T.C.
UNIVERSTIY of GAZIANTEP
GRADUATE SCHOOL of SOCIAL SCIENCES
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

THE PRINCIPLES of ACCOUNTING MEASUREMENT and DISCLOSURE and its REFLECTION on the FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: AN EVIDENCE from TURKEY

MASTER THESIS

MOHANAD MOHAMMED ALGBURI

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DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS ADMISTRATION

THE PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTING MEASUREMENT AND DISCLOSURE AND IT'S REFLECTION ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.S: AN EVIDENCE FROM TURKEY

Mohanad Mohammed ALGBURI

Date of Viva: 05/12/2017

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GAZİANTEP ÜNİVERSİTESİ

SOSYAL BİLİMLER ENSTİTÜSÜ

İŞLETME ANABİLİM DALI

MUHASEBEDE ÖLÇÜM VE AÇIKLAMA PRENSIPLERI VE FINANSAL TABLOLAR ÜZERINDEKI ETKISI: TÜRKIYE UYGULAMASI

Mohanad Mohammed ALGBURI

Tez Savunma Tarihi: 05/12/2017

Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Onayı

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DECLARATION of ORIGINAL AUTHORSHIP

I declare that the Master Thesis entitled "The Principles Of Accounting Measurement And Disclosure And It's Reflection On The Financial Statement.S: An Evidence From Turkey" is my own work uniquely, and certify hereby that lest specified, all the work employed in this thesis is my own independent study and it's not been acquiesced for the accolade of any other degree at any institute department, excluding where unpaid acknowledgment in the text.

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05/12/2017

DEDICATIONS

This dissertation is dedicated to martyrs of Iraq first of all and to my supervisor Doctor Erkan Alsu, dear parents, sweetheart in all difficulties my wife, brothers & sisters, daughter, Doctor Mohsen Saadoun Aljarjary, and my classmates. Who are gave me support, encouragement and help. Thank you all.

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ABSTRACT

THE PRINCIPLES of ACCOUNTING MEASUREMENT and DISCLOSURE AND IT'S REFLECTION on the FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: AN EVIDENCE from TURKEY

ALGBURI, Mohanad Mohammed
Master's Degree Busıness Admınıstratıon
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The motivation of this study is to show the implications of the accounting measurement and disclosure principles on the financial statements of entities. The study focuses on whether the change in accounting measurement and disclosure principles affects the financial statements. The importance of the study is that it shows the negative and the positive aspects of any measurement principles that will be adopted in the preparation of the financial statements either using the historical cost or the fair value principle. In addition, it reveals the extent to which relevancy, reliability, comprehension, comparability, credibility and transparency are affected by the used and approved methods of measurement. To achieve the purpose of this study, a sample of 106 doctoral and master's students and final year students from the Faculty of Management and Economics, Gaziantep University in Turkey was selected. This sample contributed by answering the questionnaire that was given directly by the researcher to the participants to clearly show the research problem. The independent variable is the accounting measurement and disclosure principle, while the financial statements the dependent variable. The main aim of this research is to answer many questions that concentrate on the core of the impact, relationship and implications between the used measurement methods and the data of the financial statements. Accordingly, a conceptual outline of the study was designed and many hypotheses were produced. In order to discover whether the hypotheses are agreeable or not, they are undergo to statistical tests. The results of the statistical tests showed that the correlations between the dependent variables and the independent variables are very strong. In addition, the measurement based on the fair value principle has a positive and clear effect on the financial statements , in contrast to the historical cost principle, which reflects many negative results due to the lack of relevancy, etc., and due to its negative impact on the financial statements data. The adoption of fair value principle instead of historical cost principle contributes in the creation a realistic vision of the financial position of the entity and the provision of the accurate and high-value information to entities. This information contributes positively in the process of decision making, which will, in turn, depend on the data of the financial statements prepared according to the fair value principle.

Keyword: Accounting Measurement, Disclusure, Financial Statements, (Fv) Fair Value, (Hc) Historical Cost

ÖZET

MUHASEBEDE ÖLÇÜM ve AÇIKLAMA PRENSIPLERI ve FINANSAL TABLOLAR ÜZERINDEKI ETKISI: TÜRKIYE UYGULAMASI

ALGBURI, Mohanad Mohammed
Yüksek Lisans Tezi, Busıness Admınıstratıon
Tez Danışmanı: Yrd. Doç. Dr. Erkan ALSU
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Bu çalışmanın amacı, muhasebe hesaplaması ve ifşa prensiplerinin kurumların finansal tabloları üzerindeki sonuçlarını ortaya koymaktır. Bu çalışma, muhasebe hesaplamarı ve ifşa prensiplerindeki değişikliklerin finansal tabloları etkileyip etkilemediğine odaklanmıştır. Bu çalışmanın önemi, gerek fiili maliyet değeri gerekse gerçek değer prensibi kullanılan finansal tabloların hazırlanmasında benimsenecek herhangi bir hesaplama prensibinin olumsuz veya olumlu unsurlarını göstermesidir. İlaveten, kullanılan ve onaylı hesaplama yönteminin uygunluğu, güvenilirliği, anlaşılabilirliği, karşılaştırılabilirliği, inanınırlık ve şeffaflığı ne ölçüde etkliediğini ortaya koymaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacına ulaşmak için, Türkiye, Gaziantep Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesinden 106 doktora ve yüksek lisans ve son sınıf öğrencisi örneklem olarak seçilmiştir. Bu örneklem, araştırma konusunun açıkça gösterilmesi adına, araştırmacı tarafından kendilerine doğrudan verilen anketi cevaplayarak katkıda bulunmuştur. Bağımsız değişken muhasabe hesaplaması ve ifşa prensibi iken, finansal tablolar bağımlı değişken olmuştur. Bu çalışmanın ana amacı, etkinin yapısını, ilişkisini ve kullanılan hesaplama yöntemleri ile finansal tablo verileri arasındaki sonuçlara odaklanan bir çok soruyu cevaplandırmakdır. Buna uygun olarak, çalışmanın bir kavramsal çevçevesi tasarlandı ve birçok varsayım çıkarıldı. Varsayımların kabul edilip edilmediklerini keşfetmek adına, varsayımlar istatiktik testlere tabi tutuldu. İstatistik testlerinin sonuçları bağımlı değişkenler ile bağımsız değişkenler arasındaki korelasyonların çok güçlü olduğunu ortaya koymuştur. Bununla beraber, fiili maliyet prensibinin uygunluk anlamında yetersizliği vs. Ve finansal tablo verileri üzerindeki olumsuz etkisine karşı gerçek değer prensibine dayalı hesaplamanın finansal tablolar üzerinde olumlu ve açık bir etksi bulunmaktadır. Fiili maliyet prensibi yerine gerçek değer prensibinin benimsenmesi, kurumun finansal poziyonu ile ilgili gerçekçi bir vizyonun oluşmasına ve kurumlara doğru ve yüksek değerli bilgi sağlanmasına katkıda bulunmaktadır Karar verme sürecine olumlu katkı sağlayan bu bilgi, gerçek değer prensibine göre hazırlanan finansal tabloların verilerine dayanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Muhasebe Hesaplaması, Ifşa, Finansal Tablolar, Gerçek Değer, Fiili Maliyet

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SECTION ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Although we use mathematics to assist us in solving accounting issues, accountancy is not one of the branches of the mathematical sciences. Chemistry and physics also use mathematics to assist in establishing their conclusions to a degree that is even greater than that of accounting, but we should never consider them as branches of mathematics (Duncan, 2017). The primary purpose of accounting is to determine the gain or loss over a period of time, to display the financial terms of the transaction on a particular date and to control the ownership of the company. These accounts are required to measure business revenue and analyze information so that it can be used by owners, managers, investors, and other interested parties (Garg, 2014). In addition, we all know that the main objective of the accountant and accounting science is to measure and deliver the information that give a clear vision of the property and the policy of the financial transactions and the financial position of an entity’s.

From this perspective, we know that the accounting is a science governed by standards and principles. These standards and principles include the principle of accounting measurement, the principle of disclosure, and the standards that govern and control the financial statements which will be the focus of this study.

At the beginning, the focus was on the use of the appropriate measure, specifically the historical cost measure, but the focus started gradually to be directed towards measuring the fair value because of its importance, adaption to the circumstances and the financial crises, and its ability to give a clearer view of the reality of the entity's position and its financial position through the financial statements at the end of the financial period. Perhaps, the most well-known of these crises crisis was the world Finance (2008- 2010) and its great impact on the financial reality and the financial policies for all entities.

The idea of fair value appeared for the first time in 1953, in the books of the Accounting Research Bulletins concerning accounting re-evaluations. Then, it was used by the international accounting standards board in 1998 for evaluating financial instruments (IAS 39) and giving reasonable answer to the evolution of accountancy (Man et al., 2011).

In addition, there are criticism, advantages and disadvantages of each of these measures (historical cost and fair value). Depending on the importance of these principles, we will focus on them and show the best and the most suitable measure to give a true picture of the reality of the financial entity's position that represents one of the most important duties of the accountant and the accounting.

At the beginning, we will mention some studies to describe the difference between this study and the previous studies and to find out what aspects will be developed, enhanced or added by this study to the scientific and the practical accounting reality.

The purpose of the financial statements is to enable its users to understand the importance and reliability of the entity and to compare the current financial position and performance of the entity with the previous period and the financial performance of other entities. In this sense, the fair value measurement provides greater accessibility compared to historical costs related to identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date. The fair value, which reflects existing market conditions, is definitely more relevant to investors and creditors than historical cost, which may obscure current prices and provide false information for decision-making. Another benefit of using fair value measurement is that gains and losses are reflected in periods of price changes, as opposed to (HC) that reflect gains and losses only when the transaction is executed.

1.2. The Purpose of the Research

The main purpose of the thesis is to provide a descriptive statistical research strategy. “Descriptive Statistics is a type of statistics that deal with the presentation of numerical facts, or data, in either tables or graphs forms, and with the methodology of analyzing the data” (Press, 2009). The purpose of this choice is that the thesis it contains a description of the different variables and the relationship between these variables. At the same time, the thesis is a research and explanatory as the discussion and explanation of the various concepts will be made to give a realistic picture of the field of research.

In addition, the study should guarantee that research questions can be answered at the end of the dissertation. This study concentrates on one type in this field, especially with a high difference between the users for the fair value or historical cost for disclosure in financial statements.

1.3. Research Aims

This study goals to recognize the way forward on further research of the rationale of accounting measurement and disclosure, clarifying the role of (FV) accounting in the quality of administration, investment and financial decisions based on the results of the disclosed financial statements, showing the effect of the measurement methods that are used on the financial statements data, explaining the reasons for the IASB to use the fair value principle instead of the historical cost.

Another aim is to assessment the existing development in the use of the fair value measurement and evaluates the benefits of the new International Financial Reporting Standards number 13 in this regard. It also aims at identifying the reasons for the attention in fair value instead of the historical cost for the preparation of the financial statements and knowing the reflections of applying the principle of the fair value on the financial statements data.

The researcher seeks through this study to clarify the importance of accounting measurement and to show the importance of financial statement data and its impact on the methods of measurement and disclosure used.

In addition, this study shows which of the measures is the most suitable for the users of the financial statement data whether they are internal or external users.

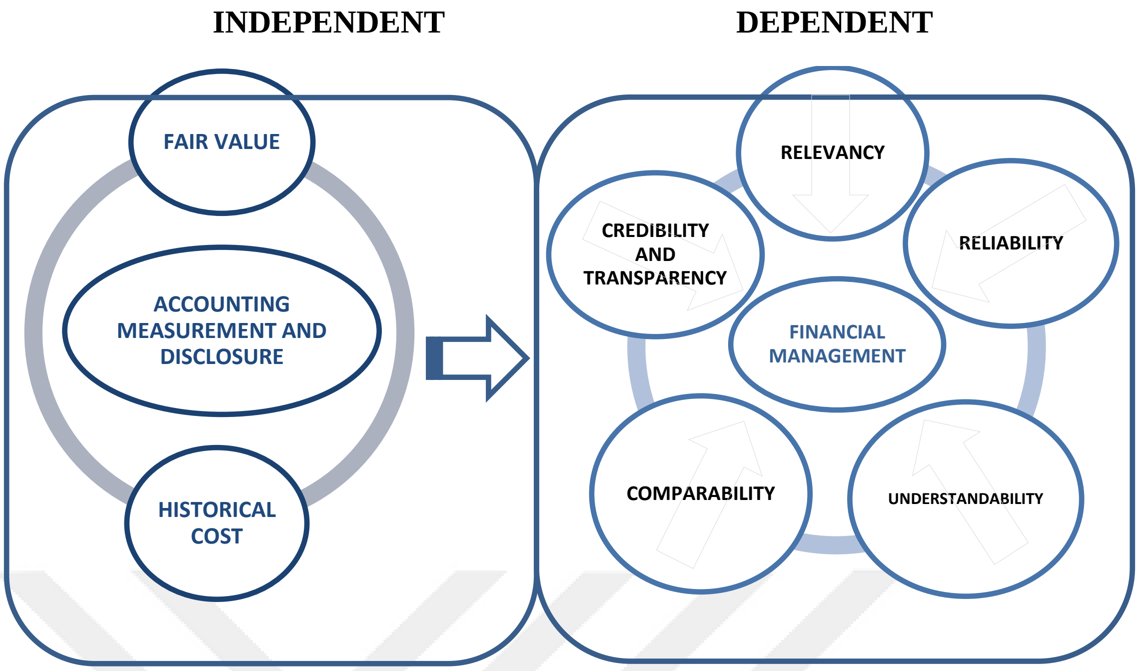
1.4. The Importance of the Research

The importance of this study and the main goal stems from the presence of a clear trend among accounting thought theorists toward the elaboration of the financial statements at fair value to measure accounting items, rather than the (HC), and to be aware of the extent of evolution reached by the standards, principles and issues related to accounting measurement and disclosure, implications and their reflection on the global economy. This research is of great importance because it deals with a contemporary subject which is the new concept of accounting measurement and disclosure at fair value and its implications and reflection on the financial statements data. In addition, it’s one of the concepts used to express the values of different assets.

This research aims to helps the users of the financial reports in making correct decisions from the reality of the information which are prepared on the basis of their optimal measurement and disclosure in the financial statements. This concept needs clarification, especially in its application on different economic environments as it shows the importance of the used measurement type, either at fair value or historical cost, in the correct orientation of the decisions of accountants, investors, administrators and all stakeholders whose decisions and business are related with the financial statements data.

1.5. Study Conceptual Scheme

As indicated in the second section of the literary studies of the subject of the research under study and what was written about the variables dependent and independent. This conceptual scheme is designed to explain the hypotheses and the relationship between dependent and independent variables and the results that will appear after analyzing of data through the statistical programs that will be used in the fourth chapter of this study. Keeping that comportment in mind, the study commits to explore the reflections of accounting measurement and disclosure on the financial statements which gives a clear perception of the basic models connection to the subject of this research and the relatives them.



