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# Arabic Reports and Document layout files

## Reportman - https://reportman.sourceforge.io/ can it handle RTL languages and what should be done to display properly in reports?

ReportMan is a reporting tool that supports multiple languages, including right-to-left (RTL) languages like Arabic, Hebrew, and Persian. However, proper display of RTL languages in reports requires specific configuration and considerations.

Here's what you need to do to ensure RTL languages are displayed correctly in ReportMan:

**1. Set the Report Language and Alignment**

* Ensure the report is configured to recognize RTL text. This includes setting the text alignment to right-aligned for RTL languages.
* In ReportMan, you can set the alignment property of text elements (e.g., labels, fields) to Right or RTL mode.

**2. Use a Compatible Font**

* Choose a font that supports RTL scripts. Common fonts for RTL languages include:
  + Arabic: Arial, Times New Roman, Tahoma
  + Hebrew: Arial, David, Times New Roman
  + Persian: Nazanin, Mitra, Arial
* Ensure the font is installed on the system where the report is generated.

**3. Enable RTL Layout in the Report**

* Some reporting tools require explicit enabling of RTL layout for the entire report or specific sections. Check if ReportMan has an option to set the report or section direction to RTL.
* If ReportMan does not have a built-in RTL setting, you may need to manually adjust the layout and alignment of elements.

**4. Handle Text Encoding**

* Ensure the text encoding is set to UTF-8 or another encoding that supports RTL characters. This ensures that characters are displayed correctly and not as garbled text.

**5. Test with Sample Data**

* Create a sample report with RTL text and test it thoroughly. Check for issues such as:
  + Incorrect text alignment
  + Misplaced punctuation or numbers
  + Broken text flow
* Adjust the layout and settings as needed.

**6. Consider Bidi (Bi-directional) Text**

* If your report contains mixed LTR (left-to-right) and RTL text (e.g., English and Arabic), ensure the tool handles bi-directional text correctly. This may require additional configuration or manual adjustments.

**7. Check for RTL Support in Export Formats**

* If you export the report to formats like PDF, HTML, or Excel, verify that RTL text is preserved and displayed correctly in the exported file.

**8. Consult ReportMan Documentation or Community**

* If you encounter issues, refer to the [ReportMan documentation](https://reportman.sourceforge.io/) or seek help from the community. There may be specific settings or workarounds for RTL support.

By following these steps, you should be able to handle RTL languages in ReportMan and ensure they display properly in your reports. If ReportMan lacks native RTL support, you may need to explore alternative reporting tools with better RTL handling capabilities.

## In Arabic should the layout of objects and expressions not be changed for example code description etc not be displayed or printed as description, code, etc.

When working with **Arabic** or other **right-to-left (RTL)** languages, the layout of objects and expressions in reports must be carefully adjusted to ensure proper readability and alignment. In Arabic, the natural reading order is from right to left, and this affects not only the text but also the layout of elements like **code**, **description**, and other fields.

Here’s how you should handle the layout of objects and expressions in Arabic reports:

**1. Text Alignment**

* **Arabic text** should be **right-aligned** within its container (e.g., text boxes, labels, or fields).
* If you have mixed content (e.g., Arabic and English), ensure the alignment respects the dominant language (RTL for Arabic).

**2. Order of Fields**

* In Arabic, the logical order of fields should follow the RTL reading direction. For example:
  + **Incorrect (LTR order):** Code | Description
  + **Correct (RTL order):** Description | Code
* This means you may need to **rearrange the layout** of objects in your report to match the RTL flow.

**3. Expressions and Concatenation**

* When concatenating fields or expressions, ensure the order respects the RTL logic. For example:
  + If you have a field like Description + " - " + Code, it should be reversed for Arabic to Code + " - " + Description.
* Use conditional logic in your reporting tool to handle this dynamically based on the language.

**4. Numbers and Dates**

* Numbers and dates in Arabic are often written from left to right (e.g., 123 or 2023-10-05), even within RTL text. Ensure these elements are displayed correctly and do not disrupt the RTL flow.
* Some systems support **Arabic-Indic numerals** (e.g., ١٢٣ instead of 123). If needed, configure your report to use the appropriate numeral format.

**5. Punctuation and Special Characters**

* Punctuation marks (e.g., commas, periods, question marks) should appear in their correct position relative to the RTL text. For example:
  + In Arabic, a question mark (؟) is used instead of the standard ?, and it should appear at the **end** of the sentence (left side in RTL layout).
* Ensure your reporting tool handles these characters correctly.

**6. Testing and Validation**

* Test your report thoroughly with Arabic data to ensure:
  + Text is properly aligned and readable.
  + The order of fields (e.g., Description, Code) follows the RTL logic.
  + Numbers, dates, and punctuation are displayed correctly.
* If possible, have a native Arabic speaker review the report for accuracy and readability.

**7. Dynamic Layout Adjustment**

* If your report needs to support both LTR (e.g., English) and RTL (e.g., Arabic) languages, consider implementing **dynamic layout adjustments**:
  + Use conditional formatting or scripting to switch the layout and field order based on the language.
  + For example, in ReportMan, you might use expressions or scripts to rearrange fields or change alignment dynamically.

**Example in ReportMan**

If you are using ReportMan, you can:

1. Set the **alignment** of text elements to Right for Arabic.
2. Rearrange the **order of fields** in the report designer to match the RTL flow (e.g., Description | Code instead of Code | Description).
3. Use **expressions** to handle dynamic text concatenation or formatting based on the language.

**Summary**

In Arabic reports, the layout of objects and expressions should follow the RTL logic. This means:

* **Text alignment** should be right-aligned.
* **Field order** should be reversed (e.g., Description | Code instead of Code | Description).
* **Numbers, dates, and punctuation** should be displayed correctly within the RTL context.

