

ANALYSIS AND INFORMATION OF THE RELATIVE PRINCIPLES IN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Abstract

The accounting principles should be considered an essential element in the preparation and presentation of financial statements, with our analysis focusing especially on the relative principles: Materiality and aggregation, compensation and offsetting. We consider necessary to improve the analyzed concepts by bringing additional information, as clear and comprehensive as possible, information used as reference in the preparation of financial statements. Moreover, is crucial to apply an unitary thinking of the accounting referential which is linked to these accounting principles.

The research methods used in analyzing the principles are: documentation of theoretical study of normative acts in the field of accounting, observation, comparative analysis, synthesis, information classification and data interpretation.

Keywords: *relative principles of the financial statements, materiality and aggregation, compensation and offsetting, significant accounting information, professional judgment in assessing materiality, incidence on the accounting processing, incidence on the presentation of financial statements.*

JEL Classification: *M40, M41*

1. Introduction

An important topic of the debate which completes the preparation and presentation of financial statements analysis is the analysis of accounting concepts which are the benchmark in financial statements for all countries with market economies, regardless of the accounting system to which they relate.

In the following we want to analyze the relative principles of financial statements as follows: materiality and aggregation, compensation and offsetting. We plan to conduct an objective analysis and critical content of these accounting principles, with the support precision found in IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IASB Framework, but also to provide a qualitative analysis which will achieve permanent connections with other referential accounting, but also with the specific literature.

2. The Relative principles of the financial statements

2.1. The significance threshold

The significance threshold is at the base in building the concept of true and fair view (fair presentation) of British accounting, hence being taken as a general feature of international reference. Please note that the European accounting concept of materiality is not listed explicitly among the principles defined in the **European Accounting Directives** also not among the principles of **national accounting**. At the **conceptual accounting framework** level, either international or the U.S., *the materiality is presented as part of the qualitative characteristics of financial statements, specifically as a component of the relevance of the information*. It means that the information is considered significant when the person who uses it reacts differently than if they did not have access to it. Here we find assessing the significance of information by omission or inaccuracy its consequences on the economic decisions that users take based on the financial statements. When assessing whether an item is material or not, we evaluate both the nature and size of the item. In assessing the significance of an item, depending on the specifics of each situation, it is possible that either nature or its size is the determining factor, or combination of effects generated by the two, as in the following example: After the financial control to an entity, it were given fines of 50.000 lei. In terms of share of fines in the total expenditure (0.4% of them) the value of the fines can be considered insignificant. However, such penalties are received for irregularities found in the activity carried by the company, and can be considered significant in nature, making their separate presentation in the income statement.

Today, with a goal of convergence the accounting reference of U.S. FASB and international IASB are working on a joint project to develop a common conceptual framework for financial reporting. The FASB and

IASB launched the first phase of the project (The Conceptual Framework Project) on September 28, 2010. As a result, the international and the American context, issued in January 1, 2011, the find the same concepts regarding the qualitative characteristics of useful financial information. We agree on all issues related to these qualitative characteristics.

The American conceptual framework, before these changes, included guidance for determining significance in different specific situations. Guidance was included in Section SFAC 2 Qualitative Characteristics of Accounting Information, such examples of specific situations: the erroneous classification of assets, failure to present a separate income situations where small amounts can be significant value, etc. Now, they were excluded [5]. At the international standard **IAS 1** we find that the concept of materiality is related to the notion of aggregation. In this regard, it is noted that the financial statements result from processing large volumes of transactions that through aggregation are structured on groups according to their function or nature, resulting in a presentation of condensed and classified data, which form line items in the financial statements. It also states that if an item is not individually material, it is aggregated with other items either in the financial statements or in the notes.

If no element is sufficiently significant to be presented separately in the financial statements may be presented separately in the Notes.

The above requirements stipulated by the concept of materiality and aggregation of IAS 1, **we see that this framework provides only disclosure in the financial statements, not tools and guidance necessary to help the analysis to know whether or not an item is individually significant, or when not is sufficiently significant.** Even if they say that these analyses are based on judgment, training specialist, **consider filling that need guiding principle for assessing significance, in as many specific situations.** The fact that international practice has developed several usages (more or less objective) in calling professional judgment in assessing materiality it proves that it takes these levers/directions. **We consider important that such guidance is found in IAS 1. These guiding do not restrict freedom of judgment, but provides a foothold for a qualified approach of the problem.** This should be considered in the context of reasoning about materiality depending on the specific circumstances of each case. An amount deemed insignificant in a situation may be significant otherwise. Therefore, the judgment of materiality must take into account the nature of the item, its value and its share in total assets, income, liabilities, costs, size of business entity and other appropriate indicators. Also, **the requirements of materiality and aggregation have an impact both on the presentation of financial statements and the accounting processing targeting relevant information as possible (overlapping or not the values by highlighting aggregate or their value).** *We find that the use of materiality helps to simplify the processing of accounting information, but great care must be taken to the results obtained, and how useful they are for all users in the proposed format.* But in applying the concept of materiality can not go solely on **the quantitative aspect**, it implies **a qualitative aspect**. For example, in terms of quality, materiality should be considered when there are presented the accounting policies in the notes when an incomplete or incorrect presentation can lead to misinterpretation of these policies. Another example is the qualitative approach, and that when a line item that includes structures considered important values, its components are detailed in the Notes to the financial statements.