Figures 1.1. Study conceptual scheme

1.6. Statement of the Reserarch Problem

Accounting, as an information system, is the process of identifying, measuring and communicating the economic information of an organization to its users who need the information for decision making. It identifies transactions and events of a specific entity ("Introduction To Accounting" 2011). Accounting has used the historical cost since its inception to measure the financial values recognized in the financial statements. Recently, accountants have given an increasing interest to other accounting principles such as fair value.

After determining the used measurement, the outcome of the work of the accountant appears as a final result in the financial statements issued by the entities at the end of each financial period to give a clear and correct picture of the reality of the financial position of the entities. This is because these financial statement and the used measurement will be the basis to financial, administrative and investment decisions.

From this perspective, the researcher has a problem that needs a solution. Thus, it is very important to study and have the sufficient knowledge of the principles of the measurement and the disclosure and their implications on the financial statements, which are the most important duties of the accounting system.

The researcher began to look at the financial statements through the dimensions of relevance, reliability and transparency and others, because they are related to disclosure, which in turn is linked to the used measurement.

After performing the previous studies, we look for the safest ways to determine the appropriate measurement that gives a realistic picture of the financial position of the entity. The researcher found that the problem of the research in the decision-making process is the use of inappropriate information, which lead to incorrect decisions because these users do not know the used methods in the measurement and they referred to that value by just a number without verifying and checking the procedures and the details that are necessary for the measurement. The access to that number can cause several questions to arise, and they will be mentioned in chapter two.

1.7. Research Questions

1. Does the change in the principles of accounting measurement and disclosure affect the (relevance) of the financial statement data?
2. Does the change in the principles of accounting measurement and disclosure affect the (reliability) of the financial statement data?
3. Does the change in the principles of accounting measurement and disclosure affect the (understandability) of the financial statement data?
4. Does the change in the principles of accounting measurement and disclosure affect the (comparability) of the financial statement data?
5. Does the change in the principles of accounting measurement and disclosure affect the (credibility and transparency) of the financial statement data?

1.8. Hypotheses

a) H1: There is a statistical significance of the impact of the accounting measurement and disclosure on the financial statement data of the student at the Faculty of Management and Economics University of Gaziantep University of Gaziantep ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

b) H1.1: There is a statistical significance of the impact of the change in the accounting measurement and the disclosure on (Relevance) of the financial statements data of the Student at the Faculty of Management and Economics University of Gaziantep.

c) H1.2: There is a statistical significance of the impact of the change in the accounting measurement and the disclosure on (Reliability) of the financial statements data of the Student at the Faculty of Management and Economics University of Gaziantep.
d) H1.3: There is a statistical significance of the impact of the change in the accounting measurement and the disclosure on (Understandability) of the financial statements data of the Student at the Faculty of Management and Economics University of Gaziantep.
e) H1.4: There is a statistical significance of the impact of the change in the accounting measurement and the disclosure on (Comparability) of the financial statements data of the Student at the Faculty of Management and Economics University of Gaziantep.
f) H1.5: There is a statistical significance of the impact of the change in the accounting measurement and the disclosure on (Credibility and Transparency) of the financial statements data of the Student at the Faculty of Management and Economics University of Gaziantep.

1.9. The Limitation of the Study

The current study faces many limitations: first, the spatial limitations, the study statements has been effected on a specimen of doctoral and master's students and students of the last year of the university from the Faculty of Management and Economics, Gaziantep University to find out the principles of accounting measurement and disclosure and their reflections on the financial statements.

Second, the time limitations: indicated by the interval of the research specimen to the Faculty of Management and Economics, Gaziantep University in questions, which started through initial visits and interviews the students in the faculty, to class the research questions and questioning the students to debate their viewpoint and proposals regarding the research and its objective. Moreover, give them the questionnaires and then replay them back 2016-2017.

Finally, the human limitations: that containing human confines to consider the students of the University of Gaziantep.

SECTION TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Accounting Measurement Process

Measurement is the process for the quantitative determination of assets, liabilities, capital, income and expenditure in monetary terms. A measure is the result of measuring an asset, liability, capital or income or charges on a specific basis. A measurement base is an identified characteristic of a measurement object (eg historical cost, fair value or realizable value). The application of a tax base to an asset or liability creates a measure of assets or liabilities, and for any income or expense (Draft, 2015.p.19).

2.2. Fair Value

2.2.1. Definition of Fair Value Fas 157

FAS 157 defines (FV) as “the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date” (Business Valuation Resources 2012) This definition or concept of (FV) reflects an ideal "exit value" approach in which the positions of the company they currently hold, transactions ordered with market participants on the measurement date, and not through fire sales , to leave. "For measurement date" means that the (FV) reflects the balance sheet date requirements. For example, when markets are illiquid and credit risk is currently at an exceptionally high level, fair value must take these conditions into account. In particular, companies should not postpone their expectations of market liquidity and the credit risk premium for a certain horizon, regardless of what historical experience, statistical models or opinions displayed (Ryan, 2008.p.115)

2.2.2. Definition of Fair Value By Ifrs 13

The (FV) standards define (FV) “the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date" (IFRS 13 2012) In accordance with (FV) standards, the fair value is based on the exit price (the price paid to sell an asset or the transfer of an obligation) rather than the transaction price or entry price. the price paid for the asset, the order to take responsibility). Conceptually, the rates of entry and exit varies. The exit price concept is based on current expectations about the selling or selling price from the perspective of the market agents. In accordance with (FV) standards, it must be a fair value that reflects all assumptions that would use in the price one of the active market participants or liabilities (Paul Kepple, 2015.p.81).

2.2.3. Why is fair value important?

Fair value is considered as always an important basis for evaluating financial information. There is information about what a entities could do if you sold the asset or paid for the transfer of the liability. In recent years, the use of (FV) as the basis for financial statements has improved, although the debate on the usefulness of stakeholders will continue (Swaps, 2002.p.56).

The determination of fair value often requires many assumptions and judgment. Thus, investors need timely information and transparency on how fair value is valued to influence their impact on current financial reporting and future periods (Paul Kepple, 2015.p.12).

2.2.4. Advantages (Pros) Fair Value

One of the benefits of (FV) is that it is obvious concept - the value that the entities may be obtained by selling or liquidating the clause now. It may naturally not be able to complete this procedure, but it should be noted that the fair value of the items is only those that are held for trade and available for sale or that the company has measured at fair value. Fair values are intrinsically transparent. If they are based on quoted prices in liquid markets, they usually require fewer assumptions than impaired historical cost. It's transparent in the meaning that the position good or bad is outside in the open. Especially when values are falling, there is no sense in which problems of declines in value are being swept behind the doors in the expected that things will pick up later. An example is the global financial crisis and what happened there (Aitken, 2009),

It also has the characteristic of being an additional, information-rich concept, since it is a market value that is the result of the opinions of all market participants, not just one of those participants, namely the reporting company (the (HC) are specific to the entity just one).

Critics criticize that fair values are overly manipulated to show control over the results they favor in those entities. In practice, however, the most important alternative to (FV) is (HC), which, as one might say, is even more vulnerable to ‘earnings management’. When investing at cost, but with an easily realizable value, the size of the profit strongly depends on whether the administration has decided to sell the assets for a while or not. Gains or losses can be achieved by 'churning' assets (Ari,2015).

The rapid development of derivative contracts meant that the financial statements under a cost-oriented system did not include the full range of assets and potentially liabilities, as they had little or no value, although they could gain or lose value as circumstances changed. Interest rates, exchange rates, commodity prices). (FV) was the only realistic way to bring these transactions into the financial statements and to disclose them openly.

Some difficulties related to the availability of different categories of financial instruments, e.g. For example, the problems of defining the boundaries between categories and of resolution problems or not of reclassification can be avoided if there is a basis for the valuation of those assets. and liabilities. Given the position of derivatives, fair value is likely to be the only reliable basis. However, the principle of a single base, full of a (FV) model, is still not accepted in the majority. Obviously more needs to be done to improve the reliability of the (FV) before the concept expands (Miroslav & Bilka, 2012.p.26).

2.2.5. Disadvantage (Cons) Of (Fv)

One of the most common problems in the (FV) will have been the determined of the concept. The most recent proposal (the International Accounting Standards Committee) will determine the (FV) as the current exit value of the market. This can be a more useful definition for many situations where the (FV) is used. However, there may be other situations in which a slightly different measure (eg, an input value containing transaction costs) may be more relevant, e.g. When used as an alternative to the cost. The (FV) is one of the groups of bases for measuring current values; others include replacement costs or usage costs.

There are also opposites to fair value in the concept. This is the value that a company could receive when selling an asset at the time of closing. However, this is a value that has not been selected for sale. Then, under current conditions, the fair value measures what the company receives today from the sale of the asset, while the historical cost model is based on what the entity is really trying to do with the asset, ie it often clings to it and receives interest. it is necessary, it causes property damage (Sundgren, 2013).

Since (FV) does not establish that a transaction has been made to recognize a change in value, it may recognize gains and losses earlier before they are realized and be more exaggerated than it would have been with historical costs. (FV) carries the risk that values and gains are exaggerated when markets grow (which will leading to generate an increase to stronger balance sheetss), but will also exaggerate the loss of value (and, therefore, the weakest financial statements) on the way down.

As a result, (FV) was included in the so-called "procyclicality" by increasing the special effects of the economic cycle. Financial institutions protested that (FV) accounting affects, instead of reflecting business behavior, encouraging financial institutions with large debts in good times and exaggerating their financial problems when the cycle ends.

While this tendency to follow the market has the advantage of transparency for investors, it cannot provide the financial information most suitable for prudential supervision purposes (Gjorgieva-trajkovska & Temjanovski 2014).

2.2.6. Hierarchy of (Fv) Measurement Inputs

The (FV) is probably the most appropriate valuation attribute. However, the fair value measurements may be unreliable in the absence of observed prices due to intrinsic measurement errors (noise) and management mistake (bias). Financial Accounting Standards No. 157 contains a (FV) hierarchy that organizes fair value data at three broad levels, taking into account the relative reliability of the (FV) measurement data (Ashford C. Chea, 2011). Level 1 records are quotes that are quoted on active markets, and the price is given as a single initial basis for the (FV) estimate.

As a result, the information asymmetry between the fixators and users of the level 1 data sets is very weak. Level 2 comprises observable prices in active markets for similar assets and liabilities or observable market prices in inactive markets for identical assets and liabilities. Level 2 records may include prices that are confirmed by market measures (for example, correlated with the yield curve). Level 3 records are not observed by the market and reflect management's belief about the assumptions that market participants will use to value an asset or liability (Song et al. 2010). Fair value measurement in Level 3 inputs assets are purely model-driven, consist of unobservable inputs, and have understandably inflating as markets have grown increasingly illiquid and disorderly (Eric C. Wen, 2012). The result of this is that the disclosure of Level 1 and Level 2 information is at the level of the (FV) hierarchy (ie, quoted prices quoted in active markets for a similar asset or liability and other observable deposits for an asset or liability) for equity investors, while the disclosure at level 3 of the fair value hierarchy (i.e., reflecting unobservable inputs) has a lower value relevant (UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION, 2008). To improve the consistency and comparability of (FV) measurements and related disclosures, international issuers of financial statements have established a fair value hierarchy that classifies entries for the fair value measurement method at three levels.

The fair value of the hierarchy is ready to give guidance on the type of fair value that is used in certain cases. The goal is to reduce variations and diversity in the representation between entities. The fair value hierarchy provides the highest preference for quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest preference for unobserved data (Level 3). (John Wiley and Sons Canada, 2013). The process of measuring valuing an instrument's fair value depends on how easy it is to determine the price of that instrument.

Since fair value is the price at which the buyer and seller willing to buy enters into a commercial agreement in the future, finding the correct price is essential for the valuation (John A. Enahoro and Jumoke Jayeoba, 2013). Finally, we need to mention (FV) hierarchy in detail because it is the core of accounting measurement based on fair value and the details mentioned in this source (Ryan, 2008).

- Level 1 input indicate market prices that are not adjusted in active markets for similar assets. With a few minor exceptions, financial reporting standards 157 explicitly require companies to estimate (FV) based on Level 1 records, if available (Liao et al., 2013).
- Level 2 data sets are other market data that is observed directly or indirectly. There are two prime subclasses of these records. The first subclass and quoted prices are usually preferred in active markets for similar products or inactive markets for identical items. These records provide a measure of the market value of the market which is far from ideal, but is generally fairly reliable, depending on the nature and extent of the necessary adjustments. The second subclass is a visible market contribution, such as: Interest rates, exchange rates, empirical correlations, etc. These records lead to labeling: to modeling measures that are disciplined by market information, but just as reliable as the models and source data used. This second subclass usually has less in common with the first subclass than with the best level 3 indicators described in the next section (Kohlbeck et al. 2017).
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable estimates provided by the company, such as: For example, forecasts of the depreciation of property prices and the severity of credit losses due to mortgage related positions. These contributions should reflect assumptions used by market participants but they generate yield-to-model estimates that are largely undisciplined by market information. Due to the decline in price transparency caused by the credit crunch, many positions of subprime companies that are reasonably priced using level 2 records inevitably had to be (FV) using level 3 inputs (Ayres, 2016).

2.2.7. Caution Needed

Despite the strong situation in the use of (FV) in financial statements, the use of the Level 3 valuation model requires more attention. Unlike the Level 1 and Level 2, Level 3 measurement according to the Discounted cash flow of cash and other methods of valuation of a market price, based on unobservable market resources, rather than label market. Studies conducted in some insolvent companies show that the continued use of the Level 3 fair value estimate contributed in part to their demise. The financial statements must confirm that the valuation techniques and the means used to determine the (FV) of assets and liabilities are duly disclosed. In addition, the disclosure should include the effect of the Level 3 measurement in the income statement (Cheah & Shahbudin, 2015).