By carefully adjusting the layout and testing with Arabic data, you can ensure that your reports are properly formatted and readable for RTL audiences.

## osFinancials/TurboCASH has mostly LTR languages for the Firebird and MSSQL databases. Is it recommended that a separate install be done for RTL language?

When dealing with **osFinancials/TurboCASH** and supporting both **LTR (left-to-right)** and **RTL (right-to-left)** languages, the decision to use a **separate installation** depends on several factors, including the complexity of the application, the database structure, and the level of customization required.

Here's a detailed analysis to help you decide:

**1. Database Structure and Language Support**

* **Firebird and MSSQL databases** used by osFinancials/TurboCASH are typically language-agnostic, meaning they can store data in any language, including RTL languages like Arabic.
* However, the **application layer** (osFinancials/TurboCASH) may not natively support RTL layouts or may require significant customization to handle RTL languages properly.

**2. Challenges with Mixed LTR and RTL Support**

* **Layout Issues**: osFinancials/TurboCASH is primarily designed for LTR languages, so the user interface (UI) and reports may not automatically adjust for RTL languages. This can lead to misaligned text, incorrect field ordering, and poor readability.
* **Data Entry**: Input fields for RTL languages may not behave correctly (e.g., cursor movement, text alignment).
* **Reports**: Reports generated by osFinancials/TurboCASH may not handle RTL text properly unless explicitly configured.

**3. Recommendation: Separate Installation for RTL Languages**

Given the challenges, it is **recommended to use a separate installation** of TurboCASH for RTL languages like Arabic. Here's why:

* **Simplified Customization**: A separate installation allows you to customize the UI, reports, and database settings specifically for RTL languages without affecting the LTR setup.
* **Avoid Conflicts**: Mixing LTR and RTL languages in the same installation can lead to layout and formatting conflicts, especially in reports and printed documents.
* **Easier Maintenance**: Maintaining separate installations simplifies updates, backups, and troubleshooting for each language group.

**4. Steps to Set Up a Separate Installation for RTL Languages**

If you decide to use a separate installation, follow these steps:

**a. Install TurboCASH for RTL Languages**

* Install a fresh copy of TurboCASH specifically for RTL languages.
* Configure the application to use the appropriate language settings (e.g., Arabic).

**b. Customize the UI and Reports**

* Adjust the UI layout to support RTL text alignment and field ordering.
* Modify reports to ensure proper RTL formatting (e.g., right-aligned text, correct field order).

**c. Configure the Database**

* Ensure the database (Firebird or MSSQL) is set up to store and retrieve RTL text correctly.
* Use UTF-8 or another Unicode encoding to support RTL characters.

**d. Test Thoroughly**

* Test the application with RTL data to ensure proper functionality, including data entry, reporting, and printing.
* Validate the layout and readability of reports and documents.

**5. Alternative: Single Installation with Conditional Customization**

If a separate installation is not feasible, you can use a **single installation** with conditional customization:

* **Dynamic Layout Adjustment**: Use scripts or conditional formatting to adjust the UI and reports based on the selected language.
* **Language-Specific Templates**: Create separate report templates for LTR and RTL languages.
* **Database Configuration**: Ensure the database supports both LTR and RTL text.

However, this approach requires significant development effort and may still result in inconsistencies.

**6. Best Practices**

* **Consult Documentation**: Review the TurboCASH documentation or community forums for guidance on RTL language support.
* **Engage Developers**: If customization is required, consider hiring developers familiar with TurboCASH and RTL language handling.
* **Test Extensively**: Test the application with real-world RTL data to identify and resolve issues.

**Conclusion**

For **osFinancials/TurboCASH**, a **separate installation** is recommended for RTL languages like Arabic to ensure proper functionality, readability, and maintainability. This approach simplifies customization and avoids conflicts between LTR and RTL layouts. If a separate installation is not possible, consider implementing conditional customization, but be prepared for additional complexity and testing.

## Is there different dialects of the Arabic countries and Tax terminology?

Yes, there are **different dialects** of Arabic across various countries, and **tax terminology** can also vary significantly between regions. This diversity can impact financial and accounting software like **osFinancials/TurboCASH**, especially when localizing the application for different Arabic-speaking markets. Here's a detailed explanation:

**1. Arabic Dialects**

Arabic is a highly diverse language with numerous dialects, which can be broadly categorized into:

* **Modern Standard Arabic (MSA)**:
  + Used in formal writing, news, and official documents.
  + Universally understood across Arabic-speaking countries.
  + Suitable for general-purpose applications like TurboCASH if targeting multiple regions.
* **Regional Dialects**:
  + Each Arabic-speaking country or region has its own dialect, which may differ in vocabulary, pronunciation, and grammar.
  + Examples:
    - **Egyptian Arabic**: Widely understood due to Egypt's influence in media and entertainment.
    - **Gulf Arabic**: Used in countries like Saudi Arabia, UAE, Qatar, and Kuwait.
    - **Levantine Arabic**: Spoken in Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, and Palestine.
    - **Maghrebi Arabic**: Used in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya.
* **Implications for Software Localization**:
  + If osFinancials/TurboCASH is being localized for a specific country, the dialect of that region should be used for labels, menus, and user interfaces.
  + For broader audiences, Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) is recommended.

