



NIŞANTAŞI  
ÜNİVERSİTESİ



# MUHASEBE VE FİNANS YÖNETİMİ TERMINOLOJİSİ SÖZLÜĞÜ



**Account payable:** an amount due for payment to a supplier of goods or services, also described as a trade creditor. (satıcılar)

**Account receivable:** an amount due from a customer, also described as a trade debtor. (alıcılar)

**Accountancy firm:** A business partnership (or possibly a limited company) in which the partners are qualified accountants. The firm undertakes work for clients in respect of audit, accounts preparation, tax and similar activities. (muhasibe şirket)

**Accountancy profession:** The collective body of persons qualified in accounting, and working in accounting-related areas. Usually they are members of a professional body, membership of which is attained by passing examinations. (muhasibecilik mesleği)

**Accounting:** The process of identifying, measuring and communicating financial information about an entity to permit informed judgements and decisions by users of the information. (muhasibe)

**Accounting equation:** The relationship between assets, liabilities and ownership interest. (muhasibe eşitliği)

**Accounting period:** Time period for which financial statements are prepared (e.g. month, quarter, year). (muhasibe dönemi)

**Accounting policies:** Accounting methods which have been judged by business enterprises to be most appropriate to their circumstances and adopted by them for the purpose of preparing their financial statements. (muhasibe kuralları)

**Accounting standards:** Definitive statements of best practice issued by a body having suitable authority. (muhasibe standartları)

**Accounting Standards:** Board The authority in the UK which issues definitive statements of best accounting practice. (TÜRMOB)

**Accruals basis:** The effects of transactions and other events are recognised when they occur (and not as cash or its equivalent is received or paid) and they are recorded in the accounting records and reported in the financial statements of the periods to which they relate (see also matching). (malıyet temelli)

**Accumulated depreciation:** Total depreciation of a non-current (fixed) asset, deducted from original cost to give net book value. (birikmiş amortisman)

**Acid test:** The ratio of liquid assets to current liabilities. (hızlı oran)

**Acquiree:** Company that becomes controlled by another. (satın alınan)

**Acquirer:** Company that obtains control of another. (satın alan)

**Acquisition:** An acquisition takes place where one company – the acquirer – acquires control of another – the acquiree – usually through purchase of shares. (şirket birleşmesi)

**Acquisition method:** Production of consolidated financial statements for an acquisition.

**Administrative expenses:** Costs of managing and running a business. (genel yönetim giderler)

**Agency:** A relationship between a principal and an agent. In the case of a limited liability company, the shareholder is the principal and the director is the agent. (ajenta ilişkisi)

**Agency theory:** A theoretical model, developed by academics, to explain how the relationship between a principal and an agent may have economic consequences.

**Aggregate depreciation:** See accumulated depreciation. (birikmiş faiz oranı)



**Allocate:** To assign a whole item of cost, or of revenue, to a simple cost centre, account or time period. (tahsis etmek)

**Amortisation:** Process similar to depreciation, usually applied to intangible fixed assets. (amortisman) (amortisman)

**Annual report:** A document produced each year by limited liability companies containing the accounting information required by law. Larger companies also provide information and pictures of the activities of the company. (yillik rapor)

**Articles of association:** Document setting out the relative rights of shareholders in a limited liability company.

**Articulation:** The term 'articulation' is used to refer to the impact of transactions on the balance sheet and profit and loss account through application of the accounting equation.

**Assets:** Rights or other access to future economic benefits controlled by an entity as a result of past transactions or events. (varlıklar)

**Associated company:** One company exercises significant influence over another, falling short of complete control. (ilgili şirket)

**Audit:** An audit is the independent examination of, and expression of opinion on, financial statements of an entity. (denetim)

**Audit manager:** An employee of an accountancy firm, usually holding an accountancy qualification, given a significant level of responsibility in carrying out an audit assignment and responsible to the partner in charge of the audit. (denetim müdürü)

**Bad debt:** It is known that a credit customer (debtor) is unable to pay the amount due. (batık kredi)

**Balance sheet:** A statement of the financial position of an entity showing assets, liabilities and ownership interest. (bilanço)

**Bank facility:** An arrangement with a bank to borrow money as required up to an agreed limit. (banka limiti)

**Bond:** The name sometimes given to loan finance (more commonly in the USA). (bono)

**Broker (stockbroker):** Member of a stock exchange who arranges purchase and sale of shares and may also provide an information service giving buy/sell/hold recommendations. (aracı kurum)

**Broker's report:** Bulletin written by a stockbroking firm for circulation to its clients, providing analysis and guidance on companies as potential investments. (aracı kurum raporu)

**Business combination:** A transaction in which one company acquires control of another.

**Business cycle:** Period (usually 12 months) during which the peaks and troughs of activity of a business form a pattern which is repeated on a regular basis. (çalışma döngüsü)

**Business entity:** A business which exists independently of its owners. (

**Called up (share capital):** The company has called upon the shareholders who first bought the shares, to make their payment in full.

