

Teori Akuntansi

Bab 6 Tujuan Teori Akuntansi

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The Search for Objectives

- Importance of user needs and objectives after Accounting Research Studies 1 and 3
- Between Accounting Research Studies 1 and 3 and the conceptual framework
- Basic objectives of financial reporting
- The user heterogeneity problem

User Needs and Objectives

- Ignored by ARS 1 & 3
- Assumed more important role beginning in 1960s and extending into 1970s
 - AAA
 - AICPA
 - APB
 - FASB

Objectives & Standards Replacing the Postulates & Principles

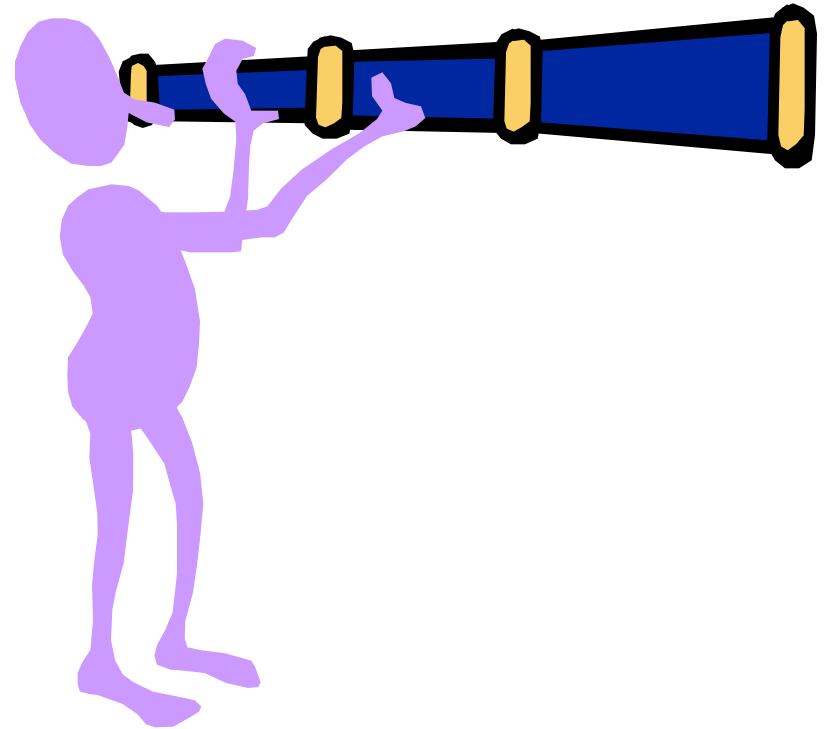
A Statement of Basic Accounting Theory	AAA	1966
Basic Concepts and Accounting Principles Underlying Financial Statements of Business Enterprises	APB	1970
Objectives of Financial Statements	AICPA	1973
Statement of Accounting Theory and Theory Acceptance	AAA	1977

A Statement of Basic Accounting Theory (AAA)

- Represents a change in approach, not normative
- In 1964 Executive Committee defined theory as "...a cohesive set of hypothetical, conceptual and pragmatic principles forming a general frame of reference for a field of study."

Objectives of Accounting are to...

1. make decisions concerning limited resources
2. direct and control resources
3. maintain custodianship of resources
4. facilitate social functions and controls



Four (4) Standards for Evaluating Accounting Information

- Relevance: usefulness in making the decision at hand
- Verifiability: synonymous with objectivity
- Freedom from bias: necessary due to user heterogeneity and adversarial relationship between management & external users
- Quantifiability: "...it can be said that the primary, if not the total concern of accountants, is with quantification and quantified data."

Five (5) Guidelines for Communication of Accounting Information

- Appropriateness to expected use
- Disclosure of significant relationships
- Inclusion of environmental information
- Uniformity of practice within and among entities
- Consistency of practices through time

Objectives & Standards Replacing the Postulates & Principles

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APB Statement 4

- Published October 1970
- Purpose of Statement was to state fundamental concepts of financial reporting to serve as a foundation for the opinions of the APB
- Definitions...some better, some not

Definitions in APB Statement 4

- "Accounting is a service activity. Its function is to provide quantitative information, primarily financial in nature, about economic entities that is intended to be useful in making economic decisions."
- Basic accounting terminology was once again defined by whatever was being done in practice.

