired during the year

4. Which of the following is not an asset?

- Creditors
- Fixed assets
- Cash
- Debtors
- Petty cash

5. Capital is?

- The total amount of cash in the business
- The amount the bank has invested in the business
- Total of the fixed assets and current assets
- The total amount the owner has invested in the business
- The total amount owed by the business to the bank

6. Which of these is the most favorable combination?

- Cash purchases and credit sales
- Credit purchases and no sales
- Credit purchases and credit sales
- Credit purchases and cash sales
- Cash purchases and cash sales

7. Credit purchases always lead to?

- Fixed assets
- Debtors
- Drawings
- Creditors
- Expenditure

8. Interest paid to a bank is an example of?

- Income
- Liabilities
- Expenses
- Drawings
- Fixed assets

9. Debtors are?

- The owner
- The bank
- Suppliers
- Employees
- Customers

10. Purchases are?

- Goods bought to give to charity
- Goods bought to sell at a profit
- Fixed assets
- Materials used in production
- Anything the company buys

11. Which of the following is not a liability?

- Bank loan

- Creditor
- Overdraft
- Capital
- Debtors

12. The impact of drawings is to?

- Increase purchases
- Increase capital
- Reduce capital
- No impact on capital
- Increase fixed assets

13. What is meant by the term ‘capital expenditure’?

- Buying fixed assets
- Selling fixed assets
- Increasing capital
- Increasing purchases
- Borrowing money

14. Which of the following sells to the final consumer of goods?

- Manufacturer
- Distributor
- Wholesaler
- Retailer
- Foreign suppliers

15. Which of these is not a particular type of cash?

- Money in the bank
- Petty cash
- Money in a deposit account
- Money in a foreign bank
- Stock

16. What is the definition of gross profit?

- Sales less expenses
- Sales less cost of sales
- Sales less purchases

- Sales less cash
- Capital less drawings

17. What is the difference between a fixed and current asset?

- Current assets are a type of liability
- Current assets appear on the balance sheet
- Current assets last for more than one year
- Fixed assets last for less than one year
- Fixed assets last for more than one year, current assets last for less than one year

18. Credit sales always lead to?

- Creditors
- Debtors
- Stock
- Fixed assets
- Capital

19. Working capital is?

- Stock +debtors+ cash
- Creditors+ overdraft
- Current assets less current liabilities
- Fixed assets+ current assets
- Current liabilities +long-term loans

20. Which of these is not a type of fixed asset?

- Delivery van owned by the business
- IT equipment owned by the business
- Retail premises owned by the business
- Stock owned by the business
- Filing cabinet owned by the business

Tip: Take your time with multiple choice questions and pay attention to detail.

UNIT 3

The accounting framework

This chapter sets out a framework for understanding and calculating profits, assets and liabilities.

If you are in a business meeting or giving a presentation, you need a picture in your mind of how company finances work. This picture will give you the confidence to ask and answer questions logically and professionally. The picture you need is termed the ‘accounting framework’, which consists of four elements: income, expenditure, assets and liabilities. All the definitions given in Chapter 2 fit logically into the accounting framework.

This chapter contains a number of worked examples illustrating the application of the accounting framework. The link between the accounting framework and information technology is also examined here. As well as multiple choice questions, there are some end of chapter questions applying the accounting framework to different types of business situations. After completing this chapter you will have a robust framework for understanding the role of accounting in modern business.

The accounting framework

Modern accounting is based on four elements: income, expenditure, assets and liabilities. These make up the accounting framework as follows:

Income	Expenditure
Sales	Purchases
Other	Expenses
Assets	Liabilities
Fixed assets	Capital
Current assets	Loans
Stock	Creditors
Debtors	
Cash	

To keep the four elements in balance, every business transaction has two aspects. For example, when capital is injected into a new business, **cash**, an **asset**, increases and **capital**, a **liability**, also increases. If some **cash** is used to make purchases, **cash**, and decreases and **purchases**, an **expenditure**, increases. If a cash sale is made, **cash**, an **asset**, increases and **sales**, an **income**, increases. No transaction ever has just one aspect: there must always be two.

When a new business is started, it needs **cash** to buy materials, people and equipment, etc. When an entrepreneur invests money in a new business, **cash**, an **asset**, increases. Can you say which **liability** also increases when an entrepreneur puts money into a business? Write your answer in the space below.

Did you have a go? The answer was **capital**. **Capital** is a liability because it is owed to the person who started the business.

Accounting framework in action

Consider these 12 transactions for a new company, called Mr. H. Bean Wine sellers:

No.	Date	Details
1	1st March	Mr. H. Bean paid a £5000 cheque into a business bank account
2	2nd March	Bought goods (wine) for £200, paid by cheque
3	3rd March	Bought goods on credit £1200 from H. Lomax
4	4th March	Sold goods (wine) for £800, cheque received
5	5th March	Sold goods on credit £1200 to Oliver Reed
6	6th March	Paid rent £955 by cheque
7	9th March	Bought a cash register for £1200 on credit from CBM Ltd.
8	10th March	Paid wages £780 by cheque
9	11th March	Bought goods on credit £5920 from W. Gould
10	12th March	Oliver Reed pays for goods with a £1200 cheque
11	15th March	Bought goods £1650 on credit from H. Lomax
12	16th March	Made payment £750 by cheque to H. Lomax

Take a fresh piece of paper and map out a box format like this:

Income	Expenditure
Assets	Liabilities

Try to fit each of the 12 transactions into the accounting framework. Make sure you work out the two sides of each transaction.

The answers are all given below, but attempt the task yourself, before looking at the solutions.

Transaction 1

Income None	Expenditure None
Assets Cash = £5000	Liabilities Capital = £5000

Notes

(a) This transaction results in money flowing out of the business. As a result, **cash** decreases by £200 to £4800 and **liabilities** are not affected. Because money is flowing out of the business, some sort of **expenditure** is going on. Because the goods are being bought for resale, it is a **purchases** type of expenditure.

(b) **Cash** decreases by £200 and **purchases** increases by £200.

(c) These goods have been bought, to sell at a profit. Because the goods have not yet been sold, we are unsure if a profit will be earned. The intention is to quickly dispose of these goods at a profit; therefore, the goods do not get classified as **stock**. There is little point recording them as stock today, when they may come straight out of **stock** tomorrow.

(d) The total of the **assets** no longer equals the total of the **liabilities** because profit has not yet been calculated. When profit is calculated and added to capital, the **assets** and **liabilities** will be equal.

Transaction 3

Income None	Expenditure Purchase = £200 Purchase = £1200
Assets Cash = £4800	Liabilities Capital = £5000 Creditor = £1200

Notes

(a) Mr. H. Bean seems to have persuaded a supplier to provide him with **credit**. He has taken advantage of this and has made **purchases** without having to pay for them. Because the goods are not paid for yet, Mr. H. Bean still owes the supplier, which means a **liability**, creditors.

(b) This is a **purchase**, rather than an **expense**, because the goods are bought to sell at a profit. No money changes hands in this transaction, so **cash** is not altered.

(c) **Purchases** increases by £1200 and **creditors** increases by £1200.

Transaction 4

Income Sale = £800	Expenditure Purchase = £200 Purchase = £1200
Assets Cash = £5600	Liabilities Capital = £5000 Creditor = £1200

Note

(a) This sale is received in cash, so cash increases by £800 and sales increases by £800.

Multiple choice questions

Tick the box next to your answer.

1. As a result of a cash sale, which of the following goes up?

- Creditors
- Drawings
- Debtors
- Cash
- Fixed assets

2. Which of the following is not a liability?

- Profit
- Capital
- Loan
- Petty cash
- Creditors

3. When wages are paid in cash, which of the following goes up?

- Purchases
- Fixed assets
- Profit
- Expenses
- Drawings

4. When cash is received from a debtor, which of the following goes down?

- Sales
- Creditors
- Cash
- Debtors
- Profit

5. When goods are bought on credit, which of the following goes up?

- Profit
- Debtors
- Expenses
- Creditors

- Income
6. Which of the following defines a fixed asset?
- The amount owed to suppliers
 - Capital
 - What the company owns
 - The amount customers owe the company
 - Assets owned for more than one year
7. When the owner puts money into the business, what goes up?
- Profit
 - Capital
 - Loan
 - Sales
 - Creditors
8. Motor vehicle insurance is paid in cash, which goes up?
- Purchases
 - Fixed assets
 - Profit
 - Expenses
 - Drawings
9. At the end of the financial year, which of the following is set to zero?
- Purchases
 - Creditors
 - Equipment
 - Debtors
 - Capital
10. When a loan is repaid, which of the following goes down?
- Capital
 - Bad debt
 - Interest received
 - Expenditure
 - Cash

UNIT4

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

A deposit account is another popular account. It has advantages over a current account. First of all, it is easier to open a deposit account than a current account. There is no need to see the manager. A customer only has to fill in a form and then deposit the minimum amount of money required by the bank. The customer is then given a pass book which he must bring to the bank every time he wishes to withdraw or deposit money. The pass book is customer's record of the account. Secondly, a deposit account earns for the customer.

The bank invests the money that the customer pays in and in return, the bank pays the customer interest. The rate of interest in the UK is not fixed but it is usually between 5-10%. However, a deposit account has certain disadvantages too. In the UK at the moment the maximum a customer can withdraw in one day is £ 20. Another advantage is that the customer receives no cheque book and therefore he cannot pay bills so easily.

Questions.

1. What do you give to the bank when you open a bank, account?
 2. How much do you need to open a bank account in England?
 3. What is an example of your signature called?
 4. What do you pay the bank for its services?
 5. How can you get these services free of charge?
3. Give the Russian or Uzbek equivalents aim, warehouse, up-to-date, supply, skill, quantity.

UNIT 5

ACCOUNTING

Accounting shows a financial picture of the firm. An accounting department records and measures the activity of a business. It reports on the effects of the transactions on the firm's financial condition. Accounting records give a very important data. It is used by management, stockholders, creditors, independent analysts, banks and government. Most businesses prepare regularly the two types of records. That is the income statement and balance sheet. These statements show how money was received and spent by the company.

One major tool for the analysis of accounting records is ratio analysis. A ratio analysis is the relationship of two figures. In finance we operate with three main categories of ratios. One ratio deals with profitability for example, the Return on Investment Ratio. It is used as a measure of a firm's operating efficiency. The second set of ratios deals with assets and liabilities. It helps a company to evaluate its current financial position. The third set of ratios deals with the overall financial structure of the company. It analyses the value of the ownership of the firm.

Ex:1. To make questions using the information of text.

Ex:2. To make a sentences using the vocabulary below

Vocabulary

English	Russia	Uzbek
accounting	бухгалтерский учет	бухгалтерлик хисоби
record	документ, запись, протокол	хужжат, ёзув баённома
to record	записывать, регистрировать	ёзмок, қайд этмок
to measure	измерять	ўлчамоқ
transaction	сделка, (банковская) операция	келишув
firm's financial condition	финансовое положение фирмы	фирманинг молиявий ахволи
to provide data	обеспечивать данными	маълумотлар билан таъминлаш
creditor	кредитор	қарз берувчи
independent	независимый	муस्ताқил

UNIT 6

The Entrepreneur

Entrepreneurs are the markets chief players. They are the idea men who conceive of and undertake projects. The chief role of these rare people is to speculate on the basis of knowledge and resources available to them in an effort to cope with ever changing market conditions. They want they do this in anticipation of supplying consumers with what and reaping a reward for so doing. To the idea man the world is a tremendous smorgasbord of various raw materials, semi-finished products, completed goods, data, technological knowledge, machine tools, buildings and various types of workers. The countless physical things in existence at any given time are inert and meaningless until the idea man discovers how to organize and use them.

Entrepreneurs are always looking for clues as to what products consumers may want in the future. They watch for changes that are occurring or may occur as a result of natural or market phenomena. All such changes affect available supplies, people's ideas, their values, knowledge, wants, ends and thus prices and production.

Ex:1. To make questions using the information of text.

Ex:2. To make a sentences using the vocabulary below

Vocabulary

English	Uzbek	Russia
entrepreneur	тадбиркор, корхона эгаси	бизнесмен
conceive	тушурмоқ	понижать
undertake	қабул қилмоқ	принимать
rare	ноди, камёб	редкий
speculate	фикрламоқ, мулоҳаза юритиш	
available	маъкул бўладиган	приемлемый
anticipation	олдиндан айтмоқ	предсказывать
reap	олмоқ	взять
inert	Холис	инертный
clue	тизма, калава, ришта	проблема
supplying	етказиб бериш	поставлять
meaningless	маъносиз	безмысленный
smorgasbord	манба	источник

UNIT7

The International Monetary Fund

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is the international organization which oversees the global financial system by monitoring foreign exchange rates and balance of payments, as well as offering technical and financial assistance when asked.

The IMF describes itself as “an organization of 184 countries, working to foster global monetary cooperation, to secure financial stability, to facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and to reduce poverty”. Of all UN member states only North Korea, Cuba, Liechtenstein, Andorra, Monaco, Tuvalu and Nauru are either integrated or represented by other member states or choose not to participate. An unwritten rule establishes that the IMF's managing director must be European.

Agreement for the creation of the IMF came at the Monetary and Financial Conference in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, United States, on July 22, 1944. The creators of the IMF at the Bretton Woods Conference were the Fabian Society member John Maynard Keynes and the Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, Harry Dexter White. The Articles of Agreement came into force on December 27, 1945, the organization came into existence in May 1946, as part of a post-World War II reconstruction plan, and it began financial operations on March 1, 1947.

The IMF is sometimes referred to as "a Bretton Woods institution", along with the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) and the World Bank. Together, these three institutions define the monetary policy shared by almost all countries with market economies.

A country may apply for membership status within the IMF. The application will be considered, first, by the IMF's Executive Board. After its consideration, the Executive Board will submit a report to the Board of Governors of the IMF with recommendations in the form of a "Membership Resolution." These recommendations cover the amount of quota in the IMF, the form of payment of the subscription, and other conditions of membership. After the Board of Governors has adopted the "Membership Resolution," the applicant state needs to take the legal steps required under its own law to enable it to sign the IMF's Articles of Agreement and to fulfill the obligations of IMF membership. A member's quota in the IMF

determines the amount of its subscription, its access to IMF financing, and its allocation of **SDRs**.

Part of the IMF's mission is to provide assistance to countries that experience serious economic difficulties. Member states with balance of payments problems may request assistance in the form of loans and/or organizational management of their national economies. In return, the countries are obliged to launch certain reforms.

The role of three Bretton Woods institutions has been controversial to many since the Cold War period. Critics claim that IMF policy makers deliberately supported capitalist military dictatorships friendly to American and European corporations. Critics also claim that the IMF is generally hostile to the views of democracy, human rights, and labor rights. These criticisms generated a controversy that helped to inspire the anti-globalization movement. Others claim the IMF has little power to democratize sovereign states. Arguments in favor of the IMF say that economic stability is necessary in democracy.

Overall the IMF success record is limited. It was created to help stabilize the global economy, however, since 1980 over 100 countries have experienced a banking collapse that reduced GDP by four percent or more. Much more than any previous time in history. The considerable delay in response to a crisis, and the fact that it tends to respond to rather than prevent them, has led many economists to argue for reform.

Whatever the feelings people in the Western world have for the IMF, research by the Pew Research Centre shows that more than 60 percent of Asians and 70 percent of Africans feel that the IMF and the World Bank have a positive effect on their country. Such research has made proponents of IMF claim the IMF-critique misleading, as it would be difficult to speak of suffering if the sufferers don't feel hurt.

There is much confusion about the difference between the IMF and the World Bank. The IMF keeps account of trade balances between member states as an independent auditor. The World Bank, on the other hand, gives more long-term loans for more general purposes. What it does, as an investment bank, is to intermediate between lenders and borrowers. It sells bonds to corporations,; individuals, and sometimes governments, and lends that money to borrowing governments.

The IMF was originally founded to stabilize countries' currencies in relation to each other, and to oversee the currency exchange market. Since the IMF is not really a bank, it doesn't give loans as such. Rather, it has finances from which member countries can borrow when they need to stabilize their currency quickly. All loans from the IMF must be paid back within 5 years.

Ex:1. Answer the following questions:

1. What type of organization is the International Monetary Fund (IMF)?
2. When was the IMF created?
3. What are the requirements to be the member of the IMF?
4. Which countries does the IMF help?
5. When was limit of IMF success record created?
6. How long loans from the IMF must be paid back?

Ex:2. Define the words

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1.Membership | A) board |
| 2.Independed | B) the obligation |
| 3.Executive | C) resolution |
| 4.Fulfil | D) auditor |
| 5.Military | E) rights |
| 6.Anti-globalization | F) dictatorship |
| 7.Labour | G) movement |

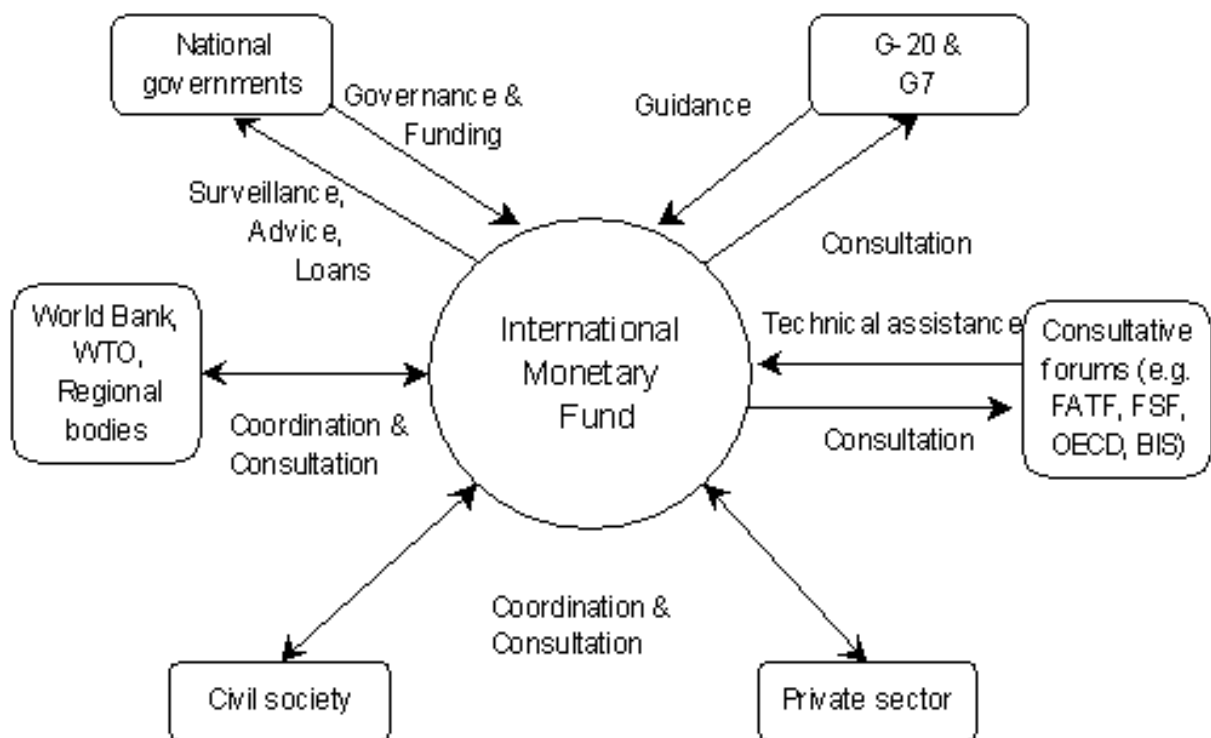
Ex:3. Continue the sentences:

- 1) Part of IMF's mission is ..
- 2) The IMF was founded to...
- 3) Critics claim that....
- 4) The IMF describes itself as...
- 5) Agreement for the creation of IMF came...