**Capital:** An amount of finance provided to enable a business to acquire assets and sustain its operations. (sermaye)

**Capital expenditure:** Spending on non-current (fixed) assets of a business. (sermaye harcaması)



**Capitalisation issue:** Issue of shares to existing shareholders in proportion to shares already held. Raises no new finance but changes the mix of share capital and reserves.

**Cash:** Cash on hand (such as money held in a cash box or a safe) and deposits in a bank that may be withdrawn on demand. (nakit)

**Cash equivalents:** Short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. (nakit benzerleri)

**Cash flow projections:** Statements of cash expected to flow into the business and cash expected to flow out over a particular period. (nakit akış beklentileri)

**Cash flow statement:** Provides information about changes in financial position. (nakit akış tablosu)

**Chairman:** The person who chairs the meetings of the board of directors of a company (preferably not the chief executive). (yönetim kurulu başkanı)

**Chief executive:** The director in charge of the day-to-day running of a company. (icra kurulu başkanı)

**Commercial paper:** A method of borrowing money from commercial institutions such as banks. (ticari hesap)

**Companies:** Act The Companies Act 1985 as modified by the Companies Act 1989. Legislation to control the activities of limited liability companies.

**Comparability:** Qualitative characteristic expected in financial statements, comparable within company and between companies. (karşılaştırabilirlik)

**Completeness:** Qualitative characteristic expected in financial statements. (tam olma ilkesi)

**Conceptual framework:** A statement of principles providing generally accepted guidance for the development of new reporting practices and for challenging and evaluating the existing practices. (bütünsel çerçeve)

**Conservatism:** See prudence. Sometimes used with a stronger meaning of understating assets and overstating liabilities. (muhafazakarlık)

**Consistency:** The measurement and display of similar transactions and other events is carried out in a consistent way throughout an entity within each accounting period and from one period to the next, and also in a consistent way by different entities. (tutarlılık)

**Consolidated financial statements:** Present financial information about the group as a single reporting entity. (birleştirilmiş, konsolide edilmiş finansal tablolar)

**Consolidation:** Consolidation is a process that aggregates the total assets, liabilities and results of the parent and its subsidiaries (the group) in the consolidated financial statements. (birleştirme, konsolide etme)

**Contingent liabilities:** Obligations that are not recognised in the balance sheet because they depend upon some future event happening. (bağımlı yükümlülükler)

**Control:** The power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. (kontrol)

**Convertible loan:** Loan finance for a business that is later converted into share capital. (dönüştürülebilir kredi)

**Corporate governance:** The system by which companies are directed and controlled. Boards of directors are responsible for the governance of their companies. (kurumsal yönetim)

**Corporate recovery department:** Part of an accountancy firm which specialises in assisting companies to recover from financial problems. (kurumsal bakım departmanı)



**Corporate social responsibility:** Companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations and in their interactions with stakeholders. (kurumsal sosyal sorumluluk)

**Corporation tax:** Tax payable by companies, based on the taxable profits of the period. (kurumlar vergisi)

**Cost:** of a non-current asset is the cost of making it ready for use, cost of finished goods is cost of bringing them to the present condition and location. (malîyet)

**Cost of goods:** sold Materials, labour and other costs directly related to the goods or services provided. (STMM, satılan mal malîyeti)

**Cost of sales:** See cost of goods sold. (satışların malîyeti)

**Coupon:** Rate of interest payable on a loan. (kupon)

**Credit (bookkeeping system):** Entries in the credit column of a ledger account represent increases in liabilities, increases in ownership interest, revenue, or decreases in assets. (alacaklı)

**Credit (terms of business):** The supplier agrees to allow the customer to make payment some time after the delivery of the goods or services. Typical trade credit periods range from 30 to 60 days but each agreement is different. (ticari kredi)