2.2.8. Fair Value Measurement Approaches

SFAS 157.18 discusses three levels valuation approaches that can be applying to measure a fair value: a market approach, an income approach, and a cost approach. (Gutterman et al., 2007). The same is supported by the international financial reporting standard, where three methods are used for evaluation approaches IFRS No (13) determined, under title "(international financial reporting standard 13: Fair Value Measurement" issued in 2013, three main approaches for measuring fair value. (Al-Sakini & Al-Awawdeh, 2015). which we are going to illustrate as follows:

- Market-Approach (Sales Comparison): in the sales comparison, or market, approach, value is assessment by comparing the subject property to analogous properties that have sold. This principle assumes that a wise buyer will pay no more for a property than the purchase price of a analogous and equally desirable property. (American society of farm managers and rural appraisers 2012) this approach uses prices and other pertinent data arising from market transactions involving assets, identical or analogous liabilities or a group of assets and liabilities. (Stephens et al. n.d.) By the Market-Approach the value of the patent is set on the basis an analogous before accomplished transaction: If a rival sold a similar patent, it is to be assumed for the own patent might have an analogous value. Estate evaluation similar steps were established reliably (Scheffer & Zieger 2005).
- Cost-Approach: it is called the current replacement cost approach, based on the amount in demand at present to supersede the original that's mean (original replacement cost) (Managers 2012). It's also includes a cost approach to real estate, appreciation site value, as if vacant, appreciation replacement cost new or reproduction cost new of the improvement, deduct the amount of accrued depreciation (loss of utility and hence value from any cause), add the current depreciated reproduction or replacement cost of all improvements (Value 2012). This approach is especially useful in valuing new or nearly new improvements and properties that are not considerably exchanged in the market (Appraisal institute 2013).

- The income-approach: It is based on the fact that the value of the property reflects the quality and amount of revenue that can be predicted over time. Profitable real estate is acquired for investment purposes in a natural way and therefore the ability of real estate to generate returns is an important part that influences its value from a market perspective. The income approach is used to estimate the value of properties such as apartments; Commercial buildings, offices or warehouses; and other investment objects (Regina, 1995). All of these valuation keys is based on the concept of the present value of future income not related with the entity's tangible assets or identifiable intangible assets (Reilly, 2015). This approach applied valuation techniques by changing future amounts (cash flow or income and expense) by a one-time discounted amount reflecting current market expectations for future amounts (Measurement, 2014).

2.2.9. (Fv) Disclosures

The scope of (International Financial Reporting Standards 13) explains how to disclose information about the (FV). This applies to situations in which the fair value of a company, a position whose book value in the financial statements is not (FV), is selected or may be required. Exemption from disclosure of the (FV) of a financial instrument that is not recognized at fair value, eg. if the book value is considered a reasonable approximation of the (FV). In these situations, the Company is not required to assess the (FV) of the financial asset or the disclosure obligation. However, they must meet the requirements of (International Financial Reporting Standards 13) in order to determine whether the carrying amount represents an appropriate approximation of the fair value (EYGM 2012). To enhance the consistency and comparability of (FV) measurements and related information and disclosures, (International Financial Reporting Standards 13) is a hierarchy that classifies data in three stages of valuation techniques. The process of evaluating a tool according to its true value depends on how easy it is to determine the price of that instrument. Since the fair value is the price at which the buyer and seller agree with the market, the fair price is important for the valuation (Enahoro & Jayeoba 2013).

2.3. Accounting Disclosures

2.3.1. Classification of Accounting Disclosures

Accounting disclosure is considered a fundamental accounting concept because it communicates the results of an entity's financial operations to different users of accounting information. It should be noted that it is necessary to announce to the disclosures by category of financial instruments of an entity which classifies financial instruments into classes that reflect the nature of the information disclosed and take into account the characteristics of those financial instruments. The entity must disclose sufficient information to verify the amounts reported in the balance position. (IFRS 7 2012) It should be noted that there is no agreement on the amount and type of information to be disclosed, so accounting disclosure has been classified in several important respects (Hussein & Boutalla, 2012).

A- The degree of commitment to disclosure

- A-1 Compulsory disclosure: The accounting standards that should be followed when preparing the financial statements are issued and the accounting information that the entity must disclose to investors.
- A-2 Optional disclosure: The entity's self-disclosure of all information to investors, without a legal requirement.

B- Amount of Disclosure

- B-1 Adequate disclosure means providing the minimum amount of information in the financial statements for decision makers to make a decision to invest in the stock market.
- B-2 Fair Disclosure: focuses on providing information that meets the needs of the users of the financial statements on an equality and thus this type of disclosure has a moral aspect.
- B-3 Full disclosure means providing all information and clarifications in the financial statements of decision makers under the concept of relative importance so that it can be realized that failure to provide certain information and clarifications may cause serious harm to those who depend on them in making a decision to invest in the stock market.

2.3.2. The Historical Development of the Accounting Measurement the Scholars Say

"Accounting measurement process is considered as one of the most important issues in accounting, which presents a cornerstone in academic debates during of the 20th century until now. During this time, it has witnessed a range of diversified opinions from support to opposition." In 1922 W. A. Paton provided the first endeavor in accounting theory in his book Accounting Theory presenting historical cost as one that postulates for stating financial transactions and reporting. Historical cost accounting (HCA) was accepted in financial community up to present time, even though there were many opinions and arguments among accounting scholars who were encouraged and discouraged using (HCA) or other measurements.

In Accordance with the lack of scientific rooting in accounting thought the historical cost was accepted once as an assumption and as a principle otherwise, even considered, then at last it is accepted by the Financial Accounting Standards Board as one generally accepted accounting principle and reported within the conceptual framework of financial accounting. Fabricant (1938) has pointed out that there are a large number of entities during 1920 and early 1930s in the USA that were re-evaluating their assets by increasing or reduction to reflect the current value. A lot of academics and financial legislation setters provision a historical cost accounting as base for actual transactions and show figures that are verifiable and not biased (Healy, 1938). Also, they investigate about the need for regularity in the process of an adjustment of assets.

This has led to debates about the feature of historical costs and the current cost. In addition, Daniels, (1934) and Paton & Littleton, (1940) indicated that the advantage of re-evaluation depends on random estimate which misleads the financial statements users, and reflects negatively on their decisions. A new approach was provided by Montgomery (1940) to write-ups or footnote disclosure of assets re-evaluated. This approach was confirming by many studies as Graham and Dodd (1951), Paton and Dixon (1958), and by Weston (1953) who advocates to uses of current cost parameter which supply relevant information about changes on prices, and a historical cost accounting provides ample room for manipulation to financial statement users. from the othe side, Edward & Bell (1961) favor the uses of replacement cost, particularly it was calculated to maintain the operating capacity and also they favor the measure current cost that helps companies in focusing on maintaining physical capital rather than financial capital. Moreover, they mention the significance of the separation of retained earnings achieved from operating income and profits for the other sources in order to bypass the misunderstanding of financial reports. While Sprouse and Moontiz (1962) have supported the uses of market prices as a goal of measure of the disposal of assets, Chambers' (1966) has supported the current prices and argued that these prices reflect the ability of entities in response to the change in economic conditions. vice versa, Bell (1971) disagrees with this opinion, as he shows that the current or existing prices do not provide adequate details or information to evaluate the achievement of entities against prospects; in addition to that, failure to use the existing values in the organization of the calculation of goodwill as an asset. The use of market values was supported by Sterling (1970) who pointed out that the net present value depends on several personal factors whereas Weston (1971) and Solomons (1971) demonstrate that the process of re- annual evaluation of the assets is inappropriate in the prediction of financial performance. Many studies have indicated the benefits of re-evaluate assets through investigating the effect on stock prices and future profitability such as Sharpe and Walker (1975), Standish and Ung (1982), Aboody et al.(1999) and Muller III et al. (2008). Whittrend and Chan (1986) mention several reasons lead to a re- evaluation, including the creation of reserves as a result of this process of re-evaluation, then Brown et al. (1992) and Easton (1993) show that the process of re-evaluation of assets enables entities to hold a historic high market value. Henderson & Goodwin (1992) have pointed that gains re-evaluation shouldn't be treated as income and the new assets book value must be depreciable from the beginning of calculating depreciation for subsequent years.

On the other hand, Barth et al. (1995) show that fluctuations in profit on a fair value basis are greater than changes in revenue due to historical costs. These fluctuations do not apply to banks and other financial institutions, since the price of bank shares is linked to the fair value of securities, and Bushman (2001) sees a slight shift from year to year because land and construction costs are stable and use other fixed asset levels. The case is in Obert (2004), Cast (2001), which aims to increase objectivity and impartiality of accounting In the 1960s and 1970s, the current value and market value, which emphasized the elements of current spending, shifted from a focus on recognition and disclosure trends to measure the increased interest in evaluation criticism.” On the cost measures of the regular staffing series of different fixed assets, including the cost of doing it. Discussions should focus on the relative maturity of these measures on how to report the effect of inflation on profit and loss instead of valuing assets” (Saidat et al., 2014).

2.4. Historical Cost

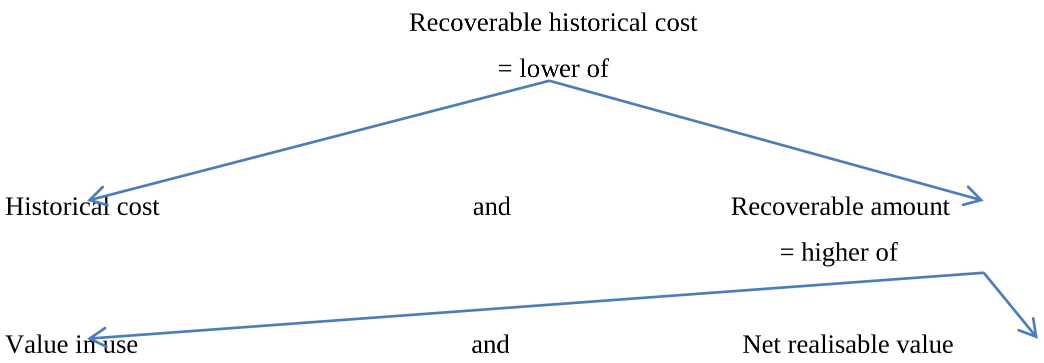
(HC) is the oldest valuation principle used in initial valuation of all asset and liability items. The major advantage of the principle of (HC) compared to other principles is that it can be easily identified and verified by using the accounting records of events and transactions that have already taken place. The major weakness of this principle is the loss of reality in financial positions when prices change, i.e. in the values between the initial estimate and each subsequent valuation of assets and liabilities. The (HC) of an asset's position is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid to acquire the asset or the fair value of the consideration granted to acquire the asset at the acquisition date (Gulin et al., 2015).

2.4.1. Concept of Historical Cost

The historical cost of an asset is the amount paid to it and the (HC) of the liability is the amount received in relation to it or the foreseeable amount that must be paid to meet it.

The (HC) accounting is currently usually interpreted as meaning that the amount at which the asset is accounted for does not exceed the amount that is expected to be derived from its use or sale (its recoverable amount). The (HC), as it is understood today, is therefore a recoverable historical cost. In general, it is assumed that the recoverable amount is greater between the realized value of the asset and the value used.(ICAEW, January 2011).

2.4.2. How The Historical Cost Works



Figures 2.1. How the historical cost works

2.5. Financial Statements

2.5.1. Qualitative Characteristics of Financial Statements

The main task of financial statement is to provide services to interested parties that provide information for meaningful economic, finance and business decisions. This information contributes to the efficient functioning of capital and other markets by facilitating the efficient and fair distribution of scarce resources in the economy. Each of the accounting principles, (the International Accounting Standards Board) and the (Financial Accounting Standards Board) have developed a conceptual framework for financial reporting, a coordinated system of concepts that depends on the purpose. The objective identifies the purpose of the financial statement (Obaidat, 2007). and what is the purpose of improving the quality characteristics? Comparability, timeliness, understandability, verifiability and comprehensibility are designed to improve both the relevant trust represents financial information. These properties must be maximized, both individually and in combination. The comparison allows users to similarities and differences between items to be identified, both between different periods in a set of statements, as well as by various reporting units. The consistent application of methods for the preparation of financial statements to achieve comparability (Ernest&Yong, 2010). Qualitative features of financial statements are argued in the conceptual structure of the standard-setter, to whose work they are central. However, qualitative characteristics are also significant in the condition of the choice and change of accounting policies by companies (Nobes & Stadler, 2014). Characteristics Financial information plays an increasingly important role in the global economy as the primary source of financial information on economic entities. Questions about the quality of the information contained in the financial statements are particularly justified at the time of global economic crisis (Strojek-filus, 2011).

2.5.1.1. Fundamental Quality-Relevance

Relevance is one of the fundamental qualities that make accounting information useful for decision-making. To be relevant, accounting information must be able to make a difference in a decision taken by users of that information. Information that does not affect a decision is irrelevant. Financial information will be able to make a difference when it has a predictive value, confirmation value, or both. Financial information has a predictive value if it has input value to predictive processes that are used by investors to form their own expectations about the future. Relevant information can also help users to confirm expectations or correct. It has a confirmation value. It confirms or transforms previous (or ongoing) expectations based on previous comments. As a result, the predictive value and the confirmation value are interconnected. The same information will help to confirm the previous direction of the user about that ability (IFRS Supplement, 2014).

2.5.1.2. Fundamental Quality-Comparability

Means that quality of financial information that is available in financial statement when users of that statements are able discrimination between similarities and differences between the nature and effects of transactions and events, at one time and over time, either when assessing aspects of a single reporting company or of a number of reporting companies (Accounting Research Founddtion, Australian 1990)

2.5.1.3. Fundamental Quality-Reliability

According to the framework is reliable information "information representative of transactions and other events it must represent is responsible or trustworthy, trustworthy. The idea is to identify all rights and obligations arising from an operation or event and to consider the transaction or event in a way that affects their economic substance. it can be depended upon by users to represent realistically that which it either reasons to represent or could reasonably be predictable to represent (Anon, 2011b). Also which is a new characteristic from 2010 Framework. In reality the information is attestable in the sense that it should ensure credibility and objectivity. It needs that independent observers reach the similar or similar conclusions that:(Ana Lalević Filipović 2012)

a) Is not biased or contains substantial errors

b) Recognition of the chosen technique of assessment is applied free from material mistake and subjectivity

2.5.1.4. Fundamental Quality-Understandability

The fundamental quality of financial information should be easily understood by the user. To this end, it is assumed that users have an adequate knowledge of business and economic activities that have an account and must study the information with caution. However, information about some of the difficult issues that need to be included in the financial statements because of their importance to business decision-making can only be ruled out because some people are too difficult to understand (Adrian-Cosmin, 2015)

2.5.1.5. Fundamental Quality-Credibility and Transparency

It expresses the honest representation of information about the events and transactions of the entity in the financial statements, Which were prepared according to international standards It differs from disclosure in that it goes beyond the principles of financial statements and reports to provide users with the information they need to make rational and informed investment decisions (Ben eltaher and Botalaa, 2012)

2.6. Previous Studies

In recent years, many studies have interested in the measurement accounting. All of these studies criticized the measurement accounting (HC) because of the inappropriate decision-making, in contrast to the (FV). This led to the search for the possibility of comparing between them and the general acceptance of the most correct due to the application.

Although the largest proportion of the results of those studies have adopted the advantages of (FV) when compared to (HC) measurement, but most studies were not aware of all the details and dimensions that will be reflected on the financial statements disclosed in the financial reporting (the fair value measurements disclosure) that are the result of the accounting work and their impact on these financial statements. Here we will address some of these studies.