Ex:4. Read the following expression and say whether it true or false

1. IMF gives long term loans for general purposes.

2. The IMF is the international organization which oversees the global financial system by monitoring foreign exchange rates and balance of payment.
3. Overall the IMF success record is limited
4. All loans from the IMF must be paid back within 10years.
5. There is no confusion about difference between IMF & Word Bank.
6. A country may apply for membership status within the IMF.



UNIT 8 Inflation

Inflation is the *loss* in **purchasing power** of a currency unit usually expressed as a general rise in the prices of goods and services. In modern times inflation continues **to be blamed on private greed**, and governments still seek to **restrain** it by laws and regulations, sometimes even devaluating their currencies as they do so. The United States has experienced much inflation during the twentieth century, especially since official efforts to maintain the gold price at thirty-five dollars **an ounce** did not **succeed** during the presidencies of Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon.

There are many measures of inflation. The most widely watched measure is the **consumer price index (CPI)**. Other popular indicators of inflation include producer prices and unit-value indexes for imports and exports. As we move back through the distribution chain from the consumer toward the supplier of **raw materials**, a more **complicated** picture of inflation is revealed at each step. **Commodities**, which prices can be monitored continuously on centralized exchanges, and which are easy to measure, are the most **volatile** indicators of all. An index of commodity prices, when **plotted** on a graph, looks much like an index of stock prices.

Still more difficult than measuring inflation is the problem of identifying its **causes**. **In spite of** its long and rich history, few subjects in the field of economics are more **confused**. Professional economists have not reached agreement as to the origins of the inflation process. Two camps dominate the debate. Some see inflation as a **malady of the currency**. In the words of Milton Friedman, "Inflation is always and everywhere a monetary problem." Others see non-monetary forces at work, such as monopolies, union demands for higher wages, or the wage-price policy.

Non-monetary theories of inflation traditionally separate "demand-pull" factors from "cost-push" factors like oil, monopoly power, or wages. A **surge** in the demand for goods and services in general (**aggregate demand**) is thought to **"pull" prices up across the board, especially when aggregate supply** is held back by **inertia** or

capacity limitations. Skeptics rightly question how demand could constantly **outstrip** supply. Surely, demand must **originate** from purchasing power, purchasing power from wealth, wealth from income, and income from the ability to produce goods and services.

Other logical objections to the idea of demand-pull inflation center on the importance of money. How could prices rise without a **commensurate increase** in the quantity of money in private hands? If such a thing happened, the purchasing power of the quantity of money would have declined **involuntarily**, and that would not **be consistent with** market equilibrium.

The monetarist argues that increases in the quantity of money cause inflation. Critics of this view **point out** that the quantity of money is difficult to define, especially when funds can be transferred electronically and credit cards can **substitute** for **cash**.

Ex:1. Answer the questions

1. What is inflation?
2. What are the causes of inflation?
3. How does government restrains the inflation?
4. Can we define quantity of money in circulation? If yes, how?
5. Rate of inflation in your country
6. Which authority regulates rate of inflation?

Ex:2. Match the words and word – combinations in Column A to the their Uzbek equivalents in Column B

Column A

1. purchasing power
2. restrain
3. an ounce
4. consumer price index (CPI)
5. raw materials

Column B

- a) унция (оғирлик ўлчови; =28.3 г)
- b) хом ашё
- c) нобарқарор
- d) ушлаб туриш, чегаралаб қўймоқ
- e) истемол нархи индекси

6. volatile

f) тўловга қобилиятлилиқ

7. inertia

g) ҳаракатсизлик

Ex:3. Form derivatives with the following words (some of derivatives you can find in the text)

purchasing

malady

consumer

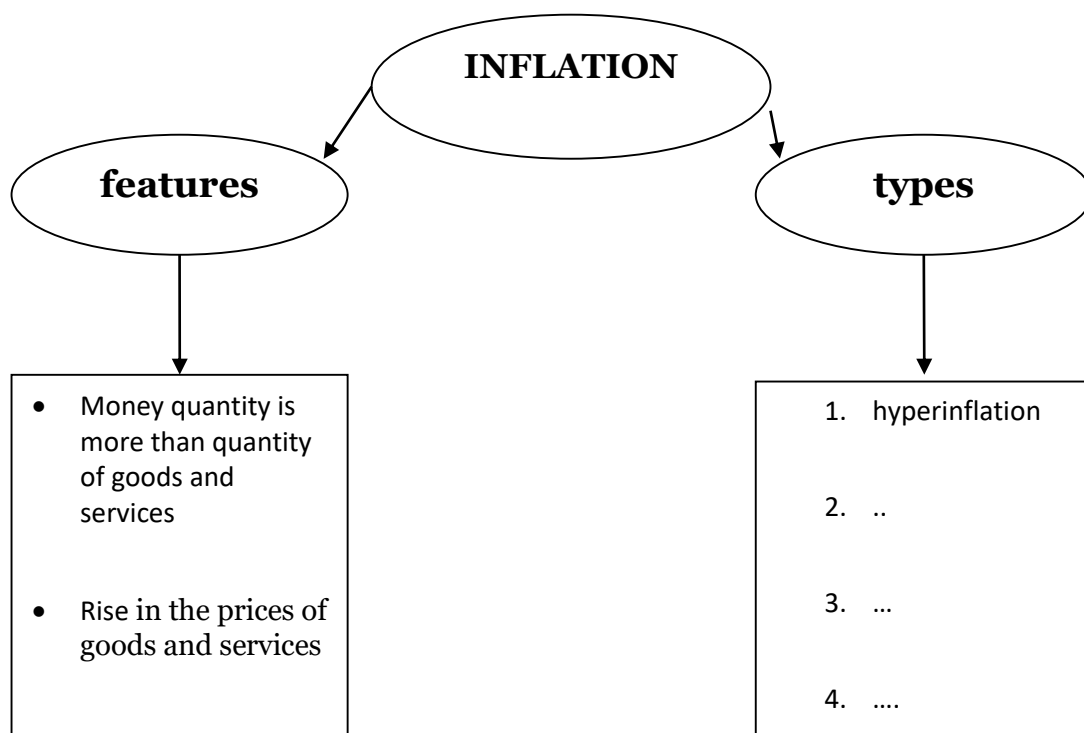
substitute

commensurate

volatile

Ex:4. Organize discussion with your neighbor to the theme ‘Inflation in country’.

Ex :5. Retell the text



UNIT 9

Wills and other legal matters

A. In each space put a word which means the same as the word in brackets. In each case, the words in the list below are more suitable than the words in brackets.

assets deceased estate
 frozen heirs inherit
 inheritance tax intestate liability
 nearest and dearest no-obligation
 own pockets prior claim

Have you made a will?

Millions of people have not made a will, yet dying (1. *without a will*) _____ can have disastrous consequences for the families of the (2. *dead person*) _____.

If you have not yet made a will, consider what would happen if you were to die unexpectedly. Your (3. *money and possessions of a dead person*) _____ would be (4. *stopped*) _____ while a court decided how it should be distributed.

Your (5. *people inheriting money*) _____ would be left to cover funeral and other expenses from their (6. *personal money*) _____. Also, don't assume that your (7. *money and property*) _____ will automatically go to your (8. *immediate family*) _____. There may be a distant relative with a (9. *reason why they should get it*) _____.



Make sure the right people (10. *receive from a dead person*) _____. Make a will today. At Barnaby and Allen, making a will is quick, easy, and may cost less than you think. And we can also help you reduce your (11. *amount that has to be paid*) _____ for (12. *death tax*) _____. Call today for a (13. *you don't have to continue if you don't want to*) _____ consultation with a member of the team.

Barnaby and Allen

Solicitors

B. Match the word with the definition.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. solicitor | a. (British English) a person qualified to act as a legal advocate, especially in higher courts. |
| 2. barrister | b. a law firm |
| 3. advocate | c. (British English) a person qualified to draw up wills, deal with conveyancing etc, and to represent clients in lower courts. |
| 4. attorney | d. somebody who represents somebody else in court. |
| 5. lawyer | e. a person appointed by the deceased to carry out the terms of a will. |
| 6. legal practice | f. the process of proving a will is genuine. |
| 7. executor | g. (American English) a barrister. |
| 8. beneficiary | h. drawing up contracts for the buying and selling of houses. |
| 9. probate | i. a person who benefits from a will. |
| 10. conveyancing | j. a solicitor, barrister or attorney. |

C. Use the verbs below to complete the sentences.

act be comply defend
draw up exchange grant hear
prosecute sue take

1. In the UK, it takes several weeks for the authorities to _____ probate.
2. I'll get a lawyer to _____ a contract.
3. We're going to _____ contracts on Tuesday, and then we can move into our new house.

4. We going to _____ them for a million pounds in damages.
5. If you don't _____ you will _____ in breach of contract.
6. They are going to _____ legal proceedings against us.
7. The court will _____ the case next Monday.
8. My solicitor will _____ for me in this matter.
9. The police are going to _____ him for fraud.
10. He's hired a very good barrister to _____ him against the charges.

UNIT 10

Money and work

A. Put words into the spaces.

a year by good money hourly for
makes on the staff package payroll on
salary staff member wage well paid well

Set 1:

1. She's _____ 40k a year.
2. She's on forty thousand _____.
3. Her monthly _____ is about £3,300.
4. She _____ forty thousand pounds a year.
5. Parker Publishing offer an excellent remuneration _____ to executives.

Set 2:

6. He works _____ Parker Publishing.
7. He's employed _____ Parker Publishing.
8. He's _____ of Parker Publishing.
9. He's on the _____ of Parker Publishing.
10. He's a Parker Publishing _____.

Set 3:

11. Parker Publishing pay their delivery drivers a good _____ rate.
12. Parker Publishing pay their delivery drivers _____.
13. Parker Publishing delivery drivers are on _____.
14. Parker Publishing delivery drivers are _____.
15. Parker Publishing delivery drivers get a good weekly _____.

B. Choose the best words to go into the spaces.

1. Tony doesn't pay tax. He gets paid _____.
a. cash in pocket b. cash in hand c. cash in fingers.
2. Anna is a _____ illustrator. She works for many different _____.
a. freelance / customers b. free / clients c. freelance / clients
3. Anna is _____.

a. self-employed b. self-working c. self-paid

4. Steve works for Burger Planet. He only earns about £6 _____.

a. for an hour b. an hour c. the hour

5. Working in a fast-food restaurants is usually a _____ occupation.

a. bad-pay b. short-pay c. low-pay

6. Many company executives receive a performance-related _____.

a. bonus b. gift c. extra

7. Extra benefits from employers such as free health insurance, free cars and free mobile phones are called _____.

a. presents b. extras c. perks

8. Factory workers who get paid for each item they make are _____.

a. in pieces b. on piecework c. on pieces

C. Which two of these sentences are not possible?

1. I think you should ask for a pay rise.

2. I think you should ask for a pay increase.

3. I think you should ask for more pay.

4. I think you should ask for higher money.

5. I think you should ask for a salary increase.

6. I think you should ask for bigger money.

D. Put the words / phrases into the correct boxes.

attractive salary boss committed

dynamic highly motivated huge salary

line manager loads of money member of a team

remuneration package they pay peanuts worked off your feet

JOB ADVERTISEMENT

**INFORMAL
CONVERSATION**

UNIT1

Introducing accounting

Circuit of capital

Capital and profit

Circuit of capital in action

UNIT2

The language of accounting

Key accounting terms

Supply chain

Cash and credit

Profit and loss account and balance sheet

Multiple choice question

UNIT 3

The accounting framework

The accounting framework

Accounting framework in action

Multiple choice questions

UNIT4

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

UNIT 5

ACCOUNTING

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UNIT7

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UNIT 8

Inflation

UNIT 9

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UNIT 10

Money and work

UNIT 11

International payments

UNIT 11

International payments

A. Match the type of payment with the description, and choose the best word from each pair in grey type.

Four methods of payment for imports/exports

advance payment

bill of exchange

documentary credit (or **letter of credit**)

open account

a. _____

The exporter sends the goods and ¹ **documents** / **papers** to the foreign buyer. The buyer pays the invoice when the goods arrive, or within a certain period from the invoice date. This can be risky, as the exporter trusts the buyer to ² **respect** / **honour** the original sales contract.

b. _____

A foreign bank issues ³ a **promise** / **an undertaking** to the exporter (through a bank in the exporter's country) to pay for the goods as long as the exporter ⁴ **matches** / **complies** with the conditions of the contract. This is a much safer form of payment for the exporter. To be even safer, the exporter can arrange for the bank in his/her country to ⁵ **act as** / **be** "confirming bank", which means that the bank in the exporter's country is responsible for the transaction.

c. _____

A ⁶ **legally-binding** / **legally-holding** agreement that the importer will, on acceptance of the bill, pay the exporter for the goods. The risks are that the importer does not accept the bill even though the goods have arrived, or ⁷ **doesn't pay** / **dishonours** an accepted bill when it ⁸ **matures** / **is time to pay**.

d. _____

The exporter does not ⁹ **send** / **dispatch** the goods until payment has been received from the importer. There is no risk for the exporter - all the risk is ¹⁰ **taken by** / **with** the importer.

B. Put words below into the spaces in the sentences.

bill of lading consignments courier
defer forwarded import duty
issuing bank payment on delivery penalty
release remit remittance
shipment shipped tariffs
title vessel wire

1. We are expecting two _____ of computer printers from China.
2. Another word for a consignment is a _____, even if it doesn't travel on a ship.
3. The consignment _____ ten days ago. I'm surprised you haven't received it yet.
- 4 A detailed list of a ship's cargo is called a _____.
5. Another word for ship is _____.
6. In many cases, when goods are imported, an _____ has to be paid.
7. Another word for import duties is _____.
8. A document proving that you own a consignment of goods is called a _____ to the goods.
9. After payment, the bank will _____ the title to the goods.
10. The bank took a long time to _____ payment to my account.
11. If we don't deliver on time, we'll have to pay a late-delivery _____

12. We would like to _____ payment until delivery of the shipment.

13. We usually ask our customers for _____.

14. If there's a problem with the letter of credit, I suggest you contact the _____.

15. The quickest way to send money to another country is to _____ it, for example, by Western Union.

16. Thank you for sending the _____ by Western Union. I collected it this morning.

17. An effective way to ship consignments is to use a _____ such as UPS, DHL or FedEx.

18. The exporter's bank has _____ the bill of exchange to the importer's bank.

UNIT 12

Taxation



My name's Marcus. I work for a bank. I'm on PAYE (Pay As You Earn). This means that tax is automatically deducted from my salary. My salary isn't particularly high, so I only pay tax at the basic rate. My personal allowance is £5,000 a year. Then I pay 10% on the next £2,500, and 22% on everything above that. I also have to pay National Insurance, of course, which is another 9%. My gross pay is about £19,000 but my take-home pay is around £15,000.

My name's Yvonne. I'm a self-employed dentist. Every year I have to fill in a tax return. Dentists can earn quite a lot of money, and my income is usually well into the higher rate. In other words, I have to pay 40% on everything I earn over £45,000 a year. However, the salary I pay my receptionist, the rent for my surgery and the cost of my equipment are all tax deductible. Only about half my turnover counts as taxable income. The National Insurance rules are quite complicated for self-employed people, but my accountant takes care of that for me.



A. Does each sentence describe Marcus, Yvonne, both or neither?

	Marcus	Yvonne
1. Is a tax payer	x	x
2. Works for himself / herself		
3. Has tax deducted at source		
4. Submits an annual tax return		
5. Income exceeds the personal allowance		
6. Income exceeds the 10% band		
7. Income exceeds the 22% band		
8. Pays tax at the higher rate		
9. Net earnings are about £4,000 lower than gross earnings		
10. Gross earnings are below the National Insurance threshold		
11. Pays National Insurance		
12. Has tax-allowable expenses		
13. Employs an accountant		
14. Lives entirely on unearned income		

B. Match the type of tax with the definition.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. Income tax | a. Tax on profits made by selling assets such as businesses, rented houses and shares. |
| 2. Capital gains tax | b. A tax on specific transactions. For example, in the UK, it is payable by the buyer of a house. |
| 3. Value Added Tax (VAT) | c. Tax on earnings, profits from investments and any other sources of personal income. |
| 4. Stamp duty | d. Tax on goods and services. In the UK it is charged at 17.5%. |
| 5. Wealth tax | e. In the UK, this is the name for the tax paid by companies. |
| 6. Inheritance tax | f. Tax on assets (such as houses) payable in some countries, but not in the UK. |
| 7. Corporation tax | g. Tax on the assets of a person who has died. Used to be called "death duties". |

C. Match the terms with the examples. It's not easy – some of the terms have close meanings.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. tax relief | a. Ms Brown is British, but to save tax she lives in Monaco. |
| 2. tax break | b. No tax is payable on winnings from the National Lottery. |
| 3. tax exile | c. From April 6th next year, theatres will not have to pay tax on profits below £20,000. |
| 4. direct taxation | d. VAT |
| 5. indirect taxation | e. Ms Smith pays an accountant to find legal ways to reduce her tax liability. |
| 6. tax avoidance | f. income tax |
| 7. tax evasion | g. Liability for capital gains is reduced by 7.5% for each year of ownership of the asset. |
| 8. tax free | h. Mr Jones made a profit of £100,000 from selling a business, but didn't declare it to the Inland Revenue. |

D. Choose the best word from each pair in grey type.

1. Alan's company is registered in his wife's name for tax reasons/
motives.

2. Until last year, some companies paid part of their executives' salaries in valuable antiques, to save tax. However, the government has now closed this wormhole/ loophole.

3. In the UK, food and children's clothes are free/ exempt from VAT.

4. Only about 4% of the population are in the highest tax bracket/ level.

5. Any company which relocates to Wales will pay not tax for the first two years. This tax incentive/ gift is designed to help reduce unemployment in the region.