If we extend the notion of significant research and other standards for presentation of financial information, another standard is **IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors**. Under IAS 8, a significant statement is made about significant errors in previous periods later discovered in the current period to be corrected retrospectively in the first set of financial statements authorized for issue after their discovery. Significant error correction is made retrospectively by restating the comparative amounts for the prior period presented in which the error occurred, or if the error occurred before the earliest prior period presented, by restating the opening balances of assets, liabilities and equity for the earliest prior presented period [3].

Another standard that focuses on the concept of materiality is **IAS 10 Events after the Reporting Period**. The rule requires that events after the balance sheet date are disclosed if they are of such importance that their failure would affect users' ability to make assessments and take decisions. For such significant events shall disclose in the Notes, nature and an estimate of its financial effect of this significant event [3]. We give some examples of such events: announcing a plan to discontinue an operation, start implementing a major restructuring, significant changes in asset prices or foreign exchange rate, changes in tax rates tax laws - all these events occurring after the balance sheet date. Setting new rules is part of the standards that make direct reference to materiality, but if you look at all the rules, you can say that whenever the application is free of judgment there is the need to determine a threshold for significance.

The **national accounting regulations** - as evidence of a concern Romanian setters near international accounting referential requirements, have the concept of materiality treatment. This is the argument by the following findings. Thus, both IASB Framework and **OMFP no.3055/2009 for approval of accounting regulations with European Directives** present the concept of materiality as a component of qualitative characteristics of financial statements, information relevance. The definition of significant information is the same as that seen in the IASB Framework, and IAS1, IAS 8, depending on the consequences of its omission or inaccuracy on the economic decisions that users take based on the financial statements. Also includes the significance of an item taking into account the nature and size of the item. All details above in OMPF no.3055/2009 are not found in the previous order OMPF no.1752/2005 with the same name.

From the study we find out *that none standard provide a quantitative threshold or limits the approximate appreciation of what is considered significant.* The financial analysts proposed, in assessing the value of information,

the use of a significant number of indicators for profitability, solvency, and liquidity. In the usual practice, is more common to report the value of the item to the total group to which it belongs. Based on the assessments of significance offered by different analysts, in the international accounting practices there have been developed several usages, adopted by the majority of the literature. Bibliography referred to some of these works, [1]. We present these routines used in practice, in assessing the significance of the value of information in Table no. 1.

Table no.1 Quantitative threshold limits in assessing the significance of an item

Quantitative thresholds limits	Assessing the significance of the item
For element values <5% of a representative indicator	The element generally considered insignificant
For element values \geq 10% of a representative indicator	The element generally considered significant
For the element values in the range [5%, 10%) of the value of a representative indicator	The element generally considered significant

Source: Author's own work

We find that the usage limits propose quantitative thresholds. However, *we believe* that such quantitative limits are to be applied carefully to each case, and not easily generalized.

For a more realistic *believe should be taken into account the qualitative factors*, the degree of risk faced by the entity, the nature, frequency element, possible long-term effects, the cumulative effect if similar elements etc.

2.2. Compensation and offsetting principle

Compensation and offsetting principle is another principle that should be taken into account in the preparation and presentation of financial statements. We note that no accounting referential explain what these terms mean.

The definition of offsetting principle is universally expressed in all accounting reference except the Fourth Directive, is: " *the compensation of assets with liabilities or income with expenditure is not accepted*", with some exceptions. Understanding the meaning of the contents principle tends to limit the compensation to deduct debts from assets, net revenue expenditure.

The Fourth Directive among valuation rules (principles of accounting referential other than valuation rules are equivalent to the Directive) provides no reference to offsetting time.

In the accounting literature, there are opinions [2], that the rule of evaluation from the Directive "components of asset and liability items must be valued separately" is very close to the offsetting principle of international reference.

Further information is considered necessary to define the concepts. This separation of concepts is evident in national referential by **OMPF no.3055/2009 For approval of accounting regulations with European Directives** that deals with **two distinct principles**, *the offsetting and separate evaluation of assets and liabilities*.