Dvorakova (2011) The purpose of the International Financial Reporting Standards 13 is to unite the approaches of determining fair value according to IFRSs. The main advantage of International Financial Reporting Standards 13 is the improved comparability and neutrality of accounting information, which enhances the usefulness of the decision. Of course, the problem of verification and reliability of market information has not yet been solved, especially with regard to inactive markets.

The nicety of the fair value hierarchy avoids the misuse of the possibility of free selection of the measurement processing and thus prevents the manipulation of the net gain. We can also rate the definition of the main market positively, for example. on the measurement of agricultural production and biological assets. However, the use of (FV) at a given initial recognition, such as the exit price, is conceptually wrong and dangerous.

Ibrahim (2011) The main reason for the emergence of the global financial crisis is the problem of mortgage debt in the United States and the bankruptcy and the collapse of global banks and companies. The global financial crisis led to a strong controversy about the pros and cons of (FV), and this controversy has posed a major challenge to fair value accounting. In addition, it should be known that the potential role of fair value accounting in the context of the global financial crisis and the determination of disclosure requirements and fair value measurements should be known by examining the US and the international standards that address (FV) accounting. One of the levels of fair value measurement is the fact that although it is possible to rely on the (FV) in cases where market price is available, commitment and trust raise doubts about the possibility of manipulation by the organizer of financial statements in their estimates. It is necessary to use the fair value of discounted cash flows as an alternative to estimating fair value in some cases such as there is no active market for the marketable securities or liability to be measured at (FV), necessity for the availability scientific and practical qualification for organizer of the financial statements, to know how to measure fair value and how to disclose it. The information provided by fair value accounting affects the prices of stock traded in the securities exchange and therefore attention should be paid to accounting standards that require or allow the use of (FV) accounting.

Mohamed Haroun (2013) We seek to find an alternative scientific model for accounting measurement, to rationalizing decisions the restructuring of capital and its impact on the measurement of the fair value of the entities. Due to the importance of accounting measurement and the multiplicity of models of accounting measurement and the consequent disparity, difference and discrepancy in the results of Clearing By those models when measuring the initial fair value of business enterprises which has an impact on the quality of financial statements that is relied upon in rationalizing decisions the restructuring of capital. The importance of the topic stems from that the weighted analysis for a single value, one of the most important means and methods that can be relied on and used in accountancy In order to overcome the problem of multiple models and methods or alternatives of measurement in accounting thought, as well as to overcome the problem of difference or variation results of the use of those models or methods. We aim to attempt to provide an alternative scientific model for the accounting measure of the fair initial value of entities that continues to conduct its activities after the restructuring of its capital. This alternative scientific model achieves the advantages of different accounting measurement models of fair value and avoids their disadvantages as much as possible, The entities must comply with the restructuring of its computerized accounting systems, which is programmed on a historical cost basis and programmed on a fair value basis, commits to apply accounting standards for fair value in the field of accounting measurement and disclosure because of their ability to achieve the qualitative characteristics of financial statements. And that it is necessary to rely on fair value in the field of accounting measurement and disclosure in order to contribute to the rationalization of decisions of decisions of capital restructuring and adherence to the application of accounting standards for fair value in the field of accounting measurement.

Braam & Van Beest(2013) We worked to assess the extent to which quality differences can be said to occur between international financial reporting standards and the US generally accepting the accounting principles-based financial statements that conceptually and empirically meet the fundamentals and enhance the qualitative characteristics for decision usefulness specified by the conceptual framework of the international accounting standards board (2010). For this, we constructed a (33 item) quality indexes, which were conceptually founded on the conceptual framework, to guarantee construct validity. The various measurement items were based on those used in previous study. The results showed that the consistency, reliability, and validity of the measurements applied are to a certain extent high, suggesting that the developed tool is appropriate for assessing the quality of financial statement. However, we found that qualitative characteristics can't be measured separately when a (33 item) quality indexes are used, because various items are interconnected with each other and are related to more than one characteristic. Individual measurement of either essential or enhancing characteristics is complex, for the cause that there are hardly any reliable and valid measures for financial statement quality that are exclusively related to a certain qualitative characteristic. This observation is consistent with the previous results which suggest that financial reporting users do not give attention for faithful and relevance representation as independent constructs. It can be enhanced through the investigation of stakeholders, funds, and providers of capital, in order to consider the various items included in the quality indicators to assess the feasibility of the decision to prepare financial statement. There are some limitation on the use of cross-sectional data from the financial statement of systematic accounting for one year, which limits the generalizability of finding. There is a need for further research to best assess the quality of financial statement on the foundation of this concept, because this would help to identify the basic data that makes it useful for entities making the economic dimensions of the reporting industry.

Matiş et al. (2013) In accounting, there are several issues that are more controversial than valuation rules, as they directly affect the accounting indicators used in investment decisions and assess the directors' responsibility to shareholders (for example, stewardship) or to resource management of the organization. Of course, the (FV) as a measure of value does not deny this assertion; especially with regard to accounting and disclosure in recent years. The contradiction in the benefits of (FV) accounting has also improved in the context of the 2007-2010 financial and economic crisis. Exclusion criteria for fair value accounting required that financial information based on fair value measurements accelerate the financial crisis and strengthen its impact on the companies concerned. Therefore, consideration of (FV) has been at the center of attention of the critics. They have occurred mainly in the banking sector and especially after the onset of the recent financial and economic crisis. the fair value and implicitly fair value measurements for financial statements have been heavily criticized, mainly by representatives of companies that have intensified in the banking sector. An important issue related to this issue, which should be considered for accounting and disclosure, is therefore that the size of the entity has a positive impact on the disclosure index of (FV) measurements, ie small entities in this sector are not affected too much.

Bagna et al.(2014) We worked on the basis of an integrated approach, the extent to which market prices of European banks changed the value of the balance sheet of financial instruments evaluated at (FV). Previous studies in United States samples confirm the significance of the given (FV) hierarchy data and it turns out that for financial instruments of Level three (i.e. less liquid assets) only a small part of the balance sheet estimate is recognized at market prices. We confirm that for European banks (level three) net assets have a discount. Our paradigm also allows you to include incremental data as a way to disclose and content that disclosure to identify the reasons for the differences between the market price and the disclosed financial statements.

It has been noted that previous studies have had a number of similarities. That some of these studies used the method of questionnaires and take the views of financial analysts, statistical methods such as correlations and other statistical methods, but most of these studies have called that information which based on fair value are more useful if applied and relied upon. In addition, we need more details and more accurate adoption of this principle, i.e. the adoption of fair value instead of historical cost and to disclosure on it, in the financial statements for decision-making, whether financial, administrative or investment decisions etc..... A section of these studies addressed the qualitative characteristics of the financial statements as one of the variables of this study. This is what this research will attempt to prove and verify by reading, developing and adding more details to the previous studies and by determining which method will have a positive reflection on those lists to reflect the correct financial position of the entities and to give a realistic picture of them.

SECTION THREE
DATA and METHODOLOGY

This section begins with the clarification of the research method used for the thesis. The thesis will also review the plan that was applied and how the data was collected for the study. In addition, he will discuss the choice of the participants and their connection with this thesis under study. From the theoretical background in section one, this part is endeavored at discovering standards and principles (the principle of accounting measurement and the principle of disclosure) and the standards that govern and control the financial statements which will be the focus of the researcher in this study.. The core variables in this thesis are debated to display how they can affect the construct under investigation. Fundamentally, This section display practical methods that help answer the research questions of the thesis and help to accomplishing the thesis proposed in the theoretical section.

3.1. Study Approach and Design

This research prepared to appear the impact of Accounting Measurement and Disclosure Principle on the relevance, reliability, comparability, and transparence and credibility in the financial statements an evidence from the Faculty of Management and Economics, Gaziantep University, Turkey. Therefore, the research establishes correlational research design as it follows to establish and define the relations between the research components and their variables. Specifically, accounting measurement and disclosure, and financial statements reports. The design is more applicable as it profess respondents to provide their relate information and data on the case of important to the research. This has been prepared through a questionnaire survey, which includes of design a methodology for data collection technique. As it The researcher translated the questionnaire into three languages: English, Turkish and Arabic, for the purpose of easy communication with the respondents and for the purpose of obtaining clear and accurate answers.

3.2. The Sample of the Study

The number of the participants selected for the research is (106). This number included doctoral and master's students and students from the last year of university from the Faculty of Management and Economics, Gaziantep University. The data were collected from all the students. The participants comprised to old and young students as well, with more emphasis on the older age because they have more experience. The participants were not equally distributed, where the undergraduate and graduate student numbers were not equal, rather, the number of the graduate students, who participated in this study, was more than the number of the undergraduate students. The difference between the ages was also well pronounced, and the older participants number was more than the younger participants.

We should also note that for the graduate students, the MSc students were more than PhD students in college. This script was core responsible for the skewed nature of the ration and number of study participants in this research.

The questionnaires were delivered to more than (130) participants, but only (115) participants, returned their questionnaire for analysis. The data collected has been carefully checked to ensure that they meet all requirements and receive a complete response. The selected questionnaires were (106).

It was difficult to find the participants because they do not have a fixed or specific place and most of them do not have enough time, especially graduate students. Some of them took the questionnaire and promised to fill it out and return it to the researcher but did not do so. The researcher needed to interview them face to face and explain some details of the questionnaire to get the correct data that will contribute to produce reliable results. Knowing that the researcher put on the first page of the questionnaire all the details that explain and facilitate the process of responding significantly this questionnaire. This was one of the research limitation mentioned previously.

3.3. Data Collection

The data collection is the most serious side for the thesis. It is the basis of the thesis and what is used to substantiate the allegations proposed in the study. For this thesis, the evidence for the documentation used was a questionnaire. This was done by providing the participants with a questionnaire in which they had to answer it.

The participants of this research are composed of graduate students and undergraduate studies at Gaziantep University, and the sample consists of 106 participants. First of all, a pilot study had been conducted to 25 students. By virtue of feedback from the pilot study, Many changes have been made to the questionnaire and the final form of the questionnaire was used to collect information and data from 106 participants. Data were collected through face to face interviews. The data have been collected and analyzed by using the statistical package program SPSS 22.0

The use of multiple search references guaranteed that the interpretation of the research or the conclusion from the study cannot be called into question. The documentation was used throughout the study to support the case being proposed by supporting and supplementing additional evidence from various references

Weakness of the documents may be founded on the speed of restore or the ease of restored, and the strength of the documents lies in its consistency and the extent to which it can be revised or updated. Reciprocally, the mutual lack of reliable documentation can lead to weaknesses

For the collection of data, the questionnaires were prepared to get data from the participants. The questionnaires were prepared to adapt with circumstances, nature, experience and mentality of the students of administration and economics at University of Gaziantep. In addition, it is designed to achieve useful specific data. This is possible by studying the response of the students. All the students were underwent to the same questions and was hearten to do it and to choose their answer and to give their viewpoint without feeling threat and responsibility towards it or fear of victimization. The given questionnaire was only required to choose from the given answer without mentioning the name. Five answers given according to the way of Likert, the five-point scale, where each respondent was supposed to choose one of these choices.

3.4. Reliability and Validity

3.4.1. Reliability

As specified in this section in a table (3.1) the reliability of this questionnaire was checked to declare the superiority of that were returned from respondents. And for the objective of this study, Cronbach's alpha was ruled to test the stability of the questionnaire scale, which declared that how vigorous the statements measuring, and its results for the Accounting Measurement and Disclosure was (0.760), then financial statement components (Relevance, Reliability, Understandability, Comparability, and Credibility and Transparency) were (0.766, 0.762, 0.784, 0.764 and 0.792) respectively, which specified a high level of internal consistency in the complete set of statements of the questionnaire- scale. Consequently, the questionnaire used to collect data could be considered highly reliable

Table 3.1: Reliability Statistics

Variables	Cronbach's Alpha	No. of Items	N	%
Accounting Measurement and Disclosure	**0.760**	8	106	100.0
Relevance	**0.766**	5	106	100.0
Reliability	**0.762**	5	106	100.0
Understandability	**0.784**	5	106	100.0
Comparability	**0.764**	5	106	100.0
Credibility and Transparency	**0.792**	5	106	100.0
Overall	**0.771**	**33**	**106**	**100.0**

3.4.2. Validity

The validity of the scale has been tested in different ways that's mean it was verified. Firstly, it should be noted that almost all the statements in the survey scale in the research have been taken from the relevant research that were previously validity checked, according to (Jensen & Rerup 1991), a report on the validity of the research project should be prepared; It is interesting to know to whom the results are applied and if other studies or theories and models in the literature confirm the results. But because some of these elements have changed or simplified, researchers to model the validity of the questionnaire scale, which should be considered checked and evaluated by experts. For a case study to be valid and reliable for other people, it is important that guide be used with care. The questionnaire should also be carefully interpreted to obtain the most accurate results

3.5. Normality Tests

3.5.1. Demographic Data's Normality Test

As presented in the table in this part (3.2) the results on the distribution of demographic data specifically; Level of Education, Age and Overall job Experience of participants on the Principles of Accounting Measurement and Disclosure and Financial Statement scale. The distribution of all demographic data on the scale seems to be normal, of the (level of education, age, and overall job experience) thus, p-value (0.000, 0.000, and 0.000) respectively, being that less than (0.05).

Table 3.2: Demographic data's normality test

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov [a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Level of Education	.241	106	**.000**	.798	106	**.000**
Age	.291	106	**.000**	.792	106	**.000**
Overall job Experience	.257	106	**.000**	.828	106	**.000**

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

3.5.2. Variables Components Normality Test

As presented in table specific(3.3) the results on the distribution of the Principles of Accounting Measurement and Disclosure and Financial Statement components as: (Relevance, Reliability, Understandability, Comparability, and Credibility and Transparency) all appears to be distributed normally, hence, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, p-value (0.006, 0.000, 0.001, 0.002, 0.002 and 0.001) respectively, all being less than (0.05).

Table 3.3: Variables components normality test

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov [a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Accounting Measurement and Disclosure	.197	106	.006	.966	106	.001
Relevance	.130	106	.000	.945	106	.000
Reliability	.121	106	.001	.949	106	.000
Understandability	.199	106	.002	.972	106	.000
Comparability	.113	106	.002	.964	106	.006
Credibility and Transparency	.118	106	.001	.956	106	.001

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

3.6. Factor Analysis of the Variables

As it is revealed in a table (3.4) The factor analysis was verified by two considerable factors i.e. Kaiser- Meyer-Olkin (**KMO**) and Bartlett`s test of sphericity. The KMO total quantity of sampling sufficiency were (0.586) which is proposed level and statistically significant at ($p<0.05$). The Bartlett`s test of sphericity was (786.036) ***DF*** (528) and statistically significant at ($p<0.05$) which is the uniqueness of good relationships between items in the questionnaire scale.