**Credit note:** A document sent to a customer of a business cancelling the customer's debt to the business, usually because the customer has returned defective goods or has received inadequate service. (

**Credit purchase:** A business entity takes delivery of goods or services and is allowed to make payment at a later date. (vadeli alım, kredili alım)

**Credit sale:** A business entity sells goods or services and allows the customer to make payment at a later date. (vadeli satış, kredili satış)

**Creditor:** A person or organisation to whom money is owed by the entity. (kreditör, kredilendiren)

**Critical event:** The point in the business cycle at which revenue may be recognised.

**Current asset:** An asset that is expected to be converted into cash within the trading cycle. (dönen varlıklar)

**Current liability:** A liability which satisfies any of the following criteria: (a) it is expected to be settled in the entity's normal operating cycle; (b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded; (c) it is due to be settled within 12 months after the balance sheet date. (kısa vadeli yükümlülükler)

**Current value:** A method of valuing assets and liabilities which takes account of changing prices, as an alternative to historical cost. (şimdiki değer)

**Customers' collection period:** Average number of days credit taken by customers. (kredi dönüş hızı)

**Cut-off procedures:** Procedures applied to the accounting records at the end of an accounting period to ensure that all transactions for the period are recorded and any transactions not relevant to the period are excluded.

**Debenture:** A written acknowledgement of a debt – a name used for loan financing taken up by a company.

**Debtor:** A person or organisation that owes money to the entity. (alacaklı)

**Deep discount bond:** A loan issued at a relatively low price compared to its nominal value.

**Default:** Failure to meet obligations as they fall due for payment. (temerrüt)

**Deferred asset:** An asset whose benefit is delayed beyond the period expected for a current asset, but which does not meet the definition of a fixed asset. (ertelenmiş varlıklar)



**Deferred income:** Revenue, such as a government grant, is received in advance of performing the related activity. The deferred income is held in the balance sheet as a type of liability until performance is achieved and is then released to the income statement. (ertelenmiş gelir)

**Deferred taxation:** The obligation to pay tax is deferred (postponed) under tax law beyond the normal date of payment. (ertelenmiş vergiler)

**Depreciable amount:** Cost of a non-current (fixed) asset minus residual value. (amortize edilmiş tutar)

**Depreciation:** The systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life. The depreciable amount is cost less residual value. (amortisman)

**Directive:** A document issued by the European Union requiring all Member States to adapt their national law to be consistent with the Directive. (direktif)

**Disclosed, disclosure:** An item which is reported in the notes to the accounts is said to be disclosed but not recognised. (tebligat)

**Discount received:** A supplier of goods or services allows a business to deduct an amount called a discount, for prompt payment of an invoiced amount. The discount is often expressed a percentage of the invoiced amount.

**Dividend:** Amount paid to a shareholder, usually in the form of cash, as a reward for investment in the company. The amount of dividend paid is proportionate to the number of shares held. (temettü)

**Dividend yield:** Dividend per share divided by current market price. (temettü getirisi)

**Doubtful debts:** Amounts due from credit customers where there is concern that the customer may be unable to pay. (şüpheli alacaklar)

**Drawings:** Cash taken for personal use, in sole trader or partnership business, treated as a reduction of ownership interest. (cari hesap)

**Earnings for ordinary shareholders:** Profit after deducting interest charges and taxation and after deducting preference dividends (but before deducting extraordinary items).

**Earnings per share:** calculated as earnings for ordinary shareholders divided by the number of shares which have been issued by the company. (hisse başına getiri)

**Effective interest rate:** The rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument. (efektif faiz oranı)

**Efficient markets hypothesis:** Share prices in a stock market react immediately to the announcement of new information. (etkin piyasalar tezi)

**Endorsement:** (ciro etmek)

**Enterprise:** a business activity or a commercial project. (teşebbüs, girişim)

**Entity, entities:** Something that exists independently, such as a business which exists independently of the owner. (işletme, tüzel kişi)

**Entry price:** The value of entering into acquisition of an asset or liability, usually replacement cost. (giriş fiyatı)

**Equity:** A description applied to the ordinary share capital of an entity. (öz kaynak)

**Equity accounting:** Reports in the balance sheet the parent or group's share of the investment in the share capital and reserves of an associated company. (tasarruf hesapları)



