

WITH DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING EACH TRANSACTION REQUIRES

WITH DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING EACH TRANSACTION REQUIRES RECORDING AT LEAST TWO CORRESPONDING ENTRIES TO MAINTAIN THE ACCOUNTING EQUATION'S BALANCE. THIS FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE ENSURES THAT EVERY DEBIT ENTRY HAS AN EQUAL AND OPPOSITE CREDIT ENTRY, PROVIDING A COMPREHENSIVE AND ACCURATE FINANCIAL RECORD. UNDERSTANDING WHAT WITH DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING EACH TRANSACTION REQUIRES IS CRUCIAL FOR BUSINESSES, ACCOUNTANTS, AND FINANCIAL PROFESSIONALS TO MAINTAIN TRANSPARENCY AND RELIABILITY IN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS. THIS ARTICLE EXPLORES THE ESSENTIAL COMPONENTS OF DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING, THE SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR EACH TRANSACTION, AND THE BENEFITS OF THIS SYSTEM IN FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT. BY DELVING INTO THE MECHANICS OF DEBITS AND CREDITS, THE ROLE OF ACCOUNTS, AND COMMON EXAMPLES, READERS WILL GAIN A THOROUGH GRASP OF HOW DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING FUNCTIONS IN PRACTICE.

- THE BASICS OF DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING
- WHAT EACH TRANSACTION REQUIRES IN DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING
- THE ROLE OF DEBITS AND CREDITS
- COMMON ACCOUNTS USED IN DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING
- BENEFITS OF USING DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING
- PRACTICAL EXAMPLES OF DOUBLE ENTRY TRANSACTIONS

THE BASICS OF DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING

DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING IS A SYSTEM THAT RECORDS FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS IN TWO ACCOUNTS SIMULTANEOUSLY TO KEEP THE ACCOUNTING EQUATION BALANCED. THIS METHOD WAS DEVELOPED TO IMPROVE ACCURACY AND PROVIDE A MORE COMPLETE FINANCIAL PICTURE THAN SINGLE-ENTRY BOOKKEEPING. THE ACCOUNTING EQUATION, WHICH IS $ASSETS = LIABILITIES + EQUITY$, MUST ALWAYS REMAIN IN BALANCE. TO ACHIEVE THIS, EVERY FINANCIAL TRANSACTION IS RECORDED WITH AT LEAST ONE DEBIT AND ONE CREDIT ENTRY OF EQUAL VALUE. THIS DUAL RECORDING SYSTEM ENABLES THE DETECTION OF ERRORS AND SUPPORTS THE PREPARATION OF DETAILED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SUCH AS BALANCE SHEETS AND INCOME STATEMENTS.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

THE DOUBLE ENTRY SYSTEM WAS FIRST DOCUMENTED IN THE 15TH CENTURY BY LUCA PACIOLI, KNOWN AS THE FATHER OF ACCOUNTING. SINCE THEN, IT HAS BECOME THE FOUNDATION FOR MODERN ACCOUNTING PRACTICES WORLDWIDE, ENSURING RELIABLE FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ACCOUNTABILITY.

FUNDAMENTAL ACCOUNTING EQUATION

THE CORE OF DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING IS MAINTAINING THE BALANCE IN THE ACCOUNTING EQUATION: $ASSETS = LIABILITIES + EQUITY$. EVERY TRANSACTION IMPACTS AT LEAST TWO ACCOUNTS, PRESERVING THIS BALANCE AT ALL TIMES AND CONTRIBUTING TO ACCURATE FINANCIAL MONITORING AND ANALYSIS.

WHAT EACH TRANSACTION REQUIRES IN DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING

WITH DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING EACH TRANSACTION REQUIRES RECORDING AT LEAST TWO ENTRIES: ONE DEBIT AND ONE CREDIT. THIS DUAL ENTRY ENSURES THAT THE TOTAL DEBITS EQUAL TOTAL CREDITS, MAINTAINING THE INTEGRITY OF FINANCIAL DATA. EACH TRANSACTION AFFECTS THE ACCOUNTING EQUATION BY INCREASING OR DECREASING ASSET, LIABILITY, OR EQUITY ACCOUNTS ACCORDINGLY. THE PROCESS INVOLVES IDENTIFYING WHICH ACCOUNTS ARE INVOLVED, DETERMINING THE AMOUNTS, AND CLASSIFYING EACH AS A DEBIT OR CREDIT BASED ON THE TRANSACTION'S NATURE.