Table 3.4: KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.586
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	786.036
	df	528
	Sig.	.000

When we look at the Table (3.5) and Figure (3.1) we can see that the Eigen value is taken as one, and as a result of continual factor analysis thirteen factors are determined. So, the total variance aggregate clarified by this thirteen factors that are (67.189) of factors.

The variance amounts they stated were (13.99%, 6.287%, 5.91%, 5.377%, 5.07% and 4.603%) respectively, for the first and five factors and for the second five factors (4.398%, 4.296%, 3.89%, 3.621%, and 3.492%) respectively, finally (3.492%, 3.171% and 3.084%) respectively, for the last three factors. Therefore, the variance obtained at the end of factor analysis. The higher amount is the stronger the factor structure of the scale and very high in accounting measurement and disclosure.

Table 3.5: Total Variance Explained

Component	**Initial Eigenvalues**			**Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings**		
	Total	**% of Variance**	**Cumulative %**	**Total**	**% of Variance**	**Cumulative %**
1	4.617	13.990	13.990	4.617	13.990	13.990
2	2.075	6.287	20.277	2.075	6.287	20.277
3	1.950	5.910	26.187	1.950	5.910	26.187
4	1.775	5.377	31.564	1.775	5.377	31.564
5	1.673	5.070	36.634	1.673	5.070	36.634
6	1.519	4.603	41.237	1.519	4.603	41.237
7	1.451	4.398	45.635	1.451	4.398	45.635
8	1.418	4.296	49.932	1.418	4.296	49.932
9	1.284	3.890	53.822	1.284	3.890	53.822
10	1.195	3.621	57.442	1.195	3.621	57.442
11	1.152	3.492	60.934	1.152	3.492	60.934
12	1.046	3.171	64.105	1.046	3.171	64.105
13	1.018	3.084	**67.189**	1.018	3.084	67.189
.....	……..	……..	………			
33	**.190**	**.576**	**100.000**			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

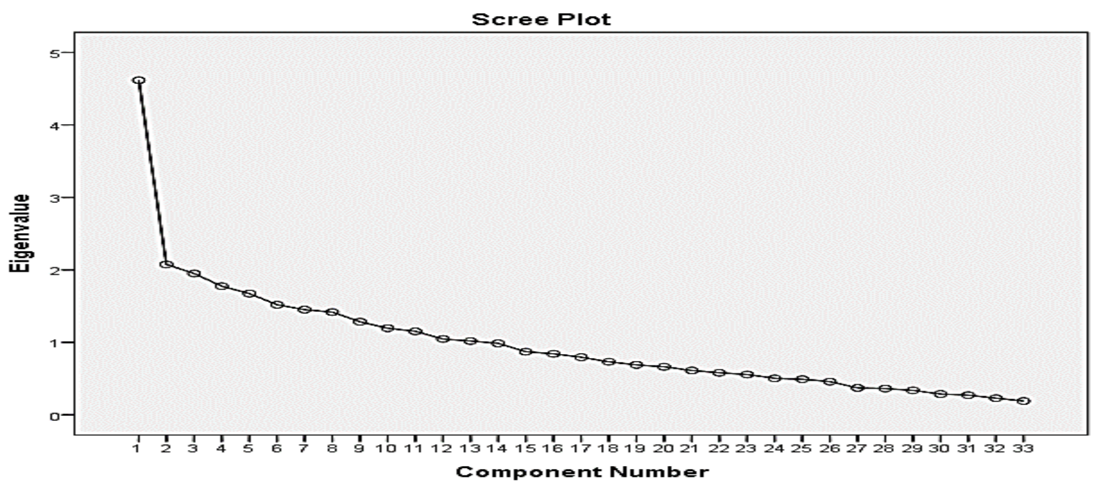


Figure 3.1: Load graph for the component numbers

In addition, as presented in a Table (3.6) the distribution of factors using Matrix of collected of the moral and quantity of common to all components (**13**) that all items have satisfactory load values at the contribution factor (0.282) for low component load value; and (0.663) of the top component load value. More than one, there is no component with a high value in the factor.

Table 3.6: Component Matrix

	Component												
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**
X1	.514	-.084	-.250	.274	-.302	.068	.044	.139	-.017	-.117	-.174	-.141	.262
X2	.509	-.116	.470	.003	.014	.000	.063	.011	.222	-.013	.029	.201	-.085
X3	.258	-.240	.055	.194	.422	.015	-.406	-.076	.092	.421	-.135	.151	.090
X4	.397	.398	-.112	-.126	-.376	-.071	-.159	.176	.025	.255	-.144	-.173	-.102
X5	.538	.260	-.049	-.249	-.073	.188	-.372	.138	-.096	.160	.024	-.204	-.135
X6	.155	.083	.248	-.333	-.126	-.250	-.118	.177	-.317	-.138	.292	-.105	.311
X7	.396	-.354	.224	.145	-.284	.095	-.362	-.014	.025	-.275	.047	-.148	.053
X8	.469	.099	-.001	-.263	.222	-.005	.103	.098	.148	-.067	.084	-.107	.100
Y1	.400	-.401	-.042	-.267	-.262	.364	.023	.023	-.082	-.002	.163	.120	-.302
Y2	.147	.123	.057	-.250	.245	.514	.444	.159	.009	-.029	.136	-.029	-.112
Y3	.620	-.158	.144	-.098	.001	.138	.177	-.334	.032	-.099	.149	.004	-.107
Y4	.398	-.268	.139	-.223	.189	-.019	-.002	-.068	.063	-.065	-.543	.122	-.108
Y5	.326	-.308	.044	-.257	.325	-.105	-.123	.302	-.198	-.040	.021	.162	.304
Y6	.352	.456	.224	.185	-.228	-.307	.011	.007	.286	-.156	.152	.229	-.058
Y7	.447	.472	-.065	.058	-.281	.000	-.050	-.003	-.211	.255	-.121	.227	.067
Y8	.458	-.271	.132	-.334	-.215	-.106	.156	-.187	-.125	-.087	-.347	-.069	.218
Y9	.282	-.358	-.257	.005	-.050	-.292	-.184	-.172	.258	.060	.203	.063	-.213
Y10	.400	.099	.371	-.123	.079	-.548	.209	-.008	-.003	-.109	-.007	-.036	-.177
Y11	.497	-.163	-.199	.044	-.270	.113	-.098	-.014	-.102	.216	.226	.409	-.002
Y12	.127	.275	-.201	-.166	.163	.219	-.388	-.035	.432	-.290	-.049	.092	.174
Y13	.362	-.059	.039	.530	.085	-.062	-.012	.296	-.023	.125	-.239	-.151	-.253
Y14	.036	.032	.101	-.039	-.099	.284	.332	.170	.236	.415	.045	.091	.359
Y15	.346	-.103	.067	.257	.209	.170	.073	.052	-.267	.038	.247	-.179	-.232
Y16	.318	-.167	-.269	.081	.070	-.048	.079	-.376	.205	.154	.043	-.544	.142
Y17	.382	.371	-.213	-.217	.420	-.112	-.193	.136	-.019	-.032	.216	-.144	-.134
Y18	.260	-.159	-.181	-.045	.081	-.075	.211	.663	.399	-.031	-.132	-.049	-.040
Y19	.123	.192	.467	.206	.443	.035	-.086	-.071	-.224	.116	-.089	.087	.042
Y20	.263	-.020	.482	.523	-.119	.092	.082	.151	.060	-.042	.190	-.171	.200
Y21	.326	.238	-.287	.375	.119	.174	.103	-.109	.086	-.448	-.023	.238	.043
Y22	.333	.384	.244	-.120	.049	.164	.084	-.472	.206	.173	-.051	-.090	.067
Y23	.340	.163	-.397	.020	.005	-.238	.425	-.085	-.257	.032	-.164	.073	-.086
Y24	.458	.101	-.275	.190	.176	.207	-.048	-.065	-.368	-.249	-.107	-.007	.130
Y25	.346	-.184	-.377	.132	.225	-.351	.184	-.097	.034	.176	.315	.111	.235

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
a. 13 components extracted.

3.7. Data Analysis

The parametric and un-parametric statistical tests were used to exam the proposed research hypotheses. Hence, the descriptive statistics was used to quantitatively describe the important features of the variables. Also, the correlation analysis was used to identify the relationship between the independent variable Accounting Measurement and Disclosure, and the dependent variables (Relevance, Reliability, Understandability, Comparability, and Credibility and Transparency) using spearman correlation analysis. Consequently, multiple linear regression analysis was also used to test the hypothesis and to clarify the relationship between the Principles of Accounting Measurement and Disclosure and financial statement measures by observing the impact of some selected variables. SPSS V-24 software was used for analysis and the results were presented using tables.

SECTION FOUR
RESULTS and DATA ANALYSIS

The major purpose of this section is to demonstrate descriptive statistics of demographic data gathered from PhD students, Masters students, and students of the last year undergraduate studding at the Faculty of Management and Economics of Gaziantep University. Demographic data consists of frequency distributions. The second part presents the statistical data analysis results with descriptive statistical tests, statistical diagnoses, regression and correlation analyzes.

4.1. Demographic Data

The demographic data developed in the study were collected and examined to ensure a reliable demonstration of the sample in the study. The following demographic data were collected: Level of Education, Age and Overall job Experience from doctoral, master's students and students of the last year undergraduate studding at the Faculty of Management and Economics, Gaziantep University.

Table 4.1: Frequency table for Level of Education

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	**Student of BSc**	**19**	**17.9**
	Student of MSc	**49**	**46.2**
	Student of PhD	**38**	**35.8**
	Total	**109**	**100.0**

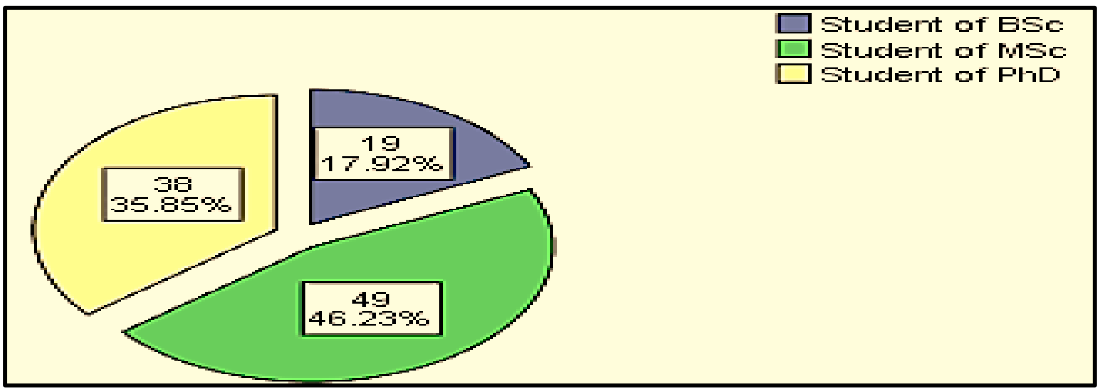


Figure 4.1: Frequency and percentage pie chart for level of education

As specified in a table and figure (4.1) the frequency of the respondents' level of education, it was showed that of the total respondents: 46.23 % or 49 respondents were master students; whereas 35.8% or 38 individuals of the respondents were Ph.D. Students. Moreover, 17.9 % or 19 respondents were undergraduate students.

Table 4.2: Frequency table for age groups

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	**Below 30 years**	**21**	**19.8**
	25-35	**61**	**57.4**
	36-45	**24**	**22.6**
	Total	**109**	**100.0**

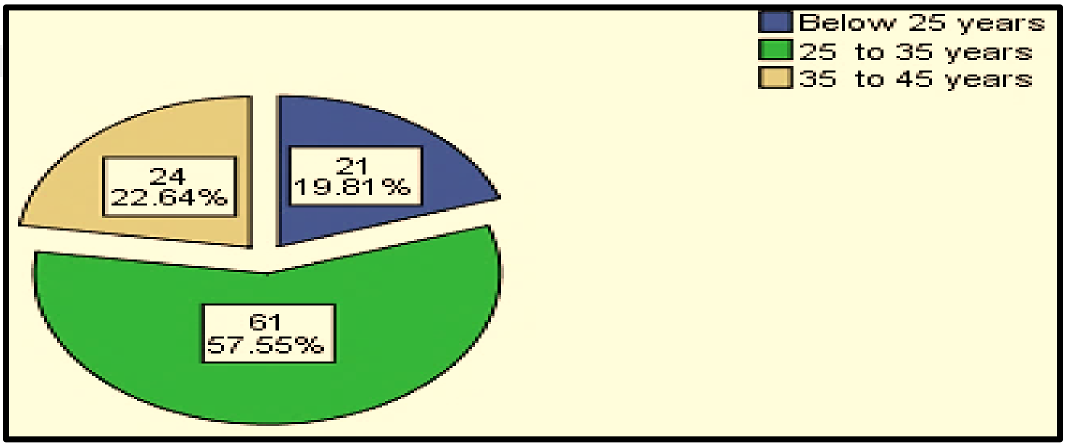


Figure 4.2: Frequency and percentage pie chart for age groups

As summarized in a table and figure (4.2) the frequency of respondents' ages, 57.4% or 61 individuals were aged from 25 to 35 years old, although 22.6% or 24 individuals were aged from36 to 45 years old; however, 19.8.% or 21individuals of the total sample were aged below 30 years.

Table 4.3: Frequency table for Overall job Experience

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	**Less than 5 years**	**31**	**29.2**
	5 to 10 years	**53**	**50.0**
	10 to 15 years	**20**	**18.9**
	More than 15 years	**2**	**1.9**
	Total	**106**	**100.0**

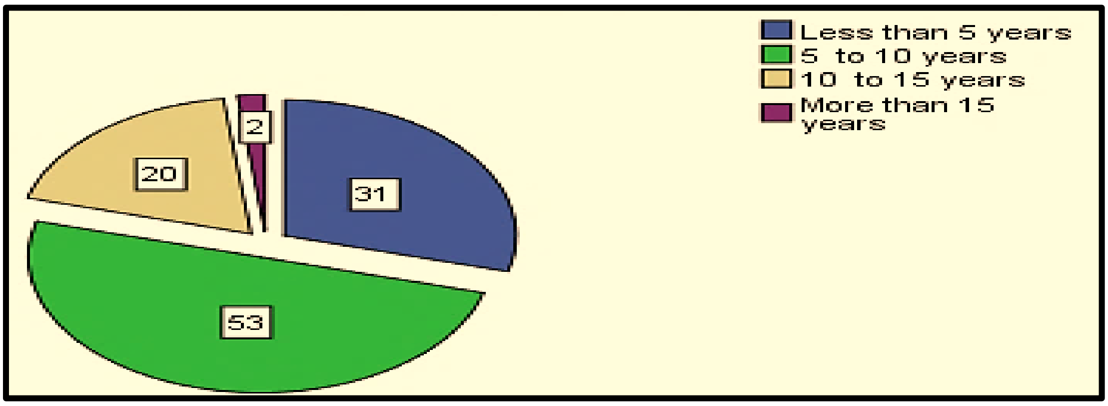


Figure 4.3: Frequency and percentage pie chart for Overall job Experience

As indicated in table and figure (4.3) most students at the Faculty of Management and Economics, Gaziantep University. Who contributed to the survey their overall job experience were between 5-10 years and, at a rate of 50%, and students with work experience less than 5 years came at a rate of 29.2% or 31 students. Also, 18.9% experienced between 10-15 years. Moreover, 1.9% or 2 respondents of total students experienced were more than 15 years.