**Equity portfolio:** A collection of equity shares. (öz kaynak portföyü)

**Eurobond market:** A market in which bonds are issued in the capital market of one country to a non-resident borrower from another country. (Eurobond pazarı)

**Exit price:** See exit value. (çıkış fiyatı)

**Exit value:** A method of valuing assets and liabilities based on selling prices, as an alternative to historical cost. (çıkış değeri)

**Expense:** An expense is caused by a transaction or event arising during the ordinary activities of the business which causes a decrease in the ownership interest. (gider)

**External reporting:** Reporting financial information to those users with a valid claim to receive it, but who are not allowed access to the day-to-day records of the business. (dış raporlama)

**External users (of financial statements):** Users of financial statements who have a valid interest but are not permitted access to the day-to-day records of the company. (dış paydaşlar)

**Financial accounting:** A term usually applied to external reporting by a business where that reporting is presented in financial terms. (finansal muhasebe)

**Financial adaptability:** The ability of the company to respond to unexpected needs or opportunities.

**Financial gearing:** Ratio of loan finance to equity capital and reserves.

**Financial information:** Information which may be reported in money terms. (finansal bilgi)

**Financial risk:** Exists where a company has loan finance, especially long-term loan finance where the company cannot relinquish its commitment. The risk relates to being unable to meet payments of interest or repayment of capital as they fall due. (finansal risk)

**Financial statements:** Documents presenting accounting information which is expected to have a useful purpose. (finansal raporlar)

**Financial viability:** The ability to survive on an ongoing basis.

**Financing activities:** Activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the contributed equity and borrowings of the entity.

**Fixed asset:** An asset that is held by an enterprise for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes on a continuing basis in the reporting entity's activities. (duran varlıklar)

**Fixed assets:** See non-current assets.

**Fixed assets usage:** Revenue divided by net book value of fixed assets. (duran varlık kullanımı)

**Fixed capital:** Finance provided to support the acquisition of fixed assets.

**Fixed cost:** One which is not affected by changes in the level of output over a defined period of time. (sabit maliyet)

**Floating charge:** Security taken by lender which floats over all the assets and crystallises over particular assets if the security is required.

**Forecast:** estimate of future performance and position based on stated assumptions and usually including a quantified amount.

**Format:** A list of items which may appear in a financial statement, setting out the order in which they are to appear.



**Forward exchange contract:** An agreement to buy foreign currency at a fixed future date and at an agreed price.

**Fully paid:** Shares on which the amount of share capital has been paid in full to the company.

**Fund manager:** A person who manages a collection (portfolio) of investments, usually for an insurance company, a pension fund business or a professional fund management business which invests money on behalf of clients.

**Gearing ratio(financial):** The ratio of debt capital to ownership claim. (öz kaynakların borçlara oranı)

**General purpose financial statements:** Documents containing accounting information which would be expected to be of interest to a wide range of user groups. For a limited liability company there would be: a balance sheet, a profit and loss account, a statement of recognised gains and losses and a cash flow statement. (genel kullanımlı finansal raporlar)

**Going concern basis:** The assumption that the business will continue operating into the foreseeable future. (süreklilik ilkesi)

**Goodwill:** Goodwill on acquisition is the difference between the fair value of the amount paid for an investment in a subsidiary and the fair value of the net assets acquired. (iyi niyet)

**Gross:** Before making deductions. (brüt)

**Gross margin:** Sales minus cost of sales before deducting administration and selling expenses (another name for gross profit). Usually applied when discussing a particular line of activity. (brüt marj)

**Gross margin ratio:** Gross profit as a percentage of sales. (brüt marj rasyosu)

**Gross profit:** Sales minus cost of sales before deducting administration and selling expenses (see also gross margin). (brüt kar)

**Highlights statement:** A page at the start of the annual report setting out key measures of performance during the reporting period. (anahtar rapor)

**Historical cost:** Method of valuing assets and liabilities based on their original cost without adjustment for changing prices. (geçmiş maliyet)

**Impairment:** A reduction in the carrying value of an asset, beyond the expected depreciation, which must be reflected by reducing the amount recorded in the balance sheet. (değer düşüklüğü)

**Impairment review:** Testing assets for evidence of any impairment. (değer düşüklüğü değerlendirmesi)

**Impairment test:** Test that the business can expect to recover the carrying value of the intangible asset, through either using it or selling. (değer düşüklüğü testi)

