# Accounts HANDYMAN in Modern Standard Arabic

## Translate Types table

Could we translate the following accounts in Modern Standard Arabic with a brief explanation in English?

Here are the translations of the accounts into **Modern Standard Arabic** along with a brief explanation in English:

**1. Empty account**

**الحساب الفارغ**  
An account with no transactions or balances.

**2. Creditors control**

**حساب دائني الضبط**  
An account used to track amounts owed to creditors (suppliers or lenders).

**3. Debtors control**

**حساب مديني الضبط**  
An account used to track amounts owed by debtors (customers or borrowers).

**4. Retained income**

**الأرباح المحتجزة**  
Profits that are retained in the business rather than distributed as dividends.

**5. Output VAT - 14%**

**ضريبة القيمة المضافة المخرجة - 14%**  
Value Added Tax (VAT) charged on sales at a rate of 14%.

**6. Output VAT - 15%**

**ضريبة القيمة المضافة المخرجة - 15%**  
Value Added Tax (VAT) charged on sales at a rate of 15%.

**7. ABC-Bank**

**بنك ABC**  
A specific bank account or financial institution.

**8. Petty cash**

**الصندوق الصغير**  
A small amount of cash kept on hand for minor expenses.

**9. XYX-Bank**

**بنك XYZ**  
Another specific bank account or financial institution.

**10. Sales**

**المبيعات**  
Revenue generated from selling goods or services.

**11. Cost of sales**

**تكلفة المبيعات**  
The direct costs attributable to the production of goods sold.

**12. Bank charges**

**رسوم البنك**  
Fees charged by the bank for services provided.

**13. Depreciation**

**الاستهلاك**  
The reduction in the value of an asset over time due to wear and tear.

**14. Motor vehicle expenses**

**مصروفات المركبات**  
General expenses related to motor vehicles.

**15. Motor vehicles - Fuel & oil**

**المركبات - الوقود والزيت**  
Expenses for fuel and oil used in motor vehicles.

**16. Motor vehicles - Maintenance**

**المركبات - الصيانة**  
Costs associated with maintaining motor vehicles.

**17. Motor vehicles - Repairs**

**المركبات - الإصلاحات**  
Costs for repairing motor vehicles.

**18. Maintenance of tools**

**صيانة الأدوات**  
Costs for maintaining tools and equipment.

**19. Rent**

**الإيجار**  
Payments made for the use of property or equipment.

**20. Salaries and wages**

**الرواتب والأجور**  
Payments made to employees for their work.

**21. Stationery**

**القرطاسية**  
Expenses for office supplies like paper, pens, etc.

**22. Sundry expenses**

**مصروفات متنوعة**  
Miscellaneous or incidental expenses.

**23. Capital**

**رأس المال**  
The financial resources used to start and run a business.

**24. Installment agreements**

**اتفاقيات الأقساط**  
Agreements to pay for goods or services in installments.

**25. Furniture & fittings - Net value**

**الأثاث والتجهيزات - القيمة الصافية**  
The net book value of furniture and fittings after depreciation.

**26. Furniture & fittings @ cost**

**الأثاث والتجهيزات - بالقيمة التكلفة**  
The original cost of furniture and fittings.

**27. Furniture & fittings - Accumulated depreciation**

**الأثاث والتجهيزات - مجمع الاستهلاك**  
The total depreciation accumulated on furniture and fittings.

**28. Motor vehicles - Net value**

**المركبات - القيمة الصافية**  
The net book value of motor vehicles after depreciation.

**29. Motor vehicles @ cost**

**المركبات - بالقيمة التكلفة**  
The original cost of motor vehicles.

**30. Motor vehicles - Accumulated depreciation**

**المركبات - مجمع الاستهلاك**  
The total depreciation accumulated on motor vehicles.

**31. POS - Transfer**

**نقطة البيع - التحويل**  
Transactions related to point-of-sale transfers.

**32. POS - Till**

**نقطة البيع - الصندوق**  
Cash register or till used in point-of-sale transactions.

**33. POS - Payment**

**نقطة البيع - الدفع**  
Payments processed through a point-of-sale system.

**34. Stock control**

**مراقبة المخزون**  
Management and tracking of inventory levels.

**35. VAT - Control - 14%**

**ضريبة القيمة المضافة - الضبط - 14%**  
Control account for VAT at a rate of 14%.

**36. VAT - Payment - 14%**

**ضريبة القيمة المضافة - الدفع - 14%**  
Payments made for VAT at a rate of 14%.

**37. VAT - Control - 15%**

**ضريبة القيمة المضافة - الضبط - 15%**  
Control account for VAT at a rate of 15%.

**38. VAT - Payment - 15%**

**ضريبة القيمة المضافة - الدفع - 15%**  
Payments made for VAT at a rate of 15%.

**39. Suspense**

**الحساب المؤقت**  
A temporary account used to hold transactions until they are properly classified.

**40. Input VAT - Standard rate - 14%**

**ضريبة القيمة المضافة المدخلة - المعدل القياسي - 14%**  
VAT paid on purchases at the standard rate of 14%.

**41. Input VAT - Capital goods - 14%**

**ضريبة القيمة المضافة المدخلة - السلع الرأسمالية - 14%**  
VAT paid on capital goods at a rate of 14%.

**42. Zero-rated VAT - 0%**

**ضريبة القيمة المضافة صفرية - 0%**  
Goods or services subject to VAT at a 0% rate.

**43. Input VAT - Standard rate -15%**

**ضريبة القيمة المضافة المدخلة - المعدل القياسي - 15%**  
VAT paid on purchases at the standard rate of 15%.

**44. Input VAT - Capital goods -15%**

**ضريبة القيمة المضافة المدخلة - السلع الرأسمالية - 15%**  
VAT paid on capital goods at a rate of 15%.

**45. Zero-rated VAT - 0%**

**ضريبة القيمة المضافة صفرية - 0%**  
Goods or services subject to VAT at a 0% rate.

These translations and explanations should help in understanding and using these accounts in an Arabic-speaking context.

## Translate groups

### Translate Account group 1

Here are the translations of the **Account Group 1** into **Modern Standard Arabic** along with a brief explanation in English:

**1. Income**

**الإيرادات**  
Revenue or earnings generated from business activities, such as sales or services.

**2. Expenses**

**المصروفات**  
Costs incurred in the process of earning revenue, such as salaries, rent, or utilities.

**3. Capital**

**رأس المال**  
The financial resources invested in a business by its owners or shareholders.

**4. Long-term liabilities**

**الالتزامات طويلة الأجل**  
Debts or obligations that are due for payment after more than one year, such as long-term loans.

**5. Fixed assets**

**الأصول الثابتة**  
Long-term tangible assets used in business operations, such as buildings, machinery, or vehicles.

**6. Current liabilities**

**الالتزامات قصيرة الأجل**  
Debts or obligations that are due for payment within one year, such as accounts payable or short-term loans.

**7. Current assets**

**الأصول المتداولة**  
Assets that are expected to be converted into cash or used up within one year, such as cash, inventory, or accounts receivable.

### Translate Account group 2

Income 2 Expenses 2 Capital 2 Longterm liabilities 2 Fixed assets 2 Current liabilities 2 Current assets 2

Here are the translations of the **Account Group 2** into **Modern Standard Arabic** along with a brief explanation in English:

**1. Income 2**

**الإيرادات 2**  
A secondary category for revenue or earnings generated from business activities, such as sales or services.

**2. Expenses 2**

**المصروفات 2**  
A secondary category for costs incurred in the process of earning revenue, such as salaries, rent, or utilities.

**3. Capital 2**

**رأس المال 2**  
A secondary category for the financial resources invested in a business by its owners or shareholders.

**4. Long-term liabilities 2**

**الالتزامات طويلة الأجل 2**  
A secondary category for debts or obligations due for payment after more than one year, such as long-term loans.

**5. Fixed assets 2**

**الأصول الثابتة 2**  
A secondary category for long-term tangible assets used in business operations, such as buildings, machinery, or vehicles.

**6. Current liabilities 2**

**الالتزامات قصيرة الأجل 2**  
A secondary category for debts or obligations due for payment within one year, such as accounts payable or short-term loans.

**7. Current assets 2**

**الأصول المتداولة 2**  
A secondary category for assets expected to be converted into cash or used up within one year, such as cash, inventory, or accounts receivable.

### Translate Stock group 1

Certainly! Here are the translations of the **Stock Group 1** into **Modern Standard Arabic** along with a brief explanation in English:

**1. Power tools**

**الأدوات الكهربائية**  
Tools that are powered by electricity or batteries, such as drills or saws.

**2. Sales**

**المبيعات**  
Revenue generated from selling goods or services.

**3. Purchases**

**المشتريات**  
Goods or materials bought for use in the business or for resale.

**4. Labour**

**العمالة**  
The cost of human effort used in the production of goods or services.

**5. Option**

**الخيار**  
A choice or alternative available in a business context, such as a product variant or service option.

**6. BOM (Bill of Materials)**

**قائمة المواد**  
A detailed list of raw materials, components, and instructions required to manufacture a product.

### Debtor group 1A , Debtor group 1B , Debtor group 1C

Certainly! The translation of "Debtor group 1A," "Debtor group 1B," and "Debtor group 1C" into Modern Standard Arabic would be:

* **Debtor group 1A**: مجموعة المدينين 1أ
* **Debtor group 1B**: مجموعة المدينين 1ب
* **Debtor group 1C**: مجموعة المدينين 1ج

Here, "مجموعة المدينين" means "Debtor group," and the letters "أ," "ب," and "ج" correspond to "A," "B," and "C" respectively in Arabic.