6. Last year I paid too much tax, so this year I received a tax refund/ rebate.

UNIT 13

Profit and loss accounts

Parker Publishing Group Plc	
Summary Profit and Loss Account	
<i>Audited for the year to March 31st 2007</i>	
£ million	
Income	
Revenue from main business, magazine publishing:	228
Revenue from other activities:	17
Total turnover:	245
Expenses	
Pay and other employee costs:	69
Depreciation of fixed assets:	3
Selling and marketing costs:	38
Other operational costs:	61
Total operating costs:	171
Profits	
Operating profit:	157
Profit from sale of fixed assets:	6
Net interest payable:	2
Profit before tax:	149
Tax:	32
Profit after tax:	117
Shareholder dividends:	55
Profit retained in the business:	62
Earnings per share:	17.4p

A. Match the words from the account summary with the definitions.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. audited | a. reduction in value of an asset over time |
| 2. revenue | b. money paid to shareholders |
| 3. turnover | c. asset purchased for long-term use, such as land, buildings and equipment |
| 4. fixed asset | d. after any deductions |
| 5. depreciation | e. accounts checked by an independent examiner |

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 6. net | f. a person who has invested in the company through buying shares |
| 7. shareholder | g. income |
| 8. dividend | h. total income |

B. Look at the account summary, and answer true or false.

1. Turnover is income after outgoings have been deducted. TRUE/ FALSE
2. Salaries and wages were the only major operating cost. TRUE/ FALSE
3. Depreciation of fixed assets seriously reduced operating profits. TRUE/ FALSE
4. Parker Publishing spent a lot on sales and marketing. TRUE/ FALSE
5. The company sold some assets. TRUE/ FALSE
6. Nearly all the profits went to the shareholders. TRUE/ FALSE
7. Dividends were only 17.4p per shareholder. TRUE/ FALSE
8. It was a very bad year for Parker Publishing. TRUE/ FALSE

C. Choose the best words to fill the spaces.

1. The year to March 31st can also be called the year _____
March 31st.
 - a. finishing b. ending c. terminating
2. Another term for "main business" is _____ business.
 - a. central b. first c. core
3. A company which makes a profit can be described as profitable or _____.
 - a. profit-getting b. profit-making c. profit-having

4. A company which makes a loss can be described as _____.
- a. loss-getting b. loss-making c. loss-having
5. "Profit before tax" can also be called _____.
- a. pre-tax profit b. without-tax profit c. non-tax profit
6. Another word for shareholders (especially in American English) is _____.
- a. ticket-holders b. stockholders c. paper-holder
7. Another word for "operating costs" is _____.
- a. overheads b. headings c. heads
8. A company which makes neither a profit or a loss is said to _____.
- a. fall even b. drop even c. break even

TEST YOURSELF

A. OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following statements are true?
- a) Budget is nothing but an estimate for future.
- b) Budget is a plan explained in monetary terms.
- c) Budget is prepared for the managers to fix their targets.
- d) Production budget is prepared before sales budget.
- e) Flexible budget recognizes various levels of activity.
- f) Budget committee is headed by the finance manager.
- g) A Budget Manual is the summary of all budgets.
- h) Cash budget is prepared for showing cash requirements for the budget.
2. Fill in the blanks:
- i) Budget is a forecast of events.

ii) Budgetary control is the system of and control through the use of budgets.

iii) Budget may be classified as budget and budget.

iv) A basic budget is based on .

v) Flexible budget recognises the difference in behaviour between and costs.

vi) Budget Committee is usually headed by .

vii) Budget manual contains for the preparation of various budgets.

3. Select the correct answer in the following multiple-choice questions:

i) A budget that summarises all budgets is called.

(a) Sales budget

(b) Flexible budget

(c) Master budget

(d) Summary budget.

ii) Fixed and variable cost behaviour has a special significance in the preparation of: (a) Cash budget

(b) Master budget

(c) Flexible budget

iii) Cost of production as determined under standard cost is :

(a) Historical cost

(b) Predetermined cost

(c) Direct cost

B. DESCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS

1. Define “Budget” and “Budgetary Control”. State the advantages of budgetary control in an organisation.

2. What is a budgetary control ? Discuss the various preliminaries required for adoption of a system of budgetary control.

3. Enumerate the duties and responsibilities of an accountant who has been appointed a “Budget Controller” of a large manufacturing concern. State briefly the contents of a Budget manual.
4. Explain the difference between a forecast and a budget. Give examples to illustrate the difference between – (a) Fixed budget, (b) Flexible budget, and (c) Functional budget.
5. What is a flexible budget? How it differs from fixed budget ? Prepare a flexible budget with imaginary figures.

English Vocabulary for Accounting

It's important to be accurate because your company's performance is reflected in the documents you work on. So we've selected the most frequently used accounting terms and turned them into an easy-to-process list.

All you need to do is read each word or phrase carefully, then have a look at the definition and examples. In general, when learning new vocabulary it's a good idea to avoid translating the new words into your native language. With such a specific field like accounting, however, it may be easier for you if you try to think of each term in your native language, because you're probably already using the term.

Also, if you're not sure about the way each word is pronounced, it's always best to check the pronunciation in an online dictionary or dictionary app, most of which can pronounce the word so you can hear and repeat it.

If you need an accounting dictionary to check specific accounting terms, have a look at this dictionary provided by Accounting Coach, which also offers other valuable tools like quizzes and bookkeeping training topics. After you feel like you really understand the word, try to think of your own example sentences.

At the end of this post you'll find an exercise to check your knowledge of the new words you've learned. It also includes an answer key to see how well you did! After that, you can do even more exercises online to improve your knowledge of accounting words.

If you want more exercises, ProProfs Quiz Maker gives you a few exercises that test both your vocabulary and your knowledge of accounting. We also like English4Accounting because it tests your accounting vocabulary in context through reading and listening exercises.

Finally, if you want a tool that includes all of the above, check out **FluentU**.

FluentU takes real-world videos—like music videos, movie trailers, news and inspiring talks—and turns them into personalized language learning lessons.

With FluentU, you'll get immersed in the language in a natural and engaging way. Give it a free try today and see for yourself!

30 Easy-to-learn English Terms for Accounting

1. Assets

Definition: Everything a company owns, including cash, accounts receivable (money a company is going to receive, see below), property and goods.

Example:

*The company's **assets** were easy to calculate, but it was difficult to quantify the value of the employees' expertise.*

2. Liabilities

Definition: Everything that a company owes to others, like loans and mortgages.

Example:

***Liabilities** are recorded on the right side of the balance sheet, while assets are listed on the left.*

3. Balance Sheet

Definition: A document that records a company's assets and liabilities at a certain moment in time. If we're talking about a public company, it also shows the shareholders' equity (how much the shareholders own).

The balance sheet is based on the accounting equation:

$$\text{assets} = \text{liabilities} + \text{owner's equity}$$

The balance sheet is important for potential investors because they can see how the company is doing.

Example:

*We studied the **balance sheet** carefully to see if the assets exceeded the liabilities and shareholders' equity.*

4. Debit

Definition: An entry that shows what a company spends. Debits are recorded on the left side of an account.

Example:

*She recorded the purchase of the new laptops as a **debit** entry.*

5. Credit

Definition: An entry that shows how much money a company receives. Credits are recorded on the right side of accounts.

Example:

*She realized that the total debits didn't equal the total **credits**, so she had to check each entry all over again.*

6. Double Entry

Definition: An accounting system in which each transaction is recorded as both a credit and a debit, an asset and a liability.

Example:

Double entry bookkeeping gives you a better perspective than single entry bookkeeping because it helps you make sure each transaction is accurately recorded.

7. Net

Definition: An amount of money that is left after taxes have been paid.

Example:

*She couldn't tell me her **net** salary because she didn't know all the taxes she was paying; moreover, salaries are not transparent in her company.*

8. Gross

Definition: An amount of money before taxes are deducted.

Example:

*Her **gross** income exceeded his, but they still couldn't afford to get the house they'd been dreaming about for such a long time.*

9. Profit

Definition: The money a business is left with after deducting all the expenses.

Example:

*In order to decide if the company was worth investing in, they wanted to look at the **profit** it had been making over the previous year.*

10. Revenue

Definition: The total amount of money a company receives from the services or products it sells. The revenue is higher than the profit, because in order to calculate the profit, you need to first see the costs of doing business.

Example:

*Our company has experienced a decrease in **revenue** due to the financial crisis.*

11. Capital

Definition: Cash and funds, but also machinery and tangible assets that can contribute to earning more money, like computers, company vehicles, etc. Intangible assets like expertise or reputation are not considered to be capital.

Example:

*He couldn't start a business because he didn't have enough **capital**, so he decided to work as a freelancer for the time being.*

12. Cash Flow

Definition: Money coming in (inflows) and going out (outflows) of a company.

Example:

*They had a **cash flow** problem because only a small percentage of their customers decided to use early settlement discounts, which meant that they had very high financing costs.*

13. Payroll

Definition: A list of all a company's employees and their salaries. The word **payroll** also refers to the total amount of money paid by a company to its employees.

Example:

*They have a lot of employees on their **payroll**, so they employ quite a few **payroll** accountants to calculate employee earnings.*

14. Accounts Payable

Definition: Money that a company owes to other parties—companies or people—called creditors. Accounts payable are considered liabilities.

Example:

*All of the **accounts payable** need to be cleared before we can invest in new software.*

15. Accounts Receivable

Definition: Money that a company has to receive for products or services bought by customers or clients.

Example:

*You can calculate the **accounts receivable** by adding up all the invoices the company generated.*

16. Appreciation

Definition: The increase in the value of a company's assets. Appreciation can be the result of an increase in demand for a product or service. The verb form is *to appreciate*.

Example:

*Although their balance sheet didn't look very promising, the company seemed worth investing in because of an anticipated **appreciation** in the value of their product.*

17. Depreciation

Definition: The decrease in the value of products or services a company offers. Depreciation can be due to a high supply of similar products or services offered by competitors. The verb form is *to depreciate*.

Example:

*Because the company had almost no competitors just a year ago, nobody would have thought that their products would **depreciate** so much.*

18. Overhead

Definition: All the expenses a company needs to pay for, like the costs of advertising, labor, bills and taxes.

Example:

*Their **overhead** expenses were so high that they had been making very little profit, so they decided to cut back on marketing.*

19. Accounting Period

Definition: The time period over which financial statements are produced, usually a year.

Example:

*The **accounting period** the investors were interested in was longer than a financial year because they wanted to get the big picture of the company's profitability.*

20. Financial Statements

Definition: Documents that show the financial situation of a company. They include the balance sheet (showing assets, liabilities and shareholders' equity, see above), the income statement (showing revenues and expenses) and statement of cash flows (showing cash flow fluctuations in a certain accounting period).

Example:

*The accountants were all busy working on the **financial statements** as the company was planning to refinance its loans.*

21. Share

Definition: A unit of ownership in a company. The person or organization who owns shares (the shareholder, see below) is entitled to dividends (usually cash), but they also share the responsibility if there are losses.

Example:

*He decided to invest in **shares** of a very profitable company instead of considering a savings account, because he was sure he could make money fast and he enjoyed taking risks.*

22. Shareholder

Definition: A person or organization (company or any other institution) that owns shares in a company. Shareholders are, in a way, the owners of a company. If the company is doing well, the value of the shares goes up. If, on the contrary, the company is not profitable, the value of its shares decreases.

Example:

*Because he was a **shareholder** in the company, he had to attend annual General Meetings in order to keep up with the latest news and to vote for new members of the Board of Directors.*

23. Owner's Equity

Definition: A part of a company's assets that the owner has. It's calculated as assets minus liabilities.

Example:

*Unfortunately, in his company's case, the **owner's equity** didn't amount to much: they had a lot of liabilities and not enough assets.*

24. Auditor

Definition: A person whose job is to evaluate accounting records in order to make sure they have been done properly and to check if the company is being run efficiently.

Example:

*When the **auditors** asked for additional information about the financial statements, our accountants complied without delay.*

25. Bookkeeper

Definition: A person whose job is to record daily transactions, issue invoices and complete payrolls. Bookkeepers are usually supervised by accountants. Bookkeepers are required to have less experience than accountants and don't need a degree in accounting.

Example:

*She was training to become an accountant, but in the meantime she had a part-time job as a **bookkeeper**.*

26. Chartered Accountant

Definition: An accountant who has a certain amount of experience and who has passed certain exams that qualify them to be a member of an institution, such as the Institute of Chartered Accountants in the UK. In the US a similar title is that of Certified Public Accountant (CPA).

Example:

*She's been studying to become a **chartered accountant** for a few years now, but she just couldn't manage to pass the final exam.*

27. Creative Accounting

Definition: An accounting practice that tries to present an improved image of a company's financial situation by highlighting mainly the aspects that are favorable. Creative accounting is considered to be legal, but is often seen as unethical.

Example:

*As soon as our potential investor realized we had done some **creative accounting**, they decided to hire an auditor.*

28. Income Tax

Definition: Money that individuals and companies owe to the government, based on the income they make.

Example:

*She was a sole proprietor and she hired an accountant to file her **income tax** return every year.*

29. Value Added Tax (VAT)

Definition: A tax that consumers pay on most products and services, except most food and drugs. Not all countries have a VAT system. In the US, most states have something similar, called a sales tax.

Example:

*The bookkeeper had to calculate the **Value Added Tax** in order to issue the invoice.*

30. Return on Investment (ROI)

Definition: The profitability ratio of a certain investment. The return on investment is calculated as the benefit gained from the investment divided by the cost of the investment.

Example:

*As their **return on investment** hit the lowest point in the last 5 years, they decided to stop investing in our company.*

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Exercise

Look at the following sentences and choose the correct answer. Sometimes, there's more than one correct answer.

When you're done, check your answers in the key at the bottom!

1. They had to hire a(n) ___ because Jane was not qualified to produce all the documents for the audit in June.

A. auditor B. accountant C. bookkeeper

2./3. Her ___(2.) salary at her new workplace was higher than her ___(3.) salary in the old one, so she was much happier here.

2. A. net B. gross

3. A. net B. gross

4./5./6. The basic accounting equation is: ___(4.) = ___(5.) + ___(6.)

4. A. assets B. liabilities C. owner's equity

5. A. liabilities B. owner's equity C. assets

6. A. owner's equity B. assets C. liabilities

7./8. In order to see what a company's ___(7.) is/are, you need to have a look at the ___(8.) and subtract all the expenses of doing business.

7. A. profit B. capital C. revenues

8. A. revenues B. profit C. liabilities

9. The ___ is an important accounting document showing a company's assets, liabilities and the owner's equity.

A. cash flow statement B. balance sheet C. income statement

10./11./12. In ___(10.), you need to record ___(11.) on the left side and ___(12.) on the right side.

10. A. double entry bookkeeping B. single entry bookkeeping

11. A. debits B. credits

12. A. credits B. debits

13. He was hoping to be able to raise enough ___ to set up his own business in five years' time.

A. assets B. capital C. equity

14. As she was calculating the company's liabilities, she realized she forgot to include the ___.

A. accounts payable B. accounts receivable

15. They wanted to resort to ___ in order to convince investors of their company's high profitability, but then they realized that the auditors that worked for the investors would see right through it.

A. bookkeeping B. accounting C. creative accounting

16. He had been trying to pass his exams in order to become a(n) ___, but in the end he gave up and decided to charge a higher fee for his bookkeeping services in order to make ends meet.

A. chartered accountant B. shareholder C. investor

17. The auditor was looking at the financial statements that the company presented him when he realized he was actually interested in a different ___. He then had to ask for a different set of financial statements.

A. income statement B. payroll C. accounting period

18. She was considering giving up working as an accountant for that company and becoming a self-employed freelancer because the ___ she had to pay was lower. She also had the expertise to file her own tax return, which was an additional advantage.

A. income tax B. Value Added Tax

19. The idea of becoming a shareholder seemed really bad now that the ___ was lower than in any other previous year.

A. share price B. return on investment

20. Their ___ was too high during the past few months, so they have been thinking of either not giving their employees any bonuses this year or investing less in advertising.

A. overhead B. appreciation C. depreciation

Now have a look at the key below and see how well you did!

Answer Key

1. B

2. A

3. B

4. A

5. B or A

6. C (if 5 is B) or A (if 5 is A)

7. A

8. A

9. B

- 10. A
- 11. A
- 12. A
- 13. B
- 14. A
- 15. C
- 16. A
- 17. C
- 18. A
- 19. B
- 20. A

Don't forget to keep the words that are most important for you and your business activity handy, so that you can find them easily and check their exact meaning, spelling and pronunciation.

Now that you've learned and practiced all these words, the only thing left is to incorporate them into your daily business English use!

№	English	Uzbek	English	Uzbek
1	accountant	buxgalter	accountants follow the rules of the law of notebook and to take into account the compliance with the sales person	buxgalter qonun qoidalariga rioya qilgan holda savdo va hisobga olish daftarlarini yurutuvchi shaxs
2	account agreement	hisob shartnomasi	the contract governing your open end credit account, it provides information on changes that may occur to the account	ochiq yakuniy kredit hisobini boshqaruvchi kontrakt bu hisobda yuz berishi mumkin bo'lgan o'zgarishlar haqida ma'lumotlar beradi
3	account balance	hisob balansi	the amount of money in an account at the start of the business day, including all deposits and withdrawals posted the previous night, whether or not they have been collected	hisobdagi pul miqdori ish kunining boshida shu jumladan mablag' yig'ilganmi yoki yo'qmi avvalgi tundagi barcha depozit va pul mablag'lari ham kiradi.
4	account history	hisob tarixi	the payment history of an account over a specific period of time including the number of times the account was past due or over limit	hisobning to'lov muddati muayyan vaqt davomida shu jumladan hisob muddati o'tgan yoki cheklangan miqdorda

5	accounting	buxgalteriya hisobi	one of the types of farm accounts; a set of data representing the movement of assets and property movements during the economic activity. The accounting system is based on current documentation, continuous, interconnected and control of economic activity and others	xo‘jalik hisobi turlaridan biri; xo‘jalik faoliyati jarayonida korxonada mablag‘larining aylanishi va mulk harakatini ifodalovchi ma’lumotlar majmuasi. Buxgalteriya hisobi joriy hujjatlarga asoslanadi, uzluksiz, o‘zaro bir biriga bog‘liq bo‘lgan mablag‘lar va xo‘jalik operatsiyalarini va boshqalarning xo‘jalik faoliyatini uzluksiz ravishda kuzatish va nazorat qilish tizimi
6	accounting department	buxgalteriya bo‘limi	accounting apparatus for accounting and management of accounting. Accounting financial reporting of enterprises institutions, including a special section dealing with employee salaries accounting and other reporting. Usually the chief accountant manages the accounting bookkeeping and accountancy rights are defined by the law of the republic of uzbekistan "on accounting" of April, 13,2016,	buxgalteriya hisobini tashkil etadigan va yuritadigan hisob apparati. Korxonada, muassasalarning moliyaviy ishlarini qayd etib borish, nazorat qilish, jumladan xodimlarga ish haqi yozish, buxgalteriya hisoboti va boshqa hisobotlar tuzish bilan shug‘ullanuvchi maxsus bo‘limi. odatda buxgalteriyani bosh hisobchi boshqaradi. buxgalteriya hisobini tashkil etish, yuritish va buxgalterning huquq, burchlari 2016 yil 13 aprelda qabul qilingan yangi tahrirdagi "Buxgalteriya hisobi to‘g‘risida" gi Qonun bilan belgilangan

