THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF IFRS ADOPTION THROUGH EARNINGS RESPONSE COEFFICIENT AND CONSERVATIVE PRINCIPLE: CASE STUDY IN ASEAN COUNTRIES

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This purpose of this empirical study is to analyse how the market reaction and the conservative degree changes on the IFRS adoption through ASEAN member countries; Indonesia, Singapore, and Malaysia on the mining, oil, and gas industry. The study also has given others additional analysis on the profitability, leverage, and disclosures measurement towards IFRS adoption. The data collection methods used in this study reveals as observation and deep analysis to the company's annual report, share market data, and index market data. The results of this study concluded that IFRS has given a difference on the depth analysis to the two of variance analysis; *Moderated Regression Analysis* and *ANOVA*. The result on the regression analysis shows that market response on the financial information of company's earnings have been well-responded after IFRS adoption in ASEAN. The results on ANOVA analysis shows that even the investors reacted positively to IFRS adoption on the presented financial report, and yet most of the financial report presented by 41 companies during 2010 – 2014 not elevate the conservative degree after IFRS adoption. Furthermore, the result of additional analysis on profitability and leverage don't changes on the post-adoption of IFRS, despite that, the company's disclosures deliberately changes upon IFRS adoption. The conclusion has been made that IFRS adoption apparent to elevate the market trustworthy, even the value of conservative principle negative to be raised. In other words, IFRS has not already proved the relevancy and reliable information as the IASB statement in ASEAN countries.

Keywords: IFRS, Earnings Response Coefficient, Conservative Principle, ASEAN

1. Introduction

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) provides the basis for financial reporting to the capital markets in an increasing number of countries around the world. Over 100 countries either use or are adopting IFRS. Those companies already on IFRS have their own challenges as the pace of standard-setting from the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) which has been intense in recent years with a constant flow of changes (Price water house Coopers, 2012). International Financial Report Standards (IFRS) is the standard issued by the FASB, which plans will concentrate all the standard all over the countries replaced with single standard guidelines on the next few years. At the beginning, the IFRS standard is a combination between IAS and GAAP, but it turns out to be developing. As to provide the information which contain common qualitative characteristics in order to usefulness, the two dominant constraints must be taken into consideration, the cost-benefit relationship and materiality, the two other obstacles of particular environment reporting are the practice of industry and conservatism. Financial Instrument is part of the broader business practices of the world today, both financial institutions, manufacturing companies, and mining companies.

In Indonesia, known as Pernyataan Standard Akuntansi Keuangan (PSAK), the standard guidelines should be applied in every public company financial reports listed in IDX. International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) has become hot topic for accountants, shareholder, and business roles in global stock exchange as well as academics and the Auditors. Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia (IAI) as an authorized organization in accounting standards role in Indonesia since 1994 have been implementing program of adaptation and harmonization of International Accounting Standards (IAS) and IFRS. The adoption process in Indonesia was begin in 2008 which the first-line adopted the last IFRS to the PSAK standards until 2010 year. In the standards development, IFRS has been issued 13 standard guidelines that are updated each period. Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia (IAI) and Dewan Standards Akuntansi Keuangan (DSAK) as bodies has the authority in evaluating and renewing the accounting standard in Indonesia. Currently PSAK has issued 68 standards role. At first most of the regulations on PSAK adopt GAAP, but are now changing into adopting the IFRS.

On 18 September 2012, the ASEAN Exchanges collaboration launched the ASEAN Trading Link, a gateway for securities brokers to offer investors easier access to connected exchanges. Bursa Malaysia and Singapore Exchange were the first two exchanges to join the link on the launch day, while The Stock Exchange of Thailand joined on 15 October 2012, creating a virtual market of over 2,200 listed companies and US$1.4 trillion combined market capitalization. The purpose of the trading link is to connect the securities markets of the ASEAN exchanges, essentially making it just as easy for investors to trade in other ASEAN capital markets as it is to trade in their own domestic market. The ASEAN member countries have launched a new joint website promoting the region's blue chip equities to global investors as a commitment to integrating their stock exchanges by 2011. The updated new website was launch at 15 October 2012, it features aggregated ASEAN market data and analytics and will be fully integrated by 2015.