**2. Tax Terminology**

Tax terminology in Arabic can vary significantly between countries due to differences in legal systems, tax laws, and cultural practices. Here are some examples:

* **Value Added Tax (VAT)**:
  + Known as **ضريبة القيمة المضافة** (ḍarībat al-qīma al-muḍāfa) in most countries.
  + However, some regions may use slightly different terms or abbreviations.
* **Income Tax**:
  + Generally referred to as **ضريبة الدخل** (ḍarībat al-dakhl).
  + Specific terms may vary based on local tax laws.
* **Corporate Tax**:
  + Known as **ضريبة الشركات** (ḍarībat al-sharikat).
  + Some countries may have unique terms or classifications.
* **Customs Duties**:
  + Referred to as **الرسوم الجمركية** (al-rusūm al-jumrukīya).
  + Terminology may differ slightly in certain regions.
* **Tax Authority**:
  + The name of the tax authority varies by country. For example:
    - **Egypt**: مصلحة الضرائب المصرية (Maṣlaḥat al-Ḍarāʾib al-Miṣrīya).
    - **Saudi Arabia**: الهيئة العامة للزكاة والدخل (Al-Hayʾa al-ʿĀmma lil-Zakāh wa-l-Dakhl).
    - **UAE**: هيئة الإمارات للضرائب (Hayʾat al-Imārāt lil-Ḍarāʾib).

**3. Challenges in Localization**

* **Terminology Consistency**:
  + Ensuring that tax terms are accurately translated and consistent with local regulations.
  + For example, VAT rules and rates differ between countries, and the software must reflect these differences.
* **Cultural Nuances**:
  + Some terms may have different connotations or usage in different regions.
  + For example, the word for "invoice" (**فاتورة**, fātūra) is widely used, but some regions may have alternative terms.
* **Legal Compliance**:
  + Tax laws and reporting requirements vary by country, so the software must be adapted to comply with local regulations.

**4. Recommendations for osFinancials/TurboCASH Localization**

If you are localizing TurboCASH for Arabic-speaking countries, consider the following:

* **Use Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) for General Localization**:
  + MSA is universally understood and is a safe choice for broad audiences.
* **Adapt Tax Terminology for Specific Countries**:
  + Research the tax laws and terminology of the target country.
  + Consult local tax experts or accountants to ensure accuracy.
* **Provide Language Packs**:
  + Offer language packs for different dialects or regions to cater to specific markets.
* **Test with Local Users**:
  + Conduct usability testing with users from the target region to ensure the localization is accurate and user-friendly.
* **Dynamic Content Adjustment**:
  + If TurboCASH supports it, implement dynamic content adjustment based on the user's region or language preference.

**5. Examples of Regional Variations**

Here are some examples of how tax terminology might differ:

* **VAT**:
  + **Egypt**: ضريبة القيمة المضافة (ḍarībat al-qīma al-muḍāfa).
  + **Saudi Arabia**: ضريبة القيمة المضافة (ḍarībat al-qīma al-muḍāfa) but with different rates and rules.
* **Income Tax**:
  + **UAE**: No personal income tax, but corporate tax terms may differ.
  + **Jordan**: ضريبة الدخل (ḍarībat al-dakhl) with specific local regulations.
* **Tax Authority**:
  + **Morocco**: الإدارة العامة للضرائب (Al-Idāra al-ʿĀmma lil-Ḍarāʾib).
  + **Qatar**: هيئة الضرائب (Hayʾat al-Ḍarāʾib).

**Conclusion**

Arabic dialects and tax terminology vary significantly across countries, which can impact the localization of financial software like TurboCASH. To ensure accuracy and compliance:

* Use **Modern Standard Arabic (MSA)** for general localization.
* Adapt **tax terminology** and **legal requirements** for specific countries.
* Consider offering **language packs** or **region-specific versions** for better user experience.
* Test the software with local users to ensure it meets their needs.

By addressing these variations, you can create a localized version of TurboCASH that is both user-friendly and compliant with local regulations.

## Which Accounting frameworks, Accounting standards, such as GAAP, IFRS (full) IFRS for SME's is applicable to various Arabic countries?

The accounting frameworks and standards applicable in Arabic-speaking countries vary depending on the country's legal system, economic environment, and regulatory requirements. Below is an overview of the most commonly used accounting standards in various Arabic countries, including **GAAP**, **IFRS (full)**, and **IFRS for SMEs**:

**1. International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)**

* **IFRS (Full)**: Many Arabic countries have adopted IFRS for listed companies and large entities.
* **IFRS for SMEs**: Some countries allow or require small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to use IFRS for SMEs.

**2. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)**

* Some countries have their own national GAAP, which may be based on or aligned with IFRS.

**3. Country-Specific Standards**

* Some countries have unique accounting standards or adaptations of IFRS to suit local requirements.

**Overview by Country**

**Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Countries**

* **Saudi Arabia**:
  + **IFRS (Full)**: Mandatory for all listed companies and financial institutions.
  + **IFRS for SMEs**: Optional for SMEs.
  + **Zakat and Tax Regulations**: Specific rules for zakat (Islamic tax) and income tax reporting.
* **United Arab Emirates (UAE)**:
  + **IFRS (Full)**: Mandatory for listed companies, banks, and insurance companies.
  + **IFRS for SMEs**: Optional for SMEs.
  + **UAE GAAP**: Used by some non-listed companies.
* **Qatar**:
  + **IFRS (Full)**: Mandatory for listed companies and financial institutions.
  + **IFRS for SMEs**: Optional for SMEs.
* **Kuwait**:
  + **IFRS (Full)**: Mandatory for listed companies and financial institutions.
  + **IFRS for SMEs**: Optional for SMEs.
* **Oman**:
  + **IFRS (Full)**: Mandatory for listed companies and financial institutions.
  + **IFRS for SMEs**: Optional for SMEs.
* **Bahrain**:
  + **IFRS (Full)**: Mandatory for listed companies and financial institutions.
  + **IFRS for SMEs**: Optional for SMEs.

