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# Types table

## Error

Dynamic SQL Error replicated in Firebird database types on the following screens:

* Tools -> Customise languages **Types** tab
* Setup -> Groups (Reporting group name) The groups can be translated.
* Setup -> Stock information (Selling price 1, Selling price 2 and Selling price 3) fields (Can only exit the Stock information screen once you have changed it back to the English translation.
* Setup -> Batch types
* Setup -> Accounts - Bank accounts – Bank tab
* Setup -> Access control

Dynamic SQL Error

SQL error code = -303

arithmetic exception, numeric overflow, or string truncation

**NOTE : In MSSQL database types, this error is not replicated.**

## Accounts

### General ledger

**NOTE**: The translation of **"Ledger"** in Arabic (Modern Standard Arabic) is:

**"دفتر الأستاذ"**  
*(Daftar Al-Astadh)*

**Brief Description:**

A **ledger** is a book or digital record that contains all the financial accounts of a business, such as assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses. It is used to summarize and organize financial transactions for reporting and analysis.

The term **"General Ledger"** translates to **دفتر الأستاذ العام** in Arabic. This refers to the primary accounting record that contains all the financial transactions of a business, organized by accounts such as assets, liabilities, equity, revenue, and expenses.

**Translation:**

* **General Ledger**: **دفتر الأستاذ العام**

**Usage in a Sentence:**

* **English**: All transactions are recorded in the general ledger for accurate financial reporting.
* **Arabic**: يتم تسجيل جميع المعاملات في دفتر الأستاذ العام لإعداد التقارير المالية بدقة.

**Related Terms:**

| **English Term** | **Arabic Term** |
| --- | --- |
| Chart of Accounts | دليل الحسابات |
| Journal Entries | القيود اليومية |
| Trial Balance | ميزان المراجعة |
| Financial Statements | القوائم المالية |
| Subsidiary Ledger | دفتر الأستاذ الفرعي |

### Debtor

**Arabic**: **المدين** (Al-Mudīn)

**Explanation**:

A debtor is an individual or entity that owes money to another party (the creditor).

In accounting, this term is used to describe someone who has a financial obligation to repay a debt.

### Creditor

**Arabic**: **الدائن** (Al-Dāʾin)

**Explanation**:

A creditor is an individual or entity to whom money is owed by another party (the debtor).

In accounting, this term refers to someone who has the right to receive payment for a debt or obligation.

### Bank account

**Arabic**: **الحساب البنكي** (Al-Ḥisāb al-Bankī)

**Explanation**:

A bank account is a financial account maintained by a bank for a customer, where deposits, withdrawals, and other transactions are recorded.

It is used to manage funds, make payments, and track financial activities.

### Tax account

**Arabic**: **الحساب الضريبي** (Al-Ḥisāb al-Ḍarībī)

**Explanation**:

A tax account is a record maintained by a taxpayer or tax authority to track tax-related transactions, such as payments, refunds, and liabilities.

It is used to ensure compliance with tax regulations and calculate the amount owed or refundable.

Tax account - this is related to VAT/GST/Sales Tax accounts only

Thank you for the clarification! If **Tax Account** specifically refers to **VAT/GST/Sales Tax accounts**, the translation and explanation can be refined to reflect this context. Here's the updated information:

**Tax Account (VAT/GST/Sales Tax)**

* **Arabic**: **الحساب الضريبي للقيمة المضافة/الضريبة على السلع والخدمات**  
  (Al-Ḥisāb al-Ḍarībī lil-Qīma al-Muḍāfa/Ḍarībat ʿalā al-Silāʿ wa-l-Khadamāt)
* **Explanation**:
  + A **Tax Account** in this context refers to an account specifically used to track **VAT (Value Added Tax)**, **GST (Goods and Services Tax)**, or **Sales Tax** transactions.
  + It records tax collected from customers, tax paid to suppliers, and the resulting tax liability or refund.
  + This account is essential for businesses to comply with tax regulations and file accurate tax returns.

**Example Usage in a Sentence**

* **English**: "The company maintains a separate tax account for VAT to ensure accurate reporting and compliance."
* **Arabic**: "تحتفظ الشركة بحساب ضريبي منفصل للقيمة المضافة لضمان الإبلاغ الدقيق والامتثال."  
  (Taḥtafiẓ al-Sharika bi-Ḥisāb ḍarībī munfaṣil lil-Qīma al-Muḍāfa li-ḍamān al-Iblāgh al-Daqīq wa-l-Imtiṯāl.)

**Key Points**

* **VAT/GST/Sales Tax** are indirect taxes levied on the sale of goods and services.
* The **Tax Account** is used to manage these taxes, ensuring proper calculation, payment, and reporting to tax authorities.