IDENTIFYING ACCOUNTS INVOLVED

EVERY TRANSACTION IMPACTS TWO OR MORE ACCOUNTS. THESE ACCOUNTS FALL INTO CATEGORIES SUCH AS ASSETS, LIABILITIES, EQUITY, REVENUE, OR EXPENSES. ACCURATE IDENTIFICATION OF THESE ACCOUNTS IS ESSENTIAL TO ENSURE PROPER RECORDING AND ADHERENCE TO ACCOUNTING STANDARDS.

DETERMINING DEBIT AND CREDIT AMOUNTS

AFTER IDENTIFYING THE ACCOUNTS, THE AMOUNTS TO BE DEBITED AND CREDITED MUST BE DETERMINED. THE TOTAL DEBIT VALUE MUST ALWAYS EQUAL THE TOTAL CREDIT VALUE IN THE TRANSACTION, PRESERVING THE ACCOUNTING EQUATION'S BALANCE AND FACILITATING ERROR DETECTION.

RECORDING THE TRANSACTION

ONCE ACCOUNTS AND AMOUNTS ARE ESTABLISHED, THE TRANSACTION IS RECORDED IN THE GENERAL LEDGER WITH PRECISE DEBIT AND CREDIT ENTRIES. THIS PROCESS PROVIDES A CLEAR AND VERIFIABLE TRAIL FOR FINANCIAL AUDITS AND REPORTING.

THE ROLE OF DEBITS AND CREDITS

DEBITS AND CREDITS ARE THE FUNDAMENTAL BUILDING BLOCKS OF DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING. THEY REPRESENT THE TWO SIDES OF EVERY FINANCIAL TRANSACTION. UNDERSTANDING THEIR APPLICATION IS VITAL FOR CORRECTLY RECORDING TRANSACTIONS AND MAINTAINING BALANCED BOOKS.

DEFINITION OF DEBITS AND CREDITS

A DEBIT ENTRY REFERS TO AN INCREASE IN ASSET OR EXPENSE ACCOUNTS AND A DECREASE IN LIABILITY, EQUITY, OR REVENUE ACCOUNTS. CONVERSELY, A CREDIT ENTRY INCREASES LIABILITIES, EQUITY, OR REVENUE ACCOUNTS AND DECREASES ASSETS OR EXPENSES. THIS DUALITY ENSURES THAT THE ACCOUNTING EQUATION REMAINS BALANCED AFTER EACH TRANSACTION.

HOW DEBITS AND CREDITS AFFECT DIFFERENT ACCOUNTS

THE IMPACT OF DEBITS AND CREDITS VARIES DEPENDING ON THE ACCOUNT TYPE. FOR EXAMPLE:

- **ASSETS:** INCREASE WITH DEBITS, DECREASE WITH CREDITS
- **LIABILITIES:** INCREASE WITH CREDITS, DECREASE WITH DEBITS
- **EQUITY:** INCREASE WITH CREDITS, DECREASE WITH DEBITS
- **REVENUE:** INCREASE WITH CREDITS, DECREASE WITH DEBITS

- **EXPENSES:** INCREASE WITH DEBITS, DECREASE WITH CREDITS

THIS SYSTEMATIC APPROACH ENSURES CLARITY AND CONSISTENCY IN FINANCIAL REPORTING.

COMMON ACCOUNTS USED IN DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING

WITH DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING EACH TRANSACTION REQUIRES INTERACTION WITH VARIOUS ACCOUNT TYPES. THESE ACCOUNTS REPRESENT DIFFERENT FINANCIAL ELEMENTS WITHIN A BUSINESS AND ARE CATEGORIZED TO FACILITATE ORGANIZED RECORD-KEEPING.

ASSET ACCOUNTS

ASSET ACCOUNTS REPRESENT RESOURCES OWNED BY A BUSINESS, SUCH AS CASH, INVENTORY, ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, AND EQUIPMENT. THESE ACCOUNTS INCREASE WITH DEBIT ENTRIES AND DECREASE WITH CREDITS.

LIABILITY ACCOUNTS

LIABILITIES REPRESENT OBLIGATIONS OR DEBTS OWED BY THE BUSINESS. COMMON LIABILITY ACCOUNTS INCLUDE ACCOUNTS PAYABLE, LOANS PAYABLE, AND ACCRUED EXPENSES. THESE ACCOUNTS INCREASE WITH CREDITS AND DECREASE WITH DEBITS.

EQUITY ACCOUNTS

EQUITY ACCOUNTS REFLECT THE OWNER'S INTEREST IN THE BUSINESS, INCLUDING COMMON STOCK, RETAINED EARNINGS, AND ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL. EQUITY INCREASES WITH CREDITS AND DECREASES WITH DEBITS.