**North Africa (Maghreb)**

* **Egypt**:
  + **Egyptian Accounting Standards (EAS)**: Based on IFRS but with some local modifications.
  + **IFRS (Full)**: Mandatory for listed companies and financial institutions.
  + **IFRS for SMEs**: Optional for SMEs.
* **Morocco**:
  + **Moroccan GAAP**: Based on French accounting standards but moving toward IFRS convergence.
  + **IFRS (Full)**: Mandatory for listed companies and financial institutions.
  + **IFRS for SMEs**: Optional for SMEs.
* **Tunisia**:
  + **Tunisian Accounting Standards**: Based on French accounting standards but moving toward IFRS convergence.
  + **IFRS (Full)**: Mandatory for listed companies and financial institutions.
  + **IFRS for SMEs**: Optional for SMEs.
* **Algeria**:
  + **Algerian Accounting Standards**: Based on French accounting standards but moving toward IFRS convergence.
  + **IFRS (Full)**: Mandatory for listed companies and financial institutions.
  + **IFRS for SMEs**: Optional for SMEs.
* **Libya**:
  + **Libyan Accounting Standards**: Based on local regulations but moving toward IFRS adoption.
  + **IFRS (Full)**: Not yet fully adopted but encouraged for large entities.
  + **IFRS for SMEs**: Optional for SMEs.

**Levant Region**

* **Jordan**:
  + **IFRS (Full)**: Mandatory for listed companies and financial institutions.
  + **IFRS for SMEs**: Optional for SMEs.
* **Lebanon**:
  + **Lebanese GAAP**: Based on French accounting standards but moving toward IFRS convergence.
  + **IFRS (Full)**: Mandatory for listed companies and financial institutions.
  + **IFRS for SMEs**: Optional for SMEs.
* **Syria**:
  + **Syrian Accounting Standards**: Based on local regulations but moving toward IFRS adoption.
  + **IFRS (Full)**: Not yet fully adopted but encouraged for large entities.
  + **IFRS for SMEs**: Optional for SMEs.
* **Iraq**:
  + **Iraqi Accounting Standards**: Based on local regulations but moving toward IFRS adoption.
  + **IFRS (Full)**: Not yet fully adopted but encouraged for large entities.
  + **IFRS for SMEs**: Optional for SMEs.
* **Palestine**:
  + **IFRS (Full)**: Mandatory for listed companies and financial institutions.
  + **IFRS for SMEs**: Optional for SMEs.

**Other Arabic Countries**

* **Yemen**:
  + **Yemeni Accounting Standards**: Based on local regulations but moving toward IFRS adoption.
  + **IFRS (Full)**: Not yet fully adopted but encouraged for large entities.
  + **IFRS for SMEs**: Optional for SMEs.
* **Sudan**:
  + **Sudanese Accounting Standards**: Based on local regulations but moving toward IFRS adoption.
  + **IFRS (Full)**: Not yet fully adopted but encouraged for large entities.
  + **IFRS for SMEs**: Optional for SMEs.
* **Mauritania**:
  + **Mauritanian Accounting Standards**: Based on local regulations but moving toward IFRS adoption.
  + **IFRS (Full)**: Not yet fully adopted but encouraged for large entities.
  + **IFRS for SMEs**: Optional for SMEs.

**Key Considerations**

* **Regulatory Compliance**: Ensure compliance with local regulatory requirements, which may include additional reporting or disclosure obligations.
* **Zakat and Islamic Finance**: In some countries (e.g., Saudi Arabia), zakat and Islamic finance principles may influence accounting practices.
* **Language and Localization**: Financial statements and reports must often be prepared in Arabic, with translations into English or other languages as required.

**Conclusion**

Most Arabic-speaking countries have adopted or are moving toward **IFRS (Full)** for listed companies and financial institutions. **IFRS for SMEs** is often optional for small and medium-sized enterprises. Some countries, particularly in North Africa, still use national GAAP based on French accounting standards but are gradually converging with IFRS. When implementing accounting software like TurboCASH, it is essential to consider the specific standards and regulations applicable in the target country.

# Taxes

# Report Headers and Footers

## Report Headers

What is the Arabic example for the Company information that should e included in a page header?

In Arabic, the **company information** included in the **page header** of a report typically consists of the following details:

1. **Company Name** (اسم الشركة)
2. **Company Address** (عنوان الشركة)
3. **Contact Information** (معلومات الاتصال) – This may include phone numbers, email, and website.
4. **Tax or Registration Number** (الرقم الضريبي أو رقم التسجيل)
5. **Logo** (شعار الشركة) – Optional, but commonly included.

**Example of Company Information in Arabic (Page Header)**

Here’s an example of how the company information might look in Arabic:

**اسم الشركة: شركة التقنية المحدودة**

**عنوان الشركة: الرياض، المملكة العربية السعودية، شارع الملك فهد، صندوق بريد ١٢٣٤٥**

**معلومات الاتصال:**

* هاتف: ٠١١٢٣٤٥٦٧٨
* البريد الإلكتروني: [info@techcompany.com](https://mailto:info@techcompany.com)
* الموقع الإلكتروني: [www.techcompany.com](http://www.techcompany.com)

**الرقم الضريبي: ٣١٢٣٤٥٦٧٨٩٠١٢**

**How to Structure This in a Report Header**

If you're designing a report layout, you can structure the company information in the header as follows:

plaintext

Copy

اسم الشركة: شركة التقنية المحدودة

عنوان الشركة: الرياض، المملكة العربية السعودية، شارع الملك فهد، صندوق بريد ١٢٣٤٥

معلومات الاتصال:

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الرقم الضريبي: ٣١٢٣٤٥٦٧٨٩٠١٢

**Key Notes for Implementation**

1. **Right-to-Left (RTL) Alignment**:
   * Ensure the header is aligned to the right for Arabic text.
   * Use an Arabic-supported font (e.g., "Arial", "Times New Roman", or "Tahoma").
2. **Dynamic Data**:
   * Replace static text (e.g., company name, address) with dynamic fields (e.g., [CompanyName], [CompanyAddress]) if the data is pulled from a database or system.
3. **Logo**:
   * If you include a logo, place it on the left side of the header (opposite to the Arabic text alignment).
4. **Spacing and Formatting**:
   * Use proper spacing and formatting to ensure the header looks clean and professional.