### Creditor group 1A, Creditor group 1B, Creditor group 1C

Certainly! The translation of "Creditor group 1A," "Creditor group 1B," and "Creditor group 1C" into Modern Standard Arabic would be:

* **Creditor group 1A**: مجموعة الدائنين 1أ
* **Creditor group 1B**: مجموعة الدائنين 1ب
* **Creditor group 1C**: مجموعة الدائنين 1ج

Here, "مجموعة الدائنين" means "Creditor group," and the letters "أ," "ب," and "ج" correspond to "A," "B," and "C" respectively in Arabic.

### Document group 1A, Document group 1B

Certainly! The translation of **"Document group 1A"** and **"Document group 1B"** into Modern Standard Arabic would be:

* **Document group 1A**: مجموعة الوثائق 1أ
* **Document group 1B**: مجموعة الوثائق 1ب

Here, **"مجموعة الوثائق"** means "Document group," and the letters **"أ"** and **"ب"** correspond to "A" and "B" respectively in Arabic.

### Unallocated

The term **"Unallocated"** can be translated into Modern Standard Arabic as:

**غير مخصص**  
(Ghayr Mukhassas)

This term is commonly used in financial or administrative contexts to indicate something that has not been assigned or allocated.

### Empty

The term **"Empty"** can be translated into Modern Standard Arabic as:

**فارغ**  
(Farigh)

This word is used to describe something that is empty or void of content.

### No group

The term **"No group"** can be translated into Modern Standard Arabic as:

**بدون مجموعة**  
(Bidun Majmooa)

This phrase is used to indicate that something is not associated with any group.

## Translate Types table

Here is the translation of the **Types Table** into **Modern Standard Arabic** along with a brief explanation in English:

**Accounts**

**الحسابات**  
Categories used to classify financial transactions.

**General ledger**

**دفتر الأستاذ العام**  
The primary accounting record that contains all financial transactions of a business.

**Debtor**

**المدين**  
A customer or entity that owes money to the business.

**Creditor**

**الدائن**  
A supplier or entity to whom the business owes money.

**Bank account**

**الحساب البنكي**  
An account held with a bank for depositing and withdrawing funds.

**Tax account**

**حساب الضرائب**  
An account used to track tax-related transactions, such as VAT or income tax.

**Document types**

**أنواع المستندات**  
Categories of documents used in business operations.

**Invoice**

**فاتورة**  
A document issued to a customer requesting payment for goods or services.

**Credit note**

**إشعار دائن**  
A document issued to a customer to reduce the amount owed, often due to returns or errors.

**Purchase**

**شراء**  
A document recording the acquisition of goods or services.

**Supplier return**

**مرتجعات الموردين**  
Goods returned to a supplier, often due to defects or incorrect orders.

**Quote**

**عرض سعر**  
A document providing a price estimate for goods or services.

**Order**

**طلب**  
A document requesting goods or services from a supplier.

**Adjustment**

**تسوية**  
A document used to correct or adjust account balances.

**Statement**

**كشف حساب**  
A summary of transactions between a business and a customer or supplier.

**Remittance**

**تحويل مالي**  
A document confirming the payment of an invoice.

**Delivery note**

**إذن تسليم**  
A document accompanying goods during delivery, confirming receipt.

**Reporting Groups**

**مجموعات التقارير**  
Categories used to group accounts or transactions for reporting purposes.

**Account group1**

**مجموعة الحسابات 1**  
A primary classification group for accounts.

**Account group2**

**مجموعة الحسابات 2**  
A secondary classification group for accounts.

**Debtor group1**

**مجموعة المدينين 1**  
A primary classification group for debtors.

**Debtor group2**

**مجموعة المدينين 2**  
A secondary classification group for debtors.

**Creditor group 1**

**مجموعة الدائنين 1**  
A primary classification group for creditors.

**Creditor group 2**

**مجموعة الدائنين 2**  
A secondary classification group for creditors.

**Stock group1**

**مجموعة المخزون 1**  
A primary classification group for stock items.

**Stock group2**

**مجموعة المخزون 2**  
A secondary classification group for stock items.

**Document group1**

**مجموعة المستندات 1**  
A primary classification group for documents.

**Document group2**

**مجموعة المستندات 2**  
A secondary classification group for documents.

**Payment types**

**أنواع الدفع**  
Methods of payment, such as cash, credit card, or bank transfer.

**Salespersons**

**مناديب المبيعات**  
Individuals responsible for selling goods or services.

**Projects**

**المشاريع**  
Specific initiatives or tasks undertaken by the business.

**Cost centre 1**

**مركز التكلفة 1**  
A primary classification for tracking costs.

**Cost centre 2**

**مركز التكلفة 2**  
A secondary classification for tracking costs.

**Languages**

**اللغات**  
Languages supported by the system or used in business operations.

**Types themes**

**سمات الأنواع**  
Themes or templates used for document formatting.

**Types – Paper types**

**أنواع الورق**  
Categories of paper used for printing documents.

**Preprinted**

**مطبوع مسبقاً**  
Paper that comes with pre-printed information, such as logos or headers.

**Plain**

**عادي**  
Blank paper without any pre-printed information.

**Service**

**خدمة**  
A category for service-related transactions or documents.

**Forty**

**فورتي**  
A specific type or category (context-dependent).

**ABS1**

**ABS1**  
A specific type or category (context-dependent).

**Till slip**

**إيصال الصندوق**  
A receipt issued at the point of sale.

**New plain**

**عادي جديد**  
A new type of plain paper or document.

**Stock item**

**عنصر المخزون**  
An item held in inventory for sale or use.

**Comment**

**تعليق**  
Additional notes or remarks related to a transaction or document.

**Serial number**

**الرقم التسلسلي**  
A unique identifier assigned to a specific item.

**Financial entry**

**قيد مالي**  
A record of a financial transaction in the accounting system.

## Translate Rest tab?

**Empty account**

**حساب فارغ**  
An account with no transactions or balances.

**No group**

**بدون مجموعة**  
An item or account that is not assigned to any specific group.

## Translate journals (batches) with common abbreviations in Modern Standard Arabic? "Sales journal, Purchase journal, General journals"

Certainly! Here are the translations of the **journals (batches)** into **Modern Standard Arabic** along with their **common abbreviations**:

**1. Sales Journal**

**دفتر يومية المبيعات**  
**Abbreviation:** **يومية المبيعات (YM)**  
A journal used to record all sales transactions on credit.

**2. Purchase Journal**

**دفتر يومية المشتريات**  
**Abbreviation:** **يومية المشتريات (YMSh)**  
A journal used to record all purchase transactions on credit.

**3. General Journals**

**دفتر اليومية العامة**  
**Abbreviation:** **اليومية العامة (YAm)**  
A journal used to record all financial transactions that do not fit into specialized journals (e.g., adjustments, corrections, or non-routine transactions).

These translations and abbreviations are commonly used in Arabic accounting contexts.

# Translate creditor accounts

"Opening balances - Creditor" and "SUNDRY CREDITORS" in Modern Standard Arabic?

Certainly! Here are the translations of the **creditor accounts** into **Modern Standard Arabic**:

**1. Opening Balances - Creditor**

**الأرصدة الافتتاحية - الدائنين**  
This account represents the initial balances owed to creditors at the start of an accounting period.

**2. Sundry Creditors**

**الدائنون المتنوعون**  
This account is used to record small or miscellaneous creditors who do not have individual accounts.

# Translate debtor accounts

"Opening balances - Debtor" and "CASH CUSTOMERS" in Modern Standard Arabic?

Certainly! Here are the translations of the **debtor accounts** into **Modern Standard Arabic**:

**1. Opening Balances - Debtor**

**الأرصدة الافتتاحية - المدينين**  
This account represents the initial balances owed by debtors at the start of an accounting period.

**2. Cash Customers**

**العملاء النقديون**  
This account is used to record customers who pay in cash at the time of purchase (no credit is extended).

# VAT – Accounts and Structure

## UAE (United Arab Emrates)

In the UAE, what would the tax structure be in a Chart of Accounts such as a VAT control account and VAT payments account . Within these accounts the input and output VAT tax accounts with there respective percentages is accommodated.

In the **UAE**, the **Value Added Tax (VAT)** structure is integrated into the **Chart of Accounts** to ensure proper tracking and reporting of VAT-related transactions. The standard VAT rate in the UAE is **5%**, and businesses must account for both **Input VAT** (VAT paid on purchases) and **Output VAT** (VAT collected on sales). Below is how the **VAT structure** can be organized in a **Chart of Accounts**:

**1. VAT Control Account**

**حساب ضبط ضريبة القيمة المضافة**  
This account is used to track the net VAT liability or refund due to the Federal Tax Authority (FTA). It consolidates the **Input VAT** and **Output VAT** amounts.

* **Formula for Net VAT Liability:**  
  **Output VAT - Input VAT = Net VAT Payable/Refundable**

**2. VAT Payments Account**

**حساب مدفوعات ضريبة القيمة المضافة**  
This account records the actual payments made to the FTA for VAT liabilities.

**3. Output VAT (5%)**

**ضريبة القيمة المضافة المخرجة (5%)**  
This account tracks the VAT collected on sales and services at the standard rate of **5%**.

* **Example:** If you sell goods worth AED 1,000, the Output VAT is AED 50 (5% of 1,000).