### Is GST applicable in Any of the Arabic jurisdictions?

Goods and Services Tax (**GST**) is not commonly applied in Arabic-speaking jurisdictions. Instead, most countries in the region use **Value Added Tax (VAT)** or other forms of sales tax. However, the implementation and rates of VAT vary across countries. Below is an overview of VAT/GST applicability in key Arabic jurisdictions:

**1. Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Countries**

* **Saudi Arabia**:
  + **VAT**: Introduced in 2018 at a standard rate of **15%** (increased from 5% in 2020).
  + **GST**: Not applicable.
* **United Arab Emirates (UAE)**:
  + **VAT**: Introduced in 2018 at a standard rate of **5%**.
  + **GST**: Not applicable.
* **Qatar**:
  + **VAT**: Not yet implemented, but plans are underway as part of the GCC VAT framework.
  + **GST**: Not applicable.
* **Oman**:
  + **VAT**: Introduced in 2021 at a standard rate of **5%**.
  + **GST**: Not applicable.
* **Kuwait**:
  + **VAT**: Not yet implemented, but plans are in place as part of the GCC VAT framework.
  + **GST**: Not applicable.
* **Bahrain**:
  + **VAT**: Introduced in 2019 at a standard rate of **5%**.
  + **GST**: Not applicable.

**2. North Africa (Maghreb)**

* **Egypt**:
  + **VAT**: Introduced in 2016 at a standard rate of **14%** (increased to 15% in 2020).
  + **GST**: Not applicable.
* **Morocco**:
  + **VAT**: Standard rate of **20%**.
  + **GST**: Not applicable.
* **Tunisia**:
  + **VAT**: Standard rate of **19%**.
  + **GST**: Not applicable.
* **Algeria**:
  + **VAT**: Standard rate of **19%**.
  + **GST**: Not applicable.
* **Libya**:
  + **VAT**: Not implemented.
  + **GST**: Not applicable.

**3. Levant Region**

* **Jordan**:
  + **VAT**: Standard rate of **16%**.
  + **GST**: Not applicable.
* **Lebanon**:
  + **VAT**: Standard rate of **11%**.
  + **GST**: Not applicable.
* **Syria**:
  + **VAT**: Standard rate of **14%**.
  + **GST**: Not applicable.
* **Iraq**:
  + **VAT**: Not implemented.
  + **GST**: Not applicable.
* **Palestine**:
  + **VAT**: Standard rate of **16%**.
  + **GST**: Not applicable.

**4. Other Arabic Countries**

* **Yemen**:
  + **VAT**: Not implemented.
  + **GST**: Not applicable.
* **Sudan**:
  + **VAT**: Not implemented.
  + **GST**: Not applicable.
* **Mauritania**:
  + **VAT**: Standard rate of **16%**.
  + **GST**: Not applicable.

**Key Takeaways**

* **VAT** is the predominant form of indirect tax in Arabic-speaking jurisdictions.
* **GST** is not applicable in any Arabic jurisdiction.
* VAT rates and implementation timelines vary by country, with some countries (e.g., Libya, Iraq, Kuwait) yet to implement VAT.
* The **GCC countries** have been gradually introducing VAT as part of a unified framework, with Saudi Arabia, UAE, Oman, and Bahrain already implementing it.

**Conclusion**

If you are working with financial or accounting systems in Arabic jurisdictions, you will primarily encounter **VAT** rather than GST. Ensure that your software or reports are configured to handle the specific VAT rules and rates applicable in the target country.

## Document types

### Invoice

Arabic: فاتورة (Fātūra)

Explanation: A document issued by a seller to a buyer, detailing the products or services provided, their quantities, prices, and the total amount due.

### Credit note

Arabic: إشعار دائن (Ishʿār Dāʾin)

Explanation: A document issued by a seller to a buyer to reduce the amount owed, typically due to returned goods, overpayment, or a pricing error.

### Purchase

Arabic: شراء (Shirāʾ)

Explanation: A document or transaction record that confirms the acquisition of goods or services by a buyer from a supplier.

### Supplier return

Arabic: مرتجع المورد (Murtajaʿ al-Mawrid)

Explanation: A document issued when goods are returned to a supplier, typically due to defects, incorrect shipments, or other issues.

### Quote

Arabic: عرض سعر (ʿArḍ al-Siʿr)

Explanation: A document provided by a seller to a potential buyer, outlining the proposed prices for goods or services before an order is placed.

### Order

Arabic: أمر شراء (Amr Shirāʾ)

Explanation: A document issued by a buyer to a seller, formally requesting the supply of specified goods or services.