**Improvement:** A change in, or addition to, a non-current (fixed) asset that extends its useful life or increases the expected future benefit. Contrast with repair which restores the existing useful life or existing expected future benefit. (düzeltme)

**Income statement:** Financial statement presenting revenues, expenses, and profit. Also called profit and loss account. (gelir tablosu)

**Incorporation:** a company comes into existence. (anonim şirket)

**Indirect method (of operating cash flow):** Calculates operating cash flow by adjusting operating profit for non-cash items and for changes in working capital. (işlem faaliyetlerine dair nakit akışlarının raporlanmasında endirekt yöntem)



**Insider information:** Information gained by someone inside, or close to, a listed company which could confer a financial advantage if used to buy or sell shares. It is illegal for a person who is in possession of inside information to buy or sell shares on the basis of that information. (içeriden bilgi sahipleri)

**Institutional investor:** An organisation whose business includes regular investment in shares of companies, examples being an insurance company, a pension fund, a charity, an investment trust, a unit trust, a merchant bank. (kurumsal yatırımcı)

**Intangible:** Without shape or form, cannot be touched. (maddi olmayan)

**Interest (on loans):** The percentage return on capital required by the lender (usually expressed as a percentage per annum).

**Interim reports:** Financial statements issued in the period between annual reports, usually half-yearly or quarterly. (dönemiçi raporlar)

**Internal reporting:** Reporting financial information to those users inside a business, at various levels of management, at a level of detail appropriate to the recipient. (kurum içi raporlama)

**Inventory:** Stocks of goods held for manufacture or for resale. (stok)

**Investing activities:** The acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash equivalents.

**Investors:** Persons or organisations which have provided money to a business in exchange for a share of ownership. (yatırımcılar)

**Joint and several liability (in a partnership):** The partnership liabilities are shared jointly but each person is responsible for the whole of the partnership. (müteselsil sorumluluk)

**Key performance indicators:** Quantified measures of factors that help to measure the performance of the business effectively. (ana performans göstergeleri)

**Leasing:** Acquiring the use of an asset through a rental agreement. (kiralama)

**Legal form:** Representing a transaction to reflect its legal status, which might not be the same as its economic form. (yasal evrak)

**Leverage:** Alternative term for gearing, commonly used in the USA. (kaldıraç)

**Liabilities:** Obligations of an entity to transfer economic benefits as a result of past transactions or events. (yükümlülükler)

**Limited liability:** A phrase used to indicate that those having liability in respect of some amount due may be able to invoke some agreed limit on that liability. (sınırlı sorumluluk)

**Liquidity:** The extent to which a business has access to cash or items which can readily be exchanged for cash. (likidite)

**Listed company:** A company whose shares are listed by the Stock Exchange as being available for buying and selling under the rules and safeguards of the Exchange. (halka açık şirket)

**Listing requirements:** Rules imposed by the Stock Exchange on companies whose shares are listed for buying and selling. (halka açıklık şartları)

**Listing Rules:** Issued by the UK Listing Authority of the Financial Services Authority to regulate companies listed on the UK Stock Exchange. Includes rules on accounting information in annual reports.(halka açıklık kuralları)



**Loan covenants:** Agreement made by the company with a lender of long-term finance, protecting the loan by imposing conditions on the company, usually to restrict further borrowing. (kredi hükümleri)

**Loan notes:** A method of borrowing from commercial institutions such as banks. (ikraz iştiraki senedi)

**Loan stock:** Loan finance traded on a stock exchange. (borç senedi)

**Long-term finance, long-term liabilities:** Money lent to a business for a fixed period, giving that business a commitment to pay interest for the period specified and to repay the loan at the end of the period Also called non-current liabilities information in the financial statements should show the commercial substance of the situation. (uzun vadeli finansman, uzun vadeli yükümlülükler)

**Management:** Collective term for those persons responsible for the day-to-day running of a business. (yönetim)

**Management accounting:** Reporting accounting information within a business, for management use only. (yönetim muhasebesi)

**Market value (of a share):** The price for which a share could be transferred between a willing buyer and a willing seller. (piyasa değeri)

**Margin:** Profit, seen as the 'margin' between revenue and expense. (kar marjı)

**Matching:** Expenses are matched against revenues in the period they are incurred (see also accruals basis). (eşleştirme ilkesi)

**Materiality:** Information is material if its omission or misstatement could influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements. (bilançooyu oluşturan kalemlerin değer açısından nisbi önemi kavramı)