The IFRS development, many research suggests about the influence of IFRS with fluctuations in stock prices, such as research that examines whether IFRS had impact on financial ratios (liquidity, leverage, profitability, and coverage of various companies in Canada, the results say that the IFRS only gave little impact but significantly to the ROA and ROE, where both the ratio also give effect to the change in the price of shares listed on stock exchange (Michae Blanchette et al, 2011). Similar to Anca et al. (2014), whereas IFRS is only given the differences in solvency ratio and Return on Equity in Romania Stock Exchange. IFRS poses a lot of significance changes especially to provide the capital markets, but there are some parts of the standard IFRS that have yet to show their significance. According to

Arif Darmawan (2011), the public company's earnings information in the United Kingdom and Germany showed the higher valued information following IFRS adoption based on the data gathered from the OSIRIS database.

This study analyse the performance of the market response of the quality changes in financial reporting standards along the timetable of IFRS adoption. This study tries to demonstrate whether the conservative principle is effective toward market response or not. The study also determines to prove the profitability measures after IFRS adoption. Whether the profitability under Return on Assets measurement reliable to elevate after IFRS have been referenced by among accounting standard-setter of ASEAN countries. By using leverage ratio, this study will provide an analysis of capital structure volatility after IFRS adoption, whether the capital structure of Mining, Oil, and Gas companies in ASEAN regional changes. The study also conducts an analysis of company value changes and using a measurement through the total assets which reported by management annual report.

2. Literature Review

IFRS draw upon the Conceptual Framework that has been adopted by the IASB from the IASC. The framework is most importantly used as a guide to the IASB in developing IFRS. The framework provides a set of concepts for the development of IFRS and should be seen as a frame of reference for IASB members when deliberating these standards. Furthermore, the framework is valued for maintaining consistency in IFRS, since each promulgated standard is based on the Conceptual Framework. Besides, the framework serves as reference point to preparers and auditors of financial statements in resolving accounting issues where standards are lacking. In addition, the framework describes terminology by which the body and users of financial statements can discuss accounting issues. Above all, using the framework minimizes the extent of issued standards. Since in absence of the framework every resolution to an accounting issue should be explicated, and this will result in more elaborate and numerous accounting standards. The framework provides direction to which an accounting issue must be resolved. Hence, using the framework in developing IFRS makes the standards rather ‘principles’ based than ‘rules’ based that is predominantly associated with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP).

Yapa Senarath et al. (2011) conducted a qualitative study of the socio-economic impacts of the convergence of local accounting standards with IFRS for companies on the ASEAN countries such as Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia. A qualitative methodology comprising a series of one-to-one interviews conducted in the three countries is used to answer the key questions about the impacts of IFRS. Perspective of institutional theory is utilized in the analysis. The findings for Singapore reveal a progressive adoption of IFRS since 2005, however the complexity of the principles-based ‘fair value’ requirements of IFRS harmonized into the local standards (as in Malaysia and Indonesia) and has impacted confidence. The IFRS costs have become a concern as it was evidence of an increased momentum of inward foreign investment. Malaysia and Indonesia officially adopted IFRS in 2012. There is a prediction of positive impacts, such as inward investment attraction. There is tension and debate with regards to the accounting standards for financial instruments, real estate and agriculture. There is disquiet in both Malaysia and Indonesia about authorities not taking into account cultural, religious and societal variations around the globe. Indonesia is divided by the sensitive issue of whether IFRS and *Shari'a* Law principles can be reconciled.

Hypothesis Development

Armstrong et al. (2010) research about the adoption of IFRS towards market reaction in the European Union showed that the market responded positively over the events of the adoption of IFRS in the European Union. The use of IFRS is required in the European Union; however the researcher, in this study, wants to prove the results on some countries in ASEAN. Other research related with IFRS adoption in ASEAN is the effect of IFRS adoption towards earnings management (Pichamon and Sillapoporn, 2004). According to the research background and literature review, the market return should be declined by the changes of accounting standard. The researcher already put some hypotheses to be studied.