REVENUE AND EXPENSE ACCOUNTS

REVENUE ACCOUNTS TRACK INCOME EARNED FROM BUSINESS OPERATIONS, WHILE EXPENSE ACCOUNTS RECORD COSTS INCURRED. IN DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING, REVENUES INCREASE WITH CREDITS, AND EXPENSES INCREASE WITH DEBITS. MONITORING THESE ACCOUNTS IS ESSENTIAL FOR ASSESSING PROFITABILITY.

BENEFITS OF USING DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING

THE DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING SYSTEM OFFERS NUMEROUS ADVANTAGES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO ACCURATE AND RELIABLE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT. THIS STRUCTURED APPROACH ENSURES ERROR DETECTION, COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL TRACKING, AND COMPLIANCE WITH ACCOUNTING STANDARDS.

IMPROVED ACCURACY AND ERROR DETECTION

BECAUSE EVERY TRANSACTION HAS EQUAL DEBITS AND CREDITS, DISCREPANCIES IMMEDIATELY INDICATE ERRORS, MAKING IT EASIER TO IDENTIFY AND CORRECT MISTAKES EARLY IN THE ACCOUNTING PROCESS.

COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORTING

DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING PROVIDES A COMPLETE RECORD OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY, ENABLING THE PREPARATION OF DETAILED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SUCH AS BALANCE SHEETS, INCOME STATEMENTS, AND CASH FLOW STATEMENTS. THIS TRANSPARENCY SUPPORTS INFORMED DECISION-MAKING BY STAKEHOLDERS.

ENHANCED ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

THE SYSTEM'S THOROUGH DOCUMENTATION PROMOTES ACCOUNTABILITY AND HELPS BUSINESSES COMPLY WITH REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS AND AUDITING STANDARDS.

PRACTICAL EXAMPLES OF DOUBLE ENTRY TRANSACTIONS

UNDERSTANDING WITH DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING EACH TRANSACTION REQUIRES CAN BE ENHANCED BY EXAMINING COMMON TRANSACTIONAL EXAMPLES. THESE EXAMPLES ILLUSTRATE HOW DEBITS AND CREDITS ARE APPLIED IN REAL-WORLD SCENARIOS.

EXAMPLE 1: PURCHASING EQUIPMENT WITH CASH

A COMPANY BUYS EQUIPMENT WORTH \$5,000 IN CASH. THE TRANSACTION REQUIRES A DEBIT TO THE EQUIPMENT ACCOUNT (ASSET INCREASE) AND A CREDIT TO THE CASH ACCOUNT (ASSET DECREASE), KEEPING THE ACCOUNTING EQUATION BALANCED.

EXAMPLE 2: TAKING OUT A LOAN

WHEN A BUSINESS TAKES A LOAN OF \$10,000, IT DEBITS CASH (ASSET INCREASE) AND CREDITS LOANS PAYABLE (LIABILITY INCREASE). THIS REFLECTS THE INFLUX OF CASH AND THE CORRESPONDING OBLIGATION TO REPAY THE LOAN.

EXAMPLE 3: EARNING REVENUE ON CREDIT

FOR A SERVICE RENDERED ON CREDIT WORTH \$3,000, THE COMPANY DEBITS ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE (ASSET INCREASE) AND CREDITS SERVICE REVENUE (REVENUE INCREASE), RECOGNIZING INCOME EARNED AND THE AMOUNT OWED BY CUSTOMERS.

EXAMPLE 4: PAYING AN EXPENSE

WHEN THE BUSINESS PAYS A UTILITY BILL OF \$500, IT DEBITS UTILITIES EXPENSE (EXPENSE INCREASE) AND CREDITS CASH (ASSET DECREASE), RECORDING THE COST INCURRED AND THE REDUCTION IN CASH.

1. IDENTIFY ACCOUNTS AFFECTED
2. DETERMINE DEBIT AND CREDIT AMOUNTS
3. RECORD THE ENTRIES IN THE LEDGER
4. VERIFY THAT TOTAL DEBITS EQUAL TOTAL CREDITS

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT DOES DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING REQUIRE FOR EACH TRANSACTION?

DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING REQUIRES THAT EACH TRANSACTION BE RECORDED WITH EQUAL AND OPPOSITE ENTRIES IN AT LEAST TWO ACCOUNTS, ENSURING THE ACCOUNTING EQUATION REMAINS BALANCED.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT THAT EACH TRANSACTION REQUIRES TWO ENTRIES IN DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING?