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements allows exceptions to the offsetting principle in cases where an International Accounting Standard permits or requires such compensation. IAS 1 explains *the effects of compensation in cases of comprehensive income or financial position or profit and loss account if is presented separately*, by reducing the ability of users to understand the conditions under which these transactions took place, by decreasing capacity of the entity's future cash flows. IAS 1 specifies that the decrease in the value of assets Impairment of inventories, accumulated depreciation, the value adjustments to receivables *not cases of compensation*.

From the study we find out that netting accounting standards permits exceptions to a set of standards that we want to highlight. Thus, **IAS 18 Revenues** *allows the following exceptions*: presentation of sales revenue at the fair value of the consideration received, net of trade discounts granted by the entity; presentation of gains and losses on disposal of assets by deducting from the proceeds on disposal the carrying amount of the asset and the costs of for sale.

Another exception to the offsetting principle found in **IAS 11 Construction Contracts** on reporting payments related to development work on long-term construction contracts. Under this standard, such payments and advances may decrease the value of construction works being carried out, but can present additional information: values deductions and advances received, the aggregate amount of costs, profits recognized on the balance sheet (*exception to the offsetting principle of payments reporting about the progress of work on long-term construction contracts specified by IAS 11 Construction Contracts*). Another standard excuse for the offsetting principle is **IAS 20 Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance** - allowing deduction of subsidy for active asset's carrying value [3]. The grant is recognized as income over the life cycle of a depreciable asset by reducing the depreciation charge.

The offsetting principle that must respected by **the Romanian companies** in financial statements is set out on the same core found in international referential, but with some features of the Romanian specialists. If international reference links to certain elements in certain situations (different set of standards) their degree of significance, this is

not specified in the content of offsetting principle. **OMFP no.3055/2009** allows eventual compensations between receivables and payables, but compared to the same entity, which can be made only after proper accounting for revenue and expenses. *We believe that, without further information on situations that may be allowed such compensation, and the law does not any reference to the significance of the elements of claims and liabilities of their offsetting, the national reference system provides an incomplete in defining this principle must take into account preparatory financial statements.* An improvement in principle, but insufficiently, was made by the *OMFP no.3055/2009* to previous Order no.1752/2005 by adding specifications like: the exchange of assets, the mutual provision of related services operations must be recorded separately in accounting, so no compensation is allowed between them.

3. Conclusions:

In conclusion - **the concept of materiality** in financial statements is recognized and improved by all reference of accounting (even if not explicitly played the Fourth Directive), and it stands best in the Romanian referential which significantly supplemented this concept in order to get near the international referential requirements.

We maintain our point of view, namely that we consider necessary the introduction of guidance for various specific situations for all accounts (as was the American referential SFAC 2 before the change in 2010). Although accounting practices have developed routines to determine the significance value of a financial statement, we believe that it should be approached with caution and not applied in a rigid and generalized manner, but taking into consideration the size, the characteristics of the entity and the specific situation in which that is, the nature of the frequency of the analyzed element. The impact of materiality principle best reflects the content of explanatory notes, as most items in this financial situation entail application of the side both quantitative and qualitative.

After analyzing all aspects of **the offsetting principle**, from its definition to the features, details presented by reference of analysis on this principle, **we can argue its importance in preparing the financial statements through the following ideas.** The offsetting principle supports the requirement for full and complete accounting information. Following this principle can ensure transparency of information, thus evaluation and separate accounting record of assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses. The importance of this principle in financial statements preparation is substantiated by the fact that it involves finding a quite optimal ratio between quality of information and level of detail. It also allows presenting the financial statements and the integrity of relationships with the third parties during the exercise to maintain relationships between physical flows and financial flows. **It is therefore necessary to provide a national reference system as full-offsetting principle.**

6. References

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[2] **Feleagă, N. et al**, *Politici și opțiuni contabile*, Editura Infomega, București, 2008, p.67;
[3] **IASB**, *Standardele Internaționale de Raportare Financiară*, norme oficiale emise la 1 ianuarie 2011, traduse de CECCAR, Editura CECCAR, București, 2011:
*** **IAS 1** *Presentation of Financial Statements*;
*** **IAS 8** *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*;
*** **IAS 10** *Events after the Reporting Period*;
*** **IAS 18** *Revenues*;
*** **IAS 11** *Construction Contracts*;
*** **IAS 20** *Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance*;
[4] *** **Cadrul general conceptual IASB**, emis ianuarie 2011;
[5] *** **Cadrul general conceptual FASB**, 2011 în care SFAC nr.8 înlocuiește SFAC nr.1 Obiectivele de raportare financiară a întreprinderilor de afaceri și SFAC nr.2 Caracteristicile calitative ale informației contabile;
[6] *** **OMFP no. 3055/2009** privind aprobarea reglementărilor contabile conforme cu Directivele europene.