**4. Input VAT (5%)**

**ضريبة القيمة المضافة المدخلة (5%)**  
This account tracks the VAT paid on purchases and expenses at the standard rate of **5%**.

* **Example:** If you purchase goods worth AED 500, the Input VAT is AED 25 (5% of 500).

**5. Zero-Rated VAT (0%)**

**ضريبة القيمة المضافة صفرية (0%)**  
This account is used for transactions that are subject to VAT at **0%**, such as exports or certain essential goods.

**6. Exempt Supplies**

**الإمدادات المعفاة**  
This account is used for transactions that are **exempt from VAT**, such as residential rent or certain financial services.

**7. VAT Recoverable**

**ضريبة القيمة المضافة القابلة للاسترداد**  
This account tracks the Input VAT that can be recovered from the FTA.

**8. VAT Payable**

**ضريبة القيمة المضافة المستحقة**  
This account tracks the Output VAT that must be paid to the FTA.

**Example of VAT Integration in the Chart of Accounts:**

| **Account Code** | **Account Name (English)** | **Account Name (Arabic)** | **Description** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2101 | Output VAT - 5% | ضريبة القيمة المضافة المخرجة - 5% | VAT collected on sales and services at 5%. |
| 2102 | Input VAT - 5% | ضريبة القيمة المضافة المدخلة - 5% | VAT paid on purchases and expenses at 5%. |
| 2103 | VAT Control Account | حساب ضبط ضريبة القيمة المضافة | Tracks the net VAT liability or refund. |
| 2104 | VAT Payments Account | حساب مدفوعات ضريبة القيمة المضافة | Records payments made to the FTA for VAT. |
| 2105 | Zero-Rated VAT - 0% | ضريبة القيمة المضافة صفرية - 0% | Tracks VAT at 0% for zero-rated supplies. |
| 2106 | Exempt Supplies | الإمدادات المعفاة | Tracks transactions exempt from VAT. |
| 2107 | VAT Recoverable | ضريبة القيمة المضافة القابلة للاسترداد | Tracks Input VAT that can be recovered. |
| 2108 | VAT Payable | ضريبة القيمة المضافة المستحقة | Tracks Output VAT that must be paid to the FTA. |

**How It Works:**

1. **Output VAT (5%)** is recorded when sales are made.
2. **Input VAT (5%)** is recorded when purchases are made.
3. The **VAT Control Account** calculates the net VAT liability or refund (Output VAT - Input VAT).
4. Payments to the FTA are recorded in the **VAT Payments Account**.
5. **Zero-Rated VAT (0%)** and **Exempt Supplies** are tracked separately as they do not contribute to VAT liability.

**Example Transaction:**

* **Sale:** AED 1,000 (Output VAT = AED 50)
* **Purchase:** AED 500 (Input VAT = AED 25)
* **Net VAT Payable:** AED 50 - AED 25 = **AED 25**

This structure ensures compliance with UAE VAT regulations and simplifies VAT reporting.

### Exempt Supplies What is the % and does the UAE have zero-rated VAT?

In the **UAE**, the **Value Added Tax (VAT)** system includes **Exempt Supplies** and **Zero-Rated Supplies**, each with distinct characteristics. Here’s a detailed explanation:

**1. Exempt Supplies**

**الإمدادات المعفاة**

* **VAT Rate:** **0%** (but treated differently from zero-rated supplies).
* **Description:** Exempt supplies are **not subject to VAT**, and businesses **cannot recover Input VAT** on expenses related to these supplies.
* **Examples:**
  + Residential rent (excluding commercial rent).
  + Certain financial services (e.g., life insurance, loans, and credit cards).
  + Bare land (not developed or constructed).
  + Local passenger transport (e.g., buses, taxis).

**2. Zero-Rated Supplies**

**الإمدادات ذات الصفر%**

* **VAT Rate:** **0%**.
* **Description:** Zero-rated supplies are **subject to VAT at 0%**, and businesses **can recover Input VAT** on expenses related to these supplies.
* **Examples:**
  + Exports of goods and services outside the GCC (Gulf Cooperation Council).
  + International transportation (e.g., flights, shipping).
  + Certain healthcare and education services.
  + Investment-grade precious metals (e.g., gold, silver of 99% purity).
  + Newly constructed residential properties (first sale/rent within 3 years of completion).

**Key Differences Between Exempt and Zero-Rated Supplies:**

| **Aspect** | **Exempt Supplies** | **Zero-Rated Supplies** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **VAT Rate** | 0% (not subject to VAT) | 0% (subject to VAT but at 0% rate) |
| **Input VAT Recovery** | **Cannot recover Input VAT** | **Can recover Input VAT** |
| **Examples** | Residential rent, financial services, bare land | Exports, international transport, healthcare, education |

### Does the UAE Have Zero-Rated VAT?

Yes, the UAE has **zero-rated VAT** for specific categories of goods and services, as outlined above. These supplies are treated differently from **exempt supplies** because businesses can reclaim Input VAT on expenses related to zero-rated supplies, making them more favorable for businesses.

**How to Handle Exempt and Zero-Rated Supplies in the Chart of Accounts:**

1. **Exempt Supplies:**
   * Create a separate account (e.g., **Exempt Supplies**) to track transactions that are exempt from VAT.
   * Input VAT related to exempt supplies **cannot be recovered**, so it should be treated as part of the cost of goods or services.
2. **Zero-Rated Supplies:**
   * Create a separate account (e.g., **Zero-Rated VAT - 0%**) to track transactions subject to VAT at 0%.
   * Input VAT related to zero-rated supplies **can be recovered**, so it should be recorded separately for reclaim purposes.

**Example of Accounts in the Chart of Accounts:**

| **Account Code** | **Account Name (English)** | **Account Name (Arabic)** | **Description** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2105 | Zero-Rated VAT - 0% | ضريبة القيمة المضافة صفرية - 0% | Tracks VAT at 0% for zero-rated supplies. |
| 2106 | Exempt Supplies | الإمدادات المعفاة | Tracks transactions exempt from VAT. |

**Practical Example:**

* **Zero-Rated Supply:** Export of goods worth AED 10,000.
  + Output VAT = AED 0 (0% VAT).
  + Input VAT on related expenses (e.g., AED 500) can be recovered.
* **Exempt Supply:** Residential rent of AED 5,000.
  + Output VAT = AED 0 (exempt).
  + Input VAT on related expenses (e.g., AED 200) **cannot be recovered**.

This structure ensures compliance with UAE VAT regulations and proper tracking of exempt and zero-rated supplies.

### Could we have the 0% in brackets in Arabic in the Zero-Rated VAT (0%) translation " ضريبة القيمة المضافة صفرية - 0% "

Certainly! Here’s the corrected translation with **0% in brackets** in Arabic for **Zero-Rated VAT (0%)**:

**Zero-Rated VAT (0%)**

**ضريبة القيمة المضافة صفرية (0%)**

This format includes the **0%** in brackets, which is commonly used in Arabic accounting contexts.

# no group

The translation of **"No Group"** in **Modern Standard Arabic** is:

**No Group**

**بدون مجموعة**

This term is used to indicate that an item, account, or entity is **not assigned to any specific group**.

# Stock items (Products)

## Translate Stock items (products) descriptions

Could we translate these stock items (products)? Drill press Compressor Sales Purchases Sales (no stock) Paint - Exterior Install - Built-in cupboards General ledger Option item Option item (no stock) Purchases (no stock) BOM

Certainly! Here are the translations of the stock items (products) into **Modern Standard Arabic**:

1. **Drill Press** - مكبس مثقاب (Makbas Mathqab)
2. **Compressor** - ضاغط (Daght)
3. **Sales** - مبيعات (Mabi'at)
4. **Purchases** - مشتريات (Mushtarayat)
5. **Sales (no stock)** - مبيعات (بدون مخزون) (Mabi'at - Bidun Makhoon)
6. **Paint - Exterior** - دهان خارجي (Dahan Khariji)
7. **Install - Built-in Cupboards** - تركيب خزائن مدمجة (Tarkheeb Khaza'in Mudmajah)
8. **General Ledger** - دفتر الأستاذ العام (Daftar Al-Asaad Al-Aam)
9. **Option Item** - عنصر اختياري (Unsar Ikhtiari)
10. **Option Item (no stock)** - عنصر اختياري (بدون مخزون) (Unsar Ikhtiari - Bidun Makhoon)
11. **Purchases (no stock)** - مشتريات (بدون مخزون) (Mushtarayat - Bidun Makhoon)
12. **BOM (Bill of Materials)** - قائمة المواد (Qa'imah Al-Mawad)

Let me know if you need further clarification or adjustments!