IT IS IMPORTANT BECAUSE RECORDING TWO ENTRIES—DEBITS AND CREDITS—HELPS MAINTAIN THE BALANCE OF THE ACCOUNTING EQUATION AND PROVIDES A COMPLETE RECORD OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY.

HOW DO DEBITS AND CREDITS FUNCTION IN DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING FOR EACH TRANSACTION?

FOR EACH TRANSACTION, DEBITS AND CREDITS ARE RECORDED IN DIFFERENT ACCOUNTS SUCH THAT THE TOTAL AMOUNT DEBITED EQUALS THE TOTAL AMOUNT CREDITED, THEREBY KEEPING THE BOOKS BALANCED.

CAN A SINGLE TRANSACTION HAVE MORE THAN TWO ENTRIES IN DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING?

YES, A SINGLE TRANSACTION CAN HAVE MULTIPLE DEBIT AND CREDIT ENTRIES AS LONG AS THE TOTAL DEBITS EQUAL TOTAL CREDITS, MAINTAINING THE BALANCE REQUIRED BY DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING.

WHAT IS THE EFFECT OF RECORDING EACH TRANSACTION WITH DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS?

RECORDING EACH TRANSACTION WITH DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING ENSURES ACCURACY AND COMPLETENESS IN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS BY REFLECTING ALL ASPECTS OF THE TRANSACTION AND MAINTAINING THE INTEGRITY OF THE ACCOUNTING RECORDS.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

1. *UNDERSTANDING DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING: THE FOUNDATION OF FINANCIAL ACCURACY*

THIS BOOK PROVIDES A COMPREHENSIVE INTRODUCTION TO THE PRINCIPLES OF DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING. IT EXPLAINS HOW EVERY FINANCIAL TRANSACTION AFFECTS AT LEAST TWO ACCOUNTS, ENSURING THE ACCOUNTING EQUATION STAYS BALANCED. IDEAL FOR BEGINNERS, IT USES CLEAR EXAMPLES AND PRACTICAL EXERCISES TO BUILD A STRONG FOUNDATION IN ACCOUNTING FUNDAMENTALS.

2. *MASTERING DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKKEEPING: A STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE*

DESIGNED FOR STUDENTS AND SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS, THIS GUIDE BREAKS DOWN THE DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKKEEPING PROCESS INTO MANAGEABLE STEPS. READERS LEARN HOW TO RECORD DEBITS AND CREDITS ACCURATELY FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF TRANSACTIONS. THE BOOK ALSO COVERS COMMON PITFALLS AND TROUBLESHOOTING TIPS TO MAINTAIN ACCURATE FINANCIAL RECORDS.

3. *DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING: PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE FOR MODERN BUSINESSES*

THIS BOOK BRIDGES TRADITIONAL DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES WITH CONTEMPORARY BUSINESS PRACTICES. IT DISCUSSES HOW TECHNOLOGY INFLUENCES THE RECORDING OF TRANSACTIONS AND THE MAINTENANCE OF LEDGERS. READERS GAIN INSIGHTS INTO ADAPTING CLASSIC ACCOUNTING METHODS TO TODAY'S DIGITAL FINANCIAL ENVIRONMENTS.

4. *THE ART OF DOUBLE ENTRY: BALANCING EVERY TRANSACTION*

FOCUSING ON THE CONCEPTUAL BEAUTY OF DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING, THIS BOOK EXPLORES THE LOGIC BEHIND THE SYSTEM. IT HIGHLIGHTS WHY EACH TRANSACTION REQUIRES EQUAL DEBITS AND CREDITS AND HOW THIS ENSURES FINANCIAL INTEGRITY. THE AUTHOR USES CASE STUDIES TO ILLUSTRATE THE PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS OF THE ART IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES.

5. *DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING FOR SMALL BUSINESSES AND STARTUPS*

TAILORED FOR ENTREPRENEURS, THIS BOOK SIMPLIFIES DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING TO HELP SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS MANAGE THEIR FINANCES EFFECTIVELY. IT EXPLAINS HOW TO RECORD SALES, EXPENSES, ASSETS, AND LIABILITIES THROUGH DUAL ENTRIES. THE BOOK ALSO INCLUDES TEMPLATES AND EXAMPLES SPECIFIC TO STARTUP SCENARIOS.

