General Accounting Principles

The general accounting is the set of systematic accounting records relating to administrative and managerial facts, aimed at achieving certain information and knowledge goals. It is organized on the basis of accounting records carried out with appropriate quantitative detection tools.

The basic tool for quantitative detection of business transactions is the account. It consists of a prospect divided into two distinct sections, given and given, intended to accommodate quantities of different algebraic signs, relating to a given object and expressed in a common currency of account. The purpose of quantifying quantities is to know the variable and commensurable magnitude of the object to which the account is headed or switched on. By entering a value in the give section, the account is charged (credited). The difference between the total amount you are counted in giving and having the balance of your account.

In the income system, which is the most widely used accounting system, the purpose of general accounting is to achieve the analytical determination of the economic outturn by identifying the components of positive and negative income (typically revenues and costs) of competence and at the same time, ensure the structure and consistency of the company's assets through the control of the monetary and financial movements originated by the management. This dual objective implies the need to organize an adequate system of quantitative surveys to record those management and administrative events whose effects affect the income generation and composition and the amount of working capital. It is a specific object of accounting for those administrative acts that result in monetary exchanges, generating for the enterprise income or cash outflows or the emergence of credits and debts. The data collected is of an objective nature, as they derive from documents (invoices, debit notes and credit, etc.) which indicate in the currency of account, that is, in quantitative terms, the administrative facts of which they are expressed.
Actual and passive numerical (or financial) changes thus make the original appearance of accounting records and at the same time allow you to determine the related amount of costs and revenues since these are measured by the numerical variation that generated them. In other words, management can be seen in the numerical aspect, which is the original one, taking into account the active and passive numbering variations that indicate monetary income and receipts, debts and credits, and from an economic point of view, derived from the numerary, recognizing costs, revenues and changes in the assets (capital contributions or repayments), which are also measured by numerical variations. The accounting method that allows the simultaneous and simultaneous detection of the numerical and economic variations that the monetary exchange originates, thus achieving duplication of managerial facts under numeric and economic aspects, is identified in the double game.