

Comparative Analysis of Property Right Accounting and Traditional Accounting

Lingling Dong

Shandong Women's University, Jinan, 250300, China

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Abstract: As a new area of accounting research, property rights accounting is also different from conventional accounting research. This paper compares asset rights accounting with traditional accounting theories, accounting methods and accounting concepts. D, It aims to deepen knowledge of property rights accounting and to further study the theory and practice of property rights accounting.

1. Introduction

In China, the representative viewpoints of property rights are: property rights are ownership rights; Property right is a concept that reflects the power relationship between economic subjects and property; Property right includes two meanings: ownership and creditor's rights; Property right is the right of people to use resources under the condition of scarce resources, or the appropriate rules for people to use resources; Property right is a power aggregate formed on the basis of property right. This right aggregate is composed of a group of rights, including the ownership, possession, use, disposal, income and other rights enjoyed by the subject of property right[1].

Although the above definitions of property rights are different, the academic community has reached the following consensus on the understanding of property rights: first, property rights are no longer simply regarded as the relationship between people and external scarce things; Second, property right is not only ownership, but also a bundle of rights; Third, as an artificial social tool or institutional arrangement, property rights must be enforced by the society in the process of coordinating and standardizing people's competition for scarce resources. These three points of consensus are the definition of the basic nature of property rights, and all other differences mainly stem from different research perspectives.

Property right accounting mainly explains the current accounting theory and accounting behavior from the perspective of property right economics, studies accounting problems under the guidance of property right theory, and records the process and results of property right movement by using the unique methods of accounting, in order to confirm the nature of property right, measure the value of property right, reflect the changes of property right form and disclose property right information, Give play to its role in the definition and protection of property rights, and maintain and protect the economic rights and interests of property rights subjects. Property right accounting is the product of the combination of modern property right theory and accounting, and it is also the specific application of macroeconomic theory in the micro aspect. Due to the inevitable introduction of subject knowledge such as property right economics, institutional economics, transaction cost

theory, enterprise theory, game theory, information economics and management in the research process, it reflects the nature of a certain marginal discipline.

2. Comparison between Property Right Accounting and Traditional Accounting

As a new area of accounting research, asset accounting differs from conventional accounting research, but it is not a complete negation of the existing accounting system, but also a new kind of exploration. This is a new interpretation of accounting theory and practice from the point of view of property rights. It eliminates the disadvantages of traditional accounting and takes advantage of traditional accounting. Therefore, there are many similarities between the two[2]. This article will not repeat their similarities, but will focus on the differences between them. By analysing these differences, we can deepen our understanding of ownership accounting. The differences between property rights accounting and traditional accounting are mainly reflected in the following aspects:

2.1 Different Accounting Theoretical Basis

Accounting theory is the summary of accounting practice, which can explain accounting behavior to a certain extent. The key contents of the explanation include accounting, accounting purpose, research object of accounting report, accounting function Accounting and other major issues. The theoretical differences between asset equity accounting and traditional accounting are also reflected in the following aspects:

Accounting center. Due to the nature of traditional accounting, Chinese accounting professionals hold two views, Namely “management activity theory” and “information system theory”. With the development of property right theory, scholars have different understanding of the nature of accounting. Tian Kunju believes that the essence of accounting can be expressed by “accounting theory”. Wu zhongyun believes that accounting responsibility is essentially the responsibility of the trustee, and comes to the conclusion of “accountant ownership theory”. Mr. Guo Dayan pointed out that accounting is essentially a management activity and has fundamental control significance over property right economy. Due to the relationship between accounting and ownership and the source of accounting statements, accounting was initially an accidental part of the production function, Then gradually stand out from the production function and become an independent activity In addition, the establishment of accounting is tantamount to the establishment of a franchise to participate in public life. Therefore, we can determine the nature of accounting as the basic management activity to determine and protect property rights.

Accounting purposes. The purpose of traditional accounting is to improve the economic benefits of enterprises by providing accounting information and controlling economic performance Carry out enterprise activities in an integrated, continuous and systematic manner; The purpose of asset accounting is to: Provide enterprises and relevant stakeholders with information on changes in property rights (especially enterprise ownership) and Ownership and allow users of accounting information to use this information for appropriate management; Finally realize the best combination of resources and improve economic benefits.