H1: The IFRS adoption positively affects the market response

The analysis on the research finding about accounting conservatism so far is related to the measurement of the accrual and earnings/stock relation (Basu, 1997; Givoly and Hayn, 2000; Zhang, 2007; Dachi, 2004). This research will use net asset measure as variable parameter, because it is rarely used and only slightly used one by Beaver and Ryan (2000). The measurement is calculated using the market to book ratio that reflects the relative market values against a company's book value. Ratio on Beaver and Ryan uses the dummy variable, and whereas in this research will use the ratio. The second hypothesis, the researcher will test the difference of conservative degree in the financial statements which issued by management and shown on market-to-book ratio after the IFRS adoption term. The development of the second hypothesis as follows.

H2: The value of conservative degree decreases upon IFRS adoption

Fugers (2007) examined the factors affecting the earnings association coefficient (case study for the UK) in 2007. The results showed that the relationship between the earnings association coefficient and profitability is positive and the relationship between the earnings association coefficient and systematic risk is negative. Scott (2000), stated that companies have high leverage, an increase in profit before interest payments will add strength and safety in bonds and outstanding debt, so this will give more good news for the debt holder rather than for shareholders. In the third hypothesis, researcher has formulate several statements as follows.

H3: The profitability of company's performance increases upon IFRS adoption

The level of leverage will show how much the company's ability to solve its debts from short-term debt or long - term. It is questionable whether after the adoption of IFRS by the composition of the financial statements on a different balance sheet would cause a change in the level of corporate debt. In the previous study by Wiranda Indahsari (2008) showed that the capital structure and the company's assets may change after the IFRS, due to the difference between the fair

-value measures the historical- cost measures. Therefore, the researchers formulates several hypotheses as follows:

H4: Capital structure on financial statement does not change upon IFRS adoption

The study of company size support the previous study by Wiranda Indahsari (2008), stated that the short-term and long-term assets in financial report disclosures will show a difference value between current period and last period.

H5: The company value will change positively upon IFRS adoption

3. Methodology Research

Panel 1

When earnings response coefficient already attained and the writer will be examine the hypothesis testing. The hypothesis testing in the research used logistic regression to determine how potential effect of IFRS adoption to the earnings response coefficient. Following Barth et al. (1999), the researcher added two variables, namely risk and growth, to the equation so that the effects of other variables can be controlled. The regression should be

$$CAR_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 UE_{it} + \beta_3 IFRS_{it} + \beta_4 IFRS * UE_{it}$$

Where:

CARit = Cumulative Abnormal Return of i company at t-period

UEit = Unexpected Earnings of i company at t-period

IFRS = National GAAP known as 0 and IFRS known as 1

IFRS*UE = Indicate the Unexpected Earnings after adoption of IFRS

Cumulative Abnormal Return

The research dependent variable measures the company's Earnings Response Coefficient of refer to Chandrarin (2003) which the ERC is the regression of proxy value of Cumulative Abnormal Return and Unexpected Earnings.

The cumulative abnormal return will be divided into actual return and expected return. The data analysis is required as follows.

$$CAR = R_{it} - R_i$$

Actual return of company will be formulated as the market share price at t period and share price at t-1 period divided to share price at t-1 period. Actual return proxied as capital gain for the investors.

$$\mathrm{R_{it}} = \frac{\mathrm{P_t} - \mathrm{P_{t-1}}}{\mathrm{P_{t-1}}}$$

The model of estimated expected return is *mean-adjusted return* (Brown dan Warner, 1985) which defined as actual return security i at t period {*E(Rit*}, the estimation period from t1 to t2 (T).

$$\mathrm{R_{it}} = \frac{\sum_{\mathrm{j=t1}} \mathrm{T2\ E(R_1)}}{\mathrm{T}}$$

Unexpected Earnings

Unexpected Earnings measured by Suaryana (2004) model by using earnings per share and the market price of shares, as follows:

$$UE_{it} = \frac{EPS_{it} - EPS_{it-1}}{P_{it-1}}$$

IFRS

In this research, the regression analysis use the dummy variable which indicates;

1. If the firm does not adopted yet or converged IFRS standards, the value will be 0.
2. If the firm have already adopted or converged IFRS standards, the value will be 1.

Panel 2

The Wilcoxon signed-rank test is the nonparametric test equivalent to the dependent t-test. As the Wilcoxon signed-rank test does not assume normality in the data, it can be used when this assumption has been violated and the use of the dependent t-test is inappropriate. It is used to compare two sets of scores that come from the same participants. This can occur when we wish to investigate any change in scores from one time point to another, or when individuals are subjected to more than one condition.