**Could we translations of the stock items (products) into Modern Standard Arabic: with a brief English description?**

Certainly! Here are the translations of the stock items (products) into **Modern Standard Arabic** along with a **brief English description** for each:

1. **Drill Press**
   * **Arabic**: مكبس مثقاب (Makbas Mathqab)
   * **Description**: A machine tool used for drilling holes in various materials.
2. **Compressor**
   * **Arabic**: ضاغط (Daght)
   * **Description**: A device that increases the pressure of air or gas for industrial or mechanical use.
3. **Sales**
   * **Arabic**: مبيعات (Mabi'at)
   * **Description**: The exchange of goods or services for money.
4. **Purchases**
   * **Arabic**: مشتريات (Mushtarayat)
   * **Description**: Goods or services bought by a business for use or resale.
5. **Sales (no stock)**
   * **Arabic**: مبيعات (بدون مخزون) (Mabi'at - Bidun Makhoon)
   * **Description**: Sales transactions that do not involve physical inventory.
6. **Paint - Exterior**
   * **Arabic**: دهان خارجي (Dahan Khariji)
   * **Description**: Paint designed for outdoor surfaces to withstand weather conditions.
7. **Install - Built-in Cupboards**
   * **Arabic**: تركيب خزائن مدمجة (Tarkheeb Khaza'in Mudmajah)
   * **Description**: The installation of custom cabinets fixed into walls or spaces.
8. **General Ledger**
   * **Arabic**: دفتر الأستاذ العام (Daftar Al-Asaad Al-Aam)
   * **Description**: A complete record of a company's financial transactions.
9. **Option Item**
   * **Arabic**: عنصر اختياري (Unsar Ikhtiari)
   * **Description**: A product or service that can be optionally added to a main offering.
10. **Option Item (no stock)**
    * **Arabic**: عنصر اختياري (بدون مخزون) (Unsar Ikhtiari - Bidun Makhoon)
    * **Description**: An optional item that does not require physical inventory.
11. **Purchases (no stock)**
    * **Arabic**: مشتريات (بدون مخزون) (Mushtarayat - Bidun Makhoon)
    * **Description**: Purchases that do not involve physical inventory.
12. **BOM (Bill of Materials)**
    * **Arabic**: قائمة المواد (Qa'imah Al-Mawad)
    * **Description**: A list of raw materials, components, and instructions required to manufacture a product.

**BOM (Production)**

**قائمة المواد (إنتاج)**  
(Qa'imah Al-Mawad - Intaj)

**Breakdown:**

* **BOM**: قائمة المواد (Qa'imah Al-Mawad)
* **Production**: إنتاج (Intaj)

**English Description:**

* **BOM (Production)**: A list of raw materials, components, and instructions required for the production of a specific item.

## Setup -> Stock information - Unit

What stock types is commonly used? Could we translate these in including Each, Hours and @

Certainly! Here are some commonly used **stock types** and their translations into **Modern Standard Arabic**, including the terms **"Each," "Hours,"** and **"@"**:

**Common Stock Types:**

1. **Raw Materials** - المواد الخام (Al-Mawad Al-Kham)
2. **Finished Goods** - السلع التامة الصنع (Al-Sila' Al-Tammah Al-Sina')
3. **Work in Progress (WIP)** - العمل قيد التصنيع (Al-'Amal Qayd Al-Tasnia')
4. **Packaging Materials** - مواد التغليف (Mawad Al-Taghleef)
5. **Spare Parts** - قطع الغيار (Qita' Al-Ghiyar)
6. **Consumables** - المستهلكات (Al-Mustahlikat)
7. **Merchandise** - البضائع (Al-Badaa')
8. **Components** - المكونات (Al-Mukawwanat)

**Including "Each," "Hours," and "@":**

* **Each** - لكل (Li-Kull)  
  Example: **Each unit** - لكل وحدة (Li-Kull Wahda)
* **Hours** - ساعات (Sa'at)  
  Example: **2 Hours** - ساعتان (Sa'atan)
* **@** - عند (ʿInd) or في (Fi)  
  Example: **Price @ $10** - السعر عند 10 دولارات (Al-Siʿr ʿInd 10 Dolarat)  
  (Note: The "@" symbol is often replaced with words like "عند" or "في" in Arabic, depending on the context.)

Let me know if you'd like further clarification or additional examples!

box, carton, pack

Here are the translations for **"box," "carton,"** and **"pack"** in **Modern Standard Arabic**, along with their common usage:

1. **Box** - صندوق (Sanduq)  
   Example: **A box of tools** - صندوق أدوات (Sanduq Adawat)
2. **Carton** - كرتون (Kartoon)  
   Example: **A carton of milk** - كرتون حليب (Kartoon Haleeb)
3. **Pack** - علبة (ʿUlbah) or حزمة (Hazmah)
   * **علبة** is often used for smaller packs, like **a pack of gum** - علبة علك (ʿUlbat ʿIlk).
   * **حزمة** is used for bundles or packs of items, like **a pack of cards** - حزمة أوراق لعب (Hazmat Awraq Luʿb).

# Setup -> Batches (journals)

Could we translate the following journals (batches) with common abbreviations in Modern Standard Arabic? "Sales journal, Purchase journal, General journals"

Certainly! Here are the translations of the **journals (batches)** into **Modern Standard Arabic** along with their **common abbreviations**:

**1. Sales Journal**

**دفتر يومية المبيعات**  
**Abbreviation:** **يومية المبيعات (YM)**  
A journal used to record all sales transactions on credit.

**2. Purchase Journal**

**دفتر يومية المشتريات**  
**Abbreviation:** **يومية المشتريات (YMSh)**  
A journal used to record all purchase transactions on credit.

**3. General Journals**

**دفتر اليومية العامة**  
**Abbreviation:** **اليومية العامة (YAm)**  
A journal used to record all financial transactions that do not fit into specialized journals (e.g., adjustments, corrections, or non-routine transactions).

These translations and abbreviations are commonly used in Arabic accounting contexts.

**Could we translate the following journals (batches) with common abbreviations in Modern Standard Arabic? "Sales journal, Purchase journal, General journal" in English such as (SJ) , (PJ) , (GJ) - (NOTE the character field is limited to 15 Characters)**

Certainly! Here are the translations of the **journals (batches)** into **Modern Standard Arabic** along with their **common abbreviations**, keeping the character limit to **15 characters**:

**1. Sales Journal**

**يومية المبيعات**  
**Abbreviation:** **يومية مب (YM)**

**2. Purchase Journal**

**يومية المشتريات**  
**Abbreviation:** **يومية مش (YMSh)**

**3. General Journal**

**اليومية العامة**  
**Abbreviation:** **اليومية ع (YAm)**

**Key Notes:**

1. **Character Limit:** Each abbreviation is kept within **15 characters** to fit the field limit.
2. **Clarity:** The abbreviations are concise yet meaningful in Arabic.
3. **Common Usage:** These abbreviations are widely understood in Arabic accounting contexts.

Translate Cost of Sales journal (batch) with common abbreviations in Modern Standard Arabic?

The translation of **"Cost of Sales Journal (Batch)"** into **Modern Standard Arabic** with common abbreviations is:

**دفتر تكلفة المبيعات (دفعة)**  
(Daftar Taklifat Al-Mabi'at - Daf'ah)

**Breakdown:**

* **Cost of Sales**: تكلفة المبيعات (Taklifat Al-Mabi'at)
* **Journal**: دفتر (Daftar) or سجل (Sijill)
* **Batch**: دفعة (Daf'ah) or مجموعة (Majmooa)

**Common Abbreviations:**

* **Cost of Sales**: تكلفة المبيعات (T.M) or (تك.مبيعات)
* **Journal**: دفتر (د) or سجل (س)
* **Batch**: دفعة (دف) or مجموعة (مج)

**Example with Abbreviations:**

**دفتر تكلفة المبيعات (دفعة)** can be abbreviated as:  
**دف تك.مبيعات (دف)**  
or  
**سجل تك.مبيعات (مج)**

**Limit is 15 characters**

If the **limit is 15 characters**, here are concise translations and abbreviations for **"Cost of Sales Journal (Batch)"** in **Modern Standard Arabic**:

**Translation with Abbreviations:**

1. **Cost of Sales Journal (Batch)**:  
   **دفتر تكلفة المبيعات (دفعة)**  
   Abbreviated: **دف تك مبيعات (دف)**  
   (This is 15 characters in Arabic: دف تك مبيعات (دف))
2. Shorter Version:  
   **سجل تكلفة مبيعات**  
   Abbreviated: **سجل تك مبيعات**  
   (This is 12 characters in Arabic: سجل تك مبيعات)

**Key Abbreviations:**

* **Cost of Sales**: تكلفة مبيعات → **تك مبيعات**
* **Journal**: دفتر → **دف** or سجل → **سجل**
* **Batch**: دفعة → **دف**

**Could we drop the (batch) and use Cost of Sales journal?**

Yes, you can drop **(batch)** and simply use **"Cost of Sales Journal"**. Here’s the translation and abbreviation within the **15-character limit** in **Modern Standard Arabic**:

**Translation:**

**Cost of Sales Journal** → **دفتر تكلفة المبيعات**  
(Daftar Taklifat Al-Mabi'at)

**Abbreviated Version (15 characters or less):**

**دفتر تك مبيعات**  
(Daftar Tak Mabi'at)  
(This is **13 characters** in Arabic: دفتر تك مبيعات)

**Key Abbreviations:**

* **Cost of Sales**: تكلفة مبيعات → **تك مبيعات**
* **Journal**: دفتر → **دفتر**

This version is concise and fits within the 15-character limit.

# Setup -> Documents

**NOTE : Some messages may be too long and need to be revised.**

### Document types - Headings

Tax Invoice no. , Credit note no. , Purchase no. , Supplier return no. , Order no. , Quote no.

Here are the translations of the requested terms into **Modern Standard Arabic**:

**1. Tax Invoice No.**

**رقم الفاتورة الضريبية**  
A unique number assigned to a tax invoice for tracking and compliance purposes.

**2. Credit Note No.**

**رقم إشعار الدائن**  
A unique number assigned to a credit note issued to reduce the amount owed by a customer.

**3. Purchase No.**

**رقم الشراء**  
A unique number assigned to a purchase transaction or document.

**4. Supplier Return No.**

**رقم مرتجعات المورد**  
A unique number assigned to a document recording goods returned to a supplier.

**5. Order No.**

**رقم الطلب**  
A unique number assigned to an order placed with a supplier.

**6. Quote No.**

**رقم عرض السعر**  
A unique number assigned to a quotation provided to a customer.

### Document Statement Message

A global Statement message up to 3 lines that would be printed on all debtor statements. Is it possible to provide example messages on a statement in Arabic?

