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THE EVOLUTION OF THE LIMITATION OF THE APPLICATION OF THE ACCOUNTS FUNCTION BY ROMANIAN COMPANIES

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The purpose of the article

- With Romania's accession to the European Union and adaptation to international accounting standards, national accounting and tax legislation has seen various changes and adjustments for active companies, both nationally and internationally.
- The permanent changes have forced companies to invest and spend larger amounts on the infrastructure needed for management and financial accounting or, as an alternative, for outsourced financial-accounting consulting services.

The beginning

- In the period 1993-1999, the control norms for the application of accounting laws and the encouragement of obligations for economic agents in Romania. In this sense, Regulation no. 704/1993 to indicate the accounting laws no. 82/1991 introduce a new chart of accounts, maybe also methodological norms for the use of accounting accounts, which economic agencies are mandatory to comply with.
- Starting with 1999, through Romanian accounting, through OMFP 403/1999, the national regulations can be regulated with the Fourth Directive of a European Economic Community and with International Accounting Standards, being a step in the forefront in terms of financial financing.

REGULATION 704/1993 for the application of the Accounting Law no. 82/1991

Art. 27. The accounting (...) is based on unitary norms (...) which are obligatory for all patrimonial units (...)

Provides METHODOLOGICAL RULES for the use of accounting accounts

Order 403/1999

It does not regulate the operation of the accounts, but specifies the Correspondence of the General Chart of Accounts with the format of the annual accounts (Chapter 4)

Order 94/2001

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Order 306/2002

"The function of the accounts is not limiting." (Chapter 5)

OMFP 1752/2005

"The function of the accounts presented in this chapter is not limiting, as exemplified by the method of accounting for the main economic and financial operations." (Chapter VII)

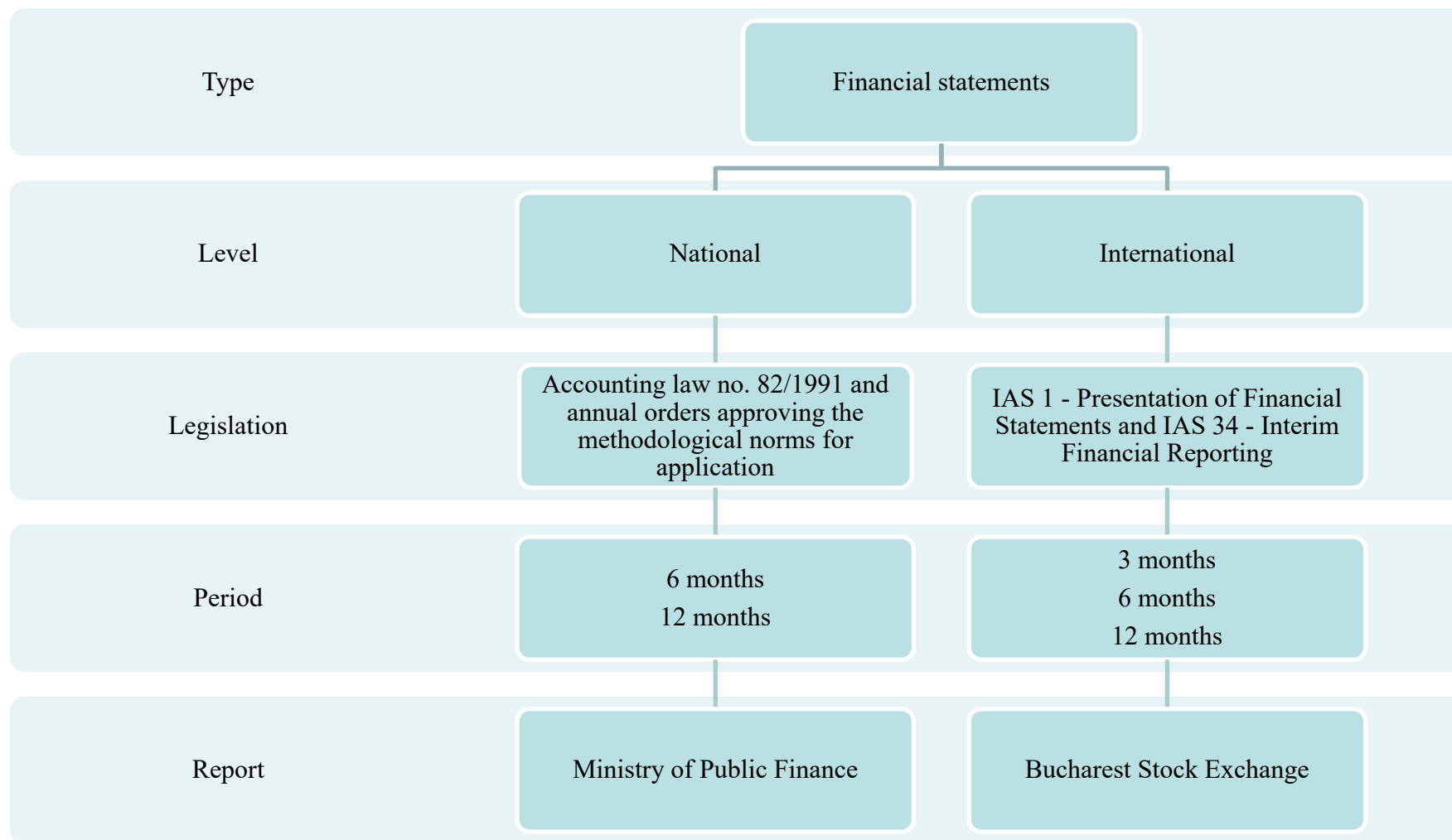
OMFP 3055/2009

"The function of the accounts presented in this chapter is not limiting, as exemplified by the method of accounting for the main economic and financial operations." (Chapter VII)

OMFP 1802/2014

"The function of the accounts presented in this chapter is not limiting, as exemplified by the method of accounting for the main economic and financial operations." (Art. 596, para. (2))

- IV. Completion of the annual financial statements and of the simplified annual financial statements
- A. The completion of the annual financial statements is performed using the General Chart of Accounts provided in ch. IV of the Accounting Regulations compliant with the Fourth Directive of the European Economic Communities, component part of the Accounting Regulations compliant with the European directives, approved by the Order of the Minister of Public Finance no. 3,055 / 2009, with subsequent amendments and completions.



- At present, the financial accounting is completely computerized, the economic agents being indirectly obliged to purchase specialized software, or to outsource this service, in order to be able to make the accounting records and the reports to the state institutions according to the legislation in force.
- In the current period, generated by COVID-19, the economic agents must be even more attentive to the legislative changes and to the terms of declaration and payment of the fiscal obligations, as well as the eventual fiscal facilities from which they can benefit.

Conclusions

The question that arises in the mind of the professional accountant remains: Are there or are there no limits in the applicability of accounting legislation, in general, and that of accounts, in particular?

Only through continuous study, assiduous practice and the open and cross-interpretation of legislation and norms beyond the limits of the act itself, denotes the true possibilities of the professional accountant to apply accounting laws.