Accounting field. The traditional accounting research expressed in currency in the national economy includes six accounting elements of assets, liabilities, interests and income, Cost and profit; Under the cover of the theory of property law, the research object is to consider the process and results of property movement and economic relations, It reflects. Regardless of the form of ownership, ownership can be the object of accounting and reflection, which is universal and super class.

About accounting functions. Traditional accounting functions include two major functions (Accounting and supervision) and related derivative functions (control, prediction, evaluation,

decision-making, etc.); The function of property control is to reflect and monitor the process and results of property control. Accounting information system and audit system shall be adopted Through two systems coordinated by auditors, Auditors shall comprehensively manage corruption prevention activities, safeguard and protect the economic rights and interests of owners, And maintain and protect the operation of the market economy and perform the responsibilities entrusted by entrepreneurs and society.

Accounting policies. Traditional accounting standards consist of four assumptions: accounting, current activities, reporting period and monetary indicators. According to the ownership theory, accounting practice can be expressed as: when business activities are unsustainable, accounting Accounting should be more oriented to accounting theory and practice; Fundamental rights and substantive rights are interrelated and different concepts. [3] The financial units and measurement units specified in the accounting statements are relatively limited; This is a fair deal.

2.2 Different Accounting Methods

Traditional accounting assets are accounted for by the management of assets and funds as a function; According to the theory of property rights, many accounting methods reflect and control property rights and their changes. First, the accounting method serves the reasonable determination of the interests of the owner, the protection of the interests of the group of undertakings and the interests of ownership; creditors and interest groups through accounting and accounting; Secondly, the balance sheet formula = Liabilities + equity can accurately reflect the ownership structure of the company and its legal status. Promise. There is a balance between the ownership rights (assets) and the rights (liabilities) of the creditors and the ownership rights (ownership rights). This ratio is the reproduction of property rights and the accounting standard of proprietary technology; Thirdly, through accounting, the objective description and management of the ownership rights of enterprises and their changes in the accounting books and reports shows the flow of information on the ownership rights of enterprises. So when we look at accounting theory and property, we will see that there is an inseparable relationship between property and property. The accounting method should therefore also focus on the maintenance methods and resources of the corporate legal system.

2.3 Different Ideas of Accountants

Under the modern property right theory, the traditional ideas of accountants and researchers are challenged and must be changed.

Firstly, accountants learn new theories, including both new accounting theories and new theories related to accounting, such as theories of law, economics, management and so on. Property right theory is a part of it. Accountants can enrich themselves, improve their understanding level, serve accounting research and accounting practice, and solve new problems through the study of new theories.

Secondly, property right theory is a theory about society and enterprise as a whole. It regards “enterprise” as a substitute for “market”, believes that accounting information and accounting system are the necessary premise for market transactions, and takes accounting information as one of the signals to guide the allocation of social resources[4]. Therefore, accountants must change their traditional ideas and cannot limit themselves to the scope of “accounting”, which will be detrimental to the development of accounting work and the development of accounting.

Finally, the property right theory not only puts forward new challenges to accountants, but also gives many enlightenment and development space to accounting researchers and practitioners. Accountants should pay attention to the accounting problems under the change of property rights,

that is, the accounting problems under non sustainable operation.

3. Conclusion

As a new branch of accounting discipline system, property right accounting has some fuzziness in its research scope, has not formed a unified theoretical system, and there is no exact and standard definition of the concept of property right accounting, and its research is still in an initial stage[5]. How to locate property right accounting, how to coordinate the relationship with traditional accounting, and a series of basic accounting theoretical problems derived therefrom need to be further discussed. From the existing research results of property rights accounting, it may be limited to an interpretation of the traditional accounting theory, mining the relationship with property rights from the accounting system, and thinking about accounting from the perspective of property rights. However, how to change and improve the existing accounting according to the thought of property rights has not formed a clear logical main line at present, Many problems still need to be improved and discussed in depth.

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