7	active account	faol hisob	an open bank account in which transaction can be made; usually an account has had activity within the last 3 years	bitimlar tuzilishi mumkin bo'lgan ochiq bank hisobvarag'i. odatda oxirgi 3 yil faoliyat ko'rsatgan hisob
8	advance	avans	the initial amount of money that the enterprise will pay for the work performed, the property being delivered, the services rendered, and so on	korxonaning bajariladigan ish, yetkazib beriladigan mol mulk, ko'rsatiladigan xizmatlar va boshqalar uchun to'lanadigan to'lovlar hisobiga beradigan dastlabki pul summasi
9	agency theory	agentlik ta'limoti	the theory of relationships between agents and principals. This theory examines the costs associated with monitoring the activities of company management and the elimination of conflicts of interest between agents and principals	agentlar va rahbarlar o'rtasidagi munosabatlar o'rtasidagi munosabatlar nazaryasi. Ushbu nazariya kompaniya boshqaruvining faoliyatini nazorat qilish va agentlar va direktorlar o'rtasida manfaatlar to'qnashuvlarini bartaraf etish bilan bog'liq xarajatlarni o'rganadi
10	agents	agentlar	in the theory of agency relations, corporate executives hired by shareholders (principals or owners of corporations) to perform management functions in the interests of shareholders	agentlik munosabatlar nazaryasi bo'yicha aksiyadorlar(korporatsiyalarning rahbarlari yoki egalari) tomonidan boshqariladigan korporativ ijrochi sheriklar manfaatlarini boshqarish funksiyalarini boshqarish uchun ishlatiladi

11	amortization	amortizatsiya	the process of reducing debt through regular installment payments of principal and interest that will result in the payoff of a loan at its maturity	qarzlarni muntazam ravishda to'lash orqali qarzni kamaytirish jarayoni qarzni to'lash muddatiga kelib tushishiga sabab bo'ladi
12	analytical accounting	analitik hisob	money and, if necessary, calculating the indexes that are detailed in nature. Implementation of the plan to detail, indicators, control over economic property, management decisions determined by specific conditions for receiving information analytical information required for analysis	pul va zarur bo'lgan hollarda natura shaklida detallashtirish ko'rsatkichlarni beruvchi hisob. Ko'rsatkichlarni detallashtirish reja bajarilishi, xo'jalik mulki butligini nazorat qilish, boshqaruv qarorlarini qabul qilish bo'yicha axborotlar olish uchun aniq sharoitlarga qarab belgilanadi. korxonaning moliyaviy va boshqaruv faoliyatlarini tahlil qilish uchun obyektiv analitik ma'lumotlar kerak
13	annuity		a contract form, usually sold by insurance companies, which guarantees fixed or floating payments to the annuity owner in the future. Often in educational literature annuity refers to regular payments under such a contract. For example, they say: an annuity of \$ 1000 in year. However, it must be remembered that the annuity is, above all, a contract.	odatda sug'urta kompaniyalari tomonidan sotiladigan kontrakt shakli kelgusida ro'yxat egasiga doimiy yoki o'zgaruvchan to'lovlarni kafolatlaydi. Ko'pincha o'quv adabiyotlaridagi anoylilik bunday shartnoma bo'yicha muntazam to'lovlarni anglatadi. Misol uchun: yiliga 1000 dollarlik annuitet, shunga qaramay annuitet birinchi navbatda shartnoma ekanligini unutmash kerak.

14	annuity in advance		annuity in which a certain amount is paid to its holder in the initial period	dastlabki davrda uning egasiga ma'lum miqdorda to'langan annuitet
15	appraiser	baholovchi	a person who has the skills and experience of real estate valuation	ko'chmas mulkni baholash tajribasiga, tayyorgarligiga va malakasiga ega bo'lgan shaxs
16	arbitrage		simultaneous purchase of an asset in one market at a low price and its sale in another market at a higher price. Arbitrage is a risk free operation that does not require any additional costs.	arbitraj har qanday qo'shimcha xarajatlar talab qilmaydigan xavf xatarli operatsiya. Bir vaqtning o'zida bir bozorda aktivni arzon narxda sotib olish va uni boshqa bozorda yanada yuqori narxda sotish
17	assesment	baholash	an assessment or evaluation of the price process or the result price value	narxni aniqlash jarayoni toki natijasi, narx qiymati haqida fikr yoki uni baholash
18	assessment cost	baholangan qiymat	evaluation fee based on date analysis	ma'lumotlarning tahliliga asoslangan, baholovchi aniqlagan baholash narxi

19	asset	aktiv	lot. Activus - active, impressive, meaningful. The left part of the accounting balance reflects the composition and location of all the instruments in the entity's specific date and phrase	lot. Activus - faol, ta'sirchan, ishchan - buxgalteriya balansining chap qismi, korxonaning muayyan sanada va pul ifodasida barcha vositalarini, ularning tarkibi va joylashuvini, kapital sarflar, qarzdorlik talabnomalari va aks ettiradi; korxonaga yoki tashkilotning mulki yoki resurslari. pulga te sotilishi mumkin bo'lgan, bozori chaqqon aktiv likvid aktiv deyiladi
20	assets of the enterprise	korxonaga aktivlari	from the point of view of the competition and location of all tangible assets belonging to that enterprise and institution, a part of the balance sheet that reflects money	mazkur korxonaga yoki muassasaga tegishli bo'lgan barcha moddiy boyliklarning, tarkibi va joylashuvi nuqtai nazaridan olganda, pul tarzida aks etuvchi buxgalteriya balansining bir qismi
21	audit activity	auditorlik faoliyati	audit activities and other related professional services	auditorlik tashkilotlarining auditorlik tekshiruvlari o'tkazish va boshqa shu bilan bog'liq professional xizmatlar ko'rsatish borasidagi tadbirkorlik faoliyati tushuniladi
22	authorization	ruxsat	the issuance of approval, by a credit card issuer, merchant, or other affiliate to complete a credit card transaction. See also Authorization and Pre authorization	kredit kartochkasi emitentidan yoki boshqa filialning kredit karta bitimini bajarish uchun tasdiqlashi, shuningdek avtorizatsiya va oldindan avtorlashni ko'ring

23	automatic payment	avtomatik to'lov	an arrangement that automatically deducts funds from your account on the day you choose in order to pay a recurring bill	ikkilamchi hisob kitobni to'lash uchun siz tanlagan kun uchun hisobingizdan mablag'ni avtomatik ravishda yechiladi
24	available balance	mavjud balans	the amount of money in your account that is available for immediate use	hisobingizdagi pul miqdori darhol ishlatilishi mumkin
25	balance	balans	equality of system of indicators that characterizes the interconnected, constantly changing, the balance is made to a specific date in the form of a table of two parts	doimo o'zgarib turadigan, o'zaro aloqada bo'lgan holatini ta'riflovchi ko'rsatkichlar tizimining tengligi. Balans ikki qismdan iborat bo'lgan jadval shaklida ma'lum bir sanaga tuziladi. Balans qandaydir voqeani ta'riflab, uning qismlarga munosabatini ko'rsatadi.
26	balance accounts	balansli schotlar	accounting books, which are reflected in the accounting balance that, but that does not mean that the names of the balance that correspond to the balanced account names a balance that data can be displayed in several balance that's, and vice versa a few bills	ko'rsatkichlari buxgalteriya balansida aks ettiriladigan buxgalteriya hisobi schotlari. Lekin bu balans moddalarining nomlari balansli schotlar nomlariga to'g'ri keladi degan ma'noni bildirmaydi. Bir balansli schotning ma'lumotlari bir nechta balans moddalarida va aksincha bir balans moddasida bir nechta schotlarning ma'lumotlari aks ettirilishi mumkin.

27	balance of payment	to'lov balansi	typically one year economic contracts with all other residents of the country for a known period of time are systematically recorded	mamlakatning barcha rezidentlarining qolgan barcha mamlakatlar bilan ma'lum vaqt oralig'idagi (odatda bir yil) iqtisodiy bitimlari natijalarini sistemalashtirilgan holda qayd etishdir
28	balanced trade	netto balans	the amount of substances regularing the value is a deductible balnce, which is called purification tut balansino of all enterprises in Uzbekistan (since 1993) that is, by the end of the balance, the main tools, low- priced and fast moring items will be added at the cost price	qiymatidan tartibga soluvchi moddalar summasi chegirilgan balans bo'lib, bunga tozalash deyiladi. O'zbekistondagi barcha korxonalar netto balans tuzadi(1993 yildan boshlab) ya'ni balans yakuniga asosiy vositalar, arzon baholi va tez eskiruvchi buyumlarning qoldiq qiymatda, qayta sotiladigan tovarlar esa tannarxi bo'yicha kiritiladi
29	banking day	bank kuni	bank's policy as to when funds deposited into an account will be available for withdrawal. See also funds Availability date	bank ofisining bank operatsiyalarining asosiy vazifalari uchun ochiq bo'lgan ish kuni.

30	basic capital	asosiy kapital	a group of property groups that participate in several production units that change their original form for a long period of time and gradually sell their value to new products	ishlab chiqarishda qatnashadigan, uzoq vaqt davomida haqiqiy shaklini o'zgartirmaydigan, bir necha ishlab chiqarish siklida qatnashadigan va o'z qiymatini yangidan yaratiladigan mahsulotga asta sekin o'tkazadigan mol mulk guruhi
31	basic capital	asosiy kapital	a group of properties that take part in several production platforms that do not deviate from the real form of production for a long period of time	ishlab chiqarishda qatnashadigan uzoq vaqt davomida haqiqiy shaklini o'zgartirmaydigan, bir necha ishlab chiqarish tsiklida qatnashadigan va o'z qiymatini yangidan yaratiladigan mahsulotga asta sekin o'tkazadigan mol mulk guruhi
32	basic capital	asosiy kapital	a group of property groups that participate in several production units that change their original form for a long period of time and gradually sell their value to new products	ishlab chiqarishdagi qatnashadigan, uzoq vaqt davomida haqiqiy shaklini o'zgartirmaydigan, bir necha ishlab chiqarish tsiklida qatnashadigan va o'z qiymatini yangidan yaratiladigan mahsulotga asta sekin o'tkazadigan mol mulk guruhi

33	BERI index	beri indeksi	analyzes the investment environment of different countries and assesses their risk level. The total amount is determined by summing up the 15 values with different values	turli mamlakatlarning investitsiya muhitini tahlil qilib, ularning risklilik darajasini baholaydi. Bunda turlicha qiymatga ega bo'lgan 15 ta ko'rsatkichga ball berish orqali umumiy summa aniqlanadi
34	bidder	davogar	competitor who competed in the tender for which his qualification has been claimed	malaka talabidan o'tgan, ofertasi qabul qilingan tenderda raqobatlashuvchi shaxs
35	bill pay	bill to'laydi	a service from Bank of America that lets you pay your bills online	bank amerikadan siz onlayn hisob kitoblarni taqdim etadigan xizmat
36	bond	obligatsiya	the distribution of variables around their mean, differing in symmetry	ularning simmetriyasidagi farqlari o'rtacha atrofdagi o'zgaruvchilar taqsimoti
37	book value	balans qiymati	the amount of the asset reflected the balance sheet	aktivning buxgalteriya balansida aks ettiriladigan summasi
38	borrowed sources of financing	moliyalashtirishning qarz manbalari	loan rep ayable interest rate. Increase loan interest rate and business bonds	ma'lum davrga qarz sifatida olinadigan, foizi bilan qaytariladigan pul mablag'lari. Bularga kreditlar, qarz mablag'lari. Bularga kreditlar, qarz mablag'lari va korxonalar obligatsiyalari kiradi

39	broker	vositachi	in investment activity, an intermediary in the purchase / sale of securities, performing operations at the expense of funds and on behalf of clients principals. Most often in the literature and in practice, the term brokerage company and not an individual person.	qimmatli qog'ozlar oldi sotdisi vositasida, pul mablag'lari hisobidan operatsiyalarni amalga oshiradigan vositachilik faoliyatini amalga oshiradi. Odatda adbiyotda va amalda brokerlik kompaniyasini nazarda tutadi
40	business angels	biznes farishtalari	as a rule are highly professional entrepreneurial entrepreneurs, some of whom are successful producers and some are experienced accountants consultants	qoida tariqasida ular asosan, tadbirkorlik faoliyati bilan shug'ullanuvchi yuqori professional tajribali biznes yurutuvchilardir, ba'zilar muvafaqqiyatga erishgan ishlab chiqaruvchilar, ba'zilar esa tajribali buxgalterlar, konsultantlar, advokatlar, shuninsdek yirik kompaniyalarda yuqori lavozimlarga ega bo'lgan professional xodimlardir
41	business day	ish kuni	any day on which offices of a bank are open to the public for carrying on substantially all of the bank's business.	bank ofislarining bank operatsiyalarini asosiy vazifalari uchun ochiq bo'lgan ish kuni.
42	callable bond		a bond, the issuer of which reserves the right to redeem it ahead of time from the holder before the deadline for repayment	emitentni qayatrish muddati tugashidan oldin uni egasidan oldindan sotib olish huquqini o'zida saqlab qolgan obligatsiya

43	canceled check	beekor qilingan chek	a check that has been paid. A canceled check is usually acceptable as legal proof of payment	to‘langan to‘lov. Bekor qilingan chek odatda to‘lovni qonuniy tasdiqlovchi hujjat sifatida qabul qilinadi.
44	canceled check	bekor qilingan chek	a check that a bank has paid, charged to the account holder’s account, and then endorsed. Once canceled a check is no longer negotiable	hisob egasining hisobiga bank zimmasiga to‘langan pulni tekshirish va tasdiqlash. Bekor qilingandan keyin chek endi muhokama qilinmaydi
45	capital budgeting	pul sarflashni rejalashtirish		bolgariya aktivlarida xarajatlarni rejalashtirish va boshqarish
46	capital construction	kapital qurilish	is a separate branch of the economy where basic tools for production and non manufacturing industries are not fully upgraded and modernized. These buildings are the finished product of capital construction and the like	iqtisodiyotning alohida tarmog‘I bo‘lib, unda ishlab chiqarish va noishlab chiqarish sanoati uchun asosiy vositalar quriladi, ta‘mir lanadi va modernizatsiyalanadi. Kapital qurilishning tayyor mahsulotibo‘lib bino, inshoot va boshqa shu kabilar hisoblanadi
47	capital gains	kapitalning o‘sishi	income from the increase in the value of securities	qimmatli qog‘ozlar qiymatining ortigan daromadi

48	capital invesments	kapital investitsiyalar	technical reequipment of fixed assets and reconstruction into reconstruction of new buildings, including modernization of fixed assets, as well as invesments for the development of other forms of material production	asosiy fondlarni vujudga keltirish va takror ishlab chiqarishga, shu jumladan yangi qurilishga, modernizatsiyalashga, rekonstruksiya qilishga, texnik jihatdan qayta jihozlashga, shuningdek moddiy ishlab chiqarishning boshqa shakllarini rivojlantirishga kiritiladigan investitsiyalar
49	capital investments	kapital investitsiyalar	technical reequipment of fixed assets and reconstruction into reconstruction of new buildings. Including modernization of fixed assets, as well as invesments for the cdevelopment of ofher forms of material production	asosiy fondlarni vujudga keltirish va takror ishlab chiqarishga, shu jumladan yangi qurilishga, modernizatsiyalashga, rekonstruksiya qilishga, texnik jhatdan qayta jihozlashga, shunigdek moddiy ishlab chiqarishning boshqa shakllarini rivojlantirishga kiritiladigan investitsiyalar
50	capital markets	kapital bozori	financial markets in which long term debt obligations and stocks of companies are circulating	uzoq muddatli qarz majburiyatlari va kompaniyalar zaxiralari tarqalgan moliyaviy bozorlar

51	capital structure	kapital tuzilmasi	a combination of borrowed and equity funds of the company. The relative proportions between short term borrowed funds, long term borrowed funds and the share capital of the company	kompaniyaning qarz mablag‘lari va o‘z mablag‘lari jamg‘armalarning birikmasidir. Qisqa muddatli qarz mablag‘lari o‘rtasidagi nisbiy nisbatlar uzoq muddatli qarz mablag‘lari va kompaniya ustav kapitallari
52	cashier’s check	kassir tekshiruvi	a check issued by a bank and paid from its funds. A cashier’s check will not usually bounce because the amount it is written for is paid to the bank when it is issued, and the bank then assumes the obligation	bank tomonidan berilgan va uning mablag‘idan to‘langan chek. Kassir cheki odatdagidan farq qilmaydi, chunki u yozib qo‘yilgandan keyin bankka to‘lanadi va bank majburiyatni oladi.
53	centralized sources of investment financing	investitsiyalarni moliyalashtirishning markazlashgan manbalari	funds received from off budget funds from the national and local budgets as well as foreign investment and loans under government guarantees	respublika va mahalliy budjetlardan, budjetdan tashqari fondlardan yig‘iladigan mablag‘lar, shuningdek hukumat kafolati ostida kirib keladigan xorijiy investitsiya va kreditlar
54	certified check	tasdiqlangan chek	a check for which the bank guarantees payment	bank to‘lovini kafolatlaydigan chek
55	changing expenses	o‘zgaruvchan xarajatlar	and variable costs raw materials and supplies for energy production and production costs for basic production workers are generally proportionate to the change in production volumes	o‘zgaruvchan xarajatlar esa (xom ashyo va materiallar, asosiy ishlab chiqarish hodimlarining ish haqi, ishlab chiqarish ehtiyojlari uchun energiya va yoqilg‘I sarflari) , odatda, ishlab chiqarish hajmlarining o‘zgarishiga mutanosib hisoblanadi.

