

C-1, W-1

Acc

26/06/25

Lamiya Mehjabeen Miss - mehjabeen.lamiya@gmail.com

01732480320

Book:

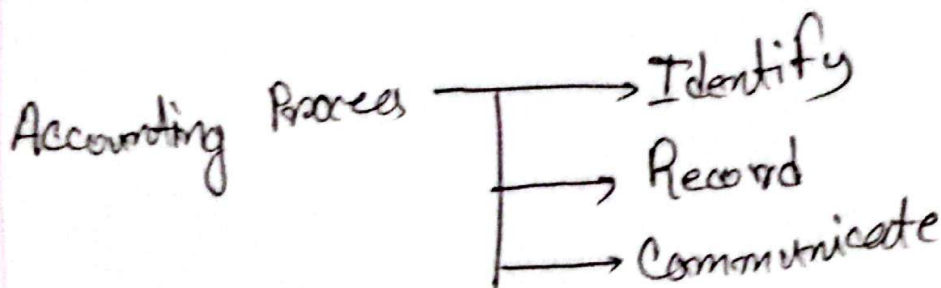
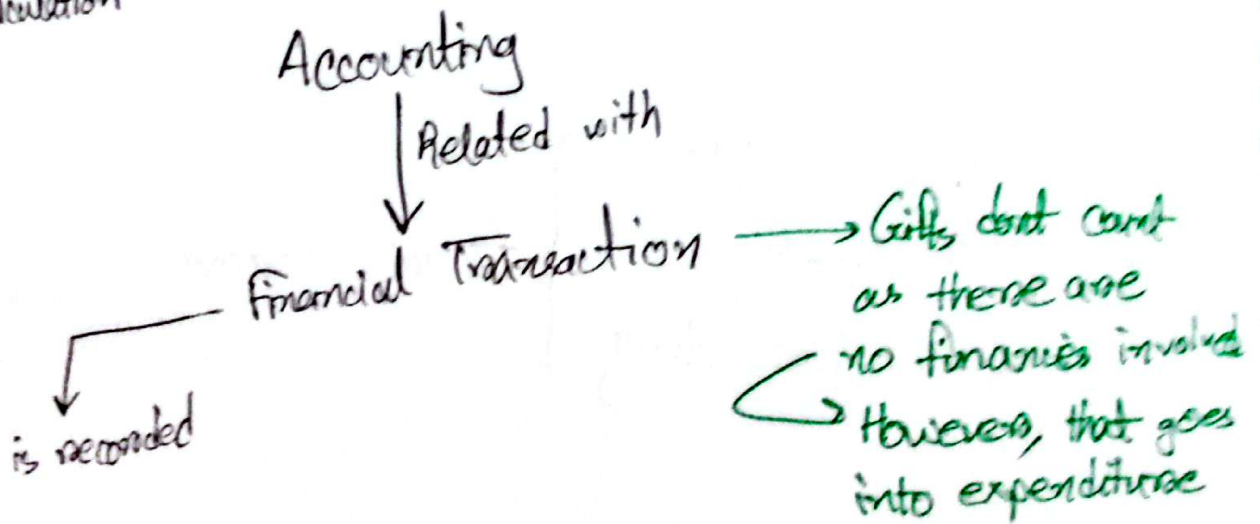
1. Accounting Principles by Kieso (13th ed)

- Accounting Principle
 - Cost Accounting
 - Managerial Accounting
- } In this course

Accounting i) Process of tracking monetary transactions,

ii) The counting of numbers is accounting

Account
= ~~Keep~~ Track
of Calculation



C-2, 10-2

ACC

03/07/23

Major Activities of Acc:

1. Identify (Input) → what financial transactions are and which ones involve the business
2. Record (Process) → calculate
3. Communicate (Output) → result shown to make decisions

Uses of Accounting:

- i) Internal: ^{Inside from} Inside the organization and uses data information from the organization
↳ officers/employee
- ii) External: Outside the organization and uses information from the organizations
↳ Investors, stakeholders, Bank, Creditors, Govt etc

* Break even point → Not profit nor loss

* Decisions are taken based on Financial Statement
↳ Report

* Uses of Acc in CSE

C-3, W-4

ACC

17/07/25

Some short comprehension based questions may be there.

H.W Why should internal users be informed of financial statements?

↳

Ethics in Financial Reports:

Ethics : to define :

- i) Right / Wrong
- ii) fair / ~~un~~ unfair
- iii) truth / untruth

} Code of ethics

C-4, 10-5

ACC

24/07/25

Accounting Ethics:

* If we don't maintain ethics, the calculations will be wrong

* Congress passed Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX) to prevent fraudulent reports

* Deal with ethics:

i) Recognize an ethical situation and ethical issue involved

→ understand what will be ethical in this situation

ii) Identify and analyze the principal elements in the situation:

→ A Identify the main condition

ii) Identify the alternatives and weigh the impact of each alternative on various stakeholders:

→ select the most ethical alternative

Q. For Non profit ethical accounting:

- i) Trustees
- ii) Employees

Q. GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles):

* Standards for calculations and accounting information
* Universally maintained

* Standard - setting bodies:

- 1) FASB: Financial Accounting Standards Board
- i) SEC: Securities and Exchange Commission
- ii) IASB: International Accounting Standard Board

C-5, W-6

Acc

31/07/25

* GAAP is a regulatory body

↳ ~~less~~ rigid and

* GAAP vs IFRS

Measurement Principles:

i) Historical Cost Principles: ~~Companies hold past record~~
(cost principle) → Record ^{cost of asset} at start

ii) Fair value Principle: Assets and liabilities will be recorded at ~~current~~ market value

* Relevance → on time and must help in decision making

iii)