Conservative Degree

The researcher will bring the rare measurement for Conservative Principles comprising *market-to-book ratio* (Beaver and Ryan, 2000). By measuring the *market-to-book ratio*, the required data will be attained for *market value* as outstanding shares and market price of shares, while *book value* attained as total assets and total liabilities.

$$MBV_{it} = \frac{\text{Market Value}}{\text{Book Value}}$$

Return on Assets

According to Subramanyam (2009), the profitability ratio can be measured using *Return on Assets* (ROA), which measures the company ability to stabilize the earnings based on the asset grades especially. However, by assessing the different aspects of return on investments. Profitability analysis is evaluation of operating performance.

$$ROA_{it} = \frac{NI_{it}}{TA_{it}}$$

Leverage

The variable referred to Dhaliwal *et al.* (1991) showing the lower *earnings response coefficient* if the company have high leverage.

$$LEV_{it} = \frac{TL_{it}}{TA_{it}}$$

Company Size

The measurement of company size variable by using log natural of Total Assets (Collins dan Kothari, 1989). The company size can be used to measure how big the company is. The large-sized company, medium-sized, or small-sized compared to other companies. The equation should be structured as follows.

$$\mathrm{SIZE}_{it} = \mathrm{Ln}(\mathrm{TA}_{it})$$

4. Results

On this chapter, the researcher will defined the results of analysis by using 2 alternative methods of analysis. Moderated regression analysis for Panel 1 and ANOVA analysis for Panel 2.

Panel 1

The multiple regression analysis is generated on the independent variables that affect *cumulative abnormal return* (Y). The independent variables of this research are EU (X_1), DIFRS (X_2), and IFRS * UE (X_3). The *moderated regression analysis* on this research is conducted, which is the independent variables multiplied by dummy to generate after IFRS value. Thus, the independent variables on First Panel is conducted around the pure value of independent variable, dummy variable, and interaction variable between independent multiplied to dummy.

The regression result of **Panel 1** presents the results of the association study where cumulative abnormal return are regressed on unexpected earnings, an indicator variable IFRS (as dummy), and an interaction variable between the earnings and IFRS variable, respectively. However, the dummy variable is only to classify 0 and 1 point label, thus the classification of the year adoption of IFRS and Unexpected Earnings is required in the regression model.

Panel 1: Earnings Response Coefficient						
	Coefficient	*t Value*	Sig.	Adj. R	F statistic	Std. Error
				0.076714	17.94999	0.543311
Intercept	-0.1098	-2.89226	0.004			
UE	0.84559481	4.23674	0.000			
	Coefficient	*t Value*	Sig.	Adj. R	F statistic	Std. Error
				0.100916	8.632531	0.536143
Intercept	-0.0349	-0.58365	0.56011			
UE	0.23043465	0.73484	0.46329			
IFRS	-0.1061103	-1.37661	0.17016			
IFRS* UE	0.97233073	2.40021	0.0173			

On this regression test, the researcher performs the second regression model which has been added with IFRS and Interaction as showed in the table 4.11. The coefficient of the intercept value is -0.0349, and the t statistic is significant at 0.56011. The ERC value is 0.2304 and the significant 0.4632 at a five percent level (0.05). The coefficient of the interaction variable IFRSUE value -0.007, of which the t statistic has a p-value of 0.572. The variable IFRSUE *tstatistic* is 0.9723 and significant 0.0173 at the level of significance level 0.05. The criteria can be conduct through this condition, which means on this study that on variable IFRSUE the *tstatistic* < *tdistribution* is at 1.9716, variable IFRSUE partially has given a significant effect to variable CAR. Moreover, At this point, H¬1 is well-accepted for positive reaction of earnings response coefficient. It shows that IFRS convergence in three countries Indonesia, Singapore, and Malaysia have a significant impact through IFRS adoption toward market response.

Finally, the conclusion for the result of hypothesis above there is a positive difference after IFRS adoption in three countries, or in other word H1 of this study is accepted. Nevertheless, there is a weak evidence showed by the t statistic of IFRS*UE with no partially strong significance level. The researcher concludes that IFRS earnings are currently more associated with cumulative abnormal return than GAAP earnings. Based on the above regression, the illustration begin if the IFRSUE increases by 1 unit, then the CAR will raise by 0.9723 assuming other variable constant. This result is supported by Arif Darmawan (2011) study in European Union and IFRS that it elevated the market response at that time.