56	characteristic line		direct, showing the relationship between changes in stock returns and market portfolio returns	yalpi daromadlar va bozordagi xarajatlarning o'zgarishlari o'rtasidagi munosabatni to'gridan to'g'ri ko'rsatish
57	comaker	comaker	a person who signs a note to guarantee a loan made to another person and is jointly liable with the maker for repayment of the loan	boshqa shaxsga qarzni kafolatli; ash uchun qog'ozni imzolangan va kreditni qaytarish uchun ishlab chiqaruvchi bilan birgalikda javobgar bo'lgan shaxs
58	company with limited liability		a commercial company founded by one or several persons, the authorized capital of which is divided into shares. Participants in a limited liability for the obligations of the company within the limits of their contributions	masulyati cheklangan jamiyatdagi ishtirokchilar o'z majburiyatlari doirasida kompaniya majburiyatlari bo'yicha cheklangan javobgarlikka ega.
59	compound interest	murakkab foizlar		qayta investitsiya qilingan qiziqish haqida
60	contract method of organization of capital construction	kapital qurilishni tashkil etishning pudrat usuli	involvement of specialized construction of specialized construction basis to implement the construction	qurilishni amalga oshirish uchun shartnoma asosida maxsus qurilish tashkilotini jalb qilish
61	contractor	pudratchi	dead legal entity with a special licensed construction license	qurilish ishlari bo'yicha maxsus litsensiyaga ega bo'lgan yuridik shaxs
62	convertible currency	konvertetsiyala nadigan valyuta	freely transfer currency to other currencies	boshqa valyutalarga erkin va to'liq almashiladigan valyuta

63	cost of capital	kapital bahosi	the required income for the project budget of long term investments of the company. The cost of capital is also the cost of opportunities lost as a result of an investment decision	kompaniayning uzoq muddatli investitsiyalari loyiha budjeti uchun kerakli daromad. Kapitalning narxi investitsion qaror natijasida yo‘qolgan imkoniyatlarining ham qiymati
64	cost of equity	xususiy kapital bahosi	required profitability of the company’s shares in the capital markets. The cost of equity is considered from the point of view of corporation	kompaniayning kapital bozoridagi aksiyalarining kerakli rentabelligi o‘z mablag‘larinign qiymati korparatsiya nuqtai nazaridan ko‘rib chiqiladi
65	coupon	kupon	periodic interest payments to bondholder during the entire period of the existence of the bond	obligatsiya mavjudligining butun davrida obligatsiyalar egalariga davriy foizlar
66	coupon rate	obligatsiyaning nominall foiz daromadi	a fixed rate of return on a bond set by the issuer, which is paid regularly throughout the life of the bond	emitent tomonidan belgilanadigan shartnoma bo‘yicha sobit foizli daromad, bu esa obligatsiya muddati davomida muntazam ravishda to‘planadi
67	credit	kredit	lending money, goods and services for a certain period of time, with the agreed payment back	pul mablag‘lari, tovar va xizmatlarini kelishilgan ustama to‘lab qaytarib berish sharti bilan ma’lum muddatga qarz berish
68	credit	kredit	the increase in a deposit account balance that occurs when a deposit is made to the account, See also debit	depozit hisobvarag‘iga tushganda, depozit hisobvarag‘idagi balansning o‘sishi. Qarzni ham ko‘payishi

69	credit card	kredit karta	a plastic card issued by a bank or other financial company for the purpose of purchasing goods and services using credit. In most cases, a credit limit is established for each account	bank yoki boshqa moliya kompaniyasi tomonidan kreditdan foydalangan holda tovarlar va xizmatlar sotib olish maqsadida beriladigan plastik karta. Ko'pgina hollarda har bir hisob uchun kredit limiti belgilanadi.
70	currency reserves	valyuta rezervlari	foreign currency denominated SDR total reserve of liquid currency in the form of reserve position of the XVF	xorijiy valyuta, oltin, SDR, XVF dagi rezerv pozitsiya ko'rinishidagi valyuta likvid vositalarining jami
71	current balance	joriy balans	the enterprise is formed from time to time in accordance with the legislation(monthly, quarterly, half year, yearly)	korxonaga qonunchilik bilan belgilangan muddatlarda vaqti vaqti bilan tuzilib turiladi. (oylik, choraklik, yarim yillik, yillik)
72	currency conversion	valyutani o'zgartirish imkoniyati	the possibility of exchanging the national currency for current residents of the foreign currency for non residents	milliy valyutalarni xorijiy valyutalarga rezidentlar uchun ham rezident bo'lmaganlar uchun ham to'lov balansining joriy operatsiyalari bo'yicha almashtirish imkoniyati
73	customs duty	bojxona boji	special currency tax levied on the crossing of the commodity	tovar davlat chegarasini kesib o'tganda solinadigan maxsus pul solig'i
74	date of assessment	baholash sanasi	the validity of the valuation judgment is valid	baholash haqidagi g'ir kuchga ega bo'lgan muddat

75	dealer	sotuvchi	a natural person, or a company, acting as a principal in securities transactions. Principal buy and sell securities in their own interests and at their own expense. They themselves bear the risk of losses from securities transactions	qimmatli qog'ozlar bilan operatsiyalarda qatnashish huquqiga ega bo'lgan haqiqiy shaxs yoki kompaniya hisoblanadi. Ular qimmatli qog'ozlarni o'z mablag'lari hisobiga sotib oladi va sotadi. Ular qimmatli qog'ozlar bilan bog'liq bitimlardan zarar ko'rishi mumkin.
76	debit	debit	part of accounting bookkeeping the increase in the accountable item on the debit stocks. And the passage of debts on the debit entries	buxgalteriya hisobi schotining bir qismi. Aktiv schotlarning debeti bo'yicha hisob obyektining ko'payishi aks ettiriladi, passiv schotlarning debeti bo'yicha esa kamayishi yoziladi
77	debit	debit	a decrease in a deposit account's balance, such as occurs when a check posted to the account. See also credit	depozit hisobraqamidagi balansning pasayishi, masalan, hisob qaydnomasida joylashtirilgan chegirma. Kreditni ham ko'ring
78	decision tree analysis		investment budget analysis, which graphically depicts alternative solution and their possible consequences	muqobil yechimlarni va ularning yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo'lgan oqibatlarini grafik tasvirlab beruvchi investitsiya dyudjeti tahlili
79	deflation	deflyatsiya	lowering the overall level of prices	narxlarning umumiy darajasining pasayishi
80	deposit	depozit	money added into a customer's bank account	mijozning bank hisob raqamiga qo'shilgan pul

81	depreciation	vazifaviy (manaviy) yemirilish	loss of value at the moment when a known building is relatively new to the new building	ma'lum inshootning yangi inshoot bilan qiyoslaganda foydalilikni taminlashga nisbatan noqodirligi oqibatida qiymatning yo'qotilishi
82	debt restructuring	qarzni restrukturizatsiya qilish	repayment of the loan by onlay of interest payment	kreditni to'lash muddatlarini foizlarni to'lashni orqaga surish orqali cho'zish
83	digital wallet	raqamli hamyon	you can use the credit and debit cards stored in your digital wallet to make purchases at participating merchants	ishtirokchi savdogarlaringizda xarid qilish uchun raqamli pul sumkangizda saqlangan kredit va debet kartalarini ishlatishingiz mumkin
84	discount	diskont	the amount of money to be paid for the loan credit is deducted from its principal amount at the time of issuance	kredit olish maqsadida to'lanadigan pul summasi. Kredit taqdim etilayotgan vaqtda uning asosiy summasidan chiqarib tashlanadi
85	discount bond	obligatsiya chegirmasi	long term debt obligation, the sale price of which is lower than its principal value. Discount bonds for which interest is not paid are called zero coupon bonds	sotish narxi uning asosiy qiymatidan past bo'lmagan uzoq muddatli qarz majburiyatlari. Foizlarni to'lamaydigan imtiyozli obligatsiyalar nol kuponli obligatsiyalar deb ataladi.
86	discount rate	chegirma stavkasi	the interest rate used to determine the present value of future cash flows	kelajakdagi pul oqimlarining hozirgi qiymatini aniqlash uchun qo'llaniladigan foiz stavkasi

87	discounted rate	diskont stavkasi	the interest rate used to recalculate the estimated future cash flows into a single unit of current value which is the basis for determining the market value of the business	bu biznesning bozor qiymatini aniqlash uchun baza hisoblangan, bo'lajak daromad oqimlarini joriy qiymatning yagona miqdoriga qayta hisoblash uchun foydalaniladigan foiz stavkasi
88	diversification	diversifikatsiya	investing in various asset categories with various risks, returns and correlations in order to minimize non systematic risk. Diversification is applied to achieve the desired best balance between risk and portfolio returns	sistematik bo'lmagan xafvni kamaytirish maqsadida har xil toifadagi sohada investitsiyalar kiritish xavflilik va portfel tushunchalari orasidagi eng yaxshi muvozanatni ta'minlash uchun diversifikatsiya qilish qo'llaniladi.
89	divestiture		elimination of an asset through its sale, liquidation, etc	aktivni sotish, tugatish va hokazo orqali olib tashlash
90	dividend	divident	is part of the annual profit distribution of the aksioner society among shareholders, in the form of earnings per share depending on the type and number of the campaign	aksiyaning turi va soniga qarab, aksiyadan keladigan daromad shaklida aksiyadorlar o'rtasida yillik taqsimlanadigan aksiyanerlik jamiyati foydasining bir qismi
91	dividend growth model	dividentning o'sish modeli	a model for estimating the value of a share, in which the discounting of dividends with constant growth is applied	doimiy va rozilikka ega bo'lgan dividendlarni diskontlashni qo'llashda foydalaniladigan ulushni baholash modelidir

92	double entry	ikkiyoqlama yozuv	registration of economic transactions in the accounting book each economic entity shall be composed of two syllables or debit card and a second loan duplicate writing is associated with the economic transactions, which are subject to change in the accounting records	xo‘jalik muomalalrini buxgalteriya hisobi schotlarida registratsiya qilish. Bu usul shundan iboratki, har bir xo‘jalik muomalasi ikkita schotga yoziladi - bir schotnong debeti va ikkinchi schotning kreditiga. Ikkiyoqlama yozuv buxgalteriya hisobi obyektlarida o‘zgarishlarni vujudga keltiradigan xo‘jalik muomalalarining iqtisodiy mohiyati bilan bog‘liq.
93	DuPont system	dupont chizmasi	a formula describing the relationship between return on assets(ROA), return on sales and resource efficiency(asset turnover)	(ROA) savdo va resurslar samaradorligi(aktivlar aylanmasi) bo‘yicha daromadlar o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarni tavsiflovchi formulalar
94	emergency cash	favqulodda naqd	a servise provided by visa Bank of America persoanl debit card customers. In the case emergency replacement cash can be delivered to you directly or to a convenient location anywhere in the world, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year	amerika banki debet karta mijozlariga visa bilan taqdim etilgan xizmat. Favqulodda holatlarda almashtirish naqd pulni bevosiya yoki dunyodagi istalgan joyga, kuniga 24 soat, yil bo‘yi 365 kun yuborish mumkin.
95	exercising the option	opsionning harakatga kelishi	purchase or sale of an asset recorded in an option contract	sotib olish yoki sotish opsion shartnomada qayd etilgan

96	financial information	moliyaviy axborot	is used to assess the financial aspects of the future business the level of profitability of the construction, operation, start up, financial support and return of spend capital to a potential enterprise	bo'lajak korxonaning faoliyatini moliyaviy tomonlarini baholashda qo'llaniladi. Bo'lajak korxonani qurish, ishga tushirish, boshlang'ich davrda moliyaviy qo'llash va umuman sarflangan sarmoyalarni qaytarish bilan birga loyihaning rentabellik darajasini aniqlanadi.
97	financial investment	moliyaviy investitsiyalar	securities and other financial instruments stock market bonds note deposits foreign currency government bonds and debt investments	qimmatli qog'ozlar va boshqa moliyaviy vositalarga (aksiya, obligatsiya, nota, depozit sertifikatlari, xorijiy valyuta, hukumat obligatsiyalari va qarzlari) yo'naltiriladigan investitsiyalar
98	financial investment	moliyaviy investitsiyalar	securities and other financial instruments stock market bonds note deposits foreign currency government bonds and debt investments	qimmatli qog'ozlar va boshqa moliyaviy vositalarga yo'naltirilgan investitsiyalar
99	financial leasing	moliyaviy lizing	leasing is a type of lease if the leasing agreement meets one of the following conditions if the leasing object is the property of the lessee after expiration of the term of the leasing agreements the term of the leasing agreement the term of the leasing agreement the term 80 % of the time of leasing or if the leasing agreement less	lizingning bir turi bo'lib, bunda lizing shartnomasi quyidagi talablardan biriga javob berishi kerak: lizing shartnomasining muddati tugagach, lizing obyekti lizing oluvchining mulki bo'lib o'tsa; lizing shartnomasining muddatining 80% idan ortiq bo'lsa yoki lizing obyektining lizing

			than 20% of its initial value the lessee has the right to purchase leased object at a fixed price or at the end of the term of the leasing agreement. the total amount of the lease contract, over 90 % of the leased asset	shartnomasi tugaganidan keyingi qoldiq qiymati uning boshlang'ich qiymatining 20 % idan kam bo'lsa; lizing oluvchi lizing obyektini qat'iyl belgilangan narxda yoki lizing shartnomasi muddati tugaganda aniqlanadigan narxda sotib olish huquqiga ega bo'lganda
100	financial ratio	moliyaviy koeffitsientlar	financial coefficients this is a different ratio of one accounting index	moliyaviy koeffitsientlar bu bir buxgalteriya ko'rsatkichining boshqachasiga nisbati
101	financial result	moliyaviy natija	the difference between the costs of the business the organization, the association, the stock company etc	korxonalar, tashkilotlar, birlashmalar, aksionerlik jamiyati va hokazolarning ma'lum hisobot davrida, uning tadbirkorlik jarayonida qilgan xarajatlari va tushumi o'rtasidagi farqdir
102	fixed expenses	doimiy xarajatlari	costs are not dependent on the change in production volumes (administrative and managerial expenses, depreciation charges, brokerage fees, discounted sales costs, rent payment property tax etc.)	doimiy xarajatlari ishlab chiqarish hajmining o'zgarishiga bog'liq bo'lmagan (ma'muriy va boshqaruv xarajatlari, amortizatsiya ajratmalari, vositachilik haqlari, chegirma qilingan holda sotish xarajatlari, ijaraga to'lovi, mol mulk solig'i va h.k.) xarajatlari

103	float	float	the time between the date when a check is deposited to an account and the funds become available	hisobga topshirilgan sana va amblag'lar mavjud bo'lgan sana o'rtasidagi vaqt
104	foreign currency	xorijiy valyuta	currencies of orhet countries as well as other currencies exchange agreements	boshqa mamlakatlarning valyutalari, shuningdek boshqa mamlakatlarning valyutadagi kelishuv hujjatlari
105	foreign invesment	xorijiy sarmoyalar	attracting funds from foreign investor means or foreign invesment funds	xorijiy davlat investor mablag'larini yoki xorijiy tijorat tashkilotlarining mablaglarini jalb qilish ko'rinishida bo'ladi.
106	foreign investment	xorijiy sarmoyalar	attracting funds from foreign investor means or foreign invesment funds	xorijiy davlat investor mablag'larini yokki xorijiy tijorat tashkilot mablag'larini jalb qilish ko'rinishida bo'ladi
107	forward contract	forvord shartnomasi	the contract for the supply of assets on a specific date in the future and at a predetermined price	kelajakda va oldindan ma'lum narxda aktivlarni ma'lum muddatda yetkazib berish shartnomasi
108	free trade zone	erkin savdo hududi	the praticipating countries will abolish mutual trade barriers, but both will not violate trade barriers to the third country	doirasida qatnashchi mamlakatlar o'zaro savdo to'siqlarini bekor qiladi, lekin ularning har ikkalasi uchinchi mamlakatga nisbatan savdo to'siqlarini buzmaydi
109	free trade zone	erkin savdo hududi	the praticipating countries will abolish mutual trade baniers, but both will not violate trade barriers to the third country	doirasida qatnashchi mamlakatlar o'zaro savdo to'siqlarni bekor qiladi, lekin ularning har ikkalasi uchinchi mamlakatga nisbatan savdo to'siqlarini buzmaydi.

110	full economic union	to'la iqtisodiy ittifoq	the participating countries combine their economic policies, including fiscal and social policies, as well as trade and labor and capital flows	qatnashchi mamlakatlar o'z iqtisodiy siyosatlarni, shu jumladan pul, soliq va ijtimoiy siyosatini, shuningdek savdoga va ishchi kuchi va sarmoya oqimiga taaluqli siyosatini birxillashtiradi.
111	full economic union	tula iqtisodiy ittifoq	the participating countries combine their economic policies, including giscal and social policies, as well as trade and labor and capital flows.	qatnashchi mamlakatlar o'z iqtisodiy siyosatlarini, shu jumladan pul, soliq, va ijtimoiy siyosatini, shuningdek savdoga va ishchi kuchi va sarmoya oqimiga taaluqli siyosatni birxillashtirish.
112	general insurance	umumiy sug'urta	personal, property insurance, liability insurance and other types of insurance which are notrelated to life insurance	shaxsiy, mulkiy sug'urta, javobgarlikni sug'urta qilish hamda hayotni su'urta qilish sohasiga taalluqli bo'lmagan boshqa sug'urta turlari
113	general market	umumiy bozor	participants will aslo have free access to all production factors other than trade. It is also an example of the europlan economic union or the europlan common market it is current name is the europlan union.	doirasida qatnshchilar savdodan tashqari ishlab chiqarish omillarining barchasini bemalol kuchirish erkinligiga ega bo'ladilar. Bunga yana usha evro iqtisodiy ittifoqi eski evropa umumiy bozori, misol bo'la oladi, uning xozirgi rasmiy nomi evropa ittifoqidir.

114	general market	umumiy bozor	participants will aslo have free access to all production factors, other than trade. It is also an example of the european economic union or the europen comman market. It's current name is the Europen Union.	umumiy bozor doirasida qatnashchilar savdodan tashqari ishlab chiqarish omillarining barchasini bemalol kuchirish erkinligiga ham ega bo'ladilar. Bunga yana usha yevropa iqtisodiy ittifoqi yoki Yevropa umumiy bozori, misol bo'la oladi, uning hozirgi rasmiy nomi Yevropa ittifoqidir.
115	hedging	xedjerlash	the acquisition of two or more assets whose profitability negatively correlates with each other. Hedging is used to reduce the risk of an invesment portfolio	rentabilligi bir biri bilan salbiy munosabatda bo'lgan ikki yoki undan ortiq aktivni sotib olish. Riskdan himoya qilish, investitsiya portfelining xavfini kamaytirish uchun ishlatiladi
116	holding company	holding kompaniyalri	a corporation that owns voting shares of other companies in an amount that allows influencing managemant decisions in these companies	boshqa kompaniyalarning ovozli aksiyalariga ega bo'lgan korparatsiya ushbu kompaniyalrning qarorlariga ta'sir o'tkazishga imkon beradi
117	household	uy xo'jaligi	households and a range of commonly used types of services and services, the group recognizes cash and cash equivalentents as a group of unified people	uy-joy sharoiti va umumiy , bir qator tovarlar va xizmatlarni birgalikda istemol etish maqsadida o'zining pul daromadi va moddiy mablag'larini birlashtirgan kishilar guruhi tushuniladi.

118	household	uy xo'jaligi	households and a range of commonly used types of services and services the group recognizes cash and cash equivalents as a group of unified people	uy joy sharoiti va umumiy, bir qator tovarlar va xizmatlarni birgalikda iste'mol etish maqsadida o'zining pul daromadi va moddiy mablag'larini birlashtirilgan kishilar guruhi tushuniladi
119	hurdle rate		the minimum required rate of return on investment	investitsiyalarning minimal miqdoridagi daromad darajasi
120	independent project	mustaqil loyiha	a project, the acceptance or rejection of which does not depend on the acceptance or rejection of other projects	qabul qilish yoki rad etish boshqa loyihalarni qabul qilish yoki rad etishga bog'liq emas
121	initial balance	kirish balansi	during the establishment of enterprises. It defines the amount of wealth that the enterprise starts its operations. In the access balance, the charter capital of the constituent documents and associated costs are reflected in the form of money other property, etc	korxonaning tashkil topish paytida tuziladi. U korxonaga o'z faoliyatini boshlayotgan boyliklar summasini belgilaydi. Kirish balansida ustav kapitali ta'ris hujjatlari bo'yicha va unga doir badallar pul mablag'lari, boshqa mol mulk ko'rinishida aks ettiriladi va hokozo
122	innovation	innovatsiya	introduction of innovations in technology management and management in the field of technology based on science achievements and advanced experiences, as well as the use of these innovations in different areas and areas of society	ilm fan yutuqlari va ilg'or tajribalarga asoslangan holda texnika texnologiyalar, mehnatni tashkil etish va boshqarish sohaslariga yangiliklarni kiritish, shuningdek, ushbu yangiliklardan jamiyatning turli sohalri va yo'nalishlarida foydalanishdir

123	innovative activities	innovatsion faoliyat	such as process will result in a new or improved technological process applied to the new or improved commodity produced for sale on the market as well as additional scientific research and experimental design work	shunday bir jarayonki, unda tugallangan ilmiy tadqiqot va ishlanmalar yoki boshqa ilmiy-texnik yutuqlar bozorda sotish uchun ishlab chiqilgan yangi yoki takomillashtirilgan tovarga, amalyotda qo‘llaniladigan yangi yoki takomillashgan texnologik jarayonga, shuningdek, qo‘shimcha ilmiy tadqiqot va tajriba konstruktorlik ishlariga qaratilgan bo‘ladi.
124	innovative investment	innovatsion investitsiyalar	it is an investment aimed at the creation and development of a new generation of techniques and technologies	bu texnika va texnologiyarning yangi avlodini yaratish va o‘zlashtirishga qaratilgan investitsiyalardir
125	insiders	kompaniya egasi	directors and senior officials of the corporation. In fact, individuals who have access to inside information about the company. An insider is usually also called someone who owns more than 10% of the company’s voting shares.	korparatsiya rahbarlari va yuqori mansabdor shaxslari haqiqatdan ham kompaniya haqida ma’lumot olish huquqiga ega bo‘lgan shaxslar. Ichki auditor, odatda, kompaniyaning ovoz beruvchi aksiyalarining 10 % dan ko‘prog‘iga ega bo‘lgan shaxs deb ataladi.