### Adjustment

Arabic: تسوية (Taswiya)

Explanation: A document or entry made to correct or adjust financial records, such as inventory levels, account balances, or pricing errors.

### Statement

Arabic: كشف حساب (Kashf Ḥisāb)

Explanation: A document issued by a seller or service provider to a customer, summarizing transactions, payments, and outstanding balances over a specific period.

### Remittance

Arabic: تحويل مالي (Taḥwīl Mālī)

Explanation: A document or notification confirming the transfer of funds from one party to another, often used in the context of payments to suppliers or employees.

### Delivery note

Arabic: إشعار تسليم (Ishʿār Taslīm)

Explanation: A document accompanying a shipment of goods, detailing the items delivered and serving as proof of delivery.

Summary Table

| Document Type | Arabic Translation | Explanation |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Invoice | فاتورة (Fātūra) | A bill issued by a seller to a buyer for goods or services. |
| Credit Note | إشعار دائن (Ishʿār Dāʾin) | A document reducing the amount owed by a buyer. |
| Purchase | شراء (Shirāʾ) | A record of goods or services acquired by a buyer. |
| Supplier Return | مرتجع المورد (Murtajaʿ al-Mawrid) | A document for returning goods to a supplier. |
| Quote | عرض سعر (ʿArḍ al-Siʿr) | A price proposal for goods or services. |
| Order | أمر شراء (Amr Shirāʾ) | A formal request for goods or services from a buyer to a seller. |
| Adjustment | تسوية (Taswiya) | A correction or adjustment to financial records. |
| Statement | كشف حساب (Kashf Ḥisāb) | A summary of transactions and balances. |
| Remittance | تحويل مالي (Taḥwīl Mālī) | A document confirming the transfer of funds. |
| Delivery Note | إشعار تسليم (Ishʿār Taslīm) | A document detailing goods delivered to a buyer. |

**Notes**:

These translations are in Modern Standard Arabic (MSA), which is universally understood across Arabic-speaking countries.

## Reporting Groups

### Account group1

Account Reporting group1

The term **"Account Reporting Group 1"** translates to **مجموعة تقارير الحسابات 1** in Arabic. This refers to a categorization or grouping of accounts used for financial reporting purposes, often to organize accounts based on specific criteria (e.g., type, function, or department).

**Translation:**

* **Account Reporting Group 1**: **مجموعة تقارير الحسابات 1**

**Breakdown of the Term:**

* **Account**: **الحسابات**
* **Reporting**: **تقارير**
* **Group**: **مجموعة**
* **1**: **1** (remains the same in Arabic)

**Usage in a Sentence:**

* **English**: The accounts in Reporting Group 1 are used for tracking operational expenses.
* **Arabic**: تُستخدم الحسابات في مجموعة تقارير الحسابات 1 لتتبع المصروفات التشغيلية.

**Related Terms:**

| **English Term** | **Arabic Term** |
| --- | --- |
| Account Group | مجموعة الحسابات |
| Financial Reporting | التقارير المالية |
| Chart of Accounts | دليل الحسابات |
| Reporting Category | فئة التقارير |
| Account Classification | تصنيف الحسابات |

### Account group1

**Arabic**: **مجموعة الحسابات 1** (Majmūʿat al-Ḥisābāt 1)

**Explanation**: A primary classification of accounts based on their type or purpose (e.g., assets, liabilities, income, expenses).

### Account group2

**Arabic**: **مجموعة الحسابات 2** (Majmūʿat al-Ḥisābāt 2)

**Explanation**: A secondary classification of accounts for further categorization or grouping.

### Debtor group1

Arabic: مجموعة المدينين 1 (Majmūʿat al-Mudīnīn 1)

Explanation: A classification or grouping of debtors (customers who owe money) based on specific criteria, such as credit terms or risk level.

### Debtor group2

Arabic: مجموعة المدينين 2 (Majmūʿat al-Mudīnīn 2)

Explanation: A secondary classification or grouping of debtors, often used for further categorization.

### Creditor group 1

The translation of **"Creditor group 1"** in Arabic (Modern Standard Arabic) is:

**"مجموعة الدائنين 1"**  
*(Majmu'at Al-Da'inin 1)*

**Brief Description:**

A **creditor group** refers to a classification or category of creditors (entities or individuals to whom money is owed). **Creditor group 1** typically represents a specific set of creditors grouped together for organizational or reporting purposes.

### Creditor group 2

The translation of **"Creditor group "** in Arabic (Modern Standard Arabic) is:

**"مجموعة الدائنين 2"**  
*(Majmu'at Al-Da'inin 2)*

**Brief Description:**

A secondary classification or grouping of creditors, often used for further categorization.