4.2. Descriptive Statistics of the Study Variables

This part analysis the planned hypothesis, so, these tested on participants response were requested to rate the importance of the principles of accounting measurement and disclosure and financial statement components as: (relevance, reliability, understandability, comparability, and credibility and transparency) on the Likert scale five- point. Wherefore, Descriptive statistics were therefore used to quantitatively describe the important features of variables using means, t-tests and standard deviations.

4.2.1. Descriptive Statistics of the Independent Variables

As revealed in a table (4.4) the score of descriptive statistics mean and standard deviation (4.02 and 0.509) respectively. Hence, 80.4% of the total responses recognized that the principles of accounting measurement and disclosure important, while only 19.6% of the total participants stated that wasn’t important. The overall t-test (81.321), ($p<0.05$). From the above table, the result also indicates that (X3) and (X5) respectively, riches this variable “Expansion of the disclosure of the information based on a (FV) basis increases the confidence in the accounting information disclosed.” and “The financial statements based on a (FV) basis provide verifiable information.” Mean (4.17, and 4.11) respectively, and standard deviation

(1.055, and 0.898) respectively. Besides the smallest frequent compared to others is (X4) “The financial statements based on a fair value basis provide neutral information.” (M= 3.86, and SD=1.125). It has been also presented that all the statements were significant, while for all statements ($p<0.05$), it means that the principles of accounting measurement and disclosure important and has an influence on the financial statement.

Table 4.4: The results of Descriptive Statistics of the Independent Variables

Variables	*N*	Descriptive Statistics		T-test		
		Mean	Std. Deviation	*t*	*DF*	Sig. (2-tailed)
X1	106	4.04	.945	43.971	105	**.000**
X2	106	3.92	1.011	39.952	105	**.000**
X3	106	4.17	1.055	40.680	105	**.000**
X4	106	3.86	1.125	35.313	105	**.000**
X5	106	4.11	.898	47.167	105	**.000**
X6	106	4.03	1.091	38.024	105	**.000**
X7	106	4.08	1.119	37.509	105	**.000**
X8	106	3.99	1.108	37.068	105	**.000**
Accounting Measurement and Disclosure	106	**4.0248**	**.50956**	**81.321**	105	**.000**

4.2.2. Descriptive Statistics of the Dependent Variables

As it is revealed in a table (4.5) the mean and standard deviation scores for the relevance of financial statements data were (4.166, and 0.537) respectively, although 83.3% of the total responses identified that relevance of financial statements data important. According to descriptive statistics scores we can see that the most significant relevance of financial statements data was; first, the (Y1) and (Y2) “The application of fair value makes financial statements more appropriate to the accounting information in the financial statements of the entities.” And “Application of fair value on financial instruments makes them more helpful for the users of financial information.” as 85% of the participants indicated that both were important. This state that the relevance of financial statements data important to making financial statements more applicability.

As it is presented in below table, the mean and standard deviation result of the reliability of the financial statement's data were (4.073 and 0.595) respectively, whereas 81.4% of the total answers stated that reliability of the financial statement's data important, That sustained by t-test (70.437) which is significant, ($p<0.05$). The result appearances that (Y_{10}) and (Y7) respectively, riches this variable "The financial statements set out on the basis of the (FV) verifies the property of good timing for accounting information because they reflect the latest fair assessment to the terms of the financial statements." And "The financial statements based on a (FV) basis avail information of high reliability and availability of in the financial reporting's."

It performs from the table (4.5) the mean and standard deviation result of the understandability of financial statements were (4.041 and 0.497) respectively, that mean 80.8% of the total replies stated that understandability of financial statements important. The overall t-test (83.655; $p<0.05$).

Consecutively, the result showed that (Y11) "The financial statements based on the fair value contribute to making decisions of investors and enables them to read the financial statements efficiently" riches this variable. Then the lowest compared to others was (Y14) "There is a clear understanding of fair value as for all the concerned." (M= 3.87, and SD=1.212) respectively. It has been also obtainable that all the items were significant, Thus, all the statements were significant, ($p<0.05$).

From the same table, the mean and standard deviation result were (4.06, and 0.501) respectively. It means 81.2% of the total responses stated that comparability of financial statements data important. The total t-test (83.363; $p<0.05$).

The result also revealed that (Y_{17}) riches this variable "The financial statements that based on a (FV) help in estimating the degree of confirmation of the future cash flows of the entity." The lowest frequent compared to others is (Y_{16}) "The use of (FV) as the basis for accounting measurement verifies the possibility of evaluating of previous and current results as well as the future position of the entities." However, all the statements were significant ($p<0.05$).

As it is presented in below table, the mean and standard deviation score were (4.08 and 0.589) respectively, it means 81.6% of the total responses stated that credibility and transparency of financial statements data important. Nevertheless, 18.4% disagree. That supported by t-test (71.303; $p<0.05$).

The result appearances that (Y_{24}) and (Y_{21}) riches this variable "The accounting information must be available in the financial reporting, even if they were complex." And "The application of the principle of (FV) contributes to improving the quality of financial reporting positively to reflect the true reality of the entities." Conversely, all the statements were significant ($p<0.05$).

Table 4.5: The results of Descriptive Statistics of the Dependent Variables

Variables	***N***	**Descriptive Statistics**		**T-test**		
		Mean	**Std. Deviation**	***t***	***DF***	**Sig. (2-tailed)**
Y1	106	4.25	.976	44.859	105	**.000**
Y2	106	4.25	.805	54.384	105	**.000**
Y3	106	4.16	.830	51.629	105	**.000**
Y4	106	4.05	.960	43.405	105	**.000**
Y5	106	4.11	1.054	40.179	105	**.000**
Relevance	106	**4.1660**	**.53770**	**79.769**	105	**.000**
Y6	106	4.00	1.242	33.155	105	**.000**
Y7	106	4.12	1.066	39.803	105	**.000**
Y8	106	4.07	1.007	41.559	105	**.000**
Y9	106	4.06	.944	44.221	105	**.000**
Y10	106	4.12	1.002	42.363	105	**.000**
Reliability	106	**4.0736**	**0.5954**	**70.437**	105	**.000**
Y11	106	4.24	.868	50.245	105	**.000**
Y12	106	4.04	.975	42.630	105	**.000**
Y13	106	4.11	.959	44.141	105	**.000**
Y14	106	3.87	1.212	32.866	105	**.000**
Y15	106	3.95	1.166	34.902	105	**.000**
Understandability	106	**4.041**	**.4974**	**83.655**	105	**.000**
Y16	106	3.89	1.141	35.079	105	**.000**
Y17	106	4.30	.758	58.426	105	**.000**
Y18	106	4.02	1.113	37.191	105	**.000**
Y19	106	4.13	1.005	42.311	105	**.000**
Y20	106	3.97	1.134	36.074	105	**.000**
Comparability	106	**4.0623**	**.50170**	**83.363**	105	**.000**
Y21	106	4.24	.834	52.266	105	**.000**
Y22	106	3.89	1.304	30.679	105	**.000**
Y23	106	4.12	.943	45.002	105	**.000**
Y24	106	4.25	.996	43.989	105	**.000**
Y25	106	3.91	1.074	37.450	105	**.000**
Credibility and Transparency	106	**4.08**	**.5892**	**71.30**	105	**.000**

Furthermore, the above tables and indicated that the descriptive analysis and statistical diagnostics for the answers on the principles of accounting measurement and disclosure, hence, it means that the principles of accounting measurement and disclosure will impact on financial statements.

4.2.3. ANOVA Test Based on the Demographic Data for Variables

As shown in a table (4.6) the ANOVA outcomes of variance, sum of squares, degree of freedom (***df***), mean square, regression and residual values gained from ANOVA test. The mean square which is the sum of squares divided by the ***DF*** based on the demographic data for variables presented. The ***F*** fixed which is regression mean square divided by the residual mean was presented as well. Statistically, there are not significant differences among responses based on demographic data, ($p<0.05$), as revealed in the below table.

Table 4.6: ANOVA Test Results Based on the Demographic Data for Variables

Level of Education Model			**Sum of Squares**	**df**	**Mean Square**	***F***	**Sig.**	***t***	**Sig.**
Student of BSc	1	Between Groups	.649	1	.649	**8.526**	**.010[b]**	**5.961**	**.000**
		Within Groups	1.295	17	.076			**2.920**	**.010**
		Total	1.944	18					
Student of MSc	1	Between Groups	2.543	1	2.543	**36.869**	**.000[b]**	**8.232**	**.000**
		Within Groups	3.242	47	.069			**6.072**	**.000**
		Total	5.786	48					
Student of PhD	1	Between Groups	1.955	1	1.955	**21.522**	**.000[b]**	**4.366**	**.000**
		Within Groups	3.269	36	.091			**4.639**	**.000**
		Total	5.224	37					
Age groups Model									
Below 25 years	1	Between Groups	.720	1	.720	**8.480**	**.009[b]**	**5.605**	**.000**
		Within Groups	1.613	19	.085			**2.912**	**.009**
		Total	2.333	20					
25 to 35 years	1	Between Groups	3.285	1	3.285	**46.197**	**.000[b]**	**8.222**	**.000**
		Within Groups	4.196	59	.071			**6.797**	**.000**
		Total	7.481	60					
35 to 45 years	1	Between Groups	1.302	1	1.302	**12.892**	**.002[b]**	**3.575**	**.002**
		Within Groups	2.222	22	.101			**3.591**	**.002**
		Total	3.525	23					
Overall job Experience Model									
Less than 5 years	1	Between Groups	1.747	1	1.747	**19.117**	**.000[b]**	**6.466**	**.000**
		Within Groups	2.650	29	.091			**4.372**	**.000**
		Total	4.397	30					
5 to 10 years	1	Between Groups	2.398	1	2.398	**33.343**	**.000[b]**	**7.075**	**.000**
		Within Groups	3.667	51	.072			**5.774**	**.000**
		Total	6.065	52					
10 to 15 years	1	Between Groups	1.326	1	1.326	**15.917**	**.001[b]**	**3.115**	**.006**
		Within Groups	1.500	18	.083			**3.990**	**.001**
		Total	2.826	19					
More than 15 years		Between Groups	.097	1	.097	.	.[b]	.	.
		Within Groups	.000	0	.			.	.
		Total	.097	1					

a. Dependent Variable: Financial Statement
b. Predictors: (Constant), Accounting Measurement and Disclosure

4.3. Analysis of the Proposed Hypotheses

4.3.1. Correlation Analysis between the Study Variables

The table below (4.7) clarifies the result of the spearman correlation analysis carried out to test the relationship between the principles of accounting measurement and disclosure and financial Statements at the Faculty of Management and Economics, Gaziantep University. To test the relationship between the variables; Spearman's **r** (0.566) correlation was calculated. The correlation coefficient for the data shown that variables tested was positively and significantly correlated. P-value (0.000) being less that the level of significance (0.05).

Table 4.7: Spearman Correlation analysis between the principles of accounting measurement and disclosure and financial Statements

Variables	Relevance	Reliability	Understandability	Comparability	Credibility And Transparency	Financial Statements
Accounting Measurement and Disclosure	**.382****	**.513****	**.309****	**.368****	**. 364****	**.566****
Sig. (2-tailed)	**.000**	**.000**	**.000**	**.000**	**.000**	**.000**

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).
c. Listwise N = 106

Nevertheless, the principles of accounting measurement and disclosure were positively correlated with the financial statements dimensions as (relevance, reliability, understandability, comparability, and credibility and transparency), where (R=0.382, 0.513, 0.309, 0.368, and 0.364) respectively, at the level of significant (p0.000<0.05).

Besides, the table shows that the principles of accounting measurement and disclosure as independent variable achieved the high positive correlation with relevance and reliability of the financial statement's data. On the other hand, the principles of accounting measurement and disclosure have the weakest correlation with understandability of the financial statement's data.

4.3.2. Regression Analysis of the variables

As specified in a table 4.8 (**a**) this study steered a multiple linear regression in order to examine the principles of accounting measurement and disclosure and their reflections on the financial statements. That focus on five components of financial statements and they represent (0.394) of the financial statements as described through the R Square. Accordingly, this identifies that the principles of accounting measurement and disclosure analyses for 39.4% of the financial statements data its dimensions of the faculty of management and economics, Gaziantep University.

Table 4.8 a: Regression analysis (Model Summary)

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R square	Std. Error of the estimate
1	**.627[a]**	**.394**	**.388**	**.27952**

a. Predictors: (Constant), Accounting Measurement and Disclosure
b. Dependent Variable: Financial Statements' Data

We can see in a table 4.8 (**b**) that the model has it is statistical significance in forecasting how the principles of accounting measurement and disclosure impacts on the financial statements' data and its dimensions. At (0.05) level of significance, the **F** calculated was (87.583), besides (Sig0.00<0.05) and ***DF*** (1, 105), which clarifies that the whole model was significant.

Table 4.8 b: F-Test Significant of the Regression

Model		Sum of Squares	*DF*	Mean Square	*F*	Sig.
1	**Regression**	**5.275**	**1**	**5.275**	**87.583**	**.000[b]**
	Residual	**8.126**	**104**	**.078**		
	Total	**13.401**	**105**			

a. Dependent Variable: Financial Statements' Data
b. Predictors: (Constant), Accounting Measurement and Disclosure

As the results of the regression coefficients presented in table 4.8 (**c**) indicate that statistically there is a significant impact of the principles of accounting measurement and disclosure on the financial statements and its dimensions as described through a coefficient of (0.627) and t-test (8.217) as revealed by (p0.000<0.05). Accordingly, the same table also, indicate that the multicollinearity Statistics test. So, if (VIF) value (<5) and Tolerance is above (>0.1), it means that there is no multicollinearity among independent variables. As the results display Tolerance values and VIF values for Independent variable were; (1.000 and 1.000), it means that VIF <5 and tolerance value > 0.1, so multicollinearity does not occur. Then the hypotheses can be accepted.