**Example Output in a Report Header**

Here’s how the company information might appear in the header of a report:

**شركة التقنية المحدودة**  
الرياض، المملكة العربية السعودية، شارع الملك فهد، صندوق بريد ١٢٣٤٥  
هاتف: ٠١١٢٣٤٥٦٧٨ | البريد الإلكتروني: [info@techcompany.com](https://mailto:info@techcompany.com) | الموقع الإلكتروني: [www.techcompany.com](http://www.techcompany.com)  
الرقم الضريبي: ٣١٢٣٤٥٦٧٨٩٠١٢

This structure ensures that all necessary company information is clearly displayed in the report header, adhering to Arabic language conventions.

### What is the format of a Company Registration number in Arabic countries?

The format of a **Company Registration Number (CRN)** in Arabic-speaking countries varies by country. Each country has its own system for registering businesses and assigning unique identification numbers. Below are examples of company registration number formats in some Arabic-speaking countries:

**1. Saudi Arabia – Commercial Registration (CR) Number**

* **Format**: 10 digits
* **Example**: 1234567890
* **Structure**:
  + The number is issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Investment (MCI).
  + It is unique to each business entity.

**2. United Arab Emirates (UAE) – Trade License Number**

* **Format**: Varies by Emirate (e.g., Dubai uses a 6-digit number)
* **Example**: 123456
* **Structure**:
  + The number is issued by the Department of Economic Development (DED) in each Emirate.

**3. Egypt – Commercial Registration Number**

* **Format**: 7–10 digits
* **Example**: 1234567
* **Structure**:
  + The number is issued by the Egyptian Ministry of Trade and Industry.

**4. Qatar – Commercial Registration (CR) Number**

* **Format**: 7 digits
* **Example**: 1234567
* **Structure**:
  + The number is issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MOCI).

**5. Kuwait – Commercial Registration (CR) Number**

* **Format**: 6–8 digits
* **Example**: 123456
* **Structure**:
  + The number is issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MOCI).

**6. Oman – Commercial Registration (CR) Number**

* **Format**: 7 digits
* **Example**: 1234567
* **Structure**:
  + The number is issued by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Investment Promotion (MOCIIP).

**7. Bahrain – Commercial Registration (CR) Number**

* **Format**: 6–8 digits
* **Example**: 123456
* **Structure**:
  + The number is issued by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Tourism (MOICT).

**8. Jordan – Commercial Registration (CR) Number**

* **Format**: 7 digits
* **Example**: 1234567
* **Structure**:
  + The number is issued by the Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Supply.

**9. Lebanon – Commercial Registration (CR) Number**

* **Format**: 6–8 digits
* **Example**: 123456
* **Structure**:
  + The number is issued by the Ministry of Economy and Trade.

**10. Morocco – Registre de Commerce (RC) Number**

* **Format**: 5 digits, followed by a letter and 2 digits (e.g., 12345A12)
* **Example**: 12345A12
* **Structure**:
  + The number is issued by the local commercial court.

**General Notes**

* **Uniqueness**: Company registration numbers are unique to each business within a jurisdiction.
* **Prefixes/Suffixes**: Some countries may include prefixes (e.g., city codes) or suffixes (e.g., check digits) in their registration numbers.
* **Validation**: Many countries have specific algorithms to validate registration numbers (e.g., check digits).

**Example in Arabic**

Here’s how the company registration number might be written in Arabic for some countries:

* **Saudi Arabia**: الرقم التجاري: ١٢٣٤٥٦٧٨٩٠
* **UAE**: رقم الرخصة التجارية: ١٢٣٤٥٦
* **Egypt**: رقم السجل التجاري: ١٢٣٤٥٦٧
* **Qatar**: الرقم التجاري: ١٢٣٤٥٦٧

If you need more specific details about a particular country’s format, let me know! 😊

Should the company registration numbers not be in the number format?

Yes, **company registration numbers** are typically in a **numeric format** (digits only) or an **alphanumeric format** (a combination of letters and digits), depending on the country's system. The format is standardized by the respective government or regulatory authority in each country.

However, when **displaying** these numbers in Arabic documents or reports, they are often written using **Arabic numerals** (٠١٢٣٤٥٦٧٨٩) rather than **Western numerals** (0-9). This is because Arabic numerals are commonly used in Arabic-speaking countries for official and formal documents.

**Key Points**

1. **Numeric Format**:
   * Most company registration numbers are numeric (e.g., Saudi Arabia's 10-digit CR number: 1234567890).
   * Some countries use alphanumeric formats (e.g., Morocco's RC number: 12345A12).
2. **Display in Arabic**:
   * When written in Arabic documents, the numbers are often converted to **Arabic numerals**.
   * For example:
     + Western numerals: 1234567890
     + Arabic numerals: ١٢٣٤٥٦٧٨٩٠
3. **Consistency**:
   * Ensure consistency in the format when displaying the number in reports or official documents.
   * If the original format is numeric, it should remain numeric but can be displayed using Arabic numerals.

**Examples of Company Registration Numbers in Arabic Numerals**

**1. Saudi Arabia – Commercial Registration (CR) Number**

* **Western numerals**: 1234567890
* **Arabic numerals**: ١٢٣٤٥٦٧٨٩٠

**2. UAE – Trade License Number**

* **Western numerals**: 123456
* **Arabic numerals**: ١٢٣٤٥٦

**3. Egypt – Commercial Registration Number**

* **Western numerals**: 1234567
* **Arabic numerals**: ١٢٣٤٥٦٧

**4. Morocco – Registre de Commerce (RC) Number**

* **Alphanumeric (Western)**: 12345A12
* **Alphanumeric (Arabic)**: ١٢٣٤٥أ١٢

**When to Use Arabic Numerals**

* Use Arabic numerals when the document or report is entirely in Arabic.
* Use Western numerals when the document is in English or bilingual (Arabic and English).

