

The main users of accounting information.

المستخدمون الرئيسيون للمعلومات المحاسبية

for a business or organisation to communicate its results and position to stakeholders, it needs a language that is understood by all in common. Hence, accounting has come to be known as the "language of business"

the different users of accounting information can be classified as follow:

- 1- shareholders
- 2- Investors
- 3- Creditors
- 4- government
- 5- Labors
- 6- researchers
- 7- management(administration)
- 8- other groups

The users of accounting information can be explained as follows:

1-Shareholders

The shareholders in the company are interested to know the results of operations of the company through the annual financial position statement showing the profit earned or loss Suffered and the assets and liabilities.

2- Investors

Those who are interested in buying **shares** in a company and advancing money to the company are also naturally interested in the financial statement to know how safe

the investment already made is ,and how safe the proposed investment will be.

3- Creditors

A number of suppliers make supplies on credit ,they would like to be satisfied that they will be paid in time .the financial statement greatly help them in properly assessing property and the capability of the firm on payment.

4-TheGovernment

all the government in the worlds are using financial statements for preparing Statistics concerning business .the statement are of great importance for ascertaining the income tax payment.

5-Labors

Workers have are entitled of bonus which depends on the size of profit earned. Therefore, they would like to be satisfied that the bonus being paid to them is correct. they are much interested in knowing the profit earned or loss suffered by the Firm. this knowledge helps them in asking for their revision of their wages which need improvement.

6- researchers

The financial statement being a mirror for business conditions ,these statement are, therefore of great interest to scholars undertaking research in accounting Theory as well as business affairs and practices.

7- management(administration)

Management: collectively is the people who have overall responsibility for operating a business and for meeting its profitability goals successfully management consistently make the right decisions based on timely and **Clear information.**

8- other groups

- Labor Unions study the financial statement of corporations as part of preparing for contract negotiations.
- analysts and advisers, brokers, underwriters, lawyers, economists financial press and the
- Consumer groups, customers and the general public

c- Distinguish between book-keeping and accounting

Book-keeping	Accounting
1- book-keeping is art of recording business transactions in a set of books	1- Accounting is concerned with the design of the system of records, the preparation of the reports and the interpretation of the results, and finally communicating the results to persons who are in Interested in such result
2- is concerned with recording and maintaining books of original entries	2- is concerned with the preparation of accounts to find out a profit or loss and the financial position of the business
3 - is responsible for recording business transactions in a set of books	3 - accounting prepare from the given books, trading and profit and loss account and balance sheet.
4 - The work of a book- keeper is clerical in nature and can be accomplished through the use of mechanical and electronic equipment	4 - accountants Direct and review the work of book-keepers. they must have a higher level of knowledge and analytical skill

م.م علي كريم خضير أبو زبييه