Table 4.8 c: Regression Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	*t*	p	Multicollinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	**(Constant)**	**2.315**	**.217**		**10.658**	**.000**		
	Accounting Measurement and Disclosure	**.440**	**.054**	**.627**	**8.217**	**.000**	**1.000**	**1.000**

a. Dependent Variable: Financial Statements' Data

Also as it is revealed in a Figure (4.4) the result of Normality test revealed that there was normality distribution in study participations answers regarding the principles of accounting measurement and disclosure and their reflections on the financial statements.

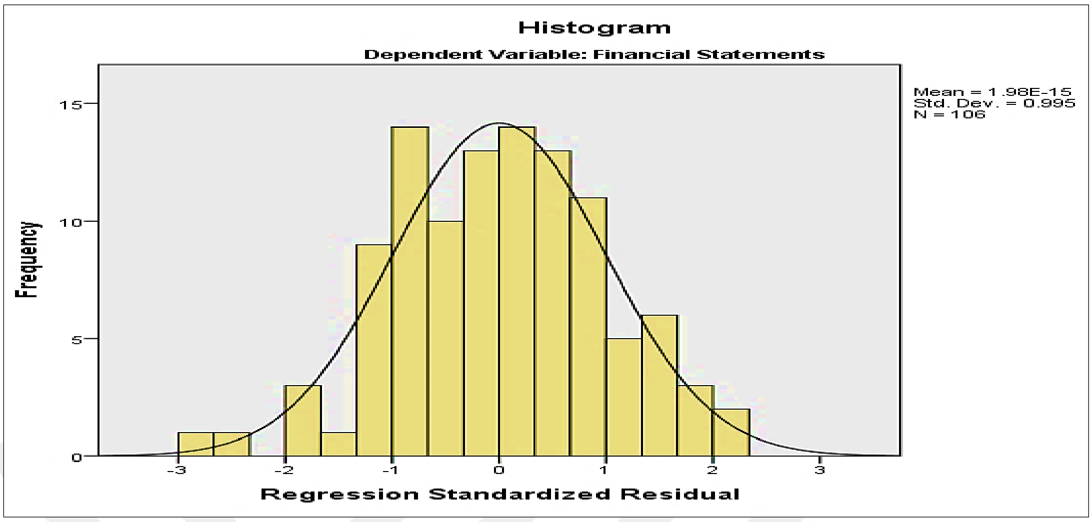


Figure 4.4: Normality test

When we look at the Figure (4.5) the result of Equal Variance-homoscedasticity test, that indicated there is few irregular responses, but will not effect on the results and that the answers lie within the normal distribution.

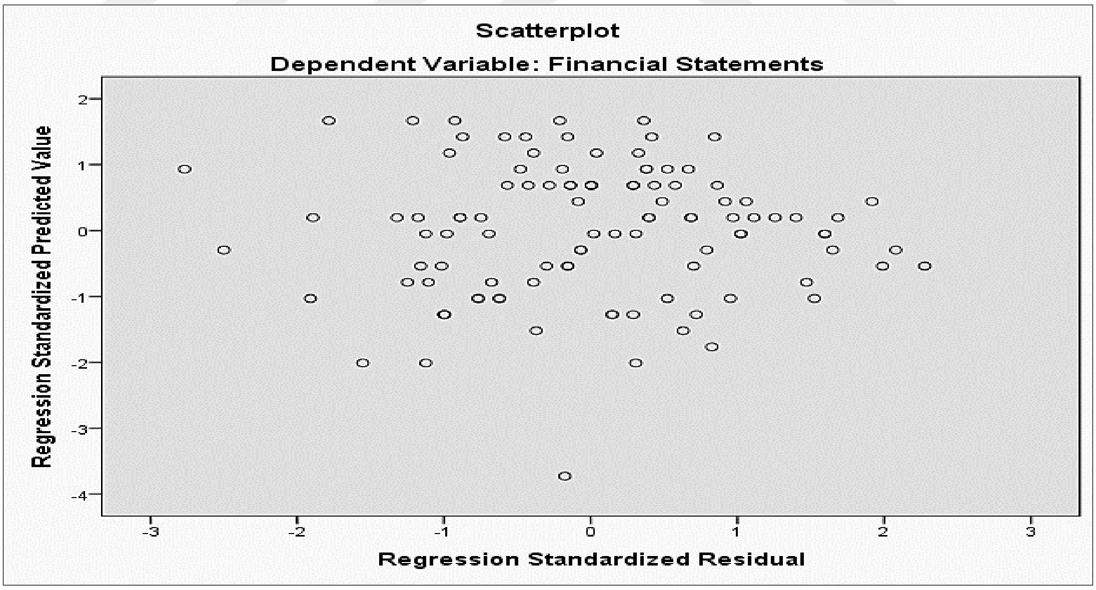


Figure 4.5: Equal Variance-homoscedasticity test

4.3.3. Result of hypotheses testing

As shown in the table (4.9) the results of examined model impact of the principles of accounting measurement and disclosure on the financial statements and its proposed hypotheses, that all the hypotheses were agreeable.

Table 4.9: Results of Hypothesis

Hypotheses		Result
H_1	There is statistically significant of impact the accounting measurement and disclosure on the financial statement data of the students at the Faculty of Management and Economics University of Gaziantep ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).	**Accepted**
$H_{1.1}$	There is statistically significant of impact the change in accounting measurement and the disclosure on (Relevance) of financial statements data of the Students at the Faculty of Management and Economics University of Gaziantep.	**Accepted**
$H_{1.2}$	There is statistically significant of impact the change in accounting measurement and the disclosure on (Reliability) of financial statements data of the Students at the Faculty of Management and Economics University of Gaziantep.	**Accepted**
$H_{1.3}$	There is statistically significant of impact the change in accounting measurement and the disclosure on (Understandability) of financial statements data of the Students at the Faculty of Management and Economics University of Gaziantep.	**Accepted**
$H_{1.4}$	There is statistically significant of impact the change in accounting measurement and the disclosure on (Comparability) of financial statements data of the Students at the Faculty of Management and Economics University of Gaziantep.	**Accepted**
$H_{1.5}$	There is statistically significant of impact the change in accounting measurement and the disclosure on (Credibility and Transparency) of financial statements data of the Students at the Faculty of Management and Economics University of Gaziantep.	**Accepted**

CONCLUSION and RECOMMENDATIONS of the RESEARCH

After the theoretical and the practical study, work and analysis of the results of questionnaires obtained from the respondents participating in the research, the following results were obtained. These results are very significant in the world of finance and business, and also they represent an important and accurate answer to the questions of this research, which were mentioned at the beginning. In addition, this research is considered as a starting point for the researcher as we could answer the research questions based on the analyzed data and these results were obtained using statistical programs and methods.

The change in accounting measurement and disclosure principles had a clear and significant influence on the data of the financial statements and, in particular, on the characteristics that are described below:

Relevancy, Reliability, Understandability, Comparability, Credibility and Transparency.

The researcher found that there was a clear disagreement between participants, audiences and stakeholders about the use of the best measurement principle. Some of them were supporters and others were opponents of the use of the (FV) and the (HC) principles, but the majority supported the measurement and disclosure principle based on the fair value principle due to its advantages and its positive implications on the financial statements data.

The measurement based on the (FV) principle is highly reliable by users of these financial statements as it help them in making their decisions whether they are financial, administrative or investment decisions. The results of these fair value-based statements are appropriate for all related parties who are considered to be beneficiaries of the use of these financial statements.

The application of the (FV) principle rather than the historical cost principle requires the availability of active markets and quoted prices to give the asset its true value. The provision of these two conditions reflects positively on the quality of the financial statements and vice versa.

The positive impact resulting from using the fair value principle instead of the historical cost principle has a significant and clear effect on the aforementioned characteristics and on the data of the financial statements. The adoption of the fair value principle in the preparation of financial statement data provides useful information to the users of these financial statements and to make comparisons between the financial statements of entities for the same period or for different periods. Also, the use of the (FV) principle as a foundation for accounting measurement makes it possible to compare and evaluate previous results, current results and future position of entities. The (FV) principle is take into consideration as a good and practical alternative to the historical cost principle as it keeps pace with current and future changes. In addition, the adoption of the fair value principle will enhance the credibility and the transparency of the financial statements because it gives a sobering picture about the financial position of the entities, and it facilitates the process of making right based on these statements. The use of this principle is more appropriate for conducting financial analysis.

The use of the fair value principle rather than the historical cost principle in the period of price fluctuations, especially in periods of inflation, will be more secure for entities and for the users of these financial statements. These users will have greater understanding of these data because they are based on scientific, practical and realistic bases. Fair value accounting recognizes unrealized gains and losses without a real exchange process that is exploited by departments in the financial management of those entities and thus affects the quality of the financial reports.

The use of the fair value principle helps to detect the possibility of entities failure and thus reveals the risk of bankruptcy that could be exposed to as a result of the huge magnitude of their financial commitments that are recorded at their (FV) that reflects their true nature.

The fair value principle is distinct and differs from the market value, which is based on the estimates of experts and practitioners of evaluation and appraisal.

The financial reports are considered as outputs derived from the need for stakeholders and decision makers to guide them in making their decisions. These outputs help us to know the financial position of the entities and the results of their operational and investment processes. The provision of credibility and transparency is a great necessity to verify the quality of the financial reports and this is confirmed through full disclosure and the presentation of full, useful and important information for decision-making by the users of these statements. All accounting information should be available in financial reports, even if it is complex or simple because the use of the principle of fair value as a basis for accounting measurement leads to greater transparency in the financial disclosure process.

The adoption of the (FV) principle instead of the historical cost principle provides a better vision to the decision-maker that will contribute in the creation of a high predictive ability in the decision-making process.

The results of this research showed that the majority of the participants in this study agreed that the disclosure of all information through adopting the fair value principle will help the fairness and the credibility of the financial statements used by the stakeholders.

Related to the assessment of the sample members of accounting measurement and disclosure principles and their implications on the financial statements, according to the difference in the demographic characteristics, the results showed that the majority of the respondents agreed with the adoption of the measurement and disclosure accounting principles on the basis of the (FV) principle. In addition, they agreed that the use of the (FV) principle has positive implications on the financial statements issued by the entities, especially the characteristics of relevancy, reliability, comprehension, comparability, credibility and the transparency of these data. Owing to the demographic changes in terms of age, experience and scientific qualification, we find that there is a tendency among all the sample members of different age groups, experience and scientific qualification towards adopting accounting measurement and disclosure principles on the basis of the fair value principle instead of the historical cost principle, due to its positive implications on the financial statements.

The researcher has a viewpoint and a recommendation; the researcher considers that it must be obligatory to adopt accounting measurement and disclosure principles based on the fair value principle. Taking into account the balance between the reliability and relevancy of the financial statements, whether they are based on fair value or historical cost, such financial information may be appropriate if it is based on the fair values but it may be more reliable if it is based on the (HC). Thus, we can say that the financial information derived from the application of (FV) accounting principle is more useful than the financial information derived from the application of historical cost principle for the users of the financial statements with the purpose of supporting the process of decision-making in case they have financial and managerial accounting vision and they have experience in this field to be able to distinguish between right and wrong.

The fair value provides them with a conscious, future and predictive view about the value of the entities that deal with them taking into consideration that such information is unbiased. Also, the absence of active markets for some assets requires the accountants to make a great effort and to pay a high cost of application, in addition to the possibility of the misuse of appropriate measurement and it must be clear that the use of the (FV) principle would help to accelerate the detection of economic crises but not causing them.

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APPENDIX

Appendix 1: First Questionnaire in English Language

Dear Respondent

This questionnaire is one of the studying tools to meet the requirements of achieving Master's of the department of Administration and Economics in University of Gaziantep Title: The principles of accounting measurement and disclosure and it's reflection on the financial statement.

Kindly take the time to fill the bellow questionnaire after reading all its content thoroughly. Please give it your time and attention as your answers will be used to reach the results of this study. Provided that the information will be used with complete anonymity and will not be used for any purpose other than the scientific research.

Thanks for your valuable time and response

The Supervisor: ASSIST. PROF. Erkan Alsu

The researcher: Mohanad Algburi

You can see the following information about the study variables before you start answering the questions in the questionnaire, as follows:

Measurement principle:

The Financial Accounting Standards Board in agreement with the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) modified the historical cost principle within the conceptual framework for financial accounting into the measurement principle, as being one of the accounting principles in the accounting measure of the assets of financial statements, and according to this principle, it has allowed more measurement methods other than the historical cost and the (fair value option) beside the historic cost, and this means that the historical cost is no longer the sole basis for the accounting measurement rather the fair value was added to it, and that other basis of the measurement could be added , as a matter of fact.

Historical Cost Principle:

It is one of the most generally accepted accounting principles, which represent the equivalent of cash return, which has been sacrificed in order to get the assets as obtained by the business organization, and the historical cost is regarded as an equal to the economic value of the assets at a time of getting it regardless of the variables resulting from economic conditions, and displaying them in financial reports at this cost.

fair value (FV) Accounting:

The International Accounting Standards Board defines the (Fair Value) in the ninth paragraph of the (International Financial Reporting Standards 13) marked "(FV) Measurement" as " the price which can be obtained from the sale of asset, or paid to a required transfer under regular dealing among the market participants at the measurement date. "

Please put the sign (x) on the option that represents the alternative you deem proper for the phrases below:

A-GENERAL QUESTIONS

1- Level of Education:

- ○ Student of BSc
- ○ Student of MSc
- ○ Student of PhD
- ○ Others…………………

2- Age:

- ○ Below 25 years
- ○ 25 to 35 years
- ○ 35 to 45 years
- ○ Above 45 years

3- Experience in your business:

- ○ Less than 5 years
- ○ 5 to 10 years
- ○ 10 to 15 years
- ○ More than 15 years

B-Independend (principles of accounting measurement and disclosure)

NO	ITEMS	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	disagree	Strongly disagree
1	The fair value helps in detecting the possibility of institution faltering and thus highlighting the potential risk of bankruptcy as a result of the magnitude its financial obligations registered in its fair value presenting the truth.					
2	The application of fair value accounting measures considers the variances of the purchasing power of Monetary unit.					
3	Expansion of the disclosure of the information based on a (FV) basis increases the confidence in the accounting information disclosed.					
4	The financial statements based on a (FV) basis provide neutral information.					
5	The financial statements based on a (FV) basis provide verifiable information.					
6	The preparation and presentation of financial statements in accordance with the fair value principle requires a long period of time, which may result in the delay of information access to users of financial statements.					
7	The fair value is considered as a good alternative for the historical cost principle as it copes with future changes.					
8	The concept of the fair value of is tainted with some mystery.					

C-dependend (Financial Statements)

C1-Relevance of Financial Statements Data

NO	ITEMS	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	disagree	Strongly disagree
9	The application of fair value makes financial statements more appropriate to the accounting information in the financial statements of the entities.					
10	Application of fair value on financial instruments makes them more helpful for the users of financial information.					
11	The application fair value in accounting measure provides appropriate information about the market values variances as for those of the accounting records.					
12	The application of the principle of fair value enables to improve the quality of accounting disclosure so as to provide information of specific characteristics of higher quality, such as relevance and true representation.					
13	The use of fair value standard is considered more relevance to conduct financial analyzes.					