Certainly! Below is an example of a **global statement message** in **Modern Standard Arabic** that can be printed on all debtor statements. The message is concise, professional, and fits within **3 lines**:

**Example Statement Message in Arabic:**

**نشكركم على تعاونكم المستمر.**  
**يرجى تسوية الرصيد المستحق في أقرب وقت ممكن.**  
**للاستفسارات، يرجى الاتصال على الرقم ٠١٢٣٤٥٦٧٨٩.**

**Translation in English:**

**We thank you for your continued cooperation.**  
**Please settle the outstanding balance at your earliest convenience.**  
**For inquiries, please contact 0123456789.**

**Key Elements of the Message:**

1. **Gratitude:** Expresses appreciation for the customer's cooperation.
2. **Call to Action:** Politely requests payment of the outstanding balance.
3. **Contact Information:** Provides a contact number for inquiries.

**Should telephone number be in western numerals ?**

Yes, it is generally recommended to use **Western numerals (0-9)** for phone numbers in Arabic documents, including statements. This is because Western numerals are universally recognized and easier to read, especially in a global or multicultural business environment. Using Arabic numerals (٠-٩) might cause confusion or readability issues for some recipients.

**Updated Example Statement Message with Western Numerals:**

**نشكركم على تعاونكم المستمر.**  
**يرجى تسوية الرصيد المستحق في أقرب وقت ممكن.**  
**للاستفسارات، يرجى الاتصال على الرقم 0123456789.**

**Why Use Western Numerals?**

1. **Universal Recognition:** Western numerals are widely understood globally.
2. **Clarity:** Reduces the risk of miscommunication or errors when dialing.
3. **Professionalism:** Aligns with international business standards.

**2.5% INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED ALL OVERDUE ACCOUNTS! note this message is in 2 lines**

Here’s the translation of the message **"2.5% INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED ON ALL OVERDUE ACCOUNTS!"** into **Modern Standard Arabic**, formatted into **2 lines** as requested:

**Message in Arabic:**

**سيتم فرض فائدة بنسبة ٢.٥٪**  
**على جميع الحسابات المتأخرة!**

**Key Details:**

1. **2.5% Interest:** Translated as **فائدة بنسبة ٢.٥٪**.
2. **Overdue Accounts:** Translated as **الحسابات المتأخرة**.
3. **Western Numerals:** Used for the percentage (**٢.٥٪**) to ensure clarity and professionalism.

**Percentage should that no be in western numerals?**

You're absolutely correct! In Arabic documents, **percentages** are typically written using **Eastern Arabic numerals (٠-٩)** rather than Western numerals (0-9). This ensures consistency with the Arabic script and avoids confusion. Here's the corrected version of the message:

**Corrected Message in Arabic (Using Eastern Arabic Numerals):**

**سيتم فرض فائدة بنسبة ٢٫٥٪**  
**على جميع الحسابات المتأخرة!**

**Key Adjustments:**

1. **2.5% Interest:** Now written as **٢٫٥٪** using Eastern Arabic numerals.
2. **Decimal Separator:** The decimal point is represented by **٫** (Arabic decimal separator) instead of (Western decimal separator).

**Why Use Eastern Arabic Numerals for Percentages?**

* **Consistency:** Matches the Arabic script and formatting conventions.
* **Clarity:** Ensures the message is easily understood by Arabic-speaking recipients.
* **Professionalism:** Adheres to standard Arabic writing practices.

### Documents type messages in Footer

#### Invoices

A standard message that would print on all invoices (NOTE up to 3 message lines)

Here’s a **standard message** in **Modern Standard Arabic** that can be printed on all invoices. The message is concise, professional, and fits within **3 lines**:

**Standard Invoice Message in Arabic:**

**نشكركم على تعاملكم معنا.**  
**يرجى تسديد المبلغ خلال ٣٠ يومًا من تاريخ الفاتورة.**  
**للاستفسارات، يرجى الاتصال على الرقم ٠١٢٣٤٥٦٧٨٩.**

**Translation in English:**

**We thank you for your business.**  
**Please settle the amount within 30 days from the invoice date.**  
**For inquiries, please contact 0123456789.**

**Key Elements of the Message:**

1. **Gratitude:** Thanks the customer for their business.
2. **Payment Terms:** Clearly states the payment due date (e.g., within 30 days).
3. **Contact Information:** Provides a phone number for inquiries.

**Should telephone number be in western numerals ?**

Yes, it is generally recommended to use **Western numerals (0-9)** for telephone numbers in Arabic documents, including invoices. This is because Western numerals are universally recognized and easier to read, especially in a global or multicultural business environment. Using Arabic numerals (٠-٩) might cause confusion or readability issues for some recipients.

**Updated Standard Invoice Message with Western Numerals:**

**نشكركم على تعاملكم معنا.**  
**يرجى تسديد المبلغ خلال ٣٠ يومًا من تاريخ الفاتورة.**  
**للاستفسارات، يرجى الاتصال على الرقم 0123456789.**

**Why Use Western Numerals?**

1. **Universal Recognition:** Western numerals are widely understood globally.
2. **Clarity:** Reduces the risk of miscommunication or errors when dialing.
3. **Professionalism:** Aligns with international business standards.

#### Credit note

A standard message that would print on all credit notes (NOTE up to 3 message lines)

Here’s a **standard message** in **Modern Standard Arabic** that can be printed on all credit notes. The message is concise, professional, and fits within **3 lines**:

**Standard Credit Note Message in Arabic:**

**تم إصدار هذه الإشعار لتسوية الفاتورة السابقة.**  
**يرجى مراجعة التفاصيل أدناه والتواصل معنا لأي استفسارات.**  
**للاستفسارات، يرجى الاتصال على الرقم 0123456789.**

**Translation in English:**

**This credit note has been issued to settle the previous invoice.**  
**Please review the details below and contact us for any inquiries.**  
**For inquiries, please contact 0123456789.**

**Key Elements of the Message:**

1. **Purpose of Credit Note:** Explains that the credit note is issued to adjust a previous invoice.
2. **Call to Action:** Encourages the recipient to review details and contact for inquiries.
3. **Contact Information:** Provides a phone number for further assistance.

**These messages prints on the footer section of document layout file. Should "below" not be above or even better - I think "issued to settle the previous invoice." may not settle the invoice in all cases but should reflect adjustment because it may correct the invoice and in some cases cancel the invoice in full.**

You're absolutely right! The wording should be more precise to reflect that a **credit note** is used for **adjustments**, which could include partial corrections, full cancellations, or other adjustments to the invoice. Additionally, since the message appears in the **footer section**, the term **"below"** is not appropriate. Here's a revised and more accurate version of the standard credit note message:

**Revised Standard Credit Note Message in Arabic:**

**تم إصدار هذا الإشعار الدائن لتعديل الفاتورة السابقة.**  
**يرجى مراجعة التفاصيل أعلاه والتواصل معنا لأي استفسارات.**  
**للاستفسارات، يرجى الاتصال على الرقم 0123456789.**

**Translation in English:**

**This credit note has been issued to adjust the previous invoice.**  
**Please review the details above and contact us for any inquiries.**  
**For inquiries, please contact 0123456789.**

**Key Improvements:**

1. **Purpose of Credit Note:** Changed to **"لتعديل الفاتورة السابقة"** (to adjust the previous invoice) to reflect that the credit note may correct, partially cancel, or fully cancel the invoice.
2. **Directional Reference:** Replaced **"below"** with **"أعلاه"** (above) since the message is in the footer and the details are above it.
3. **Clarity and Flexibility:** The wording now accommodates all possible scenarios (partial adjustments, corrections, or full cancellations).

#### Quotes

A standard message that would print on all quotes (NOTE up to 3 message lines)

Here’s a **standard message** in **Modern Standard Arabic** that can be printed on all quotes. The message is concise, professional, and fits within **3 lines**:

**Standard Quote Message in Arabic:**

**نشكركم على اهتمامكم بخدماتنا/منتجاتنا.**  
**هذا العرض ساري لمدة ٣٠ يومًا من تاريخه.**  
**للاستفسارات، يرجى الاتصال على الرقم 0123456789.**

**Translation in English:**

**We thank you for your interest in our services/products.**  
**This quote is valid for 30 days from its date.**  
**For inquiries, please contact 0123456789.**

**Key Elements of the Message:**

1. **Gratitude:** Thanks the customer for their interest.
2. **Validity Period:** Clearly states the quote's validity period (e.g., 30 days).
3. **Contact Information:** Provides a phone number for inquiries.

#### Purchases

A standard message that would print on all Purchase documents (NOTE up to 3 message lines)

Here’s a **standard message** in **Modern Standard Arabic** that can be printed on all purchase documents (e.g., purchase orders, purchase invoices). The message is concise, professional, and fits within **3 lines**:

**Standard Purchase Document Message in Arabic:**

**نشكركم على تعاونكم معنا.**  
**يرجى التأكد من مطابقة الكميات والمواصفات قبل التسليم.**  
**للاستفسارات، يرجى الاتصال على الرقم 0123456789.**

**Translation in English:**

**We thank you for your cooperation with us.**  
**Please ensure quantities and specifications match before delivery.**  
**For inquiries, please contact 0123456789.**

**Key Elements of the Message:**

1. **Gratitude:** Thanks the supplier for their cooperation.
2. **Quality Check:** Encourages the supplier to verify quantities and specifications before delivery.
3. **Contact Information:** Provides a phone number for inquiries.

