

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РФ  
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АНАЛИЗ И АУДИТ»

## **Часть 2**

# **ACCOUNTING ISSUES**

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## **Пояснительная записка**

Учебно-методическое пособие “Accounting Issues” представляет собой вторую часть учебно-методического комплекса, предназначенного для подготовки студентов-экономистов в области бухгалтерского учета и аудита. В комплекс также входят учебно-методические пособия “Introducing Accounting” – часть 1 и “Practice Vocabulary & Reading Tests (Accounting)” – часть 3.

Цель данного пособия состоит в дальнейшем развитии языковых навыков учащихся в рамках 5 профессиональных тем в области бухгалтерского учета: «Активы, пассивы, балансовый отчет», «Отчет о прибылях и убытках», «Издержки, снижение затрат», «Налогообложение», «Осуществление платежей». В каждой теме представлены тексты, которые снабжены системой заданий, обеспечивающих многократное повторение лексического (в том числе и терминологического) материала. Предтекстовые задания снимают терминологические трудности и способствуют накоплению словарного запаса, необходимого для работы над текстами по данной тематике. Каждый раздел заканчивается заданиями, при выполнении которых студенты работают самостоятельно, в парах или группах, развивая коммуникативные навыки. Работа с каждой частью пособия рассчитана на 6–8 часов аудиторной и внеаудиторной работы.

## **B Depreciation**

Joanna Cassidy is head of IT (Information Technology) in a publishing company:

‘Assets such as machinery and equipment lose value over time because they wear out, or are no longer up-to-date. This is called **depreciation** or **amortization**. For example, when we buy new computers, we **depreciate** them or **amortize** them **over** a very short period, usually three years, and a **charge** for this is shown in the financial records: the value of the equipment is **written down** each year and **written off** completely at the end.

The value of an asset at any one time is its **book value**. This isn't necessarily the amount that it could be sold for at that time. For example, land or buildings may be worth more than shown in the accounts, because they have increased in value. But computers could only be sold for less than book value.'

## **C Liabilities**

Liabilities are a company's debts to suppliers, lenders, the tax authorities, etc. Debts that have to be paid within a year are **current liabilities**, and those payable in more than a year are **long-term liabilities**, for example bank loans.

## **D Balance sheet**

balance sheet  
off-balance sheet  
strong balance sheet  
weak balance sheet  
  
provision  
bad debts  
write off

Assets and liabilities are normally shown on firm's **balance sheet**: a 'photograph' taken, normally once a year, of its financial situation at that time.

Firms in a good situation are said to have a **strong balance sheet** and those that are not, a **weak** one.

Things that are not shown in the balance sheet but in a footnote, for example, are **off-balance sheet**.

A company's balance sheet may include **provisions** for potential losses, such as **bad debts**, debts that may never be paid. If it looks almost certain that a debt will not be paid, it is considered a **write-off** and **written off**.

A company's **balance sheet** gives a picture of its assets and liabilities at the end of a particular period, usually the 12-month period of its **financial year**. This is not necessarily January to December.

#### LANGUAGE NOTE

Off-balance sheet is also spelled **off-balance-sheet**.

Provisions are reserves in America English. Do not confuse this with the British English meaning of **reserves**.

#### Examples

a) *Total has a strong balance sheet: debt has fallen from 37% of equity to 25% since 1989.*

b) *Unlike Toyota, which is known as the 'Toyota Bank' because of the huge pile of cash on which it sits, Nissan still has a weak balance sheet.*

c) *Another frequently quoted term in modern accounting is 'off-balance sheet'. Assets as well as liabilities are removed from the balance sheet of the company concerned, and there may also be some impact on the profit-and-loss account. But the usual aim is to reduce a company's apparent gearing.*

d) *At Lloyd's Bank, bad debt provisions fell by almost £100 million to £329 million, helped by an improvement in Third World country debts.*

e) *Bankers Trust New York Corp reported a third-quarter loss of \$1.72 billion following its \$1.6 billion boots in reserves for losses on loans to less-developed countries.*

f) *The ministry is allowing banks to pretend that bad debts remain good, in order to keep their profits up. In time though, many bad loans will have to be written off, further depleting capital.*

## Vocabulary Practice

**Match the words or phrases on the left with the correct definition (a – i). Use the grid below. (See example):**

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. intangible assets | a) The money paid to shareholders out of profits.   |
| 2. fixed assets      |   |
| 3. liquidity         | b) Regular costs and money owed.  |
| 4. depreciation      | c) Any investments, cheques, bank deposits, stock or work-in-progress that can easily be converted into cash. |
| 5. current assets    |   |
| 6. dividend          | d) Assets which can be used to make immediate payments.   |
| 7. liabilities       | e) Property, land and equipment which is not normally intended for immediate sale.                            |
| 8. liquid assets     | f) Brand names, patents, rights, trade marks and licences which may be the major part of a company's wealth.  |
| 9. overdraft         | g) The total amount borrowed from a bank.   |
|                      | h) The ability of a company to pay suppliers, employees, shareholders, tax authorities, etc.                  |
|                      | i) The national fall in value of equipment over time.   |

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>f</b>								