Panel 2

To perform the hypothesis test on this study, the researcher decides to examine the hypothesis using Wilcoxon Signed-Rank. The two different classification is used by Wilcoxon Signed-Rank, which the assumptions value of each variables have different value between them. The variables value is used by the hypothesis test by applying means value to each variables, because the data is in time series (5 years). The data for the before effective date of IFRS adoption is from 2010 to 2011, while the duration after effective data of IFRS adoption is from 2012 to 2014. Therefore, to pick some quality result, the researcher transforms for each company's data to the means value, so the total sample is equal to 41 companies. The group of IFRS classification is catagorized into 'before and after' IFRS adoption. The sign to differentiate between 'before and after' is the alphabet on the variable's name with 'a' and 'b'. They are 10 variables found in this hypothesis testing i.e. CONSVa (X1), ROAa (X2), LEVa (X3), SIZEa ¬(X4) & CONSVb (X1), ROAb (X2), LEVb (X3), SIZEb (X4).

		CONSV*	ROA**	LEV**	SIZE**
Z		-2.184	-0.827	-1.109	-5.100
		(0.029)	*(0.408)*	*(0.267)*	*(0.000)*

		N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks
CONSV_IFRS - CONSV_GAAP	Negative Ranks	23a	20.50	471.50
	Positive Ranks	17b	20.50	348.50
	Ties	1c		
	Total	41		
ROA_IFRS - ROA_GAAP	Negative Ranks	20d	16.38	327.50
	Positive Ranks	20e	24.63	492.50
	Ties	1f		
	Total	41		
LEV_IFRS - LEV_GAAP	Negative Ranks	4g	9.25	37.00
	Positive Ranks	37h	22.27	824.00
	Ties	0i		
	Total	41		
SIZE_IFRS - SIZE_GAAP	Negative Ranks	27j	22.19	599.00
	Positive Ranks	14k	18.71	262.00
	Ties	0l		
	Total	41		

*) Based on Negative Ranks

**) Based on Positive Ranks

The Wilcoxon Signed-Rank table presents the result as follows.

(1) Conservatism Degree, the value of probability is 0.034, because the p-value is above the 0.05, thus H2 is accepted. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is no significant difference for the conservative degree after effective date of IFRS adoption. Moreover, the conservative degree in three countries is higher than IFRS application.

(2) Return on Assets, the table above shows that the p-value is 0.967, which is above 0.05 ($p > 0.05$), thus H3 is rejected. Therefore, the profitability value doesnot rise after IFRS adopted in ASEAN. Moreover, the profitability value seems to be higher when Local GAAP stands under the legality standard.

(3) Leverage, the value of probability is on 0.119, the p-value is higher than 0.05 ($p > 0.05$), thus H4 is rejected. Threfore, there is no difference between leverage level after IFRS adopted in ASEAN.

(4) Despite of all result, the SIZE obtains good result on the IFRS adoption with the perfect ¬p-value 0.077, the perfect p-value is under the 0.05 ($p < 0.05$), thus H5 is rejected for this hypothesis.

The hypothesis proves that there is a positive difference on the higher Total Asset after IFRS adoption in ASEAN than National GAAP standard.

5. Conclusion

According to the result above, IFRS adoption has been positively significant effect toward Earnings Response Coefficient. Deliberately, the timeline of IFRS adoption in among three countries which stated effectively on financial year 2012 has already fulfilled the criteria of the indicators. The indicator of IFRS adoption timeline in ASEAN has been shown the expectation of the stockholder about the standard of financial statement which presented by Mining Oil and Gas companies. The quality of financial statement has been proved by the fluctuation of market response according to IFRS adoption timeline. The ERC result basically commence over the statement of IAS Plus in the Annual Report 2012, “As the business environment becomes increasingly global and companies routinely list on stock exchanges in many countries, the need for consistent worldwide reporting standards intensifies. IFRS, formerly known as International Accounting Standards, clearly addresses this issue; its goal is to create comparable, reliable, and transparent financial statements that will facilitate greater cross-border capital raising and trade.” Fortunately, IFRS standards adoption through three ASEAN countries has been already meet the goal of the IAS Plus statement which the market response and the capital raising has been positively changes through presented earnings information.