126	insured	sugʻurta qildiruvchi	the economic organization of the under taking or the life insurance of the life insurance of its own property shall be considered as insurant. Those who have registered with an insurance organization on compulsory insurance or are signing an insurance contract and those who pay the insurance premium are among the insurers	oʻziga tegishli mol mulkni sugʻurta qildirgan korxonalar, xoʻjalik tashkiloti yoki oʻz hayotini sugʻurtalovchi fuqorolar sugʻurtalanuvchi hisoblanadilar. Majburiy sugʻurta boʻyicha shartnoma tuzib, sugʻurta badalini toʻlaganlar sugʻurtalanuvchilar qatoriga kiradi.
127	insurer	sugʻurtalovchi	specialized insurance organization compensation of damages caused by natural disasters or other unintentional causes, taking into account the insurance contract conditions.	sugʻurtani amalga oshiruvchi ixtisoslashtirilgan tashkilot. Tabiiy ofat yoki boshqa koʻzda tutilmagan sabablar natijasida koʻtilgan zararlar sugʻurta qonunchiligi yoki sugʻurta shartnomasi asosidagi shartlarni koʻzda tutib qoplashni oʻz zimmasiga oluvchi tashkilotlar.
128	insurer	sugʻurtalovchi	specialized insurance organization, compensation of damages caused by natural disasters or other unintentional causes, taking into account the insurance contract conditions	sugʻurtani amalga oshiruvchi ixtisoslashtirilgan tashkilot. Tabiiy ofat yoki boshqa koʻzda tutilmagan sabablar natijasida koʻrilgan zararlar sugʻurta qonunchiligi yoki sugʻurta shartnomasi asosidagi shartlarni koʻzda tutib qoplashni oʻz zimmasiga oluvchi tashkilotlar

129	interest rate	stavka foizi	the percentage of interest paid on an interest bearing account, such as savings, CDs and some checking accounts; also, the percentage charged on a loan or line of credit. Different types of accounts and loans pay or charge different rates of interest	omonat, CD va soliq tekshiruvi kabi foizlar hisobiga to‘langan foizlar ulushi, shuningdek, qarz yoki kredit liniyasi bo‘yicha hisoblangan foizlar. Turli xil hisob kitoblarga kreditlar turli foiz stavkalarini to‘laydi yoki to‘lamaydi
130	international economic relations	xalqaro iqtisodiy munosabatlar	a system of economic relations with international organizations and corporations in countries and regions	mamlakatlar va hududlar o‘rtasidagi, xalqaro tashkilotlar va korporatsiyalar ishtirokidagi xo‘jalik aloqalari tizimi
131	intrinsic value	aksiyalarning ichki narxi	the present value of the expected future dividends of the company, discounted by the required rate of return	kompaniyaning kutilayotgan kelajakdagi dividendlari bugungi qiymati talab qilinadigan daromad darajasi bilan diskontlanadi
132	inventory count of buildings(construction)	bino(inshoot) inventarizatsiyasi	periodically check the actual technical condition of objects and determine the value of the devices and their registration	obyektlarning asl texnik holatini davriy tekshirib va qurilmalar qiymatini belgilab, ularni ro‘yxatga olish
133	investments	Investitsiyalar	tangible or intangible assets and rights to which they are allocated to economic or other activities for profit	foyda olish maqsadida iqtisodiy va boshqa faoliyat obyektlariga yo‘naltiriladigan moddiy va nomoddiy qiymatlar va ularga doir huquqlar

134	investments	Investitsiyalar	tangible or intangible assets and rights to which they are allocated to economic or other activit objects for profit	foyda olish maqsadida iqtisodiy va boshqa faoliyat obyektlariga yo‘naltiriladigan moddiy va nomoddiy qiymatlar va ularga doir huquqlar
135	investment potential	investitsiya salohiyati	classifies a number of factors that have occurred over the course of decades in the country. These factors include production factors, natural resourse factors, labor factors, innovation and consuption factors and financial capabilities of the country	mamlakatda asrlar davomida shakllangan bir qancha omillar yig‘indisini tavsiflaydi. Bu omillar ishlab chiqarish omillari, tabiiy resurs omillari, maehnat omillari, innovatsiya va iste‘mol omillari hamda mamlaktning mamlaktning moliyaviy salohiyati kabilarni qamrab oladi
136	joint account	qo‘shma hisob	an account owned by 2 or more people	2 yoki undan ko‘p kishiga tegishli hisob
137	lease agreement	lizing shartnomasi	the object of the leasing object to be drown upin accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of the lessor and lessor, the leasing payments the agreement on the of payment in written form	lizing oluvchi va lizing beruvchi o‘rtasidagi tuziladigan, qonunda belgilanagan tartibda rasmiylashtiriladigan, lizing obyektining mazmuni, tomonlarning majburiyati, lizing to‘lovlarinign qiymati, muddati, to‘lov tartibi, shartlari va h.k. lar ifodalangan yozma ko‘rinishdagi shartnoma

138	lease payment	lizing to'lovlari	the leaser receives the lessor the cost of the leasing object and the interest income of the lessee. It is paid in installments and divided by parts during which the amount and terms of payment are determined in the leasing	lizing oluvchi tomonidan lizing beruvchiga lizing obyekti qiymatini qoplanishi va lizing oluvchining foizli daromadi tushuniladi. Lizing to'lovlari shartnomaning muddati davomida taqsimlanib, qismlarga bo'linib to'lanadi, ularning hajmi va qanday muddatlarda to'lanishi lizing shartnomasida belgilanadi
139	leasing	lizing	is a separate type of financial lease which is acquired by a lender of the order party from the seller under the leasing agreement and the lessee receives more than twelve months for possession and use of the remuneration under the conditions stipulated in this agreement term	moliyaviy ijaraning alohida turi bo'lib, unda bir taraf ikkinchi tarafning topshirig'iga binoan uchunchi tarafdan lizing shartnomasida shartlashilgan mol mulkni mulk qilib oladi va uni lizing oluvchiga shu shartnomada belgilangan shartlarda, haq evaziga egalik qilish va foydalanish uchun o'n ikki oydan ortiq muddatga beradi.
140	lessee	lizing oluvchi	the person who purchased the leasing object for temporary possession and use under the leasing agreement	lizing obyekti lizing shartnomasiga ko'ra unga vaqtinchalik egalik qilish va foydalanib turish uchun olgan shaxs

141	lessor	lizing beruvchi	acquiring a leasing object in its own possession and giving it to a lessee to use timing according to the leasing agreement	lizing obyaktini o‘z mulki qilib sotib olib, uni lizing oluvchiga lizing shartnomasiga ko‘ra vaqtinchalik foydalanib turish uchun beruvchi shaxs
142	liabilities	majburiyat	it is a civil law relationshi through which the borrower acts in favor of another creditor, for example; to transfer property, to pay and obtain from selfishness or to certain behaviors	bu fuqorolik huquqiy munosabatlari bo‘lib, uning vositasida bir shaxs boshqa shaxs foydasiga muayyan xatti xarakterlar qilishi, aytaylik: mulkni o‘tkazish, ishni bajarish, xizmatlar ko‘rsatish, pul to‘lashi va xonoz yoki muayyan xatti xarakterdan o‘zini titishi keraK, kreditor esa qarzdordan o‘z vazifasini bajarishini talab qilishi huquqiga ega
143	life insurance	hayotni sug‘urta qilish	insurance of the interests of physical persons related to the life, health and ability to work for money constitutes the minimum one year of insurance on the contract and indicates the insurance on the contract and indicates the insurance contract with the insurance contract including one time or periodic payments including the abovementioned interest rate	jismoniy shaxslarni g sog‘lig‘I, hayoti, mehnat qobiliyati va pul ta‘minoti bilan bog‘liq manfaatlarini sug‘urta qilish, bunda shartnoma bo‘yicha sug‘urtaning eng kam muddati bir yilni tashkil etadi hamda sug‘urta pullarining sug‘urta shartnomasida ko‘rsatib o‘tilgan oshirilgan foizni o‘z ichiga oluvchi bir martalik yoki davriy to‘lovlarni qamrab oladi

144	life insurance	hayotni sug'urta qilish	insurance of the interests of physical persons related to the life, health and ability to work for money constitutes the minimum one year of insurance on the contract and indicates the insurance contract with the insurance contract including one time or periodic payments including the abovementioned interest rate.	jismoniy shaxslarning hayoti, sog'lig'i, mehnati qobiliyati va pul ta'minoti bilan bog'liq manfaatlarini sug'urta qilish, bunda shartnoma bo'yicha sug'urtaning eng kam muddati bir yilni tashkil etadi hamda sug'urta pullarining sug'urta shartnomasida ko'rsatib o'tigan oshirilgan foizni o'z ichiga oluvchi bir martalik yoki davriy to'lovlarni qamrab oladi.
145	linked account	hisoblangan hisob	any account linked to another account at the same financial institution so that funds can be transferred electronically between accounts. In some cases, the combined balance of all linked accounts may determine whether monthly maintenance and other fees are applied to the account	hisoblar o'rtasida elektron tarzda o'tkazilishi uchun har qanday hisob bir xil moliya institutida boshqa hisobga bog'langan. Ba'zi holda, barcha bog'langan hisoblarning umumiy balansi oylik xizmat ko'rsatish va boshqa to'lovlar hisobga tegishli ekanligini aniqlashi
146	liquidity	likvidlilik	liquidity coefficients are used are used to estimate the entity's ability to fulfill its short term commitments	likvidlilik koeffitsientlari korxonaning o'zining qisqa muddatli majburiyatlarini bajarish qobiliyatini baholash uchun qo'llaniladi
147	marginal cost of capital	kapitalni so'nggi narxi	weighted average price of each newly attracted monetary unit of capital	har bir yangi olingan pul birligi ustunligining o'rtacha bahosi

148	market capitalization	bozor kapitalizatsiyasi	the market value of the company's shares multiplied by the total number of shares outstanding	kompaniya aksiyalarning bozor qiymati umumiy aksiyalar umumiy soniga ko'paytiriladi
149	market portfolio	bozor portfeli	in theory, a weighted index of all securities on the market. The market portfolio reflects the average income investors from owning securities	bozorda barcha qimmatbaho qog'ozlarning og'irligi indeksidir. Bozor portfeli investorlarning qimmatli qog'ozlarga ega bo'lishidan o'rtacha daromadini aks ettiradi
150	market price	bozor narxi	the amount paid in the contract is a historical fact the price of a contract that has been set as a result of negotiation is free from pressure	kelushuvda to'langan summa - bu tarixiy dalil. Bozor narxi albatta yaxshi xabardor bo'lmasada, bosimdan ozd bo'lgan va mustaqil ish ko'rgan haridor va sotuvchi o'rtasidagi muzokaralar natijasida amalga oshirilgan kelushuv narxi
151	market value	bozor qiymati	it is the most likely selling price of any property in selling price of any property in immovable property such as property rights eg inherited lease in the cash or monetary equivalent of the consent of the buyer and the requester. And none of them will be in a difficult situation both of which are well acquainted with the basis of their own and are acting according to their own interests	bu ko'chmas mulkdagi biror bir manfaatning erkin bozordagi eng ehtimolli sotilish qiymati. Yiki, haridor va sotuvchi rozi bo'lgan pul yoki pul ekvivalentida ifodalangan qiymat. Bunda ulardan birontasi ham mushkul holatga tushib qolmaydi, ikkovi ham o'ziga xos asoslarga ega bo'ladi, yetarlicha habardor bo'lishadi va o'z manfaatlariga ko'ra ish tutadilar

152	minimum daily balance	minimal kundalik balans	the lowest end of day balance in an account during a statement cycle; a certain minimum dally balance is often required with interesr bearing accounts to avoid a monthly maintanance fee or quality for special services	hisobot davrida hisobdagi eng quyi balans;bir oylik maosh haqini to‘lamaslik yoki maxsus xizmatlarga layoqatli bo‘lishi uchun foizli hisb bilan odatda kunlik minimal aniqlash talab etiladi
153	mobile wallet	mobil hamyon	a mobile wallet, which is a type of digital wallet, stores your physical credit and debit cards in your mobile device as virtual cards, allowing you to make purchases at participateting merchants	raqamli pul sumkasi turi bo‘lgan mobil telefon hamyoni jismoniy kredit va debit kartalarini saqlaydi, bu esa siz ishtirok etadigan savdogarlardagi haridlarni amalga oshirish imkonini beradi
154	monetary policy	valyuta siyosati	a system of measures aimed at regulation of currency lending by foreign currency in the country	mamlakatda xorijiy valyutalarning pul kredit aylanmasini tartibga solishga yo‘naltirilgan tadbirlar tizimi
155	money	pul	the single type of commodity, the exchange of value and the self development of forms of value, which acts as a universal equivalent role	umumiy ekvivalent rolini bajruvchi alohida tovar turi, ayirboshlash va qiymat shakllarini o‘z o‘zidan rivojlanishi mahsuli
156	money order	pulga buyurtma	a financial instrument, issued by a bank or other institution, allowing the individual named on the order to receive a specifid amount of cash on demand. Often used by people who do not have checking accounts	bank yoki boshqa muassasa tomonidan beriladigan moliyaviy vosita, talabga binoan ma’lum miqdorda pulni olish to‘g‘;risida buyurtma barilgan shaxsga ko‘pincha qayd hisobini tekshirmaydigan odamlar foydalanadi

157	nominal interest rate	nominal foiz stavka	interest rate excluding inflation	inflatsiyadan tashqari foiz stavkasi
158	non-normal project, unconventional project	noan'anaviy loyiha	a project during the implementation of which a net cash outflow is expected. One of the problems of this project is the multiplicity of the internal rate of return.	amalga oshirilayotgan loyihada aniq pul oqimining kutilishi. Ushbu loyihaning muommolaridan biri ichki daromaddarajasi ko'pligi
159	normal distribution	to'g'ri taqsimlash	the distribution of variables around their mean, differing in symmetry	ularning simmetriyasidagi farqlari o'rtacha atrofda o'zgaruvchilar taqsimoti
160	off balance accounts	balansdan tashqari schotlar	the balance of accounting that does not fall on the balance of the balance sheet these schies are designed to take account of the commodity values of the enterprise, which are temporarily exposed to the enterprise and belong to other entites	qoldig'I buxgalteriya balansiga kirmaydigan buxgalteriya hisobi schyotlari. Bu schyotlar korxonada vaqtincha turgan va boshqa korxonalrga tegishli bo'lgan tovar moddiy qiymatlilarni hisobga olish uchun tayinlangan. Balansdan tashqari schotlarda bundan tashqari qat'iy hisobot blanklari, zararga hisobdab chiqarilgan debitorlik qarzlari ham hisobga olinadi.
161	offer	oferta	proposal of the bidder in accordance with the tender documents	tender hujjatlariga muvofiq tender obyektiga talabgorning taklifi

162	online banking	onlayn bank	a service that allows an account holder to obtain account information and manage certain bank9ing transaction via personal computer or mobile device	hisob egasi hisob malumotlarini olish va shaxsiy kompyuter yoki mobil qurilma orqali ma'lujm operatsiyani bo9shqarish imkonini beruvchi xizmat
163	operating cash flows		monetary profit before interest and taxes. A measure of a company's ability to generate cash, excluding the cost of capital	foizlar va soliqlarga nisbatan pul daromadlari kapital xarajatlarini hisobga olmaganda, kompaniyaning ishlab chiqarish qobilyatidir
164	operational accounting	tezkor hisob	information on the implementation of the plan in some areas of opertional or operational accountability they are directly in the spotlight of certain economic problems for systematically laundering is a registration system when it is completed	tezkor yoki operativ hisob xo'jalik faoliyatining ayrim uchastkalarida reja bajarilishi to'g'risidagi axborotlarni sistematik ravishda olib turish maqsadida ma'lum ma'lum xo'jalik muommolarini bavoita joyida va ular amalga oshishi paytida ro'yxatga olish tizimi bo'lib hisoblanadi. tezkor hisob ma'lumotlaridan xo'jalik jarayonlari bavoita amalga oshgan paytda kundalik naorat qilish va boshqarish uchun foydalaniladi. tezkor hisobning ko'p ma'lumotlari umumlashtiriib, tarmoqlarni boshqarish uchun foydalaniladi

165	operational leasing	operativ lizing	is a type of leasing with leasing objects being given to several leasing recipients not less than one, for a long period of time, until the leasing object is expired	lizing turi bo‘lib, bunda obyektidan vaqtinchalik foydalanish uchun bir emas, balki bir necha lizing oluvchilarga navbat bilan lizing obyektining amortizatsiya muddatitugagunga qadar beriladi
166	option	opsion	the right under the contract to buy or sell assets at a certain price for a certain period of time in the future	kelajakda muayyan vaqt davomida ma’lum bir narxda aktivlarni sotib olish yoki sotish shartnomasi bo‘yicha huquq
167	overdraft	overdraft	an overdraft occurs when a bank makes a payment that has been requested even though there are not enough funds available in the account to cover it. This type of payment is known as an overdraft and the account is said to have been overdrawn	overdtaft, agar bankda hisobni to‘ldirish uchun yetarli mablag‘ bo‘lmasa ham, so‘ralgan to‘lovni amalga oshirmaganda oshiriladi. Ushbu turdagi to‘lovlar overdraft sifatida tanilgan va hisobni katta miqdoridagi ustunligi aniqlangan
168	passportization of buildings	bino pasporti	the documentation for the maintenance and repair of the economic data on the building construction its technical condision and the construction designs during the whole life at the building	bino (inshoot) haqida texnik va texnik- iqtisodiy ma’lumotlarni, uning texnik holati va binoning butun xizmat qilish muddati davomidagi qurilish konstruksiyalarini saqlash va ta’irlash bo‘yicha bajarilgan ishlarni hisobga olgan hujjat