**Example in a Report Header (Arabic)**

Here’s how a company registration number might appear in an Arabic report header:

**شركة التقنية المحدودة**

**الرقم التجاري**: ١٢٣٤٥٦٧٨٩٠  
**عنوان الشركة**: الرياض، المملكة العربية السعودية، شارع الملك فهد، صندوق بريد ١٢٣٤٥  
**هاتف**: ٠١١٢٣٤٥٦٧٨ | **البريد الإلكتروني**: [info@techcompany.com](https://mailto:info@techcompany.com)

**Conclusion**

* Company registration numbers are typically in a numeric or alphanumeric format.
* When displayed in Arabic documents, they are often written using **Arabic numerals** for consistency with the language.
* Always follow the official format prescribed by the country's regulatory authority.

### VAT registration numbers and Company registration numbers

#### VAT registration numbers and Company registration numbers should be entered and displayed in the Arabic numerals while in all other fields in reports, such as quantities, amounts, page numbers should be displayed in Western numerals

Yes, you are correct! In Arabic-speaking countries, there is a common practice to use **Arabic numerals** (٠١٢٣٤٥٦٧٨٩) for **official identifiers** like **VAT registration numbers** and **Company registration numbers**, while **Western numerals** (0-9) are used for other fields like **quantities**, **amounts**, and **page numbers** in reports. This practice ensures clarity and consistency, especially when dealing with official documents and financial reports.

Here’s a detailed explanation of how this works:

**1. VAT Registration Numbers and Company Registration Numbers**

* **Why Arabic numerals?**
  + These numbers are considered **official identifiers** and are often required to be displayed in the local format (Arabic numerals) for legal and formal documents.
  + Using Arabic numerals aligns with the language and cultural conventions of Arabic-speaking countries.
* **Examples**:
  + VAT Registration Number (Saudi Arabia): ٣١٠١٢٣٤٥٦٧٨٩٠١٢
  + Company Registration Number (UAE): ١٢٣٤٥٦

**2. Quantities, Amounts, and Page Numbers**

* **Why Western numerals?**
  + Western numerals are widely used in financial and technical contexts because they are universally recognized and easier to process in calculations and software systems.
  + Using Western numerals for quantities, amounts, and page numbers ensures consistency with international standards and avoids confusion in reports.
* **Examples**:
  + Quantity: 100 units
  + Amount: 1,250.50 SAR
  + Page Number: Page 5 of 10

**3. Practical Implementation in Reports**

Here’s how you can structure a report to follow this convention:

**Header (Arabic Numerals for Official Identifiers)**

plaintext

Copy

اسم الشركة: شركة التقنية المحدودة

الرقم التجاري: ١٢٣٤٥٦٧٨٩٠

الرقم الضريبي: ٣١٠١٢٣٤٥٦٧٨٩٠١٢

**Body (Western Numerals for Quantities, Amounts, etc.)**

plaintext

Copy

الكمية: 100 وحدة

المبلغ: 1,250.50 ريال سعودي

رقم الصفحة: Page 5 of 10

**4. Why This Distinction?**

* **Official Identifiers**: Arabic numerals are used to maintain consistency with government-issued documents and legal requirements.
* **Quantities and Amounts**: Western numerals are used for ease of reading, calculations, and compatibility with software systems.
* **Page Numbers**: Western numerals are used because they are standard in most reporting tools and software.

**5. Example of a Full Report**

Here’s an example of how a report might look:

**Header**

plaintext

Copy

اسم الشركة: شركة التقنية المحدودة

الرقم التجاري: ١٢٣٤٥٦٧٨٩٠

الرقم الضريبي: ٣١٠١٢٣٤٥٦٧٨٩٠١٢

**Body**

plaintext

Copy

التقرير المالي للربع الأول ٢٠٢٣

الكمية المباعة: 1,000 وحدة

إجمالي المبيعات: 250,000 ريال سعودي

صافي الربح: 50,000 ريال سعودي

**Footer**

plaintext

Copy

تم الطباعة في: ٢٠٢٣-١٠-٠٥

الصفحة: Page 1 of 5

**6. Key Considerations**

* **Software Support**: Ensure your reporting software supports both Arabic and Western numerals.
* **Consistency**: Apply the same formatting rules across all reports to avoid confusion.
* **Local Regulations**: Always check local regulations to ensure compliance with formatting requirements for official identifiers.

By following this approach, you can create professional and compliant reports that meet both local and international standards.

#### Tax Identification Number (TIN) or Tax Number - is that only applicable to VAT?

No, a **Tax Identification Number (TIN)** or **Tax Number** is **not limited to VAT (Value Added Tax)**. It is a broader term used to identify taxpayers for various types of taxes, not just VAT. The TIN is used by tax authorities to track individuals, businesses, and other entities for tax-related purposes, including income tax, corporate tax, sales tax, and more.

**What is a Tax Identification Number (TIN)?**

A TIN is a unique identifier assigned to taxpayers by a country's tax authority. It is used to:

1. Track tax obligations (e.g., income tax, corporate tax, VAT, etc.).
2. Facilitate tax reporting and compliance.
3. Prevent tax evasion.
4. Identify taxpayers in official records.

**Types of Taxes Where TIN is Used**

A TIN is applicable to a wide range of taxes, including but not limited to:

**1. VAT (Value Added Tax)**

* Used for businesses that collect and remit VAT on goods and services.
* Example: Saudi Arabia's 15-digit VAT number.