Apparently, the mean ranks of positive ranks of Conservative degree is lower than negative ranks, while it indicates that positive ranks is when Conservative Degree under IFRS standards and negative ranks is when Conservative Degree under National GAAP or may even stated ‘*before IFRS*’. Therefore, from the test results can be concluded that the Conservative Degree after IFRS adoption is lower than Conservative Degree under GAAP. The result of lower Conservative Degree after IFRS adoption has a similar result through the research by Bin Ke et al (2013) which resulted no evidence found during the investigation on the accounting conservative degree improved over 17 European countries.

On the profitability changes, these findings are not consistent with previous research, Nengzih (2015) which states that there is listed in the Indonesia Stock Exchange, it can be concluded that there are differences in the average of profitability of the companies before and after the application of the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS). The consistent result has been conducted to the previous study by Ramona Neag (2013) which the study for all 67 companies in Romanian, presented in our study, the application of IFRS had a small effect on net income and shareholders’ equity. IFRS standards which use principles-based, is in need of reasoning, judgment, and a deep understanding of the reader in applying the rules, lack of detailed instructions or guidance may indicates that managers have greater flexibility. Business environment and a fundamentally different situation also determine the form and content of accounting standards.

The leverage as mentioned above, the leverage have no significance difference after IFRS adoption. One of the major differences between IFRS and Indonesian GAAP (PSAK) based on *Pricewaterhouse Coopers* publication of the comparison between IFRS and PSAK that the IFRS 7 requires greater disclosure on transferred financial assets in both categories of transferred assets that are not derecognised in their entirety and transferred assets that are derecognised in their entirety. IFRS 7 requires disclosures to include information that will enable users of an entity's financial statements to evaluate the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements, including rights of set-off associated with the entity's recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities, on the entity's financial position. The current comparison between IFRS 7 and PSAK 60 will be effected on January 2015, which hasn't already affected to annual report on financial year ended 2012.

The company size only interpreted as total assets disclosures on financial report among the mining, oil, and gas companies. Apparently, the national GAAP standards and IFRS updates have been elevated on the recognition and measurement of many substantial aspect of Asset disclosure. The substantial recognition and measurement which stated on IFRS updates likely financial assets, intangible assets, inventories, exploration and evaluation, non-current asset held for sales and discontinued operations, and insurance contracts. The difference of total assets between over periods could be determined under the difference fluctuation of company performance, the more earnings gain, the more total assets disclosure will be conducted. Unfortunately, the result of company size has given an ambiguous results on this study, the company size cannot be determined as research on the event study 'before and after' IFRS adoption.

The recommendations of this research are raised by the theories that have been constructed and are based on the research results obtained. The results of descriptive statistics in this study can be used as an additional source of reference and information for application of accounting standards on financial reports measurements and disclosures. The others viable recommendations can be formulated as follows:

(1) The accounting standard-setter in Indonesia and Singapore, likely Dewan Standard Akuntansi Keuangan and Singapore Accounting Standard Council need to consider the future event of IFRS adoption for each GAAP standards.
(2) The investors can be generate a good decisions for the investments, which they can make a viable consideration through the financial reports upon the applicable reporting standard. The IFRS standards have been equalize every single elements value contained in financial reports globalized with basis fair-value principle.
(3) The company who presented the financial reports should be set the accounting standard that would be applied clearly and understandable. Furthermore, the companies should consider the relevancy and reliability of standards that may be applied throughout the presented financial report each annually. Additionally, related to the conservative principle, the company should raise the accounting principle containing the presented financial report with the best measurement. By the conservative principle raised, it could give a high quality information to the external users about the earning information, likely investor, creditors, tax officer, academician, and publics.

(4) The future research is expected to generate different measurement in analysing the conservative degree to produce more valid result. The future research also need to perform a different case study in others industry over mining, oil, and gas industry. The next research also need to keep focused to IFRS adoption with another accounting principles and elements of financial report, thus the research make a plenty of variation results in other principles and/or financial report elements.

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