### Stock group1

Arabic: مجموعة المخزون 1 (Majmūʿat al-Makhzūn 1)

Explanation: A classification of inventory items based on specific criteria, such as product type, category, or usage.

### Stock group2

Arabic: مجموعة المخزون 2 (Majmūʿat al-Makhzūn 2)

Explanation: A secondary classification of inventory items for further categorization.

### Document group1

Arabic: مجموعة المستندات 1 (Majmūʿat al-Mustanadāt 1)

Explanation: A classification of documents based on their type or purpose (e.g., invoices, purchase orders).

### Document group2

Arabic: مجموعة المستندات 2 (Majmūʿat al-Mustanadāt 2)

Explanation: A secondary classification of documents for further categorization.

### Payment types

Arabic: أنواع الدفع (Anwāʿ al-Dafʿ)

Explanation: Categories or methods of payment, such as cash, credit card, bank transfer, etc.

### Salespersons

Arabic: مندوبو المبيعات (Mundūbū al-Mabīʿāt)

Explanation: Individuals responsible for selling products or services to customers.

### Projects

Arabic: المشاريع (Al-Mashārīʿ)

Explanation: Specific tasks or initiatives undertaken by a business, often tracked separately for budgeting and reporting purposes.

### Cost centre 1

Arabic: مركز التكلفة 1 (Markaz al-Taklifa 1)

Explanation: A division or department within an organization for which costs are tracked separately.

### Cost centre 2

Arabic: مركز التكلفة 2 (Markaz al-Taklifa 2)

Explanation: A secondary cost centre for further categorization of expenses.

### Languages

Arabic: اللغات (Al-Lughāt)

Explanation: The languages supported or used within a system or organization.

## Types themes

The following 6 themes was only applicable to TurboCASH3 and is not translated:

Classic, Brilliant, Pastel, Keywest, NewSA and Windows default.

**NOTE** : Translation not necessary. All TurboCASH3 Themes were redesigned in TurboCASH4/TurboCASH5 and includes its own themes maintained in the ‘***bin/themes***’ folder.

## Types – Papertypes

### Preprinted

**"مطبوع مسبقًا"**  
*(Matbu' Musbaqan)*

Paper that has been printed with content (e.g., logos, headers) before being used.

### Plain

**"عادي"**  
*('Adi)*

Plain or blank paper without any preprinted content.

### Service

**"خدمة"**  
*(Khidmah)*

Refers to paper used for service-related purposes, such as receipts or invoices.

### Forty

**"أربعون"**  
*(Arba'un)*

Likely refers to a specific type or size of paper (e.g., 40gsm paper).

### ABS1

"ABS1"

(ABS1)

A specific paper type or model (retains the same name in Arabic).

### Till slip

**"إيصال الصندوق"**  
*(Irsal Al-Sunduq)*

A receipt or slip printed at a cash register (till).

### New plain

**"عادي جديد"**  
*('Adi Jadeed)*

Refers to a new type of plain paper.

## Types (TurboCASH3 Report writer)

The following 15 records is used in TurboCASH3 Report writer and is not applicable in TurboCASH5:

Account, Blank, Column line, Group1, Group1 Detail, Group2, Group2 Detail, Single line, Text, Budget, Formulae, Last year and This year.

**NOTE** : Translation not necessary. All TurboCASH3 Reports were redesigned using the Report Designer (Reportman) in TurboCASH4 and TurboCASH5.

## Stock item

**Arabic**: **عنصر المخزون** (ʿUnṣur al-Makhzūn)

**Explanation**: A product or item that is part of the inventory, tracked for stock management purposes.

## Comment

**Arabic**: **تعليق** (Taʿlīq)

**Explanation**: A note or remark added to provide additional information or context.

## Serial number

**Arabic**: **الرقم التسلسلي** (Al-Raqam al-Tasalsulī)

**Explanation**: A unique identifier assigned to a specific item for tracking and identification purposes.

Financial entry   
"إدخال مالي"  
*(Idkhal Mali)*

A financial transaction or entry.

## Customise Languages – Rest tab

### Empty account

The translation of **"Empty account"** in Arabic (Modern Standard Arabic) is:

**"حساب فارغ"**  
*(Hisab Fariq)*

**Brief Description:**

An **empty account** refers to an account in accounting or financial systems that has no transactions, balances, or entries recorded in it. It may be a newly created account or one that has been cleared of all data.

### No group

The translation of **"No group"** in Arabic (Modern Standard Arabic) is:

**"لا توجد مجموعة"**  
*(La Tujad Majmu'ah)*

**Brief Description:**

**No group** indicates that there is no assigned or existing group for a specific item, account, or entity. It is often used in contexts where grouping or categorization is expected but not applied.