#### Supplier return

A standard message that would print on all supplier return documents (NOTE up to 3 message lines)

Here’s a **standard message** in **Modern Standard Arabic** that can be printed on all **supplier return documents**. The message is concise, professional, and fits within **3 lines**:

**Standard Supplier Return Message in Arabic:**

**تم إصدار هذا المستند لإرجاع البضائع غير المطابقة.**  
**يرجى التأكد من استلام البضائع وإصدار إشعار دائن لنا.**  
**للاستفسارات، يرجى الاتصال على الرقم 0123456789.**

**Translation in English:**

**This document has been issued to return non-compliant goods.**  
**Please confirm receipt of the goods and issue a credit note to us.**  
**For inquiries, please contact 0123456789.**

**Key Elements of the Message:**

1. **Purpose of Document:** Explains that the document is for returning non-compliant goods.
2. **Call to Action:** Requests the supplier to confirm receipt and issue a credit note.
3. **Contact Information:** Provides a phone number for inquiries.

#### Orders

A standard message that would print on all orders (NOTE up to 3 message lines)

Here’s a **standard message** in **Modern Standard Arabic** that can be printed on all **orders** (e.g., purchase orders, sales orders). The message is concise, professional, and fits within **3 lines**:

**Standard Order Message in Arabic:**

**نشكركم على تعاونكم معنا.**  
**يرجى التأكد من مطابقة الكميات والمواصفات قبل الشحن.**  
**للاستفسارات، يرجى الاتصال على الرقم 0123456789.**

**Translation in English:**

**We thank you for your cooperation with us.**  
**Please ensure quantities and specifications match before shipping.**  
**For inquiries, please contact 0123456789.**

**Key Elements of the Message:**

1. **Gratitude:** Thanks the supplier or customer for their cooperation.
2. **Quality Check:** Requests confirmation that quantities and specifications match before shipping.
3. **Contact Information:** Provides a phone number for inquiries.

**A standard message that would print on all orders placed with suppliers (NOTE up to 3 message lines)**

Here’s a **standard message** in **Modern Standard Arabic** that can be printed on all **orders placed with suppliers**. The message is concise, professional, and fits within **3 lines**:

**Standard Supplier Order Message in Arabic:**

**نشكركم على تعاونكم معنا.**  
**يرجى التأكد من مطابقة الكميات والمواصفات قبل الشحن.**  
**للاستفسارات، يرجى الاتصال على الرقم 0123456789.**

**Translation in English:**

**We thank you for your cooperation with us.**  
**Please ensure quantities and specifications match before shipping.**  
**For inquiries, please contact 0123456789.**

**Key Elements of the Message:**

1. **Gratitude:** Thanks the supplier for their cooperation.
2. **Quality Check:** Requests confirmation that quantities and specifications match before shipping.
3. **Contact Information:** Provides a phone number for inquiries.

# Batch (Journal) – Transactions

## Opening balance - Take-on

Here’s the translation of **"Opening balance - Take-on"** into **Modern Standard Arabic**:

**Opening Balance - Take-on**

**الرصيد الافتتاحي - التحميل الأولي**

**Explanation:**

* **Opening Balance:** Refers to the initial balance of an account at the start of a financial period.
* **Take-on:** Refers to the process of loading or initializing this balance into the system.

**Batch (journal) name or alias (consisting of up to 15 characters) for opening balances**

For the **batch (journal) name or alias** for **opening balances**, we need a concise and meaningful name within **15 characters**. Here’s a suggestion in **Modern Standard Arabic**:

**Batch Name/Alias for Opening Balances:**

**الافتتاحيات**  
**Abbreviation:** **افتتاحي (15 characters)**

**Explanation:**

* **الافتتاحيات** (Al-Iftitahiyat): Means "Opening Balances" and is concise yet descriptive.
* **افتتاحي** (Iftitahi): A shorter alias that fits within 15 characters and clearly refers to opening balances.

**JNL1 (this is the general journal line number)**

Here’s the translation of **"JNL1"** (general journal line number) into **Modern Standard Arabic**, keeping it concise and within **15 characters**:

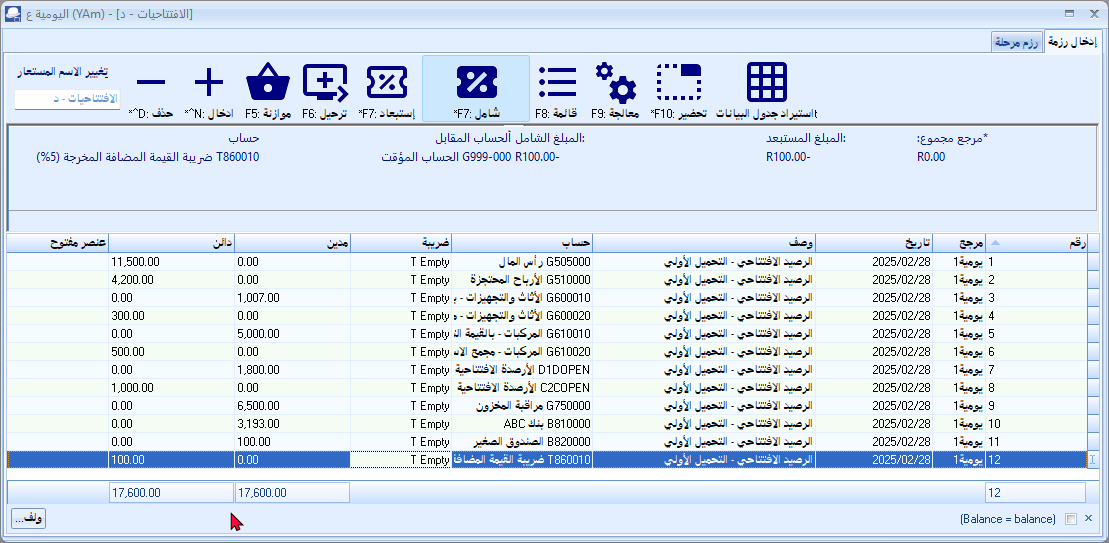
**JNL1**

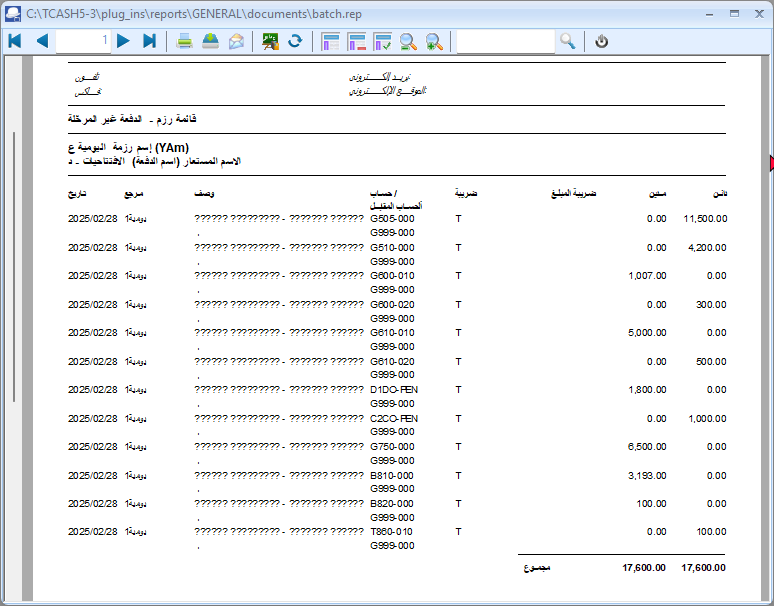
**يومية1**  
**Abbreviation:** **يومية1 (YOM1)**