**2. Income Tax**

* Used for individuals and businesses to report and pay income tax.
* Example: The United States uses the **Social Security Number (SSN)** for individuals and the **Employer Identification Number (EIN)** for businesses.

**3. Corporate Tax**

* Used for companies to report and pay taxes on their profits.
* Example: In India, the **Permanent Account Number (PAN)** is used for corporate tax.

**4. Sales Tax**

* Used for businesses that collect sales tax on goods and services.
* Example: Some U.S. states issue a sales tax permit number.

**5. Withholding Tax**

* Used for entities that deduct tax at the source (e.g., employers withholding tax from employee salaries).
* Example: Many countries require a TIN for withholding tax purposes.

**6. Customs and Excise Duties**

* Used for businesses involved in importing/exporting goods.
* Example: Some countries issue a customs registration number.

**Difference Between TIN and VAT Number**

* **TIN**: A general identifier for all tax-related purposes (income tax, corporate tax, VAT, etc.).
* **VAT Number**: A specific identifier for businesses registered for VAT. It is often a subset of the TIN or a separate number issued for VAT purposes.

**Examples of TIN Formats**

Here are examples of TIN formats in different countries:

**1. Saudi Arabia**

* **TIN**: 15 digits (used for VAT and other taxes).
* Example: 310123456789012.

**2. United States**

* **SSN** (for individuals): 9 digits (e.g., 123-45-6789).
* **EIN** (for businesses): 9 digits (e.g., 12-3456789).

**3. India**

* **PAN** (Permanent Account Number): 10 alphanumeric characters (e.g., ABCDE1234F).

**4. European Union (EU)**

* **VAT Number**: Country code followed by 2–12 digits (e.g., DE123456789 for Germany).

**5. Egypt**

* **TIN**: 9 digits (e.g., 123456789).

**When is a TIN Required?**

A TIN is required in various situations, such as:

1. Filing tax returns (income tax, corporate tax, VAT, etc.).
2. Opening a bank account (for businesses or individuals).
3. Registering a business.
4. Importing/exporting goods.
5. Applying for government tenders or contracts.

**Key Takeaways**

* A **TIN** is a **general identifier** used for all types of taxes, not just VAT.
* A **VAT Number** is a **specific identifier** for businesses registered for VAT.
* The format of a TIN varies by country and may be used for income tax, corporate tax, sales tax, and more.

## Report Footers

**Page Footer Layout in Arabic**

Below is the structure for the footer in Arabic, with placeholders for dynamic data (e.g., company name, path, user, date, and page numbers):

**1. Company Name (اسم الشركة)**

* Display only on the first page for multi-page reports.
* Example:

plaintext

Copy

إذا كان رقم الصفحة = 1:

تذييل الصفحة: اسم الشركة: [CompanyName]

**2. Data Path (مسار البيانات)**

* Display the full path where the Set of Books is stored.
* Example:

plaintext

Copy

تذييل الصفحة: مسار البيانات: [DataPath]

**3. System User and osFinancials/TurboCASH User (المستخدم)**

* Display the operating system user and the osFinancials/TurboCASH user.
* Example:

plaintext

Copy

تذييل الصفحة: تم الطباعة بواسطة: [SystemUser] ([osFinancialsUser])

**4. Date Stamp (تاريخ ووقت الطباعة)**

* Display the system date and time when the report was printed.
* Example:

plaintext

Copy

تذييل الصفحة: تاريخ ووقت الطباعة: [SystemDate] [SystemTime]

**5. Page Number and Last Page Number (رقم الصفحة)**

* Display the current page number and the total number of pages.
* Example:

plaintext

Copy

تذييل الصفحة: الصفحة [PageNumber] من [LastPageNumber]

**Combined Footer in Arabic**

Here’s how you can combine all the elements into a single footer layout in Arabic:

plaintext

Copy

إذا كان رقم الصفحة = 1:

تذييل الصفحة: اسم الشركة: [CompanyName]

ENDIF

تذييل الصفحة: مسار البيانات: [DataPath]

تذييل الصفحة: تم الطباعة بواسطة: [SystemUser] ([osFinancialsUser])

تذييل الصفحة: تاريخ ووقت الطباعة: [SystemDate] [SystemTime]

تذييل الصفحة: الصفحة [PageNumber] من [LastPageNumber]

**Implementation Notes**

1. **Right-to-Left (RTL) Alignment**:
   * Ensure the report layout is set to RTL alignment for Arabic text.
   * Most reporting tools (e.g., Crystal Reports, SSRS, or others) support RTL layouts.
2. **Variables**:
   * Replace placeholders like [CompanyName], [DataPath], [SystemUser], [osFinancialsUser], [SystemDate], [SystemTime], [PageNumber], and [LastPageNumber] with actual dynamic data from your system.
3. **Font**:
   * Use an Arabic-supported font (e.g., "Arial", "Times New Roman", or "Tahoma") to ensure proper rendering of Arabic text.
4. **Testing**:
   * Preview the report to ensure the footer appears correctly on all pages.
   * Verify that the conditional logic for the company name works as expected.

**Example Output**

Here’s how the footer might look in Arabic:

* **First Page**:

Copy

اسم الشركة: شركة تجارية مثال

مسار البيانات: C:\Data\Company\SetOfBooks

تم الطباعة بواسطة: أحمد (مستخدم osFinancials)

تاريخ ووقت الطباعة: ٢٠٢٣-١٠-٠٥ ١٠:٣٠ ص

الصفحة ١ من ١٠

* **Subsequent Pages**:

Copy

مسار البيانات: C:\Data\Company\SetOfBooks

تم الطباعة بواسطة: أحمد (مستخدم osFinancials)

تاريخ ووقت الطباعة: ٢٠٢٣-١٠-٠٥ ١٠:٣٠ ص

الصفحة ٢ من ١٠

By following this structure, you can create a professional and functional Arabic layout for your reports.