C2-Reliability of Financial Statements Data

NO	ITEMS	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	disagree	Strongly disagree
14	Financial statements based on a (FV) basis can be checked with regard to the representation of reality by the administration or any party outside the entity.					
15	The financial statements based on a (FV) basis avail information of high reliability and availability of in the financial reporting’s.					
16	The accounting measurement based on the (FV), in cases of inflation, is regarded as more realistic than the historical cost principle, which does not reflect the real financial position of the companies.					
17	Accounting measurement application based on a fair value needs active market and announced prices.					
18	The financial statements set out on the basis of the (FV) verifies the property of good timing for accounting information because they reflect the latest fair assessment to the terms of the financial statements.					

C3-Understandability of Financial Statements Data

NO	ITEMS	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	disagree	Strongly disagree
19	The financial statements based on the fair value contribute to making decisions of investors and enables them to read the financial statements efficiently.					
20	The adoption of the principle of fair value rather than historical cost gives better visibility for the decision - maker thus this vision will contribute to configure high predictive ability to make the decision.					
21	The fair value provides investors with awareness and future prediction of value of the entities.					
22	There is a clear understanding of fair value as for all the concerned.					
23	The financial report based on the fair value provides all important and understandable information.					

C4-Comparability of Financial Statements Data

NO	ITEMS	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	disagree	Strongly disagree
24	The use of fair value as the basis for accounting measurement verifies the possibility of evaluating of previous and current results as well as the future position of the entities.					
25	The financial statements that based on a fair value help in estimating the degree of confirmation of the future cash flows of the entity.					
26	The fair value accounting recognizes the gains and losses unrealized without the existence of a genuine process of exchange which is exploited by management in financial management and therefore its impact on the quality of financial reporting.					
27	The application of fair value makes them comparable with previous years when assessing the elements of financial statements.					
28	The application of (FV) ensures for the accounting information the characteristic of comparability.					

C5-Credibility and Transparency of Financial Statements Data

NO	ITEMS	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	disagree	Strongly disagree
29	The application of the principle of (FV) contributes to improving the quality of financial reporting positively to reflect the true reality of the entities.					
30	The accounting information reflects the truth and conformity to the economic reality.					
31	The existence of active markets and the announced price reflects positively on the quality of financial statements, and vice versa.					
32	The accounting information must be available in the financial reporting, even if they were complex.					
33	The use of (FV) as a basis for accounting measurement the lead to bring more transparency to the process of financial disclosure.					

Appendix 2: Second Questionnaire in Turkish Language

Sayın Katılımcı ....

Bu anket, Gaziantep Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü …. Bölümü'nde hazırlamakta olduğum "Muhasebede Ölçüm ve Açıklama Prensipleri ve Finansal Tablolar Üzerindeki Etkisi" başlıklı Yüksek Lisans tezinin veri setini oluşturmak amacıyla hazırlanmıştır.

Ankette yer alan her bir sorunun dikkatlice okunup cevaplandırılması yapılacak araştırmanın sağlıklı sonuçlar vermesi açısından çok önemlidir. Siz değerli katılımcıların isim belirtmelerine gerek olmayıp, verilen cevaplar akademik amaç dışında kesinlikle kullanılmayacaktır.

Değerli zamanınızı ayırdığınız ve bilime yaptığınız katkı için şimdiden teşekkür ederiz.

Tez Danışmanı: ASSIST. PROF. Erkan Alsu

Araştırmacı: Mohanad Algburi

Anketteki soruları yanıtlamaya başlamadan önce, çalışmada kullanılan değişkenler hakkında aşağıda sunulan bilgilere göz atabilirsiniz:

<u>Ölçüm Prensibi:</u>

Amerikan Finansal Muhasebe Standartları Kurulu (Financial Accounting Standards Board - FASB), Uluslararası Muhasebe Standartları Kurulu (UMSK) ile mutabakat sağlayarak tarihi maliyet ilkesini, finansal muhasebenin kavramsal çerçevesi içinde ölçüm prensibine çevirmiştir. Finansal tablolardaki varlıkların muhasebeleştirilmesinde ölçüm ilkelerinden biri olan bu prensibe göre tarihi maliyetin yanı sıra (gerçeğe uygun değer opsiyonu gibi) daha fazla ölçüm metoduna izin verilmiştir. Bu, tarihi maliyetin artık muhasebe ölçümünün tek temelini oluşturmadığı anlamına gelmektedir. Bunun yerine gerçeğe uygun değer esası da eklenmiş olup ölçümün diğer temellerinin de eklenebileceği belirtilmiştir.

<u>Tarihi Maliyet Prensibi :</u>

Genel kabul gören muhasebe ilkelerinden biri olan bu prensibe göre varlıklar elde edildikleri tarihte, alımları için ödenen nakit veya nakit benzerlerinin tutarları ile veya onlara karşılık verilen varlıkların piyasa değerleri ile ölçümlenir ve bu değer ile finansal raporlarda gösterilirler.

<u>Gerçeğe Uygun Değer Muhasebesi:</u>

Uluslararası Muhasebe Standartları Kurulu (UMSK), gerçeğe uygun değeri Uluslararası Finansal Raporlama Standartları (IFRS 13) dokuzuncu fıkrasında şöyle tanımlamaktadır: "Gerçeğe Uygun Değer, piyasa katılımcıları arasında ölçüm tarihinde olağan bir işlemde, bir varlığın satışından elde edilecek veya bir borcun devrinde ödenecek fiyattır".

<u>Genel Bilgiler</u>

Lütfen aşağıdaki ifadelerden sizin için uygun olanını (x) işareti ile belirtiniz:

1- Eğitim Düzeyiniz:

○ Lisans öğrencisi

○ Yüksek Lisans öğrencisi

○ Doktora öğrencisi

○ Diğer (belirtiniz)…………………

2- Yaşınız:

○ 25 yaşından küçük

○ 25 - 35 yaş arası

○ 35 - 45 yaş arası

○ 45 yaşından büyük

3- Deneyim Süreniz:

○ 5 yıldan az

○ 5 - 10 yıl arası

○ 10 - 15 yıl arası

○ 15 yıldan fazla

Lütfen aşağıdaki tabloda yer alan ifadelere katılım düzeyinizi (X) işareti ile belirtiniz

NO	Sorular	Kesinlikle katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kararsızım	Katılmıyorum	Kesinlikle katılmıyorum
1	Gerçeğe uygun değerin uygulanması finansal tabloların firmanın muhasebe bilgilerine daha uygun hale gelmesini sağlar.					
2	Gerçeğe uygun değerin finansal araçlarda uygulanması, bu araçları finansal bilgi kullanıcıları açısından daha yararlı olmasını sağlar.					
3	Gerçeğe uygun değere dayanan mali tablolar yatırımcıların karar almasına katkıda bulunur ve onların standartları verimli bir şekilde okumasını sağlar.					
4	Gerçeğe uygun değerin muhasebe ölçümünde kullanılması, muhasebe kayıtlarının rayiç değeri hakkında uygun bilgi sağlar.					
5	Gerçeğe uygun değer kurumun gerileme ihtimalini tespit etmede yardımcı olur, finansal yükümlülükler gerçek değeri ile kaydedildiklerinden gerçeği yansıtır böylelikle muhtemel bir iflas riskini belirtir.					
6	Gerçeğe uygun değer ilkesinin uygulanması, finansal raporlamanın kalitesini, şirketlerin gerçeklerini yansıtacak şekilde, arttırmaya katkıda bulunur.					
NO	Sorular	Kesinlikle katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kararsızım	Katılmıyorum	Kesinlikle katılmıyorum
7	Tarihi maliyet yerine gerçeğe uygun değer ilkesinin benimsenmesi karar vericiye daha iyi görüş kabiliyeti sağlar ve böylece karar alma sürecinde yüksek öngörü yeteneğini yapılandırmaya katkıda bulunur.					

8	Gerçeğe uygun değer ilkesinin uygulanması, geçerlilik ve gerçek temsil gibi yüksek kalite özellikleri ile bilgi sunumu gerçekleştirdiği için muhasebenin açıklama fonksiyonun kalitesini iyileştirmeyi mümkün kılmaktadır.					
9	Gerçeğe uygun değer ilkesinin uygulanması, Para Birimi'nin satın alma gücünün değişkenliklerini göz önüne alır.					
10	Gerçeğe uygun değer, yatırımcılara farkındalığı ve işin gelecekteki değerini tahmin etmeyi sağlar.					
11	Bilgilerin gerçeğe uygun değer esasına dayalı olarak açıklanması, açıklanan muhasebe bilgilerine olan güveni arttırır.					
12	Gerçeğe uygun değer esasına dayanan finansal tabloların gerçeği yansıtıp yansıtmadıkları yönetim veya herhangi bir üçüncü şahıs tarafından kontrol edilebilir.					
13	Gerçeğe uygun değer esasına dayanan mali tablolar, finansal raporlamalarda bulunan bilgilerin güvenilirliğini ve kullanılabilirliğini sağlar.					
14	Gerçeğe uygun değer esasına dayanan mali tablolar tarafsız bilgi sağlar.					
15	Gerçeğe uygun değer esasına dayanan mali tablolar doğrulanabilir bilgi sağlar.					
16	Muhasebe bilgileri gerçeği ve ekonomik realiteye uygunluğu yansıtmaktadır.					
17	Gerçeğe uygun değerin, muhasebe ölçümü için esas olarak kullanılması, önceki ve mevcut sonuçların yanı sıra İş Organizasyonu'nun gelecekteki pozisyonunun değerlendirilme olasılığını doğrular.					
18	Enflasyon durumunda gerçek değere dayalı muhasebe ölçümü şirketlerin gerçek finansal durumunu yansıtmayan tarihi maliyet prensibine göre daha gerçekçi addedilmiştir.					
19	Gerçeğe uygun değere dayanan muhasebe ölçüm uygulaması aktif pazara ve ilan edilen fiyatlara ihtiyaç duyar.					
20	Aktif piyasaların varlığı ve açıklanan fiyat, finansal tabloların kalitesine olumlu yansır. Bunun tersi de geçerlidir.					
21	Gerçeğe uygun değer esasına dayanan mali tablolar, şirketin gelecekteki nakit akışlarının daha doğru tahmin edilmesine yardımcı olur.					
22	Gerçeğe uygun değer muhasebesi, yönetim tarafından finansal yönetimde istismar edilen gerçek bir değişim süreci olmadan gerçekleştirilen kazanç ve kayıpları ve dolayısıyla finansal raporlamanın kalitesi üzerindeki etkisini kabul eder.					

23	Gerçeğe uygun değer standardının kullanılması, finansal analizlerin yapılması için daha uygun görülmektedir.					
NO	**Sorular**	**Kesinlikle katılıyorum**	**Katılıyorum**	**Kararsızım**	**Katılmıyorum**	**Kesinlikle katılmıyorum**
24	Gerçeğe uygun değer esas alınarak hazırlanan finansal tablolar, muhasebe bilgisi için uygun zamanlamayı da teyit eder, çünkü bunlar, en son yapılan doğru değerlendirmeyi finansal tablolara uygularlar.					
25	Finansal tabloların gerçeğe uygun değer standartlarına uygun olarak hazırlanması ve sunumu uzun bir süre gerektirmektedir ve bu durum finansal tabloların kullanıcılarına bilginin daha geç erişmesine neden olabilir.					
26	Gerçeğe uygun değerin uygulanması, finansal tabloların unsurlarını değerlendirirken önceki yıllarla karşılaştırılabilir kılar.					
27	Gerçeğe uygun değer uygulaması, muhasebe bilgisinin karşılaştırılabilirliğini sağlar.					
28	Gerçeğe uygun değer, gelecekteki değişikliklerle de başa çıkabildiği için tarihi maliyet ilkesine iyi bir alternatif olarak kabul edilmektedir.					
29	Muhasebe bilgileri, karmaşık olsalar bile finansal raporlamada bulunmalıdır.					
30	Gerçeğe uygun değer kavramına biraz gizem katılmıştır.					
31	Muhasebe ölçümünün temeli olarak gerçeğe uygun değerin kullanılması, mali açıklama sürecine daha fazla şeffaflık getirir.					
32	İlgili herkes tarafından gerçeğe uygun değer açık bir şekilde anlaşılmıştır.					
33	Gerçeğe uygun değer esas alınarak hazırlanan finansal rapor tüm önemli ve anlaşılabilir bilgiyi sağlar.					

Appendıx 3: Obstacles

One of the obstacles of research is the difficulty of collecting data to obtain information from the participants, because the subject of the research is scientific and requires the respondent to focus and think before the response, which led to the fear of many to participate to the questionnaire.

The fear and reluctance of many respondents was due to their caution that the questionnaire would return to them harm or responsibility if their response to the questionnaire is inaccurate.

The researcher encountered a lot of spatial and temporal challenges during the preparation of this research.

The second obstacles due to the difficulty of finding the place where find respondents the questionnaire for collecting research data, so he focused on the students of the Faculty of Management and Economics at the University of Gaziantep because they are better from the viewpoint of the researcher to obtain data.

The researcher found that the most important people targeted by his research are doctoral students, masters and students of the last year of the bachelor's degree as they have accounting information can be used and relied on them.

Other obstacles the researcher needed a long time to explain the details of the questionnaire to each participant to minimize errors during the answer because the questionnaire contains a lot of information and details, and it is necessary to spend two semesters to collect, analyze and prepare data during (2016-2017). And a great effort to find and communicate with respondents because most of them doesn’t have specific place to reach him, especially doctoral students and masters.

VITAE

Mohanad ALGBURI was born in BAGHDAD/ IRAQ in 1981. He gratuated from the Deparment of accounting , college of administration and economict at Mosul University. He completed gratuadet in 2007-2008. He holds his Master’s of accounting degree on “The prıncıples of accountıng measurement and dısclosure and its reflectıon on the fınancıal statements: an evıdence from turkey” in the department of Business Administration at Gaziantep University in 2017. He is married and he has got one daughter.

ÖZGEÇMİŞ

Mohanad ALGBURI 1981'de BAGHDAD / IRAK'da doğdu. 2007-2008 Musul Üniversitesi Muhasebe, İşletme ve Ekonomi Bölümü'nden mezun oldu. 2017 yılında Gaziantep Üniversitesi İşletme Bölümü'nde "MUHASEBEDE ÖLÇÜM ve AÇIKLAMA PRENSIPLERI ve FINANSAL TABLOLAR ÜZERINDEKI ETKISI: TÜRKIYE UYGULAMASI" başlıklı muhasebe eğitimini Master derecesinde tamamladı. Evli ve bir kız çocuğu var