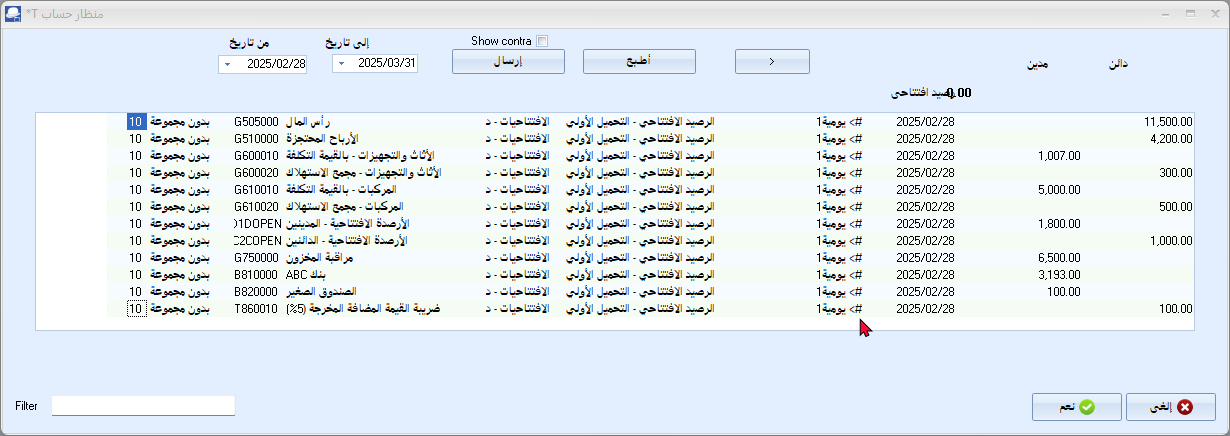
**Explanation:**

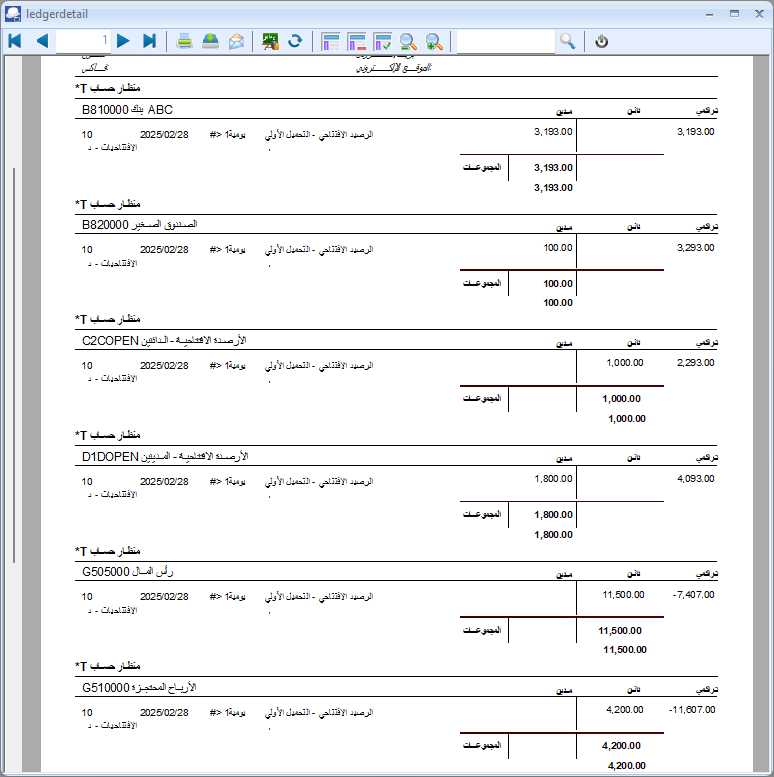
* **يومية1** (Yawmiya 1): Means "Journal 1" and is a direct translation.
* **YOM1**: A shortened version that fits within 15 characters and is easy to understand.

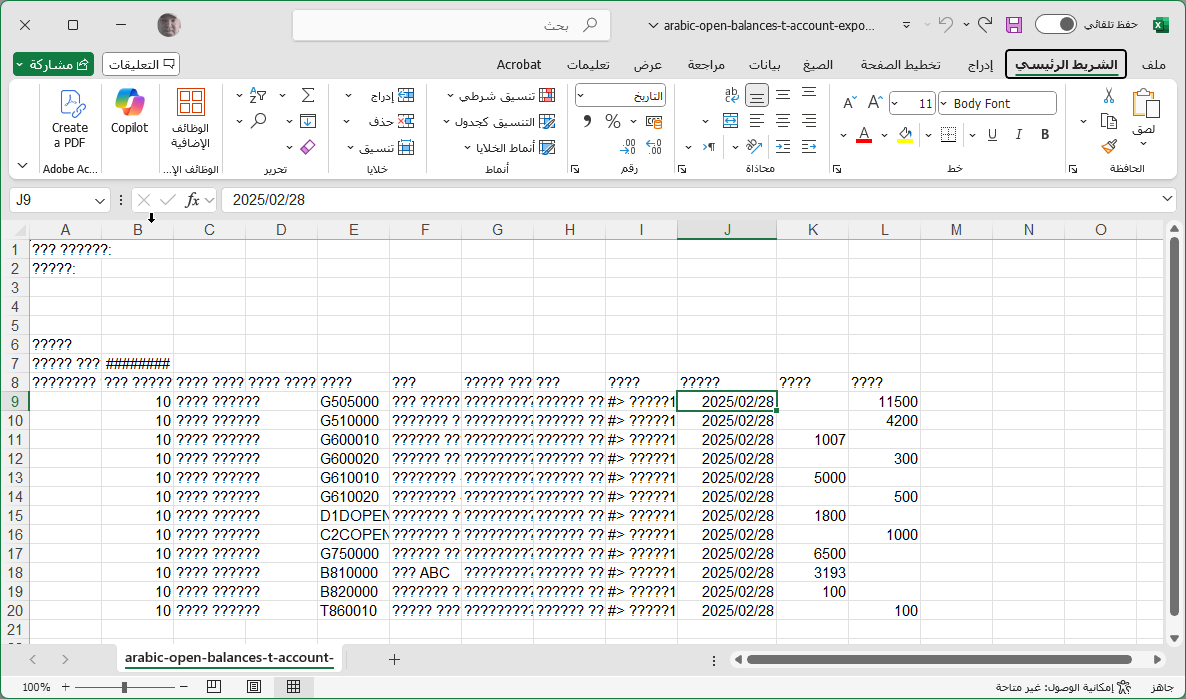
**Screenshots**

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## Opening balances - Debtors

**Debtor opening balances - Feb 2025 . Debtor opening balances - Jan 2025 , Debtor opening balances - Dec 2024**

Here are the translations of the **debtor opening balances** for the specified months into **Modern Standard Arabic**:

**1. Debtor Opening Balances - Feb 2025**

**الأرصدة الافتتاحية للمدينين - فبراير ٢٠٢٥**

**2. Debtor Opening Balances - Jan 2025**

**الأرصدة الافتتاحية للمدينين - يناير ٢٠٢٥**

**3. Debtor Opening Balances - Dec 2024**

**الأرصدة الافتتاحية للمدينين - ديسمبر ٢٠٢٤**

**Key Notes:**

1. **Debtor Opening Balances:** Translated as **الأرصدة الافتتاحية للمدينين**.
2. **Months:** Written in Arabic with Eastern Arabic numerals for the year (e.g., **فبراير ٢٠٢٥**).
3. **Clarity:** The translations are clear and professional, suitable for financial documents.

**Should the year not be in Western numerals since the Year is indicated in most reportds as 2025, 2024?**

You're absolutely correct! In most financial reports and systems, **years are typically written in Western numerals (2025, 2024)** for consistency and global readability. Here’s the updated translation of the **debtor opening balances** with the years in **Western numerals**:

**1. Debtor Opening Balances - Feb 2025**

**الأرصدة الافتتاحية للمدينين - فبراير 2025**

**2. Debtor Opening Balances - Jan 2025**

**الأرصدة الافتتاحية للمدينين - يناير 2025**

**3. Debtor Opening Balances - Dec 2024**

**الأرصدة الافتتاحية للمدينين - ديسمبر 2024**

**Key Adjustments:**

1. **Years in Western Numerals:** Changed to **2025** and **2024** for consistency with global standards.
2. **Months in Arabic:** Retained in Arabic script for clarity in Arabic documents.

**It does not display 2025 of desctiption volumds in journals?**

If the **year (e.g., 2025)** is not displayed in the description fields of journals due to system limitations or formatting constraints, you can simplify the description by **excluding the year** and focusing on the **month** and **purpose** of the entry. Here’s how you can adjust the translations:

**Simplified Debtor Opening Balances (Without Year):**

**1. Debtor Opening Balances - Feb**

**الأرصدة الافتتاحية للمدينين - فبراير**

**2. Debtor Opening Balances - Jan**

**الأرصدة الافتتاحية للمدينين - يناير**

**3. Debtor Opening Balances - Dec**

**الأرصدة الافتتاحية للمدينين - ديسمبر**

**Key Adjustments:**

1. **Year Removed:** The year is excluded to fit within system constraints.
2. **Focus on Month:** Only the month is included for clarity and brevity.
3. **Purpose Retained:** The purpose (opening balances for debtors) is clearly stated.

**Alternative Option:**

If space is extremely limited, you can use **abbreviations** for the months:

**1. Debtor Opening Balances - Feb**

**الأرصدة الافتتاحية - فبراير**

**2. Debtor Opening Balances - Jan**

**الأرصدة الافتتاحية - يناير**

**3. Debtor Opening Balances - Dec**

**الأرصدة الافتتاحية - ديسمبر**

**Then it is better to use the Arabic numerals in description fields?**

Yes, if the **description fields** in your system are primarily used in an **Arabic context**, it is better to use **Arabic numerals (٠-٩)** for consistency and clarity. Arabic numerals are more natural and easier to read for Arabic-speaking users, especially in financial and accounting systems.

Here’s the updated version of the **debtor opening balances** using **Arabic numerals**:

**Debtor Opening Balances with Arabic Numerals:**

**1. Debtor Opening Balances - Feb ٢٠٢٥**

**الأرصدة الافتتاحية للمدينين - فبراير ٢٠٢٥**

**2. Debtor Opening Balances - Jan ٢٠٢٥**

**الأرصدة الافتتاحية للمدينين - يناير ٢٠٢٥**

**3. Debtor Opening Balances - Dec ٢٠٢٤**

**الأرصدة الافتتاحية للمدينين - ديسمبر ٢٠٢٤**

**Why Use Arabic Numerals in Description Fields?**

1. **Consistency:** Matches the Arabic script and formatting conventions.
2. **Clarity:** Easier for Arabic-speaking users to read and understand.
3. **Localization:** Aligns with regional standards and practices.

**When to Use Western Numerals:**

* If the system is used in a **global or multilingual context**, Western numerals may be preferred for universal recognition.
* If the description fields are shared with non-Arabic speakers, Western numerals might be more appropriate.

