# Fundamental Accounting

# Chapter1 Introduction to accounting

#### How to succeed in this course:

- Don't Fall Behind.
- Do the homework ON TIME.
- Attend Class!
- Participate!
- Don't try to memorize most of the time, it won't work!

# Definition of accounting

Accounting is the art of recording, classifying and summarizing in a significant manners and in terms of money, transactions and events which are, in part at least, of a financial character, and interpreting the results there of

## Why Study Accounting?

- Manage your own business
- Understand financial information
- Get a job! Applications include:
- Management, marketing, finance, real estate and government.
- This course provides information which will be useful to you through your career and your life.

#### Accounting as an Aid to Decision Making

- Accounting information is useful to anyone making decisions that have economic consequences
- These decision makers include
  - Managers
  - Owners
  - Investors

# Financial Accounting

Financial accounting serves external decision makers:

- Stockholders
- Suppliers
- Customers Banks
- Government

## Management Accounting

Management accounting serves internal decision makers:

- Top executives
- Department heads
- Other managers within the organizations

## Type of ownership

- Sole proprietorship owned by one person. Examples: small service-type businesses. Limited life and owners have unlimited liability for debts
- Partnership owned by two or more persons: Examples: retail/service companies: Limited life and owners have unlimited liability for debts
- Corporation separate legal entity. Example: GM, Exxon-Mobil, Wal-Mart. Unlimited life and owners are protected from liability.

## The Nature of Accounting

- Accounting is the process of identifying, recording, summarizing, and reporting economic information for decision makers
- Accountants present this information in reports called financial statements