Objectives & Standards Replacing the Postulates & Principles

A Statement of Basic Accounting Theory	AAA	1966
Basic Concepts and Accounting Principles Underlying Financial Statements of Business Enterprises (APB 4)	APB	1970
Objectives of Financial Statements (Trueblood Report)	AICPA	1973
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The Trueblood Report

- AICPA formed the Trueblood Committee at a time when APB was under heavy criticism
 - Founded April 1971
 - Charged with using APB Statement 4 as a vehicle for refining the objectives of financial statements
- Enumerated 12 objectives of financial accounting

12 Objectives of Financial Accounting

1. Basic objective of financial statements is to provide information useful for making economic decisions
2. An objective of financial statements is to serve primarily users...who rely on financial statements as their principal source of information...
3. An objective of financial statements is to provide information useful to investors and creditors for predicting, comparing, and evaluating potential cash flows to them in terms of amount, timing, and related uncertainty.

12 Objectives of Financial Accounting

4. An objective of financial statements is to provide users with information for predicting, comparing, and evaluating enterprise earning power.
5. An objective of financial statements is to supply information useful in judging management's ability to utilize enterprise resources effectively in achieving the primary enterprise goal.
6. An objective of financial statements is to provide factual and interpretive information about transactions and other events which is useful for...

12 Objectives of Financial Accounting

7. An objective is to provide a statement of financial position, useful for...
8. An objective is to provide a statement of periodic earnings useful for...
9. Another objective is to provide a statement of financial activities useful for...
10. An objective of financial statements is to provide information useful for the predictive process. Financial forecasts should be provided when they will enhance the reliability of users' predictions.

12 Objectives of Financial Accounting

11. An objective of financial statements for governmental and not-for-profit organizations is to provide information useful for evaluating the effectiveness of the management of the resources in achieving the organization's goals. Performance measures should be quantified in terms of identified goals.
12. An objective of financial statements is to report on those activities of the enterprise that affect society...

The Trueblood Report

- Is an important step towards establishing a meaningful conceptual framework of objectives
- Emphasizes
 - Importance of cash flows
 - Relationship of earning-power to future cash flow generation

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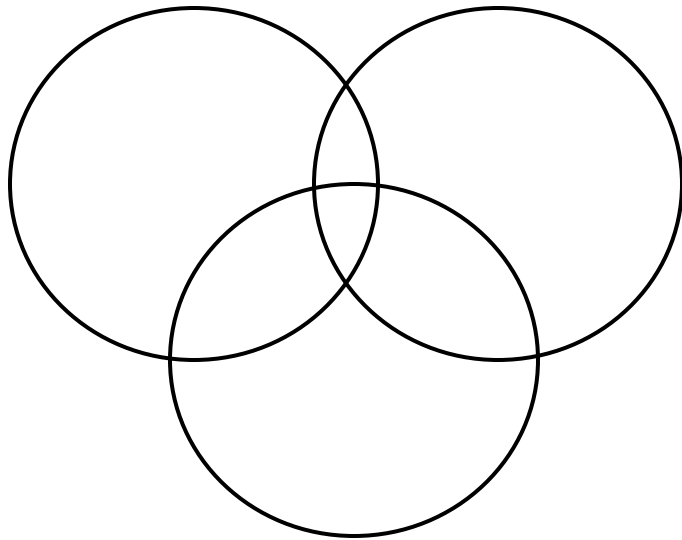
Statement of Accounting Theory and Theory Acceptance (SATTA)

- SATTA commissioned by Executive Committee of AAA in 1973
 - Purpose was to survey current literature to determine where the accounting profession stood in relation to accounting theory
 - Took a cautionary approach to adopting any one valuation theory
- Pessimistic view of the role and possibilities of accounting theory formulation at a time when a conceptual framework was begun by a rule-making body

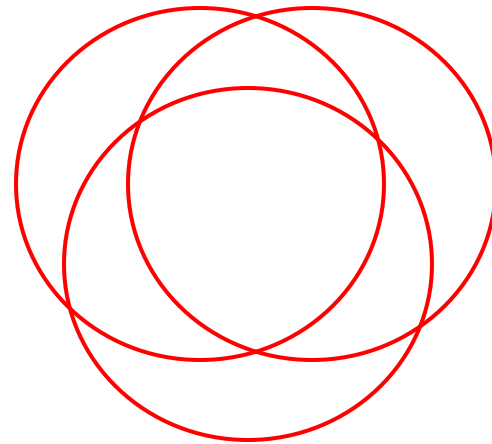
Theory Approaches SATTA found in its Survey of Accounting Literature

- Classical
- Decision-Usefulness
- Decision-Model Orientation
- Decision-Maker Orientation
- Information Economics

Degrees of User Homogeneity of Information Needs



Low User Homogeneity



Low User Homogeneity

SATT

- expressed the opinion that choice among accounting theories (valuation systems) could not be made due to the diversity of users and their differing objectives and information needs
- Did not prove that the groups have strongly differentiated information needs

Objectives & Standards Replacing the Postulates & Principles

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User Objectives and User Diversity

- User diversity is a problem
- Two major areas where broad information is applicable to many user groups
 - Predictive ability
 - Accountability

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