**Maturity:** The date on which a liability is due for repayment. (vade)

**Memorandum (for a company):** Document setting out main objects of the company and its powers to act. (protocol)

**Merger:** Two organisations agree to work together in a situation where neither can be regarded as having acquired the other. (bir firma veya şirketin bir diğeriyle birleşmesi)

**Minority interest:** The ownership interest in a company held by persons other than the parent company and its subsidiary undertakings. Also called a non-controlling interest. (azınlık hakkı)

**Net:** After making deductions. (kalan, net)

**Net assets:** Assets minus liabilities (equals ownership interest). (net varlıklar)

**Net book value:** Cost of non-current (fixed) asset minus accumulated depreciation. (net defter değeri)

**Net profit:** Sales minus cost of sales minus all administrative and selling costs. (net kar)

**Nominal value (of a share):** The amount stated on the face of a share certificate as the named value of the share when issued. (nominal, nisbi değer)

**Non-current assets:** Any asset that does not meet the definition of a current asset. Also described as fixed assets. (duran varlıklar)

**Non-current liabilities:** Any liability that does not meet the definition of a current liability. Also described as long-term liabilities. (uzun vadeli yükümlülükler)

**Notes to the accounts:** Information in financial statements that gives more detail about items in the financial statements. (hesaplara dair notlar, bilanço dipnotları)



**Off-balance-sheet finance:** An arrangement to keep matching assets and liabilities away from the entity's balance sheet. (bilanço dışı)

**Operating activities:** The principal revenue-producing activities of the entity and other activities that are not investing or financing activities. (işletme faaliyetleri)

**Operating gearing:** The ratio of fixed operating costs to variable operating costs. (sabit faaliyet giderlerinin değişken faaliyet giderlerine oranı)

**Operating margin:** Operating profit as a percentage of sales. (faaliyet kar marjı)

**Operating risk:** Exists where there are factors, such as a high level of fixed operating costs, which would cause profits to fluctuate through changes in operating conditions. (faaliyet riski)

**Ordinary shares:** Shares in a company which entitle the holder to a share of the dividend declared and a share in net assets on closing down the business. (adi hisse senedi)

**Ownership interest:** The residual amount found by deducting all of the entity's liabilities from all of the entity's assets. (Also called equity interest.) (sermayedeki pay)

**Par value:** See nominal value. (nominal değer, nisbi değer)

**Parent company:** Company which controls one or more subsidiaries in a group. (ana firma, ana kuruluş)

**Partnership:** Two or more persons in business together with the aim of making a profit. (ortaklık)

**Partnership deed:** A document setting out the agreement of the partners on how the partnership is to be conducted (including the arrangements for sharing profits and losses). (ortaklık, şirket ana sözleşmesi)

**Portfolio (of investment):** A collection of investments. (yatırım portföyü)

**Portfolio of shares:** A collection of shares held by an investor. (hisse portföyü)

**Preference shares:** Shares in a company which give the holder a preference (although not an automatic right) to receive a dividend before any ordinary share dividend is declared. (ayrıcalıklı hisse senedi)

**Preliminary announcement:** The first announcement by a listed company of its profit for the most recent accounting period. Precedes the publication of the full annual report. The announcement is made to the entire stock market so that all investors receive information at the same time. (ön duyuru)

**Premium:** An amount paid in addition, or extra. (prim)

**Prepayment:** An amount paid for in advance for an benefit to the business, such as insurance premiums or rent in advance. Initially recognised as an asset, then transferred to expense in the period when the benefit is enjoyed. (Also called a prepaid expense.) (peşin ödenen gider)

**Price-earnings ratio:** Market price of a share divided by earnings per share. (fiyat-kazanç oranı)

**Price-sensitive information:** Information which, if known to the market, would affect the price of a share. (fiyata duyarlı bilgi)

**Primary financial statements:** The balance sheet, profit and loss account, statement of total recognised gains and losses and cash flow statement. (öncelikli finansal tablolar)

**Principal (sum):** The agreed amount of a loan, on which interest will be charged during the period of the loan. (anapara)

**Production overhead costs:** Costs of production that are spread across all output, rather than being identified with specific goods or services. (genel üretim maliyetleri)

**Profit:** Calculated as revenue minus expenses. (kar)



**Profit and loss account:** Financial statement presenting revenues, expenses, and profit. Also called income statement. (kar/zarar hesabı)