# What is the format and an example of an Invoice in Arabic?

An **invoice** in Arabic follows a similar structure to invoices in other languages but is formatted to align with **right-to-left (RTL)** text direction and includes Arabic terminology.

## Arabic - Invoice - Incorrect format

Below is the **format** and an **example** of an invoice in Arabic:

**Invoice Format in Arabic**

1. **Header**:
   * Company name, address, and contact information.
   * Invoice title (فاتورة).
   * Invoice number and date.
2. **Seller and Buyer Details**:
   * Seller information (البائع).
   * Buyer information (المشتري).
3. **Invoice Table**:
   * Columns: Description (الوصف), Quantity (الكمية), Unit Price (سعر الوحدة), Total (الإجمالي).
   * Rows: List of products or services.
4. **Totals**:
   * Subtotal (المجموع الجزئي).
   * Tax (الضريبة), if applicable.
   * Grand Total (المجموع الكلي).
5. **Footer**:
   * Payment terms (شروط الدفع).
   * Thank you message (شكرًا لتعاملكم معنا).

**Example of an Invoice in Arabic**

**شركة التقنية المحدودة**  
العنوان: الرياض، شارع الملك فهد، ص.ب 12345  
هاتف: 0112345678 | البريد الإلكتروني: [info@techcompany.com](https://mailto:info@techcompany.com)

**فاتورة**  
رقم الفاتورة: 2023/INV/001  
تاريخ الفاتورة: ١٠ أكتوبر ٢٠٢٣

**البائع**:  
شركة التقنية المحدودة  
العنوان: الرياض، شارع الملك فهد، ص.ب 12345  
هاتف: 0112345678

**المشتري**:  
شركة الأعمال الحديثة  
العنوان: جدة، شارع الأمير سلطان، ص.ب 67890  
هاتف: 0123456789

| **الوصف** | **الكمية** | **سعر الوحدة** | **الإجمالي** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| جهاز كمبيوتر محمول | 2 | 3,000 ر.س | 6,000 ر.س |
| طابعة ليزر | 1 | 1,500 ر.س | 1,500 ر.س |
| برنامج إدارة المشاريع | 1 | 2,000 ر.س | 2,000 ر.س |

**المجموع الجزئي**: 9,500 ر.س  
**الضريبة (15%)**: 1,425 ر.س  
**المجموع الكلي**: 10,925 ر.س

**شروط الدفع**: الدفع خلال 30 يومًا من تاريخ الفاتورة.  
**شكرًا لتعاملكم معنا!**

**Key Notes:**

1. **RTL Alignment**: All text and numbers are aligned to the right.
2. **Currency**: The currency used in this example is Saudi Riyal (ر.س).
3. **Tax**: VAT (ضريبة القيمة المضافة) is included at 15%, which is common in Saudi Arabia.
4. **Date Format**: The date is written in Arabic numerals and follows the day-month-year format.

## Arabic - Invoice - Correct format

Should the stock inventory items and quantities not be on the right hand side after the total amount?

You're absolutely correct! In **Arabic invoices**, the **stock inventory items and quantities** should be aligned to the **right-hand side** to maintain consistency with the **right-to-left (RTL)** reading direction. The **total amount** should also follow the RTL flow, ensuring that the entire document adheres to Arabic formatting standards.

Here’s the corrected **invoice example** with the **stock inventory items and quantities** on the **right-hand side**:

**Corrected Invoice Example in Arabic**

**شركة التقنية المحدودة**  
العنوان: الرياض، شارع الملك فهد، ص.ب 12345  
هاتف: 0112345678 | البريد الإلكتروني: [info@techcompany.com](https://mailto:info@techcompany.com)

**فاتورة**  
رقم الفاتورة: 2023/INV/001  
تاريخ الفاتورة: ١٠ أكتوبر ٢٠٢٣

**البائع**:  
شركة التقنية المحدودة  
العنوان: الرياض، شارع الملك فهد، ص.ب 12345  
هاتف: 0112345678

**المشتري**:  
شركة الأعمال الحديثة  
العنوان: جدة، شارع الأمير سلطان، ص.ب 67890  
هاتف: 0123456789

| **الإجمالي** | **سعر الوحدة** | **الكمية** | **الوصف** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 6,000 ر.س | 3,000 ر.س | 2 | جهاز كمبيوتر محمول |
| 1,500 ر.س | 1,500 ر.س | 1 | طابعة ليزر |
| 2,000 ر.س | 2,000 ر.س | 1 | برنامج إدارة المشاريع |

**المجموع الجزئي**: 9,500 ر.س  
**الضريبة (15%)**: 1,425 ر.س  
**المجموع الكلي**: 10,925 ر.س

**شروط الدفع**: الدفع خلال 30 يومًا من تاريخ الفاتورة.  
**شكرًا لتعاملكم معنا!**

**Key Adjustments:**

1. **Right-to-Left Alignment**:
   * The columns are rearranged to follow the RTL flow: **الإجمالي (Total)**, **سعر الوحدة (Unit Price)**, **الكمية (Quantity)**, and **الوصف (Description)**.
   * This ensures that the invoice is easy to read for Arabic speakers.
2. **Currency Placement**:
   * The currency symbol (**ر.س**) is placed on the right side of the amount, which is standard in Arabic formatting.
3. **Totals Section**:
   * The totals section remains at the bottom, aligned to the right, with the **المجموع الكلي (Grand Total)** clearly highlighted.

**Why This Matters:**

* **Cultural and Linguistic Consistency**: Arabic readers expect text and numbers to flow from right to left, including tables and financial documents.
* **Professionalism**: Proper alignment and formatting reflect attention to detail and respect for the language and culture.