169	personal identification number PIN	shaxsiy identifikatsion raqami.	the unique number you must use to access your account at an ATM or make a purchase with a debit card. Your PIN should always be kept confidential	ATMda hisobingizga kirish yoki debet karta bilan xarid qilish uchun foydalanadigan noyob raqam. Sizing PIN kodingizni har doim maxfiy saqlashingizga kerak
170	physical measurement	natural o'lchovlar	is one of the measurements of the accounting, by means of which it is possible to obtain the indicators of the natural order of the objects of the accounting. Natural measurements are used to account for major equipment, materials, goods and other materials values	buxgalteriya hisobidagi o'lchovlarning biri bo'lib, uning yordamida buxgalteriya hisobi obyektlari to'g'risida natural ko'rinishidagi ko'rsatkichlar olinadi. Natural o'lchovlar asosiy vositalar, materiallar, tovarlar va boshqa moddiy qiynatliklarni hisobga olish uchun qo'llaniladi. natural ko'rsatkichlar katta nazorat ahamiyatiga ega. bu ko'rsatkichlar xo'alik mablag'larini baholash yo'li bilan pul o'lchoviga aylantiriladi
171	portfolio	portfel investitsiya	a combination of several securities or assets that are owned and operated by an investor or portfolio manager	investor yoki portfel boshqaruvchiga qarashli va boshqaradigan bir nechta qimmatli qog'ozlar yoki aktivlarning kombinatsiyasi
172	preemptive right	imtiyozli huquq	the right of shareholders of the corporation to the priority purchase of shares of new issues	korparatsiya aksiyadorlari yangi masalalar aksiyalarini barinchi o'ringa olish huquqiga ega

173	present value	joriy narx	the discounted value of future cash flows	kelajakdagi pul oqimlarining chegirmali qiymati
174	primary market	dastlabki bozor	the market in which new issues of securities are sold	qimmatli qog'ozlarning yangi chiqarilishlari sotiladigan bozor
175	privatization	Xususiy-lashtirish	which has been acquired by individuals and non government legal entities of stateowned property or stock	bu davlat mulki bo'lgan obyektlarning yoki aksiyalarning jismoniy yoki nodavlat yuridik shaxslar tomonidan sotib olinishidir
176	privatization	Xususiy-lashtirish	which has been acquired by individuals and non government legal entities of state owned property or stock	bu davlat mulki bo'lgan obyekt-larning yoki aksiyalarning jismoniy va nodavlat yuridik shaxslar tomoidan sotib olinishidir.
177	profit margin on sales	sof foyda koeffitsienti	the ratio between net profit and revenue from products and services sold	sof foyda, sotiladigan mahsulot va xizmatlardan olingan daromad o'rtasidagi ratsion
178	project finance	loyihaviy moliyalashtirish	long time financing of these large investment projects the return of investments is based on future cash flows from the project, not on project partners balance sheets	bu yirik investitsiya loyihalariniuzoq muddatli moliyalashtirish bo'lib, bunda kiritilgan investitsiyalarning qaytarilishi loyiha hamkorlarining balans ko'rsatkichlariga emas balki loyihadan keladigan kelgusi pul oqimiga asoslanadi
179	project finance with limited recourse to the borrower	qarz oluvchiga nisbatan cheklangan regressli loyihaviy	all risks associated with the implementetion of the project. Rich risks are sharek among the project participants so they are ready to accept the risk involved	loyihani amalga oshirish bilan bog'liq bo'lgan barcha risklarni nazarda tutadi. Loyiha risklari loyiha ishtirokchilari orasida shunday taqsimlangan bo'ladiki,

		moliyalash-tirish		ularga bog'liq bo'lgan risklarni o'zlari qabul qilishga tayyor bo'ladilar.
180	project finance without recourse to the borrower	qarz oluvchiga nisbatan hech qanday regressiz loyihaviy moliyalashtirish	assume all commercial and political risks associated with the implementation of the project by assessing the cash flows of the creditor and directed to the repayment of loans and interest	kreditor loyihadan keladigan pul oqimlarini bahoalb, ularni kredit va foizlarini qaytarishga yo'naltirgani holda o'z zimmasiga loyihani amalga oshirish bilan bog'liq barcha tijoriy va siyosiy risklarni oladi.
181	project financing with full recourse to the borrower	qarz oluvchiga nisbatan to'liq regressli loyihaviy moliyalashtirish	the most advantageous part of this type is that is that the borrower has the opportunity to earn more money to finance the project and other types of financing are different from the cost of attracting funds	jahon amalyotida ko'proq tarqalgan. Bu turning afzallik tomonlari shundan iboratki, qarz oluvchi loyihani moliyalashtirish uchun pul vositalarini nisbatan tezroq olish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladi. Moliyalashtirishning boshqa turlaridan pul mablag'larini jalb qilishning narxi arzon bo'lishi bilan farqlanib turadi.
182	real interest rate	real foiz stavkasi	interest rate adjusted for the effect of inflation	foiz nisbati inflatsiya tasiri uchun tuzatilgan
183	real investments	real investitsiyalar	investments in equity investments required for the construction and operation of a real estate, as well as investment in intangible assets	ko'chmas mulkka va uning ishlashi uchun zarur bo'lgan ishchi kapitalga yo'naltiriladigan investitsiyalar, shuningdek nomoddiy aktivlarga yo'naltiriladigan investitsiyalar

184	real investment	real investitsiyalar	invesments in equity invesments required for the construction and operation of areal estatete, as well as invesment in intangible assets	kochmas mulkka va uning ishlashi uchun zarur bo'lgan ishchi kapitalga yo'naltiriladigan investitsiyalar, shuningdek nomoddiy aktivlarga yo'naltiriladigan investitsiyalar
185	rough balance	brutto balans	balance theet containing regulators "depreciation of fixed assets", "amortization of intangible assets", "acquired assets", "purchased special stock" such as those of the invention	tartibga soluvchi moddalarni o'z ichiga oluvchi balansdir. "asosiy vositalarning eskirishi", "nomoddiy aktivlarning amortizatsiyasi", "sotib olingan xususiy aksiyalar" singari tartibga soluvchi moddalarni o'z ichiga oladi
186	scenario analysis	tahlil	analysis of the impact of different scenarios or probabilities of events on the profitability of an investment project	turli xil senariylar yoki voqealar ehtimollari investitsion loyihaning daromadliligiga tasiri tahlili
187	sinking fund	kamayuvchi fond	a special account managed by a bond issue trustee created for the payment of principal bonded debt	asosiy obligatsiyaning qarzini to'lash uchun tuizlgan obligatsiya muommolarini ishonchli boshqaruvchisi tomonidan boshqariladigan maxsus hisob
188	speculative risks	spekulyativ risklar	as a result both the resultant and the negative results can be achieved, these risks inckude financial risks, which are part of the commercila risks	oqibatida ham ijobiy, ham salbiy natijaga erishsish mumkin. Bunday risklarga tijorat risklarining bir qismi bo'lgan moliyaviy risklar kiradi

189	standart deviation	standart og‘ish	positive square root of the variance	variantning ijobiy kvadrat ildizi
190	statistical accounting	statistik hisob	the social aspects of social events, the quantitative aspects of many social events and their quality aspects, as well as social phenomena, for this purpose various statistical methods are used: statistical observation, economic indexes, grouping, average size, and so on however, statistical and operational data are used	ko‘plab ijtimoiy voqealarning miqdoriy tomonlarini, ularni sifat tomonlari bilan uzviy bog‘liqligi, shuningdek ijtimoiy voqealarni aniq sharoitlar, joy va vaqtlarda rivojlanish qonuniyatini o‘rganuvchi ijtimoiy fan. Buning uchun turli statistika usullari qo‘llaniladi: statistik kuzatish, iqtisodiy indekslar, guruhlash, o‘rtacha kattalik va boshqalar. shu bilan birga statistika tezkor va buxgalteriya hisobi ma‘lumotlaridan foydalaniladi. o‘zbekiston respublikasida statistika ma‘lumotlarini yig‘ish va ishlab chiqish bilan har bir viloyat va tumanlardagi davlat statistika organlari shug‘ullanadi
191	stock dividend	aksiyaga to‘lanadigan dividend	dividend paid in the form of shares. Dividends in the form of shares are usually paid from own redeemed shares. The payment of dividends in the form of shares leads to an increase in the total number of shares in circulation and reduce the value of	aksiyalar shaklida to‘langan dividend. Aksiyalar shaklidagi dividendlar odatda, sotib olingan qimmatli qog‘ozlardan to‘lanadi. Aksiyalar shaklida dividendlarni to‘lash muomaladagi aksiyalarning umumiy sonining ko‘payishiga va

			each share	har bir aksiya bahosini kamaytirishga olib keladi.
192	stop payment	to'lovni to'xtatish	a request that the bank not pay a check or payment you have written or authorized. Stop payment orders are generally placed for checks that have been lost or stolen, or in situations where a purchase is disputed. Stop payment orders generally expire after 6 months and a fee is usually charged for this service	bank sizning yozma yoki avtorizatsiyadan o'tgan chegirmalar yoki to'lovlarni to'lamaslik talabi. Stop to'lov bo'yicha buyurtma odatda yo'qolgan yoki o'g'irlangan tekshituvlar uchun yoki xaridlar bahsh holatlarda joylashtiriladi. To'lov to'lovlarini to'xtatish odatda 6 oydan keyin tugaydi va odatda bu xizmat ucghun haq olinadi
193	store of value	jamgarish vositasi		
194	supply	taklif		
195	swap	ayirboshlash	simultaneous exchange of some securities or currencies for others	bir vaqtning o'zida bir nechta qimmatli qog'oz yoki valyutalar almashinuvi
196	syndicate	sindikat	for the purpose of implementing a large investment project the creditors temporary merger, as well as carrying out all the activities on credit lending wil preserve the indepnence and independnce of each bank	yirik investitsiya loyihasini amalga oshirish maqsadida kreditorlarning vaqtinchalik birlashishi bo'lib, o'z zimmalariga loyihani kreditlash bo'yicha barcha faoliyatlarni amalga oshirish bilan birga, har bir a'zo bankning ish yuritish va yuridik jihatdan mustaqilligini saqlab qoladilar

197	syndicated loans	sindikatlashgan kreditlar	a loan provided by several organized creditors to one borrower for the implementation of investment project of large and strategically important	bir necha uyushgan kreditorlar tomonidan bitta qarz oluvchiga yirik va strategik ahamiyatga molik bo'lgan investitsiya loyihalarini amalga oshirish uchun beriladigan kredit
198	systematic risk	doimiy risk	the risk associated with fluctuations in the situation on the securities market. Systematic risk to one degree or nather affects all investmant assets. It value for each asset is expressed as a beta coefficient. Systematic risk cannot be eliminated through diversification. sometimes this type of risk is called market risk or general risk	qimmatli qog'ozlar bozorida vaziyatning o'zgarishi bilan bog'liq tavakkalchilik. Bir daraja yoki boshqa darajadagitizimli xavf barcha investitsiya aktivlariga ta'sir qiladi. Har bir aktiv uchun qiymati beta koeffitsenti sifatida ifodalanadi. Turg'unlashuv orqali tizimli xavfni bartaraf etish mumkin emas. bazida bunday xavf, bozor xavfli yoki umumiy xavf deb ataladi.
199	takeover	yutib yuborilish	a general term that implies a transfer of control over a company from one shareholde to another	bir kompaniayni aksiyadorlik jamiyatidan nazoratga o'tkazishni nazarda tutadigan umumiy atama
200	tax	solliq		

201	technical and economic basis	texnik iqtisodiy asosnoma	the starting information allowing to see the effectiveness and relevance of the project as well as a set of analytical documents that incorporate estimates and other indicators of basic technical and organizational decisions	bu loyihaning samaradorligi va maqsadlarga muvofiqligini ko'rishga imkon beruvchi boshlang'ich ma'lumotlar, shuningdek asosiy texnik va tashkiliy qarorlar, hisob smeta, baholash va boshqa ko'rsatkichlarni o'zida mujassamlashtiruvchi hisob analitik hujjatlar to'plamidir
202	tender commission	tender komissiyasi	the main purpose of which is to attract investors from the customers, which will be objectively defined by the winner	jalb qilingan investorlar, buyurtmachilardan tarkib topgan, asosiy maqsad tender g'olibini obyektiv tarzda aniqlash bo'lgan komissiya
203	tenders	tender	competitive bidding on an optimal offer of goods and services in accordance with the criteria and conditions specified in the bidding documents	tender hujjatlarida ko'rsatilgan mezon va shartlarga muvofiq tarzda mahsulot, ish hizmatlarni optimal variantlarda taklif qulivchini tanlovchi tanlov savdosi
204	the asian Development Bank	Osiyo taraqqiyot banki	established in 1966 the objective of economic development in developing countries is to provide technical assistance and coordination of economic policies to countries that are less inclined to integrate regional cooperation	1966 yilda tashkil topgan bo'lib, maqsadi qitaning rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlariga iqtisodiy rivojlanishid ko'maklashish, hududiy hamkorlikni rag'batlantirish, a'zo mamlakatlariga texnik yordam ko'rsatish va ularning iqtisodiy siyosatini muvofiqlashtirishdan iborat

205	the economic method of organization of capital construction	kapital qurilishni tashkil etishning xo‘jalik usuli	capital construction is carried out by the department or division at the expense and organizations at own expense and at own expense	kapital qurilishni korxonalar va tashkilotlar o‘z kuchi va o‘z mablag‘i hisobidan ma’lum yoki bo‘linma tomonidan amalga oshirilishi
206	the european bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	Yevropa tiklanish va taraqqiyot banki (ETTb)	established in 1991 EBRD is designed to help central and southeastern Europe countries to undertake economic reforms aimed at the transition to a market economy	1991 yilda tashkil topgan. ETTb Markaziy va Sharqiy Yevropa mamlakatlariga bozor iqtisodiyotiga o‘tishga qaratilgan iqtisodiy islohotlarni amalga oshirishda yordam berish maqsadida tuzilgan
207	the inflation rate	inflatsiya darajasi	the percentage of monthly marks for a known period of time	ma’lum vaqt ichida baholar darajasining foizdagi o‘zgarishi
208	the international monetary and financial institutions	xalqaro valyuta moliya tashkilotlari	development and strengthening of the global currency system, the organizations established to stabilize the world financial market and encourage capital turnover	jahon valyuta tizimini rivojlantirish va mustahakmlash jahon moliyaviy resurslar bozorini barqarorlashtirish va kapital aylanishini rag‘batlantirish maqsadida tashkil etilgan tashkilotlar
209	the refund the debts	qarzlarni qaytarish		

210	the report about estimates	baholash haqidagi hisobot	the evaluator may submit a brief single page or full featured report. The report must include a) title sheet b) the desereption og the property and associated rights c) the cost of the assessment d) the timing of the award v) probabilities and restrictive conditions e) the main section, which defines the methods used for the idea of accumulated information and price value j) coordination of the acquired knowledge h) applications, photos and other information	baholovchining narx haqida o‘z fikrini tasdiqlash uchun taqdim etadigan hujjati. Hisobot qisqa yoki to‘liq shaklda tayyorlanishi mumkin. Hisobot odatda quyidagilarni o‘z ichiga oladi: a) titul varag‘I; b) baholanayotgan mulk va u bilan bog‘liq huquqlarning bayoni; v) baholash narxi; g) baholash muddati; d) ehtimollar va cheklovchi shartlar; e) to‘plangan axborot va narx qiymati haqida fikr olish uchun qo‘llanilgan usullar tariflangan asosiy qism; j) turli usullar yordamida olingan natijalarni muvofiqlashtirish; z) ilovalar, fotosuratlar va boshqa ma‘lumotlar
211	to deal in smth	savdo qilmoq		
212	to pay interest	foiz to‘lamoq		
213	trade turnover	savdo aylanmasi		
214	transfer	o‘tkazish	the movement of funds from one account to another	bu hisobdan ikkinchisiga pul mablag‘larini harakati
215	transferring money	pul o‘tkazish		

216	travelers check	pul cheki		
217	treasury stocks	qaytib olingan aksiya	ordinary shares of the company, issued into circulation and subsequently purchased by the issuer. Repurchased shares do not give a voting right and dividends are not accrued on them	muomalaga chiqarilgan va keyinchalik emitent tomonidan sotib olingan oddiy aksiyalar qabul qilingan aksiyalar ovz berish huquqini bermaydi va ularga dividendlar tushmaydi
218	trust	mnopoliya		
219	turnover	aylanuvchanlik		
220	uncollected funds	yig'ilmagan mablag'lar	items deposited in an account that have not yet been collected by the bank on which they were drawn	hisobga kiritilgan narsalar hali olinmagan bank tomonidan hali to'planmagan
221	underlying asset		an asset whose right to buy/ sell is determined by the terms of the futures contract	sotib olish va sotish huquqi muddatli kontrakt shartlari bilan belgilanadigan aktiv
222	underwriter		an investment company that acquires a new issue of securities under a contract with an issuer and then resells it to investors	emitent bilan tuzilgan shartnoma asosida yangi qimmatli qog'ozlar chiqaradigan va ketinchalik uni investorlarga sotadigan investitsiya kompaniyasi
223	users	foydalanuvchilar (investorlar)	attracted funds are the economic entities or government bodies that mobilize government spending to expand production activities	jalb qilingan pul mablag'larini biror faoliyatga safarbar qiluvchi xo'jalik yurutuvchi subyektlar yoki davlat hokimiyati organlaridir

224	users (investors)	foydalanuvchilar (investorlar)	attracted funds are the economic entities or government bodies that mobilize government spending to expand production activities.	jalb qilingan pul mablag'larini biror faoliyatga (ishlab chiqarishni kengaytirish davlat xarajatlarini qoplash) safarbar qiluvchi xo'jalik yurutuvchi sub'ektlar yoki davlat xokimiyati organlaridir.
225	weighted average cost of capital		the average cost of capital for investment projects of the company. It is calculated by multiplying the value of each of the sources of capital by its share in the total capital structure of the company	kompaniyaning investitsiya loyihalari uchun kapitalning o'rtacha qiymati. Bu mablag'larning har birining qiymatini kompaniyaning umumiy kapital tuzilishidagi ulushi bilan ko'paytirish hisoblab chiqiladi.
226	withdarwal	pul olish	the removal of funds from an account	hisobdan mablag'ni olib tashlash
227	World bank	umumjahon banki	a multilateral lending institution consisting of five interconnected institutions	o'zaro bir biri bilan bog'liq beshta institutdan tarkib topgan ko'p tomonlama kredit tashkilotlari

Business and finance abbreviations

A

1. **ADR** - American Depositary Receipt
2. **AI** - Artificial Intelligence
3. **AM** – Account manager
4. **AOP** – Adjusted Operating Profit
5. **AOP** – Annual Operating Plan
6. **AP** – Accounts payable
7. **AR** - Accounts receivable
8. **ARPU** – Average revenue per user
9. **ASP** – Average selling price
10. **ASAP** – "As soon as possible"
11. **agcy.** – Agency
12. **agt.** – Agent
13. **asst.** – Assistant
14. **a/c.** – Account
15. **afaik.** – As far as I know