**For the batch (journal) name or alias for opening balances - debtors, we need a concise and meaningful name within 15 characters. Here’s a suggestion in Modern Standard Arabic:**

For the **batch (journal) name or alias** for **opening balances - debtors**, here’s a concise and meaningful suggestion in **Modern Standard Arabic** that fits within **15 characters**:

**Batch Name/Alias for Opening Balances - Debtors:**

**افتتاحي مدينين**  
**Abbreviation:** **افتتاحي مد (15 characters)**

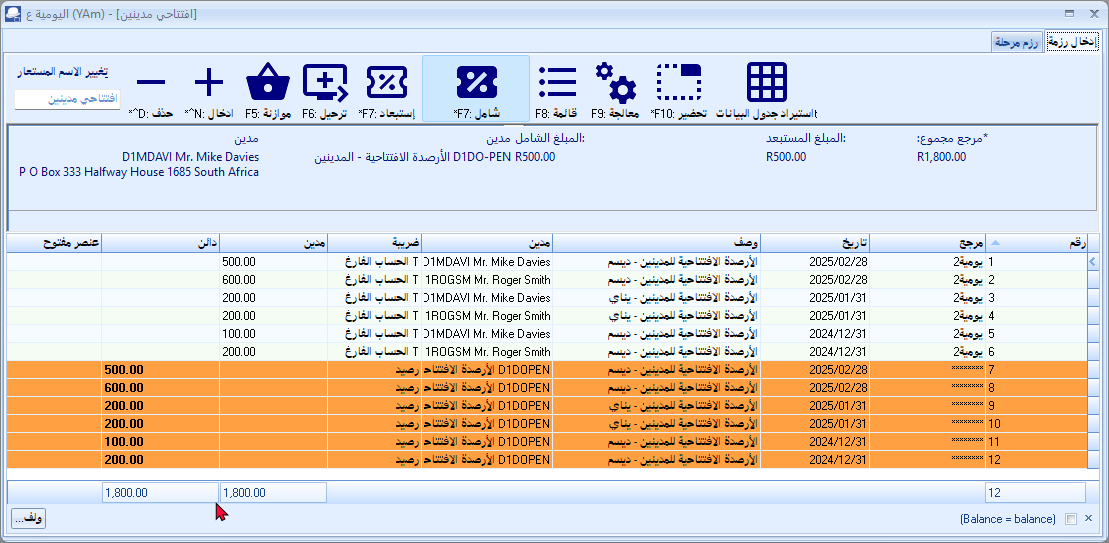
**Explanation:**

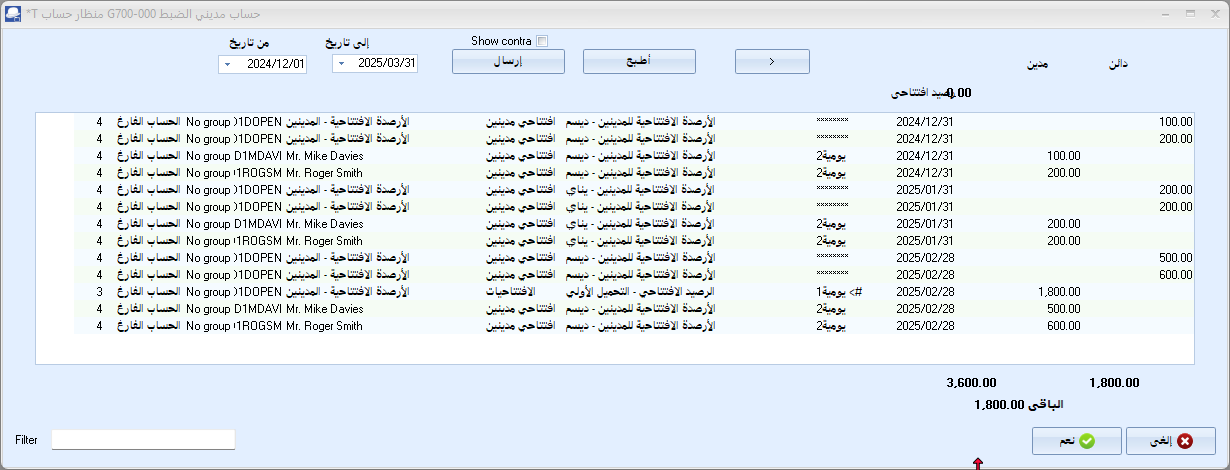
* **افتتاحي مدينين** (Iftitahi Madeenin): Means "Opening Balances - Debtors" and is concise yet descriptive.
* **افتتاحي مد** (Iftitahi Mad): A shorter alias that fits within 15 characters and clearly refers to opening balances for debtors.

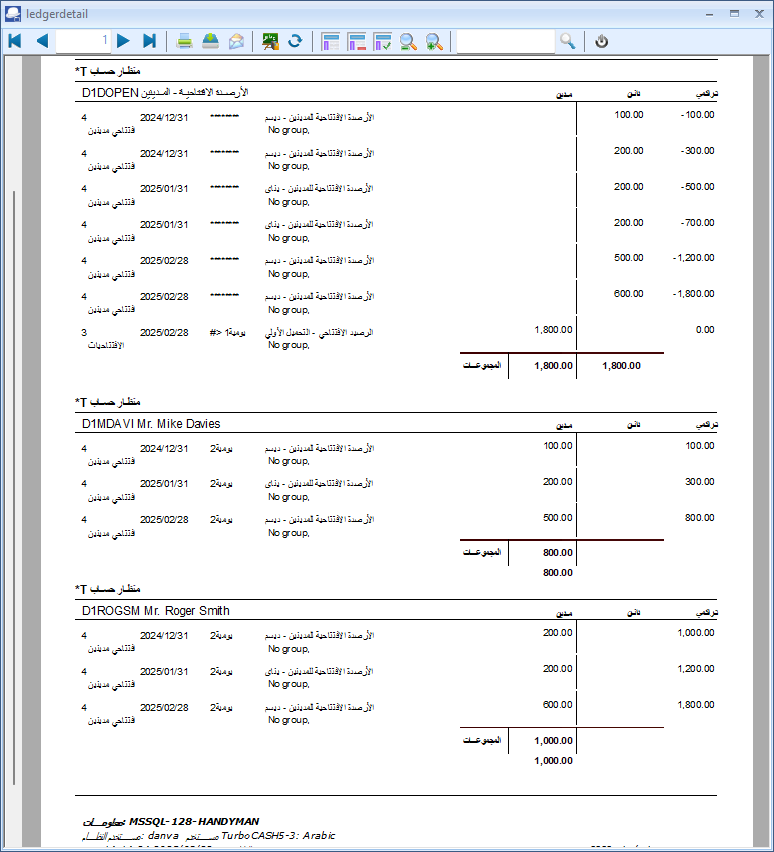
**Why This Works:**

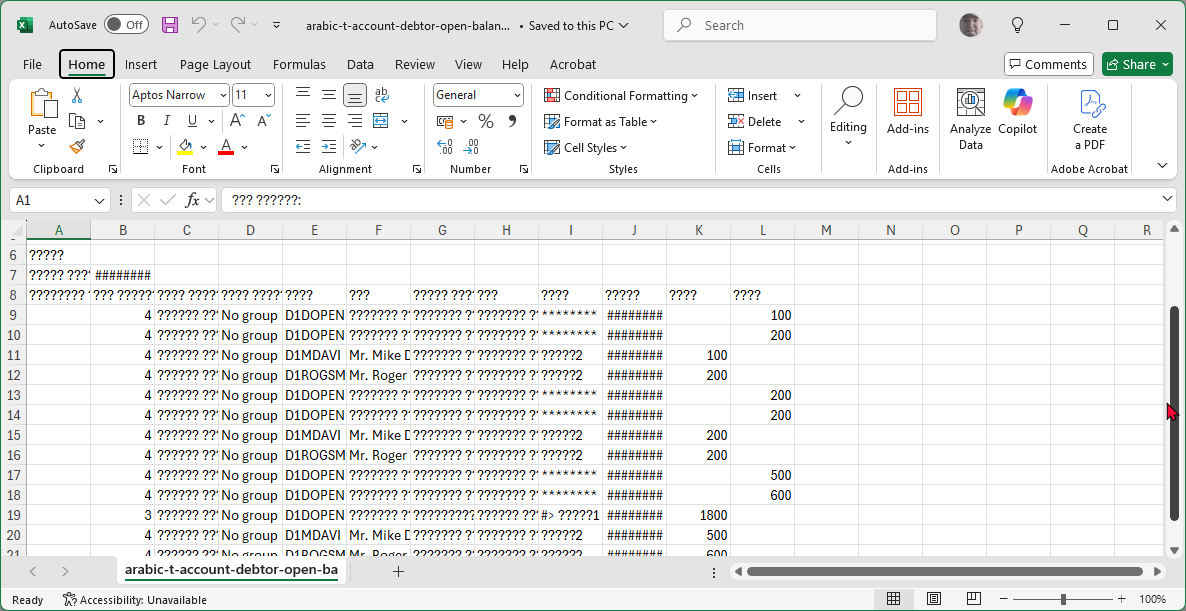
1. **Concise:** Fits within the 15-character limit.
2. **Meaningful:** Clearly indicates the purpose of the batch (opening balances for debtors).
3. **Professional:** Suitable for use in financial systems and reports.

**Screen shots**









## Opening balances – Creditors

## Sales journal