**Prospective investor:** An investor who is considering whether to invest in a company. (potensiyel yatırımcı)

**Prospectus:** Financial statements and supporting detailed descriptions published when a company is offering shares for sale to the public. (hisse senedi ve tahvil ihrac eden şirketlerin açıklamak zorunda oldukları belge)

**Provision:** A liability of uncertain timing or amount. (karşılık)

**Provision for doubtful debts:** An estimate of the risk of not collecting full payment from credit customers, reported as a deduction from trade receivables (debtors) in the balance sheet. (şüpheli alacaklar karşılığı)

**Prudence:** A degree of caution in the exercise of the judgements needed in making the estimates required under conditions of uncertainty, such that gains and assets are not overstated and losses and liabilities are not understated. (ihtiyatlılık ilkesi)

**Purchase method:** Method of producing consolidated financial statements (see acquisition method). (satın alma yöntemi)

**Purchases:** Total of goods and services bought in a period. (alımlar)

**Qualified audit opinion:** An audit opinion to the effect that: the accounts do not show a true and fair view; or the accounts show a true and fair view except for particular matters.(olumlu denetim görüşü)

**Quality of earnings:** Opinion of investors on reliability of earnings (profit) as a basis for their forecasts. (kazançların kalitesi)

**Quoted company:** (halka açık, kote edilmiş şirket)

**Realised profit, realisation:** A profit arising from revenue which has been earned by the entity and for which there is a reasonable prospect of cash being collected in the near future. (gerçekleşmiş kar, kar gerçekleşmesi)

**Recognised:** An item is recognised when it is included by means of words and amount within the main financial statements of an entity. (onaylanmış, geçerliliği kabul edilmiş)

**Relevance:** Qualitative characteristic of influencing the economic decisions of users. (geçerlilik)

**Reliability:** Qualitative characteristic of being free from material error and bias, representing faithfully. (güvenilirlik)

**Replacement cost:** A measure of current value which estimates the cost of replacing an asset or liability at the date of the balance sheet. Justified by reference to value to the business. (yenileme maliyeti)

**Reserves:** The claim which owners have on the assets of a company because the company has created new wealth for them over the period since it began. (rezervler)

**Residual value:** The estimated amount that an entity would currently obtain from disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated cost of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life. (hurda değeri)

**Retained earnings:** Accumulated past profits, not distributed in dividends, available to finance investment in assets. (birikmiş kazançlar)

**Retained profit:** Profit of the period remaining after dividend has been deducted. (birikmiş karlar)

**Return:** The yield or reward from an investment. (getiri)



**Return on capital employed:** Operating profit before deducting interest and taxation, divided by share capital plus reserves plus long-term loans. (sermaye getiri)

**Return on total assets:** Operating profit before deducting interest and taxation, divided by total assets. (toplam varlık getirisi)

**Return on shareholders' equity:** Profit for shareholders divided by share capital plus reserves. (hisse başına getiri)

**Revaluation reserve:** The claim which owners have on the assets of the business because the balance sheet records a market value for an asset that is greater than its historical cost.

**Revenue:** Created by a transaction or event arising during the ordinary activities of the business which causes an increase in the ownership interest. (yeniden değerlendirme karşılığı, rezervi)

**Rights issue:** A company gives its existing shareholders the right to buy more shares in proportion to those already held. (bedelli hisse ihracı)

**Risk (in relation to investment):** Factors that may cause the profit or cash flows of the business to fluctuate. (risk)

**Sales:** See revenue, turnover. (hasılat)

**Sales invoice:** Document sent to customers recording a sale on credit and requesting payment. (satış faturası)

**Secured loan:** Loan where the lender has taken a special claim on particular assets or revenues of the company. (teminatlı kredi)

**Share capital:** Name given to the total amount of cash which the shareholders have contributed to the company. (paylara bölünmüş sermaye)

**Share certificate:** A document providing evidence of share ownership. (pay senedi)

**Share premium:** The claim which owners have on the assets of a company because shares have been purchased from the company at a price greater than the nominal value. (hisse ihraç primi)

**Shareholders:** Owners of a limited liability company. (hissedarlar)

**Shareholders' funds:** Name given to total of share capital and reserves in a company balance sheet. (hissedarlar fonu)

**Shares:** The amount of share capital held by any shareholder is measured in terms of a number of shares in the total capital of the company. (hisseler, hisse senetleri)