B

16. **BAU** – Business As Usual
17. **BEP** - Break Even Point
18. **BIC** - Bank Identifier Code
19. **bldg.** – Building
20. **BLS** - Balance Sheet
21. **BMC** - Business Model Canvas
22. **BOM** - Bill of Materials
23. **BPO** - Business Process Outsourcing
24. **BPR** - Brief Project Report
25. **BPV** - Bank Payment Voucher
26. **BRD** – Business Requirements Document
27. **BRU** – Business Recovery Unit
28. **BRV** - Bank Receipt Voucher
29. **BTW** - By the way
30. **B2B** – Business-to-business
31. **B2C** – Business to Consumer
32. **B2G** – Business-to-government
33. **BU** – Business Unit
34. **BUSI** – Business

35. **bus.** – Business

C

- 36. **CAGR** – Compound annual growth rate
- 37. **CAO** – Chief Administrative Officer or Chief Accounting Officer
- 38. **CAPEX** – Capital Expenditure
- 39. **CAPM** – Capital asset pricing model^[1]
- 40. **CBOE** – Chicago Board Options Exchange
- 41. **CBOT** – Chicago Board of Trade
- 42. **CDO** – Collateralized debt obligation or Chief Data Officer
- 43. **CDM** – Change and Data Management
- 44. **CDS** – Credit default swap
- 45. **CEO** – Chief executive officer
- 46. **COA** – Chart of Account
- 47. **CFA** – Chartered Financial Analyst
- 48. **CFD** – Contract for difference
- 49. **CFC** – Consumption of fixed capital
- 50. **CFCT** – Cash Flow Cycle Time
- 51. **CFM** – Certified Financial Manager
- 52. **CFO** – Chief Financial Officer
- 53. **CFS** – Consolidated Financial Statement
- 54. **CIA** – Certified Internal Auditor
- 55. **CIF** – Cost Insurance With Freight
- 56. **CIMA** – Chartered Institute of Management Accountants
- 57. **CIO** – Chief Information Officer, Chief Innovation Officer or Chief Investment Officer
- 58. **CIP** - Carriage and Insurance Paid
- 59. **CISA** – Certified Information Systems Auditor
- 60. **CISO** - Chief Information Security Officer
- 61. **CLO** - Chief Legal Officer
- 62. **CMA** – Certified Management Accountant
- 63. **CMFB** – Committee on monetary, finance and balance of payments statistics
- 64. **CMO** – Chief Marketing Officer
- 65. **COB** – Close of Business
- 66. **COC** – Cost of Credit^[2] or Cost of Capital^[3]
- 67. **COD** – Cost of Debt^[4] or Cash on Delivery
- 68. **COE** – Center of Excellence or Cost of Equity^[5]
- 69. **COGS** – Cost of Goods Sold
- 70. **Corp.** – Corporation
- 71. **COO** – Chief Operating Officer

72. **CPA** – Certified Public Accountant
73. **CPI** – Consumer Price Index
74. **CPO** – Chief People Officer also Chief Procurement Officer
75. **CPQ** – Configure, Price, Quote
76. **CPU** - Central Processing Unit
77. **CSI** - Corporate Social Investment
78. **CSO** – Chief Security Officer
79. **CSR** - Corporate social responsibility
80. **CRM** – Customer Relationship Management
81. **CVP** – Cost Volume Profit
82. **CTA** - Call to action
83. **CTO** – Chief Technology Officer
84. **CX** - Customer Experience
85. **CXO** - Any chief officer(s), x being a placeholder.
86. **C2B** - Consumer-to-business
87. **C&F** – Cost With Freight
88. **CKM** - Customer Knowledge Management
89. **CTC** - Cost to company
90. **CUSIP number** - Committee on Uniform Security Identification Procedures number
91. **Cr** - Credit
92. **CA** - Current account (disambiguation)Current Account

D

93. **DDA** – Depletion Depreciation Amortization
94. **Dept.** – Department
95. **DI** – Dispatch information
96. **DIFOT** – Delivery in full on time, a variant of On Time In Full
97. **Dir** - Director
98. **disc.** – Discount
99. **DMA** – Direct market access
100. **DOE** – Depending on Experience
101. **DPO** - Days Payable Outstanding
102. **DR** – Depositary receipt
103. **DSO** - Days Sales Outstanding
104. **DSP** - Delivery service provider
105. **DTP**- Desktop Publishing
106. **DVP** - Delivery versus payment

E

- 107. **EAR** – Effective annual rate
- 108. **EAY** – Effective Annual Yield
- 109. **EBITA** – Earnings before interest and taxes and amortization
- 110. **EBITDA** – Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization
- 111. **ECB** - European Central Bank
- 112. **ECS** — Electronic Clearing Service or Electronic Clearing System
- 113. **EDI** – Electronic Data Interchange
- 114. **EFSM** - European Financial Stabilisation Mechanism
- 115. **EFTPOS** – Electronic Funds Transfer at Point of Sale
- 116. **EPS** – Earnings per share
- 117. **EXP** – Export
- 118. **EOB** – End of business
- 119. **EOD** – End of day
- 120. **EOM** – End of Message
- 121. **ERP** - Enterprise Resource Planning
- 122. **ETA** - Estimated Time of Arrival
- 123. **ETD** - Estimated Time of Departure or Estimated Time of Delivery
- 124. **EMI** - Equated Monthly Installment
- 125. **EPC** - Export Promotion Council
- 126. **ECGC** - Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India
- 127. **EXW** - Ex Works

F

- 128. **FAB** - Feature Advantage Benefits
- 129. **FDP** – Finance Department
- 130. **FOB** – Freight On Board
- 131. **FIFO** – First In, First Out
- 132. **FinMin** - Finance Minister
- 133. **Fin Min** - Finance Minister
- 134. **FL** – Financial leverage
- 135. **FOMC** - Federal Open Market Committee
- 136. **FP&A** – Financial Planning & Analysis
- 137. **FPO** – Follow on public offer
- 138. **FIX** – Financial Information Exchange
- 139. **FSA** - Financial Services Authority
- 140. **FTE**- Full Time Equivalent
- 141. **FV** – Future Value
- 142. **FX** – Foreign exchange market

- 143. **FY** - Fiscal year or Financial year
- 144. **FYA**- For Your Action
- 145. **FYI**- For Your Information
- 146. **FOC**- Free Of Cost
- 147. **F/U**- Follow-Up

G

- 148. **GAAP** – Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
- 149. **GAAS** – Generally Accepted Audit Standards
- 150. **GDP** – Gross Domestic Product
- 151. **GDPR** – General Data Protection Regulation
- 152. **GDR** – Global depository receipt
- 153. **GFCF** – Gross fixed capital formation
- 154. **GL** – General Ledger
- 155. **GMV** – Gross Merchandise Volume
- 156. **GP** – Gross Profit
- 157. **GPO** – Group purchasing organization
- 158. **GRN** – Goods Receipt Note
- 159. **GRNI** - Goods Receipt Not Invoiced
- 160. **GSV** – Gross Sales Value
- 161. **GVC** – Global value chain
- 162. **GMROI**- Gross Margin Return on Inventory Investment
- 163. **G&A** – General and Administration expense. expenditures related to the day-to-day operations of a business.

H

- 164. **HMRC** - Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs
- 165. **HP** - Hire purchase
- 166. **HQ** – Headquarters
- 167. **HR** – Human Resources
- 168. **HRD** – Human Resource Development
- 169. **HS Code** - Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System

I

- 170. **IAS** – International Accounting Standards
- 171. **IBAN** - International Bank Account Number
- 172. **ICB** – Industry Classification Benchmark
- 173. **ICRM** – Innovative Customer Relationship Management
- 174. **IE** – Interest expense

- 175. **IFRS** – International Financial Reporting Standard
- 176. **ILCLP** – IdentLogic Systems Customer Loyalty Program
- 177. **IMF** – International Monetary Fund
- 178. **IMP** – Import
- 179. **Inc.** – Incorporated
- 180. **IoT** – Internet of Things
- 181. **IPO** – Initial public offering
- 182. **IPT** - Item Per Transaction
- 183. **IR** – Interest Rate - typically referring to an IR derivative product
- 184. **IRS** – Internal Revenue Service
- 185. **IRR** – Internal Rate of Return
- 186. **ISIN** – International Securities Identification Number
- 187. **ISM** – Institute of Supply Management
- 188. **ITT** - Invitation to tender
- 189. **IYR** – In Year Revenue

J

- 190. **J** – Journal
- 191. **JIT** - Just in time
- 192. **JIS** - Just in sequence
- 193. **JST** - Joint Supervisory Team

K

194. **K** – Is used as an abbreviation for 1,000. For example, \$225K would be understood to mean \$225,000, and \$3.6K would be understood to mean \$3,600. Multiple K's are not commonly used to represent larger numbers. In other words, it would look odd to use \$1.2KK to represent \$1,200,000.

195. **Ke** – Is used as an abbreviation for Cost of Equity (COE). Ke is the risk-adjusted, theoretical rate of return on a Company's invested excess capital *obtained through external investments*. Among other things, the value of Ke and the Cost of Debt (COD)^[6] enables management to arbitrate different forms of short and long term financing for various types of expenditures. Ke applies most prominently to companies that regularly generate excess capital (free cash flow, cash on hand) from ongoing operations. Critically, in assessing a company's financial position (and reading its balance sheet), COE is distinguished from CAPEX, or costs associated with Capital Expenditures.^{[7][8]} Ke is most often used in the Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM), in which $Ke = R_f + \beta(R_m - R_f)$. In this equation, Ke (COE) equals the anticipated return from the difference (Beta) of investment yields from a return based on market expectations (R_m)^[9] and a Risk Free Rate (R_f), such as Treasury Bills or Bonds.

- 196. **KIBOR** - Karachi Interbank Offered Rate

197. **KPI** – Key Performance Indicator, a type of performance measurement. An organization may use KPIs to evaluate its success, or to evaluate the success of a particular activity in which it is engaged.

198. **KYC** – "Know Your Customer" refers to due diligence activities that financial institutions and other regulated companies must perform to ascertain relevant information.

L

199. **LBO** – Leveraged Buyout

200. **LC** – Letter of credit

201. **LIBOR** – London Interbank Offered Rate

202. **LE** – Latest Estimate

203. **LIFFE** – London International Financial Futures and Options Exchange

204. **LIFO** – Last In, First Out

205. **LLC** – Limited Liability Company

206. **LME** – London Metal Exchange

207. **LMS** – Learning Management System

208. **Ltd.** – Limited Company

209. **LTV** - Loan to Value

210. **LOI** - Letter of intent

211. **LoU** - Letters of Undertaking

212. **LY** - Last Year

M

213. **MBS** – mortgage-backed security

214. **mfg.** – Manufacturing

215. **MGMT** - Management

216. **MIC** - Market Identifier Code

217. **MiFID** - Markets in Financial Instruments Directive

218. **MILE** - Maximum impact, little effort ^[10]

219. **MoM** - Month on Month / Month over Month

220. **MOQ** – Minimum Order Quantity

221. **MOU** - Memorandum of understanding

222. **MPC** – marginal propensity to consume

223. **MRO** – Maintenance, Repair, and Operations

224. **MRP** - Maximum Retail Price

225. **MSOD** – Monthly Statement of Select Operational Data

226. **MSRP** - Manufacturer's Suggested Retail Price

227. **MTD** – Month-to-date

228. **MWC** – Managerial Working Capital

229. **MPR** - Monthly Progress Report

N

230. **NAV** – Net asset value

231. **NCBO** – No Change of Beneficial Ownership

232. **NCND** – Non-Circumvent and Non-Disclosure

233. **NDA** – Non-Disclosure Agreement

234. **NII** - Net Interest Income

235. **NIM** – Net Interest Margin

236. **NNTO** – No Need To Open

237. **NOA** – Net Operating Assets

238. **NOI** – Net Operating Income

239. **NOPAT** – Net Operating Profit After Tax

240. **NPA** - Non Performing Asset

241. **NPL** – Non-performing loan

242. **NPV** – Net Present Value

243. **NTE** - Not To Exceed

244. **NYMEX**- New York Mercantile Exchange

245. **NYSE** - New York Stock Exchange

246. **NFO** – New Fund Offer

O

247. **OC** – Opportunity Cost

248. **OCF** – Operating cash flow

249. **OECD** - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

250. **OEM** - Original Equipment Manufacturer

251. **OIBDA** - Operating Income Before Depreciation And Amortization

252. **OKR** - Objectives and key results

253. **OOF** - Out of Facility, used interchangeably with Out of Office and originating from the Microsoft Xenix mail system ^[11]

254. **OOO** - Out of Office

255. **OPEX** – Operating Expenditure or Operational Expenditure

256. **OTIF** - On Time In Full

257. **OTC** – Over-the-counter (finance)

P

258. **P&L** – Profit and Loss

259. **P2B** - Platform to Business ^[12]

260. **PA** - Purchasing agent or Personal Assistant

- 261. **PA** - Promotional Activity^[citation needed]
- 262. **PAT** – Profit After Tax
- 263. **PBT** – Profit Before Tax
- 264. **P/E** – Price-to-earnings ratio
- 265. **PE** – Private Equity
- 266. **PEG** – Price-to-earnings growth ratio
- 267. **PHEK** – Planherstellungskosten (Product Planning cost)
- 268. **PFI** - Private Finance Initiative
- 269. **PI** or **PII** - Professional Indemnity (insurance coverage)
- 270. **PII** - Personally identifiable information
- 271. **pip** - Percentage in point
- 272. **PMAC** – Period Moving Average Cost
- 273. **PO** – Profit Objective or Purchase Order
- 274. **POA** – Plan Of Action
- 275. **POS** – Point of sale
- 276. **PP&E** – Property, plant, and equipment
- 277. **PPP** - Public-private partnership
- 278. **PPP** – Purchasing power parity
- 279. **PPT** - Powerpoint presentation
- 280. **PR** – Purchase Requisition
- 281. **PTD** - Project to Date
- 282. **PLR** - Prime Lending Rate
- 283. **PWIN** - Percent win (a measure of performance of capture when bidding for contracts with a targeted customer base such as bidding for government contracts)

Q

- 284. **Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4** - quarters of the accounting year, calendar year or fiscal year
- 285. **QC** – Quality control or Quality costs
- 286. **QoQ** - Quarter on quarter
- 287. **q/q** – Quarter on quarter
- 288. **QTD** – Quarter-to-date

R

- 289. **RAQSCI** - Regulatory, Assurance of Supply, Quality, Service, Cost, Innovation (see RAQSCI)
- 290. **RBI** - Reserve Bank of India
- 291. **RBA** - Reserve Bank of Australia
- 292. **RE** – Retained Earnings
- 293. **RFI** – Request for information
- 294. **RFP** – Request for Proposal

- 295. **RFQ** – Request for Quotation
- 296. **RFX** – Generic name for a Request for Information, Proposal or Quotation
- 297. **ROA** – Return on assets
- 298. **ROB** – Return on brand
- 299. **ROC** - Registration Of Company
- 300. **ROCE** – Return on Capital Employed
- 301. **ROE** – Return on Equity
- 302. **ROI** – Return on Investment
- 303. **ROIC** – Return on Invested Capital
- 304. **RONA** – Return on net assets
- 305. **ROS** – Return on Sales
- 306. **RR** – Resource rent
- 307. **RSP** – Retail selling price
- 308. **RWA** - Risk-weighted asset
- 309. **R&D** – Research and Development
- 310. **RC** – Retail Company

S

- 311. **S_t** – Sales, during time period *t*.
- 312. **S&M** - Sales & Marketing
- 313. **SLR** - Statutory Liquidity Ratio
- 314. **S&OP** - Sales and operations planning
- 315. **SAAS** – Software-as-a-Service
- 316. **SBU** - Strategic Business Unit
- 317. **SBLC** - Stand By Letter of Credit
- 318. **SCM** – Supply Chain Management
- 319. **SCBA** – Social Cost Benefit Analysis
- 320. **SEBI** – Securities and Exchange Board of India
- 321. **SEC** - Securities and Exchange Commission
- 322. **SEDOL** - Stock Exchange Daily Official List
- 323. **SG&A** – Sales, General, and Administrative expenses
- 324. **SIOP** – Sales Inventory and Operations Plan
- 325. **SIR** – Stores Issuance Requisition
- 326. **SIV** – Structured investment vehicle
- 327. **SKU** – Stock keeping unit
- 328. **SLA** - Service Level Agreement
- 329. **SME** - Small and Medium Enterprises
- 330. **SOHO** – Small Office/Home Office
- 331. **SOP** - Standard Operating Procedure
- 332. **SOW** - Statement of Work

- 333. **SOX** – Sarbanes-Oxley
- 334. **SROI** - Social return on investment
- 335. **STP** - Situation Target Proposal or Situation Target Path
- 336. **SUA** - Start Up Agreement
- 337. **SWOT** - Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats

T

- 338. **TB** – Transaction Banking
- 339. **TBC** - To Be Completed
- 340. **TBD** – To Be Defined
- 341. **TCO** – Total Cost of Ownership
- 342. **TCV** – Total Contract Value
- 343. **TOTW**- Time Off for Time Worked
- 344. **TQM**- Total Quality Management
- 345. **TSR** – Total Shareholder Return
- 346. **TTM**- Trailing Twelve Months
- 347. **TVM** - Time Value of Money
- 348. **Ts & Cs** - Terms and Conditions

U

- 349. **USP** – Unique Selling Proposition
- 350. **UPI** - Unified Payment Interface

V

- 351. **VAD** – Value-Added Distributor
- 352. **VaR** – Value at Risk
- 353. **VAR** – Value-Added Reseller
- 354. **VAT** – Value-Added Tax
- 355. **VC** – Venture Capital
- 356. **VP** – Vice President

W

- 357. **WACC** – Weighted average cost of capital
- 358. **WC** – Working capital
- 359. **WFH** – Work From Home
- 360. **wk** – week
- 361. **wrk** – work
- 362. **wo** – work order
- 363. **WOGs** – With other Goods

- 364. **WIGs** – Wildly Important Goals
- 365. **wasp** - weighted average selling price
- 366. **WLL** - With Limited Liability
- 367. **w.r.t** - With Respect To
- 368. **WTI** – West Texas Intermediate
- 369. **WVN** - Withdraw Voucher Note
- 370. **WHT** - Withholding Tax
- 371. **WTO** -World Trade Organization
- 372. **WTD** -Week-To-Date
- 373. **WW** - World Wide

Y

- 374. **YTD**– Year-to-date
- 375. **YTG** – Year-to-go
- 376. **YOY** – Year-over-year
- 377. **YTC** – Yet-To-Confirm
- 378. **FYF** – Full Year Forecast

Z

- 379. **ZBB** - Zero Based Budgeting
- 380. **zcyc** – Zero Coupon Yield Curve
- 381. **ZOPA** – Zone of Possible Agreement

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Istamova Gulnoza Utkurovna

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Muharrir:	N. Abdullayeva
Tex. muharrir:	A. Moydinov
Musavvir:	A. Shushunov
Musahhih:	L. Ibragimov
Kompyuterda sahifalovchi:	M. Zoyirova

E-mail: nashr2019@inbox.ru Tel: +99899920-90-35
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