6. *ADVANCED DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING TECHNIQUES AND ANALYSIS*

AIMED AT EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANTS, THIS TEXT DELVES DEEPER INTO COMPLEX TRANSACTION TYPES AND THEIR DOUBLE ENTRY IMPLICATIONS. IT COVERS TOPICS SUCH AS ACCRUALS, DEFERRALS, AND ADJUSTING ENTRIES, ENHANCING READERS' ABILITY TO ANALYZE AND RECORD NUANCED FINANCIAL EVENTS. THE BOOK ALSO DISCUSSES THE IMPACT OF THESE ENTRIES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

7. *PRACTICAL DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING WITH REAL-WORLD EXAMPLES*

THIS HANDS-ON BOOK OFFERS NUMEROUS REAL-WORLD TRANSACTION EXAMPLES TO DEMONSTRATE DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING IN ACTION. IT EMPHASIZES PRACTICAL APPLICATION OVER THEORY, MAKING IT SUITABLE FOR LEARNERS WHO PREFER LEARNING BY DOING. FROM EVERYDAY BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS TO MORE COMPLEX SCENARIOS, THE EXAMPLES CLARIFY THE DOUBLE ENTRY PROCESS.

8. *DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING SOFTWARE: AUTOMATING TRANSACTIONS WITH ACCURACY*

EXPLORING THE ROLE OF SOFTWARE IN DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING, THIS BOOK REVIEWS POPULAR ACCOUNTING PROGRAMS THAT AUTOMATE THE RECORDING OF TRANSACTIONS. IT EXPLAINS HOW SOFTWARE MAINTAINS THE BALANCE BETWEEN DEBITS AND CREDITS AND REDUCES HUMAN ERROR. READERS LEARN HOW TO CHOOSE AND USE SOFTWARE TOOLS EFFECTIVELY TO STREAMLINE THEIR BOOKKEEPING.

9. *HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING AND ITS TRANSACTIONAL REQUIREMENTS*

THIS BOOK TRACES THE HISTORY OF DOUBLE ENTRY ACCOUNTING FROM ITS ORIGINS IN RENAISSANCE ITALY TO ITS CURRENT USE WORLDWIDE. IT EXAMINES HOW THE REQUIREMENT FOR DUAL RECORDING OF TRANSACTIONS EMERGED AND EVOLVED. READERS GAIN PERSPECTIVE ON THE ENDURING IMPORTANCE OF THIS SYSTEM IN ENSURING FINANCIAL ACCURACY AND ACCOUNTABILITY.

With Double Entry Accounting Each Transaction Requires

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System of National Accounts 2008 (2008 SNA) is a statistical framework that provides a comprehensive, consistent and flexible set of macroeconomic accounts for policymaking, analysis and research purposes. The 2008 SNA is expected to receive distinguished attention not only from professionals practicing in the field of national accounts but policy makers, analysts, academia and a broad range of users who rely on macroeconomic information obtainable from the updated system of accounts. It also provides an overarching framework for standards in other domains of economic statistics, facilitating the integration of these statistical systems to achieve consistency with national accounts. The publication that contains the 2008 SNA has been substantially updated from its previous version as a result of a multiyear collaborative project. Annex 3 of the publication provides a detailed description of the new features of the 2008 SNA. The 2008 SNA will support the implementation of international standards in national accounting and provide the methodological basis for improving the international comparability of national accounts data. When adopting the 2008 SNA as the updated new standard of national accounting, the United Nations Statistical Commission encouraged all countries to compile and report their national accounts on the basis of the 2008 SNA as soon as possible. The publication also provides practical new tools to complement the previously published version: a glossary of SNA terms and definitions and a comprehensive index.

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earnings. Revenues: Income generated from the sale of goods or services. Expenses: Costs incurred in the process of generating revenue. Accounting Cycle: This is the process that accountants follow to record, analyse, and report financial transactions of a business. It typically includes steps such as identifying transactions, journalizing, posting to ledgers, preparing trial balances, adjusting entries, preparing financial statements, and closing entries. Auditing: This is the examination of financial statements and accounting records by an independent auditor to ensure their accuracy and compliance with accounting standards and regulations. Understanding these basic principles and concepts provides a solid foundation for anyone interested in learning more about accounting and its role in business operations and decision-making.

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concerning both basic research and the development of education systems, including teacher education; Developing a research programme around the most relevant open problems, either related to difficulties affecting education systems or the development of didactics as a scientific discipline; Identifying and studying the specific problems raised by the extension of the ATD's conceptual and methodological tools to other fields. The conference is structured around the following thematic axis: Axis 1: Development of the Foundations, Tools and Aims of Research in the Framework of the ATD – Axis 2: The Curriculum Problem and the paradigm of questioning the world – Axis 3: ATD and the professionalization of the teaching profession.

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