**Short-term finance:** Money lent to a business for a short period of time, usually repayable on demand and also repayable at the choice of the business if surplus to requirements. (kısa vadeli finansman)

**Sole trader:** An individual owning and operating a business alone. (bağımsız tüccar)

**Specific purpose financial statements:** Documents containing accounting information which is prepared for a particular purpose and is not normally available to a wider audience. (özel amaçları finansal raporlar)

**Stakeholders:** A general term devised to indicate all those who might have a legitimate interest in receiving financial information about a business because they have a 'stake' in it. (hissedarlar)

**Stewardship:** Taking care of resources owned by another person and using those resources to the benefit of that person. (koruyuculuk ilkesi)



**Stock:** A word with two different meanings. It may be used to describe an inventory of goods held for resale or for use in business. It may also be used to describe shares in the ownership of a company. The meaning will usually be obvious from the way in which the word is used. (hisse senedi)

**Stock exchange:** (Also called stock market.) An organisation which has the authority to set rules for persons buying and selling shares. The term 'stock' is used loosely with a meaning similar to that of 'shares'. (hisse senedi pazarı)

**Stock holding period:** Average number of days for which inventory (stock) is held before use or sale. (hisse senedi elde tutma süresi)

**Stock market:** See stock exchange: (hisse senedi pazarı)

**Subsidiary company:** Company in a group which is controlled by another (the parent company). (See Chapter 7 for full definition.) Sometimes called subsidiary undertaking. (alt şirket)

**Substance (economic):** Information in the financial statements should show the economic or commercial substance of the situation. (özün önceliği ilkesi)

**Subtotal:** Totals of similar items grouped together within a financial statement. (alt toplam)

**Suppliers' payment period:** Average number of days credit taken from suppliers. (tedarikçi ödeme süresi)

**Tangible fixed assets:** A fixed asset (also called a non-current asset) which has a physical existence. (maddi duran varlıklar)

**Timeliness:** Qualitative characteristic that potentially conflicts with relevance. (zamandan bağımsız)

**Total assets usage:** Sales divided by total assets. (toplam varlık performansı)

**Trade creditors:** Persons who supply goods or services to a business in the normal course of trade and allow a period of credit before payment must be made. (tedarikçiler)

**Trade debtors:** Persons who buy goods or services from a business in the normal course of trade and are allowed a period of credit before payment is due. (ticari borçlular, müşteriler)

**Trade payables:** Amounts due to suppliers (trade creditors), also called accounts payable. (satıcılar hesabı)

**Trade receivables:** Amounts due from customers (trade debtors), also called accounts receivable. (alıcılar hesabı)

**True and fair view:** Requirement of UK company law for UK companies not using IASB system. (doğru ve adil raporlama)

**Turnover:** The sales of a business or other form of revenue from operations of the business. (satış hızı)

**Understandability:** qualitative characteristic of financial statements, understandable by users. (anlaşılabilirlik)

**Unlisted (company) :** Limited liability company whose shares are not listed on any stock exchange. (halka açık olmayan)

**Unrealised:** Gains and losses representing changes in values of assets and liabilities that are not realised through sale or use. (gerçekleşmemiş)

**Unsecured creditors:** Those who have no claim against particular assets when a company is wound up, but must take their turn for any share of what remains. (teminatsız alacaklı)

**Unsecured loan:** Loan in respect of which the lender has taken no special claim against any assets. (teminatsız kredi)

**Value to the business:** An idea used in deciding on a measure of current value. (iş değeri)



**Variance:** The difference between a planned, budgeted or standard cost and the actual cost incurred. An adverse variance arises when the actual cost is greater than the standard cost. A favourable variance arises when the actual cost is less than the standard cost. (varyans)

**Working capital:** Finance provided to support the short-term assets of the business (stocks and debtors) to the extent that these are not financed by short-term creditors. It is calculated as current assets minus current liabilities. (çalışma sermayesi)

**Working capital cycle:** Total of stock holding period plus customers collection period minus suppliers payment period. (çalışma sermayesi döngüsü)

**Work-in-progress:** Cost of partly completed goods or services, intended for completion and recorded as an asset. (çalışır hesap)

**Written down value:** Net book value (defter değeri)





# NIŞANTAŞI ÜNİVERSİTESİ

[nisantasi.edu.tr](http://nisantasi.edu.tr)

0212 210 10 10



[nisantasiedu](http://nisantasiedu)